

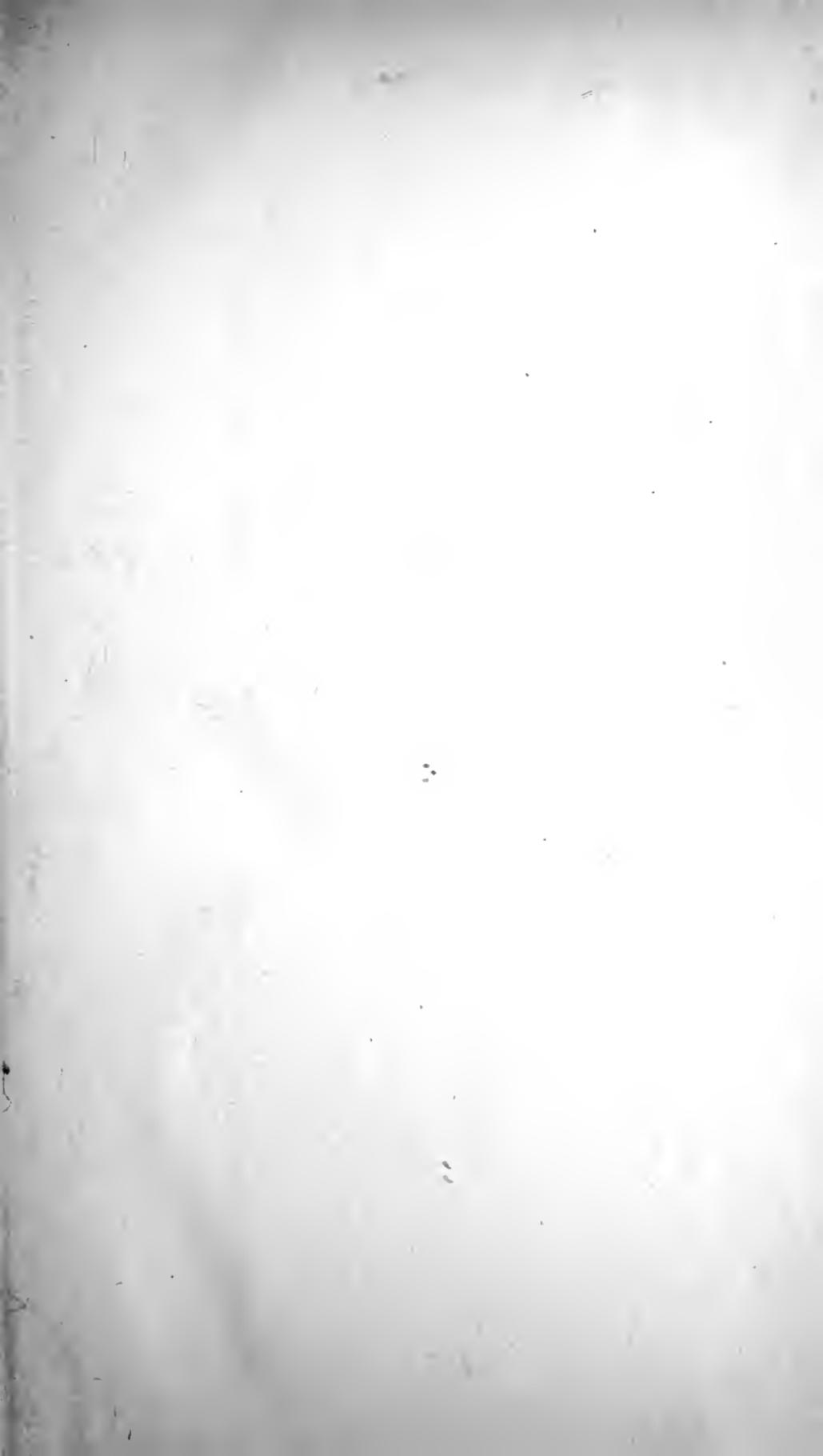


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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

[N.S.]

VOL. X.

[JANUARY, 1901 — DECEMBER, 1902.]



SOUTH SHIELDS :

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

1902.

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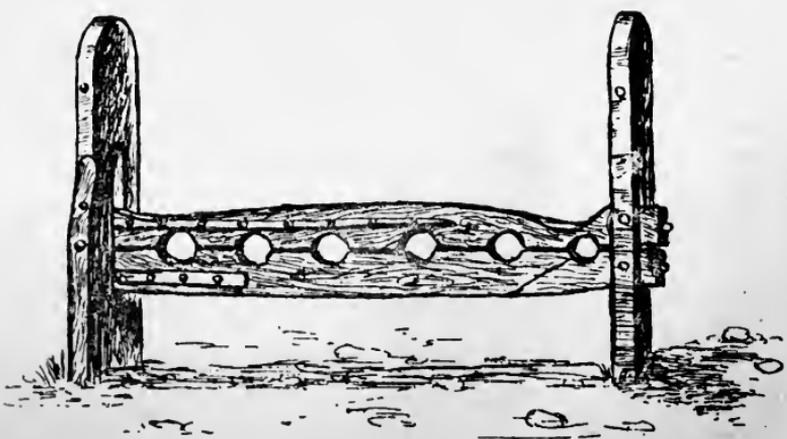
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LIST OF PLATES.

Corbel from Neville Street, and bottles from Gallowgate, facing page	2
Oak Treasure Chest	3
Coins and Tokens	16
Newton Cap Bridge, Bishop Auckland	20
Three Maces belonging to Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D.	32
Stained Glass from old house in Shieldfield, Newcastle	32
Hepple Tower from the E.	46
Silver objects from Capheaton	60 61
Kirkharle Church from S.E.	62
Bishop Middleham Church, interior from W.	86
Sedgefield Church Oak Screen, and 'The Vane Arms,' Thorp Thewles	92
Grindon Church from S.W., and Chancel Arch from W.	98
Stainton-le-Street old Church (destroyed) and Prick Spur found in Churchyard	112
Stannington old Church (destroyed) and Bellasis Bridge Sculptured stone in Stannington Church, and Silver Hanap belonging to Vicar	122 124
Black Jack at Chipchase Castle	146
Black Jack belonging to Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A., and Darlington Sundial	148
Carham and Rothbury Anglian Cross-shafts	153
Fine <i>temp.</i> Elizabeth, relating to property in Newcastle	156
Ancient Bridges across river Wear	157
Brinkburn Priory Church, and Rothbury Church from S.E.	200
Brinkburn Priory Church, interior from W., and north door	202
Bell and cross head in Falkirk Church	213
Tomb of Sir John le Graeme and Adam and Eve tomb- stone in Falkirk Churchyard	214
Castle Cary Castle from N., and barred gate	226
Castle Cary Roman Camp, and antiquities from Camelon	228
Sections of Antonine Wall	230
Newcastle Fire Office leaden badge	234
Durham and Bolton Percy Tithe Barns	235
Morpeth (St. Mary's) and Bothal Churches	237
Morpeth Castle (exterior and interior)	240
Morpeth Branks and Hutch	250
Bothal Castle from S.W., and Ogle Tomb in Bothal Church	258
Anglian Stones from Bothal Church	260

LIST OF PLATES.

A Mangonel, and two basket-hilted Swords .. ..	.. ..	facing page 269
Netherwitton Stone Weapons, and Deer's Horns found in river Blyth .. .. .	.. .. .	270
Anglian Cross-shaft from, and Governor's House, Tyne- mouth .. .. .	.. .. .	274
Anglian Cross-shaft from Tynemouth.. .. .	.. .. .	276
Newcastle 17 cent. Token, Roman Pottery from Lille, an old Razor found in Newcastle, and a Knife at Willington Quay .. .. .	.. .. .	294
Stocks at Wallsend, North Shields, and Jarrow .. ..	.. ..	298
Stocks at Berwick and Hexham .. .. .	.. .. .	299
Seals attached to Charters of Bishops of Durham .. ..	.. ..	301
Charter of bishop Philip de Poitou .. .	.. .	302
Charter of bishop Richard le Poor .. .. .	.. .. .	304
Barnardcastle from the South .. .. .	.. .. .	317
Barnardcastle Castle from S.W., and Church from S.E.	.. ..	324
Egliston Abbey from E., and Mortham Tower from N.	.. ..	318
Egliston Abbey from S., and 'Blagroves' Barnardcastle	.. ..	322
Corbridge Church, Pele, &c., from S., and Aydon Castle from N.E. .. .. .	.. .. .	347
Aydon Castle from south side of ravine, and doorway to Hall .. .. .	.. .. .	354
Seals of Hartlepool and Barnardcastle .. .. .	.. .. .	358
Ancient British Implements found at Stanwick .. ..	.. ..	360
Plan of Barnardcastle Church .. .. .	.. .. .	368



BERWICK STOCKS (See p. 299 n.)
(From a drawing by Mr. G. N. Newbiggen.)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Thanks are given to the following for photographs, &c., towards the illustration of this volume :—

- Adamson, L. W., for plate facing p. 32.
Barnard, Mr., of Morpeth, for photographs, by himself, facing p. 250.
Bennett, Rev. Joseph, for photographs (2) of Hartlepool seal, facing p. 358 (nos. 2 and 3).
Bogg, E., of Leeds, for loan of block, facing p. 46.
Brewis, Parker, for photographs by himself, facing pp. 2, 3, 32 (2), 36, 112 (spur), 122 (Bellasis bridge), 143 (2), 156, 260 (2), 269 (3), 270 (of stone weapons), 294 (3), 301, 302, 304 and 358 (no. 5).
Buchanan, Mungo, of Falkirk, for photographs by himself, facing 214 (2) and 228 (Camelon Antiquities), and plans on pp. 216 and 228.
Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society, for loan of block facing p. 234.
Dixon, J. T., for drawing on p. 202.
Ellis, the Hon. and Rev. W., for drawing on p. 259.
Gibson, J.P., for photograph by himself of Hexham stocks facing p. 299.
Glasgow Archaeological Society, for loan of blocks, p. 229 and facing p. 230.
Hartlepool Town Clerk, for sealing wax impression of Hartlepool seal (no. 1), facing p. 358.
Haswell, F. R. N., for plans, p. 368, and facing p. 368.
Hodges, C. C., for drawing, p. 329
Hurrell, George, of North Shields, for photograph by himself, p. 83.
Irving, George, for gift of block of stained glass, facing p. 32.
Jones, Rev. Ambrose, for loan of photograph facing p. 122.
Jones, Miss, for photographs (2), by herself, facing p. 124.
Knowles, W. H., for drawings, pp. 158, 258, and 294, and for photographs by himself facing pp. 240 (of Morpeth castle interior), and 258 (of Bothal castle).
MacLuckie, Ian L., for photograph by himself of Castlecary castle facing p. 226.
Maddison, Mr., for photographs by himself, of deer's horns, facing p. 270.
Newbiggen, G. N., of Ryton, for photograph, by himself, of Berwick stocks, facing p. 299, and drawing p. iv.
North-Eastern Railway Co., The, for loan of blocks facing pp. 317, 318, 322 (Blagroves, Barnardcastle), and 324.
Ord, the late Mrs. J. R., for loan of photograph of Stainton-le-Street church, facing p. 112.
Oswald, Joseph, for photographs, by himself, facing pp. 92 (2), 98 (2), 153 (2), 200 (Brinkburn priory), 202 (2), 240 (Morpeth castle, exterior), and 274 (Tynemouth governor's house).
Parker, Rev. M., for loan of photograph, facing p. 86.
Rothbury, vicar and churchwardens of, for loan of block of Rothbury church, facing p. 200.
Robson, Robert, for drawings on p. 42.
Ross, Thomas, for drawings and loan of blocks, pp. 219, 221-224, 226, and 227.
Rudd, Rev. P., for photographs, by himself, facing pp. 237 (Bothal church), and 258 (tomb in Bothal church).
Stevenson, A. L., for photographs, by himself, facing pp. 157 (Sunderland bridge), and 235 (Durham and Bolton Percy tithe barns).

- Stephens, Dr. D. H., of North Shields, for photographs, by himself, facing pp. 298 (Wallsend and Jarrow stocks), 322 (Egliston abbey), 347, 354, and 358 (nos. 1 and 4).
- Taylor, T., F.S.A., of Chipchase castle, for gift of plate facing p. 146.
- Taylor, Miss, of Chipchase castle, for photographs, by herself, facing p. 146.
- Thompson, John, for photographs pp. 157, facing 20 and 157 (Stanhope bridge), and drawings, p. 21.
- Tomlinson, W. W., for drawing p. 160.
- Urpth, Wm., for photograph, by himself, of North Shields stocks, facing p. 298.
- Ventress, the late John, for rubbing, p. 12, and for drawings, pp. 156 and 361.
- Waitt, H., for photograph, p. 59.
- 'Weekly Chronicle,' editor of, for loan of blocks, pp. 51, 257, and 260.
- Welford, Richard, V.P., for gift of plate facing p. 156.
- Wilyams, H. J., of Aluwick, for photographs, by himself, facing pp. 226 (iron-barred gate, Castlecary castle), and 228 (Roman camp, Castlecary).
- Wooler, Edward, of Darlington, for photograph facing p. 360.
- Worsnop, J., of Rothbury, for photographs pp. 62 and 64, and facing p. 62.



WILLIMOTESWICK CASTLE.

(Reproduced from the Woodcut in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1822.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 1.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of January, 1901, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. C. J. Bates, a vice-president, succeeded by Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D. (high sheriff of Northumberland and a vice-president), in the chair.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the Duke of Northumberland (president of the society), who said he had received a notice of the meeting. He was not sure, he added, that the latter would not have been put off until after the funeral of the Queen, and had hoped to be present. He was afraid, under the circumstances, he could not attend. He presumed a resolution would be adopted with reference to the demise of their Sovereign.

Mr. Blair also read letters from Miss Embleton and from Mr. T. Taylor, thanking members for their expressions of sympathy on the losses they have respectively sustained by the deaths of Dr. Embleton and Mr. Hugh Taylor.

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

The following new members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

- i. Frederick Page, M.D., 1, Saville Place, Newcastle.
- ii. James Pigott Pritchett, Darlington.
- iii. George R. B. Spain, Victoria Square, Newcastle.
- iv. A. G. Rudd, Ivy Croft, Stockton.
- v. George Waddilove, Brunton, Wall, North Tyne.

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

Present :

From Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. :—*MS. Book of Orders*, A.D. 1801 to 1808, containing names of vessels with owners insured under the 'Reciprocal Policy' and 'Union Policy', two of the Marine Insurance Clubs of the period at Sunderland. The local names, particulars of captures, strandings, etc., are of special interest.

[Dr. Blumer in a letter with the book said that an 'interesting light is thrown upon the shipping trade of Sunderland in the first years of last

century. It does not seem to me right that such a book should form part of a private library in the United States'.]

The special thanks of members were voted to Dr. Blumer for his gift.

Exchanges:—

- From the Kent Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cantiana*, xxiv. 8vo., cloth, 1900.
- From the Powys-land Club:—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxxi. iii. Dec. 1900, 8vo.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Proceedings for 1900*, 3 ser. vi. 8vo. Taunton, 1900.
- From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History:—*A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Suffolk*, by Walter Rye, 8vo.
- From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, n.s. vi. iv. Dec. 1900.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 2 ser. xii. iii. 8vo. 1900.
- From the Brussels Archaeological Society:—*Annales*, xiv. iii. & iv. July—Oct. 1900 [contains 'Notes sur les . . . Armes Offensives des xii, xiii, & xiv. siècles', and notes of the discovery of a fine Roman bronze vase with figures in relief, etc., at Herstal in Belgium], 8vo.
- From 'La Société Archéologique de Namur':—(i.) *Annales*, xxiii. ii., 8vo. and (ii.) *Rapport for 1899*.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LVII. 227 (vii. 3), Sep. 1900.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. nos. 1 & 2, 8vo.
- From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—(i.) *Proceedings*, xvii. i.; and (ii.) *The Session Book of Bunkle and Preston, 1665-1690*, both 8vo.
- From the 'Nassauische Altertumskunde':—(i.) *Annalen des Vereins*, xxxi. ii. 1900, large 8vo.; and (ii.) *Die Inkunabeln Nassauischer Bibliotheken*, 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1900.
- From the Heidelberg Historical and Philosophical Society:—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, x. i. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1900.
- From the Academy of Sciences and Letters, Christiania:—(i.) *Contributions to the History of the Norsemen in Ireland*, I. & II., by Alexander Bugge, 8vo.; (ii.) *Lykische Beiträge*, by Alf. Thorp; (iii.) *Hildinakvadet*, av Marino Hægstad; and (iv.) *Two Designations of Christ in Religious Philosophy*, by Dr. Anathon Aall.
- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vi. i. 8vo. Dublin, 1900.

Purchases:—Calendar of Documents in France, illustrating the History, etc., of Great Britain, etc., vol. I. 918—1206, edited by J. H. Round, large 8vo., cl.; New English Dictionary, ser. II. pt. v. Glass-coach—Gyzzarn (completing vol. IV.); Musgrave's Obituary, L—PA (Harl. Soc. Publ.); The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, VII. I. Jan. 1901; The Antiquary for Dec. 1900 and Jan. 1901; and Notes & Queries, nos. 153 & 154, 156—159, 161.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors:—

- From Mr.—Sopwith:—The Debtors' Alms-box which formerly hung at the entrance to Newgate Prison, Newcastle. It is 8¼ ins. long by 7 ins. wide by 6¼ ins. high.
- From the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, per Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D.:—Carved stone corbel, found in front of Royal Arcade (see



Fig. 1.—STONE CORBEL FROM NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

(See p. 2.)



Fig. 2.—BOTTLES FROM GALLOWGATE, NEWCASTLE.

(See p. 3.)

From Photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.

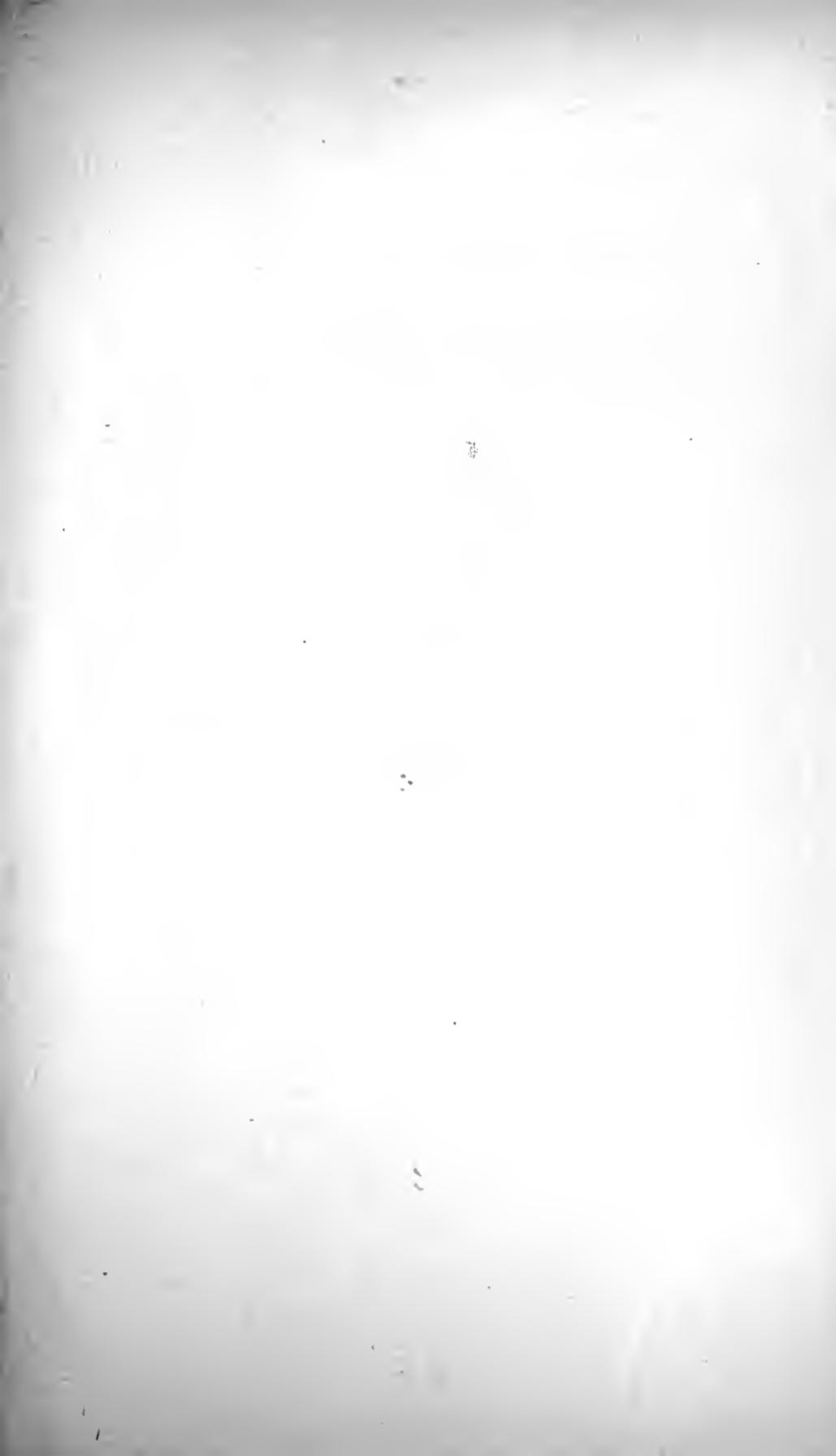




FIG. 2. - OAK TREASURE CHEST.

(See page 3.)

From a Photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.

plate 1, fig. 1); and oak spade, found in Neville Street, Newcastle, in the course of excavations for new water mains. The full length of the spade is now 2 ft. 8 ins.; the cutting portion being 8 ins. long by 6½ ins. broad.

From Miss Hoyle, 29 Leazes Terrace, Newcastle:—Oak Treasure Chest, bound with interlaced and decorated iron work, with spring lock and hasp for padlock. The box is wider at one end than at the other. (See plate 1, fig. 2.)

From Mrs. J. H. Little, 28 Leazes Park Road, Newcastle:—Four eighteenth century glass bottles, part of a discovery of similar vessels found when excavating for the works of the late Mr. J. H. Little, on the west side of Gallowgate, near Corporation Road, Newcastle. One of the bottles still contains some of the malt liquor with which all were filled at the time of discovery. Three of these bottles are about 7¾ ins. high by 5 ins. wide at the base; the fourth is 9 ins. high, by 4 ins. wide at base (see plate 1, fig. 3).

From Mr. Stephen Coulson of Lincoln House Farm, Leschow, Carlton-in-Cleveland:—An old Cheese Press complete with weights and tubs.

Mr. Joseph Oswald remarked that when, through the courtesy of Mr. George Smith, he first saw the corbel at the Water Company's office, and heard it had been found some 4½ feet below the present surface, and on the top of the clay, close to the junction of Mosley and Pilgrim streets, it occurred to him that the corbel had probably belonged to old All Saints' church, which was demolished in 1786. On referring to local histories he found that Mosley street was commenced in 1784 and it is quite probable that the *débris* from the church was used for filling in hollows in the ground to make up the gradient of the new street. An alternative conjecture might be that the corbel, along with other stones, while being carted away, fell off the cart at this place and was not missed, or it was never thought worth while to recover it, and so it became covered up and preserved in such excellent condition for us to-day. As to the architecture of All Saints' church we have no very definite information, but (Mr. Knowles who is present will correct him if wrong) it certainly comprised portions of late Decorated or early Perpendicular date. Looking at the corbel itself he was inclined to think it was carved towards the close of the reign of Edward III.

Mr. W. H. Knowles said the carved stone before them was ten inches deep, eight inches across the top and projected seven inches from the wall. The head is covered by a circlet resembling a coronet, the hair appearing on the brow below, and falling on either side of the face in stiff curls. The stone was possibly used to support an ornament or statue within a church, or a respond to some structural feature, or with greater probability served as a corbel terminating the label or hood moulding of some arch. The treatment of the head is similar to, but not so graceful as, that of the effigy of Eleanor of Castile, queen of Edward I., in Westminster abbey. The arrangement of the hair is like that of the effigy of Bryan Fitz-Alan (*ob.* 1300) in Bedale church, Yorkshire, and of an unknown knight in Norton church, county Durham, *c.* 1300. These and other references indicate sufficiently that the stone in point of date belongs to the first half of the fourteenth century. In the will of 1349, of a certain John Cragg of Newcastle, it is directed that his body is to be buried in the church of All Saints 'within the new chancel'. The proximity of the site where the stone was discovered to All Saints' church³ warrants the

¹ Blore's *Monumental Remains*, p. 1.

² Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, vol. i. p. 275.

³ See a reproduction of a drawing of All Saints Church in 1786, by R. Waters.—*Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, p. 296.

suggestion that the corbel belonged to the medieval church, which was demolished previous to the erection of the present structure in 1786-96.

Mr. J. P. Gibson referred to similar examples at Hexham which were of about 1360.

As regards the oak spade Mr. Blair stated that he had received a letter from Mr. S. B. Burton in which he said that 'Three or four years since I travelled from St. Petersburg to Moscow and Nijni Novgorod and saw wooden shovels in use continually—men standing at street corners waiting for work, and navvies working on railway embankments. In the latter case, the earth was broken down with ordinary iron bars in place of picks, and the shovels were in all cases of wood, simply cut out of a straight board. I was not aware that such tools had been used in England.'

Mr. G. Irving said that such spades were still in common use in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Mr. Heslop remarked that they were also in use in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

Dr. L. W. Adamson said that special instructions had been given to the workmen of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company to preserve all objects found during their excavations in order that they might be presented to the society.

Special thanks were voted to the Water Company for the instructions given to their workmen.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Oswin J. Charlton:—A seventeenth century rapier, purchased at Dilston about fifty years ago as a former possession of the Earl of Derwentwater.

[Mr. O. J. Charlton said that this rapier was recently given to his brother, Mr. George Charlton, by Mr. Matthew Bigge, formerly of Stamfordham, who purchased it about fifty years ago from a cottager near Dilston, the tradition being that it had at one time belonged to Lord Derwentwater. It is of Italian workmanship and, except for the loss of a small portion of the edge of the blade, is practically perfect. The weight is 1 lb. 14 oz. and the length over all 3 feet 9¾ inches. The blade is 3 feet 2¾ inches long and gradually tapers from ¾ inch in breadth next the hilt to a fine point; it is single edged, deeply hollowed and flat backed, with a maximum thickness of ⅜ inch; the corners of the blade, for the upper seven inches, are bevelled off to make a cutting point; in each side of it, just above the hilt, is engraved the date, 1650; above this is what appears to be a figure, perhaps of a saint, standing on a pedestal, then an inscription, in cursive lettering, 'Soli Deo | gloria', another figure on a pedestal, brandishing a sword, another inscription, which is indecipherable, and a scroll. The engraving extends 10 inches along the blade, the date and lettering run transversely across it, and the figures have their heads towards the point. The guard is formed of a shallow cup pierced and chased with flowers and leaves and with four winged grotesque faces round the edge; the side rings are connected with the cup by four curved bars, and two bars also connect it with the quillons, which are short and hooked, one upwards, the other downwards. A curved bar extends from each side ring to the knuckle bow, which reaches, and is fastened to, the chased pommel of flattened spherical shape. The grip is of wood, spirally fluted, and bound with leather. Inside the cup is the original lining of leather covered on both sides with crimson velvet.]

Thanks were voted to Mr. Charlton.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (one of the secretaries) read the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1900.

"Your Council presents its report under the shadow of the death of our late beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria in the midst of the demonstrations of loyalty exhibited in the proclamation of the accession of his most gracious Majesty King Edward the seventh.

The beginning of a new century may afford opportunity to recall the fact that our society, now entering upon its eighty-ninth year, has reached what may already be called a venerable age ; for it is only eleven years short of being itself a centenarian.

At its foundation, on the 6th day of February, 1813, the purpose of its institution was declared to be :—'Inquiry into Antiquities in general, but especially into those of the North of England, and of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham in particular.' In pursuance of this object the Rev. John Hodgson, secretary of the society at that time, remarked :—' If any real gratification is to arise to us as individuals, or respectability is to attach to us as a body, they can only be effected by every member zealously contributing his portion of knowledge ; and each of us certainly has it in his power, by adding something to the common stock of information, to further the designs of the institution.' In how far that exhortation has been acted upon in the past might form an instructive topic for review; and if a retrospect of the past century shows that the design of the founders has been taken up, from time to time, by members, whose eminent services have contributed to make the annals of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne worthy of their origin and intention, it will add to our responsibility as successors to such an inheritance, and incite us to renewed effort in maintaining the efficiency of the institution committed to our care.

In looking back upon our past achievements we shall realize how great a field of enquiry remains unexplored, notwithstanding the work already achieved. If much has been done, much more lies before us. For the scope of our investigations has widened vastly with the process of the years ; and the specialization of pursuits has continually opened out fresh avenues for discovery. With such considerations we may confidently anticipate the prospect before us in the new period of time upon which we now enter.

During the past year two parts, forming volume xxii. of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, have been published, containing papers on swords in the society's possession, by Mr. Parker Brewis ; on a hitherto little known landing by the French on the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson ; on the Descent of the Town Fields of South Shields, by Mr. Philip E. Mather; and a very important paper on Jarrow, by the Rev. H. E. Savage. Coquetdale, in its relation to the county militia, forms the subject of a paper by Mr. D. D. Dixon ; the rector of Edmundbyers records the history of his parish ; and Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., contributes some of the fruits of his research, as editor of the new county history, in the Proofs of Age produced at enquiries into the heirships to estates in the fifteenth century. The volume also contains biographical articles on the late Mr. Sheriton Holmes, and the late Chancellor of Carlisle, respectively contributed by Mr. F. W. Dendy and Dr. Hodgkin. The ninth volume of the *Proceedings* has also been completed, and one or two additional instalments of the Elsdon Parish Registers have been printed.

25 new members have been elected and 354 are now enrolled ; but your council has to deplore losses sustained by deaths during the year. These include the names of Sheriton Holmes, Alex. Shannon Stevenson,

and Dr. Dennis Embleton, all three vice-presidents of the society. Their genial presence at our meetings and their continuous interest in our pursuits are now deprivations which will long be felt. In the death of the worshipful Chancellor Ferguson a loss well nigh irreparable has been sustained. Works of varied character, historical and archaeological, have followed each other from his pen in prolific succession, whilst his character and presence at once animated and linked together the two northern societies of Cumberland and Newcastle.

Further losses in our membership include the names of the late Lord Armstrong, who welcomed our visits to his castles of Bamborough and Cartington, and who received our members so hospitably at Crag-side; the late Mr. Joseph Cowen, whose interest in our proceedings never flagged, and of whom a happy recollection remains in the reception given to the society at Stella hall and the address to which we listened on that occasion. We have further to lament Mr. J. B. Clayton, the Rev. R. W. Dixon, and our genial friend and colleague the late Mr. Hugh Taylor. Nor can we pause even here, for by the death of General Pitt-Rivers, an honorary member of our society, the loss to archaeology is a national one.

Our monthly meetings in the castle have been continued throughout the year with unabated interest and on more than one occasion the president has occupied the chair. Our meeting on April 25th was opened in the castle and adjourned to the lecture room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, courteously granted for the occasion, where Mr. J. P. Gibson exhibited his series of views illustrating recent discoveries on the Roman Wall, accompanying them with a most interesting personal description of each scene. Our July meeting was held at 2 p.m. with a view to meet the convenience of country members, but the numbers present hardly justified the innovation. Our out-door meetings have been held at Harbottle, Mount Grace, and at Norton. At Harbottle the excursion was most genially and ably conducted by Mr. D. D. Dixon, who not only acted as guide throughout but read most valuable papers descriptive of the places visited. These included the castle of Harbottle, Alwinton church and Hepple Woodhouses pele and Hepple. The second meeting included visits to Kirk Levington, Crathorne, and Mount Grace priory, where members were met by Sir Lowthian Bell, the owner, and the remains were described by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., the former owner. At the third meeting Norton, Billingham and Greatham were visited under the guidance of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson and the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, whose valuable remarks will be found in our *Proceedings*.

The important question of continued excavations on the line of the Roman Wall has occupied the attention of your Council, and in order to ensure efficiency in future operations the Excavation Committee has been re-constituted and a consideration of further investigation has been remitted to their special oversight.

Cuttings, made privately within the station of *Cilurnum* across the axis formed by the junction of the line of the Wall with the walls of the camp, appear to reveal the existence of an earlier fosse.

Since our last annual report Mr. Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., one of our colleagues, has published an important treatise on *The Defensive Armour and the Weapons and Engines of War of Medieval Times, and of the Renaissance*. We have been indebted to Mr. Clephan for directing special attention to this important subject of research and to its examples in the collection in possession of the society. In the present volume the lucid exposition in the text, and the abundant illustrations

with which it is accompanied, contribute to a work on the accomplishment of which Mr. Clephan is to be heartily congratulated.

During the year 1901 our district will be visited by the British Archaeological Association, when its members will be received by his Worship the Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The event will be anticipated with pleasure by our members; and it is hoped that by it, and by the participation and presence of distinguished archaeologists, a renewed impulse may be given to the study of antiquity in general, and to the elucidation of objects presented so abundantly in our own district in particular.

Your council's record would be incomplete without an expression of the regret with which they have heard of the lamented death of the bishop of London. Although not latterly connected with our society, his reputation as a historian of itself claims our regard; and his treatise on the tenures of the Northumberland Border brings home to us researches of the utmost value. To most of us, however, he will continue to be remembered by his long residence in Northumberland when, as the Rev. Mandell Creighton, he held the living of Embleton during a period of ten years, from 1874 to 1884. By his birth in the adjacent county of Cumberland, his education at the Durham Grammar School, and his long attachment to our own Northumberland Border we may well claim him as a conspicuous example of a north countryman."

The treasurer read his report, which shewed a balance, at the beginning of 1900, of £2 5s. 4d. against the society, the total income of the year having been £541 2s. 3d., and the expenditure £503 8s. 10d., a balance of income over expenditure of £37 13s. 5d. The capital, invested in 2½ per cent Consols, with dividends, was now £80 17s. 1d. The receipts from subscriptions amounted to £382 4s. 0d., and from the Castle and Black Gate, £141 3s. 0d. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* had cost £45 7s. 3d., and of the *Proceedings*, £49 2s. 0d., and Warkworth parish registers (balance) £65 11s. 9d., the sums paid for illustrations have been £35 7s. 7d., for new books £19 17s. 4d., for the Castle and Black Gate £147 3s. 0d., and for the museum £10 5s. 9d.

The curators' report was read by Mr. Heslop, one of the curators. It showed that during the year four objects only had been presented to the society's museum.

[The treasurer's report and balance sheet and the curators' report will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.]

Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D., the High Sheriff, moved the adoption of the report, and the motion having been seconded by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., it was unanimously agreed to.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, &c.

The Chairman (Mr. Bates) then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V., which sets forth 'that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz:—

President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

12 Vice-Presidents: Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, M.A., Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Robert Richardson Dees, the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., John Vessey Gregory, Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Charles James Spence, Richard Welford, M.A., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., and Frederick Walter Dendy.

2 Secretaries : Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop.

Treasurer : Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor : Robert Blair.

Librarian : Joseph Oswald.

2 Curators : Charles James Spence and Richard Oliver Heslop.

2 Auditors : John Martin Winter and Herbert Maxwell Wood.

12 Council : Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, Rev. Johnson Baily, Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., John Pattison Gibson, J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., George Irving, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, William Weaver Tomlinson and Walter Shewell Corder.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

The chairman (Mr. Bates) said he was sure they were all anxious to carry out the wishes of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, in regard to the death of their beloved queen. He would move, therefore: 'That we place on the records of our society our deep and sincere sorrow at the demise of our gracious sovereign queen Victoria, and our expressions of warm loyalty at the accession of king Edward VII.' The statutes of the society, he said, were like the laws of the Medes and Persians so far as the members were concerned, and they could not very well give expression to their sentiments by adjourning the meeting. But, whilst assembled in this historic building, their thoughts must be fixed on the sad chamber of death at Osborne. Parliament, the press and the pulpit had testified to the great qualities of the deceased sovereign, and he could only say that this society, which particularly occupied itself in the study of Roman antiquities, especially that monument of the greatness of the Roman Empire, it was their privilege, as it should be their duty, to strive to preserve and elucidate, could not help feeling how very Imperial must always remain the name of Victoria. The empire, built up under her peaceful and beneficent rule, exceeded that of Alexander and that of Caesar, and they might do well, in this country, not to speak of the British, but rather of the Victorian Empire, so greatly had the influence of the late queen's character helped to weld together the various heterogeneous populations under her rule. The Roman Wall, brought vividly before them the great problems of the Roman Empire which were those of our own empire at the present day. It was now nearly 1,700 years since the emperor Severus returned from his Caledonian campaign, occupied with the same problems which now confronted us. We learnt how disastrous it was in the end for the Roman Empire that his policy of not allowing any hostile populations to remain on the borders of the empire was not adopted. We could not help being, to some extent, reminded by the unfortunate war cloud which had arisen to dim, in a certain way, the closing days of the most glorious reign in English history, of the death, at a time of war, of that unfortunate queen, Mary Tudor. But nothing could be more different than the state of the country at these two periods. At that time, unfortunately the queen, though anxious to love and be loved by her people, could do neither, and was left in complete solitude in her death chamber. Now they had a queen who had passed gently away at a revered age, surrounded by her children and other members of her family—a queen who was so thoroughly convinced of the righteousness and the justness of her cause that she had desired to be buried with all the honours due to the last and greatest victim of the war. They passed from the memory of their late sovereign—to whom they owed so much—to welcome the accession of king Edward VII. The name of Edward at once carried them

back as Englishmen to the history of medieval times. King Edward VII., thanks to his mother, succeeded to an empire quite beyond the highest dreams of Edward I. or Edward III. The name Edward was dear to them as Englishmen, though the name of Albert* was also a good Northumbrian name in early times. They lived so near the borders of Scotland that they could not help remembering that in that country the name of Edward was borne by that unfortunate prince—the true heir to our line of Saxon kings—who fell by his father's side on the banks of the Aln in Norman times. The name was also borne by the legitimate heir to the Scottish crown, Edward Baliol, and by the unfortunate prince Charles Edward. They had, Mr. Bates concluded, every confidence that the king, who had now succeeded to the throne of his ancestors would by his tried prudence and tact, prove in every way a monarch who would more than maintain the glories which they had been accustomed to associate with that favourite name.

Dr. L. W. Adamson seconded the motion, which was carried.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman (Dr. Adamson) which was carried by acclamation.

* The following is a letter addressed by Mr. Bates to the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of February 4th, 1901:—

I am pleased to find that my statement that Albert is a good old Northumbrian name hits on something new. This morning I have cursorily run down the columns of the *Liber Vitae* (Surtees Society's Publ., vol. 13), that emblematic Book of Life which lay on the high altars of our successive cathedrals of Lindisfarne, Chester-le-Street, and Durham, and in which the names of benefactors were recorded from the days of king Osuio and queen Raegumæld. I find that up to about the time of the Norman Conquest the name Albert (Albrecht, not counting varieties like Alubercht, Aldbercht, etc.) occurs no less than 21 times in it. And during the same period how many times do you suppose that the name of Edward occurs? Not once, except for the official entry of the West Saxon suzerain 'Ædward rex', whether for Alfred's son or the Confessor it is difficult to say. The truth is that while the name of Albert was a popular one in Northern England during our practical independence, that of Edward was practically unknown. The name of the first Albert in the *Liber Vitae*, probably that of the abbot of Ripon, immediately precedes the great name of Alcuin—of Alcuin, the Northumbrian educationalist, to whom the Germans were originally indebted for their liberal culture and technical science. Alcuin was the pupil of Saint Albert of York, at whose death (6 November, 780) 'he wept for him like a son for his mother, refusing consolation'. After all his experiences at the court of Charlemagne, in the centre of the broad currents of European life and thought, Alcuin enshrines the memory of the archbishop-professor. 'sapiens Aelbertus nomine dictus' in the epithets 'good and just, generous, devout, and kind, spreading teaching and loving the faith, ruler, doctor, defender, and disciple of the church, stay of justice, proclaimer of law, herald of salvation, hope of the poor, father of orphans, solace of the indigent, stern to the obstinate, pleasant to the good, disagreeable to the proud, resolute in adversity, humble in prosperity, acute in intellect, not given to talking, but prompt in action'. What more could we wish, even in a king? The European reputation that Saint Albert gained in his pupil, and the glory of the ancient School of York should never be forgotten in the north. The name of Albert should never be described as one foreign to us. Of the name of Edward nothing but good should be said, after it has once for all been adopted by the king."

MISCELLANEA.

The following local extracts are from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. iii. (continued from vol. ix. p.) :—

[N'th'land.] A. 4766. Grant intail by John Comyn, to John Comyn his son and Joan his son's wife, daughter of Sir William de Valence, of the manors of Walwyk, Thorneton and Ethensalch, and of the lands and tenements of Stanedene and Harland, except the forest and lakes of Ethensalch ; if the said manors &c. are not worth 400 marks yearly, the grantor will supplement them from his lands of Tyndale. Witnesses :—Sirs John, earl of Warenne, John de Hastings, Brian son of Alan, Patrick de Graham, and William de Moravia, knights, and others. [c. A.D. 1300.]

[N'th'land.] A. 4767. Letters patent by John de Stutevyle, son and heir of Sir Robert de Stutevyle, to his free tenants and others of Mithford, Mulston and Felton, desiring them to attorn to Sir Aymar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, to whom the said John has granted the castle and manor of Mithford. 20 February, 8 Edward [1] *French. Seal of Arms.*

[N'th'land.] A. 4769. Grant by Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, for 1000 marks, to Sir William de Valence, lord of Pembroke, of the towns of Merdeffen, Calverdon and Little Eland, with bondmen and their issue, rents, homages, &c. Witnesses :—Sirs Guy de Rocheford, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leiburne, and others (named), knights, and others (named). [Edward I] *Triangular seal.* (p. 103.)

N'th'land. A. 4770. Grant by Roger, lord of Mitford, to Sir William de Valence, of the Manor of Great Eland, to hold from the king in chief, reserving the homages of certain persons (named) which Roger gave to Sir Hugh de Eure, and to Walter de Camhou [Cambo] and which belonged to Roger's castle of Mitford ; and excepting the advowson of the church of the said manor, and his manors of Mitford, Felton, Neuton, Molston, Haunthweit, Boulton, Addewic. Witnesses :—Sirs Adam de Gesemuth, William de Huntecumbe, Thomas de Fenwik, William de Kirketon, and others (named), knights, and others (named).

N'th'land. A. 4771. Duplicate of A. 4770. *Equestrian seal, and counter seal of arms.*

[N'th'land.] A. 4772. Grant by Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, to Sir William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke, of a mill with pond and fishing therein, in Great Eland with all suits of the culture of corn of freemen and bondmen of Eland. &c. London, feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, A.D. 1262, 47 Henry III. *Fragments of seal. Endorsed :* Memorandum of enrolment in the Exchequer on Thursday the morrow of St. Lucy the Virgin, A.D. 1262. (p. 103.)

[N'th'land.] A. 4773. Grant by Roger Bertram, lord of Middeford, to Sir William de Valence, that if any of the suits, &c., belonging to the mill and pond in Great Eland, which Roger has granted to Sir William, shall be found to be alienated, Roger will restore what is wanting, or give the value out of his lands of Eland manor, or elsewhere. London, feast of St. Katherine, 47 Henry III. *Seal.* (p. 104.)

[N'th'land.] B. 3952. Release by Roger son of David de Gunwardon, to William de Essynden, of a toft and croft in Gunwardon, which he formerly held from the said William, in exchange for a part of a toft and croft in the said town. Sunday before Whitsuntide, A.D. 1260. (p. 277.)

N'th'land. C. 3146. Certificate by John Elryngton, escheator for the county of Northumberland, that he has taken the oath of Elizabeth, late the wife of Robert Claveryng, esquire, deceased, not to marry without the king's licence ; and has assigned her dower in the said Robert's lands in presence of Robert Claveryng, his son and heir, viz. in tenements with cottages and land in Calowle and Yetlington. Anwyke, 18 December, 32 [Henry VI.] [p. 334].

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 2.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 27th day of February, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following new members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

- i. Frederick Carrick, 1 Sedgewick Place, Newcastle.
- ii. Featherston Fenwick, County Chambers, Westgate Road, Newcastle.
- iii. Robert Kyle, 11 Prudhoe Street, Alnwick.
- iv. Frank Stanley Ogilvie, Rosella House, North Shields.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., the writer :—*Notes on the Wallace Collection of Arms and Armour*, pt. i. 8vo. pp. 15.
- From Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., the writer :—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1900* (reprint from *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Society*, xvi.); 8vo., pp. 92.

Exchanges :—

- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LVII. 228 (2 ser. VII. 4), Dec. 1900.
- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Proceedings*, II. 4, no. 10, Jan. 1900, 8vo.

Purchases :—*Calendar of State Papers, Dom.*, 1691—1692, large 8vo., gr. cl. ; *Jahrbuch* (xv. iv. 1900), large 8vo., and *Mittheilungen*, xv. iii. 8vo., of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute ; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*, pt. XIII. ('Die Erdbefestigungen von Heidenbergen' ; 'Kastell und Vicus bei Wimpfen' ; and 'Kastell Heidenheim') : *The Antiquary* for Feb. 1901 ; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 162—164.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. John Ventress :—(i.) A Chinese 'scratch-back' in the shape of a small ivory hand with whalebone stem ; (ii.) Rubbing of the device on a stone taken from the front of an old house at the corner of the High-bridge, Newcastle. The stone, now 6 ft. 11 ins. long by 2 ft. 1 in. broad, has evidently been used in the recently demolished premises, a bit of the old 'Black Bull' hostelry, as a building stone merely. The device is a goat's head, looking to the left, in the centre of a shield, at either side the letters R and S, while above is the date 1596, and below an axe head with cutting edge downwards. The shield is 1 ft. 9 ins. long by 12 ins. broad, and is not in the centre of the stone, but is 4 ft. 4½ ins. from the longer end of it.



[Mr. Ventress said 'it was over a fireplace built up against a very old stone building, and has been cut to suit the place. It must have been nearly 10 ft. long if the shield were cut in the centre. There is a house engraved on Corbridge's plan of Newcastle with the name of Richard Swinburne above it, but no index letter to indicate where it stood'. The illustration above is from a rubbing made by Mr. Ventress.]

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—A large collection of tokens and bank notes of which the following is a list :—

- Spanish Dollar of Carolus III, counter-marked with the head of George III.
- Proof Dollar in Bronze by Kuchler, 1798
- Spanish Dollar of Carolus III, counter-marked with head of George III, in octagon stamp.
- Proof Dollar in silver, 1804, ob. 'Georgius III Del Gratia ; rev. 'Britanniarum Rex. Fidel Defensor' overstruck on Spanish Dollar much of the lettering being visible.
- Bank of England Dollar, 1804, overstruck on Spanish Dollar
- Proof in bronze, Bank Token 5/6, 1811, king's head to left.
- Bank of England Tokens 8/- 1811 to 1815 two types for 1812.
- Bank of England Tokens 1/6, 1811 to 1816.
- Proof in Bronze, Bank of England ninepence.
- Pierced Dollar, Trinidad.
- Pierced Dollar, New South Wales, 5/.
- Part of Dollar extracted from the above fifteenpence.
- Sections of Dollars officially out.
- 'Dorrien & Magens' shilling, 1798.

BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN for Six shillings, 1804.

Do. Do. xxx Pence Irish.
 Do. Do. Ten pence, 1805, 1806 & 1818.
 Do. Do. Five pence, 1805 & 1806.

WORKHOUSE TOKENS.

Sheffield Workhouse
 Birmingham " } One Shilling.
 Leeds " }
 Sheffield, One penny (copper).
 Birmingham, One penny.
 do. Three pence (copper).
 Bradford Penny counter-marked on Union Copper Co. penny.

TOKENS ISSUED BY BANKERS in 1811.

Monk of Reading, Two Shillings and Sixpence.
 Do. Do. Eighteen pence.
 Cole Bros., Peterborough do.
 Do. Do. One Shilling.
 King, Gosling, Tanner and Griffiths, Marlboro' Old Bank,, 1/- and Sixpence.
 The Old Bank. Nantwich, 1/-
 Flintshire Bank (J.O.S. & O.), 1/- and Sixpence.
 Dorsetshire, Wiltshire & Shaftesbury Bank Tokens, 1/- and Sixpence.
 W. S. & J. Wakeford, Andover, 1/-

BANK NOTES.

Bank of England £1, May 19, 1806.
 Do. £2, April 27, 1811.
 Do. £1, May 1, 1821, both on top line and body.
 Do. £1, 1821 on top line, 2 Dec. 1825 in body.
 Do. £1, 1821 on top line, 10 January 1826 in body.
 Do. £1, 1821 on top line, 1 Feb. 1826 in body.

IRISH NOTES.

Roche & Co. Cork One Guinea (£1 2s. 9d.) 1 Dec. 1817. Payable from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon.
 Roche & Co., Cork, One Guinea & Half (£1 14s. 1½d) 31 January, 1817.
 Bank of Ireland, One Guinea & Half (£1 14s. 1½d.) 14 May, 1800.
 Giles & Co., Youghal, One pound five shillings, 8 December, 1808.
 Do. Do. Thirty Shillings, 27 January, 1809.
 Kellet, Cork, do. February, 1801.
 do. One Guinea (£1 2s. 9d) do. do.

IRISH SILVER NOTES.

Newport & Co., Waterford, six shillings, Nov. 1800.
 do. do. nine shillings. do.
 Kellett & Co., Cork, nine shillings, 17 December, 1801.
 Blal & Co., Clommel, Three Shillings and ninepence ¼d, 14 December, 1799
 Roberts, Bonwell, & Co., Cork. do. do.
 do. Seven shillings & seven pence, 5 June, 1799
 (Dublin note of one guinea given for three notes).

OPTIONAL NOTES OF ENGLISH COUNTRY BANKERS.

Fenton & Co., Thirsk, one guinea, 12 May, 1810, payable with Bank of England note or cash.
 Ingram, Kennet & Co., Wakefield, one guinea, 4 June, 1806, payable with bank note or cash.
 Thompson, Elam & Holthby, Burlington, one guinea, 18 October, 1807, payable with Bank of England note or cash.
 John Foster, Selby Bank, one guinea, 16 April, 1811, payable in cash or bank note.
 Seaton & Co., Pontefract, one Guinea, 1 January, 1806
 do. do. Five Guineas, 2 January, 1809, payable in cash or Bank of England notes.
 Silvester, Sikes & Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, one guinea, 7 October, 17 payable in cash or bank note.

NOTES OF COUNTRY BANKERS FOR £1, £1 ls., £2.

J. & S. Cooke & Co., Sunderland & Wearmouth Bank, one pound, 1 August, 1805
 Surtees & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, twenty shillings, February, 1798.
 Smallwood and Co., Market Drayton, one pound, 22 April, 1816.
 do. do. two pounds, 17 January, 1815.
 Ray, Reynolds and Ray, Clare, one pound, 27 September, 1817.
 Wood, Smiths and Co., Workington, one guinea, 8 June, 1809.
 do. do. Five Guineas, 2 February, 1809.

Macmichael, Gitton and Co., Bridgnorth, one pound, 21 December, 1813.
do. do. two pounds, 11 December, 1813.
Thomas Marris, North Lincolnshire Bank, one guinea, 8 June, 1811.
do. do. twenty shillings, 19 January, 1810.
Fisher and Ashmore, Winchcombe, two guineas. 15 July, 1816.

COUNTRY BANKERS, VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

Wood, Wood and Co., Cardiff, ten shillings, 1811.
W. Herbert, Llanidloes, ten shillings, 1 May, 1813.
Barnards, Boston, one pound ten shillings, 26 October, 1811.
J. Wilkinson, Ipswich Bank, one shilling, 18 April, 1797.
Morrell and Pope, Bristol, one pound ten shillings, 1 August, 1818, three pounds
for two of these thirty shilling notes.

TRADERS' NOTES FOR SMALL AMOUNTS.

Corksheat Colliery Co., ten shillings, 2 October, 1816.
R. Bellwood, Huddersfield, five shillings, 2 July, 1800.
Parkfield Colliery, Fereday and Smith, ten shillings, 6 August, 1814.
Bradley, Waring & Co., Coscote Colliery, Walsall, one guinea, 21 May, 1805.

BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE NOTES.

Drawn by overseers of the poor for five shillings and two shillings and six pence.

PAPER VOUCHERS BY FOX BROTHERS.

N. . . . In consequence of the scarcity of silver this ticket is issued by Fox Brothers
as a voucher for one shilling in payment of wages. Persons in trade and others
are requested to take this ticket as money, and present the same for cash, at
Tonedale, in sums of not less than one pound.

By Mr. William Norman:—A Birmingham Workhouse Token of copper,
for Sixpence; and another specimen struck, long after, from the same die.

[Mr. Phillips read the following notes on the notes and tokens exhibited by
him:—

“The collection of tokens and notes that I have the pleasure of bringing to
your notice this evening is intended to illustrate the various emergency issues
that arose from the passing of the Bank Restriction Act in February, 1797.
At that time the Bank of England was so pressed for gold, that to save the
situation the government ordered them not to give gold for their notes. The
consternation that such an order created throughout the country, can be better
imagined than described. In Newcastle and district all the banks closed for
some days, a policy resorted to in many other places. It should also be
mentioned that the smallest notes then in circulation were for five pounds. The
government had not issued new silver for about ten years. The coin in
the hands or pockets of the people was very small in quantity and wretchedly
bad in quality. It was therefore to meet the dire requirements of trade that
various emergency issues of tokens and notes arose. First let me deal with
the tokens. Those issued by the Bank of England take precedence. It was
known that the government were possessed of an enormous number of
Spanish silver dollars, taken from treasure ships, and arrangements were
at once made that some of these should be countermarked by having
the king's head, used at the Goldsmiths' hall for marking silver plate,
stamped upon the neck of the Spanish king, and issued by the bank at 4/6
each. Fortunately it was discovered that their bullion value was 4/8. So a fresh
announcement was made stating that it appeared to be the general opinion that
the dollars would be more conveniently circulated at 4/9. They were readily
accepted by the public and a great number sent out. The issue of this coin
gave rise to the well known couplet:—

‘The Bank to make their Spanish Dollars pass
Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.’

Forgeries in metal and countermark immediately appeared and so perplexed
the bank authorities that almost any coin had to be accepted. Eventually
the dollars were withdrawn for a time, and other methods of treating them
adopted. Mr. Boulton of Birmingham undertook by the use of powerful
machinery to obliterate the Spanish marking and substitute a new design. A

proof coin in bronze dated 1798 shows that alterations were contemplated at that date. In 1804 the Spanish dollars were again issued marked with an octagon stamp. Extensive forgeries immediately followed. Other proofs were produced—a beautiful coin in silver dated 1804 is shown. In several places the original Spanish lettering may be clearly seen. Eventually a coin was issued called the Bank of England 5/- dollar; it has the king's head on the obverse, and on the reverse, 'Bank of England, Five Shilling Dollar.' These were the creation of Mr. Boulton in the manner named. Difficulties arose from forgeries, and from the metallic, rising over face, value, when the dollars rapidly found their way to the melting pot. To prevent this the Bank undertook to redeem them at 5/6 and announced that they would issue a dollar for that amount. A proof in bronze will be seen but I cannot find that these tokens were ever in circulation. So matters struggled on till 1811, when the Bank issued tokens for three shillings. They were repeated for 1812 from the same pattern. In the latter part of the year the obverse was altered, the new design being retained for the subsequent annual issues of 1813 to 1816. Specimens will be seen for each year except 1816. The last named being very rare, one has not yet come my way. Tokens for 1/6 were issued by the Bank for the same years, viz :—1811—1816, there being two types for 1812; a full set will be noted. In 1812 the issue of a token for ninepence was evidently contemplated. A proof in bronze has obverse, the king's head, reverse, 'Bank Token 9d. 1812' in four lines. These tokens were never issued and are very rare. This ends the series of Bank of England tokens. The 'Dorrien and Magens' shilling may here be noted. These gentlemen were London bankers. They remembered that the act was still in force that bound the mint authorities to convert silver bullion into coin upon payment of a certain commission. Acting upon this they sent bullion to be coined into shillings. This was duly done, but on the morning appointed for the bankers to remove their coin, the mint authorities were informed that there had been some mistake, they were not to be delivered but melted again to bullion. This was done, but in some way a few escaped the crucible. A very fine specimen is exhibited.

Before noting other examples let me draw your attention to the pierced dollars. I have previously stated that at various times the metallic rose over face value. Coins of good weight at once found their way to the melting pot. In the colonies the same difficulties arose, there coins (the same Spanish dollars) being exported as bullion. To prevent this in Trinidad, a proclamation was issued stating that a piece would be cut out of any dollar brought to the proper office, the piece extracted to pass for one shilling, the dollar to retain its old value. In New South Wales, in 1813, a piece was punched out of the dollar about the size of a farthing. The extracted portion was re-struck for fifteen pence, the old coin retaining full value. In other places the dollars were officially cut into fractions. It was soon discovered that some enterprising individual was cutting his own, and producing *five* quarters out of his dollars. Examples of these are shown.

In 1804 the Bank of Ireland issued a token for six shillings. There is a strong presumption that these were also made from the Spanish dollars, they are larger in circumference than the bank of England dollar, but are of exactly the same weight. In 1805 the same bank issued a token for xxx pence Irish. At this date thirteen Irish pence went to the English shilling. Tokens for ten pence were issued in 1805, 1806 and 1813, and for five pence in 1805 and 1806. Another interesting issue, was the workhouse tokens. Evidently the overseers of some of the Yorkshire unions had so much difficulty in procuring change that they issued their own tokens. Birmingham issued one for 2/6. Sheffield, Birmingham and Leeds had coins for one shilling. Those of Sheffield and Leeds give no promise of payment, but Birmingham undertakes to give a note of £1, for twenty tokens. Sheffield issued a copper

token for one penny, it contains no undertaking to pay. Birmingham issued a penny and a threepenny piece, each bears a promise to give a note for the equivalent in tokens. Bradford and Keighley countermarked pence of other companies. Birmingham also coined a copper sixpence of which a few specimens are known, one being in Mr. Norman's possession. In 1811 a great number of tradesmen and several provincial bankers commenced an issue of tokens. It is in many cases difficult to separate traders from bankers, and the whole subject is too long to dwell upon here, but a few examples of tokens issued by undoubted bankers, for 2/6, 1/6, 1/- and 6d. are in my cases. At some future date I hope to go more fully into this branch of the token issue of 1811. At various times between 1812 and 1817 the issue of tokens was suppressed, those sent out by the Bank of England being the last to survive. In 1817 came the new silver, certainly not before it was wanted, as the previous coinage had been in 1787, just thirty years before. During this time the little silver that was in existence had fallen into a most wretched condition, much of it being about one third of its original value.

I now turn to the bank notes before you. Prior to the passing of the Bank Restriction Act £5 was the smallest note issued by the Bank of England. Immediately after, notes of £1 and £2 were put into circulation. They survived until 1821, but during that time they were forged to an alarming extent. In some years 15,000 to 20,000 forgeries were presented, hundreds of people were hanged, men and women, and a still greater number were transported for life. At length public opinion grew so strong against the bank that in 1821 the £1 and £2 were withdrawn. A £1 and £2 note of the bank of England are upon the table. Notes for the latter sum are now very rare. Upon one other occasion did the one pound note appear. In December, 1825, arose one of the greatest panics ever known. It reached its highest point on the 25th of the month. The Bank of England was again reduced to an extremity in endeavouring to meet the rush for gold. It was known that some partially printed one pound notes were in the paper office of the bank; powers were obtained to issue these, they were readily accepted, and greatly assisted in allaying the panic. It had evidently been the custom with the early £1 notes to place the date of the year of issue upon the top line of the note at first printing, and as they were required, to fill in the body line with the actual date of issue. In this way these emergency notes carry two dates, 1821 on the top line, and various dates from December 26, 1825, to February, 1826, in the body. They were only issued during these three months. The country bankers soon availed themselves of concessions that were made to them to issue notes for less than £5. They sent out notes for £1, £1 1s., £2, and for smaller sums down to one shilling. A few examples are before you. A note of the Bristol Tolzie bank is exceptional, it is for 30/-, the issuers undertake 'to give three pounds for two of these notes', in this way hoping to check any rush for gold. I find under this section a curious group of optional notes, all with one exception, of Yorkshire banks. The exception comes from Ashton-under-Lyne, a very near neighbour to Thirsk. A guinea note is payable in bank of England note or cash. Ashton, Selby and Wakefield guinea notes are payable in cash or bank note, and Pontefract notes of £1 and five guineas are payable in cash or Bank of England notes. Although I have in my collection notes of every county in England, these are the only instances I find, of this optional clause.

So great was the scarcity of coin that many traders issued notes to their customers for small amounts. Paper and card tickets were even resorted to. A very interesting ticket is shown that was used by Fox Brothers now well known bankers in the south west of England. It says 'In consequence of the scarcity of silver this ticket is issued by Fox Brothers as a voucher for one shilling. Persons in trade and others are requested to take this ticket as money, and present the same for cash, at Tonedale, in sums of not less than one pound.'



2



3



8



3



5



1



4



7



1



4



6



Spanish Dollar countermarked. 2.—The same with centre punched out. 3.—Piece punched out. 4.—Spanish Dollar over-struck in 1798. 5.—The same over-struck in 1804.

Another curious issue is that of the Birmingham workhouse. The overseers circulated notes for various small amounts, some are marked 'For the convenience of paying the poor', payable every Wednesday when eight 2/6 notes or four 5/- notes are brought together. In the corner of one note is a picture of charity nursing young children. I believe originals are not to be met with. At one time the fact of their issue was doubted but some few years ago, when the old workhouse was removed, the original plates were found from which my examples are printed.¹

The notes of the Irish bankers are curious, they are issued for 25/-, 30/- and one guinea. As thirteen pence went to the shilling, the note had to be for twenty-one shillings and twenty-one pence, or £1 2s. 9d. This to most English bankers would have been sufficiently complicated, not so to the Irish banker, who also had notes for a guinea and a half, one pound fourteen shillings, and three half-pence. During the period under review, appeared what are known as 'silver notes'; these were notes under one pound. Some bankers issued for 6/- and 9/- others for fractions of the guinea. Notes for 3/9½ illustrate this, that sum being one sixth of the Irish guinea. Another note is for 7/7; the issuer undertakes to pay one guinea by a Dublin or Cork bank note for three of these notes value seven shillings and seven pence each. A very great number of these silver notes were circulated though they are now very rarely to be met with. Illustrations of all mentioned are before you.

In conclusion, though foreign to my subject, I show two other emergency notes that may be of interest. The first was issued by General Gordon when in Khartoum, April 25th, 1884, and undertakes to pay 20 piastres from the treasury of Khartoum in Cairo at the expiration of six months from the date. It is signed Gordon Pasha. The other note brings us to modern times. It is one of the celebrated Mafeking notes for one shilling issued by General Baden Powell."

Mr. Norman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for his very able and instructive paper, remarked that reference having been incidentally made to the very rare Birmingham copper sixpenny token,² he had pleasure in exhibiting a specimen of the same. He then said that the overseers of the poor of Birmingham issued, in 1811, silver tokens of the value of 2/6, 1/-, and 6d., and a pattern penny in copper a very few of which were struck. In 1812, the silver 1/- and 6d. were repeated, and a copper penny issued in large quantities for circulation. In 1813 a token in copper for the unusual amount of sixpence was projected, but the size and weight (5 oz. 3 dwts.) being found inconvenient only six specimens were struck. A similar piece of proportionate weight was issued for general circulation of the value of threepence, as was also a penny, similar to that of 1812, and another in 1814. It is remarkable that a *copper* token of the extraordinary value of sixpence, should have been considered necessary, when silver tokens of similar value had been in circulation for two years. Mr. Norman shewed a fraudulent copy of the copper sixpence, a specimen of which was sold by auction in 1889 for the abnormal sum of twenty guineas. He said that last year Mr. John Thornton of Edgbaston, Birmingham, bequeathed to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Birmingham a Birmingham copper sixpence, which was valued for probate at £10. An Act of Parliament, which came into effect on January 1st, 1818, prohibited the circulation of silver and copper tokens generally, but as those issued by the

¹ For fuller account of Bank of England tokens, see *Token Money of the Bank of England*, by M. Phillips, F.S.A. (London: Effingham Wilson, 26).

² Mr. Norman in a letter, dated March 25, 1901, writes, "There is an error in the note on p. 14, having reference to the two specimens of the rare Birmingham copper sixpenny token. The second was not struck from the same die, but is a concoction entirely, struck on same sized flan as the threepenny token and purporting to be a genuine coin but it is smaller in diameter. In 1889 the first appeared and brought by auction in Birmingham 20 guineas, the genuine piece was sold last week, at Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's, for £16, and I am informed the purchaser was prepared to go to £30. The whereabouts of all the 6 specimens originally struck is known."

overseers of the poor for Birmingham and Sheffield respectively, were of superior weight and value, the former were exempt from the provisions of the Act, until 1820, and those of Sheffield for three years later.

Mr. Norman then formally moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for his interesting paper which on being seconded was carried by acclamation.]

SHROVE TUESDAY FOOTBALL AT ALNWICK.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., on this subject :—

“ Although it is asserted that the game of football has been associated with Shrove Tuesday from time immemorial the first definite notice that has been found is in 1788. In his *Popular Antiquities* the Rev. John Brand, who was librarian to the duke of Northumberland as well as the author of a *History of Newcastle*, writes ‘ With regard to the custom of playing at football on Shrove Tuesday, I was informed that at Alnwick, in Northumberland, the waits belonging to the town come playing to the castle every year on Shrove Tuesday at two o’clock p.m. when a football was thrown over the castle walls to the populace ; I saw this done February 5, 1788.’¹

The history of the game may be carried a stage earlier by a tradition preserved by Sir David Smith, that formerly the populace ‘ had this diversion in the castle-close north of the castle but on the south side of the river, and frequently it [*i.e.* the ball] got into a hole in the river called Jordan’s hole, but the site of it is not known at present.’²

The feature which distinguishes the game as played at Alnwick, from that which was formerly played at Wooler and is still played at Chester-le-Street, is the providing and the ceremonial delivery of the ball by the lord of the manor. The borough accounts have been examined as far back as 1818 but no payment for footballs has been found.³ In the year 1818 an Act was obtained for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving the town, in which it is provided that no one ‘ shall bait or cause to be baited any bull or other animal, or throw at any cock or fowl in the manner called cock throwing, or *play at football*, or any other game to the annoyance of the inhabitants.’ Until the passing of this Act it was the custom for the Shrove Tuesday football match to be played in the streets ‘ Married men *versus* Single ’ to the great damage of the windows, for the repair of which the lord of the manor charged himself, and the danger of passengers.⁴ In consequence of repeated accidents, the Town Improvement Commissioners in 1827 petitioned the lord of the manor, that, in giving the football, he would be pleased to make it a condition that it should not be played with in the streets but carried to the home park or other suitable open ground. In the following year the magistrates, sitting in Petty Sessions, on the 16th February issued a notice to caution offenders, and on the same day Richard Robson, the lord’s bailiff, put out a handbill to give notice that the duke had granted the use of the pasture on the north side of the Aln for the Shrove Tuesday football and that his grace would give a football for the non-freemen, and another ‘ football for a regular match between the married and unmarried freemen, with a prize of five sovereigns for the winning side.’⁵ Accordingly on the following Shrove Tuesday the freemen assembled at the town hall and a procession ‘ preceded by a large flag, and a circular wreath of laurel circumscribing a gilded ball surmounted with the Percy crest, the merry minstrelsy of the borough waits led the way, and the combatants cheerfully followed the inspiring strains to the field of action, amidst an immense

¹ Brand, *Popular Antiquities* (ed. 1813) vol. i. p. 76.

² Sir David Smith’s Collection 187A/118.

³ *Ex inf.* Mr. Geo. H. Thompson, Feb. 1901.

⁴ *Ex* Sir David Smith’s Collection 187/A118.

⁵ Newcastle papers, 31 March, 1827.

concourse of spectators estimated at about 5000 in number. . . . After a laborious contest for nearly three hours the freemen left the field with the same accompaniment as when they entered, the young freemen taking the lead, and proceeded to the town hall where the healths of the Duke and Duchess were drunk with cheers, and after an evening spent in true rustic revelry, full of noise and glee, they finally separated with mutual expression of harmony and goodwill.¹

Mr. Heslop next read the following notes by Mr. John Robinson of Sunderland, on

ANCIENT REMAINS DISCOVERED AT SEAHAM HARBOUR.

"A discovery of ancient remains at Seaham Harbour was made a few months ago. It was only in the last week of November, 1900, that I heard of the discovery of a quern and an ancient roadway, when I at once visited the spot, and learned particulars from the parties who made the discoveries. In preparing for an extension of the Seaham Harbour cemetery, by a system of deep drainage of 10 and 12 feet, and cuttings for erection of high boundary walls, the workmen unearthed an ancient quern of very hard millstone grit. A stone merchant, Mr. M'Millan, who accompanied me, said it was the Corbridge grit; it is rude in form, eight inches high, twelve inches at the base, and the aperture for the reception of grain is about four inches. At each side are the usual holes to work the quern. This is the second of the same kind that has been found near this spot, as the Rev. A. Bethune informs me that some forty years ago a quern and pieces of earthenware and one or two pieces of Samian ware were found.² Human remains were also dug up in the locality, which he had the opportunity of examining; they were supposed to be Ancient British; he still retains the relics which were found. He is of the belief that this has been the site of an Ancient British settlement, and in the recent discoveries this idea has been confirmed. When the workmen were making the foundations for the south and west walls they cut across on ancient roadway, set with stones from the beach, and also heaps of shells, as though they were the refuse from an ancient fishing settlement. The superintendent of the cemetery kindly pointed out the exact spots where each discovery was made; and I requested that each spot should be marked on the cemetery plans. I afterwards made the same suggestion to Mr. H. B. Wright, clerk to the burial board, and I understand this will be done. The recent discovery is on the brow of the hill above Dawden dene and tower; and is probably on a line with the Roman road between South Shields and Hartlepool, by way of Hylton ford;³ yet the fact that Ancient British relics were found here some forty years ago, with the present discoveries, confirms the idea that it had been a British settlement before the Romans, and I trust our society will agree that to mark the spots where the discoveries have been made, will be of some aid in future investigations or discoveries. I may add the quern is about to be added to the collection of antiquities in the Sunderland borough museum."

¹ Newcastle papers, 23 February, 1828.

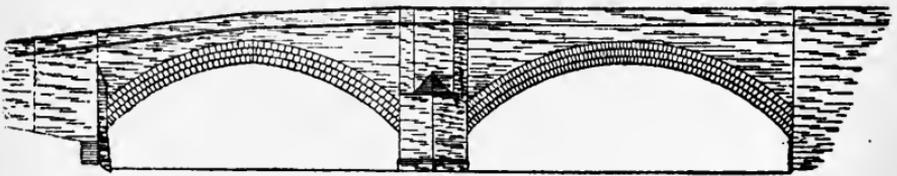
² The Rev. A. Bethune, who has been since 1859, vicar of Seaham, read a paper some years ago on the finds. He thinks: 'that the discovery of the Samian ware shows an intercourse with the Romans which was easy to account for in the neighbourhood of South Shields and the Wall.' He writes 'The so-called town of Seaham, near the church, before Seaham Harbour was built, was no doubt the continuation of a much older British settlement, for the remains of a mound burial place was found at Seaham near the old town but different from the old church yard.'

³ The road from Hylton ford southwards is more to the west, though there may have been a coast road in Roman times as objects of that period have been discovered at Carr-houses near Seaton Carew, and I once noticed one or two diamond-broached stones in the tower of Seaham church.—Ed.

NEWTON CAP BRIDGE, NEAR BISHOP AUCLAND.

Mr. Heslop next read the following paper by Mr. John Thompson of Bishop Auckland:—

“Newton Cap, or Newton, as it was formerly termed, is situate in the parochial chapelry of Hunwick, and contains about 930 acres of land. It is mentioned in *Boldon Buke*. It then had thirteen villans who rendered service for their holdings. In *Hatfield's Survey* mention is made of two free tenants. The bridge is built across the river Wear, a little to the north of Bishop Auckland. It is generally supposed to have been built by bishop Skirlaw between the years 1388 and 1405, although some have supposed from the absence of ribs under the arches, and the inferior quality of the work, that it is of later date. Raine, in his *History of Auckland Castle*, states ‘Bishop Skirlaw built much at York, Durham, and Howden, and at Auckland he constructed a bridge over the Wear, and erected the great stone gateway which led to the manor house, but of these works no account roll has been preserved’. It is evident that a bridge existed here prior to the present structure; for quoting again from Raine's history, during the episcopate of bishop Fordham between the years 1381 and 1388, he gives from the account of Richard Crosseby, clerk of the works, 1387-8, ‘The cost and expense incurred in making a new of a ‘were’ on the south side of the river Wear from Newton Bridge to the West of St. Anne's Green’, thirty-six labourers employed, cutting ‘lez rices’, cleaving of ‘lez pyles’, and ‘le snydding’ of ‘yedders’ in Birtley wood, and in the park, 400 pyles in three ‘rawes’, 3d. per day, along with 18d., three times given to drink, 64s. For carrying stones, called ‘lez cobbles’, to place upon the ‘rice’ and stop out the ‘were,’ &c., sum total £80s. 1½d. It would be very necessary that there should be a bridge over the Wear at this point, it being the road to Weardale where the bishop had large estates, and where the great hunting meetings were held. On these occasions the tenants from all parts of the diocese marched to perform the services assigned to them. The villans of Auckland erected a hall, or hunting lodge, of suitable extent, to accommodate the bishop, his friends, and attendants, and also a temporary chapel, in which the rites of the church might be celebrated. The turners of Wolsingham furnished three thousand wooden trenchers. The bridge consists of two arches,



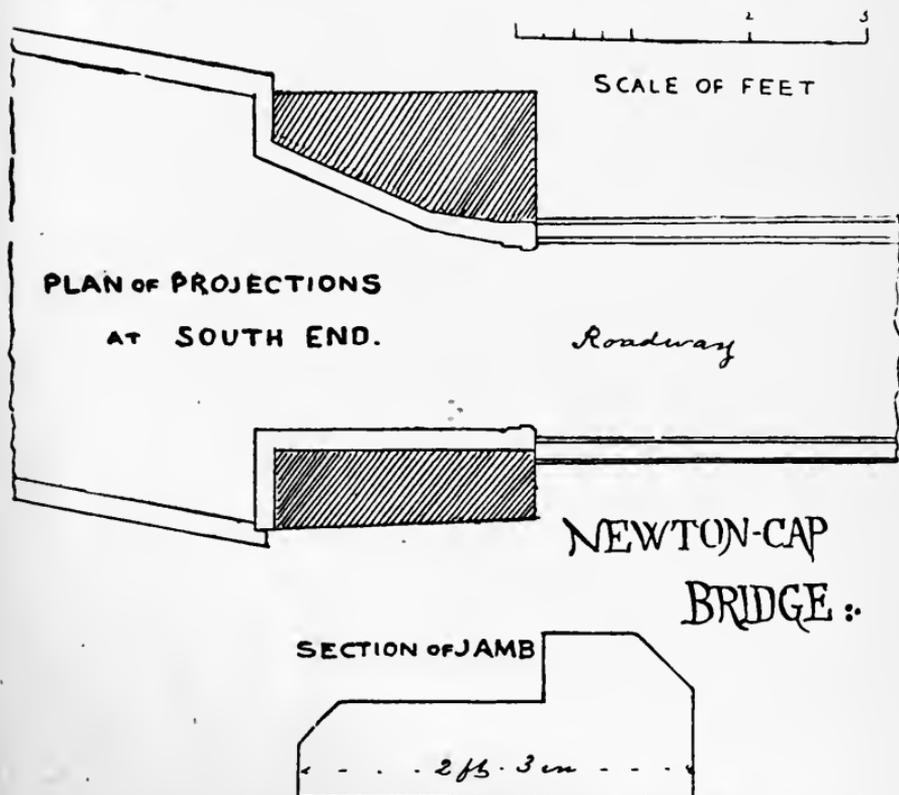
EAST ELEVATION OF NEWTON CAP BRIDGE.

that on the north being circular, 100 ft. 6 in. span, and 34 ft. from the water line to the soffit of the arch, that on the south is pointed, 90 ft. 6 ins. span, and 32 ft. from the water line to the soffit; the centre pier is 20 feet in width and 41 feet full length; the abutments, centre pier, and arch stones, are of roughly dressed ashlar, the remainder is of rubble work, except the coping of the parapets and a string course at the level of the roadway. The point of the centre pier is cut off a little above the springing of the arches and is carried up to the level of the parapets forming a bay on each side of the roadway. The width of the roadway between the parapets is 13 feet, and the width between the parapets of the bays is 26 feet. At the south end there is a stile, and a flight of steps on the east side leads from it down to the flat on the south bank of the river called ‘The Batts’. The arches are in three rings or courses, the upper ones projecting



NEWTON CAP BRIDGE, NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.

about 3 ins. over the lower ones on each side. The stone for building this bridge has been carefully selected, as although of great age, it shews comparatively little signs of decay; it would probably be from a quarry in the park, one being mentioned in Raine's history about this date. This bridge being large, and containing a large amount of material, would probably occupy a considerable time in building, probably three or four years. Before the recent alterations there were at the south end of the bridge two projections overgrown with grass, as shewn by shaded lines on the sketch below. I had for long been under the impression that these were the remains of a gateway or gate house, and during their removal I examined them, and found the two lowest jamb stones in position on each side. A section of one is given below. Some of the upper jamb-stones had the chamfers cut off straight to form wall stones, but no arch stones were found. The foundations of these projections have been carried up from the foundations of the abutments, except the north-west angle of that on the west side, which is splayed off so as not to interfere with the flow of the river.



It is corbelled out to the square, a little below the level of the roadway. This corbelling may be seen in the illustration of the west side of the bridge.¹ There is no record or tradition of this gateway in existence, and no reference to it in history. It would probably be removed between the years 1740 and 1760. A gateway tower on Framwellgate bridge, in the city of Durham, was removed for the convenience of carriages in 1760, and it is probable that the Newton Cap

¹ See plate herewith.

gate would be removed for the same reason. Upon one of the coping stones on the west parapet, near the north end, is cut the following inscription :—

Edw^d | Palfrey's | Leep. 1744.

This is said to refer to a person of that name, who either fell or leaped from that point into the river below, a distance of about 48 feet, and escaped unhurt. He lived at the top of the hill at the south end of the bridge, in a place now called Townhead; it was then called Little London. This man's name is thus entered in the burial registers of St. Andrew Auckland church :—'1770, July 7th, Edward Palfrey, Buryed.' In the early part of last century some boys were playing on the parapet of the eastern bay, when one of them fell over, and striking the projection of the pier, bounded into the water; he was not seriously hurt, and, like Palfrey, lived many years after.

A short distance up the hill, at the north end of the bridge, incorporated in some farm buildings, are the remains of what was once Newton Cap hall, and there is still in existence a large garden, surrounded by a high wall. The grounds to the west, and the sloping banks towards the river, were formerly enriched with full-grown timber, and the ground which was laid out as a park was ornamented with lofty trees and diversified underwood, and though much has been cut down, it still has a very picturesque appearance from the opposite bank of the river Wear. This hall was formerly the residence of a family named Wren,² some of the members of which are buried in the chancel of St. Andrew Auckland church. It afterwards came into possession of a family named Bacon, the last member of which commenced building a new hall a little to the west of the old one, but having ruined himself by his extravagance, was not able to finish it, and shot himself in one of the rooms. This unfinished building stood till 1868, when, having been purchased by the owners of Newton Cap colliery, they pulled it down and used the materials for buildings at the colliery. The alterations recently carried out at the bridge by the Durham County Council are the widening of the roadway 2 feet, by rebuilding the parapet walls at a reduced thickness of 1 foot on each side. Steel girders are laid across the roadway, projecting at each side, and on the projecting ends, footpaths, 4 feet wide on each side, are formed outside of the parapet walls, with iron rails, and a handrail above. The south approach is widened at one side, and the inscribed coping stone has been refixed on the new parapet in the same position as before. Needless to say, these overhanging footpaths have not improved the appearance of the bridge, although it is no doubt safer for foot passengers.

Leland in his *Itinerary* (vol. I.) writing of Binchester about the year 1540, says 'Betwixt Akeland and Binchester is an exceeding faire Bridg of one Arch'. If this refers to the present bridge it is an error, as there are two arches. No trace of any other bridge is now in existence, nor any tradition or reference to it, except the above. The same author, writing of 'Notable Bridges on Tese', says 'Yareham bridg of Stone, a 3. Miles above Stokton, made, as I hard, by Bishop Skerlaw.'

In November, 1771, there was a great flood in the river Wear, when it rose 8 feet higher than ever it had been before, the bridges at Frosterley, Wolsingham, and Witton-le-Wear being washed away, but that at Newton Cap was not injured, probably on account of the large waterway 210 feet, with only a 20 feet pier in the centre, and the arches being respectively 32 feet and 34 feet above the ordinary level of the water. Some old dwellings at 'Jack's Row', a short distance

² The Wrens of Newton Cap hall purchased the Binchester estate in 1605. They built a mansion there, which some have asserted was planned by Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of St. Paul's cathedral church, London, his armorial bearings being the same. It was purchased in later times by Mr. Charles Lyon, who rebuilt the old hall on a more modern plan, about the year 1800. The estate was afterwards purchased by bishop Van Mildert, who pulled the hall down, and built the present farmhouse on its site about 1834. The site is within the Roman station of *Vinovium*.

below were destroyed. The dean and chapter bridge at Durham was carried away, and four of the arches of Elvet bridge were destroyed.⁵"

Thanks were proposed to the different writers and carried by acclamation.

The notes on 'Roman and Medieval Military Engines', &c., by Mr. R. C. Clephan, and 'Origin of the name Ogle,' by Sir Henry A. Ogle, bt., were deferred until the March meeting.

CORRECTIONS.

p. 4, line 31 for 'workmanship' read 'character'; line 32, for 'practicaly' read 'practically'; and line 39 for 'Soli Deo gloria' read 'Solii Deo gloria'.

PARDON TO ROBERT ELLISON.

The following is a transcript (for which the society is indebted to Mr. C. J. Bates,) of the general pardon granted to Robert Ellison, exhibited at the meeting of the society on the 31st October, 1900 (see vol. ix., pp. 306-7):—

Carolus Secundus Dei gratia Anglie scocie Francie et Hibernie Rex fidei defensor etc. Omnibus ad quos he presentes litere peruenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pardonauimus remisimus et relaxauimus ac per presentes pardouamus remittimus et relaxamus Roberto Ellison de nouo Castro super Tyuam armigero seu quocunque alio nomine vel cognomine officii seu loci idem Robertus Ellison censeatur vocetur siue nuncupetur aut nuper cenebatur uocabatur omnes et omnimodas prodiciones crimina lese maiestatis leuaciones guerre rebelliones et insurrectiones et conspiraciones et misprisiones eorundem prodicionum criminum lese maiestatis leuacionum guerre rebellionum et insurrectionum ac omnia et singula murdra ac neces et interfectiones hominum per insidias Anglice *by lying in wayte* insultancias aut ex malicia precogitata homicidia felonias roberias incendia domorum depredaciones piraticas offensa crimina contemptus malefacta et transgressionis aduisata precepta attemptata facta perpetrata seu comissa p-r prefatum Robertum Ellison ante decimum diem Iunii vltimi preteriti ante datum presentium in relacione ad aliquam guerram seu aliquas guerras quoquo modo spectantia vel concernentia vel virtute colore vel preteritu alicuius mandati potestatis autoritatis comissionis vel warranti vel instructionis nostri vel precharissimi patris nostri beate memorie Domini Caroli nuper Regis Anglie etc. vel alicuius alie persone vel aliquarum aliarum personarum deriuantium vel pretendendum deriuare autoritatem mediate vel imediate a nobis vel precharissimo patre nostro predicto aut virtute colore vel preteritu alicuius autoritatis deriuate mediate vel imediate de vel ab vtraque domo Parliamenti vel aliqua earum aut de vel ab aliqua conuencione vel assemblacione vocata reputata vel super se se assumente nomen Parliamenti aut per vel subter aliquam autoritatem titulatum vel cognitam per nomen custodis libertatum Anglie autoritatis parliamenti aut virtute colore vel preteritu alicuius breuis comissionis literarum patentium vel instructionis de vel ab aliqua persona vel aliquibus personis titulatis vel acceptatis Dominus Protector Reipublice

⁵ At the same date the rivers Tyne and Tees were flooded, three arches of Newcastle bridge were down, and the bridges at Alston, Bldley Hall, Haydon, Chollerford and Hexham were all carried away, and many lives lost. Corbridge was the only one left standing on the Tyne. The Tees at Barnard Castle filled the arch in the bridge at the Yorkshire side, and beat down the parapet, and flowed down the road doing immense damage. There was much damage done at Darlington and Croft, and at Yarm there were 15 feet of water in the street, but the bridge was not washed down.

Anglie Scocie et Hibernie et Dominiorum eis pertinentium vel Domino Protectore Reipublice Anglie Scocie et Hibernie et Dominiorum et territorium eis pertinentium aut assumentibus auctoritatem Suprem magistratus Reipublice aut reputatis aut acceptatis pro Supremo magistratu aut Capitaneo generali anglice *comander in chiefe* exercitium huius regni per mare vel per terras vel per aliquem pretextum warrantum vel preceptum quodcumque ab eis vel aliquo vel aliquibus eorum seu Concilio seu Conciliis eorum vel alicuius eorum respectiue aut ab aliquo membro huiusmodi Concilii seu Conciliorum aut ab aliqua persona vel aliquibus personis quibuscunq; deriuantibus auctoritatem siue pretenentibus auctoritatem ab eis aut ab aliquo eorum Ac eciam omnia et singula accessaria premissorum et cuiuslibet eorum licet idem Robertus Ellison de premissis vel aliquo premissorum indictatus appellatus reclusus adiudicatus vtlagatus condemnatus conuictus vel attinctus existit vel non existit ac omnia et singula indictamenta inquisitiones exigendas iudicia attincturas vtlagarias et conuictiones pro eisdem seu eorum aliquo Et vltierius de vberiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu notris damus et concedimus et pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes restituimus prefato Roberto Ellison omnia et singula terras tenementa hereditamenta bona et catalla et alia quecunq; ratione premissorum vel eorum alicuius per ipsum Robertum Ellison aduisati precepti attemptati facti siue commissi aut alicuius Exigende inquisitionis conuictionis vtlagarie iudicii vel attincture superinde habite nobis aut dicto patri nostro esacta forisfacta vel deperdita in quoruncunq; siue cuiuscunq; manibus siue possessionibus iam existunt aut existere debent. Ac eciam omnia et singula exitus et proficua eorundem terrarum tenementorum et hereditamentorum Habendum et gaudendum prefatas terras tenementa et hereditamenta prefato Roberto Ellison heredibus et assignatis suis ac habendum et tenendum omnia predicta bona et catalla prefato Roberto Ellison executoribus Administratoribus et assignatis suis ex dono nostro imperpetuum Ac capiendum eadem terras tenementa et hereditamenta bona et catalla in quoruncunq; manibus vel possessionibus illa vel eorum aliqua separaliter existent absq; Compoto seu aliquo alio inde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris proinde reddendo soluendo vel faciendo Et volumus et concedimus quod he litere nostre patentes ac hec nostra pardonacio remissio et relaxacio in eisdem contente quoad omnia et singula superius pardonata remissa siue relaxata bone et effectuales in lege sint et erunt licet crimina et offensa predicta minus certe specificata existunt Et non obstante Statuto iu Parlamento Domini Ricardl nuper Regis Anglie secundi anno regni sui decimo tercio edito et prouiso et non obstante statuto in Parlamento Domini Edwardi Regis Anglie a conquestu (quarti ?) anno regni sui decimo quarto edito et prouiso aut aliquo alio actu statutu vel ordinacione inde edito vel prouiso non obstante. Et vltierius pardonamus remittamus et relaxamus prefato Roberto Ellison omnes et singulas alias prodiciones tam maiores quam minores ac crimina lese maiestatis necnon levaciones guerre rebelliones ac insurrecciones et conspiraciones ac misprisiones omnium et singulorum eorundem prodicionum criminum lese maiestatis levacionum guerre rebellionum ac insurreccionum predictorum per prefatum Robertum Ellison ante predictum decimum diem Junii precepta advisata attemptata facta perpetrata seu comissa Necnon omnia et singula alia roberias depredaciones piraticas burglarias incendia domorum homicidia ac omnes et omnimodas alias felonias tam contra communem legem regni nostri Anglie quam contra quecunq; statuta actus ordinaciones siue prouisiones eiusdem regni nostri antehac habita ordinata siue prouisa seu eorum alicuius per prefatum Robertum Ellison ante quartum diem

Marcii ultimo preteritum precepta aduisata attemptata facta perpetrata seu comissa ac eciam omnia et singula accessaria eorundem premissorum et cuiuslibet eorum ac eciam omnia et singula accessaria alicuius murdri post huiusmodi murdrum comissum ac eciam omnia et omnimoda escapia et euasiones tam voluntaria quam non voluntaria ac negligentias quorumcunque proditorum murdratorum homicidiarum et felouium aut accessariorum et suspectorum eorundem ac omnia et singula accessaria eorundem escapiorum et euasionum necnon omnia et singula offensa puniciones et forisfacturas quecunque premunire seu communiter cognita per idem nomen per ipsum Robertum Ellison ante dictum decimum diem Junii habita facta seu comissa licet idem Robertus Ellison de premissis vel aliquo premissorum indictatus appellatus rectatus adiudicatus vtlagatus condemnatus conuictus vel attinctus existit vel non existit. Ac omnia et singula iudicia attincturas vtlagarias et conuictiones pro eisdem premis sia seu eorum aliquo ac eciam ingressus manu forti facta riottas routas illicitas assemblaciones congregaciones conuenticula confederaciones conspiraciones coadunaciones illicita periuria et subornaciones periurii verborum prolaciones illicitas pacta vota iuramenta ligas iugagiamenta et prostaciones illicita ac eorum ac cuiuslibet eorum prestaciones et suscepciones verberaciones vulneraciones estorciones repetundarum offensa coruptiones imbraciaciones cambripartias et manutenciones falsas fabricaciones seu contrafacturas aliquorum vel alicuius facti voluntatis vel aliorum scriptorum et omnes et omnimodas malegesturas et fractiones pacis quascunque per ipsum Robertum Ellison solum aut cum aliqua alia persona sius aliquibus aliis personis aliquo tempore siue aliquibus temporibus ante dictum decimum diem Junii qualitercunque habitas factas comissas sine perpetratas Pardonamus eciam remittimus et relaxamus per presentes prefato Roberto Ellison omnes et omnimodas offensaas et transgressiones pro abrasione rasura et interlineacione aliquorum rotulorum recordorum breuium warrantorum recognicionum siue aliorum memorandorum in aliqua Curia siue aliquibus curiis quibuscunque per prefatum Robertum Ellison ante predictum decimum diem Junii precepta aduisata perpetratas ac eciam omnia et singula iudicia penas mortis et singulorum Domiuiorum maneriorum terrarum tenementorum ac ceterorum hereditamentorum ipsius Roberti Ellison nobis aut alicui progenitorum nostrorum occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius siue aliquorum per prefatum Robertum Ellison forisfactorum siue deperditorum et nobis aut alicui antecessorum seu progenitorum nostrorum ante predictum decimum diem Junii ratione premissorum debitorum pertinentium siue spectantium Et vltierus de vberiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus prefato Roberto Ellison omnes et singulas sectas et causas sectarum ante predictum decimum diem Junii quarum cogniciones spectant ad forum Ecclesiasticum et que examinabiles et determinabiles existunt in aliqua Curia Christianitatis seu coram aliquo Iudice Ecclesiastico seu quibuscunque Comissionariis Ecclesiasticis infra regnum Anglie ac omnes et singulos contemptus de aut pro eisdem aut earum aliqua Necnon omnes et omnimodas offensas transgressiones contemptus negligentias contra formam quorumcunque Statutorum de liberatura signis et vagia et contra formam alicuius Statuti pro retencione factas siue perpetratas contra adiutores receptores et retentores eorundem ante dictum decimum diem Junii nobis aut alicui antecessorum siue progenitorum nostrorum forisfactorum siue deperditorum Necnon omnes et omnimodos contemptus negligentias per prefatum Robertum Ellison solum vel coniuictim cum aliqua alia persona siue cum aliquibus aliis personis contra formam et effectum quorumcunque statutorum de falsis

ponderibus et mensuris non vtendis necnon omnes et omnimodas vsuras contractus usure bargainas corruptas ac cheuisauncias illicitas ac etiam omnia et omnimodas forisfacturas debita et demandas nobis debita pertinentia siue spectantia racione aliquorum recognicionum assumptionum manucepcionum iniunctionum scriptorum obligatorum aut aliorum scriptorum quorumcunque nobis aut alicui antecessorum siue progenitorum nostrorum siue alicui alie persone siue aliquibus aliis personis ad usum nostrum vel ad vsum alicuius antecessorum siue progenitorum nostrorum ante predictum decimum diem Junii recognitorum assumptorum manuceptorum factorum siue habitorum per prefatum Robertum Ellison solum vel per ipsum coniunctim cum alia persona siue aliis personis pro seipso vel pro aliqua alia persona vel pro aliquibus aliis personis tantummodo pro vel concernentium pacem nostram siue alicuius antecessorum siue progenitorum nostrorum conseruandam aut pro vel concernentium bono gestu aut se bene gerendo ante predictum decimum diem Junii aliquo modo forisfactorum Ac insuper pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus prefato Roberto Ellison omnes et omnimodas vltagarias quascunque versus ipsum Robertum Ellison solum aut coniunctim cum aliqua alia siue aliquibus aliis personis aut versus aliquem alium aut aliquos alios cuius vel quorum idem Robertus Ellison heres executor siue administrator existit racione siue occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius aut alicuius alterius rei cause vel materie cuiuscunque tam ad sectam nostram quam ad sectam alicuius progenitorum nostrorum seu aliquorum aliorum quorumcunque ante predictum decimum diem Junii promulgatas et firmam pacem nostram eidem Roberto Ellison concedimus Ita tamen quod stet recte in Cnria nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit Et insuper per presentes damus et concedimus prefato Roberto Ellison omnia et omnimoda bona et catalla nobis aut alicui antecessorum siue progenitorum nostrorum racione huiusmodi vltagarie forisfacta deperdita sine pertinentia ac omnes et omnimodos exitus reuenciones et proficua omnium et singulorum maneriorum terrarum tenementorum ac ceterorum premissorum ac hereditamentorum ac premissorum quorumcunque que nunc sunt aut nuper fuerunt prefati Roberti Ellison aut alicuius alterius persone siue aliquarum aliarum personarum cuius vel quorum heres executor siue Administrator existit (videlicet) a tempore siue temporibus aliquarum huiusmodi vltagararum in ipsum seu eorum aliquem hucusque prouenientia siue crescentia tam per manus suas proprias retinenda quam per manus nunc et nuper vicecomitum Escaetorum ballivorum Coronatorum et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque de dono nostro capienda absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis reddendo vel faciendo Necnon de vberiori gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus prefato Roberto Ellison per presentes omnia et omnimoda offensa et transgressionem pro aliqua et quacunque alienacione facta sine habita ante predictum decimum diem Junii sine licencia nostra regia aut sine licencia regia aliquorum antecessorum aut progenitorum nostrorum prefato Roberto Ellison aut alicui antecessorum suorum siue alicui alie persone siue aliquibus aliis personis per aliquam aliam personam siue aliquas alias personas aliquorum honorum maneriorum terrarum tenementorum siue hereditamentorum in manibus prefati Roberti Ellison existentium in possessione reuersione siue remaneria necnon omnes et singulos fines exitus et proficua que prefatis antecessoribus nostris aut nobis vilo modo pretextu aut racione alicuius talis alienacionis sine licencia accrescere possent. Et firmiter precipimus et mandamus predilectis et fidelibus Thesaurario et Commissionariis nostris pro Thesaur. nostris et Subthesaurario Scaccarii nostri et Firmariis nostris huiusmodi finium exitum et proficuum inter alia quod sine dilacione faciant plenam et

absolutam relaxacionem et exoneracionem petenti de omnibus talibus finibus exitibus et proficiis et he presentes litere nostre erunt eis sufficiens warrantum in ea parte Necnon pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus predicto Roberto Ellison omnes et omnimodas forisfacturas et penalitates per ipsum Robertum Ellison contra formam et effectum et prouisionis aliquorum statutorum de apparatu et sagittacione in balistis et tormentis quibuscunque seu eorum aliquibus ante predictum decimum diem Junii perpetratas Exceptis tamen semper et extra has presentes omnino forisprisatis execrabili illa rebellione in Hibernia nuper suscitata omnibusque machinacionibus conspiracionibus designacionibus adiuramentis procuracionibus auxiliacionibus et assistenciis eiusdem Rebellionis mencionatis in quodam Actu Parliamenti inchoati tercio die Novembris anno regni dicti patris nostro decimo sexto intitulo *An Act for the speedy and effectuell reducing of the Rebels in his Ma^{ties} Kingdome of Ireland to their due obedience to his ma^{ty} & the Crowne of Engl^d* Necnon omnibus et singulis offensis commissis per quosdam Jesuitas seminarios siue Romanos sacerdotes necnon omnibus et singulis aliis offensis per quascunque personas commissis contra tenorem et effectum cuiusdam statuti in Parlamento Anno vicesimo septimo nuper Regine Elizabethæ editi et prouisi intitulati *An Act against Jesuits seminary priests & other disobedient persons* Et omnibus vtlagariis pro omnibus iudiciis et executionibus pro eisdem offensis aut eorum aliquo Necnon omnibus et singulis bribis corrupcionibus periuriis et subornacionibus periurii tendentibus et inducendis aliquam personam vel aliquas personas in discrimen vite sue ac eciam omnibus offensis nefandis criminis Sodom' et buggarie ac eciam omnibus offensis pro aut concernentibus falsam fabricacionem seu contrafacturam aliquarum vel alicuius Debenturarum Anglice *Debentures* seu billarum publice fidei et omnibus aduisamentis seu procuracionibus huiusmodi offensorum ac eciam omnibus offensis et feloniis contra statutum de restringendo omnes personas a matrimonio donec priores vxores et priores mariti sint mortui Ac eciam omnibus inuocacioibus coniracionibus et venificacionibus Anglice vocatis *Witchcraft* ac omnibus et singulis accessariis eorundem seu eorum alicuius ante predicta offensa seu eorum aliquem premissorum ac omnibus et singulis iudicis conuictionibus et vtlagariis de aut pro aliquo offenso aut crimine per presentes excepto Et vltimis et vberiori gratia nostra firmiter precipimus omnibus et singulis iudicibus officariis et aliis quibuscunque quod hec presens libera et generalis pardonacio per generalia verba clausulas sententias supradicta constructur interpretetur exponetur et adiudicetur in omnibus Curis nostris et alibi in beneficentissimo et benignissimo sensu et pro maxima et firmiori exoneracione prefati Roberti Ellison secundum veram intencionem nostram absque aliqua ambiguitate questione siue dilacione quacunque et in tam beneficali modo et forma et ad omnes intenciones et proposita prout si predicta offensa contemptus forisfacturas penalitates res iudicia executiones et cetera premissa exceptis preexceptis per apta expressa et specialia verba remissio relaxacio et relaxata fuissent Et quod he litere nostre patententes ac remissio relaxacio et pardonacio nostra in eisdem contente in quibuscunque Curis et coram quibuscunque Iudiciariis placitetur et allocetur sine aliquo breui de allocacione. Et non obstante quod idem Robertus Ellison securitatem de se bene gerendo aut aliter iuxta formam Statuti in Parliamento Domini Edwardi tercij Regis Anglie post conquestum anno tercio decimo non inueniet et non obstante eodem statuto Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum aut de a iis donis siue concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem predecessorum nostrorum prefato Roberto Ellison ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit in aliquo Statuto Actu ordinatione prouisione proclamacione siue

restrictione in contrarium inde antehac habito facto ordinato seu prouiso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium decimo nono die Decembris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Per warrantum Regis.

Barker.

[Not endorsed.]

[Seal.]

The following is a note by Mr. F. W. Dendy on the pardon :—

This is one of the many pardons which were obtained by leading men in every part of England, for their greater security, after the restoration of Charles II. Although a general Act of Indemnity had been passed, it was no doubt felt, by those who had taken part in public affairs under the Commonwealth, that individual pardons under the great seal were worth paying for by those who could afford to obtain them. Charles II, by his declaration at Breda of the 4th April, 1660, had promised to grant such pardons to all his subjects who should 40 days thereafter return to their loyalty, excepting such persons as should be excepted by parliament, and the fees paid for the preparation and sealing of such long documents must have added materially to the gains of the favoured officials through whose hands they passed. Robert Ellison was the second son of Cuthbert Ellison of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, by Jane daughter of Christopher Ile, and was a great grandson of the Cuthbert Ellison who founded the Newcastle branch of the Ellison family, was sheriff of the town in the reign of Henry VIII, and was one of the original grantees named in the charter granted by Edward VI, to the Newcastle merchant adventurers. Robert Ellison was baptized at St. Nicholas's church on the 2nd February, 1613-14, married on the 29th March, 1633, Elizabeth, daughter of Cuthbert Gray and sister of William Gray, the author of the *Chorographia*, served in parliament in 1647 and 1660, died on the 12th January 1677-78, leaving a numerous family, and was buried in St. Nicholas's church. Full biographies of Robert Ellison, Cuthbert Ellison (the founder), and other members of the Ellison family are contained in Welford's *Men of Mark twixt Tyne and Tees*, vol. ii. and that of Robert Ellison is illustrated with a likeness of him engraved from a painted portrait which is in the possession of Lord Northbourne. The above facts are extracted from Mr. Welford's work.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. III. (continued from Proc. IX. 288):—

[Durham] B. 3910. Release by Joan Spynk, wife of John Trowlop of Durham, dyer (*lytster*), to John Hedde of Gatished, yeoman, of ail her right in a tenement in Gatished. Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, A.D. 1451. *Fragment of Seal.*

[Durham] B. 3192. Grant by Richard, son of John Gategang of Gatished, to Thomas Gategang, his brother, of a messuage in Gatished. Wednesday, 9 October, A.D. 1342. *Seals of Arms, injured.*

[Durham] B. 3915. Grant by Thomas, son of John Gategang of Gatished, to Sir Thomas, son of Michael de Nesham, chaplain, of a messuage in Gatished. Wednesday after St. Peter ad Vincula, A.D. 1345. *Seal of Arms.*

[Durham] B. 3916. Release by William, son and heir of Reginald de Botilstan of Gatished, to Alice de Rypon, late the wife of the said Reginald, of all his right in a tenement in Gatished. Wednesday before St. Luke the Evangelist, A.D. 1338. *Seal broken.* [p. 272.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 3.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 27th day of March, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following new member was proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

William Robertson Heatley, of 4 Linden Villas, Gosforth, Newcastle.

THE LATE PROFESSOR EMIL HÜBNER.

Mr. C. J. Bates read an obituary notice of professor Hübner which will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

On the motion of Mr. Bates, it was unanimously resolved that the secretaries send a letter of condolence to the family of the late professor Hübner.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From ——— Strang :—(i.) Winkle's *Architectural and Picturesque Illustrations of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*, 2 vols. large 8vo., cl. 1838 ; (2) Agincourt's *Sammlung von Denkmälern der Architectur, Sculptur und Malerei*, large 8vo., cl., text only ; and (3) Facsimilies of MSS., brass rubbings, etc., 2 vols. 4to.
- From prof. Zangemeister of Heidelberg, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, no. 33, (Feb. 1, 1901).

From H.M. Stationery Office :—185 volumes of government publications consisting of

I.—CALENDARS, etc., 53 volumes.

Dom. Ser.: Charles I., vol. xxii., 164-49 ; The Commonwealth, vols. xii. and xiii. 1658-1660 ; Committee for advance of money, 1642-1656, pts. i.-iii. ; Committee for Compounding, etc., 1643—1616, pts. i.-iv. ; Charles II., vols viii.—xi., Nov. 1667-1671 ;

- Foreign and Domestic: Letters and Papers, Henry viii., vols. vi.—x., 1538-1536; and xii.-xiii., pt. i., 1537—8; Edward VI., 1547—53;
 Treasury papers, vols. v. and vi., 1714—1728;
 England and Spain, Letters, etc., at Simancas; Henry viii., vols. iii. (pt. 2)—vi., pt. 2; Elizabeth, vol. i., 1558-1567;
 Venice, State papers, etc. at, vols. iii.-viii., 1520—1580;
 Rymer's Foedera, vol. iii.;
 Patent Rolls, Calendar, Edward I., vols. ii. and iii., 1281—1301; Edward II., vol. i., 1307—1313; Edward III., vols. i.-iii., 1327—1333, and Richard II., vol. i., 1377—1381;
 Carte and Carew Papers;
 Close Rolls. Calendar: Edward II., vols. i.-iii., 1307—1323.
- II.—PRIVY COUNCIL, 11 volumes: vols. i.—xi. (1542—1580).
- III.—CHRONICLES, 74 volumes:
 Monumenta Franciscana, vol. 2;
 The Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy, vols. i. and ii.;
 Annales Cambriae;
 Geraldii Cambrensis Opera, vol. 8;
 Year Books of reign of Edward III., years ii—xv. 6 vols.;
 Alexander Neckam;
 Recueil des Chroniques, etc., vols. 4 and 5;
 Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, vols. 2 and 3.
 Chronicon Scotorum;
 The War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill;
 Matthew Paris, vols. 6 and 7;
 Thomas Saga Erkibyskups, vols. 1 and 2;
 Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, vols. 6 and 7;
 The King's Council in Ireland;
 Henricus de Bracton de Legibus, etc., vols 5 and 6;
 The Church of York and its Archbishops, vols. 2 and 3.
 Symeon of Durham, historical works, vols. 1 and 2;
 Edward I. and II. Chronicles of reigns of, vols. 1 and 2;
 John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, vols. 1-3;
 St. Osmund, the Register of, vols. 1 and 2;
 Ramses, Monasterii de, Cartularium, vols. 1-3;
 Eadmer;
 Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I., Chronicles of Reigns of, vols. 1—4;
 Ramesiensis Abbatiae Chronicon;
 Roger de Wendover, vols. i.-iii.;
 Christ Church, Canterbury, Monastery of, vols. 1-3;
 Robert of Gloucester, The Metrical Chronicle of, pts. 1 and 2;
 Robert Manning, of Brunne, The Story of England by, pts. 1 and 2;
 Icelandic Sagas, vols. 1-4;
 William of Malmesbury, vols. 1 and 2;
 Lestorie des Engles, vols. 1 and 2;
 Henrici Knighton, Chronicon, vols. 1 and 2;
 Flores Historiarum, vols. i.-iii.;
 St. Edmund's Abbey, Memorials, vols. i. and ii.
 Salisbury Charters, etc.
 Parliament holden at Westminster on 28 February, 1305.
- IV.—RECORD WORKS, 3 volumes:
 Rymer's Foedera, vol. 4.
 Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati. Vol. 2 (1224-1227).
 Fines, sive Pedes Finium, 7 Rich. I.—16 John (1195-1214) vol. 2.
- V.—SCOTTISH RECORDS, 40 volumes:
 Andrew Halyburton, Ledger of. (1495-1503)
 Register of Privy Council, vols. 2-12 (1569-1622)
 Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum, vols. 1-15 (1264-1529).
 Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland vols. 1-4 (1108-1509).
 Register of Great Seal of Scotland vols. 2-8, (1424-1633).
 The Hamilton Papers, vols. 1 and 2.
- VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS, 4 volumes:
 The Map of Europe by Treaty showing the Political and Territorial Changes which have taken place since the general peace of 1814, with numerous Maps and Notes, vols. i.—iv.
 Euphrates Expedition, unfinished edition, 2 vols.
 Siege of Sevastopol, 1854-55, 3 vols. 4to.
 Military History of the Campaign of 1882 in Egypt.

Special thanks were voted to H.M. Stationery Office for this valuable gift.

Exchanges:—

- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. vol. i. pt. i. Jan. 1901, 8vo.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—*Aarboeger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, ser. 2, vol. xv. pt. iii., 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser. no. 79. 1900, pt. iii., 8vo.
- From 'la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles':—*Annuaire*, 1901, vol. xii. 8vo.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.:—*17th Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, 1895-96, pt. 2, large 8vo., cl., 1898.
- From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society:—*Transactions*, vol. xvi. 8vo. Kendal, 1900.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 62 (vol. xvi. pt. ii.), 8vo.

Purchases:—*The Antiquary* for Mar. 1901; *Notes & Queries*, nos. 166 & 167; and the *Northern Genealogist*, vol. iii. pt. iv.

EXHIBITED—

By Dr. Burman of Alwick: *Antiquitates Vulgares*, by Henry Bourne, M.A. sm. 8vo., printed at Newcastle by 'J. White for the Author MDCXXXV'. John Brand's copy bearing his autograph 'John Brand, Linc. College, Oxford, 1775,' and bookplate, and annotated by him. The following are two of the notes, 'Mr. Bourne seems to have been shamefully deficient as an Antiquarian'; 'Bells call others to church, but enter not in themselves. Ray'.

By Mr. R. Welford: Mementoes of John Brand, viz:—

- (1) A Memorial Ring, inscribed 'Rev^d Jno. Brand obt. 11 Sept^r 1806, æt 62'. [When Mr. Brand died he left his effects to his aunt, Mrs. Wheatley, who had brought him up from childhood, and, as he did not marry, kept house for him. With Mrs. Wheatley lived for some years as maid and companion a woman named Mary Sharp; she it was who found Mr. Brand dead in his chair at his parsonage of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, on the date above quoted. Mrs. Wheatley bequeathed her furniture and household goods to Mary Sharp, who returned to Newcastle after her friend's decease, and lived to the age of 90 years. At her death her effects passed to her niece, Ann, wife of Edward Hudson, of Alwick, butcher. Amongst them was the memorial ring, which contained some of Mr. Brand's hair. Mrs. Hudson, being acquainted with the Darlings of Bamborough, had Mr. Brand's hair removed from the ring, and some hair of Grace Darling and of her father, William Darling, put in its place, and in this condition, in October, 1877, she presented it to her friend and my friend, Mr. William Armstrong, many years master printer of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Mr. Armstrong died September 1st, 1884, and bequeathed the ring, with a copy of Bourne's *History of Newcastle* and other books, to myself.—R.W.]

(2) Brand's own copy of his *History of Newcastle* (containing his bookplate, a review of the work from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the period, and much interleaving in Mr. Brand's handwriting), purchased in 1885 from Miss Almond, of Alwick, who inherited the Brand relics* from the Hudson family.

By Mr. R. Blair:—'Les | Tenures de Mon | sieur Littleton: ' etc. 'Londini, |

* Other relics of Mr. Brand are enumerated in the sketch of his life which appears in *Men of Mark*, vol. i., p. 869.

In ædibus Tho. Wight | Cum Privilegio, | 1604.' Black letter, 12 mo. calf.

By Mr. ——— : An old book from Sir David's Smith's library at Alnwick, bearing his bookplate, entitled :—'An | Impartial History | of the | Wars of Ireland, | with a Continuation thereof. | In Two Parts. | From the time that Duke Schonberg Landed with an Army in that Kingdom, to the 23rd of March, 169½, when Their Majesties Proclamation was published, declaring the War to be ended,' &c., &c. | 'By George Story, Chaplain to the Regiment, formerly Sir Tho. Gower's, now the Earl of Drogheda's, | London: Printed for Ric. Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard, MDCXCIII.'

By Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D.. the following maces :—I. Two of silver, each 1 foot 6½ ins. long, bearing round the head in high relief ; (i) a fleur de lis with crown above and letters A R at either side ; (ii) crowned rose and thistle ; (iii) single castle with G M at either side ; and (iv) a harp. Between every two is a winged cherub. Engraved on the shafts respectively are ' Roger Quarles, Upper Leader, 1704 ' and ' Peter Caldwell, Upper Leader, 1702 '. These maces are said to have formerly belonged to the London Fellowship Porters and were sold about 10 years ago by order of the court. II. A mace with silver head repoussé, bearing within the crown, the arms on a shield *in chief 3 crosses saltire, in base a chevron*. The shaft is of wood with silver bands.

By Mrs. W. Forster, White House, Heworth :—A curiously shaped stone found in the quarry at Heworth, apparently naturally formed.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From the Mayor and Citizens of Newcastle (per Mr. W. G. Laws) :—The inscribed stones formerly at Lambert's Leap, Sandyford Lane, reading :—LAMBERTS LEAP, 1759.

From Mr. Alexander Pringle of Cramer Dykes, Gateshead :—The stone bearing a goat's head, &c., in a shield, discovered in an old house at the corner of the High Bridge, Newcastle (see p. 12).

From the N.E. Railway Company (per Mr. George Irving) :—A door from an old house in the Shieldfield, Newcastle, in which the late Lord Armstrong was born. In it is a painted glass panel representing the late queen, copied by Wailes from the portrait in the *Illustrated London News* of 40 years ago. The name of the maker and the date 1860 are in the left hand corner. It is 'executed in flat embossing and painted enamelled glass.' According to the abstract of title of the property the house was occupied by William Armstrong, Lord Armstrong's father, in 1834 and 1841.

TROUGH ON HAREHOPE MOOR (see *Proc.* ix. p. 142).

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter addressed by Mr. G. H. Thompson of Alnwick to Mr. L. W. Adamson :—

"In *Notes and Queries*, January 19th, p. 51, there is a communication from Mr. W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A., dealing with the existence of Semitic names at various places in this country associated with the name and worship of Baal, especially at Ipplepen, co. Devon. At this place there exists, he says, the remains of a great Baal temple under Baal Tor, with its *lustration rock-cut tank*. This *last expression* arrested my attention, as I had visited the Harehope Moor in 1893 and was unable to find, or suggest any use for the open tank there, and my interest was revived when



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE QUEEN IN STAINED GLASS,
FROM AN OLD HOUSE, SHIELDFIELD, NEWCASTLE.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.

(This plate presented by Mr. George Irving.)



MACES IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. L. W. ADAMSON, LL.D.

From a Photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.

(This Plate given by Dr. ADAMSON.)



Mr. Holmes's and your letters appesred in N.S.A. *Proceedings* lately. Now I want to suggest that the tank has been used in the rites connected with the worship of our heathen ancestors, or rather predecessors. Baal, or Sun worship was practised, the remains of which still exist in lighting fires on Midsummer day. Very recently I saw an account of one in this county (was it at Stamfordham), and the children leaping through the fire. * * All the three proposed solutions seem to me insufficient. Will this one bear further consideration? I send it, as you have taken so much interest in the matter. I do not know anything of Mr. Thorpe and his views."

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., read his

NOTES ON ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL ENGINES, ETC.

The paper was illustrated by a series of drawings and photographs which helped greatly to elucidate the description of the lecturer.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation.

This was followed by a paper* by Sir Henry A. Ogle, Bart., on

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF OGLE,

for which thanks were voted.

* Considerable discussion has taken place, since the meeting, in the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Journal* in which the paper was partially printed. This was taken part in by Mr. C. J. Bates, the hon. and Rev. William Ellis of Bothal, and others.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. III. (continued from p. 28):—

[Durham.] B. 3922. Release by Joan Spynk, late the wife of William Spink, of Gatished, to John Trollp, of Richemond, dyer (*litstere*), and Joan his wife, of all her right in all her lands and tenements, formerly the said William Spynk's. 8 March, 6 Henry VI. *Seal of Arms*. [p. 273.]

[Durham.] B. 4201. Grant by Joan the prioress, and the nuns, of St. Bartholomew's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Perceval Lambton, of a burgage or waste in Hertillpoll, in the street called 'Southgate' by the cross there, with letter of attorney authorising Thomas Watson to deliver seisin. 26 September, 16 Henry VII. *Fragments of Seal*. [p. 305.]

[York.] B. 3940. Grant by Thomas Dawtry, son and heir of Godfrey Dawtry, of Elslake in Craven, to John de Nevill, knight, lord of Raby, of all his lands and tenements in Gysburne and Rymyngtone in Craven. 15 May, 49 Edward III. *Seal*. [p. 275.]

York D. 416. Grant by Robert de Gray of Retherfield, to John de Nevill, knight, lord of Raby, of the reversion of the manor of Sculcotes, and of ten messuages, with land and rent, in Bishopburton and Sutton in Holdernesse, and of the reversion of the advowson of the church of Sculcotes. Kingston-on-Hull, 6 January, 49 [Edward] III.

York. D. 451. Grant by Richard de Kilkenny, the younger, to Alexander de Aune, Sir William de Burton, vicar of the church of St. Mary Bishop, York, and Sir John de Wath, vicar of the church of Wyghale, of all his lands and tenements, &c., in Houk, which he acquired from Sir John de Nevill, lord of Raby. Friday after the conversion of St. Paul, A.D. 1383, 7 Richard II. *Fragment of Seal*. [p. 449.]

York. D. 527. Grant by John Thomson of Feghirby, to John de Nevill, knight, lord of Raby, of two tofts and two crofts built over, in Feghirby, 6 May, 3 Richard II. [p. 459.]

'BRIEFS' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF BYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from vol. ix. p. 320).

	When Read	Collected
<p>1748. June 12. Received four Briefs viz Wellington Church in Com. Salop Wayhill in Com. Southampton Woodplumpton Chapel in Com. Lancaster Snarreston Chapel in Com. Leicester</p>	<p>June 12th August 14th September 18th July 10th</p>	<p>0 5 6½ 9 1 7 5½ 0 4 8½</p>
<p>1749. May 2d Received 6 Briefs viz Gradesley Corbett in Com. Worcester [Bewes Church Briefs p. 323 prints 'Chaddesley Corbett'] St. Michaels Church in Com. Sussex [St. Michaels, Lewes, Bewes, p. 323] Berkeley Church in Com. Gloucester Enham & Winslow in Com. Southampton & Bucks [For 'Enham' Bewes p. 323 prints 'Upham'] Sutton Coldfield & Binbrook in Com. Warwick & Lincoln .. Derby in Com. Denbigh</p>	<p>May 21st 1749 June 18th September 10th August 13th July 9th October 8th 1749</p>	<p>0 7 11½ 0 5 8½ 7 1 6 10 7 5½ 5 1</p>
<p>1750. May 27th. Received 6 viz^s Bp Thornton, Audlem and Adlington in Com. York Chester & Lancaster St. Nicholas Church in Warwick Halton, Grafton & Laxton [Saxton, Bewes, 323] in Com. York Henley Chapel in Com. York Storrington Church in Com. Sussex Kelvedon Hatch Church in Com. Essex</p>	<p>August 12, 1750 July 8, 1750 November 11 Sept 9 October 14 July 22d 1750</p>	<p>5 5 17 6½ 7 3½ 6 2½ 5 2½ 8 8</p>
<p>1750. November 11. Received 5 Briefs, viz^t Thurston laud, Harden &c in Com. York Stoney Middleton & Darwent Chapels in Com. Derby St Lawrence & St Job's Church in Com. Southampton Stone Church in Com. Stafford St Mary Magdalene Bermondsey in Com. : Surrey to be collected from House to House throughout England</p>	<p>Jan'y 13, 1751 February 10 March 10th Decr 9th 1750 May 19, 1751</p>	<p>5 11½ 3 4½ 4 10½ 7 6½ 5 13 3</p>

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 4.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 24th day of April, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., being in the chair.

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

The chairman in a few well chosen words spoke of the loss sustained by the society by the death of Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., and concluded by moving that a letter of sympathy be sent to his widow and family.

This on being seconded by Mr. Dendy was carried.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Sir John Evans, the writer :—*The First Gold Coins of England* (reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser. xx). 8vo., pp. 1-34.
- From the Northern Architectural Association :—*Their Annual Report*, etc., 8vo., 1901.

Exchanges :—

- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser. vol. 1. pt. i., 8vo., Shrewsbury, 1901.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LVIII. no. 229 (2 ser. VIII. i.). Mar. 1901. 8vo.
- From the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions* for 1899, XXII. 8vo.
- From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology :—*Proceedings*, x. 3. 8vo.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, xxxiv. 3 ser. x. sm. 4to., cl.
- From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, xxxiii. 8vo. 1901.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i.) *Archaeologia*, 57, i. 4to., cl. [contains 'II.—On an Examination of the Grave of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral Church in March, 1899,' by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., hon. canon of Durham]; and (ii.) *Proceedings*, xviii. i. 8vo.

Purchases—Maitland and Bateson, *The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge*, 8vo., cl.; *Feudal Aids, 1284—1431*, vol. II., Dorset and Huntingdon, large 8vo., cl.; J. H. Round's *Studies in Peerage and Family History*; *The Register of Clunbury, Salop, of Morden, Surrey, of Huggate, Yorkshire, and of Stapleton, Shropshire*, all 8vo. (Parish Reg. Soc.); *The Reliquary* for April, 1901; *The Antiquary* for April, 1901; *Notes & Queries*, Nos. 169—172; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XVI., pt. i., large 8vo.; and Graham's *The Carved Stones of Islay*, 4to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Dr. Trotter of Blyth:—An Ancient British bronze rapier dredged out of the river Blyth, 12½ ins. long and 2 ins. wide next handle, with two holes for rivets.

[Dr. Trotter in a letter addressed to Mr. Blair, dated 18th April, 1901, from Dalshangan, Dalry, Galloway, writes:—

“May I ask you to lay the following items before your antiquarian society, as I believe they will be of interest. Among the things removed from my Blyth residence to this place, where I spend part of the summer, there is a rather good specimen of a bronze dagger found in the river Blyth ten or twelve years ago, which I bought from the finder. Here, not being a Scottish antiquity, it is not nearly of so much interest as if it remained in Northumberland. I therefore purpose, if your society care for it, to present it to your museum in the Old Castle. It is 12 inches long, and its only blemish is that one of the nail holes is not quite perfect. The bronze nails were in it when found, but the finder lost them. Thinking it a gold article, he scraped off it all the brown stain, and now it is of a yellowish tint. The annexed illustration shews it ¾ size. It has only one ridge down the centre, and is less ribbed than some I have seen. About the same place there was also found a bronze spear head with the socket for the shaft to fit in much damaged, the point however, like the top of an iron railing, perfect. The place where they were found is close to an old ford on the Blyth river, which the dredging operations in Blyth harbour undermined and destroyed. This ford was close to a projecting mass of rock covered with greensward, which juts into the Blyth river, and is now known popularly as Monkey's island, but until about 60 years ago was called Buck's hill. At this ford it is said in the times of the Border mosstrooping thieves, a watcher was stationed, to intercept them, and when finding it was too dangerous to return to Scotland by their usual routes they made a wide detour to the coast. During the time these dredging operations were going on, and both before and since—a few yards from this ford—great numbers of the fossil skulls and horns (and bones) of an extinct species of red deer, fossilized, were



discovered from time to time, also a few immense heads and horns of an ox said to be the *bos primigenius*. These were sold to various gentlemen for about £1 a piece, and those which had part of the skull, as well as the two antlers attached, were mounted on wooden shields in many instances, and are still preserved above the doors or in the halls or lobbies of respectable houses. These fossilized horns are of great size, much larger than those of the high bred red highland deer of to-day. The only set not fossilized, but retaining the horny texture throughout, I have heard of, was bought by my son-in-law, Dr. Cromie of Blyth, and may be quoted as of a typical size. Each horn from skull to tip is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with eight tines on each horn, sixteen in all on the two, four of those near the skull being upwards of a foot long; across the horns, from tip of one horn to tip of the other, about eight feet. These however are not actual measurements, but merely guesses when looking at the horns. Here I have a set not quite so large, completely fossilized, and more broken at the tips. There are fourteen tines remaining, and the places where the other two have been broken off are easily seen. I also got about a dozen single horns, some larger and some smaller, most of which I gave away. The point of interest is, I think, in the fact that these bronze weapons were found among the horns, the inference being that these animals lived in the bronze age or about the time of the Romans. A question not easily solved is how did such numbers of the dead bodies accumulate there? Were they drowned in crossing the ford when the tide flow was too deep, or were they brought down the river in spates when drowned above, or were they washed up to this spot and deposited there by the tide flowing and ebbing which it does for a mile above the spot, or the result of all three occurrences? I should not trouble you with these notes, but I am not aware whether you have had the subject or not before your society."

In a subsequent letter, dated the 22nd April, he writes:—

"Yours is just to hand, and I am sending off the bronze dagger, same post as this, but addressed to you at the Old Castle, Newcastle. I hope it will be ticketed as found in the river Blyth, as it enhances the interest when the locality where discovered is known. Two or three years ago I offered it to my brother, the late Dr. James Trotter of Bedlington, so that he might present, and read a paper on, it and the horns found, but his death put an end to that. He was at the time, I believe, a member of your society. I hope you will have some discussion on the subjects I raise, as I think they are worthy of more investigation than I have bestowed upon them. Few objects of antiquity have been noted in connexion with the Blyth district, so it seems wise to make the most of those that turn up. At or near the same ford a skull of a very primitive type (which I have seen) was once found and believed to be of the period immediately succeeding the 'Great Ice Age'. It was of a great length from the frontal to the occipital bones, and shewed a very low forehead. This might even be a low type specimen belonging also to the Bronze age and one of the hunters of these extinct red deer and urus cattle, but one cannot judge from a single skull of the exact age in which the man lived."]

On the motion of Mr Heslop, the special thanks of members were voted by acclamation to Dr. Trotter for his donation.

Mr. R. Welford read the introduction to his paper on Local Muniments, and gave several extracts from the documents.

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

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation.

Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read a short paper by Mr. Joseph Offord of London, on four wheeled vehicles.

		When Read	Collected
1751. June 21. Received 5 Briefs vizt Nether Seal Church in Com. Leicester Knighton Church in Com. Radnor Shipston Church in Com. Worcester Upton-upon-Severn Church in Com. Worcester Stamford Bridge in Com. York	Charge 1153 &c Charge 1456 &c Charge 1487 &c Charge 2015 &c Loss by fire 2844 &c	July 14, 1751 August 18 June 23 October 13 September 8	4 8 5 7½ 5 4 8 1 8 6½
1752. May 3rd. Received 5 Briefs vizt Aylesbury in Com. Bucks Shelton Bowells Church in Com. Essex [The Church dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, which had become ruinous, was re-edified in 1752 by a brief and the assistance of the neighbouring gentry. Wright's <i>Ess ex</i> (1875) II. 281, quoted by BOWEN, p. 324] Lymington Church in Com. Southampton Horsforth Chapel in Com. York Knottingley Chapel in Com. York	Loss by fire 1630 &c Charge 1050 &c Charge 1030 &c Charge 1059 &c Charge 1280 &c	July 12, 1752 August 23 May 10 September 24 August 9	8 5 5 6 5 1 5 11 10 8½
1752. January 1. Recd 5 Briefs vizt Rapwells & Dawlish in Com. Southampton & Devon Seighford Church in Com Stafford Effingham Church in Com. Surrey Fosdyke Chapel in Com. Lincoln Greatly [Greasley] in Com. Nottingham	Losses by fire 1050 &c Charge 1060 &c Charge 1115 &c Charge 1200 &c Charge 1530 &c	February 11, 1753 January 21 May 13 April 8 March 11	3 3½ 3 6 3 5 3 7½ 7 4
1753. May 20th Received 5 Briefs vizt Haworth Chapel in Com. York Thornton Chapel in Com. York North Meols, Yoxall & Watlington in Com. Lancaster Stafford & Oxon Bightou in Com. Southampton Amesbury in Com. Wilts to be collected from House to House	Charge 1079 &c Charge 1110 &c Losses by fire 1218 &c Loss by fire 2820 &c Loss by fire 3700 &c	July 8, 1753 September 9 August 12th June 17 Collected Oct 1 to 6th	4 3 5 2 6 10 7 11 5 3 11

Place for which the Brief was issued.	Particulars.	Date of Reading.	Amount collected.
1754. May 26. Received 6 Briefs viz Ampleforth &c in Com. York Rushock Church in Com. Worcester Addingham Church in Com. York Newborough Chapel in Com. Stafford Hale Chappel in Com. Lancaster Flockton Chappel in Com. York	Losses by Fires Charge 1145 &c Charge 1030 &c Charge 1135 &c Charge 1032 &c Charge 1066 &c Charge 1037 &c	September 8, 1754 June 16 July 14 August 11 October 13 November 17	4 4½ 4 9½ 4 4 3 4 2 2 5 0
1754. December 7. Received 4 Briefs viz Coppul Chappel in Com. Lancaster Marsington Church in Gloucester Dorsden Church in Com. York. See Advertisement April 5 Harbourne Church in Com. Stafford. See Do April 5 1755	Charge 1030 &c Charge 1070 &c Charge 1145 &c Charge 1650 &c	February 9, 1755 April 13 March 16, 1755 } restored at January 12, 1755 } the Visitation June 1, 1755 } 4 8	4 0 5 0 3 1 4 8
1755. June 2. Received 4 Briefs viz Newham Church in Com. Gloucester Kastrick Chapel in Com. York Pinckton (Pinxton) in Com. Derby Gorton Chapel in Com. Lancaster	Charge 1030 &c Charge 1030 &c Charge 1120 &c Charge 1170 &c	June 15, 1755 July 13 August 10 September 14	6 0 6 8 5 4 3 11
1755. July 16. Recd 1 Brief viz Hindon in Com. Wilts to be collected from House to House	Loss by Fire 11,890 &c	October 12 Col. Oct.	13 to 17 8 3
1756. January 27. Recd 5 Briefs viz Morton Church in Com. Nottingham Hensley in Com. York Robert Town & Holbeton in Com. York & Devon Rutbin Church in Com. Denbigh Ponton Mewsey in Com. Southampton From House to House	Charge 1020 &c Lost by an inundation 1195 &c Losses by Fire 1248 &c Charge 1320 &c Losses by Fires 2250 &c	February 8, 1756 May 8, 1756 July 11, 1756 April 11, 1756 March 14, 1756	5 6½ 4 5½ 6 0 2 0 3 7
1756. June 20. Received 5 Briefs viz Heatfield Church in Com. Sussex Lightcliffe Chapel in Com. York Preese Church in Com. Salop Clunn Church in Com. Salop Newenden, Rolvenden &c. in Com. Kent and Sussex from House to House	Charge 1004 &c Charge 1023 &c Charge 1130 &c Charge 1420 &c Losses by a Hail Storm 2212 &c	September 19, 1756 November 14 January 9, 1757 December 12 recd 10th Collected Oct 11, 12 &c	4 8½ 3 4½ 3 3½ 3 8½ 1 16 9½

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from preceding page).

1757. January 2. Received 2 Briefs viz Stoke Church in Com. Salop	Charge	1200 &c	February 13, 1757	3 0
St. Peter's Church, Colchester in Com. Essex	Charge	2500 &c	June 12	3 6½
1757. May 27. Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Coreley Church in Com. Salop	Charge	1005 &c	September 18	3 2½
Ellenhall Church in Com. Stafford	Charge	1053 &c	August 21	4 1
Wallasee Church in Com. Chester	Charge	1040 &c	July 10	4 1
Dwygyfylli Church in Com. Carnarvon	Charge	1271 &c	October 9	3 3½
1757. October 12. Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Wick & Monk Sherborne in Com. Berks & Southampton	Losses by fire	1012 &c	January 8, 1758	4 1½
Hayling North in Com. Southampton	Loss by Fire	1169 &c	May 20, 1758	5 5
Knockin in Com. Salop	Loss by Fire	1439 &c	December 11, 1757	4 9½
Brighthelmstone Fortifications in Com. Sussex	Charge	2250 &c	November 20, 1757	4 10½
1758. May 14. Received Briefs viz ^t Austrey Church in Com. Warwick	Charge	1049 &c	July 16, 1758	4 8½
Wombidge Church in Com. Salop	Charge	1062 &c	August 13	3 9½
Stoke Talmage Church in Com. Oxford	Charge	1069 &c	October 15	4 2½
Brinkworth & Canford Magna in Com. Wilts & Dorset	Losses by Fire	1147 &c	December 10, 1758	1 8
Edgware Church in Com. Middlesex	Charge	1220 &c	June 11, 1758	4 6¾
Dorchester, Temple Farm ¹ , Earith in Com. Dors ^t , Hert- ford & Huntingdon	Losses by Fire	1107 &c	September 10	5 1
1758. October 29. Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Senlcoates Church in Com. York	Charge	1066 &c	January 14, 1759	1 9½
Norbury Church in Com. Stafford	Charge	1131 &c	February 11, 1759	2 4½
Acton Church in Com. Chester	Charge	1160 &c	November 19, 1758	4 6¾
Whittington ² Church in Com. Stafford	Charge	1180 &c	March 11, 1759	5 1

1 Temple Farm, Bengoe, Herts, Bewes p. 826.
2 A tablet in the Parish Church states that £708 15s. 1d. was collected in two briefs, but only £42s. 2s. 1d. received by one Parish. Bewes p. 826.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 5.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the fifth day of June, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

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

THE LATE SIR W. CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Lady Crossman in which she asked that her most grateful thanks should be conveyed to the society for their sincere sympathy in her great sorrow.

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

- i. Arthur M. Oliver, 18 Eslington Terrace, Newcastle.
- ii. Thomas W. Ridley, Willimoteswick, Coatham, Redcar.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. J. D. Robinson, of Gateshead :—*Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, 1863, 1 vol., 1868—1881, 19 vols., in all 20 vols., 8vo. (from the late Mr. John Booth's library).

From Mr. George Irving :—A photograph of the house in Pleasant Row, Newcastle, in which the late Lord Armstrong was born, and which is about to be pulled down by the N.E.R. Co.

From Mr. T. W. Marley, the transcriber :—*Parliamentary Poll Lists*, Durham city, 1678, 1678—1679 ; and four *Poll Lists*, Durham County Parliamentary Elections, 1675—1678 ; 2 vols., oblong folio, limp cl.

[Mr. Blair stated that four or five years ago the earl of Strathmore very kindly acceded to his request to place the original MSS. of these volumes in the hands of Mr. Marley who generously undertook to make a transcript for the society, and the two bound volumes presented are the result. Mr. Marley in a letter to him, dated 27 May, 1901, said :— I have left the poll lists bound in two volumes, one for the city and one for the county, at the Old Castle for the acceptance of the society. I copied, in addition to the poll lists, some of the enclosed notices, indentures, etc., etc., sufficient to

shew how they managed the polls; and a friend of mine, Mr. Walter Dresser, copied the signatures from the various indentures which you will find interleaved. I have had blank sheets put in ready for some one willing to make an index to the names. I really couldn't spare any more time, else an index would be invaluable for genealogists wishing to refer to it. The addresses in the county polls might often shew him where to consult church registers, etc., etc.')

Mr. Blair thought the special thanks of the society were due to Mr. Marley for the labour bestowed upon the transcription, and also to Lord Strathmore for lending the MSS.

Votes of thanks were carried by acclamation.

Exchanges:—

From the Brussels Archaeological Society:—*Annales*, v. i.; Jan. 1901. 8vo.
From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. vol. i. pt. 2. 8vo.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, n.s. viii. i. 8vo.
From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—(i.) *Aarboeger*, 2 ser. vol. 15, pt. 4. 8vo. (ii.) *Die Danske Runemindesmærker*, by Ludv. F. A. Wimmer, vol. ii. folio, ¼ bd. Kjoebenhavn, 1899—1901.

From the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society:—*Transactions*, LI. n.s. xv. 8vo.

From the Archaeological Society of Namur:—*Annales*, xxiv. ii. 8vo., illustrations. [Contains an interesting note on the 'Villa Belgo-Romaine du Gau à Chastrès près de Walcourt', in one of the rooms of which are niches somewhat similar to those in the building outside Chesters camp.]
Namur, 1901.

*Purchases:—*Creeny's *Brasses and Slabs*; *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xv; *English Dialect Dictionary*, pts. xi. & xii.; W. H. St. John Hope's *The Stalls Plates of the Knights of the Garter, 1348—1485*, pt. i.; and the *Antiquary* for May, 1901.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced:—

From Mrs. Thorpe (widow of the late Mr. R. Swarley Thorpe):—(i.) A large number of Spanish tiles from Agustinia, Seville, some arranged in frames, the remainder loose. One lot bears the date 1609, another has a fine head in centre; (ii.) Some Greek and Roman pottery from Greece:—two lamps; two small vases with black pattern on reddish ground; one flat dish with handle; one vase with one handle and a smaller handle on each side; fragments of pottery; some tesserae, etc. All collected by her late husband while abroad.

From Mrs. Creighton (widow of the late bishop of London):—A piece of old tapestry 5 feet 6 ins. long by 25 ins. wide, probably of late sixteenth century or early seventeenth century date. The device consists of a figure subject at intervals in a square with top corners rounded, the spaces between the subjects being filled in with leaf ornamentation.*

[Mr. Blair read the following letter, dated 1 June, 1901, addressed to him by Mrs. Creighton, explanatory of the gift:—'When Dr. Creighton was vicar of Embleton he rescued from destruction some portions of an old tapestry altar cloth. He always intended to send it to some Northumbrian museum, but through pressure of business this was overlooked. I should

* Cf. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. III., p. 74.

now like to send it to the Castle museum at Newcastle. * * * The cover was found on a table in the vestry of the church at Embleton. It was covered with grease and very dirty. I cut the strips of tapestry embroidery off the old cloth centre, which they surrounded as a border, and sewed them together on a strong piece of holland. I regret to say that we could learn nothing as to the date or history of the cloth. One at least of the subjects represented seems to be the Prodigal Son, and possibly they are all concerned with his history.]

Mr. Blair suggested that the tapestry should be placed in a plain oak frame and covered with glass. This was agreed to.

Special thanks were voted by acclamation to Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Thorpe for their gifts.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. R. Blair (secretary):—An iron prick spur discovered in Great Stainton churchyard in 1900 while a grave was being dug.

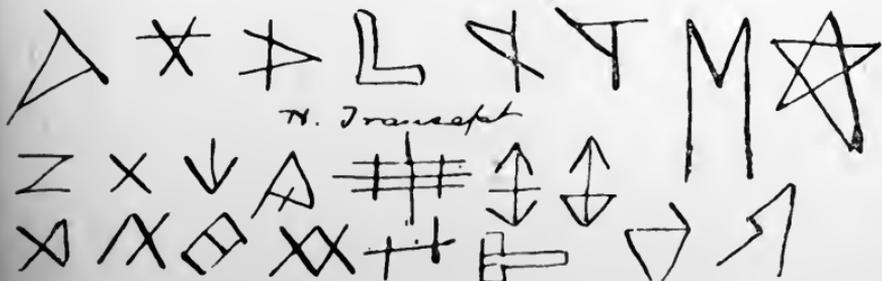
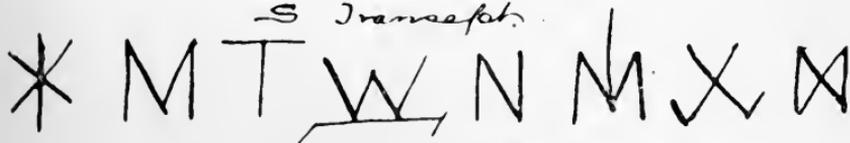
By Mr. R. Robson of Hexham:—A drawing of a number of masons' marks on the walls of Hexham priory church. The marks are here reproduced.



IN THE CHOIR.



S. Transept.



N. Transept.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 6.

The first country meeting of the season was held on Thursday, June 6th, 1901, at

ROTHBURY, HEPPLÉ, AND HOLYSTONE.

The Newcastle party arrived at Rothbury about 10-45 a.m., when they were met by Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury (who acted as guide) and the Rothbury contingent. In all about 60 members and friends were present. The day was all that could have been desired.

Seats were taken in the different carriages which were in waiting, and members were driven direct to the ruins of

HEPPLÉ PELE.

Mr. Dixon, standing within the building, thus described the tower and its owners:—

“Before speaking of Hepple tower, a rough summary of the various owners of Hepple may be of some interest. As far as can be made out the Tailbois and the de Hepples were both owners of Hepple from shortly after the Norman Conquest until the middle of the fifteenth century; the lords Ogle, Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and the earl of Oxford and the dukes of Portland during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; while at the present day the barony of Hepple is in the possession of a member of that ancient family, the Riddells of Riddell, in Roxburghshire. The following are the various spellings of Hepple:—From 1200 to 1300—Hepedale, Heppedal, Ephale, Ophale, Hophal, Hephale, Heppedale, Huphale, Hepphale, Happhal; from 1300 to 1400—Heppale, Heppal, Hephel, Heppall; from 1400 to 1500—Hoppale, Heppal, Heppal, Heppell, Hepell; in the seventeenth century—Heppell and Hephell; in the eighteenth—Heppell; and at the present time, 1901—Hepple. From the twelfth to about the fourteenth century the district in which Hepple is situated was spelt Cokedale, and from the latter period to 1500 it was Cockdayle, while the present spelling of Coquetdale has been in vogue since 1600. No doubt many of the members present will have read the description of Hepple tower given by Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates in that most excellent work, ‘Border Holds’ (vol. xiv. of the *Archæologia Aeliana*), the best text book possible for the study of the castles and towers of Northumberland. Those sturdy square towers, or border peles, whose grim grey walls form so familiar a feature in our Northumbrian landscapes, are found thickly scattered in this corner of Upper Coquetdale. The list of Border fortresses of 1415 records nine strongholds within a radius of four miles, taking Burradon as the centre. Besides the extensive castle of Harbottle, there were towers at Farnham, Flotterton, Thropton, Whitton, Cartington, Low Trew hitt, Biddleston, and Hepple,

whilst in the *Border Survey* of 1541 the number had increased to eighteen, the additional towers being at Clennell, Alwinton, Barrow, Linnbrig, Hareclenagh, Burradon, Screnwood, Cote Walls, and Great Tossou. The first notice of a tower at Hepple is in the 1415 list, where it is described as the tower of Sir Robert Ogle,¹ one of the six Border towers of which Sir Robert Ogle was the owner, the others being at Sewinshields, North Middleton, Newstead, Flotterton, and the paternal stronghold of the Ogles at Ogle. One might have expected to have found the remains of a second tower at Hepple, for in early times, and until the middle of the fifteenth century, it was held by two owners. In the great *Pipe Roll* of 1206 (the 8th of king John) the sheriff of the county renders an account of the king's taxes collected by him for that year. There it is found that William Bardolph pays fifty shillings thenage for 'Hepedale in Cokedale', and at the same time Ivo Tailbois also pays fifty shillings for 'Heppedale in Cokedale'. Again, in 1363, Robert de Ogle holds lands in Hepple, and nearly at the same date Henry Tailbois and his wife Alianora had lands in Hepple, and in 1436 Sir Walter Tailbois is said to have had in his own right the Tailbois moiety of the barony of Hepple, but owing to the very active part taken by Sir William Tailbois during the Wars of the Roses he was beheaded at Newcastle, and his estates confiscated. It was, then, no doubt, that the Tailbois moiety of Hepple passed into the hands of Robert, lord Ogle, the other half being already in possession of the family by the marriage in 1331 of the Hepple heiress, Jane de Hepple, to one of the Ogles. The Tailbois had apparently held the most important position in the barony, for, early in the reign of Edward I., Sir Robert Tailbois, as we gather from the *Hundred Rolls*, had the right to erect a gallows, and had the assize of ale and bread within the barony. A trace of Sir Robert's 'furcas' is found in a field named the Gibbet-close, situated beneath a knoll on the opposite side of the river Coquet. Following upon Sir Robert there was a Luke Tailbois² in 1317, William in 1338, Henry in 1351, and Walter in 1372. Of the latter we have a most interesting note, illustrative of the manners and customs of those days. At that period the heir of an estate could not enter into possession until he had proved himself to be not only the lawful heir, but also that he was of full age. Therefore, proof of age of Walter, son and heir of Henry Tailbois of Hepple, and Eleanor of Burradon, was taken at an inquisition held in Newcastle in the 45th of Edward III., in 1372, when the following curious evidence was given:—'Robert de Louthre deposed that the said Walter was 21 years old on the Feast of the Purification (2nd February) last past; that he was born at Hephal and baptized in the church of Rothbury. He recollected the day because he was a god-father. John de Walington recollected the day because he had a son baptized there on the same day. John Lawson recollected the day because he had a son buried there the same day'. That must have been a memorable day at Rothbury—a day of joys and sorrows, baptisms and burials. Then what rejoicing there would be in the halls of the Tailbois at Hepple on the birth of that son and heir in the February of 1351. They evidently knew how to enjoy themselves in these old days, as we learn from another proof of age of the same period, when William of Shaftoe is called to prove the age of John, son and heir of Roger de Wyddrington of Wyddrington. He states that he recollected when John Wyddrington was born because he was living with Robert Wyddrington at the time, and was so rejoiced at the birth that he got drunk on that day and fell down in the hall at Widdrington and broke his leg. No wonder he remembered the day. This Sir Walter Tailbois, in the execution of his duties as commissiouner in defence of the borders, was taken prisoner by the Scots in a border raid. Sir

¹ 'Turris de Heppell, Robti Ogell Chr.'

² Robert de Hepple and Luke Tailbois granted to Newminster abbey rights of way, the former through all his lands in Northumberland, and the latter through his lands in the barony of Hepple.—*Newminster Cartulary* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.) 162, 163. (Ed.)



HEPPLE TOWER FROM THE EAST.

(This block lent by Mr. E. Bag; of Leeds.)

Walter's ransom was effected by exchanging a Scottish prisoner named Peter of Crailing, with forty quarters of malt to boot, which has evidently been the market price of a laird of Hепple at that time. But to return to the tower. In 1509, shortly after Henry VIII. came to the throne, an official return was made of all the towers on the borders, the number of men in each and the distance from Scotland. Hепple appears in the list as belonging to Lord Ogle, held by a garrison of 20 men, who could be relied on in the event of a Scottish invasion. There was also a garrison in the tower of Roger Horsley at Farnham, twenty men in the tower of John Selby at Biddleston, 20 men in the tower of Thomas Horsley at Screnwood, 20 men in the tower of Sir Edward Radcliffe at Thropton, besides 80 men in the castle at Harbottle under Lord Dacre. The *Border Survey* of 1541 thus describes Hепple :—' At Hephell ys a toure of thimberytance of the lorde Ogle decayed in the roofes & scarcely in good repac'ons'.³ Hепple tower was probably built about the middle of the fourteenth century, shortly after the marriage of Jane de Hепple to one of the Ogle family—as already stated—in 1331. Previous to the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, no vassal was allowed to erect a tower or fortify his mansion without a special licence from the king, for, sheltered behind the battlements of their towers and castles, there was a danger of the great landed proprietors becoming too powerful. But after the devastation of Northumberland by the Scots on their way through the two counties of Durham and Northumberland in 1346, the Northumbrian landowners were not only allowed, but they were encouraged by the king to erect and fortify towers on their estates without any licence whatever. Thus a strong line of defence was formed against their northern foes, and as no record has been found of any licence to crenellate Hепple tower, it makes it more probable that Lord Ogle's tower was not built until after Neville's Cross. Originally the tower would be from 40 to 50 feet high, the usual height of similar border towers, surmounted by a battlement. The internal dimensions are about 26 feet from east to west, 17 feet from north to south, walls six feet thick. The barrel-arched vault of the basement ' rises to nearly 17 feet, and beneath it there has been a loft supported on stone corbels, two of which remain in the western angles. A slit for light at the west end is set in a round-arched recess of wide splay.' The entrance was by a pointed door at the east end of the south wall. The holes for the sliding bar, seven inches square, are still to be seen. The roof of the passage between this outer door and that leading into the vault is pierced by a *meurtrière* [loophole]. On the left, a straight stair seems to have gone up in the thickness of the south wall through a square-headed door now built up. Beyond a small window opening in the west wall, the first floor retains no details of interest'.⁴ The internal arrangements of the tower have evidently consisted of two floors and the basement. The latter was principally used for the purpose of storing up provisions for winter use. Before turnips and other modern feeding stuffs had been introduced, cattle could not be kept and fed in any great numbers during the winter months. Therefore, all the spare sheep and oxen were killed and salted in November, the slaughter month, and placed in the vault, where it would be in safety and ready for use. It is worthy of note that most of the Border raids took place on moonlight nights during the months of September, October, and November. The Border reivers ' sought the beeves that made their broth ' whilst the cattle were still roaming the lea, and not lying in salt within the six foot walls of a pele tower. In a very delightful modern ballad, *The Raid of the Kers*, by the Etrick Shepherd, an account is given of a Scottish raid into Coquet-water that took place one moonlight night in the September of 1549 :—

Tam Ker rode o'er by the Maiden Crag,
And down the Usway Burn rode he,
With fifty warriors in his train—
A brave and goodly sight to see.

³ 'Border Holds' (*Arch. Acl.* xv.) p. 44.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 396.

Their armour was light, but their brands were bright,
 And their bonnets were steel across the crown,
 And whenever they spied an Englishman,
 They galloped at him and put him down.

'Ride light, ride light, my kinman true,
 Till since the daylight close her e'e;
 If we can pass the Biddlestone Tower,
 A harried warden there shall be.

He reaved the best of my brother's steeds,
 And slew his men at the Five-Stane-Brae,
 I'd lay my head this night in pawn,
 To drive his boasted beeves away.

For at Thropton he has a goodly herd,
 Just newly come frae the low countrie,
 And at Rothbury there are a hunder head,
 All fat and fair on Rimside lea.

The armorial bearings of many of our border families are plainly symbolic of their old predatory profession. 'We'll have moonlight again,' is the motto of Lord Polwarth. 'Best riding by moonlight' was the ancient motto of the Buccleuchs. During those troublous times on the border-land life and property were never safe, for each moon brought with it bands of ravaging moss-troopers. The frequency of such little border occurrences is well put by Sir Walter Scott in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, where Wat Tinnlin of Liddesdale tells the Lady of Branksome of the approach of the English:—

They crossed the Liddell at curfew hour,
 And burned my little lonely tower;
 The fiend receive their souls therefor,
 It had not been burnt this year and more."

'Francis Widdrington of Heapall, gen.' occurs in a list of Roman catholic recusants in 1677.⁵

A few minutes were spent at the little modern church of Hepple in which are an early Norman font, a boundary cross⁶ and a medieval grave cover (see *Proc.* ix. pp. 246, 247).

On arrival at

WHITEFIELD,

the next place in the day's itinerary, members were welcomed by Sir John W. B. Riddell, bart., the owner, and entertained to light refreshments. He exhibited the papal bulls, referred to by Mr. Dixon, and a number of miscellaneous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Dixon in the dining room read the following notes on the Riddell family and the barony of Hepple:—

'Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, bart., whose charming country seat is situated, as we see, amid the breezy moorlands of this delightful corner of Upper Coquetdale, is the third owner of the name in Hepple. It was in the year 1803 that the Hepple barony, which originally consisted of the following manors—Hepple, Bickerton, Great Tossou, Little Tossou, Flotterton, and Warton, with parcels of lands in Sharperton, Sheepbanks, Foxton, and Fallowles—was sold by the duke of Portland to Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. of Riddell Water, in Roxburghshire, grandfather of the present worthy baronet, whose guests we are to-day. Although the family has only been on the south side of the border, for little more than a century, yet the ancestral tree goes back a long way, for the Riddells were a family of note in Normandy long before they came to England. In 1066 one of the members, Galfridus,

⁵ *Depos. from York Castle*, (40 Surt. Soc. publ.) 227.

⁶ There was a cross placed between the lands of Hepple and those of the nuns of Holystone.—*Newm. Cart.*, 121. (Ed.)

accompanied William the Norman in his expedition into England and fought under his banner at the battle of Hastings. On the 'Roll of Battle Abbey' is found the name of Ridel, seigneur of More, near Rouen. After the Conquest members of this illustrious family filled various posts of honour in the State. During the reign of Henry I. Geoffrey Ridel became Great Justiciary of England. From 1139 to 1152, Gervasius Ridel was Steward (*dapifer*) of Henry, earl of Northumberland, son of David, king of Scotland, and to Walter Ridel, brother of Gervasius, king David gave or confirmed the lands of 'Lillesclive' on Riddell Water and Whitton on Kale Water, both on the borders of Roxburghshire, to be held as one knight's fee. The lands thus granted received the name of the barony of Riddell. Sir Walter Scott, in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* speaks of 'Ancient Riddells fair domain', and in note 27 to canto I., he says: 'The family of Riddell have been very long in possession of the barony of Riddell or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter's name'. The term ancient is justified by the fact that their charters date from the reign of David I. of Scotland. Sir John Riddell has in his possession three rare and most curious family documents, namely three papal bulls of popes Adrian IV. and Alexander III., confirming to Sir John's ancestors the estates of Lilliesleaf and Whitton. These instruments have been described by Mr. C. J. Bates in the *Archæologia Aeliana* (vol. xii. p. 191), from whose papers many of these notes have been drawn. 'To say nothing of the great local interest that attaches to these three original documents of the twelfth century they possess a peculiar value as examples of the far-reaching all embracing power of the medieval papacy', as evinced in the fact that the title to property in Scotland was secured by no less than three papal confirmations. The first is a bull of Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspere, the only Englishman who has ever yet sat in the chair of St. Peter), addressed from Benevento on the 8th of April, 1156, to Anskitill de Ridale. The second is from pope Alexander III., dated May 17th, 1165, also addressed to the knight Anskitill de Ridale. The third is also from pope Alexander III., to Walter de Ridale, son of Anskitill de Ridale, confirming to him Lilliesleaf, Whitton, and other lands of his father. Each of the bulls begin in the same manner, thus:—'Alexander the bishop the servant of the servants of God to his beloved son the knight Anskitill de Ridale, greeting and apostolic benediction,' etc. These documents derive their name of 'bull' from the leaden seal or token attached to them, and called in Latin *bulia*. I might add that by the marriage of one of the early members of the family with a daughter of the house of Vesci, Sir John Riddell is a direct representative of the great Norman lords of Aluwick.'

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir John W. B. Riddell by acclamation for his kindness and hospitality.

Many of the party rejoined the carriages while the remainder made their way across the heathery moor to

WHITEFIELD CAMP

where Mr. Dixon exhibited a number of flint arrow heads and other antiquities of the Ancient British period (see vol. ix. p. 77) and read the following notes:—

'A few minutes ago we were standing within the walls of a well-appointed modern British dwelling. We now stand within the precincts of an ancient British dwelling. A striking contrast would they present were it possible to see the two side by side—this camp in its primitive state, surrounded by a massive rampart of earth and stones, surmounted by a high strong fence. Arranged within the walls there would be a number of circular huts, with small doorways facing the south, having pointed roofs covered with sods and heather; a fire of wood burning on the large stone flag usually found in the centre of each hut dwelling, the smoke escaping as best it could; a

numerous colony of men and women moving hither and thither, having no idea of the comforts we now enjoy, using such domestic implements and tools, weapons of war and of the chase, as the members are now inspecting. With weapons such as these flint arrow-points, spear-heads, and bronze axes, did the pre-historic inhabitants of the valley fight their battles, hunt the British ox in the woodland glades along the banks of the Coquet, the wild boar among the thickets of Swindon, the red deer on the heights of Kill-buck, the wild cat on Cats-law, the prowling wolf in his lair at Wolfershiel, the raven on the lofty cliffs of Ravensheugh, or the eagle on Earnslaw. This camp is known as Whitefield-camp, Soldier's-fauld (now its recognized name), and Witches-neuk, said to be derived from the legend that 'Meg o' Meldon' in one of her midnight flights on broom shank, or a piece of ragwort, reated on the rocks that form its northern defence. Roughly speaking, the camp measures 270 feet from east to west, by 212 feet from north to south, surrounded by a single rampart and deep ditch. On the south-east lines of defence these are yet from 25 to 30 feet deep. There have been two entrances to the camp, one in the north-east corner, the other in the north-west corner, the latter protected by an inflexion in the rampart on the south side of the opening, thus making the path lead out of the enclosure in an oblique direction, the trackway having been continued down the northern slope of the hill until it reaches the level plateau below, on which are a number of mounds supposed to contain burials. Some years ago several of these were opened by my friend Mr. James Brook of Chester-le-Street, then schoolmaster at Hepple, who found most of them to contain a small quantity of very dark brown substance in the centre of the mound. No cinerary urn or food vessel rewarded his search. From the ramparts of the 'Soldier's-fauld' no less than seven other well defined British camps are visible—Callaly Castle hill on the north, Old Rothbury and West hills, and Tosson burgh, on the east; Castron, Hetchester, and Harebaugh in this immediate locality, besides cairns on the hill tops and earthworks on the slopes of the hills, all of which are the work of the same people.'

From Whitefield camp the walking party proceeded to Harebaugh camp from which a good view of the 'Five Kings' (see vol. ix. p. 245) was obtained, and thence descended to Woodhouses pele (see vol. ix. p. 241), at which they took a passing glance, and then the reunited party resumed the journey to

HOLYSTONE.

The village consists of from fifteen to twenty houses, placed at all angles in picturesque irregularity, many of them being thatched. The illustration on the next page, lent by the editor of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, shews it.

At the church Mr. Dixon read the following account of it and of the remains of the priory:—

'The annals of Holystone carry us a long way back in the pages of history, here are found traces of the pre-historic Briton, the Roman occupation, the Saxon period, and relics of the middle ages, some extremely scant but there they are, while old tradition and story linger round every foothold of its soil. The British period is seen in the earthworks and sloping banks of the field to the west, which have subsequently been intersected by the Roman causeway that led down from *Bremetium* (i.e. Rochester in Redewater) through the moors by Yardhope where a fine section fourteen feet wide is exposed to the day on to Whittingham where it joined the 'Devil's Causeway'. Holystone common, over which we came this afternoon, was some thirty or forty years ago the happy hunting ground of our most learned member Rev. W. Greenwell and the late Mr. C. H. Cadogan of Brinkburn, when the remains of many an Ancient Briton were exhumed in the righteous cause of antiquarian research. Relics of the middle ages are found in the scattered grave-covers, and the ancient masonry of the mill buildings. Originally the whole of the land in these parts, west of the river Coquet, was included in the great lordship

of Redesdale, and held *in capite* by the potent Umfravilles. At the dissolution of monasteries, several families acquired various interests in Holystone, and after passing through the hands of the Selbys of Biddleston, Dawsons of Alwick, Forsters of Lanternside, Clennells of Harbottle, Wilkinson of Sunderlaud, the whole of it is now in the possession of one of our members, Mr. F. W. Rich of Hepple Woodhouses.

HOLYSTONE CHURCH.

The church of Holystone, consisting of nave and chancel, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the gift of the duke of Northumberland. There is every reason to think, from the structural remains that have been found, as well as from documentary evidence, that this was originally a Norman church, and would in all probability be built when the priory for the use of the Benedictines was founded at Holystone by one of the Umfravilles, lords of Redesdale and Harbottle; for in 1245, after the death of Gilbert de Umfraville, it was found that he had had the advowson of Alwinton church with Holystone, and I have been told that at the restoration of 1848, several *voussoirs* of a Norman arch were found. The church, as we see it to-day, is the restoration of 1848, while the Rev. Aislabie Procter was vicar of Alwinton *cum* Holystone, Mr. Pickering of Durham being the architect. Previous to 1848 the edifice was in a miserable state of



disrepair, the earth being piled up against the exterior walls as high as the window sills, the interior covered with damp green mould, and the old box pews slowly rotting where they stood. The lower portions of the nave walls are ancient, the original window sills are yet seen *in situ* about two feet beneath the new ones. Built into the south wall of the chancel are three sculptured grave slabs. Another grave cover with a floriated cross, formerly in the wall of an adjoining cottage, is now amongst a heap of stones near the west entrance to the church. Two old headstones, having rudely cut crosses, stand somewhere in the churchyard amid others of seventeenth and eighteenth century quaintness. The remains of what I should say are the base and socket of the churchyard cross used to lie on the churchyard wall but are not now to be seen. On the north side of the chancel is a large stone coffin with cover, which was found in 1848, and contained two skulls and other remains. Several interesting old tombstones lie on the floor of the church. One records the death of a man and his wife, members of one of the leading families in the parish some three centuries ago. Turbulent parishioners they were. One was summoned before the High Court of Commission for hawling in Alwinton church (see *Proc.* ix. p. 239), another of them was eminent (or rather notorious) for having given evidence in the trial of Charles I.

The inscription on William Pot's tombstone reads :—

' HERE · LYETH · TH
E · BODY · OF · WILLIA
M · POT · OF · FARNH
AM · IVLY · THE · 28 ·
AN · D · 1650 ·
AND ·
HIS · WIFE · ELINOR ·
POT · NOVEMBER ·
· · · · ·
· · · · ·

The letters on the lower portion of the stone are illegible, This is the same family we find at Hepple Woodhouses, Yardhope, Lanternside, and Sharperton,¹ during the seventeenth century. Another reads :—

' HERE LYETH THE
BODY OF MR ROGER
WIDDRINGTON
OF HARBOTTLE
DYED THE 30
DAY OF DECEM
BER · 1671'.

The church plate of four pieces, chalice 1735, paten 1853, flagon 1852, alms dish 1853, are described in these *Proceedings*, vol. iv. p. 293. The bell that hangs in the cot on the gable at the west end bears the following inscription according to Mr. F. R. Wilson² :—' To the Parish of Hallystane the gift of Percival Clennell of Clennel, Esq., deceased, A.D. 1788'.

HOLYSTONE PRIORY.

Of the Benedictine priory of Holystone there remains to-day scarcely a vestige. In the roadways in some parts of the village, especially near the church, large stones are visible, evidently old foundations, from which we may gather that the church was probably within the walls of the priory. An arch in the mill stable, may be part of the domestic buildings of the priory; at all events it is ancient. One or two place names in the locality are probable relics of the monastic age, The Nuns-close on the adjoining farm at Low Farnham, St. Mungo's well on the south bank of Holystone burn, the well of St. Ninian, called by Mr. Maclauchan in his survey of Eastern Watling Street ' Our Lady's Well ', while judging from the very name, there appears to have been from very early times a religious halo around Holystone dating from the Saxon period. When at Our Lady's Well the members will there read on a modern stone cross the following inscription :—

' + In this place
PAULINVS the Bishop
Baptized
Three Thousand Northumbrians
Easter DCXXVII.'

Therefore the pious Uunfraville of seven centuries ago attracted by the situation, the abundant supply of pure water, its close proximity to the Coquet (a stream with fish being at all times a great desideratum in the choosing of a site for a monastic establishment) as well as the sanctity of the spot, made choice of this romantic spot. Besides the lands in

¹ The inscription above the door of the old house at Sharperton reads C. P. E. P. 1675 ROGER POTR.

² *Churches of Lindisfarne*, p. 190.

Holystones they held gifts of land in various parts of the county, and houses in Newcastle.¹ In 1429 Roger Thornton of Newcastle by his will gave 'to ye nunnnes of Halyston j fother leed'.² Of these black-robed nuns who lived their lives in the solitude of the cloisters at Holystone we have few records, indeed no cartulary of Holystone priory is known to exist, therefore information is scant; in the *Newminster Cartulary* there is a record of an exchange of land in 1272 in Coquetdale between 'Agnes, prioress of Halistan' and Adam, the abbot of Newminster.³ At the dissolution there was at 'Halistane', a Benedictine nunnery, founded by the family of Umfraville. Richard Kellawe, bishop of Durham, in the year 1311, united the churches of 'Crossanset' and Harbottle to the 'Halistane', and the nunnery there, and gave the patronage of the same to Richard de Umfraville, patron of the said nunnery. King Henry III. in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, confirmed to the prioress and nuns of Holystone the lands given to them by Alice de Alneto and Roger Bertram. The house was valued at £11 5s. 7d. per annum.⁴ This multiplied by 12 gives present value, £135 7s. 0d.

Under Mr. Dixon's guidance the party proceeded to 'Our Lady's Well'. It is walled round with freestone hewn-work two or three courses still standing, shaded with trees and shrubs'. Like other holy wells in Northumberland and Durham, Bede's well near Monkton for instance, it seems to have been used by young people as a 'wishing well', as the late Dr. Embleton (*Arch. Ael.* viii. 76) noticed many pins lying which had been thrown in by visitors. The spring is said to discharge 560 gallons of water a minute, which Wallis (*North.* i. 22) described, as it appeared in 1765 'as a beautiful bason of water, rising at the east end in bubbles perpendicular to the horizon, with fine green sand. The bottom is variegated with it and white sand.'

Leland (*Itin.* vii. 59, 1744 Ed.) says that that 'some hold opinion that *Halistene*, or in the River of *Coquet* thereabout were 3000. christened in one day in *primitiva Ecclesia Sar* * * * *Coquet* cummithe by *Herbotell*, a goodly Castle, and thens to *Linne Briggs*, sumtyme of Stone, now fallen. Ther about was great Buyldings, but now Desolation.'

The following are a few additional notes from various sources relating to Holystone:—

In 1306 the rectory of Holystone, with the chapel of Harbottle, was worth twelve marks and the tax 4s.; and the portion of the nuns of Holystone in the rectory of Alwinton was worth 30 marks and the tax was 34s. 5d.⁵

By the king's writs touching the fifteenths granted to him by the clergy in 1313, the nuns of Holystone appear for 33s. 2½d. and the prioress for 32s. 4d. ob. qu. In the return to one of these writs it was stated that in one case 20s. had been raised by sequestration of the goods of the nuns, and in another the full amount, but that the prioress had no goods separate from the nuns.⁶ On the 20 June, 1314, in an acquittance of certain fifteenths granted to the late king by the clergy, the prioress of Holystone is down for 53s. 2d.

¹ A tenement and cottage of the value of 18s. 10d.—Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 147.

² *Northern Wills & Inr.* i. (2 Surt. Soc. publ.) p. 79.

³ In the agreement of 1272 entered into between Adam, abbot of Newminster, and Agnes, prioress of Holystone, for an exchange of lands in Kestern and Flotterton, the abbot and convent transferred to the prioress 3½ acres of land, 24 of them ploughed land called 'Wyndisid' on the south side of 'Pondene', and 9 at Haycesters near the 'Seunenwelles', for 83 acres also, 7 acres and 1 rood in 'le Benelandis', and 1 acre called 'Nunakers' near 'le Spitelakirs'. 5 acres on the south side of Hopelawe which abuts on 'Heppal', and 10 and 8 acres in 'Gaullocturlong', and 7 roods at 'Flaynefeld' in the fields of Flotterton. *Newm. Cart.* (63 Surt. Soc. publ.) 141, 141. (Ed.)

⁴ Dugdale.—*Magna Britania*, 1731.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 97.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii. 939, 960, 962, 976, 977; i. 568.

On the nones [the 5th] of Feb. 1311[-2] the bishop granted the appropriation of the churches of 'Crossanset' [Corsenside] and Holystone, with the vicarage of Harbottle which is accustomed to be served by a perpetual vicar, to Holystone, on account of the impoverishment of the nuns owing to the frequent wars and what were worse the repeated depredations and burnings of the Scots, for the reception of guests and the sustentation of the poor and other works of charity, and he consolidates and unites the said churches and the chapel of Harbottle, to the nunnery for ever, saving the rights and liberties of the church of Durham and successors, but lest the cure of souls should be neglected it was ordered that a rector or fit master should be appointed, Richard Umfraville being patron of the monastery.⁷ On the 7 Feb. in the first year of his pontificate [1312], the bishop issued his mandate to the archdeacon of Northumberland, to induct the nuns of Holystone into the vicarage of Harbottle.⁸ On the 6 June, 1313, letters testimonial were issued by the bishop with reference to the miserable state of the nuns owing to the hostile incursions of the Scots daily and continually. On the 31 May, 1314, the same bishop issued a mandate to supersede the punishment of a nun of Holystone for incontinency.⁹

In 1342 the bishop issued a commission to Edmund Howard, archdeacon of Northumberland, and John de Hirlawe, perpetual vicar of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, to inquire as to the election, by the unanimous consent of the nuns, of Elizabeth de Sussex as prioress, it being vacant by reason of the death of Margery de Horsley the preceding prioress, and if duly approved to instal her.¹⁰

In the 'Oliverian Survey' of 1650 it is stated that the Parish of Allenton and Hallistan is a Rectorye, Sr Edward Wyddrington, Barouett, George Thirlewall, Gent., and Mrs. Selby, Patrons thereof, Mr. Starbacke, Incumbent pro tempore, and the value of the said Rectorie worth p. ann. two hundred and seaventye pounds. That two partes of the said Rectory is under Sequestrac'on for the said Sr Edward Widdrington and George Thirlewall's delinquency, and the other parte in Mr Selbyes owne hands. That Member Kirke and Kendland [Kidland] may fittly be united to the said Parish. And that there was formerly paid to the Curate of the said Pish, vizt., flower pounds thirteene shillings fourepenne to Allenton, by the Crowne, and ffoure pounds by the Crowne to Halliston'.¹¹ That 'the Chappell of Halleston to be rebuiled and made the Parish Church thereof being scittuate about six myles distante from Bellingham Church'.¹²

For Archdeacon Sharp's replies to Horsley's queries respecting Holystone, etc., see *Proc.* ix. 236.

Spearman gives the following note of Holystone:—

Escheats 1st, Edward 1st, 1272. The Prioress of Holyston held Holyston, Corsenhope, & Tenthill in free alms & no service to the Province of Redesdale, she also holds 40/ Lands in Kestren in free alms and no service. Same year Hospital Alwinton holds Mill & Farm of Sudbury, Gift of Philip, Bishop of Durham, & 20/ in free alms and no service and confirmed by the King.

The company then returned to Rothbury; had tea at the County hotel; and returned to Newcastle by a special train at 6-10 p.m.

Amongst those present were:—Mr. W. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Vincent, Dr. and Miss Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Bramble, Miss Ella Brown,

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1152, 1153.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* III. 496.

⁸ *Ibid.* I. 137.

¹¹ *Arch. Ael. O.S.* III. 4.

⁹ *Ibid.* 551.

¹² *Ibid.* 7.

Newcastle; Mr. J. R. Hogg, North Shields; Mr. T. Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, Whitley; the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, rector of Elwick hall, and the Misses Reynolds; the Rev. F. G. J. Robinson, rector of Castle Eden; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford, North Shields; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clephan, Tynemouth; Mr. C. Hopper, Sunderland; the Rev. J. Walker, rector of Whalton, and hon. can.; Mr. W. T. Tate, Greattham; Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Ferguson, Morpeth; the Rev. Canon and Miss Savage, South Shields; Mrs. Chester, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Blackett-Ord, Whetton tower; Sir J. W. B. Riddell, bart., Hepple; Mr. and Mrs. W. Turnbull, Whinbank; the Rev. A. and Mrs. Bell, Rothbury manse; Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Ridley, and the Misses Temple, Rothbury; Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Hepple Woodside; Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Hepple; Mr. J. Nicholson, Sheepbank; Mr. R. Blair (Harton) and Mr. R. O. Heslop (Newcastle), secretaries; and others.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The British Archaeological Association held its Annual Conference in Newcastle from Thursday, July 18th, to Wednesday, July 24th, 1901, with two extra days, under the presidency of Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., and the patronage of the duke of Northumberland, K.G. The County Hotel was the headquarters of the Association.

The council of the society were the local committee, with the two secretaries, Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., as local secretaries.

On Thursday, July 18th, members assembled at the council chamber in the Town hall at 11 a.m., when they were received and welcomed by the mayor, town clerk, and others. The maces, loving cup, and charters and other documents, were exhibited and described by the town clerk. From the town hall they proceeded to the cathedral church of St. Nicholas which was described by Mr. Thomas Blashill. Thence they went to the County Hotel for lunch. At 3 p.m. they again assembled in the great hall of the castle where an address on the castles and peles of Northumberland which the members were about to visit, was delivered by Mr. C. J. Bates who subsequently conducted the party over the keep. From the castle they went down the long stairs to the Sandhill and along the quay to the Trinity house, where the chapel with its seventeenth century oak fittings was inspected; the secretary (Capt. Coates) had very kindly caused the minute books of the guild and other objects of interest to be displayed for the inspection of the visitors. Under Mr. Heslop's guidance, they then began a perambulation of the walls of the town, beginning at the Trinity house and ending in Pink lane, visiting the church of St. Andrew and the friary *en route*. At St. Andrew's church a curious window, newly discovered to the west of the north door of the nave, was pointed out. Mr. Lynam was of the opinion that the chancel arch had been at some time heightened, in this agreeing with Mr. Hicks, and that it was of comparatively late Transitional date. The heat was intense during the day, and members were glad to get back to their hotel for dinner. At 8-30 a *couversazione* was held at the Physical College on the invitation of the president. In the lecture hall a very learned address was given by the president on the history of Northumberland, dealing chiefly with the places to be visited during the conference.

On Friday, July 19, Newcastle was left at 7-30 by the express, for Alnwick when carriages were ready at the station to convey the party to Hulne priory, which was described by Mr. Geo. Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., hon. sec., who read a short paper upon its history. The drive was then continued to the remains of Alnwick abbey, which was explained by Mr. Chas. Lynam, F.S.A. After-

wards, the party proceeded in the conveyances to the Swan hotel to luncheon, by the kind invitation of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. After luncheon the castle of Alnwick was inspected, under the guidance of Mr. Bates, who described the fortress and gave some account of its history. The party next proceeded in the carriages to Warkworth, where the castle and bridge tower were inspected under the guidance of Mr. Bates, unfortunately there was not time to see the church and hermitage. Warkworth station was left at 5-23, and after dinner at 7-15, there was a meeting at 8-30, for the reading of papers.

On Saturday, July 20, Newcastle was left for Jarrow, and members were driven to the church which was described by the Rev. H. E. Savage, vicar of St. Hild's, South Shields. Thence carriages conveyed them to Tyne Dock station for the train at 11-46 to Monkwearmouth where the church was described by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower. After lunch at Walton's hotel, Sunderland, the train was taken to South Shields, and after a passing glance at the Roman antiquities in the museum, the party crossed by the pier ferry to Tynemouth, where the priory was described by Mr. H. A. Adamson and Mr. Lynam. They returned to Newcastle in time for dinner at 6-30. At the evening meeting at 8-30 papers were read.

On Monday, July 22nd, Newcastle was left at 10-25, a.m. for Bardon Mill station. There carriages were waiting to take the party along the line of the Roman Wall. The following places were pointed out *en route*—viz., Willinotswyk castle, the birthplace of bishop Ridley; and *Vindolana*, near to which a Roman milestone is standing in its original position. A halt was made on General Wade's road, and the party then walked over the moorland to the Roman station of *Borcovicus*. Returning to the conveyances, the drive was continued to *Procolitia*. A halt was made at Limestone bank to inspect the ditches of the Vallum and Murus, which are there cut through the solid trap rock. *Cilurnum*, the sixth camp from the east end of the Wall, was next visited, by the kind permission of Mrs. Clayton, of the Chesters. After going round the camp, members proceeded to the villa between it and the North Tyne, and then to the river to see the foundations of the Roman bridge. Mr. J. P. Gibson, and Mr. R. H. Forster guided the party during the day. Dinner was provided at the Royal hotel at Hexham, at 6-30, and the party returned to Newcastle by the express at 7-48.

On Tuesday, July 23rd, Newcastle was left by train for Beal, from which place carriages conveyed the party, across the sands, to Holy Island, consecrated by the memory of St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert. Its early history was dealt with, and the ruins of the later Benedictine priory were described by the Rev. H. J. Dunkinfield Astley.

On Wednesday, July 24th, the party proceeded to Durham. The cathedral was visited, and members were received by the dean, the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchin, who described the edifice and gave its history. Afterwards, the library of the Dean and Chapter was inspected. After luncheon at the Three Tuns Hotel, the castle, museum (where the Roman antiquities from Binchester are preserved), and other places of interest, were visited.

Extra days were: Thursday, July 26th, when Newcastle was left by train for Coldstream and thence by road to Flodden, under the guidance of the president, Dr. Hodgkin, who gave an account of the famous battle, and described the field of which he has made a special study; Ford and Etal castles were also visited; tea was provided at Etal by the kindness of Sir James Laing; and Friday, July 26th, when Hexham and Corbridge were visited, and the church and the pele tower at the latter place, were inspected. At Hexham, the fine priory church was described by Mr. Chas. Lynam, F.S.A. Before leaving Hexham lunch was taken at the Royal Hotel.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. X.

1901.

No. 7.

The second country meeting of the season was held on the 29th day of July, 1901, at

CAPHEATON, KIRKHARLE, AND LITTLE HARLE.

The day was beautifully fine, though one or two threatening clouds induced Sir John Swinburne, with his usual foresight, to light extra fires at Capheaton to be ready for drying the clothes of the visitors. Fortunately there was no need for this.

The party of 23 members and friends assembled at Morpeth railway station about 10 a.m., and were conveyed in open carriages to the places of interest.

SHILVINGTON,

at a short distance from Morpeth, first claimed their attention. Here, in early Norman times, was a town of sufficient importance to have a weekly market and a yearly fair. An ancient record states that a member of the Gubeon¹ family contributed twenty shillings out of his Shilvinton estate to the monks of Newminster for the soul of his mother. Nothing now remains of the 'town', and of its ancient chapel, but the site of the cockpit.

The next place at which a halt was made was at

OGLE,

to inspect the remains of the castle, to which, on the east, a seventeenth century farmhouse has been built. It appears in the 1415 list as 'Castrum de Ogill, Robti Ogill Chr'². " Formerly a moat encircled the castle, but it has been filled in on the south and east. David Bruce, king of Scotland, is believed by some to have been lodged in the fortress for a night after the battle of Neville's Cross, but Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates throws some doubt upon this, being of the opinion that Prudhoe castle was where the distinguished Scot was confined. The church records show that there was some dire disease in the district during one year of the eighteenth century, for no less than thirty burials took place. Possibly this was the 'jolly rant' which decimated Newcastle and Gateshead at that period. On 24 May, 1549, John Ogle of Ogle castle, and others, were charged with the care of the beacon on Shotton Edge.³ At a muster of all the able horsemen on the 26 March, 1580, at the 'Mutelawe',

¹ See *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club*, xvi. 141, for notes of the Gubeons. Hugh Goblon and John de Oggils knights are witnesses to a deed relating to the chapel built in honour of All Saints at the bridge at Morpeth.—*Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* to vol. vi. p. 528a.

² *Border Holds*, (*Arch. Ael.* xv.) 15.

³ *Rutland Papers*, (*H. MSS. Comm.* 13 Rep. A2. iv.) i. 88.

nine of lord Ogle's tenants from Ogle town appeared, but other tenants were unable from the 'scartio of otes and haie'; there were three tenants from 'Heppell baronie' and two from Flotterton".⁴

The following are a few extracts from *Northern Wills & Inventories* (Surt. Soc. publ.) relating to the Ogles:—

On the 5 May, 1543, Robert, lord Ogle of Bothal, being 'commanded to invade the realme of scotland in the Kings Mattes warres if case be I be slayne by chance of warre' made his last will, and after directing his body to be buried in Bothal church, gave Saltwick, Ogle castle with the demesnes, and all the lands and tenements within the town of Ogle and the park, with the water mill, &c., &c., to his wife, Jane, for life, then to his heirs, and his lands and tenements in Shilvington after three years to his heirs (vol. 1. pp. 119, 120). John Ogle of Ogle castle, gentleman, by his will of 4 April, 1565, after directing his body to be buried in Whalton church, gave his whole lease in Ogle castle to his son 'Clamet' Ogle, 'bartraham barklay, p'son of whalton', was one of the witnesses to the will (pp. 247, 249). By her will of Oct. 6, 1581, Dame Isabel Gray of Ogle castle, widow, 'late wyfe to



REMAINS OF OOLE CASTLE, portion of moat in foreground.

Sir Raphe Gray of Chillingham, knight', after directing the burial of her body in Chillingham church near her husband, gave, amongst other bequests, her lease of Ogle castle to her son Henry Grey and the demesne thereto belonging, all her corn at Ogle and her lease of pasture in Shilvington fields, but if he should be dead to her son Roger; to the shoemaker's wife of Ogle 3s. 4d; she owed 16l. to Thomas Bates, and the parson of Whalton, with others (ii. 51, 52). John Ogle of Newsham, who married Phillis

⁴ *Calendar of Border Papers*, i. 21.

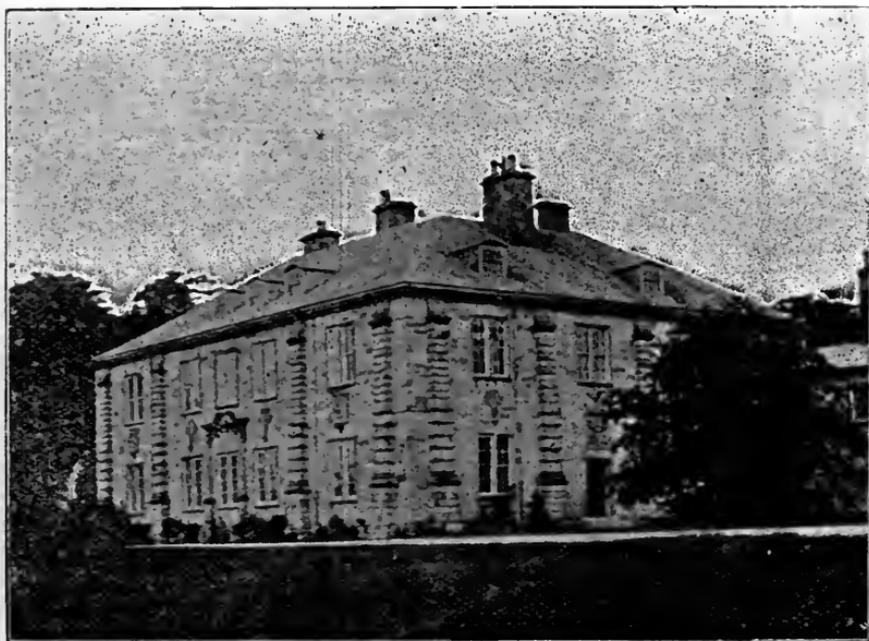
daughter of John Ogle of Ogle castle, by his will of 18 Jan. 1585[-6], left to Bryan Ogle of Shilvington, one young 'quye of ij yere oulde' (131).

After resuming their seats in the carriages members were driven past Hetchester on to the great road along which in pre-railway days the Chey Chase coach ran between London and Edinburgh, passing on the way the boldly situated Harnham, and the Shaftoe Crags, a good view being obtained of the curious depression in the latter known as the 'Salter's-nick', and also of the 'punch bowl' a large block of sandstone with a hollow in the surface hence its name.

On reaching Capheaton lodge the carriages left the main road for

CAPHEATON HALL,

on arrival there members were most cordially welcomed by Sir John Swinburne, the owner, a member of the society.



H. Waite, photo.

CAPHEATON HALL from S.E.

The old castle, of which Leland (*Itin.* vii. p. 61,) thus speaks 'Huttem a faire Castle in the midste of Northombarland, as in the Bredthe of it. It is a iiii. or v. Miles Northe frome Fenwike Pile, and this is the oldest House of the Swynburnes', was a little to the west of the present house, and was demolished when the latter was built, a few large trees still standing mark its site.

Capheaton hall was built by Sir John Swinburne, the first baronet, in 1668, from designs by Robert Trollop the well known architect of the old exchange at

Newcastle.⁵ This same Sir John Swinburne, with '---Withring, of Westharle, spinster,' and others, occurs in a list of Roman Catholic recusants in Northumberland in 1677.⁶ He died in 1706. The doorway on the south front of the hall has two Corinthian columns, the shafts being ornamented with a spiral decoration of flowers and leaves, on the front of the square pediment of one column—typical of the hospitality of the Swinburnes—is a gentleman of the period while on the other is a beggar about to drink from a bowl. On this same front are two large sundials each with the date 1668. On the west front is a third sundial with the motto *WEE SHALL* [Dial=die all]. Above the doorway on the east side are the arms of Swinburne, *per fess* [gu. and arg.] *three pierced cinquefoils counterchanged*—and over them an escutcheon of pretence bearing the arms of Lawson of Brough in Yorkshire, *a chevron between three martlets*, the first Sir John Swinburne having married the heiress, Mary Lawson, in the seventeenth century. The house originally had a roof of stone slabs and a massive cornice, in harmony with its architecture, these were removed at the end of the eighteenth century, when the cornice was replaced by the present lighter one.

In the list of fortresses in 1415 occurs the 'Castrum de Kippitheton, Willimi Swinburn, chl'r.'⁷ In a letter enclosed by Scrope to Walsingham, on 28 Sep. 1583, amongst the complaints is that of 'Thomas Swynborne of Captheton, esquire, against Sym Armstrong of Whithaugh and other 24 for taking 80 kyne and oxen from Captheton Whithouse on 6 August last.'⁸ According to Sir John Foster's certificate of the muster of all the able horsemen of the Middle Marches, taken on the 26 March, 1580, at the Mutelaw 'Wilambe parcel of Tynmouth lordship, 1. Other 7 have too small holdings. Captheaton 1, Chollertoun, 6 tenants, all unable for that Thomas Swymborne of Captheaton their master took a 'demaïne' out of their holdings and great 'greshums' of them.'⁹

A perambulation of the house was made under the guidance of Sir John Swinburne who pointed out the priests' hiding holes.¹⁰ He also described his large collection of Crown Derby and other china, and shewed some valuable volumes of early deeds, relating to Capheaton, &c.

Members were entertained to lunch, Sir John presiding. Before leaving the table, the Rev. C. E. Adamson proposed that their hearty thanks be given to him for his hospitality. Mr. Adamson in the course of his remarks said it was somewhat of a coincidence that their worthy host was a grandson of Sir John E. Swinburne, the first president of the society, and that he, the speaker, was the grandson of Mr. John Adamson, the first secretary.

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

Sir John suitably responded, and remarked that the figures at each side of the entrance, representing a gentleman and a beggar, were emblematic of the welcome given to every one to Capheaton.

The grounds are noted for fine trees, one silver fir being about 100 feet high and 12 feet round six feet from the ground. This and others were specially pointed out to members by their host.

On leaving the house the carriages passed the two contemporary stone gate-posts having in their panels groups of fruit in high relief, and emerged on a lane leading northwards to the main road, this lane is now known as 'Silver lane' from the circumstance that when it was being diverted in 1747, the workmen

⁵ Richardson's *Local Hist. Table Book, Hist.*, i. 299.

⁶ *Deposit. from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 227.

⁷ *Border Holds (Arch. Ael. xiv.)*, i. 15.

⁸ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i. 10.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 21.

¹⁰ 'Nicholas Owen, a servant of father Garnet, devoted the greater part of his life in the construction of these 'priests holes' in the houses of the chief Roman catholic families throughout England. With marvellous ingenuity he tunnelled out narrow passages or apertures in massive walls', &c.—*Athenæum* for Aug. 10, 1901, p. 181, in a review of Allan Fea's *Priests Hiding Places* recently published.



ROMAN OBJECTS OF SILVER DISCOVERED NEAR CAPHEATON IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (half size).
Now in the British Museum.

(From a photograph by Mr. Henry Oldland of the British Museum.)







ROMAN OBJECTS OF SILVER DISCOVERED NEAR CAPHEATON IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (half size).
Now in the British Museum.

(From a photograph by Mr. Henry Oldland of the British Museum.)

in making a hedge came upon a mass of treasure consisting of the handles and other fragments of silver saucepans, coins, &c., hidden during the Roman period. Some of the objects were sold by the finders, and broken up and melted, the remainder of the fragments came into the hands of Sir John Swinburne, from the Newcastle silversmith to whom they had been sold, and were transferred by him to the British Museum where they now are.¹¹ There are five handles all with designs in high relief from classical mythology, representing Hercules and Antaeus, head of Hercules covered with lion's skin, &c. The place where the discovery was made was pointed out by Sir John who accompanied the party.

Members were then driven to

KIRKHARLE,

noticing, by the wayside, in a field to the south of the church, a stone column, enclosed by an iron railing, thus inscribed:—This | New stone was set up | In the place of an | old one by Sr Willi^{am} | Loraine Bar^t in 1728 | In Memory of Robert Loraine his Ancestor | Who was Barbarously | Murderd in this place | by the Scots in 1483 | for his good service to | his Country against | their thefts & Robbery^s | As he was returning | home from the Church | Alone Where he had | been at his private | Devotiones.

At the church, the vicar, the Rev. F. W. Barker, read a note from Hodgson's *Northumberland* descriptive of the building, and exhibited the registers, communion plate, &c.

The pretty little church dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is of the Decorated period and consists of nave and chancel, each two bays long, with an eighteenth century bell turret on the west gable and a porch of the same period at the west end. The nave was originally about thirty feet longer as remains of its north buttressed wall are to be seen. The chancel is lighted by two three-light windows on each side and a five-light east window. The nave has also four windows, a two-light and a three-light on each side. There is a small cusped 'lowside' window in the usual position in the chancel and another opposite to it. The windows openings are ancient, but with the exception of that on the south side of the chancel, all the tracery is modern. A modern half-round string-course runs round the interior of the church, below the windows, replacing the original string-course. The chancel arch is of two plain chamfered orders. There is a piscina and an aumbry in the south wall of the nave, near the east end, and the same on the north side, the piscina in this case having a fluted basin and being in the east wall. The church was, a few years ago, very satisfactorily restored by Mr. Anderson, the late Mr. R. J. Johnson being the architect.

The font originally belonged to the ancient church of All Saints, Newcastle, and was doubtless removed to Kirkharle when it was destroyed and replaced by the present Classical building. It is of limestone, and is hexagonal with incurved sides like that in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, having down the centre of each side, a rib, intercepted by a heater-shaped shield, running to the base. On the shields are the arms of Anderson, Lumley, and others, on five of its sides while on the sixth the shield bears a merchant's mark. The communion cup and paten were made by Francis Batty a Newcastle silversmith in 1721, and were given by Lady Loraine (see *Proceedings*, iv. 168). Sir William Loraine built the west porch and the bell cot. The latter was rebuilt by Mr. Clarkson the incumbent between 1771 and 1778. In the bell turret is a bell which



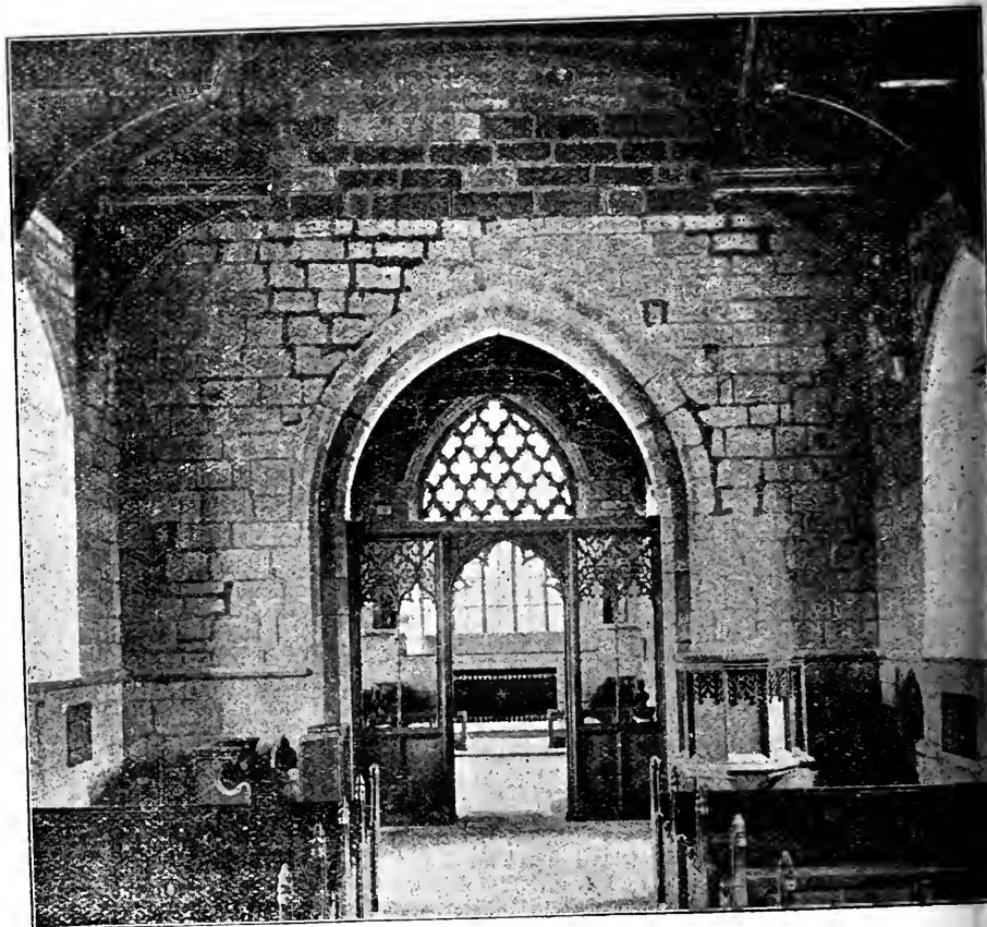
MASONS' MARKS, KIRKHARLE CHURCH.

was cast by Ruffall of Gloucester; on it are impressions of crowns of George I. of 1716. On the walls of the church are several masons' marks.

The register was 'bought

¹¹ See *Lapid.* Sept. p. 343, for full description of the find, by the late Sir A. W. Franks.

by Richard Ward, Clerk, Master of Arts and Vicar of Kirkharle the 6th of August, 1695, in the 27th year of his Incumbency, then and after many solicitations for his parishioners to buy the same'. The first entry in it is under 'Jannarij xxiiij^o die anno 1697[-8]', and is this



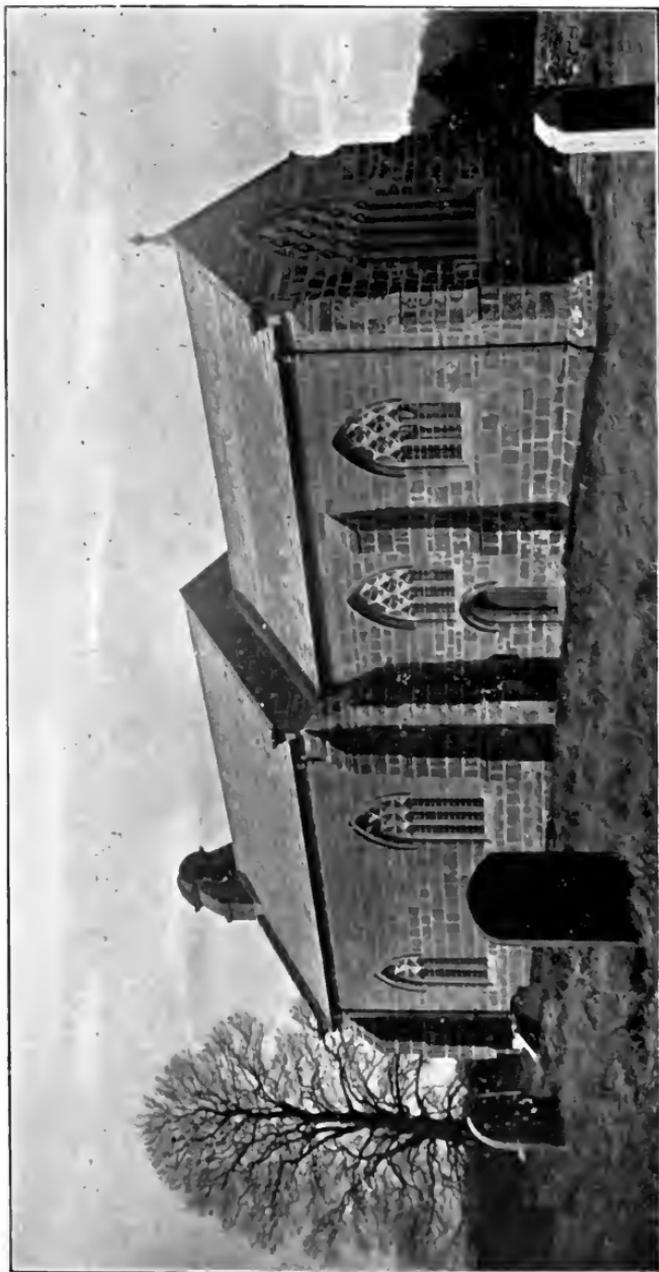
Worsnop, Photo.

INTERIOR OF KIRKHARLE CHURCH FROM WEST END.

'Tunc baptizata fuit Anna filia Dorathea Snawdon sed illegitima filia Thomas Snape de Kirkley in Parochia Pontelland'. This, the first volume, ends in 1758; there is a volume of constables and overseers' accounts from 1770 to 1836, a terrier of 1778, &c. &c.

Mark in his *Survey of a Portion of Northumberland made in 1734*,¹² said that Kirkharle then contained 'about thirty-seven families and six villages, the chief

¹² *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, 87.



J. WORSNOP, PHOTO.

KIRKHALE CHURCH FROM THE S.E.



being that of Kirkharle itself, where the church is situated, remarkable for its fine planting and the mansion house of Sir William Loraine, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county, and Lord of the Manor of Kirkharle, in the possession of whose family this village and the whole parish, excepting Hawick, has been for many years. The present gentleman has mightily improved both this village and the whole estate, and has adorned it with the finest gardens, ponds, and ornamental contrivances that can be. The soil about the village is exceedingly wet, and seems fitter for grazing and pasture than corn, though there be several of the grounds produce enough in that particular, especially barley and oats. Here are no coals, but abundance of lime and freestone. The village is excellently supplied with water by a great number of fine springs, and the water accounted exceeding good. It stands on the north side of a small burn called 'Smallburn' which has its rise near West Harle. There is a very antient monument of marble [limestone?] in the chancel. The inscription on this monument is 'Here lyes the Body of | Richard Loraine Esq. who was | a proper handsome man of good | Sense and behaviour he dy'd a | Batcheler of an appoplexy | walking in a green field near | London October 26th 1738 | in the 38 year of his Age.' The manor of Kirkharle had been held for several centuries by the Loraines* when Mr. Thomas Anderson of Newcastle purchased it in 1833. Nothing is known of the tower of Kirkharle before 1583.¹³

The well known landscape gardener, Lancelot Brown, better known perhaps as Capability Brown was born at Kirkharle in 1716. He laid out the garden of the mansion there for Sir William Loraine.¹⁴

On arrival at

LITTLE HARLE

the party was met by Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, and most kindly welcomed by them.

In 1240 Little Harle was held of the barony of Prudhoe by Hugh de Herle by the service of half a knight's fee. In a 'View of the Castles, &c., of the East or Middle Marches' of 1541, it is stated that 'at lytle harle ys a toure of thynherytance of Thomas Fenwyke in good rep'ac'ons'.¹⁵ This tower is still standing with its barrel-vaulted basement, and winding stair in its south western angle. The Aynsleys who held the property from circa 1669 to 1883 added to the old tower, and the spacious entrance hall was built in 1809 by lady Charles Aynsley. In 1833 Mr. Thomas Anderson, father of the present owner, purchased the manor from the Aynsleys. The house was considerably enlarged by him. Amongst the additions was the large battlemented tower. Preserved at Little Harle are some objects from Anderson place, Newcastle, the family residence for many generations of the Andersons. In one of the rooms is an old marble chimney piece, and in the garden a figure representing Perseus with the gorgon's head.¹⁶ Two other relics of Anderson place are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The main entrance, an arched gateway, which stood in Pilgrim street opposite Messrs Atkinson and Philipson's coach works, is a prominent object on the east side of the high road from Gateshead to Sheriff Hill. When Anderson place was pulled down Sir Robert Shaftoe Hawks purchased this gateway with the massive gates attached thereto, and re-erected it as an entrance to the rectory of St. John's, Sheriff Hill, of which his son, the Rev. W. Hawks was the first incumbent. The pediment with which it is surmounted was added about forty years ago. Another gateway with more elaborate ironwork, was transferred to Wingrove house, Newcastle, now the residence of Mr. Wigham Richardson, where it forms a conspicuous adornment of the thoroughfare known as the West Turnpike.¹⁷

* 'Thomas Lorren of Kirkharle, Esq', appears in a list of freeholders in 1638[-9].—*Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) II. 321.

¹³ *Border Holds*, I. 54. ¹⁴ *Table Book*, His. II. 227. ¹⁵ *Border Holds*, 15.

¹⁶ *Welford's Men of Mark*, I. 61-67. ¹⁷ *p. inf.* Mr. R. Welford.



WOTANOP, photo.

LITTLE HARLE FROM S.W., SHOWING OLD TOWER ON LEFT.

At Little Harle are some paintings by early Italian and other painters, including two fine pictures by Canaletti, one representing St. Mark's, Venice, with the doge's barge in the foreground, the other the doge's procession. Of the more modern pictures are Carmichael's 'Barge Day on the Tyne', painted in 1829 for the Newcastle corporation but which they declined to purchase, and some examples of T. M. Richardson, sent. Amongst the objects exhibited were a small four-handled mortar of bronze, 6½ inches high by 7½ inches in diameter, having slightly incurved sides with raised bands round the top, bottom and centre, and perpendicular ribs at intervals, found when draining north of Kirkharle church; and a small bronze three-legged cauldron, 8½ inches high, by 5½ inches in diameter at mouth, exhumed when digging for the foundations of the stables at Little Harle.

Members were then most hospitably entertained in the hall with tea and fruit; and after thanks had been carried by acclamation to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson for their kindness and hospitality, on the motion of Mr. Clephan, Mrs. Anderson suitably responding, they reluctantly took their places in the carriages.

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to Kirkharle and its church:—

By the old taxation, of one mark in forty, xvjm. viijd. is given as the value of the rectory of Kirkharle and the tax vs. iiijd. qu., while the portion of the vicar was viijm. ijs. xd., and the tax ijs. viijd. ob. qu. di.¹ In the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* the value appears, under 'Morpeth Deanerie', as 'Vic. Kirkeherell iijl. viijs. iiijd. [20l] [Rob. Lorraine].'² It is also entered under 'Corbrigg Deanerie', with the addition of 'the Quene'.³ In the *Oliverian Survey* of Northumberland of the 1st June, 1650, it is stated 'That the Parish of Kirkharle is a Vicaridge of the yearly value of twentye pounds. That the Donac'on is in _____, and the present Incumbent, Mr. William Dawson, a Preaching Minister. And further that the said Jurye doe find that the said Parishes of Whelpington, Thockerington, and Kirkharle Heaton Chappellrye, may fittly be united and annexed to the said Parish of Kirkharle.'⁴ Bishop Chandler gives the following note 'V. Kirkharle. Tho. Ouston, Resid^t, value 95, Patron and Imp. S^r W^m Lorraine. Fam. 36, 4 Presb. No School. No meeting house. Cat. duly wth Lewis & well attended. Sam^t 4 times, ab^t 60 come at Easter, 30 at Christmas, 40 in Oct. and 20 at Whitsuntide'.⁴

'Rob^te lorell [Lorraine] Esquer lord of kirkhall,' 'david taylor vicare of bolam', and others, were witnesses to the will of 'elizabethhe Sachenerall, wedo', made Feb. 14, 1562[-3], in which she directed her body to be buried 'wⁱⁿ the p^{is}he Church of hertboⁿ' and gave the residue of her estate to her most true and welbeloved frend' Robert Constable of Wallington.⁵ By his will of 7 Feb. 1571[-2] 'Randall Fenyke, ge'tilma', directed his body to be buried in the church of Kirkharle, 'Rawff Gray, clerk, v^{ic}c' of Kyrk Whelpington' was one of the witnesses to the will.⁶ By his will of Oct. 10, 1580, 'John Fenwik of Wyalker, in the county of Northumberland, gentellman', gave to 'Marmaduk Fenwyk, of Kyrkharil, a stot of thre yeares oalld and to Roger Fenwyk of Kyrkhal a stot of thre yeares oald'.⁷ Marmaduke Fenwicke of Kirkharle was one of the supervisors of the will, of the 30 Jan. 1581[-2], of Arthur Shaftoe, vicar of Chollerton.⁸ By his will of May 26, 1590, Marmaduke Fenwick (who

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 95.

² *Ecc. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.) 8, 9.

³ *Arch. Acl. (o.s.)* III. 7.

⁴ 'Remarks on his Visitation suppos'd in 1736'.

⁵ *Northern Wills & Inv.* I. (Surt. Soc. publ.) 201.

⁶ *Ibid.* 866.

⁷ *Ibid.* II. 85.

⁸ *Ecc. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, cxxi.

was son of the beforementioned Randal Fenwick) directed his body to be buried 'within the chancell or queire of Kirkharle', and gave to 'Thomas Loren' 2*ls.* 8*d.*, and 'to his wife, and everie child he haithe everie one of them 10*s.*'⁹

At the visitation of the 16 Nov. 1501, the vicar of Kirkharle dom. John Forrest, was present, as were also George Loren, Robert Hartor, John Lorivrell, parishioners, who said all was well. The church was stated to be appropriated to the monastery of Blanchland.¹⁰ When the chancellor visited Kirkharle on the 27 Jan. 1577[-8], the living was vacant, but Thomas Bawynny the unlicensed curate attended, but Robert Lawrence [Lorraine?], the parish clerk, was ill.¹¹ At the time of the visitation of 29 July, 1578, there were neither vicar, curate, nor churchwardens.¹² On 20 Jan., 1578[-9], Thomas Bawwhynny was curate, but there were no churchwardens as the parishioners refused to elect although admonished.¹³ Mr. Robert Blunt was ejected in 1662 from Kirkharle and took a farm, and being prosecuted for non-appearance excommunicated, when in 1672 he got a licence to preach, but this being recalled, he was outlawed and fined £30, and yet continued to preach to poor country people in the night. It is said he settled in 1682 at Horsley near Newcastle where he continued his ministerial labours till 1714. He died in 1716, aged 92.¹⁴ There was collected in Kirkharle in August, Sept., Oct., November and Decr, 1665, and Jan. 1665-6, the sum of 5*s.* 9*d.* in all, 'for the reliefe of the poore people infected with the plague.'¹⁵

The drive was resumed by a very pleasant lane to the east of Little Harle which joined the main road not far from Ferney Chesters, to

EAST SHAFTOE.

where Mr. Matthews very kindly received the members and pointed out to them the ancient font of the old chapel on the crags, standing against a wall, and the fine grave-cover with the two floriated crosses on it described in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (o.s. ii. 412, with an illustration, reprinted on next page), built into the gable of an outhouse; since the woodcut was made in 1831, the stone has weathered very much, the head of one cross having almost disappeared. The most interesting feature of the present seventeenth century house is the pele at the west end against which it is built. The walls of this tower are very thick and the ground floor has a semicircular roof formed of eight bold ribs, with two narrow lights on its west side, flush with the outside wall and deeply splayed within, one of them plastered up. In the north west angle there are the remains of the spiral stairway. With respect to the chapel of which there are such scanty remains, the Rev. John Hodgson, the writer of the account in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (o.s. ii. 416), informs us that excavations were made on its site in 1831 by lady Decies when the grave-cover already referred to was found *in situ*, where the chancel had stood. He also says that the bearings on the shield are nowhere given 'to any branch of the Foliot or Shaftoe family'. Kellawe, bishop of Durham, on the 6th April, 1312, granted permission to the inhabitants of Shaftoe to bury in the graveyard attached to the chapel after dedication, saving the rights of the mother church, as owing to the sudden and frequent floods the bodies of the dead in Shaftoe could not be conveniently carried for burial to the graveyard of the church of Hurtleburn.¹

John de Shaftowe, a monk of Durham, was ordained deacon in 1341 by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, and priest on Sep. 22 of the same year at Stockton by the bishop of Durham.²

⁹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* ii. 246.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 35.

¹⁴ Calamy's *Nonconformists Memorial*, iii, 75.

¹⁵ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* (55 Sur. Soc. publ.), i. 328.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 174.

¹⁰ *Ecc. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, xi, xxii.

¹² *Ibid.* 76.

¹³ *Ibid.* 94.

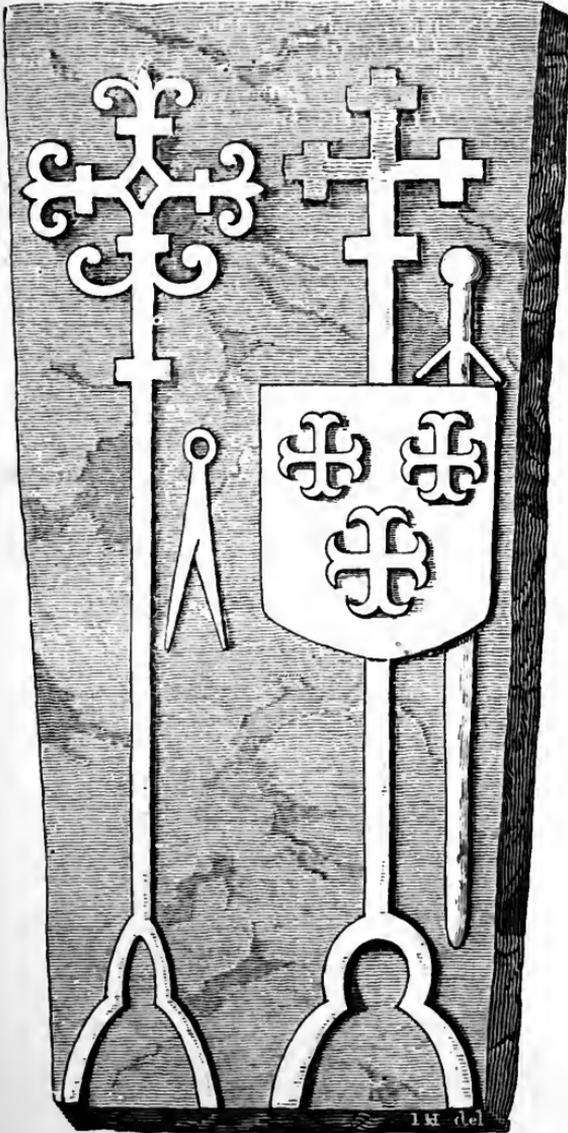
² *Ibid.* iii. 109, 114.

In 1378 an inquest was held before the king's escheator for Northumberland at Corbridge to enquire respecting several benefactions to chapels, &c., the

revenues of which had been diverted from the uses for which they had been given, and it was elicited that the ancestors of John de Shaftowe had founded a chantry in Shaftoe chapel and endowed it with 100 acres of arable land and meadow for a chaplain to celebrate divine service in Shaftoe chapel for the souls of the king and his ancestors and the ancestors of the Shaftos, which endowment had been for a long time withdrawn, and the jurors found that the land was worth 30/-, and that the vicar of Hartburn had taken the profit to his own use to the damage of the king and the founders.³

With respect to the arms on the grave-cover, Mr. Cecil Spencer Percival of Longwiton, thus writes:—

“No suggestion as to the ownership of these arms is made in the description of them; but from reference to Papworth's *Ordinary of*



British Armorial, I feel convinced that they are the *original* arms of the

³ *Arch. Ael.* o.s. II. 414, where the document is printed as a footnote.

Aynsleys, as that coat (*az. three crosses moline arg.*) was borne by the Aynsleys of Dolphinton, Peebleshire. This is of interest, as it shows from where the Aynsleys of Shaftoe came, and from whom probably the present families of that name in this district are all descended. Boutell in his work on *Christian Monuments* (p. 87-8) figures this grave slab, as also does Cutts, in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses* (pp. 22, 86, and pl. 65), and he considers it of fifteenth century date. Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland** makes first mention of the Aynsleys at Shaftoe in the latter half of the sixteenth century (1568), but he gives no clue as to where they came from, or what brought them there; probably they were there long before that date. His first mention of the Shaftos is not till 1633, but judging from their pedigree they must have been at Shaftoe very long before this. The present coat of arms of the Aynsleys as borne by the Murray-Aynsleys (the representatives of the Aynsleys of Shaftoe,) is, I firmly believe, a compound coat formed of the Aynsley coat (*three crosses moline*) with the Shafto coat (*on a bend three mullets*) laid on top, concealing one of the charges on the Aynsley coat. Marshalling arms, by compounding two coats into one, was not uncommon in the fourteenth century, and it was occasionally done long before that time. Probably an Aynsley married a Shafto heiress, which may be the explanation of this instance of compounding, but the Aynsley pedigree gives no instance of such a marriage (see Burke's *Commoners*, vol. i. p. 588), only the marriage of Gny Aynsley of West Shaftoe, son of William Aynsley of West Shaftoe, with Grace, daughter of William Shafto of Bavington, who was not an heiress. In the new *History of Northumberland* (vol. iv. p. 417) the Shafto pedigree states Grace to be the daughter of Edward Shafto of Little Bavington, and the date of this marriage was as late as the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The first family of the Shaftos is said to have borne the *three mullets on a bend* as early as 1240-5 (*History of Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 412), and in Burke's *History of Commoners* (vol. i. p. 48), the second family of the Shaftos is said to have taken that name from their residence at Shaftoe, being originally Folliotts, descended from a younger son of Sir John Folliot. Possibly Thomas Folliot, grandson of Sir John Folliot, who is said to have done this, married the heiress of the Shaftos, which may account for them assuming the arms of the first family as well as the name. It is not mentioned in the Shafto pedigree when Sir John Folliot lived, but it must have been some time previous to the fifteenth century, and he could not be the knight of that name made by queen Elizabeth. In support of this statement the Folliot arms—*gu. a bend arg.*—are the same as those of the Shaftos (omitting the mullets on the bend), and their tinctures are also the same. No mention is made of the Folliot origin of the Shaftos in the *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 417. And now to deal with the present coat of arms of the Aynsleys, as borne by the Murray-Aynsleys, (*gu. on a bend ermine, between two quatrefoils or, three mullets of six points az.*). Lord Charles Murray married Alice, daughter of George Mitford and heiress of her great-uncle Gawen Aynsley. Lord Charles took the name of Aynsley, and the present Murray-Aynsley arms were granted to him by Isaac Heard, garter principal king, and G. Harrison, norroy king of arms, in 1793 (see Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*), so that possibly these heralds compounded the present Aynsley coat of arms. It is possible that the Aynsleys may at some time have lost cognizance of their origin and of their coat of arms, but knew that there were three charges on it something like quatrefoils, and so they adopted them as the nearest charge to what they believed them to be, or

* See Hodgson's *Northumberland*, p. II. vol. i., p. 293.

they may have, for some reason, altered the crosses moline on their arms to quatrefoils, wishing to distinguish their branch of the family from the parent stem. A quatrefoil is somewhat of the form of a cross moline with its ends closed, and a weathered cross moline might easily be thought a quatrefoil. The field and the mullets are of the same tinctures as in the Shaftoe coat, the bend itself being ermine instead of the metal *arg.* which is represented as a white ground like ermine (except for the black tails) when colour is used. I should not have ventured on such a bold speculation as to the present Aynsley coat of the Murray-Aynsleys, had not these arms been found on the site of the chapel, and the Aynsleys and Shaftoes having owned land in the two Shaftoes. Another local instance of a compounded coat is to be seen on the east end, outside, of the chancel at Netherwitton where the arms of Thornton—a *chevron with a chief indented*—are compounded with those of Roger Thornton's wife, Wanton—a *chevron with an annulet in base*—into one coat of *two chevrons with annulet in base and a chief indented.*"

The following notices of the Shaftoe family are from Spearman's 'Notes' in a copy of Hutchinsonson's *Northumberland* preserved at Broompark:—

'East Shaftoe was the property of a branch of the Shaftoe family, there about 1660 was born John Aynsley of Hexham & Threepwood, who died 1751, his mother was a daughter of Shaftoe of Shaftoe, her brother, the last male of that line, went to London for medical advice and lodged with a Welsh clergyman's widow of the name of Vaughan, whom he married, and left East Shaftoe to her son by Vaughan, her first husband, he married a sister of Gawen Aynsley of Little Harle, Esq., who died 1750, by whom he left three sons, Shaftoe, who died a bachelor, 1743, Thomas, a clergyman, who left a family, and Robert, second son, who had two sons, Shaftoe and Gawen who neither left issue, this last Shaftoe sold the estate to Robert Horsley of Bolam, Esq. John Aynsley of Hexham, above named, brought a bill in chancery against Vaughan as heir at law, but after a long suit it was at last determined in favour of Shaftoe Vaughan. Pedigree of Shaftoe at Herald's office, notices and marriage of Aynsley with Shaftoe's daughter. West Shaftoe the estate and residence of the Aynsleys before they regained Little Harle which was about the reign of Queen Elizabeth and was by marriage of a Fenwicks heirs.'

After thanking Mr. Matthews for his kindness, the road was taken to

HARNHAM,

the last place named in the programme, which was soon reached.

The well-known place-rhyme says that

Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
And Shaftoe picked at the Crow;
Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
But Wallington bang'd them a'.

The members were most kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leighton and offered light refreshments, for which they were thanked.

Hodgson, in his *Description of Northumberland* (p. 179), says that 'Harnham, seen before a setting sun, appears like one of the fine, towered hills in the pictures of Nicholas le Poussin', and then continues quoting Wallis (*Northumberland*):—'It stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security; a range of perpendicular rocks on one side, and a morass on the other; the entrance by a narrow declivity to the north, which, in the memory of some persons now living, had an iron gate. The manor house is on the south west corner of the precipice, built on to an old tower. In Charles the Second's time it was the seat of Colonel Philip Babington, Governor of

Berwick upon Tweed ; his first wife, dying under excommunication, was interred in a vault cut out of solid rock, below the tower',

The Leightons have held Harnham for more than two centuries, and the following notes are by Mr. Leighton, the present owner :—

"Harnham house, stands near the end or corner of a rocky hill, below which is a wooded gorge. The chief interest of the place is in the rock-cut tomb in the garden in which was interred Madam Babington, the daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrige⁴ of Noseley hall, Leicestershire. Her remains were put into a lead coffin and placed on a catafalque in the tomb. Lead being a marketable commodity, the tomb was broken into, and the coffin was stolen. A person recently irreverently poking his stick into the soil covering the remains, turned up one of her collar bones ; after being there over two centuries it is not visibly corroded by 'time's effacing fingers'. The following epitaph appears in her tomb :—

'Here lieth the body of Madam Babington, who was laid in this sepulchre, the 9th of September 1670.

My time is past as you may see,
I view'd the dead as you do me ;
Or long you'll lie as low as I,
And some will look on thee.'

This epitaph had been taken from a gravestone, bearing a much older date, in Leicestershire. An inscription on a board in the tomb reads thus :—

'In hopes of future blis contented here I lie,
Though I was pleased to live, yet was not displeas'd to die,
For life hath its comforts and its sorrows too,
For which to the Lord of Heaven our grateful thanks are due.
If it was otherwise our hopes here would rest,
Where nature tells us we cannot be blest ;
How far my hopes are vain or founded well,
God only knows and the last day will tell.'

These lines, revised, appear on a gravestone at Brampton in Cumberland. The lady was married to colonel George Fenwick of Brinkburn, governor of Berwick. After his demise she married colonel Philip Babington, a successful Cromwellian leader, in 1668, when she and her husband scratched their names on the pane. In March, 1670 [-1], she scratched on the adjoining pane the inscription commencing 'How vain is the help of man'. She was a nonconformist, a dissenter, and being excommunicated for contempt of the spiritual court when she died in September of the same year (1670) in her 36th year, the Bolam parish priest refused to bury her, as he had been roughly used in the time of the Commonwealth, the son of the Bolam blacksmith having pulled him from his pulpit at her bidding. Many about this time were buried in ground not consecrated, amongst others an ancestor of the present lord Decies was buried in his orchard at Milburn. A grave formed by dressed stones was found, a few years since, about 150 yards from Madam Babington's tomb ; it contained nothing but soil. At the entrance to the tomb-garden lies a fine 'crecing-stone' in which the forefathers of the hamlet crushed grain before cooking it, all four sides being carved, the devices being respectively, a horse rampant ; six bezants and a *fleur-de-lis*, and the initials B C and date 1711, below the bezants ; a tree with a cherub on each side of it ; and a floral design. In the level rock about 25 yards to the east of the house are nine cup-like holes at equal distances forming a square at which balls would be played. It is stated that games were prohibited in the time of the Commonwealth, but this game was invented during that period. From the proximity of the holes to the house, it would appear that Madam Babington favoured the game, which was first named 'Bubble the Justice', afterwards 'Bumble Puppy'. The latter name is signifi-

⁴ Six companies were taken from Sir A. Hesilrige's regiment of foot and the same number from George Fenwick's (of Brinkburn) regiment to form a new regiment for General Monk, this regiment became known to fame as the Coldstream Guards.—McKinnon's *Histry of the Coldstream Guards*.

cant, conveying the idea that the game, somehow, was not the joy it was expected to be. The Babington arms with the arms of many of their connexions are seen on an escutcheon in an upper room. 'Foy est tout' is the motto which Sir John Babington acquired with the crest—a dragon's head—by a desperate service while serving under Henry IV. in France;⁵ this Babington crest in plaster, appears on the ceiling of the room on the ground

Phill Babington
Sept 15 1668

H. Babington
Sept 17 1668

How vaine is the help
of men —

H. Babington

Omnia vanitas

Jun. 9. 1670

floor on the right hand side of the entrance. On a pane of glass formerly in the west window in the west chamber at Harnham is cut — 'Phill Babington Sept. 15 1668'. 'K. Babington Sept 17 1668'; and on another pane which was west of it—'How vaine is the help of man K. Babington Omnia vanitas Jun. 9. 1670'. These panes, scarcely larger than a man's hand, are now in a small glazed oak frame. The British Commons, in this lady's younger years, not only got through their parliamentary duties by day, but found time to send out instruction to private persons. A patriotic member, who had brought candles for the house, when business was pressing, was sharply reproved for the inconsiderate act. A conscientious member said—'We are a legislative body and must not deliberate in the night'. Sir A. Hesilrige spoke in the same strain, remarking—'No good comes from candles'. The following Parliamentary edict evinces much paternal care:—'Ordered — That if the daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrige must go into a cook's

shop to eat twopenny pies, she must go into an upper room, and not sit where she is stared at by porters and others, lest she bring disgrace on herself and family'. This lady was in the list of beautiful ladies in a book entitled *England's Beauties*, published by the court gallants. In it was given some

⁵ Denham Tracts, i. 257.

account of each lady. Sir Arthur Hesilrige was one of the five commoners impeached by order of king Charles I. on the charge of 'traitorously endeavouring to subvert the fundamental laws and government of the kingdom; to deprive the king of his regal power, and to impose on his subjects an arbitrary and tyrannical authority'.

The following notes are extracted from the Bolam parish register, they are in Mr. George Fenwicke's handwriting:—

1670, August, Madam Babington dyed the 28th Day & was laid in a Sepulchre (ye 9th of September) hewen out of a Rocke in Harnam.

N.B. Old John Davison of Bolam who was a Man at the time of her Burial told me that this madam Babington was excommunicated and for that reason Forster, the then vicar of Bolam, would not allow her to be buried at the Church. Her name was Katherine.—G. F. Madam Babington was Daughter to Sir Arthur Hesilrigg and Widow to Collonel Fenwick and was afterwards married to Mr. Philip Babington who was a Major if not a Coll. in K.C. II time. Her name is cutt in a Pain of Glass at Harnam in the year 1668.

She was a Dissenter and for some cause or other being prosecuted in the Spiritual Courts for Contempt was excommunicated."

The Misses Leighton very kindly exhibited the two panes of glass on which the inscriptions are scratched.

The following are a few additional notes:—

In 1273 Barward de Babington held Harnham of the king *in capite*.⁶ Amongst the entries in the 1415 list of fortresses is 'Fortalicium de Harnham-hall, Robti Swinburne'.⁷ Gerard Coxon al's Hirst was brought before Sir John Fenwick on the 19 May 1629 'for suspe'con of the stealeing of eight horses the goodes of John Wrinkles of Harnham, gent.'⁸ In a list of freeholders of 1628 and 1638-9 respectively, the names of Griffin Wrinkles, and —Wrinkles, gent., are down for Harnham.⁹ On Nov. 2, 1653, the House of Commons resolved that the name of Thomas Wrinkle of Harnham be inserted into the Bill for the sale of estates forfeited to the Commons for treason.¹⁰

After thanking Mr. and Mrs. Leighton for their kindness and hospitality, Harnham was left, and the road to Morpeth, by way of Whalton, taken. At Whalton, where the beautiful rectory garden, with its wealth of herbaceous and other plants, was greatly admired, a short rest was taken; and after tea and coffee had been partaken of, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded by acclamation to Mr. Walker for his services as guide during the day, and also to him and Mrs. Walker for their kindness and hospitality, the drive was resumed and Morpeth railway station duly reached and left at 9-15, and thus ended a very pleasant day.

⁶ Spearman's 'Notes'. ⁷ *Border Holds*, i. 15.

⁸ *Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) i. 159. ⁹ *Ibid.* ii. 820, 821.

¹⁰ *Denham Tracts*, i. 238.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 8.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 31st day of July, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president, being in the chair.

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

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

- i. Thomas Carrick, The Nook, Haydon Bridge.
- ii. Erling Wilfrid Gjemre of Ferndene, Gosforth, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Mr. Richard Welford, V.P. :—A framed engraving of Grace Darling (see p. 31).
- From the Rev. W. C. Boulter, Norton vicarage, Evesham :—(i.) *A Practical New Grammar, etc.*, by A. Fisher, sm. 8vo., 'Newcastle, printed by Tho. Slack, 1778'; and (ii.) W. H. Lizar's 'View of the High Level Bridge, Newcastle.'

Exchanges :—

- From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—(i.) *Transactions*, n.s. vol. 1. 8vo. cl.; and (ii.) *Catalogue Index to the Transactions*, vols. 1.—xvi., 8vo.
- From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi. pt. ix—xi. 4to.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*. 6 ser. vol. 1. pt. 2. 8vo. (July, 1901.)
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser. 1. ii., 1901, 8vo.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal*, LVIII. no. 230 (2 ser. viii. ii.), 8vo. June, 1901.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*The Place Names of Cambridge-shire*, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, 8vo. publications, no. xxxvi. 1901.
- From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions* for 1901, 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser. vol. xx. no. 80, 8vo.

From the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, U.S.A.:—*The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilizations*, by Zelia Nuttall. 8vo.
 From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—(i.) *Annual Report of the Board of Regents for year ending June, 1898*, 8vo., cl. Washington, 1900; and (ii.) *17th and 18th Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1895-6 and 1896-7*, 2 vols., large 8vo., cl.

Purchases:—St. John Hope's *The Stall-plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter*, pts. iii. & iv.; *The Northern Genealogist*, vol. iv. pt. i.; *The Reliquary* for July, 1901 (vol. vii. no. 3); *Notes & Queries*, nos. 180—7; *A New English Dictionary*, ser. iii. pt. iv., Input—Kairine (vol. v.); *The Registers of Bothal with Hebburn*, 2 pts., 8vo., 1901; and *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xvi. pt. 2, 4to.

The editor placed on the table the new part (56) of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. xxxii. pt. i.), which is ready for issue to members.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. R. C. Clephan:—Two flint implements from Denmark, one hatchet-, the other leaf-shaped.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan.

NORTHUMBERLAND EXCAVATION FUND.

Mr. Blair moved, and Mr. Heslop seconded, that the sum of six pounds be handed to the treasurer (Dr. Hodgkin) of the Roman Wall Excavation Fund as a contribution to the fund to meet the claim for damage to herbage, for two years, caused by the excavations at Housesteads.

Carried *nem. con.*

EGYPTIAN BEADS.

Exhibited by Mr. R. C. Clephan:—A fine collection of Egyptian beads.

[Mr. Clephan read the following notes on them:—Egyptian beads occupy an important place among the objects of the faience of that ancient civilization; and they are specially interesting in regard to their forms and colours. Beads are perhaps more purely decorative than ornaments that are more directly symbolic, like *scarabaei* and the numerous allegorical figures and emblems representing the extensive pantheon and general imagery of ancient Egyptian life and thought; and those figures and symbols were much used as pendants, attached to bracelets and necklaces of strung beads, being in fact worn as phylacteries or amulets. It must not be supposed however that even the simpler forms of beads had not been conceived in a spirit of symbolism, like the simple spheroid which is emblematic of *Ra*, the mid-day sun. The significance of many has become lost to us, like the myths themselves that had suggested and inspired them. When considering the social life of ancient Egypt and its accessories one is apt to forget that we are dealing with a period of 5,000 years and more; for 'the children of Hor' are now just beginning to assert themselves as the living and ruling predecessors of Menes; and some of these demi-gods are not unlikely before long to become historic. What changes must have taken place over this extended period, and still the most ancient forms and traditions have been wonderfully handed down over its whole course. The religion in its essentials seems to have continued uninterruptedly over this period, excepting for a short break during the eighteenth dynasty. Whatever Egypt absorbed became Egyptian. Many of the specimens before

you have been picked up singly among the sands bordering on the desert; but the necklaces and best preserved specimens of single beads all came from tombs, and had been used as decorations for the mummified dead. The forms of the beads of the old empire were usually round, oval or square; after which period they included various adaptations of the prism, the spindle, the lozenge and the lotus column, the last named form symbolizing eternal youth; and when cut in carnelian the blood of Isis is typified. The field of the Egyptian lapidary was an extensive one, comprising most of the precious stones of to-day, with the notable exceptions of the diamond and the sapphire. Rubies are often stated to be absent, but this seems to me doubtful, at least as far as the dynasty of the Ptolemies is concerned, for Messrs. Reid and Son, of Grey Street, assured me that a scarab I sent to them for mounting in a ring for a present to a young bride is a ruby, and unless I am much mistaken there is yet another in my collection. Beads, besides those cut in precious stones, were fashioned in malachite, carnelian, onyx, rock crystal, pebbles, coloured glass, alabaster, diorite, the finer kinds of limestone, &c., besides amber, pastes and clay. Some were glazed, enamelled, or painted in rich colours which were mainly derived from metallic oxides. The colours of the vitreous fluxes used were excellent, the imitation of the rich shades of the turquoise and lapis-lazuli being very close indeed. Observe the signet ring in turquoise blue. This colour has I believe only been imitated quite recently. Green was the colour most affected during the earlier dynasties, a malachite green, probably suggested by the mineral itself: but in later ages blue, in different shades, was the favourite colour. Everything appertaining to ancient Egypt is on a vast scale, and even the subject of beads is a large one. I am sorry I have not had time to treat it more fully to-night, but any members who take an interest in the subject had better see my collection, of which what is before you forms only a small part. I have no intention of going beyond beads to-night, but I have brought some photographs of other objects in the collection for your inspection consisting of Egyptian lamps, inscribed potsherds, specimens of Egyptian glass, *scarabaei*, bronzes, heads, vases, *ushabti*, and other things.]

THE BOUTFLOWERS OF APPERLEY.

The Rev. D. S. Boutflower, vicar of Monkwearmouth, read his paper on this family, for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation. The paper will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

The meeting thus concluded.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is an extract from a review in the *Athenaeum* of August 24, 1901, p. 246, of Hoskin's *Primers: Sarum, York, and Roman*.

"Mr. Hoskins includes some interesting illustrations of the use of the primer by the laity in the sixteenth century. He cites as the last use of an English primer in church, the case of a Wolsingham blacksmith brought before a court at Durham for using his own book and prayer at the time of the morning service when the parish priest was saying the service, not minding what the priest read; and the priest after the first lesson willed him to read more softly. Mr. Hoskins might have produced another amusing instance about the same date, which occurred in the Derbyshire church of Etwell. Sir Thomas Gerrard's brother, a determined recusant, who had suffered imprisonment and many fines under Elizabethan legislation for refusing to attend the services of the establishment, was suffering from a severe attack of gout when stopping at Etwell. The

squire, knowing they were closely watched by Elizabethan spies, and anxious to escape from further penalties, caused his brother to be lifted up in his chair on the Sunday morning and carried from the manor house into the great family pew of the adjoining church. But no sooner did the rector begin the office from the Common Prayer than the younger Gerrard with a loud voice recited from memory the psalter from his primer, refusing to be silenced. His attendants were at last compelled to carry him back !”

The following are extracted from the Rutland papers, i. (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. xii. Ap. i.) p. 505 ('Diary of the Earl of Rutland', continued from vol. ix. p. 319) :—

“ [April 9]—Mr. Secretary told me this army was to consist of, att Barwicke, of twenty thousand foote, and sixe thousand horse; but when we cam thither, not above 6 thousand foote and 150 horse.” (p. 505)

“ That Barwicke was anciently an university, that it might be made a very stronge towne, and that the gentlemen of the Country were deayned to restore to its former luster, the Kinge replyed, the church ther was so mean that he would be very loth his horse should not be sett in a better roome. For fortifications of a towne, Sir Jacob was of oppinion that a dry ditch and a good rampyer is stronger and better to be defended, with men enough in the towne, then a ditch moted, by reason they can in a dry ditch change and turne the workes att pleasure, and instanced of Bergen up Som when it was besieged.” (p. 506)

“ April 18th—Newes was brought to Courte from Scotland by the Lord Gray that Lashley was marchinge with 10,000 men towards Barwicke and as the King did move so would his army ther being. . . . The newes cam to Courte that the Earle of Lindsey was landed with 2,000 men at Barwicke, and that the Earle of Essex was returninge to Newcastle. Mr. Doctor told me in privat that the Lord Marquesse Hambleton forces wer for Aberdyne, to joyne with Marquesse Huntlow, whom it is sayd hath signed a paper sent him by the Covenanters.” (p. 507)

“ [April 24. Tewesday.]—The Lord General went on Wednesday with some few attendants to the Army being at Newcastle, whither most of the troupes of horse and foote companies divers were sent before.” (p. 508)

“ April 29.—The Kinge removed from Yorke to Raby Castell, Sir Henry Fane's howse, and rid most part of horse backe, although coaches were layd; the next day to Durham and to the Bishop's howse. The Bishop mist the Kinge in his passage. The saam day I. with the Lord Pawlett and Sir Ralph Hopton came to Helmesley leaving Sherriffe Hutton Castell a halfe mile on the right hand and cam by Gilling, the Lord Fairfax. The next day we cam to Yarb [Yarm] and lay att Mr. Sayer's howse who hath a river by it call Teyse, yt runneth into the seas att Yerpoole; from thence to Durham.” (p. 509)

“ May 1.—When I cam to Durham I lodged att on Mr. Collingwood's. That day I went to the Court, where I mett the Earle of Tullybarn, who told me that all the Lords of Scotland had bene sittinge in Councell upon the newes which was that Marquess Ha[milton] with his men and shippes were upon the haven at Edenborowe ready to land his 5,000 men. That he had com to publish a proclamation of grace to all those that would acknowledge civill obedience to his Majesty. Ther after prayers was shewed the Kinge by the Lord Generall and Sir Jacob Ashley a plott of Newcastle, how the Army should be quartered, and where the Kinge and his nobles were to lodge. And a motion made by the Lord Generall to give the towne halfe a dozen peeces of ordinance by reason of ther forwardnes to serve his Majesty, but he replyed they should pay for them. They ar provided of 500 trayned men, and hath armes for 1,500 men, as Sir Jacob Ashley sayd.” (p. 510)

PROCEEDINGS
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Vol. X.

1901.

No. 9.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Johnson Baily, hon. canon of Durham and rector of Ryton, being in the chair.

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

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

- i. The Rev. Joseph Lowe, hon. canon of Newcastle and vicar of Hultwhistle.
- ii. Edward Sisterson, Woodleyfield, Hexham.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

From Mr. R. Bowes of Croft :—A mounted and framed photograph of a holograph letter addressed by king Charles the second to colonel Belaysse, the ancestor of the donor.

From Mr. Thomas Chandler of 83 Croydon Road, Newcastle :—A number of rubbings of brasses in Upper Hardres church (St. Peter & St. Paul), Kent.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, 24 Nov. 1899 to 23 May, 1900 ; no. xli. (vol. x. i.) 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 63 (vol. xvi. iii.), 8vo. Leeds, 1901.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xvi. i., large 8vo., Rome, 1901 ; *Musgrave's Obituary, Pe—Sta.* (Harl. Soc. publ.) ; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 188, 189.

The council recommended that *Monastic Seals of the XIIIth Century*, about to be published at one guinea, be subscribed for. This was agreed to.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. Thomas D. Veitch (per Mr. R. Nelson of Bishop Auckland) :—A massive object in bronze, probably of Roman date, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, representing a lotus leaf, with a tang at the bottom for insertion into something, having on the top, which is 4 ins. across, a representation

of a centaur slaying a wolf. It is said to have been found in clay, seven or eight feet below the surface, at Spennithorne in Wensleydale. Its total height is 8½ inches.

THE CLERGY OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD IN 1774.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson of South Shields, read the following paper :--

“ The answers to the various articles of enquiry, issued by bishops and archdeacons in connexion with their visitations, often afford us interesting information about the clergy and their churches, and the arrangements at Newcastle and Gateshead in 1774 were peculiarly complicated as will be seen from the following notes.

The vicar of Newcastle answers at some length. He was the Rev. Richard Fawcett, D.D., son of John Fawcett of the city of Durham, gentleman. He was entered at C.C.C. Oxford in 1730 at the age of 15, and he took the degree of D.D. in 1748. He had been rector of Ingestre and Church Eaton, two valuable livings in the county of Stafford within the diocese of Lichfield. In 1767, on the death of Dr. John Brown, Dr. Fawcett was presented to Newcastle, and in 1772, bishop Egerton collated him to the still more valuable living of Gateshead. He was also a prebendary of Durham cathedral. He tells us in his answers that he was chaplain to the king and to the bishop. He died in 1782, at his house in the college, Durham.

‘ I reside in this vicarage house except when in waiting upon the King and the Lord Bishop of Durham to both of whom I have the Honour to be Chaplain. Besides being Vicar of Newcastle I am rector of Gateshead which is separated from Newcastle only by the River Tyne and when at home I preach three or four times a month at Gateshead as well as in Newcastle. This whole Town with Gosforth in the county being one Incumbency the principal ministers at the different chapels may be considered curates to the Vicar of Newcastle as they were all paid certain pensions by him for serving their respective cures. But as they received these questions of your Lordship I refer to their accounts of their several chapelries and confine myself to St. Nicholas, Newcastle, where I have two curates (1) Mr. Cuthbert Wilson, M.A. and (2) Mr. John Ellison, both are qualified by the Canons and allowed by the Bishop.’

There were two Cuthbert Wilsons engaged in the ministry at Newcastle about this time. One, curate of Gateshead, afterwards a lecturer at St. Anne's, had died in 1773, and was succeeded at St. Anne's by W. Hall, who was afterwards master of Haydon Bridge grammar school. The other was the son of Cuthbert Wilson of Kirk Andrews, gentleman, matriculated at Queen's college, Oxford, 1738, at the age of 16, appointed ‘ head curate ’ of St. Nicholas in 1762, with a salary 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from the crown, and the surplice fees. He became morning lecturer at St. Anne's in 1772. He lived in the Green Court in 1778. Mr John Ellison also lived in the Green Court, and was a surrogate. He had been curate of St. Andrew's under his namesake, but was removed to the second curacy of St. Nicholas. He was also chaplain to the Infirmary, and week day reader in St. Thomas's chapel.

The staff was completed by Dr. Dockwray, the corporation afternoon lecturer, who lived in Charlotte Square, and was also vicar of Stamfordham Dr. Thos. Dockwray was the last of a long line of clergy of this name. He had been a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was appointed lecturer in 1752 on the resignation of his uncle, with a salary of £100 per annum, and in 1753 to the holiday lectureship with £20 per annum. He married Hannah Ellison of Otterburn, granddaughter of vicar Ellison, but died in 1783 without leaving issue.

When he was at home the vicar always preached on Sunday morning. He also preached three or four times a month at Gateshead. Wilson was always at St. Anne's in the morning. Therefore the whole morning duty at St. Nicholas's must have devolved upon Ellison when the vicar was from home, and when the vicar was present no doubt Ellison read prayers. The afternoon duty would be divided between Dockwray and Wilson, as we may suppose that Ellison would be at the infirmary. Did Dockwray ride in from Stamfordham after morning service there? Probably, but it is more likely that he had a curate for his country parish, possibly the master of the local grammar school.

The vicar's other church, that at Gateshead, was served by Mr. Falcon, B.A., apparently the John Falcon, son of John Falcon of Bothel, near Aspatria, Cumberland, who matriculated at Queen's, Oxford, 1764, aged 16, and, if so, therefore only just of the canonical age for priests' orders in 1774. He taught the school, *i.e.* I suppose the Anchorage school at St. Mary's church. There should have been another curate, but he had 'abruptly gone.'

The church of next importance in Newcastle was that of All Saints. Mr. Alderson is the curate in charge. He is also curate of Cramlington where there is service on Sundays once only, consequently he can only be at one service at All Saints'. But the corporation has amply provided for the Sunday services by appointing two lecturers, *viz.*, Mr. Hugh Moises, the headmaster of the grammar school, and Mr. Henry Featherstonehaugh, master of St. Mary Magdalene hospital. The assistant curate of All Saints' is Mr. George Stephenson, but, as he is also vicar of Muckle Benton and curate of Gosforth,* he cannot have given much time to All Saints' on Sunday. Of Alderson, I know nothing but what is stated in his return, except that he was appointed 'head curate' in 1758, having been previously clerk in orders. He died at Cramlington of an apoplectic fit on October 2nd, 1774, and was succeeded in that curacy by John Brand, and at All Saints by George Stephenson. George Stephenson had been presented in 1769 by Eton College to the living of Cottisford, in Oxfordshire, worth £120 per annum, which he exchanged with a fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, for Long Benton (Brand, *i.* 392). Hugh Moises was of course the well-known master of the grammar school. Henry Featherstonehaugh, B.A., was appointed afternoon lecturer, on the removal of H. Farrington to the morning lectureship. He had been a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to which college he had been admitted in 1712 (the son of Timothy Featherstonehaugh, gentleman, born at Kirkoswald, School Kendal, age 17). He died in 1779.

At St. Andrew's, Mr. Nathaniel Ellison, who lived at the head of Saville Row, was curate in charge, and Mr. John Brand was his assistant. Mr. Ellison belonged to the well-known Newcastle family, being a grandson of a former vicar, and the father of Peregrine and Nathaniel Ellison, whose names are familiar to many of us. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards a fellow of Merton and a Whitehall preacher. He was appointed lecturer of St. Andrews on the resignation of his father in 1776. Mr. Ellison was at this time also vicar of Bolam, and afterwards perpetual curate of Doddington, and domestic chaplain to the earl of Tankerville. As he was both curate and lecturer we may presume that as a rule he occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's on Sundays at 10-30. Mr. John Brand is the well-known antiquary, the son of Alexander Brand of Washington, gentleman, who matriculated at Lincoln college, Oxford, at the age of 24. In the year of this visitation he was appointed perpetual curate of Cramlington, but he did not sever his connexion with St. Andrew's until 1784, when he was promoted to St. Mary at-Hill, London, and to the secretaryship of the Society of Antiquaries. He lived near the foot of Westgate Street, with his aunt, Mrs. Wheatley, as housekeeper.

* Duty every other Sunday morning.—Brand.

At St. John's the curacy and lectureship are also held by the same person, Mr. Nathaniel Clayton,* Finkle Street, who owns to a sinecure rectory in North Wales and a vicarage in Dorsetshire. At the present time the population of the sinecure is stated to be 1,200. But neither Aberdaron nor Piddletrethide were valuable livings. In the year following this visitation, Mr. Clayton was appointed to Whelpington and Ingram, and a few years later to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was appointed to St. John's, Newcastle, in 1731. He was assisted at St. John's by Mr. Brunton, B.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, who lived in St. John's churchyard.

St. Anne's has no separate return, but is accounted for under All Saints'. It is served in the morning by Mr. Cuthbert Wilson, who, as we have seen is also curate of St. Nicholas, and by Mr. W. Hall in the afternoon. They are the corporation lecturers. Mr. Hall lived at the Spital, and perhaps was connected with the grammar school, and yet James Wright is also a school-master at the Spital in 1778. Mr. W. Hall was afterwards master of Haydon Bridge grammar school.

There were two other places of worship connected with the Church of England, one is St. Thomas's chapel vulgarly the Bridge-end chapel belonging to the hospital of St. Mary's in Westgate Street, or the Spital, where the Rev. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, master of the hospital, officiates, *i.e.* reads prayers and preaches every Sunday morning and the corporation of Newcastle finds a reader and preacher who is Mr. Potter of Wallsend in the Sunday afternoon, and the corporation also finds a reader for the Wednesdays and Fridays, viz., Mr. Ellison, second curate of St. Nicholas's. The other is the 'Trinity chapel where duty is performed in the morning of every first Monday in the month'.

We have then in Newcastle and Gateshead eight churches or chapels served by fourteen clergymen according to an arrangement which reminds us of the modern Methodist plan. Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Harding, lived near the head of Pilgrim Street, but his name is not mentioned under any of the Newcastle churches in this visitation return. John Mills, curate of Heworth, also resided in Newcastle because the house was too small and ruinous and his health was too bad. His sub-curate, W. Glover, seems to have done the duty.

The next point to be noted is that the services were much more frequent than we should have expected. Besides the Sunday services the public service was read at St. Nicholas's 'every day in the year at ten in the morning and at three in the afternoon'. At All Saints' also there was 'service twice every day'. At Gateshead too there was service every day. At St. Andrew's prayers were said every Wednesday and Friday morning and also on holy days, while at St. John's these services were held both morning and evening. At the Bridge End chapel Mr. Ellison was paid by the corporation for reading prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sermons also seem to have been plentiful. Besides the elaborate arrangement for Sundays, Dr. Dockwray preached at St. Nicholas's every holy day unless the holy day fell on a Saturday; and when there was no holiday sermon in the week the children were catechised or a catechetical lecture read upon Thursdays. Also in Lent and Advent there were sermons on Wednesday and Friday mornings preached by the vicar, lecturers, and curates, in rotation, the vicar beginning the turn the first Wednesday in Lent.

The sacrament was administered on the great festivals and on one Sunday in each month in each church, St. Nicholas's on the first Sunday, All Saints' the

* September 7th, 1731. On the removal of H. Featherstonehaugh to All Saints, there is an order of common-council to appoint Mr. Nathaniel Clayton to St. John's, one to officiate for him nine months on his going up to Cambridge to take orders.—Brand, i. 119.

second, St. John's the third, and St. Andrew's the fourth. St. Nicholas's reports an average attendance of 260, St. Andrew's 80 or 90, and St. John's 70, with of course in each case a great increase on the festivals. Gateshead on the second Sunday has an average attendance of 70.

Another point of interest in these returns would have been the enumeration of the dissenting meeting houses if fuller details had been given, but they are very meagre. Dr. Fawcett reports:—'About 236 families are dissenters and about 20 families papists. There are three dissenting meeting houses in this district, one Presbyterian, one in the Castle Garth where about six or seven hundred people usually go to worship, one of Seceders in the Close where about fourteen hundred people assemble. And there is an Anabaptist meeting house where about 40 or 50 attend, but it has been shut up about a year. There is also one Popish chapel in the Close where about 90 Persons go to worship'. The curate of All Saints' mentions four dissenting meeting houses and one Independent and a Quaker's meeting house, but gives no further particulars.

The population, judging from the number of families returned, viz.:—St. Nicholas's, 945, All Saints', 3500, St. Andrew's, 400, St. John's, 440, cannot have reached 26000. Unfortunately the number of dissenting families and papists is not given for All Saints'. This parish is twice as large as the other three together.

Three charity schools are mentioned—one for St. Nicholas's and St. John's, one for All Saints', and one for St. Andrew's. They were all established in the first decade of the century. Brand says St. John's also had a school founded in 1708 by Sir William Blackett, bart.

In conclusion, I think we may safely infer that, so far as the public ministrations of the Church of England were concerned, Newcastle was as well provided for as at any period of its history. Some, at any rate, of its ministers were learned men, and I doubt not but that most of them did their duty faithfully according to the fashion of the day, which of course set up a different standard from that which now prevails, though which standard is the higher it is impossible for us to say.**

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Adamson, said:—In the first place Mr. Adamson only intended to write a short paper, but on short notice consented to expand it into a full account of the work done by the clergy in Newcastle. He had shewn that the church in the eighteenth century was doing its work faithfully and well, and was not so dead as it has been generally held to be at that period.

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

EXCAVATIONS AT RUDCHESTER.

The following note by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., was read:—

"In September, 1900, I made some excavations at Chesters (*Cilurnum*) which shewed two periods of Roman frontier fortifications. In the first period there was a wall and a ditch in front of it, running straight along: though whether the wall was of earth or turf or stone, or whether any fort stood behind it, could not be ascertained. In the second period there was a stone wall and a ditch in front of it, following the line of the earlier wall, and a stone fort

* The vicar of Newcastle states as quoted above that the principal ministers of the different chapels are paid certain pensions by him for serving their respective cures. Welford (*Men of Mark*), quotes Bourne as follows, respecting St. Andrews at an earlier date. 'The minister of this church is curate and lecturer. As curate, the vicar pays him £3 per annum, and as lecturer he is paid £100 per annum. The other minister is assistant, and is paid by the minister of the parish. The crown pays to the minister £5 2s 6d per annum. The town allows the present assistant curate of this church £10 per annum for reading prayers to the prisoners in Newgate. The prayers of this church on working days are on Wednesday and Friday in the morning. The sacrament is administered here every fourth Sunday in the month.'

planted across it, so that the northern part of the fort interrupted and projected beyond the otherwise straight line of the wall. The remains at Rudchester (*Vindobala*) shew the same general arrangement as the second period at Chesters: that is to say, we have there a fort which interrupts and extends north of the line of the Wall. These remains are unfortunately far less perfect than those at Chesters. The Wall is here traceable only by the line of Wade's military road, the modern highway, which is constructed in this neighbourhood along the top of the Wall; the fort is necessarily bisected by the same highway, and its masonry north and south of this road has been very seriously robbed. It seemed to me worth while, however, to try to ascertain whether any trace of an earlier ditch crossing the area of the fort could be found here. Such a ditch would be in a straight line with the ditch of the Wall outside the fort, and that ditch is visible at a little distance east and west of Rudchester immediately north of the high road: indeed the wall which bounds the highway must stand on the edge or even over the ditch. Accordingly, with the permission and aid of Mr. C. H. James, the owner of Rudchester, I dug two trenches inside the area of the fort immediately north of the high road: one being 70 and the other 165 feet west of the four cross roads which meet almost exactly over the east rampart of the fort. Both trenches shewed a surface four feet thick, of debris, stones, tiles, soil, etc., which had accumulated on top of the old Roman surface. Below was a band (15 inches thick) of yellow clay, resembling the usual subsoil of the field, and below again a stiff darker clay which appeared to be mixed, though beyond one little piece of coal and some bits of freestone, it contained no definite proof of mixture. In the eastern trench, at 9 ft. 6 ins. depth, we met some black matter such as usually marks the bottom of a filled-in ditch, but again no definite trace of carbonized vegetation and no indication of human work, such as fragments of bone or pottery, were found. In the western trench we came, at a depth of 8 ft. 9 ins., upon a level layer of solid rock which seemed to rise abruptly at a distance of 11 feet north of the high road wall. Our workmen declared that this surface had been artificially levelled and that pick marks were visible on it: dark matter, of the kind above-mentioned, was found along the surface, and it is possible that we have here the bottom of an ancient ditch cut into solid rock, like the ditch of the Wall at Limestone-bank and the Vallum ditch at several places. In that case the rise of rock on the north may represent the north side of the ditch, while the south side would be under the highway wall or the highway itself. I am not disposed, however, to regard this conclusion as proven. I should have preferred to find definite marks of the profile of such a ditch, and definite indications such as potsherds, or bones, or decayed vegetation at the bottom of it, or in the soil with which it was filled. It is, no doubt, possible that the rock hindered the growth of vegetation, and that the ditch was filled up with clay taken directly from the new ditch required to surround the new northern extension of the fort. But, while I think the details enumerated suggest the presence of a ditch along the line in question, I think also that further investigation is needed before anything like a definite assertion can be made. For the benefit of any future excavator I may add that in my second (western) trench I buried a German novel, dealing with the rights of women, and an English halfpenny."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haverfield for his notes.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED ROMAN INSCRIPTION.

Mr. Blair reported that about eighteen months ago a well preserved centurial stone had been discovered a little to the south of the Roman Wall near to Cawfields, which, with the kind assistance of the Rev. J. Lowe, vicar of Haltwhistle, he had acquired for the society's collection at the Black Gate museum. The first person to notice it was Mr. George Hurrell, who, while walking along the Wall

a little time ago, was shewn it by the finder. Mr. Hurrell very kindly sent a photograph of the stone to him (Mr. Blair) from which the annexed block has



been made. The inscribed face is 18 ins. long by eight inches wide. On it is an oblong with ansated ends, formed of incised lines on which is the inscription in well-formed letters : — COHS · III | ▷ · SOCELL | ANA, = 'The third cohort, the century of Socellanus'. The thanks of the society are due to canon Lowe

and to Mr. Hurrell for the trouble they have taken in the matter.

Thanks werè voted to them.

ROMAN SILVER ORNAMENTS FROM CAPHEATON.

Mr. Blair exhibited two very fine photographs he had obtained of the remarkable fragments of silver saucepans found in the eighteenth century at Capheaton, and now in the British Museum. They are shewn half the size of the originals. For an account of the find and reproductions of the photographs, see pp. 60 and 61.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are extracted from the Rutland papers, 1. (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. xii. Ap. 1.) p. 510 ('Diary of the Earl of Rutland', continued from p. 76) :—

" [1639] May 2.—The Earl of Essex with the Lord Fawkland, the Lord Generall and divers other gentlemen, Lords sonnes and knights, cam from Newcastle and dinned with the Lord Bishop, then went to Court, spake with the Kinge, and returned that night to Newcastle.

" The Archbishop of Scotland came to kisse the Kinge's hand the sam day. The Earle told the Kinge he hadd att Barwicke stay a Covenantner that did refuse to take the oath of Alleageance and Supremacy, but he would not have him to suffer for all the world.

" May 7.—The Kiuge cam from Durham and was mett by the Lord Generall, the Earle of Essex, and som other Lords. The Mayor, the Recorder, and the trayned men in the towne, mett his Majesty upon the point of ther libertyes, whither the Sherryfe of Bishopricke, Sir William Selbye brought him.

" May 8.—Sir William Savill past through the towne of Newcastle with his regiment all clad in redd coates, and the men were very much commended, but their armes indifferent.

" May 10.—The Kinge went forth to see 3 regiments of foote and a troupe of horse. The first regiment was the Earle of Essex, devided into two squadrons, and consisted of 1,500 men. The 2 was the Earle of Newport, devided likewise, and consisted of 1,500 men. The 3, Sir Jacob Ashleys, devided as the former, and consisted of 1,500 men. The collers of the first was orringe tawny and whyte. The 2 was greene and whyte. The 3 was skye cullor and whyte. The horse was the Lord Generalls commaunded by Sir William Drewry, a Norfolk knight, who brought them forth of his own country upon his own chardge, and consisted of 83 by the

Kings account, the Lord Generall affirminge they were 90 horse in the troupe. The King likewise saw them all, both horse and foote pass by his Court gates at New Castell towards ther quarter that night for Barwicke, and tooke particular note from the Lords Commannders and Captains of each officers name, both Lievtenant and ancient, as they past by the Court gates." (p. 510)

"May 23.—Ther cam newes to Newcastle that their Generall Lashelley was marcheinge from Edinborowe, with 10 or 20 thousand men towards Barwicke, but a false report." (p. 511)

"May 23.—The King went from Newcastle to Anwicke, and ther stayd a day, from thence to the Camp att Boswicke, being Saturday, wher his Majesty lay att Sir James Hambleton's howse, with all the soldiers about him, and Lords in ther tents who complayned for want of vittalls, the soldiers especially. The Monday following his Majesty with his whole Army, consistinge of 6 regiments and his owne garde, commaunded by my Lord Willughbye, being 8 hundred, did marche in the heade of them from Boswicke into Birke—miles distance and ther encamped his horse, lyinge rounde about the Army som 3 or 4 miles distance. The sam day ther cam two Commaunders to Barwicke from the Lord Marquesse Hambletons, Sir Thomas Morton, and Sir Simon Harcott, who brought 3000 men besides officers, and they landed the next day and encamped in our Army att Birek, 3 miles from Barwicke the Wednesday followinge. On Thursday night about 12 of the clocke the Lord Generall with som 1500 horse went to a towne in Scotland called Duns, upon intelligence that the Covenanters were ther to muster divers men, but they found some halph a dozen which cam thither with pike and muskett, the rest were most women to the number of 200. Ther they red the Proclamation, and they all prayd for the King and delivered upp ther armes, which was given them againe. In this service the Earl of Newcastle's troupe was summoned, who when he cam to the General, desyred to knowe wher his troupe havinge the Princesse coulers should march, and both the Generall and Generall of the horse appointed him the reare, who did when he cam neere the towne of Duns call to his Cornett and Trumpett to plucke of ther callers, and told the Generall he would not hinder the desyne, but as a private Lord would goe alonge for company, and afterwards made his complaint to the Kinge and sett it downe in writinge. There was a speech that the Lord Morton had treaty with his sonn-in-law the Lord Humes, for his comminge to submitt himselfe to the King's mercy, but he—as is sayd upon this affront to the Covenanters—is gonn to Edinborowe and hath refused to com in to the Kinge" (p. 512)

"[June 5].—On the Fryday, my Lord Pawlett and myselve cam from Barwicke to Anwicke and his 2 sonnes, Sir John and Francis. On the Saturday to Newcastle. On Sunday in the afternoone to Durham. On Monday to Yaram, and on Tewsday to Helmesley. After my comminge from Barwicke the Kinge came from the camp, dismiss his Army and settled a new garrison of English and Welshmen, had further treaty with the Scotch nation and propounded 4 things to them.

1. That they should demolish and rayse downe ther fortification at Leyth, which in part was down.
2. They should put downe ther Tables.
3. To disbandon the forces under the command of Manskoe.
4. To deliver upp General Lashley's Commission, all which was to be down and a day appointed for som 14 Lords and gentlemen to meete, but onely 4 came, att which the King tooke distast and cam away to Raby Castell wher the Pulsgrave came to His Majesty." (p. 515-6)

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

VOL. X.

1901.

No. 10.

The third country meeting of the season was held on Monday, the 2nd September, 1901, at

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM, SEDGEFIELD, REDMARSHALL, ETC.

Members and friends assembled at the Ferryhill railway station at 9.30 a.m., on the arrival there of the 8.30 train from Newcastle, where carriages were awaiting them.

From Ferryhill the party was driven to

MAINSFORTH

where the hall—a plain square ivy-covered house, with two older gate-posts—formerly the residence of Robert Surtees, the Durham historian, in which he wrote his well-known history, was by the kindness of Mr C. D. Shafto, the present occupier, shown to the visitors. In the entrance hall is a horn of an Irish elk, said to have been found by a man while digging in Narbon wood, a little to the west of the house, many years ago, the discovery being noted by Surtees in his history; while suspended from the wall is a curious oval collecting-dish of brass, attached to a long handle, inscribed TULLAMORE CHURCH, 1824. In the windows of the house are several shields of painted glass, of comparatively modern date, bearing the arms of Conyers, Neville, and others. On the lawn in front of the house is a young oak 7 feet 6 inches round at two feet from the ground; the acorn from which it grew is said to have been planted by Sir Walter Scott on one of his many visits to Mr. Surtees.

The place rime

Rain in April. rain in May,
Or Mainsforth farewell [to] corn and hay;

arose probably from Mainsforth standing on a gravelly soil and therefore requiring frequent moisture.*

After thanking Mr and Mrs Shafto for their kindness, the journey was resumed through the pretty little hamlet of Mainsforth (where a new letter box in the garden wall on which was the inscription E. [crown] R. | VII., noticed for the first time by many of the members), and along a pleasant country road to

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM.

Here the party was met and welcomed by the Rev. M. B. Parker, the vicar, and Mrs. Parker.

* *Denham Tracts*, i. 85.

All proceeded to the church which the vicar described; he pointed out especially the curious lozenge-shaped hatchment to Thomas Bedford,¹ a former vicar (who in his will describes himself as of Neasbam), above the north door, recording amongst other things his death on 8 September, 1660, and that he had 74 children, grand-children, and great grand-children, 'besides embryos', and also the grave-cover with a floriated cross and sword which he had obtained when an old cottage was pulled down in the village.

The Rev. J. F. Hodgson² says the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is 'plainly the design of an architect and not of a mere illiterate local mason, and that whoever was employed, he was certainly not stinted as to means. Perfectly plain and unpretending in every part, it was well built and of great massiveness throughout. Its plan was a very simple one, consisting of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, western bell-cot, and north porch. It was all of one date and the work of one man, of the period of bishop Richard de Marisco [1215-1226], or of his successor, Richard Poor [1228-1237], more probably of the former. The chancel is of great proportionate length, almost exactly balancing that of the nave. It was lighted with simple lancets, and supported by broad flat buttresses of slight projection. The porch, one of the very few perfectly preserved Early English ones in the county, was pierced on both sides with well moulded, broad-pointed windows'. There is also a south doorway. Each aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four pointed arches resting on round columns with moulded capitals, the hood-moulds of the arches having terminals of grotesque heads. The nail-head ornament encircles the capital of the middle column of the north arcade, and also the two responds which are keel-shaped. Most of the windows of the nave, including those of the clearstorey, are modern, the only ancient ones being the lancets at the ends of the aisles. The chancel is lighted at the east end by three modern lancet windows; on the south side by four lights, three of them lancets, the most westerly lengthened, thus forming a 'low side window', the fourth—the nearest to the nave—being round-headed; and on the north side by two lancets. The hood-moulding of the chancel arch terminates in two heads, a male and a female. Over the doorway in the north wall is a shield bearing a garb. The position of the organ, stretching half way across the fine chancel, seriously mars its appearance, and it is to be hoped that it will ere long be removed from so unsuitable a position; a much better place for the instrument would be at the east end of the north aisle. Built into the walls of the north porch, both inside and out, are several medieval grave-covers with floriated crosses on them. In the floor of the chancel is another grave-cover having on one side of the shaft of its cross a chalice—the emblem of a priest. 'Bisshope Mideleham' had in 1553 (7 Ed. VI.) 'One chalice, with a paten, weying xiiij unces, two bells in the stepell, a hand bell and a sacring bell',³ the communion plate now in use is of 1818 and 1819; for note

¹ The Rev. Johnson Baily, rector of Ryton, a curate of Bishop Middleham [1863—1868], has supplied the following extract from the register of the burial of Thomas Bedford, vicar of Bishop Middleham, ejected, replaced by John Brabant, restored: 'Thomas Bedford (Clarke and vicar of Bpp. Mideleham was buried Saturday being the eight day of September in the yeare of our Lord god, 1660.' The following entry of Bedford's marriage is interpolated in the register of marriages for the year 1618: 'Mr Tho. Bedford & Alis frissell were maryd in ye psh. Ch: of S. Oswells in Durham. the 14th of November.' Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, 199) says 'I do not think there was any other fault alledged against him than his *Loyalty*. He was, it seems, so well beloved by his Parishioners, that they never ceas'd, till they had got one Third Part of his *Benefice* allow'd him; but at length having committed the Unpardonable Crime of *Refusing the Covenant*, by which he render'd himself wholly incapable of Mercy, he lost the *Whole Profits* of his Living, and a *Temporal Estate* also, if I mistake not. He had at the time of his *Sequestration*, a Wife and Eight Children to Maintain. He just liv'd to be Restor'd. Dying Sept. 1660 in the 72d. year of his Age.'

² *Trans. Durh. and North. Arch. Soc.*, 1869-70, p. xiv.

³ *Eccle. Durh. Ep. Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc. publ.) lvi.

* See opposite plate.



INTERIOR OF BISHOP MIDDLEHAM CHURCH, FROM THE W.

(From a photograph lent by the Rev. M. B. Parker, the vicar.)



of it see these *Proceedings* (vol. III. p. 414). In the bell-cot are two bells, the older of them, probably of the fourteenth century inscribed in Lombardics ' + AVE MARIA GRA PLENA DNS TECU H F ', it is doubtless one of those named in the inventory; the other of 1723 cast by Samuel Smith of York (see *Proc.* III. p. 133). The font supported by a round column is of Frosterley marble, while in the vestry is the bowl of another font. Over the south door is a sun-dial inscribed ' Memento mori '.

Amongst the best known vicars of modern times was Henry Philpotts [vicar between 1806 and 1813] who afterwards became rector of Stanhope and then bishop of Exeter.

The church is said to have been in a very dilapidated state when Mrs. Surtees, widow of the historian, began its repair in 1842 in memory of her husband,⁴ the windows in the chancel being built up, and those in the nave having been destroyed and replaced by sash windows; at this time the marble font was in the garden of the adjoining hall where it had become picturesquely overgrown with moss. The nook shafts of the south doorway, renewed during the repairs, are almost again destroyed by the action of the weather.

In the churchyard south of the chancel was noted the table tomb of John Brabant,⁵ who held the living during the Commonwealth and who having conformed at the Restoration was allowed to return to it after Thomas Bedford's death (see note 1 on previous page), where he remained until his death in 1683; amongst those ordained priests by bishop Cosin on 22 Sep. 1661, was John Brabant, B.A., vicar designate of Bishop Middleham, he having been ordained deacon on the day before.* The inscription on the stone is now almost effaced.

The graves of Robert Surtees and of other members of his family, in the south-west part of the graveyard, were also visited. They are in a very neglected condition, being almost overgrown with grass, nettles and other weeds.

There was a church on the site before Bek's time, for in 1146 it was given to the prior and convent of Durham by Osbert, high sheriff of Durham, and nephew of bishop Flambard.⁶ The church of Middleham, with the chapel, and adjacent lands, were confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham by charter of Henry II. They were again confirmed, by king John on 2 Feb. 1203 [-4]. Pope Urban by bull confirmed the church of Middleham with all its appurtenances, and other churches, to the prior and convent of Durlham.⁷

There were many disputes between the bishop and the prior and convent of Durham respecting Middleham:

In 1228 amongst the witnesses produced on the part of Richard Poor, bishop of Durham, against the prior and chapter of Durham, respecting the churches of the prior, William de Middilham, chaplain, sworn concerning the church of Middleham, said that after the death of the parson, two monks of

⁴ Robert Surtees was buried in Bishop Middleham churchyard on the 15 Feb. 1834, and he is commemorated by a tablet in the chancel of the church.—*Table Book, His.* iv. 186.

⁵ Mr Baily has supplied the following extracts from the registers relating to the induction of John Brabant to the vicarage of Bishop Middleham:—

Virtute L'raru' Mandatorialiu' Reverendil Archidiaconi Dunelm. unversis et Singulis Cler. direct' Ego Thomas Pearson, . . . Joh'em Brabant, Cleric: l'ris p'dict' nominat' in realem Actualem et Corporalem possession. vicarie eccl'ie pol'is de Middleham Epi Dunelm. Dico induxi Octavo die mensis february, Anno Dom. 1661 [-2], Juxta Juris in ea pte exigentia' | Tho: Pearson, Clericus | In p'ntia | Joseph Ward | Thomas [mark] Bales, churchwarden, William Parkins | John Hutchinson, Robert Law, parish clark.

Other entries relating to John Brabant, the intruder:

' John, sonne of Mr. John Brabant minister of this parish was Baptized the 16th day of August, 1658.'

' 1657 Mary Daughter of Mr Jo: Brabant and Elizabeth his wife Baptized August the 24th.'

' 1661 Robert sonne of Mr John Brabant Baptized July 7.'

' [1683] Mr John Brabant vicar of this place was buried ye 23th day of June.'

* *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. 82.

⁶ *Regnald. Dunelm.* (1 Surt. Soc. publ.), 102n.

⁷ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), lxxxiii. 94; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), lvii.

Durham on a certain sabbath day, came into that church, that then the bailiff of the bishop came and placed, like them, two men on the part of the bishop, and for about seven weeks while the bishop was in more remote parts there were four in the church; afterwards the bishop approaching the vill the subprior came to the church to the monks, the two men of the bishop having departed by their scheming, and the monks went out with the subprior and locked the door, retaining the key, and met the approaching bishop, but he knew not, except by hearsay, what they may have done with the bishop; afterwards he sat at the table with the bishop in the same vill, where he saw four monks, the two who were in the church and the subprior and another, and he heard them say 'lord, we have changed our minds, we present to you for the church, master Philip de Baillol', and the bishop said 'I consent', and he saw them hand the key of the church to the bishop who received it and gave it to his chaplain. Among the witnesses produced on the prior's part, was William de Acle, a layman, who sworn said that the church of Middleham being vacant by the death of master G. de Coldingham, he saw John de Acle, a monk, in charge of the said church and had food with him. but he knew nothing as to whether the monk had charge of the fruits of the church; and William Crowe, a layman, said that in the time of Philip the bishop, the church of Middleham being vacant, he saw two monks of Durham in the said church, and twice had food with them, he also said he saw W. Achelun, a monk, carrying the key of the church in his hand, and saying to the bishop 'we present to you Philip de Baillol, our clerk, on whom we confer the church of Middleham'.⁷

On the 2 October, 1278, bishop Robert de Insula, by a charter dated at Darlington, with the consent of the prior and convent of Durham, whose cell and daughter house Finchale was, appropriated the church of the blessed Michael 'de Midilham', vacant by the resignation of Peter de Montecuto, formerly rector, to Finchale, so that the number of monks might be increased by five; and because the stipend of the vicar, who ministered in the church, was small, he granted to him and his successors five marks of the tithe of corn in the vill of Garmondesway, which the rector of the church had hitherto received;⁸ and the prior and convent of Finchale presented to the vicarage down to the dissolution. In the Finchale account rolls, tithes are received from the vill of Midelham, Garmundesweye and Cornford. Occasionally sums are mentioned as owing to the vicar of Middleham. In 1428-9 nothing was received from the tithes of Garmondesway assigned to the vicar.

On Thursday after Trinity, 1313, the disputes seem to have finally ended by the submission of the prior and convent.⁹

By the old taxation the value is given as 55 marks, and the tax 18s. 4d., and the vicarage as 9 marks and tax 3s.; while by the new taxation the value is given as 18l. 13s. 4d., and the tax, 37s. 4d., of the vicarage 13s. 4d., and the tax 16d.¹⁰ The *Clavis Ecclesiastica*¹¹ gives it as 'Vic. Midleham episcopi iiijl. xixs. [60l.] The Quene.' In Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1262), it is entered as worth 4l. 19s. 2d. and 100l. and the tenths 9s. 11d., 'Middleham, Bishop's, V. (St. Michael) Syn. 2s. Pens. sol. prior. Dunelm. 2l. Val. in sit. mans. dict. vicar. cum 21 acr. ter. gleb. 1l. 1s. decim. &c. Prox. Epis. 4s. The king, Cella de Fynckhall, olim Propr.'

On the 27 May, and on the 20 July, 1313, in the king's writ touching the fifteenths granted by the clergy to the king, Middleham is down for 14s. 5½d. In the return to the last mentioned writ it was stated that the sum had been paid; and by an acquittance dated 3 Oct. of the same year, from Evenwood, Richard de Eryum is released from this sum on account of the church of Middleham.¹²

⁷ *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, (58 Sur. Soc. publ.), 250, 267, 300.

⁸ *Priory of Finchale* (6 Sur. Soc. publ.), 148; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 57.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 861.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 89, 99.

¹¹ *Ecccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnece*, 4.

¹² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 441; ii. 940, 961.

On the 31 Aug. 1315, brother William de Norton received the benediction as abbot of Blanchland, to which office he had been elected, in the chapel of Middleham.¹

There are many references to former rectors, vicars, etc. Amongst them are the following:—

On 23 Sep. 1237, Berengarius, son 'nobilis domini Jord' de Montecuto', was instituted to the church of Middleham, 'in the person of Andr' de Menevia, subdeacon of the pope, proctor of the said Berengarius, at the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham, reserving to Mr. Peter de Croft his vicarage therein.'²

On the 14 May, 1311, Nicholas de Byssopton was instituted vicar of Middleham, by William de Gyseburn, a monk of Durham, as special commissary of the bishop of Durham, at the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham; and was inducted on the same day.³ Ranulph de Middleham occurs as chaplain. On the 12 May, 1315, William, archbishop of York, primate of England, granted a licence to the bishop of Durham to ordain as deacon, Robert de Brompton, rector of Middleham.⁴ The name of John, perpetual vicar, appears in an inquisition dated Friday before the feast of Pentecost, 1339, relating to Sherburn hospital.⁵ On the 9 Oct. 1342, Walter de Swethoppe was instituted in the vicarage on the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham, this was followed by his induction.⁶ At the visitation of the 12 November, 1501, dom. Robert Turner, the vicar of Middleham (appropriated to Durham monastery), was present, as were also Robert Shorte, John Midelton, and Nicholas Dawson, 'parochiani',* who said all was well.⁷ On the 16 Aug. 1502, Robert Turner being dead, Thomas Jenison was instituted to the vicarage upon the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham, *sede vacante*.⁸ At the chancellor's visitation held in Bishop Middleham church on the 4 Feb. 1577[-8], Thomas Midleton, the vicar, William Balmebrughe, the parish clerk, and Richard Heighington, Henry Cowley, Richard Hutchenson and Lancelot Selby, the churchwardens, were present.⁹ Vicar Midleton also attended the visitation of the 23 Jan. 1578[-9].¹⁰ At a general chapter held in Heighington church on the 23 July, 1578, the task, the gospel of St. Matthew, was 'utterly neglected' by the same vicar, and others.¹¹

The situation of Middleham, built irregularly on the sides of two limestone slopes facing each other, on the west side of the Skerne, is well chosen and very picturesque; the church occupies almost the highest point; the ground to the south of the church however is slightly higher, and on this tongue of land, which slopes very steeply to the level of the burn on the east and south sides and looks over a low flat piece of ground, the manor house of the bishop ('manerium de Midelham'), was built. The remains of the 'castle' now consist of the grass-grown lines of the walls, a few fragments of mason work shewing here and there above the turf. Surtees, writing about 1820, says 'the last remaining portion of building, a low, oblong, arched room, was removed several years ago.' The manor house was surrounded by its park enclosed by a strong wall nearly two miles long, much of which still remains. There was a pond in which swans were kept, as on the 11 Dec. 1313, the bishop directed the

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 725.

² *Abp. Gray's Reg.* (56 Surt. Soc. publ.), 78.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 11, 12.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 702.

⁵ *Ibid.* iii. 265.

⁶ *Ibid.* 438.

* 'Parochiani' is used to denote any inhabitant within the diocese of the bishop who makes use of the term.—*Finchale Priory*, cccxi.

⁷ *Eccle. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, xvi.

⁸ *Ibid.* xxxix.

⁹ *Ibid.* 54.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 74.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 95. Vicar Middleton by his will of 1 July, 1581, after directing his body to be buried in 'the chancell of Bushoppmydlam', gave 10s. to the poor of the parish, viz:— to 'Mydlam towne' 6s., to Mainsforth and Thri-rlington 2s., and to Cornforth 2s.; and other gifts to Henry Cowling his churchwarden. The inventory attached to the will is a very interesting document.—*Ibid.* cxv.

bailliff of Middleham to deliver to sir Robert de Hilton two young swans from the pond of the manor.¹²

The house was the chief residence of the bishops from Norman times to the end of the fourteenth century. In 1146 it appears to have belonged to Osbert, nephew of bishop Flambard, but subsequently to the bishops to whom it had previously belonged. According to *Boldon Book* it was occupied by bishop Pudsey, in whose time there were in Middleham and Cornforth, 26 villeins, 7 cottagers, 4 'bordarii', and other tenants rendering rents, payments in kind, and services. On 7 June, 1283, bishop Robert de Insula died at Middleham.¹ On the day of St. Paulinus the bishop [10 Oct.], 1316, about midnight, in the smaller chamber, died bishop Kellawe,² who by his will of the Sunday before St. Michael's day, 1316, appointed Thomas de Hessewell, rector of Sedgfield, one of his executors, and left all his goods to his executors to be distributed according to their discretion.³ Bishop Beaumont built the kitchen at Middleham, and began a large hall with a chapel, but, before the walls were completed, he died at Brantingham on the viii kal. Oct. [24 Sep.], 1333, and was buried on the 6 Oct. in the church of Durham, before the high altar, where the matrix of his brass, which was the largest in England, is still to be seen.⁴ Bishop Richard de Bury distributed 100*l.* to the poor whenever he journeyed from Middleham to Durham. Hatfield's 'Survey' mentions several places, such as Grangemeadow, etc., in connexion with Middleham. At this time the manor was on lease, so it must then have ceased to be used as an episcopal residence.

According to the Finchale Account Rolls for the fifteenth century, the monks of Finchale received 60*s.* a year, from four tenements belonging to the rectory of Middleham. They also received about 20*l.* a year annually in titles from Middleham, Mainsforth, Cornforth and Thurstanton [Thrislington].⁵

Amongst the 'particulars confirmed by the Deane and Chapter of Duresme, in the tyme of Richard [1577-1587] late lord bishop of Duresme', on 7 Aug. 1577, which had been demised by him to 'the Quene's Majestie' are 'all that park with th'appurtenances, in Bishop's Midleham . . . and the Demayne landes of the manor of Midleham . . . with one acre of land called Depewell, in the feildes of Midleham aforesaid.'⁶

At Middleham on the 14 Sept. 1312, Roger de Botthall, a friar minor, was appointed penitentiary general.⁷

The bishop's manor of Middleham is mentioned in a composition between the executors of John Marmaduk, lately dead, and the 'noble man' sir Richard Marmaduk, son and heir of the said John.⁸

On the 31 Aug. 1447, Rallyn Dronsmyth of Middleham is one of the lessees of a coal pit in Trillesden [Thrislington], granted by the prior of Durham.⁹

On the 7 Aug. 1500, a licence was granted by Roger Leyborne, vicar-general of the bishop of Durham, to enable John Hall of Bishop Middleham, and Isabell, daughter of Robert Tempest, par. Lanchester, to be married in the chapel of Holmeside, as they could not go to Lanchester church, on account of ill-health and the *aer pestifer*.¹⁰

By his will of 23 Feb. 1572[-3], Thomas Dawson of Elwick, clerk, gave 'to the poore of Mydlam p'ishe vjs. viijd.' The parish clerk of Sedgfield owed the testator 40*s.*¹¹

At 'Midlam Episcopi' on 25 Oct. 1674, *Officium Domini* against William Wood and wife, William Smaithwaite and wife, Robert Woodhouse, Eliz.

¹² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 480.

¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* xci.

⁸ *Test. Ebor.* i. (4 Sur. Soc. publ.), p. 1.

⁵ *Priory of Finchale.*

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 195.

¹⁰ *Test. Ebor.*, iii. (45 Sur. Soc. publ.) 862; *Depos. and Eccl. Proc.* (21 Sur. Soc. publ.), 44.

¹¹ *Northern Wills and Inv.* i. 878.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 894, 1124, 1310.

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* 119.

⁶ *The Hutton Corresp.* (17 Sur. Soc. publ.), 274.

⁹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* cccxii.

Laborne, William Conyers and Alice his wife, and Ellenor, wife of Robert Kirton, recusants; and against Thomas Physicke and Jane Becke, and Robert Wilkinson and Jane Wrenn, *pro fornicatione*.¹²

Many charters were dated, and letters written, by the bishops from their manor of Middleham. Amongst the letters of bishop Kellawe addressed to the pope on the 6 Oct. 1311, is one in which he speaks of the invasion of England by Robert Bruce, and the harm he did, and that all the cost of the defence fell upon him (the bishop); and in another letter of 1 July, 1314, he mentions another invasion by the same, and of the necessity for him (the bishop) to stay at home to protect his people.¹³

In bishop Bek's time a Thomas is bailiff of Middleham.¹ By the king's writ under the great seal, dated 24 Oct. 9 Edward II. [1315], directed to the bishop of Durham in favour of the executors of Antony Bek, formerly bishop of Durham, John de Corneford is named as bailiff of Middleham.² Peter de Middleham also occurs as bishop's bailiff.

At Pentecost, 1314, Thomas de Middelham received the orders of an acolyte from Boniface, bishop of Corbania, at Durham; and William de Midilham the first tonsure from the bishop of Durham, in the chapel of the palace of Durham, on the 6 July, 1325.³

A Thomas de Middelham, clerk, was proctor of Walter de Shirburn, chaplain, to take possession for him of the vicarage of Bywell St. Peter's.⁴

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation, 'suppos'd in 1736', there were 120 families in Bishop Middleham, some of them being papists.

Two natives of Bishop Middleham who became celebrated were Samuel Ward,⁵ master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, born, so Mr Bailey believes, in an old house immediately opposite to the garden gate of the old vicarage; and sir Henry Taylor [1800-1875], author of *Philip van Artevelde*, who was born at Bishop Middleham on 18 Oct. 1800, his father having taken a farm here to which he removed on his marriage on 23 April, 1797.⁶

On the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, the party proceeded to the vicarage where the ancient registers and communion plate were inspected. Mr. Parker has a number of large and small pewter plates bearing the marks:—a lion, an animal's head crowned, a bird, and the initials A W; on the back are other, but almost illegible, marks; these were also shewn.

After partaking of tea and coffee, and on the motion of Mr. Adamson returning thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Parker for their kindness and hospitality, seats in the carriages were taken and the drive resumed to

EDGEFIELD,

where members were met by the Rev. D.S. Falconer, the rector and hon. canon of Durham, and Mr. Giles, a churchwarden, who very kindly pointed out the chief objects of interest in the church, and exhibited the two brasses of skeletons in shrouds which have been for long removed from their matrices and preserved in the vestry.

The church, formerly dedicated to the Virgin, but now to St. Edmund, is one of the finest in the county. The nave and chancel are of the Early English period, about the middle of the 13th century, and the tower of the Perpendicular period built not long after the middle of the 15th century. The east window however, is filled with late Decorated flowing tracery. The columns of the

¹² *Dean Granville's Letters*, II. (47 Surt. Soc. publ.) 226.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 89, et seq.; *Letters from Northern Registers*, 204, 225.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1106. ² *Ibid.* II. 1097, 1105. ³ *Ibid.* III. 106, 160. ⁴ *Ibid.* I. 297.

⁵ In the registers, the entry of his baptism is:—'Anno Dni. 1573 Samuel Ward Janu: 10'. The entries of the burial of his mother and father are:

1587 [-8] Wenefride Ward uxor Jo: Warde M'tij 9.

1596 [-7] John Ward maritus Wenef: Warde Janu. 26.

⁶ *Autobiog. of Henry Taylor*, I. 1, 15.

nave arcades are formed of clustered shafts with moulded bands midway, the capitals are of deeply undercut conventional foliage, in which birds and animals, and in one case human heads are introduced. Nearly all the windows in the church are modern. There are two transepts, the chapel of St. Thomas¹ being in the south, and that of St. Katherine in the north transept, now known as the Hardwick porch as it is attached to Hardwick hall. In the east wall of the south transept are two piscinas and one locker; and in the south wall are two arched tomb-recesses, in one there is an effigy of a woman, in the other that of a man very much mutilated. The north transept has still two of its ancient windows remaining shewing that it was erected about 1328. The late fifteenth century Frosterley octagonal marble font, resting on a base of the same material, is similar in shape to that in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, at Kirkharle, and elsewhere. On it have been carved in relief, probably late in the seventeenth century, or even later, the arms of Hoton, Rhodes, Thornton, etc. These renaissance carvings though rather incongruous do not at all spoil the general appearance of the font. The tower has been described by a well-known antiquary² as the 'best and stateliest in the county, with its steep projecting, regularly stepped buttresses set angle-wise'. The same antiquary thinks it was intended to crown the tower with an open lantern, like that of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, and at other places. There are some interesting brasses in the church, the most curious being those of two skeletons in shrouds, already referred to, while one of the earliest in England is that of a woman in the south transept. On the north side of the chancel partly covered by pews and hot water pipes, is the grave-cover of Andrew de Stanelai, the first master of Greatham hospital; on the stem of its open floriated cross, is a chalice, which seems to have been at one time inlaid with brass of which every trace has now disappeared. There are five bells in the tower, one of them being of pre-reformation date, bearing, in black letter, an invocation to the Trinity, and the arms of Rhodes and of Thornton; the others are of 1707. The rich chancel screen and other woodwork in the church are of late seventeenth century date and probably set up in bishop Cosin's time; of this screen see illustration.

For a full account of the church with plan, and autotype and other illustrations, see the *Arch. Ael.*, xvi. 384; also *Proceedings* i. 76, and v. 199; for description of the brasses, see *Arch. Ael.* xv. 87, and xvi. 390, and for the communion plate and bell, see *Proceedings*, iii. 424. *Temp.* Edward VI. there were in 'Sedgefelde with the Members, Foure challices and ij. patens of sylver, weying xxiiij. unces, thre great bells, one sance bell at Sedgefeld, at Fysseborne two bells, at Elmedon [Embleton], ij. bells and a payre of organs'. One of the 'great bells' is still in the tower of Sedgefield church, and long may it remain.³

In the 'antiqua taxa' the church of Sedgefield is valued at 170 marks, the tax being 56s. 8d., and in the 'taxatio nova' in 1306, the value is 51l. and the tenths 102s.⁴ The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* gives the value as 'R. Seggisfelde lxxiiij. xviijs. [650l.] Busshope of Durham', and St. Catherine's chantry in the church, xjl. viijs. viijd., and St. Thomas's, vl. vjs.⁵ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1263,) gives 73l. 18s. 1½d. as value of 'R. Sedgefield (St. Edmund the Bishop.) Syn. and Prox. 2s. Val. in sit. mans. sive maner. cum ter. gleb. per ann. 12l. dec. garb. &c. Prox. Episc. 11. 13s. 4d. Bishop of Durham. The King, 1777, p. h. v. 7; the tenths being 7l. 7s. 9¾d.

In the chantry certificate *temp.* Ed. VI. we find this record:—'SEGEFELDE. The Parish Church of Segefelde, having of howsling people dccc. The Chaurtrie

¹ In 1535 the chantry of St. Thomas in Sedgefield church held lands and tenements in the West Spital, Newcastle, bringing in 13s. 4d., and Sedgefield church had from George Davell 13s. 4d., from land near the water of Tyne, 20s. and from the Maison Dieu, Newcastle 13s. 4d.—Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead in the Sixteenth Century*, ii. 147.

² The Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

³ *Ecc. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, lvijj.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 89, 99.

⁵ *Ecc. Proc. of Bp. Barnes* 4, 5.



OAK SCREEN, ETC., SEDGEFIELD CHURCH.



'THE VANE ARMS,' THORP THEWLES-
(See page 101.)

(Both from photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)



of Segefelde, called Saincte Katerins Chauntrie, Edmonde Stapleton, of the age of xliiij. yeres. The yerelie valewe, xjl. vjs. viijd.; reprises, liiij.; remayne, viijl. xijs. viijd. Stocke, &c., none. Ornaments not prayed. Landes appoynted towarde the mayntenaunce of a prest there. Incumbent therof not presented. Revenne, xijs.; reprises, iijl.; remayne xjs. viijd. Stocke, &c., none. The Chauntrie of Seint Thomas within the saide Church of Segefelde. Richarde Turnor, lxx. yeres. The yerelie valewe, cvjs. viiid.; reprises, nil. Stocke, &c., none.⁶

Ulchil, 'preost of Seggeffeld', occurs as one of the witnesses to a confirmatory charter of 27 April, 1085, of bishop William de St. Calais, 'episcopi primi', to Aldune the prior, and the monks of Durham, of the church of Tynemouth, granted previously to the monks of Jarrow and Wearmouth.⁷

Peter, the clerk of Sedgfield, [? about 1162] vouches for a cure at the tomb of St. Godric.⁸

On the 29th November, 1311, bishop Kellawe, collated Peter de Kellawe to the parish church of Sedgfield, vacant by the death of William de Hewell, the late rector, and ordered the archdeacon of Durham to induct him into the corporeal possession of the church.⁹

On the 26 July, 1313, Thomas de Hessewell was collated to the living, and on the 29th he was inducted. In 1313, bishop Kellawe granted his licence for the ordination in his chapel of Wellehalle, as priest, of Thomas de Hessewell, deacon,¹⁰ rector of Sedgfield, who was ill at the previous ordination, and a licence of non-residence for five years was granted to him to enable him to attend the schools, provision being made for the burial of the dead, and for the cure of souls. He does not appear to have been ordained priest at this time however, as on the 20 March 1315[-6], William, archbishop of York, issued a commission to ordain him to the priesthood in the chapel of Wellehalle.¹¹

On the 21 Feb. 1339[-40, John Born, rector of Sedgfield, an acolyte, had letters dimissory to the order of sub-deacon, with a clause that by whatever catholic bishop of the kingdom of England he was ordained, he stood beneficed, notwithstanding, in the diocese of Durham; and on the 6 Jan. 1340[-1], he obtained from the bishop leave of absence for three years for the purpose of study, he having to provide during his absence a suitable chaplain for the cure of souls, and that as a compensation for his absence to make a gift of alms, the amount to be fixed by the bishop.¹² On the 27 May, 1343, this same rector (here called 'Barn') made an exchange of livings with John de Whiteherche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, in the diocese of Salisbury, and by a commission from the bishop of Durham the bishop of Salisbury instituted John de Whiteherche to the rectory, his certificate being dated the 30 June in the same year; and on the 3 July the bishop of Durham issued his mandate for his induction.¹

John de Henley occurs as rector in 1370.²

At the array of the clergy on 24 Mar. 1400[-1], the rector of Sedgfield was present with five lancers and ten archers.³

By his will of 9 Oct. 1407, Thomas Weston, rector of Sedgfield, left to the bishop of Durham two silver-gilt candelabra; and the third part of the residue of his estate to be distributed amongst Greatham hospital and the churches of Easington, Sedgfield, and Howden.⁴

⁶ *Ecc. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, lxiii.

⁸ *De Vita S. Godrici* (20 Surt. Soc. publ.), 474

¹⁰ *Ibid.* i. 896. 'There was nothing irregular in a person not even in orders holding a

living, for a licence was allowed to students to hold ecclesiastical benefices without being as yet ordained. In a rescript of Alexander III., p. xv. c. 1, non-residence allowed 'studio literarum.' As late as the Council of Ronen, 1231, the alternative is allowed to clerks possessing benefices, either of being ordained or of betaking themselves to the study of theology.' J. H. Newman, *Lives of the English Saints*, vol. III, p. 21 and note, quoted by Rose Graham in *S. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines*, p. 6n.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv. 880, 898.

¹ *Ibid.* iii. 456, 457, 458.

³ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxxv.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* xix.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 98.

¹² *Ibid.* i. 610; ii. 695; iii. 286.

² *Dep. and Ecc. Proc.*, 20.

⁴ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 47.

At the visitation of the 12 November, 1501, John Carver, archdeacon of Middlesex, master Roger Laiburne, rector of Sedgfield, dom. John Leys, dom. Thomas Turne, chaplains, were present, as were also John Jonson and John Bradley, 'parochiani', who said all was well.⁵

At a synod held on 4 Oct. 1507, already referred to (p. 88), the rector of Sedgfield was present.⁶

By his will of 6 August, 1558, Robert Hyndmer, 'p'son of Sedgefeilde', after directing his body to be buried 'in the northe syde of the highe alter of Sedgefeilde Church', gave to his 'brother p'son John hindemer' the rest of all his gowns and to the said parson his 'Sattan Cote'; to s^r Michael Myers, apparently his curate, 'a gowne clothe w^{ch} from london, my best Clocke and my best capp', and also an annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. for his natural life out of his lands at Aislaby 'for the trew & faithfull s'vice I haue alwaies founde' in him. There is also a long and interesting inventory of his goods; amongst his debts being 'to mychell myers clarke as apperthe by hys booke, xll.'⁷

At the chancellor's visitation of the 4 Feb. 1577[-8], in Bishop Middleham church, master Robert Swifte, the rector, John Martyn, the unlicensed curate, John Newton, the parish clerk, and Evan Olivant, Adam Wheatley, Robert Scathlock and Robert Smyth, churchwardens, were all present. At the general chapter held on the 23 July, 1578, in Heighington church before Robert Swifte, rector of Sedgfield, the vicar-general, the task (the Gospel of St. Matthew) was imperfectly performed by John Martyn, the curate of Sedgfield. At a general chapter held in Auckland St. Andrew's church, on 28 Jan. 1578[-9], Mr. Robert Swifte, the rector, was excused, but John Martin, the curate attended.⁸

It appears from the 'House of Lords Calendar'⁹ that on 23 Dec. 1616, there was a 'draft order appointing a Committee to consider of the ordinance for making Mr. Anthony Laphorne, parson of Sedgfield'. He petitioned the committee, in which petition it was stated that in September he was recommended by the Committee for Plundered Ministers to the Committee of the Northern Association, as a fit person to be rector of Sedgfield, and the committee made answer accordingly for him to enjoy the said living from the 1 October, but that when he came to officiate on the 18 October, followed by a great number of persons, he was kept out of the church by one Ralph Butler, who took away the keys. He was again excluded on the two following Sundays, and forced to preach and baptize in the church porch; that he is above seventy seven years of age, and has suffered more than any other minister under the tyranny of the High Commission, and has been plundered for the cause of God and the Parliament, and prayed that the rectory might be secured to him by ordinance of Parliament. It appears that Laphorne was sent by Order of Committee on the 18 September, 1646 'to officiate the cure of Sedgfield for one year.' The parishioners in their petition stated that they had chosen Mr. Innes as their minister, and the Committee of the County had since confirmed this, and therefore asked that Mr. Laphorne's petition might be dismissed. On 8 Jan. 1646[-7], Sarah Vincent, 'widow of John Vincent, late minister of Sedgfield' prayed that Laphorne's ordinance might be suspended until there could be an impartial hearing 'as upon the death of her husband in August last the parishioners were very earnest that Mr. Innes should be appointed their minister; but Mr. Laphorne is trying to force himself upon them, leaving a cure in Durham of 150l. per annum wholly unfulfill'd.'¹⁰ On the 23 Feb. 1646[-7], Mr. James Innes was appointed to the living. This is followed by another petition from the parishioners, in which they complain that 'Mr. Laphorne has committed several

5 *Ecol. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xiv.

7 *Northern Wills & Inv.*, i. 161 and n.

9 *H. MSS. Comm.*, 6 Rep. app., p. 147.

6 *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres*, ccccv.

8 *Ecol. Proc. of Ep. Barnes*, 55, 74, 75, 94.

10 *Ibid.* 152.

outrages, disturbing Mr. Innes in the performance of Sabbath duties, bringing soldiers to the church, and commanding him out of the pulpit, and striking and reviling some of petitioners, so that they cannot go to church without fear and danger'. A second petition states that 'Mr. Innes was at first the choice of a few, but is now the choice of all; his ministry has brought a sensible blessing, and worked a remarkable alteration in hundreds', and they ask to be protected from Mr. Laphorne, and that they may be secured in the enjoyment of Mr. Innes's ministry.

In 1568, Brian Headlam was presented to the judge in the consistory court at Durham for improper conduct in Sedgfield church during service time, when he 'dyd disquiet Mr Horsfall ther curat', and also that he kept his cap on during morning prayer. Several witnesses were examined. The 'libel' stated that being 'in the parish church of Segfeld, the 17 day of November, 1568, at the Morning Praier, at the saing of the generall confession and repeting of the Lorde's praier, beleffe, and ten commandments, letane, and others suffragies; at which time, by the Quene's lawes, every Christen man and woman ought orderly and reverently to put of his cap and knele upon his knees, and use other reverent behaviour, yon, Brian Hedlam, not having God before your eies, but stirred up with devilish contempt and irreverence, did, the day and time aforesaid, sit with his cap on his head, and being thereof lawfully admonished, refused contemtuoslie to reforme these defaultes, or to pay 12*d.* to the churchwardens for the poore man's boxe, then demanded, and disturbd the church with talking'.¹¹

By the Spiritual Court books under Sedgfield, we find that in 1613, there were complaints against Alice Lawson, 'an outrageous papist', for pulling forth Ranff Heighley's servant out of his stall in church time, and interrupting Alice Heighley in her stall in the chapell'.¹²

From bishop Chandler's 'notes of his visitation, suppos'd in 1736', we find that there were in 'R. Sedgfeild' 280 families, of whom 'five papist families and five single persons, a non-juring clergyman, wife and two children, two Quakers.'

Pat. Robertson was curate to dean Granville [1680-1883],¹³ and the Rev. W. Longstaffe, great grandfather of the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, a former secretary of the society, was curate in 1758.

On 10 Dec. 1311, and 7 Feb. 1312, the sum of 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was due from the parson of the church of Sedgfield, but by the return to the last writ only ten marks of it appear to have been raised, as on the day of the translation of Thomas the martyr, 1312, the bishop gave a receipt to John de Polowe, his collector of arrears of the moiety granted to the king by the clergy, for certain sums, including the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the rector of Sedgfield. In 1313, in an account of the tenths granted to the bishop for one year, with the arrears, the rector of Sedgfield is down for 113*s.* 4*d.* for the second term. On the 26 April, 1313 there is an acquittance for 5*l.* of the parson of Sedgfield, for the arrears of the moiety granted by the clergy to the king. On the 3 Oct. 1313, the bishop acquitted Richard de Eryum his official of 4*s.* received from the church of Sedgfield. By different writs of 'pluries' touching the levying of the moiety granted by the clergy to the king, various sums appear to have been raised by sequestration, but always leaving a balance due. On the 12 June, 1314, the king by writ respited Thomas de Hessewell, parson of the church, from sequestration, as the sum had been owing since Peter de Kellawe was parson, and Roger de Batterwyk and Robert de Bosco, the latter's executors, were ordered to be proceeded against. On 23 Sep. 1314, the bishop issued a precept revoking the sentence of excommunication against the rectors of Sedgfield and Boldon for non-payment of arrears of subsidies. On 7 Feb. 1315, another 'brief' of the king stated that Thomas de Hessewell

¹¹ *Depos. & Eccl. Proc.*, 111.

¹² Longstaffe's *Darlington*, 123.

¹³ *Dean Granville's Letters*, II. 128.

was not to be distrained on for the moiety due to the king. On 25 July, 1315, the amount had to be raised by sequestration.¹

On the 29 December, 1313, an indulgence of 40 days was granted for the soul of Sir John Dandre, whose body was buried in the graveyard of the parish church of Sedgfield. He left money for chaplains to celebrate in Sedgfield church for his soul.²

By his will of the 28 Sep. 1559, Cuthbert Conyers of Layton, directed his body 'to be buried in the p'ishe Churche of Sedgefeld nere to the quere doure if it fortune me to dep't in the said p'ishe or there a bouts', and bequeathed 20s. to Sedgfield church; to his 'gostlie faihther there Vs. to have me in reme'braunce'; and to his wife Mary Conyers he made several bequests; Edmund Stapleton, curate, being a witness. By his will of 4 Feb. 1571 [-2], bishop Pilkington gave to 'Maister Swift', rector of Sedgfield, one of his 'best gownnes'. By his will of 19 Sep. 1591, Robert Hylton of Butterwick directed his body to be buried in Sedgfield church, and gave 3l. 'to be distributyd among the poure of Sedgefild parish'.³

In the bishopric the knave of clubs is 'a Sedgfield chap.' Another saying is 'to go at a thing like a Sedgfield hunt'.⁴

'An ancient custom prevails at Sedgfield on Shrove Tuesday, on which day the parish clerk is obliged to find a ball for the use of the townsmen and the country people, who assemble for the purpose of playing a game at foot-ball, after which the victorious and vanquished resort to the public-houses where they generally drink deep e'er they depart.'⁵ Pancake bell is still rung on Shrove Tuesday, and the curfew every evening.

Eardulph, bishop of Conchester [Chester-le-Street], was succeeded by Cuthard [900-915], a faithful bishop. He bought with the money of St. Cuthbert the vill which is called 'Ceddesfield', and what belonged to it, except what three men, Aculf, Ethelbyriht and Frithlaf held, of this however the bishop had sac and soc.⁶ In March, 1273-4 (2 Henry III.) the bishop of Lincoln and Sir Edward le Scrope, in going from York to a parliament at Edinburgh, passed the second night of their journey at Sedgfield.⁷ 'And at for forfeiture that fell in king Henry days the vth, their was oon like proviso in the acte of parliament for liberties royall, be vertew theroff the bisshopp of Duresme, in the right of hys churchs, had the forfeiture. . . . of diverse landes & tenements in. . . . Sedgefild'.⁸

On the 22 Nov. 1312, bishop Kellawe granted by charter, dated at 'Stoketon', a weekly market on Friday, and a fair every year to last five days, on the vigil and on the day of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury and confessor, and for three days next following for ever, saving the rights of the church. In May, 1343, John de Whytechurch, parson of Sedgfield, having stated in a petition to bishop Bury, the fact of the concession of the market, but owing to wars and disturbances it had gone out of use, and that a market

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 835, *et seq.*; I. 167, 487, 610, 81.

² By his will sir John Dandre, after leaving his soul to God and blessed Mary, and his body to be buried in the graveyard of blessed Mary of Sedgfield, he gave in wax 40s.; 10l. to the poor; half-a-mark to the light of blessed Mary of Sedgfield; to the high altar 40s.; to sirs John Gray and Walter de Thresk, chaplains, 13s. 4d.; to whatever chaplain was celebrating in the church of Sedgfield, 12d.; to two clerks proportionably 2s.; to the clerks saying the psalter, and *riduis vigilantibus*, 13s. 4d.; to Peter, his brother, if for him he should wish to go to the Holy Land 20l.; to a fit chaplain to celebrate for his soul during six years in Sedgfield church, 20l. and 10 mark; to another chaplain to celebrate for 2 years. He directed his executors to administer his goods, according to the counsel and disposition of sir Thomas de Hessewelle, rector of Sedgfield.—*No. Wills and Inv.* I. 20.

³ *Northern Wills and Inv.* I. 185; II. 37, 11.

⁴ *Denham Tracts*, I. 86.

⁵ *Parson & White's Directory of Durham*, (1827) I. 276. A similar game is played at Chester-le-Street.

⁶ *Sym. Dun.* I. 146. 147.; *Hist. Dun. Serip. Tres.* ccccxlij; Leland, *Coll.* I. 378.

⁷ Longstaffe's *Darlington*, 351. ⁸ *Hist. Dun. Serip. Tres.* ccccliii.

had been held on Sundays without any authority from the bishop or his predecessors, the bishop inhibited it as against ecclesiastical ordinance.⁹

Edward II. wrote a letter (in Norman French) to the bishop of Durham in favour of Janyne, the king's 'trumpour', who had been disturbed, by force of arms and against the peace, in his office by the parson of Sedgefeld and others, when he was assailed and badly treated.¹⁰

On 28 Feb. 1312 [-3], the bishop issued a certificate concerning the parentage of master John de Seggefeld, stating that he was the son of Hugh de Seggefeld, formerly reeve of Sedgefeld, that Agnes, wife of Nicholas de Edlem, was his sister, and that she was capable of receiving whatever legacy the said John might leave her.¹²

On the 2nd March, 1314 [-5], the bishop after an inquiry, granted the petition of Ralph le Macoon and Emma his wife, in which they had asserted that on the death of her father, Robert Scot, he was seised in fee of a messuage and seven acres of land with the appurtenances, in Sedgefeld, and had begged that justice might be done by allowing the premises to be held by them of the bishop at the rent of 5s a year and the accustomed services.

On St. John Baptist's day 1315, the bishop, by letters patent, pardoned William de Brakenbiry for acquiring, without the bishop's licence, certain lands in Middleham and Sedgefeld, which were held *in capite*, from Matilda, widow of Robert Thorp.¹³

On the 7 April, 1345, it was found on an inquisition that 'Middleham more' was the several pasture of the bishop, in right of his church, for sixteen cattle, and that neither John de Whytechurch, the parson of Sedgefeld, who claimed common of pasture, nor any other person had such right.¹³

On the 10 kal. Aug. [23 July], 1311, Walter de Seggefeld and others clerics, having been incarcerated in Durham gaol for robbery, were ordered by the bishop to be released after due purgation.¹⁴

On the 21 Oct. 1575, proceedings were taken against John Johnson and others, for laying violent hands upon John Martin, curate of Sedgefeld, in the churchyard. Johnson, in his answer, stated that he and others were in the churchyard 'upon a sonday after the evyning prair', and that Martin made a fray, for which he 'beinge the Quene's majestie's constable, commanded him to fynde suertie for the Quene's majesties peac'. But as he would not 'by any persuasion or gentle mocion', he having hold of Martin's gown and pulling it, and Martin hanging back, the gown was rent, and that he then 'ledd the said John [Martin] perforce to the stoks, being in the backhouse of Sedgefeld'. One of the witnesses said he took the minister 'by the leggs and so caryed hym to Parla- ment house, alias the bakelhouse, wher the stokes were'. Another deposed that he remained in the stocks 'more than one quarter of an houre'. A third witness stated that the constable 'togged' the curate violently against his will by the head and shoulder 'more lyke a beast then a man, and cared hym to the stoks, tearing then also his gown.'¹⁵

Some of the Sedgefeld people appear to have been in sympathy with the rebellion of 1569, as those concerned were examined in connexion with the 'drawing' with ropes of the 'aulter stone' from Gibson garth, where it had been hidden after it was taken down, into the church by the quire door, and setting it and the 'holy water stone' up again. Some of them owned they had attended mass but had not used beads or taken holy water, others attested to the burning of the books, etc., 'at the crosse in the towne gayt', Bryan Headlam,¹ Roland Hixson, who was churchwarden, and Richard Hartborn, were among the chief offenders, the last named preaching in the pulpit against the quene's religion. Isabel Gublinge, one of the witnesses, said she heard a great noise on the town green, and 'sodenly sawe a great flume of

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dum.* II. 1180; IV. 297.

¹² *Ibid.* I. 511-8; II. 1280.

¹⁵ See *Depos. & Eccl. Proc.* 297-300, where the evidence of the witnesses is set out in full.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* IV. 507.

¹³ *Ibid.* IV. 301.

¹¹ *Ibid.* I. 297.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* II. 58.

fier', which she 'was moch astonied withall', and 'looked out of her wyndow and then she heard . . . that Roland Hixson was burninge the bookes' and she saw him 'stirr among the books with his staff and raise them, which was the towne grein of Sedgefild nigh the crosse ther.' On 5 May, 1570, many of the accused were ordered to do penance in linen clothes in front of their parish church with naked heads and feet. The evidence is given fully in *Depositions and Eccl. Proceedings*.¹ In 1569, according to Mr Welford, one villager of Sedgefild, and four villagers of Bishopton were executed for the part they had taken in the 'Rebellion of the North.'² On 31 Jan. 1678[-4] at Sedgefild, *Officium Domini* against John Conyers de Layton, armig., and his wife, and others, for being papists; and against others for not paying the clerk his fees; for not baptizing children: for coming seldom and not timely to church; for profanation of Sundays and Holy days; *pro fornicatione*; for uncivil behaviour, etc.³

There are almshouses at Sedgefild on the north side of the churchyard, founded by Dr. Cooper for five poor men and five poor women. In early days there must have been a hospital in the vill, of which there is now no trace,⁴ as a certain girl from it, so paralysed from her birth that she could neither move hands nor feet, was cured the very night she went to the tomb of St. Godric at Finchale. No mention of it is made in Surtees's *Durham*.

In the fourteenth century, several people, apparently natives of Sedgefild, were ordained, amongst them, on the 21 Sep. 1342, Dom. John de Seggefild subdeacon, by the bishop of Bisaccia, to the title of five marks from John de Nesbit; on the 8 March, 1342[-3], deacon, by the same title, with which he said he was satisfied; and on 20 Jan. 1343[-4], priest by the same, to the same title. On 10 March 1340, letters dimissory were granted to Roger, son of William the butcher [*macellarius*] of Sedgefild, an acolyte, that to whatever Catholic bishop he presented himself, it would be sufficient for him to exhibit them to his ordainer; on the 5 Aug. 1340, the bishop accepted his resignation of the prebend of Bedburn in the church of Auckland.⁵

After leaving the church, the members proceeded to the rectory where they were most hospitably entertained by the rector to luncheon, for which and for his services in the church, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation on the motion of the Rev. C. E. Adamson.

Sedgefild was left at 1-30, and the next halt was made at the ruined church of

GRINDON.

Standing in the nave, Mr Blair (one of the secretaries,) read the following paper, by the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, rector of Elwick hall, who, unfortunately was unable to be present:—

"Members of the society can hardly fail to view this ancient and interesting ruin with feelings of regret, and almost pain, that so venerable a relic of antiquity should not only have been abandoned to decay, but that decay should have been ruthlessly hurried on by unroofing and dismantling it. Even yet there are remains worthy of preservation, and one would gladly entertain the hope that the visit of the society might be the means of calling the attention of those interested, to the advisability of saving these remains from entire obliteration. The church was mainly the work of Hugh Pudsey, but succeeded and partly incorporated an older building. Evidence of this fact is

¹ 21 Sur. Soc. publ., pp. 183, 21, 193. Bryan Headlam was also in trouble in 1568, see page 95.

² *Newc. and Gateshead*, II. 428.

³ *Dean Granville's Letters*, II. 242, where the names of all are given.

⁴ *De Vita S. Godrici* (20 Sur. Soc. publ.), 376.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 120, 127, 137, 278, 308.



RUINS OF GRINDON CHURCH, FROM S.W.



CHANCEL ARCH, GRINDON CHURCH, FROM THE WEST.

(From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)



found in the words of the bishop's charter of Sherburn hospital (1181) in which he says 'And moreover we give unto them . . . the church of Grendon which we have constructed newly in honour of the blessed Thomas, the martyr.' The chancel arch, and most of the inner walling, of the chancel are of the earlier period, and will be examined with interest. The nave is of Pudsey's time, and is built of the small square stones, which so generally mark his work. The church as he left it, consisted of chancel and nave only, and probably is one of his earliest works, for his churches a few years later had mostly aisles to the nave. There was no tower, but a bell cot over the west gable. Two of the original lancet windows remain in the south, and one in the north wall. The most beautiful and striking features of Pudsey's church is the south doorway with its pointed arch, detached shafts, and curious but graceful capitals. This would appear to have been the only entrance, for the blocked doorway on the north side, with its square head, is evidently of a later date. An Early English piscina will be found in the east end of the south wall, which probably adjoined the altar of St. Peter, before which Alan de Langton, by his will of 1311, desired to be buried. About the middle of the fourteenth century, a mortuary or chantry chapel was erected on the south side, known as the Fulthorp porch.¹ All the details of this chapel are of the Decorated period. Possibly the grave-cover in the churchyard inscribed—Rog : de : Fulthorp may have been removed from this chapel; it is of about the end of the fourteenth century. According to Surtees, the church was 'nearly rebuilt' in 1788, and to this terribly debased period may be ascribed the unlovely brick botching on the north side of the chancel, and possibly the large windows inserted north and south of the east end of the nave. Not unlikely of this date also is the arched recess near the piscina of the altar of St. Peter above mentioned. It might easily puzzle the inexperienced, but simply served to hold the fire place in the Wynyard pew which stood there; possibly too, the semi-circular groove near at hand may have been connected with the same pew. Tradition says that a certain owner of Wynyard was in the habit of signifying his view that the sermon was exceeding legitimate length, by poking the fire vigorously. Near the west end of the south wall is a stone on which are the lines of an early sundial. The twelfth century altar stone of Tees marble has been removed to, and is now in use at, Thorpe Thewles, and its five crosses are visible. Between 40 and 50 years ago the use of the ancient parish church of Grindon was abandoned, a new church being built conveniently near to the population, but so miserably was this constructed, that the present vicar was compelled to all but rebuild it after only 30 years' use. The register begins in 1566."

Thanks were voted to Mr Reynolds by acclamation.

It is to be hoped that the appeal of Mr. Reynolds to those concerned may lead to something being done to stop the decay and destruction. In a sketch made in 1882 of the ruined building, more gravestones are shewn as standing to the south of the church than at present. One, lying prone and broken across, shews a curious design in relief, in the style of the late seventeenth century, of two cupid-like figures holding a crown, and below them, was doubtless the inscription.

The vicarage of Grindon is valued in the *Clavis Ecclesiastica*² at 4l. 11s. 4d. [50l.] the 'Mr. of Shirburne House' being patron. According to Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1264), Grindon appears as a living discharged, of the clear annual value of 37l., and is down in the king's books for 4l. 11s. 5½d., 'Grindon

¹ Here it may be noted that the word 'porch' applied to chantry chapels in the ancient diocese of Durham, in so far as I know, nowhere else, is derived from the latin 'portio', and signifies the portion or part of the church erected, and owned, by some family seated in the parish. It is not derived from 'porticus', and has nothing to do with a covered entrance.—G.W.R.

² *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 4.

V. (St. Thomas Becket.) Syn. and Prox. 2s. Val. in sit. ejusd. vic. cum ter. gleb. dec. oblat. &c. Prox. episc. 2s. 6d. Master and Brethren of Shirborn Hosp. Propr. and Patr.'

On the 20 Jan. 1311 [-12], Willism Maunseill, priest, was instituted to the vicarage of Grindon, in the gift of the master and brethren of Sherburn hospital, and on the same day the bishop issued an order to the arch-deacon of Durham, or his *locum tenens*, for his induction; there having been an inquisition dated the 8th January to inquire why the living was vacant, the inquiry was held 'in full chapter', in Darlington church, John, parish chaplain of Grendon, being one of the committee. They reported amongst other things that the living had been vacant from the feast of the Epiphany, by the resignation of Eustace, the former vicar, and that the master and brethren of Sherburn were the true patrons. On the 2 kal. of May, 1313, William de Dunolmo, vicar of Grendon, was on an inquisition concerning the vicarage of Aycliffe.⁸ On the 27th May, 1314, the bishop addressed a letter of excommunication to the perpetual vicar of Grendon ordering him to fulminate the sentence against certain unknown sons of iniquity, not having the fear of God before their eyes, for beating and ill-treating Richard the clerk, son of John de Thorp; and on the 10 Oct. of the same year, the vicar with others, made a report to the bishop relative to the presentation to a chantry in Redmarshall church. On the 26 December, 1314, the bishop issued a mandate to the parish chaplain of Grendon and others, for the repair of the bridge and causeway between Norton and Billingham.⁴

At the array of the clergy on St. Giles's moor on the 24 Mar. 1400 [-1], the vicar was present with a bowman.⁵

Between 1432-4 the vicar of Grindon owed the priory of Finchale 7s. and 10s.⁶

On the 19 November, 1501, Grindon church was visited; and at the time of the chancellor's visitation of 4 Feb. 1577 [-8], Robert Hutchenson was vicar as he appeared personally; William Carnaby, 'illiteratus', was sick; Matthew Deaneham and Adam Chipchase, the churchwardens, were also present. At the general chapter of the 23rd July, 1578, the task—St. Matthew's gospel—was performed by the vicar; and at that of 23 Jan., 1578 [-9], he was also present.⁷

At the synod already referred to, held on the 4 Oct. 1507, the vicar of Grendon was present.⁸

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation, 'suppos'd in 1736', there were 63 families in Grindon none of them dissenters.

In 1632 Ellenor Greene, wife of James Greene, and John Greene her son, were brought before the Court of High Commission at Durham for abusing James Wallace, clerk, vicar of Grindon (since 1618, when he succeeded Francis Greene). On 5 July the evidence of villagers of Thorp Thewles was taken. On 28 Feb. 1633, John Greene was dismissed, and it was ordered that Ellenor 'shall pnbliquely, upon some Sondaie in the time of divine service the forenoone, submissively acknowledge her irreverent wordes, in the parish church of Grindon, accordinge to a schedule, and certify', the costs to be paid equally by her and James Wallace. On 23 May James Greene, obtained six weeks for payment of costs, and on 11 July, they having been paid, the case was dismissed.⁹

Alditha, a woman of Grendune who had been ailing for five years, received health at the tomb of St. Godric.¹⁰

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 123, 323.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxxvi.

⁷ *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes.* xi. 55, 74, 95.

⁹ *Court of High Commission at Durham* (84 Surt. Soc. publ.) 82, where the evidence

is fully set out.

⁴ *Ibid.* 547; ii. 632, 633.

⁶ *Priory of Finchale*, cexi, ccxv.

⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* cccc.

¹⁰ *Vita St. Godric*, 395.

In 1311, a Thomas de Grendon, who had formerly been vicar of Harthburn, occurs. On the 4 kal. Nov. 1312, the bishop confirmed a grant of a rent of 6s. out of a certain burgage which Osbert de Grendon held of the bishop in Framwellgate, to the chapel of St. James on the new bridge at Durham; John de Grendon being a witness, with many others. On the 23 October, 1315, the bishop, then at Stockton, granted to Richard de Erym, rector of St. Nicholas's church, Durham, whatever belonged, or escheated, to him, by reason of the flight of John de Grendon for the death of Hugh Soutersone. This is followed by a mandate in Norman French to the sheriff of Durham to deliver the same lands to Richard de Erynm, 'parson del Eglise de Seint Nicholas in Duresme.'¹¹

In 1336 the priory of Finchale owed John de Grendon 32s, and other sums, 'pro robis servientium.'¹²

On the 3 March, 1312[-3], Alan de Langton, with the assent of his lord, the bishop of Durham, granted, by charter dated from Wynyard, lands in Wynyard and Redmarshall, to his son Henry de Langton to be held of the bishop by the accustomed services. In return Henry had to provide good and honest sustenance in meat and drink, clothes, shoes, and all other necessaries, for the grantor and his servant during his life, and also to provide two chaplains to celebrate for the soul of Henry de Inula, formerly lord of Wynyard and Redmershill, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, of whom one was to celebrate in the church of Grendon, and the other in the chapel within the manor house of Wynyard.

On the 7 January, 1339-40, a charter of peace was issued to John de Grendon and others for the death of Robert de Malteby.¹³

On the 23 Dec. 1335, John de Grendon was ordained an acolyte by the bishop of Durham in Durham cathedral church; on the 4 id. June 1340, the same John was ordained priest at Darlington by John, bishop of Carlisle. In 1338, another John de Grendon apparently, was ordained subdeacon in Durham cathedral church by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, to the title of five marks from Gilbert de Clifou. William de Ellewyk was ordained deacon by the bishop of Durham in Durham cathedral church on the 23 December, 1335, to the title of five marks from Hugh de Bordon in Grendon. In 1341, William de Grendon was ordained acolyte in Durham cathedral church by the last named bishop,¹⁴

William Watson of Norton, by his will of the end of the sixteenth century, gave to the 'chirche of Gryndon xijd.'¹⁵

Grendon was long the property and residence of the Fulthorps, and there is a farmhouse in the township called Fulthorp, from which probably the family took its name.

On leaving Grendon church a drive of about two miles brought the party to

THORP THEWLES

situate on the north side of Billingham beck. Members did not alight from the carriages, but hurried through the village, a passing glance being given to the quaint and picturesque white-washed brick house of the early part of the eighteenth century, now rather dilapidated, known as the 'Vane Arms', of which an illustration is here given.

An unknown person having attacked Rodbert, brother of Osbern the sheriff, and cut a large slice off his head, Ralph fitz William suspected one of his tenants, William the miller of Thorpe, and seizing him, brought him in chains to Durham where he lay in the gaol there in a miserable state.

Amongst the Finchale charters of Endowment, &c.,¹ are several grants of land in Thorpe Thewles. John de Thorp granted to Robert de

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 78; iii. 1173, 1176, 1291; . 537.

¹² *Priory of Finchale*, xviii, xix, xxi.

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 168, 202, 170, 204, 107.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 1199; iii. 240.

¹⁵ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 188.

Bretewill, the bovate of land in Thorp with its appurtenances and easements, which Brunnolf held, except his wood; Galfrid de Coyneres, Roger de Fulthorp, and many others, were witnesses to it. He also granted to Nigel de Runketona, another bovate of land in his vill of Thorp, which Brunnolf had also held, with all its easements and appurtenances, except his wood, doing service for the same, six carucates of land being half of a knight's fee; Roger de Fulthorp, and Roger, his son, with many others were witnesses. He also gave to God and blessed Godric and to the monks of Finchale, for the sustentation of a light about the tomb of the blessed Godric, three acres of land with their appurtenances 'de dominico meo' in the field of Thorp, being an acre at 'Hestbrokes', an acre at 'Fulebenrig', and an acre at 'Blaykeshop', free from all secular service, his wood being excepted. He further gave to the same for the same purpose, a bovate of land, with a toft and croft in his vill of Thorp, then held by Gilebert de Eden, in free pure and perpetual alms. He also gave to the same monks for the salvation of his soul and of the souls of his father, and of all others, to [erect] a hospital, in which poor people of Christ might be received, the two bovates of lands in the vill of Thorp which the son of Bond formerly held, 'excepto boscho meo'; William and Robert de Redmershill, chaplains, William, son of John de Torp, Gamell, clerk, Roger, clerk of Thurstanton [Thrislington], and many others, being witnesses. He (here called 'dominus') granted to Robert de Mistertona, the three bovates of land in his vill of Thorp with tofts, and with their appurtenances, two of them which Gilebert de Eden held of him to farm, and one which Brunnolf held, to hold to him and his heirs, or to anyone to whom he should wish to assign them, except to a house of religion (*domo religionis*) subject to the service due for the three bovates; Roger de Fulthorp, Nigell de Rungeton, Michael de Rungeton, Ralph, the deacon, and many others, were witnesses. Robert de Minstertun gave to God and to blessed Mary, Saint John the Baptist, to the blessed Godric, and to the prior and monks of Finchale, for the salvation of his soul and those of his benefactors, all the land which he held in the vill of Thorp, being the three bovates before mentioned; Nigel de Rungeton, John, his son, Galfrid de Thorp, William, his brother, Galfrid de Fulthorp, Ralph, his brother, John, son of Nicholas de Fulthorp, Roger, clerk of Thurstanton [Thrislington], and others were witnesses. Galfrid de Thorp confirmed to the monks of Finchale all the land which Robert de Minstertun gave to them in his vill of Thorp. William, son of John de Thorp, gave to Alan de Thorp, clerk, for homage and service, and for 30 shillings which he gave to him as earnest [*in gersumam*], eight acres of his land, being the land which John de Fulthorp formerly held of him, in the field of Thorp 'excepto boscho meo', at a rent of six shillings; Ada de Fulthorp, Nigill de Thorp, Robert de Thorp, clerk, and others, were witnesses. The said Alan, formerly clerk of 'Schirburn', gave the same eight acres of arable land in the field of Thorpp Thewles, to God and the blessed Godric, and to Galfrid, prior of Finchale, and to the monks serving God there, being the eight acres formerly held by John de Fulthorpp, and which William, lord of Thorp, gave to him, at a rent of six shillings; this deed is dated at Durham on the day of Saint Mary Magdalene, 1265. Marmednke, son of Galfrid, Walter de Ludworth, Thomas de Kellow, William de Thorp, Robert de Thorp, clerk, and others, being witnesses. This is followed by a grant by William, lord of Thorp, of the six shillings which he received from the eight acres; dom. Walter de Ludworth, Robert de Thorp, clerk, Robert, son of Gamel de Thorp, and others, being witnesses. Galfrid, son of John de Thorp, gave to Finchale, two bovates in Thorp, and other lands; Nigel de Rungeton, Adam, son of Roger de Fultorp, Thomas de Turstanton, Galfrid de Fultorp, Ralph, his brother, John de Fultorp, Roger de Turstanton, and others, being witnesses.¹ Pope Nicholas by bull, addressed to the dean and official of York, on a complaint of the prior of Finchale that Robert de Thorp, clerk, Galfrid de Cockishow,

Robert de Thorp, and other laymen, had entered upon and injured the possessions of the convent, ordered an inquiry to be made, with provision for and making and causing the decree to be observed.

In 1305, cognizance by assize as to whether John de Maydenstones was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Thorp Thewles, the bishop declaring he was a bastard. Antony, bishop of Durham, held two parts, and Avelina, who was wife of Robert de Thorp the third part, she saying she held it as a dowry from her husband.² On the 14 Dec. 1311, the bishop granted, by charter, free warren in all his lands in Thorpe Thewles, to Hugh de Lonthre; Roger de Fulthorp and Alan de Langton being among the witnesses.³ On the 17 June, 1314, a commission was issued by the bishop to try John, son of Robert de Thorpe theules, Sibilla, his wife, Richard, his son, John de Carleton and others, on a charge of violence against two clerks, William de Edenhale and William de Clyfton.⁴

In the Finchale Account Rolls⁵ there are entries of expenses for building barns at Haswell and Thorp Thewles, and repairing tenements in the latter; and there are also receipts from the manors of Redmersell and Thorpe Thewles.

Amongst people ordained in the fourteenth century were, on the 28 Sep. 1335, to the priesthood, by John, bishop of Carlisle, in Corbridge church, John de Thorptheules, to the title of five marks from Adam de Quytem. On the 20 Jan., 1343 [-4], to the subdiaconate, in Durham cathedral church, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, Hugh, son of John de Thorptheules, to the title of five marks from Richard Warde, with which he said he was content; and on the 18 Jan. 1344 [-5], the last named was ordained deacon in the same place, by the same bishop, to the title of five marks from Richard Bord. On 6 kal. April, 1344, another John de Thorptheules was ordained deacon in Durham cathedral church by John bishop of Carlisle, to the title of five marks in Thorpeweles.⁶

The next place passed through was

CARLTON,

a village and township of Redmarshall, one of the places bishop Aldhun gave to Uchtred, son of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, whose daughter Ecgrida he had married, on condition that so long as he should live in wedlock he would keep her always with honour⁷; repudiated by Uchtred who gave back the vills to her, Ecgrida took the veil at Durham. The vills were taken possession of by Akil, who married the granddaughter of Aldhun, and on her dying Arkil gave back Carlton with other vills to St. Cuthbert. It appears to have again got out of the possession of the see, as the vill was restored in bishop Flambard's time by royal charter, it having been previously retained by 'the people of Northumberland.'

Thomas, son of Robert de Carlton, was ordained subdeacon in St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington, by John, bishop of Carlisle, on the 4 id. June, 1340, to the title of five marks from Thomas Nesbit.⁸

On arrival at

REDMARSHALL,

a small hamlet, members left the carriages, and at the church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, were met by the Rev. J. Bate, the vicar, who pointed out the chief objects of interest in the building, amongst them being an old and curious organ. The tower of the church is of Norman

1 *The Priory of Finchale*, 137, 140, 142, 146. 2 *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv. 12, 13.

3 *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 1136.

5 20 *Surt. Soc. publ.* pp. clxii. and clxvi.

4 *Ibid.* i. 573.

6 *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 164, 183, 147, 154.

7 *Sym. Dunel.* (51 *Surt. Soc. publ.*), 134, 157; *Feod. Prior. Dun.* xx.

8 *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 200.

date—as is also the south doorway, with the zig-zag ornament across the tympanum, and having nook shafts and cushion capitals. The chancel is of late thirteenth century date. The windows are modern, but in them are several fragments of ancient glass. In the north wall is a large round-arched tomb recess, which the Rev. J. F. Hodgson thinks may have been used also as an Easter sepulchre, and in the south wall are three sedilia of rude design, flat-headed with ogee arches having flat trefoils in the spandrels, and the hood-mould terminating in grotesque heads. There are also in this wall, a priest's door and a walled-up 'low side' window. The south transept, now known as the Claxton porch, but ormerly a chantry chapel, is of fifteenth century date; it is divided from the nave by a pointed arch resting on corbels of human heads, that on the east side being an attenuated male head with big projecting ears set high, while that on the west side is that of a woman with her hands up, as if supporting the abacus. In this porch are the alabaster effigies of Thomas de Langton, who died in 1440, and that of his wife Sibilla, who wears the horned head-dress, peculiar to the period. An account of these effigies by Mr. R. C. Clephan follows. In the tower are three bells, one of them ancient and inscribed:— + *cristoferus*. For particulars of the bell and of the communion plate see these *Proc.* vol. iv. p. 22. The woodwork in the church, including the rude crocketed pyramidal font cover, and the three canopied seats against the west wall of the 'Claxton porch,' inscribed respectively REDMARSHALL, CARLTON, STILLINGTON, being for the use of the churchwardens of these townships respectively, has been ascribed to the time of queen Elizabeth, though it is more probably of late seventeenth century date.

The old organ, formerly in a gallery at the west end now removed, was a curious combined barrel and key-board instrument, which is said to have been sold at the recent restoration of the church for 20s., it being very much out of repair, and the story is that the buyer repaired and resold it to the parish for £25. It is now at the east end of the nave on the north side. There is a talk of obtaining a new organ, and it is to be hoped that the old one will be taken care of.

The following are Mr. Clephan's notes on the two figures now lying north and south on the east side of the transept where, doubtless, the altar of the chantry chapel originally stood:—

"These recumbent figures, the monuments of Thomas Langton de Wynyard, and of Sibill Langton his wife, are very interesting memorials of the time of king Henry V; not only for the amount of detail they present for the student of armour, and for medieval costume generally, but also for the excellent and faithful workmanship they display. The stone employed is a rather soft description of alabaster, and there could hardly have been a better medium for the illustration of the minuter details of a coat of fence. The figures are covered over with the autographs of many generations of rustics. The practice of cutting names on rocks and monuments has been indulged in since civilized man could handle a chisel, a nail or a knife; and even savants have not been exempt from its fascination. The monuments of ancient Egypt have been greatly defaced in this manner. Long before the Christian era began, the flower of the Mediterranean countries flocked to Egypt to learn something of 'the wisdom of the Egyptians,' and many left their autographs on the rocks and monuments there: indeed the education of the Greek and Roman youth was not considered to be completed before a visit to the land of the Pharaohs had been paid, and even Herodotus and Pliny cut out their names there.

Sir Henry Lisle gave, by a charter dated at Wynyard in 1306, the manors of Redmarshall and Wynyard, to his niece Katharine, who was married to Alan Langton, a burgess of Berwick-on-Tweed, and of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Thomas de Langton of Wynyard died in 1417, without male issue. The Langtons had enjoyed the manors for four generations, when they descended to a niece who married a scion of the Conyers family.

Mr Thomas Jenyns in his *Booke of Armes*, includes among other armorial bearings, this entry :—' Thomas Langton de Wynyard, port d'or, a vne leon ram (pand de sable), nafre sur le epaule deuant'.¹

Glover, in his *Pedigree of the Lords of Wynyard*, mentions the effigies as being 'in the porche of the parish church of Redmershill under a tomb of alabastre, having both their portraictures engraven very sumptuously.'² It by no means follows that the armour, or the costume on effigies, always conforms closely to the date of the decease of the persons to whose memories the monuments were erected, for sometimes the figures were fashioned during lifetime, and in other cases promptly after death, from armour or costumes that may have been worn by the defunct, and which might be a couple of decades, or even more, behind the fashion prevailing at the date of demise : or again, as in the case of the effigy of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, at Warwick, figured by Blore, the earl died in 1439, and the contract for the monument was not given out before 1454, and it was executed on contract for a fixed sum by artificers, from contemporary designs, furnished by an artist or armoursmith ; and to judge from the style of the armour, which is pure 'Gothic', it was provided by the great master Tomaso Missiglia of Milan, or from his models. All this must be borne in mind in cases of inconsistency, especially when man and wife are represented, for there had probably been a greater or less interval between their deaths. It would seem probable in the case of the Langton effigies that the male figure was carved several years after the death of Thomas de Langton. The armour of the man-at-arms exhibits one or two rather remarkable features, and it represents a period when armour was fast merging into the Gothic style. Frequent exception is taken in England to the use of the designation 'Gothic' as representing the prevailing fashion in armour, existing in the countries of chivalry over the period, say roughly, from 1440 to the close of the century, but the term, unhappily, when applied to armour as to architecture, is convenient, and tersely expresses what every student in armour perfectly well understands. The armour represented on the effigy was probably not made in England, but in Italy, and most likely at Milan ; and it is especially noteworthy as exhibiting a very early instance of a cuirass consisting of more than one plate, that is a cuirass with a reinforcing placcate. The jupon no longer hides the body armour on effigies, so that the whole is exposed to view, and every detail faithfully given, as on a real harness. As regards THE EFFIGY OF THE MALE, the head is pillowed on his great helm, and the face is battered beyond all recognition. The bassinet is rather acutely pointed, and is encircled by a torse or orle. Instead of the usual camail, the helmet has a neck and upper chest, and back piece, which go over the top of the cuirass, a form of mentonnière, though differing from the Gothic type, which was a separate piece with a ventail moving upwards towards the sallad, the helmet so closely associated with Gothic armour. The mentonnière of the figure is encircled by a collar of SS, a usual feature of the period.³ The collar is clearly shewn for two or three inches on the left side of the neck. I believe the latest figure showing the camail with the bassinet, is that in Theddehorpe church, co. Lincoln (1424), but we have armets supplied with it, much later in the century. The cuirass is beautifully moulded, and illustrates a forward step in the direction towards Gothic armour, in respect to the placcate, or reinforcing piece over the lower portion of the cuirass, both back and front. These plates rise to a point on the breastplate, near the middle of the breast, and to that level on the back-plate also. These reinforcing plates on the effigy are not screwed on to the cuirass, as in Gothic armour, but are attached to it front and rear, by a series of straps and buckles. There are other instances of this arrangement, *temp.*

¹ Tricked : bleeding at the shoulder gules, in additional MS. 12, 224.—*Antiquary*, II. 239.

² Doubtless the Claxton porch is meant, where they now are.

³ Possibly the earliest representation of the SS collar, occurs on the effigy of sir John Slivinford (died 1371), in Spraton church. The meaning of the symbol is obscure, but it has been suggested that it is an abbreviation for *Sanctus*.

Henry V. The *vis de harnois* at the armpits is protected by palettes of an irregular form, somewhat oblong. The taces are in nine lames, and are hinged on the left side. They are encircled by a jewelled knightly belt, with roses on the square beads of the chain, while a sword belt hangs from above the hips. The cuisses are plain, the genouillères show laminations, and the guards are nearly heater-shaped, though swelling slightly at the sides. Below them is a pointed fringing, which is uncommon, though there are examples of an earlier date, the demi-jambes are merely facing plates, fastened round the shins by straps and buckles. The greater portions of the feet are missing, but there is enough left to show that the sollerets were probably of the demi-poulaine type, like those on the Thedlethorpe brass already mentioned.⁵ The body of the spurs, and the straps and buckles remain, but the shanks and rowels have disappeared. The feet rested on a lion. The epanlières exhibit three laminations below the shoulder, the coudières are also laminated with nearly plain guards. The gauntlets have pointed cuffs, but the hands are broken off at the wrists. The figure is without a sword. OF THE EFFIGY OF THE FEMALE, the head is pillowed on a cushion, and the hair is dressed in the horn-like fashion, peculiar to the reign of Henry V. The head dress is partly covered with a veil, which hangs in loose folds at the back. The caul shows very broadly beyond the face on either side, like that on the effigy, in Arundel church, of Beatrice, countess of Arundel, who died in 1439. The face of the Langton lady is but little damaged, and she wears a necklace of pearls. The figure is clad in an under garment, over it comes a long loose kirtle, which hangs down in folds and covers the feet. A jewelled belt, similar in character, and in the same position as that on the effigy of the male, encircles the figure. Over the kirtle a close fitting tunic or jupon, open at the sides, is worn, with tassels in front, thrown back over the shoulders. Small figures of angels hold back the drapery about the level of the neck. A similar garment may be seen on the Arundel effigy, already mentioned. A loose cloak covers the back. The name of Charn'ey, with an eighteenth century date, is cut right across the body, in very large letters."

The value of Redmarshall by the 'antiqua taxa' of one mark in forty is 40 marks, and the tax 13s. 4d., while by the 'nova taxatio', it is 13l. 6s. 8d., the tenths being 26s 8d.⁶ In *Clavis Eccl.*⁷ the rectory of Redmarshall is down for 'xviij. xvijis. id. ob. [80l.] busshope of Durham.' Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1263.) gives it as a rectory worth 17l. 18s. 1½d. by the king's books, the yearly tenths being 1l. 15s. 9¾d. Syn. 2s. Prox. Episc. 10s. Val. in sit. rector. cum trib. acr. ter. gleb. ad valor. 10s. per ann. dec., etc. Bishop of Durham'.

In 1311, the bishop admitted sir Hugh de Redmarshill, chaplain to the chantry of the altar of the blessed Mary in the church of Redmarshall, on the presentation of Alan de Langton, lord of 'Wynhardet de Redmershill', and of Katherine, his wife.⁸ On the 17 October, 1314, a commission was issued by the bishop, of which the rectors of Stainton and Redmarshall, the vicars of Bishopton and Grindon, and the parish chaplain of Bishopton, were members, relative to the presentation to the chantry of the blessed Mary vacant as was said, Henry de Langton, lord of 'Wynhard' and of Redmershill' in whose gift the chantry was, having presented Robert de Norton, chaplain to it; and the report was that it was vacant by the death of sir Hugh de Redmershill, the chaplain, that Henry de Langton was the true patron, and that Alan, his father, presented last to the chantry on the vacancy, that it was worth six marks a year, that a certain John de Toncotes, chaplain, opposed, he exhibiting a collation of the archdeacon of Durham, to whom the presentation was said to have lapsed, that if the true patron did not present within 60 days that then the collation would be in the archdeacon. They said also that the chaplain was fit and honest, and was not

⁵ Narrow sabatons with moderate tips.
⁷ *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Burnes*, 4.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 91, 101.
⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 73.

elsewhere benefited. On the 16 November in the same year, Robert de Norton was instituted by the bishop at 'Kyyper', and inducted on the same day. On 14 November the matter was finally settled by the bishop.

William de Stokesley, parish priest of the church of Redmershill, is on a commission of the 21 April 1313, relating to the vicarage of Aycliffe.⁸

On the 28 July, 1316, Thomas Salkok was collated by bishop Kellawe to the church of Redmershill, vacant by the death of sir John de Bonum, the last rector, and this was followed by his induction, the two entries are however crossed out and the word 'vacatur' written in the margin.⁹

At the array of clergy on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on the 24 Mar. 1400 [-01] the rector of Redmershill was present with a lancer and an archer.¹⁰ Amongst those present at the synod held in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 October 1507, was the rector of Redmersell.¹¹ At the chancellor's visitation of 4 February, 1577 [-8], in Bishop Middleham church, Robert Richardson, rector of 'Redmarshall', Clemens Stelling, the parish clerk, and Richard Hallyman, Robert Morley and Christopher Hoppe, churchwardens, appeared. At a general chapter held in Auckland St. Andrew church on the 28 Jan. 1578 [-9], Robert Richardson, the rector was reported to be infirm.¹²

Mr. John Kid was ejected from Redmarshall at the restoration, but afterwards conformed.¹³ Dr. Andrew Lamont relinquished the rectory of Stanhope to Dr. Basire on his return, and was proffered the living of Redmarshall¹⁴

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation there were 70 families in Redmarshall of whom two were quakers and one papist.

In 1462, the rectory house was fortified by the addition of an embattled tower, which remained in 1826.

The manor of Redmarshall was given by bishop Bek to his brother, John Bek, baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire, but it has since then frequently changed owners, though for a long time held by the Langtons and Conyers. In 1313, Robert [sic ? Richard], bishop of Durham, granted the manor of 'Redmershill' to Thomas de Multon, brother and heir of Edmund de Multon, as his right, Thomas having acquired it by gift from John Bek, save the advowson of the church, and subject to the accustomed services, etc. On the 3 Mar. 1313 [-4], Henry de Langton, as already stated on p.101, granted lands in Redmarshill, to his son Alan, for the purpose already stated.¹⁵ On the 18 July, 1345, the bishop granted by charter to Henry de Langton, and after his death, to his son and the heirs of William, free warren in the manors of Wynyard and Redmershill. Henry de Langton, Walter de Bisshopton and others, were appointed a commission with respect to the sum assessed upon 'the ward of Stoketon' as its contribution towards the amount to be paid to the Scots upon a truce being made.¹⁶

According to the Finchale Accounts Rolls the monks of Finchale received the annual sum of 46s. 8d. from the manor of Redmersell. This went on until 1479 when there appears to have been an exchange with Lionel Claxton for a tenement in Monkwearmouth, land at Cocken, and one tenement and a barn called Bedford place.¹⁷

On 12 Sep. 1341, a commission was issued by the bishop to enquire into the case of William de Redmershill accused of robbery, and for long detained in the gaol at Durham, and to purge him.¹⁸

At 'Redmarshall' on the 20 July and 26 Oct. 1673, and on 9 Sep. 1677, proceedings were going on in the court of the archdeacon of Durham, against different natives of Redmarshall, for not coming to church; *pro fornicatione*;

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* 682. 689, 824.

¹⁰ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxvi.

¹² *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 56, 94.

¹⁴ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. 88

¹⁷ *Pitoy of Finchale*, cccxlv.

⁹ *Ibid.* II. 816, 817.

¹¹ *Ibid.* ccccv.

¹³ *Calamy, Nonconformists Manual*, 184.

¹⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1197, 1198.

¹⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 507.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* IV. 337, 276.

for keeping children unbaptized, and not being churched; for being papists; and for a clandestine marriage.¹⁹

Ordinations of the following, apparently natives of Redmarshall, took place in the fourteenth century:—

In 1338 Thomas de Redmershill was 'ordained acolyte, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in Durham cathedral church.

On the 2 Sep. 1341, another Thomas de Redmershill, apparently, was ordained acolyte in the chapel of the manor of 'Stokton', by the bishop. On the 20 Dec. 1337, in the chapel of Auckland manor house, John de Redmershill was ordained acolyte, not beneficed. In 1338, William, son of John, son of Emma de Redmershill, was ordained sub-deacon in Durham cathedral church, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, to the title of five marks from John, son of Emma, his father, with which he said he was satisfied, and on 4 id. June 1340, deacon, by John, bishop of Carlisle, in St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington, to the same title. Robert, son of Walter de Byshopton received the first tonsure from the bishop of Durham at Stockton on 28 Sep. 1343.²⁰ Brother John de Bishopton was a student at Oxford in 1360, and master of the house of Wermouth, from 1369 to 1387.²¹

By his will of 13 April, 1580, John Hartborne of Stillington, after directing his body to be buried in Redmarshall churchyard 'nighe unto my father, wth laudabile ceremonies as are p^ruided by y^e lawe', he gave to his 'singular frend mr. Richard m[']shall p[']son of stainton xs.'; to s^r Robert Richardaon (parson of Redmarshall who is one of the witnesses) myne old frend to pray for me vis. viijd.' By his will of 5 Jan. 1586 [7], John Blakiston of Blakiston, gave to his son William, all his manors, etc., on condition that he gave to every one of his children 20l. a year, but that his son Marmaduke having been preferred to the parsonage of Redmarshall, he directed that his annuity should cease so long as he enjoyed the said parsonage, or any other ecclesiastical or temporal living of the value of 40l. a year.²² By his will of 19 Nov. 1596, William Claxton of Wynyard²³ (who represented through the Conyers, the Langtons and Lises, ancient lords of Wynyard,) after desiring his body to be buried in Brancepeth church 'under, or nighe, the greate stone, where my ancestores have bene intombed', he appointed James Edon of Wynyard, his servant, his 'assignee', and directed that he should have 'one lease of the tenement of Nicholas Edon in Redmarshall 'for the time off xx yeres after th'expiration of a lease now in being, and by a codicil of 5 May, 1597, that a lease 'of the cotage of William Myddelton in Redmershill' for 21 years, should be made to his servant, John Scathlock.

After thanking Mr. Bate, the vicar, for his kindness, Redmarshall was left and the journey resumed along a tortuous, though pleasant, country road, with high hedges on each side, to

BISHOPTON,

passing in a field to the west of the road a little to the south of the village, the flat-topped oval mound about 50 ft. high and surface 50 feet by 30 feet, said to be the 'munitiunculum' surrounded by a marsh which Roger de Conyers began to fortify, where he sheltered William de St. Barbara, bishop of Durham, and which

¹⁹ *Letters of Dean Granville*, II. 299, where the names of the people presented are given.

²⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 203, 111, 190, 201, 204.

²¹ *Jarrow and Monkwearmouth Account Rolls*, xviii., 155 *et seq.*

²² *Northern Wills & Inv.* I. 186, 187; II. 146.

²³ *Ibid.*, II. 272. He was the first person who made any collections towards the history of the County of Durham.—*Ibid.* 272 n.

he defended it strenuously against the attacks of the usurper Cumin.¹ The mound has crescent-shaped ramparts and ditches on the north and south, the whole enclosed by an oval earthwork and ditch. Causeways, now overgrown with grass, seem to enter the area from three sides.

At the church members were met and welcomed by the Rev. H. J. Watsford, the vicar, Mrs. and Miss Watsford, and Mr. Watsford, jun. The vicar very kindly pointed out everything ancient there was to be seen.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, which in 1200 was given to Sherburn hospital by Roger Conyers and his son and heir, Robert, was almost levelled to the ground in 1840 by the Rev. Thomas Holgate who was then vicar, and rebuilt at the cost of himself and his sisters. The lower courses of the chancel, especially on the south side and at the west end, are apparently of Norman date, and possibly also the north wall. Built into the west side of the tower are a mediæval grave-cover and a small cusped niche, while other grave-covers are built into other parts of the church. The base and a small fragment of the shaft of the churchyard cross remain. A copy of it has been made and set up on the village green. At the east end of the nave on the north side of the chancel arch is a long narrow traceried window, apparently ancient. The 'blue clock' in the tower—a jubilee affair—did not escape notice. The bell was cast by C. and G. Mears in 1847. The communion plate is modern, except the cup and cover which are of 1680, in which year they were given to the church by Richard Croft who was at that time vicar. According to the 'Inventorie' of the 26 May, 7 Ed. VI., Bishopton had 'One chalice parcell gilt, weying xvij. ounces, two bells in the steppell, one lyttlyl sauce bell'.² See these *Proceedings* (vol. iv. p. 12,) for an account of plate and bell.

In the *Clavis Ecclesiastica*³ it is entered thus:—'Vic. Bushopton iiijl. vs. iiijd. [38l.] M^r of Shirburne House. Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1264,) gives 'Bishopton, alias Bishopston V. (St. Peter.)' as a living discharged of the 'clear yearly value of 37l. 11s. 0d. Syn. and Prox. 2s. Prox. Episc. 7s. Val. in sit. mans. cum ter. gleb. ibidem 2l. dec. foen. etc. Master and brethren of Sherborn Hospital, Propr. and Patr.', and rated by the king's books, 4l. 5s. 10d.

Thomas de Hog, vicar of Bishopton, is a member of several commissions relative to the vicarage of Grindon; concerning the king's presentation to the church of Whitburn; respecting the vicarage of Aycliffe; and the presentation to a charity in Redmarshall church. He inducted Gilbert into the prebend of Auckland on the 18 Oct. 1316.⁴ The vicar of Byschopton was present with a bowman on the 24 March, 1400 [-], at an array of the clergy on St. Giles's moor, Durham.⁵ In the fourteenth century several sums were received by Jarrow monastery from sir William de Newsom, vicar of Bisschopton.

At a visitation in the collegiate church of Darlington, on the 19 Nov. 1501, dom. John Semer, the vicar of the church of Bishopton, was present, as were also John Clerke, John Welfeilde, John Smithe, and Robert Blackmancell, 'parochiani', who said that the roof of the chancel was very defective, so that at the time of the celebration of mass, rain fell upon the high altar through the holes and distilled [*distillat*] upon the sacrament, that the windows in some places were broken, and that in windy weather the candles standing upon the high altar were very often extinguished by the wind, and also that the stalls in the choir were broken from age. The 'proprietary' was enjoined to see to the necessary repairs being made under a pain of 40s. At a synod held in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 Oct., 1507, the 'proprietary' and vicar of Byschopton were present.⁷ At the chancellor's visitation of

¹ *Sym. Dun.* Rolls ed. ii. 314; i. 150, 151. 'Erat autem miles quidam, Rogerus de Colnceneriis [of Sockburn], vir bonus et fidelis, hic non acquievit communicare aectibus Willelmi Cumin. Unde in possessione sua, scilicet in Biscopton, firmavit sibi, munitiunculum, quia locus congruebat, circumcinctus palude. In hac receptus est Willelmus episcopus, fultque positus in maerore quia vidit homines et res episcopales affligi'.—*The Priory of Hexham* (44 Surt Soc. publ.) i. 143.

² *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, liii.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 125, 181, 523, 632, 833.

⁵ *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, xi, xxx.

³ *Ibid.* 4.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxvi.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ccccv.

the 4 Feb. 1577[-8] in Bishop Middleham church. Thomas Wall, vicar of 'Bushopton', John Creswood, the parish clerk, and John Casson and John Parkyn, the churchwardens, were present. At a general chapter held in Heighington church on 23 July, 1578, before the ven. Robert Swifte, vicar general, the task being the Gospel of St. Matthew, Thomas Wall, the vicar, was excused. He does not appear to have been present at that of the 28 Jan. 1578[-9] held in Auckland St. Andrew church before the ven. Thomas Burton, official, as it was stated he was infirm.⁸

Bishopton was held by the Conyers family, *in capite*, by service of one knight's fee and suit of court. In a final concord, dated the morrow of the Purification of the blessed Mary, 23 Henry III [1230], between John de Conyers and Robert de Conyers, the latter quit claimed to the former all the right and claim he had, *inter alia*, in the manor of Bishopton. About 1284, Galfrid de Coneriis confirmed by charter to William, son of Humphrey de Biscopton, a bovate of land in Little Stainton, which John de Lamere gave to him; the seal attached bears a maunch, the arms of Conyers, differenced with a crescent.⁹ On the 12 kal. Nov. 1311, the bishop of Durham confirmed by charter, dated at Greatham, to the church and canons of St. Mary de Giseburn, the annual rent of 13 pennies, which they had proceeding from 30 acres of land in Bishopton, the gift of Roger de Conners.

On the 10 April, 1312, it is said in the king's writ of 'alms' that the Knight Templars had held land in Bishopton, and in the return to the writ it is stated that Antony Bek, bishop of Durham, *jure regalia* between Tyne and Tees seized into his hands, the lands of the Templars, including the lands in Bishopton, and that having died seised of them, the king on Bek's death had the custody of the liberty as fully and wholly with all its rights and appurtenances as the said Antony held them on the day in which he died.¹⁰

Walter de Bishopton occurs as a witness to an inquisition held on Thursday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1339, relating to the disseisin of Sherburn hospital of the vicarage of Kelloe, and also a witness at an inquiry concerning lands in Sedgefield.¹¹

Mr Christopher Morpeth by will of 18 Jan. 1640[-1], left 3*l.* a year out of lands in Bishopton-field, called 'the Hills' to the poor of the parish.

At Bishopton on 5 July, 1673, *officium domini* against John Thompson and Dorothy his wife, for a clandestine marriage, and against Philip Wilkinson, Elizabeth Newton, and Thomas Rowntree for not paying the clerk his wages.¹²

In the fourteenth century the following natives of Bishopton were ordained:— On the 5 Jan. 1339[-40], letters dimissory were granted to Nicholas de Bissshop-ton, and he was ordained an acolyte in Durham cathedral church by Boniface, bishop of Corbania; subdeacon in 1341, by the same, to the title of 5 marks from sir Gilbert, vicar of Bywell; deacon, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, on 9 id. March, 1342, to the title of five marks from John Cnout, with which he was content; and priest, by the same, in 1343 to the same title; when ordained deacon he is described as 'son of Robert'.

Another Nicholas de Bussshop-ton was ordained subdeacon on the 11 kal. Nov. 1342, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church, by the title of five marks from Hugh de Burdon. William, son of Hugh of Bishopton, received the first tonsure on the Sunday before the feast of St. Gregory, pope, 1342, in Durham cathedral church, from Richard, bishop of Bisaccia. John de Bishopton and Robert de Biscopton were ordained acolytes by the last named bishop, in 1343 on the presentation of the archdeacon of Durham.¹³

On the 23 Nov. 1342, a commission was appointed by the bishop of Durham to promote Nicholas, son of William fitz Roger de Bissshop-ton in accordance with a papal grace. On the 3 id. Nov. 1342[-3], he was ordained deacon

⁸ *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 56, 75, 94.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 887, 1135; III. 857, 858.

¹² *Dean Granville's Letters*, II. 218.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 288, 186, 109; I. 128; III. 187.

⁹ *Priory of Finchale*, 6.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 267, 511.

by the bishop of Bissacia, in Durham cathedral church, to the title of provision made for him by the apostolic see with which he was content. On the 21 Dec. 1342, John de Bisshopton was ordained subdeacon by the bishop of Bisaccia, in the chapel of Anckland manor to the title of five marks from Roger de Bisshopton; on 8 id. March, 1342[-3], deacon by the same title, with which he said he said he was satisfied: and on 13 kal. Jan. 1343[-4], priest by the same in Durham cathedral church, to the same title, with which he was also satisfied.¹⁴

On the south side of the village to the west of the vicarage, the vicar pointed out the manor house, a brick building of about the middle of the eighteenth century, which is traditionally said to occupy the title of the house which belonged to Roger de Conyers, hereditary constable of Durham castle, who held Bisshopton, and opposed and defeated Cumin, the usurping bishop of Durham, as already stated.

In the sixteenth century, four of the villagers are said to have been hung in chains, outside the village, for the part they took in the rebellion of 1569.

Bisshopton was left, and the road again taken for the next stage of the journey, the little hamlet of

GREAT STANTON.

as it was generally named, though in ancient documents mostly Stainton 'le-street'. The hamlet is situate on the Roman road¹ running north from Pontney's bridge to Sedgely, hence a portion of its name 'le-street.' Roman coins have been occasionally found on the spot, the latest being a small one of bronze, discovered within the past week or two, of Constantine II, having on the obverse the laureated head and draped bust of the emperor looking to the left, with the inscription CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, and on the reverse two soldiers standing, holding two standards between them, each with a spear, and inscribed GLORIAE EXERCITVS, and in the exergue TR.S.

By a concord made between them, Robert, earl of Northumberland, gave to William, bishop of Durham 'Stainctona' amongst other places, and this was confirmed by a charter of William Rufus, 'son of the great king William, who succeeded to king Edward by hereditary right.'²

There was a dispute between Roger Bertram, lord of Stainton, and the prior and convent of Durham, concerning the boundaries of Ketton and Stainton. Reference is also made to the boundaries between Little Stainton and Ketton in an early grant of Roger de Coigners.³

In 1239 there was a final concord between John de Coyners and Robert de Coyners by which the latter quit claimed to the former all his right in the manor of Staynton and other places.⁴

In 1311 Thomas del Hay, lord of 'Stanton le Strete' is cited by the bishop to appear before him on the morrow of blessed Katherine the Virgin, wheresoever he might be in his diocese. On 30 Oct. 1314, the bishop granted free warren to the same in all his lands in Staynton in Strata; Roger de Fulthorp, Henry de Langton, and others, being witnesses to the grant.⁵

In 1479 according to the 'Rental' the prior and convent of Hexham owned in Stainton-le-Street two tofts, with three houses, and a garden adjacent, at the 'West-rawe' near 'Mason-places'. Also four bovates of land, containing 18 acres of land and meadow, scattered about in different places. Amongst the places mentioned in connexion with these bovates are Northman-crofte, Aukeland-gate, Grenden-more, Mor-acre-ford, lez Crokes, Nether-ozrowe, Durham-gate, Elstob-rode, Gren-dyke, Brakenbery, le Ledyflatt, Stillyngton-gate, le Watthorn-flatt, Northdun-banke, le Lang-flatt, le Clay-bothum, le Fische-buttes, le Milu-way, le Lousy-lawe, le Ley-brakes, Lytil-medowe, le Pot-syde, le

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 129; iii. 119, 131, 516, 124, 125 *bis*, 138.

¹ On this bridge 'apud pontem Teyse' there stood a chapel dedicated to St. John, to which on 5 April, 1402, John Teydale was collated by the prior of Durham.—Walbran's *Gainsford*, 22.

² *Feod. Prior. Dun.* lxxiii. ³ *Ibid.* 157. ⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 887 ⁵ *Ibid.* i. 85; ii. 1265.

Bradeley, Thomas-hous, Sandi-flatt, Schort-alf-acre, Medows-syd, le Severell, le Dunwell, le Forgar, le Croftes, Gilbertes-flatt, Lousy-law-carre, Harth-stan-flatt, Owthorne, Grantus-dane-heued, le Bug-flatt, Derlyngton-way, le Midil-furlonge, Red-kill, Smaldene-grave, Crokyt-half-acre, le Schort-bothum, Man-flatt, Hanks-lawe, Hans-medowe, Waldy-way, and le Long-flatt. In Sunday meadow [*prata dominica*] the names are le 'Lytil-medow' next Bishopton, 'le Forgare', 'le Brad-medow', 'Grantiss-den-heued' and 'Ballok-carre' Thomas Legiard held all the said lands and tenements at a rent of 40s. a year payable at the office of the cellarer.

At the time of the dissolution John Dubbye held a tenement, with other buildings, and certain lands belonging to it, and rents of 26s. 8d. a year, in Stainton-le-Street.⁶

At Stainton on 20 June 1677, *officium domini* against William Ayre and his wife, *pro fornicatione*; Robert Earle and wife, George Earle, widow Earle, widow Heighington, Ralph Young and wife, Richard Scurton, Anna Sunton, Hester Davyson, William Rickabey, sen., and William Rickabey, jun. 'for not receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Easter last.'



INSIDE
of
BOWL



James Platts, the rector in that year, and also the bell are described in these

⁶ *Priory of Hexham*, II. : *The Black Book*, (46 Sur. Soc. publ.), xiv, 60.

⁷ *Dean Granvilles Letters*, 242, 187.



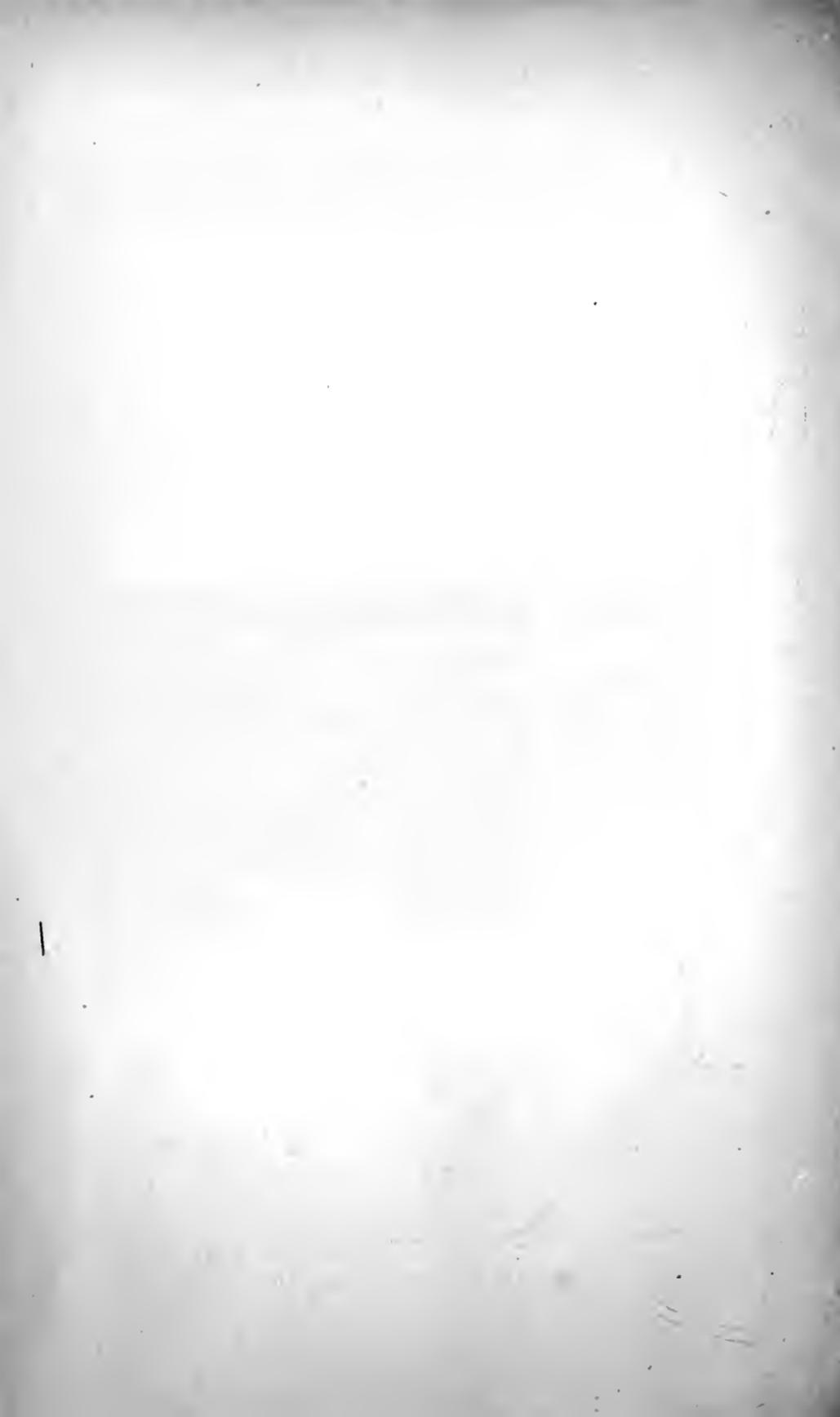
THE OLD CHURCH OF GREAT STAINTON, FROM THE S.E.

(From a photograph lent by Mrs. Ord.)



IRON ROWEL SPUR FOUND IN GREAT STAINTON CHURCHYARD.

(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis. See page 113.)



Proceedings (iv. 25); an illustration of the cup is given on p. 112.⁸ According to the inventory of church goods of the 26 May, 6 Ed. VI.⁹ Stainton possessed 'one chalice, weying ix. unces, di., two bells hanging in the church, two sacring bells and one hand bell'; all have disappeared.

Built into the inside walls of the tower are several medieval grave covers, and also one or two seventeenth century inscriptions, amongst the latter being the following :—

[Arms: a bend wavy between six marllets.]

Here lieth ye body of Mr. William Scurfield late of Elstobb Gentleman who departed this life ye 18th of Aprill Anno Dom: 1627

Here lieth ye body of Mr. William Scurfield late of Elstobb in ye County of Durham Gentleman ye Eldest son to ye above named Mr. William Scurfield who departed this life ye 28 of November Anno Do 1684

aged 81 years and a halfe

HERE LIETH INTE
BREED THE BODYE OF
GEORGE SCURFEILD
SECOND SONNE TO
WILLIAM SCURFEILD¹⁰
LATE OF ELSTOBB
WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 18TH DAY
OF IVLY ANNO DO
1640

The earliest register is a parchment volume measuring 11½ ins. by 7 ins. the entries beginning with 'Raiph sonne to Thomas Welford the elder baptized the Thirteenth day of June 1649'.

In Rymer's *Foedera* (v. 18) it is said that queen Henrietta Maria had a grant of 17l. 6s. 8d. fee farm rent out of the rectory.

An early prick-spur of iron was found in the grave yard in the year 1900, while a grave was being dug to the south-west of the church. The illustration, facing p. 112, from a photograph, shews it.

The value of the church of 'Staynton in Strata', by the 'antiqua taxa' of one mark in forty, was fifteen marks, and the tax 5s.; while by the 'nova taxatio' it was 66s. 8d. and the tenths 6s. 8d.¹¹ The *Clavis Ecclesiast.*⁹ gives it 'Vic. Stainton in the streete, xijl. xiijs. iiijd. [100l.] The Quene'; and Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1263,) gives 12l. 13s. 4d. and 130l. as value of 'Staynton in Strata, R. (All Saints.) Pens. Abb. Beatæ Mariæ Ebor. 13s. 4d. Prox. Episc. 8s. Val. in sit. mans. cum terr. gleb. 2 acr. decim. &c. THE KING,' and the tenths 1l. 5s. 4d.

On the 18 kal. Jan. 1240, Michael de Clavill, clerk, was instituted to the church of Steynton by the archbishop of York, the see of Durham being vacant, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, he binding himself by deed to pay a mark of silver to St. Mary's abbey as a yearly pension out of his living. On the 26 Nov. 1530, after the dissolution of the abbey, the patronage of Gainford was given to Trinity college, Cambridge, probably at the same time the mark of silver, which is still paid by the rector of Stainton-le-Street to the vicar of Gainford, though very grudgingly, was transferred to the same college, and by it to the living of Gainford.¹²

On the Thursday next after the feast of pope Gregory, 1311, William le Vavasour gave to dom. Peter le Vavasour, rector of Staynton, a young horse.¹³

John de Akelei, rector of Staynton in Strata, is on inquisitions, one held in Darlington parish church on the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 1311; another on the 13 June, 1312, relative to the king's presentation of William de Ayremayne to Whitburn church; and a third on the 2 kal. May, 1313, relative to the vicarage of Aycliffe.¹⁴

In 1313 there was a composition between the executors of Thomas de

⁸ See *Arch. Ael.* xvi. plate facing p. 254, for a colotype of it from a photograph.

⁹ *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 4, lvi.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii, 92, 101.

¹⁰ 'George scurfelldie dnyng ye 18th of July, [1640], beinge slayne was buried at Great Stalton the day following.'—Bishop Middleham Register.

¹² *Abp Gray's Register*, 87 and n.; *Walbran's Gainford*, 21, and app.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 332; *Northern Wills and Inv.* i. 15.

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 125, 182, 324.

Levesham, formerly master of Greatham hospital, and Richard de Topclyve, perpetual vicar of the church of Stanton, and the executors of the will of bishop Stichill, concerning 200*l.* sterling, left to the master and brethren of the hospital by the bishop.¹

On the 22 Sep. 1341, master John de Skardebureg, rector of the church of 'Staynton in Strata', was ordained priest by the bishop of Durham, in the chapel of the manor-house of 'Stokton'.²

At an array of the clergy on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on 24 Mar. 1400[-1], the rector of Stainton was present with one archer. At a synod held in the Galilee of Dnrham cathedral church on the 4 Oct. 1507, amongst those present was the rector of 'Stanton in Strata'.³

At a visitation on the 19 Nov. 1501, master Robert Chamber, rector, and dom. John Gartell, parish chaplain, were present, also William Hartburne and John Smithe, 'parochiani,' who reported that all was well; and at another visitation held on 4 Feb. 1577[-8], Richard Marshall, rector of Stainton, George Adamson, parish clerk, and Robert Thompson, one of the churchwardens, attended, the name of Ralph Jackson, the other churchwarden, being struck out. At a general chapter held in Heighington church on 23 July, 1578, before the Rev. Robert Swifte, the vicar-general, the same rector was present; as he was also at another chapter held in Auckland St. Andrew's church on the 28 Jan. 1578[-9]; on 9 Ap. 1583, he was enjoined to prepare a certain task and produce it, before the then next feast of Pentecost 'to the bishop or to his official', in the Galilee at Durham.⁴

Thomas Carre, 'minister of the Gospel' at Stainton, died on 16 May, 1655, the following inscription to his memory is now on one of the inside walls of the tower:—

HEARE LIETH IN TER
RED THE BODYE OF
THOMAS CARRE TH
AT FAITHFVLL AND
LABORIOUS SERVANT
OF JESUS CHRIST AND
LAET MINISTER OF THE
GOPEL AT THIS
PLACE WHO LIVED AT
NEVTOWNE AND DE
PARTED THIS LIFE
THE 16TH DAY OF
MAY IN THE 36TH
YEARE OF HIS AGE
ANNO DO 1665

John Shaw, a well-known man, and author of 'The Pourtraicture of the Primitive Saints', &c.; printed by 'S. B[ulkeley]' in Newcastle in 1652, was educated by Thomas Ingmethorp, rector of Stainton-le-Street; he died in 1689.⁵

On 20 July, 1660, William Pell ('one of the most learned men in England'), was presented to the rectory of Stainton by Charles II, but was ejected in 1662 and imprisoned for his nonconformity at Durham. On a writ of *habeas corpus* he was set at liberty by judge Hale. Subsequently (about 1664) he became assistant to Dr. Gilpin in Newcastle and died in 1698. He was skilled in oriental languages.⁶

By his will of 27 March, 1563[-4], Robert Lampton of 'Stayntone in the

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 318. ² *Ibid.* iii. 114. ³ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxxvi, ccccv.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xi, xxx, 56, 74, 75, 94, 100. Vicar Marshall by his will of 4 Feb. 1687[-8], amongst many other bequests gave to 'mistress Bednell, wyffe unto Roger Conyers, one old angell'. The inventory of his goods is very interesting.—*Northern Wills and Inv.* ii. 320.

⁵ *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), 356. For biography of him, see Welford, *Men of Mark*.

⁶ *Calamy, Nonconf. Manual*, 183; *Ambrose Barnes*, 141n., 444.

The following are a few extracts from the oldest register book at Bishop Middleham, the first entry being 'Anno Dni 1567. Henry Wodd baptized Junij—':—

- John Edden, the son of Mr. Wm. Eden, Janu. 19 [1612-3]
 Elizabeth Bedford, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Bedford and Alice, his wife, was baptized the xxxth of November
 Margrett Bayubrik, the daughter of Mr. John Baynkrik and frances his wyfe, was baptized the xijth day of June [1625]
 Robert Bedford, sonn of Mr. Thomas Bedford, was baptized the ixth of July [1626]
 Raph Joblinn, sonn of Mr. Robt. Joblinn, baptized the last day of Octr.
 Barbara Hutton, the daughter of Mr. Raphe Hutton, bap. the xxxth of March [1628]
 John Bedford, sonn of Mr. Thomas Bedford, bap. the xxxith day of August [1628]
 Raphe Warde & George Ward, vterine sonn of Mr. Joseph Ward, were baptized the third of January [1629-30]
 Raphe Hutton, sonn of Mr. Raphe Hutton, baptized the xxijth of february
 Mary Bedford, the daughter of Mr. Tho. Bedford, baptized the 3 day of Aprill [1631]
 Edward Hutton, sonn of Mr. Raphe Hutton, baptized the 7th day of October [1632]
 An Ward, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward & his wife, baptized ye 5 of october
 Isaac Pilkington maryed and Margaret Weydefeild [1604]
 Willm Myddleton and Margaret Cumyne May 8 [1611]
 Mr. Gilbert ffrenel & Elizabeth Copwater maryed the xi of Octob. [1621]
 George Gibson was admitted to be Parish Clerke, at Easter in ye year 1674, by Mr. John Brabant, Vicar, and ye Twelve of ye Parish script per Thomas Gibson, filiu' ejus
 John Ayre, buried August 16.
 Mrs Elen Ewrye, April 4 [1580]
 Thomas Myddelton, Vicar of Myddleham, Sep. 20 [1584]
 Mary Ewrye, feb. 26]1584-5]
 A certayne old woma' travellinge for reliefe, dyed in the feilds, Janu 14^o [1595-6]
 A child found dead in Cornef. pitt buried eod.
 Marmaduke Myers, Clerk, Vicar of Russhop Middlehame, was buried vpon frydaie, being the twentieth daie of August, 1613
 Mr. Toby Burnett was buried the xith of Januarye [1615-6]
 Mrs. Ann Brackenbury vid. was buried ye xxij day of May, 1624
 Margaret Baynbrick, daughter of Mr. Jo. Baynbrick & francis his wife, was buried the 24th of August [1625]
 Edward Hutton gent. buried the tenth day of Novembr
 Edward Hutton, a young child of Mr. Raph Hutton, was buried the 23 of August [1634]
 Md. Mr. Raphe Hutton, dying at Durham, was buried the 5 of februarye [1638-9]
 Mr. Petter Blaxiston buried ye 22 day of June [1640]
 Ralph Ewry, Esquier, was buried ye 29th of January [1645-6]
 Thomas Writ, at Cornforth, slayn by Soldiers, was buried 28th of february
 Nicholas Smith, an English Souldier, buried ye 15th of february
 A Scotch Souldier called John Genthma, was buried here among the soldiers, the 26th of January [1646-7]
 Mr Willa' Ewry, Squier, buried ye 11th of Maij [1647]
 Mary Ward, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward, buried ye 23 of May

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

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 11.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. V. Gregory, a vice-president, being in the chair.

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

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

John W. Laws, Brandling Street, Gateshead.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Thomas May of Warrington, the writer :—*Excavations on the site of the Romano-British Civitas at Wilderspool, years 1899-1900*, (reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Lancashire & Cheshire Historical Society), 8vo., plates.

From prof. G. A. Hulsebos of Utrecht, hon. member, the writer :—*Monnaies et jetons inédits ou peu connus des Evêques d'Utrecht*, large 8vo., autot. plate.

From the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, U.S.A., overprints from the reports of 1898, etc. :—(1) 'The Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cozumahuapá, Guatemala, in the Ethnological Museum of Berlin', by Herman Strehel; (2) 'List of Native Tribes of the Philippines and of the Languages spoken by them', by prof. Ferdinand Blumentritt; (3) 'The Peopling of the Philippines', by Rudolf Virchow; (4) 'On Sea Charts formerly used in the Marshall Islands, with notices of the Navigation of these Islanders in general', by Captain Winkler (German Navy); (5) 'The past progress and present position of the Anthropological Sciences', by E. W. Brabrook; (6) 'The Origin of African Civilizations', by L. Frobenius; (7) 'Dogs and Savages', by Dr. Langkavel; (8) 'A Problem in American Anthropology', by Frederic Ward Putnam; (9) 'Review of the Evidence relating to Auriferous Gravel Man in California', by William H. Holmes; (10) 'Pithecanthropus erectus: a form from the ancestral stock of mankind', by Eugène Dubois; (11) 'On our present knowledge of the Origin of Man', by Ernst Haeckel; (12) 'A Sketch of Babylonian Society', by

F. E. Peiser; (13) 'The Excavations of Carthage', by Philippe Buger; and (14) 'The transportation and lifting of heavy bodies by the Ancients', by J. Elfreth Watkins.

From Mr. Frederick Macfadyen of 151 Barras-bridge, Newcastle:—Photographs, by himself, of three sides of the Bewcastle cross, in one frame. Special thanks were voted to Mr. Macfadyen.

Exchanges—

From the Smithsonian Institution:—*Annual Report of the U.S. National Museum for 1897 and 1899.*

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club:—*Proceedings*, pt. XIII, vol. v. pt. i.

From the Trier Archaeological Society:—*Trierisches Archiv*, pts. i. & iii. 8vo. 1898, 9.

From the Academy of Sciences and Letters, Christiania:—(i.) *Contributions to the History of the Norsemen in Ireland: III. Norse Settlements round the British Channel*, by Alexander Bugge; and (ii.) *Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabs-selskabet i Christiania*; all 8vo. Christiania, 1900 & 1901.

The recommendation of the council to purchase Gotch's *Early Renaissance Architecture*, at 21/-, and G. G. Scott's *History of English Church Architecture*, at 12/6, was agreed to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

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

From Dr. Frederick Page:—A bonding tile, 10½ ins. by 7½ ins., from the wall of the Roman camp at Caistor near Norwich. 'These tiles are arranged in layers of three at intervals of a few feet distance, and run through the whole thickness of the flint walls.'

From Messrs. J. & W. Lowry:—A large stone coffin found in the Close Newcastle.

[Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., one of the secretaries, read the following note on the discovery:—'This coffin, recently laid bare in digging the foundation of the new power house of the Newcastle and District Electric Lighting Co. in the Close, Newcastle, has been presented to the society by Messrs. J. & W. Lowry, the contractors for the building. The place of its discovery was on the site occupied by Messrs. A. Hood & Co.'s sawmill, in ground which, at some time previous to the erection of the sawmill, had been filled up to the level of the street. On digging through this forced material to a depth of fifteen feet from the present surface the floor of an earlier structure was reached. Here the lower courses of a wall were met with and from them the coffin projected, its base resting on the old floor. It had been set at right angles to the face of the wall into which its head and upper part had been built, the lower portion protruding, and in this position it had the appearance of an ordinary stone water trough. It was not until the wall had been demolished that the real character of the object was revealed. The inside of the coffin has been hewn out in the usual manner. At the upper end there is a cylindrical recess for the head, nine inches in diameter. This recess is connected with the shouldered receptacle for the trunk by an open neck, five inches wide. The entire length internally from the crown of the head-recess to the foot is 67½ inches; the width at the shoulders is 18 inches and at the foot 12 inches. The internal depth throughout is from 11 to 12 inches. The depth of the stone outside is 19 inches, so that the bottom of the coffin is over seven inches thick in places, and as the sides measure some four inches,

the whole stone is of ponderous proportions. This is accounted for by the circumstance that the outside of the coffin has been left in the rough-hewn condition in which the original block of stone was brought from the quarry. From this it is evident that the coffin has been left unfinished. It may be conjectured, too, that it has never been used for the purpose of sepulture. For, apart from the consideration that there are no ancient burying grounds anywhere near the locality of the discovery, the very great weight of the mass renders the coffin far too cumbersome to be handled in any ordinary process of interment. This, however, is not the only peculiarity of the case. The floor level laid bare by Messrs. Lowry's excavation was that of a building in which some earlier industry had been carried on, and the coffin, resting on this floor, had apparently been utilized in some manufacturing process. Its arrangement as a water-trough suggests this, and the indication is still more apparent by an examination of the lower part, where one of the sides and the end are found to be worn away and smoothed by long use of their surfaces as sharpening stones. Early in the last century this and the adjacent sites were occupied by the extensive glass works of Messrs. Isaac Cookson and Partners, and the wall just excavated had apparently formed part of their glass-house premises. There is thus every probability that the coffin had been long used by the glassmakers employed by that firm for the purpose of quenching the hot tools used in the manufacture of glass. If the conjecture respecting this sarcophagus is correct, it has escaped the desecration which Sir Thomas Brown reprobated when he said: 'to be knav'd out of our graves, to have our skulls made drinking bowls, and our bones turned into pipes,—are tragical abominations.' Of its originators we may add the reflection which the same author applied to the discovery at Old Walsingham: 'Had they made as good provision for their names, as they had done for their relics; they had not so grossly erred in the art of perpetuation.' Let me say how greatly Messrs. Lowry have added to our obligation by their courtesy in providing a wagon for the conveyance of this ponderous stone and in placing it within the chapel of the castle free of charge'.]

THE CAWFIELDS CENTURIAL STONE.

The centurial stone referred to on p. 83 was placed on the table. The reading already given, which was taken from the photograph, is not correct, as an examination of the stone itself shews it to be COH · III | ▷ · SOCELL | IANA. Mr. Haverfield has pointed out that this 'inscription seems to be the same as one seen in 1757, for which see *Ephemeris*, vii. 1070, or as the localities are not quite the same, it may be a record of the same century from another spot.'

* *Hydriotaphia*, l. 658, ch. iij. p. 21.

† *Ibid.* ch. v. p. 4.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 91, line 89, for 'S' read 'R'; p. 93, line 28, place bracket after '—40'; p. 94, line 27, for '1616' read '1646'; p. 100, line 4 from bottom, *delete* comma after 'Greene' and place it after 'May'; p. 101, note 11, insert 'iv' before 537; p. 102, line 11 from bottom for '·' insert '·'; line 27 for 'cathodral' read 'cathedral': line 35, for 'Akil' read 'Arkil'; and line 37, for 'got' read 'gone'; p. 104, line 10, the first word to be read 'formerly'; p. 105, line 2 of note 8, for 'Sivinford' read 'Swinford'; p. 109, line 41, for 'Wynhardet' read 'Wynhard et'; p. 108, line 30, for '20' read '22'; p. 109, line 109, line 15, for 'theen' read 'the'; and line 32 for 'Hog' read 'Hoo'; p. 112, line 7, after 'carre' add a full stop.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are extracted from the Rutland papers, i. (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. xii. Ap. i.), continued from p. 84 :—

‘The King’s Army

[1639, May?]—On Saturday or Sunday the train of artillery to march. On Monday the foot. On Tuesday the horse guard. On Wednesday the King’s tents and household. On Thursday the King to be at the Abbey of Alnwick. On Friday the army to encamp at Goswick five miles from Berwick, where the King will be in person. The King leaves it to the nobility to go on Wednesday with the household as they please.’ (p. 516.)

‘Gervase Eyre to his brother [John Eyre?].

1639, June 14, Berwick.—‘I have beene eyght weekes in Barwick. At our first cuming, wee harde reporte of hundereds of thousands that would come to take Barwicke and invade England, and that within 3 or 4 dayes the would be in Barwick; when the fayled cuming, it was for a few dayes, but I forbearing to write at the first, and finding them soe much to faile, which give intelligence, made me fearefull to reporte anything after them. Our trupe hath cept the watch ever since we came to Barwick. I was never uppon the watch but three or four of us have rid 3 or 4 miles into Scotland, never hindered or questioned by anie.’ (p. 516.)

‘Thomas Gower to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1640, September 12.—‘My Lord of Durham came to Helmsley when he was driven from the bishoprick, and their is most of what he hath. If your lordship entend to come thither, I had need have notice that I may give him notice to provide some other place to remooove to. The story of what is past is not now newes, the particulars you shall have, God willinge, at leasure; let it suffice that never so many ran from so few with lesse adoe; the lose of men was nothing, but besides Newcastle, the Scots have the Kings magazin of victualls—which they reserve untouched—his powder and shot, and some ordnance. Bishopbrig hath agreed with them till the 24th of this month for 400*l.* a day. Northumberland gives as much. They doe lesse harme then our owne troopers, and the scared people return back. Affairs now stand thus; the King’s army lies in the field 2 miles of York 14,000 stronge; our 12,000 lie in villages up and doune. Some of the horse are sent towards Teise (Tees) to set a good face on the matter. Heere is no money, yet talke of marching every day, but no reall preparation that I can see. The Scots liethe greatest part on Gateside Hill neere Newcastle, 2,000 at Durham, their horse up and doune the country, some about 20 miles of us, the country almost exhausted with continuall charges, and all our hope next under God, on what your Lordships comminge shall produce. *Signet.*’ (p. 523.)

‘—————To the Earl of Rutland.

1640, September 29, York.—The meeting of the Lords, with the Scotch Lords is said to be on Thursday. The news here is that Commissary Willmott and the rest of our English prisoners are released and upon their way here, and it is also reported that ten thousand more Scots are invading Northumberland and some will besiege Berwick. All men’s hopes and prayers are upon the Parliament. *Signet.*’ (p. 523.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 12.

The last country meeting of the season was held on the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th October, 1901, at

STANNINGTON AND BLAGDON.

There was a very poor attendance of members, doubtless owing to the fact that the weather was so unpropitious during the morning. Notwithstanding the strong cold wind from the north-west, the afternoon was fine and pleasant. Members assembled at the Plessey railway station on the arrival there of the 1.25 p.m. train from Newcastle, and walked thence by the fields to Stannington.

Plessey gave its name to the family of Plesseto, Plessis or Plessey, and was in early times in the possession of that family. Shotton, which members passed through, consisting of two farmhouses, is situated on a rocky knoll a little to the east of the Morpeth road. Here, anciently, was a chapel from the remains of which, or from that formerly at Plessey, the 'ruin' at Blagdon has doubtless been built.

William Parys, of Shotton, granted to Newminster abbey in perpetuity, meadows at 'Thornirawe' in 'Holdfordeliche' within the four stones which are placed in four places around the meadow for a boundary, and at 'Holeforde' on the east side of the church field, and all his land between 'Kinglewe' and 'les Twistes' within six stones which are placed around it as a boundary, free from all customs. John de Plesset confirmed the above grant of lands and meadows in the field of the vill of Shotton. Richard de Plessiz granted one acre of land with its appurtenances in his field of Shotton, to the west of Holford, near to the land of Horton of the said monks in free, pure, and perpetual alms, as free from all worldly service as he could grant it, and he further confirmed the grant of two acres and three roods and a half of meadow in the field of Shotton, with their appurtenances, by William de Paris, son of Roger.

John de Plesseto alienated the manor of Plessey and the vill of Shotton with their appurtenances to Roger de Wodringtone before 1257. Sir Ralph Wodryngton granted two waste chapels to Newminster, one being in Shotton and the other at Plessey, and lands belonging to them, in Shotton and Plessey; this grant is dated 20 May, 1491, and is witnessed by Ralph lord Ogle, William Norton, chaplain, and many others.

On the 17 Dec. 1547, Richard Tyrrell assigned to Sir Thomas Grey, knight, the site of Newminster abbey, etc., for a term of years, and also the tithes of Shotton, Plesshes, etc.¹

¹ *Newminster Cartulary* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 25, 26, 279, 287, 311.

'Dayme Agnes, ladie Woddrington, late wyffe to Sir John Woddrington, late of Woddrington, knight,' after directing the burial of her body in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, left by her will of 23 March, 1582[-3], her best bedstocks at Plessey and other things there to her grandson John Woddrington. His father, Robert Woddrington of 'Wermoth', by his will of 29 Aug. 1598, after directing his body to be buried in 'Monnk Wermoth' church, gave to his son, the above-named John, all his land at Chibburn, Plessey, and Shotton.²

In 1663 Plessey was the property of Charles Brandling, esq., who married the daughter and heir of Ralph Pudsey of Plessey hall.³

Richard Neile, grandson of archbishop Neile of York, who was sheriff of Northumberland in 1687 and 1688, resided at Plessey hall.

Plessey and Shotton now (1901) belong to Viscount Ridley.

While baring the rock at Plessey quarry in 1892, the three fine British urns now at Blagdon were discovered.

On arrival at

STANNINGTON,

after being joined on the way by a member who had cycled from Newcastle, members proceeded direct to the church where they were met and welcomed by the Rev. Ambrose Jones (the vicar), and Mrs. and Miss Jones.

In the church the vicar very kindly read the following account of the building:—

"In accordance with a request made to me by Mr. Blair I have prepared a few notes with reference to this church, the original foundation of which is said to have been laid in 1190. But I may perhaps be allowed to draw your attention to the state and condition of the old church as I found it on coming here thirty-four years ago. It is described by Mr. Hodgson as follows:— 'The church of Stannington is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a porch, vestry, tower, nave, two transepts, and a chancel. The porch is on the south side of the nave, and has a vestry opening into it, and adjoining it on the west, both are ancient structures, but the tower seems to be the oldest part of the whole fabric, and at the ground measures 9 feet 9 inches square within. The nave is 54½ feet by 24 feet 9 inches; has a gallery on which is a barrel organ the gift of the lay impropiator. Traces appear, in the north wall of the nave, of arches which once separated the middle from a north aisle. The south aisle is still existing, and has three plain pillars and four pointed arches. The transepts are twelve feet broad, that on the south 12½ deep, and the north only 7½ feet. The chancel measures 35 feet by 12 feet 10 inches, and has on its floor a marble inscribed to the memory of the Greens of Stannington; and adjoining the impropiator's pew, on the south, a window decorated with ancient coloured glass inserted in 1772 by Sir Matthew White Ridley of the time. The corner stone of the present church was laid by the late Sir M. W. Ridley, April 19, 1870. The plans drawn by the late Mr. R. J. Johnson of Newcastle, followed mainly, but extended somewhat to the west, the lines of the old church, with the exception of the two transepts described by Mr. Hodgson, which I much wished might be retained, but Mr. Johnson considered them to be churchwarden excrescences of modern date. On taking them down, however, a piseina was found in each. The pillars also referred to by Mr. Hodgson were found completely embedded in the north wall of the nave and remain in their original position, and are shewn on the plan of the church here given, reduced from a drawing by Bonomi & Cory of Durham, made in 1846, four of the ornamental caps being now placed at the west and east ends of the nave, when the north aisle was rebuilt. The stones of the north-east arch are the original ones, and with the pillars mentioned, and the sundial over the

² *Northern Wills & Inv.* II. 100, 286.

³ Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, II. 399.



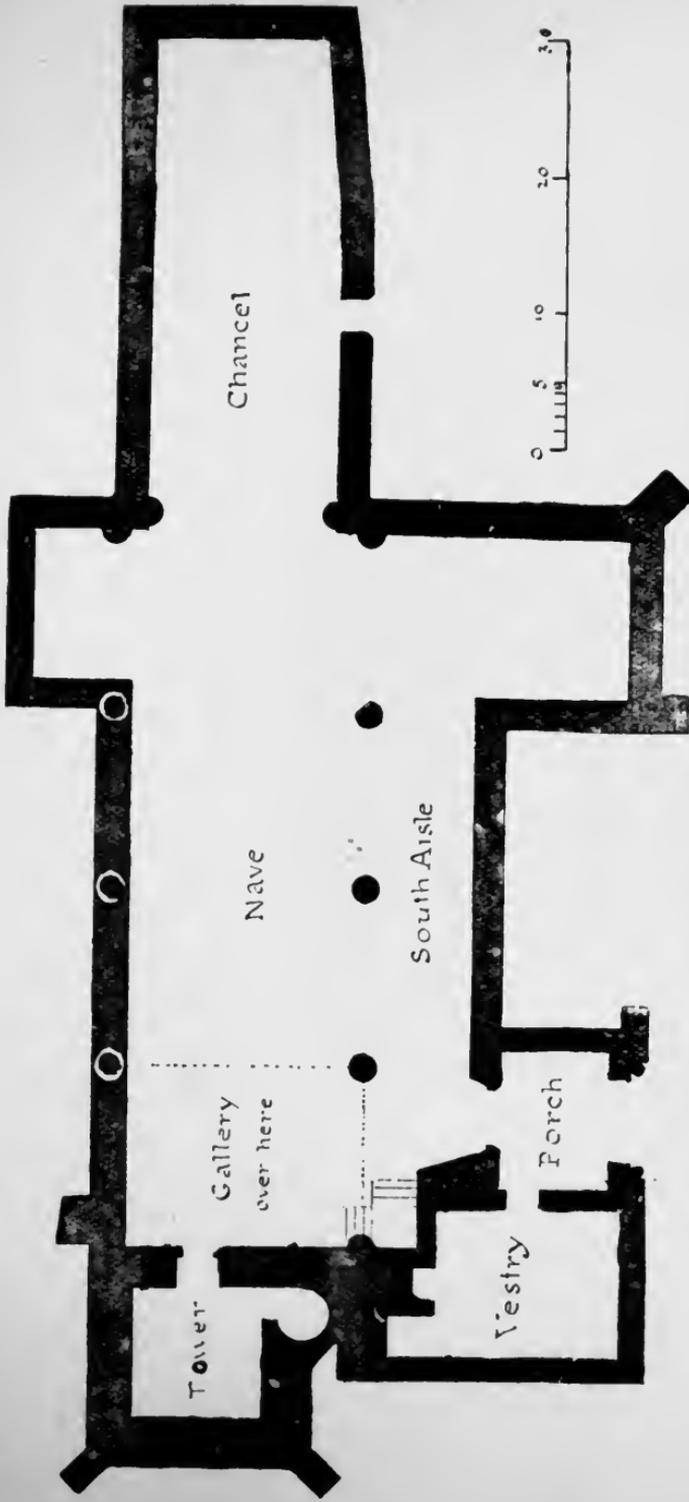
THE OLD CHURCH, PULLED DOWN IN 1840.
 (From an old photograph in the vestry of the present church.)



BELLASIS BRIDGE.
 (From a photograph by Mr. P. Brewis.)

STANNINGTON.





PLAN OF THE OLD CHURCH AT STANNINGTON.

porch, are the only portions of the old church retained. There was a very fine Norman arch to the porch with dog-tooth carving, which crumbled away during the winter after it was taken down. The south wall of the old chancel was not parallel with that of the north, but inclined inwards (see plan). The ancient glass referred to by Mr. Hodgson, or a portion of it, is preserved in the window of the small vestry. The marble slab to the Green family together with sundry medieval grave covers have been laid in the floor of the tower; also a small unique gravestone which was found a foot or two deep in the ground close to the priest's chancel door. On it is a cross raguly, carved with a shield and a sword on either side, representing probably a child of quality. The east window, filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, the two small windows north and south of the chancel by Messrs. Bacon, bros., in memory of the late Miss Ridley, and the two large windows on the south side by the same artists, in memory of the late hon. Lady Ridley together with a marble monument, were erected by Viscount Ridley. The window at the west end of the church is by Mr. Kemp, and was put in by major Gregg Carr in memory of some of his forebears.

The open lych gate, and the tall cross in the churchyard were also erected by Viscount Ridley. The very large stone coffin now near the south wall of the nave, with niche for the head, 7 feet 11 ins. long outside, and 7 feet 4 inches inside, was found in the porch close to the south door. It contained only a few small bones and the skulls of fowmarts, bits of glass, and a few small coins. The bowl of the original Norman font is lying beside the stone coffin. A stone taken from the parapet of the old tower when it was pulled down in 1870, has, on the side which was bedded in mortar, a portion of a human figure standing on the head of a man, on one edge of the stone is a cable moulding, it is shown in the illustration from a photograph by Miss Jones, the vicar's daughter. Photographs of the old church, exterior and interior, were shewn in the vestry and give a good idea of the building. The present church was struck by lightning 1 May, 1899. The church plate consists of one silver chalice and one paten* inscribed 'Donum Richardi Neile Armigeri, parochiæ de Stannington in Comitatu Northumberlandiæ, 1686.' The earliest register book begins in 1658; among the entries in it are:—'Margaret Mowick was born on Whoson [Whitsun] Soday in the year of our Lord God, 1701, Daughter of Francis Mowick'; and 'Due for Lairstones this seven year past to this present year 1725'."

The earliest terrier is dated 10 March, 1663, and the following is a transcript of it by Mr. Tomlinson:—

' March the 10 An Dni. 1663.

A true Terrier of the Gleebe Land and Tyeths belonging to the Church and Vicarage of Stannington in the County of Northumberland and Dioces of Durham, according to our Judgment, after long enquiry made and our best Information.

Of Gleebe

Imp^s. One antient house containing six Beys of plain building seven Beys of Building the one house, A garden platt, an Orchard, and Stack Yard and Close, three small tenements adjoyneing the whole Back Side, near upon two acres of ground lyeing North of the Town Street near to the Church; Itm one Church Yard betten than an acre of ground; Itm Nine Stints for pastureing all the year in the Lord Howard's Land 4 and a halfe, in M^r Grey's Land 3, in M^r Jos Green's Land one and a halfe; Itm of Arrable and Grass land; in the feild within the Lord Howard in the northe quarter 22 Riggs, about 7 acres, in the East quarter, 23 Riggs together abt 6 acres: In M^r Jos Green's feild of Meadow lyeing by the River, 15 Riggs—five together, and six together, three together, and an odd one—

* Duplicates of the silver chalice and paten, together with a large silver flagon, were given to the church by the late Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. in 1871. See *Proc.* iv. 184.



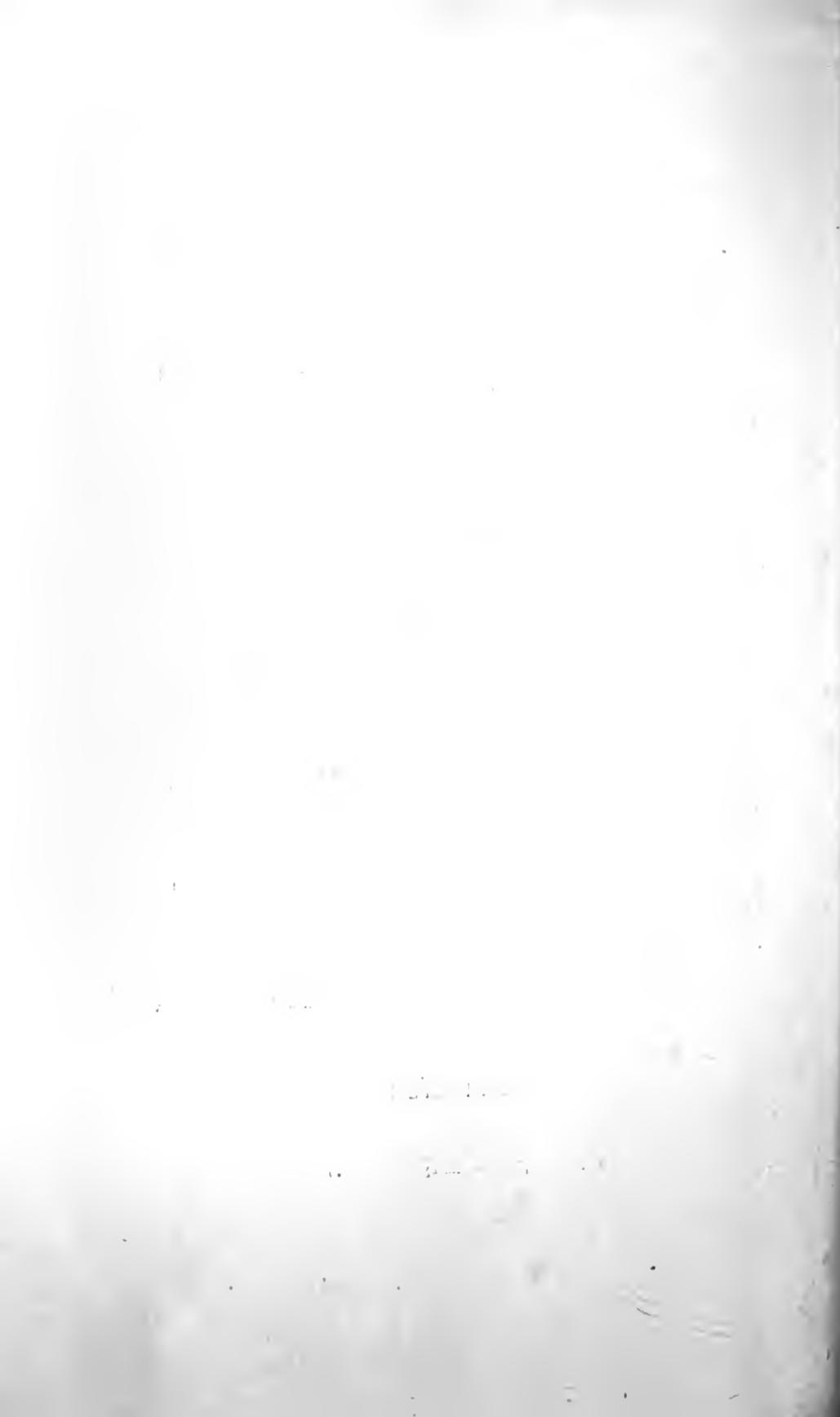
SCULPTURED STONE IN CHURCH.



SILVER HANAP BELONGING TO THE VICAR.

STANNINGTON

(Both from photographs by Miss Jones.)



the whole about four acres, and in his pasturing there is 9 Ridges together near upon three acres : In Mr Grey's Land in his pasturing three Ridges, near upon an acre and a halfe, Itm for Tyeths and Easter Reconnings—Tyeth Hen, pigg, Goose, and Calfe etc is due of the whole parish, the Calfe excepted in some certain places who pay Tyeth Cheese. Itm that Blackhedon, East Duddo, West Duddo, and Whinney Hill pay Tyeth Corn and Hay in kind, and all other petty tyeths, except Wooll and Lamb which goe to Mr Grey, throughout the whole parish ; Itm of Customary Rent one Marke a year at Newhouses for a horsegate ; Itm that Saltick upon the same former contract p'tends a customary rent of 3*li* per annum for Tyeth of Hay and all their small Tyeths which we can say little unto. By us | W^m Watson | Thos Jerrson | Jo. Hunter.'

In addition to the four Transitional voluted responds reused in the new church, there are two Transitional voluted octagonal capitals in the vicar's garden, and also some other sculptured stones from the old church, amongst them being the chancel gable cross and base, a late Decorated window head of three lights, and a late Perpendicular window head. The ancient Norman church appears to have been of great interest, and why it was destroyed by the late Mr. Johnson puzzles one to make out. Antiquaries can only sympathize with Viscount Ridley in regretting its destruction. At any rate it seems a pity that the window heads and other stones were not reused in the new structure.

Of the old glass now in the vestry window, on one piece are the arms [] a cross flory between 4 martlets or ; on another, on a heater-shaped shield, gules, 3 crowns 2 & 1 or, the arms of the see of Ely (?) ; on a third piece Prester John, with a sword in his mouth, seated on a tombstone or, the arms of the see of Chichester.

Coins of different periods have been found in the graveyard from time to time. Amongst them are two early pieces of silver, one a short cross penny of Henry III. the other a London penny of Edward I. ; a Scottish bodle of Charles II., and two half-pennies of William III. ; a brass medal of Mary II. has also been found. One of the early pennies was found in the large stone coffin, but which of them the vicar cannot remember. Lying against the stone coffin is the round straight-sided bowl of the Norman font. One of the grave-covers forming part of the floor of the tower has a cross on it, with the top arm longer than the side ones, and in the slightly flattened ends of each arm a small cross ; another is the small stone, 1 ft. 10 ins. long, 10 ins. wide at head, and 8 ins. at foot, with cable moulding round, and chamfered sides, having in the centre in high relief a calvary cross raguly, on one side of the cross a heater-shaped shield bearing a long cross, and on the other a sword ; a third is the stepped base of another cross, on which, running lengthways in two lines, are what seem to be the letters in Lombardics :—HOMINU | DECI

The vicar also exhibited in the vestry two fine pieces of old silver belonging to himself. One, a sixteenth century hanap or standing cup, apparently of Augsburg or Nuremberg manufacture, formerly in use as a communion cup in the Cheshire parish of which he was once vicar, but which his successor sold to purchase a new set of electro-plate for the communion of what was considered to be a more churchly pattern. It is 12½ ins. high, the bowl being 2½ ins. in diameter, and 3½ ins. deep, repoussé and engraved, with a round bossed base, and a baluster stem covered with slender tendrils on one of which is a bird. The bowl and the cover represent a bunch of grapes. The lid is surmounted by a foliated knob. The illustration, from a photograph by Miss Jones, shews it. The other piece is a plate, the wide rim with repoussé design of classical heads and foliage, and the centre representing the baptism of our Lord. The cup was given to Mr. Jones by an old friend between 1852 and 1855, and he used it in his Cheshire church till 1867, when he left it and the plate. On the sale of the two pieces by the vicar and churchwardens, Mr. Jones, on their being offered to to him gladly accepted the offer.

In the old taxation of one mark in forty the value of the 'Rectoria de Stanyngton' is given as 'lxxix marcae, ixs. ob.' and the tax 'xxvjs. vjd. ob. qu.'¹ and by the *Clavis Eccles.*² 'Vic. Stannington, vl. xiijs. iiijd. [30*l.*] Bushoppe of Durham'; while Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1274) gives its value as the same, and also the following particulars 'Staynington, alias Stannington, alias Stamington, V. (St. Mary.) Prox. Episc. 2s. 8*d.* Abb. Newminster, Prop^r Bishop of Durham', and the yearly tenths as 11*s.* 4*d.* At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation, 'suppos'd in 1736', it was thus entered in his notes 'V. Stannington, value 90*l.* Imp^r E. Tankervil, 120*l.* Cuth. Ellison, not resid^t lives at Newcastle 8 m. from it. Mark Hall cur. at 30*l.* Fam. 230, 3 Presby. A small school. Service twice. Cat. Comm. 4 times. 80 at Easter. 60 at Whitsunday.'

According to the 'Certificate of all the Chantryes &c.' in Northumberland of 14 Feb. 2 Ed. VI. there were at 'Stanyngton, landes and possessyons pertynyng to the sustentacion of the one Preste, called the Lady Preest, serving within the Parish Church of Stannington. There ys noe Incumbent, so yt was occupied by the churchwardens for the reparacion of the Parish Church of Stannington, as they do reporte. No landes solde, &c. And ther be of howselinge people within the same parishes ccc*lx.* Yerely valewe, xviijs. iiijd. reprints, xij*d.*; clere, xvij*s.* iiij*d.* Plate, none. Goodes, none. Memorandum, there is one acre of lande in the fylds of Stannington, in the tenure of William Moreton, founded and ordeyned for the sustentacion and fynding of one lygte within the seyd Church of Stannington, and renteth by yere iiij*d.* And moreover ther ys within the seyd parishes certain somes of money, to the valewe of vi*li.*; the which somes of money was occupied to the sustentacion and fynding of Prest, and now occupied with dyvers of the pore men within the seyd Parishes of Stannington by way of Prest, vi*l.*' 'The Inventorie of the 18 Aug^t, 6 Ed. VI. shews there were at 'Staington, a silver challes, price xx*s.* towe belles, towe hand belles, one crose, a pott of brasse, iiij. vestments, iij. albes, iij. alter-clothes, iiij. towelles, a teine crowett'.²

Roger de Merlay III., for the salvation of his own soul and of the souls of his ancestors and successors, etc., gave in perpetuity for the sustentacion of a chaplain to celebrate the divine offices for the souls of all the faithful dead at the altar of the blessed Mary in Stannington church, a toft and croft on the south side of the church with common of pasture, etc., for four cows and thirty ewes with young of a year old, and land in the vill of Clifton, and in Cauldwell, which he held by the concession of Bernard, formerly prior, and the convent of Hexham, subject to payment of 18*d.* annually. The archdeacon of Northumberland for the time being was to present a fit person to the chaplaincy, if the donor neglected, and in case of illness the archdeacon to find a substitute. He also gave a silver chalice, gilt inside, worth 23*s.* and two pairs of good vestments, and five blessed 'taullia', a good missal with gradale, a 'portebois', and two 'troparia', for the chaplain for the time being, who had not to appropriate or alienate them, but that if they should fail by age or perish in any other way, he was to restore them out of his own goods. He was also to find clerk, candles, wine, etc., and take the oath of fidelity to the rector of Stannington for the time being.³ In 1479 Roger de Both, the chaplain, occupied the tenements and lands of the chantry which were then waste.³

On the 6 Oct. 1311, John de Wychenore, rector of Stannington, with others, was ordered by the bishop to make inquiry relative to the church of Morpetb. On 13 kal. June [13 May] 1314, the rector of Stannington was, with others appointed by the bishop to enquire concerning the neglect of the cure of souls, &c., in Branxton, owing to the infirmities of Roger de Milborn, the perpetual vicar of the church, who subsequently resigned. On 8 Nov. 1315, Sir Richard, chaplain of Stannington, is a member of a commission touching the parish church of Meldou.⁴ Lewis de Beaumont, bishop of Durham,

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 94.

² *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 8, lxxvii, xlix.

³ *Newm. Cart.* 271, et seq.; *Hexham Priory*, II. (46 Sur. Soc. publ.) 115n, 41.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 131; II. 765; I. 567, 597.

[1318-1333] by deed appropriated the rectory of Stannington to the monks of Newminster. On the xv kal. Feb. 1336 [-7], died Roger de Somerville who gave to Newminster the advowson of the church of Stannington, he was buried at Anneys Burton.⁵ On 10 May, 1339, an order was directed to the official of the archdeacon of Northumberland, to the dean of Newcastle, or to Sir Adam de Ros, perpetual vicar of Stannington, for the induction of Alan de Heppescotes in the church of Bolam.⁶ Adam Rose, the vicar, and Richard Aukland, the chaplain, granted rent out of a tenement in Morpeth to Newminster abbey.⁷ In 1430 amongst the 'pensiones' from the abbot of Newminster 'pro indempnitate ecclesiae de Stannington, ad cantorem Dunelm., ad terminos Pentecostes et Martini' appears the sum of 13s. 4d.⁸

John, baron of Graystok, by his will of 10 July, 1436, directed that the hospital of Cacheburn should be disposed of to a certain chaplain, according to the old foundation, with all ornaments, goods and chattels to the same belonging, and that the chantries of Stannington and 'Conselyf' should be reconstituted and disposed of according to the ancient compositions.⁹ On 17 Dec. 1547 Richard Tyrrell, esq., assigned to Sir Thomas Grey, knight, the site of Newminster abbey for a term of years, and the 'tythes of grayne of the vyllag of Stannington, Saltwyke, & Byllaces, and the tythes of heye of Shotton, with the lands of Holfurth, & the Tythe of heye of Stannington, the which tythes do belonge & pteyne to the psonage of Staunynghon', which belonged to Newminster, the rent reserved being 7l. 11s. 8d.¹⁰ By his will of 15 Feb. 1557 [-8], Thomas Wailes 'of tinmothe, yoman', after giving 3s. 4d. towards the repair of his parish church and making other gifts, gave to 's^r steven hallyday, prest & vicar of standynghon vj. syluer sponnes w^c my first bedfellow' gave to him, and he made 'y^e said s^r steven holliday prest and vicare of standington aforsaid y^e snparvisor' of his said last will, and he appointed him guardian of his children, and 'for his deligenc in y^e p^rmiss⁵' he gave him his 'ambling meare' over 3 years old, besides the silver spoons, and 'most faithful frend s^r steauen hollyday I besече yon for christe saik to se this my will & mynd put in execution whareby I trust y^e shall meret thankes of god.¹¹

At a visitation held at Gateshead on the 16 Nov. 1501, before John Carver, archdeacon of Middlesex and vicar general of the archbishop of York, the see of Durham being vacant, dominus William Hickson, the vicar of the church of Stannington appropriated to Newminster, William Fawchus, John Riche, Richard Arundell, 'parochiani', said that the stalls in the choir were broken down by age and completely destroyed, the 'proprietary' is enjoined to renew them before the next feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, under a pain of 20s.¹²

One Sunday morning in 1573, there was a quarrel in Stannington churehyard after communion, for which proceedings were taken against the parties, the full particulars with the evidence are given in *Depositions and Ecclesiastical Proceedings*,¹³ the vicar referred to being Christopher Thoraby (who was then 32 years old), and the parish clerk Stephen Morton. Mr. Tomlinson¹⁴ has thus summarized the evidence:—"Matthew and Ralph Ogle of Saltwick gave Thomas Topping, the bailiff of Shotton, 'crewell words' because he had held back some 'geir as he had restyd of the Egipcians concerning the corsinge of a horse' Then Topping was joined by his step-son, John Ross, who said 'Father come away; lett them alone, for they shall not have yt.' Ralph Ogle resented this interference and said, 'I trowe the cowsterin be mad to meddle wher he neid nott.' Ross retorted with 'coustran of all constrans'. Ogle in a passion drew his dagger, though he averred that 'Mary, yt shott out of the sheithe by yt sellf'. The vicar and the clerk, seeing there was likely to be trouble, seized him by the shoulders and put him out of the choir-door, and the affair ended

⁵ *Newm. Cart.* xii, 302.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III, 233.

⁷ *Newm. Cart.* 235.

⁸ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 77.

⁹ *Northern Wills and Inv.* I, 86.

¹⁰ *Newm. Cart.* 311, 2.

¹¹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* I, 155.

¹² *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes,* xi, xxi.

¹³ 21 *Surt. Soc. publ.*, pp. 258-263.

¹⁴ *Life in Northumberland,* p. 14.

without bloodshed. In the same churchyard a number of men were standing one Sunday morning, between morning prayer and communion when two horsemen passed through the village. In answer to some inquiry one Patrick, a Scotsman, said 'they were two honest gent of the Hudapethes'. Thomas Thompson, the vicar's man, observed that 'they were but broukell men, and they ar more forborne for their evill then for their good,' whereupon one William Hudspeth turned on him sharply, saying, 'What reproofe gyves you my friends?' and gave Thompson a 'shut backe with his hand upon the breste', who, being but a 'cryetour, gave no moo words.' The episode did not end here, for in the afternoon of the same day Thompson was set in the stocks, as a warning to the Stannington people not to indulge so freely in evil-speaking.¹

At the visitation of 27 Jan. 1577 [-8], held at Morpeth before the Ven. Robert Swift, vicar general, Christofer Thoraby, the vicar, and Thomas Toppinge, the parish clerk, were present. At a general chapter held in the chapel at Morpeth on the 29 July, 1578, before the ven. Henry Dethicke, the task (the Gospel of St. Matthew) was performed by the same vicar. At another general chapter held in the same place on 20 Jan. 1578 [-9], before the ven. Thomas Burton, vicar general, he was also present. On the 3 June, 1587, articles were exhibited against Christopher Thoraby which he personally answered; he said he was ordained priest in queen Mary's reign, but in what year he did not remember 'but for the certaine tyme therof he referreth hymself to his lettres of orders'; that he was collated to the vicarage of Stannington 'by Bushop Tunstall, about 28 yeres since; that betwixt Michaelmas and Christenmas, in the yere of the last Rebellion', he repaired to 'Bushop Pilkington, and . . . did subscribe and give his consent and assent to such articles' as the bishop gave to him, that he took 'the said articles to Stannington, and there in the church did openly thre Soudaies reade the same, and did afterward send back the said articles to the said bushop, as he did command him'.²

On the 22 Sep. 1661, George Hawdon, M.A., vicar designate of Stannington, was ordained priest by bishop Cosin, he having been ordained deacon the day before.²

On 4 Oct. and 8 Nov. 1665, 2s. 4d. was collected in Stannington church for 'the poore people infected with the plague'.³

According to an 'Ancient Roll', Roger de Merlay I, held *in capite* of the king, Saltwyk, Clyfton, Canldwell, Stannyngtoñ, Shotton, Blakeden, etc., by four knights' fees of the old feoffment. William Coniers held under the same Roger, Clyfton and Cauldwell, by a knight's fee of the old feoffment. John de Plessys held Shotton, Blakeden, and 'Wetislade le North' by the same; and Robert de Cambo held a carucate of land in Saltewyk by the tenth part of a fee of the new feoffment.⁴

The great charter of *Inspeximus* granted by Edward I. [1275-1307] to the prior and convent of Hexham confirmed to them their possessions in Northumberland. Amongst these possessions were a toft and two bovates of land in the vill of Stannington, with their appurtenances, in free pure, and perpetual alms, the gift of Roger de Merlay I. of which the prior and convent had the charter, they having held the land from time immemorial, and also a rent of 18d. in the same vill the gift of the same.⁵

'The Black book of Hexham' gives the metes and bounds of the different plots of land held in 1479 by Richard Addi for which he returned 6s. a year to the cellarer of Hexham.⁵ Amongst the names of places mentioned are

¹ *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 84, 75, 98, 184, 5.

² *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. (55 Sur Soc. publ.), 88.

⁴ *Newm. Cart.* 267-9.

⁵ *Ibid.* 323, 324.

⁵ *Hexham Priory* I. 59n.; II 115.

Cat-rawe, le West-feld, le Castell-flatt, lez Castell-way, le Dug-knoll, Maym-meadow, Esshen-done-yard, le Wod-way, Burn-way (which leads to Belacys), le Foul-brig, Raysland, Dunscale, lez Flores, Belasys-way, le Wedloch, le Wyndy-hepes, lez Over-flores, Whyt-rig-way, El-crosse, le Lame-pottis, Killes-crok, Gren-law-dykes, Blak-law-more, le Crok, Methre-lech-brig, Nethre-pes-landes, lez Over-pess-land, le Hall-flatt, Brade-mere, Fennes-wray, Vikeris-flat, le Heretherne, Brad-miere, Whytt-horn-lech, le Akin-schawe, le Lady-dene, Lady-den-more, Blak-lawe, and lez Iles. At the dissolution, Thomas Robson held a tenement at Stannington belonging to Hexham priory, with two acres of arable land, and common of Stannington moor, the rent being 5s. a year.⁶

Roger de Merlay III granted the mills of Stannington and Plessey to John de Plessey with the liberties and easements, except with respect to the two bovates of land which the prior and convent of Hexham held in Stannington, and his manor of Plessey; and the said John de Plessey granted five marks out of these mills to Newminster abbey, with power to take wood for the repair of the mills from his woods in Morpeth in view of his foresters, returning a pair of gilt spurs annually on the feast of St. Cuthbert. William Heyron, one of the witnesses, was then sheriff of Northumberland, Adam de Plesset and Ralph Gubion were also witnesses. This was confirmed by the *Inspecimus* of Henry III. of the 24 Mar. 1257.⁷ The same Roger de Merlay also granted eight bovates of land, with their appurtenances, and three tofts in the vill of Stannington, to William, son of Ralph, for homage and service, two of the tofts lying next to a toft of the prior of Hexham, and also other lands which Richard de Sancto Petro held of him. Among the names mentioned in the grants are, Bradmar, Meterleche, Blaklauwelle, Brerichiol, Scouelbrad, Fennes, le Croft, le Cnol, and Hallebalk, le Houch, Dammes, Eltecos, Flores, Horspol and Litelmedou. The rent reserved was forty silver pennies.⁸

In 1391, Cecilia de Stanton, daughter of Thomas, son of William de Stanton, granted to Roger, 'filio meo clerico', land in Stannington to hold of the chief lord of the fee by accustomed services. She also granted a third part of a toft in Stannington to Robert le Keu, a burghess of Newcastle, and Ellen his wife; land in Stannington to Thomas de Chopwell as dowry of her daughter Alice, but if she had no children the same to revert to the grantor; and to Robert Cook of Pilgrim Street, a burghess of Newcastle, and Ellen his wife, in which grant she is said to have been the wife of Hugh, called 'cocus de Stanton.' Alice, wife of Thomas de Chopwell, granted lands in Stannington to the same Robert Cook. Ellen, widow of the last named, quit-claimed to Thomas, her son, all the lands in Stannington to which she was entitled by way of dower or otherwise which were her lately deceased husband's. The last named Thomas Cook granted them to sir Adam Ros, vicar of Stannington, and Richard de Aucland, chaplain.⁹

Roger de Merlay III. who confirmed all the gifts of his ancestors to Newminster abbey, died in 1265, leaving two daughters his heirs, one was named Maria, who married William, baron of Graystok, the other Isabella who married Robert de Somerville.¹⁰

About 1296, John de Graystok, the son of the baron of Graystok (here named 'Thomas') 'vir strenuus sed corpulentus', caused partition to be made of all lands which had belonged to his grandfather, between himself and Robert de Somerville, who married the other daughter of Roger de Merlay (here called 'Johanna'). Robert de Somerville died on 12 Sep. 1297, leaving sons but all died without male heirs. John de Graystok's share consisted of three knights' fees held in *capite* of the king and included the mediety of Stannington, Belacys,

⁶ *Hexham Priory*, I. 40, II. 156.

⁸ *Ibid.* 57, 58, 62.

⁹ *Ibid.* 59-62.

⁷ *Newm. Cart.* 274-276, 278.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 209.

Plessey, etc., for the half of a knight's fee, subject to the usual snits and services in war as in peace, and aids on the marriage of the first-born daughter of the king, and for making his first-born son a knight.¹¹ The said John de Greystok about 1300 released the rent of forty silver pennies due to him as chief lord of the fee from Robert de Joneby¹², and quit-claimed a toft with croft, land and meadows in the vill of Stannington, with their appurtenances, saving all other accustomed services and escheats. Ralph, son of William de Graystok, 'percussus magna senectute obdormivit in Domino', and was buried at Nesham in 1316. William his son died *s.p.* Robert, another son, succeeded though he died shortly after, as by an inquisition *p.m.* taken before Robert de Sapy, the king's escheator beyond Trent, in 1317, it was found by the oath of John de Plesses, Richard de Ogle, and others, that he died seised of a moiety of the barony of Merlay, including the mediety of the vill of Stanyngton, which used to be worth in time of peace 9*li.* To Ralph III, son of William de Graystok, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger de Clifford, no land in Northumberland descended, except the vill of Hepscot, and the mediety of the vill of Stannington. He died in 1416 and his wife Katherine on 9 kal. May, 1413.¹³ The Greystok moiety descended through the Dacres to the Howards.

On the 14 Aug. 1347, there was an agreement between Sir Philip de Somerville and Robert de Ogle concerning the tenure of the vill of Saltwyk which Robert then held of Philip.¹

The Somerville moiety of Stannington came to the Thorntons of Netherwiton. By an inquisition *p.m.* held on 2 Mar. 1419 [-20], it was found that Roger Thornton held a moiety of the manor of Stannington, and six fields in the vill of Trenwell, of the king, subject to perpetual fealty, payment of 18*d.* for castleward of the castle of Newcastle, and 13*d.* cornage; that John Woddrington, knight, owed for the manor of Plessey and vill of Shotton, perpetual homage and one pair of gilt spurs yearly, and 20*s.* castleward of the castle of Newcastle. It appears that these lands had been made over to Roger Thornton, and others, without the king's licence but that the late king Henry, grandfather to Henry VI, condoned this on the 30 Jan. 1406, and confirmed the transfer.²

The following are abstracts of two deeds, kindly supplied by Mr. R. Welford, from the originals in his possession, relating to the transfer by Sir Richard Lumley, lord Lumley, of land in Stannington which came to him from an ancestor who married the heiress of the Thorntons, to Henry Holme, and from Henry Holme to Sir Roger Gray;—

1634, December 3. Ind^{re} between the Rt. Hon. Sir Rich^d Lumley, knt, viscount Lumley, and Henry Holme,³ N/Castle, merch^t. Whereas Sir Jno. Lumley, late lord Lumley, dec^d. was lawfully seised (among other things) of and in the moiety of the manor lordship and township of Stannington, Northumberland, and eight messuages and farmholds, &c., and divers lands, tenements, &c., in Stannington called the Lord Lumley's lands, and by ind^{re} dated Feb. 4, 1 James I, between the said Jno. lord Lumley of the one part, and Thos. lord Darcy, Sir Thos. Walmsley, knt, justice of the Common

¹¹ *Newm. Cart.* 282.

¹² On the 20 Dec. 1337, Robert Joneby of Dalton was ordained sub-deacon by the bishop of Durham in the chapel of the manor-house of Anckland to the title of five marks from Robert de Joneby in Stannington.—*Reg. Pal. Dur.* III. 192.

¹³ *Newm. Cart.* 284, 292, 296, 302.

¹ 'Brumell Charters' in Castle, Newcastle
² Roger Thornton 'the most opulent merchant and liberal benefactor of Newcastle, died in 1429, and his brass is in All Saints' Church, Newcastle.—Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fifteenth Century*, 280.

³ Henry, son of John Holmes of Croshall, Sedbergh, co. York, apprenticed to Edwin Nicholson, boothman, Aug. 1, 1616, set over to Jacob Farnesdye, Jan. 15, 1622. *Bur.* at All Saints'. Newcastle, June 26, 1641, 'Henry Holmes, merch^t', and on May 29, 1707, 'Henry Holme [sic] eased, esq.', who left 6*l.* a year to the poor of the parish. The latter was admitted to the Eastland Co. by patrimony, Feb. 18, 1676.—Dendy, *Mercht. Adv. Bk.* II, 256, 302; *All Saints' Registers.*—R. W.

Pleas, and Sir Jas. Crofte, knt, of the other part, conveyed the said moiety to divers persons, to the use of himself and Elizth, lady Lumley, his wife, for term of their lives, &c. [with a long list of remainders], since which time the said Jno. lord Lumley and his wife being dead without issue, it was at the Parliament begun at Westminster, Feb. 19, 21 James I. (by an Act to enable Sir Rich^d Lumley to sell divers manors and lands, for payment of his debts and preferment of his younger children), enacted that he might sell (among other things) the manor, lands, &c. of the said Sir Rich^d in Northumberland, Now witnesseth this Indre that the said Sir Rich^d in consideration of 720*l.* paid by the said Henry Holme, hath sold, alienated &c. unto the said Henry Holme all that the moiety of the manor, &c. of Stannington, the eight messuages, the lands &c., and all other the messuages, lands &c. of the said Sir Rich^d in Stannington aforesaid, To Have and to Hold the said moiety &c. unto the said Henry Holme, his heirs and assigns for ever.

[Seal:—A pelican in her nest feeding her young.]

Witnesses: Tho: Phillips, Warham Jemmett, Willmi Russe (mark of).



1638, November 15. Indre between Henry Holmes, of Newcastle, merchant, and Sir Roger Graye⁴ of Ulchester, Northumberland, knt., whereby the said Holme for 900*l.* conveys to said Sir Roger all his eight messuages, &c., in Stannington, and all the lands, &c., there called Lord Lumley's lands, and all other the lands, &c., in Stannington lately belonging to lord viscount Lumley, and all the said Henry Holmes his estate, title, &c., of and in the moiety of the manor, lordship, &c., of Stannington, which he hath by force of an indre dated Dec. 3, 1634, also all the said Henry Holmes his messuages, landes, colemynes, quarries, royalties, &c., whatsoever, in the said manor, with all deeds, MSS. &c., To Have and to Hold the same to the said Sir Roger Graye, his heirs and assigns forever, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by the rents, duties and services therefor due and accustomed. [Signed] Henry Holme. Witnesses: Edward Graye, Ralph Graye, Raiph Gray, jun. his marke, Ja: Marshall, notary publ., Roger Wills, Francis Comyne, John Olliver, his marke, Will: Reede.

In 1500, on the day of the translation of St. Thomas, there was an inquiry by a jury of four of Stannington, with the consent of the whole vill, respecting the lands of Newwinster: the following names are mentioned Farnelawflat, Fensflat, Langschankleys, Brere-hyll, Bleklaw, Dymmyngeschall, Harethornes, Stobthorne, Ladydene mowth, Whit-cott-leche, Mayne-medow. The vicar held land at Brery-hyll, Beklaw, and Dudden burn.⁵

On the 26 March, 1580, there was present at the muster of the Middle Marches at the 'Mutelawe', one horseman from Stannington.⁶

On 13 Dec. 1598, the wife of Thomas Graie of Stannington was presented for 'turninge of the ridle for things loste and stolne'.⁷

On leaving the church, members proceeded to the vicarage, where, on the kind invitation of the vicar, they partook of light refreshments; then they were shown the ancient registers and other objects of interest. After a vote of thanks had been proposed to Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jones, and carried by acclamation, the party proceeded on foot to Blagdon, where they were most kindly received by Viscount Ridley.

⁴ Sir Roger Gray, 5th son of Sir Ralph Gray of Chillingham, by Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Gray of Horton. His will, dated February 23, 1640, was proved in 1642. He died without issue and was buried in the chancel of Chillingham church.—Raine's *North Durham*, p. 326.

⁵ *Newm. Cart.* 106. ⁶ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i. 21. ⁷ *Depos. from York Castle*, 82n.

BLAGDON,

about a mile south of Stannington on the west side of the great road from Newcastle to Morpeth, was held with other places by John de Plessis of the barony of Morpeth, and afterwards came to the Fenwicks, Lionel Fenwick of Blagden was with other gentlemen charged with the beacon on Shotton edge, as appears by the list of beacons in Northumberland on 24 May, 1549.⁸ William Fenwick of Blagden was one of the supervisors of the will of 28 May, 1590, of Marmaduke Fenwick of Kirkharle.⁹ From the Fenwicks it came to the Whites, ancestors of Viscount Ridley, the present owner.

The following extracts, relating to Blagdon, are from Ralph Spearman's (of Eachwick, 1780—1810) notes to a copy of Hutchinson's *Northumberland*, preserved at Broom Park:—

'In 1568, John Fenwick of Little Harle held lands at Blagdon. An heiress of the Fenwicks brought Little Harle to the Aynleys of Shaftoe but the Fenwicks continued at Blagdon until they sold to the Whites. This family of White was, from the reign of James I., possessed of lands at Hawthorn, co. Durham, still in this family. But Matthew White, who was a merchant in Newcastle, acquired the estate of Blagdon in trade, then about a century ago bought of the Fenwicks. The Ridleys were a younger branch of the old family of Ridley of Willimoteswick castle, and were for some centuries possessed of lands at Hardriding near Haltwhistle, sold the above to Will. Lowes, esq. Nicholas Ridley of this family was sheriff of Newcastle, 1684, and afterwards mayor. Richard Ridley, of Heaton, esq., his son and heir, mayor, and governor of the Merchants' Company. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthew White, merchant and alderman. Matthew Ridley of Heaton, esq., his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew White, of Blagdon, esq., sister and heiress of Sir Matthew White, bart. Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart., married the daughter and heiress of Colborne, a wealthy apothecary of Bath'.

John Widdrington of Temple Helay, by his will of 4 Feb. 1570 [-1], gave to his son, James Widdrington, all his lands in Blaikden and the third part of his lease of Hartburn church, and to his son-in-law, Robert Blaikden, 'one farmold or tenement in Blaikden'.

Canthbert Collingwood, of Eppleden, knight, by his will of 24 Dec. 1596, gave to his second son, George, his lease from the dean and chapter of Carlisle of all his lands at Dinnington, Blakdon, and elsewhere.⁹

Viscount Ridley kindly led the party to the 'ruins' in the grounds. Near to them is a large stone coffin about six feet long, with coped lid, probably removed either from Plessey or Shotton.

In the hall he shewed the three fine British urns, already referred to, measuring 11 inches high by 9 inches diameter at top, 12½ inches high by 9½ inches diameter, and 10 inches high by 8 inches diameter, respectively, discovered during quarrying operations in 1892 at Plessey. At the top of the staircase is a fine pair of deer's horns with 14 tines, four on each top, and a portion of the skull, discovered in the river Blyth, where many other pre-historic remains of animals, including deer and extinct ox (*bos primigenius*), have been dredged up, and also the fine ancient British rapier presented by the late Dr. Trotter to the society (see p. 36). Amongst the pictures at Blagdon are an old one shewing the original house before the alterations of the beginning of the nineteenth century, and another well-known picture, by Snow, representing the hounds, and the grandfather and father of the present owner, a presentation picture by members of the hunt.

After being most hospitably entertained to tea and coffee, the small party set out from Blagdon and walked by the new road to Plessey station which they left by train, after a very pleasant afternoon.

⁸ *Rutland Papers*, (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), i. 38.

⁹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* II. 248; I. 320; II. 269.

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

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 13.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

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

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

- i. C. W. Innes Hopkins, the Tower, Ryton.
- ii. Robert Charles Oliver, Bowmen Bank, Morpeth.
- iii. Frederick Elston Schofield, the Retreat, Morpeth.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., 28 Croom's Hill, Greenwich Park, S.E. :—
The Essex Naturalist.
- From Messrs. Walton & Lee, 10 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. :—Copy of Particulars of Sale with Views of the Estate of Birdswald.
- From Mr. Joseph Shepherdson, 20 Beech Grove Road, Newcastle :—Two water-colour sketches in Jesmond Dene, framed, from the portfolio of Miss J. Bewick, daughter of the wood engraver. One of these sketches shows the old mill as it stood before Lord Armstrong had excavated the stream bed for the waterfall.

On the motion of Mr. Dotchin, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Shepherdson for his gift.

Exchanges—

- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser. i. iii. 8vo.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, vol. 44. 8vo., cl.
- From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities of Stockholm :—*Manadsblad* for 1899, 8vo.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, new ser. vii. pt. iii. Sep. 1901, 8vo.

- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Journal*, vol. LVIII. ; 2 ser. VIII. 3. Sep. 1901.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—List of Members, etc., May 29, 1901, 8vo.
- From the Heidelberg Historical and Philosophical Society :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, 10 year, pt. 2, 8vo.
- From the Trier Archaeological Society :—*Trierisches Archiv*, pts. iv. & v. 8vo. Trier, 1900.
- From the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, vol. III. pt. II., 8vo.
- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, VII. i. no. 13, Aug. 1901, 8vo.
- From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Publications*, vol. XIV. 'The Registers of the French Non-Conformist Churches, Dublin', edited by T. P. le Fann ; 4to. Aberdeen, 1901.
- Purchases*—*An Essay on the History of English Church Architecture*, by Geo. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A., etc., 4to., cl., 1881 ; *Early Renaissance Architecture in England*, by J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., large 8vo., cl., 1901 ; *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward IV. & V. and Richard III., 1476—1485*, large 8vo., cl. ; *Musgrave's Obituary, Ste—Zyl* (Harl. Soc. publ.) ; *The Registers of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, of Hughley, Shropshire, and of Hopton Castle, Shropshire* (Par. Reg. Soc.), 1901 ; *The Antiquary and The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for Oct. 1901 ; *Notes & Queries*, 196—200 ; *Jahrbuch of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute*, vol. XVI. pt. III., 1901 ; *New English Dictionary*, vol. V. (Kaiser—Kyx) ; and Hope's *Windsor Stall Plates*, pt. VI.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

- From the Rev. J. Lane Hopkin, and Mr. Daniel Hopkin, executors of the late D. Hopkin Atkinson :—A number of objects belonging to and connected with Grace Darling, including her cloak and a lock of her hair. The following is a list of them :—(i) Waterproof cloak, and (ii) silk scarf worn by her, (iii) box with quantity of her hair, (iv) portraits of her father and mother, (v) a book with many of her letters, (vi) a quantity of letters referring to her directly or indirectly, (vii) old records or reports by her father when in charge of Longstone lighthouse, and (viii) photograph of Grace Darling's tomb. In a letter the Rev. J. Lane Hopkin adds :—'The copy of Thomasin Darling's will (pasted at the beginning of the book) explains how all these things came into my cousin Atkinson's possession, he had for long been very good to the Darling family, and this bequest was the result.' With them were exhibited the following objects belonging to the society :—(i) part of the brass binnacle recovered from the wreck of the steamer 'Forfarshire' ; (ii) mezzotint engraving of the scene of the wreck with Grace Darling and her father rowing to the rescue, presented by Richard Welford, hon. M.A., V.P. ; and (iii) lithograph of the Darling family in the living room of the Longstone lighthouse. The following is the inscription in the angles of the binnacle foot :—'On 14th September, 1838, off Hartlepool this binnacle bottom was taken off a part of the wreck of the steamer 'Forfarshire', of Dundee, by Captain McAll, of the 'Vesta' steamer ; and in remembrance of his brother seaman, Captain John Humble, who lost his life along with his wife and 34 more, on that fatal night September 6th, on the Longstone, one of the Fearn Islands, and to perpetuate his memory this is converted to its present use !'

Mr. Heslop moved that the special thanks of the society be given to the donors.

Mr. J. P. Gibson seconded the motion and suggested that a special case should be provided for these objects, and said that he would gladly give a leaf from Grace Darling's copy book with her autograph to place in it.

The chairman said that it would be desirable to have the documentary part of the gift investigated and what was of interest published, and it was hoped that one member of the council would do this for the society, and that another member would undertake to illustrate the paper.

The vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation.

EXHIBITED—

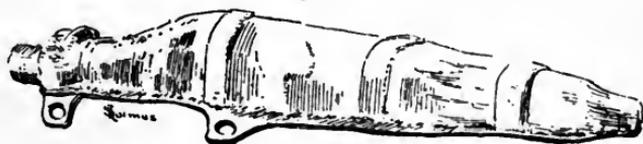
By Mr. McPherson of Pilgrim Street, Newcastle (per Mr. R. C. Clephan):—
A cask-shaped 'leather bottle' obtained by him in Gloucestershire.

[Mr. Clephan read the following notes on the exhibit:—

"There is a 'leathern bottel', properly so-called, in our collection at the Black Gate; such a one as inspired the writer of the old ballad; the opening of which runs:—

'God above who rules all things,
Monks and abbots, and beggars and kings,
And ships that in the seas do swim,
The earth, and all that is therein:
Not forgetting the old cow's hide,
And everything in the world beside;
And I wish his soul in Heaven may dwell,
Who first invented this leathern bottel.'

A version of the song, of the year 1600, may be seen in Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*. The shape of these 'bottels' varies greatly. An illustration of that in the castle is given in the castle guide and is here reproduced. The vessel before you is



The Leather Bottel
In the Black Gate. 1697

not a 'bottel', but a 'black jack'; and this form was greatly used by pilgrims, soldiers and civilians generally. They vary in size from say 4½ inches, to nearly 2 feet in height, and are broad in proportion; the smaller sizes were carried about, while the larger vessels were used for household purposes. It is not so very long ago that those useful, though somewhat dirty, receptacles for liquor became obsolete; and it is therefore difficult, nay impossible, to form any idea of the date of the example here; but at Zurich there is quite a number of them in the museum all of which are about the same size, and exactly the same shape as the specimen before you. One was stamped with the year 1533. The museum authorities are of opinion, I know not on what evidence, that these black jacks had formed part of the equipment of a company of Swiss mercenaries of the sixteenth century. This specimen was acquired in

Gloucestershire by Mr. Macpherson of Pilgrim Street, but he knows nothing of its history. I am sure we are much indebted to this gentleman for his kindness in letting me have it for exhibition here this evening."]

Thanks were voted to Mr. McPherson and to Mr. Clephan.

DISCOVERIES NEAR TO THE CASTLE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Heslop read the following note by Mr. John Gibson, warden of the castle:—"The house known as the 'Bridge Inn', at the east side of the High Level Bridge, is now undergoing reconstruction, and the demolition of the building has brought to light a portion of the outer wall of the castle enclosure. The site of the inn faces the south front of the keep, and it is separated from the end of the High Level Bridge by the thoroughfare leading southward and turning eastward along to the postern gate on the Castle-stairs. This thoroughfare, as it leads from the Castle garth, slopes steeply to the south, and its left-hand, or eastern side, was bounded by the comparatively modern wall of the inn. But on removing this house wall it was found to contain the core of the ancient wall of the outer bailey of the castle. The ashlar of the inner and outer faces had been stripped, and the grouting had been refaced with modern brickwork. Thus disguised it had formed the west gable wall of the inn and of the premises in the rear. The mortar of the old portion was of excellent quality, offering such resistance that the ordinary pick was useless against it, and to separate the mass the workmen had to resort to a heavy mull and wedge. As the slope was excavated the lower part of the castle wall in its entire thickness was disclosed; this measured 9 feet wide at the base. In the cellars the remains of a large buttress were found on the inner face. Outwardly the foundation was pinned with large freestone blocks. On the inner face 5 square ashlars, from alternate courses, projected one above another in a vertical line, making a series of cubical corbels each about 6 ins. square. At a depth of 9 ft. 6 ins. below the present street level indications of a roadway were come upon. This had been carried along the inner face of the wall. The buildings still remaining to the rear of the Bridge Inn have been erected on the south-west angle of the outer bailey, where the castle enclosure turned from south to east. The lower part of the wall consists of many courses of ashlar yet extant in their original condition and in a remarkably good state of preservation."

Mr. Gibson was thanked for his communication.

OTTERBURN.

Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read the two following letters from Robert White to the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, relating to Otterburn, contributed by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, which Mr. J. G. Hodgson, the grandson of the historian, has kindly allowed to be printed:—

"Rev^d Sir,

Newcastle, 13 April, 1831.

About two years ago I had an opportunity of perusing with great satisfaction a part of your *History of Northumberland*. As I proceeded I took down occasionally notes from it, and from looking those over now, I have been induced at this length of time to transmit you some information respecting the following, which perhaps may have been too trifling to have come as yet to your knowledge. In vol. 1, pt. ii, note to page 93, mention is made of 'Jane Carr, widow, a Quaker, being buried at Otterburn, 18th Feb'y 1686.' The quakers' burial place forms at present part of a field farmed by my father. It was about twenty yards square, situated on the right side of the road immediately after passing the gate at Otterburn leading to Girson's field. It may be about 100 yards south-east from Otterburn hall and about 30 yards east from the door of my father's house. The soil is rich and black and seems to have been well selected for a

burying ground. The large rough stone taken from the cairn at Girsonsfield moor noticed in the notes, p. 112, *Ibid.* forms at present the top of the stone stair at the end of the house belonging to Otterburn Fulling Mill. In p. 131, *Ibid.* speaking of Battle Cross, you observe that 'John Codling, parish clerk of Whelpington, says he was employed to put it up, that he got the shaft of it, which is eleven feet long, in Davyshield Cragg and that he does not recollect to have seen or heard of any cross either there or near that place before it was set up.' It would be absurd after a lapse of four centuries to select a single spot and affirm that it was the place where such a contest was fought. But from a deliberate examination of the country, and by comparing it not only with tradition but with the accounts given by Froissart, Hollinshead, Buchanan, and Godscroft, data may be formed to afford a reasonable probability of its having been contested in a particular track. The late Jas. Ellis, esq., informed Sir Walter Scott that the Scottish army were in all probability stationed in the camp on the eminence of Fawdon Hill, but in whatever degree I may respect the knowledge of Mr. Ellis in Border matters I am certainly inclined to differ with him in this. The camp on Fawdon together with that above Overacres, seem to have been constructed a considerable time before the fourteenth century, and have been chosen to watch a northern enemy and not an eastern one, and we may reasonably conclude that the Scottish warriors knew well how to possess themselves of natural advantages. The circular camp at Greenchesters, mentioned in page 112, *note*, is, in my opinion, the one occupied by the army of Douglass, not only from its being adjacent to where tradition says the battle was fought, but from its favourable prospect of the castle of Otterburn, and the way in which Percy would be expected to advance. Beneath it are marshes amongst which the cattle might be drove, and to the left is a hill round which a detachment of horse might readily wind to fall with great advantage on the wing of an invading enemy. Adjoining the camp is a small wood by name Hotewood, likely deriyed from the hot resistance the English would receive on their approach; or from the hotes (i.e. heaps) of dead bodies which might be buried there. At little more than a quarter of a mile to the south east was stationed the old cross where tradition reports Douglass to have been killed. It stood on the east side of a small meadow or bog running from north to south about 175 paces east from where the present one is erected: or in an exactly opposite direction from Garretshields house. The socket was placed with its top a little above the surface, and the shaft that then stood in it was a stone about 3 feet long, but smaller considerably than the opening in the socket so that it lay or rather stood in an oblique direction. A quantity of stones lay about it which had apparently been gathered from the neighbouring soil. The present one was erected by — Ellison, esq., of Otterburn, who removed it to the westward that it might be seen by the passengers on the turnpike road which was also formed up Reedwater about this time. The old socket mentioned above was removed and forms the socket to the present shaft which previous to its being set up was the lintel to the old kitchen fire-place at Otterburn hall. Two iron bolts still remain in it near one end, on which, it is probable, small wooden sheaves would be made to revolve supporting a chain for the purpose of turning a loaded spit. The section is bevelled off at one corner. to suit the front of the chimney. This information I received from several old people, and in particular from Andrew Thompson, late of Otterburn, deceased, who accompanied me on a careful examination over the supposed field of battle about three months previous to his death. He perfectly recollected having seen the old cross and spent the whole of his life in that neighbourhood.

Living myself too a few years during an important part of my youth at Otterburn, I was induced to pay more attention to the history and traditions of its vicinity than if I had been a casual visitor. Being conscious that your excellent work will be a source of reference to the lover of antiquity long after we shall have passed to the sleep of our fathers, I have thus ventured to write you, because, to say the truth, I felt unwilling that the above information, trivial although it is, should be lost for ever. If you think it worth your notice I shall stand in the same relation as the shepherd boy who endeavours to paint, on a lath guide post, an inscription that perhaps may direct some future thirsty traveller to what he considers to be a limpid spring.

At any little relaxation from matters of much greater importance I should take it as a particular favour would you inform me whether Mitford castle was demolished or who was its keeper at the time of the battle of Otterburn. I am given to understand it was held successively by Gilbert Middleton, Walter Selby, and David de Hastings, earl of Athole, about the earlier part of the fourteenth century, but the confined sources of my knowledge will not enable me to trace its descent farther.

Trusting that you will excuse my freedom,

I am, Rev^d Sir, with much respect yours, Robert White.

P.S. My address is 'at Mr. Watson's, plumber, High Bridge, Newcastle.' Mr. Buddle of this town recollects part of a sword being found by the workman who trenched the ground where the trees are now growing round the present cross. The rusted relic was brought to the house of a Mr. Goldburn, who resided at Otterburn, and indicates strongly that the battle had been contested there. R.W."

"Rev^d Sir,

Newcastle, 22nd June, 1831.

I return you many thanks for your kind attention to my inquiries respecting Mitford castle. The proof sheet I shall detain, and preserve it for a very different purpose from that in which it was intended to be employed by the author.

I cannot learn whether the stone got by John Codling in Davyshield Cragg has been used in Otterburn house. I recollect of Mr. Ellis saying that the architrave of the parlour chimney (the one I suppose that you mention) was got 'up the burn'. He called it marble, I should suppose it will be of a calcareous nature, and differ not much from common limestone, but the upper part of it is only about 8½ feet long. The mantle piece, however, of the present kitchen chimney will be in length, to the best of my recollection, about eleven feet. But if this is not the identical stone I think it very probably would be employed for some purpose about the hall. Previous to the removal of Battle Cross it was the wish, I understand, of the Duke of Northumberland to erect on the spot something to the memory of his ancestors who had formerly fought so honourably in its vicinity. Whether a request was made to Ellison (*sic*) for leave to accomplish this I am not aware; but the latter understanding the duke's intention, supposed his grace would attach some claim to the site which might afterwards prove subversive in some degree to his own interest, and therefore resolved to erect a new cross at his own expence. From those circumstances I am led to suppose that he would employ John Codling who, in the meantime, might be engaged with some alterations at Otterburn hall to win a stone for this purpose, but the block being of goodly proportions the squire concluded that utility ought to be considered before show, and accordingly gave orders that it should be appropriated to form a part of his own domicile. The old stone he would consider good enough to answer the part for which the new one was at first intended, or if anything was lost by it in point of

respectability he resolved to make up the deficiency by removing the cross from where it had been spared in darker ages, and where it would only awaken the veneration of a few, to a more elevated situation that it might excite the curiosity of the many. It need scarcely be added that the first impression of winning the stone, intended to adorn the Field of Otterburn, remained stronger on the memory of John Codling than its subsequent fortune, and thus he told you, to the best of his recollection, the circumstances which appear in your History. Redesdale has indeed been very unfortunate in the preservation of its remains of antiquity owing to the stupidity and ignorance of the boors into whose hands they have descended. It would be well were some plan devised that ancient relics might be kept by some measure similar to entails upon estates. The property of the public and of future ages is certainly deserving of inviolable care, and it seems quite as reasonable that the hands of a modern Goth should be bound up as those of a spendthrift. The demolition of Robin of Redesdale* and the removal of Battle Cross plead strongly for a law or statute of that kind. Similar occurrences we may justly suppose to have taken place previous to the present generation, and amongst those I may remark that several *tumuli* or small cairns adjoining the camp about Greenchesters, in all probability covering the remains of some of the gallant heroes who fought under the banner of a Douglas at Otterburn, has been dug up and removed for the purpose of constructing a stone wall in the neighbourhood. As my paper is not full I shall hand you a traditional anecdote of John Hall, esq., of Otterburn, who suffered at Tyburn in 1716. A family or clan of the name of Wilson, or Widdrington, intested Northumberland about the commencement of the eighteenth century, carrying off young men who were not able either by arms, friends, or money to resist, and sending them to the sugar plantations in the West Indies. Moreover, they pretended by way of legalising their proceedings that they were in possession of a commission from government for the above purpose. On the day before a Stagshaw-bank fair, John Hall ordered his servant, a young man, to meet him at the 'Bank' early next morning, and riding forward himself he slept at Corbridge that evening. Hall on his arrival at the fair next morning was surprised to see his servant in the custody of one of the Wilsons, who was turning in at a gateway leading to Sandoe from the main road. Hall rode up and remonstrated with Wilson, saying he did wrong in seizing upon his servant, that he was a youth of good character and that he had an aged mother and a sister depending on him alone for support. But Wilson's bosom contained no soil on which the seeds of compassion could take root and flourish; he persisted in his purpose, and Hall, roused at his baseness, sternly demanded to see his commission before he would allow him to depart with a servant of his as a prisoner. Wilson thinking to intimidate him drew his sword and replied 'that was his commission.' 'If such be the case', said Hall, 'we had better prove its efficacy', and immediately dismounted from his horse. The road at its entrance was bounded on each side by fences but by this time they had reached a piece of level green sward, and Hall unfastening from his neck the clasp of a large cloak which horsemen were at that time in the habit of wearing, flung it from his shoulders, and drawing his weapon, in an instant was ready for his antagonist. Wilson fought well but the other, after a number of passes, watching an opportunity entangled with the basket hilt of his weapon the point of Wilson's sword, and by a vigorous wrench, twisted it from his hand and [flung] it

* A personage of this name is mentioned in Hall's Chronicle who headed a party of soldiers in some of the middle counties of England. I cannot refer to the place (my copy of Hall being at Otterburn) but I think the period some time after the reign of the sixth Henry.—[R.W.]

behind him a number of yards. The next moment his steel was presented ready to plunge in Wilson's bosom, who immediately knelt and implored his victorious enemy for mercy. A large concourse of people, the greater part of whom were well acquainted with Wilson's notorious character had drawn around the combatants and beheld this interesting scene. They no sooner witnessed the object of their hatred rise up after partaking of the manly generosity of Hall than seizing on sticks, stones, &c., they drove and shouted him off the field. I may add that Hall detained the young man in his service till the period when he expiated on the scaffold the crime of espousing the cause of that party whom circumstances proved to be the weaker.

Whatever occurs within the limited circle of my observation that may tend either to correct or illustrate any part of your great work I shall take care to transmit you, and believe me to be with a grateful sense of your favour.

Rev^d Sir, most respectfully yours, Robert White."

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes, by Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart.,

ON THE WILL OF THOMAS OGLE OF DUBLIN, *alias* OF TRITLINGTON, Showing how the testator was possessed of extensive manors and lands in Ireland, from one of which Viscount Ogle of Catherlough, Caterlagh, or Carlow, who was descended from George Ogle of Hirst, presumably a younger brother of Sir William Ogle and John Ogle of Kirkley, took his title. Sir William Ogle's fourth son, Thomas Ogle, having already a lease of lands in Tritlington, did on the 4th of February, 1563[-4], obtain these and other lands from Richard Robson (Middleton deeds), Thomas's third son, Martin Ogle of Tritlington, eventually succeeded, and made his will on the 28th April, 1601. His eldest son, Thomas succeeded, and conveyed (or mortgaged) on the 12th of June, 1628, the moiety of Tritlington and Choppington to Thomas Middleton (Middleton deeds), on the 18th of January, 1633[-4]. John Ogle of Causey park, who had partially obtained the reversion of Bebside from Lancelot Ogle of Cowpen, youngest son of John Ogle of Newsham and Bebside, (Will—38 Surt Soc. publ.) conveyed it to Thomas Ogle of Tritlington ('Brumell Coll.' Soc. Antiq. Newc.), who being in debt had to go abroad to Ireland and made arrangements, concerning the property, with Thomas Middleton, who was a creditor. He made his will in Dublin, on the 10th of October, 1641, which was proved in London, on the 11th of October, 1648, and in Ireland on the 21st of March, 1649. His cousin, Thomas Ogle of Darras hall, succeeded to all his property, except Tritlington, which descended to a brother, George Ogle of Tritlington, who married his second cousin, the daughter of Lancelot Ogle of Cowpen, above, whose eldest son, Thomas, was left 200*l.* out of Bebside (for a sum, viz., 700*l.* for Bebside had not been paid by the heirs of John Ogle of Causey Park), and by arrangement with George Ogle of Tritlington, lived in Bebside house, he died leaving a son, Thomas, and his widow married James Bell of Bothal Barnes, who managed to get some deeds into his hands, and when George's heir, Martin Ogle, returned from nearly 30 years' absence in Virginia, he was unable to get Bebside from James Bell, nor from the step-son, Thomas, and so Martin conveyed his estate in Bebside, Choppington, Bedlington, Cleaswell Hill, Sleekburn and Ellington, to William Ogle, of Causey park on the 22nd of February, 1682[-3]. This latter filed a bill against Thomas Ogle, step-son to James Bell, but did not proceed, for it seems that on the 28th of October, 1691, Thomas Ogle, of Bishop's Wearmouth, nephew and heir at law of Martin Ogle, of Tritlington, for the sum of 500*l.*, confirmed the estate to William Ogle ('Brumell collection'). Thus ended the Ogles of Tritlington, and it will be seen in the will following that most of the land conveyed in 1682-3 and in 1691 had been left to Thomas Ogle of Darras hall, who had been committed to prison during the Commonwealth, but he compounded and he had asked to be allowed to go about with a keeper to collect money ('Calendar of

Committee for Compounded Estates Sequestered'), so it is probable that he made over his estates in Northumberland to George Ogle of Tritlington.

A copy of the will is here given :—

' Somerset House, 26 Sept. 1901. 141 Essex. Tm Thomæ Ogle.

I Thomas Ogle of Dublin in Ireland al's Thomas Ogle of Tritlington co. Northumbld esq make my cousin Thomas Ogle of Darrashall co. N. esq. one of the gent. of H.M. Privy Chamber executor I bequeath all my lands &c. in co. N. sud Bprie of Durham (Tritlington excepted) viz. Choppington, Bedlington, East Sleakburne, Spittle land, Cleaswell hill and the Mill, Bebside, Ellington, and the Farms and Rectory of Heddon on the wall together with all tithes fishings 'coleingnes' quarries woods &c. To have and to hold to him his heirs executors and assignes for ever in as full manner as I or any for my use ever enjoyed the same And for Tritlington I bequeath it to my brother George Ogle and heirs male for ever in default of heirs male to the above Thomas Ogle my executor and his heirs for ever except heirs general if my said brother George Ogle happen to intermarry with an Ogle. I give to my said executor Thomas Ogle all my lands &c. in co. Dublyn Wicklow Wexford Kilkenny, Cotterlagh, Tipperary, the Queens Countie, Longford, Slego, and Kildare in Ireiand, viz^t the house of Banemore the m[anor] of Kilmorey m[anor] of Dangan wth the borough of Thomastowne tog. with all other honors manors &c. mentioned in an Indenture bearing date the first Nov. 10 Charles made between Peirce Archedekin at Cody of Rathpatricke co. Kilkenny gent. on one pt. and me on other pt. And also Castle m[anor] and lands of Kinlestone the castle m[anor] lands of Ballingander, Ballginder Dilgenry al's Temple Dilgenny and Castle m[anor] and lands of Bray and Little Bray with all appurts, co. Wicklow and co. Dublin or either of them as by indenture dated seventh July 1634 made between Andrew Archbold al's Archbald 2nd son of Patricke Archbold of Kinlestone co. Wicklow on one part and me on other part And also the Castles m[anors] lands &c. of and in Bally Keppoke Bally Betaghkeppocke Landestone Barrestone Babrayne Stablertowne Courtduffe One water mill in Clane and one watermill in Lady Castle wth appurt's co. Kildare specified in Indre dated 14 Feb. twelfth year of Chas. 1636 between Garret Pankestone of Grange Forth co. Caterlagh gent. on one pt and me on other pt together with any or all other my honors manors &c. within the kingdom of Ireland To have etc. to s^d Thomas Ogle my executor and his heirs for ever. Further I bequeath to every one of my brother Georges children 100l. to be paid at 21 or day of marriage to Mr. Henry Johnson of Bothall 5l. to my cousins Robt Fenwicke Mr. Cuthbert Ogle Mr. Leonard Carr ten pounds a peece to my friends and servants Mr. Edward Wright, Mr. Samuel Lively Mr. Ralph Algood twentie poundes a peece to be paid within twelve months next after my said executor shall be quietly possessed of my said lands in Northumbld and Bprie of Durham aforesaid. I give to Thomas Pye and John Pye of Morpeth 20 shillings a peece to buy them Ringes Lastly I give twenty pounds yearly to poor of the parish of Battall [sic] tow^{ns} their maintenance for ever to be settled firmly for that use out of the Rectory of Heddan [sic] on the Wall within twelve months after my said executor shall be quietly possessed of the same And I the said Thomas Ogle of the city of Dublin in Ireland *alias* of Tritlington co. Northumbld in England have hereunto subscribed my name and set to my seal the tenth day of October in seventeenth y^r of our Sov^{rn} lord Charles Annoq. Dni 1641 Th Ogle in the presence of William Jerome Anthony Fell.

Proved at London eleventh day of October, 1648 by oath of Thomas Ogle 'consobrinu' of said deceased & executor &c.

Abstracted Thursday, 26 Sep. 1901, by J. A. C. Vincent, of 61 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.' "

* 'Consobrinus' — cousin-german, preferably cousin on the mother's side but according to dictionaries on father's or mother's side.—J.A.C.V.

	Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1759	May 15. Received 5 Briefs vizt { Tadcaster Church in Com. York Lutterworth Church in Com. Leicester Chalk in Com. Kent Wendlebury Church in Com. Oxford Anderby Church in Com. Lincoln	Charge 1089 &c Charge 1162 &c Loss by Fire 1231 &c Charge 1257 &c Charge 1376 &c	September 9, 1759 May 20, 1759 September 23 October 14 June 17th	4 0 6 3 7 0 6 1 5 8
1759.	May 22. Received 4 Briefs more vizt { Iping, &c &c &c in Com. Sussex, &c &c &c Wapping Fire in Com. Middlesex St Werberg Church in Civitate Bristol Hagen Church in Westphalia to be collected from House to House	Losses by fires 1077 &c Loss by fire 1326 &c Charge 2776 &c Charge 3100 &c	December 9th August 19th 1759. July 8th read 9th collected March 10, 11, 12 & 13, 1760	3 10½ 7 4½ 3 11½ 6 5 6½
1759.	Oct. 14. Received 5 Briefs vizt { Sandford Mills &c Fires in Com. Berks & Southampton Jlanfair Fire in Com. Montgomery Bryn Eglwys Church in Com. Denbigh Eastwood Church in Com. Nottingham Wroxeter Church in Com. Salop	Loss 1058 &c Loss 1083 &c Charge 1086 &c Charge 1200 &c Charge 1254 &c	1760 February 10 1760 April 20 1759 November 11 1760 May 11 1760 January 13	— 2 10½ — 4 3 — 2 9 — 3 3 — 1 8
1760.	April 27. Received 4 Briefs vizt { St Peter's Church, Wallingford, in Com. Berks Frowlesworth Church in Com. Leicester Bunhill Row & North Sway in Com. Middlesex & South- ampton Kingswood in Com. Wilts May 20. Received 1 Brief vizt H. Withy. Stoke Ferry Church in Com. Norfolk	Charge 1122 &c Charge 1183 &c Loss by Fire 1198 &c Loss by Fire 1200 &c Charge 1110	September 14 August 17 June 8 October 12 July 20	— 4 4½ — 5 1 — 7 8½ — 4 9 — 3 10½

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1901.

No. 14.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1901, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

- i. William Frederick Henderson, Moorfield, Newcastle.
- ii. M. H. Hodgson, of 11 Myrtle Crescent, South Shields.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

From the author, the Rev. H. J. D. Astley, M.A. :—' Some Resemblances between the Religious and Magical Ideas of Modern Savage Peoples and those of Pre-historic Non-Celtic Races of Europe ' (overprint from the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association for Sep. 1901).

From Dr. G. B. Longstaff of Putney Heath, London :—Another instalment of his privately printed account of the Longstaff family, with pedigrees, etc.

Exchanges :—

From the Brussels Archaeological Society :—*Annales*, xv, ii. (contains a well-illustrated article on so-called Dutch tobacco boxes).

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. 1. 4 Oct. 1901; 8vo.

Purchases :—*Antike Denkmaler*, vol. 11. pt. iv.; Hope's *Stall Plates of Knights of Garter*, 1348—1435, pt. vi.; *Year Book of Societies for 1901*; *Notes & Queries*, 202 & 204; and *Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, pt. xiv., large 8vo., plates.

The recommendation of the council to purchase a copy of the last edition of Burke's *General Armoury* was agreed to.

DRAWINGS OF BRITISH CAMPS.

The first instalment of ten sheets of drawings of Ancient British camps, by the Rev. E. A. Downam, to which the society has subscribed, was placed on the table.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. J. P. Pritchett of Darlington:—Rubbings of both sides of an ancient sundial, which was first discovered in 1863, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler of Hatfield hall, Durham, in an aumbry in the north transept of St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington, where it had been walled in as the sill, no doubt when the church was built about 1190. When the church was restored, 1863-8, it was taken out and moved up into the roof with other fragments, and there lost till a few weeks ago, when Mr. E. Wooler having called Mr. Pritchett's attention to an engraving of one side of it in *Sundials* by Horatio Eden and Eleanor Lloyd (p. 53), search was made for it among the fragments and lumber, and fortunately rediscovered. The gnomon which was upright in the centre, is surrounded by six concentric circles, and the circles are divided by lines from the centre into eight parts as was usual in early dials of our Anglian ancestors, as distinguished from the decimal system of the later Danes, and the duodecimal system of the Saxons. Mr. Pritchett said he was going to have a cast made for the Durham library, and would give one also to the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Pritchett.

LOCAL CHARTERS.

Messrs. Francis and George Brumell of Morpeth deposited with the society an interesting and valuable collection of local charters, formerly belonging to their father, the late Mr. F. Brumell of Morpeth, the only condition attached being that in the event of the County Council at some future time establishing a record office, that they should be transferred to it. Mr. J. C. Hodgson has had the documents abstracted by Miss Martin, some of which he read. The whole will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) moved a vote of thanks to the donors, Messrs Brumell.

The chairman seconded the motion which was carried by acclamation.

HEAD OF ROMAN FIGURE IN BLACK GATE MUSEUM.

The recommendation of the council, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, to exchange the head of the Birdswald seated figure now in the Black Gate museum, the headless figure having been recently acquired by the corporation of Carlisle for their Tullie house museum, for the small inscribed slab from Whitley castle, now in that museum, was agreed to, on the distinct understanding that the same was not to be treated as a precedent.

DISCOVERIES AT RABY CASTLE.

Mr. J. P. Pritchett of Darlington read some notes on the interesting discoveries made by him in the chapel of Raby castle during the course of alterations there for Lord Barnard. The notes were illustrated by plans of the castle and by plans and sections of the chapel shewing the discoveries.

On the motion of Mr. Knowles, seconded by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, thanks were voted to Mr. Pritchett and carried by acclamation.

PRIVY SEAL DOCKETS.

Mr. F. W. Dendy read his notes on 'Privy Seal Dockets', together with a large number of extracts formerly belonging to the late Canon Raine of York, which had recently come into his possession. The whole will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Dendy by acclamation.

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 15.

The ninety-eighth annual meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 29th day of January, 1902, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. C. J. Bates, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the president (the duke of Northumberland, K.G.) regretting his inability to attend the meeting, as he had an engagement of long standing that morning. He suggested that the time of meeting—one o'clock—was inconvenient to north-country people, as it meant spending practically the whole day in Newcastle. Two o'clock, or half-past two o'clock, would be more suitable.

The council was requested to take into consideration the advisability of altering the hour of the annual meeting.

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

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected, viz. :—

- i. Charles Wright Henzell, 6 Northumberland Terrace, Tynemouth.
- ii. Rev. E. C. Whiting, St. James's Rectory, Gateshead.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

- From the Newcastle Public Library :—*The Mathematical Catalogue*, large 8vo., paper covers.
- From the author :—*Archaeology in Greece (1900—1901)*, by R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., 8vo.
- From Dr. G. B. Longstaff :—Another instalment of his privately printed contributions towards the history of the Longstaff family. 4to.

Exchanges :—

- From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A. :—'Memoirs', II, i. :—*Researches in the Central portion of the Usumatsintla Valley*, by Teobert Maler; large 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1901.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, new ser. VII. pt. iv. Dec. 1901.
- From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities of Stockholm :—*Manadsblad* for 1900, 8vo. Stockholm.
- From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. VI. iii. 8vo. Oct. 1901.

- From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*Archaeological Journal*, LVIII., no. 232; 2 ser. VIII. 4. Dec. 1901.
- From the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society:—*Transactions* for 1901, xxiv. i., 8vo.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—8vo. publications, no. XXXVIII. *Verses formerly inscribed on Twelve Windows in the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral*, by M. R. James.
- From the Archaeological Society of Namur:—(i.) *Annales*, XXIII. iii., 8vo. Namur, 1901; (ii.) *Rapport sur la situation de la Société en 1900*, 8vo.; and (iii.) *Erratum*.
- Purchases*:—*A New English Dictionary*, vol. VI. (L—Leisurely); *Notes & Queries*, nos. 205—7, 209, 211—3; *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Arch. Institute, vol. XVI. pt. II., Rom, 1901; *Antiquary* for Dec./01 & Jan./02; *Reliquary* for Jan./02; *The Northern Genealogist*, edited by A. Gibbons, F.S.A., vol. IV. pts. II. & III., 8vo.; *Calendar of Patent Rolls: Henry VI., 1422—1429*, large 8vo., cl.; *Hope's Stall Plates of the Knights at Windsor*, pt. VIII.

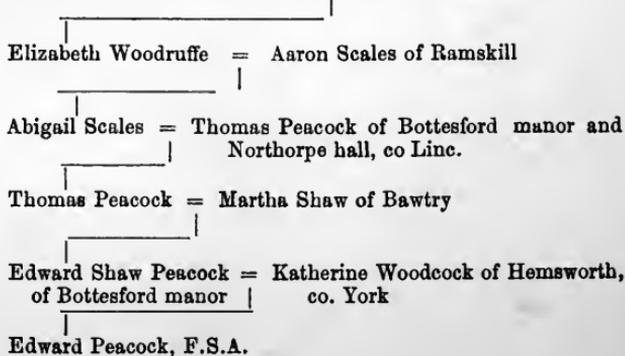
EXHIBITED—

By Mr. T. Taylor, F.S.A., two 'black jacks' one very large, the other small and silver mounted.

Mr. Taylor in a note says that (i) the larger is 'one of a pair of unusually large size and probably used for bringing up ale from the cellar or buttery, which would then be poured into smaller jugs for use at table. The date will be c. 1650—1680. Height 24½ inches, diameter at mouth 9 inches by 6¼ inches, at base 13 inches, capacity more than six gallons'. At Winchester college are two of exactly the same shape; there is an illustration of them in *Country Life* for February 1. (ii) The smaller is in 'height 8¾ ins. diameter at mouth 4½ ins., at base 5½ ins. with a capacity of about three pints. It has rim and spout of silver probably added at a later period'. The plate annexed shews the larger 'jack'.

By Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., of Kirton-in-Lindsey:—A 'black jack' of exactly the same shape as the larger belonging to Mr. Taylor. Its dimensions are height 11½ ins., diameter at mouth 3 ins., at base 5 ins. On the front it bears an oval silver plate on which is the inscription, *The Gift of George | Barteram to | Abigail 1682*. Mr. Peacock inherited it from his ancestress Abigail Barteram of Elswick, county Northumberland. A George Barteram (the donor of the jack, or his father of the same name,) had his estates confiscated in 1652. This shews the descent:—

Woodruffe of Ramskill, co. Notts = Abigail Barteram





'BLACK JACK' AT CHIPCHASE CASTLE.

(From photograph by Miss Taylor.)

(This plate given by Mr. T. Taylor, F.S.A., the owner.)



By Mr. L. W. Adamson, V.P., LL.D. :—A water-worn stone, curiously shaped like a shoemaker's last, 'found during the excavations on the west turnpike near the Throckley filters between Throckley lodge and Throckley bank and in close proximity to the site of the Roman Wall.'

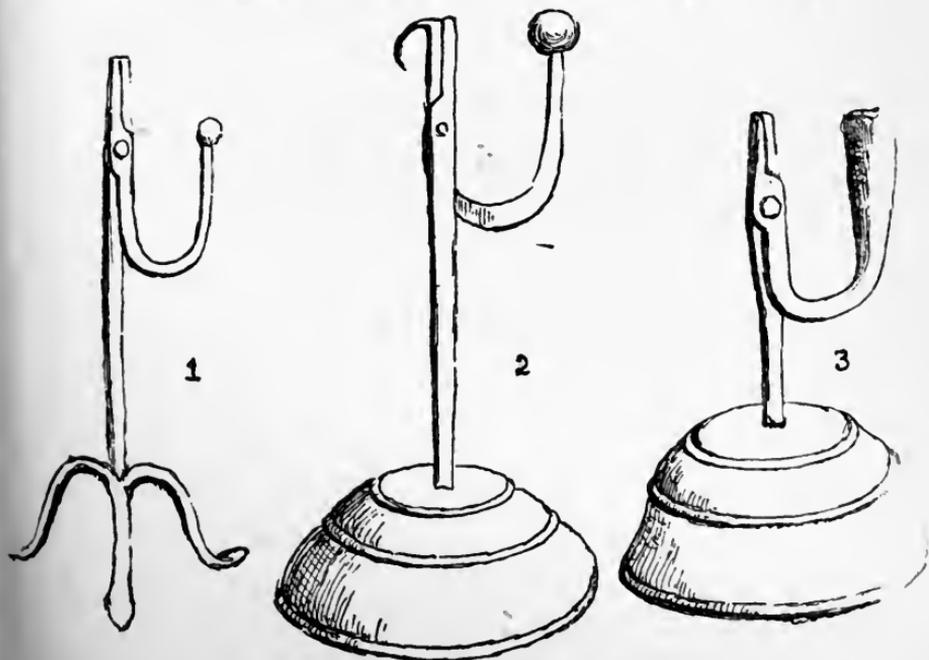
By Mr. R. Blair (sec.) :—(i) a common recovery dated 1653, relating to 'one message & one garden' in Harwich, beginning 'Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland and the dominions and Territories thereunto belonging'. Robert Seaman, gent., Lionell Edgar, gent, Hugh Hunt, and Roger Jackson and Elizabeth his wife, are named in the document. The great seal is missing. The heading is very ornate.

(ii) An old receipt book of about the beginning of the eighteenth century, its remaining cover being the fragment of a fifteenth century parchment service book.

(iii) Sketch of a Roman stone at Longwitton belonging to Mr. C. Spencer Percival who found it on taking possession of the property; whence it came he does not know. In an oblong panel with ansated ends is the inscription



ends is the inscription LEG II AVGVS | FEC. The illustration shews it, the face being 15 ins. long by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide.



RUSHLIGHT HOLDERS AT LONGWITTON.

(iv) Sketches of three iron rushlight holders also belonging to Mr. Percival, respectively (1) 8 ins. (2) $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and (3) 7 ins. high. 2 & 3 have turned wooden bases.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Mr. J. P. Pritchett :—Plaster casts of the two sides of the sundial in Darlington church described on p. 144. Mr. Brewis kindly promised to make photographs of them for reproduction.

From Mr. James Kirkley of London :—A portion, about 2½ feet long, of a wooden water pipe shewing the sharpened end which was inserted in the hollow end of the next pipe, the two forming what engineers call a male and female cone. It was taken from an excavation 7 feet 6 inches deep just inside and parallel with the line of the London city wall in Camomile street, about 150 feet from Bishopsgate.

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

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1901.

“ Our Society commemorates its eighty-ninth anniversary to-day ; and as it enters its ninetieth year your Council congratulate the members on the unabated interest shown in its varied pursuits, whilst they look forward to a career of extended usefulness, which shall not only sustain the achievements of the past but shall add yet more to the reputation happily enjoyed by the society.

Of the 354 members standing enrolled at our last anniversary there have passed away two prominent men, whose loss to the society is to be deplored. Of these professor Emil Hübner, LL.D., was elected an honorary member in 1883, and his great experience and erudition in Roman epigraphy made him a unique authority. In the pages of our publications it will be seen how often his opinion has been appealed to in cases of doubtful reading, how cheerfully he has responded to our call upon his services, and with what lucidity the knowledge gained in the editorship of the British and Spanish volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* has enabled him to solve the problems set before him. More familiar to us is the personality of Major General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., who throughout the past fourteen years closely associated himself with our society, during five years of which he was one of the vice-presidents. His professional knowledge as a military engineer was sought in endeavouring to solve the perplexing problems of the Roman lines of defence in our district ; in these he became keenly and actively interested. The historic ruins on Holy Island occupied his attention as soon as he settled there. It was at his instigation that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were induced to take active measures for their preservation ; whilst the excavation and survey of the monastic remains in the island were carried out by his own direction. As a member of the County History Committee he was assiduous in furthering the progress of that undertaking ; a task in which his special knowledge enabled him to aid most effectively.

Nine monthly meetings were held in the Castle during the year 1901 at which papers were read and objects of interest exhibited. Four country meetings were also held, and a summer of almost unexampled fineness added its attraction to the excursions. In June our colleague, Mr. D. D. Dixon, conducted the large gathering accompanying him from Rothbury to Hepple, Whitefield, and Holystone, pointing out camps and strongholds by the way. In July, Ogle and Capheaton were visited, after which in a long circuit the members proceeded successively to Kirkharle, Little Harle, East Shaftoe, Harnham, and Whalton. A third excursion was made in September when the day's programme included Mainsforth, Bishop Middleham, Sedgfield, Grindon, Redmarshall, Bishopton, and Great Stainton. A fourth excursion, on the afternoon of October 5, to Stannington and Blagdon, was made under less propitious conditions of weather. Your Council record their obligation for hospitality received on these occasions.



'BLACK JACK' BELONGING TO E. PEACOCK, F.S.A.

(See p. 146).



EARLY SUNDIAL IN ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, DARLINGTON.

(See opposite page).

(Both from photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis).



The new series of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* has now reached its twenty third volume. The contributors include F. W. Dendy, V.P., F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Horatio A. Adamson, V.P., Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart., Richard Welford, V.P., the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, and the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, who respectively furnish:—An Obituary of our late vice-president Dr. Embleton; Notes on the excavation at Chesters in 1900: An outline of the History of Tynemouth Priory; A note on the Ogle family; On Local Muniments; On the Boutflowers of Apperley; and A treatise on Low-side Windows. The new volume is freely illustrated. One hundred and twenty-eight pages of the tenth volume of the *Proceedings*, have also been issued, as well as the index to the ninth volume which covers fifty-three pages. Adding to these the volume of the *Archaeologia* above referred to, we have a total of 526 printed pages issued to the members for the year, as well as the large number of accompanying plates and illustrations in the text. In this connexion your Council express their recognition of the manner in which the laborious duties of editorship have been continuously discharged by Mr. Blair. The task, involving unremitting attention, has never been allowed to flag, and it is but due to his assiduity that opportunity should be taken of expressing the Society's appreciation.

A new edition of the Guide to the Castle and Black Gate Museum has been prepared for the press by our vice-president, Mr. Bates, and issued for sale to visitors. As might have been anticipated, the work has been re-written with all the care and skill of one so well qualified for the task, and the Society is under obligation to Mr. Bates for his valuable services.

Anticipation was expressed in our last report of the visit of the British Archaeological Association, under the presidency of Dr. Hodgkin, one of our vice-presidents. This event took place in July, when meetings and excursions were conducted from the 18th to the 24th of that month, a period memorable for the fervent heat of the weather. With a programme embracing the chief places and objects of archaeological interest in the district the visitors found abundant occupation.

Our Society has specially identified itself with efforts made for the preservation of the ancient music of the English Border. As early as the year 1855 the topic had been dealt with in a resolution, and thenceforth until the issue of the collection of Northumberland Pipe Music published by our society in 1882, its importance had been dwelt on in our proceedings and our reports. The Northumberland Small Pipes Society was formed to carry on the work thus initiated, and the Council recommend members to co-operate in the praiseworthy endeavour made by that Society to perpetuate the traditions and music of our ancestors.

The approaching completion of a sixth volume by the Northumberland County History Committee indicates the steady progress of their work; and our colleague, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended his unremitting and onerous task as editor. When it is understood that some three thousand pages are included in the six volumes, and that these cover but a section of the area to be dealt with, and that the whole of the material is drawn from original sources, the magnitude of the task undertaken by the committee may be to some extent realized.

Nor is this the sole undertaking which absorbs much of the energy of the members of our society; for our colleague, Mr. F. W. Dendy, has followed his volumes on the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle by a kindred work dealing with the Hostmen's Company; whilst our colleague, Mr. Richard Welford, is about to enter upon a work dealing with the Royalist Composition Papers. Although these volumes will form part of the series of Surtees Society publications, they are none the less to be reckoned as emanations from our own society, and to their respective authors our members will most cordially extend their congratulations.

The historical value of the hitherto inedited local and national muniments has been exemplified by the contributions of Mr. Welford, Mr. Dendy, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, the Rev. Canon Baily, and other members, to our last year's transactions. Accumulations of these 'Materials for History' are of invaluable service and are much to be desired. The work of indexing our National Public Records renders accessible in its progress a continually increasing amount of unwrought material relating to our locality, which ought to be dealt with in the course of our operations as early as practicable. Your Council suggest that papers containing collated extracts for Northumberland and Durham from the appendices to the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, from the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, and from the Calendars of State Papers, would form useful work for individual members to undertake, and for the society to publish. Material such as this is necessary in order to give completeness to the volumes of the New County History yet to be published.

The official custody of valuable documents has occupied the attention of the Northumberland County Council during the past year, and your Council have been associated with the committee appointed by them to deal with the question. It is hoped that the recommendations of that committee may lead to the establishment of a public muniment room for the storage and safe keeping of deeds and charters on conditions making them accessible to students.

The gift by which the Brumell Charters have been placed in our custody indicates the confidence reposed in our members, whilst it is, we trust, an earnest of other similar collections yet to follow.

In another direction the custody and preservation of antiquities is to be noted with satisfaction. The discovery of a large number of Anglian sculptured stones has been made during the repairs to the ruined church at Sockburn, in addition to those which had previously been brought to light in the same place. Sir Edward Blackett has most thoughtfully placed this valuable collection within the private chapel of the Conyers family, which he has restored under the direction of Mr. W. H. Kuowles, F.S.A. Their permanent preservation is thereby assured.

The scope afforded for the individual service of members and for helpful association in every branch of archaeological investigation extends; and it is in the light of the possibilities which lie before us, that your Council regard the position and anticipate the future of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.'

The Treasurer (Mr. R. S. Nisbet) then read his report which shewed a balance in favour of the society at the beginning of the year 1901 of £37 2s. 11d., the total income of the year having been £544 3s. 0d., and the expenditure £466 17s. 2d., leaving a balance at the end of 1901 of income over expenditure of £77 3s. 1d. The capital invested, with dividends, was now £82 19s. 6d. The receipts from subscriptions amounted to £349 13s. 0d., from books sold £12 5s. 9d., and from the Castle and Blackgate £144 18s. 7d. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* had cost £72 17s. 0d., and of the *Proceedings* £56 18s. 0d.; the sums paid for illustrations have been £53 8s. 7d., for new books £40 1s. 8d., for the Castle and Blackgate £111 14s. 0d., and for the museum £4 19s. 8d.

Mr. Heslop (one of the curators) then read the curators' report, shewing acquisitions from 16 donors, which contrast satisfactorily with the accessions of the previous year.

[The treasurer's report and balance sheet and the curators' report will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.]

Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., &c., moved the adoption of the report, and the motion having been seconded by Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D., it was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

The chairman then declared the following members duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V. which sets forth 'that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz :—

President : His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.

12 Vice-Presidents : Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, Robert Richardson Dees, the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., John Vessey Gregory, Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Charles James Spence, Richard Welford, hon. M.A. Dur., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Frederick Walter Dendy, and Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A.

2 Secretaries : Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, hon. M.A. Dur., F.S.A.

Treasurer : Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor : Robert Blair.

Librarian : Joseph Oswald.

2 Curators : Charles James Spence and Richard Oliver Heslop.

2 Auditors : John Martin Winter and Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A.

12 Council : Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Rev. Johnson Baily, M.A., Rev. Douglas Samuel Boutflower, M.A., Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, John Pattison Gibson, J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., George Irving, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A., William Weaver Tomlinson, and Walter Shewell Corder.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The chairman in replying said that it was a pleasure to preside at a meeting that received so satisfactory a report of the society's position and usefulness. The report was a very flattering one, with a kind word for almost everyone who had taken part in the society's work. He trusted that the general public would place the same value on the work that they did themselves. He wished to allude for a moment to a matter of great interest that had not been mentioned, and that was to the movement for preserving the ancient well at Monkton, near Jarrow, that had been connected with the name of the Venerable Bede since the memory of man. He himself was strongly of the opinion that Bede was in all probability born at Sunderland, but if in preserving the well at Monkton and protecting the site, they could form an oasis in a not over picturesque district that might recover some of the verdure it possessed in Bede's time, he thought that they would preserve the memory of the great historian in a manner that ought to be very grateful to the neighbourhood. The scheme deserved the support of all those really interested in the history of Northumberland and Durham, to say nothing of England at large. It was a mistake, however, to regard the Venerable Bede solely as a historian. He was a great theologian and the greatest man of science in his day. Dr. Hodgkin had made a very able speech at Jarrow in furtherance of the scheme; and he should like to offer their congratulations to him on a coming event that was casting its shadow before it. The County History of Northumberland, to the progress of which the report alluded, owed its original inception to Dr. Hodgkin. He had placed the imperial crown on the head of Charlemagne; had fought the battle of Flodden as well as that of the Frigidus; during a brief occupation of Edinburgh he had shed tears over the loss of our *Northumbria irridenta* beyond the Tweed; he had done what he could to reconstruct the history of our southern Wall, and now they might say to him as was said to Severus: 'Totum finisti, omne vicisti, deus eris victor'. Dr. Hodgkin was to become an 'Immortal', and would carry their best wishes with him into the new British Academy

<p>1760 October 19th rec^d Five Briefs viz^t Warden Church in Com. Northumberland Orton Church in Com. Leicester¹ Bengeworth in Com. Worcester & Ferriby in Com. York Stanford in the Vale in Com. Berks. Haddenham in Com. Buckingham, Losses by Fire to be collected House to House</p>	<p>Charge 1016 &c from H. to House Charge 1402 &c Losses by Fire 1151 &c Losses by Fire 1333 &c 4293 &c</p>	<p>collected Dec. 15, 16, 17, 18 &c 1760 November 9, 1760 January 11, 1761 February 8, 1761 from H to House collected April 14, 15, 16, 17, 1761</p>	<p>2 7 1 0 3 7 3 4 1 6 2 19 1</p>
<p>1761. May 19 rec^d Six Briefs viz^t Halkin Church in Comit. Flint Everingham Church in Comitatu York Frimley & in Com. Surry & York Quatt Church in Com. Salop Penal Church in Com. Merioneth Albourne in Com. Wilts. Loss by Fire. To be collected from House to House</p>	<p>Charge 1100 &c Charge 1100 &c Losses by Fire 1125 &c Charge 1126 &c Charge 1270 &c 10600 &c from H. to House</p>	<p>June 14, 1761 July 12 September 13 August 9 October 18 Collected December 14, 15, 16, 17, 1761</p>	<p>6 10½ 5 6½ 4 5 6 6 1 6 5 6 8</p>
<p>1761. November 28 received 4 Briefs viz^t Packington Church in Com. Leicester Carlton Church in Com. Leicester Elington Church in Com. Derby Calverton Church in Com. Nottingham</p>	<p>Charge 1013 &c Charge 1102 &c Charge 1288 &c Charge 1646 &c</p>	<p>February 14, 1762 March 14 May 9 January 10</p>	<p>1 9 1 0½ 2 7½ 3 2</p>
<p>1762. May 26 Received Five Briefs viz^t Blackrod Chapel in Com. Lancaster Knapp Mill &c. Fires in Com. Southampton &c &c &c Illingworth Chapel in Com. Ebor Hail Storm in Com. Berks. Saarbruck Church & School in Germany</p>	<p>Charge 1015 &c Losses 1072 &c Charge 1128 &c Damage 1143 &c Charge 2732. From H. to House</p>	<p>June 13 July 11 September 19 August 15 Read the 14th. Collected November 15, 16, 17, 18</p>	<p>5 5 4 2½ 5 6 6 4½ 2 9 4</p>
<p>1762. October 30. Received Five Briefs viz^t Colleges of Philadelphia & New York in America New Brentford Chapel in Com. Middlesex Llansannan Church in Com. Denbigh Barlaston Church in Com. Stafford Sutton Maddock Church in Com. Salop</p>	<p>Estimate 12000 from H. to House Charge 1387 &c. Charge 1378 &c Charge 1160 &c Charge 1060 &c</p>	<p>Collected May 9, 10, 11, 12 March 20, 1763 February 20 January 16 December 12, 1762</p>	<p>5 13 2½ 1 6 1 7½ 1 10 3 1½</p>



FRAGMENTS OF PRE-CONQUEST CROSS SHAFTS
FROM CARHAM.
(See opposite page)



FRAGMENT OF CROSS SHAFT SUPPORTING FONT IN
ROTHBURY CHURCH.
(See page 202)
(From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)

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

VOL. X.

1902.

No. 16.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 26th day of February, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following letter from Mr. H. A. Adamson :—

'Please tell the members of the society how I appreciate their great kindness in re-electing me one of the vice-presidents for the present year. I have been a member of the society for nearly thirty years, and although I am unable to attend the meetings I take the greatest interest in the doings of the society, and look forward to the monthly *Proceedings* and the *Archaeologia* with the same feelings as of old.'

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donor :

From Edith, lady Compton-Thornhill :—Two copies of the late J. Hodgson-Hinde's introductory volume to the *History of Northumberland*.

Exchanges :—

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—*Proceedings*, xvii. 1899—00, 8vo.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings* during year 1901, vol. XLVII. Taunton, 1902.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—(i.) *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. II. i., Jan. 1902, 8vo.; (ii.) *Index to Archaeological Papers published in 1900*.

Purchases :—Burke's *General Armoury*; *Durham Account Rolls*, vol. III., and *Newcastle Hostmen's Company* (103 & 105 Surt. Soc. publ.); *Registers of Mertham, Co. Surrey* (Par. Reg. Soc.); *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xvi. iii; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*; *lief. xv.* ('Kastell Kenel', 'Kastell Halheim', and 'Kastell Dambach'), large 8vo.; and the *Antiquary* for Feb. 1902.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Edith, lady Compton-Thornhill :—

- i. Fragment of a pre-Conquest cross shaft, about 2 ft. 6 ins. long, with interlacing ornamentation, and two other fragments (see opposite plate).

ii. The following gold, silver, and copper coins, most of them found near Carham :—

Roman : Constantine II. 3 Æ.

obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN AVG ; radiated head and draped bust to right.

rev. BEATA TRANQVILITAS, altar surmounted by globe, on it votis xx.

In ex. P LON.

English :

Henry III. ' long cross ' penny.

Edward III. London groat.

obv. EDWARD D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB, annulet between words.

Front-faced bust in tressure of 9 arches.

rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM, outer legend ; CIVITAS LONDON, inner.

Edward IV. London groat.

obv. EDWARD' DEI GRA REX ANGLI FRANC. MM a cross.

rev. as Edward III. but small cross between words.

Henry V. (or VI.) quarter noble (gold).

obv. HENRIC DI' GRA' REX ANGL, arms of England and France

quarterly in heater-shaped shield in tressure of 8 floriated points.

rev. EXALTABITVR [small cross] IN [annulet] GLORIA, an open centred cross with floriated ends, in each angle a lion passant.

MM. on each side a *fleur-de-lis*.

Henry VI. Calais groat.

obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRANC, bust of king as before.

rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM, outer legend ; VILLA CALISIE, inner.

Pellets in 2 quarters connected by annulet. Annulet after POSVI.

MM. on both sides a pierced cross.

Henry VII. Canterbury half-groat. (A much clipped coin).

obv. HENRIC DI G[RA REX ANGL] Z F. Front faced bust with close crown.

rev. [POSVI DEVM AD]IVTOE MEVM, outer legend ; CIVITAS CANTOR, inner.

MM. a ton.

Elizabeth shilling with scallop mint mark on each side ; on obv. bust of queen to left ; on rev. royal arms. Found on Gallows hill, Wark-on-Tweed.

Charles II. shilling of 1668.

Scottish : Charles II. Five lawbees (obv. head of king to l. ; rev. thistle crowned) and seven bodles (obv. C R crowned ; rev. thistle crowned).

William and Mary, bodle (obv. W M in monogram ; rev. thistle crowned).

Danish : small silver coin of Christian VII.

Nuremberg counter : obv. [rose] HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NV. In centre six crowns around a rose ; rev. [seven pellets round a centre one] OOTES REICH BLIBT EWICK. An orb with cross in 3 half circles.

The special thanks of members were voted to lady Compton-Thornhill for her gifts.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. H. S. Thompson of Townhead, Woodburn :—A curious wooden pen-case found in a peat moss, three feet below the surface, on Townshields farm in the parish of Simonburn. It is 5½ inches long and has a pear shaped head which screws on to the stem. The stem is hollow and in it is a portion of a quill pen.

By Dr. Rankin Lyle of 20 Saville Row, Newcastle :—A curious thin hatchet-shaped stone from the same peat moss, apparently naturally formed.

By the Rev. Edward J. Taylor, F.S.A., St. Cuthbert's, Durham :—*Corpus Doctrinae Christianae*, by Phillip Melancthon. Argen

torati. Anno MDLXXX. 'Tho. Mort' on the title page is in the autograph of Thomas Morton successively bishop of Chester, 1616, Coventry, 1618, and Durham, 1632. He was a school-fellow of Guy Fawkes; of simple tastes himself, but exercised noble hospitality; twice entertained Charles I; after considerable privations having been dispossessed of his bishopric during the Commonwealth, he died September 22, 1659, aged 95, and the 44th year of his episcopate. He died at the house of Sir Henry Yelverton, at Easton Mandit, Northamptonshire, where he found a refuge during the Civil War. The church contains a memorial, the inscription on the slab was written by Dr. Barwick, who also wrote a short life of the bishop and preached his funeral sermon. Barwick says he was the sixth of nineteen children of Mr. Richard Morton, mercer and alderman of York, and was born there on the 20th of March, 1564, and was of the same stock with that eminent prelate and statesman, John Morton, bishop of Ely and lord chancellor of England, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal in the reign of Henry VII, by whose management the two house of York and Lancaster were united.'

By Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A. :—Two Styrian hunting axes.

[Mr. Clephan said 'I exhibit two axes, one, which I will call no. 1, was submitted to me by Mr. John C. McPherson of Benwell Grange, for information as to its special use and origin. The other, no. 2, forms part of my own collection. It will be observed that there is a very great similarity between the two weapons. The general characteristics of both are, small, slender, and singularly formed heads, the flocks taking the form of the head and neck of birds, with pronounced beaks: the blades, in both cases, have been provided with detachable brass guards for preserving the edges in a condition of sharpness. The guard is missing on no. 1, but the screw hole on the blade for adjusting it, shows that it had been present. The guard of no. 2 is *in situ* and is a very pretty piece of repoussé work. No. 1 (Mr. McPherson's axe) exhibits a smith's mark on the right face of the blade, the device being four bars, and hand-holding a cross, on a black ground, and on the top is the maker's name Zegor Tatzanskisch. On the left face a hunting scene is depicted, showing a huntsman in the act of discharging his gun at a chamois. The scene is enacted in a pine forest, with mountains in the back ground. The axe shaft is 35½ ins. long and shod and pointed with iron at the base for mountaineering. Along the shaft towards the head are six small brass rings. On the right side of the stock of the head is a star surrounded by small circles and a single star is on the reverse side. The staff is of wood, bound round with string and covered with leather, an arrangement which is well adapted for affording a good grip. No. 2 which forms part of my collection is slightly shorter than no. 1, and is a very similar weapon. The head is nearly the same in form, with the brass edge-guard *in situ*. The device engraved on the blade is a hunting scene, similar in character to that shown on no. 1, viz. with pine forests and mountains, and a hunter crouching under cover and with his piece levelled at two chamois. On one side of the stock portion of the head, a pine-cone with foliations is engraved and there is a dentated bordering of ornamentation on each side of the blade. The staves are similar in both weapons. The axe in my collection was acquired in Austria, where I was informed that the type had been used long ago for giving the *coup de grace* in chamois hunting in the mountains of Styria or other mountainous regions, and the inscriptions on both blades appear to bear this out. I should not like to hazard a probable date for the weapons.']

By Mr. John Ventress, a rubbing and a sketch which he had made of a stone doorhead bearing the date mark of 1599. The stone came out of an old building which stood in the grounds of Elswick hall on, or very

near, the site of the present clock tower, and was pulled down in 1879. Sir W. H. Stephenson preserved the relic, and it is now in the garden of his mansion adjoining the park. The illustration shows it.



John Vaughan.

[“Local historians, following one another, state that ‘soon after the Reformation’, Elswick, which formed part of the possessions of the monks of Tynemouth, was purchased by ‘William Jenison esquire.’ ‘Soon after the Reformation’ is a somewhat vague date, and in the absence of positive evidence it is not easy to identify the purchaser. He can hardly have been William Jenison, sheriff of Newcastle in 1568-9, mayor in 1571-2 and 1581-2, M.P. for the town in 1571, 1572 and 1584, for he died in July, 1587, and his will and inventory published in vol. 38 of the Surtees Society’s publications contain no reference to Elswick. It was from William’s brother Ralph, who died during his mayoralty, in May, 1597, that the Jenisons of Elswick descended. Ralph’s eldest son was named William and he came of age shortly after his father’s death. He may have been the William Jenison who, in contemplation of marriage with Alice Matfen (to whom he was united at St. Nicholas’s, Newcastle, on the 2nd of June 1600), acquired the property, and in the course of improvements erected the building and had the date, 1599, cut upon the doorhead. But the Reformation was effected in 1539, and sixty years interval scarcely justifies the phrase ‘soon after the Reformation.’ The dimensions of the stone are 4 feet 6½ inches long, 1 foot 9¼ high and 7½ inches thick.”]

By Mr. D. A. Holdsworth:—An indenture of a fine in Hilary term, 12 Elizabeth, with curious embellishments, quoted in Mr. Welford’s paper on Local Muniments (see *Arch. Ael.* vol. xxiv.). The plate facing this page shows it.

By Mrs. Clayton (per Mr. Blair), the large piece of leather and two smaller, discovered in the excavation made by Mr. Haverfield in the centre of the Roman station of *Cilurnum* in Sep. 1901 (see *Arch. Ael.* xxiii. 16). Mr. Gibson, the castle warden, remarked that the two smaller pieces had been ‘pop-stitched’ judging from the lines of small holes made by the needle.

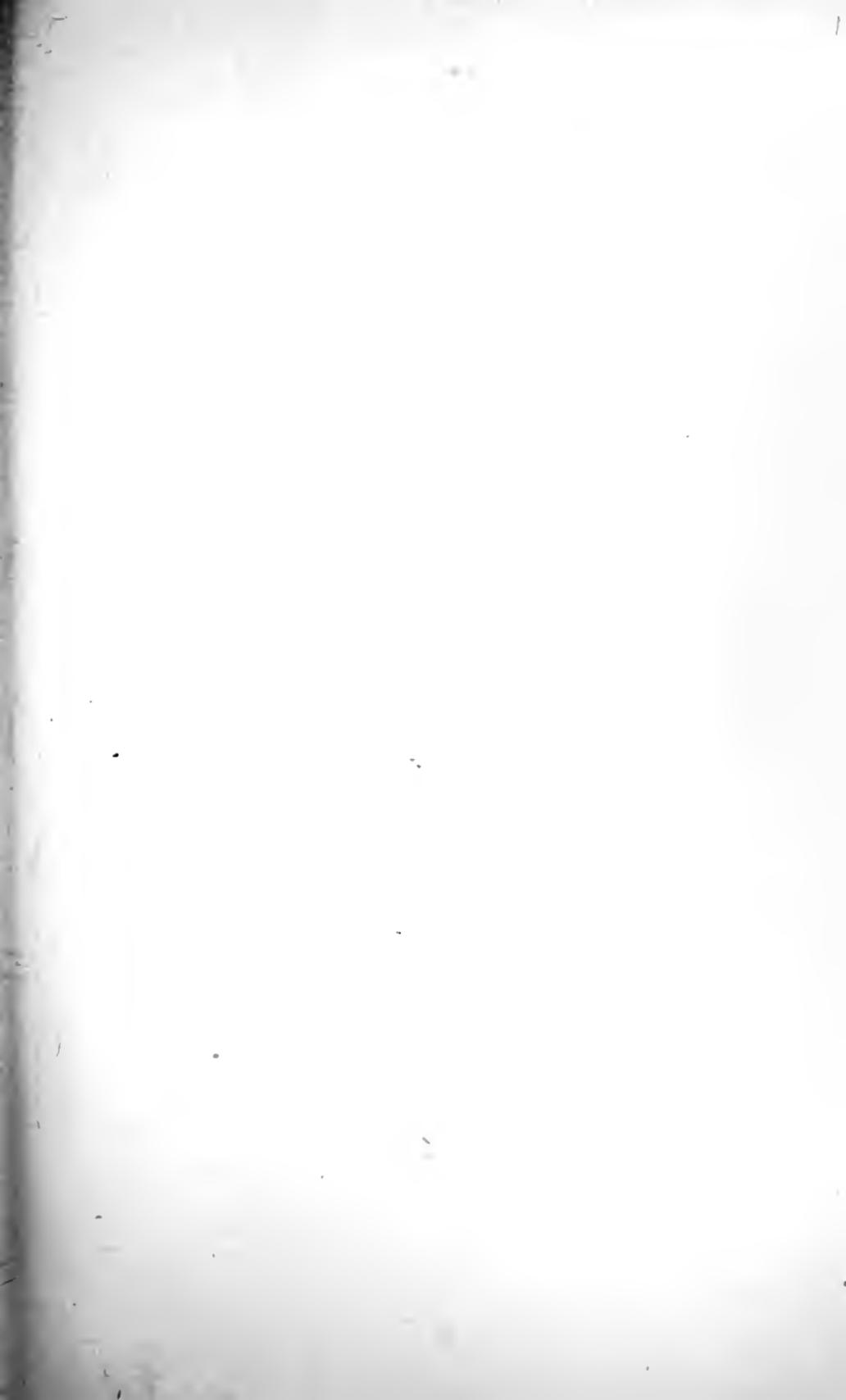
The secretary was directed to return thanks for these communications.

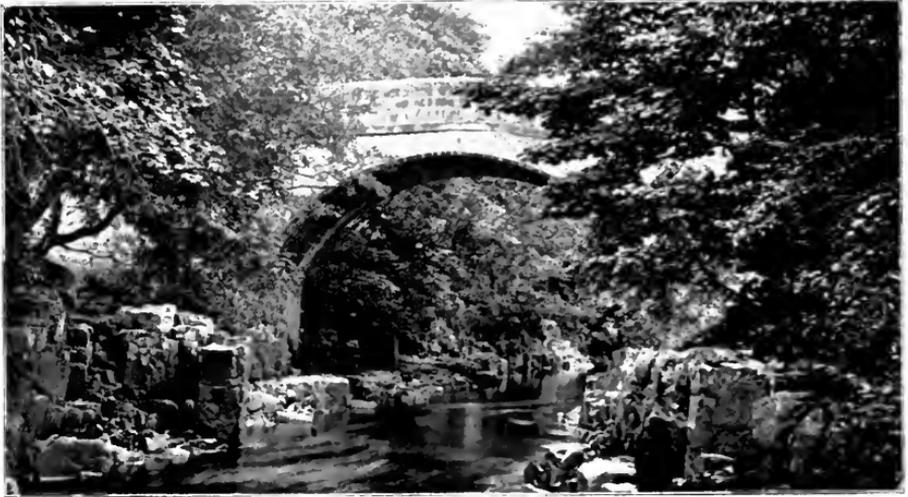
The secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following notes by Mr. John Thompson of Bishop Auckland, on

THE WEAR BRIDGE AT STANHOPE.

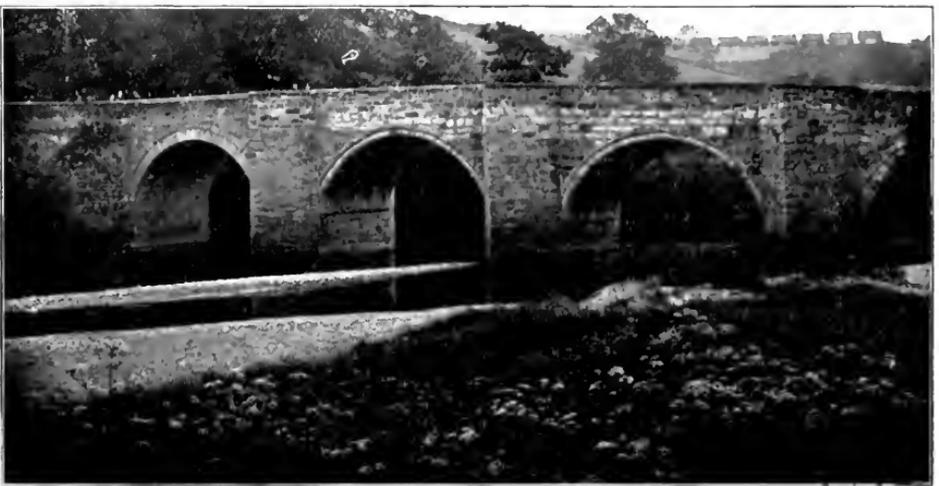
“This bridge is built across the river Wear about half a mile west of Stanhope. In the list of county bridges it is called ‘Wear Bridge’, locally it is







AT STANHOPE.



'SUNDERLAND BRIDGE,' NEAR CROXDALE (see page 235).

(From a photograph by Mr. A. L. Steavenson).

ANCIENT BRIDGES ON THE RIVER WEAR.

known as 'The Stone Bridge' and also 'Briggen Winch' with reference to the former of these names. Mr. Egglestone in his book, *Weardale Names of Field and Fell*, gives it as his opinion that this was the first structure of its kind built of stone here. At the north side of the churchyard at Stanhope is an old house called 'The Stone House', which is supposed to have been the first house covered with stone slates, the prevailing covering at that time being thatch; this house formerly belonged to the rectors of Stanhope, and is mentioned in terriers of lands and property belonging to the church in 1608 and 1733. The name 'Briggen Winch' is supposed by the author above quoted to refer to a bridge formed of ropes, the ropes being stretched by means of a 'winch'. About three miles west of Middleton-in-Teesdale a suspension bridge crosses the river Tees, this is called 'The Winch Bridge', and is said to have been one of the first structures of that kind erected in England; it was erected about 1741. The



THE WEAR BRIDGE, STANHOPE.

road over the Wear bridge leads from Stanhope to Middleton-in-Teesdale. The bridge was widened 10 feet in 1792. The earliest portion of the bridge consists of a segmental arch, 36 feet span and 9 feet rise. The arch is formed of four ribs 12 inches by 10 inches, chamfered on the underside, as shown on the south west view of the bridge, here given, on the ribs is laid a course of arch stones about 15 inches in depth. The abutments are of rubble with roughly chiselled or hammer-dressed quoins. The foundations are built on whin rock which here forms the bed of the river and rises several feet above the ordinary level of the river on both sides. The added portion is built of dressed ashlar, and is on the east side, the foundations being laid on the rock. The arch is the same span as the original one but without ribs, the arch stones being about 18 inches in depth. The total width of the arch underneath is 20 feet 2 inches. A chamfered string course 12 inches deep is laid across each side of the bridge, at the level of the roadway, terminating at the end of each abutment against a stone pillar about 2 feet square. The parapets are 4 feet high of dressed ashlar, with a coping chamfered on both sides, they terminate

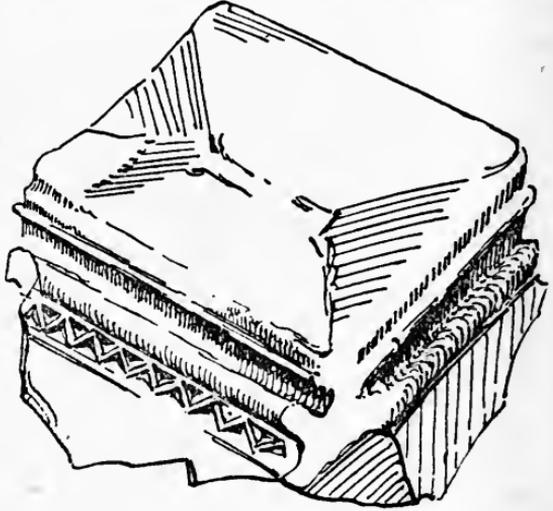
at the end of each abutment against a stone pillar 20 inches square with a chamfered cap. The width of the roadway over the arch is 18 feet, widening out to 40 feet at the end of the north abutment, and 46 feet at the south abutment, thus giving a good approach on both sides; the road rises about 2 feet 6 inches at the crown of the arch from the end of the abutments on each side. The banks of the river, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, are well wooded, which, with the basaltic rocks on each side, give it a very picturesque appearance as seen in the east view of the bridge. There is no definite information as to the date of the building of the original portion of the bridge, it may probably date from the early part of the fifteenth century. It evidently withstood the great flood in 1771 when several bridges on the Wear were destroyed, probably owing to its foundations being built on the rocks. The river has worn a channel several feet in depth. The widening of the bridge was carried out when the rev. Henry Hardinge was rector of Stanhope, and bishop Barrington the bishop of the diocese. The cost would probably be defrayed by a rate, or 'cess' as it was then termed. In 1837 the bridge was repaired by the county, new parapets being built. The stone is apparently from Redgate quarry near Wolsingham."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Thompson for his paper.

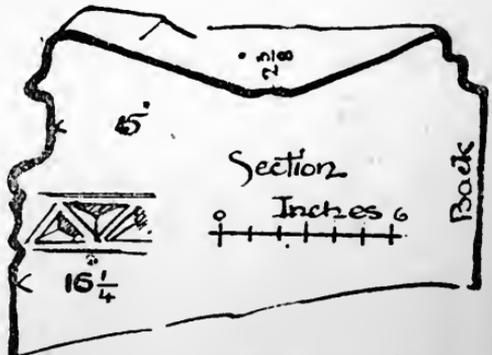
FRAGMENT OF A ROMAN ALTAR DISCOVERED AT BYWELL.

Mr. Knowles read the following notes:—

"The fragment of a Roman altar which is depicted in the accompanying sketch was unearthed on the first day of January of this year, when digging a grave, a few yards north of the tower of St. Peter's church, Bywell. It measures 18



Sketch



W.H. Knowles
17 Jan. 1902.

inches by 15 inches on the top, and is 10 inches in height. It is the upper portion or capital of an altar, and is moulded on three sides, and the front only is further enriched by a kind of zigzag ornament. On the top is a square focus a peculiarity confined to few altars. The usual volutes are absent. Evidently the altar was placed against a wall as the back of it is not sculptured.

Similar carving is to be seen on the very ornate altar discovered at Lanchester (*Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi. p. 314), and now in the church porch there, and on two others found at Chesterholm (*Vindolana*) now in the Chesters museum.

The Watling Street in its course from Lanchester to Corbridge passes in a north-westerly direction a mile to the south of Bywell. Possibly the stone was conveyed as building material to Bywell from a camp on the Watling Street, or with greater probability from the Roman town of *Corstopitum* (Corbridge) a distance of five miles.”*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON A NORTH COUNTRY WAGGONWAY.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read the following :—

“ When the duke of Wellington rode from Liverpool to Manchester on that memorable opening day, the 15th of September, 1830, it was not the first time he had been on the iron road. He had already travelled a distance of six or seven miles along a colliery railway, and witnessed the performances of an older locomotive engine than the ‘ Rocket ’ or the ‘ Northumbrian ’.

It was on the occasion of his visit to the North of England, in 1827, that he had this novel experience. Having arranged to view some of the collieries of his old comrade-in-arms, the marquis of Londonderry, the duke, on Saturday the 29th of September, a beautiful autumn day, drove from Ravensworth castle, where he had been staying overnight, to Pittington Hallgarth, accompanied by the marquis and marchioness of Londonderry, field-marshal Beresford, the marquis of Worcester, Lord and Lady Bathurst, the marquis of Douro, Sir R. and Lady Sophie Gresley, Sir R. Hardinge, Sir H. Browne, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the famous painter, Sir John and Lady Beckett, colonels Harris and Freemantle, and other people of note.

Where the Londonderry waggonway crossed Hallgarth lane, beneath the scarred brow of Pittington Hill, a splendidly appointed car, built for the occasion at a cost of £200, together with fourteen coal-waggons covered with green baize, some of them already occupied, awaited the distinguished visitors. The concourse of spectators at this point was enormous. Besides a numerous body of the marquis's pitmen, each sporting a cockade of the family colours, there was a large cavalcade of the gentlemen of the surrounding country similarly decorated.

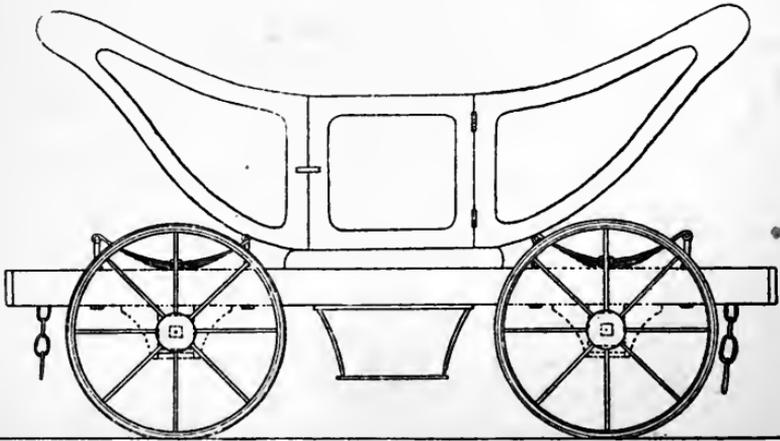
The duke on his arrival, about half-past two o'clock, was welcomed in an appropriate speech by Mr. John Buddle, the eminent colliery viewer, and, having briefly replied, mounted the gorgeous car, in which, also, the ladies and some of the gentlemen of the party took their seats.

The marquis's colliery band, dressed in uniform, in a vehicle of their own, accompanied by banners emblazoned with the names of the duke's victories, then led the way to North Pittington colliery, six hundred yards distant, playing ‘ See the conquering hero comes ’, and as the light and elegant car, drawn by a team of pitmen, started forward, followed by the fourteen waggons and a number of collier lads on foot, a grand salute of cannon was fired, announcing the event to the neighbourhood. Having spent some time at the new ‘ winning ’, examining the pumping and drawing engines, and seeing how pitmen descended

* No better evidence of the reuse of the remains of a former period could be adduced than the tower of Corbridge church, and the crypt of St. Wilfrid at Hexham. See also the Roman stones in the ruined chapel at North Gosforth (*Arch. Ael.* vol. ix. p. 207).

and ascended the shaft, the duke re-entered the car, and the procession moved along the waggonway again in the direction of the Wear. The route was practically a series of inclined planes : first a descent to the village of Pittington, then a rise to the top of Pittington bank, up which the waggons, if not the car, would be drawn by a fixed engine, a descent again to Hetton lane where the waggonway was joined by a branch line from another of the marquis's collieries, the Alexandrina or Letch pit, and then a rise to Benridge bank top on the Durham and Sunderland turnpike road, between Middle and West Rainton. Descending Benridge bank, along a huge embankment of small coal, the duke had an extensive view of several other collieries belonging to the marquis, and in passing the ' Plain ' pit where 27 lives were lost in 1817, and 53 in 1823, would doubtless realize something of the dangers of work underground. Near the village of Vienna, now known as Colliery Row, a locomotive engine or 'steam elephant' as it was called in a contemporary account,—in all probability one of the engines constructed by George Stephenson for the Hetton Coal Co. in 1822, was in readiness to display its powers. It was set in motion, and the duke, keenly interested, descended from the car, and 'after examining minutely the nature and construction of the machine and its operation expressed himself highly gratified with it'. What an opportunity was this—an opportunity apparently neglected—for Sir Thomas Lawrence to have depicted the victor of Waterloo standing in the presence of a force which was destined to play such a part in the wars of the future ! The thought may have occurred to the duke how useful such a machine would be for the transport of his heavy artillery, but assuredly no vision of armoured trains rushing round beleaguered towns, and speeding across veldt and kloof, passed before his mind's eye.

Bidding good-bye to the ' steam elephant ' the procession moved on by way of Dubmires, Segletch, and Shiney Row, by engine and self-acting planes, to



the engine house in front of Mr. Buddle's seat at Penshaw, where the visitors alighted and walked to the house, preceded by four little girls attired in fancy dresses, dancing and strewing flowers as they went. The ladies remained at the house, but the duke and gentlemen walked to the stail on the Wear, and were shown the process of unloading the waggons into the keels by means of the coal-drop.

Having thus acquainted himself with the methods of drawing, conveying and shipping coal, the duke, amid the roaring of cannon and the cheers of the spectators, returned to the mansion, and at six o'clock, was entertained to dinner by Mr. Budle. Later on in the evening the house and the adjacent cottages were illuminated, bonfires blazed, and beacons were lit on elevated points of the marquis's estate. So closed a red-letter day in the annals of the Wear coal-mining district.

As to the 'Wellington car' of which, through the courtesy of Mr. S. J. Ditchfield of Seaham Harbour, I am enabled to exhibit a coloured drawing, it was broken up some years ago, and the wheels and axles were fixed to a carriage built for the purpose of conveying workmen from Colliery Row to the pits at Rainton. These were ultimately sold, with other materials, in May, 1897, in consequence of the closing of Rainton collieries in 1896. It is a matter for regret that this interesting vehicle could not have been preserved, as, in addition to its association with the great duke, it had the distinction of being a link—I might almost say the first link—in the evolution of luxurious travelling on rails.

The car, in its main design, may be described as the body of a landau on the underframe of a coal wagon, supported on four light wheels with springs. The drawing gives a correct idea of the colouring: olive green in the panels of the body surrounded with borders of dark green, umber in the sole-bars and buffers, madder in the wheels and axles, crimson in the springs, and dark blue in the coupling-chains.

The broken 'fish-bellied' rail which I exhibit, originally four feet in length, will show you what the iron road was like in 1827. I found it in Pitlington churchyard, and the sexton states that it came out of the old, and now abandoned, wagonway over which the duke travelled: the depth in the middle is 6 inches, and the width at the top 2 inches: instead of George Stephenson's half-lap joint you will notice at the end of the rail a projecting knob which fitted into a corresponding cavity in the adjoining rail, the two ends being held in position by the chair without the aid of pins or bolts.

The old locomotive engine which the duke saw has presumably gone to the scrap-heap, unless, romantic possibility! it should happen to be the venerable no. 3 of the Hetton Coal Company's engines still working at Elemore colliery, a few miles from Colliery Row, little changed in main design since it left the maker's hands three-quarters of a century ago; its vertical pistons communicating motion to the wheels by means of cross-heads, connecting-rods and crank-pins as in the early days of steam locomotion."

[The coloured drawing (from which the reproduction, reduced, on opposite page, has been made), and the 'fish bellied' rail from the Londonderry wagon-way were exhibited].

A SMALL HOARD OF COINS FROM CARRAWBURGH.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that in June, 1875, while Mr. Tailford (who during a course of many years has made most of the discoveries in the camps, etc., on the line of the Roman Wall, belonging to the late Mr. John Clayton and his successors) was digging in the centre of the Roman camp of *Procolitia* he unearthed a hoard of 66 *denarii* ranging in date from M. Antony to Geta, the younger son of Septimius Severus. The coins were discovered under a large whin boulder. They were all attached one to the other by oxidation, evidence that they had been carefully hidden. One may fairly assume that their condition shews them to have been collected at one period as the oldest are the most worn, while those of Severus and his family are in comparatively fine condition. It may be as well, therefore, to record the find, and the following is a description of the coins:—

Consular :

- 5 M. Antony, all very much worn legionary coins.

Imperial :

- 1 Vitellius, so worn that inscriptions on both sides are illegible.
- 1 Otho.
obv. L OTHO C . . . bare head to right.
rev. figure standing to left, inscription illegible.
- 3 Vespasian.
 1 *obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN . . . ; head to right.
rev. [COS IT] ER TR POT ; figure standing to left, trident (?) in r. hand.
 2 *obv.* inscription illegible, laureated head to left.
rev. . . . COS V ; figure standing to left, spear in left hand.
 3 *obv.* IMP CAES VESP AVG P M ; laureated head to right.
rev. COS VII ; two bulls to left. [Coh. 133]
- 1 Antoninus Pius.
obv. ANTONINVS [PIVS] AVG PP IMP II ; laureated head to right.
rev. TR POT XX C [OS IIII] . Abundance seated to right, holding with both hands a cornucopia, at her feet the *modius* filled with ears of corn. [Coh. 1021]
- 2 Faustina the younger, wife of M. Anrelins.
 1 *obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA ; head to right.
rev. AVGVSTI PII FIL ; Venus standing to left holding in her right hand a victory, left resting on a shield placed on a helmet. [Coh. 15]
 2 *obv.* and *rev.* the same.
- 5 Commodus.
 1 *obv.* M COMM . . . BRIT PP ; laureated head to right.
rev. APOL PAL COS VI . Apollo dressed as a woman standing to left placing a lyre on a column and holding the *plectrum*. [Coh. 24]
 2 *obv.* AVG BRIT PP ; laureated head to right.
rev. AVG FELIC COS ; figure standing to left, in outstretched right hand a globe (?), in left a cornucopia, at feet an altar.
 3 *obv.* M COMM ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT PP ; laureated head to right.
rev. LIB AVG IIII . T . . . COS III ; liberty standing to left, holding in right hand bonnet, in left hand sceptre.
 4 *obv.* M COMM ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT ; laureated head to right.
rev. MIN AVG P M TR P XVI COS VI . Minerva marching to right and looking back ; she holds in her right hand a laurel branch, in left a shield and a javelin. [Coh. 358]
 5 *obv.* L AEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL ; laureated head to right.
rev. VOTA SOLV PRO SAL P R . Commodus veiled to left, sacrificing at a tripod. [Coh. 984]
- 1 Clodius Albinus.
obv. D CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES ; bare head to right.
rev. COS II ; Aesculapius standing to left holding stick around which a serpent is coiled. [Coh. 9]
- 23 Septimius Severus.
 1 *obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG ; laureated head to right.
rev. AFRICA . Africa standing to right with head dress of elephant's trunk, holding ears of corn in her *peplum*, at her feet a lion. [Coh. 25]
 2 *obv.* L SEPT SEV . . . ; laureated head to right.
rev. ANNONAE AVG . Abundance standing to left, her right foot on a ship's prow, in her right hand ears of corn, in left a cornucopia.
 3 *obv.* as 1.
rev. FVNDATOR PACIS ; Severus, veiled, standing to left, holding out olive branch.

- 4 *obv.* L SEPT SEVERVS AVG IMP VIII ; head as befors.
rev. HERCVLI DEFENS. Hercules standing resting on a club, in right hand a bow, lion's skin over arm. [Coh. 210]
- 5 *obv.* SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII ; laureated head to right.
rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence standing to left, in left hand spear, in right rod which she holds over a globe at feet. [Coh. 592]
- 6 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 7 *obv.* SEVERVS AVGG PART MAX ; laureated head to right ; *rev.* as last.
- 8 *obv.* L SEPT SEV PERT [AVG IMP] VII ; laureated head to right.
rev. P M TR P III COS II PP ; figure (Fortune) standing to left, in left hand cornucopia, in right rudder on globe at feet. [Coh. 423]
- 9 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 10 *obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG ; laureated head to right.
rev. P M TR P XVI COS III PP ; figure standing to left, in right hand patera, in left double cornucopia. [Coh. 515]
- 11 *obv.* *Ibid.* as last.
rev. same as last, but TR P XIII, and altar at feet of figure.
- 12 *obv.* as 8.
rev. P M TR P . . . COS II PP ; nude figure radiated (the sun) to left, in left hand whip, right outstretched. [Coh. 449]
- 13 *obv.* as 8.
rev. P M TR P III COS II PP. Pallas standing to left, with legs together, holding a spear transversely and a shield. [Coh. 390]
- 14 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 15 *obv.* and *rev.* same as 13.
- 15 *obv.* and *rev.* same as 4.
- 17 *obv.* as 10.
rev. P M TR P XVI COS III PP ; figure standing to left, in right hand patera which is being held above an altar.
- 18 *obv.* as 10.
rev. P M TR P XIII COS III PP ; figure standing to left, sacrificing at altar.
- 19 *obv.* as 10.
rev. P M TR P XIII COS III PP. Mars standing to left, with victory in outstretched right hand, in left hand a spear. [Coh. 471]
- 20 *obv.* as 10.
rev. RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Helmeted and togated figure (Rome) seated to left, in left hand sceptre, in right the *palladium*. [Coh. 606]
- 21 *obv.* and *rev.* as last.
- 22 *obv.* L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX ; head as before.
rev. VICT PARTHIC AE. Victory marching to left, holding a garland in right hand, trophy in left, at her feet a Parthian seated. [Coh. 741]
- 23 *obv.* AVG IMP ; head as before.
rev. Inscription illegible. Figure seated to left, in right hand garland or patera.
- 10 Julia Domna, wife of Sept. Severus.
- 1 *obv.* IVLIA AVGVSTA ; head with hair in bands and chignon, and draped bust to right.
rev. DIANA LUCIFERA. Diana standing to left, with crescent round neck, holding torch transversely with both hands. [Coh. 27]
- 2 *obv.* same as last but hair different.
rev. MATER DEVM. Cybele with turreted head-dress to left, holding in right hand branch, in left a sceptre, at her feet a lion. [Coh. 128]
- 3 *obv.* as 1.
rev. PIETAS PVBLICA. Piety, veiled, standing to left, both hands uplifted, at her feet an altar alight. [Coh. 156]
- 4 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.

- 5 *obv.* as 1.
rev. VENVS FELIX. Venus standing to left, apple in uplifted right hand, and holding robe over shoulder with left. [Coh. 198]
- 6 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 7 *obv.* *Ibid.* but no chignon.
rev. VENVS VICTRIX. Venus half nude standing to left, resting on a column, holding in outstretched right hand a helmet (?) in left a palm branch, at her feet a shield. [Coh. 215]
- 8 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 9 *obv.* as 1.
rev. VESTAE SANCTAE. Vesta standing to left, holding in right hand a patera, in left a sceptre. [Coh. 246]
- 10 *obv.* as last.
rev. Inscription illegible. Figure standing to left.
- 6 Caracalla.
 1 *obv.* ANTONINVS PIVS AVG; young laureated head to right.
obv. FELICITAS AVGG. Felicity standing to left, in right hand caduceus, in left cornucopia. [Coh. 61]
- 2 *obv.* ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS; young draped bust to right.
rev. PONTIF TR P . . . Jupiter standing to right, head turned back, holding globe in uplifted right hand, reversed spear in left. [Coh. 413]
- 3 *obv.* as 1, young draped bust to right.
rev. PONTIF TR P VIII COS II. Mars, galeated, standing to left resting on a shield in right hand, in left spear reversed. [Coh. 424]
- 4 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 5 *obv.* as 2.
rev. as 2 but PONTIF TR P III.
- 6 *obv.* ANTONINVS PIVS AVG; youthful bust to right.
rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTOR. Valour, helmeted, seated to left, holding in right hand a victory, in left a *parazonium*, behind a shield. [Coh. 672]
- 3 Plautilla, wife of Caracalla.
 1 *obv.* PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE: draped bust to right, hair wavy and in chignon.
rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE. Plautilla standing to right, taking hand of Caracalla standing to left. [Coh. 10]
- 2 *obv.* and *rev.* same as last.
- 3 *obv.* PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, as last but no chignon.
rev. VENVS VICTRIX. Venus half nude standing to left, holding an apple in left hand, patera in right, leaning on a shield, at her feet Cupid holding a helmet. [Coh. 25]
- 5 Geta.
 1 *obv.* P SEPT GETA CAES PONT; young bare head to right, draped bust.
rev. PRINC IVVENT. Geta standing to left, holding in right hand a branch, in left hand a reversed spear. [Coh. 159]
- 2 *obv.* *Ibid.*
obv. PRINC IVVENTVTIS; Geta as last, but behind him a trophy, at bottom of it a shield. [Coh. 157]
- 3 *obv.* P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES; bare youthful head to right, draped bust.
rev. PROVID DEORVM. Providence standing to left, holding a rod and spear, at feet a globe.
- 4 *obv.* P SEPT GETA CAES PONT; same as last.
rev. VICT AETERN. Victory marching to left, holding garland with both hands, over a shield on a base. [Coh. 206]
- 5 *obv.* P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT; laureated and bearded head to right.
rev. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory standing to left, holding garland in right hand, palm branch in left. [Coh. 219]

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 17.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 26th day of March, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

THE LATE MR. CADWALLADER JOHN BATES.

The chairman, at the outset, made reference to the death of Mr. Cadwallader John Bates of Langley castle, one of the vice-presidents of the society. He said it would require someone of Mr. Bates's own wonderful learning and power of application to do anything like justice to the qualities of such a man. They all felt that the cause of archaeology in the north of England had sustained a great loss by his demise, as he was possessed of stores of antiquarian knowledge, the greater part of which, unfortunately, would die with him. He had given the world some of the results of his labours in his work on *Border Holds*, and in several other contributions which had appeared in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. The chairman made allusion also to Mr. Bates's researches respecting pedigree cattle, and said that what he had published represented but a small proportion of what he could have published had he been spared, nor could anyone looking at his published works form any idea of the enormous labour which had gone to the making up of those publications. He had an opportunity, not very long before his death, of corresponding with him on that very intricate question the Pascal controversy regarding the date of holding Easter, a subject of great controversy in the seventh century. Mr. Bates had gone into that question with incredible diligence and accuracy. Now that Mr. Bates had gone there was no one living who possessed a degree of knowledge on the subject approaching that which he held. Their deceased friend also interested himself lately in the history of St. Patrick. He did not know the conclusions which Mr. Bates arrived at on that difficult and thorny subject, but he believed that he had intended giving his views on the matter to the world before those of any of the other objects upon which he was engaged. He believed Mr. Bates went to Cambridge and made arrangements with the Cambridge Printing Press to give his lucubrations on this subject to the public. He hoped the work would be sufficiently advanced to be published. They would soon know. The late Mr. Bates worked, he thought they may say, as few Englishmen ever had worked. He worked more with the thoroughness and intrepid patience of a German professor than of an English amateur student, for such he must be considered as he had not his living to make by such work. The chairman said he ought also

to allude to Mr. Bates's *History of Northumberland* which he wrote for Mr. Elliot Stock. He was severely limited in point of space, but sometimes a single sentence was the result of long study, and to the reader it opened up a wide vista of investigation. He did not know to whom they would look now to test their studies, for Mr. Bates was a man who never passed anything unquestioningly. It was his nature to challenge every statement, and to test it thoroughly, and in that respect he was of great service to their society. As an antiquary, indeed, his loss is incalculable. He moved that an address of condolence be sent to the nearest relatives—Mrs. Bates and Major Bates.

Mr. R. C. Clephan seconded the motion, and expressed his own personal sorrow at the very great loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. Bates. His death was a loss to the society, to the county, and to the country. His work was always accurate, painstaking, full, and conclusive.

Mr. Knowles and Mr. Tomlinson added a few words, the former referring to Mr. Bates's work on St. Wilfrid, and the latter remarking that Mr. Bates had the historical imagination to transform facts into a living story that made his work so interesting.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop joined in deploring the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Bates as an irreparable one. There was a phase of his character which had manifested itself to all who had come into close contact with him; that was the generosity with which he was always ready to communicate the results of his investigations. It was this striking characteristic which made him most helpful to the inquirer; for he was ever ready to impart to others the vast stores of knowledge he possessed.

The proposition was agreed to.

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

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

- i. John E. McPherson, Benwell Grange, Newcastle.
- ii. H. W. Thorburn, Cradock Villa, Bishop Auckland.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors:

From Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind, of Coombe Fishacre House, Newton Abbot:—

The following seventeenth century tracts and old newspapers, etc.:—

- (i.) 'The Public Intelligencer, numb. 55, from Monday, October 27, to Monday, November 3, 1656' (complete); (ii.) 'Mercurius Melancholicus: or, Nevves from Westminster and other parts, from Saturday Novemb. 6, to Novemb. 13, 1647. Printed in the Yeere, 1647, number 11.'
- (iii.) 'A Perfect Divrnall of the Passages in Parliament. From Munday the 12. of June till Munday the 19. of June', with woodcut of interior of House of Commons as a heading, and initial letter T of a ship in full sail.
- (iv.) 'The Perfect Pharisee under Monkish Holinesse. published. And in a speciall manner directed to Beleevers in Newcastle and Gateside. Gateside printed by S.B. [Stephen Bulkeley] and are to be sould by Will. London Book-seller in Newcastle 1653'. (imperfect); (v.) 'The Newcastle Courant', nos. 245 & 250, for Feb. 27 & Ap. 3, 1725, former imperfect; and (vi.) 'The Impartial Protestant Mercury', no. 71, from Friday Dec. 23, to Tuesday Dec. 17, 1681.

From Mr. John Clapham, hon. librarian of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society:—*The Bradford Antiquary*, vols. i & ii (10 pts.).

- From Messrs. H. Swinburne and James Cluer (executors of the late J. E. D. Longstaffe):—The original minute book, beginning in 1652, of the Fraternity of Mercers, Grocers, Haberdashers, and Salters of the City of Durham, formerly belonging to Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe.
- From Edith, lady Compton-Thornhill:—Two copies (in sheets), of *Materials for the History of Northumberland*, by the Rev. John Horsley, 1729-30, and *A Survey of a Portion of Northumberland*, by George Mark, 1734 (printed by Mr. J. Hodgson-Hinde).

Exchanges:—

- From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.:—*18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, 1896-7, pt. 2; large 8vo., cl.
- From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & Natural History:—*Proceedings*, xi. i; 8vo.
- From the Surrey Archaeological Society:—*Collections*, xvi; 8vo., cl.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological & Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 3 ser. ii. i; 8vo.
- From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University:—(i.) *The Hieroglyphic Stairways, Ruins of Copan*, by George Byron Gordon; and (ii.) *35th Report on the Peabody Museum, 1900-1*, 8vo., 1902.
- From the 'Nassauische Altertumskunde':—(i.) *Annalen des Vereins*, vol. 32, 1902; and (ii.) *Mitteilungen*, nos. 1-4. Both 8vo.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 64 (vol. xvi. pt. iv.), 8vo. Leeds, 1902.
- From the Brussels Archaeological Society:—*Annuaire, 1902*, vol. xiii, 8vo. 1902.

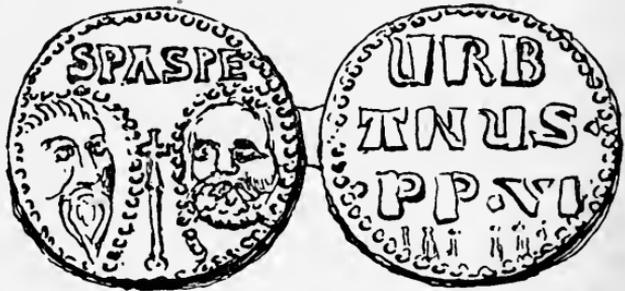
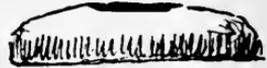
Purchases—Monastic Seals of the Thirteenth Century [the only local seals in the volume are those of Keping hospital (plate v) and Newminster abbey (plate xxviii)]; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xvi. pt. iv; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 218-221.

Mr. Blair reported that the executors of the late Mr. Longstaffe in going through his books, &c., had found a MS. copy of the *Statutes of the Church of Durham*, belonging to the society, which they had returned.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. T. H. Archer Hind, of Coombe Fishacre house, Newton Abbot:—31 silver coins and 307 coins, tokens, and medals, chiefly copper, the Scottish and many of the English 'picked up from time to time' by the donor at Morris hall near Norham castle, where doubtless the papal *bulle* was found, also a 'whorl', which Mr. Hind writes, 'well preserved from oxidation from being under water, I found in a little stream which ran through my grounds at Morris Hall into the Tweed. I found it in a cleft of rock at the bottom of the stream where it was always covered by water; it was edgeways up and its surface completely protected by the rock. Being close to Norham Castle I used to find many mementos of former fighting, but I left these behind me forty years ago; the property was sold and I never returned. The things I found were large stone cannon balls and one composed of pieces of iron cast in a mould with lead, bridle curb-chain, etc. There was also a thick seam of 'blue clay' where I found elk horns and other large bones—I regret their loss. One of my fields was divided from the castle by the road only and thus was good

hunting ground.' The object is $1\frac{1}{8}$ diam. A representation of it is here given. A large number of whorls of this kind have been found at places on the banks of the Tweed, chiefly at Norham where many have been melted down. Some of them are noted and described in the *Arch. Journal* xxiv, 81, and in the *Berw. Nat. Club Transactions*, v, p. 290 and figured on plate xv. No. 4 of this plate appears to be a representation of the piece now presented by Mr. Archer Hind from Morris hall. Another found in the garden of the college of St. Mary's Derbyshire is noted in the *Archaeological Journal*, xix, 189. A specimen found near Burn-law, in Allendale, was exhibited by Mr. Shield when a country meeting of the society was held in that dale in Sept. 1896, (see *Proc.* vii. 274 & 275). The leaden *bullæ* is of pope Urban VI,



the letters SPA SPE, with the heads of the apostles Peter and Paul, being on one side, and URB | ANVS | PP · VI on the other.

Amongst the coins, etc., are the following:—

Roman : 2Æ Vespasian (*rev.* AEQVITAS AVGVSTI), Domitian, Trajan, and Magnentius; 3Æ Gallienus (FELICITAS), Tetricus (COMES AVG), Aurelian (2, both VIRTVS type), and 'Constantinopolis'.

English :

Silver : Elizabeth sixpence of 1581, and fourpence of 1577; James I. shilling (mm. a rose); Charles I. half-crown (mm. a triangle), and sixpence (mm. anchor); Charles II. crown of 1663; William III. crown and shilling of 1696; Anne half-crown of 1707, and shilling of 1711; Anne, medal of 1702; George I. shilling of 1723; and George II. shilling and sixpence of 1745.

Copper : Charles II. farthings (3); William III. halfpennies and farthings (3); William and Mary, halfpennies (2), and farthings (2); George I. halfpennies (2), and farthings (2); George II. halfpennies (4), and farthings (4); George III. halfpennies (7), and farthing; George IV. halfpennies (2), and farthings (2); and William IV. farthing.

George II. Coronation medal of brass, and 6 other medals of lead, &c. Bronze medal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia.) *obv.* WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMB. BRITISH HERO, bust to right, under it, BORN 15 AP. : 1721; *rev.* FOR · MY · FATHER

AND · COUNTRY; a helmeted figure on foot, with sword and shield, attacking a many headed dragon. In exergue CARLISLE · BELIEVED | AND · REBELS · FLEW · | DEC. 1745.

Scottish : Three bawbees and twelve bodles of Charles II.

States of Jersey : $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of a shilling of 1844 and 1851.

Lower Canada : 2 sous of 1837.

Isle of Man : four copper coins of 1758, 1813, 1786, &c.

East India Company : four copper coins.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century tokens : PENNIES : Anglesey (Paris Mines Co. 2); Barnsley; Cornwall; Hull (Leadworks, 2); Lowestoft; Sheffield (Overseers of the Poor); Stockton; Walthamstow; and three others. HALFPENNIES : Anglesey (as above of 7 different dates); Birmingham; Bristol; Bury; Coalbrookdale (2); Cronbane (2); Dublin (3); Edinburgh (6); Glasgow (2); Haverhill; Hull; Inverness; Ipswich; Lancaster; Leeds (4); Liverpool; London (4); Macclesfield (4); Manchester (2); Montrose; North Wales (2); Norwich (5); Perth; Portsmouth; Southampton; Sudbury; Walthamstow; Warwickshire; Willey (3); and eighteen others (Duke of York, 2; Wellington; British Naval; Rule Britannia; Princess of Wales; H. B.; Masonic; Eagle; Shakspeare (3); Ship; Wellington; Sir Isaac Newton; Colonel Kirk; George Prince of Wales; and J. H. Tooke); and FARTHINGs : Edinburgh; London; Gateshead (4); Newcastle (2); North Wales; and South Wales (2).

Medalllets of Nelson and Duke of Gloucester, and Lowther Colliery ticket.

From Mr. John Wilson of Leazes Park, Newcastle :—A pair of bowls formerly belonging to Mr. Francis Anderson who was born, in 1817, at Tudhoe, where the game was played more than half a century ago. The bowls presented are flattened spheres like an orange; there were several other shapes in use but all had the 'bias' given to them by running lead into holes pierced in one side.

Special thanks were voted to the donors.

THE OGLE BADGE.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following note, dated March 14, 1902, from the hon. and rev. W. Ellis of Bothal, respecting some bosses bearing Ogle badges at Bothal and elsewhere :—

'Within the last year enquiries have been made as to the rayed rose of the Ogles. Sir Henry Ogle has told me that he has found several variations of this badge, notably at Welbeck and Kirkley, and I think Eglington. I have found one in good enough preservation in the church which greatly differs from the others and is much finer. Sir Henry mentions that the rose was a real Bertram badge, and that the oak leaf and acorn was the Ogle badge. He came across an old deed conveying land by a Bertram on the presentation yearly of a rose. In the paper now sent it is mentioned that in 1405 Sir Robert Ogle entailed Bothal on his second son John on condition of his quartering the arms of Ogle and Bertram. I have found in the church a badge of an oak leaf with a rose in the centre. It seems to me interesting. The windows can scarcely be later than the very beginning of the sixteenth century; and therefore would be of more authority than the badge at Welbeck which would be probably 150 or 200 years later.'

MODEL OF CASTLE.

Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) said their thanks were due to Mr. J. Ventress for the time he has expended on his model of the castle, now in

the Blackgate museum, in replacing pieces wrenched off by visitors who apparently could not pass the model without endeavouring to secure portions of it as mementoes. He then read the following note by Mr. Ventress on the ancient walling near to the keep :—

‘ Whilst noticing the piece of castle curtain wall near the High Level bridge, it may be as well to correct an error in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* vi. 37, where it is stated that a piece of the castle wall, 13 feet thick, had been uncovered at the Dog Leap¹ Stairs. It was the foundation of the west side of a tower that stood at that place; it was cut lengthways not across, half is still beneath the pavement, the curtain wall formed the north face of the tower (or north postern), and runs under the joiner’s shop to the Blackgate, see model.’

FARMS IN ILDETON.

Mr. Blair read the following extracts, from the Ilderton churchwardens’ book relating to farms in Ilderton parish, made by Mr. J. C. Hodgson :—

‘ Account of how many farms there are in Ilderton parish.

Haugh-head 1½ farms	North Middleton 16 farms
Ilderton Town 9 farms	Middleton-hall 10 farms
Roseden and Flint-hill 16½ farms	Ilderton-mill 1 farm
Rodham Town 10 farms	Rodham-mill 1 farm
Long-haugh 1½ farms	Caldgate-mill 1½ farms
Three-stone-burn . . . 1½ farms	
South Middleton 16 farms	85½ farms

This ratified by the Minister and Churchwardens : July 19, 1725.’

LOCAL CHARTERS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Blair read the following extracts of some charters in the British Museum which Sir Henry A. Ogle had had copied :—

Harley Charter 43, c. 43.

The official description of this Norman-French charter is as follows :—

‘ A writing of Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. respecting an obligation entered into for her, by Henry de Lascy, with Alexander de Bailliol, concerning liveries of lands of the manor of Estaneford [Stamford], co. Northumberland. Dat. Gildeford le xvj jour de Joil, l’an du coronement nostre Seigneur . . . Part of Seal. Partly obliterated ; year illegible.’²

Cotton Charter, xxiv. 10.

‘ Ethania, late wife of Richard Chartenay, announces that in her pure widowhood she has given to Robert de Heppall and his heirs or assigns all lands and tenements with bondages, &c., and her purparty of the water-mill of Great Tossan, and all else which may fall to her in the name of dower, or for any other reason, within the Barony of Heppall, so that neither she, nor any one in her name, may henceforth challenge any right therein. He is to pay to her, yearly for life, six shillings and eight pence in silver at the feasts of Pentecost and Saint Martin-in-winter, by even portions. Witnesses : Sir Roger de Horsley, Gilbert de Burdon [? Burradon], knights, William Tailbois, etc. At Heppall Monday the eve of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary 1325 [-6]. In Latin. No seal. [24 March 1326].

¹ It used to be ‘ Dog Loup ’ some 60 years ago. ‘ Dog Loup ’ the narrow space allowed for eaves droppings between houses, is known as ‘ Dog Loup ’, dog-leap, or jump.—*Folk Speech of East Yorkshire*, Chap. I. p. 5. Driftfield, 1889.

² ‘ One wife of Alexander de Baliol (he died 1278) was a favourite and possibly a kinswoman of queen Eleanor (see Baliol pedigree in new *History of Northumberland*, vi. 73) but I cannot find in Mr. Bateson’s account of Stamford in the parish of Embleton that the manor ever belonged to queen Eleanor, Alexander Baliol, or Henry de Lacy.—Note by Mr. J. C. Hodgson.

Harley Charter 56, F. 40.

John de Stutevyle announces that he has appointed Esgreth de Wallimount, John de Fandoun, Geoffrey Vatemey and Michel de Withton his attorneys, or one of them his attorney, to deliver seisin of the Castle and manor of Mithford, and the mills of Felton with appurtenances, to Sir Aymar de Valence earl of Pembroke and to his heirs, or to his attorney, according to the charter of feoffment made by the grantor to the said earl of the tenements abovesaid. And whatever the said Esgreth, John, Geoffrey and Michel, or one of them, shall do in his name, he will hold firm and stable. Written at London (Loundres) 20 February in the eighth year of king Edward. Seal perfect. Shield of arms—seven barrulets (for Barry of twelve), over all a lion rampant, within a quatrefoil panel. In Norman-French.

L.F.C. or Campbell Charter III. 14.

I Roger son of Roger Bertram of Mitford have given &c. for me and my heirs for ever to Sir Peter de Montfort (*Monteforti*) and his heirs or assigns for their homage and service the whole town of Glanteley with the appurtenances by those divisions, to wit, from the head of the hedge as the way leads from Felton *etc.* [in detail] To have and to hold to the said Peter and his heirs or assigns, or to whomsoever he willet to give, sell, or in any way assign, without contradiction, freely, quietly and sntirely with all liberties *etc.* to the said town appertaining Yielding yearly one penny at Overlozars on Saint Michael's day for all customs *etc.* and suits of my Court of Midford. The said Peter his heirs or assigns and his tenants shall be quit of suit of my mill at Felton and repairs of the mill pond and hedges of my parks and of pannage &c. The said Peter, his heirs or assigns, may have and hold the said town of Glanteley with all liberties &c. as freely and quietly as I Roger Bertram, or my ancestors, have at any time held the said town of the king Saving nevertheless to me my liberty of free forest. Estovers of woods at Felton also granted to build, burn, enclose &c. Warrantly against all men as well Christians as Jews. Witnesses: Sirs Roger de Merlay, Roger Bertram of Bothal, William Hayru then sheriff of Northumberland &c. Seal gone. [No date. In Latin. The parchment is 14½ inches high and 10½ inches wide, and in fine condition except that one corner (low down) is torn off. The whole is clearly and beautifully written.]

KING EDWARD II.

The chairman and Mr. Heslop read long extracts from the translation by sir Henry A. Ogle, bart., of an article in the *Nuova Antologia*, no. 703, 1st April, 1901, being an interesting account of Edward II. who it is said was not murdered in Berkeley castle but escaped to Italy. A short account of this has already appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Society under the heading of 'The Church of San Michele, Pavia', by sir Henry A. Ogle. The following is a translation of the letter of Fiesco, bearing no date, on which the paper is based:—

To Edward III King of England. In the name of our Lord, Amen. I have written with my own hand that which I heard in confession from your father, and I have transmitted the communication of it to your Majesty. Your father said first that feeling England was raised against him, by advice of your mother he separated himself from his family, taking refuge in the castle by the sea, called Chepstow, belonging to the Earl Marshall [earl of Norfolk]. Then in fear, he embarked with Hugh Despenser, with the earl of Arundel and a few others, and landed in Glamorgan, where he was made prisoner by the Lord Henry of Lancaster, together with the said Hugh and master Robert de Baldock. He was shut in the castle of Kenilworth, and the others in divers places. Here,

at the request of many, he lost the crown which passed in succession to your head on the feast of Candlemas. Finally he was transferred to the castle of Berkeley. Therein, the servitor who guarded him, after some time said to your father: sire, the soldiers of Sir Thomas Gurney and Sir Simon d'Esberfort are come to kill you. If it please you I will give you my clothes, so as to make your escape more easy. Then, so disguised, in the evening twilight he went forth from the prison, and arriving without being recognised and without hindrance, at the last gate, he found the gate keeper sleeping and killed him, and taking the keys, opened the door and went forth with the jailer. The aforesaid soldiers who were come to kill him, discovering the flight and fearing the wrath of the queen, and that their own lives were in danger, deliberated together, and put into the coffin the murdered porter; and taking out his heart they presented it craftily with the body to the Queen, as if it had been that of your father. And so the porter was buried instead of the king at Gloucester. Once out of prison your father was received, with his companions, into the castle of Corfe by the castellan, Sir Thomas, unknown to his lord, Sir John Maltravers, and there he remained unknown for a year and a half. Hearing afterwards that the Earl of Kent had been beheaded for saying that he was alive, he embarked by the will and advice of the said Thomas, together with his aforesaid jailer, upon a ship and passed over to Ireland, where he remained for nine months. But fearing recognition there, he assumed the dress of a hermit, returned to England, landed at the port of Sandwich, and always in disguise, arrived by sea at Sluys. He went into Normandy, and from there by Languedoc to Avignon, where, giving a florin to a servitor of the Pope, he sent a letter to John XXII, who summoned him into his presence, and honourably entertained him in secret for more than fifteen days. Finally, after various deliberations, and considering all things, he took leave and went to Paris, thence to Brabant, and from there to Cologne to venerate the three wise kings. From Cologne, by way of Germany, he repaired to Milan in Lombardy, and from Milan he retired to a certain solitude in the castle of Melazzo [near Acqui], where he stayed two years and a half. War having come upon this castle, he took himself to the castle of Cecima, another hermitage in the diocese of Pavia, in Lombardy, and there he remained for about two years, always in seclusion, doing penance, and praying to God for us and other sinners. In testimony of which I append my seal before your Majesty. Your Mannele del Fiesco, Notary to our Lord the Pope, Your devoted servant. (Cartul. de. Mag. Reg. A. fol. 862).¹

¹ The following is the Latin text:—

In nomine Domini Amen. Ea que audivi ex confessione patris vestri, manu propria scripsi, et propterea ad vestri Dominationem intimari curavi. Primo dicit, quod sentiens Angliam in subversionem contra ipsum, propterea, monitu matris vestre, recessit a familia sua in castro Comitum Marescalli supra mare, quod vocatur Gesosta. Postea, timore ductus ascendit barcham unam cum dominis Ugone Dispensario et comiti Arundele et aliquibus aliis, et applicuit in Glomorgam supra mare, et ibi fuit captus, una cum domino dicto Ugone et magistro Roberto de Baldoli, et fuerunt capti per dominum Henricum de Longo-castello, et duxerunt ipsum in castro Chilonzarda, et alii fuerunt alibi ad loca diversa; et ibi perdidit coronam, ad requisitionem multorum. Postea subsequenter fuistis coronatus in proximiori festo sancte Marie de la Candelor. Ultimam miserunt eum ad castrum de Berchlece. Postea famulus qui custodiebat ipsum, post aliqua tempora, dixit patri vestro domine, dominus Thomas de Gornay et dominus Symon d'Esberfort milites venerunt causa interficiendi vos. Si placet, dabo vobis raubas meas, et melius evadere possitis. Tunc cum dictis raubis, hora quasi notis, exivit carcerem, et dum pervenisset usque ad ultimum ostium sine resistantia, quia non cognoscebatur, invenit ostiarium dormientem, quem subito interfecit; et receptis clavibus ostii, aperuit ostium, et exivit, et custos suus qui eum custodiebat. Videntes dicti milites, qui venerant ad interficiendum ipsum, quod sic recesserat, dubitantes indignationem regine, ymo periculum personarum, deliberarunt istum predictum portierum, extracto sibi corde, ponere in una cassia, et eor et corpus predicti portierii, ut corpus patris vestri, maliciose regine presentarunt, et ut corpus regis dictus portierus in

This letter contains, as is stated in the text, a sort of confession made to Fiesco by Edward II. in refuge at Cecima, in Lombardy. The account in the letter regarding the last years of Edward II is in open contradiction, as we see, to the account of English historians of the assassination of the king at Berkeley castle. Germain, who discovered the copy of the letter, while showing that he was convinced of its authenticity, modestly declared that he did not pretend to impose his own conviction on others. He limits himself to asking for a revision of the process on this period of history. His request did not meet with much response on this side of the channel. The most noteworthy English writings, as far as I know, treating of the question are by Mr. Theodore Bent, and Mr. James Herbert Cooke in *Notes and Queries*, 1880.² In two articles, November 13 and 20, Bent examined the letter, of which he gave an English translation, not strictly faithful.

Thanks were voted for these different communications.

The meeting thus concluded.

MISCELLANEA.

THE BOUTFLOWERS OF APPERLEY.

With respect to the Rev. D. S. Boufflower's article on this family (*Arch. Ael.* xxiii. 269) Professor E. C. Clark of Cambridge, under date of 10 Feb. 1902, thus writes:—"Mr. Boufflower's very interesting paper on his family name prompted in my mind a suggestion as to the origin of the family arms, which might, in its turn, have a little interest for some of your readers. He is undoubtedly right as to the original meaning of the name, which is shewn by the old form Bultflour. 'Bolt', to *sift*; and 'flour', in the sense of fine meal, are both from the French: but probably old importations, old enough to form an English compound in 1300. But when the family began to bear arms, whethet by grant or assumption, the humble original was lost sight of; and we have the *cheeron*, probably representing a *butt* or *end*, with the *flowers* in chief—*vert*, naturally, for the field, and, as naturally, the nobler *metal* for the charge. To call such coats *canting* is often absurdly held to imply some reproach. The expression merely means that the arms *proclaim* the family name; and I am inclined to believe that a majority of arms borne at the present day are of this nature."

Giocestarì fuit sepultus. Et postquam exivit carceres castri antedicti, fuit receptatus in castro de Cort con socio suo, qui custodiebat ipsum in carceribus, per dominum Thomam, castellanum dicti castri, ignorante domino, domino Johanne Maltraverse, domino dicti Thome, in quo castro secrete fuit per annum cum dimidio. Postea, audito quod comes Cancelli, quia dixerat eum vivere, fuerat decapitatus, ascendit unam navim cum dicto custode suo, et de voluntate et consilio dicti Thome, qui ipsum receptaverat, et transivit in Yrlandam; ubi fuit per viii menses. Postea dubitans ne ibi cognosceretur, recepto habitu unius heremite, rediit in Angliam, et applicuit ad portum de Sandvic, et in eodem habitu transivit mare apud Selusam. Postea direxit gressus suos in Normandiam, et de Normandia, ut in pluribus, transeundo per Linguam Occitanam, venit Avinionem, ubi, dato uno floreno uni servienti pape, misit per dictum servientem unam cedulam pape Johanni, qui papa eum ad se vocari fecit, et ipsum secrete tenuit honorifice ultra xv dies. Finaliter, post tractatus diversos, consideratis omnibus, recepta licentia, ivit Parisius, et de Parisius in Braybantiam, de Braybantiam in Coloniam, ut videret iii reges, causa devotionis, et recedendo de Colonia per Alemaniam transivit, sine peresit Mediolanum in Lombardiam, et de Mediolano intravit quoddam heremitorium castri Milasci, in quo heremitorio stetit per duos annos cum dimidio; et quia dicto castro guerra arripverit, mutavit se in castro Cecime, in alio heremitorio diocesis Papiensis in Lombardiam, et fuit in isto ultimo heremitorio per duos annos, vel circa, semper inclusus, agendo penitentiam, et Deum pro nobis et aliis peccatoribus orando. In quorum testimonium, sigillum, contemplatione vestre Dominationis, duxi apponendum. Vester Manuel de Fiesco, domini pape notarius, devotus servitor vester.

² The passage relating to Melazzo was omitted. Bent had already referred to the letter of Fiesco.

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 152).

1763.	May 26. Received Five Briefs viz ^t Fadham Chapel in Com. Lancaster Alvey Church in Com. Salop Wooler Church in Com. Northumberland .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Charge 1029 &c Charge 1104 &c Charge 1156 &c from H. to House Charge 1291 &c Charge 2089 &c	July 17, 1763 August 21 Collected October 17, 18, 19 & 20 November 13 September 18	4 0 4 11 3 13 3½ 2 10 7 2
1763.	October 4. Received two Briefs, viz ^t Frodswill Chapel in Com. Stafford Foston Church in Com. Leicester .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	Charge 1163 &c Charge 1150 &c	January 15, 1764 December 11, 1763	1 7 1 2
1764.	June 17. Received 8 Briefs viz ^t Frizinghall Fire in Com. York Shackerston Church in Com. Leicester Kirk Andrews upon Eske Church in Com. Cumberland Rasby Church in Com. Leicester Philippen Colony in Turkish Moldavia ² St Albans Church in Com. Hertford Sharrow Moor Fire in Com. York ³ Hail Storm in Com. Sussex .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Loss 1128 &c Charge 1274 &c Charge 1539 &c Charge 1886 &c Estimate 2500 &c Charge 2561 &c Loss 2700 &c Estimate 3619 &c from H. to House	Read November 11 August 52, 1764 December 9 th January 13, 1765 September 16, 1764 July 8 February 10, 1765 Read the 14 th . Collected Oct. 15, 16, 17, 1764	4 2 2 8 2 6 1 9 5 0 7 6 2 1 2 17 9
1764.	October 5. Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Penn Church in Com. Stafford Lytham Church in Com. Lancaster Collingborne & Abbotsbury Fires in Com. Wilts and Dorset Hailstorm in Com. Kent .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Charge 1017 &c Charge 1373 &c Losses 1446 &c Estimate 12798 &c from H. to House	July 14, 1765 June 9 May 12 Collected April 22, 23, 24, 25, 1765	3 6 4 6 3 1 2 10 6

1765. June 2. Received eight Briefs viz
 Hail Storm in Com. Hants
 Hail Storm in Com. York
 Claybrook Church in Com. Leicester ..
 Tudeley Church in Com. Kent
 Sankey Chapel in Com. Lancaster ..
 Chatton Church in Com. Northumberland ..
 Hailgton Fire in Com. Flint
 Hail Storm in Com. Berks

1765. October 20. Received Five Briefs viz
 Randwick Church in Com. Gloucester ..
 Lullington Church in Com. Derby
 Croft Church in Com. Leicester
 Alston Church in Com. Cumberland ..
 Alne Church in Com. York

1765. May 11 received 8 Briefs viz
 Kirby Chapel in Com. Lancaster
 Kilby Church in Com. Leicester
 High Offley Church in Com. Stafford ..
 Dewsbury Church in Com. York
 Doddleston Church in Com. Chester ..
 Bransly Church in Com. York
 St Martins Church in Com. Worcester² ..
 Llandegha Church in Com. Denbigh ..

1766. October 26. Received 4 Briefs viz
 Fire at Montreal in the Province of Quebec ..
 Thurstfield Chapel in Com. Stafford ..
 Aberavon Church in Com. Glamorgan ..
 Brinkburn Chapel in Com. Northumberland ..

Charge 1022 &c	January 12, 1766	2	84
Losses 1030 &c	November 10	5	0
Charge 1119 &c	August 11	3	6
Charge 1125 &c	February 9, 1766	1	7
Charge 1186 &c	December 15	2	9
Charge 1205 &c from H. to House	Collected March 10, 11 & 12	1	12 0
Loss 1500	October 13	8	9
Loss 7040	September 8	6	4
Charge 1200	June 8	2	9
Charge 1000	June 22	3	10½
Charge 1102	April 13, 1766	5	9
Charge 1343 from House to House	Collected September 15, 16, 17	2	3 1
Charge 1653 from House to House	Collected May 13, 14 & 15	13	9
Charge 1043 &c	October 12, 1766	2	2
Charge 1070 &c	July 13, 1766	4	5
Charge 1121 &c	August 10	2	0
Charge 1020 &c	November 9	3	6
Charge 1441 &c	November 23	6	3
Charge 1036 &c	December 14	2	0
Charge 2271 &c	January 11, 1767	1	8
Charge 1270 &c	January 25	2	7
Loss 87280 .. 8 · 10 from H. to House	Coll ^d May 11, 12 & 14, 1767	2	4 7
Charge 1165	February 8, 1767	3	2
Charge 1025	February 22	1	9
Charge 1109 from H. to House	Coll ^d June 29 & 30	1	0 4

¹ Frizzinhal, Bradford, Bewes p. 329.

⁴ Kirby, Walton on the Hill, p. 381.

² See Notes & Queries, 8 ser. ix. 421 & x. 80.

⁵ St. Martin's Worcester, p. 381.

³ Sharrow moor, near Sheffield, Bewes, p. 329.

Local extracts from the Belvoir papers, vol. II. (Duke of Rutland's MSS. H.MSS. Com. Report) continued from p. 120:—

'G. Lady Chaworth to her brother, Lord Roos, at Belvoir Castle.

Postscript. 'Mr. Piercy renews by petition his business again to the Earl of Northumberland to both Houses. The Duke of B[uckingham] is gone to the Tower just now, and said his age made him retreat yesterday.' (p. 39.)

'G. Lady Chaworth, to her brother [Lord Roos].

[1677] Dec. 18. She (the mother, Duchess of Cleveland) also designs to get the King to break her son the Duke of Grafton's marriage to Lord Arlington's daughter, and then hopes to make a match between him and Lady Percy, and her son Northumberland and M^{rs} Anne Mountagu, which double marriage they say Lady Northumberland and her husband approve.' (p. 44.)

'E. Viscountess Campden to her daughter, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682, April —]. They say my Lord Northumberland is to marry my Lady Ogle, and that my Lady Cleveland comes over this week about it, and that Ralph Mountague will be made a Marquise.' (p. 67.)

'E. Viscountess Campden, to her granddaughter, Lady Katherine Manners, at Belvoir Castle.

[1682 May 2.] My Lady Anne is to be married to my Lord Suffocke, the seconde to my Lady Kathren Breck's husband, Mr. Breake that made the match for my Lord Ogel, whoe formerly was but a higewayman and the youngest marries old Colonel Bright, whose sone married my old Lord Manchester's daughter, aunte to this Lady but died without children, and my Lord Manchester takes up 500 pound upon his estate for porsions for this two daught[er]s but my Lady Anne is to have 5,000 pounds. (p. 72.)

'Charles Bertie to his niece, the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1682. May 27. London. — Concerning stags and hinds ordered by the Duke of Zelle to be sent to the Earl of Rutland, and bloodhounds to be sent to him in return. 'The King is gon down this day by water to meet the Duke and Dutchesse who are both arrived and lye this night at St. James' and tomorrow are for Windsor. The Duke of Somerset is not yet married to Lady Ogle.' Your new sister-in-law has bespoken all her wedding favours and rich night clothes, and everything is prepared on her side. *Seal.*' (p. 74.)

'Peregrine Bertie to his sister, Viscountess Campden, at Exton.

1682, June 1.—My wife has bought you a Japan table and stand, and glass for 16*l.* 12*s.* 'My Lady Ogle is married to the Duke of Somerset, and my Lord Gray and Lord Albemarle did fight a duell, Sir Walter Chalgis being his Grace's second, and Captain Godfrey my Lord Gray's second.' (p. 74.)

'M. Countess of Northampton to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1685-6] March 13. Cophall.—***The Duke of Northumberland is married to Lussys [Lucy's] widow of Warwickshire, who is rich only in buty which the much prized, will very hardly maintaine the quality of a Duches. Lord Mulgrave is not yet married, but the lady's wedding clothes are got done, the obligation I have received from the lady is to much to be repeted in a letter; therefore I shall only say, I am heartly glad we have mised [missed] her.' (p. 107.)

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 146, lines 7 & 8 from bottom, for 'Ramskill' read 'Ranskill';

Page 147. The centurial stone, Mr. Spencer Percival writes, 'probably formed part of a collection of Roman stones which the late Mr. Spencer Trevelyan had when he resided many years ago at Long-witton hall. The three rushlight holders illustrated on the same page were obtained by Mr. Percival from a cottage in Sussex; their respective heights are 8, 9, and 7½ inches and not as stated.

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 18.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of April, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

THE LATE MR. CADWALLADER J. BATES, V.P.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Mrs. Bates to Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., in which she asked him on her behalf to thank the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for their kind message of sympathy to her on her great loss.

He also read a letter from Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., of Stoke-on-Trent, dated 29 April, 1902, in which he said:—'For the first time I have to-day learnt that your city has lately lost the cultured man who imparted so much information to the members of the Congress of the B.A.A. [British Archaeological Association] last year.' His presence at Dr. Hodgkin's bank, at the Castle and at Alnwick, impressed me very much. Society in these days can ill afford to part with lights such as Mr. C. J. Bates, late of Newcastle. Your old society has my sympathy in this void made in your ranks.'

The letters were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP EYRE.

Mr. O. J. Charlton read the following notice, for which he was thanked:—

"On Monday Thursday last, the 27th March, there passed away, in the person of archbishop Eyre, one who was well known to a former generation of Newcastle people. Born on the 17th November, 1817, the son of John Lewis Eyre of Askam Bryan Hall, Yorkshire, Charles Eyre was educated at Ushaw college, greatly distinguishing himself in the schools. Thence he went to Rome where he studied for over three years. He was ordained priest in 1842, and before leaving Rome he was appointed chamberlain to the pope, Gregory XVI. In April, 1843, he returned to England, and became curate at St. Andrew's, Worswick Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. About that time a virulent epidemic of fever occurred, raging specially among the Irish poor of the town. Humbly doing his Master's work monsignor Eyre laboured with unremitting zeal among the fever-stricken people, he himself being at length struck down. A strong constitution, however, enabled him to recover, and to recruit his strength he went to the mission at Haggerston, in Northumberland, where he remained for six years. Returning to Newcastle he resumed his duties at St. Mary's, and was in 1860 made a member of the cathedral chapter. After five and twenty years connexion with Northumberland, monsignor Eyre was appointed Administrator

Apostolic of the western district of Scotland, and he then took up his residence in Glasgow. On the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland in 1878, he was made archbishop of Glasgow, a position he continued to fill till his death, full of years and honour, at the age of 84. Kindly, gentle and amiable, charitable to all men and most sympathetic, archbishop Eyre may indeed be said to have been beloved by all who knew him. Throwing himself with the greatest energy into every movement that tended towards the social and intellectual improvement of the people, he ably fulfilled his duties as a citizen, and he took the greatest interest in philanthropic and charitable institutions. In the cause of education he laboured specially, and he founded and endowed, at his own cost of £30,000, a college near Glasgow for the training of students for the priesthood. With great intellectual gifts he was a learned classical scholar and was recognised as one of the foremost antiquaries in Scotland. He was a member of the Glasgow Archaeological Society and formerly of our own Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and it was he who rescued from almost certain loss the last fragment of the magnificent Athol brass formerly in the chantry of St. Andrew's church. He published, *inter alia*, a scholarly life of St. Cuthbert, a valuable historical work, and some years ago, in recognition of his work as a citizen and of his learning and accomplishments, he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. Of dignified bearing, with a fine presence and an extreme courtesy of manner he worthily upheld the great position to which he was called. In him there has died a good man and a great ecclesiastic."

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors:

- From the Rev. T. W. Carr of Long Rede, Barming, Kent:—A collection of MSS. relating to the Carr family.
- From the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club:—*Annual Reports, Proceedings*, etc., vol. xv.
- From the Northern Architectural Association:—(i.) *Annual Report, &c.*, 1902; and (ii.) *Library Catalogue and Rules*.

Exchanges:—

- From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Journal*, vol. xxiv, 1902, 8vo. (printed in the part is an ancient chronicle relating to the manor of Repingdon, of which the Baliols had one fourth part. 'John Bayloll' is there 'surnamed also John Scotte'. For full account of the Baliols by the Rev. W. Greenwell see the new *County History of Northumberland*, vol. vi).
- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Transactions*, vols. xxxi. pts. xii—xiv., xxxii. pts. i. & ii.; 5 parts, large 4to.
- From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions* for year 1900, vol. LII., n.s. xvi.
- From the Heidelberg Society:—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, vol. xi. pt. i. 8vo. 1901.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. 3 ser. xi. sm. 4to. cl.
- From the Huguenot Society of London:—*Proceedings*, vol. x. ii. ('Return of Aliens dwelling in the City and Suburbs of London'). 4to. Aberdeen, 1902.
- From the Brussels Archaeological Society:—*Annales*, xv. iii. & iv. 8vo. 1901.

Purchases—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*, Lief. xvi. (Kastell Okarben & Kastell Pföding), large 8vo. Heidelberg, 1902; the *Reliquary* for April, 1902; the *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xvi. 4, 8vo., Rom, 1901; the *Jahrbuch* of the same, xvii. i., Berlin, 1902; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 222, 223, 225 & 226.

On the recommendation of the council it was resolved to subscribe for the Cumberland and Westmorland volumes of the Victorian County History, of which the first Cumberland volume has just been issued; and also to subscribe to the Tynemouth Parish Registers now being printed at the rate of 2/- a year.

COUNTRY MEETINGS, 1902.

The council recommended that the following country meetings be held during the current year:—

- i. The Antonine Wall in Scotland, near Falkirk (provided that not less than fifteen members join in the excursion).
- ii. Rothbury and Briukburn priory.
- iii. Cockle Park and Bothal castle and church.
- iv. Barnard Castle, Eggleston abbey and Mortham tower.
- v. Tynemonth.
- vi. Corbridge and Ayden castle.

Of these, no. i. to be a two days' meeting; ii.—iv. one day meetings; and v. and vi. afternoon meetings.

The recommendation of the council was unanimously agreed to.

THE LATE MR. C. J. BATES.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read an obituary notice by Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., &c., which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. xxiv).

For this the writer was thanked.

MISCELLANEA.

Extracts from the minute book of the Company of Armourers, Fullers and Felt-makers of Newcastle:—

On the 26 Sept. 1697 'The Names of the Company of Armourers, Curriers, and feltmakers that now meet' were: Jefferie Crozer, John Bulman, Reynold ffawcett, Robert Hindbers, W^m Hesloppe, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Dobson, Lancelot Thwaites, John Emerson, John Richardson, Samuell Chicken, W^m Heslope junior, John Robson, George Chapman, Nicholas Emerson, Ralph Grozer [Croser], Ralph Sheuill, Thomas Emerson, Cuthbert Turnbull, Joseph Armstrong, George Bulman, Sam^l Lauerick, Rob^t Bulman, James Spoope, Moses fisher, Rob^t Hendeson, John Ogle, Henry Robson, Edward Turnbull, Robert Sands, John Cotterell, Benja Bullman, John Richardson, Thomas Mather, John Elder, Benjⁿ Milbourne, Mathew Curry, Will^m Emmerson, Christo Todd, Mathew Milburne, John Kipling, John Emmerson, Andrew Swaddle, and John Potts.

Many of the names have the word 'mort' after them.

In 1710 there are the following additional names:—Jonⁿ Coulter, Robert Readshaw, Robert Curry, Joseph Forster, Tho. Mittcalfe, W^m Reed, Tho. Milburne, Matt^w Robson and Geo. Grame; and in 1717 Hen. Smart, Job. Bellman, Ra. Newland and W^m Longman.

Of all these the only people who were armourers appear to have been the Heslops and James Spoope the following being entries relating to them:—

4th October 1680. Rec^d then of William Heslupp Armourer for making him free of the Company. 02li : 16s. : 08d.

10 April 1694 Rec^d of James Spooore Aprentice to W^m Heslope Armorer for Making him free. 02*li* : 01*s* : 0*d*.

John Heslope and William Heslope sons of William entered 25 Sep. 1695.

In the books of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, W^m Heslop, to whom certain payments were made, is described as a swordslipper.

There appears to have been an objection to Quakers becoming free of the gild judging from the following extracts from the minute book :—

'It is ordered & Decreed by the whole Consent of the Companye of Curryers, Feltmakers & Armorers, that no Brother whatsoever shall take any of those People comonly called Quakers or reputed such an Apprentice for the future Except he pay immediately the fine of one Hundred Pounds Lawfull money of Great Brittain to the said Companye without any abatement.

'That apprentices taken by some of the People called Quakers or reputed such when any such Person comes to be admitted a ffree Brother all such Persons shall pay Double the fees usuall paid to the said Company's & sign a Bond of one Hundred Pounds that he shall not take a Quaker to be an apprentice And also that every other Person shall pay Tenn Shillings over & above the usuall sum paid to the Company's.'

Mr. Richard Welford has kindly furnished the following from his collection :—

'To the Queen's most excellent majesty :—The humble petition of the grand jury for the county of North^d at the assizes for the said county the 2nd day of August, 1703. Humbly sheweth : That the coasts of this county during this & the last war have been much infested with privateers to the very great discouragement of the ships trading to & from Berwick & Scotland, & that near the village of Bulmer upon the said coast there is a small creek with a natural pier environed with rocks whereon there is eleven foot depth of water at low water & nineteen foot at high water. And your petitioners further humbly show unto your gracious majesty that Mr. Henry Whitehead of Bulmer aforesaid being bred a seaman, and well skilled in arms has, at his own great expense trained up & instructed about sixty of the inhabitants of the said village, & furnished them with small arms, powder & ball, & with their assistance he has several times during the war manned out small boats (which he keeps for that purpose) and preserved several ships, English Scotch Dutch of very great value from being taken by the French, and brought the said ships safe into the said pier, & has often with the hazard of their lives beat off the privateers boats from landing & plundering that part of the country, for which great service & expence the said Mr. Whitehead has hitherto had no manner of recompense, and the said harbour or pier, having such depth of water, & being so environed with rocks it would be a great security for ships if your most excellent majesty w^d be graciously pleased to commissionate the said Mr. Whitehead, & order six guns & sixty small arms, with powder & ball for defence of the said creek, with some reasonable allowance for his past & future service & expence concerning the same. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your gracious majesty will please to take the premises into your princely consideration, & make such order therein as your majesty shall think most meet. And your petit^{ners} as in duty bound shall ever pray. John Delavall, William Ogle, Robert Shafto, Ra. Ogle, Ro. Lisle, Gaⁿ Aynsley, Fr. Forster, Will. Cresswell, Ra. Brandling, Geo. Lawson, John Lawson, Will^m Fenwick, Thos. Collingwood, John Hall.'

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

VOL. X.

1902.

No. 19.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 28th day of May, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Allan Bruce Lemon, 48 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

From the Finnish Archaeological Society :—*Tidskrift*, vol. xxi., large 8vo.

From Mr. Todd of Low Fell, Gateshead :—Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, 2 vols., cl. London, 1845.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—(i.) *Aarboeger*, 2 ser. vol. 16, 8vo. ; (ii.) *Mémoires*, n.s., 1900-1901, 8vo. and (iii.) *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, pt. iv., large 8vo.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—8vo. publications, no. xxxiv. 'Christ Church, Canterbury : (i.) The Chronicle of John Stone ; (ii.) Lists of the Deans', &c. ; and *Proceedings*, 7 Nov. 1900, to May 29, 1901, no. 42 (vol. xii).

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, viii. i. (April, 1902), 8vo. (contains Dr. Hodgkin's address to members at their Newcastle meeting ; and dean Kitchin's 'The Statutes of Durham Cathedral.')

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Journal*, lxx. no. 233 (2 ser. ix. i.) March, 1902.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i.) *Proceedings* from Nov. 29, 1900, to June 20, 1901, 2 ser. xviii. ii., 8vo. ; and (ii.) *Archæologia*, vol. 57, pt. 2, 4to., cl.

From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. nos. 3 & 4 and 5 ; 1901, pts. iii. & iv., and 1902, pt. i., 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. 11. 2, April, 1902, 8vo.

From the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian Society:—*Transactions*, n.s. II, 1902, 8vo., cl.

From the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society:—*Transactions*, no. XII., 4to., Aberdeen, 1901.

Purchases—*The Victorian History of Cumberland*, vol. i.; *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. XIII. pt. iii., large 8vo., Berlin, MCM.I.; *The Antiquary* for April and May, 1902; *Notes & Queries*, nos. 227—230; *The Northern Genealogist*, v. i., April, 1902, and Index to vol. IV.

Mr. Brodrick Dale placed the minute book of the 'mystery' of Fullers and Dyers of Newcastle, beginning in June, 1774, in the custody of the society.

Mr. R. O. Heslop said the book contained the names of many interesting citizens of Newcastle. Some of the entries were very interesting. For instance, it was proposed to carry through a street from Stowell Street to Bath Lane as early as 1830, when the company proposed to be compensated for the land they gave for the purpose. The street has only recently been made. There was also a reference to the Parliamentary position, in which the company petitioned in favour of supporting Sir Matthew White Ridley in his conduct of the House of Commons.

Thanks were voted to the company and also to Mr. Dale.

The following recommendations of the council were agreed to:—

- i. That as the 25th June next, the usual meeting day, is in Race week and also in Coronation week, there be no meeting of the council or society on that day.
- ii. That the society subscribe for the following books:—
The Glasgow report on the excavations along the Antonine Wall published at 10/6.
The *Scottish Antiquary*, and to purchase the numbers for 1901.
A small book on gravecovers and their devices.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

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

From Mr. C. Winter (whose father the late alderman Winter was one of the churchwardens at the time of the restoration):—The carved and painted arms of the city which used to be over the corporation pew in St. Nicholas's church.

From Mr. Miller Christy of Bromfield, Chelmsford:—An adjustable pot-hook as used in open-hearth fires in Essex.

SEATON DELAVAL HALL.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P.:—

"I submit two elevations of Seaton Delaval hall which I purchased a few weeks ago. One is *The South front of Seaton Delaval in the County of Northumberland the seat of Francis Delaval Esquire, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh Knight 1721*, and the other is the north front. It contains a ground plan of the grand court, kitchen court, stable court, the hall and other buildings. Both these elevations bear the name of 'Vanbrugh'. Whether they are the actual signatures of the eminent architect, or merely his name written by the possessor of the engravings, I am unable to say. As the name of the architect is upon each engraving there was no reason to repeat it and this rather points to the fact that the signatures may be his

antographs.* In vol. 12 of the *Archæologia Aeliiana*, p. 215, is a very interesting attempt to trace the Delavals from the time of the Conquest to the year in which it was written (1889). It is by the Rev. E. H. Adamson, M.A., to whose family the society is so much indebted for its formation and for many valuable papers. One of our members, Mr. John Robinson, a few years ago wrote a paper on *the Delaval Papers* which he had discovered. To his paper I am indebted for some of the information about the taking down of the old hall and the building of the new one. On the 3rd October, 1720, the Delaval papers contain the following entry 'To cash paid the several charges and expenses of Mason Work and Labourers pulling down Seaton Old House as well as building a New Mansion from the 2nd of April 1720 to the 2nd October 1720, £426.14.10½'. It is generally understood that the building of the hall was commenced about 1720 and finished in 1726 or 1727. In the 'Pelham Papers', now in the British museum, there are many letters from Sir John Vanbrugh to the duke of Newcastle written between 1716 and 1723. Among the letters is one dated 'Augt ye 26th 1721' to brigadier William Watkins in Scotland Yard in which he states 'I return'd but last night from the North where I have been this 3 weeks finding a vast deal to do, both at Delaval and Lunuley Castle. Since it is not easy to go there often I resolv'd to do all the service I cou'd while I was there now. The Admiral [Delaval] is very gallant in his operations not being dispos'd to starve the design at all, so that he is like to have a very fine dwelling for himself now and his Nephew hereafter'. Admiral Delaval died 22nd June 1723 and was succeeded by his nephew Francis Blake Delaval who completed the work his uncle had left unfinished. The west wing of the hall was partly destroyed by fire on the 9th May, 1752, and was afterwards rebuilt. In the Robinson find, is a letter from Rhoda Astley, daughter of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, to her sister at Doddington, giving an account of the fire. In Mackenzie and Dent's *Historical and Descriptive View of the County of Northumberland*, published in 1811, at p. 466 of vol. 2, is a description of the hall and of its rich contents. The splendid saloon was 75 feet long. In this room were eight fluted Corinthian columns of most beautiful stone and the same number of pilasters. The ceiling was executed by the famous Italian artist Vercelli and was exquisitely modelled and admirably coloured. In this room were several finely painted whole length portraits of the family. On the 3rd January, 1822, the main building was destroyed by fire, and save for some slight repairs, the hall remains in the condition to which it was reduced by the fire."

Mr. Adamson was thanked for his notes.

LOCAL CHURCH ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson of Westoe, read the following notes :—

"Last August I read before the society some notes on the Newcastle church arrangements as gathered from the visitation returns of 1774 and illustrated from other sources. Our senior secretary has now asked me to supplement this account of the Newcastle churches by some particulars as to the rural parishes. I am sorry that my notes are confined to some half dozen parishes, but perhaps we may regard them as fair samples of the others. The parishes are St. Hild's, Jarrow, and Heworth, on the lower Tyne, Chollerton, with its chapelry of Birtley, and Haltwhistle, on the North and South Tynes respectively, Mitford, on the Wansbeck, and Warkworth, on the Coquet. For Chollerton and Haltwhistle I have also the visitation returns for 1792 in answer to enquiries issued by bishop Shute Barrington.

* The name 'Vanbrugh' written on the bottom of each engraving is apparently merely the bookseller's memo. The engravings are evidently from a work on classical architecture as the plates are numbered respectively 20 and 21, vol. 3. On p. 283 of vol. III. of our *Proceedings* will be found a *fac-simile* of an undoubted autograph of Sir John Vanbrugh, which will I think settle the matter.—Ed.

Bishop Barrington's questions varied in some particulars from those of bishop Egerton, but the answers do not mark any great change in the services.

We usually find a full service with sermon in the morning, and generally, but not always, prayers in the afternoon with catechizing in Lent or between Easter and Whitsunday. In the more important places there were prayers on holy days. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at Easter, not as now two or three or more times on the actual day, but on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter-day and Low Sunday as seemed convenient, and also on Whitsunday, the Sunday after Michaelmas-day and Christmas-day, and the number of communicants is much larger than we find now-a-days with our increased opportunities. In the matter of schools, it is not to be expected that we should find ample provision, but schools are reported at St. Hild's, Haltwhistle and Warkworth, the more important of these parishes; while the vicar of Chollerton makes what provision he can for private schools, and in 1792 the (sub) curate of Birtley is also schoolmaster.

SAINT HILD'S.

Notice first that we have not 'South Shields' but the more ancient name St. Hild's. Thus the chapel is named in the early charters of the convent of the great abbey to which the chapelry belonged. Mr. Dennis is the incumbent but he lives at Durham, and his sub-curate lives in the parsonage house. As in the case of the Newcastle churches, so here also we find a more ample list of services than we might have expected. There were two services on Sundays, and prayers on the mornings of Wednesdays, Fridays and holy-days. The Sunday afternoon service was at 2, and here as at Newcastle it included a sermon. There was catechizing in Lent and Easter week, and sacrament on great festivals and the first Sunday in each month when 80 usually attended, half as many more being present on the great festivals. The population of the chapelry, *i.e.* about 7000 persons, is stated at 1400 or 1500 families. There were only 5 or 6 papists but the dissenters were numerous, and the Presbyterians have one meeting house and the Methodists another. There was also 'one school founded'. This was the old charity school founded in 1759 and still doing good work although in different premises. The sub-curate at this date was probably William Clouston whose tombstone was uncovered a short time ago near the south door of the church.

My friend, canon Savage, the present incumbent of St. Hild's, has called my attention to the fact that this list of services is really a falling off from the list of Thomas Simpson (1721—1737) who reports prayers twice a day throughout the year, *viz.*, at 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock. It was Samuel Dennis (who was a minor canon at Durham and also held other preferments) who made the arrangements by which part of the ancient glebe of St. Hild's chapel, now covered by the Market-place and the surrounding streets, was alienated from the living for a trifling pension.

HEWORTH.

Between St. Hild's and Gateshead lay the united chapelries of Jarrow and Heworth with a small population of 400 families. John Mills was the non-resident incumbent. He resided in Newcastle because the house was too small and ruinous and his health was too bad. The ecclesiastical affairs of the parishes are looked after by Mr. William Glover who has a service each Sunday at Jarrow at 10 a.m., and at Heworth at 3 p.m. He catechizes in Lent and also gives private instruction. John Mills, B.A., was admitted to his benefice on 19th October, 1751; and he held it until his death when he was succeeded by his curate, William Glover, admitted 13th March, 1776. Mr. Glover died 15th May, 1808, and nine days later Mr. Cuthbert Ellison of Hebburn hall offered the living to John Hodgson, the curate of Gateshead. Jarrow and Heworth continued to be held together during Mr Hodgson's incumbency, but

he increased the number of services at Heworth where he resided. He found no house of residence and an income barely sufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life, but he procured the augmentation of the living in 1815, 1818, 1819, and a farm, 'Lough House' near Stamfordham, was purchased for £1400.

CHOLLERTON.

We now proceed up the river to a purely agricultural district. I transcribe the vicar of Chollerton's answers to the questions in full :

' It is my fixed resolution to reside in my Parsonage House at Chollerton during y^e six winter months : but I am by y^r Lordship's permission & approbation at present upon my living at Brampton in Cumberland twenty seven measured miles distant from Chollerton. The curate is to live in the Vicaridge house at Chollerton during ye six months y^t I am absent.

' I have not as yet been able to hear of a proper Curate, and therefore I am obliged to employ at present two gentlemen in y^e neighbourhood who take particular care of the Sunday duty, & y^e they are enabled to do as they have not constant Duty of their own. Their names are M^r Orton & M^r Harrison, y^e former curate of Bingfield, y^e latter school master at Haydon Bridge who as lecturer under the Mercer's Company in London is obliged to do duty every third Sunday at my Church if required & y^e same at Bingfield which of course sets M^r Orton at liberty. M^r Harrison Curate of Birtley who lives in my parish takes care of the parochial duty.

' There is full duty every Lord's Day at my Church in y^e morning & prayers in y^e afternoon. We go into Church about half past ten in y^e morning.

' I have made repeated attempts to have prayers every holy day but seldom can make up a congregation except upon Christmas Day & Good Friday on each of which I always give a sermon & ye sacrm^t & I have no reason to complain of the numbers that attend me.

' I catechize the children on y^e Sundays between Easter & Whitsuntide rather yⁿ in Lent because the weather is then generally more certain & favourable for y^e young people.

' [Holy Sacrament] Six times in ye year at least.

' There are in my parish about 715 persons above sixteen years of age. At Easter we are generally about 200 Communicants & near 100 every other Sacrament.

' There are 172 families in w^t is called y^e low parish y^t is exclusive of y^e Chapelry of Birtley, of these six are papists & twelve are Presbyterians. There is no meeting house of any denomination in my parish.

' There is a chapel at Birtley in my parish about six miles distant from my Church at w^{ch} I formerly did duty every third Sunday : but some years ago I got it augmented and there is now a resident curate upon it whose name is Mr. Harrison. There is also another chapel at Chipchase in y^e nature of a Domestic Chapel for y^e owner will allow no one to have any jurisdiction over it—w^h I came first to y^e living of Chollerton there appeared some traces of an old chapel at a village called Colwell but little or nothing now remains.

' [No almshouse but 40/-]

' [School.] Nothing of this nature in y^e parish but I use my best endeavours to have private schools almost in every village.

' [Any other Matter.] Nothing unless y^r Lordship will allow me to mention as matter of mere curiosity y^t I am y^e third Vicar of Chollerton since y^e year 1651 Mr. Adamson was ye Minister of ye place and complied wth y^e times and after y^e restoration conformed to y^e Church of England and took institution and was inducted. I succeeded his immediate successor.

Chas. Stoddart '

Charles Stoddart was evidently the student of Christ's College, Cambridge, of that name who took his degrees of A.B. 1720, A.M. 1733. The same name

occurs at the same college thirty-six years earlier and thirty-four years later. He was inducted to Chollerton in 1733 and, as he says, was also vicar of Brampton. He died in 1790.

Of Mr. Orton, the only other note is the entry in the Chollerton Register :—
‘ 1774 19th october The Rev Mr. Orton of Bingfield buried ’.

Mr. Harrison, school-master at Haydon Bridge, was apparently officiating for Mr. Slaughter Clark as lecturer at Hexham. He helped at Chollerton, and vicar Rotherham of Haltwhistle states that the chapel at Bellingham is served by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, master of the Free School at Haydon Bridge, once a fortnight in the afternoon. Mr. Harrison's journeying to and fro on Sundays to perform his various duties must have been something like those of a bush parson in Australia.

The average of Chollerton and Birtley is over 21,000 acres, and the number of families was only 172 in the one and 89 in the other. There is not even a large village within the borders of the two parishes, and therefore no large congregations could reasonably be expected. It happens that I have the returns for these parishes for 1792 also, but there is no change in the services, and I have added a note to Chollerton, ‘ 1810 much the same ’. There was morning prayer and sermon every Sunday morning and prayers in the afternoon. Christmas-day and Good Friday are marked by sermon and sacrament. The sacrament is administered six times in the year, i.e. Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Michaelmas, Christmas, and on one other occasion. The catechizing was a regular institution in Lent, but both here and at Haltwhistle it is postponed until after Easter. The number of communicants seems large, 200 at Easter and 100 at other times. The corresponding numbers were not so large, at Haltwhistle 120 at Easter, 60 at Christmas, 40 at Whitsuntide, and 30 at Michaelmas, but at Birtley the return is 100 at Easter, and about 50 at other times, out of 164 adult population. The 1792 return is given by Oswald Head who succeeded Charles Stoddart in 1790 and held the living until 1812. He states that the parish is twelve miles in length and four in breadth, and that there are 326 houses. He gives five sacrament days only, and reports only 50 communicants at Easter. He mentions ‘ a chapel at Swinburne castle where a popish priest resides ’ and in 1810 he gives the name of the priest as Higginson.

BIRTLEY.

Birtley chapel, a dependency of Chollerton, was for long in ruins but it was repaired by Sir Harry Heron and endowed by Sir Cuthbert Heron and others, so that in 1765 it was severed from Chollerton. In 1774 Richard Harrison was curate, having been licensed in 1770, and holding the living until his death in 1805. ‘ As there is no parsonage house obliged for convenience to board at Chipchase two miles from my cure ’. At this date he served the chapel himself and held a service every Sunday and preached a sermon at ten o'clock. He catechized once yearly in Lent and administered the Sacrament four times a year. He had one hundred and forty six communicants in his parish and his attendance was near one hundred at Easter, at other times about fifty.

There was no school, but the children were very well instructed by a young man on paying a small quarter pence.

In 1792 there is still no residence, but Mr. Barnes lives and teaches a small school about a mile from the chapel. ‘ I officiate at present as curate of Elsdon and for eleven years ’. The services are the same as before but the communicants are between 60 and 80. The glebe consisted of a cottage and 7 acres and an estate 18 miles away purchased in 1770 for £1020, now let at £37. The estate was at Thropton and it was sold in 1872 for £3000.

HALTWHISTLE.

The vicar of Haltwhistle in 1774 was Thomas Rotherham, M.A., son of a

former master of Haydon Bridge school. He had been fellow of his college at Oxford and subsequently professor at Codrington College, Barbadoes.

His successor was Hugh Nanney, M.A., who made the return in 1792.

They seem to have been active and popular vicars, and their answers show that the services at Haltwhistle, as already stated were similar to those at Chollerton, and probably also to those of other parishes of similar importance.

MITFORD.

The vicar, Hugh Nauney, afterwards vicar of Haltwhistle, is resident, but he has only one service on Sunday. He has catechizing in Lent and sacrament on great festivals and Sunday after Michaelmas. He reports 200 communicants in his parish and generally 100 at great festivals. There are 120 families, two papists and twenty-three dissenters.

WARKWORTH.

Wilfrid Lawson has resided constantly for 42 years, although Mr. J. C. Hodgson (*History of Northumberland*, p. 187,) says that he had retired in the previous year to Carville near Newcastle. His curate was George Bowe to whom he bequeathed his best gown and cassock and his father's sermons and his own, 'which if he does make use of himself I request it of him that he would not hack them about or lend them to others'. The public service is read twice and one sermon preached in the forenoon every Sunday. The times were 10-30 and 3. There were prayers on all holy days and on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent and Advent. Catechizing in Lent. Sacrament first Sunday of every month. There were 970 communicants in the parish, of whom 200 attend at Easter and 100 at Christmas and Whitsuntide, 30 to 90 at other times. 450 householders, 14 persons papists, 40 protestants and dissenters. Small room for Methodists."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Adamson by acclamation.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The Rev. H. E. Savage read his paper on this subject (see page 189 for it).

Mr. Heslop remarked that with the disappearance of the outward form of the charity schools, the quaint costumes that were worn by the children were also disappearing. Some of these costumes were very picturesque. He recalled the pretty sight when the children of St. Nicholas's school used to assemble in the church, and sit in the old organ loft, where a custodian, with a fishing rod arrangement, kept the children in order.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Savage.

HOUSE IN THE BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. John Ventress, who was thanked:—

"In a house kept as a common lodging house entered by the first door round the corner on the right hand side of the entrance to the Half-Moon Inn yard, in the Bigg Market, is a fireplace over which is the inscription 16·17 | FR ER. There is a partition with small panels and two doors, one with twelve and the other with eight panels. I have often thought of going again to make a more minute observation but climbing the stairs has deterred me. I think it worth a closer inspection, it has evidently been a house of some importance. The present entrance has been made through a window opening, the original door no doubt would be from the street side, now shops. I have looked through all the local muniments by Mr. Welford, and others in my possession, hoping to find something to lead to the names the letters represent but without success."

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. R. Welford has communicated the following from his large collection of original local manuscripts :—

‘ 1683 Aug. 7th. The presentment of the grand jury for the county of Northumberland at the assizes holden at the high castle of Newcastle the 7th day of August, A.D. 1683.

‘ We doe humbly present that the surest & most effectuell meanes to establish our happiness, both in Church & State to preserve our King and make us a happie people under a great & glorious Prince, is to se the lawes made against the disturbers of our peace impartially & duly put in execution, especially against the teachers & ringleders of that seditious crew.

‘ Wee beleive recusants of all sorts are now grown equally dangerous in our established government ; and, therefore, wee here present them aa they come to our knowledge. Wee did the same last assises, and doe really believe that, had the lawes against them been duly executed wee should have had but a very few of them to have troubled you with again.

‘ Wee humbly beg that certificates for the conformity of dissenters may not be allowed except such certificate be under the hand of the minister of the parish where such dissenter dwelleth, wee being informed that it is their practice to goe from their owen parish church to others where they come in for scrappes of sermons at the latter end or after divine service, and soe procure certificates for their comeing to church, and, in the meane tyme the divine service and their owen parish church are utterly neglected and their minister dispised.

‘ Wee also doe present that all persons who shall presume to speak reflectively on the government, or shall dare to extenuate or excuse the horror of this late execrable plot, are dangerous and of evill example, debauching the loyall hearts of many of the ighorant sort and ought to be disarm'd, that honest men may be secured from the wicked effects of their inveteratly rebellious spirits.

‘ Wes alsoe doe present that all persons who keep alehouses, or other publicke-houses within this county, shall bring a certificate under the hand of the parson of the parish where hee or she dwelleth at the same tyme they come to renue their lycences, that they have duly repaired to their parish churches and received the Sacrament accordeing to law.

‘ And whereas John Pigg hath lately been removed from the office of surveyor of high-ways for this county, chiefly upon the account of his nonconformity, wee doe here present George Barkass of Quarry house as a loyall person, a good churchman, and very fit to doe this county good service in that office. R. Bates, Will. Orde, Hen. Ogle, Will^m Ogle, Na. Whitehead, Surtes Swinburne, T. Swinbo, Geo. De-lavall, John Clennell, Ephraim Reied, Nath. Salkeld, J. Irwin, Mark Errington, W^m Bonner, Lan. Strother, Ed. Charleton, Ed. Parke.’

Mr. C. Spencer Percival, of Longwitton hall, has communicated the following names of fields in Longwitton and Whitridge :—Great Yoard, Little Yoard, Croftdale, Crawledge, Blackettside, Walleyaside, Swinlow, Swinbow, Frundleys, West Pitt mires, Milnbill, Pittmire bogg, Lintley Riggs, Milow braes, Great Carn Stone, Cockthorn in Witton, The Butt in the Hole, The South Sheath, The High Sheath.

The following is the paper on

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

by the Rev. H. E. Savage, vicar of St. Hild's, South Shields, and hon. canon of Durham, read on the 28th May, 1902 (see p. 187):—

“ One of the immediate effects of the Reformation in England in the sixteenth century was the establishment of grammar schools in all parts of the country; partly by royal foundation, and partly by the benefactions of private founders. They increased so rapidly that by the following century there was scarcely a district in the land that had not been provided with one or more. Thus, in the county of Durham there were grammar schools at Durham (founded 1541), Darlington (1563), Houghton-le-Spring (1574), Heighington (1601),¹ Bishop Auckland (1604), Wolsingham (1614) and Norton (1650); and in Northumberland at Morpeth (1552), Hexham (1599), Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1600), Berwick-on-Tweed (1632), and Stamfordham (1663). The various dates of these foundations are typical of the spread of schools of this class throughout the country. No doubt they supplied a felt need, and were an inestimable boon in providing a fairly liberal education for boys of the middle classes, and in preparing them in many cases for entrance at the universities. But they were not available for the children of the working classes, still less for the very poor; and they admitted boys only. Speaking of them in his sermon at the annual festival of the London charity schools on the 16th of May, 1706, archdeacon Kennet quaintly said:—‘ The Intention of multiplying these Grammar-Schools was no doubt good and honourable; that such a Number of poorer Children might have Learning *gratis*, and an Opportunity be opened unto all the neighbouring Youth. But here lay the wrong Turn; The Masters of those Schools set up for *Greek* and *Latin* only; and so their Dispensation excluded one Sex altogether, and was indeed too high for the meaner Boys, born to the Spade and the Plough; if these were admitted, it gave them such an imperfect Taste of Learning, as when they were called out to Labours, and lower Trades, did but fill their Heads with Noise, and help to make them more vain and conceited. I must say, that for *Schools* of this nature, we have enough, and many of 'em excellently governed. If any worthy Persons be now inclined to Erect and Endow any School, it should be, in my Opinion, an *English School*, a Provision for Teaching the Children of the Poor their Mother Tongue, to know their Letters, to Spell, to Read, to Speak, to understand their Bibles and Prayer-Books; and so proceed to Write, and to cast Account, and to know the common Forms of daily Business in a Family, a Shop, and a Parish. *These* are the plain Accomplishments that (without a Syllable of learned Languages) would best become the generality of People, and make them most useful in their Generation.’

The ideal elementary school here outlined by the archdeacon was no invention of his own, nor a prophetic forecast of a school of the future, but it was an astute representation of the very schools that were keeping their anniversary that day with their 3000 scholars. And it is of great interest to note how they had come into being.

In the closing years of the seventeenth century a conviction spread rapidly amongst churchmen that it was imperative to provide in some way for the education of the children of the poor. No suggestion of compulsion or of state aid seems to have been ever thought of; it was a claim on generous men to provide for the needs of their poorer neighbours; and nobly did they respond to it.

The first school of the new type that was opened seems to have been at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where a ‘Blue-Coat’ school for 50 boys was opened on 25 March, 1688. In the same year two schools were established in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, one for 52 boys and the other for 52 girls, all of whom received clothing. These were followed three years later by a school for 60 boys, who wore no distinctive dress, at Norton Folgate, close by

¹ Hutchinson, *Durham*. lii. 247 (8vo. ed. 1823). A new School House was built in 1812.

where the Bishopsgate station of the Great Eastern railway now is. It was started in 1691 with donations amounting to £100 and an annual subscription list of £30. After this several years passed by before further schools were founded.

But a new and stimulating influence was brought to bear on the establishment of 'Charity Schools', as schools of the new type were styled, in 1690 by the formation of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and from that time they rapidly increased in number, not only in London, but throughout England and Wales. Among the 'Principal Methods' adopted by this society the first was 'to procure and encourage the erecting of CHARITY SCHOOLS, in all parts of the Kingdom'. It would be tedious to follow the story of school after school as they successively came into existence; but what was achieved in this direction may be learned from this summary of seven years' results, compiled from the report published by the society in 1706. In London, or within 10 miles thereof, there were 64 charity schools, with 1573 boys and 915 girls in attendance. These had been maintained by voluntary contributions raised as follows: donations, £5340 5s. 6d.; subscriptions, £2843 8s. 3d. per ann.; collections in churches, £1343 4s. 3d. per ann. 685 boys from these schools had been apprenticed to various trades, including 19 at sea in H.M. navy, and 200 girls, besides many that had passed into domestic service. Of the children in the schools, 1222 boys and 700 girls were clothed as well as educated.

In other parts of the country 140 similar schools were known to have been started, besides many others of which the society had received no definite information. In these schools there were some 3000 scholars 'freely taught, and a good part of them cloath'd, some wholly maintain'd. and several of them disposed well in the World'. It is certainly an encouraging and commendable result for a new scheme in so short a time. Moreover the system had spread widely, and had been adopted not only in Ireland, but even in Holland, Switzerland, Prussia, Saxony, and 'even in Moscow'.

The accounts given of the foundation of these schools in the north of England have of course a special interest for our society.

'DURHAM. Here are 4 Schools maintained by the Dean and Chapter for 50 Boys. There is another in the Neighbourhood, for which Ground was given to build a School house, which hath been since built, and the School endowed by the worthy rector of the Parish.

New-Castle on Tine, Northumberland. A Gentlewoman has settled 20*l.* per Annum for ever for Education of 34 poor Children of St. John's Parish, the Trustees thereof are the Mayor and six of the Ministers of the Town, and their Successors. The Master has a Salary of 16*l.* per Annum, and a House which the Common Council allow him. 40*s.* per Ann. is set a part for Books, and 40*s.* more for Binding Boys out Apprentices. Every Child, when he leaves the School, is to have a Bible, Common Prayer-Book, and a whole Duty of Man. They are taught to Read, Write, cast Account, and the Catechism. Freemens Children have the Preference. An Ancient Gentlewoman here hath settled 60*l.* per Annum after her Decease, for two other Charity Schools in the Parishes of St. John and St. Nicholas, the one for Boys, the other for Girls. The 3*d.* part of 1000*l.* lately bequeathed to Charitable Uses, is to be applied to the Erecting a School in St. Andrews Parish.

Sunderland. Here is a considerable School-house well built by the worthy Rector and the well disposed Persons of his Parish'.

But the most interesting case is that of Winton [which however is entered as 'Winton, Yorkshire'] :- 'The Workmen of an Iron-work, who are about 4 or 500, allow one Farthing and an half *p.* shilling *p.* Week, which, together with their Masters Contribution, maintains their Poor, and affords about 17*l.* per ann. for teaching their Children to Read, &c.'

Further light² is thrown on this remarkable movement of self-help in the

² Hutchinson, ii. 557-8 (8vo. ed. 1823).

account of the re-building of Winlaton chapel by Mr. Jonathan Story, with an introductory letter by lord Crewe; printed at London in 1711. 'In June (1705) the manufacturers (sc. the workmen) chose a minister of their own, and contributed one half-farthing in the shilling for all wages they should receive, for his support, which made up a considerable sum, and being augmented with ten pounds a year given by the proprietors of the works, made a comfortable subsistence for their clergyman [the Rev. Edmund Lodge]³, besides paying all other incident charges of the chapel; at length a certain stipend of fifty pounds a year was fixed for the minister, and the before-mentioned allowance became sufficient to yield above twenty pounds a year for a School.' The chapel in question was opened 23 Aug. 1705, with accommodation for 300 people; and service was conducted in it daily.⁴ Schools were also opened at Winlaton Mill and at Swalwell for the children of Sir Ambrose Crawley's workmen.

The purpose for which these charity schools were established is stated to be 'For the Education of Poor Children in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, as profess'd and taught in the Church of England; and for Teaching them such other Things as are most suitable to their Condition.' Then (as now) 'generally the Minister subscribed first'. The average cost of maintenance in London for a school for 50 boys, including clothing, at this time (1706) was £75 per annum: and for a school for 50 girls (also including clothing) £60 per annum. The cost of clothing a boy was estimated at 9/9½, and of a girl 10/7. But these estimates naturally tended to increase rapidly, as money became more plentiful in the country. Thus in 1745 the cost of clothing was estimated at 17/11½ and 17/4 for a boy and a girl respectively.

Special care was taken in the selection of the teachers; and rules were drawn up for the conduct of the schools. A master must be a communicant member of the Church of England, not under the age of 25 years; 'one of a good Genius for Teaching; one who understands well the Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion; one who can write a good Hand, and who understands the Grounds of Arithmetick; one who keeps good Orders in his Family.' As a rule he held a licence from the Bishop. Masters were recommended to consult with each other as to methods of teaching and of school management, and to visit each other's schools. The school hours were from 7 to 11 in the morning, and from 1 to 5 in the evening in the summer half-year; and from 8 to 11 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the evening in the winter half-year. The scholars were taught the Catechism twice a week, and were taken to Church twice every Sunday and Holy day. Prayers were said in school morning and evening. They were taught reading first, and only when they could read 'competently well' proceeded to learn writing and arithmetic. The schools 'being only designed for the Benefit of such Poor Children whose Parents or Friends were not able to give them Learning', the teachers were strictly prohibited from receiving any payments whatever from the friends of the scholars.

As time went on more and more attention was paid, especially under the fostering care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to industrial work in these schools. Here again the initiative was taken by the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where (at first as an experiment) the churchwardens handed over a large house belonging to the parish to the trustees of the school rent-free for seven years; where both boys and girls were employed in various

³ Master of Haydon Bridge school, which he resigned in 1739. Curate of Whickham; died 1742, aged 63.—Surtees, *Durham*, li. 273.

⁴ Towards the end of the eighteenth century this chapel was abandoned, and fell into decay. In 1816 it was taken down and a large schoolroom was built upon the site by subscription, aided by gifts from the National Society and the Diocesan School Society. In that year all the charitable institutions maintained by Crawley's workmen at Winlaton, Winlaton Mill, and Swalwell came to an end during a season of unparalleled distress. Surtees, li. 285.

industries, such as spinning, shoemaking, sewing, knitting, etc. : and the income arising from their work was devoted to feeding them and to putting them out as apprentices. This example was soon (before 1705) followed in the parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate, St. Clement Danes, and St. Andrew's, Holborn, and elsewhere.

This idea was taken up warmly by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and from time to time circulars were sent out to the trustees of the charity schools, with recommendations for development of industrial work. Thus in 1712, and again in 1719 and 1729, the teaching of husbandry was suggested; in 1720 gardening; and in 1722 the adoption of any special employment which was specially suited to the requirements of the neighbourhood in which a school was situated.

By degrees a few specialised schools were instituted. In St. Andrew's, Holborn, a school was opened for 'teaching Navigation to 40 children gratis, elected out of 8 charity schools, on *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; from whence 120 Boys have been put (1738) Apprentices to Sea.' At Chelsea a school for 30 girls, daughters of soldiers, was started in June 1709. The parish of St Edmund the King organised a fund for putting out as apprentices children educated in the charity schools: and by 1738, 240 had been so provided for. At St. James's, Westminster, a school for 40 girls prepared them for service. At St. Martin in the Fields, where there were 101 boys, one third of the number was daily 'employed in useful labour, so that the whole school worked 2 days in a week, by Rotation.' An infant school was started at St. James's, Clerkenwell, in 1730, 'for children 5 years old, to qualify them for the other schools'. And, oddly enough, at St. Clement Danes 'an Horn book School' for 20 boys and 10 girls was established in 1724. These schools are all taken from the London list, because that alone is recorded in detail. But they are in all probability typical of a similar development in other parts of the country. For, *e.g.*, information was received by the society in 1738 from a correspondent in South Wales that the masters of the charity schools 'by Experience are become so fit for their business, that they now proceed with great success; and that not only children, but persons grown up come to be instructed by them.' Perhaps under this head, or at all events as manifesting the same spirit, if it should be counted rather as a grammar school, may be instanced the Anchorage school at Gateshead; for the establishment of which Dr. Theophilus Pickering, then rector of Gateshead, left by his will (dated 9 January 1701) £300⁵ for the perpetual maintenance of a free school; the interest to form the stipend of the master, who was to be chosen by the rector of Gateshead, and to be a poor clergyman, if such was to be found. He was 'to teach, or be ready to teach, all the children of the parish of Gateshead the Latin and Greek tongues, to write and cast accounts, and the art of navigation and plain sailing:'—certainly a somewhat incongruous curriculum! Was it to be a grammar school? or a technical marine school? or a specialised charity school? It is difficult to say.⁶

The charity schools continued to spread rapidly during at any rate the first half of the eighteenth century. To take one more conspectus of the general results,—by May 1745, when the anniversary sermon for the London charity

⁵ Being the profits of a colliery wrought by him out of a parcel of ground called Bull's Acre in the parish of Gateshead.—Surtees, *Durham*, ii. 134.

⁶ The Gateshead Terrier of 1792 [Surtees, ii. 134] states:—'The said sum of 300*l.* is now in the hands of the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on bond at 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And for the said yearly produce of 15*l.* the Master teaches 15 scholars, appointed by the Rector of Gateshead, who, on the condition of payment of 5*l.* per cent. per ann. allows the Mayor of Newcastle to name three of the said scholars, being of the parish of Gateshead.' According to the *Tyne Mercury* of 9 Nov., 1880 this bond was dated 4 May, 1770; but for many years past the corporation had only paid 4 per cent. Mr. Thomas Stephenson also left 40*l.* a year to this school, payable out of a house on the old Tyne bridge; but the house fell along with the bridge, and this money was consequently lost.

schools was preached by bishop Butler (then bishop of Bristol) there were in the London district 146 such schools with 3426 boys and 2049 girls in attendance; in the rest of England and Wales 1329 schools with 19506 boys and 3915 girls.⁷ Besides these there were 74 'circulating' schools in South Wales with 4253 scholars.⁸ In Ireland the enterprise had spread until there were 189 schools and 3499 scholars. It had even extended to Scotland, which reported (in 1742) 131 schools with 4881 scholars.

In the county of Durham there were 12 schools with 276 boys and 20 girls; in Northumberland 10 schools with 430 boys and 40 girls.

It is not easy, as every one knows, to obtain any full information about the eighteenth century. The parish books, at any rate in the first half of the century, were often only very irregularly kept: and what information they do give is not as a rule accessible in printed form. It may be that so long as we were still in the nineteenth century the preceding century seemed too recent a period for 'antiquarian' research or record. Now however when we look back to it as 'the century before last' we may perhaps hope to see some care bestowed on the tracing out and the preservation of the records. The story of the charity schools is a case in point: for the only sources of information about them that I can find are a few anniversary sermons (with reports attached) which I have picked up from time to time; a report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the year 1738 that was bound up with a volume of eighteenth century sermons (which I came across at Oxford); and one or two odd pamphlets of the same kind.⁹ Scattered notes may be also extracted from Surtees's *History of Durham* and similar books of general local history. And last, but not least, there have been recovered piecemeal during the last few years, and now are carefully preserved, the complete records of the charity school in connexion with St. Hild's, South Shields, which was opened in 1769, from the beginning down to the present day. Of this school, as a typical instance, I shall have something to say presently: but in the meantime it may be of interest to draw attention to a few specimen cases of charity schools in Durham and Northumberland. Very probably their records may still be in existence in their several parishes; and if so it is to be hoped that they will be brought to light. For they would help not a little to elucidate the progress of elementary education under this scheme, which prepared the way for the great developments of the nineteenth century.

Barnard Castle. William Dent, of Brightwell in Berkshire, clockmaker, conveyed on 30 April 1706 two messuages in Stepney for the education of poor boys born within the township of Barnard Castle. Eventually this property was sold for £133. A hundred years or so later the interest on this sum, £5 6s. 8d., was paid to the then master, William Lonsdale, for teaching 10 boys. But when his mastership came to an end the money was paid to the national school, for the education of 10 children to be nominated by the vicar and churchwardens.

Whickham. Mrs. Jane Blackiston of Durham, a native of Whickham, left, on 1 October 1711, £100 for the education of poor children in Whickham. Dr. Tomlinson, the rector of Whickham, (as his monument in the church

⁷ These numbers represent only the schools of which information was furnished to the society in London. The apparent discrepancy between the numbers of boys and girls was not in reality so great, for in many cases only the total number of scholars was supplied, and these were all entered in the 'boys' column.

⁸ A note is added: 'In many of the *Welsh* Schools, the Adult People, Men and Women, (being ignorant of the *English* Tongue) are taught to Read the Scripture in the *British* Language; and most of the Masters Instruct, for three or four Hours in the Evening, after School-time, twice as many as they had in the Schools by Day, who could not attend at other times.' The same report of the S.P.C.K. from which the above figures are taken contains a notice of a contract for the printing of 15,000 Bibles and Prayer Books in Welsh.

⁹ Even the secretaries of the S.P.C.K., to whom I wrote in 1895 for information, could only reply: 'There does not seem to be any complete list of the schools established last century.'

relates), thereupon 'built and endowed y^e Charity School for this Parish at his own expense, save 100*l.* left by Mrs. Blakiston for this purpose.'

Houghton-le-Spring. Sir George Wheeler, rector of Houghton, left £600 by his will dated 23 May 1719 (proved in 1723) to found a School for 30 girls, of whom 12 were to receive clothing.

At *Stockton-on-Tees* a charity school was started in 1721, by voluntary contributions of the parishioners, for 20 boys, who were to receive clothing. In 1759 provision for 16 girls was added. And again in 1786 new separate schools were built for boys and girls, and a dwelling house for the master and mistress.

Hartlepool. By Mr. John Crookes's will in September, 1742, £15 per annum was bequeathed for a school for 24 boys, and £5 per annum 'for books and stationery, and shoes and shirts'. This devise however was void. But his intention was carried out in November, 1755, by Ann Crookes, who conveyed her moiety of some property in Stranton for the same purpose. The school house was built in 1790.

Sunderland. A school for 36 girls, who received clothing, was founded in 1778 by Mrs. Donnison's bequest of £1500.

In Northumberland charity schools were founded:—

In 1705 at *St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, for 40 boys and 20 girls, though the benefaction of Mrs. Eleanor Allan.

also at *St. John's*, by Mr. John Ord;

In 1708 at *St. Andrew's*, by Sir William Blackett, for 30 boys. His son added a further endowment in 1719 to clothe them.

In 1709 at *All Saints*, by voluntary contributions, for 41 boys and 17 girls. The school was built in 1732 in the Manor Chare on ground given by the corporation.

In 1712 at the *Trinity House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. This school was rebuilt in 1753.

In 1719 at *Ponteland* by the bequest of Mr. Richard Coates, whose widow built the school.

In 1725 at *Berwick*, through the generosity of Capt. Bolton.

South Shields had no public elementary school until 1769: but the children were not wholly unprovided for. For in his visitation returns for 1734 the rev. Thomas Simpson reports:—'We have no Charity School: there are 2 Private Ones, wherein is taught reading & Writing y^e Scholars instructed in y^e Principles of y^e Christian Religion, & brought regularly to y^e Church; y^e Masters names are M^r Johu Gofton & M^r Anthony Lockey'. The first movement towards the establishment of a charity school was taken by Mr. Christopher Maughan, shoemaker, who in his will—dated 13 March, 1749-50—left a bequest for the founding of a school. Some ten years later Mrs Ann Aubone also left a sum of £100 for the same purpose, provided the school was established within seven years of her death. The scheme was after some further delay at last taken up in earnest: subscriptions were given by many donors, including £100 from Lord Crewe's trustees, and £20 from the non-resident vicar, the Rev. S. Dennis; a house was rented at £5 a year; and eventually the school was opened on 20 October, 1769, under Mr. John Bulmer as master, with two scholars,—John Stoutt and John Younghusband, aged 10 and 7 respectively. By the end of the month there were 16 on the register.

It was not until 24 April 1772, that a formal code of regulations was drawn up. These rules were framed generally on the lines referred to above as suggested by the S.P.C.K., which were followed all over the country, with some local modifications. The master's salary was fixed at £25. He was to teach reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic; and to take the children to church every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning. Provision was made for 30 boys and 10 girls, between the ages of 7 and 12, to be nominated by the subscribers, with the addition of two children from the workhouse, chosen by the

overseers. If the parents were too poor to buy books, pens, ink and paper, the subscribers were to provide these for the children they nominated. In 1778 the school was enlarged to 40 boys, besides two from the workhouse, and a mistress was appointed, at a salary of £8 8s. Od., to teach 10 girls, with 2 more from the workhouse. Again in 1783 further rules were added. The children were to be taught 'the Church Catechism and no other;' and were to repeat on Monday mornings the collect for the week and the text of the Sunday sermon. A scholar was to be discharged if absent without leave more than one day (and the school was open 6 days a week all the year round except at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide); but special leave was arranged for cleaning in harvest.

In 1771 the school was moved to the market hall (the present town hall) by leave of the dean and chapter, and there it was held for 12 years. In 1783 a proper school was built in Tyne Street (close by where the penny ferry landing now is). It was of two storeys, and cost £130.

Particular attention was paid to the teaching of singing, or 'Psalmody': and from time to time special masters were engaged for this subject. William Wouldhave, the inventor of the lifeboat, held this office from 1795 till 1808.

A sermon on behalf of the school was preached in St. Hild's every year down to 1794, except in 1785 when the church was undergoing extensive alterations. The following year however there was a supreme effort of advertisement for the occasion; for Messrs. Meredith and Ebdon were engaged, at a cost of £1 11s. 6d., besides £1 1s. 3d. for expenses, to 'perform an anthem'. The resulting collection was £20 0s. 8½d.

Care was also taken to encourage the girls in sewing and knitting; but the work was hampered by the fact that many of the parents could not afford to provide them with materials. In 1792 it was therefore decided that these should be supplied from the funds of the school, and the garments made distributed amongst the children in winter. In 1803 two spinning wheels were purchased for use in the school.

The story now passes out of my present limited range into the nineteenth century, in the earlier years of which the scope of the school was considerably extended; partly under the stimulus of the 'Madras' or 'Bell' method. This was in a sense the parent of the pupil teacher system. The Rev. Dr. Bell on his return from India had published an account of his plan of conducting the mission schools at Madras. This attracted no little attention in the country; and with some modifications was widely adopted. Dr. Bell was induced to organize some large schools in the south on this method; the charity schools were remodelled; and many new parish schools were opened in all parts of the country. Simultaneously with this movement a Mr. Lancaster suggested a slightly different scheme; and from him the so called 'Lancasterian' schools took their names.

In October, 1811, the care of elementary education passed from the S.P.C.K. to its daughter society, the 'National Society for promoting the Education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church'; whose main object, as expressed in the words of its charter, is to secure 'that the poorer members of the Church shall have their children daily instructed in suitable learning, works of industry, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the Established Church.' Under its care the old charity schools passed; and new schools were continually established, until elementary education came at long last to be regarded as a national concern. [Even now, according to the latest available government returns, out of the 20,100 schools in the country 11,804 are church schools in connexion with the National Society]. Thus out of the old charity schools of the eighteenth century grew the 'National schools (or church schools in connexion with the National Society) and the Lancasterian schools of the nineteenth century; and so, with the addition since 1870 of the supplementary board schools, the whole of the somewhat complex,

if not confused, system of universal elementary education. Is it not worth while then to endeavour to trace—and to rescue from oblivion—the genesis and development of these old pioneer schools? ('Who hath despised the day of small things?')

POSTSCRIPT.

The report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, published in 1830, contains accounts of the charities of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. But it does not go into detail as to schools that were founded or worked by general subscriptions: and it often notices merely an original bequest and its application in 1829: so that it furnishes little information of any value for the present subject. Moreover, the index, which is fairly full, curiously enough gives all references in the printed copies, to the paging of the original manuscript report, which in no way corresponds to the paging of the report as printed. The only use of the index as it seems to be that it affords a partial test of the completeness of an independent search through the whole report for items that are wanted. The following is a list of the elementary schools referred to in the report as in existence before the end of the eighteenth century.

DURHAM.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Original Bequest.</i>
Barnard Castle	1706	William Dent
Bishop Auckland	1720	Lord Crewe
Bishop Middleham	1770	
Boltsburn	1762	Bishop Edmund Keene
Chester-le-Street	1718	Elizabeth Tewart
Darlington	1713	Dame Mary Calverley
Dinsdale	1724	Mary Wyvill
Durham—'Blue Coat'	1718	
Durham—St. Oswald's	1701	Rev. John Cock
Frosterley	1747	John Hinks
Gainford	1691	Rev. Henry Greswold
Great Stainton	1745	Rev. Thomas Nicholson
Hartlepool	1755	Ann Crookes
Harwood	1724	Robert Brumwell
Haughton-le-Skerne	1768	
Houghton-le-Spring	1719	Rev. Sir George Wheler
Hurworth	1770	
Lanchester	1781	
Middleton-in-Teesdale	1729	The four daughters of William Robinson
Middleton-St.-George	1768	
Newbiggin	1799	William Tarn
Sadberge	1799	
Sedgefield	{ 1782 (G.)	John Lowther
	{ 1790 (B.)	Richard Wright
South Shields	1769	Christopher Maughan (1749)
Staindrop	1710	John Grainger
Stanhope	1724	Rev. William Hartwell
Stockton-on-Tees	1721	
Sunderland	1764	Elizabeth Donnison
Tanfield	1730	Robert Robinson
Trimdon	? 1680	Henry Airey
West Auckland	1786	Elizabeth Donald
Westgate	1700	Richard Bainbridge (1681)
Whickham	1711	Jane Blackiston
Winston	1748	Lord Crewe's executors
Witton Gilbert	1728	Jane Finney

Besides these there were four schools, with 12 scholars each, intended primarily for the children of members of the Society of Friends, at Bishop Auckland, Shildon, Shotton, and Sunderland, which were founded in 1768 by Mr. Edward Walton. Another school for the Society of Friends was founded at Hawthorn in 1736 by Robert Forster.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Allendale	1700	Christopher Wilkinson
Alnwick	1726	Mark Forster (Freemen's children)
Alnwick	1731	Benjamin Barton ('Unfree-men's' children)
Bellingham	1730	Isabel Reed
Berwick	1725	Nathaniel Blackiston
Black Callerton ...	1721	Rev. Christopher Stafford
Bothal	1735	Mrs. Allgood
Bywell St. Andrew ..	?	William Hall
Caistron (Rothbury)	1779	Henry Ogle
Cansey Park.....	1760	Cuthbert Fenwick
Elsdon	aft. 1736	Rev. Vincent Edwards
Embleton	1712	John Gibson
Great Whittington ..	1798	Lady Capell
Haltwhistle	?	Magdalen Grey (1709)
Howick	1714	Henry Strother
Kirkhaugh	bef. 1781	Mrs. Anne Ogle
Lesbury	1718	Cuthbert Fenwick
Longhorsley.....	bef. 1790	
Nether Witton.....	aft. 1736	Sir William Blackett
Newcastle :—		
All Saints B. & G.	1709	
St. Andrew's B.	1704	
" G.	bef. 1792	
St. John's.....	bef. 1707	Eleanor Allan
St. Nicholas's ..	1705	Henry Strother
Newton-on-the-Moor	1751	[20a. enclosed moor]
Norham	1762	Richard Coates
Ponteland.....	1719	Mary Vernol
St. John Lee	1771	Henry Strother
Shilbottle	1751	Ann Young
Shotley.....	1796	Matthew Carr
Slaley	1729	Magdalen Grey (1709)
Stannington.....	1714	Giles Heron
Wark	1679	Margaret Moore
Whalton	1720	George Forster
Woodhorn	1797	
Wooler	bef. 1786	

Besides these there is one odd bequest for elementary education, but perhaps hardly to be ranked as a school. In 1768 the stipend of the chapelry of Ninebanks was augmented by £1 per annum. The parish terrier of 1809 states that this was on condition that the curate teach the children of the parish, and that in consideration thereof he then taught one child a year."

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 175).

1767. May 10 th Received 6 Briefs, viz ^t Corwen Church in Com. Merioneth Kemberton Church in Com. Salop East Haddon Church in Com. Northampton .. Heytesbury Fire in Com. Wilts Hail Storm & Fire in Com. Wilts & York .. Todmorden Chapel in Com. Lancaster .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	Charge 1236 Charge 1190 Charge 1019 Loss 7617 from H. to House Damages 1048 Charge 1332	August 23 August 9 September 13 Collected Octob. 12, 13 & 14 July 26 July 12	3 5 3 6 2 8 1 19 4 3 0 3 4
1767. October 18 th Received 6 Briefs, viz ^t Bramhope, Tollereton, Hemsley and Kirkdale Fires in Com. York Walkington Fire in Com. York Eglwys Fach Church in Com. Denbigh Hints & Weiford ¹ Churches in Com. Stafford .. Pool Church in Com. Montgomery Longton Chapel in Com. Lancaster .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Loss £983 19 7 from H. to House Charge 1020 &c Charge 1231. 17 Charge 1255 &c Charge 2500 &c Charge 1026 &c	Collected April 18 & 19, 1768 December 13, 1767 Nov ^r 8 Jan ^y 17, 1768 Dec ^r 27, 1767 Novembr ^e 22	11 3 8 8 4 6 3 0 ⁴ 2 6 3 6
1768. May 8 th Received 6 Briefs, viz ^t Tixall Church in Com. Stafford Easington Church in Com. York Cromer Church in Com. Norfolk Llanynys Church in Com. Denbigh Hail Storms in Com. Warwick & Gloucester .. Vaudois Protestants in the Valleys of Piedmont & Dutchly of Savoy ² .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	Charge 1028 &c Charge 1145 from House to House Charge 2402 Charge 1517 Damages 1566. 2. 6 From House to House	May 8, 1768 Collected Septembr 26 & 27 July 10 July 24 June 12 Collected August 15, 16 & 17	4 2 14 6 3 10 5 7 4 4 3 1 9 ⁴

1 Weiford. Weiford.—Bewes, p. 382.
2 " Ministers and Schoolmasters of the Vaudois Valleys. The brief directs,—' That the money which shall be so collected may be paid into the hands of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and be by them invested in some Government security to the end that all the interest arising therefrom may be applied towards the increase of the Salaries of the Petitioners and Schoolmasters and training up their youth for Holy Orders ' ".—Bewes p. 381.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 20.

The first country meeting of the season was held on Thursday, the fifth day of June, 1902, at

ROTHBURY AND BRINKBURN.

About fifty members and friends assembled at Rothbury railway station on the arrival there at 11 a.m. of the excursion train from Newcastle. Seats were at once taken in the numerous waggonettes, supplied by Mrs. Lawson, that were in waiting, and the party, under the guidance of Mr. D. D. Dixon, was driven direct to

BRINKBURN PRIORY,

pleasantly situated in a bend of the river Coquet. The road was in good condition as, owing to the heavy rain of the previous day, there was no dust, and the bright sun with its genial warmth made the day all that could have been desired.

On arrival the building was entered and Mr. Dixon at once proceeded to describe it. He said the priory was one of the most interesting relics of monastic times to be found, not only in Coquetdale, but throughout the county of Northumberland. It was all that remained to them of the work of those Austin canons who, some seven centuries ago, reared on this beautiful spot a religious establishment where they could obtain that quiet retirement so congenial to study and pious meditation. Brinkburn priory was founded in the reign of Henry the first, by William de Bertram, the second baron of Mitford, for the use of the Black Canons, or Canons Regular of St. Augustine.¹ Mr. Dixon made reference to the good work done in the district by these religious and having mentioned the fact that in 1544 Henry the eighth granted Tristram Fenwick a lease of the site for 40 years, he traced the tenure down to the Cadogan family, who now own it, and by whom the priory is kept in good repair. Some portions of the edifice, he averred, seemed old enough to be the work of the canons who obtained the first grant from William de Bertram, but for the most part the architecture belonged to the last decade of the twelfth century, and the first of the thirteenth. The great charm of the building was its Transitional character. The richest Norman work was here blended with the purest Early English. Several traditional stories Mr. Dixon recalled to mind regarding the old place. On one occasion, it was said, a marauding band of Scotch freebooters sought in vain for the priory, and were returning homeward up the valley when the monks, overjoyed, rang the bells. The sound attracted the attention of the Scots, and guided them to the spot,

¹ 'Brinkborne Priorye on Coquet Blake Chanons, by most likelyhods of the Lisles Foundation, or the Feltons before the Lisles.'—Leland, *Itin.* vii. 64.

with the consequence that they plundered the priory of all its valuables, and left the canons in dire distress. Another story ran that the Scots during one of their raids flung the bells of the priory into a deep pool in the Coquet close by, which still bears the name of 'The Bell Pool'; a third tradition is that the bells of Brinkburn were taken to Durham after the dissolution, but there is no record of this, and, as the bells of Durham are comparatively modern, the old Coquetdale saying that 'The Brinkburn bells are heard in Durham' is scarcely to the point. However, some years ago fragments of one of the bells were found on the other side of the river. These had been hidden by sacrilegious thieves who had admittedly broken the bell two centuries before.²

Mr. Dixon referred to the evidences of the early—probably Roman and British—occupation of the land, and to the modern mansion which has been built on the site of the monastic buildings, and then concluded his instructive paper with a word of praise for the present owners. It was easy to see, he said, that they took a loving interest in the charge committed to their care. He then read the following notes from the preface to the *Brinkburn Cartulary* by Mr. William Page³:—'The Augustinian Priory of Brinkburn, picturesquely situated on a wooded bank of the River Coquet, in the county of Northumberland, was founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Bertram, second baron of Mitford, who granted the site to Osbert Colutarius, to build thereon a monastery. This Osbert, when he had completed the buildings, put into them a priest and some brothers from St. Mary's Monastery on the Isle.⁴ The priory church, which up to 1858 was a roofless ruin, but since restored, is cruciform and peculiarly lofty, the architecture being principally of the late Norman and Transitional periods. There is a central tower, which is low, and, like Lanercost and some other priory churches, there is a north aisle, but no appearance of there having been any intention to build a south one. . . . The Priory was at first dedicated to St. Peter only, but in and after the reign of Henry II. charters are sometimes addressed to the Prior and Convent of St. Peter, and at others to the Prior and Convent of St. Peter and St. Paul of Brinkburn. . . . The monastery was suppressed under the Act of 1536, dissolving the monasteries with an income under 200*l.* per annum; the income of Brinkburn according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, being only 68*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* . . . After the Dissolution, the site of Brinkburn, with the water mill, the house called 'le Tanne howse', and a barn, was leased on 10 June 1538 to Cuthbert Carnaby for 21 years, commencing from Michaelmas 1537. On 1 August 1544 Henry VIII. granted to Tristram Fenwick, a lease of the site for 40 years to commence from the date of the expiry of the term granted to Carnaby. The reversion in fee of those leases was granted by Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, but upon his attainder in 1553 it reverted to the Crown. On 22 May 1572 Queen Elizabeth granted to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and Richard Bowland the reversion in fee of the lease to Tristram Fenwick which was then in being. And on 26 May following, the Earl of Warwick and Richard Bowland sold their interest to Sir John Forster of Bamborough. Edward Forster, grandson of Sir John, sold the site in 1626 to George Fenwick, in the hands of whose family it remained till 1792, when it was sold to Joseph Hetherington, Esquire. Mary, daughter and heir of John Hetherington, brother and heir of Joseph, married Richard Hodgson, Esquire, from whom the site of Brinkburn Priory came to the Cadogan family, which now owns it.'

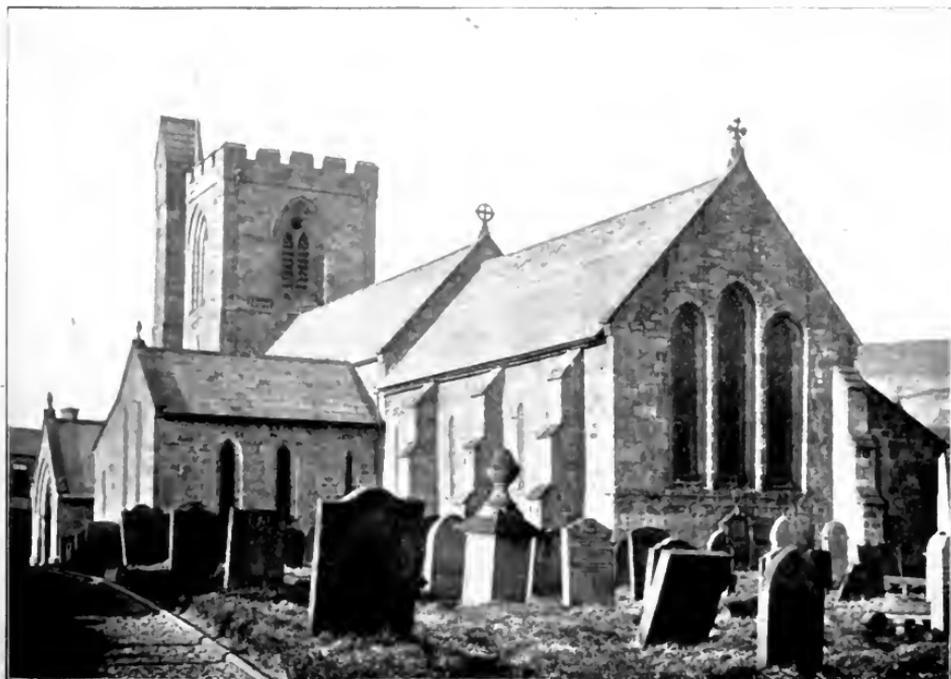
² See *Proc.* v. 86, 87; also *Denham Tracts*, II. pp. 262-263, where the legend of the bells of Brinkburn is given, which is similar to legends of bells at other places.

³ 90 Surtees Soc. publ.

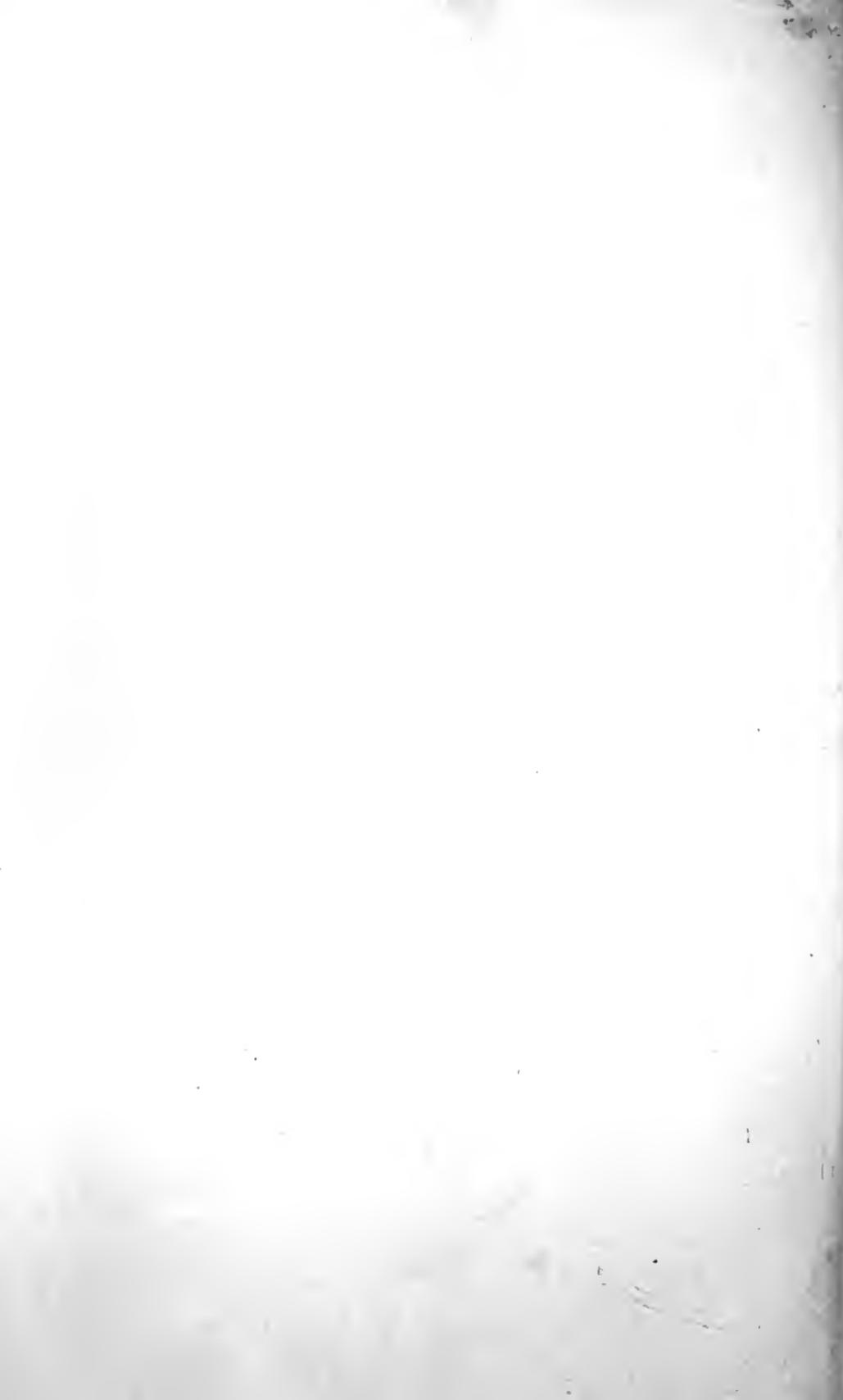
⁴ Lindisfarne.

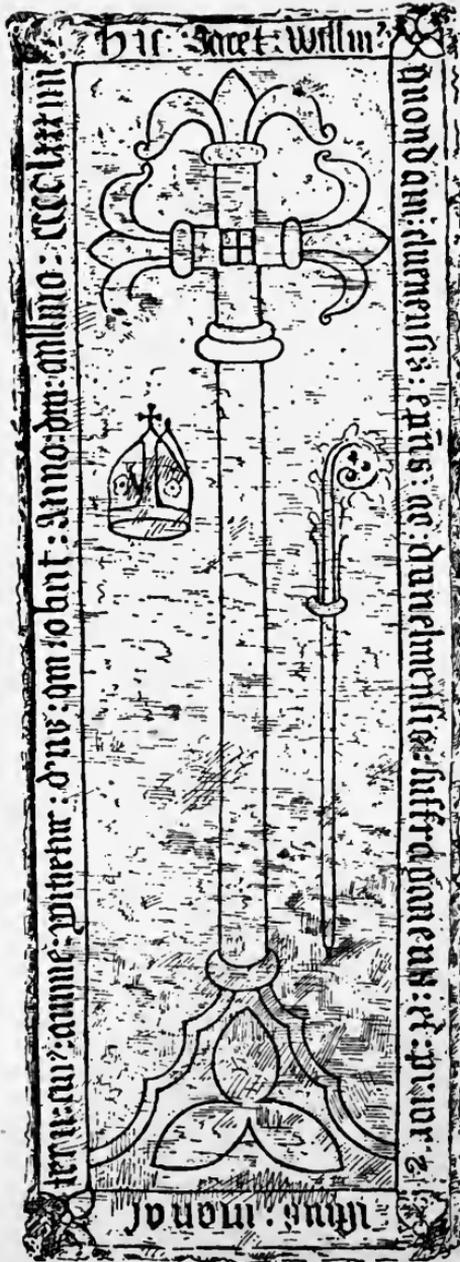


BRINKBURN PRIORY FROM S.E.
(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)



ROTHBURY CHURCH FROM S.E.
(The block kindly lent by the Rector and Churchwardens.)





TOMBSTONE OF WILLIAM THE PRIOR, BISHOP OF CLOYNE AND
SUFFRAGAN OF DURHAM (see preceding page 1.



INTERIOR FROM W.

BRINKBURN PRIORY CHURCH.

(From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)



NORTH DOOR.



The following are a few additional notes, from different sources (including the *Cartulary*), relating to Brinkburn:—

Hugh, bishop of Durham, gave to the priory land in Whickham with the fishery which Gervais the physician held. He confirmed the right of burial in the church of Roger Bertram, of his wife, and of all just men who wished to be buried there.

In 1240 an agreement was entered into between the prior and the priory of Holystone concerning lands in Caistron. The same priory exchanged with Brinkburn an annual rent from lands in Thropple for a rent from Bavington mill. William de Vesey gave licence to the canons to buy and sell in Aluwick and throughout his lands.¹ Ralph, baron of Graystock, granted the advowson of the church of Long Horsley to the convent, and this on the 16 Nov. 10 Richard, [1387] was confirmed by the king, frater Thomas de Witton being prior at the time; and Philip, bishop of Durham, granted the church of Felton to the canons. Ralph, prior of Pentney, co. Norfolk, and the convent, released any claim they had in Brinkburn to the convent.

Many gifts of land, tenements, rents, &c. were made to the priory, for which see the *Cartulary* where the documents are printed in full. Bernard de Balliol, and Roger and Richard de Merlay were considerable benefactors. The canons owned houses and land in Pilgrim Street and Cornmarketgate, and in other places in Newcastle; at Prestwick, Rimside, Cowpen, Felton, Acton, Thirston, Bockenfield, Hartford bridge, Framlington (with the tithe of the millure of the mill), Matfen, Stamfordham, Corbridge, Eshott, 'Lang-leventon', Stanton, the Trewhitts, Warton, Tosson, Caistron, Roxburgh, Edlingham (common of pasture), Whittingham, Thrunton, Barton, Alemonth, Warkworth, Buston, Newbigging, Shotton, &c. The hospital of Westgate agreed by bond to pay 3s. a year for a house in the bailly of Newcastle; and there was an agreement between the priory and Henry, the physician, of Newcastle, concerning a house and land in Newcastle.

Pope Urban, confirmed to the priory a salt-pan at Warkworth the gift of Henry the earl, son of the king (David) of Scotland, and William his son, and also all their lands and privileges. A salt-pan at Warkworth was also given by Robert fitz Roger, the prior agreeing to allow Robert Malater, vicar of Warkworth, a quarter of salt at the feast of St. Michael, and six salmon between Pentecost and St. Michael's day, as tithes. A salt-pan at Cowpen was also granted to the priory by James de Bolun and Gilbert his son; this grant was confirmed by Hugh, bishop of Durham.

In 1253 William, son of Elias Puffyn, granted land in Thirston to maintain the light of the Blessed Mary in the church subject to a rent payable to Adam Maufetur. The bounds of the lands are given, the names mentioned being Mikledayle, Langelandea, Leys, Ebrockes, Mosyerokes, Annaysacre, Crysedale, Biglichirne, Benacres, Fultona, Heuedes, Hendacre, Dene, Colaawe, Benefordacres, and Welehalghford; and in Sept. of the same year Adam de Maufetur gave the above reserved rent to the priory. William the prior for himself and succeeding priors, and the convent, gave a bond for the yearly supply of a pound of wax for the light of the Blessed Mary in the chapel of the infirmarer on the feast of the purification. William son of Galfred, and Thomas son of Alan, of High Trewhitt, granted lands in Trewhitt for lights in the church; and Alan Jay and his wife Agnes, made a grant of land in Low Trewhitt for the light of the refectory. Robert de Newham granted a rent of 12d. annually from the mill of Newham for the fabric of the church.² Arkil, son of Edmund,

² *Brinkburn Cartulary*, 44, 46, 113, 126, 128, 136, 171, 184, 200, 201, &c.

granted land in Hartford to the church of St. James of Pontehford [Hartfordbridge]. Adam, son of Gilbert de Schotton, also gave land there for a light in the same church of St. James.⁹

On the 3 Oct. 1313, Richard de Eryum received an acquittance from the bishop of Durham for various sums he had received including 'viijs. xd. ob. qa' from the prior of Brynkeburn. On the 26 Dec. of the same year the bishop, issued a commission to the same Richard de Eryum, a prebendary in the church of Lanchester, to enquire into and pronounce upon the appropriation of Felton church, which the prior and convent of Brinkburn claimed, with power to institute one of the canons of the monastery of Brinkburn into the vicarage. On the 9 kal. of June [24 May] 1315, brother William de Bewyk, a canon of Brinkburn, was presented by the prior and convent, under the seal of the priory, to the vicarage of Felton, it being then vacant, in place of John de Doxford, the former vicar who had resigned; on the following day he was instituted at Stockton by the bishop; and on the same day he was inducted by the archdeacon of Northumberland.

On the 16 kal. of June [17 May] 1316 a certificate was issued to the dean and chapter of York who had charge of the spiritualities the see of Durham being vacant, touching the aid to the king to frustrate the Scottish invasion. Among those cited were the priors of Brynkebourn and Tyne-muth.¹⁰

Brother Adam de Preston of the 'domus' of Brinkbourne was ordained 'suddiaconus religiosus' in the chapel of Auckland manor on the 20 Dec. 1337, he having received acolyte's orders in Corbridge church on the ix kal. October, 1335, from John, bishop of Carlisle; he was ordained deacon at pentecost, 1338, in Durham cathedral church, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania; and on the 4 ides [10th] of June 1340 priest by John, bishop of Carlisle, in St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington. On the 8 id. [8th] of March, 1342, Stephen 'clericus de Brynkeburn' was ordained acolyte by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church. At the same time frater Robert del Wodesyde, a canon of Briukburn, was ordained subdeacon. On the 13 kal. Jan. 1343 [20 Dec. 1342], the last named (here called Robert del Wodehous) was ordained deacon by the same; and on Easter Sunday, 1344, priest by the same in Durham cathedral church. On the kal. [1st] of March, 1343, Stephen de Neuton (probably the same as the before mentioned 'Stephan clericus') was ordained deacon by the same to the title of a perpetual chantry in the chapel of Ford to which he had been presented by the prior and convent of Brinkburn. He was ordained priest by the same bishop in Darlington church on the vigil of Holy Trinity, 1344, to the title of the chapel of 'Herford' [Hartford bridge], having been presented to the same by the prior of Brinkburn, with which he said he was satisfied.¹¹

On the kal. of Jan. 1343, dom. Ralph de Preston, then prior of Brinkburn, wishing to be relieved from the cure and rule of the priorate for certain and legitimate causes delivered the same under his seal into the hands of Richard, bishop of Durham, at the manor house of Auckland by the hands of Robert de Troughton a canon of the said priory, the bishop accepted the same reserving power to make provision for him in the event of his not being sufficiently provided for. And on the 1 id. Jan. 1343 he declared the priorate vacant.

By an order, made in 1350 by the provincial chapter, every priory was enjoined to keep a brief bearer (*brevier*) to go round other houses to announce the death of a member of the monastery, and to ask for prayers

⁹ *Brinkburn Cartulary*, 148.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 441; II. 489, 708, 704, 808.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 125, 126, 188, 141, 143, 162, 190, 202, 520.

to be offered up for the soul of the departed; the brief bearer was to be supplied with proper entertainment.¹ According to the obituary rolls of priors Ebchester and Burnby, Brinkburn appears to have been visited on their deaths. One of the entries is 'Titulus Monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Brenkburne, Ordinis Sancti Augustini, Dunelm, Dioc. Anima &c.' Another entry on the roll of bishop Thomas Hatfield is as follows:—Brenkeburne, Eccles. Ap. Petri et Pauli. Anima. Concedimus et parentibusque suis partem missarum, orationum, aliorum bonorum operum, rerum temporalium et spiritualium, quae ecclesiae nostrae et nobis pertinere possint, ut habeant imperpetuum. Amen'. The name of the monastery appears also on the 'litera brevioris' for bishop Walter Skirlawe; and also on the same for prior John Hemyngburgh.²

Amongst the numerous bequests in the will of Roger Thornton of Thursday before 'Yoleday', 1428, are 'ij fothers of leed' to Briukburn.³

In an agreement dated at Alnwick on the 25 May, 1489, between William the prior of Brinkburn and the abbot of Newminster and the master of St. Leonard's hospital near Mitford, with respect to boundaries, where 'le Falland Cross' is mentioned, the abbot of Newminster undertook to pay the prior of Brinkburn four shillings a year. By an indenture of the 26 Jan. 6 Henry VII. [1491], Henry Gray granted to the abbot and convent of Newminster the two waste chapels, one 'called Calse Kyrk beside Bokynfelde' and the other 'besyde Mytthurth called y^e chappell off Saynt leonarde'; William, prior of Briukburn, and convent, are parties by whom the rent charge of four shillings a year is released. Then on 21 Aug. 1429, William the prior quit-claimed all rights in St. Leonard's chapel; and on 5 Sept. Newminster made a grant of two shillings a year from St. Leonard's chapel lauds in lieu of the former four shillings.⁴

On the 4 Oct. 1507, the prior of Brenkburn was present at a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church. About the same time the sum of 3s. 4d. was payable to the bishop of Durham by the prior of Brenkburn for the church of [Long] Horsley.⁵

When the 'Inventorie' of churches, chapels, etc., in Northumberland on the 18 Aug. 6 Edward VI., was made, there were at 'Brenbebourne, one tene challes, ij. owlde westments, one owld coppe, ij. smalle belles, one smalle hand bell, one hally water pot of brase'. These have all disappeared. Early in the sixteenth century Brinkburn had no incumbent but was served by a stipendiary priest. When the chancellor visited it on 29 Jan. 1578, Edmund Willy was curate, but owing to non-attendance he was excommunicated, the parish clerk, Humphrey Huton, was however present. At the time of the general chapter of 30 July 1578, the same curate was absent, he being an old man and sick and infirm; at this time, and on 23 Jan. 1579, Brenkeburne had no churchwardens.⁶

In Jan. 1665-6, John Speight was charged with stealing lead from Brinkburn church. Robert Todd of Brinkburne and Margaret his wife are given in a list of recusants of 20 June 1674.⁷

With regard to the rising of 1715, Mr. Bates (*Northumberland*), after quoting from Thomas Whittle's poem of *The Midford Galloway*, remarked that 'the quest of his Jacobite pony gives the whirligig maker a long lesson in Northumbrian geography. After searching at Rothbury Forest, he accompanies Fortune the clothier of Heslyhurst, to Tom Fawdon, the fuller's, at Brinkburn,

1 *Priory of Hexham*, I. cxxxvij.

2 *The Durham Obituary Rolls, &c.* (81 Surt. Soc. publ.), 33, 54, 58, 65.

3 *Northern Wills & Inv.* I. (3 Surt. Soc. publ.) 79.

4 *Newminster Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.) 248, 252, 254, 255.

5 *Hist. Dun. Script. tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), cccciv, ccccvi.

6 *Ecc. Procs. of Bp. Barnes*, (22 Surt. Soc. publ.) xlix, 9, 88, 41, 78, 94.

7 *Deposit. from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.) 126n, 206.

where they regale themselves heartily. He has the 'galloway' 'cried' in Whittingham church-yard after morning service on the Sunday, and ultimately recovers it at Earle, near Wooler.'

There is a tradition that in an apartment, to which an underground passage leads from a grassy mound near the church, a hunter who had offended one of the priors lies condemned to perpetual slumber. A shepherd is said to have once descended by a number of stairs and entered the room in which was the hunter. On a table lay a sword and a horn. He took first the horn and then attempted to draw the sword when such a commotion was caused that in his fright he escaped as quickly as he could. A similar story prevails not only in other parts of England but throughout Europe. In our own district it is told of Sewingshields, of Dunstanborough, and of the Wizard's Cave at Tynemouth.⁸

Dr. J. Sharp in a letter to the bishop of Durham (Trevor) dated 26 April, 1765, from Hartburn, thus refers to Brinkburn:—'Brinkburn comes next in order, which is the finest old Church in the County (Hexham only excepted). It was originally a Priory of Black Canons founded in the reign of Henry 1st. There is no doubt but that it has formerly been a distinct Parish of itself; but as it has for time out of mind gone along with Felton (which is in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor) it can now only be considered as a chapel thereto. There is a Stipend of 6*l*b=2*s*=0 paid out of the Exchequer for the Chapel of Brinkburn, in the Receipts for which, it is called a Chapel. Now as this Stipend added to the interest of 600*l*b will only amount to about 24*l*a a year, too small a sum for the decent maintenance of a Curate; I wd humbly propose that Brinkburn & Framlington which are only 4 miles asunder, shd, during Mr. Henderson's Life, be served by the same Parson, viz. Framlington in the Morning & Brinkburn in the afternoon, except upon Sacrament days; at least so long as the Framlington People continue their subscriptions; Whenever that drops there will then be only the old accustomed Duty at Framlington, viz. One Sunday out of 3 in Summer, & one out of 4 in winter. But as the Augmentation of Brinkburn cannot properly get forward, unless the Stipend be given up; Mr. Henderson is very ready to relinquish the 6*l*b=2*s*=0 (which he used to give to the Curate of Framlington) and wd hereafter give him 30 shillings a year & the Surplice Fees of Framlington, for doing his (Mr. Hs.) Duty on the Framlington Sundays which are only 15 in a year. By this means the Curate who will hold Brinkburn in his own right on Mr H's Nomination, & Framlington as Mr H's Curate will be a great gainer; & the other no great Loser. Indeed I don't think that Mr H. can well afford to give up more. For Felton is but a bare hundred, and he has already expended 200*l*b upon his House, & 300 more in supporting what he supposes his just Rights.....Sr Walter Blackett is so kind as to promise me 100*l*b towards the Augmentation of Brinkburn, provided I can raise another 100 to it, wch I don't fear being able to do, as well as 50*l*b more for a Fund towards keeping the Fabric in Repair. I have prepared matters for obtaining a Brief, & got the Certificate signed last week at the Sessions by all the Justices on the Bench, and there happened to be a greater number than Ordinary. But before I send the Certificate to the undertakers at Stafford (who make no doubt of the Success of it) I shd be glad to know whether the above Scheme has your Ldsp's approbation. For the Building ought not to be repaired till we are sure the Augmentation will succeed. The Brief will certainly raise 300*l*b, which will completely repair the Cross-Isle & the Steeple in the middle of it; which are of large dimensions & will make a Noble Chapel; but if more money can be raised, some part of the Chancel may be taken in too'.

For some years the suit *Cadogan v. Bland*, which began in 1869, went on in the Chancery Division concerning the fund which had been raised for the

⁸ *Denham Tracts*, II. 121-124 (repeated at 257-261), where see full account of legend.

augmentation of the chapelry and for the repair of the fabric, and was then by a scheme about to be applied to augment the curacy of Long Framlington. Mr. Cadogan, the owner of Brinkburn, thought it should be devoted to the chapelry of Brinkburn solely, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners replied that as the population of Brinkburn was only 197 it was not such a one as they would form into an ecclesiastical district by itself and therefore proposed that Long Framlington with 413 inhabitants should be included. The suit appears to have ended adversely to Mr. Cadogan as by the *London Gazette*, in February, 1891, an Order in Council was issued by which the matter was settled by the Brinkburn priory fund (which had been in dispute about 150 years) being made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the endowment of the parish of Framlington which was then separated from Felton and added to the chapelry of Brinkburn, the new benefice being placed in the gift of the bishop of Newcastle.

An agreement for a marriage between Tristram Fenwick and Magdalen Fenwick was copied from the original by the late Mr. C. M. Carlton of Durham. The following is his note :—

“Whereas it is intended to nunte ye heartes and affectiones of this bearer Trystram Fenwicke and ower dawghter Magdalen Fenwicke. It ys intended by Gode's helpe and ower full and jointe consente matrimonie shall be lawfullye and speedilye solemnized betwene them. We Robert and Barbarie Fenwicke, natural parents of the sayd Magdalen, doe herebye testifye ye contract betwixt them. The marryage intended is with our agreement, and in regarde whereof we heartilie crave your worshippes beste furtheringes for more speedie providynge of ye same, and we will reeste your worshyppes by command—Robert Fenwicks—Barbre Fenwicke.—Kyneton, 18 June, 1610.” On the verso of the above is the following :—‘And I, Margaret Thorne-ton, some time wyfe to Ralphe Fenwicke, deceased, the natural parent of the said Tristram Fenwicke, doe herebye witness ye same contract to marryage intended to be with my free consent, and therefore doe joyntlye crave your worshyppes furtherynges in the same. Wytnesse ye daye and yere abovesayd.’ The address is—‘To ye ryght worshyppful owre verie good frynde, Clement Colmore, Doctor of Lawe, and princypalle official to the ryght reverend Father in God Willyam by Dwyne Provydence, Lord Byshoppe of Durham, or to his deputy’. Under this is a note in the handwriting of the registrar, addressed to ‘Stephen’—probably his clerk—saying :—‘You see ye consent of ye parents to this marryage this bearer will depose ye same to be their act, and I thinke ye licence may safely be granted, and therefore pray you further ye dispatch because I cannot come. Yours, Thomas King’.

The carriages were then rejoined and members driven back to Rothbury where they lunched at the County Hotel at 2. Mr. Clephan, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair, supported by Mr. Dixon, Sir Henry Ogle, and the secretary (Mr. Blair). After the chairman had announced a slight change in the programme and thanked Mrs. Fenwick for permission to visit Brinkburn, another stage of the day's proceedings was carried out by the drive to Cragside, where in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Watson-Armstrong and his family in London, the party was most cordially welcomed by Mr. Bell, his secretary. He conducted members through the house and described the pictures and different objects of interest in it. The pictures have already been noted in these *Proceedings*, (vol. II. p. 274), unfortunately one of the best known of them, Millais's ‘Chill October’, was out on loan at an exhibition in Glasgow. After admiring the beauties of Cragside, the crags being aglow with various coloured azaleas and rhododendrons, members were driven to

WHITTON TOWER,

where in the absence of the Rev. C. E. Blackett Ord they were kindly received and welcomed by Mrs. Blackett-Ord.

On the lawn in front of the house, Mr. Dixon, in the course of a paper on the tower, made amusing allusion to the time when Coquetdale was the arena of many a deadly fray between the Border clans, when many a man who could boast of having a herd of kine at night had not a cow's tail the next morning. Whitton, he said, was the most perfect example of the

Border fortresses, which existed in those days, now to be seen in Upper Coquetdale. The original tower, now incorporated in the modern rectory buildings, was erected towards the end of the fourteenth century probably about 1380. The manor of Whitton has for centuries been in possession of the rector of Rothbury, by virtue of his office of rector, and he is entitled by immemorial custom to command the freeholders to work for him so many days in the year at harvest time.

Whitton tower is described in these *Proceedings*, vol. II. p. 264, and in *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. xiv. ('Border Holds'), p. 393.

From Whitton, after thanking Mrs. Blackett Ord, the party drove to the Queen's Head hotel, where they took tea on the invitation of Mr. Watson-Armstrong, Mr. Bell occupying the chair. Before leaving the tables Mr. Clephan on behalf of the society, heartily thanked Mr. Watson-Armstrong and Mr. Bell for their kindness, and Mr. Bell, having appropriately replied, in the unavoidable absence of the owner of Cragside, a similar expression of feeling was conveyed to Mr. Dixon, who indeed had proved a 'guide, counsellor, and friend' during the day. Mr. Dixon briefly returned thanks.

Amongst the duke of Northumberland's papers is a certificate 'of all such spoyles and hardshippes done and comitted upon my Lord of Northumberland's tenants within the forest and lordship of Rothebery since Easter last or somewhat later' 1576: 'Imprimis there are stolen from Umfrey Green the Thursday the 24th day of Feb. 1575, four whethers, price, amongst them, 20s. and four ewes, price, amongst them 20s. forth of the grounds of Rothebye'. There are 70 entries of stealing, housebreaking, &c.⁹

Members then proceeded to the church when the different interesting features were pointed out by Mr. Dixon. The chief of these is the fragment of a fine pre-Conquest cross used as the shaft of the seventeenth century font. This was viewed with the more interest as some portions of the cross, including the head, which were found in taking down the walls of the church in 1850, are now in possession of the society in the museum at the Black Gate. On one side of the shaft is a figure with a cross-like nimbus holding a book, and with the right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, the opposite side is filled with interlaced work, on a third side is a figure of a nondescript animal amongst scroll-work shewn in the accompanying illustration (see plate facing p. 153), while on the remaining side there is a group of heads admirably executed.

On the chancel screen, recently erected to the memory of lord Armstrong, are arranged a series of shields containing the arms of many of the old and several of the modern landowners in the parish of Rothbury, which Mr. Dixon described. They are of Clavering, Percy, Hepple, Ogle, Cartington, Radcliffe, Wharton, Smart, Dawson, Armstrong, Riddell, Watson-Armstrong; also the arms of patrons and communities as follows:—Mowbray, Henry I., Tynemouth, Carlisle, Durham, Newcastle, Duchy of Lancaster; and on a screen that divides the Cartington chapel from the chancel are the family arms of twelve rectors of Rothbury,—Burdon, Cooke, Percy, Neville, Jones, Thomlinson, Sharp, Harcourt, Ainger, Medd, Young, and Blackett-Ord.

At the time of the chancellor's visitation of 29 Jan. 1578, William Talentire, the rector, was excommunicated for non attendance.¹⁰ On the 4 Oct. 1665, the sum of 1s. 6d. was collected in Rothbury church 'for the people infected with the plague and pestilence.'¹¹

Walker informs us that the parliament ejected John Jones, from the vicarage of Rothbury 'which was worth £150 a Year; or, as others say, one of the best Livings in the County. He outlived the *Vsurpation*, was made *Archdeacon of Meath*, and at length, in 1667, *Bishop of Kildare in Ireland*, and died Dec. 15, 1678'.¹² The arms of the extinct bishop of Kildare represent John Jones, rector of Rothbury, on the screen.

⁹ Hist. MS. Comm., sixth report p. 231 b. ¹⁰ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 40.

¹¹ *Bishop Costin's Corresp.* I. (55 Surt. Soc. pnbl.) 825.

¹² *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 284.

The Rev. John Shotton, who was curate of Rothbury in 1780, in replying to the bishop's queries regarding papists in Rothbury at that time, wrote the following curious letter to the bishop under date of 26 Aug. 1780:—

'A printed Letter from your Lordship, directed to the Revd. Mr. Berdmore, Rector of Rothbury, dated the 11th Inst., requiring the Number of Papists in this Parish, was deliver'd to me the 26th & which I judg'd was my Duty to examine the Contents, as being the Curate of this Parish for near forty Years, and to my Sorrow the only officiating Clergyman for above one half of that Time. In Obedience therefore to Your Lordship's Commands, I here insert the number of Papists as follows, viz: That there are twenty Families, which are mostly Papists, but several of them being mix'd with Protestants, there is seldom above two, and in some Instances not above one in a Family, and therefore the individual Number of Papists at Sixteen Years of Age and upwards, amounts in all to *Forty eight*. At last, My Lord, I despair of any Redress of my peculiar Grievances, scarcely of any other the meanest Favour. However, once more, and once for all, I beg Leave to intimate to your Lordship that I have had £815 ,, ,, deducted from my Salary in these nine Years last past, by the Cruelty of Mr. Clough, Mr. Berdmore's Agent at York, and to prove of he himself being conscious of it, he by Order, gave a full Discharge of every Allegation against me, in 1772, And also remitted me £5 ,, ,, in 1778 with a Promise of more, to make up my Losses, which I never yet recd., not so much as one Penny. Oh! had I been only indulg'd with such a Salary (not so great as I have had) as was allow'd so long ago as in Queen Ann's Days, which the Curate here then had, who only did the Third Part of the Duty, to which I am fetter'd with a *heavy Chain*, it wou'd have, by this Time been £50 better for me, a comfortable Thing indeed to me, who excluding a few trifling Articles, had not above Sixpence a Day the last Year, for himself and his poor Wife (Altho' her Mother, celebrated by Mr. Lock & Dr. Birch, was a Shining Ornament to the Female World). I own indeed my Self oblig'd to Mr. Berdmore for a Living in Yorkshire of £7 . 8 ,, net Profit to me, communibus Annis, in Lieu of which £35 ,, ,, Ann. has been deducted from me for 9½ Years past.'

On the 8 Dec. 1311, the bishop issued letters dimissory to dom. Adam de Routhbyrys. In 1311, the bishop of Durham issued a commission to take cognizance of a suit between John of Castle Barnard, a monk of Durham, executor of Alan de Lascels, and dom. Richard de Ronbirs, heir and executor of Walter de Ronbirs his deceased father; in the same year another commission was issued on an appeal in the same suit. Sir Richard de Routhbyry, knight, was one of the witnesses to charters of the bishop of the 20 April, 1312, to William de Kellawe concerning lands in Lanchester; of 2 Nov. 1312, to John de Lisle of waste land at Durham between the wall of the bailey of Durham and the water of Wear; of 11 Feb. 1313, of free-warren in all his lands at Old Durham to Richard de Eryum, rector of St. Nicholas's church, Durham; of 6 Aug. 1313, to Simon de Esh of land near Esh; and of 9 Dec. 1314, to John de Pollowe of land in Neuton, near Durham.¹¹ Gilbert de Routhbyrys occurs as 'justiciar' of the kingdom of England, the bishop of Durham having entered into a bond to pay him 200 marks; and a Gilbert de Rothbyry was rector of the church of Staindrop, before 1316, in which year he appears to have died, as a successor to him was appointed on the 8 Oct. of that year, and at the same time a successor was appointed to the prebend in Auckland which he had held. Brother Nicholas de Routhbirs was present at an act in the 'camera' of the bishop at Auckland upon the citation of the bishop to the council of pope Clement VI.¹² Thomas de Rothebury is witness to a deed, dated Monday after the Exaltation of the Cross, relating to a piece of land at Morpeth situate between the rivulet of Cottyngbourne on the south and the land of Richard del Halle on the north. John de Routhbery is witness to a deed, dated 1 May, 14 Richard II. (1391), relating to a tenement in the street called 'Le Newgate' in Morpeth; and on 23 March, 20 Richard II. (1397) relating to a rood of land at Hilgate.¹³

On leaving the church, members proceeded to the railway station which they left at 6-40 for their respective destinations after a most enjoyable day.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart., Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Markham and Miss Markham, Mr. Markham, jun., and a friend, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newbegin, Mr. J. Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. P. Brewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Oswald,

¹¹ Reg. Pal. Dun. i. 56, 100, iii. 161, 1172, 1194, 1237, 1268.

¹² Ibid. i. 111, 276; ii. 882, 883.

¹³ Hist. MS. Comm. 6th rep. 530b 534b.

and Mr. W. R. Heatley, of Newcastle; the Rev. T. E. Crawhall and a friend, Mr. and Miss Williamson, and Mr. J. R. Hogg, of North Shields; Mr. W. Richardson of Willington; Mr. R. C. Clephan and Mr. S. S. Carr, of Tynewmouth; Mr. C. Hopper of Sunderland; the Rev. F. G. J. and Mrs. Robinson of Castle Eden rectory; the rev. D. S. Boutflower, vicar of Monkwearmouth; Mr. W. Smith of Gunnerton; the Rev. H. E. Savage, vicar of St. Hild's, and Miss Savage, Mr. T. Reed, and Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, of South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and Miss Temple, of Rothbury; Mr. R. Blair (secretary) and Miss Elsie Blair of Harton, etc., etc.

The following fuller particulars of the devolution of Brinkburn were 'copied from a manuscript at Callaly castle' by the late Mr. R. G. Bolam:—

'It was granted to John, Earl of Warwick in the 4th year of the reign of king Edward the 6th. In the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign Brenkburn appears to have been in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, who was attainted and convicted of High Treason and the Priory and Manor were assigned to The Right Honorable Ambrose Earl of Warwick and Richard Bowland and to heirs of the said earl, by Queen Elizabeth by letters patent dated 22 May in the 14 year of her reign. Ambrose, earl of Warwick, son of the said Thomas, earl of Northumberland, sold the said Priory and Manor of Brenkburn to Sir John Forster, knight, 26 day of May, 1571. Sir John died and it afterwards come into possession of Edward Forster of Elford in the county of Northumberland, and in 2nd Chas. the 1st he sold the said Priory to George Fenwick of Grays Inn London. George Fenwick died about the year 1688, and left a daughter who took possession of Brenkburn. Elizabeth married one Roger Fenwick of Stanton, esquire, who, a few years after, died and left 2 sons called John and Roger, John the eldest, came into possession of Brenkburn, upon the death of his mother. John Fenwick of Bywell in the said county of Northumberland, son of Roger and Elizabeth, married Alice Errington, daughter of Thomas Errington of Beafront in Northumberland the 4 Feb. 1729. Soon after John Fenwick died and left only one daughter called Mary by Alice his wife, also William, John and Margaret, by a former wife. William, the eldest, took possession of Brenkburn by virtue of his Father's will, and he married in the year 1746 to Msrgaret Bacon, daughter of William Bacon of Newton Cap in Northumberland [?Durham], and had issue two sons named John and William. John, the eldest son, having had some unnatural connection was obliged to leave the kingdom, Wilham, the younger, having had the Manor and Priory of Brenkburn and all other his estates devised him by his Father's will dated 2 Dec. 1760, and having extracted money to a considerable amount which was secured on Brenkburn, and having occasion for more money and being desirous of paying off the different mortgages upon the estate he sold the same in the month of January, 1792, to Joseph Hetherington, esq., of the Custom House, London, for the sum of £20,500, but he did not enjoy it long, for in the month of September following he died and bequeathed his estate called Brenkburn Priory (except the manor) unto his brother, John Hetherington, and to his sister, Elizabeth Tenniswood, to be equally divided between them and to their respective heirs and assigns, tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, and he gave the manor of Brenkburn to his brother John and his heirs. This estate is now [1795] enjoyed by John Hetherington of Intack, and Elizabeth Tenniswood, wife of George Tenniswood of Cumcath, both near Brampton, in the county of Cumberland. Jno. Tenniswood, n^o 6 Lincoln Inns, London.'

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1270) gives under Bambrongh Deanery:—'The priory of Brokenbourne in this Desnry, was returned at 68*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*'

The following is a well-known Northumbrian place rime:—

'Rothbury for goat's milk,
And the Cheviots for mutton.
Cheswick for its cheese and bread,
And Tynewmouth for a glutton.'

1768. October 23. Received 6 Briefs vizt Sheehey Magna Church in Com. Leicester Market Bosworth Church in Com. Leicester Hingerly ¹ Church in Com. Bucks Bullwell Church in Com. Nottingham Fires in Com. Oxford Inundations in Com. York	Charge 1108 Charge 1076 Charge 1050 Charge 1125 Damages 1525 Damages 3554-6-6 from	February 12, 1769 January 8, 1769 Novr 13, 1768 Decbr 11 Octobr 30 H to House, Collected June 5, 6, & 7	3 3 1 11 1 6 3 10 4 8 1 8 11
1769. June 17. Received 6 Briefs, vizt Llanymowddwy Church in Com. Merioneth Llangower Church in Com. Merioneth Clyuog Church in Com. Carnarvon Llandrillo Church in Com. Merioneth Walmesley ² Chapel in Com. Lancaster Honiton Fire in Com. Devon	Charge 1105 Charge 1549 Charge 1164 &c Charge 1453 &c Charge 1063 &c Damage 900 &c	October 8 July 30 August 20 Sept 10 June 18 July 9	2 9 2 5 2 10 3 3 4 6 3 8
1769. October 22. Received 6 Briefs vizt Bradford Hail Storm in Com. York Dowls Church in Com. Salop Great Crosby Chapel in Com. Nottingham Kempston ³ Church in Com. Nottingham Brigmiston Fire in Com. Wilts Laxton Chapel in Com. York	Loss 1010 &c Charge 1009 &c Charge 1016 &c Charge 1019 &c Loss 1584 &c Loss 1221 &c	Novembr 12 March 18, 1770 January 14, 1770 Decembr 10, 1769 April 22, 1770 Feb 11, 1770	2 10 1 8 3 1 4 0 4 0 4 1
1770. May 18. Received 6 Briefs vizt Sheuton Church in Com. Leicester Nun Monkton Church in Com. York Llanferris Church in Com. Denbigh Lindale Church in Com. Lancaster Farnham Church in Com. York Imber & Wakefield Fires &c. in Com. Wilts & York	Charge 1010 &c Charge 1354 &c Charge 1005 &c Charge 1050 &c Charge 1135 &c Losses 906 &c	September 16, 1770 Augt 19, 1770 July 29 July 8 June 17 May 20	21 18½ 3 0½ 3 3 5 9 6 3 3 6
1770. Nov. 2. Received 4 Briefs vizt Pannal Church in Com. York Ewhurst Church in Com. Sussex Kinnerley Church in Com. Salop Hugglescoate Church in Com. Leicester	Charge 1055 &c Charge 1130 &c Charge 1232 &c Charge 1027 &c	May 18 Dec 9 Jan 20, 1771 Feb 17	1 4 3 0½ 2 3 3 11½

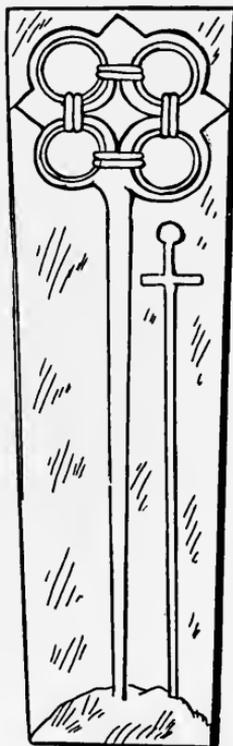
1 'Hugerley' should be 'Hedgerley'.—Bewes p. 332. 2 'Walmesley' should be 'Walmersey'.—Bewes p. 333. 3 'Kempston' should be 'Rempston'.—Bewes p. 333.

MISCELLANEA.

- 1706 June 20 John Wilkinson of Newcastle on Tyne Co. Durham [sic] Shipwright and Alice Bovill of Murton.—' Marriage Bonds of the Dean & Chapter of York '.—*The Northern Genealogist*, iv. ii. p. 73.
 1686 March 27 William Nigell of Hexham. Adminⁿ; to Widow Mary.
 1688-9 Jan. 12. William Coulson of Hexham. Will; to Benoni Gibson.
 Feb 18. Thomas Ward of Darlington. Will; to Isabella Ward, widow.
 ' Act Books of the Prerog. Court of York '.—*Ibid.* pp. 85 & 86.

STANHOPE.

On the 18 June, 1902, whilst workmen were cutting a drain along the flagged path leading to Stanhope church they found, face upwards, at a depth of eighteen inches from the surface, a medieval grave-cover on which is a floriated cross in



relief having a sword on the left side of the stem. The slab of sandstone is 5 ft. 10 ins. long, and in width 21 ins. at the head, and 16 ins. at the foot. It is 11 to 12 ins. thick. This note and illustration appeared in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of the 21 June, 1902; the editor has kindly lent the above block.



IN FALKIRK CHURCH.

(See page 214.)

(From photographs by Mr. Thomas Easton of Falkirk.)

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 21.

The second country meeting of the season was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd July, 1902, at

FALKIRK,

situated on an eminence above the Carse, and in its neighbourhood.

Members reached Grahamston (Falkirk) station about 3-12 p.m. where they were met by Mr. J. R. MacLuckie F.S.A. (Scot.) who had kindly undertaken to act as guide to the party during the two days. Mr. MacLuckie had prepared a very full programme and had previously made all the necessary arrangements for the comfort of members, he having asked some of his friends to entertain a portion of the party as hotel accommodation was so limited. Those who were entertained were Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart., by Mr. Wilson of Mayfield, Mr. C. B. P. Bosanquet and Miss Bosanquet, by Mr. Barr of Arnotdale, and Mr. J. C. Hodgson and Mr. H. J. Williams, by Mrs. Macpherson of Hillside.

On arrival at the Crown hotel light refreshments were partaken of and at 4 p.m. members proceeded to the church and churchyard where they were met by the Rev. Alexander Loudon, the parish minister, and others. Mr. MacLuckie informed the visitors that Falkirk was one of the 50 Celtic monasteries in Scotland, and was the centre of St. Modan's mission in the early part of the sixth century. The church, which preceded the present, was cruciform in plan, and when taken down in 1810 a marble slab was found bearing the following inscription:—*FVNDATVM | MALCOMO III | REGE SCOTIÆ | AM + 1057*. This slab has been built into the old tower which was allowed to remain, the under part of it being of pre-reformation date and forming the vestibule of the present church. He then pointed out different monuments in the churchyard, among which were the cross to the memory of the men of Bute, erected by the late marquis of Bute, the tombstones of Sir John Stewart, Sir John the Graeme, Sir Robert Munro, and Sir William Edmonstone. Sir John Stewart and Sir John the Graeme were two Scottish leaders who fell at the first battle of Falkirk in 1298. The monument of Sir John the Graeme is interesting for the reason that when the inscription was becoming illegible the stone was not interfered with, but a second stone on which was cut the same inscription was placed a few inches above it. This was followed by another, also with the same epitaph, making three in all, the last one being erected in 1773, and the whole enclosed in 1860 by an iron railing to which is affixed a shield bearing the knight's coat of arms. Above the top stone resting on two ornamental supports is a

bronze cast, placed lengthways, of what is said to have been the sword used by Sir John le Graeme (see opposite plate). This is a very commendable practice which might with advantage be followed in other places instead of destroying the ancient stones or by recutting the inscriptions on them. The inscriptions are :—

Mente Manuque
Potens et Valis
Fidus Achates
Conditor Hic Grammus
Interfectus Ab Anglis
22 Julij
Anno 1298.

Here lies Sir John the Graeme, baith wight and wise,
Ane of the chief reskewit Scotland thriise,
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gyde Graeme of truvh and hardiment.

This, the first battle of Falkirk, was fought on the level ground a little south of the town on which Grahamston is now built. The king, Edward I., was in command, and Robert Bruce, a young man, was in the English army.

The members of the party were particularly interested in a copy of the Falkirk roll of arms of the commanders on the English side at this battle of Falkirk, in which there is a list of the bannerets who were in command, and which is said to be one of the oldest existing roll of arms which can be exactly dated. Two copies of the roll have been discovered, the first copy is contained in a MS. of the sixteenth century preserved in the library at Wrest Park, Bedfordshire; the other copy taken from the Harleian MS. 6589, is in the British Museum. There were also submitted for their inspection copies of two rolls of the horses of the English army in Scotland at that time, in which is stated the kinds of horses, their colours, and the prices at which they were valued, it being then the custom in England to pay for such of the horses as were killed or lost in the king's service. The roll has evidently been taken after the battle, for many such entries as the following appear in the margin:— 'Interfectus apud Fankirke, xxij. die Julij', 'Mortuus apud le Fankirke'. The originals were found amongst the 'Ancient Miscellanea' of the Exchequer, one concerns the horses belonging to the royal household, and the other to the horses not belonging to the royal household, and are printed in the work *Scotland in 1298*, edited by Henry Gough of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, and published at the expense of the late marquis of Bute. In the accounts given of the battle in 1298 the town was called by the writers—'Egylsbryth', 'Variata Capella', 'Chapelle de Faverie', or 'Varia Chapelle', styled in English 'Fankirke' or 'Fowkirke', or 'Fow-chirke' or the 'Fowe chapel'. Reference was made to the different opinions which were held as to the etymology of the name. The Gaelic word 'Eglaise Bhreac', still used by the Highlanders, and the Norse 'Fawkirke', by the Lowlanders in ordinary speech, and also 'Varia Capella', found in old Latin documents, have all the same meaning, viz., 'spotted' or 'speckled church'. This name may be accounted for by the stones of various colours which were used in the building of the original fabric of the 'auld kirk'.

The party then proceeded to the crypt where they examined two pairs of effigies which lie there, and which are believed to be memorials of the earliest feudal lords of Callendar. The opinion was expressed by several of the company that the two effigies at the west end of the crypt were of 1370 or thereabouts. Considerable curiosity was manifested in a cross-head of early design which was found when the alterations to the church were made some time ago, it has in the centre a rose-like ornament surrounded by a circle of pellets, while in the angles is scroll ornamentation, its diameter is 10½ inches; in a small bronze bell of the pre-Reformation period, 5½ ins. high to crown and 7 ins. diameter at mouth; and also in the copy of the charter of 1166 relating to the church, of which the original is in the British Museum.

The gravestone with a representation of Adam and Eve upon it, shewn on the plate facing this page, is in the kirk-yard. On the other side



TOMB OF SIR JOHN LE GRAEME,
shewing the different slabs, one above another, surmounted
by a bronze sword.



ADAM AND EVE ON TOMBSTONE OF 1749.
(See page 215.)

IN FALKIRK CHURCHYARD.

(Both from photographs by Mr. Mungo Buchanan of Falkirk.)



of it is the inscription ' Here lyes in hopes of a joyful resurrection Christina Lauder, spouse of Thomas Leishman, gardener, who died in Callendar House the 26th day of July, 1749, in the 35th year of her age'. Mr. George Neilson some time ago gave an account of the stone in an antiquarian periodical, and he "graphically described the 'tree' and its surroundings, not forgetting to make special allusion to the pristine condition of our progenitors, naively remarking that over all was the inscription 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these !' "

Mr. MacLuckie afterwards gave an amusing account of the three days burial of the last laird of Abbotshaugh.

After leaving the church and churchyard, the party took their seats in the brake which awaited them and were driven to

CALLENDAR HOUSE,

the residence of Mr. Forbes, who had very kindly given permission to visit the house and grounds. They were met by Mr. Wallace, factor on the estate, who showed them every attention. The castle of Callendar was the stronghold of the thanes of Kallenter, and for centuries the residence of the noble family of Livingstone. Callendar was a favourite residence of Mary, queen of Scots.* Lord Livingstone was amongst her guardians, and Mary Livingstone was one of the four Maries selected to be her playmates. The queen was god-mother to the infant baron of Callendar, and a small room in the mansion still bears her name. Previous to entering the house, Mr. MacLuckie gave a short history of the original owners, 'The Callendars of that ilk', and of the 'Livingstones of Callendar', who were the superiors for many centuries until 1783 when the estate was acquired by the grandfather of the present esteemed lord of the manor. An account was also given of the old castle from very early times, and of its condition when Cromwell stormed it and took possession of the town. Then it was surrounded by a deep fosse, traces of which remained about 120 years ago, and it was defended in front by a square projecting outwork, in the inside of niches were statues of stone. The garrison could communicate with the lawn by dropping the drawbridge. At some yards distance from the house the lawn was crossed by a high curtained wall, which was termed the 'barbican', and through its wide gateway was the only entrance to the policy.

Mr. Paterson, butler, showed the party over the entire house, in which many objects of antiquity were seen, great interest being manifested in queen Mary's room, all that remains of the old castle, the walls of which are fully seven feet in thickness. In the hall is a fine pair of deer's horns with a part of the skull, each horn having nine tines; the remains were found in a moss near Almond castle. Mr. Wallace accompanied members through the grounds, and the deep fosse of the Roman Wall and the kame which run through the policies were pointed out and explained by Mr. MacLuckie. Subsequently the company drove through the woods south of the castle and emerged by the south gate.

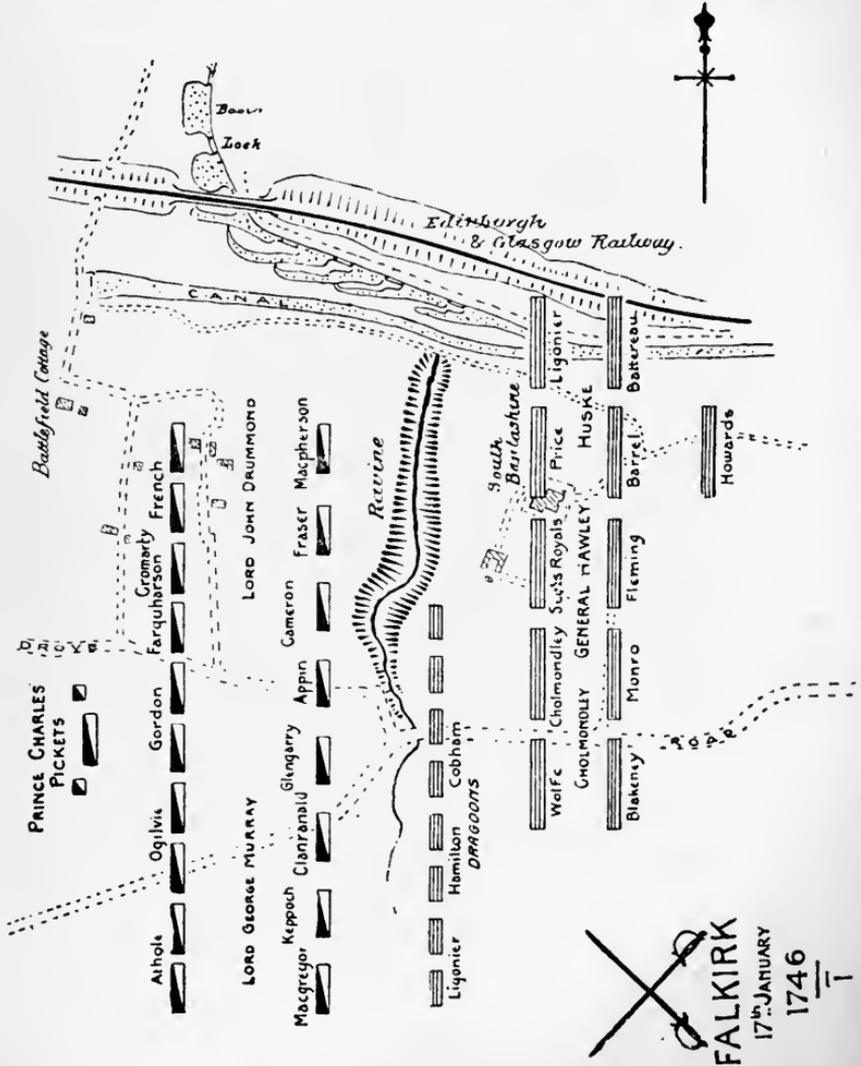
The journey was continued along the high land to the south of the town from which there are fine views of the flat country to the north, bounded by the Ochil hills and the more distant hills in the neighbourhood of Callander, to

SOUTH BANTASKINE,

where the party was welcomed by Miss Wilson, who exhibited a plan which had been prepared by her brother, and of which a reduced copy is given on p. 216, shewing the position of the troops at the second battle of Falkirk in 1746. The site of this fight is on a steep slope to the north of the house,

* On 13 Jan. 1566, she [Mary Stuart] visited her friends [at Callendar House] with the royal infant, spending four days on [from?] the 24th of that month with them.—*Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, reviewed in the *Athenaeum* for 13 July, 1903, p. 55.

the two armies having been separated by a small ravine. This battle took place between the forces of the pretender and those of the royalists, and resulted in the utter defeat of the latter who appear to have been taken unawares, although on the 17 January of that year an alarm was given that the



pretender was marching on Falkirk through the Torwood. The king's forces were to the east of the ravine stretching from S. to N. down the hill, and the pretender's in front of them on the other side of it. After his defeat general

The above plan has been copied by Mr. M. Buchanan from an original plan in the possession of Miss Wilson of South Bantaskine, made by her brother.

Hawley, who was in command, returned to Edinburgh. It is said that the highlanders had the advantage of a storm of wind and rain pelting at their backs and in the faces of their antagonists. John Metcalf—'Blind Jack of Knaresborough'—who constructed the road between Boroughbridge and Harrogate and many other roads, joined Thornton's company of Yorkshire volunteers raised at Boroughbridge to meet the Scotch rebels in the '45 and marched with them and played them into action at Falkirk.*

There was no time to visit North Bantaskine so the party drove, through the grounds of South Bantaskine, direct to the Crown Inn, where at 8 they sat down to a welcome dinner, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, one of the council of the society, being in the chair, supported on the right by Miss Bosanquet and Sir Henry A. Ogle, and on the left by Mr. MacLuckie and Mr. T. H. Hodgson.

On

WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY,

members assembled at the door of the Crown Inn about 10-15, and having taken their places in the brake were driven to the different points of interest mentioned in the programme, Mr. MacLuckie again acting as guide. The company was increased by the presence of Mr. Thomas Ross, architect, F.S.A. (Scot.), of Edinburgh. Mrs. Ross, Miss MacLuckie, and Mr. Mungo Buchanan, Corr. Mem. S.A. (Scot.) of Falkirk, were also present.

Leaving the Crown Hotel the party drove through Camelon,† where there is a fine Roman camp excavated in 1900 by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, the objects discovered, which were numerous including many enamelled ornaments, are now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian museum, and past Larbert church, to Taprock broch. On the way the site of 'Arthur's oon', a Roman building on the river Carron, destroyed wilfully in the eighteenth century, was pointed out. It was 'a round stone building something like the windmills in this country, but it belled out in the middle, was open at the top, and the walls so thick that two persons might easily walk abreast on them'. Roy in his *Military Antiquities* gives an illustration of the building. The destruction was the cause of heartburnings amongst antiquaries and the use of strong language by them down to the days of Sir Walter Scott. Sir John Clerk, in a letter of 7 Aug. 1739, to Roger Gale, advised him 'to dine at Falkirk and see the Roman Vallum on the south side of the town, and about two miles north-west upon the side of the river Carron, Arthur's oven, or the Templum Termini as some think it, nobody doubts of its being Roman, tho' a very plain piece of work'. On the 22 June 1743, he informed the same correspondent that Sir Michael Bruce, proprietor of grounds about Arthur's Oven, had pulled it down and used the stones for a mill-dam; that they all cursed the destroyer with bell, book and candle; and 'that if there is a pitt deeper than ordinary destined for the reception of such villains and sordid rascals, condemn him to the bottom of it'; and on the 1 July of the same year, Roger Gale informed Dr. Stukeley. On 6 Aug. the latter wrote that he regretted Arthur's Oon, and might the name of the destroyer 'be as odious to posterity as Herostratus's; and may he be condemned to lye 1000 years in the sorry mildam, which buried those sacred stones, and still thirst on Tantalus-like'. On 24 Sep. 1743, Stukeley writing of the demolition proposes

* *The Great North Road*, i. 13. Amongst the MSS. of the Duke of Athol there is an account of the battle of Falkirk. It is a copy of what was presented 'to his Royal Highness as the opinion of officers at Falkirk, 29 Jan. 1746,' advising an immediate retreat to the Highlands, and is signed by Lord George Murray and the heads of clan. There is also an 'Account of the precipitate Retreat, or Flight from Falkirk' in the handwriting of lady George Murray, except the last seven lines in lord George's writing.—Hist. MS. Comm. 12th Report, App. viii. See also p. 232.

† See second illustration on plate facing p. 228, shewing hypocaust pillars, etc., from Camelon; also page 231 for plan of Camelon.

that in order to make his name execrable to all posterity, that he should have an iron collar put about his neck like a yoke. At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon, to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. Thus accoutred let him wander on the banks of Styx, perpetually agitated by angry dæmons with ox goads, 'Sir Michael Bruce' wrote on his back in large letters of burning phosphorus'.

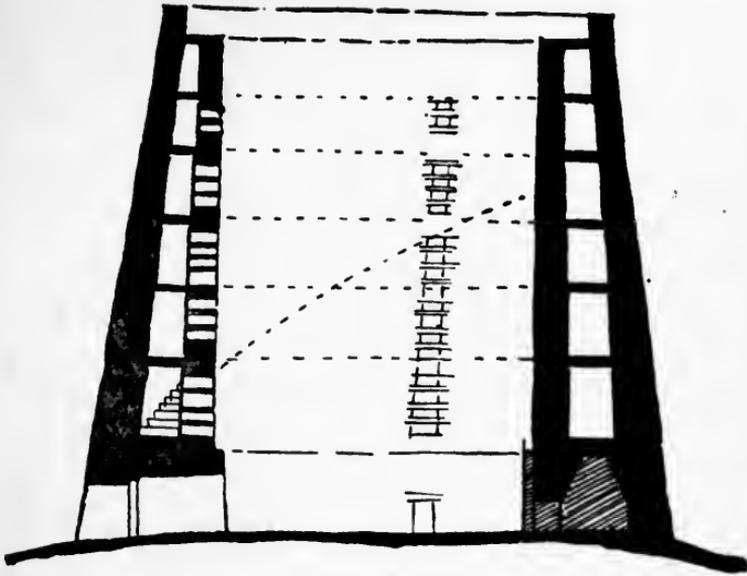
The broch of Tappock, is situated on the summit of the Torwood, about five miles north-west of Falkirk. It commands extensive views eastwards and northwards of the valley of the Forth, with Ben Ledi, Ben Voirlich, and other mountains closing in the scene.

The party was met at the entrance to Torwood by Mr. Bolton's gamekeeper, who kindly acted as guide to the broch.

Mr. Ross standing in the middle of the broch said:—"The brochs are a most remarkable group of buildings, of which it is not too much to say, that they are the most outstanding and distinctive of any ever erected in Scotland, and have no parallel among buildings of such an early age in the British Isles. Whether we regard them from the point of their great size, their numbers, their identity of plan, or their distribution throughout the country, and the almost total oblivion in which they were enveloped until about the middle of last century, before which time all knowledge and recollection of them had perished from the memory of man. And now it is known, that there exist the ruined remains of somewhere about four or five hundred brochs, and the effect of this is greatly heightened when we know that they are confined, with the exception of some six or eight examples, to the four northern counties of Scotland, and to Orkney and Shetland. They are prehistoric in the sense that nothing regarding them is known till the period of their decadence; the earliest reference to them being in the tenth century—to the broch of Mousa. Their similarity in plan and construction renders a general description easy. They are round towers, built of dry stones, enclosing an area of about 30 feet in diameter, with walls 15 feet thick, so that their external diameter is 60 feet at the ground. They taper on the outside as they ascend, and they doubtless varied in height from forty to fifty, or sixty feet. Only one broch (Mousa in Shetland) remains to a height of over forty feet. They have no openings to the outside, except the doorway, which is always on the ground level; in size about 3 feet wide by 5 feet high, and going straight through the wall. At a distance well within the wall the door itself is situated, with two massive slabs, set on edge, for its door cheeks. The passage is widened immediately inside the door to give room for two or three men to work it; as in cases where the opening was closed with a stone, it required considerable strength. The door was secured by a bar, evidently of timber, sliding into a groove in the wall, just as is found so often in mediæval buildings. Sometimes the door lifted up into a chamber over the passage—an anticipation of the portcullis—although there is no evidence of the balance weights or windlass. Some brochs had small guard rooms outside the door, and some had more than one door in the length of the passage. Arrived in the centre court, it was open to the sky, and usually four small openings present themselves—three on the ground level, so small as to necessitate stooping or creeping to get into the chambers to which they lead, the chambers themselves being of good size, from eight to twelve feet long by four to six feet in width and height, and the walls generally built on the converging principle. The remaining opening, of larger size, is generally a few feet above the level of the court, and leads to a stair to the centre of the wall. This stair, without interruption, continues winding round within the thickness of the wall till it reaches the top. From it, at every five or seven feet in height, a gallery leads off, running right round the tower till it is stopped by

* *Stukley's Memoirs*, III. (80 Surt. Soc. publ.) 129 *bis*, 242, 414, 429, 431, 432.

terminating against the underside or soffit of the stair. The number of these galleries varies according to their height and to the height of the tower, see section (which is a mere diagram and not a section of any particular building).



SECTION OF BROCH.

In Mousa there are six storeys still in existence, and a seventh existed in part in the eighteenth century. These galleries are lighted from the inside court by small windows ranged above each other and over a ground floor opening. Here we have a building comparatively solid in construction on the ground floor, and in many cases entirely so. Above this it is seen to be practically a hollow wall, with heavy pavement slabs tying the two sections together at every few feet in height. When we consider that this enormous mass of masonry is held together simply by the weight of its stones and their careful fitting, without any lime or binding medium, it is easy to see that when they came to be abandoned as no longer required for the purpose for which they were erected, their downfall would be rapid. Snow filling up the galleries, melting, freezing, and thawing, would burst the walls outwards and inwards in the course of a few winters, leaving the solid ground floor only intact, heaped up and protected by the ruins, in the form of a natural or artificial mound, which nature clothes and covers with vegetation; and this is the condition in which they have been buried for centuries. With no chronicler to tell their story, history lost sight of them, except in the case of some three or four in Glenelg, and of Mousa, which had retained more of their original appearance than any of the others. George Buchanan heard of these, and they were so described to him as to upset his theory regarding the small Roman building known as 'Arthur's Oven', which stood on the Carron between Falkirk and Larbert, the site of which was pointed out to you on our way here, and which he says he once regarded as a temple of the god *Terminus*. But the

knowledge of these round towers [the brochs] made me' he says, 'suspend my judgment, and think that these were monuments or trophies of some famous actions, placed as it were, at the extreme part of the world, in order to be preserved entire from the violence of enemies, but whether they were designed for trophies, or (as some think) sepulchres of famous men, I am persuaded they were made to preserve, for ever, the memory of the thing for which they were originally erected; they are, however, but rudely built, and by no great artists, after the model of the little edifice on the river Carron.'

"We find in the brochs most of the characteristic features of Celtic architecture; and one of the most remarkable circumstances about them is their similarity in plan. They differ in minor details, but they all have the comparatively solid ground floor, the double walls above connected by floors forming galleries. The somewhat large doorway for a Celtic building, and being on the ground level suggests at once that they were intended for flocks and herds, as well as for humanity. Otherwise we may be certain the doorway would have been, as in the Irish towers and mediæval castles placed well above the ground, and the confined entrances to the ground floor chambers clearly point to the exclusion of the flocks from those chambers—while the entrance to the stairs, placed some feet above the ground, and of a decent size, indicates the same purpose, combined with convenient access for men and women. The region of the brochs is that part of Scotland which was subject to the Scandinavians, who began their assaults on the British islands before the Romans left, and who held the north of Scotland for a period of between two or three hundred years before the end of the eighth century, and the period for the building of the brochs probably extends backwards from the last mentioned date—the end of the eighth century—to sometime after the withdrawal of the Romans about the beginning of the fifth century. But the curious thing is that while the Norsemen harassed Ireland, Man and England, it was only in this country that the inhabitants took measures on such a gigantic scale, and of such a peculiar kind, to defend themselves from their ravages. And when we consider the limited population and their limited means, and the number and magnitude of the towers, one simply stands astonished and hardly knows where to find a parallel in the history of any oppressed people. It is probable that only a practical architect or builder can fully realize the enormous difficulty and danger of building such a high structure without lime. With modern appliances, such as cranes to lift stones 30 or 40 feet, and an unlimited supply of timber for platforms and gangways, and with strong binding limes or cement, there would be little difficulty; but without these—and we can hardly suppose the case to have been otherwise—the task of raising the flagstones which form the gallery floors, and the labour of carrying such a large quantity of stones up the narrow staircase, must have been very great. The reference by Buchanan to the brochs of Glenelg, written in the last quarter of the sixteenth century (1582) sent Alexander Gordon, about 150 years later (1726) up to Invernesshire to view the group of four situated there; and thus he seems to have the honour of being the first writer to give an intelligent account of the brochs, in his description of Castle Telve and Castle Troddan. They are illustrated by two drawings, which convey a fairish idea of the subjects. He understood their construction, although, of course, he had no conception of their full significance—as he supposed there were only some half-dozen of them, instead of the hundreds we now know to have existed. And to his credit it has also to be said that from a consideration of the ruins, he divined their purpose to be 'for the security of the inhabitants thereabouts. That they might be the stronger, they had no windows outwardly and but one door, which was intrench'd without, and strongly barricad'od within. They were all of stone, without any mixture of Timber, and so were in no danger of being set on fire; the inhabitants thereof, had the opportunity of refreshing

themselves in the Inner Court or Area, and sleeping securely in the several stories, between the walls, notwithstanding all the attempts of an Enemy from without.' He even went so far as to conjecture that they might have been built as places of strength against foreign enemies. That the brochs were built as shelters to which the inhabitants could flee with their flocks and herds, when the dreaded Norsemen appeared on the sea, appears now to be admitted, and their numbers and settled plan indicate a strong government and organization pursuing a determined line of policy; for it is impossible to believe that they are the result of mere private enterprise. And that they are admirably adapted to their purpose, we must admit when we consider that the

COLDOCH BROCH



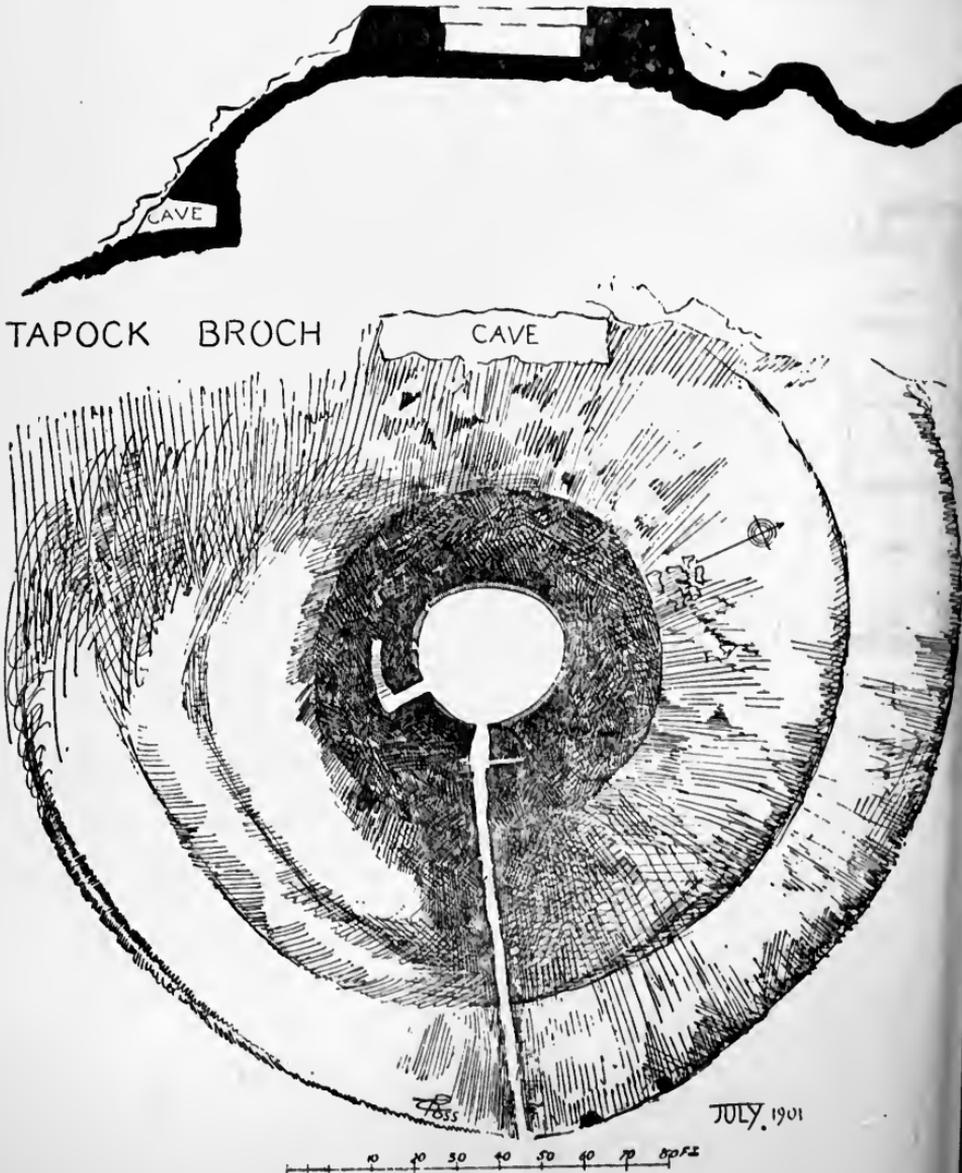
invader on such a stormy coast could never leave his boats for long to prosecute the siege of a defended tower, when so many other similar towers were within sight and reach. It is evident that the danger to the invaders was very great of being circumvented if they left the sea far behind, or their boats feebly protected. Indeed the subjugation of the north of Scotland, with so many strongholds along the sea coast, is rather a difficult circumstance to account for, unless there came a time when the burden of upholding these towers was too much for the people to bear.

"The broch of Coldoch is

situated about twelve miles northwards from Tappock, and is in Perthshire; there are no others known in this locality. Coldoch has a low-lying situation by the side of a peat bog. They are both in the same state of ruin, their walls standing to a height of 8 or 10 feet. The Tappock is probably the strongest of all the brochs; it is about 80 ft. in external diameter, and has walls from 20 to 24 feet thick. The ground floor is solid, the only openings being the entrance passage and the passage to the staircase. The faintly hatched part of the wall, about 12 ins. in breadth, seen on the inside, is a very frequent feature in the brochs and only rises for about a height of 7 or 8 ft., and it is supposed, wherever it is found, to be a construction belonging to a secondary occupation. The broch is strongly defended on all sides except the west by two stone walls which now show as rounded mounds (see section on next page). The length of the entrance passage, from the outer wall to the inside of the broch, is about 100 ft. The defence on the west consists of a steep, precipitous, rocky bank 80 or 100 feet high, in which there is a large cave as shown on section and plan. The broch at Coldoch illustrates a broch with chambers on the ground floor. It is about 66 feet in diameter and has walls 18 feet in thickness. There are three small chambers 7 feet by 4 or 5 feet wide with very small entrances, and it will be seen that there is a considerable space at the foot of the stair. The entrance passage is similar to that of the Tappock increasing somewhat in size after passing the door. The door in this instance is believed to have been a stone which will be observed drawn on the plan in the position where it is now lying."

* For further information on the brochs, see Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*; also *Pre-historic Brochs of Caithness*, by Sir Francis Tress Barry, bart. (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2 Ser xvii. 436.)

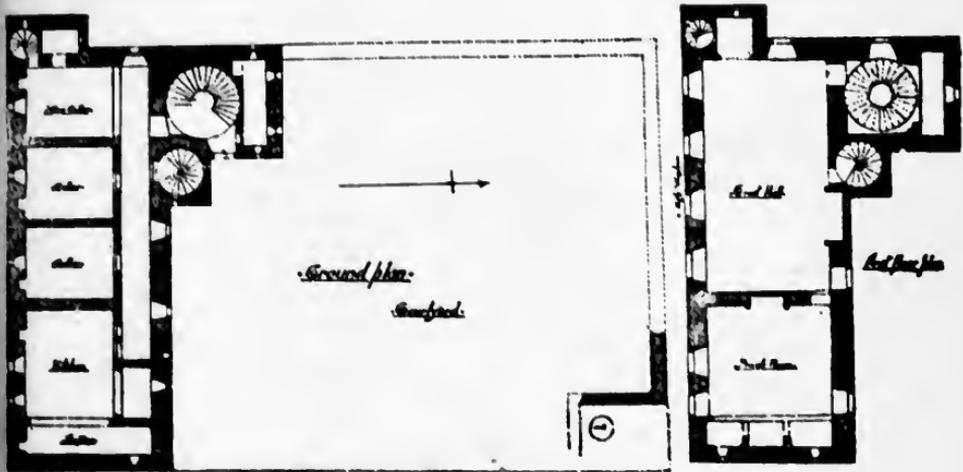
Members were much interested in Mr. Ross's description, and shortly after its conclusion the broch was left and they were conducted by the gamekeeper



SECTION AND PLAN OF TAPPOCK BROCH.
 along the line of a supposed Roman road to the

TORWOODHEAD CASTLE,

which Mr. Ross also described. It was, he said, not a castle at all, in the ordinary use of the term, but a good example of a Scottish mansion house of the sixteenth century. It is situated on the top of a low hill about two miles north-west from Larbert and now belongs to Mr. Bolton of Carbrook. Round it are some scant remains of what is called the Caledonian forest. The building is of a very plain and simple design externally, and was built about 1556, after the fashion of ornamenting with angle turrets had ceased. It is on the L plan, but the arrangement of the entrance door and staircases is



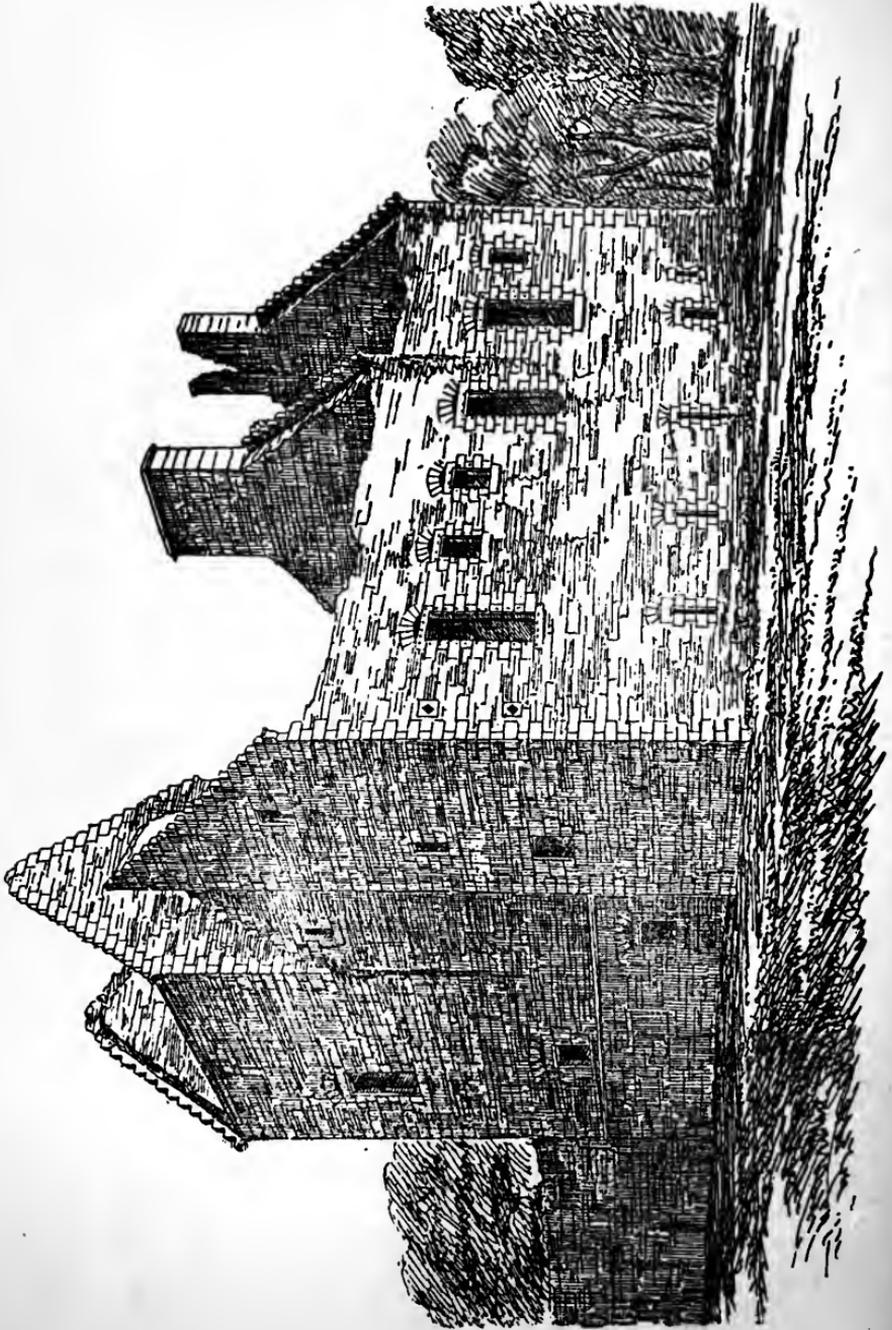
PLANS OF TORWOODHEAD CASTLE.

somewhat peculiar. The old plan of the turret in the re-entering angle containing the staircase is preserved. The entrance door, however, is not, as usual, in this turret, but in the wing adjoining, which contained a wide circular stair to the first floor. There is a well designed panel for the arms over the door. The small guard-room, with shot holes, next the principal stair, still remains, as well as the partition walls of the basement, which is vaulted and divided into kitchen and cellars, lighted with small loops, one of the cellars having the invariable stair from the hall. The kitchen has a trough, outside in the courtyard, for water supply. The stair in the turret would be used as a service stair to the hall. The first floor contains the great hall and private room. The two central windows of the hall are kept high up from the floor to give room for a sideboard. The well is in the north-east angle of the courtyard. The house was built by the family of the Baillies of Castle Cary, one of whom became lord Forrester, but there was no history of any public interest attached to it. (See view of castle on p. 224).

The visitors then again took their seats in the carriage, and were driven to

DUNIFACE HOUSE,

the residence of Mr. Harvie Brown. Near the entrance is the upper stone of a quern, 1 ft. 7 ins. in diameter, which with the aid of a boat-hook Mr.



TORWOODHEAD CASTLE FROM THE S.W. (see p. 223)

Brown 'retrieved' from about eight feet of water close to the pier in Basta Sound, Shetland, on 26th June 1890, where almost similar ones are still used in out of the way parts of Shetland. In front of the house are two naturally formed conical hills, wood covered, known as the 'Hills of Dunipace', and between them a small graveyard of considerable age, surrounded by a stone wall, in which are many old gravestones.

Mr. MacLuckie led the way to the hills and referred to the etymology of the word 'Dunipace.' Buchanan had stated, he said, that it was derived from the Celtic word, 'dun,' a hill, and 'pacia', of peace. Reference was made to the treaties of peace, which it is stated were concluded at different periods between the Romans and Caledonians, and to the warrant signed by Edward I. of England, at Dunipace on the 14th October, 1301. Such a combination of Celtic and Latin given in Buchanan's etymology was, however, not allowable, and it was thought more probable that the name is derived from the Celtic word 'Duinna-Bais,' which means 'the hills of death,' so that they may have been used as tumuli. It was at one time thought that they were artificial, but it is now considered that one, at least, of them has been caused by the receding waters, they being situated in the valley of the Carron.

Members were very kindly invited into Dunipace house, where they were supplied with refreshments. Mr. Harvie Brown is a well-known naturalist, and when the house was destroyed by fire on 9th January 1897, he lost by it his large and valuable collections of birds and birds' eggs, the labour of a lifetime, collected in Britain, Scandinavia, Russia, and Transylvania, by Alston, Seeborn, Danford, and the owner himself, besides Indian and North American and some rare New Zealand things collected by friends and correspondents during more than 30 years collecting. All were destined for the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The collection was kept in 11 Salvin's cabinets and 42 Burridge's drawers. Of these, all that remain are three Salvin's cabinets and a cabinet formed by the late Mr. John Young of London, who left by will to Mr. Brown his collection and seven volumes of notes. In the fire was also destroyed a large cabinet full of old china and many pictures.

Mr. Brown was unfortunately unavoidably absent from home, but members were shown into the library and drawing room by the butler, and had the privilege of admiring some of the owners's fine natural history collections in the former place, a fine room.

Thence the party drove to

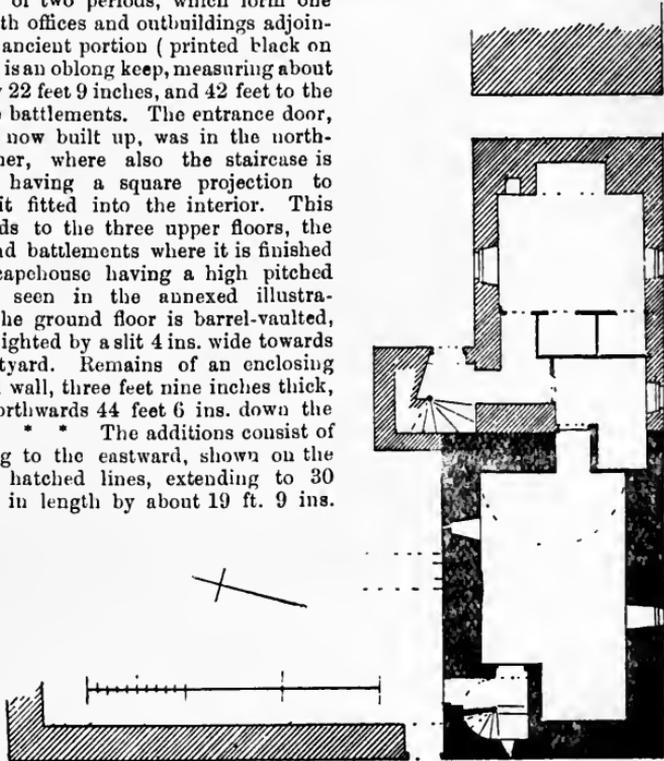
CASTLEARY

and inspected the excavations of the Roman fort there at present being made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Here they were joined by a number of well-known antiquaries from Edinburgh, namely bishop Dowden, Colonel M'Hardie, C.B., the hon. John Abercrombie, Dr. Watson, and Mr. Cunningham, C.E., F.S.A. (Scot.), secretary to the society. Mr. Cunningham exhibited a plan of the *castrum*, and pointed out the chief features of interest in it. A number of Roman antiquities, consisting of various kinds of pottery, the remains of iron axes, and several pieces of foot-gear, were also exhibited on a table. The first illustration on plate facing p. 228, shows the remains of one of the buildings in the camp.*

Leaving the camp the company, which now included the Edinburgh antiquaries, proceeded to the romantic old castle of Castleary, owned by the marquis of Zetland. Mr. Charles Brown of Kerse, F.S.A. (Scot.), factor to the estate, was to have given a description of the castle, but through indisposition, he was unable to be present. His place was however well

* In a letter to Mr. Blair since the visit Mr. Cunningham writes:—'It now seems pretty clear that the camp was surrounded by a heavy ashlar wall about 8 feet thick at the base. The building near the north-east corner, i.e., near the angle of the road, was a latrine. The defence of the camp on the north side was the ashlar wall, not the Antonine rampart, as we supposed. The Antonine ditch ran along the outer side of the ashlar wall at the camp.'

filled by Mr. Ross, who in the *Castellated Architecture** informs us that the castle enjoys a beautiful secluded situation on the crest of the steep southern bank of a glen through which flows the Red burn and is well hidden from distant view by the ancient trees with which it is surrounded. It consists (see plan reproduced from the original drawing kindly lent by Mr. Ross,) of buildings of two periods, which form one house, with offices and outbuildings adjoining; the ancient portion (printed black on the plan), is an oblong keep, measuring about 34 feet by 22 feet 9 inches, and 42 feet to the top of the battlements. The entrance door, which is now built up, was in the north-west corner, where also the staircase is situated, having a square projection to contain it fitted into the interior. This stair leads to the three upper floors, the attics, and battlements where it is finished with a capelhouse having a high pitched roof, as seen in the annexed illustration. The ground floor is barrel-vaulted, and was lighted by a slit 4 ins. wide towards the courtyard. Remains of an enclosing courtyard wall, three feet nine inches thick, extend northwards 44 feet 6 ins. down the slope. * * * The additions consist of a building to the eastward, shown on the plan by hatched lines, extending to 30 ft. 6 ins. in length by about 19 ft. 9 ins.



PLAN OF CASTLECARRY CASTLE.

wide with, a tower about 10 ft. 6 ins. square projected into the courtyard at the junction of the old and new works, and containing a new entrance and staircase serving for the whole edifice. This addition comprised, on the ground floor, a kitchen with offices, and a room above. There seems also to have been an attic with dormer windows rising into the roof. There is nothing of special interest inside the house. Over the doorway of the addition is the date 1679, and inside there is an iron cross-barred 'yett', (shewn in the second illustration on the opposite plate) which may have belonged to the original keep, the outer doorways being only 2 inches different in width.

The castle, Mr. Ross said, was built by the Baillies, members of the same family as those of Torwoodhead, both of whom are descended from the Baillies of Lamington. They claim to be descendants of Sir William Wallace. Marion Bradfute, wife of Sir William Wallace was the only child of the proprietor of Lamington. She was barbarously murdered by Heselrig, the English governor of Lanark. Wallace avenged her death when he attacked

* Vol. III. p. 439.



THE CASTLE FROM THE N.

(From a photograph by Mr. Ian L. MacLuckie.)



IRON BARRED GATE.

(From a photograph by Mr. H. J. Wilyams of Alnwick.)

CASTLE CARY CASTLE.



and took the castle of Lanark. The Baillies, now represented by lord Lamington, are descended from Marion Bradfute. The castle has no historical associations. The only interest connected with it is that it is a fair example of



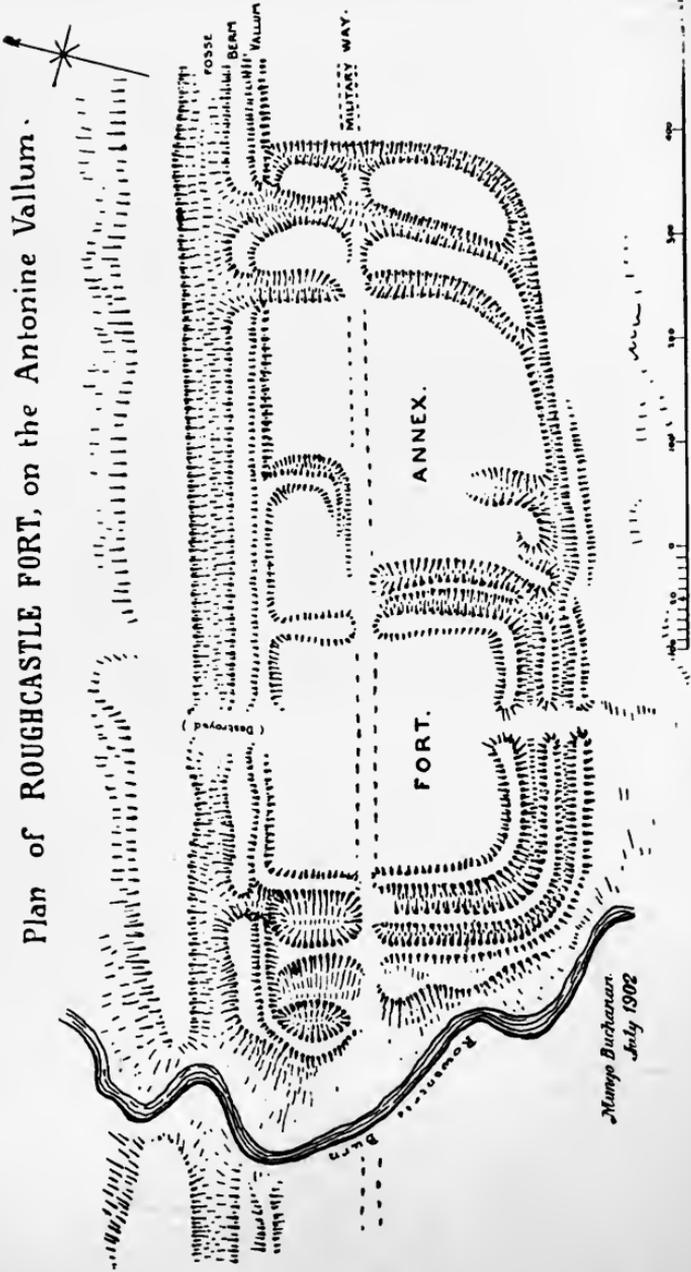
CASTLECARY CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH.

a Scottish pele, of which there are hundreds of examples.

From the top, to which members ascended, there is a fine view of the surrounding country and of the woodland beneath. The view from the castle down the ravine is not unlike that from Naworth castle looking down the burn that flows into the Irthing.

Dr. Nairn of Glasgow, who occupies the castle as a summer residence, kindly granted permission to visit the building, and Mrs. Nairn very hospitably served the party with tea and other refreshments. While in one of the rooms of the castle, Sir Henry A. Ogle, in the course of a few remarks, referred to Mr. MacLuckie's kindness in acting as guide to the party during their visit to the district, and asked the visitors from England to accord him a hearty vote of thanks. This was accordingly done, and Mr. MacLuckie in thanking Sir Henry for his kind remarks expressed the pleasure which it had given to all those with whom he was associated to meet friends from the south, and

Plan of ROUGHCASTLE FORT, on the Antonine Vallum.



Munro Buchanan
July 1902



IN ROMAN CAMP, CASTLE CARY.

(See page 225.)

(From a photograph by Mr. H. J. Willyams of Alnwick.)



HYPOCAUST PILLARS, QUERN, &C., FROM CAMELON.

At Braeside, Falkirk, the residence of Mr. J. R. MacLuckie, F.S.A., Scot.

(See page 217.)

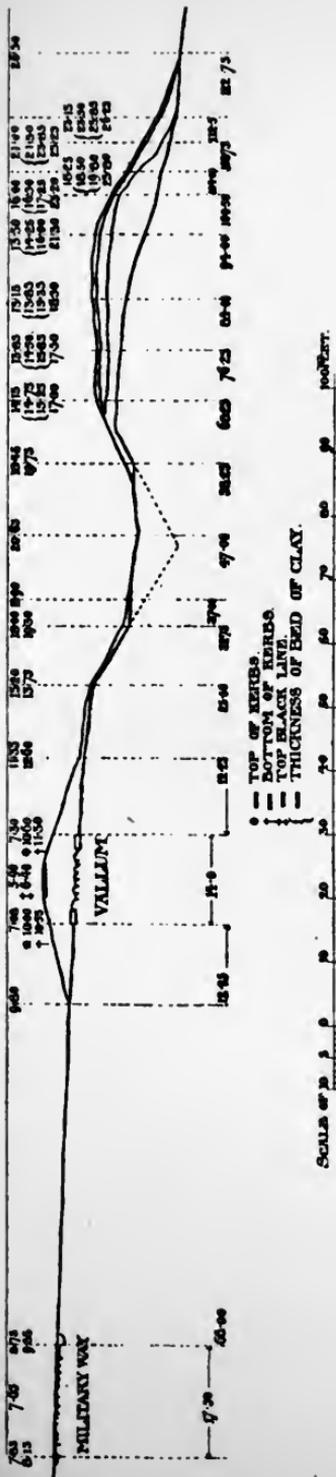
(From a photograph by Mr. Mungo Buchanan of Falkirk.)



SEABEG SECTION N°2

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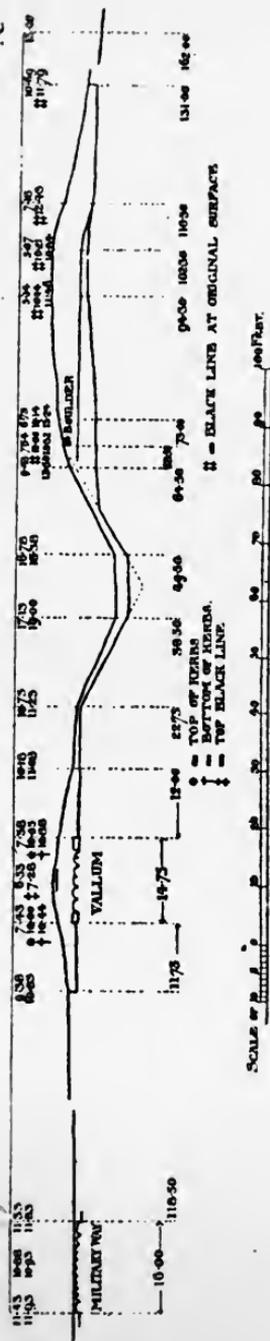
N



BONNYSIDE SECTION N°3

S

N



considered that such meetings of 'kindred spirits' could not fail to increase the interest taken in Archaeological research. A similar compliment was paid to Mrs. Nairn, on the motion of Mr. Heslop, for which she bowed her acknowledgment.

The party then drove by the military road along the Antonine wall, through the estate of Bonny-side, the property of the Right Rev. Dr. Russell, to Rough castle. About half a mile west of Bonny-bridge the vallum passes through a small plantation known as Seabeg wood. The vallum and ditch are in fine preservation, the vallum which runs along a slope descending northwards is high and prominent, its flattish top averages forty feet wide. Here cuttings were made by the Glasgow Society (see their report, p. 97). The kerbs on the two faces at the base of the vallum are 14 ft. 3 ins. apart. Several sections were made in the Tentfield woods, where also the vallum and ditch are in fine preservation. It was of this part to which Gordon referred when he wrote that for nearly three miles 'the wall is to be seen in its greatest and highest perfection'. The vallum at one point is 3 ft. 6 ins. high above the base, the base breadth from squared freestone kerb to kerb being 15 ft., the soil is of whitish sand. The *layering* is here very distinct, the black lines running across the vallum. The two illustrations on the opposite page (kindly lent by the Glasgow Society) show this. Mr. James Russell built up to a height of 10 ft. a length of turf wall to show the construction of the Antonine wall; this, though now in rather a collapsed condition, was pointed out. The section a little to the east of Mr. Russell's experiment is the best of those made, and shows the lines of decayed vegetation. Mr. Mungo Buchanan guided the party through Tentfield wood. For reproductions from the Glasgow report of two of the sections see p. 229.

Members carefully examined the stratification of the vallum, which agreed exactly with that in the length of turf wall to the west of *Amboglanna* on the line of the southern Wall. On arrival at

ROUGH CASTLE,

Mr. Buchanan, with the aid of a plan prepared by himself, (of which a reduced reproduction is given on p. 228), gave an account of the fort, which is still in almost the same perfect condition as it was when Gordon surveyed it in 1726, and remarked in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale* that 'for intireness and magnificence it exceeds any [forts] that are to be seen on the whole track from sea to sea.' The western gateway overhangs a very steep ascent from the Rowantree burn which, by its redness attests the presence of iron. Here three sections have been made.

Members then turned towards Falkirk, and on the way to the town they halted at Wallside. Near the ditch of the Wall at Wallside and on its north side are two standing stones one 4 ft. wide by 4 ft. high and 6 ins. thick, the other 2 ft. 6 ins. long, by 2 ft. wide and 3 inches thick. Here they were met by Mr. Orr, F.S.A. Scot., of Kinnaird, who, after kindly entertaining them, showed the company that very interesting portion of the Roman Wall which passes through the estates of Wallside and Tay-a-Valla. The conduit which is laid bare there, and which passed through the vallum was pointed out. It was also intended to visit Watling lodge, standing on the site of the military road which passes through the old Roman camp of Camelon, recently excavated by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, but as time was limited, it was found impossible to further extend the excursion, so after leaving Tay-a-Valla, the journey was continued to Falkirk.

At 5 p.m. the party dined at the Crown Hotel, and at 6-11 Falkirk was left for Newcastle, thanks being first voted by acclamation to Mr. Ross, Mr.

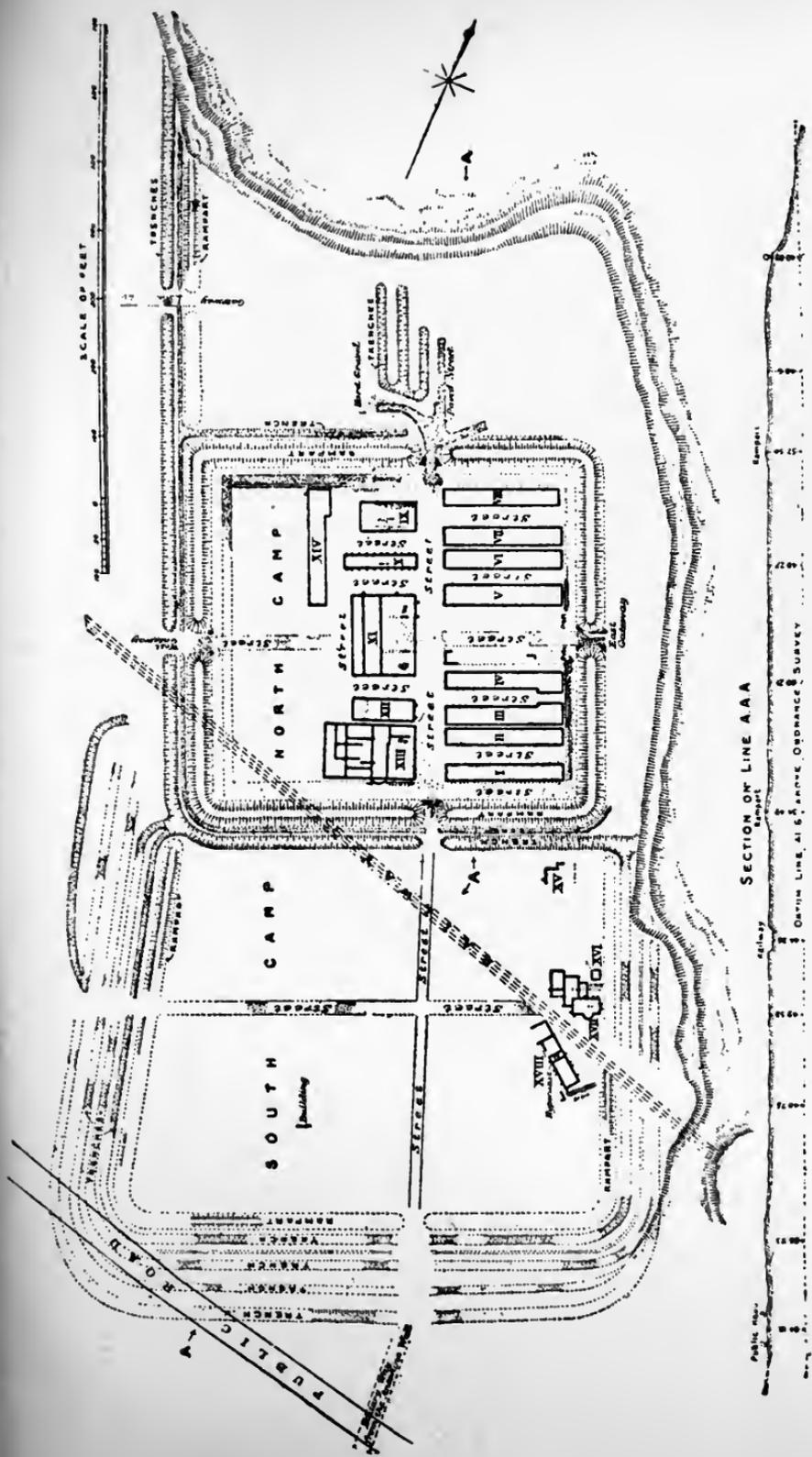
THE ANTONINE WALL.



Interior view of two of the Bonny-side Sections, shewing the alternate layers of mossy black and sandy white soil.

(These blocks lent by the Glasgow Arch. Society. See their report, page 105.)





PLAN OF THE CAMP AT CAMELON (see page 217).

Buchanan, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barr, and Mrs. Macpherson, and other residents who had contributed so largely in making the visit such a success.

The visitors were surprised at the natural beauty of the surrounding country, with such fine woods, pretty scenery, and so many fine well-wooded residences in the neighbourhood of an industrial town such as Falkirk. They were all delighted with their visit to the district, and with the many objects of antiquarian interest which had been shown to them.

Those present were Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart; Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson, F.S.A., of Newby Grange, Carlisle; Mr. C. B. P. Bossanquet and Miss Bossanquet, of Rock Hall, Alnwick; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., and Mr. H. J. Williams, of Alnwick; Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., and Mr. William Glendingning of Newcastle; Dr. Wilson of Wallsend; Mr. J. Irving of West Fell, Corbridge; Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth; Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A. (Newcastle) and Mr. R. Blair (South Shields) the secretaries.

THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK (p. 214).

Leland (*Collect.* i. 541) says that ' King Edward wan the Batel of Fawkirke yn Scotland upon S. Maria Magdalens Day in the Yere of our Lorde 1295 (sic), where Wylliam Waleys their Capitayne rau a way. Antony de Bek, Bishop of Duresme, had this Batail such a Retinew, that in his Cumpany were 32. Baners. Wylliam Waleys was taken of the Counte of Menteth about Glaskow, and sent to King Edward, and after was hangid, drawn, and quartered at London.'—In another place (*Ibid.* ii. 8) it is said that in 1298, the ' King went to Scotland with a great Hoste, and the Scottes assemblid in great Numbre, and ther were slayne LX.M. Scottes '. With respect to this battle Mr. H. W. Young, F.S.A. (Scot.), writes :—' There are numerous documents relating to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Northumberland, date 1296-98, in *Scotland in 1298*. These papers seem to be all in the British Museum. The battle roll of Edward I's cavalry for Falkirk battle is the earliest known battle roll of an English army. It appears that the muster places for Edward's army were Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but the latter chiefly. At Newcastle all the Welsh soldiers were ordered to gather, 11,500 men from North Wales marched to Newcastle across country in 10 days, also 4000 Welsh marched from Aberconway in 13 days. The London troops marched *viâ* Lichfield, and from Lichfield to Newcastle took them 13 days. Edward marched from Chillingham to Roxburgh in one day. The bakers at Chester, Derby, etc., etc., had orders to have bread baked awaiting the arrival of the troops, for which they were well paid, and so on. Some of the documents are very long and in Norman French. The English army from the Roll seems to have suffered far heavier losses than English historians admit.'

See reference to ' Arthur's Oon '. *Proc.* ix. 184.

MISCELLANEA.

In the discussion upon Arthur's Hill (*Proc.* ix. 309, 316) Mr. F. W. Dendy stated that Scotswood was not so called from its occupation by the Scots, but because it was enclosed by a man named Scot. The following record is Mr. Dendy's authority :—' 1367, March 17. Inquisition [under writ dated 8th February preceding,] before the escheator of Northumberland, on Thursday in the 4th of Quadragesima in the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by [a jury of 12] who find it will not be to the King's damage if he permits Richard son of John Scot of Newcastle to enclose and make a park of his wood of Benewelle called ' le Westwode '. It is held of Richard of Kymbell for 1d. yearly and contains 200 acres and upwards. [No seals]. *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. 2nd Nos. No. 20 cited Cal. Doc. Scot. v 4 p. 31. no. 139.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 22.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following member was proposed and declared duly elected:—

Dr. R. A. Campbell of Westgate Road House, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors:

From Dr. Longstaff of Highlands, Putney Heath, London:—Another instalment of his privately printed account of the Longstaff family, 4to. (pp. xxiv. ^{18—25}, xxv—xxxii. (reprint); pp. 1—40^s (reprint); pedigrees, 44—54; and pp. clxi—ccxlviii.

From the Rev. M. Culley of Coupland, the author:—*Cadwalader John Bates*, 8vo., pp. 24 (reprinted from the *Ushaw Magazine* of July 1902).

From ———:—*Limesblatt*, no. 34, 1902.

From the Rev. T. W. Carr:—A large collection of MSS. relating to the Carr family.

Exchanges:—

From La Société Archéologique de Namur:—*Annales*, vol. 24, part iii. (contains a long and interesting article, with coloured illustrations, on 'La bijouteries chez les Belges' in the second century of the Roman empire, dealing especially with enamelled *fibulae*, etc., and the manner in which they were made and the patterns obtained. An extract is given from the Greek Philostratus who accompanied Septimius Severus to England in 208).

From the Kent Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cantiana*, xxv., 8vo., purple cloth.

From the Huguenot Society of London:—(i.) *Proceedings*, vi., title page, etc.; and (ii.) *By-Laws and List of Fellows*, 1902; 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Norway:—(i.) *Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabselskabet i Christiania, 1901*; ii. *Historiskfilosofisk klasse*;

- (ii.) *Zur Ilias-Analyse; die Aussöhnung*, by S. Eitrem, 1901; (iii.) *Lykische Beiträge*, iv, v, by Alf. Torp; (iv.) *Lykische Studien*, II, by Sophus Bugge; and (v.) *Norske Hexeformularer og Magiske Opskrifte*.

From the Vereins für Thuringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde:—*Zeitschrift*, vols. 10, pts. iii. & iv.; 11, pts. i.—iv.; and 12, i.—iv.

Purchases:—Styan's *History of Sepulchral Cross Slabs*; Pitt-Rivers's *Antique Works of Art from Benin; The Antonine Wall Report*, 4to., cl., 1899; *Knaresborough Wills*, vol. I. (104 Surt. Soc. publ.); *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xvii. ii., 1902; *The Scottish Antiquary*, nos. 61—67, (vol. xvi.); *Notes & Queries*, 231—237, 239; *Reliquary*, for July 1902; and *Antiquary* for June, July, and Aug. 1902.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that his colleague (Mr. R. O. Heslop) had purchased for the society's museum, the original copper-plate, engraved from a drawing by Mr. R. Donkin of Warden, and published by W. Davison of Alnwick in 1826, of 'Joe the Quilter's' cottage, Homer lane, near Warden, 'where the atrocious murder was committed Tuesday night 3rd Jan^y 1826'.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From the Mayor of Newcastle:—Two copies (in leather cases), to show the obverse and reverse, of the bronze medal, having profiles of the king and queen on the obverse and the arms of Newcastle on the reverse, struck 'in celebration of the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, June 26, 1902'.

Thanks were voted to the mayor for his present.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. Hodgson of South Shields:—An iron spear head found on the site of the Pearl Assurance buildings in New Bridge Street, Newcastle, immediately without the old Pilgrim-street gate. It is now 10½ ins. long, about an inch of the point having been broken off; the blade is 6¾ ins. long and 1½ ins. greatest width; the socket being 4 ins. long and 1½ ins. at mouth.

By the Rev. Canon Bower of Carlisle:—A sketch of a lead tablet having the three castles for Newcastle on it and numbered 1015, the badge of the Newcastle Fire Office, which had been found while a building in Castle Street, Carlisle, was in course of demolition. When discovered the plate was painted but the finder cleaned it. There are examples in the Black Gate museum.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

BOLTON HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND, &c.

Sir Henry A. Ogle, bart., in a letter to Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that 'at Bolton hall near Titlington there is part of an old wall left made of very good masonry; on it three cross-slits in an angle and below each of them appears something like a loop hole but walled-up inside; the crosses pierce the wall. At Shepherds Law to the north-west of Titlington mount are the remains of an old dwelling house of some magnitude, no one knows anything about it and it evidently had been converted into a farm, which is now disused. Mr. Robert Allgood who lives near, at Titlington hall, showed it to me; he seems well acquainted with most of the antiquities about there. I was shown a British camp near his house, with a triple rampart, and there is one on Titlington mount.'

Thanks were voted for this communication.



LEAD BADGE OF THE NEWCASTLE FIRE OFFICE.

(See opposite page.)

(The block lent by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.)







TITHE BARN, HALLGARTH STREET, DURHAM.



TITHE BARN, BOLTON PERCY, YORKSHIRE.
(From the Churchyard.)

(Both from photographs by Mr. A. L. Steavenson of Holywell Hall, Durham.)

TITHE BARNs AT DURHAM, ETC.

Mr. A. L. Steavenson of Holywell hall, near Durham, in a letter to Mr. Blair, "enclosed photographs of these buildings in Hallgarth Street, taken from the south-west and south-east, but for any proper account think you should apply to the Rev. Canon Greenwell, I can only say that they are mentioned in the fourth vol. of Surtees's *Durham*; he says, 'Hall Garth Street branches off on the left, towards Shincliff; its name is derived from the site of the priors hall, the ancient Aula de Elvet: the barns and garners are still standing.' Then in a note he says, 'As late as 17— a petition to the barons of the Exchequer from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and several of their tenants of the Borough of Elvet or Elvet Halgh, and of the Barony of Elvet, states all the privileges named in the text; that the Borough was governed under the Prior by an officer called the Provost of Elvet: that the corn which arose from the Rectory and parish of Elvet, was chiefly brought to the granaries belonging to the said Monastery in Hallgarth street, and that the Burgesses of Elvet did usually trade in the sale of corn, malt, bread, beer, and other merchandise and provisions, for the use as well of the Monastery as the Burgesses, and of the poor persons resorting to the Monastery.' (See opposite plate.)

Mr. Steavenson also exhibited photographs of the tithe barn at Bolton Percy in Yorkshire, (see second illustration on opposite plate) and also of Sunderland bridge, the ancient structure which crosses the river Wear near Croxdale.

Leland in his *Itinerary* (i. 85) states that he went 'from *Duresme* over *Elvet* Bridge to *Sunderland* Bridges a 2 miles and a half. there *Were* is divided ynto 2 Armes, and after shortly meating makith an Isle. The first Bridg as I cam over [from Durham] was but of one Arche the other was of 3.' The latter is doubtless the bridge of which a representation is here given.

Mr. Steavenson was thanked for his communication.

THE LATE MR. C. J. BATES ON ST. PATRICK'S BIRTHPLACE.

The following note from Mr. F. Haverfield of Christ Church, Oxford, was read by the chairman:

"During last winter Mr. C. J. Bates, late vice-president of this society, wrote me several letters about the life of St. Patrick, which he was then investigating. He inclined to put the birthplace of the saint at Bannaventa, a Roman site on Watling-street, near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, thus accepting a suggestion which had been made independently by two or three enquirers (one of them, myself), and had been also accepted by the German scholar Zimmer. It has occurred to me, after reading Dr. Hodgkin's obituary notice of Mr. Bates, that two extracts from his letters might interest some of his friends and might be worth putting on record.

'Langley Castle, 24 Nov. 1901.

.....' The only place besides Bannaventa that seems to have any reasonable pretension to be the birthplace of Cains Sneatus Patricius, whom you call St. Patrick, is South Brent on the Devonshire Avon, where the church is dedicated to him—the one thing that the Daventry site lacks, though of course the Saxon conquest may explain it. He was certainly a long time with St. Germanus (not of Auxerre) on the 'insula Tamarensis', probably St. Nicholas' island in Plymouth Sound, and if his home was in Devonshire, it explains his connexion with Brittany and Wales better than Northamptonshire does. However I have put Bannaventa into my text, and stated the claims of South Brent as fairly as possible in an excursus. His return home from his captivity in Ireland by South Wales and Trajectus—no doubt the Trajectus over the Severn—points on the other hand more to Northamptonshire. They say that there was a Trajectus 60 miles east of Bordeaux over the Dordogne, but do not give the authority, and it is nothing to the point.....'

' Langley Castle, 4 Dec. 1901.

' I told you that I thought Nemthur was formed from Bannaven Taburniae and not from an independent tradition; and I have now found in the *Analecta Bollandiana*, i. p. 549, that 'venitre' passed first into 'nentre' in Muirchu c. 700, then by a misreading into Nentria & so into Memthur in the so-called Fiacc's hymn, that Loofs has shewn to be grounded on Muirchu. Curiously a similar mistake, based on a contraction, as in the Corporation arms, caused Daventry to be made into Danetre. The Celtic name is given in the Brussels codex of Muirchu as Ban Navem Thabur Indecha (white holy well figtree) & is stated to be 'ut (?et) procul a mari nostro quem nicum constanter indubitanterque comperimus esse nentre.' Some sapient emendator altered the text from 'indecha ut' (whatever this may really mean) to 'haut procul a mari', &c, and so the story arose of Nentria being on the western sea, instead of (as was really the case) far away from it. And then we get it placed (1) in Damnonia, the country of giants (Cornish): possibly the similarity of Daventre and Davene (Devon, as in Six Chron.) helped. (2) The Kilpatrick twaddle. I have not yet gone into the early forms of Daventry. . . . '

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haverfield.

THE WRENS OF BINCHESTER.

Mr. Blair read a paper by Mr. John Thompson on this family, for which he was thanked.

MISCELLANEA.

Local extracts from the Belvoir papers, vol. II. (Duke of Rutland's MSS. H.MSS. Com. Report), continued from p. 176:—

' Peregrine Bertie to the Countess of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1686, March 13.] 'I have but jest time to send your Ladyship word of the Duke of Northumberland owning himself married to Captaine Lucy's widow. The King was very angry with him about it for they had treated a match for him with my Lord Newcastle's daughter, and all the particulars agreed. My Lord Peterborough went privately into France a Wednesday last, upon what occasion is yet unknown.' (p. 107.)

' Peregrine Bertie to [the Countess of Rutland].

[1686] April 3. 'We have received an account of the two Dukes [Northumberland and Grafton] being safely arrived att Ostend.' (p. 107.)

'The Same to the Same, at Belvoir Castle.

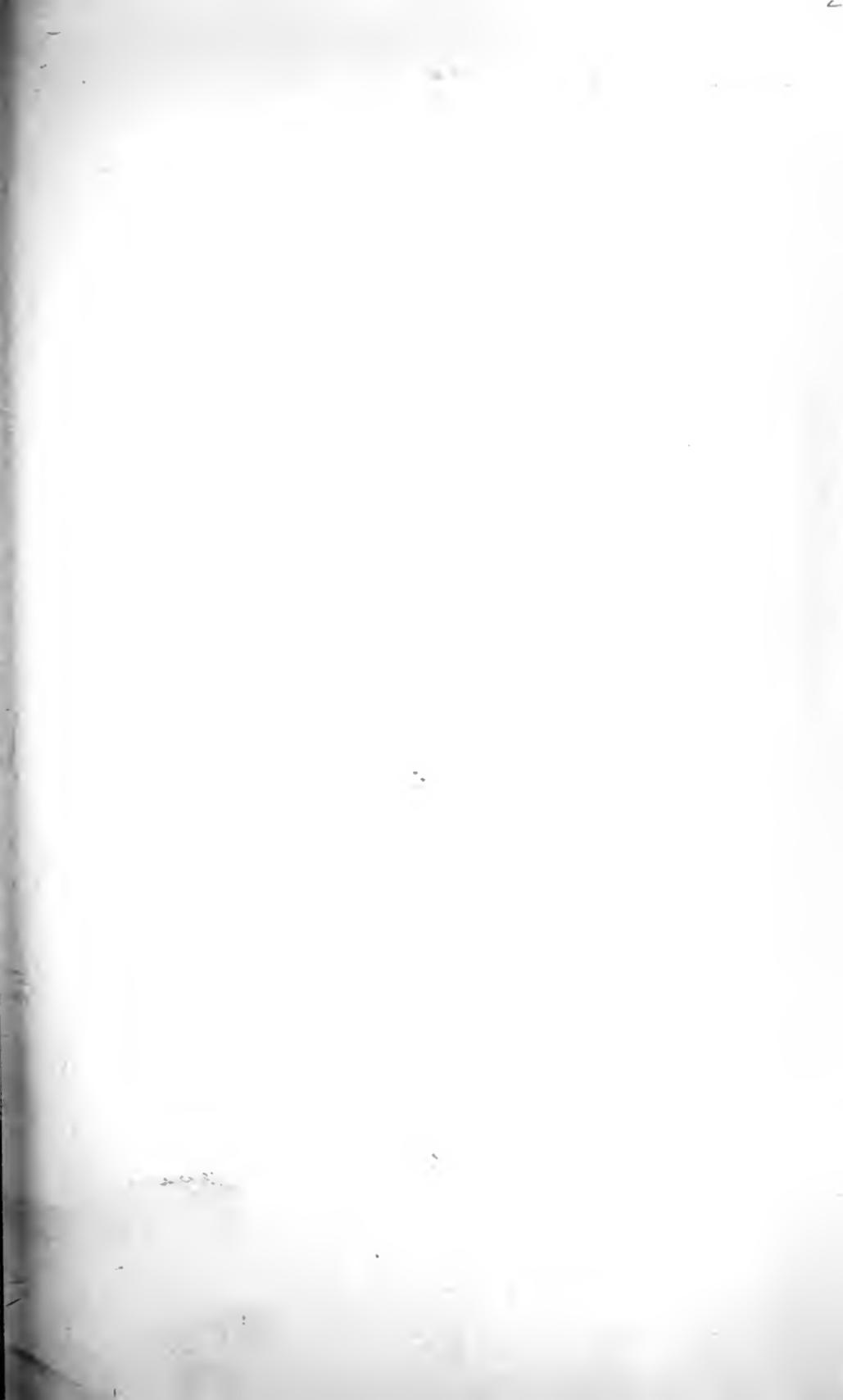
[1689] May 16. . . . Fenicke [Fenwick] was brought into the tower two days [ago]. Manny saw him, but non must speake to him till after he has bin examined.' (p. 125)

' John Thornton to Lady Ra[chel] Russell, at Stratton.

1692, May 7. . . . Letters came from the Admiral this day, who represents the Fleet in excellent good condition, all the Dutch being joyned them except ten that are coming, so that if the wind favour they reckon to be up with the Fr[ench] very speedily. In the meantime Sir R. Delavall is watching their motions. That the Lord of Galloway is arrived safe from Ireland with 5,000, I suppose your Ladyship has heard.' (p. 134.)

RUDCHESTER ('VINDOBALA').

' On the 29 May 1902, at the Station hotel, Newcastle, Messrs. R. Donkin and Son offered for sale by auction the freehold estate of Rudchester, on the Roman Wall, near Heddon-on-the-Wall, including the manor or reputed manor of Rudchester, [and including the Roman camp of *Vindobala*]. The estate contains 633,040 acres of land, of which 472,956 are pasture, 109,201 arable, 25,142 woodlands, 11,608 lake, etc., 4,350 houses and buildings, and 9,785 roads. The bidding started at £12,000, but after quickly rising to £29,200, the property was withdrawn.'—*Newcastle Evening Chronicle*, 29 May 1902.





ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MORPETH.
From the South East.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BOTHAL.
From the South West.

(From a photograph by the Rev P. Rudd.)

PROCEEDINGS
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Vol. X.

1902.

No. 23.

The third country meeting of the season was held on Friday, 30 July, 1902,
at

MORPETH AND BOTHAL.

Members assembled at the Morpeth railway station at 10 a.m., on the arrival of the 9-30 express from Newcastle, where carriages were awaiting them. Most of the visitors were then driven, while the remainder cycled, to the parish

CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

where they were met by the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley, the rector.

The church is prettily situated in a sloping churchyard planted with trees and shrubs. After seating themselves, Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) first read a letter from the rector who regretted that he was unable, owing to a throat affection, to address the members as he should have liked, and it continued:—'We have added a new screen and a window, and carved the big corbels in the chancel since your last visit, but the Society of Antiquaries cares for none of such things. The hole between the vestry and the organ chamber, or continuation of the north aisle, has been rendered difficult of access by some alterations of the organ. I am now inclined to believe that it has been used for ringing a bell from the outside (before the north aisle was built), the rope, I suppose, running over a wheel inside. Feel inside the aperture and you will see, I think, that a rope, bound round with something so as not to cut the stone, has been pulled backwards and forwards. At any rate this is better than the monks-greasing-sandals theory. I think I have drawn your attention to the graceful rose pattern at the base of the low window being worn towards the west and not the east, thus endorsing the opinion that it was used for ringing a bell at the elevation of the host and not for the administration of the sacrament to lepers. I do not know who it was that first started the notion of the two carved heads terminating the hood of the east window being those of Edward III. and Philippa, but I see nothing against it. The date of the window would suit, I take it. The queen's head would be likely to be added in commemoration of the help she gave, or was supposed to have given, at the battle of Neville's Cross. If, on the authority of Froissart, or indeed of the then parish priest, she was believed to have helped, that would have been enough. Whether she actually did so or not is quite another question. There were no telegrams or newspapers in those days.'

The chief objects of interest in the fourteenth century church were then pointed out by Mr. Knowles who said that in his opinion the church was one of the finest in Northumberland, and reminded him of many Yorkshire churches,

wherein they found some very good work. The chancel was really a beautiful piece of work, as was the 'Jesse' window. The original iron work on the doors, the two-storeyed sacristy, the fine tracery in the windows, and the little effigy of a child in the south porch were specially noticed.

Mr. Knowles was followed by the Rev. J. Walker, rector of Whalton, who drew attention to the fact that the fresco paintings on the walls had been covered by whitewash, probably, as in other churches, in the time of the plague; and, referring to the seating accommodation, said that in medieval days it was quite contrary to law, let alone custom, for people to sit in church. He remembered a record at Lichfield that 'a woman had been fined half a crown for that she being neither old nor infirm did sit in church during divine service.'

Then the Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis, rector of Bothal, directed the attention of members to the points in which the church resembled his own church of Bothal which was visited later in the day.

On the occasion of the visit of members on 7 July, 1887 (*Proc.* III. 103, *et seq.*), Mr. Boyle fully described the church, and this was supplemented by Mr. Cranage on another occasion (*Ibid.* vi. 252).

The rector had the communion vessels, which include a fine seventeenth century silver gilt alms dish, a flagon, a cup and a paten, all of silver, placed on a shelf in the chancel. The registers (*Proc.* vi. 251), and a churchwarden's account book beginning in 1724, the covers of which are apparently a piece of contemporary wall paper of good design, were also exhibited. The communion plate is described in these *Proceedings*, vol. III. p. 107, as are the bells in vols. IV. 176, and VI. 251.

On the 10 Aug. 1357, William de Cotum granted land in Morpeth to Peter de Burtone, who had to find a caudle on all feast days before the cross in the parish church of the blessed Mary at Morpeth. On St Mark's day 1380, Agnes de Boltone granted to William de Neutone and John Lorimer the elder, proctors of the light of St. Mary's chantry in the parish church of Morpeth, a rood of land in Peyegate next the land of the chantry of the bridge and chapel to hold by the accustomed services.

In the diary of the second earl of Oxford's journey to the north of England in 1725, under 28 May, it is said 'we stayed all this day at Morpeth . . . , towards the evening . . . I walked forth along with the worthy rector of the parish, Mr. Fenwick, a person of great gravity and goodness, to see the church which lies about a quarter of a mile up the hill to the south of the town. There are in it some remains in very fine painted glass in the windows, especially towards the east end, but I remember no monuments of curiosity or antiquity there. There is a chapel of ease belonging to it at the bridge end in the town, at which there is service every Sunday in the afternoon. Coming back from the church to the town we walked through the ruins of the old castle. . . . There is no part of it now in any order, only some ordinary people make a shift to make up an habitation of some part of it'.¹

A few additional notes relating to the church, its rectors, etc., culled from different sources, may be of some interest.

In 1221, William, vicar of Morpeth, described as dean, is one of the witnesses to an award concerning the chapel of Calceto. About 1300, Stephan, parson of Morpeth, is one of the witnesses to a grant of Ralph de Stanceby of three acres of land in Upper Felton to the priory of Brinkburn; and Duncan de Merley, parson of Morpeth, is one of the witnesses to a grant of land, also in Felton, to the same priory.² On the 1 kal. Aug. 1311, William le Berford was presented to the church of Morpeth; and on the 2 non. Oct. of the same year, a return was made to the bishop on an inquisition concerning the church, Ralph, son of William,

¹ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) vi. ² *Brinkburn Cart.* (90 Surt. Soc. publ.) 62, 91.

'miles', having presented to the living the same person (described as dom. William, son of dom. William de Bereford, clerk), it being vacant. The commission had to enquire why the living was vacant, and for how long, &c., who was the last patron, who last presented; dom. Roger Bertram, rector of Bothal, and dom. Nicholas de Massam, vicar of Mitford, were on the commission. Their reply to the bishop was that the living was vacant by the death of dom. Edmond, the previous vicar, and had been vacant from the month of Sep. 1308, that Ralph, son of William, was the true patron, that John de Creystock (*sic*) last presented, that the person presented was of good and honest conversation and well disposed, and held no benefice elsewhere; and that he was in acolyte's orders, and was free and had been legitimated by pope Clement V. On the 12 Jan. 1312, the bishop, at Stockton, collated the same William de Bereford to the living it being in his hands by lapse of time. On 19 Feb. 1313, the sum of six marks of the sequestration of the church of Morpeth was received from dom. Reginald de Morpeth the chaplain. And on the same date the rector—the same William de Bereford—had licence from the bishop who was then at Middleham, to absent himself for one year in order to attend the schools, provided that the dead were attended to and the cure of souls not neglected.³

On the 6 kal. April 1334, Adam de Schylyngton was ordained sub-deacon by John, bishop of Carlisle, in Durham cathedral church, to the title of 40s. from Thomas de Heppescotes, rector of Morpeth; and deacon, on 17 Dec. of the same year, to the title of 5 marks from the same. The same Thomas de Heppescotes, stricken by heavy adversity, was granted a licence for an oratory in his own house. On the 19 Mar. 1342, this rector was dead, as on that day the bishop instituted John de Hastings', clerk, to the vacant living, on the presentation of lady Elizabeth, wife of sir Robert son of Ralph lord of Graistok. The rector appears to have held a prebend in Lanchester church, as on the 3 Mar., in the same year, the bishop collated a successor to it. He frequently occurs on commissions relating to other churches in the diocese.⁴

Walter Darlay, rector of Morpeth, is one of the executors of the will, of 10 July 1436, of John, baron of Graystok, by which he left Morpeth castle to Ralph his son and heir.⁵

On 4 Oct. 1507, the rectors of Bothal and Morpeth attended a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church.⁶

The *Clavis Ecclesiastica*⁷ gives 'R. Morpeth xxxijl. xvjs. viijd. [180l.] [Lord Dacre. Dns. Howard]' and 'R. Shipwesshe, iijl. xvjs. [20l.] [Hered. domini Ogle]'; and Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1274), 'Morpeth R. (S. Mary.) Prox. Episc. 1l. Earl of Carlisle patron. Value on the King's book 32l. 16s. 8d.', the yearly tenths being 3l. 5s. 8d.

The *Oliverian Survey* informs us that 'the parish of Morpeth . . . is a Parsonage, the cure whereof is supplied by Mr John Pye, an honest, able and paynefull Minister and hath for his paynes the proffits of the said Parsonage worth p. ann. one hundred pounds; the Patron thereof Charles Howard, of Naworth, esq.'⁸

On 9 March 1764, archdeacon J. Sharp, thus wrote to the bishop from Morpeth, 'upon getting here this afternoon, I am informed that there is a Popish schoolmaster in the town, who has a great number of Scholars, & brings them on extremely well; he also teaches them the Catechism, & attends them to church when they come to say it. He is the more dangerous by being so clever in his Profession. His name is Witherington

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 131, 132, 295, 294. ⁴ *Ibid.* 153, 278; iii. 434, 433.

⁵ *Ibid.* 136.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres* (Surt. Soc. publ.), ccccv.

⁷ *Ecll. Proc. of bp. Barnes* (23 Surt. Soc. publ.), 8. ⁸ *Arch. Ael.* (4to. ser.), iii. 8.

Bourne, he was not discovered to be a Papist till 4 days ago, when the Churchwardens were enquiring into his Settlement. As the Penalties by Law are very severe in this case I shall be glad of your Lordship's Direction in the matter.'

The following references occur in wills —

Philip Green, of Morpeth, by his will of 20 July 1583, directed his body to be buried in his parish church of Morpeth, and he gave to his son Richard and his heirs male his house in Morpeth with three closes of land, one of them at the 'Nether walke myll of Morpeth', and another at the Stankeborne at the will and pleasure of the lord', to his son William his house in Morpeth 'standinge upon the lawe' with a close of land. He committed the tuition of his son Richard to Mr. Francis Dacres (fourth son of William lord Dacre who was attainted of high treason and fled into exile) and Mr. Nicholas Ridley (of Willimoteswick), and 'humbly crave theme that they will se to my said wiffe and children maynteaned in lawe, for reformation of this crewell murder, comitted upon me by Georg Ogle, John Ogle, sonnes to Jaymes Ogle of Cawsye, Patrike and Martyne Ogle of Tritlington, Alexander Ogle, Anthonye Mylborne, withe others, whom I fullye charge with my death, hawen no cawse agaynst me, but that I compared the Dacres bloude to be as goodd as the Ogles.'⁹

Richard Marshall, rector of Stainton-le-Street, by his will of 4 Feb. 1587-8, amongst other bequests, gave to his servant, Thomas Marshall, the lease of one house in Morpeth, which was his grandfather's, then in the tenure of Robert Olyver, and he gave Thomas Whitefeilde of Morpeth 30s.⁹

In Aug. 1665 'collections gathered' at Morpeth 'for the people infected with the plague and pestilence,' 1l. 6s. 8d.; and on 4 Oct., 1l. 6s. 8d. The sum of 4*li.* was received for the first three collections. In Dec. 1665, and Jan. and Feb. 1666, 18s.

'Collections gathered . . . towards the releife of the distressed estaite and condition of those who have been undone by the late dreadfull fire in London vpon the fast day, October the 10th, 1666. Returned by the Minister and Churchwardens of Morpeth 27l.'¹⁰

From the church members walked to the castle, Mr. Walker pointing out what he supposed was the site of the old vill of Morpeth situate on the hill between the castle and church, in support of which he referred to the grant of a road to Newminster, by Roger de Merlay III. (*uovae villae de Morpath*) (*Newm. Cart.* p. 6s.)

On the non. of Jan. 1138, a certain powerful man in Northymbria [Ralph de Merlay] received into his castle of Morpath, eight monks from Fountains who had constructed a monastery called Newminster.¹

There were great festivities in Morpeth castle at Christmas, 1515; for account of them see *Archaeologia*, xlvii. 304.

Leland tells us that 'Alexander King of Scottes, Sun to King William, did entre yn to England, and did muche Despite to King John. He assegid the Castel of Mitteford and Norham, and toke Homages of divers Nobil Men of Northumbreland, and the Counte of York. Wherfor King John after destroyed much of theyr Landes, and bet doune Morpeth Castel.'² He also says that 'Morpeth Castle stondythe by Morpeth Towne. It is set on a bighe Hill, and about the Hill is moche Wood. The Towne and Castle belongeth to Lord Dacors. It is well mayntayned'.³

On 7 Oct. 1575, in the instruction given to Sir R. Eure, knt. lord Eure, then appointed warden of the middle marches towards Scotland, it is said that 'finally understanding that you have no house of your own in that march, and

⁹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* (38 Surt. Soc. publ.) ii. 81, 819.

¹⁰ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.) ii. 325, 326, 330, 331.

¹ *Simeon. Dun.* ii. 299 & n.; *Mem. of Fountains Abbey*, (42 Surt. Soc. publ.) 58n.

² *Collectanea*, i. 585. ³ *Itinerary*, vii. 60.



EXTERIOR.



INTERIOR.

MORPETH CASTLE.

(From two photographs, exterior by Mr. Joseph Oswald, interior by Mr. W. H. Knowles.)



there is none fitter than the house of Hexham belonging to Sir John Forster, and not inhabited by him we have earnestly required him . . . to grant you the same . . . and if not . . . you shall have the use of our own Castle of Morpeth'. So that at the end of Elizabeth's reign the castle was in the possession of the crown.

On 13 Oct. 1595, Sir John Forster, in a letter from his 'house nigh Aluwick' to Lord Burghley, says he will 'deliver Ridsdale and Tindale to the lord Ewrye in as good obedience and as peacable as ever they were in any warden's time, as for his house at Hexham which Burghley proposes for his lordship's use, it is in no ways fit for the purpose there being neither provision of hay, corn, grass or any other necessary', he speaks of his 'imbecility and crookedness of age', and then continues 'Whosoever hath informed your lordship that Hexham is a fit place hath deceived him therein, for it lacks provision in all things needful. Morpeth castle is a more fit place, being, as is reported, partly in her Majesty's hands, and he may there be full furnished of corn, hay and grass for his horses in summer and winter. Also it is best suited for the resort of the country to him, for that it lies in the heart of Northumberland.'⁴

On 18 Oct. 1595, Sir R. Eure writes to Burleigh—'If her Majesty grant me her house at Morpeth, I humbly intreat to have the park adjoining, at a rent, also some allowance to repair the house, which is mightily decayed, and will cost me 500 marks before I can lodge in it.' On 5 Feb. 1596, he again writes to Burleigh—'Morpeth I find more convenient than Hexham for meeting the gentlemen, so if her Majesty would graciously grant me a lease for years, or in fee farm with the parks and domains formerly occupied by Lord Dacre for the accustomed rent I will resort thither so soon as I can 'frame myself' after bringing the march at Hexham . . . to better order.' And on the 18th of the same month in another letter he says—'For the House at Morpeth—I desire no other house than I have (Hexham) but for convenience of meeting the gentlemen of the east part and return from days of truce.'

In a letter to Lord Burghley dated from Morpeth castle, 4 Mar. 1597-8, from Edward Gray, who was then acting in the absence of Lord Eure as warden, he informs him of the arrest of certain Scottishmen who were passing through Morpeth without licence or safe conduct.⁵

On 15 July 1598, Sir R. Carey writes to Burghley—'One of the great 'discommodaties' to her Majesty's service and the good of the country is the inconvenience of the place where I now lie—'which is at my own house at Woodrington; for it lies far out in a corner of the countrie, no town near it within 5 or 6 miles, and very uncommodions it is for all respects.' There is not so fit a place for me in the whole country as the Queen's castle of Morpeth, now in possession of Mr Edward Graye,⁶ but by no grant from her Majestie as I am informed. I would be very sorry to prejudice him in any way, but the castle being the Queen's, and so equally dividing the march, as it lies in the heart and very middle thereof, if your Lordship be pleased, I doubt not, her Majesty will think it fitter for her officer than any other. Mr. Graye may have many other houses within the town of Morpeth to serve his turn and enjoy his living as heretofore. I will not seek his hindrance in any way, only desiring to be in the castle and have some few grounds about it for hay and grass', etc. On 19 July Burghley approves of the plan to Sir Robert Cecil; and on 14 Sept. of the same year Mr. Edward Graye makes light of the Queen's warrant to give up the castle to Sir Robert Carey and declines to give up possession.

⁴ *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Com.) v. 415.

⁵ *Ibid.* VIII. 77.

⁶ Sir Edward Grey of Howick was constable of Morpeth castle and sheriff of Northumberland in 1597 and 1598; in his will of 10 Jan. 1627-8 he is styled of Morpeth castle.—*Northern Wills and Inv.* II. (Surt. Soc. publ.) 52n. On 15 Aug. 1633, proceedings were commenced against Edward Grey of Morpeth castle, esq., for an unlawful or clandestine marriage, he, as one of the witnesses deposed, having been married 'by a stranger about Easter, now gone 8 yeares at Easter last.' The proceedings continued for some time.—*Court of High Comm. at Durham* (#4 Surt. Soc. publ.), 70.

At the castle Mr. Walker said that it, and Bothal and Mitford, formed a string of very strong buildings, Bothal to defend the crossing to which the tide came, Morpeth the main road north, and Mitford, the westernmost of the three, another road. He especially pointed out the bullet marks on the front of the gateway.

Mr. Oliver remarked that he had several iron cannon balls which were discovered when the road to the castle was being made.

Mr. Ellis referred to the commanding situation of the building and to the chain of castles and fortified places from Tynemouth, by Seaton Delaval, to Bothal, Morpeth and Mitford, commanding the fords over the Wansbeck, and then on by Cockle Park, Causey Park, Longhorsley, with Stanton castle to the west, and then Whitton, Tosson, and Hepple towers, to Harbottle castle, the great royal castle on the Border commanding the entrance of Coquetdale. The chain of fortified buildings, which would in a great measure be within sight of one another, would be supplemented by beacon hills such as Hebburn, Roughlaw (no doubt one on Simonside), and the Beacon hill above Hepple. The names still remain except Simonside, about which he was not sure.

At the foot of the castle hill seats were taken in the carriages and the drive resumed. A few yards to the north of the present stone bridge, which was crossed, are the remains of the ancient bridge, of this the piers and some fragments of the ribbed arches are to be seen. They serve as supports for the light foot bridge which crosses the river at this point. According to Mr. Ellis the bridge was in use until a coach was overturned.

In the angle formed by the junction of the roads from the old and new bridges and at the east end of the former is the chantry chapel of All Saints, now in use as a mineral water manufactory. From the suppression of the chantry, until the new school buildings were erected, the grammar school of the town was held in it. To this school the property of the chantry had been transferred. Some of this property went astray and a suit in chancery was begun in 1710 for the recovery of the lands at Netherwitton, this, after remaining in abeyance for some years was revived by the late Mr Woodman, who succeeded in his action by which the school was enriched (see *Arch. Ael.* xvi. 131 for account of this).

The ancient bell belonging to the chapel inscribed in Lombardics AVE · MARIA · GRACIA · PLENA, followed by three marks, one a ragged staff, the others the Dacre escallops (see *Proc.* v. 30), is now in the turret at the new school.

At the present time the grammar school is a very prosperous institution, and there are large funds at the disposal of the governors. It was, apparently however, not so endowed in the seventeenth century, as there are complaints from the master of nonpayment of his stipend. In 1629 Bartholomew Gaire and others were charged before the Court of High Commission at Durham with detaining the school wages from Bryan Henshaw, master of the free grammar school at Morpeth, and for injuries done to him, also for profaning the chapel of All Saints in Morpeth. On the 8 Nov. the defendants answered, when the commissioners by consent left the determination of all inquiries to lord Clifford. In 1639 Cuthbert Pye and Robert Wardhaugh, bailiffs of Morpeth, and two of the burgesses, were before the same court for 'detyning the schoole waiges there', on the information of 'Bryan Henshaw, clerke, master of the free schole', who was licensed in 1618. On 11 June, Pye alone appeared, and by his advocate moved that they might be 'excused in regarde they were employed in serious and important occasions for the kinge's speciall service' and that they might be dismissed. This was agreed to.

There were frequent donations to the chapel and bridge, and many of the chaplains are mentioned in the documents,⁷ either in connexion with these grants, or as having land, etc., granted to them, or as having granted it to others. There must have been at least three chaplains in the chapel at one time, as in 4 and 5 Rich. II. that number is named :

About 1294 the burgesses of Morpath granted to Patrick the butcher, a rood of land, at a yearly rent of 4s. to the bridge and chapel. In 1296, William, son of William Dunninge, granted his land in Morpeth to Robert de Bedlington, chaplain, he doing the services due for the same to the lord of the fee.

On 17 May 1310, the burgesses granted to sir Adam, called 'Rose' of Morpath, chaplain, six marks of yearly rent issuing from the lands, etc., pertaining to the chapel and bridge for his life, he to celebrate divine service during his life in the chapel, or elsewhere if not able to celebrate there, for the souls of their predecessors and of the benefactors of the said bridge and chapel, etc., he and the wardens to have the keeping of the bridge and chapel, and both to answer for the rents. In 1312 John Forester granted to sir William de Bedlington, chaplain, a messuage in the vill at a yearly rent of 8d. to the chief lord. In the same year sir Adam Rose, chaplain, warden of the bridge and chapel of Morpath, and all other the burgesses of the vill, granted to Mariota Spicer a piece of ground on the south of the bridge, she rendering sixpence yearly to the warden of the bridge and chapel. In the same year William, son and heir of Peter de Morpath, granted to master Adam de Morpath, clerk, a messuage in the vill, he rendering to the chapel and bridge of the vill, or to the wardens, three marks yearly, the grantee to find in the messuage room for the stocks of the vill, and for the prisoners thereof, to be there incarcerated and received, as the deed granted to his grandfather, Peter Marishal, by the said community more fully purports, in lieu of all service and demand. On St. James's day, 1313, the burgesses agreed with William del Penetre, their neighbour, who had granted to them a yearly rent of 4s. out of his tenement, that they would, for the health of his soul, find a lamp in honour of God and the Holy Cross to hang and burn before the cross in the chapel of All Saints, and also to pay 13 poor persons yearly on the day of our Lord's nativity one penny each as alms ; during the payment to them of the yearly rent of 4s. In 1330 the community granted to Alan de Walibridge, smith, and Ivetta, his wife, a rood of land in Morpath in Hellegate, next to the path which leads to the High chureh [St. Mary's] of Morpeth, they rendering to the warden of the chapel and bridge 12 pence yearly ; sir Adam Rose, chaplain, Roger de Neuburne, clerk, and others, are witnesses. On All Saints' day, 1331, the community granted to John Pantill and Ciscilia, his wife, all the land at the west end of the chapel which Sir Adam Rosse, chaplain, formerly held, situate from near the common bakehouse to the river, at a yearly rent to the warden of the chapel and bridge of 10s. of silver.

On 7 Dec. 1335 Reginald de Hesildene, chaplain, incumbent of the perpetual chantry in the chapel of All Saints, granted to Thomas Smith of Morpath, 2 roods and 2 parts of one rood of burgage in Morpath, pertaining to his chantry, to be held of the grantor and his successors, chaplains celebrating divine service in the chapel for the soul of master Richard de Morpath, at a certain variable yearly rent ; Roger de Neubourne, William de Carlone, William de Morpath, and others, are witnesses. At the same time he granted to Adam de Heppiscotes 2 roods of burgage belonging to the chantry at a similar variable rent to be paid to the same chaplains. On the 10 Aug. 1357, William de Cotum granted land in Morpath to Peter de Burtone, to hold by the services due to

⁷ Hist. MSS. Comm. app. to sixth report, pp. 526-538.

the lord, he finding and maintaining two candles on all feast days; one of the candles before the image of the blessed Mary in the chapel of All Saints in a certain place called 'Sayntmariporche,' the said Peter to renew such candles yearly with 3 pounds of white wax and to find a servant when necessary to light the candles. On the Friday after St. James's day [25 July] 1358, Roger Chaplain, del Bothe, granted to Emma, daughter of Richard Carpenter of Morpath, a messuage in the vill, she paying 12 pence of silver yearly to the chapel and bridge. On Monday after All Saints' day 1364, sir Richard de Aucland, chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel, and the community, granted to John Barker burgage land in the Newgate, at a yearly rent of 7s. of silver, waste on the roads is forbidden thereby except 'through common war.' On the feast of the Purification [Feb. 2] 1364, William de Bokenfelde granted to his brother William, son of John de Wottone, his tenement in Morpath for 7 years at a yearly rent of a rose, he doing to the chief lord the accustomed services, and should he die during the term, seisin is to be given to Robert his son, at a yearly rent to the chapel and bridge of forty pennies of silver for his soul, and the souls of his ancestors.

On Monday after the day of the Apostles Philip and James [1 May], 1368, Richard Marshalle, perpetual chaplain and warden of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen in the chapel of Morpath, granted to Robert Usscher of Morpath, with the assent of the community, a certain waste place in Morpath at a yearly rent of 20 pence to the chaplains of the chantry. On the eve of the nativity of the B. V. M. [Sept 7], 1369, John Bard granted to sir Robert de Eynwode, parson of Ingram, and sir Richard Marshalle, chaplain, all his lands in Morpath, which he had by descent from Adam Emson, to hold of the chief lords. On the eve of All Saints [Oct. 31] 43 Edward III. [1369], Richard Marsshal, chaplain, granted to Matilda Vesey the same lands for her life with remainder to Bard, if he survive and return, but if he shall have died in parts remote or beyond the sea, the same shall remain unto the chantry of the chapel and bridge for ever. On St. John Baptist's day, John Smith of 'Morpsht,' granted to John de Bedlyngtone and Richard Mareschalle, chaplains, all his lands, &c., in Morpalt, they rendering to William Wyndegates 6s. 8d. yearly. At Pentecost, 1375, John de Passenham, chaplain, minister of the perpetual chantry of master Richard de Morpath in the chapel of All Saints, granted a tenement in Morpath to Hugh Barker and Margaret his wife, for twenty years, at a yearly rent of 8s. at the accustomed services. On St. Michael's day, 49 Ed. III., [1375] an inquisition was taken at Morpeth when a certain deed was shown to the jurors by John de Passenham, chaplain, warden of the chantry of All Saints, as to half a stone of wax due yearly to the chantry from a tenement in Newgate upon the Lawe. On St. Matthew's day [Sep. 21], 1375, Richard Marschall, chaplain to William, son of the late John Marschal of Morpeth, granted the lands and tenements which he had in Morpeth of the gift of John Marshall, by the services due for the same, and rendering yearly to William de Wyndegates for one of them 6s. 8d. in default of issue of the said William the said tenement to go to the chaplain serving at the altar of St. Mary in the chapel of All Saints, or in the parish church of Morpath, in support of such chapel, the chaplain still rendering the same rent to William de Wyndegates. On St. Valentine's day, 3 Richard II. [1380], Robert Coy, and Alice his wife, granted to John Dansone one tenement on the Lawe and other lands, to hold the same by a yearly payment of one taper made of one pound of wax, to burn before the image of the Saviour in the chapel of All Saints, he performing the services due to the lord; in case of failure of issue, the tenements to go to the support of one chaplain celebrating at the

altar of St. Mary in the said chapel of All Saints, he still finding such taper; sirs John de Passenham and Richard Marchalle, chaplains, are among the witnesses. On St. Ambrose's day [7 Dec.], 4 Rich. II. [1380] Robert Croke granted to sirs Richard Clyfforde, John Passenham, and Richard Marschall, chaplains, land next the land of All Saints chantry, subject to the accustomed services to the chief lord. On St. Thomas's day [21 Dec.], of the same year, John Warde of Morpeth, granted to sir Richard Marchall, chaplain, all his lands, &c., in the vill, for the services due to the chief lord. On 30 Aug. 5 Rich. II. [1381] Adam de Carleton granted to sirs John de Passenham, Richard Marschalle, and Richard de Clifforde, chaplains, and others, his lands in Morpath. On the feast of St. Matthew 9 Aug.] in the same year, sir John de Passenham and sir Richard Marchalle granted to John Barker, lands and tenements in Morpath, to hold of the chief lord, the grantee rendering 13s. 4d. yearly to the grantors. On the feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.] 6 Richard II. the same Sir Richard Marchall granted to Agnes Warde, for her life, lands he had of John Warde, to hold of the chief lords at the yearly rent to the grantor of 6s. 8d. On the feast of St. Peter's chair [18 Jan.] 1382, John de Passenham released to sir Adam Scot, vicar of Horsley, and sirs Richard Marchall and Richard Clyfford, chaplains, and others, lands and tenements in Morpath which he had of the gift of Alice de Carlton and others. On the feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.] 1384, Richard Marchalle, chaplain of the chantry of the bridge and chapel of Morpath, granted to Thomas Rede of Morpath, waste land in Hylgate next the land of Robert Milner, chaplain, rendering 8d. yearly to the grantor, or the chaplain for the time being, for the support of such bridge and chapel. On St. Luke's day, 1389, he granted to William Wodehewer land at the east end of Morpath to be held of the chief lord, paying to the warden for the time being of the chapel and bridge 12 pence yearly.

On the feast of All Saints, 1396, Richard Marschalle, described as chaplain of the chantry of master Richard de Morpathe, with the consent of the abbot and convent of Newminster, and others, granted to William Lorimer and his wife, tenements and land in Morpath for 30 years, at a yearly rent of 12s. to keep same in good repair, and deliver them at end of term 'unless common war shall have prevented, and be it not so. And in such case they shall surrender the said tenement' to the chaplain for the time being. 'And after such destruction by common war,—and be it not so,—they shall be nearer than any other persons to take the said tenement for as much rent as any other persons at that time, without fraud or evil device, shall reasonably be willing to give.' On St. Mark's day [25 April] 1400, Richard Marschalle granted to John Barker, the elder, and others, a burgage in Newgate street, Morpeth, and other tenements and lands, at yearly rents of 4s. and 4s. to be held of the chief lord by the accustomed services. On St. Andrew's day [30 Nov.] 1402, Roger Pantyll, chaplain, and keeper of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, of the bridge and chapel, John Lorimer and John Barker the younger, proctors of the same, with the consent of the community, granted to Richard Marschalle a waste messuage in 'Aldegate' to be held of the chief lord, at a yearly rent to the chaplains of 2s. yearly. On 10 Mar. 3 Henry V. [1416], Roger Pantille, chaplain, and others, granted land on the east side of Newgate to William Piper at a yearly rent of 3s. to be held of the chief lords. On 20 Jan. 5 Henry V. [1418], the same granted to Geoffrey Thorntone land on the west side of the same street; on the west side of 'Qwhetleway;' and in the Rydyng; to be held of the chief lord, at a yearly rent of 3s. to the grantors. On St. Barnabas day [11 June] 1432, Richard Marschalle, chaplain, granted to Walter Darley, rector of Morpath, and others, all his lands, &c., in Morpath, which he had of his uncle Richard Marshall, deceased, and the others who were enfeoffed of such lands, &c., pertaining to the chantry of the blessed Virgin in the chapel of All Saints, rendering to the chief lord the services due. In 21 Henry VI. [1443], Walter Derlaye, rector

of Morpath, granted to William Whelpedaile, land, next the land of St. Mary Magdalen's chantry on the west, at a yearly rent of 6s. to the grantor, to be held of the chief lord.

On the feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. 1446, Thomas Mytforthe, chaplain of the chantry of the chapel of All Saints, granted a tenement on the south side of Morpath market place, at a yearly rent of 2s., to be held of the chief lords.

On the feast of Pentecost, 28 Henry VI. [1450], John Elande, perpetual vicar of Bedlyngtone, Robert Barkar, perpetual vicar of Whelpyngtone, and another, granted to Robert Turnor a tenement on the east side of Newgate at a yearly rental of 20*d.* On 26 Aug. 33 Henry VI. [1455], James Bukke of Morpath, granted lands, tenements, etc., in Morpath to his son, George Bukke, chaplain, also 2 iron vessels 'vulgarly called Saltpanny's,' upon the water of Blythe, and other tenements and land in Yorkshire, to hold of the chief lords. On the 12 Sept. he appointed Richard Marschalle of Morpath, his attorney, to deliver the Northumbrian portion.

Many grants of hereditaments are made to master Richard de Morpath, clerk, for some religious purpose not disclosed by the deeds, probably for the founding of the bridge chapel of All Saints, or of some chantry in it:—In 1296 John de Graystok granted to John Marshal of Morpeth, ten acres of moor between the road to Neubigging and the foss of Schaldefen, at a rent of one penny yearly, the grantee to grind his corn growing on the land at the lord's mill; Robert de Somerville, and others, are witnesses. This John Marshall regranted to master Richard de Morpath, at a rent of one penny yearly, John de Oggille and others being witnesses. John de Greytok granted to the same Richard de Morpath the pasture and herbage of his waste between the foss of the late park of Morpeth and his demesne lands at the accustomed services; sirs Robert de Somerville and John de Oogle, knights, and others, were witnesses. John de Graystoke, lord of Morpeth, gave leave to Richard de Morpath to eleemosynate 8 messuages and 4 vacant pieces of land of burgages in the vill, and 24 acres in the territory, the grantee to celebrate divine service for his own soul, and the souls of others named, in the chapel built in the honour of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpath; Guichard de Charune, Hugh Gobion, and John de Oggell, knights, sir Roger de Thornton, rector of Folketone, and master Adam de Morpath, are among the witnesses. Richard Collevyle granted to master Richard de Morpath all his land in the vill, rendering yearly to the lord 16 pence. John de Duddene, seneschal, and others, are witnesses. In the same year Alice, daughter of Simon Graffard, confirmed to the same 2 roods of land in the vill, subject to the services due to the lord; the seneschal, master Adam de Morpeth, clerk, and others, are witnesses. In 1283, Alice, daughter of Thorald de Morpath, relict of Robert de Saltwyke, granted to Richard de Morpath, clerk, 2 roods of land in the vill in exchange for other 2 roods lying near her sollar, he rendering to the lord the services due for the same; sir Robert de Saham, rector of Morpeth, Alan the clerk, and others, are witnesses. In the same year William de Morpath, sergeant, granted to Richard de Morpath, 3 acres of land in the Florys in Morpath, one rood of it being near the 'Standandstone,' and another extending to the Kyrkeburne, rendering yearly one penny to the lord of Morpath, and a halfpenny to the grantor; sir Robert de Saham, rector of Morpath, Richard de la More, seneschal of Morpath, and others, are witnesses. Juliana Grome, relict of Thomas de Garden, granted to the same master Richard de Morpath 8 acres and 3 roods of arable land in Morpeth, one rood on the east side of the stone bridge, one rood and a half on the north side of the hospital of Chacheburne, rendering twopence and one penny halfpenny

to the chief lords of the fee. On Wednesday in Easter week, 1296, William, son of Geoffrey de Morpath and Alice, his wife, bound themselves to levy a fine to master Richard de Morpath, of a piece of land taken by him in exchange, Adam Berier, forester of Morpeth, and Robert the mason of Hepscot being their sureties.

On 21 Dec. 1304, Richard de Morpath, appointed John de Pampyswrothe, clerk, his attorney, to give seisin of messuages, lands and possessions which he had in Belaisie to sir Reginald de Morpath, chaplain. In 1310 Joan Cryne, in her pure virginity, granted her land in the vill, to Richard de Morpath. In 1312, William Dunnyng of Morpeth, chaplain, released to master Richard de Morpath, clerk, his right in the lands and tenements, which the said Richard had already received of him in the vill and fields, master Adam de Morpath, clerk, Peter del Eure, and Alan de Heppiscotea, clerk, are among the witnesses.

By Charter of 14 Jan., 28 Edward I. [1303], under the great seal, Richard de Morpath, for a fine, was pardoned for a violation of the Statute of Mortmain in receiving without royal licence, of the gift of John de Graystock, seisin of 19 acres of arable land, and 85 acres of waste, in Morpeth held of the king *in capite*. By a charter of 5 Jan. 33 Edward I. [1305], under the great seal, the king granted leave to master Richard de Morpath, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, to grant 8 messuages, 4 tofts, and 24 acres of arable land in Morpath to certain chaplains celebrating divine service daily in the chapel of All Saints near the bridge at Morpeth, for the soul of the said Richard, the souls of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed.

On 4 Aug. 19 Henry VII. [1504], John Ewynwode released to John Anderson, chaplain, all his right in land beneath the Oldmot [old moat] extending from Pethgate to the land of St. Mary's chantry.

On the road to the town hall the substantial looking eighteenth century brick house, on the north side of the High street, in which admiral lord Collingwood was born, was passed. At the town hall members left the carriages and were met by the mayor (Mr. Young) who conducted them to the council chamber where many objects of interest were displayed on the tables. Amongst these were the well-known mace presented to the town by lord William Howard—'Belted Will'—in 1604, on which are several coats of arms, of it an account is given, with an illustration, in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xiii. p. 202, the fine Monteith, for which see the same publication, the 'branks', the halterds, the new chain belonging to the mayor with an older pendant, a medieval jug found in the castle deans and presented to the corporation by lady E. Grey, etc., etc. The 'branks' (see first illustration on plate facing p. 250) formerly used for curbing the tempers of scolding women, caused some amusement, though no one had the courage to try on the instrument. Several male members here made pertinent, or perhaps impertinent, remarks regarding the fair sex, one with extraordinary boldness, even venturing the opinion, amid laughter, that 'such a machine was as much needed as ever'. The new chain was obtained to commemorate the extension of the borough boundaries and increased duties of the corporation in November 1889, and it was subscribed for by the members of the new council and a few friends; and presented at a public meeting of the council and burgesses in the town hall in April 1890, when it was accepted on behalf of the town by the then mayor, Mr. E. Schofield, a member of this society. It is a handsome chain of 18 carat gold, made by Messrs. Bragg of Birmingham, of a similar pattern to the sheriff's chain of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from which it differs in being smaller and solid throughout. The badge is a finely chased setting of the borough arms which formed part of the old chain. The old chain, which had been used regularly from the time of the institution of municipal corporations in 1832, is exactly the same as the Newcastle mayor's chain except that it is shorter. Minus the

badge, which was transferred to the new chain, it was sent to Messrs. Bragg by the council in part payment for the new one, but was repurchased from them privately, together with the original case, and saved from the melting pot by Mr. Schofield in whose possession it still remains.

The documents belonging to the corporation of Morpeth were examined by the Hist. MSS. Commission, and notes of them are given in the sixth report of that body (pp. 526 to 532), with the following introduction:—

“There are in the possession of the corporation of Morpeth, a considerable number of ancient deeds, of various descriptions (many of them avowedly, and others probably secretly, to religious uses); which are not only of interest in themselves, but are of considerable value also, as embodying in them nearly everything that is now known of the remote inhabitants and early history of this place. . . . They have been noticed, at more or less length, by the Rev. John Hodgson, in his *History of Morpeth* (1832), forming part of his larger compilation, *The History of Northumberland*. Some matters that have escaped the historian's notice are set forth in the report. Reckoning from the days probably of the Conquest, the lordship of Morpeth has been successively in the hands of the four families of De Merlay, Graystoke, Dacre, and Howard.⁸ The two earliest documents described in the Report belong, it will be seen, to the time of Roger de Merlay, the third of that name, who died in 1266; but in Hodgson's History mention is made, under the years 1188 and 1239, of two still earlier charters, one, to the town of ‘liberties and free customs’, by Roger de Merlay the second, and the other, a confirmation of that grant by Roger de Merlay the third; as then existing in the town butch, the chest in which the Corporation documents are kept, now at the town clerk's residence. These two earlier charters have not been in the possession of the Corporation in recent years. From the appellations of the attesting witnesses to the earlier deeds (other than the names of nobles and knights residing in the vicinity), there seems fair reason to conclude that the people residing in, or attached to the service of, the Castle (then belonging to the family of Graystoke) were hardly fewer in number than the town's-people, and this at so late a date as the time of Edward I.; the documents being, to a great extent, attested by persons then holding office in the Castle, under the various appellations of seneschal (or steward), serjeant, ‘de chambre’—chamber-servant—, groom, panteler, or keeper of the pantry (shortened into ‘pantel’), forester, fisherman, and smith. Previously to that reign, the vill probably had almost entirely consisted of a few straggling houses,⁹ more or less protected by the Castle from the inroads of the Scots. At a later date, one or two notices are here to be found in reference to the almost chronic state of warfare which no doubt then existed between the burgesses of Morpeth and their neighbours beyond the Border.”

The following are a few of the miscellaneous documents, including the Merlay grants, before referred to:—

Roger de Merlay (the third) granted (not later than A.D. 1266 as he died in this year) to the burgesses of Morpeth the whole cultivated part of his land on the north side of the vill (the bounds are given, one of them being the spring of St. Thomas) containing 43 tofts and half a rood, in free

⁸ The earl of Carlisle, representing the ancient families of Greystoke, Dacre, and Howard, sold his estates at and near Morpeth in Nov. 1889, by public auction, so that very little more remains of their vast possessions and long connexion with the town than the castle and town hall and the title, borne by the eldest son, of Lord Morpeth.

⁹ If Mr. Walker be right these houses were between the castle and St. Mary's church.—See *ante*, p. 240.

burgage at a yearly rent of 16 pence for every toft, Sir William de Merlay, Sir John de Plessiz, Ranulph de Merlay, with many others, being witnesses. He also granted by another deed 46 more tofts of his demesne of Morpath, in 'Stanifat' (now Stoneyflats) 16 of them between Cottingburne and the Monks way, at the same rent for every toft; Roger Bertram of Bothal, Thomas de Ogge!, and others, are witnesses. By a deed (placed by Hodgson under 1283) Robert fitz-Roger granted to Richard Graffard an acre of land, 3 roods being at the Ruthdye and one rood extending towards Fisherway. William de Chyvintone granted to Walter de Herle, and Juliana his wife the same land which he had bought of Richard Graffard.

At Pentecost 1282, the burgesses of Morpeth bound themselves to grind at the Morpeth mill only, the corn grown on the land they had to ferm from sir William, son of Thomas de Graystoke and Mary, his wife (The marriage of this William de Graystoke, to Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the third Roger de Merlay, brought the lordship of Morpeth into the Greystoke family). In 1294, John de Craystok (*sic*) (who died in 1306,) released to the free burgesses his right to take ale within the vill at the rate of 3 gallons for one penny, for a previous consideration, the same to last 'to the end of the world;' Hugh Gubyun, sheriff of Northumberland, Richard Manleverere, knight, John de Duddene, seneschal, and others, are witnesses. In 1312, William, son of Thomas de Craystok, and Mary his wife, let to fee farm to their burgesses of Morpeth all their arable land and meadow on the north side of the vill, they rendering to the grantor, for 60 acres a yearly rent of 21*d.* per acre, the corn grown on the land to be ground at the lord's mill (the mill probably occupied the site of the old town mill removed some years ago); sir Robert Bertram, sir Hugh Gubyune, Simon de Plessiz, John de Ogge!, and others, are witnesses. On Ascension day 1326, the community granted to William Dyer a messuage in the vill, and a piece of land at the east end, at a yearly rent to the warden of the chapel and bridge of 7*s.* 6*d.*, he doing the services to the lord. On 7 March, 49 Henry VI., the bailiffs, John Lyntone and William Knyght, and the burgesses of Morpath, in accordance with the award of the lord de Graystok, released to John, abbot, and the monastery of Newminster, common of pasture in a close called 'Mardenflat,' otherwise 'Barcarfeld.' On the 6 March 1470-1, in consideration of this release, the monks of Newminster agreed with the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth that they would celebrate divine service for them for ever yearly, on every Sunday afternoon before the feast of St. Peter's chair [18 January], 'placebo' and 'dirige' with the obsequies, with musical notation, in the church of the monastery, and on the morrow Mass with notation at the high alter there with bells solemnly ringing as well at 'placebo' and 'dirige' as at Mass, and then to pray for the soules of all the departed bailiffs and burgesses, and for the good estate of the same then living at which Mass, one burges of the vill, in sign that the services were so celebrated, should offer a penny as oblation, if he think fit. In case of an omission it should be lawful for the bailiffs and burgesses to enter upon their manor of Hyghlawe, and distrain thereon for a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* as often as the same should happen.

In the Corporation collection of deeds and other documents there are 25 of the time of Edward IV., most of them executed by George Buk, master of the chantry of All Saints in the chapel of Morpath. There are two documents of the reign of Richard II. and belonging to that of Henry VII. ten, in two of which for the first time the town is 'Morpeth;' of Henry VIII. 31 deeds, and in the majority of them 'Morpeth,' not Morpath appears, so in one deed of Edward VI. But in the grant of arms by William Hery, Norroy King of Arms, in 1552, it is styled 'Morpeth'; of the time of Philip and Mary

two deeds, in both of which Morpeth appears. Of Elizabeth's reign there are about 30 documents, in only two of them the ancient form of Morpeth is used. Two documents of James I's time bear signatures of Lord William Howard.¹⁰

From the town hall the party proceeded to the bell tower where they saw the old collar and rope formerly in use for bull-baiting purposes when every butcher was compelled under a penalty to have the oxen baited before they were killed. Many entries of the levying of these fines occur in court rolls, for instance in those of Westoe manor. For note of tower and bells see *Proc.* vol. iv. p. 176.

Thence they proceeded to the residence of the town clerk who has in his charge the iron bound hutch with its seven padlocks. There is an order of the time of Henry VIII. 'concerninge for the makinge of a chist for there common huch. It is ordered and concluded by Thomas, lo. Dacre, burgesses and commonalties, that they shall have a chist, for their comon wealth with seven kees, and locks, and the said chist to stand in the iner chamber of the toule-bouth and the aldermen of the vij crafts to have the keeping of vij kees of the said lockes. . . . provided alwayes that the Bayliffes of the said towne for tyme being shall have one key of the said chamber door; to the intent that the said aldermen with others may resort to the said chist as oft as they shall have need there; so that always the said chamber by the said bayliffes [be] kept honestly dight and arayed.' The 'chist' at the town clerk's house, is evidently that referred to in the order; for representation of it see second illustration on plate facing this page.¹⁰

Members were then entertained by the mayor to light refreshments at the Queen's Head inn, formerly the residence of the Pyes, the room in which they partook being that in which the arms, with mantling, of that family are over the fire-place with the date 1657 (see *Proceedings* vi. 250).

Before leaving the table the health of the mayor was drunk and he was thanked for his kindness and hospitality, on the motion of Mr. C. H. Henzell.

Leland (*Itinerary*, vii. 59, 60), says that 'Morpeth a Market Towne is xii. longe Miles from New Castle. Wansbeke a praty Ryver rynnithe thwrghe the Syde of the Towne. On the hetbar Syde of the River is the principall Church of the Towne. On the same Syde is the fayre Castle stondeinge upon a Hill, longinge with the Towne to the Lord Dacres of Gilsland. The Towne is longe and metely well buyldyd with low Howsys, the Stretes pavyd. It is far fayrur Towne than Alenwike.'

In the account of the journey of the second earl of Oxford to the north of England, already referred to, it is said that 'they put up at the post house, the 'Queen's Head', kept by Smith, a widow woman. At Morpeth we rested all Sunday (May 9), and in the afternoon went to the chapel of ease at the lower end of the town close by the bridge, where Mr. Fenwick, a very grave and serious person, the rector of Morpeth parish, preached, and his curate read prayers. . . . Here is a good new Town House built by my Lord Carlisle, and near it in the middle of the street, by itself, stands a square tower for a clock and bells. This is a borough town, and has the reputation of being the most corrupt, mercenary place in the whole North. . . .

¹⁰ Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to Sixth Rep. 537. The illustrations of the 'branks' and of the chest have been prepared from photographs taken specially for the purpose at the coat of Mr. Brunell, the town clerk. 'Dec. 3 1741, Elizabeth, wife of George Holborn, was punished with the branks for two hours, at the Market Cross, Morpeth, by order of Mr. Thomas Gait and Mr. George Nicholls, then Bailiffs, for scandalous and opprobrious language to several persons in town, as well as to said Bailiffs.' See paper by Mr. Jewitt in *Reliquary* for Oct. 1860 (vol. i.) on 'Scolds and how they cured them in the 'good old times,' where the Morpeth branks is represented open and shut. See *Arch. Ael.* xvi. 52, for an account of the customs of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Morpeth with the Court Roll of 1632.



THE BRANKS, MORPETH.



THE TOWN HUTCH, MORPETH.



On the of the town is St. Thomas's well, which affords a very great plenty of fine water. . . . Over the Wansbeck is a good stone bridge, where toll is paid to the Lord Carlisle for all beasts sold here, and which at present is farmed by the burgesses of the town. Here is a good free school, which by the recovery of some lands to it within these late years, is worth 130*l.* per annu*m*, and has two masters, but there is at present some controversy about the right of nominating them betwixt the town and , which is referred to the arbitration of Lord Carlisle'.¹

On 29 June, 1293, a clerk of Estham wrote from Berwick a letter to bishop Walter Langeton that he had taken ill at Morpeth on his way to the north on business, where he lay 5 days almost dead. He had shown the letters of the king to the king's debtors urging them to be at Berwick with the money they owed within a certain time. He also said he had delivered the letters addressed to Master John Lovel and to the vicar of Newcastle.²

Among a list of gentlemen in Northumberland in May, 1549, is Mr. Dacres, constable of Morpeth lordship. On 14 Oct. 1549, William, lord Dacre, in a letter from Carlisle castle to the earl of Rutland, understands 'that your Lordship hath placed in the towne of Morpeth a bande of Italiens, who, as I am enformed, besides the killing of the few deare that I had there. . . . they do so unreasonably between theyme selves that thinhabitantes do rather mynde to leave the towne and seek other dwellings then to sustaigne such intollerable unquietnes and misorder.' He moves the earl on behalf of the inhabitants for a reformation, not doubting that he would 'consider what inconvenienc it is to pestere such a little streat standing in the heigh way, where it servethe the King's people.' He then speaks of the waste of victuals as to cause a scarcity.³ Berwick council book, under date 15 April 1560, contains an order for the restraint of all going or coming from the towns of Morpeth and Aluwick, those towns being infected with the sickness of the plague, which is dangerous for infection.⁴

Amongst the lands which 'fell to the younger sister by dyvysion between the Countesse of Arundell and her sister, that is to Lord William Howard in y^e right of his wief' are 'Morpeth extrinsecus xx*l.*-*xs.* i*jd.* ob., and 'Morpeth forinsecus, cxx*xl.* xvii*js.* i*jd.*' In 1586 there appears to have been a dispute about lands between lord Arundell and lord William Howard on the one hand, and Mr. Francis Dacre on the other, as orders concerning it are found on 19 March of that year. This dispute was the cause of tumultuous proceedings at Morpeth between Mr. Francis Dacre and his friends, and the adherents of lord William Howard. It appears that Mr. Dacre had been told by the bailiff and aldermen that Edward Gray, 'cnstable for Lord William Howard there, had ij dayes before entred to theyr Moothall by a sleight and ever sence had kept it lokt from them. . . . and belyke wold not suffer theym to kepe theyr court there. . . . Immediately then did sundry troopes of horsemen come to the town by dossens, scores, and sence xxx in companyes, all of Mr. Graye's freinds of the borders, and soone after the Lord Warden [Sir John Forster, kn. of Bamburgh castle] came in with a great companie and rode to the castell, and there lodged with Mr. Gray the said constable.' It was stated that the Lord Warden being uncle to the constable and holding certain grounds of lord Howard 'werth mnch to him yearly', was biased against Mr. Dacre. The sergeant of the town was taken by force by certain of the constable's men and 'had to the castell and there imprisoned' for attending upon Mr. Dacre.

In a letter of 25 Ap. 1587, to secretar^y Walsingham, Sir John Forster, the warden, gave his account of the proceedings, blaming Mr. Dacre as the

¹ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Com.), vi. 107 *et seq.*

² Hist. MSS. Com., 14th Report, App. viii. 231.

³ *Belvoir Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), I. 88, 44.

⁴ *Berwick Corporation Records*, Hist. MSS. Comm., p. 2.

cause of it. He said that owing to the great assembly of people on both sides, he proceeded to Morpeth for the better discharge of his duty towards Her Majesty when he found the officers of lord William Howard about to hold a court to which 'the meanest sort of the most parte of the inhabitants... who did owe sewte and service did not onely refuse to makee there apperance....' but affirmed that if a court were held by Mr. Francis Dacres they 'wolde make there apperance there and in no where els.' On this Mr. Edward Graye 'beinge constable of the Castle of Morpeth' under lord William Howard endeavoured to prevent the assembling of those burgesses who had refused to attend the court of lord William Howard, as if Mr. Dacre had succeeded in holding his court it would have been 'greatlie prejudiciall unto the tittle which the aforesaid Lord William Howard and the Ladye Elizabeth his wife bathe unto the castell and lordship' of Morpeth. About May of the same year Mr. Dacre in a petition to the queen set out his case. He said that on the 23 April [1586], a great company of men came to the town in great tropes... by the procurement of Edward Grey servaunt and officer to the said Erle [of Arundel] and Lord William, and in the morrowe aboute the breake of the daye did besett the house wherein your said suppliant laye... to murder and slaye' him; and afterwards in the presence of Sir John Forster 'who apparently maynetayned the possession of the said Earl and Lord William violently disturbed him and the Corporation of Morpeth from keeping their court and 'caused the mace to be taken from the officer of the said towne, and sware a Jury of forryners', and yet could not make up the number of 12 'had they not supplied their want with one who not long before that tyme had bene a Lord of Mysrule, and one other that was the common Hayward of the towne'. He also averred that the warden inclined to the other side because he was uncle of Sir Edward Grey, and had possession of parcel of the lands in controversy by grant of Lord William Howard. Edward Grey had possession of other portions of the same lands.

The matter came before judges Clench and Rodes, the justices of assize at Carlisle, on the 9 Aug. 1588, who ordered that her Majesty's peace should be observed by both parties and that the tenants and farmers should hold their several tenements without 'menace or force stopp a disturbance on either partie' until the lords of the Council or some other authority should otherwise order. This is followed by a memorial to lord Burghley of lord Arundel and lord William Howard in which they set out the orders of the justices by which they were debarred from keeping their courts, selling their woods 'and in a manner dyspossessed us of the whole profitts of our landes' greatly to their prejudice. They prayed that the orders might be annulled.

On 11 Feb. 1595, lord William Howard again addressed lord Burghley on the subject. In the last named year, or 1596, he petitioned the queen herself; in his petition he said his 'pore estate in the right of his wyffe, which he hath many yeares peaceable enjoyed, being latelie seased into your Majesties handes, and himselfe and all his by the space nowe of three yeares only releaved by your Majestie's bountie, being urged by necessitie and imboldned by some graciouse speaches which he hath hard of your petifull commiseration of his most miserable case', he prostrated himself at the queen's feet, and his title and interest 'an inheritance of great royaltie making of aunccient rent on thousand and fortie pounds by yeare', as appeared by the particulars attached headed 'The Baronies, Manors, landes, &c., alloted to me in partition in the right of my wyffe as sister and coheire of George late Lord Dacre deceased, and latelie seased to her Majestie's use'. They give 'the Castle, Barony, and Manor of Morpeth with the Burrough, and the East and West parke there' as worth

1661. 7s. 6d. ob. He asked for some other lands 'in exchange of meaner condition for his releefe'.

The whole of the details taken from the State Papers are given in the Household Book of Lord William Howard.⁵

In a letter of 12 Dec. 1731, of Sir Thomas Robinson to Lord Carlisle, he says that 'Mrs. Smith of Morpeth has been in a good deal of trouble herself, and has given me a great deal, not only to secure her from being arrested within the verge of the court, but to make her easy as to the money she owes as post mistress, etc. I believe I shall at last get every thing made easy to her, and she will soon be able to set out again for the north.'

In letters of 1767, from Sir William Musgrave to Lord Carlisle, there is an account of the parliamentary election of that year for Morpeth. In one (Oct. 16) it is stated that the 'Duke of Northumberland has consented that his agent, who is the cleverest fellow in that part of the world, should assist us. . . . I have been obliged to apply to General Monckton in your name on behalf of an old man, one Thomas Clark, that is a freeman at Morpeth, and holds a small place under him as Governor of Berwick; he has very obligingly promised to pay some arrears that were due to the poor man. Coutts (Oct. 29), the banker, will certainly be one [of the candidates] and I think there can be no other objection to him than his being a Scotsman. Send me two separate ostensible letters, the first to me signifying that you are sorry to be informed by my letters that Mr. Lisle and Mr. Potts are unwilling to take upon themselves the *entire* management of your interest at Morpeth, and therefore you think some *additional* agents should be employed, . . . and as you have heard very good characters of Mr. Forster, agent to the Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. Gibson, the town clerk of Newcastle, you recommend it to me to apply to them. On Nov. 10 it is stated that Mr. Linwood and Coutts are to be the candidates. Mr. Coutts declined and Mr. Beckford was selected to his place. In a letter of George Selwyn of Matson, to Lord Carlisle, of 16 Feb. 1768, he says 'I wish Morpeth could have waited till you came of age.' On 24 Aug. 1775, Lord Gower congratulates Lord Carlisle on his victory at Newcastle in the Morpeth trials. In Feb. 1777, an election was referred to in a letter from George Selwyn to Lord Carlisle. In Feb. 1777, another election was mentioned in a letter from the same to the same.⁶

For many months a dispute went on between the town council of Morpeth and lord Carlisle as to the liability of the latter either to repair the main streets of Morpeth, or to pay the council a yearly sum for their maintenance. Formal notice was given to the town council that on and after Ladyday in 1796 lord Carlisle would cease to pay the £90 a year. The council refused to release him from his liabilities, and an action was begun to compel him to repair and maintain a certain portion of the streets of Morpeth. The case was mentioned at the Northumberland Assizes on two occasions, but technical difficulties prevented it from coming on. The agent of lord Carlisle, visited Morpeth with a view to having the dispute settled by mutual agreement. A committee of the council met Mr. Clarke and prepared a report recommending the council to release lord Carlisle from all liability for repair of the streets, on condition that he made over to the council the following properties:—1. The land and reservoir at Allery Banks, and the right to lay pipes in the streets. 2. All his property and interest in the soil of the streets, subject to such right as the gas company possess. 3. The fee simple of the Low Stanners. 4. The market stallage, the right to levy tolls on cattle, and all other market rights. 5. Borough

⁵ 68 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 396 and following pages.

⁶ Earl of Carlisle's MSS., 15 Rep., App. VI. 88, 218—222, 231, 232, 242, 286, 287.

rents estimated at 18s. 6d. a year.' The document dealt in detail with the proposals and stated that lord Carlisle offered to pay in addition £628 5s. in cash. The committee in conclusion said that the offer was 'in reality of considerably more value to the council than their claim against him. At a meeting of the council on the 3 Sept. 1897, after an amendment that no decision be come to till lord Carlisle had told them what his rights to the streets were, had been rejected, the offer was accepted.

A prominent man in his day was Adam de Morpath, apparently a native of the town. On the 14 Feb. 1312, he was official of the archdeacon of Durham, he with others being then appointed to enquire into the presentation to the church of Elsdon. On the 11 kal. July 1312, he was on a commission in the matter of an inhibition concerning the same church. On the 8 id. of Nov. in the same year, he and the archdeacon were commissioned by the bishop to act in the purgation of sir Adam de Cockfield, clerk, in prison for robbery. On the 31 Dec. 1313, he was one of the witnesses to a declaration of the bishop of Durham of the right of the archdeacon of Durham to instal the prior of Durham.⁷

There are records of other natives. On the 2 Mar. 1313, a writ was issued to the sheriff empowering him to take the body of Peter de Morpath for contumacy. In the same year John Dandre by his will left ten marks to Peter de Morpath. In the same year a Richard de Morpath was rector of Greystock, he being then appointed on a commission to consider the petition of the vicar of Felton relative to the augmentation of the vicarage of Felton. Different proceedings were taken against a person of the same name who was described as lately official of Durham. On 29 Oct. 1313, he appeared and admitted that while official he had levied certain sums which he had paid into the treasury, and he produced the tallies. On 3 May 1315, a writ was issued against him, to which the return stated that his goods had been sequestrated. On 24 Oct. 1315, he was ordered to render an account to the executors of bishop Bek while he was receiver of the money of that bishop. On the 10 Dec. of the same year he appears to have been dead, as on that day Louis de Beaumont was collated to the prebend in Auckland which was rendered vacant by his death; and on 1 Feb. 1316, an enquiry was made by order of the bishop, into the defects of the houses of the prebend.⁸

On the 3 Aug. 1314, William de Morpath, a canon of Hexham, was ordered to be arrested for contumacy; this was followed by his excommunication.⁹ In 1339 and 1340 the same, or another person of the same name, was ordered by the archbishop of York to be kept within the walls of the monastery an account of his misbehaviour, until he could clear himself. He made his escape and being excommunicated, especially at Morpeth, he rambled about the diocese for some six months. He was ultimately secured and at the desire of the archbishop was received by the prior and convent of Bridlington, but, owing to the distressed condition of Hexham, his friends were ordered to support him with dress and shoes. He was at Bridlington for six weeks and then returned to Hexham.¹⁰

On 9 kal. Oct. 1335, Roger 'del Both' de Morpath received the first tonsure from the hands of John, bishop of Carlisle, in Corbridge church; and at Pentecost 1341, he received acolyte's orders from Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in Durham cathedral church.¹¹ Dom. Robert de Morpath, a canon of Brinkburn, was ordained an acolyte by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church, on 15 Jan. 1344, and sub-deacon by the same bishop in St. Andrew Auckland church on Easter Sunday 1345.¹²

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 137, 365, 462, 579.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 335; ii 763, 776, 930, 931, 963, 1094.

⁹ *Ibid.* i. 589, 590.

¹⁰ *Mem. of Hexham Priory*, (44 Sur. Soc. publ.) lvi-lviii.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 107, 161

¹² *Ibid.* iii. 144, 151.

Down to the second half of the nineteenth century Morpeth was famous for its cattle market. It seems to have been the same in the sixteenth century, as cattle were often purchased then for the priory of Durham. For instance, in 1530 and 1531, 20 cows were bought at different prices for 11*li.*; and 16 cows for 8*l.*¹

About 1687 Edward Lumsden was usher to Amor Oxley at Newcastle Grammar School; in 1669, he was a schoolmaster at Morpeth. In 1657, John Pye was 'pastor of Christ at Morpeth'. In 1729 Jonathan Harle, the minister at Morpeth, died there and was succeeded by John Horsley, the antiquary, who preached his funeral sermon.

On 31 Oct. 1650, the Scotch prisoners from Dunbar were put into a large walled garden at Morpeth where 'they eat up raw cabbages, leaves and stalk', they having fasted for eight days. In 1715, Thomas Smith, a white-smith of Newcastle, was taken prisoner by the rebels who set him upon a bare horse pinioned, and as he was riding through Morpeth in this condition, some of the company diverted themselves with the prisoner 'pointing at him and calling him names'.²

On 2 April, 1673, the trial began at Morpeth sessions of Ann, wife of Thomas Baites of Morpeth, tanner, who was accused of witchcraft, 'she having been severall times in the company of the witches' at different places, 'and once att the house of Mr. Francis Pye of Morpeth in the seller there'. That she had danced with the divell', that she had ridden 'uppon wooden dishes and egg-shells' and that she had been in the shape of a cat and other animals. This is the well known Birchennook case 'one of the most extraordinary cases of witchcraft that has ever been printed'. The evidence is printed in full in *Depositions from York Castle*, pp. 191-201. On 17 May, 1673, Margaret Milburne of Bedlington, was also charged with witchcraft, a witness deposed 'that she was washing clothes upon a piece of ground called the Stanners, neare Morpeth, in the night time when she saw a white thing coming through the water, like a woman.' On 10 June 1681, a true bill was found against Mary Coates of Morpeth for high treason for sending her son to school at St. Omer's.³

In 1294, John de Craystock granted to Adam de Berier, his forester, of Morpeth, house and land at the yearly rent of 12 pence of silver subject to the services of the vill. In 1296, William, son of Ralph Bateman of 'Morphet' confirmed to his sister a burgage in the vill with 'les boytes' adjoining, rendering 6*s.* yearly and doing the services due to the lord; John de Duddene then seneschal is one of the witnesses. In the same year Robert atte Church granted to William de Rokeby, proctor of the church, 1½ acres of arable land in the fields of Morpeth, half an acre of it at the Rutlike abutting on the Wencher way; Robert de Duddene, and master Richard de Morpeth are amongst the witnesses. In 1310, Joan Cryne of Morpeth, granted to master Richard de Morpeth her land in the vill, extending from the chief front on the High street to the tourelle of Robert fitzPeter; John Forester and Peter del Ewe, then bailiffs of Morpeth, and others, are witnesses. Peter del Ewe, the bailiff, afterwards forfeited his lands in Morpeth for taking part with Gilbert de Middelton, and his Salvadores, in 1317, against the king. In 1310, Juliana, daughter of John de Burtoun of Morpeth, granted to Adam de Carlone of Morpeth a rood of land, except 28 feet on the east side, situate in Hellegate, Peter del Ewe is amongst the witnesses. In 1312, Henry, son and heir of Robert de Horsley, granted to Ralph del Bothe, burgess, (who often occurs as a witness to grants) a burgage in the vill on the north

¹ *Durham Household Book*, (18 Surt. Soc. publ.) 27, 105.

² *Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), 342, 372, 355, 461, 474.

³ *Depositions from York Castle*, (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 203, 248.

side of the market place in exchange for another house on the same side of the market place; master Walter and Adam FitzAlan then 'chief bailiffs', Adam del Bothe, clerk, and others, are witnesses. In 1322, Margaret, daughter of Adam de Berier, granted to Peter del Ewe a yearly rent of 20s. from a tenement in Morpeth which master Robert de Rotheley took of her for a term of years. On Sunday after John baptist's day, 1351, sir Adam de Mitford, chaplain, granted to Mariota, late wife of John Barbourighe of Morpeth, a messuage in the vill subject to the services due to the lord. On the 31 Mar. 1361, Thomas de Bretteby granted to Thomas Smith of Morpeth, half a rood of land in the vill, which formerly belonged to Peter de la Lyewe, such moiety having been taken into the king's hands by reason that the said Peter had been an adherent of Gilbert de Middelton, a traitor to the king's father, and regranted by him to the grantor to hold the same of the chief lord of the fee. On Holy Trinity, 1377, Alice de Carlone granted to Thomas de Thrybley of Newcastle, a yearly rent of 30s. from her lands, &c., in Morpeth; John de Bulkham, mayor of Newcastle, Laurence de Acton, John Howell and William Plumer, bailiffs, are among the witnesses. At Epiphany, 1380, Ralph, baron of Greystoke and heir of the demesne of Morpeth, granted to Newminster certain lands, &c., in Morpeth which had come to him through the death of his mother.⁴

Seats were again resumed and the drive continued through Hebburn.

At the chancellor's visitation of 27 Jan. 1577, both John Barkar, the unlicensed curate of 'Hebburne Capella', and Francis Ogle, the parish clerk, appeared.⁵ At the general chapter held at Morpeth on the 29 July, 1578, the task (St. Matthew's Gospel) was performed by Nicholas Ridley, curate of Hebburn. The last named was also present at the general chapter of the 23 Jan. 1578-9.⁶

In the *Oliverian Survey* it is stated 'That the Chappellrye of Hebborne belonging to the Parische Church of Bothell, and worth p. ann. fifty and five pounds, the Cure thereof served by Mr. John Thompson, a Preaching Minister. That it is fitt that the severall Hamletts of Espley, High Highley, Low Highley, being neere adioyning to the said Chappellrie, and formerly parte of Midford Parish, butt farre distant from it, may be taken from it, the said Parish, and joyned to the Chappellrye of Hebborne'.⁷

Bishop Chandler in the notes of his visitation, 'suppos'd in 1739', gives 'C. Hepburne, Parochial Curacy under Bothal, E. Naylor cur. 32l. 9. 0. no value. Not resid^t for no house to be hired in y^e Parish, lives at Morpeth 2 miles from y^e C. Service thrice a day. Cat. in y^e afternoon Sunday. Sam^t 4 times 40 usually come. Fam. 114, 2 Presb. Head of a house and a single man Papist.'

On arriving at

COCKLE PARK TOWER,

members were received by their fellow-member county alderman Thomas Carrick, the chairman of the agricultural sub-committee of the Northumberland county council, who kindly supplied tea and other refreshments. Cockle park farm is now in the hands of the county council as a demonstration farm where

⁴ Morpeth Corporation Records already referred to.

⁵ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 84. It is noted as worthy of remark that in several places in Northumberland where there was a house of old descent, and note, and coat armour, one of the family is acting as parish clerk, either because the office was made acceptable, or because there was no parishioner of the humbler class able to read.—*Ibid.*

48.

⁶ *Ibid.* 76, 94.

⁷ *Arch. Ael.* 4to. ser. III. 8.

very important agricultural experiments are being made. Mr. Carrick stated that very curiously about 75 years ago, the farm was used by the then duke of Portland for similar purposes.

A full description of the tower is given in 'Border Holds' (*Arch. Ael.* xiv. 390).

The final stage of the day's proceedings was then begun by the drive, through Longhirst and Pegswood, to

BOTHAL,

where at the church members were again met by the rector who conducted them by the private suspension bridge across the river, the oscillation of which rather disturbed the nerves of the more timid of the party, to the grounds of Bothal-haugh and pointed out and described all the rare trees, shrubs and flowers, in his grounds.

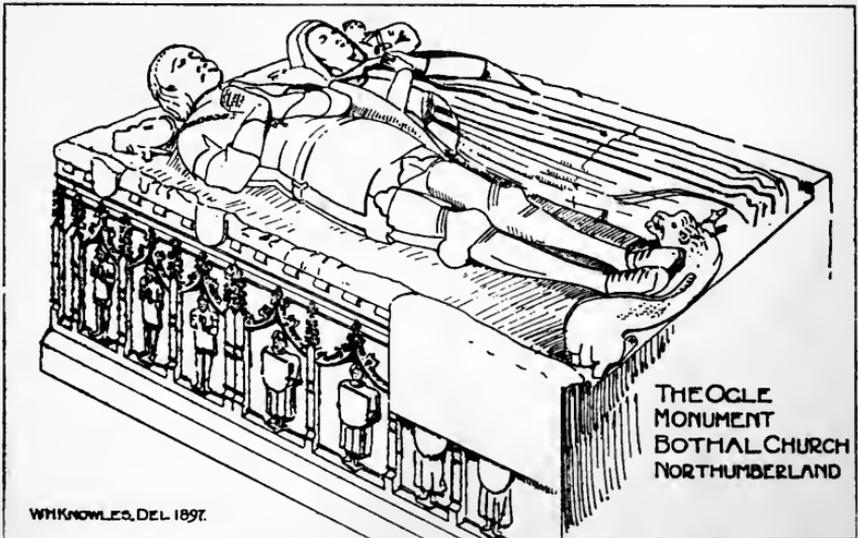


On the lawn in front of the house, luncheon, which was presided over by the rector, was partaken of. He was supported, right and left, by Mrs. R. L. Allgood of Titlington, and the rector of Whalton. At the conclusion of the repast, the latter in some well chosen words thanked the rector for his kindness and hospitality, referring specially to his great botanical knowledge, to which he suitably responded.

Members then re-crossed the river and proceeded to the fine church of St. Andrew, which was most ably described by Mr. Ellis. Printed copies of

the following account of the church by the rector, which he contributed to the *Newcastle Diocesan Gazette* for May, 1902, were distributed amongst the visitors :—

“ The church of St. Andrew, Bothal, is pleasantly situated where the narrow gorge of the Wansbeck through the Chapel wood suddenly widens into a bay about 500 yards wide, with wooded banks on either side ; the castle on an abrupt mound overlooking the river and ford on one side, and the village on the other. The church consists of a long chancel, a nave and two aisles with differing arcades ; the one, on the north, being of the same pattern which is found in churches in the neighbourhood—Felton, Hartburn, Morpeth and others ; the other, on the south, is of a ruder type, and suggests a later prolongation of the castle chapel to form the aisle. The church was restored, or rather repaired, under the careful eye of Mr. Hodgson Fowler, in the year 1887. Old carved stones found in the walls brought to light the following facts :—There had been a Saxon church, as shown by the pieces of broken Saxon crosses used in the later buildings. There had been a Norman church of some dignity ; this church must have been destroyed in the Scottish raid of 1138. A fine Early English building took its place. This in its turn shared the same fate in 1174 at the hands of William the Lion, and the main part of the present church was then built by self-taught masons, who, like nature, abhorred a straight line. The west end of the north aisle had been built up and was used as a sexton's lumber room. When it was opened out, it would appear to have been a priest's cham-



ber of two storeys, with a small door to the north. The present vestry takes its place, and the screen which cuts it off from the church is formed of the sculptured remains of the two former churches, with this doorway as the entrance. There is a north door close by it, which had been built up ; through the crevices some ivy had found its way, and for many years this was pointed out as a curiosity. The characteristics to be noted throughout are the roughness of the work compared with the dignity of the design, which mark the varied fortunes of the church from the times of the Saxons, to that of Cromwell, even down to the present day.

Among the special objects to be noticed are a fine alabaster monument to Ralph, lord Ogle, and his wife Margaret ; he died in 1513, and it is probable



BOTHAL CASTLE,
From the South West.

(From a photograph by Mr. W. H. Knowles.)

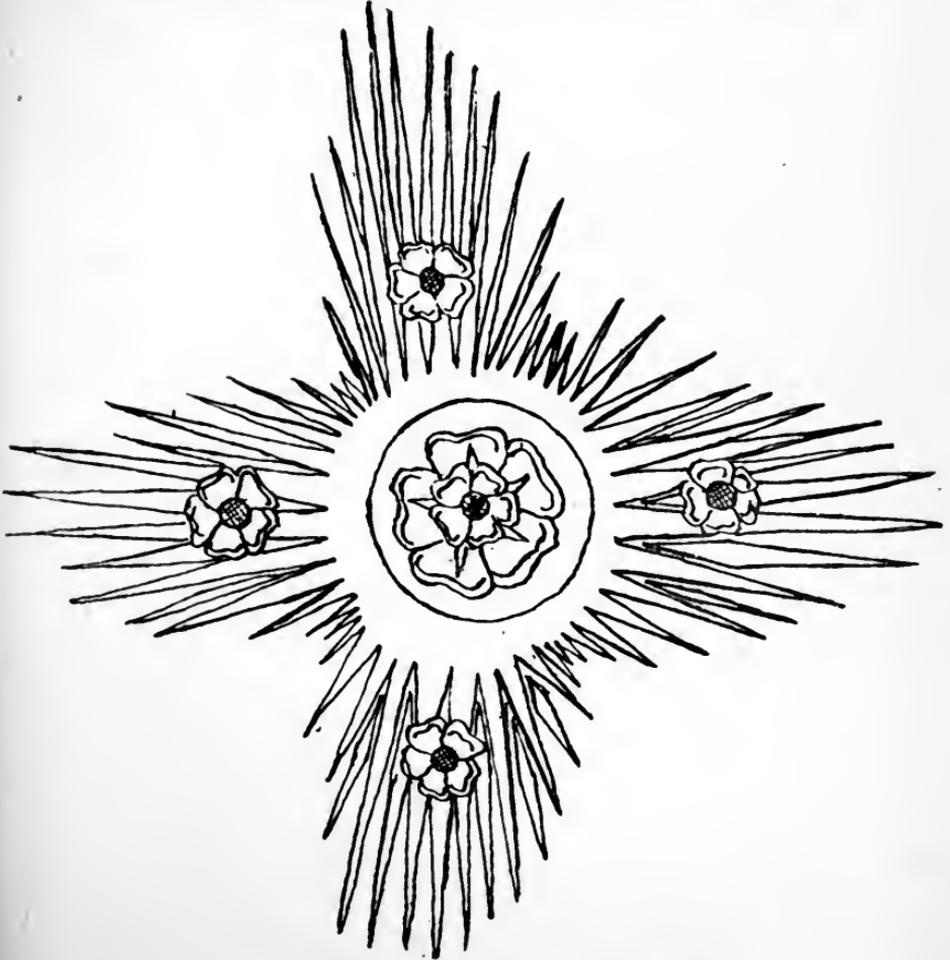


OGLE TOMB IN BOTHAL CHURCH.

(From a photograph by the Rev P. Rudd.)



that he did much to improve the church by raising the roof of the aisles, by putting in the present windows, and filling them with stained glass, and adding the clearstorey. The monument is said to be the second finest tomb in Northumberland; but it has suffered greatly from ill-treatment. The east end of the south aisle was at one time a chapel. There are the remains of a piscina, and there is a bracket, perhaps for the patron saint; also the smallest known hagioscope, through the south pier of the chancel arch. Perhaps it was



THE RAYED ROSE, AN OGLE BADGE, IN BOTHAL CHURCH.

the private chapel of the barons of Bothal. On the north side there are also signs of a chapel, perhaps the chantry founded by lady Helen Ogle, the heiress of the Bertrams. She married as her fourth husband David Holgrave, who died in 1405. His arms are to be seen in the east window, also the remains of a beautiful window representing the Annunciation. There is also a niche in the north-east corner, somewhat askew, and so in keeping with the rest of the work.

About the middle of the wall of the same aisle there is another niche, perhaps for another chantry. There are marks, of what might have been screens, in the pillars, and there are traces of colour on them. In the chancel, at the south-west corner, there is a 'low-side window', nearly on a level with the ground. It seems to have taken the place of a larger opening, as in the middle of the wall was found some ancient stucco with a pattern in red lines, and there is a break in the masonry where the opening ended. The sedilia (three) are on the same level, which is not usual, but it is owing to the seats being formed of an early grave cover turned over. On the north side of the chancel there is a small low door; the purpose of it is not evident. Built into the wall near the north-west window is the shaft of a Saxon cross with some tracery. Many remains of these Saxon crosses, somewhat of the pattern of those which are to be seen in Iona, were found built into the south wall of the chancel which had to be taken down and rebuilt. They are now in the Black Gate Museum at Newcastle, having been handed over in trust to the Society.¹ Several fragments with the Norman zigzag tracery are to be seen built into the walls of the church.



♠ Bell Tower
Bothal Church

On the south wall of the chancel there was a pedigree of the Ogles. Unfortunately it was destroyed when a former rector plastered anew the chancel about 1850. A copy of it is printed in the *Archæologia Aeliana*.² The date 1573 was found cut on a beam in the roof and the same date is on the door. The cross-pieces in the roof have shields with arms on them, scarcely decipherable. The windows of both aisles were filled with fine stained glass, possibly by Ralph, Lord Ogle, as the Perpendicular tracery corresponds with the time in which he lived. The east windows, however, are of an earlier period. The subject of the one in the north aisle has been referred to above. In the other windows there are to be seen the instruments of the Crucifixion, some fine canopies and borders of roses and

¹ See representations of them on plate facing this page.

² Vol. xix. p. 251.



FRAGMENTS OF PRE-CONQUEST CROSSES FROM BOTHAL.

In the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle.

(From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis)



oak leaves, an interesting badge of the Ogles—the rayed rose³—probably the oldest in existence, and another of oak leaves with a rose in the middle. The east window in the chancel is modern, replacing another modern window, and more in keeping with the rest of the chancel; it is filled in with representations of our Lord delivering the sermon on the Mount, on either side St. Peter and St. Paul and is by the brothers Atkinson, of Newcastle. In the evening the window is suffused with a rich golden glow, which is striking. The centre light is in memory of the family of Sharp, who have held farms and a leading position in the parish for upwards of 200 years. On the south side, the windows, by the same artists, contain figures of three of the evangelists. On the floor, at the south east of the aisle, is a slab to the memory of Katherine, wife of John Ogle of Causey Park, and niece of the last two lords Ogle. At the north east there is a slab with a floriated cross, broken, and another with a plain cross, a sword by its side, and the outline of a coat of arms, probably meant to hold a brass; the stone does not correspond with any found in the neighbourhood. A brick grave was uncovered when the floor was lowered between the font and the door. It was modern. A font found at Sheepwash, probably belonging to the bridge chapel there, of which no traces remain, is now placed by the vestry; also the stone coffin of a child found *under* the south wall of the chancel. Outside, there are signs that the roofs of nave and aisles were at one time continuous. The roof of the chancel has been restored to its original pitch, as shown by the gable over the chancel arch, but red tiles have taken the place of the original material. The belfry has some remains of tracery, and holds three bells, an unusual number for that form of it; one of these bells is dated 1615, and inscribed, 'Gloria Deo Soli.'⁴ There is an old sundial on one of the buttresses, more of ornament than of use in Northumberland, and another of a later date on the wall near it. Two stone coffins of large size lie near the gate.

The form in which the 'Genealogie of the Ogles,' already referred to, was painted, is worth recording. In the middle was a large square, in which were to be found the heading and the name of Humphrey Ogle. Round this square were seven circles, with a description of seven lords, and below were two smaller circles—one for Jane Ogle, the other for Catherine Ogle. These were connected with the central square by lines. The whole was painted in old black letter over a former one in red. A copy of this genealogy, contributed by the late Mr. G. W. Tomlinson of Huddersfield, is printed in the *Antiquary* for Sept. 1883.

As illustrations of the rough way in which the church was probably rebuilt at one time it will be noted that the capitals of the pillars in the north aisle are set askew with the pillars themselves; the east window of the same aisle is strangely built into the church wall. The chancel arch is not in the middle either as regard the roofs or the aisles. The walls are not straight, and seem to lean outwards. The windows are not on the same level. The niches are not square with the wall. The capital of the north pier of the chancel arch is of one pattern to the west and of another to the east. The mortar used was very bad, and in striking contrast to the excellence of the material used in the walls of the castle. It should be noticed that the roughness of the stone work inside was intentional, in order to receive the coating of plaster usual in those days; this plaster being afterwards painted."⁵

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to Bothal church, its rectors, &c. :—

On 10 kal. May [22 Ap.], 13 Abp. Gray [1228], Richard, bishop of Durham, with the consent of Richard Bartram, the patron, and John Relf', the rector, ordained the vicarage, and collated Th' de Kircham, chaplain, to the vicarage of Bothale, on condition that the patron and parson should not

³ See representation of it on p. 259.

⁴ See *Proc.* vol. III. p. 16 for notes of bells, one of them by William Oldfield, the York bell founder, with his mark, a shield on which is a cross between W.O. and 2 bells.

⁵ It is worth noting that in the repairs undertaken in 1887, sugar was mixed with the mortar, which had the effect of making it like cement.—W. E.

be prejudiced thereby; the said Thomas being dead and the see of Durham vacant, at the instance of Roger Bertram the patron, and John Silvest' the rector. Archbishop Gray consolidated the vicarage and the parsonage.⁶

From the 10 Dec. 1311 to Mar. 1313, different writs of *levai facias*, *pluries*, &c., for various sums, were issued by the king for the recovery from the rector of Bothal of the contributions to the king's subsidy; and in different returns to the writs it was stated that a portion of the amount due had been raised; that the rector's ecclesiastical goods had been sequestrated; and that he had no goods to sequesterate. On the 23 May, 1313, the king issued a writ, directed to the bishop, which stated that it had been found by an inquisition that the parson of the church of Bothal owed to the king's exchequer 11*l.* 14*s.* of the 12*l.* and half a mark, according to the account of the prior of Durham, the collector of the mediety of the subsidy conceded by the clergy to his father, Edward, formerly king of England, not long before, for which, and for other sums, he ordered the church to be sequestrated without relaxation of the same.⁷

On the 4 kal. August [29 July], 1315, a return was made to an inquisition touching the church of Horsley, who last presented to it, its annual value, &c., Ralph, son of William, having presented Henry de Waleys to the living, it being vacant; Roger Bertram, the rector of Bothal, was one of the commission. The commissioners reported that the said Ralph was the true patron, that Adam de Everington was presented last, and that the living was worth 20*l.* On the 10 kal. Sep. [23 Aug.], of the same year, the rector was on another commission touching the church of Bedlington. Again, on the 6 id. [8] Nov., of the same year, he is on another inquisition touching the church of Meldon; and on the 17 kal. Dec. [15 Nov.] of the same year, concerning the vicarage of Corbridge. On the 19 kal. Sep. [14 Aug.] 1316, he, and John the parish chaplain, were on an inquisition touching the vicarage of Edlingham. The prior of Tynemouth had a portion in the rectory of Bothal valued by the old taxation of one mark in forty at x*s.*, the tax being v*jd.*⁸

Dom. William Thymylby, rector of Bothal, was one of the executores of the will of 7 Feb. 1411, of Sir Robert Ogle the elder.⁹

At a visitation, held in Gateshead parish church, on 16 Nov. 1501, Humphrey Singleton the rector, D. Thomas Tailor, and D. Alan Dickson, Ralph Garner, Edmund Todd, William Hallidaie, and John Potter, 'parochiani' of the parish church of 'Bottell', said that the cemetery was not enclosed and that a canopy was wanted for the sacrament, they were enjoined to cause the graveyard to be sufficiently enclosed and the canopy to be provided before Christmas under a pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* At the chancellor's visitation, held at Morpeth on 27 Jan. 1577, of 'Bottell Ecclesia', both William Duxfeild the rector, and Robert Lighton the parish clerk, appeared; The task was St. Matthew's gospel. At the time of the general chapter held at Morpeth in the chapel there on 29 July 1578, the task being the same gospel, there was neither rector nor curate at Bothal. At the general chapter of 20 Jan. 1578-9, Robert Coperthwaite the rector attended, Mr. William Duxfeilde was the preacher. At the visitation at Morpeth of 15 Feb. 1583, the rector and William Duxfeild of Shipwash appeared.¹⁰

By her will of 24 Jan. 1540, 'Bell' Ogle of Bothal, directed her body to be buried in the church of St. Andrew before the rood loft, 'Antonius Wak

⁶ *Abp. Gray's Register*, (106 Surt. Soc. publ.), 105.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 835, 848, 850, 859, 860, 875, 876, 881, 896, 897, 923, 925, 931.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii. 714, 732, 820, 755, 759; iii. 94. ⁹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 49.

¹⁰ *Ecl. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, xi. xxii. 34, 76, 98, 100.

Cvrat' & the Clark wth oth^r, were witnesses. Robert, fifth lord Ogle, by his will of 5 May, 1543, after stating that he had been commanded to invade the realm of Scotland, 'if cause be I be slayne by chance of warre', he directed his body to be buried in the church of Bothal 'dedicated in honour of God and St Andro the Apostle'. He gave to his wife 'Jeyne', 'cockell parke and towre', and his lands and tenements in Hebburn, and other places, for her life, and after her death to his heir. He gave to his son, Cuthbert Ogle, Cockle park 'with the tower and the fourth part of Hebburn, during his life, after his wife's death. Robert, sixth lord Ogle, son and heir of the last-named, who was deputy warden of the marches in 1547, and died without issue four days after 27 July 1562, the date of his will, directed his body to be buried in Bothal church 'besydes my father and mother wthoute pompe or solempnitie.' He gave the advowson of the parsonage of Bothal at the next avoidance, to his brother, Ralph Ogle, and 'to will^m clarke Thomas clarke seconnd sonne the avoyson at the next vacac'on or avoydaunce off ye p'sonage of shepwashe next and after y^e death of Sir Thomas ogle nowe incumbent off y^e same.'

By his will of 10 Ap. 1585, Ranold Swynborne of Bothal (who 'appears to have been a retainer of the family of the Ogles at Bothal'), after directing his burial in the church of Bothal, gave to the poor people of Bothal parish 20s.; Nicholas Ridley, clerk, was one of the witnesses.

By her will of 3 Mar. 1592-3, Ellinor Woddringtone of Choppington, directed her body to be buried in Bothal church, as did her son Thomas Widdrington of Ashington, by his will of 8 Jan. 1589-90.

On 20 Sep. 1602, Martin Day, rector of Bothal, proved the will of William Shaftoe of Little Bavington.¹¹

On 28 May 1635, Robert Cramlington was before the Court of High Commission at Durham for a clandestine marriage; he was directed to 'repaire unto Mr. Johnsou, parson of Bothall, to confer with him in pointes of religion and to bring a certificate under his hand of the conference, which on 26 June he did, and on 9 Mar. 1636, the matter was dismissed.¹² We are told by Walker¹³ that this Henry Johnson, who was rector of Bothal, a living worth 200*l.* a year, was ejected from it by the parliament.

On the 25 Dec. 1647, a certificate was granted by the Assembly of Divines 'that John Tompson has been approved for the cure of Bothal, Northumberland.' At the time of the Restoration he was still rector, but he was then ejected from it.¹⁴ On 7 Mar. 1665-6 he (described as of Peglesworth), with other ministers, signed a declaration declaring it unlawful under any pretence whatever to take up arms against the king, &c. 'He was in prison for his opinions and the confinement generated an illness which carried him off.'¹⁵ Calamy² says 'his sufferings for Nonconformity were very great. He was taken in the bishopric of *Durham*, and imprisoned in the common jail. This brought on a dropsy of which he died'. 'Mr. Thompson was out of the parsonage of Bottle and preacht to a plain country people until he came to Newcastle. He married a great fortune, and kept his coach. And having but one daughter, she was married to the eldest son of Mr. Barnes's old friend, Mr. John Ogle of Kircloe, who was bred a merchant.'⁵

On 8 May 1672, John Booth, clerk, rector of Bothal, was charged as 'a clipper of coyn.' Ann Martin, his servant at Bothal castle, was one of the witnesses. She deposed that 'shee was an eye witness of it..... She

¹¹ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 114, 119, 202; ii. 108 & n. 220 & n., 249n.

¹² *Durham High Commission Court*, 122.

¹³ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 284.

¹⁴ *Depos. from York Castle*, (40 Ser. Soc. publ. 185 & n.; *Ambrose Barnes*, 401.

¹ L. J. i. 612.—H.M.S. Comm. 6 Rep. 216b. ² *Nonconformists Memorial*, III. 60.

³ *Ambrose Barnes*, 146.

saw through the crannys of boards and observed a furnace about a yard high. Another witness deposed that he clipped the king's coin 'for lucre sake,' and sent it to one Ramsyill [Ramsay] of Newcastle, a goldsmith, and one Andrew Bell told him that he carried a cloth bag from Bothal to Newcastle for the rector with great lumps of silver mettle in it 'which thump him upon the back like boulder stones.' Ralph Smith said that he built a fire-hearth for the rector in a corner near a window in a room over the gateway in Bothal Castle. Ramsay, the Newcastle goldsmith, deposed that he had bought of Booth 'about 900 ounces of round silver or bullion at twice.' The rector fled.⁴

In the 'old taxation' of one mark in forty, the 'Rectoria de Bothale' appears for 'lv marcae di', the tax being 18s. 6d.⁵ In *Clavis Ecclesiastica*⁶, it stands thus:—'R. Bothal xxv. [240l.] [Dux Novi Castri super Tynam. Capella de Hebburne hinc annexa], and the 'R. Shipwesshe iijl. xvij. [20l.] [Hered. domini Ogle]'. The *Oliverian Survey*⁷ informs us 'That the Parish of Bothell is an Impropric'on, formerly belonging to the Earle of Newcastle, who payed to the Parson for the serveing the Cure, there and att Hebborne Chappel, one hundred pounds p. annu'. That the Cure is now supplied by M^r John Thompson (who has already been referred to at p. 263), a diligent preacher, and hath the proffits and five pounds p. annu' besides the Tythes of Hebborne Chappelrye and the glebe of Shipwash with thirteene pounds p. ann'. That the said Church is conveniently seated, and the Earle of Newcastle formerly Patron thereof.'

Bishop Chandler in his notes of a visitation, 'suppos'd in 1736', gives the following note of Bothal:—'R. wth R. of Shipwash wth hath no church, River Went parts y^m. Hepburn Parochial Curacy. Resid^t at Shipwas. Bothal has no house. Patron E. Oxford; value 220*li*. Fam. 107. 10 Presb. one Papist. No school. Cat. wth Wake. Sam^t 4 times betⁿ 45c. 38 come. Cur. of Bothal Mr. Walton—of Shipwash, of Hepburn. Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1270) 'gives Bothal R. (St. Andrew) with Shipwash R. is a living remaining in charge, value in the King's books 25*l*. Prox. Episc. 18s. 8d. Duke of Newcastle, patron 1667. Elizabeth Stafford, widow, 1685. Duke of Newcastle, 1681. Earl of Oxford and Mortimer and his wife, 1736. The King p. h. v. 1761. Yearly tenths 2*l*. 10s. Hebburne, Chapel to Bothall, returned in Bamburgh Deanery (1271).

A certain matron named Cecilia dwelling in Bothal whose mother was named Laude recovered her sight on visiting the tomb of St. Godric at Finchale.⁸

Robert Bertram of Bothal, was a juror in a suit by Hugh Burdun against the prior of Tynemouth relating to the manor of West Chirton. Judgment against Hugh.⁹

In a muster of the 'Midell Marches of England foranest Scotlaund, of all the able horsemen furnished as the names of these that are abell and unfurnished', on the 26 March, 1580, at the 'Mutelawe', of the 'Lord Ogills tenants', 'Botwell' [Bothal] appears for 20 horsemen and 'Ogill town' 9. The total number of Lord Ogle's able horsemen being 52.¹⁰

In the notes of the second earl of Oxford's journey to the north of England, already mentioned, Bothal is thus referred to:—'Sheepwash Bridge over the river Wansbeck, on the northside of which we stopped for a small time at the Rev. Mr. Stafford's house, the rector of Bothall parish, who was presented to it about thirty years since by Henry, Duke of Newcastle. This poor gentleman has been very unfortunate in his wife, who has for many years cohabited with another man, one Creswell, by whom she has had a very great number of children'. At 'Bothall Castle where we dined at Mrs. Pots, upon what provision we brought along with us. The Castle is all in ruins, a great part

⁴ *Depos. from York Castle*, 189 &n.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 94.

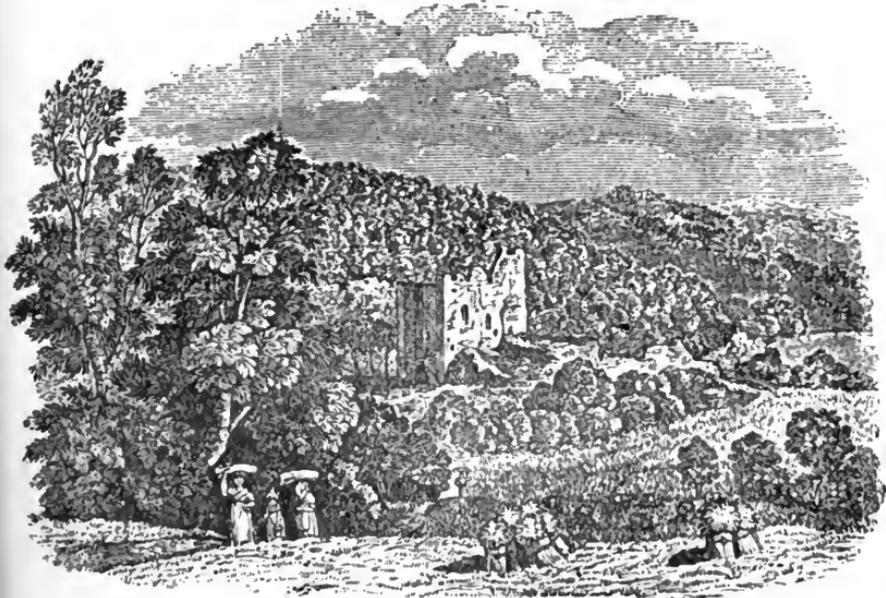
⁶ *Ecccl. Proc. of bp. Barnes*, 8. ⁷ *Arch. Ael.* 4to. III. 9. ⁸ *De Vita S. Godrici*, 409.

⁹ Pleas at Newcastle, Morrow of St. Hilary, 21 Edward, son of Henry.

¹⁰ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i. 21.

of the walls are standing, and the gate into it is still pretty entire, and has several coats of arms at the top, on the out-front. Over this gate my Lord has ordered a room to be repaired, and to have his court kept there. It is situate in a low bottom by the river Wansbeck. The present parish church is just by it, though formerly in all probability this was only the chapel belonging to the Castle, and the parish church was above Sheepwash bridge, it being now styled Sheepwash-cum-Bothal. There is a good flat monument in the church, with much work about it, but no inscription; upon the south wall of the chancel is written the pedigree of the Ogles. From Bothall Castle we rode . . . to Cockle park tower, to the top of which I mounted on the inside by fifty-eight stone steps, it commands a very extensive prospect.¹

Lady Oxford journeyed through the northern counties in 1745, and on 7 May, according to the diary, she 'went to Bothal Castle belonging to herself, now in ruins, but formerly stood on a great deal of ground and was a very fine place; the church is near it and is neatly repaired.'¹



Bothal Castle

(Reproduced from the *Gent. Mag.* for May, 1822.)

The registers of Bothal begin in 1678, the first entries being of baptism 7 Ap. 1680, of Anne, daughter of James Watson; of marriage 22 Ap. 1678, that of Uzwin Walker and Catherine Wardell of 'Pegsworth;' and of burial in 1678, of Mary, daughter of Nicholas Lowry, of Pegsworth.

The registers of Hebburn begin in 1680, the entries being of baptisms on 4 April, that of Henry, son of Henry Tod of Fenrother; of marriages on 10 June, that of Edward Tod and Mabella Bell of Fenrother; and of burials in April that of Janet Tod of Fenrother.

¹ *Portland Papers*, vi. 106, 107. The following, recording the visit of lord Oxford, is a note on the fly-leaf of one of the parish register books at Bothal:—'May ye 8th being Saturday 1725, the Right Noble and Honourable Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, visited his castle and church of Bothal, his chaplain and Mr. Morley with several others of his Lordship's attendants and servants. His Lordship gave me five shillings and Mr. Morley gave me one shilling. His Lordship ordered then a schoolhouse and dwelling house to be built for the Master, and for the use of all schoolmasters that shall succeed the present schoolmaster.' The chaplain was probably the writer of the diary.

The Registers both of Bothal and Hebburn were printed last year (1901) by the local parish register society, the former with an interesting introduction by Mr. Ellis, the rector.

From the church the party proceeded to the castle which, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sample, Mr. Ellis described. The late Mr. Bates fully describes the ancient structure in 'Border Holds,' which see.² See also *Proc.* II. 109. The traceried window removed from Cockle park tower and inserted in Bothal castle was pointed out.

The river was again crossed, and on the way to the carriages the Ancient British graves, discovered by Mr. Ellis's workmen while making the new carriage drive, were pointed out by him. No remains have as yet been found.

The railway station was reached in time for the trains going north and south, and thus ended a very pleasant day.

Amongst those present were :—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald and Miss Oswald, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Knowles and Master Knowles, Mr. W. Glendinning and Mrs. George Glendinning, Mr. J. A. Dotchin and four daughters, and the Rev. C. E. Whiting, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Reavell and Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh, of Alnwick; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Allgood of Titlington; Mr. Charles Hopper of Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henzell of Tynemouth; the Rev. J. Walker, rector of Whalton; Mr. W. Smith of Gunnerton; Mr. and Mrs. John Dowson, Mr. Mathewson, Mr. Schofield, and Mr. Ferguson, of Morpeth; Mr. R. Blair (sec.) of Harton, etc.

Sheepwash, which is a rectory held with Bothal, has been once or twice mentioned in the preceding notes. The following are the names of a few natives who appear to have entered the sacred ministry :—

On the 13 kal. of Jan. 1344, Hugh, son of John de Shippewayshe, was ordained sub-deacon, in Durham cathedral church, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, to the title of his own patrimony with which he said he was satisfied. On the -15 kal. Jan. 1345, he was ordained deacon by the same at the same place, to the title of 5 marks from John de Scepwis; and at Quadragesima, 1345, he was ordained priest by the same.³

At the time of the chancellor's visitation of 23 Jan. 1582, William Duxfeld was rector of 'Shipwest'. There is no mention of Bothal in the call.⁴

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1270) gives 'Shipwash R. held with Bothal R. (Holy Sepulchre) is a living remaining a charge, value in the king's book 3. 17. 1. Prox. Episc. 2s. Duke of Newcastle. 1691. Earl of Oxford, 1736. The KING, 1761. Yearly tenths 7s. 8½d.' Returned also in demery of Morpeth.

² *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xiv. p. 283.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 132, 147.

⁴ *Eccl. Proc. of bp. Barnes*, 99.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 239. Of 'the Popish schoolmaster... Witherington Bonrn', there is a pedigree in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 369, as Mr. Crawford Hodgson points out.

Page 242. Mr. Brumell says that the grammar school was removed from the chantry in or about 1840 and held in a private house in the town until the present school, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1858, was completed.

Page 247. Lord Collingwood was born in the house at the head of the Side, Newcastle, recently demolished (of which an etching, by Mr. C. J. Spence, is given in the *Arch. Ael.* xiii. facing p. 175), and not as stated on p. 247. The house in Morpeth in which he resided is not in High street, but in Oldgate, and was seen on the right hand beyond the clock tower. For illustration of it see the same volume of the *Arch. Ael.*, facing p. 176.

Pages 257 & 260. The blocks on these pages have been lent by the Editor of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* in which paper they originally appeared.

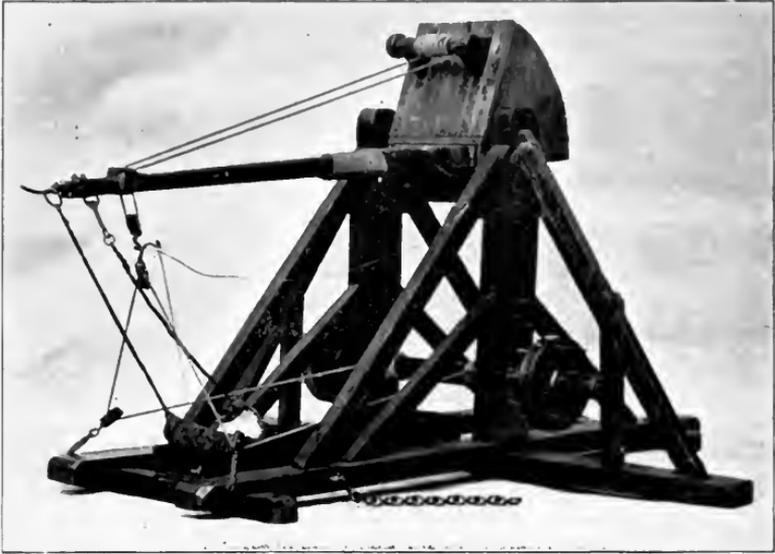
'BRIEFS' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 211).

Places for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of reading	Amount Collected
1774. Jan'y Received 5 Briefs viz ^t Ryther Church in Com. York Gratwick Church in Com. Stafford Birkley & Appleton upon Wisk Churches in Com. York Saint Peter's Church in Wallingford in Com. Berks Baitresea Church in Com. Surrey	Charge 1055 Charge 1150 10 Charge 1028 &c Charge 1030 16 6 Charge 3572 from H. to House	Jan'y 30, 1774 Feb. 20 March 13 April 10 Collected June 20, 21, 22	0 0 6 0 1 4 1 8½ 5 11½ 1 7 9
1774. June 7th Received 5 Briefs, viz ^t Saint German Chapel in Com. Denbigh, Wales Nantglyn Church in Com. Denbigh Madeley Church in Com. Stafford King's Norton Church & Whitball Chapel in Com. Worcester Billericay Church in Com. Essex	Charge 1005 &c Charge 1024 Charge 1490 Charge 1030 &c Charge 1650 13 7	July 17 Oct. 9 Sept 11 Aug ^t 14 Nov ^r 13	4 2 2 11½ 3 1 3 11 5 9½
1780. November 9th Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Hutton Ambo & Morlaud Fires, in Com. York & Westmorland Tweedmonih Church in Com. Durham Kirk Hamerton Church in Com. York Mavistone Ridware, ¹ Church in Com. Stafford	Damage 509 6 0 Charge 1024 Charge 1105 10 0 Charge 1675 16 8	June 17 June 17 June 10 May 13	0 1 8½ 0 2 0 0 0 5 0 0 10½
1781. November 1st Received 3 Briefs viz ^t Hanwell Church in Com. Middlesex East Ardsley Church in Com. York Lower Mitton Chapel in Com. Worcester	Charge 1300 Charge 1009 13 3 Charge 2017 10 10	May 26 June 16 June 23	0 0 0 1 3 0 3 2
1782. June 27th Received 5 Briefs viz ^t Malnesbury Church in Com. Wilts Drayton in Hales Church in Com. Salop Maiverley ² Inundation in Com. Salop Warslow Chapel in Com. Stafford Upton Warren Church in Com. Worcester	Charge 2912 00 00 Charge 2164 00 00 Damage 1843 00 00 Charge 1185 05 00 Charge 1000 00 00	Oct. 13 Feb'y 16 April 27 Jan. 12 Feb. 15	0 7 0 0 4 7 0 0 9 0 2 7

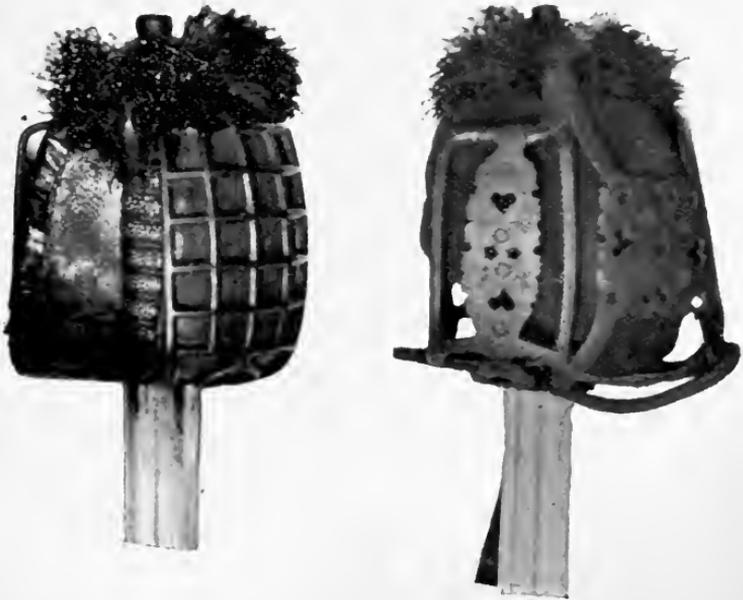
1 B. p. 888, Malnesbury Ridware. Crockford & Clergy List. Maresyn Ridware.

2 Melverley B. p. 889

1782. November 14th Received 5 Briefs viz ^t Talk on the Hill Fire in Com. Stafford Ipsley Church in Com. Warwick Caldon Church in Com. Stafford Meltham Chapel in Com. York Bagnall Chapel in Com. Stafford	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	2387 16 3 1600 00 0 1541 10 6 1040 2 3½ 1155 13 11½	Damage Charge Charge Charge Charge	from House to House. July 15 May 11th May 25th July 27 June 15	1 1 10 0 1 9 0 4 0 0 2 7 0 1 4½
1783. July 31 st Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Pirbright Church in Com. Surrey Goodshaw Chapel in Com. Lancaster West Felton Church in Com. Salop East Cullingwith ^s Chapel in Com. York	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	2024 00 5 1087 12 0 1079 2 8 1029 19 0	Charge Charge Charge Charge	from House to House 18th Sept. Octr 12 Nov. 9th March 14th	0 13 11 0 4 2 0 1 10 0 2 1
1783. November 14. Received 4 Briefs viz ^t Lane End Chapel in Com. Stafford Longnor Chapel in Com. Stafford Saint Anne's Chapel ^t in Com. York Brewod & Preston Fire in Com. Stafford	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1605 19 0 1169 7 4 1041 10 5 833 18 6	Charge Charge Charge Damage	May 16th June 13th June 20th June 20th	0 2 5 0 1 3½ 0 2 2½ 0 4 0
1784. June 24th Received 5 Briefs viz ^t Saint Peter's Church in Chester Copenhall Chapel in Com. Stafford Eccleshall Chapel in Com. York Breedon Church in Com. Leicester Montgomeryshire Inundations..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1381 7 7 1143 13 0 1553 4 5 1340 0 0 5205 14 11	Charge Charge Charge Charge Damage	July 18th August 22nd April 17th Sept. 19th from House to House. Oct. 18 & 21	0 3 9½ 0 3 7 0 1 8½ 0 8 8½ 1 19 10
1784. November 14. Received 2 Briefs viz ^t Barlow Church in Com. Derby Lee Brockhurst Church in Com. Salop	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1020 4 1 634 14 0	Charge Charge	May 29th June 19th	0 2 2 0 4 0
1785. June 30th Received 2 Briefs viz ^t Elkstone Chapel in Com. Stafford Milnrow Chapel in Com. Lancaster	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1303 10 0 1253 3 0	Charge Charge	October 30th October 9th	2 2½ 4 11
1785. November 10th Received 3 Briefs viz ^t Saint Bridgetts Church in Chester Llangynog Church in Com. Montgomery Stanpit Fire in Com. Southampton	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1488 10 0 1016 10 0 520 19 2	Charge Charge Damage	May 14 June 11 June 18	0 11 3 1 5 0



MODEL OF MANGONEL, OF 13TH OR 14TH CENTURY, FOR HURLING MISSILES.



TWO EARLY 18TH CENTURY BASKET-HILTED SWORDS.

(see page 270).

(All from photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.)

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 25.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Charles James Spence, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following member was proposed and declared duly elected:—

The Hon. and Rev. William Ellis, rector of Bothal, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth.

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

Present, for which thanks were voted.

From the Rev. W. C. Boulter, Norton Vicarage, Evesham:—An original plan:—'High Claxton; in the County of Durham the estate of the Rever^d Mr Hide Surveyed in November 1743 by Jos. Maddeson.'

Exchanges:—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. II. III. 8vo. July, 1902.

From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. 6. 8vo.

Purchases:—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches, Iief. xvii.—Kastell Arnsburg u. Kastell Benningen*; *The Registers of Ryton in the County of Durham* (Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society); *The Northern Genealogist*, v. II., Aug. 1902; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 240-2.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The chairman on behalf of his son, Mr. Robert Spence, presented to the museum a working model, made by him, of a mangonel, an engine of war used in the twelfth or thirteenth century, for throwing heavy projectiles. It is most effective in action. The first illustration on the plate facing this page is from a photograph of the model.

The chairman said the model was made from the detailed drawings of a mangonel given by M. Viollet le Duc in his *Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française*. He classes as mangonels all the engines worked by a counterpoise fixed and forming part of the slinging beam or verge,

distinguishing them from the trébuchet which had a separate, suspended counterpoise. The trébuchet was adapted for throwing heavy missiles over a high wall at short range, the mangonel had a much longer range which could be varied by hauling more or less strongly on ropes attached to the counterpoise. Any mishap or error in the pull had the effect of detaching the sling too late and dropping the ball among the men who were working the ropes in front of the machine. Mr. Clephan, in his very valuable paper in the last volume of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, gives many instances of the use of both of these machines, and he calls attention to the fine collection of stone missiles in the possession of the society some of which are cannon balls but the more roughly hewn were, he considers, used for the earlier engines of war.

Mr. Heslop (sec.) pointed out that a portion of the castle—the very building in which they were assembled—was specially constructed for the placing of these stone throwers, many of the stone shot made for the purpose and discovered on the spot being now preserved in the guard room of the castle.

The special thanks of members were voted to Mr. Spence by acclamation.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) placed on the table some pieces of iron slag which he had picked up on the moors on the Keyhurst farm in Netherwitton, where there are many heaps of refuse scattered about, left by prehistoric workers in iron. These heaps are known by the natives as 'smithy heaps'. He said if the piece of slag were worth it, it might be placed in the museum.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. Thornton Trevelyan of Netherwitton (per Mr. Blair):—

- i. An Ancient British stone hammer made of a hard fine sandstone, known as 'ganister' (a stone which occurs on Longwitton, a little west of the place of discovery) found in a runner forming the boundary between the Bellion and Longlee farms, a little to the west of Sandyford on the Netherwitton estate. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. broad at its widest part, by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick. The hole is $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in diameter, and has sloping sides. The weight is 4 lbs. 2 oz.
- ii. A small oval stone hammer head from the Longlee farm, but where found unknown. This object is 3 ins. long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide at its widest part, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. thick. The hole is five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Its weight is 9 oz.

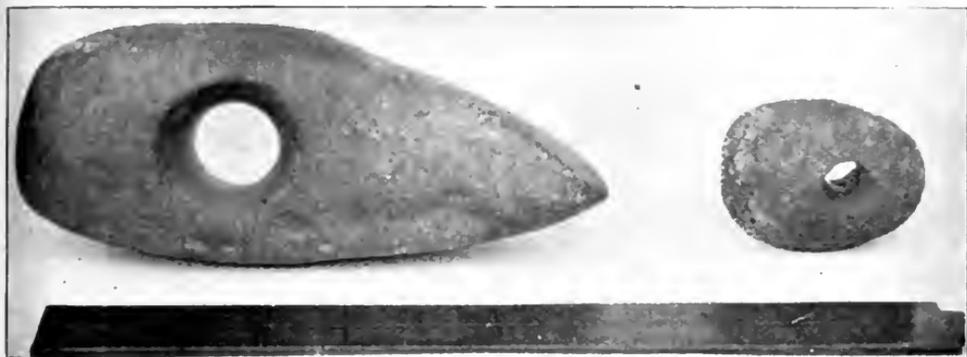
See illustrations of both weapons on plate facing this page.

- iii. The rubbing of the inscription on a bell which is said to have been in use at Netherwitton hall but more probably at the church. It is inscribed SOLI. DEO. GLORIA. 1690. Above the inscription is a band of scroll work, and the same below, interspersed with cupids' heads. The diameter at the mouth is 13 ins., and the height to the crown is 9 ins.

By Mr. A. J. Robinson:—Two basket hilted swords with single-edged blades, one of which bears the inscription:—CLEMENS DEINGER | ME FECIT SOLINGEN, and the orb and cross mark. On the other blade can be discerned:—KEISSAE | ME FECIT SOLINGER XX, but the rest of the inscription is obliterated by over cleaning. See second illustration on plate facing p. 269.

Mr. Brewis said that the hilt of the first sword was of the usual Scottish type known as 'the heart and hole' pattern and of date about 1700-45. The other hilt is of an unusual type and appears to have been cut out of a single plate. It is pierced with square holes having a design much like basket work and envelopes the hand more on the outside than on the inside. Both hilts have linings and tassels complete.

By Mr. H. T. Rutherford:—A photograph (from which the second illustration on the plate facing this page has been made) of a fine pair of deer's antlers



TWO STONE WEAPONS FROM NETHERWITTON.

(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.)



PRE-HISTORIC DEER'S HORNS FROM RIVER BLYTH.

(From a photograph by Mr. Maddison.)



of pre-historic date, attached to a portion of the skull, dredged out of the river Blyth in Northumberland about a year ago.

Mr. Rutherford said there was no doubt that these antlers were primeval and might be anything over 2000 years old. The river Blyth evidently contained a number of these remains. From point to point the antlers measured 6 feet 3 inches across. They were found at a spot in the river near Sleekburn gut about 12 months ago. It showed that in primeval times the banks of the river must have been thickly wooded. These antlers were generally discovered after high spring tides when the bed of the river was scoured.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

EARLY ORDNANCE.

Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., read a paper on this subject for which a vote of thanks to him was carried by acclamation. The paper will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

SUFFRAGANS OF DURHAM (see p. 201).

The following is the note of the Rev. H. E. Savage on bishops suffragan:—

"In the chancel of Brinkburn, on the north side, is the grave-cover of one of the priors. It was originally outside the church to the east; and was moved into the chancel when the church was restored. Unfortunately it was laid down in the floor with the head towards the east; but this mistake at least has the advantage of showing clearly that the slab is not in its original position. The inscription, which is round the four sides of the stone, begins at the head. It is as follows:—'Hic : jacet : Will'm | quondam : Cluenensis : ep'us : dunelmensis : suffraganeus : ac : prior | istius monas | terii : cu's : anime : p'pitietur : d'us : qui : obiit : anno : dni : millmo : cccclxxxiiij^o'. Mackenzie (*Historical View of the County of Northumberland*, 1815, vol. i. p. 495) says:—'In the year, 1477, on the 20th of September, being the fourth year of the pontificate of William Dudley, lxviii. viiij. was paid to the prior of Brinkburn, the bishop's suffragan, *pro regardo suo*.' [But William Dudley was consecrated in 1476, and the date of this grant was in the first year of his episcopate. Mackenzie does not give the source of his statement].

The see of Cloyne was united to that of Cork from 1431 to 1638. The bishop of these united sees in 1484 was William Roche, who succeeded in 1479; but as he lived till 1490, when he resigned, he cannot have been the prior of Brinkburn. The title of Cloyne, as being an absorbed see, seems to have been used for suffragans in the same way as the title of bishops 'in partibus'. Thus in 1490 Thomas Hartperry, suffragan of Hereford, took his title from Cloyne. But the use of Irish sees for suffragans was not restricted to those only which were absorbed: for, e.g., in 1426 Robert Forster, bishop of Elphin, was appointed suffragan of Durham by bishop Langley. [He was inducted rector of Kimblesworth in 1430, and died in 1434].

There are references to payments made to suffragans of Durham in the Durham Account Rolls under the years 1360, 1368, 1417, 1420, 1446, 1450; but no names are given. In 1418 Oswald, bishop of Whithern ('Candida Casa') was bishop Lactley's suffragan [see Feoda in Randal's MSS. quoted by Hutchinson, i. 406 (8vo ed. 1825)]. He had formerly served as suffragan of York from 1391 to 1397. On 3 July, 1513, Richard was consecrated bishop suffragan of Durham by Richard, bishop of London, at St. Thomas of Acre, London, under the title of 'Naturensis' (in the province of Heraclea). This was during the episcopate of Thomas Ruthall."

CORRECTIONS.

Page 236, lines 4 and 3 from bottom for '633,040 acres of land, of which 472,956 are pasture, 109,201 arable, 25,142 woodlands, 11,608 lake, &c., 4,350 houses and buildings, and 9,785 roads' read '633-040', '472-956', '109-201', '25-142', '11-608', '4-350' and '9-785'.

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 268).

Place for which the Brief was issued		Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1780	June 22 ^d Received 3 Briefs viz East Grinstead Church in Com : Sussex Mucklestone Church in Com : Stafford Weyhill Fire in Com : Southampton ..	4000 Charge 2074 14 0 Charge 888 13 9 Damage	Sept 10 th from House to House Oct 23 rd Oct 8 th	4 7 12 10 2 6½
1787	June 28 th Received 8 Briefs, viz Wigton Church in Com : Cumberland Gresley Church in Com : Derby .. Drayton in Hales Church in Com : Salop Keel Church in Com : Stafford Stapleton Church in Com : Salop Bolsterstone Chapel in Com : York Longdon Church in Com : Worcester .. Nether Wallop Fire in Com : Southampton ..	2060 0 0 Charge 2000 0 0 Charge 1667 0 0 Charge 1611 19 0 Charge 1300 0 0 Charge 1235 18 5 Charge 1213 0 0 Charge 749 12 10 Damage	Aug ^t 12 Sept ^r 23 rd Oct. 21 st Jan. 13 th Feb ^y 17 th May 25 th June 15 th July 13 th	4 11 2 4½ 4 5 1 1 0 7 2 8 2 5½ 2 9
1792	July 27 th Received 4 Briefs viz Adbaston Church in Com : Stafford .. Milwich Church in Com : Stafford .. Wrenbury Church in Com : Chester .. Kinnorsley Fire in Com : Salop ..	1488 18 10 Charge 1235 5 0 Charge 1007 0 0 Charge 563 8 2 Charge	Aug ^t 19 th 1792 Sept ^r 9 th Oct. 14 th Dec. 30 th	0 3 9½ 0 4 6 0 6 2½ 0 9 0
1792	November 13 th Received 4 Briefs viz Spoldhurst Church in Com : Kent .. Mucking otherwise Newhaven Church in Com : Sussex Ipstones Church in Com : Stafford .. Halton Church in Com : Lancaster ..	3000 0 0 Charge 1698 10 6 Charge 1234 8 0 Charge 660 3 4 Charge	Feb. 24 1793 Ap 14 th Ap 28 Ap 28	0 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 0 5
1793.	May 6 th Received 3 Briefs viz Nantwich Church in Com : Chester .. Castle Church in Com : Stafford Adderley Church in Com : Salop ¹ .. Ellerton Mill Fire in Com : Salop Liverpool Fire in Com : Lancaster ..	1283 12 0 Charge 1591 9 8 Charge 1248 18 6 Charge 1000 0 0 Charge 934 5 0 Charge	Jan. 12 th 1794 Oct 13 th July 14 th Aug 11 th Feb 16 th	0 0 8 0 2 5½ 0 2 3½ 0 2 10 0 2 2

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 24.

An afternoon meeting was held on Saturday, the 2 August, 1902, at
TYNEMOUTH.

Members and friends, of whom few were present, assembled at the west door of the priory, and were joined there by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Adamson and others.

Mr. Adamson, with the small party, entered the ruins by the deeply recessed western doorway. He explained that the portion which they had entered was that built about the year 1200, and used for divine service until the consecration of Christ Church in North Shields in 1668. As there were interruptions during the Commonwealth when the parishioners were not allowed to enter the castle, they were therefore driven to look for another site for a church, which was the reason why the church at North Shields was built. The length of this western portion of the priory church is 126 feet. The eastern part of it consists of the Norman buildings erected about 1090, the only remains, however, being in the north-east corner and the bases of some of the columns which have been uncovered in recent years; the western part, of two bays, was built about 1190, thus adding forty feet to the length of the nave; and at the same time a stone screen was constructed across the east end to divide this—the parochial—from the monastic, portion, and against the west side of the screen the parish altar stood. There was a door on each side of the altar which gave access to the monastic portion of the church. Above the western entrance to the nave was inserted a large Perpendicular window, of which no traces remain. The members then proceeded into the eastern part of the church, where the apsidal termination of the Norman church was pointed out, and also the beautiful choir with its unrivalled lancet windows. When this was built the total length of the building, from the west end to the east end, was 272 feet.

The Lady chapel was next visited. It is a Perpendicular structure of about the year 1400, 18 feet 10 inches in length, by 11 feet 4 inches in breadth, entered from the choir, having a groined roof with fifteen large sculptured bosses at the intersections of the groining. Mr. Adamson, who has fully described these bosses with the subjects upon them in the *Arch. Ael.* (xxiii. 29), stated that this chapel, like many of the buildings within the castle walls, had grievously suffered at the hands of the Ordnance department. In the early part of last century the parishioners unwisely, but from a patriotic motive, allowed the beautiful chapel to be used as a deposit for government stores, and it continued in the possession of the department until 1850 when on the urgent appeal of the parishioners it was given up to them. The stained glass windows in the chapel are all modern. One of them was inserted to the memory of William Sidney Gibson, the historian of the priory.

The members then through the kindness of Major Chamberlain, R.A., visited the governor's house erected by the Villiers family in the time of Charles the II. On the ground floor on the right hand side of the entrance is an oak-panelled room, and the balustrade of the stairs is of oak. Both are worth preservation, but in a short time this house will be, like the lighthouse, a thing of the past, and Tynemouth will be the poorer by the removal of another land mark. Mr Adamson further remarked that there were no traces of the monastic buildings which stood on the south side of the church, and are shown on the plan of the castle in the time of queen Elizabeth,¹ except a small building, consisting of two bays, which overlooks prior's haven, and is used as a store for gunpowder, and in consequence could not be inspected.

Simeon of Durham² informs us that the monks of Durham, after making a proclamation concerning the church of Tynemouth in the chapter house of Saint Peter of York, in the presence of bishop Turstin, Ranulf of Durham, and Homus of Evreux, and many others, made complaint that this church belonged to their monastery by a grant from earl Waltheof, when he had handed over to them as a young boy his own cousin Morkar, to wit the son of his mother's sister, to be brought up in the service of God in the monastery of Jarrow (*Gyrwensi*). Being so intrusted to them in this said church of Tynemouth the monks took him thence by boat to Jarrow, and applied themselves zealously to bring up and educate him in the service of God. From this time, according to their statement, 'our brother monks of Jarrow have taken up and carried on the care of that place, Edmund and afterwards Eadred, monks of our number, serving the said church, together with the priest Elwald, who had been also canon of the church of Durham, and from that place he had been wont to cross over to Durham, as often as his week came round, for the purpose of celebrating the weekly masses. We remember also Wilmarns, of our congregation of monks, and other brothers in turn, who were sent thither from Jarrow to perform the divine offices there. The bones of Saint Oswin also, as it pleased them, our brethren carried over for a time to Jarrow, and thence, when they wished, carried them back to their former place. Lastly, when Albrins took upon himself the honour of earldom, he himself also gave to us who had then been transferred to Durham, the same place. Soon afterwards, with the approval of the whole chapter, our monk Turchillus was sent there, and the roof of the said church having been renewed, he lived there for a long time, until at length he was forcibly expelled by Robert, earl of Mowbray, by the servants of the said earl, Gunner and Robert Taca, owing to the hatred which he had against bishop William. Not long afterwards Paul, the abbot of the monastery of Saint Albans, obtained from the earl the aforesaid church, and when he had come to York on his way to inspect it, Turgot, who was then holding the office of prior of the church of Durham, having sent thither monks and clerks in the presence of archbishop Thomas the elder, and of many persons of great reverence, prohibited him by canonical authority, from usurping to himself a place which belonged by right to the church of Durham, and so becoming a violator of the sacred canons and of brotherly love. But he making an unworthy answer paid no heed to the prohibition. But when he had arrived there he was seized with illness, and on his return ended his life at Settrington not far from York. In this manner we lost the church at Tynemouth.' This complaint made at York, about the middle of Lent, was renewed shortly afterwards on the 10th of April in Easter week at Durham before a great gathering of the principal men, who had assembled there at that time in large numbers to transact certain business, namely, Robert de Brus, Alan de Percy, Walter Espec, Forno, son of Sigulf, Robert de Witula [Whittle-woods (?)], Odard, sheriff of Northumberland, with many of the same county and a great many others. And when the monks were setting forth

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, vol. xvi. p. 76. For map of Tynemouth, temp. Henry VIII. see *Ibid.* xxx. 68.

² *Historia Regum* (Rolls Ed.) II. 260. 'It is apparently to the monastery of Tynemouth when Herebald was abbot, that we owe the earliest portion of Symon of Durham's 'History of the Kings'.—Bates, *Northumberland*, 73.



FRAGMENT OF PRE-CONQUEST CROSS SHAFT FROM TYNEMOUTH.

(15-in. high, by 12-in. wide.)



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, TYNEMOUTH CASTLE.

(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald, taken 2nd Aug. 1902.)



their complaint before this assemblage, Arnold de Percy, a man renowned for his birth and riches and his constant defence of the truth, testified in the presence of them all that he had both heard and seen the repentance of the earl for the wrong which he had violently inflicted upon Saint Cuthbert. 'When,' said he 'the earl had been captured in the place which he had taken from Saint Cuthbert, and had been carried to Durham in a litter on account of the wounds which he had received, he asked that he should be permitted to enter the church for the purpose of praying. And when he was not permitted to do this by the barons, he melted into tears and looking back at the church with a groan exclaimed 'O Saint Cuthbert, I justly suffer these misfortunes because I have sinned against thee and against thine. This is thy vengeance on account of my iniquity of life—I pray Thee, holy God, have mercy upon me.' When this had been heard, all declared that injustice had been done to the church of Durham, and although the matter could not be rectified at that time, yet they asserted that this complaint had been wisely made in the presence of so great an assembly of men with a view to the future.³

The same writer states that Malcolm, king of the Scots, and his eldest son Edward, with many others, were slain in Northumbria by the soldiers of Robert, earl of Northumbria, on Saint Brice's day; by whose death the justice of the judgment of God is plainly manifest, in that he perished with his followers in that province, which he was wont so often to devastate being stimulated by avarice. For he had indeed laid it waste five times with fierce pillage, and carried off the miserable inhabitants captives and reduced them to a state of slavery; firstly during the reign of Edward, when Tosti, earl of York, had set out for Rome; again during the reign of William, when Cleveland was depopulated; thirdly, during the reign of this same king when he advanced as far as the Tyne, and after slaughtering men and burning places he returned with much booty; a fourth time, during the reign of William the younger, when with immense forces he reached Chester [-le-Street], a place not far from Durham, having in his mind to advance farther, but a small military band having united against him he turned back quickly from very fear; a fifth time with the greatest army he could collect he invaded Northumbria with the intention of reducing it to the utmost desolation, but he was slain by Morell, a very bold soldier, near the river Aln, with his eldest son Edward, whom he had settled upon as heir to the kingdom after himself. His army was either slain by the sword in fight, or those who escaped the sword by the inundation of the rivers which were then swollen more than usual by the winter rains. As for the body of the king, since none of his own followers remained who could cover it with earth, two of the natives placed it in a cart and buried it at Tynemouth; and so it happened that where he had deprived many of life, goods and liberty, in that same place, by the judgment of God, he himself also lost both life and property. When the news of his death became known, Margaret, queen of the Scots, was affected with so much sadness that she was suddenly seized with a great malady of which after three days illness she died.⁴

Leland in his *Collectanea* refers many times to Tynemouth.⁵ He says that the monastery was twice spoliated and destroyed by 'Angar' and 'Hubo', and again by the Danes in the time of Ethelstan the king. The Danes made use of Tynemouth as a fortress, and landed there when they came over to England from Den-

³ *Historia Regum* (Rolls Ed.), II. 262.

⁴ *Sym. Dnn. Historia Regum* (Rolls Ed.), II. 221. Leland both in his *Itinerary* (VII. 65) and *Collectanea* (II. 200, 357), who says that the king was buried 'in capitulo,' gives us an account of the deaths of Malcolm and his son, and as it is almost in the words of Symeon it has evidently been copied from him. In 1098 Robert of Durham, a monk of Kelso, wrote to the prior of Tynemouth describing the death of Malcolm. This letter which is in the Cottonian library, is printed, *in extenso*, in *Memorials of Hexham Priory*, I. p. xix. The book in which it occurs was given to the priory by Ralph de Dunham, the prior. Matthew Paris says that in 1257 the bones of Malcolm and of his son were found when the foundations of a building at 'Thynemuum' were being repaired.—44 Surt. Soc. publ. pp. xiv and xv, and note.

⁵ I. 55, 103, 332, 383, 385, 418, 515, 516; III. 42, 43, 114, 115. He also gives extracts from a certain 'Chronico Tinemutensis Coenobii, auctore incerto, incipit anno 48 Henry III.'—*Ibid.* 178.

mark and Norway. St. Oswin,⁶ king of Deira, and martyr, who was killed at 'Gillingham', and Herebald the abbot, were buried at Tynemouth, as were also Edred, king of the Deiri, and Henry, hermit of Coquet island. Osred, attempting to put out Ethelred, and reign again himself, was taken and killed, and buried at 'Tinemuthe'. The earls of Northumberland gave the church of St. Oswin of Tynemouth to the monks of Jarrow, thence the relics of St. Oswin were translated to Jarrow, but they were after a little time brought back to Tynemouth.* Albrinus, earl of Northumberland, confirmed the donation of Tynemouth to the church of St. Cuthbert. Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, erected at Tynemouth a little chapel of wood in which Rosella, his daughter, afterwards took the veil; St. Oswald subsequently rebuilt it of stone.

Of the pre-Conquest church the only evidences remaining are some fragments of crosses now in the collection of the society at the Blackgate museum. They consist (i.) of the head of a cross, on which are interlacings, presented by Mr. C. J. Spence, one of the vice-presidents, and noted in the *Proceedings*, II. 24; this fragment, with a bit of a spandril having Γ . Π on it, was obtained on the dispersal of the collection of Mr. George Rippon of Waterville, North Shields, in 1864; (ii.) the fragment of the shaft of a cross, presented by the late Mr. Alexander S. Stevenson, which he had obtained when an old house at Tynemouth was in course of demolition; it is 17 ins. high by $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide; Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., in a letter to the editor, thus describes it: 'It is difficult to say very much about the fragment of a pre-Norman cross shaft from Tynemouth. The subject on one side appears to be an ecclesiastic or saint holding a book and standing on the heads of a pair of dragons. I presume that this symbolises the triumph of good over evil, as in the case of Christ trampling on the asp and basilisk (see *Christian Symbolism*, p. 274). The tails of the dragons merge into foliage in a remarkable manner. The centaur, holding a staff or club, is very like the one at Aycliffe. The exaggerated length of the centaur's left arm, which is extended so as to grasp his tail, as compared with the extreme shortness of the right arm, is worthy of notice. Centaurs occur frequently both in Anglo-Saxon and in Norman art (see *Christian Symbolism*, p. 360). The interlaced work is derived from a six-cord plait. There are other examples of the same pattern at Meigle in Perthshire, and on the large cross-shaft at St. Andrews' (the plate facing this page shows the front and back); and (iii.) another fragment of a shaft, 15 ins. high by 12 ins. wide, shown in the illustration (on plate facing p. 274) exhumed during some excavations in the castle-yard in 1896, and described by Mr. S. S. Carr in these *Proceedings* (vol. VII. p. 163); of this fragment Mr. Romilly Allen thus speaks: 'The interlaced work on the Tynemouth cross-shaft consists of two rows of Stafford knots made with double cords. The execution is good and like that of the coped stone found in the Chapter house of Durham cathedral. It reminds me also of one of the illuminated pages in the Durham 'Cassiodorus' (see Westwood's *Miniatures*).'

William Rufus took the castle of Tynemouth and made his brother Robert, earl of Northumberland. This Robert de Mowbray (called by Leland 'fundator de Tinemuthe'), about 1090, restored the church of St. Oswin the martyr, at Tynemouth, and designed it a cell to the monastery of St. Albans, he having taken ill, he took it from the monks of Durham an account of their bickerings

⁶ For Life of St. Oswin and an account of his miracles see 8 Surt. Soc. publ. The anonymous writer of the Life seems to have taken up his abode at Tynemouth in 1111, for he was residing there on 23 Sep. of that year. Whilst resident at the priory he was attacked with gout, and believed it to have been removed by the miraculous interference of St. Oswin. —*Ibid.* viii.

* Corpus Oswini ab eis, qui truncaverant, delatum est ad ostium Tinæ flû: ibique in oratorio S. Mariæ sepulturæ traditum. . . . Corpus Oswini translatum in novum monasterium de Tinemuth anno D. 1110, 13 Cal. Septembr.—*Collect.* III., 114, 115.



(17-in. high, by 11½-in. wide)

FRAGMENT OF PRE-CONQUEST CROSS SHAFT FROM TYNEMOUTH.

(In Black Gate Museum, Newcastle)



and gave it to Paul, the abbot, and monastery of St. Albans; this abbot, who died in 1093, entered Tynemouth by force, notwithstanding the interdict of the monks of Durham.⁷

In 1085 Alwold 'preost' of 'Tinemutha', occurs as a witness to the confirmatory charter of William of the church of Tynemouth to the monks of Jarrow.⁸

In 1151 John Paparo, cardinal priest, legate of the holy see, landed at Tynemouth on his way to Ireland with 'palls' for some of the Irish bishops. In 1152 Murdac, archbishop of York, in his endeavour to reform Selby, made Germainus, prior of Tynemouth, abbot of that abbey.⁹

About 1244 (?) Hugh de Lakenby granted an acre of land at Ydinton [Edington] to the prior and convent of Tynemouth for a taper to be burnt before St. Oswin in the priory church. This land was subsequently granted by Simon the prior and the convent to Newminster.¹⁰

There was a convention between the church of Tynemouth and the abbey of Newminster by which Tynemouth for 10s. a year, 'as a voluntary gift', released the tithes of the church of Hartburn.¹⁰

In May 1247, a composition was entered into between Nicholas, bishop of Durham, and John, abbot of St. Albans, and the convent, and the prior and convent of Tynemouth, relative to the priory of Tynemouth, the bishop upon a visitation of the parish church having exacted obedience from the prior by reason of the said parish church and of other parish churches belonging to the monks of Tynemouth. It was agreed that the bishop and his successors, by himself or his officials, should exercise the right of visitation in that part of the church of Tynemouth in which the offices were celebrated for the parishioners, but that into any other part of the church, or into the church of the cell itself, they would in no wise enter, saving also all other privileges and indulgences of the said monks. The said abbot, or, the abbacy being vacant, the prior of St. Albans, with the consent of the chapter, should appoint and remove the priors of the cell of Tynemouth according to the tenor of their privileges, and these they would present to the bishop, promising canonical obedience by reason of the parish churches, so nevertheless that under the pretext of that obedience the priors of Tynemouth should not be called to any synod, chapter or any ecclesiastical gathering against the tenor of their privileges. The vicars moreover in the church of Tynemouth successively instituted by the prior and convent, with the assent of the abbot, should be presented to the said bishop and his successors who would admit them into the spiritualities, and the monks would reply from the temporalities.¹¹ The temporal goods of the prior and convent of Tynemouth, were taxed by the Obedientiaries and their servants on the morrow of the Sunday of the Annunciation, 1292, at 180l. 16s. 6½d. the tenth being 19l. 12s. It is pointed out that this does not accord with the taxation roll, where it is said that the prior of Tynemouth had yearly in temporal goods 200l., the tenth 20l. The spiritual goods were taxed at 75l. 1s. 8d., the tenth being 7l. 10s. 2d.¹²

There is a document giving the mode of doing the service called 'Le Connevs' at Whitley: viz., all the men, horses, and dogs at Tynemouth, and some others, and all of the prior's servants at the manor of Preston, turned out, and the lord of Whiteley met them and entertained them on the Feast of the Innocents. John de Bacworth and Henry Faukes, on a request of a like service for Bacworth, said their houses were burnt and destroyed by war, and the priory excusing them, that it should not be a precedent.

⁷ Leland, Col. i. 55, 103; ii. 303; i. 418, 332, 333, 385; ii. 200, 356.

⁸ Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres, xx.

⁹ Priory of Hexham i. 162 & n., 166 n.

¹⁰ Newm. Cart. (68 Surt. Soc. publ.) 169, 185, 264.

¹¹ Reg. Pal. Dun. i. 83.

¹² This and many of the following notes are from the MSS of the Duke of Northumberland as given in the appendix to the sixth report of the Hist. MSS. Commrs. pp. 224-233. Among these papers is a quarto volume on parchment of the 13 & 14 cent. A note on one of its leaves informs us that Sir Orlando Bridgman has a Coucher Book of his Lordships for Tynemouth, in folio.

In 53 Henry III. [1268-9], a great number of people, whose names are given, were before the Assize Court because they, by force and arms, came to the mill of the prior of Tynemouth in Shields and burnt it, beat and maltreated certain monks whom they found there, and seized and took away a certain ship of the same prior they also found there laden with sea coal, and committed other great damage to the loss of the same prior of 300*l.*, and against the peace, etc. In the octaves of Easter, 40 Henry, III. [1256], Ralph, prior of Tynemouth, occurs as plaintiff in a fine made at Newcastle.¹

At the feast of the Nativity 1295, a measurement was made of the lands of the lordship of Tynemouth, Adam de Tewinge being prior at the time. In 1295, Simon, abbot of St. Albans, granted to Huthrun, his man of Copun, and his heirs, 72 acres of land, to be holden of the church of Tynemouth; Adam de Plessig and six others are witnesses. Roger de Copun, the heir, did homage in the presence of dom. A. de Tewinge, William de Bolun, and W. de Hose, his chaplains, Sir J. de Croft, Nicholas Vigrus, the steward of the house, and Robert Cheval, chamberlain of the abbot, and did fealty. John Chirton held a messuage and fifteen acres, at a rent of 6*d.*; he undertaking to grind wheat at the prior's mill; but if he could not grind by reason of any defect of the mill, he was to wait three days and three nights, and then go where he pleased. He was to do three suits of court at the free court of the prior or where the court was fixed. Nine other tenants are named.

On the day of the Purification [2 Feb.] 1226, John de Graystok, lord of Morpeth, and Robert de Somervill, for the salvation of their own souls and of those of their ancestors and others, gave to God and St. Oswin, and to the prior and convent of Tynemouth, a right of way over his moor of Benton, to take stones for the repair of the road, and also common of pasture on the same moor for eighty animals of whatever kind the priory might wish; the document is dated at Tynemouth, and is attested by Robert de la Vale, Henry de Lauall, and others.²

About 1300 the abbots of St. Edmund, Westminster, and Reading, conservators of the liberties of St. Albans, communicated with masters Robert Mautalent, Henry Galegan, vicar of Tynemouth, and all parishioners of the said church, about building an oratory without licence. The abbot of the Holy Cross of Waltham, conservator, etc., writing to R. de Dryfeld, rector of the church of Ponteland, and vicar of Newbury, stated that some people of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, satellites of Satan, had assaulted some of the monks of St. Albans, and told the rector to make them appear and answer. He spoke of the infraction of the liberty of St. Oswin. There is a list of about 50 names given.

About the same time there is an indenture between Michael, abbot of St. Alban, Richard, parson of Tynemouth, and the convent, of the one part, and William Fawkes of Bacworthe, of the other part, as to Fawkes's tenure and services. By a deed poll the same William Fawkes declared that he held of the abbot of St. Albans, the prior of Tynemouth, and the convent, lands in Westbacworthe, etc.

On 7 May 1303, Edward I., with his queen, came to Newcastle; he committed her to the care of the prior of Tynemouth, and headed his army into Scotland.

In a parliament of 1306, judgment was given against the prior, who had built a 'shore' at North Shields within the flood-mark, which he was ordered to remove at his own cost.³

On 21 April 1308, Richard, called Litster, a burgess of Newcastle, gave all his land in Pamperdene, within Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Sir William de Bevercote, chancellor of Scotland; on 5 Nov., 19 Edward II. [1325], the said William de Bevercote, clerk, gave the land to John de Feltons, and on St. John the Evangelist's day of the same year, he released all his right in the same land.

¹ *North. Assize Roll* (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), 163, 402. Dunham, see note 4 on p. 275.

² *Newm. Cart.* 283.

³ Welford, *Newc. and Gateshead*, i. 6, 10.

On 29 June 1311, the bishop ordered that the sequestration of the fruits of the priory, the priorate being vacant, should not be rigorously enforced. On the kal. of July [1st] 1311, Simon de Taunton was presented by Hugh, abbot of St. Albans, to the bishop of Durham at Stockton as prior of Tynemouth, and he was duly admitted. On his admission the sequestration was removed.

On 2 March 1312, the bishop of Durham granted to Thomas de Graystones of Morton, 5 messuages, 45 acres of arable land and an acre of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Morton, near Kyllerby, which formerly had belonged to the prior of Tynemouth.

On 2 non. [4th] December 1312. Peter de Gunwarton, chaplain, proctor of the church of Tynemouth, was on a commission relative to the church of Morpeth, and again on 2 id. [14th] July 1313, relative to the chapel of 'del Clos' near Whitechester.

On the 27 May 1313, the king's writ was issued to the official of Durham to collect the fifteenths granted by the clergy to the king; and again on 20 July of the same year a writ was issued for the collection of 20 marks from the prior, and of 6s. 8d.⁴ from the hospital of Tynemouth;⁵ and in the return to the last mentioned writ it is said that the collector had raised both sums by sequestration. On 26 October, also of the same year, another writ was issued for like amounts and on the return to it, it was stated that they had been raised. On the 2 id. Jan. 1314, the collector had instructions to collect 20 marks from the prior, and amongst the sums for which he was acquitted was 6s. 8d. from the hospital.⁶

On 7 kal. August [26 July] 1314, the parish chaplain of Tynemouth was on an inquisition relative to the church of Branxton.⁶ On 26 Mar. 1315, a chantry was founded at Tynemouth by Ralph, son of William, baron of Graystok, with the consent of the abbot of St. Albans, in which to celebrate in perpetuity for the souls of the donor, of lord John, formerly baron of Graystok, and of all the faithful dead, the bailiff for the time being in his manor of Morpeth being authorized to make provision for it out of his manors of Copoun [Cowpen] and Bobbeset [Bebside]. Thomas de Bulmer, before the first pestilence, Gilbert Wilkynson de Tynemouth, Robert de Anbell, John de Walsyngham, and John de Waltham, were chaplains. This Ralph de Graystok, 'struck with great age, fell asleep in the Lord' on All Saints' day 1316, and was buried at Neasham, William his son, and Katherine his wife, died without offspring.⁷

On 31 Mar. 1315, the bishop ordered the removal of the sequestration as that religious man dom. Richard de Teweng, a monk of St. Albans⁸ had been presented to the priorate by the abbot of that monastery, and he admitted him to the priory and to the care and administration of the parish churches appropriated to Tynemouth. On 6 id. [8] Nov. of the same year, dom. John, perpetual vicar of Tynemouth, was on a commission touching the parish church of Meldon. On Trinity Sunday, 1316, the bishop of Durham and the dean and chapter of York, the see of York being vacant, were required to summon, amongst others, the prior of Tynemouth to Newcastle, with respect to the aid to the king to frustrate the invasions and depredations of the Scots in the northern parts of the kingdom.⁹

On 14 Edw. II. [1420], the Sunday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, Henry Faukes gave a way to the quarry at Bacworth and released land at Rodeslummore. On the 25 June, 15 Edw. II. [1322], there is a letter of the king stating that William de Midelton was taken at the capture of Mitford

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 44, 79—82; ii. 1154; i. 132, 424; ii. 939, 960; i. 499.

⁵ This is the hospital the remains of which are still to be seen in the public park at the Spital Dene, North Shields. A large stone slab, on which are matrices for brasses was discovered while the park was being made.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 597.

⁷ *Newm. Cart.* 290, 1.

⁸ Amongst the duke of Northumberland's MSS. are transcripts of charters of the time when 'brother Richard de Twynge' was prior.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 696, 699, i. 755, 808, 805.

castle, imprisoned at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but delivered by the Scots, escaped and took refuge in the liberty of the prior. He tells the person addressed to get him if he can. There is a similar letter of 30 June. In a letter of the same year William Ridel, and Richard de Emeldon, late guardian of the peace, to the prior of Tynemouth, stated that he had in prison Nicholas de Hawkeley, who was one of those who surrendered the castle of Mitford to them, to the great good of the county for which deed the writers by the king's authority received them to the peace, and they ask the prior to let Nicholas have the benefit of the conditions.

Thomas de Ravitone [? Rainton], seneschal of Tynemouth, signed a schedule chiefly about customs, in which it is said that in the vill were formerly 15 tenants, some 24 or 26 or 30 acres; John de Coillour, of Tynemouth, certified it to be true. On 26 June, in his 16th year [1323], the king [Edw. II.] licensed the priory to obtain 10 librates of land; and on 12 July, 19 [1325], of the same king, the priory had a licence to take of Thomas de Rayntone four messuages and 70 acres and three roods in Bacworth, Moreton, Whitley, etc. On 10 June of the same year another licence was granted to get lands to the value of 10*li*. On the feast of St. James the Apostle, 1326, John de Felton, chaplain, gave to the prior and convent, the message, &c., on the 'Stathes'. On 20 Edw. II. [1326-7] William Petyt, executor of the testament of Thomas de la Haye, released John de Felton, chaplain of the house, from a sum of money, and from all claims, by reason of a debt of Richard, son of Roger, in which the said Richard was bound to the said Thomas de la Haye by the statute of Acton Burnel. In 1326, the Sunday after Ascension, an agreement was entered into between the prior and Sir Robert de la Val. In 2 Edward III. [1328-9] a licence was granted to T. de Reynton to alienate land to the priory; and in the ninth year of the same king [1335-6] a licence was granted to the priory to acquire land.

In 6 Edw. III. [1332-3], Peter Trof of Whitsand, master of a ship of Whitsand called the St. John, which was broken and destroyed and cast ashore at Tynemouth, sold the timber, etc., to the prior. Henry Cleison, master of the ship Rikeharing of Axil, sold the timber, anchor, sails, cords, etc. Cantis, of Sandwich, master of the James, did the like.

In 1336 there is a note that at Tynemouth there was a waste place near the gate of the priory; the buildings had been pulled down by the prior lest 'Shanaldores' and other robbers, in the time of war, should get into the houses, for the destruction and capture of the priory. Several streets are named, 'le Southrawe,' 'le Cance,' 'le Southandelrawe' at the west end of the vill, 'Northmidelrawe' and 'Northrawe.' About this time Robert 'vitrearius', and W. Waleys are named.

Magister John de Thoresby, rector of the church of Elwick, having granted to the prior and convent of Tynemouth a messuage with appurtenances, lying on the east side of the vill of Elwick, reserving an annual rent of 5 *solidi*, to be held of the lord by the accustomed services, the bishop on 4 Jan. 1340, confirmed the grant, saving always the rights and customs of the Church of Durham. On 6 Oct. 1340, Michael, abbot of St. Albans, presented Thomas de la Mare to the bishop as prior of Tynemouth in terms of the composition previously entered into (see p. 277). On the death of Richard de Tywyng, the prior of Tynemouth, the bishop having sequestered the fruits and obventions of the parish churches appropriated to the priory, and Walter de Wytheryngton, one of the monks, on the part of the sub-prior and convent, having humbly supplicated him to allow them the fruits and obventions for the use of the monks and dependents during the vacancy, on the 8 Oct. 1340, the bishop removed the sequestration in their favour, until the presentation of a fit person by the abbot of St. Albans, provided that this should not be put off beyond St. Martinmas day, saving all the rights, dignities, etc., of the Church of Durham; the order was

dated from Auckland.¹⁰ On 26 Jan. 1357, the prior of Tynemouth, having complained to the king that the men of Newcastle had been digging for coals in his manor of Elswick, outside their boundary, and were labouring to destroy a certain watercourse to a coal-mine of the priory, which was the greater part of the sustentation of the prior and the priory, a commission of enquiry was appointed who were to certify to the chancery of the king.¹¹ In Hilary term, 45 Edw. III. [1371] Robert de Aldeworth is mentioned as vicar of Woodhorn, he having in that year some contention with the prior of Tynemouth.

In 1377, being the year of the king's [Edw. III.] death at Burgh on Sands, proceedings were taken respecting a fair at Tynemouth. On the morrow of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul [June 29], the prior set up a pillory in Tynemouth, as appertaining to the assize of bread and ale.

In a rental of Tynemouth of 1378 are given 'the customs and works which the men of Tynemouth ought to do, and of old have used to do, The prior can make to himself a several at his will in open time as well of the lands of his tenants of the vill of Tynemuth as of his own; within which several none of the vill shall have common unless with his beasts with which he *facit le boner* and goes to plough,' etc., etc. When a new abbot of St. Albans came to Tynemouth 15 tenants gave him 40s., called the Abbots' Welcome. They all paid *Layrewit* for daughters or maid-servants, and *Mercheta* for marrying their daughters, except Lady Philippa de Merston who was free. There is a 'Custumale' of services and customs done by bondagers. The places named in the rental are 'Tynemuth, Schelcs, Milletone, Whittley, Hertelawe, Byghalle, Wolsynytone, Dissington Moretone, Seton Monachorum, West Chirtou, Middel Chirton, Este Chirton, Prestone, Erdistone, Elseywyke, Westdene, Wyteslade, Hestenes, Balworth [? Bacworth], Ambelle, Hauxlawe, Wylom, Capone, Bebissed, Hertforth, Moredissen, Creswell, Wodhorne, Halywell, Seton de la Vale, Bewyk, Lylleburne, Elyngeham, terra rectoris in eadem villa, Haroppe, Borewyke; Carbon....de Erdeston ad nichilatus est propter habundandiam aquae.'

On the 15 Nov. 1392, for a fine of twenty marks, the king granted a licence to the monastery of Tynemouth, for the assignment by Adam Fenrother, clerk, and others, of two messuages; and by Alan Whitehead, vicar of Tynemouth, John Dalton, chaplain, and Robert Ambell, chaplain, of three messuages, all in Newcastle. 'The great stone house of the prior of Tynemouth, on the Quay-side,' is mentioned in a deed of this year's date. In 1417, an inquisition was held concerning complaints that the prior of Tynemouth had made weirs in the Tyne which encroached on the deep course of the water.¹²

By his will of 'thursday next before yoleday,' 1429, amongst many other bequests, Roger Thornton left a noble 'to eu'ry monk of Tynmouth'.¹³

About 1440 objections were taken to the presentation by the prior of Durham to the church of Coldingham. In the reply of the convent of Durham to this it is stated that, amongst other things, there were many priors in England who owed obedience to and were movable by their abbots, and yet are admitted by the diocesan, for instance, in the monastery of St. Albans where the prior of Tynemouth swore obedience to the lord of Durham, and yet was movable by the abbot of the monastery.¹

On 4 Jan., 1447, on an inquisition, it was stated that the prior of Tynemouth was, *temp.* Henry III., prohibited from erecting buildings in the place called Shields, to the injury of the town of Newcastle, or to bake bread or brew ale . . . that for sixty years the prior, having demesne lands at North Shields, had added four acres within the water and the ebb and flow of the same, and had erected 200 messuages, etc., etc.; also herring-houses and fish-houses, notwithstanding the prohibition, and had called the place the town of North Shields; where, beyond the water,

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 279, 378, 308.

¹² *Ibid.* 214, 261.

¹ *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), 96, 181.

¹¹ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, I. 149.

¹³ *Northern Wills & Inv.*, I. 79.

namely, upon its bank, there had been of old only three cottages called fisher-ldges, and had intruded a new market. The rents, as found by the inquisition, amounted to 1,500 marks. The monastery baked 1,000 quarters of wheat, and brewed 2,000 quarters of malt per annum. The jury found that the prior and convent, and John Thornton, monk and cellarer of their house, and other persons, had kept ships, by which the mayor, &c., of Newcastle, had lost 340*l.* annually. They also found that the prior and convent had taken all manner of wreck of the sea and deodands of the said water, which belonged of right to the king, to the great injury of all the king's people, as well in the town of Newcastle as elsewhere.²

In the *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*,³ it is said 'the chief church [of Newcastle] was built by Robert Rhodes, prior of Tynemouth' [1436-1451]. Within the gate of this place [Tynemouth] occurred, until 1705, the well known coat of *three annulets, on a chief a greyhound*, which was worn (? borne) by Robert the lawyer.'

The obituary roll of priors Ebchester and Burnby [1436-1468], which was to procure for their souls the prayers of the faithful for delivery from purgatory, etc., was presented at Tynemouth by the brief-bearer, who was licensed for the purpose, by which he made his living. The precentor of the convent, probably, wrote on it the 'Titulus Ecclesie Beate Mariae et Sancti Oswini Regis et Martiris de Tynemuth. Anima,' etc. Similar entries were made on the bede rolls of bishop Thomas Hatfield [1345-1381], of bishop Walter Skirlaw [1388-1406], and of prior John Hemmingburgh (died 1416).

In 1510 a great number of people of Newcastle, headed by some of the aldermen and principal men, went to Jesmond, where the priory had lands, to kill John Stonewell, the prior of Tynemouth. On 26 Nov. 1527, James V. king of Scotland, wrote to cardinal Wolsey desiring restitution to be made to Evangelist Passar, a Neapolitan, who, having received from his creditors in Scotland 600 ducats, and returning in a Flemish ship, was driven by stress of weather into Tynemouth, when the ship was taken by the abbot of Tynemouth, the master delivered the money to a clerk, named Master Doctor, for sure keeping, who refused to return it.⁴ On 30 Dec. 1530, Thomas Gardiner, prior of Tynemouth, and the convent, leased to Christopher Mitford of Newcastle, for 25 years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, all the coal and coal-mines within the fields of Elswick, with liberty to cut within the woods of Elswick timber for timbering, but the lessee was not to dig more than 20 chaldrons a day. In 1535 the prior of Tynemouth made an annual payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* towards the stipend of the chaplain of the Holy Trinity in Gateshead chapel. On 31 Dec. the prior and convent of Tynemouth granted to John Marshall, gentleman, and Phillippa his wife, an annuity of 10*l.* from their lands and tenements in the vill of Benwell.⁵ On 26 Sep. 1538, Robert Blakeney,⁶ the prior of Tynemouth, and the convent, leased to Christopher Mitford of Newcastle, two coal pits within the fields of Elswick, with licence to sink other pits, etc., for 8 years at 50*l.* a year rent, the lessee being restricted in the output, as he had not to dig more than 40 chaldrons a day; and the prior and convent covenanted that the farmers of the four salt pans at North Shields should purchase the coals they needed from the said Christopher, at 15*s.* per 10 chaldrons.⁶

At the time of the Dissolution there were at Tynemouth priory, 6 bells, 62 ounces of gold, and 1827½ ounces of silver, besides jewels and rings.⁷

² Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, i. 317.

³ 50 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 94 and n.

⁴ *The Durham Obit. Rolls* (31 Surt. Soc. publ.), 32, 54, 58, 64. A *fac-simile* of the last entry is given facing p. 64.

⁵ On the fly leaf of a fifteenth century Latin psalter belonging to Sir John Lawson of Brough, is written 'Dominus Robertus Blakeney hujus libri est possessor.' This Robert Blakeney, who was once owner of the MS., was the last prior of Tynemouth. The MS. is on vellum 12mo., and seems to have been written at Wymondham abbey, Norfolk.

⁶ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, ii. 30, 98, 116, 146, 148, 164. Hist. MSS. Comm. app. to third report, 255.

⁷ *Mem. of Fountains* (42 Surt. Soc. publ.), 235 n.

By his will of 15 Feb. 1557-8, Thomas Wailes, of 'tinmothe,' yeoman, gave 'to y^e highe alter for my mysvssed & forgotten tythes ijs. & to y^e rep'acions of my p'ishe church iijs. iiijd.'⁸

On 10 Nov. 1634, George Ward, of Upton, Yorkshire, received from the Trinity House of Newcastle, 5l. 11s. 2d. for a parcel of waste ground, &c., nt Pow Pans, near North Shields, for their low light house there, thirty ells in length and sixty in breadth, formerly part of the possessions of Tynemouth monastery.⁹

On 2 Aug. 1636, Margaret Spearman was before the High Commission Court at Durham for contempt, she having disposed of the goods of her deceased mother before any administration was granted, This she confessed. She had to make acknowledgment of her contempt in the parish church of Tynemouth, and in the consistory of Durham, and to pay a fine of 20l. to the king. On 5 Mar. 1638, she was excused on the ground of poverty, and on 19 Sep. she returned her submission in the parish of Tynemouth, duly executed. On 5 Dec. she paid the costs; and on 16 Jan. 1639, the case was dismissed.

On 10 Jan. 1637, Thomas Baytes, gent., was before the same court on the 'promocion of the churchwardens of Tynemouth.' On 19 Sep. it was stated that the infection was at 'Sheels', on 24 Oct. at Tynemouth: and on 16 Jan. 1638, the matter was respited on account of it. There were the same offences and proceedings in the cases of John Bayley and Michael Hall.¹⁰

In 1680 'the chapel which Mr Shafto opened and supplies for the good of the people of the village [of Benwell] was the prior's [of Tynemouth] domestic chapel.'¹¹

According to the 'old taxation' of churches and ecclesiastical benefices within the archdeaconry of Northumberland of one mark in forty, Tynemouth priory was thus taxed:—

Deanery of Newcastle upon Tyne:

viiijl.	portion of the prior of Tynemouth in the rectory of the Blessed Nicholas of Newcastle	iiijs.
xxli. vs.,	portion of the vicar in the same	xs. jd. ob.
xlijs. liijd.,	portion of the prior of Tynemouth in the rectory of Whalton	iiijd.
xxs.,	portion of the prior of Tynemouth in the rectory of Bothal	vjd.
cvij m. vjs. ijd.,	the rectory of Tynemouth	xxxvs. viijd.
ix m. xiiid.,	portion of the vicar of the same	iijs. qu.
vij m. iiij. xjd.,	portion of the prior in the vicarage of Woodhorn	lii. vd. ob.
xii m.,	portion of the prior in the rectory of Hartburn	iiij.
lv m. xs. viijd.,	portion of the vicar of the same	xvijs. vijd. qu.
The portion of the abbot of St. Albans, in Hartburn, by the hands of the vicar, was taxed at iijm. di., the tax being		xiiijd.

Deanery of Corbridge:

vm. iij. iijd. portion of the priory in the rectory of Ovingham.. xxjd.

Deanery of Baumburgh:

viii. portion of the prior in the rectory of Wolloure .. ijs.

Deanery of Durham:

xv m., portion of prior of Tynemouth in the church of Hart vs.

x m., portion of the prior in the church of Stranton .. iijs. iiijd.

In 1306 by the 'taxatio nova' of churches in the archdeaconry of Durham, the portion of the prior of Tynemouth in the church of Hart was valued at 26l. 13s. 4d. and the tenths 53s. 4d.; his portion in the church of Stranton 4l. and the tenths 8s.; while his portion in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, was valued at 40s. and the tenths 4s. Other benefices in Northumberland archdeaconry were untaxed on account of their poorness and notorious destruction.²

In the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* the value of 'Vic. Tinmouthe' in the Newcastle deanery is given as 'xxxli. [24l. 19s. 4d.] The Queene' patroness.³

On 16 Nov. 1501, at a visitation in the parish church of Gateshead, dom. John Hebborne, vicar of the church of 'Tinmouth', d. William Bell, the parish chap-

⁸ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 155.

⁹ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, III. 527.

⁹ *Court of High Com. at Durham* (81 Sur. Soc. publ.) 169, 171, 172.

¹ *Ambrose Barnes*, 418.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 88, 98, 94, 98, 105.

lain, d. Robert Huchinson, d. Johu Garthe, d. John Watson, d. Richard Bell, d. Thomas Johnson, d. Thomas Hestleden, d. John Ponnouer, d. John Seaton-delavall, and d. Gerard Storie de Selavall [sic], were present. The 'parochiani' said that the vicar did not reside in his benefice as he should, and that matins and vespers were not said at suitable and accustomed hours. They said also that the glass windows in the choir were broken; the impropriators were enjoined to sufficiently repair and emend them before the next feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. under a pain of xxs.

On 4 Oct. 1507, the vicar of Tynmouth was present at the synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church. The sum of 6s. 8d. was due to the bishop from the prior of Tynmouth for the church of Haltwhistle.⁴ About 1575 'Sr Anthony' occurs as curate of Tynemouth.⁵

During the Commonwealth, James Hume, the vicar of Tinmouth, was dispossessed, and at the Restoration, Mr Alexander Gourdon, who went into Scotland, was ejected from the same.⁶

As stated by Mr Adamson (p. 273) services ceased to be held in the priory church when Christ church was erected in 1668.

Horsley [1729 30] in his 'Materials for the History of Northumberland' (p. 43), says 'that the parish church also formerly stood here, but in the year 1659 another was begun to be built, though not finished till 1668, when it was consecrated by Bishop Cousins'. The form of words used at the service is given in *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, vol. ii. p. 175.⁷ The following note therefore refers to it, and not to the priory church. Bishop Chandler, in notes of his visitation 'suppos'd in 1736,' gives 'V. Tynemouth in sequestracon. Resid^t. Fam. 800, 200 Diss. 2 meeting houses, 1 Presb. 1 Quaker. About 200*li*. A publick School, Nat. Tavenor, W. Donkin, masters, Cat. wth Williams. Sam^t once a month, 100 come, 300 come at East. and W^t Sunday.'

The previous notes have reference to the priory, the priors, etc.; those that follow relate to the castle chiefly, and its defence.

Adam de Swyneburn, sheriff of Northumberland, writing to the bailiffs of the liberty of Tynemouth, enclosed the copy of an order to take the bodies of John le Ireys and all his company. On 9 Ed. II. [1315-9.], he received an order to bring the prisoners before the king. On the Thursday after Hilary, of the same year, Warin de Swetoppe, sub-sheriff of Northumberland, received, at the king's castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of Thomas de Belsowe, steward of the liberty of Tynemouth, the bodies of William Cosyn and John Lyvet, Irishmen. On 13 Edw. II. [1319-20], there were essoins and pleas before Walter de Camowe, Robert Bertram, and John de Oggille, justices of the lord prior assigned.

Sir Thomas Hilton, or his lieutenant, was charged with the beacon at Tynemouth on 24 May 1549.⁸ On 2 Oct. 1552, in the provision for payment of the king's debts, it was declared 'to the K's Majesty that my Lord of Northumberland desires to render the manor of Tynmouth for recompense; that John Hall be sergeant of Tyndale and Riddesdale.'⁹

On 5 Aug. 1561, the earl of Rutland in a letter to Sir Henry Percy required him 'upon the entry of any strange ship, especially French or Scottish, into the Tynemouth haven or road, to cause some trusty men of yours to search the same. If there were any matter to cause suspicion the ship had to be courteously stayed.'¹⁰

Concerning the scheme for the marriage of the duke of Norfolk with Mary, queen of Scots, William Cantrell, the servant of the former, on 12 Oct. 1569, in his answers to interrogatories, said that he conferred in July with the earl of

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres, ccccvi, ccccvi.*

⁵ *Depos. & Eccl. Proc.*, 308-9.

⁶ Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 272.

⁷ Calamy, *Nonconf. Memorial*, iii. 80.

⁸ 55 Surt. Soc. publ.

⁹ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), i. 99, 74.

¹⁰ *Hatfield Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), i. 99.

¹¹ *Portland Papers*, 74.

Sussex at Tynmouth, the Earl of Northumberland at his house between Topcliff and York, etc.¹

In the summer of 1574, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Newcastle, 'ever on the look out for annexation, petitioned the queen that she would allow them to have the castle of Tynemouth, for which they would discharge her majesty of 400 marks yearly, payable by her for keeping the castle in repair. The application was not successful'.²

In a letter of 18 March, 1587-8, dated from Berwick, to sir Francis Walsingham, lord Hunsdon says 'touching the decay of Tynmouth, if there be a letter directed unto me from my Lords of her Majesty's Council, appointing me to call such unto me as I shall think fit to view the same, besides the calling of such gentlemen as dwell near unto it, I will take out of this town with me both the Surveyor of the Works, who is a very skilfull man, and some other artificers, and some one of the officers of the Ordnance. And so as I come up will take a perfect view thereof, and bring it up with me. And so hoping of my leave to come up, having now nothing to do here'.³

On 5 Jan. 1588, Mr Delaval, keeper of Tynemouth castle, took up at Shields as his provision, 30 bolls of rye, of which the cost was 12*l*.⁴

On 26 May, 1594, two men, servants of Mary, queen of Scots, who had stolen many of her jewels, were apprehended at Shields; and Thomas Power, lieutenant of Tynemouth castle, reported the case to the earl of Northumberland. Lord Bothwell had intercepted the men and got from them some of the jewels. After five weeks' detention in Tynemouth castle, the thieves were taken to the borders, delivered to the Scottish warden on a Tuesday, and hanged at Edinburgh on the Friday following, 'such expedition does the king make now-a-days of justice'.⁵ In connexion with this there is 'A bill of charges layde forth by me Thomas Paner, upon Jeanes Krogar, Dutchman, and William Bl. . . ., Frenchman, prisoners within Tynemouth Castle, for the robbing of the Queen of Scots jewels, as followeth:—7 May 1594. Paid to his oste for the charges lying in the North Sheills four days before they were apprehended at Edward Delavales house, within the county of Northumberland, 27*s*. 1*d*. Paid to the baillie of the North Sheills for the fee to apprehend the prisoners, 5*s*. Paid to the porter of Tynemouth Castle for the gaol fee for the prisoners, 5*s*. Delivered to the prisoners for washing, shoues (shoes), and other necessaries, 5*s*. 6*d*. For the prisoners charges, one night at Newcastle and gaol fees there, 22nd January, 2*s*. Paid for the prisoners charges, Newcastle to Berwick by post, being five horses thither and three back again, and my charges and theirs in diet by the way 4*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. Likewise their charges in diet at the Castle, five weeks (6 May—10 June), at 4*s*. per week, 40*s*. [*sic*] Total 8*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*.⁶ [*sic*]

The following is a note of the munitions at Tynemouth Castle in 1585: 'A note of all suche munyson and armor as are remayninge within the castell of Tynemonthe the xijth daye of October anno regni Elizabethæ (etc.) xxvij^o, delivered over into the charge of M^r Roberte Carye esquire, now capytayne of the same.' First—lying in the mount 2 falcons without carriages. *Item*—in the store house, 2 culverins, 16 old calivers, 12 'sheaffe of arrowes in decaye;' 1 lanker without carriage, a brass falcon without carriage. *Item*—'in the barne garthes,' 1 brass sacre, 1 iron falcon, 1 brass mynyon. *Item*—'in the halle,' 10 corslets decayed, 10 head pieces, 10 'collers' decayed.' And on 18 July 1597, of the ordnance, etc., at Tynemonth: 'The remayne taken at Tynmouth Castle xvij July 1597, anno regine Elizabethæ xxxix^o.' BRASS—A saker without wheels, lying in a stock decayed; another, dismounted; falcons dis-

¹ *Hatfield Papers*, (Hist. MSS. Comm.), I. 438.

² *Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead*, II. 463.

³ *Hatfield Papers*, III. 818.

⁴ *Welford*, III. 49.

⁵ *Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead*, III. 90, where there is a list of the jewels that were stolen. See also *Arch. Ael.* xviii. 66.

⁶ C. viii. g. h. A parcel of loose leaves of accounts.—Duke of Northumberland's MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to sixth report), 232.

mounted, 3. CAST IRON—Culverin mounted on bare wheels, stock and wheels, serviceable 'as she standethe;' demiculverin, mounted on bare wheels, stock and wheels decayed. The above being utterly decayed, the charge for repair is estimated at 41*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, as by the particulars will appear, viz., 8 ton oaken timber, 20*s.* a ton, for 7 carriages with transoms to same, 8*l.*; land and water carriage, 1½ ton at 14*l.* the ton, 21*l.*; 4 sawyers at 10*d.* each daily for 12 days, 40*s.*; naves 7 pair at 5*s.* a pair, 35*s.*; 'felloes' 91 at 8*d.* a piece, 60*s.* 8*d.*; 'spoakes' 176 at 2*d.* a piece, 29*s.* 2*d.*, in all 6*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Extraordinary labour to be employed in.⁷

On 2 Jan. 1596-7, Richard Musgrave, in a letter to Burghley, says:—'In answer to your lordship's letter of 5th December, received on the 28th, it is most needful that the ordnance at Tynmouth Castle should be mounted and placed for defence of the castle and haven, if there was a sufficient gunner resident there to attend them, for whom her Majesty allows 12*d.* per diem to the captain of Tynmouth, though there has been no such man in the place of late. I must not omit to advertise 'how nakedly and dangerously' the town of Newcastle is at present if the Queen's enemies intend harm on these coasts. And in these times of rumours of troubles, I thought good to send a note of the powder and munitions under my charge, referring its sufficiency to your honourable wisdom. Also a particular estimate of the charge of repairing the ordnance carriages at Tynmouth and Berwick. On 17 Feb. 1598-9, the bishop of Durham, in a letter to Cecil, says that 'Tynmouth Castle, a promontory at the mouth of the haven . . . utterly disfurnished; no blockhouse or other piece or platform for defence on the river between that and Newcastle, no shipping among the merchants worth the naming; therefore of themselves, their men being untrained, unable to resist a mean fine, in my opinion.

In May 1607, a warrant was issued to the exchequer to pay to sir William Selby, knight, captain of his Majesty's castle of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland, the sum of 220*l.*, in full satisfaction for certain works and reparations by him caused to be done about the said castle.⁸

In 1625, the mayor and aldermen of Newcastle, who had been taken severely to task by the council for the defenceless condition of the town, told the council that there used to be good store of great ordnance in the king's castle at Tynemouth, but it had been removed, and as for the castle in the heart of Newcastle, it was in great ruin. Secretary Conway is informed by lord Clifford that Tynemouth ought to be fortified, for Sir John Feuwick, the captain, declares it was so ruinous that he could not remain there.⁹ On 18 Nov. 1625, the lord lieutenants wrote to the lords of the council in answer to theirs of the 2nd., stating the weakness of Tynemouth castle. On 4 Dec. a council letter was sent to the lord lieutenants acknowledging their letter of 18 Nov., and enclosing a copy of a council order for the repair and fortification of the castle. On 14 Dec. another order was issued to the like purport, one Cramfield, an engineer, then at Harwich, to be employed.¹⁰ In May 1626, by order from the lord treasurer a warrant for payment of 1,200*l.* towards the charge of erecting certain fortifications near Tynemouth, was issued, the rest of the charge being to be defrayed by those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne who have undertaken to finish the work.¹¹

On 17 Aug. 1627, Henry, lord Clifford, in a letter to Conway, said that the castle at Tynemouth had not one piece of ordnance mounted.

On 5 June 1633, king Charles I. with his retinue, which included Laud, bishop of London, White, bishop of Ely, the earl of Northumberland, etc., escorted by the master and brethren of the Trinity house, went to Tynemouth castle. On his way down the river, Edward Balmer, steersman of the royal

⁷ *Calendar of Border Papers*, II. 60, 861 232, 589.

⁸ *Privy Seal Dockets (Arch. Ael., xxiv.)* 192.

⁹ *Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead*, 263, 278.

¹⁰ *Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to third rep.* 40.

¹¹ *Privy Seal Dockets (Arch. Ael. xxiv.)* II. 196.

barge, put into the king's hands a complaint from the master mariners of the port, about the erection of quays and staiths for the private emolument of the corporation of Newcastle.¹

On 28 Aug. 1634, a Spanish vessel entered the harbour pursued by a Holland man-of-war, the vessel was seized, rifled, and her cargo disposed of. The story of sir John Fenwick, who was lieutenant of Tynemouth castle, was that the Spanish ship claimed protection; and, notwithstanding the promise of the Dutchman that he would not interfere with the Spaniard, the next morning he heard that he had taken the ship. It was the cause of considerable correspondence between the Spanish resident and the government.¹

On 22 June 1635, sir William Brereton, bart., while travelling in the north of Enland, remarked that the mouth of the Tyne 'affords such a narrow channel at low water, as it is said not to be above forty yards broad; and at the mouth there is a great shelf and bank of sand, so as at a high water also it is most dangerous passage for strangers, inasmuch as they must pass near to that side of the haven which lieth close by, and near under the command of Tynemouth castle; which is a dainty-seated castle almost compassed with the sea, wherein hath been the fairest church I have seen in any castle, but it is now out of repair, and much neglected; it belongeth to the earl of Northumberland'²

On 10 Sep. 1638, the fort of Tynemouth had to be 'slighted,' and a fort made half a mile from the same. On the 19 Jan. 1639, sir Jacob Astley and three of the aldermen of Newcastle, with two engineers, went to view Tynemouth castle and the Shields, and the grounds on both sides of the river near the harbour mouth; 'for the castle of Tynemouth it will be needless to demolish it, because the ground wherenon it stands will command all the lower works to the waterside; and for the making of any fort upon the side of the ground toward Shields, being about a mile off Tynemouth castle, near the upper light—where we conceive it would be most convenient—the ground close by it to the land inward is so high that it would overlook any fort that could be made by the side of the river . . . and the ground on the south side . . . is far worse to build any fort upon; so that is conceived by us all, that the best safety for the port, in time of hostility, will be for two of his majesty's ships to lie near the harbour mouth'. On 30 Aug. 1640, the Scots seized the castle of Tynemouth, and also Shields. The cash book of the Trinity house for this year contains many entries relating to the Scottish occupation, one being 2s. 6d. paid 'General Leslie's servant for a warrant for a safe-guard to the lights' at Tynemouth.³

On 24 Oct. 1644, in a letter from the Commissioners of both houses at Newcastle to William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons, it is said that 'since their last letter, attempts have been made to induce Tynemouth Castle to surrender, but Sir Thomas Riddell returned answer that he durst not hazard his life in giving up the castle; another summons is to be sent to him to day, and the writers trust that should he refuse, some means may be found to protect the shipping coming into the haven, which are much annoyed, not so much by the castle, where it is said the plague is very sore, as by a fort called the Spanish Fort'.⁴ On 7 Nov. 1644, sir R. Burgoyne, writing to sir R. Verney, said that 'Tinmouth Castle is now taken'.⁵ On 25 Feb. 1646-7, in a letter from major general Skippon to the speaker of the House of Peers, he says 'Tynemouth Castle is a very considerable place, and ought to be well fortified, as the very key of all these parts; and of necessity, if it should be made and kept serviceable, there must be some extraordinary allowance for the repair of the works, and keeping them in repair, and procuring beds fit for the soldiers to lie in, through want whereof, there being nothing but the bar-walls, the writer is compelled to quarter them in the country, and to cause

¹ Welford, III. 311, 315, 321. See also *Arch. Ael.* xvi. 67, 68.

² Chetham Soc. publ., quoted by Welford, III. 330. ³ Welford, III. 351, 365, 410, 417.

⁴ House of Lords' Calendar (appendix to sixth report, H. MSS. Comm.), 33.

⁵ *Sir H. Verney's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), 449.

them to watch therein by turns. For the greater safety of the place it would be requisite that one of the Parliament ships of war should constantly lie in the haven. Since the great business between both kingdoms is now happily ended, he desires to know what it will seem good to the Parliament to do with Newcastle and Tynemouth, and with himself in relation there.⁶

In 1648, colonel Lilburn, the deputy governor of Tynemouth castle, declared for the king. On 11 Aug. sir Arthur Hesilrige took the place by storm and put all the garrison to the sword. At the trial by the parliament on 30 July 1649, of Colonel Morris and another for high treason, a witness stated that 'Morrice...shewed letters that Tinmouth castle was betrayed...and caused bonfires to be made, and great gunns to be shott of for joy upon the report of takeing Newcastle,' etc.⁷

In 1661, bishop Cosin gave a certificate that the arms [mentioned below] formerly belonged to Durham county, and were 'carried from Durham and secured in Tinmouth Castle, when Lambert marched northwards last... The greatest part of the said armes Sir William Compton, Master of the Stores, findes to be amongst the remaines now in Tinmouth Castle, which he and Coll. Villers will order to be delivered upon a warrant from his Majestie to them.' On the 2 Jan. 1660, they had been sent from Durham, and consisted of 'Pistolls and holsters, 35 pairs; Swords, 35; Bandeleers, 6bundells; Pikes, 99; Musketts, 60; Drummes, 6; Partizants, 8; and Light horse saddles, 1.' On 10 Feb. 1661, this list is said to be 'a true copy of the account' the writer had 'of the armes that was sent to Tynmouth Castle, both from Mr Henry Rowell, then Maior of Durham, and from them that carried them away.'⁸

On 5 Aug. 1664, in connexion with some plot at Tynemouth, a man named Atkinson having been arrested, was removed from Tynemouth to Carlisle by two files of musketeers, thence to be taken to Appleby when the judges came. On 16 Sep. 1665, there were rumours of a new plot at Berwick and Tynemouth; and on 2 July 1667, the earl of Carlisle was at Shields, 'a small village in the mouth of the river', to provide for the safety of the port.⁹ On 15 July 1668, application was made by letter for payment of 900*l.*, due to the inhabitants of Berwick, on account of four companies of the garrison sent to Tynemouth in June 1667, for the purpose of securing the ships then in the Tyne from an attempt the Dutch might have made.¹

In the petition of Peter Smart, 'a distressed minister of God's Word,' to the House of Lords, about 1645, he stated that the chancellor of Durham had sequestrated his prebend, and that the money had been disposed of by him in certain ways named. In the chancellor's reply it is said that it was not so disposed of, but only to the curate serving the cure, the rest being paid by order of the committee of Durham in sessments, or by sir Thomas Riddell by military demand, towards the use of Tinmouth Castle, as appears by the accounts of the sequestrators.²

'When the government was alarmed with a rumor of a great armament in Holland, Colonel Widdrington in a great huff came to him, requiring him to order some gunns down to Tinmouth Castle; 'That is not my business,' sais Mr. Barnes, the King never made me governour of that castle.' 'Prisons for the freeborn subjects of England, began to fill apace, and Mr. Barnes, without any known reason for it, was conveyed to the Castle of Tinmouth, and charged upon suspicion with a design against the Government.'³

⁶ *Deposit. from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 20 and n. See also *Arch. Ael.* xv. 218.

House of Lords Calendar (Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to sixth report), 160.

⁸ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* 11. (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 89, 90.

⁹ *Le Fleming Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th App. to 12 Rep.), 33, 33, 51.

¹ *Berwick Corp. Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.).

² *Acts of Durham High Comm. Court* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 244.

³ *Ambrose Barnes*, 179, 191.

In June 1665, a licence was granted to colonel Edward Villiers, his heirs and assigns, to erect and continue a lighthouse at Tynemouth, and to receive 12*d.* per ship of his majesty's subjects, and 3*s.* per ship of strangers passing by that way, at the yearly rent of 20 marks. To commence and be paid from the death of the said Edward Villiers. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-general. By warrant under the sign manual. On June 1674, colonel Edward Villiers, governor of his majesty's castle of Tynemouth, having at his own charge by his majesty's approbation, walled in a parcel of ground, containing three roods or thereabouts, near adjoining to the lighthouse there, and erected one messuage or tenement upon it for the better preservation of the said lighthouse, and hath begun to rebuild, and at his own charge undertaken to finish, an old ruined church lately standing upon the waste ground within the said castle. His Majesty is pleased to grant the said parcel of ground walled in and the soil and waste within the said castle to the said colonel Villiers and his assigns for 99 years from Michaelmas last, at the yearly rent of 5*s.* with such provisoes and clauses as were directed to be inserted by warrant under his Majesty's sign manual. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-general.⁴ This is evidently the house now known as the governor's house, about to be pulled down, and which has already (p. 273) been referred to.

On 11 May 1681, about 70 or 80 masters of ships, trading to Newcastle in the coal trade, answered a petition of sir Edward Villiers respecting Tynemouth light, stating that in 1660, Sir E. Villiers had built a lighthouse and levied 1*s.* for each ship of the king's subjects, and 3*s.* from foreigners, but he said that it did not pay, the masters thought otherwise, as the building cost 200*l.*, and the annual returns were about 300*l.* On 27 Jan. 1682, there are more letters about the light, sir Edward Villiers again wishing to raise the dues. On 27 Mar. 1684, another and a long petition was sent by him to the king and council. The Trinity House appears to have offered to buy his interest in the light, but he declined to sell. On 24 May 1684, he once more petitioned the king and council, and on 24 July 1684, the matter came before the king in council, sir Edward Villiers having returned his answer to another proposal of the Trinity House, but he declared he could not comply with it. 'The King, not finding any cause to alter the said duty, was pleased to order, and it therefore was accordingly ordered, that there should be no further increase of the said duty for maintaining the said light, and sir Edward Villiers's petition was dismissed.'⁵ In a folio volume of letters from the duke of Somerset to serjeant Thomas Pengelly, under date of 21 Mar. 1718-9, is the following:—'If Mr Serjeant Webb is with you pray ask him what title Lady Villiers hath or will have to the lights at Tynemouth Castle, for as my son Hertford's governor I would gladly buy the rights of the Villiers family, which they enjoy by a grant of Charles II.'⁶

The lighthouse remained in the hands of representatives of the Villiers family until 1840, when at last the Trinity House succeeded in purchasing their rights for the large sum of 124,678*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The lighthouse was pulled down in 1898, a new building to take its place having been erected on St. Mary's island, on the coast 3 or 4 miles north of Tynemouth said to be a more suitable place for a light.

In a 'News Letter' of 27 Oct. 1705, it is said 'that on the 23rd our Russia fleet safely arrived in Tynemouth road.'

On 4 Sep. 1704, in a letter of John Bell to Robert Harley, he says 'Since I wrote last I have been to Sunderland and Shields to secure both ports that no passengers should go beyond seas that had no passes. Upon my journey I was reflecting upon Col. Macdonell's name and recollected that he married a sister of the present governor of Tynemouth Castle, Col. Villiers; and I believe

⁴ Privy Seal Dockets (*Arch. Ael.* xxiv.), 213 214. See also *Arch. Ael.* xx. 15.

⁵ Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to 8th Rep. 257, 258*bis*, 259*bis*.

⁶ Rev. T. W. Webb's MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm. App. to 7th Rep.), p. 682a.

it may be the same man enquired after, if I see him I shall know him. Lest he and others of them should go off at Chester in the Street, six miles south of this place, and so cross the country for Tynemouth Castle I have laid a trusty friend to keep a watch'. On 12 Dec. 1710, sir Henry Belasyse, in a letter to Robert Harley, expressed a desire to succeed Mr. Miseday as governor of Tynemouth Castle, about twelve miles from his house. In the account of the journey to the north of England of the second earl of Oxford, under date of 7 May, 1725, on an invitation from the corporation of Newcastle, the party went down the river to Tynemouth in the city barge; amongst those who accompanied lord Oxford were three aldermen, the recorder, Mr. Douglass, 'a hearty old gentleman of about eighty five years of age', Mr White, a gentleman of the town, and the Rev. Mr. Bradford, the vicar of the town. The city music attended in another barge. On their way down guns were fired. They reached Tynemouth fort [? Clifford's] which 'is but a very poor one, I think it has about twenty-eight guns... Here are two lighthouses, in each of which is constantly burnt in the night time a large tallow candle, for the guiding of the ships into harbour.'

The Rev. John Horsley, in his 'Materials for the History of Northumberland.' (1729-30) says that 'on the sea coast, the first place that presents itself to our view, on the very south-east corner of the county, is Tinmonth Castle, and the town hard by it. I have seen a piece of money coined at Tinmonth. There are some tombstones within the present castle. One bears the name of one of its governors. Camden calls it a stately and strong castle, and speaks of it as impregnable; but Clifford's Fort, close to the river, which was built in the year 1672, is best preserved and most relied on..... The harbour is very safe and the channel good and secure when once ships are got within the mouth of the river; but many ships have suffered on the Black Middings,⁸ some rocks so called near Tinmouth Castle, and not far from the mouth of the river'.⁸

The foregoing notes relate to the church and castle chiefly, the following have reference to Tynemouth generally:—

In early years several natives of the place appear to have made the journey to the shrine of St. Godric at Finchale in the hope of recovering health, as people nowadays visit St. Winifred's well at Holywell in Flintshire. Sywina de Tynemutha suffered from so many infirmities that for three years continuously she could not work at all, but recovered her health after a visit to the shrine, many people attesting this. One person so suffered for two years that her senses had almost gone; another had lost the use of her feet for three years, but being carried by her parents to Finchale, she returned home on her own feet cured; a fourth, a girl of two years of age, who had had her left hand and left foot so contracted that she could move neither for the space of half a year, was taken by her parents to the tomb, and returned home sound with her parents, as many could testify.⁹

In 16 Edward III. [1342], Edward Balliol, king of Scotland, was authorized by the English monarch to carry away for military service in Scotland, all the 'grithmen' at Tynemouth and other places.¹⁰

⁷ *Portland Papers*, iv. 263, 124, 645; vi. 104.

⁸ *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 23, 43, 44. In a letter to the *Antiquary* for Sept. 1902 (p. 289), from Mr. David MacRitchie, on the meaning of 'Maiden' in 'Maiden Castle,' etc., he refers to the sea-rocks off the coast of Berwickshire, etc., locally known as 'The Maidens'; and to the 'Black Middens' near [in] the entrance of the Tyne as another instance.

⁹ *Vita S. Godrici*, 382.

¹⁰ *The Priory of Hexham*, i. 19n.

From the records of the halmote court of the priors of Durham, under 'Wallesbend', we learn that in 1382 a certain 'fray' took place in the field of Wallsend amongst the 'men of Tynemouth' resulting in the effusion of blood, in consequence of which they were arrested.¹

On 7 Nov. 1508, Edward Robson of Tynemouth, sought sanctuary at Durham for striking Edmund Tailour on the shoulder with a dagger, in the Clothmarket, Newcastle, from which he died. On 20 Sep. 1518, Robert Atkynson of Tynemouth, sought sanctuary at Durham for striking Roland Den on the head with a stick in the territory of the vill of Tynemouth from which, within 10 days, he died.² On 8 May 1535, Dorothy Clapam of the parish of Tynemouth was accused of incontinency with sir Phillip Dacre for which she had to purge herself.³ On 15 Feb. 1659-60, Michael Mason of Tynemouth, a soldier, accused Elizabeth, the wife of George Simpson, also of Tynemouth, a fisher, she being 'reported to be a charmer, and turnes the sive for money, and hath been reputed a witch'. On 19 July 1684, Robert Porter, a soldier, then a prisoner in Morpeth gaol for horsestealing and breaking into two shops, accused Thomas Aswall, one of the smiths of Tynemouth garrison, of stealing powder from the gun room and selling it to Isaac Hunter of Shields, the money being divided. Hunter's shop which was arched over, had been blown up.⁴

According to Kellawe's 'Register', the following ordinations of natives of Tynemouth took place in the fourteenth century:—On 6 kal. April 1334, dom. Richard de Tynemouth, a monk of Durham, was ordained priest by John, bishop of Carlisle, acting for the bishop of Durham, in Durham cathedral church. On 17 Dec. 1334, brother William de Tynemuth, a monk of Newminster, was ordained sub-deacon by the bishop of Carlisle, in Corbridge church; on 9 kal. Oct. 1335, deacon at the same place by the same bishop; and on 20 Dec. 1337, 'presbyter religiosus', in the chapel of Auckland manor, by the bishop of Durham. On 6 July, 1335, John, son of William de Tynemuth, received the first tonsure from the bishop, in the chapel of the palace of Durham. On 4 Oct., 1335, a Matthew de Tynemuth received the first tonsure from the bishop of Durham in Bamburgh church. On 23 Dec. 1335, Robert de Tynemouth was ordained an acolyte by the bishop of Durham; in 1341, sub-deacon by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in the same place, to the title of 5 marks from Richard Baret; on the 22 Sep. of the same year, deacon in the chapel of the manor house of Stockton by the bishop, to the title of 5 marks proceeding from the tenements of Richard Bard, of 'Westhertburne'; and on 8 id. March 1342, priest, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church, to the same title (here the name is Bart), with which he said he was content. In 1341, Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordained to the priesthood, brother John de Tynemouth, a monk of Newminster, in Durham cathedral church; he having been ordained an acolyte by the bishop of Durham in the chapel of Auckland manor on 20 Dec. 1337, sub-deacon by the bishop of Corbania in Durham cathedral church in 1338, and deacon by John, bishop of Carlisle, at the same place, on the 4 id. of June 1340. On the 8 id. March 1342, dom. John de Tynemouth, a monk of Tynemouth, was ordained sub-deacon by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, acting for the bishop of Durham, in Durham cathedral church; on the 13 kal. Jan. 1343, he was ordained deacon by the same bishop at the same place. Brother Roger, a monk of Tynemouth, was ordained priest in the chapel of the manor of Stockton, by the bishop, on 22 Sep. 1341. On 15 kal. Jan. 1344, dom. John de la Mare, a monk of Tynemouth, was ordained acolyte by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church.⁵

¹ 82 Surt. Soc. publ. 172.

² Sanct. Dun. et Beg. (5 Sur. Soc. publ.) 53, 80.

³ Depos. and Eccl. Proc., 50.

⁴ Deposit. from York Castle, 82 & n. 264 & n.

⁵ Reg. Pal. Dun. III. 108, 110, 118, 114, 126, 128, 133, 144, 156, 157, 160, 163, 165, 168, 189, 198, 201, 203.

Members, on leaving the castle yard, went to Mr Adamson's house, where they were entertained to tea, and were shown an original drawing of the priory by Waters, and several old engravings as early as 1727.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded by acclamation to Mr. Adamson for his services, and to him and Mrs. Adamson for their hospitality, the visitors departed after a pleasant afternoon.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dendy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, and Miss Harrison, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henzell, Miss McQueen, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Clephan, and Mr. S. S. Carr, of Tynemouth; and the Rev. C. E. Whiting, of Newcastle, and a friend; and Mr. R. Blair (sec.), of Harton.

MISCELLANEA.

HEBBURN CHAPEL (p. 256).

The Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis, rector of Bothal, has favoured the editor with an inspection of the faculty issued on 13 Nov. 1792, by Shute, bishop of Durham, to enable William Ogle of Causey Park, esquire, the Rev. George Smalridge, M.A., then rector of Bothal, William Sanderson, M.A., the curate of Hebburn, and the chapelwardens, to take into the chapel a piece of ground at the N.W. corner and also to widen the nave on each side, as it was found from the ancient foundations that the nave of the ancient chapel had been 1 ft. 5 ins. wider on each side, and that the piece of ground in question had originally been included in the building; and also to erect pews and stalls in the chapel and to allot them to such of the inhabitants as were not already provided with seats. This was a virtual rebuilding of the chapel, as only the walls of the chancel appear not to have been touched.

SHEEPWASH (p. 266).

Mr. Ellis has likewise drawn attention to an interesting discovery of what he takes 'to be an ancient causeway, or rather, low bridge', across the Wansbeck at Sheepwash. 'The arch which was laid bare on sinking the foundations of the new bridge seemed to be of a very small span. It was covered with gravel for 6 or 7 feet; and the foundation of the pier of the old bridge was on the gravel and only partly overlapped the masonry of the old arch. The tide comes up to Sheepwash and it was probably the action of the tide in arresting the gravel brought down by floods which so quickly overlaid this low bridge or causeway, for Mr. Kynnersley thought that the masonry was not much older than that of the old bridge. However, he could take only a hasty view, or the contractor was in a hurry to fill in the excavation with concrete and no investigation could be made'.

CALLENDAR HOUSE, NEAR FALKIRK (p. 256).

Sir William Livingston, the first of the house of Callendar, fought so gallantly at Neville's Cross (17 Oct. 1346) that David II. created him a knight banneret. His son (or grandson) was Sir John Livingston of Callendar, who fell in battle at Homildon Hill, A.D. 1402.—*Athenaeum*, 23 Aug. 1902, p. 254.

BATTLE OF FALKIRK (p. 214),

Adam Bel held a toft and half a carucate of land [in Ayton Inferior] worth 26s. 8d. a year, which was forfeited because he did not come to the peace after the discomfiture at le Fankyrke. Walter de Upssetington held a toft and two bovates of land worth 13s. 4d. a year. It was forfeited because he was slain at the Fankirke.—*Priory of Coldingham*, (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), xci.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. X.

1902.

No. 26.*

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 24th day of September 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—
Robert Newton of Brookfield, Gosforth, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted.

From Dr. Burman of Alnwick :—pp. 45—48 of the Registers of Alnwick, privately printed by himself, 8vo.

From Mr. H. A. Adamson, V.P. :—*The Thirty-second Annual Report* of the Tynemouth Public Library Committee made to the Council for the year ending March, 1902, pp. 32, 8vo. [contains a paper by Mr. C. J. Spence, V.P., on 'Local Books in Public Libraries', with illustrations, being a bibliography of North Shields printed books].

From Mr. John Robinson :—*History of Sunderland Church and Parish* (reprinted from *Antiquities of Sunderland*, vol. 1.), 8vo., pp. 23, illustrations.

From Mr. D. Lumley :—Independent Order of Oddfellows A.M.C. Guide, 1902, sm. 8vo., cl.

From Mr. John Gibson :—A sheet of drawings of Escomb church, co. Durham.

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeological & Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser. II. ii. 8vo. [instalment of paper on Shropshire church bells (with photographic illustrations)].

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 65 (vol. XIII. i.) 8vo. [instalment of paper on West Riding church bells (with photographic illustrations)].

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S. VIII. ii., Aug. 1902, 8vo. [contains a paper by Mr. Compton on 'The President and Council of the North', and another by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, one of the secretaries, on 'Lindisfarne'.]

* The last two numbers of these *Proceedings* were wrongly numbered 25 and 24, instead of 24 and 25.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—Alphabetical Index to 5 ser. of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 8vo., cl.

Purchases—*Testamenta Eboracensia*, vi. (106 Surt. Soc. publ.); the Rev. E. Downau's plans of British camps (10 original drawings); *Notes & Queries*, nos. 244—7; and *The Antiquary* for Sep. 1902.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

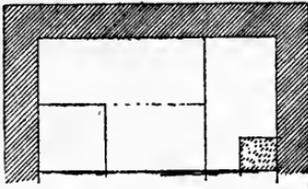
From Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries):—A clasp knife, with bone handle, about 10 ins. long, blade $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins. long, of early type, found in removing the ballast heap at Willington Quay this year (1902). This, and the razor, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, length of blade 7 ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the wide-t part, found during slight alterations in one of the old shops in the Castlegarth, and exhibited in 1901, by Mr. J. Gibson, the castle attendant, (to whom it belongs) are shewn on the opposite plate.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Heslop for his gift.

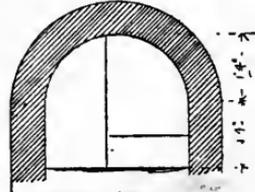
EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. W. W. Tomlinson:—Some examples of Gallo-Roman pottery found on the outskirts of Lille, France. (See illustration of them on plate facing this page.)

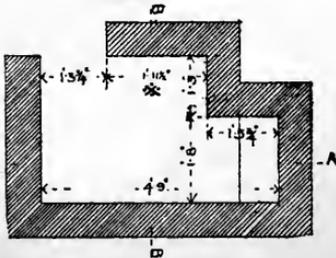
[The following is a note of the find by Mr. Tomlinson:—'In a brickfield just outside the fortifications of Lille and between the Porte des Postes and the Porte d'Arras, some graves of the Gallo-Roman period have recently been discovered, containing, amongst other things, several vessels of terra cotta and smother-kiln ware, some of which I exhibit to you to-night. We have a certain interest in the north of France, because from that quarter came several of the garrisons which manned the Wall and occupied the camps near it. At *Glannibanta*, supposed to be Stanwix, was stationed the first cohort of the Morini whose territory extended along the coast from Boulogne to Mont Casel, and at *Alio*, or Whitley Castle, was the third cohort of the Nervii.]



SECTION AA.



SECTION BB.



* Pottery, fibulae, coins & found.

SCALE OF FEET



Lille being in the diocese of Cambrai (the ancient *Camaraacum*) was probably in the territory of the Nervii, as the boundaries of the one are supposed to



17 CENT. TOKEN OF THE 'THREE KINGS,' NEWCASTLE.



ROMAN POTTERY DISCOVERED NEAR LILLE, FRANCE.



OLD RAZOR FOUND IN CASTLE
GARTH, NEWCASTLE.



(Length of haft $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of blade $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

OLD KNIFE FOUND AT
WILLINGTON QUAY.



have coincided with those of the other. It was close to the border of the country of the Atrebatas. I do not think it was a place of much importance in Roman times, though the chateau du Buc, from which the town has sprung, is stated to have been the residence of a deputy-governor of the district. The articles found in the town and neighbourhood—a fine Roman bottle, a number of earthenware vessels, jewels, weapons and coins, are perhaps merely evidences of the ramifications of Roman commerce. Besides the *ollae* and *gutti* which I exhibit, eight other vessels in a perfect condition, were obtained from the same brickfield. One of these was a small vase with a design of running dogs executed in relief upon it, another an elegant dish or salver of Samian ware, bearing the potter's name—'Calava'—a name [CALAVA F] which our secretary (Mr. Blair) informs me appears on a fragment of ware discovered at *Cilurnum* about 1894, and now in the museum at the Chesters; a third a curious terra cotta bowl containing two round *fibulae*, originally enamelled; two clasps, a stylus of bone or ivory terminating in a carved head having a cap upon it somewhat similar to those worn by the Sarmatians on the column of Trajan, seven finger rings, two bronze coins, one of Domitian, the other of Trajan. The bowl and its contents with two other of the eight vessels and many various fragments were found in a small vaulted chamber constructed of roughly squared blocks of chalk without cement, which I had an opportunity of examining. It was 4 feet 9 inches in length and nearly 3 feet in width. Some idea of its form and dimensions may be gathered from the plan given on the preceding page. The coins found enable us to fix approximately the dates of the graves which are not earlier than the second century and may possibly belong to the third. As the workmen were Flemish speaking little French and indifferent to antiquarian researches it has been impossible to get precise information about the finding of each of the vessels exhibited. The forms seems to be typical of the pottery in common use in the northern parts of Gaul from the second to the fifth century, and similar examples have been found at Bavay, Rouvroy and Vaudricourt. There is a terra cotta vessel closely resembling the most perfect specimen in this collection in the Tullie house museum; it was unearthed on the west side of the London Road, Carlisle.]

By the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley vicarage, Otterburn :—

- i. Two enamelled objects of Romano-British manufacture discovered in the Roman camp at High Rochester (*Bremenium*) in April last. One piece, two inches and an eighth long, is somewhat of a pointed oval shape, the ends having crescent-shaped inlays of blue and red enamel; in the centre is a square filled in a diamond pattern of enamel of the same colours alternately; across the back is a loop for a strap to go through or for attachment to some other object. The other is bellows-shaped, and is filled with a greenish-yellow enamel mottled with black, and has had a loop at the top, now broken off, for suspension or as part of a hinge; it may have been the lid of a small box.
- ii. A small bronze token of 1659 of John Thomas of the 'Three Kings' on the Quayside, Newcastle. It has on the obverse the inscription round the edge IOHN · THOMAS · 59, and in the centre three figures standing; and on the reverse in the centre T · | · M · , and round the edge IN · NEWCASTLE · 16. It is described by Boyne (*Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, p. 367) who gives an illustration of it (plate 25, no. 9). The illustration, from a rubbing, on the plate facing p. 294, shews it. The 'Three Indian Kings' on the Quayside is a well-known hostelry, formerly the property of our late vice-president, Dr. Embleton, who in a paper read on the occasion of the inaugural dinner on 17 Dec. 1888, of the Quayside Restaurant, Limited, gave a history of the ancient inn, with extracts from the title deeds. He also gives the following letter from

the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe :—' You do not seem to have mentioned it (in your remarks on 'The Three Indian Kings'), but you may be aware, that there is a very rare token, issued by John Thomas, in Newcastle, in 1659, with the Three Kings of Cologne in *proprias personis*. Indian signifies the eastern or swarthy hue attributed to these worthies. I know not whether Thomas was owner or occupier, or both. Wylam's place ['The Old Custom House' at the west end of the Quay] was a tavern in the 15th century. Your Kings and Hawk doubtless point to two businesses rolled into one. This process of keeping two signs afloat was very common. All the Newcastle tokens are rare, and Northumberland has none, having perhaps plenty of Scottish bodles¹, presumably in consequence of the large circulation in the north, judging from the numerous finds, there was no need for these tokens. Dr. Embleton had not seen the token in question.

- By the chairman :—Four letters sent to him by Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A., a member of the society (to whom they had been entrusted by Mr. M. Camper Wright, a descendant of the Ogle family), as follows :—
- i. A holograph letter, dated Richmond, January 19, 1640-41, from William Cavendish, 1st earl, and afterwards duke, of Newcastle, to his relative, Mistress Jane Ogle, condoling with her on the death of her father, and inviting her to stay at his house in London.
 - ii. Jane Ogle's reply, without date, copied on the fly-leaf of the earl's letter, declining the invitation on the ground of weakness in the eyes and cold weather.
 - iii. A holograph letter, dated November 23, 1679, from Henry Cavendish, 2nd duke of Newcastle (son and successor of the above), to William Ogle of Cawsey Park, respecting the deputy-lieutenancy and shrievalty of the county of Northumberland.
 - iv. A letter, dated February 12, 1662-63, from George Monk, 1st duke of Albemarle; Edward Montague, 2nd earl of Manchester; John Egerton, 2nd earl of Bridgewater, and John Bellasyse, 1st baron Bellasyse, to the earl of Northumberland and lord Percy, concerning the assessment of horses for the militia.

LETTER I.

(Addressed)

To my very Loueing friend & Cousin Mrs. Jane Ogle.

Good Cousin,

I am very sorry for ye Losse of yo^r ffather my old friend & acquaintance, and shalbe very willing to continue to you that affectlon I bore to him, and cannot as I conceaue expresse it better, especially considering ye present state of ye Northern parts, than invite you to London, where you shalbe very welcome to mee & my wife so long as you please to stay, and for that purpose I haue sent this bearer my seruant & yo^r kinsman to waite on you who will lett you knowe more at large the care I haue off you, & that it is absolutely in yo^r owne power, & not in any man's to hinder you for you are neither Ward, nor under any Guardians, and so haueing offered you that wch I conceaue best for yo^r selfe & to testify my respects & affection to you I remayne

Richmond 19^{mo} Jan;Yo^r very Loueing friend &

1640.

Cousin to serue you

W. Newcastle²

¹ The 'Three Indian Kings' on the Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a paper read at the inaugural dinner of the Quayside Restaurant, Limited, December 17th, 1883; pp. 13, 8vo. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Andrew Reid. 1889).

² At the date of this letter the writer was Earl of Newcastle, a Privy Councillor, and governor to the prince of Wales afterwards Charles II. He was a son of Sir Charles Cavendish, knight, of Welbeck, Notts, by Catherine, daughter of baron Ogle of Bothal. In local history he

LETTER II.

Jane Ogle's reply, copied on the flyleaf of the foregoing letter :—

Rt. Hun :

I cannot but in all Submission render your lo'p : all possible thanks for your noble & special care ouere me & cannot but the more admire your ingenuous & large Expressions, by how much I knowe my self unworthy in the least measure to deserue them & as much unable to afford the smallest retribution for them ; your lor'p letter I rec'd with all humility & doth as humbly intreate your lo'p to looke on thes with the like affection as on my selfe, assuringe your lord' that nothinge could haue withheld me from waitinge on you, but impossibilities ; the present weaknise of myne Eyes with the coldnesse of the weather and length of the Journy haue disincouraged me & absolutely disable me from obseruinge your Lo'ps letter for the present, but god willinge, when the time of yeare is more seasonable & my selfe more able I shall not faile to obserne youre lo'ps pleasur in what you please to command her, who is alwais ready to be commanded by your lo'p to the utermost abillities of your lo'p's

most humble seruand

Jane Ogle.

LETTER III.

(Addressed on the outside : ' To William Ogle Esqr ' | These d'd.^s)

Deare Cosen,

I send you herewth a deputation wch I had presented to you at Bolsover if my serv^t had been able then to have writ one. You have ability suitable to your Loyalty to serve his Majte ; I hope you have receved mine in answer to yours concerning your being putt on to be Shereiff, I writ immediety to my Lord Chaucelor, I am

Your most faithfull

Nov : ye 23^d [16] 79.

serv^t Newcastle.⁴

looms out large and full as the leader of the king's forces during the early stages of the Civil War. Born in 1592, his promotions were as follows :—Knight of the Bath, June 3, 1610 ; Baron Ogle and Viscount Mansfield, Nov. 3, 1620 ; Baron Cavendish of Bolsover and Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne, March 7, 1628 ; Governor to the prince of Wales, 1638—41 ; Privy Councillor, Nov. 29, 1639 ; a commissioner of Regency, Aug. 9—Nov. 25, 1641 ; General of the Royal Armies north of Trent and Captain and Governor of Newcastle, 1642 ; Baron Bertram and Bolsover and Marquis of Newcastle, Oct. 27, 1643. After the battle of Marston Moor he went into exile but returned with Charles II. at the Restoration. On 16 Mar. 1665, he was created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, and in 1670 received the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northumberland. Dying on Christmas Day, 1676, he was succeeded by his second son Henry. He was twice married—firstly, to Elizabeth daughter of William Basset of Biore, co. Stafford, and secondly, to Margaret daughter of Sir Charles Lucas. This lady having no offspring devoted herself to literature and became the most prolific writer of her time. Her 'Lile' of her husband is an English classic, and has often been reprinted.

³ William Ogle of Cawsey Park, was born at Burradon, and baptized at Earsdon in 1653. His father was James Ogle of the same place ; his mother was Jane, daughter of Lancelot Ogle of Burradon. Death deprived him of his mother in 1655, and of his father in 1664, and he was left to the guardianship of his father's executors, John Clarke of Newcastle, and William Armourer of Middleton. Having married Elizabeth, daughter of colonel Strother of Fowberry, he was appointed, in 1679, a lieutenant in his father-in-law's dragoons, and because he had 'ability suitable to his loyalty to serve his Majesty', the duke of Newcastle, in November of the same year, as the letter states, made him a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and promised his influence in the matter of the shrievalty. All this, and more, may be read in a pedigree of the Ogles in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, pt. 2, vol. II., p. 135. Whether he wished to be made high sheriff, or to be excused from serving the office, does not appear. If the latter, his wishes were gratified, for his name is not found among the high sheriffs of Northumberland down to the date of his death in December, 1718. The high sheriff for the following year, 1680-81, was Henry Ogle of Eglingham. William Ogle's son, Henry, became high sheriff in 1737.

⁴ Henry Cavendish, second duke of Newcastle, styled lord Henry Cavendish, 1643—1658, and viscount Mansfield, 1658—1665, entered parliament at the Restoration, as M.P. for co. Derby, but the following year (April 4th, 1661) was elected one of the members for Northumberland, a position which he retained until called to the upper house, upon the death of his father in 1676. The king made him first master of the robes and afterwards gentleman of the bedchamber. His subsequent appointments were these :—captain of a troop of horse,

LETTER IV.

After our very hearty Comendac'ons to yo'r Lo'pps: according vnto ye returnes rec^d from yo'r Lo'pp: of ye Estate of each peere of this kingdome w'thin yo'r Lientenancy, Wee haue (in pursnance of ye Act of Parliam't for setleing ye Militia^s) assessed and charged horses on each of them proportionably, ye Number whereof wee herew'th transmitt to yo'r Lo'pps to ye end you may take effectuall care yt their horses may be ordered to be in readinesse upon all occasions for his Ma'ties service. Whereof not doubting Wee bid yo'r Lo'pps very hartly farewell From Whitehall ye 12th day of february 1662.

Wee haue thought fitt to leaue ye Bishoppes Estates (if any in yo'r Lientenancy) to be assessed by yo'r Lo'pps & yo'r Deputie Lientenants.

Yo'r Lo'pps: very Loueing freinds

Albemarle, Manchester, Bridgwater, Berkley, J. Bellasyse.

(Endorsed :

' To our very good Lords the Earle of Northumb'l'd,⁶ and ye Lord Percy, Lords Lientenants of ye County of Northmb'l'd.')

By Mr. H. T. Rutherford:—A photograph of the old parish stocks of Tynemouth.

Mr. Rutherford read the following notes:—

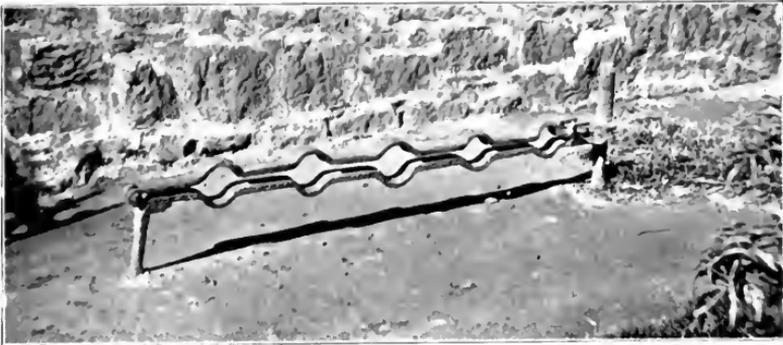
' For some years these stocks were placed in the churchyard of Christ Church, North Shields, within the rails near the west doorway. I noticed they were gradually going to decay, and to preserve such an interesting relic of the past, I was instrumental in having them removed to a place of safety within the churchyard, after having had the photograph taken. There are seven holes in the stocks. The present parish church of Tynemouth was consecrated in 1668, and it is quite probable that the stocks date from about that period. As to this, however, there is no authentic information, but it is a fact that for many years the stocks stood in front of the parish sexton's cottage at the corner of Preston Road and Albion Road, the site of which is now occupied by the Jubilee board schools. The site was sold to the Tynemouth School Board in 1881, when the stocks were removed to the churchyard at the spot I have already indicated. Mr. Horatio A. Adamson informs me that the late Mr. John Foster Spence remembered seeing two men confined in the stocks in 1826, but he did not remember them being used later. Mr. Adamson has also referred me to the 'Tynemouth churchwardens' books which contain the following interesting items shewing that the stocks were in full use about the middle of the eighteenth century:—

1654	To putting a woman in the stocks	..	..	2s.
1758	Putting two women in ye stocks	..	..	1s.
1759	To charges putting 8 womeu in the stocks	..	..	4s. 6d.
1776	To 4 Constables for attending William Vardy in the stocks	..	..	4s. 8d.

June 30, 1666; colonel of a regiment of foot, June 13, 1667; joint commander-in-chief of the militia of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and Durham, June 30, 1667; joint lord-lieutenant of Northumberland, 1670—1688; privy councillor, June 15, 1670; governor of Newcastle, April 2, 1673; governor of Berwick and Holy Island, December 16, 1675; succeeded his father as duke of Newcastle, December 25, 1676; K.G., February 17, 1677; recorder of East Retford, March 19, 1685; do. of Newcastle, July 20, 1688; do. of Nottingham, July 31, 1688; lord-lieutenant of North, West, and East Ridings of Yorkshire, 1688—89. Died July 26, 1691.

⁵ At the prorogation of his second parliament, July 30, 1661, Charles II. gave the royal assent to an act declaring the sole right of the militia to be in the king, and providing for 'the present ordering and disposing of the same'. The control of the militia was the rock upon which king and parliament split in 1642, Parliament ordered the militia to be raised without the royal assent; Charles I. commanded his subjects not to obey the ordinance; from that dispute dates the beginning of the Civil War. In his prorogation speech above named, Charles congratulated both houses of parliament upon their settlement of the question:—' You have done very well (and I do very heartily thank you for it) in declaring my sole right over the militia, the questioning of which was the fountain from which all our bitter waters flowed'.—*Journals of House of Lords*, July 30, 1661.

⁶ Algernon Percy, tenth earl, and his son Josceline, lord Percy, who succeeded to the earldom at his father's death, October 18, 1668, died May 21, 1670—the last of the Percy Lovaines.



AT WALLSEND.

(from a photograph by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.)



AT NORTH SHIELDS.

(From a photograph by Mr. William Urpeth.)



AT JARROW.

(From a photograph by Dr. Stephens.)





AT BERWICK.

(From a photograph by Mr. G. N. Newbiggen of Ryton.)



AT HEXHAM.

(From a photograph by Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham.)

STOCKS.

The entries shew the gentler sex at that period was by no means exempt from the punishment of the stocks, and the 'gentleman' named in the last entry must have been (to say the least) a very unruly character'.⁷

Mr. Williamson remarked that the last occupant of the stocks at North Shields, and that within living memory, was a man named Waddell.

Mr. R. O. Heslop referred to the stocks that were, in former years, in the church yard at Belford, and said that once when the Durham Archaeological Society visited that village their worthy president (the Rev. W. Greenwell) strolling out before breakfast, as was his wont, came upon the stocks, and wishing to experience the sensation of being in them, lifted the top piece and seated himself next the hinge end, but when he wanted to get out, owing to the weight of the beam, he found it impossible to extricate himself. One of the members came up to whom he appealed for assistance, but instead of rendering this he at once went back to the inn and brought out the other members to enjoy the spectacle.

Thanks were voted for all the exhibits and communications.

LETTERS OF THE LATE MR. C. J. BATES.

The council having recommended, on the suggestion of Mr. Crawford Hodgson, that this society should approve of the publication, under its auspices, of a collection of letters of the late Mr. C. J. Bates, one of its vice-presidents, on archaeological topics, to be edited by the Rev. M. Culley and Mr. Crawford Hodgson, and published by subscription, it was unanimously agreed to.

SEATON SLUICE

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read his paper on this village, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xxiv.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA,

Local extracts from the Belvoir papers, vol. II. (Rutland MSS. H.MSS. Com Report), continued from p. 236:—

'Lord George Manners to his father the Duke of Rutland.

1745, May 24. Newcastle.—Describing the country passed through in the march. We are all tired of this town, for the inhabitants are not over civil. Except on field days, which I never miss, we make excursions into the country.' (p. 196.)

'The Marquess of Granby to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

[1746] June 17. Fort Augustus.—'I hear some of our new raised regiments are continued; if mine should be continued I'll get to Newcastle as soon as possible, for Stanwix writes me word that our men begin to get uneasy and want their discharge.' (p. 197.)

'Lord George Manners to his father, the Duke of Rutland.

1746, July 13.—'I got to Durham the last day of the races, and as I had my dancing equipage to meet me I went to the assembly, not intending to dance, but they insisted on my dancing minuets. I asked Mrs. Bowes to dance country dances. Col. Stanwix intends to come with me to Belvoir to see the castle.' (p. 198.)

'Captain William Williams to [the Marquess of Granby].

1768, October 1. *Peggy*, Sloop-of-War, Tinnmouth.—'Sending a present of a young eagle brought from Shetland.' (p. 308.)

⁷ In addition to those at North Shields, stocks are still to be seen at Berwick, Wallsend, and Jarrow, and representations of those at Wallsend, North Shields, and Jarrow are given on the plate facing p. 298. At Hamsterley in Weardale, the vicar remembers them 'almost complete' in 1871. They stood at the east end of the blacksmith's shop; the lower portion, all that remained, 'was taken away some fifteen years ago, to make place for a wooden house, and destroyed'. The stocks at South Shields were in existence well within living memory; they stood just within the gates of the churchyard behind the old weigh-house which projected from Churchway into the graveyard. The stocks at Newbury in Berkshire were in use so late as 1872.—*Antiquary*, xxiii. (1891) p. 166.—Ed.

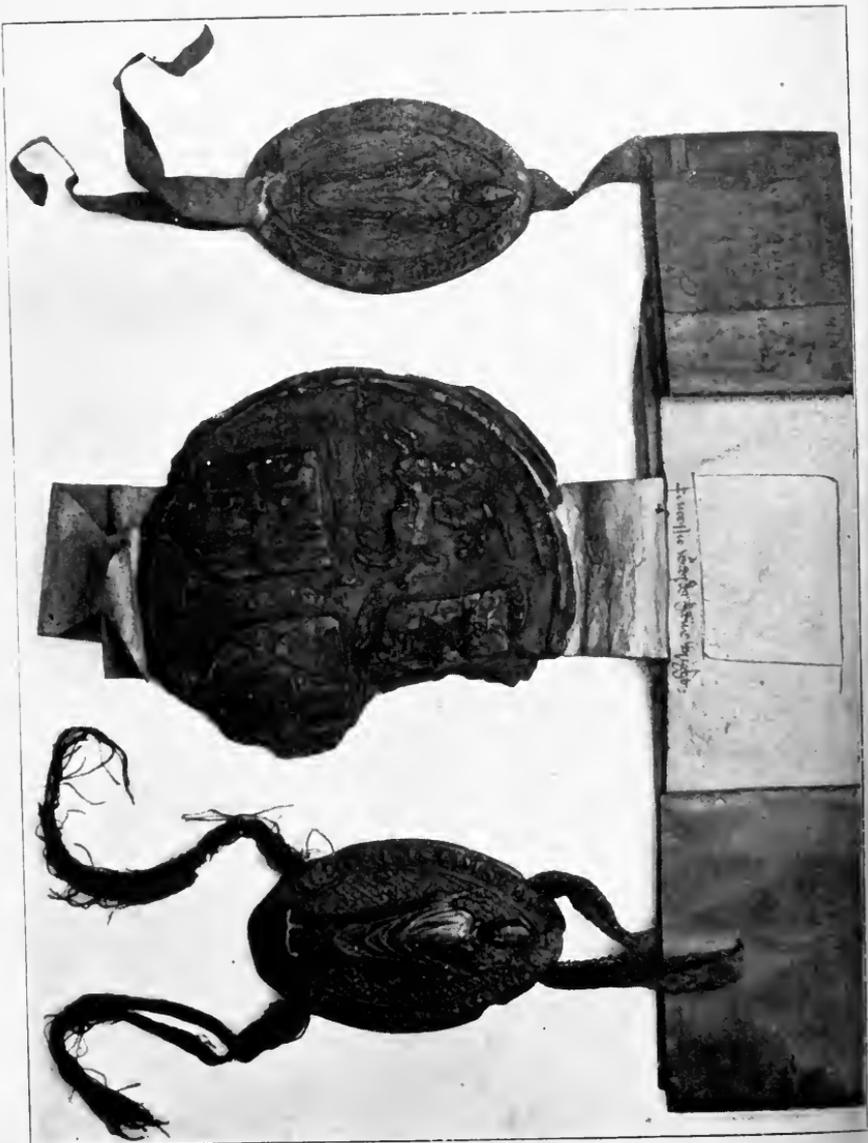
'BRIEFS' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 272).

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1798 November 6th Received 4 Briefs viz Saint Alkmund Church in Com : Salop ¹ Aston Chapel in Com : Salop Topsham Church in Com : Devon Bilston and Askam Fires in Com. Stafford & Westmoreland	Charge 2000 0 0 Charge 1469 0 0 Charge 1401 14 10 ⁴ Charge 552 3 2	March 16th April 12th April 27th Ap 27	0 0 5 0 0 6 ¹ 0 0 1 ⁴ 0 0 2
1795 May 13th Received 14 Briefs viz Caltou Chapel in Com : Stafford Edale Chapel in Com : Derby Quarnford Chapel in Com : Stafford Church Lane Whitechapel Fire in Com : Middlesex Weirs Mill & Ford Houses Fire in Com. Stafford Birrew Church in Com : Montgomery ² Warringham Church in Com : Chester Wyndbury Church in Com : Chester Hindley Inundation in Com : Lancaster Pendlebury Church in Com : Lancaster Maulby Church in Com : York Great Saredon Fire in Com : Stafford Saffron Waldron Church in Com : Essex Lane End Chapel in Com : Stafford's	Charge 1181 12 0 Charge 1480 18 4 Charge 1605 19 0 Charge 3221 4 9 Charge 622 2 2 Charge 1700 0 0 Charge 1574 2 0 Charge 2255 19 6 Charge 1310 0 0 Charge 639 17 0 Charge 1706 14 1 Charge 500 12 6 ¹ Charge 3853 4 9 Charge 3850 0 0	May 31 1795 June 14 June 21 June 28 July 12 July 19 July 26 August 9th August 16th August 23d August 30th Sept ^r 13th Sept ^r 27th October 11th	300 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 6 6 0 4 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 1 7 0 3 6 0 3 2 0 1 3 0 4 8 0 1 0 0 1 6

¹ St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury.—Bewes, p. 844.

² See also 1801.

³ Lane End Chapel, Stoke upon Trent.—Bewes p. 844.



Philip de Pictavia (1197-1208).
(see page 303).

Richard Nolle (1617-1628).
(see page 306).

Richard le Poor (1228-1257).
(see page 304).

SEALS OF BISHOPS OF DURHAM.

(All one-half full size).

(From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis).

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 27.

The following monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 27th day of October 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

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

- i. J. C. McDonald, 2 Nixon Street, Newcastle.
- ii. Frederick W. Morgan, 25 Lansdowne Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- iii. Rev. A. O. Rhodes, vicar of Woodhorn.
- iv. Conrad White, Kensington Terrace, Newcastle.

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

Present, for which thanks were voted.

From Mr. Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A., the author :—*Aidan, the Apostle of England*, pp. 96, sm. 8vo., cl.

Exchanges :—

From the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A. :—*Kathlamet Texts*, by Franz Boas ; large 8vo., cl.

From the Shropshire Archaeological & Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser. II. iii. 8vo.

From the Archaeological Society of Brussels :—*Annales*, vol. XVI., pts. i. & ii. (1902) ; 8vo., illustrations. [Contains an article on football as played at Tirlemont and at Jodoigne in Belgium in the middle ages,—a game similar to that played now at Chester-le-Street and Sedgfield ; the ball was given by the mayor, and the victors were led into the town, preceded by music, and afterwards fêted. There is also an interesting article on the Ruthwell cross, in which the writer comes to the conclusion that the cross dates 'from the occupation of Northumbria by the Danes, that is to say in the 9 cent.', besides illustrations of the Ruthwell cross an illustration is given of the carving on the doorway of the church of St. Gertrude at Nivelles, of the eleventh century, shewing a wavy branch in which are leaves and nondescript figures, which he compares with that on the sides of the Ruthwell cross.]

Purchases:—Tynemouth Parish Registers (first instalment of 64 pages); the *Reliquary* and the *Antiquary* for Oct./02; *Notes & Queries*, 248—252; the *Scottish Antiquary*, no. 66, Oct./02.

EXHIBITED:—

- By Mr. H. Eastcott of Low Fell (per Mr. Heslop, secretary):—A pocket copy (3¼ ins. by 1¼ ins.) of the 'Eikon Basilike, the Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings. With the Papers which passed at Newcastle between his Majesty and Mr. Al. Henderson, concerning Church Government, Anno Dom. 1646. Also Prayers used in the time of his Restraint. London: printed for R. Royston, at the Angel in Ivy Lane, 1649',
- By Mr. W. W. Tomlinson:—Another copy of the same book, but varying somewhat from the last.
- By Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A.:—A crossbow recently purchased by him in Harrogate.

[Mr. Clephan said 'This is a good specimen of the arbalést, or windless crossbow (the *arbalète à cranequin*, or *à tour*). The type is that used by the Genoese crossbowmen on the fields of Creçy and Agincourt. The example before you was probably made, by a *confrérie de tir*, at Malines; and such weapons would appear to have continued in use in the Low Countries all through the seventeenth century. The bow is bent by a small windlass, worked on a system of pulleys, thus differing from that of the latch crossbow, where the movement is accomplished by a ratchet and long handle. The crossbowman thrust his foot through the stirrup, which garnishes the top end of the stock of the arbalést; and when the string had been brought into position, a movement of the trigger liberated the catch, and sped the quarrel.

The prodd (*arbalète à jalet*) is light; and no windlass is required for bending it. I mention this in order to get a communication I have received from our colleague, Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson of Carlisle, recorded in our transactions. This kind of bow impells small pebbles or bullets, and was used by queen Elizabeth at Cowdray for shooting game. Mr. Hodgson wrote me as follows:—'Small crossbows, apparently of the kind called prodds, were used within the memory of people still living for rook shooting; in fact till the introduction of the modern small rook rifle. I never saw them used myself, because I was at school in the rook-shooting season, but I heard of them; and I remember one which used to be in the gun room at Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk, my cousin's place, where I often was as a boy. My recollection is that it had a steel bow, as you describe it, a piece of leather being fixed between the two strings to receive the bullet, as in the Indian pellet bows. This would be from 1855 to 1860'. There is another variety of crossbow called the 'goatsfoot', particulars of all the varieties are given in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. xxiv. I will leave the arbalést at the castle in the event of the editor of our *Proceedings* wishing to have a photograph taken, in which case I think Mr. Brewis might be induced to oblige him'.]

By the Rev. W. W. Morrison of Greatham:—A sketch of the doorhead of the condemned house no. 21 Church street, Winton, about 4 ft. 6 ins. long and about 14 ins. high, having three panels in the centre one, on the left a heart with a cross above it, and a globe on which is a cross, and on the right the letters *D | F N* and 1730, in a wreath. In each of the end panels is a scroll ornament.

By a member (per R. Blair, secretary):—A number of interesting documents beginning with three charters of thirteenth century bishops of Durham, as follows:—

1. Charter of Philip de Poitou [1197—1208] to Ralph de Bires of 120 acres of land on the east side of Mayland near Hamsterley in Weardale, to hold the same of Bartholomew de Marisco, rendering therefor to Bartholomew 60s. for every service, aid, custom and exaction:—

Philippus dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus Omnibus audientibus uel uidentibus has litteras Salutem Sciatis nos concessisse & hac presenti carta confirmasse Radulpho de bires & heredibus eius in feodo & hereditate sexties uiginti acras terre in Meylande ex orientali parte de Meiland habendas & tenendas sibi & heredibus suis de Bartholomeo de Marisco & heredibus eius libere quiete & honorifice Reddendo inde predicto Bartholomeo & heredibus eius annuatim lx. solidos ad quatuor terminos in episcopatu constitutos pro omni seruicio auxilio consuetudine & exactione Quare uolumus & precipimus quod predictus Radulphus & heredes eius habeant & teneant predictam terram de predicto bartholomeo & heredibus eius per predictum seruicium libere quiete & honorifice in bosco & plano in pratis & pascnis in uis & semitis in introitibus & exitibus cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus salua in omnibus foresta nostra ita tamen quod de eadem foresta focalia & alia aisiamenta habeant per usum forestariorum nostrorum & meyremium ad edificia sua facienda Hiis testibus Aimerico¹ archidiacono Leone de Heriz² Jordano Escolland Rogero de Audrie Waltero de musters Rannulpho de fiseburn³ Simone de Hautorn⁴ & multis aliis.

[Seal⁵ of yellow wax, oval, pointed (perfect), 3 ins. by 1½ ins., attached by a strip of parchment. *Obv.* Bishop standing fronting blessing, holding crosier inwards in left hand. Mitre narrow pointed. No stole or maniple. On each side of bishop a broom plant. + SIGILLVM : PHILIPPI : DEI : GRACIA : DVNELMENSIS : EPISCOPI. *Rev.* 'secretum', oval 1½ ins. by ¾ ins. Bishop as before but without plants. + SIGILL : PHIL : DEI : GRA DVNELMEN EPI.]

2. A charter of Philip Richard de Marisco [1217—1226] relating to the same property:—

Ricardus dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus omnibus hominibus tocius Episcopatus sui Francis & Anglis Salutem Sciatis nos concessisse & presenti carta nostra confirmasse Bertholomeo de marisco rationabilem donacionem quam dominus Philippus predecessor noster eidem Bartholomeo fecit pro homagio & seruicio suo de sexties uiginti acris terre in Melande quas Radulphus de Bires de predicto Philippo predecessore nostro tenebat & de seruicio eiusdem Radulphi & heredum suorum in perpetuum sine aliquo retenemento scilicet de sexaginta solidis per annum habendum & tenendum sibi & heredibus suis de nobis & successoribus nostris sicut carta prefati Philippi predecessoris nostri quam predictus Bertholomeus inde habet racionabiliter testatur. Quare uolumus & firmiter precipimus quod prefatus Bertholomeus & heredes sui habeant & teneant totum predictum tenementum in perpetuum bene & in pace libere & quiete integre & honorifice in omnibus locis & rebus cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad tenementum illud pertinentibus sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus Simone archidiacono Dunelmensi Alano archidiacono Northumbriensi Magistro Thoma de Lichefeld. Magistro Simone de Talington Magistro Roberto Morell Matheo de Winterburn.

¹ Aimeric, archdeacon of Durham [1198-1214], was nephew of bishop Philip de Pictavia and a frequent attester of his charters, and John de London (hereafter mentioned), are witnesses to a grant by bishop Philip of the church of Stainton to St. Mary's abbey, York.—Walbran's *Gainford*, v, xix. See also Hutchinson's *Durham*, i, 190n. &c.

² Leo de Heriz was sheriff, *temp.* bishop Richard de Pictavia.—Hutchinson, *Durham*, i, 190n.

³ A Sir Randolph de Fishburn of Fishburn was at the battle of Lewes in 1264.

⁴ Simon de Haghethorne witnesses a charter giving land to St. Margaret's church, Barnard Castle.—Walbran, *Gainford*, xx.

⁵ The Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L. has very kindly described this and the two seals that follow. He has also collated the copies with the original charters.

Nicholao de Hadham.⁶ · Willelmo de Roynges. Dat' apud Dernington sexta die maii Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

[Pointed oval seal of green wax 3 ins. by 1½ ins. attached to charter by blue and white threads intertwined (damaged). *Obv.* a bishop standing fronting blessing, holding crosier inwards in left hand, maniple over left arm. + RICARDVS DEI GRACIA DVNELMENSIS EPISCOPVS. *Rev.* 'secretum,' a pointed oval, 2 ins. by 1¼ ins. Our Lord seated lays a hand upon the shoulder of a half figure standing fronting, one on each side of him; each figure holds apparently a book on his chest. Beneath under a pointed trifoliated arch a half figure praying to right; [+ HOC:] ONVS : SIT : HONOS : TIBI [fleur de lis?] LARGIOR : HOS : Q : P [ATRONOS].]

3. A confirmatory charter of bishop Richard Poor [1228—1237] :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus salutem Noverrit vniuersitas uestra nos cartam bone memorie Philippi predecessoris nostri quondam Dunelmensis Episcopi inspexisse in hec uerba Philippus dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus omnibus hominibus tocins Episcopatus sui francis & anglis salutem in domino. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse & presenti carta confirmasse Bartholomeo de marisco & heredibus suis pro homagio & seruicio suo sexcies viginti acras terre in Meilande quas Radulphus de Byres de nobis tenebat & seruicium eiusdem Radulphi & heredum suorum in perpetuum sine aliquo retenemento · scilicet sexaginta solidos per annum habendum & tenendum sibi & heredibus suis de nobis & successoribus nostris libere quiete honorifice plenarie Reddendo in de nobis & successoribus nostris singulis annis quedam calcaria deaurata ad festum sancti Cutberti in septembri per omni alio seruicio · auxilio · consuetudine & exactione Quare uolumus & precipimus quod predictus Bartholomeus & heredes sui habeant & teneant predictam terram & seruicium · predicti Radulphi & heredum suorum per predictum seruicium · libere · quiete · honorifice & plenarie in Bosco & plano in pratis & pascuis in aquis stagnis & molendinis in uis & semitis in introitibus & exitibus cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus · salua in omnibus foresta nostra Ita tamen quod de eadem foresta nostra focalia & meirenium sd edificia sua facienda predictus Bartholomeus & heredes sui & homines habeant per visum forestariorum nostrorum & quieti sint de pasuagio priorum porcorum suorum de nutritura sua quos non adquisierint contra pasnagium nostrum · Hiis testibus Aimerico archidiacono Dunelmensi · Magistro Johanne de London' · Domino Andrea de chanceas(?) · magistro Alexandro medico · Leone de Heriz' · Jordano Escolland' · Rogero de Audrie · Thoma de Amundeuille⁷ · Guidone de Fontaines · Waltero de Ponchardon · Rolando Simone de Antorn' (?) · Willelmo Escolland' · Waltero de Audrie⁸ · Willelmo simone · Johanne de Argentom' & aliis multis. Nos autem predictam donationem concessionem & confirmationem predicti Philippi predecessoris nostri gratam habentes & ratam eam de assensu capituli nostri Dunelmensis predicto Bartholomeo & heredibus suis presentis scripti testimonio confirmauimus & sigilli nostri munimine roborauimus · Hiis testibus Magistro Helya de Derham · Domino Johanne de Rumese¹⁰ · Roberto filio meldredi⁹ · Rogero de Calua · Hugons de cappella · Jordano Heyrun¹⁰ · Ada

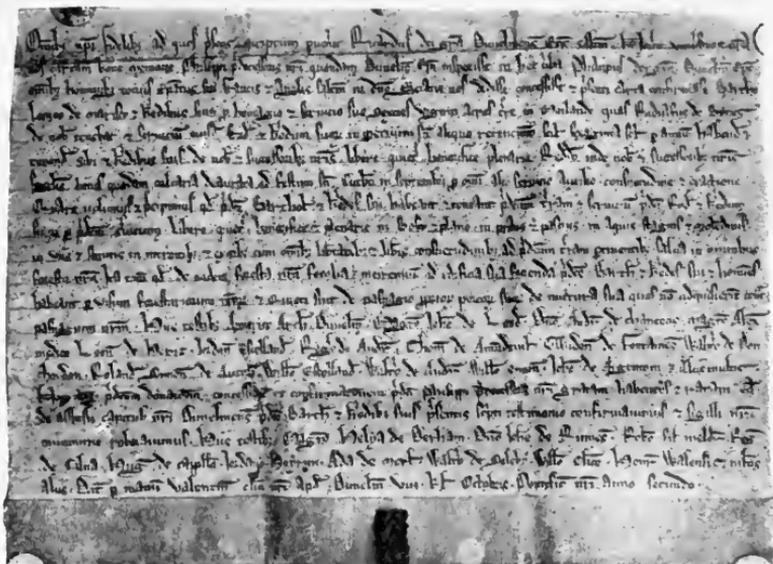
⁶ A Nicholas de Hadham, described as of Seaham, was at the battle of Lewes in 1264. Hutchinson, *Durham* i. 223 *Hatfield's Survey*.

⁷ Thomas de Amundeville is witness to a grant of Jothlin of Denton of land in Denton to Durham priory.—Walbran, *Gainford*, xxvii.

⁸ He occurs as witness to grant of a toft and croft in the vill of Stainton to the church St. Margaret, Barnard Castle.—Walbran, *Gainford*, xx.

⁹ A Sir Walter de Audrey of Croxdsle was at the battle of Lewes in 1264.—Hutchinson, *Durham*, i. 123, 220.

¹⁰ John de Rumese was seneschal *temp.* bishops Poor and Kirkham. He, Robert fitz Meldred, Jordan Heyrun, and another, were justices of the same bishop in 1236.—Hutchinson *Durham*, i. 204n., 208. For Jordan Heyrun, see also *Ibid.* 197n.



CHARTER OF BISHOP RICHARD LE POOR (1228-1237),
 SHEWING REVERSE (SECRETUM) OF SEAL.

Size of Charter, 8½ in. by 6½ in.

(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis).



de merl' · Waltero de Seleby · Willelmo clerico · Henrico Walensi & multis alius Dat' per manum Valentini* clerici nostri apud Dunelm' viij kal. Octobris Pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

[Seal of green wax, pointed oval, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (perfect). *Obv.* bishop standing fronting blessing, holding crosier inwards in left hand, maniple over left wrist. He stands on a decorated bracket, on dexter side of him II'. Field has reticulated pattern, with rosettes at the intersecting lines and a pillet in the centre of each lozenge. [A crescent with pellet (?) in arms] RICARDVS : DEI : GRA : DVNELMENSIS : EPISCOP. *Rev.* 'secretum', pointed oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ius. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The Virgin and Lord (half upper) facing but inclining to left, under canopy. On each side a church. Beneath a half bishop fronting, blessing and holding crosier inwards in left hand. [A crescent, &c.] NATE : RAGAS : ILLVM : CVIVS : CONSIGNO : SIGILLVM. Seal attached to charter by coloured threads.]

5 A charter of bishop Richard Neile [1617—28] granting the wardship add marriage of Jane Wright, daughter and coheir of George Wright, to her mother Jane Wright, as follows :—

Ricardus dei gratia Episcopus Dunelmensis Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint Salutem Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac de certa sciencia & mero motu nostris ac pro quodam fine nobis in hanapio nostro Solutio dedimus concessimus & comisimus ac per presentes pro nobis & successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est damus concedimus & committimus Jane Wright vidue wardam & custodiam vnus partis omnium & singularum terrarum territorium & hereditamentorum in tres partes dividend' que nuper fuerit Georgii Wright defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite die quo idem Georgius obiit et que per sive post mortem predicti Georgii racione minoris etatis Jane Wright vnus sororum et coheredum predicti Georgii in manibus nostris adhuc sunt & existunt & existere debent vel debuerunt content' & specificat' in quadam inquisitione capta post mortem predicti Georgii coram eschaetore nostro com. pall. Dunelm. & Sadberg et per eundem eschaetorem in cancellario Dunelm' retornat vna cum custodia corporis & maritajii predictae Jane sine dispergatione habendam & tenendam predictam wardam & custodiam predicti vnus partis tenementorum predictorum in tres partes dividend' sicut predictum est prefate Jane Wright vidue executoribus & assignatis suis a tempore mortis predicti Georgij vsque ad plenam & legitimam etatem dicte Jane & quandiu in manibus nostris fore contigerit absque aliqua compositione seu aliquo alio nobis & successoribus nostris inde reddend' preter redditu' & servic' inde nobis & successoribus nostris debit & de antiquo solut' ac performat' ac impostero de jure solvend' & ac etiam wardam & custodiam corporis predictae Jane vnus sororum & coheredum predicti Georgii quousque ipsa predicta Jana Wright vidua executores vel assignati sui acceperint siue preceperint beneficium & effectum maritajii eiusdem Jane ad vsum suum proprium absque aliqua dispergatione **provisio** semper quod predicta Jana Wright vidua executores vel assignati sui ipsam prefatam Janam in custodia existent' durante minore etate sua in vera dei cultu & religione modo in regno Anglie professatis instruat vel instrui faciat Ac bene honeste & sufficienter ipsam prefatam Janam Wright durante dicta minore etate sua educabit tam victu & vestitu competentis secundum gradum suam [] bene & sufficienter reparabit & sustentabit omnia domos edificia structuras scpes & fossatas super premisis existent' durante termino predicto Et ea sit bene & sufficienter reparat' & sustentat' quocumque ipsa predicta sana ad plenam & legitimam etatem suam pervenerit dimittet vel dimitti faciet relinquet vel relinqui faciet **In cuius** rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes **Teste** Ricardo Hutton milite vno iusticiario domini Regis de

* Valentinus was temporal chancellor to bishop Poor.—Hutchinson, *Durham*, i. 199n.

banco ac cancell' dunelm' apud Dunelm' vltimo die Septembri Anno regni domini nostri Jacobi dei gratia Anglie, Scocie, francie & hibernie Regis fidei defensoris, &c. Anglie, francie & hibernie decimo octavo & Scocie quinquagesimo quarto Et translationis nostre in Episcopatum Dunelmensem Anno tertio 1620.

R. Dunelm.*

[Seal]

[Great seal of the bishop. *Obv.* SIGILLVM ° RICHARDI ° NEILE ° EPISCOPO ° DVNELM ° ANNO ° DNI ° 1617. The arms of the see of Durham, surmounted by a mitre; below arms motto NON ° SINE ° CRUCE. *Rev.* In first quarter, knight coronetted on horseback to left, sword in right hand; with motto on riband BEGI ET PATRIAE. In second quarter, the arms of the see of Lincoln: [*gu.*] two lions passant, regardant, in pale [*or.*], on a chief [*az.*] the Virgin seated on a tomb with glory over her head, Child in her lap, head radiant, in her sinister hand a sceptre [*all or.*], impaling paly of six [*ar. & gu.*] on a fess [*gu.*] a crescent [*arg.*], for NEILE; with motto on ribbon. In third quarter the arms of the see of Lichfield and Coventry, per pale [*gu. & ar.*] a cross potent quadrate, between four crosses formée [*all counterchanged.*], impaling the arms of Neile as before, with motto on riband. In the fourth quarter, the arms of the see of Rochester, [*ar.*] on a saltire [*gu.*] an escallop [*or.*], impaling the arms of the bishop as before, with motto on a riband. (The centre figure in the plate facing p. 301 shews the reverse of the seal.)

5. A document endorsed '9 June 1724':—

Rich^d le Power Bpp of Durham wth assent of his Chapter p. Cart. Dat. 3 kal. Oct. 2^o Pont. granted to y^e Burgesses of Herterepol diverse p^rviledges wth y^e following Saveings viz^t [*Salvis Nobis & Successor' n'ris relictis consuetudinibus nobis debitis & consuetudis in o'ibus Et salvis nobis & successoribus n'ris Prisis de Vinis sicut D'nus Rex capit in Terra sua in Anglia Et salvis nobis & successoribus n'ris rac'onabilibus emp'onibus n'ris omnium rerum venalium sicut Antecessores n'ri temporibus suis habuerunt &c.*] w^{ch} s^d Gr^t was (inter alia) confirmed by Kg Hen ye 3^d

Cart 21 R. 2 N^o 20, Pat. 21 R. 2 p^t 1 M. 31

Hartilpoole villa de Consuetud' de rebns veual' et venient' capiend' p. spacium 3 in auxilio Ville claudend'

pat. 9, E. 2, pt. 1, no. 24

North: Tho. de Karliale & Rob'tus Reynes assign' ad colligend' de Mercatoribus Vinetar' de Ducata Aquit' et de quolib' Dolio Vini quod adductus infra Regnum & Potest' Regis ultra antiquas Consuetud' debitas; in Portabus de Hertelpol & Yarum.

Inter Original' in Scacio 16 Ed.

North: Commissionu' tam antique quam noue Custume in Port' de Hertelpool & Yarum

Inter Original' in Scac' 17. Ed.

Writ 35 Ed I. awarded to Hen: de Gildford Jo: de Sandale & Jo: de Swynbourne to inquire w^t wool Horn & Horned Hides were transported at Hartlepoole & elsewhere within y^e Bpp's Lib'ty whereof y^e Bpp had rec^d Custome y^e K^{gs} Counsell at Karlial haveing adjudged y^e Bpp to answer y^t to y^e King ffor y^t y^e s^d Customs were granted by Parliam^t & granted only to y^e

* Richard Neile was bishop of Rochester, 1608-10; of Lichfield and Coventry, 1610-14; of Lincoln, 1614-17; of Durham 1617-28, and of Winchester, 1628-32; and archbishop of York, 1632-40. He bequeathed to his son Sir Paul Neile, his executor, his ring of nine diamonds which the king of Denmark gave him.—Hutchinson, *Durham*, i. 489n. This Sir Paul Neile was indicted before the coroner of London for manslaughter. The king pardoned him of burning in the hand.—Privy Seals (*Arch. Ael.* xiv.), 200. In the seal above described, which is of yellow wax, attached to the document by a strip of parchment, the second quarter is broken off. There is an engraving of it shewing both sides in Hutchinson's *Durham*, i. 489. See Robson's *British Herald*, iii. 172 & 178; Woodward's *Heraldry*, i, fig. 5. and pp. 59 & 81; Papworth, 688; and Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*.

King as well within Lib'tys as without & whereof y^e Bpp could p'duce no grant from y^e King.

In Turr. Lond. Pat. 35. R. 1 Lon. 31.

6. A Return of Small Livings in Durham diocese in 1704, made by Nathaniel lord Crewe in terms of 5 Anne discharging small livings from first-fruits, tenths, etc. :—

We **Nathanael** Lord Crewe Lord Bishop of **Durham** in Obedience to & in pursuance of an Act of Parliam^t made in the fifth yeer of the Reign of Her p^resent Ma^{ty} Queen Anne Intituled an Act for Discharging Small Livings from the first fruits & Tenths & all arrears thereof Do by these P^resents vnder o^r hand & Episcopal seal Certifie into her Majesties Court of Excheq^r at Westminster That by virtue & in pursuance of the said Act & the severall powers Directions & Authorities to Vs thereby given & granted We have as well by the Testimony of Two or more credible Witnesses upon their Oaths (for every particular Ecclesiastical Benefice wth Cure of Souls) taken before Commissioners duly authorized & Commissionated by vs under our hand seal pursuant to the said Act as by all other lawful Ways & Means informed & vsed o^r vtmost endcavo^r to inform o^rselves of the clear improved yearly Value of every Ecclesiastical Benefice wth cure of Souls wthin o^r said Diocese (except Peculiars & Places of exempt Jurisdiction) the clear improved yeerly value whereof doth not exceed fifty Pounds And we Do hereby further Certifie That the severall & respective Ecclesiastical Benefices wth cure of Souls herein after particularly described mentioned & expressed (The tenths of w^{ch} by virtue of the Charter in the s^d Act mentioned are vested in the Corporation therein also mentioned) are all of them Ecclesiastical Benefices wth Cure of Souls in our said Diocese (not being Peculiars or Places of exempt Jurisdictions) & that the clear improved yearly value of any of them doth not exceed fifty Pounds and that notwithstanding our vtmost endeavo^r We have not been able to discover or be informed of any other Ecclesiastical Benefices wth Cure of Souls in our said Diocese (not Peculiars or Places of exempt Jurisdiction) the clear improved yearly value whereof doth not exceed Fifty Pounds And we further Certifie That none of the wthin mentioned ecclesiastical Benefices are of greater yeerly value thsn as at the names or descriptions of the said respective Ecclesiastical Benefices doth appear That is to say

The Vicaridge of Monkwearmouth in the Deaneary of <i>li. s. d.</i> Easington in y ^e County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	05 : =06 : =08
The Vicaridge of Pittington in the Deanery of Easington in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t ..	48 : =08 : =11 :
The Rectory of Kimbworth in the Deanery of Easington in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	04 : =02 : =06 :
The Vicaridge of Dalton in the Deanery of Easington in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	40 : =17 : =11½
The Rectory of St Mary le Bow in the Deanery of Easington in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	10 : =12 : =00
The Rectory of Edmondbyers in the Deanery of Chester in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t ..	24 : =11 : =08
The Vicaridge of Grindon in the Deanery of Stockton in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	37 : =00 : =00 :
The Vicaridge of Sockburn in the Deanery of Stockton in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	23 : =00 : =00
The Vicaridge of Stranton in the Deanery of Stockton in the County of Durham Yeerly value of ab ^t	45 : =00 : =00

The Vicaridge of Lesbury in the Deanery of Alnwick
 in the County of Northumberland Yeerly value of ab^t 43 = 05 = 01
 The Vicaridge of Shilbottle in the Deanery of Alnwick
 in the County of Northumberland Yeerly value of ab^t 35 = 00 = 00
 The Rectory of Ilderton in the Deanery of Alnwick in
 the County of Northumberland Yeerly value of ab^t. 27 = 00 = 00

And therefore by Virtue & in pursuance of the said Act each & every of the said Ecclesiastical Benefices wth Cure of Souls herein before menconed is & are to be discharged from all First Fruits & Tenths and Arrears of the same by virtue and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliam^t In Testimony whereof we have herevnto sett o^r hand & affixed o^r Episcopal Seal the 15th day of March 1707 & in the seventh yeer of the Reign of o^r Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God Queen of great Britain France & Ireland Defend^r of the Faith, &c.

[Seal gone.]

7. A letter of Ralph Trotter, dated 29 Dec. 1730, addressed to bishop Chandler, enclosing a list of livings in the diocese with their patrons:—

May it please your Lordship,

The Inclos'd is a General List of Livings with their Patrons thro'out y^r whole Diocess & with more addition than app^{rs} in M^r Ectons Valor.

Your Lopp will find some Curacies in yo^r Disposal w^{ch} being smal was purposely omitted in my former List & Norton Vicarage tho a 150^l p^r ann^r was overlook'd. Thirty Preferments (with Juricon) Besides others out of this Diocess, y^r Lopp may observe are in the Gift of o^r Dean & chapter when the Large & numerous Leases to their Body, their Private Distinct Corps, Separately Lett out at their full Improv'd value, & their many Church Dependants are Consider'd, their weight Power & Interest will appear to y^r Lopp. in a more Perfect & Better Light.

There are four Dissolv'd Collegiate Churches in this Small County viz Aukland, Chester, Darlington, Lanchester, w^{ch} Hav^e Large Districts are now Supply'd by smal chappels & Curacies & makes a great many of Each very ill Provided for. There is one Particular Circumstance in y^t Ruinous State of y^e church, y^t Sav^e a Smal acknowledgm^t out of Stamford Living, y^r Lopp may observe are in the Gift of o^r Dean & chapter, & by Both uniting entitled them to y^e Bounty of Queen Anne: this in Honor to all I cou'd not avoid menconing to y^r Lopp as a Happy tho Slow Releif & Subsistance in y^r Diocess. During yo^r Predecessors Short Reign (tho Durham my Lord is a Good Air) yet 'tis observable He Dispos'd of Half of the Church of D^m & much the Better Half of his Sp^ual Preferments for value, tho not so many in Number. As y^r Lopp. by this will have a Better Idea of yo^r Diocess, or as far as I am able at present to Give, so I've also Reduc'd them Alphabetically w^{ch} I thou't more Agreeable to yo^r Readiness & Esse. Your Great & Generous Predecessor Crewe, I had the Honor to Serve above One & Twenty Years in his family, to Receive his Dying Thanks, & close up his Eyes: my office of Register being Lately Devolv'd upon Me, tho Long posses'd by my Relacons, yet I've been here but a few months, to enable me to p^rform y^t Duty Better, w^{ch} I Esteem as Incumbent upon me. Under this Light y^r Lopp Publick Candor will excuse such Imperfections as may Happen for appear^e in this Manner, But as I Quon not y^r Countenance in my Duty so I assure y^e of a Perfect obedience to yo^r Commands. The Honor of y^r Lopps Lre, the Returns of Many Happy New Years, Demands my utnost Acknowledgm^{ts} & wishes for a Long Increase of them, & Beging yo^r Lopps Benediction, Remain

My Honored Lord, your most faithful & Ever Obedient Humble

Servant, Ralph Trotter. D^m Dec^r 29th 1730.

- Arch Dⁿ of D^m & Easington .. Bp of D^m
 Arch Dⁿ of Northum' & Howick .. Bp of D^m
 Aickeliff .. Dⁿ & Ch : of D^m
 Alemonth, under Lesbury
 Allenton Held by Sequestration Bp of D^m
 Alneham .. Duke of Somerset
 Alnewick .. Lycens'd by y^e Bp of D^m
 Alston .. family of Hiltons
 Ancroft .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Annandale .. family of Blackets
 Aukland St Andrew .. Bp of D^m
 Aukland St Helens .. family of Edens
 Balmbrough .. Trustees of L^d Crewe
 Barnard Castle under Gainford
 Bedlington .. Dⁿ & Ch. of D^m
 Belford .. Bp of D^m
 Bellingham, under Symonburne.
 Berwick upon Tweed-Dⁿ & Ch. of D^m
 Lecturer there .. Mercers Company
 Billingham .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Bishopton .. Ma^r of Shirburne
 Bolam .. the King
 Bolton, under Edlingham
 Bothall .. Lord Oxford
 Bowden .. Bp of D^m
 Branspeth, Creditors of M^r Tonge
 Branxton .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Brenc burne in Ruins .. Bp of D^m
 Bywell St Andrew, Sold by Fenwicks fam'
 Bywell St Peter .. Dⁿ & Ch. of D^m
 Carham forfeited by General Forster
 Castle Eden .. M^r Secretary Bromley
 Chattou .. Duke of Somerset
 Chester Le Street .. Dean Hedworth
 Chillingham .. Bp of D^m
 Chollerton .. fam' of Blackets
 Cockfield .. Lord Barnard
 Colver .. the King
 Consliffe .. Bp of D^m
 Corbridge .. Dⁿ & ch. of Carlile
 Cornehill, under Norham
 Corsenside .. M^r Ainsley
 Cramlington .. Lawson, esq^r
 Croxdale .. Dⁿ & Ch. of D^m
 Dalton .. Dⁿ & Ch. of D^m
 Darlington .. L^d Barnard
 Denton, under Gainford
 Dinsdale .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Earsden .. Delaval Esq^r
 Easington annexd to Arch Dⁿ of D^m
 Ebchester
 Edlingham .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Edmondbyers .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Eggescliff .. Bp of D^m
 Eggleston, under Middleton
 Eglington .. Bp of D^m
 Elesden .. Howard Esq^r
 Ellingham .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Elsingham ..
 Elton .. Shaftoe Esq^r
 Elwick .. Bp of D^m
 Embleton .. Merton Coll. Oxon
 Escombe .. Bp of D^m
 Esh, under Lanchester
 Felton .. the King
 Foarde .. Delaval Esq^r
 Framlington, under Felton
 Gainford .. Trin Coll Cambr :
 Garragill, under Alstone
 Gateshead .. Bp of D^m
 & Hospital Annex'd .. Bp of D^m
 Greatham Hospital .. Bp of D^m
 Greatham Vicar by the Master
 Grindon ... by y^e Ma^r of Shirburne
 Gosforth, under St Nichol: New Castle
 Haltwisle .. Bp of D^m
 Hallystone, under Allenton
 Hamsterley .. Bp of D^m
 Hartburne .. Bp of D^m
 Hart cum Hartlepool .. L^d Scarboro
 Haughton .. Bp of D^m
 Haydon, under Warden
 Heburne, under Bothall
 Heddon on the Wall .. King
 Hedwallen
 Heighington .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Hesselden Monk .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Holy Island .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Horsley Long .. King
 Horton, under Woodhorne
 Houghton le Spring .. Bp of D^m
 Howick, Annexd to Arch Dⁿ of Northum'
 Hurworth .. Carr Esq^r
 Jarro .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Ilderton .. Ilderton Esq^r
 Ingram .. Ogle Esq^r
 Kelloe .. Bp of D^m
 Kibblesworth ..
 Kirkhaugh .. Hilton Esq^r
 Kirkharle .. S^r Lorraine
 Kirk Newton .. Carr Esq^r
 Knaresdale .. King
 Kyles .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Lamesley .. S^r Liddels family
 Lamesley [Lambley] .. M^r Allgood
 Lanchester .. the King
 Lesbury .. the King
 Long Benton .. Ball Coll Oxon
 Long Haughton .. Duke Somerset

Long Newton Bp of D^m
 Lowick Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Lucker, under Balmrough
 Meddomsley
 Meldon Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Merrington Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Middleham Bp King
 Middleton in Teasdale. L^d Barnard
 Middleton St George King
 Mitford Bp of D^m
 Monk Weremouth Hilton Esq^r
 Morpeth L^d Carlile
 Muggleswicke Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Newburne Bp of Carlile
 Newbrough, under Warden
 Norham Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 North Sheeles Duke Somerset
 Norton Bp of D^m
 Ovingham Addison Esq^r
 Pittington Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Pont Island Mertou Coll Oxou
 Red Marshal Bp of D^m
 Rennington, under Embleton
 Rock, under Embleton
 Rothbury Bp Carlile
 Ryton Bp of D^m
 St. Hilda or South Sheeles .. Dⁿ &
 ch. of D^m
 St Giles's D^m Tempest Esq^r
 St Johns Weredale, under Stanhope
 St Johnsly
 St Margarets D^m .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 St Mary le Bow D^m Arch Dⁿ of
 Northum'
 St Nicholas D^m Tempest Esq^r
 Lecturer there the Corpacon of D^m
 St Nicholas New Castle .. Bp Carlile
 All others there in y^e Corporacon
 St Oswalds Durham .. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Sadberge, under Hanghton
 Satley, under Lanchester
 Seaham L^d Exsters fam'
 Sedgfield Bp of D^m
 Sherburn Hospital Bp of D^m
 Shilbottle the King
 Shipwash L^d Oxford
 Shotley
 Slealey Sold Lately also by the
 Fenwicke
 Sockburne Ma^r of Shirburne
 South Bailey D^m the King
 Stamfordham the King
 Stanhope Bp of D^m
 Stanington Bp of D^m
 Staindrop L^d Barnard
 Staynton in Strata King

Stockton Bp of D^m
 Straynton cum Seton .. M^r Conder
 Sunderland Bp of D^m
 Symonburne, forfeited by L^d Der-
 Tanfield [wentwater
 Trimdon, a College
 Tweedmouth Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Ulgham, under Morpeth
 Walton Baites Esq^r
 Warden S^r Blackets fam
 Warkworth Dⁿ & ch. of Carlile
 Washington Bp of D^m
 Wearmouth Bp Bp of D^m
 Whelpington Bp of D^m
 Whickham Bp of D^m
 Whitburne Bp of D^m
 Whitfield Whitfield Esq^r
 Whittingham .. Dⁿ & ch. of Carlile
 Whistonstall Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Whitworth Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Whorleton
 Widdrington, under Woodhorne
 Winlaton, under Ryton
 Witton Gilbert Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 Witton Sup^r Weare Darcey fam
 Witton Nether, under Hartburne
 Woodhorne Bp of D^m
 Wooller Bp of D^m
 Woosingham Bp of D^m
 Woolviston, under Billingham
 Wynston Bp of D^m

City of Durham Patrons
 St Nicholas Tempest Esq^r
 Lecturer there by ye Major & c
 St Giles's also by Tempest Esq^r
 St Oswalds or Elvet. Dⁿ & ch. of D^m
 St Margarets or Crosgate .. Dⁿ & ch.
 of D^m
 St Mary le Bow or North Bailey,
 by y^e Arch Dⁿ of Northum'
 South Bailey or Little St Maries by
 the King, in all Six.

Town of Newcastle
 St Nicholas Bp of Carlile
 All Saints
 St Johns
 St Andrews
 St Anns Chappel
 Bridge End Chappel

There are Several Lecturers &
 Readers to these Churches the Town
 being very Populous, & the Vicar
 claimes the Nomination to all the

other churches w^{ch} are Curates properly under him But the Principal Support & Dependence of the ministers & Lecturers Com^m y^e Corporacon they Comprish the matters among them.

8.—A document on a foolscap-folio sheet of paper endorsed, apparently in bishop Chandler's handwriting, 'Proofs of no mandate from y^e A.D. or Abp of York to elect or enthrone y^e Bp, of D.' :—

Extracts from the Reg^r Books in the Dean & Chapter of Durhams Registry.

1560. A Mandate from John Stokes L. B. Archdeacon of York (tempore Thomae Young Archi-Ep'i) to Ralph Skynner Dean of Durham, Roger Watson & W^m Bennett Drs of Divinity to Inthron Bishop Pilkington upon the Deprivation of Bp Tunstal dated 22. March A^o 1560.
1577. A Mandate from Rob^t Ramsden A. M. Archdeacon of York (tempore Edwini Sands Archi-Ep'i) to the Dean & Chapter of Durham aut Eorum Vices Gerentibus to Inthron Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham upon the Death of D^r James Pilkington dated 6. May A^o 1577.
Dr. Swift Inthroned D^r Pilkington Bp. Barnes's Proxy but afterwards signed a recantation & Protest ag^t it, The Tenor of w^{ch} followeth.
In Dei Noⁱe Amen ! Notum sit p^rsentibus et futuris Quod Ego Rob^{tus} Swiftus P^rbendarius primæ P^rbendæ Eccliæ Cath^lis Dunelm' et Vice Decanus tunc ib'm p^rdcum Installac^onis Ricⁱ Barnes Ep'i Dunelm' Actum quat^{us} a Me p. Autoritat' Archi-Ep'i Executus Sum aut Processu' ad omnem Juris et facti Effectu' Revoco Casso et Viribus omnibus Carere Volo p. Eo et Ex Eo quod tunc Temporis Jura et Libertates dictæ Ecclesiæ Dunelm' (quibus Juramento Obligatus Sum) in archivi et Memorand^o ejusd' Eccliæ non inspexeram aut Sciveram quovismodo Et hoc dico testante mea Conscientia Et protestus Sum Coram Cuthberto Nichols, Simone Comyu Thoma King et Joh^e King Notarijs Publicis ad hoc Testibus p^rsentibus et vocatis ut patet in Registro Ep'i Dunelm' in Eccliæ p^rdi 6^o Die Martij A^o 1587 facto et signato p. me Rob^{tum} Swift.
1589. D^r Matthew Hutton was Inthroned by the Dean & Chapter of Durham the last Day of July A^o 1589 D^r Bellamy was his Proxy but I find no Mandate from either Archbishop John or Archdeacon of York. In the Acts upon Dr. Bellamy's exhibiting his Proxy & desiring to be Inthroned are the following Words; Ad Cujns petic^onem et ob Honorem et Reverentiam tanti Rev^{di} patris Ven^{ies} Viri Decanus et Capitulum anted' ad quos tam de Jure quam de p^rviligijs deq' l^tima p^rscrip^one et Consuetudine longæva Inthronizatio Installatio et Inductio (ut asserabant) omnium et Singulorum Ep^orum Dunelm' resp^rve dignoscitur pertinere.
1595. A Mandate from Matthew Archbp of York (in the Same Form with the Copy of Archbp Dawes) dated 14. April 1595, to the Dean & Chapter of Durham to Inthron D^r Toby Matthews Bp of Durham.
1606. A Mandate from Toby Archbp of York (Same Form) to the Dean & Chapter of Durham dated 7. Sept. A^o 1606, to Inthron D^r W^m James Bishop of Durham.
1617. The Conge d'Eslire Letters Missive Election of D^r Neile & Proxys are Enter'd but no Mandate for Inthronizac^on nor Acts upon it w^{ch} I take to be the Carelessness of the Actuary from the Manner of the Several Entries A^o 1617, D^r Toby Matthews being Archbp.
1628. A Mandate from George Archbp of York dated 24. Sept' A^o 1628 to the Dean & Chapter of Durham (in the Same Form) to Inthron Bishop Howson.
1632. A Mandate from Rich^d Archbp of York dated 2. July 1632 to the Dean & Chapter of Durham in the Same Form to Inthron Bp Merton.

1660. A Mandate from Acceptus Archbp of York dated 3. Dec. 1660 to the Dean & Chapter of Durham in the Same Form to Inthroned D^r Cosin Bp of Durham.
1674. A Mandate from Richard Archbp of York dated 28. Oct^r 1674 to the Dean & Chapter of Durham in the following manner—[Richardus & Dilectis Nobis in Christo Ven^{ibus} Viris Decano et Cap^{lo} Eccl^{iæ} Cath^{lis} Dunelmⁱ seu Eorum Vicegerenti vel Deputato aut alij cuiunque ad quem infrascriptor^r Executio de More antiquo et laudibili Consuetudine ipsius Eccl^{iæ} no^rie dignoscitur pertinere Salutem] To Inthroned Bp Crewe.
1721. A Mandate from W^m Archbp of York dated 2^d of Dec^r 1721, to Inthroned Bp Talbot.
- Mem^{dum} After the Delivery & Reading of the Archbp's Letters Mandate the Dean & Chapter usually at least for the century last past to Decree to proceed to the Inthronization with the Salvo following Enter'd in their Book of Acts—(Salvis Semper & illæsis Juribus p^rivilegijs Libertatibus Exemp^oonibus Suis et Eccl^{iæ} Cath^{lis} p^rid^o quibuscunque et Nominatim a Jur^{ne} Rev^{dmi} Patris Archi-Epⁱ Eborⁱ Eccl^{iæ}que Suae Metro^po^{cæ} ib^m competen^t).

9.—A long Latin document on foolscap endorsed by bishop Chandler '26 Hen. 8 Ep^rat^r Dunelmⁱ from y^e Record of first fruits & tenths', giving

The value of the temporalities and spiritualities in the	li.	s.	d.
bishopric of Durham	2398	7	10
In Northhamshire	100	0	0
In Allerton and Allertonshire	259	11	3½
In Crayke, Co. York	48	2	0½
In Howden and Howdenshire, co. York	280	11	11
The mansion of the bishop in London	18	16	0
Total value of the whole of the bishopric of Durham in temporalities & spiritualities, & with Northam & York & London belonging to the bishop of Durham.....	3128	17	8¾
Reprises	307	16	3½
Clear Value	2821	01	5½
The tenth part.....	282	2	1¾

10.—The following document gives some interesting particulars of the rights of the bishopric in opposition to the Council of the North. This Council was established by commission 31 Henry VIII, bishop Tunstall being the second lord president of it. The presidents resided in the mansion of the abbot of St. Mary's at York, thence known as 'the king's manor'. The sessions were to last a month and to be held at York, Hull and Newcastle, and one at Durham. In the recently issued number of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association a paper is printed on the Council. There appears to have been some trouble in giving effect to the decisions of the Council owing to the issue of writs of prohibition by the judges at Westminster:—

Certain reasons most humbly p^resented to exempt the Inhabitants within the county palatine of Durham from the jurisdiction of the temporal Courts to be established at the city of Yorke as followeth.

That the County palatine of Durham which was raised as it is said soon after the time of Will^m the Conquerour. Co. 4. Just. cap. 38. Cambden fol. 600. Davies Irish reports in le case de County palatine fol. 61b.

This being a County palatine the Law hath soe qualified the p^rson of the Lord Bpp of Durham by communicateing vnto him royal p^rogatives that he is more high then an ordinary subject, for the teures of his p^rson are tenures in Capite, his iurisdic^on is a royall iurisdiction, & his seignory is a royall seignory consisting of royall services & royall eschaets. His Jurisdiction a royall jurisdiction for he hath all Courts of Justice within

himselfe, he hath a Court of Chancery which is a mixt Court of Law & Equity as the Chancery at Westm' Co. 4. Just. cap. 38, he hath his Exchequer a Court of comon pless for reall p'sonall & mixt accouns and other Courts of Justice within his County palatine And all the County Palatines of England as Lancaster Chester & Darham have royall iurisdiccon within their territories And a County palatine being exempt and out of the iurisdiccon of the Crowne it is therefore said that Comites Palatini regale' habent potestatem in o[mn]ibus Salvo dominus dni regis sicut principi. Davies Irish reports le case de County Pallatine fol. 62.

Before the stat: of 27^o H. 8. the Bpp of Durham havinge a County palatine & Jura regalia vbi l're dni Regis non currit did make his owne Justices & all comissions & writts as well out of his Chancery as in the office of pleas did run in his owne name as they doe now in the name of the King he had then power to pardon felonies & all indictm^{ts} for felony did conclude contra pacem d'ni E'pi as they doe now conclude contra pacem dni Regis And all this he did by reason of his County palatine & the royall privilegedes there vnto belonging.

At this day fynes aswell at Comon Law as vpon the stat: are levied at Durham for lands within the County Palatine of Durham & writts of Ded Ptatem & other writts issuing out of the Chancery at Durham for that purpose As alsoe Com'on recoveries are suffered at Durham within the County palatine of Durham for lands lying within the same County & are there recorded & kept by the knowne officer appoynted for that purpose.

All deeds of bargaine & saile are inrolled in the Chancery at Durham for lands within the County Palatine of Durham.

In all Counties that are simple Counties & subject to the ordinary iurisdiccon of the Courts of the Kinge, the kinge himself makes the sheriffe, but within a County palatine where the earle hath iura regalia the Earle himselfe & not the king maketh the sheriffe. Davies Irish reports in le case de County palatine fol. 60^b.

9 H. 7, 12^b A recoverye in the Comon bench of lands in Chester, Durham or Lanc. is void as coram non Judice.—Kitch. fol. 75.

15 H. 7. 9^a A spiritnall man may have & occupy temporall iurisdiccon as the Bpp of Durham doth.

12^o H. 7. 20. The king by his p'rogative shall have the lands holden of anothe[r] lord as well as those which are holden of himselfe but in especiall case as it is excepted by the Stat. of Prerogativa cap. 1. as the Bpp of Canterbury, Durham & others who are excepted by the Stat. &c.

Tempore Thomæ Hatfield ep'i Dunelm' et E. 3. Scheda, 12. nu 1. Et in registro d'ni Cuthb'ti Tonstall Ep'i dunelm' in Consistorio Dunelm' fol. 65^b Mandatu' regin' Archiepo Ebor. ne visitare attemptet, infra dioc. Dunelm'.

Bolstr. 3. part 157. Ter'i'o Mich'is 13^o Jac. The kinge ag^t the Bpp of Durham It is said in a record there vouched 21^o E. 1. rot. Parl. 5. inter recorda Turris That the Bpp of Durham duplicem statum habet scill. temporale' & Episcopale', an episcopall estate & the state of a Baron And that he hath as large temporall iurisdiccon, as he hath episcopall, the one being as large as the other by reason of his county palatine.

Bolstr. 2. part. 226. Ter'i'o Paschæ 12^o Jac. Regis, Sr Jerome Bowes ag^t the Bpp of Durham In a quo warranto why he claimes to have bona & catalla felonu' & of such which stand mute It was shewed that this was a county palatine & hath iura regalia & soe by the reason of this he claimes to have these It was vrged that by the grant of o'ia bona & catalla felonu' he shall not by this have the goods of him that standeth mute. Cooke, in case of grant he shall have but the goods of ordinary felons otherwise it is in case of a county palatine who holds tam libere privilegiu' p. vt Rex Corona' And soe the Bpp of Chester doth hold his county palatine tam libere &c. And he shall have all these by p'scripcon, he

hathe iura regalia & soe all these scilt. bona & catalla felonu' & the goods of those that stand mute And they have Courts for this but one cannot p'scribe to have goods of felons nor of traitours because that p'scription is onely matter in fait but he may p'scribe in the County Palatine by 12^o Eliz. Dyer fol. 289. & soe by consequence he shall have all these as incidents vnto a county palatine & this is a plaine case And the Bpp here is not to be called in question for this in a Quo warranto to shew his priviledges, The whole Court agreed herein ag^t this Quo warranto.

Bolstr. 2 part 158. Ter'i'o Mich'is 11^o Jac. Rs. Nota. that a moc'on was made to the court for a Certiorari to remove a record from Durham. Cooke chiefe Justice wee will not grant such a Certiorari to Durham for they have Law & pleadings there as wee have here. The whole Court agreed herein saying wee have denyed this before And though we have power to doe this yet we will not in such a case ouste them of their Jurisdiccon.

Vc. Co. 4. Just. cap. 49. The President & Counsell in the North. That the Counsell in the north is neither warranted by act of Parliam^t or by p'scription.

[Endorsed :—' Customs agt the Court of Yorke'. In another hand apparently that of bishop Chandler :—' Durham all^d to be a Palatine & exempt from Westm. Courts.']

11.—A presentment of 15 July, 1820, of the hon. William Keppel Barrington, sheriff of Durham read on the 30 July, 1820, in St. Andrew Auckland church, by the Rev. R. Thompson, the curate, commanding the bailiffs, or one of them, to cause the 'Inhabitants of the parish of Saint Andrew, Auckland' to attend the then next quarter sessions at Durham on the 16 Oct. and answer of divers nuisances, contempts and offences, viz., 'for not repairing a common highway from Cabin Gate to Low Etherley.'

12. Two admissions to customary freeholds in Bishop Auckland interesting from the circumstance that at the time the well-known Sir Arthur Hesilrige held the bishop's manorhouse and manor. The house in question is situate near to the castle gates and belongs now to Mr. Ralph Nelson of Bishop Auckland, a member of the society.

Borough of
Auckland

The head Court or Courts Leet & Court Baron of the Right ho^ble Sir Arthur Hesilrige Bar^{nt} holden there vpon tuesday the eleventh day of October in y^e yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty nine before Anthony Pearson Esquire, Steward.

To this Court came William Cradocke* mercer and made fine & fealty to y^e Lord for one Burgage or Tenement with the appurtenances conteining two shops and one vpper Roome or Chamber scituate & being in North Auckland in the County of Durham in or neare the Market Place there betwene a Burgage in the occupacon of Thomas Wright mercer on the north & one other Burgage in the occupacon of Thomas Sclater butcher on ye west and the Comou Street on the East & South which said Burgage with the appurtenances William Richardson and Ambrose Richardson therein haueing right by their indenture beareing date the sixth day of March one thousand six hundred fifty & six did bargain sell alien enfeoffe release & confirme vnto the said William Cradocke To hold to the same William & his heires for ever according to the custome of the Borough aforesaid, And therevpon he is admitted a Burgessor and pays to the Lord for a fine.

Ex^d by Rd : Colpets dep^{tie} of Anth : Pearson, Esqr, Stew :

* William Cradocke issued one of the two Auckland tokens of the seventeenth century Two of them were found a few years ago, in a house adjoining that referred to in the documents.

Borough of Auckland The Court of the Right hon^{ble} Sir Arthure Hesilrige Baronett holden there the fourth day of November In the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundreth fiftie and one Before John Calverley deputie of Anthony Pearson Gent. Steward of the same Court.

fealtie To this Court came William Short of North Auckland in the Countie of Durham Skinner and did fine and fealtie to the Lord for one burgage or Tenement lying and being in or nere the Markett place within the said Borough And one little Garth or Backside adioyning vnto the same conteyning seven yeardes in length and six yeardes in breadth Be it more or lesse As the same is now dowed out and divided Aad also one house called the kitchin and one Stable adioyning vpon the said Garth And the Garden Wall belonging to the Mannor House there And also the full moyetie or one half of the Twene doores next adioyning the said Burgage conteyning in breadth thre quarters and one half quarter of a yeard of ground Be it more or lesse Together with all houses edifices Chambers Sellars Loftes Easments wayes passages & comodities to the said Burgage belonging one of which said vpper Loftes or chambers part thereof extendeth over the said Twene doores vnto the Gavellend of one other Burgage } ij^s belonging to Richard Hopper and now in the occupation of Ralph Gantley, glover, together with all and singuler the appurtenances to the said Burgage and premisses belonging which said Burgage & premisses are lying and being betwene a Burgage in the occupation of Stephen Wright and now in the occupacon of Thomas Metcalf on the east The said Burgage in the occupacon of the said Ralph Gantley on the west The hie street on the south And the said garden wall belonging to the Mannor house on the north All which forwriten premisses now are in the actuall possession of the said Willm Short which Burgage or Tenement & premisses with thappurtenances The said Richard Hopper at Whitworth in the county of Durham yeoman by his deed in writing bearing date the fourth day of November in the said year of our Lord God one thousand six hundreth fiftie & one did giue and grant to the said Willim Short his heires & assignes for ever And the said Willm Short is therevpon admittid a Burgessor And payes to the Lord for a fine

Examined by me John Calnerley.

Thanks were voted for these notes and exhibits.

The tender of Messrs. H. Walker and Co., at £22 10s. 0d. for removing the old fire place in the library at the castle, clearing all the stone work away below the arch, supplying and fixing a new stove, tiling and completing the same, was on the recommendation of the Council accepted.

‘THE CRASTER TABLES,’

Mr J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., read his notes on the Northumbrian Roll of Arms known as ‘The Craster Tables,’ which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xxiv.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson for his communication.

MISCELLANEA.

MAYLAND, NEAR HAMSTERLEY (page 303).

Temp. bishop Hatfield [1345—1377] Hugh de Burynghill held the manor of Mayland and 100 acres of land by foreign service, and 6d. rent or one pair of spurs. The estate he derived from Isabella, his wife, who was daughter and heiress of Alan de Goldesbunrg who died seised.—*Hatfield's Survey* (83 Surt. Soc. publ.), 54.

BROCHS (p. 218).

The 'Zuri Nuragh' near Abbasanta, in Sardinia, is very similar to the Scottish brochs being also open at the top, the writers (Perrot & Chipiez in *Sardinia*, &c. vol. 1. p. 20) say the same of these 'nuraghe' as it said of the brochs, that they 'are proper to Sardinia, no where else are they found precisely similar'.

CARHAM (see plate facing p. 153).

'The interlaced work on the Carham Cross shaft is good and derived from an eight-cord plait by making breaks along the edges. In its general style it resembles some of the stones at Whithorn, Wigtonshire'—Mr. J. Romilly-Allen, in a letter to the editor.

In the *Antiquary* for Nov. 1902 (p. 344) there is a short note with illustrations of three quaint eighteenth century gravestones in Darlington churchyard.

In a reply to John Heron of Chipchase of 19 Jan. 1540, the Council said.

'When you say you are troubled in mind by a clause in a letter from my Lord Privy Seal to you, commanding you to raise no fire; we think the meaning is that you should not at once burn their houses, as in wars between strange realms, but only resort to fire when it is the only means of getting the rebels out of their houses'.—Letters, etc., For. & Dom. Henry VIII., 1540, xv, 29.

Mr. Dendy has kindly sent the following note:—

Lease by Robert de la Vale, knight to Ric. Scot of Newcastle upon Tyne, and his heirs and assignis 'quod ipsi appruare se possint in perpetuum de carbonibus marinis' under both moieties of 'le chestres in Benwell' on the north and on the south 'et quod ipsi habeant in perpetuum chominium sufficiens et competens (salvis bladis et pratis)' for carrying the coals to the Tyne. Test. John de Denton, the mayor of Newcastle, &c. Newcastle, 3 Jnne, 1334.—*Marchioness of Waterford's MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com. 11h Report, App. vii.), page 70.

CORRECTIONS.

p. 295, 15th line from top, for semi-colon substitute comma; 28th line from top for 'seems' read 'seem.'

p. 303. Note 2, for 'Richard' read 'Phillip.'

p. 304, line 24, for 'imde' read 'inde.'

p. 305, lines 7, for 'pillet' read 'pellet'; 20, for 'hanapio' read 'hanaperio'; 32 and 43, for 'dispergacione' read 'disparagacione'; 47, for 'instruat' read 'instruet'; 48, for 'tam' read 'cum'; 51, for 'sit' read 'sic'; 52, for 'sana' read 'Jana'; 55, for 'justiciario' read 'justiciariorum'; p. 306, lines 26, read 'consuetis' for 'consuetudis'; 32, for 'et' read 'ibid'; 33, insert 'annorum' after 3; for 'auxillio' read 'auxiliu'; 34 for 'no' read 'm' [membrane]; 36, for 'Ducata' read 'Ducatu'; for 'et' read '2s.'; and for 'adductus' read 'adducitur'; 39 for 'Portabus' read 'Portubus'; 39 add after 'Yarum', 'et respond inde ad sc'm T. [meipso] 20 Jul.'; 40 and 43 insert 'I' after 'Ed'; 41 insert 'de Eret' after 'Commissionu'.

p. 307, line 3 for 'Lon. 31' read 'dorso 30'.

p. 304. The notes 8 and 9 at foot of page have been wrongly numbered, they should be reversed.





BARNARD CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH.

(The block lent by the N.E.R. Co.)

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

Vol. X.

1902.

No. 28.

The fifth country meeting of the season was held on Monday the first day of September, 1902, at

BARNARD CASTLE, EGLISTON ABBEY AND ROKEBY.

The party of about twenty assembled at the Barnard Castle railway station at 11-15 a.m.

Before starting one or two members visited the remains of the 'Bedekirk', supposed to have been the church of the ancient vill of Marwood¹ now incorporated in a farm house a short distance from the station, the only ancient features remaining being three blocked lancets in the east wall (which can only be seen from the interior as another building covers the outside), and a niche near the south door.

Seats were taken in the carriages which were in waiting and the road followed down Galgate and Thorngate past the octagonal market cross, built in 1747, and the ancient house, on the east side, known as 'Blagroves'² in which Cromwell is said to have slept on 26 Oct. 1648, along the narrow winding Bridge Street, with its seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, to the fine medieval bridge of two ribbed arches having the inscription E R 1569, the year of its repair, cut on a stone built into it. In the diary of the visit of lord Harley to the north of England in 1725 he is said to have entered Barnard Castle on 3 June 'over a good bridge... without any harm either to men or horses', and on the 4th 'after being supplied with some of the curious commodities this place has gained a name for, a few Barnard Castle brides, we left this town and crossed the river back again over the same bridge where we entered.'³

Then, after crossing the bridge, and along a pleasant, hedge-lined, narrow, winding lane,

EGLISTON ABBEY

was reached.

¹ In old maps a town of Marwood is shewn where Galgate begins. Marawuda belonged to the church of Durham, but bishop Aldhun by the pressure of the times transferred it and the other vills for a period to Ethred, Northman, and Uhtred, earls of the Northumbrians.—*Sim. Dun.* (Rolls Ed.), i. 83, 213

The local rime (*Denham Tracts*, i. 84) says:—

'Marwood was a town when Barney Castle was nane,
And Barney Castle was built wi' Marwood stane'.

² See representation of it on plate facing p. 322.

³ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), vi. 134.

Leland in his *Itinerary* (i. 88), describing the road followed by members, says:—'From *Barnardes* Castelle over the right fair Bridge on *Tese* of 3. Arches I enterid straite into *Richemontshire* that stil streacchith up with that Ripe to the very Hed of *Tese*. From this Bridge I ridde a Mile on the stony and rocky Bank of *Tese* to the Bek caullid *Thuresgylle*, a mile from *Barnardes* Castelle and there it hath a Bridge of one Arche and straite enterith into *Tese*. The Priory of *Egleston* joinith hard to this Bekk and also hanggith over the high bank of *Tese*. . . . I saw in the Body of the Church of *Egleston* to very fair Tumbes of Gray Marble. In the greater was buried, as I lernid, one Syr *Rafe Bowes*, and yn the lesser one of the *Rokesbys*. Hard under the Cliff by *Egleston* is found on eche side of *Tese* very fair Marble, wont to be taken up booth by Marbelers of *Barnardes* Castelle and of *Egleston*'. In the same work (v. 120) he again refers to Egliston thus :—' *Egleston, cita ripa* [Tees] a Priory of White Chanons, a Mile beneth *Barnardes* Castel that is on the farther Ripe. About a Quarter of a Mile beneth *Egleston* is a faire Quarre of Blak Marble spottid with White, in the very Ripe of *Tese*.'

Standing in the choir of the abbey church, the Rev. C. E. Adamson read an interesting account of the history and architecture of the structure from a lecture delivered on the spot in 1883, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear. From it the following extracts have been made :—

'Domesday gave Eghiston and Egheston. The most familiar form of the prefix was the name Egbert, and he had no doubt that the simple Agi, Egi, Ogi, Ogg or Ygg also occurred as a personal name. He felt convinced that Ugthorpe depended upon another form of it, used as a personal name, and thus they had such local names as Egesclive (now Eggescliffe) and Eghiston (now Egliston). As regards the history, or rather the lacuna, or void which occupies the place of the history, of the religious establishment which in process of time became settled on the spot. First of all as to the particular class of religious for whom the house was founded, and in accordance with whose peculiar and distinguishing arrangements both the church and its dependent offices were planned. They belonged to that very interesting and strict order known as Præmonstratensian, or Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Norbert, afterwards archbishop of Magdeburg, A.D. 1120, and of which there were but thirty-five in England, the first having settled at Newhouse in Lincolnshire, in A.D. 1145 or 6. This order received its name from that of the place in which it was instituted and endowed, viz :—Præmontré, in the diocese of Laon, in Picardy, in the forest of Concy. In memory, as we may well suppose, of the ruined chapel in the green valley of the forest of Concy, and of her whom their founder believed to have there in bodily presence appeared to him, the abbey of Egliston was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. Unfortunately none of the original charters of foundation or confirmation is in existence ; and it is only too likely that all of them were lost in the siege of York, A.D. 1644, when the tower of St. Mary's abbey, where they were probably deposited for safety, with those of many other northern religious houses, was blown up, and vast numbers of them perished in the flames. But, though neither the name of the founder nor the date of the foundation can be given with absolute certainty, both may probably be ascertained within a very near approach of it. Camden, and Speed who copies him, indeed, affirm, though without quoting any authority for the statement, that the founder of the house was no less a personage than Conan, earl of Richmond. Old Dr. Burton, however, the learned and laborious author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, says, with much more likelihood, that the foundation was most probably due to Ralph de Multon⁴, one of the sub-feudatories of that great house in the latter

⁴ Longstaffe (*Richmondshire*, p. 128) says that the abbey was probably founded by the Multons, as their descendants, the Dacres, were esteemed the founders.



EGLISTON ABBEY FROM THE EAST.



NORTHAM TOWER FROM THE NORTH.

(The blocks lent by the N.E.R. Co.)



part of the reign of Henry II. or beginning of that of Richard I. For, as he observes, the lord Dacres, who married the heiress of the Multons, was patron of this house at the Dissolution, and a great while before. Conan died A.D. 1171, and Ralph de Multon was a witness to the charter of Gilbert de Leya, giving the manors of Egliston and Kilvington to these canons who seem to have been settled here before. That such was certainly the case, I am now able, for the first time, I believe—thanks to the kind help of a legal and antiquarian friend—not only to prove beyond dispute, but to show, from the evidence of certain documents in the Record Office, that Ralph de Multon was, as Dr. Burton conjectured, really the founder of the abbey, and further, that his foundation—small and poor as it continued to the last—must, in the first instance, have been on a very poor and small scale indeed, a circumstance which, in itself, would seem to militate against its originating with such high and puissant lords as the earls of Richmond and sovereign dukes of Brittany. The first of these documents relates to a fine, or agreement, effected between the said Ralph de Multon, and his superior lord Ralph de Lenham in the 10th Richard I. (1198) on account of the former having alienated all the lands which he held of him at Egliston, without his sanction, to the abbot and convent there; and, from its early date, corresponding so closely with that of the establishment of the house, seems to point in a way which leaves little or no room for doubt, that Ralph de Multon was not merely a benefactor, but the donor of the very site on which the abbey stood. Grants shewed that of the twelve canons who, with the abbot, constituted the full number of religious at a little later time than 32 Henry III., no less than nine owed their existence to a grant of Gilbert de Leya, leaving consequently, the original number of the primitive foundation of Ralph de Multon three only, exclusive of the abbot or prior. The document that conveys this information, and gives us, at the same time, a further insight into the fortunes of the house, is a convention effected between John de Bretagne, earl of Richmond, and the abbot and convent of Egliston, in A.D. 1275, whereby the said abbot and convent bind themselves and their successors to provide six canons, chaplains of the church of Egliston to celebrate divine service in the castle of Richmond for ever, yet so that the accustomed number of thirteen canons at Egliston shall not be diminished. John, earl of Richmond, in consideration of such grant bestowing on them, in return, his capital messuage in Multon and eight bovates of land there, twenty-four cart loads of turves and twenty cart loads of ling, to be had yearly from his moor at Boghes, with free ingress and egress of carriage either to the abbey or the grange of Stretford [Startforth]. Moreover, he gives to the said abbot and convent an enclosed place in his said castle of Richmond, near the greater chapel of the same, for the said canons to dwell in, with free entrance for all kinds of carriage, and the use of the wells of the said castle in time of peace. But in time of war, the said canons are not to enter the castle except by the express leave of the said lord John, or of his heirs or bailiff, especially empowering them. In time of war the said chaplains shall return to the monastery of Egliston, with all their effects, and shall there celebrate masses. Moreover, he gives them one acre of wood in Wittcliffe to be set apart by his bailiff or forester and to be cut yearly in Wittcliffe, also his escheats which he may have in the town of Richmond, of Wm. Whelpe in Beregate, and Geoffrey Fullere in Wackergrene, the grant being witnessed by Brian fitz Alan, Hugo fitz Henry, Ralph de Dacre, Henry de Rokeby, Robert Witliff, Hugh Aske, &c. *apud Richmond, in crastino inventionis Sca Crucis*, A.D. 1258. The next incident in connexion with the abbey to which I can refer is a convention (copied by Dr. Whitaker from the original at Kilvington) which though unimportant enough in itself, is yet, I think, of special interest to us, as shewing the intimate and friendly relations that existed between the canons and another nearer, if less illustrious, local house, viz. that of Bowes; some

of whose members, as the splendid tomb at Mortham—of such colossal dimensions as to serve for the mausoleum of a whole family—still bears witness, sought sepulture within its walls; and as giving us, moreover, the names of certain features and boundaries in the immediate vicinity which are still doubtless in existence, and which it cannot be other than pleasurable to trace out and identify.⁵

Besides the benefactions already enumerated, the canons held among them other poor and scanty endowments, the appropriations of the churches of Rokeby, Startforth, with the chapel of Arkingarthdale, and Useburne Magna, but the profits of all four were very trifling. As were so many other smaller institutions, the abbey of Egliston is virtually without a history. Quiet, calm, and peaceful in their external as well as internal affairs, the successive generations of its inmates, occupied from year to year in works of charity and the unceasing daily and nightly round of divine offices, held on the placid tenor of their way, till the cataclysm of the sixteenth century overwhelmed them in the general destruction of the smaller religious houses, and brought their fortunes practically to a close. On the 30th January, 1535, the abbey was refounded by the king's letters patent, and so, for the moment, preserved from the general dissolution of the lesser monasteries. Within three short years, however, its doom was sealed, for, on the 5th of January, 1540, its surrender was enrolled, and its destruction finally accomplished, its yearly income amounting at the time to £65 5s. 6d. in the whole, and £36 7s. 6d. in the clear, but, according to Dugdale, £36 8s. 3d. To the last abbot, Thomas Shepherd, or de Darnton, who surrendered the house, was granted an annual pension of £13 6s. 8d.; to Robert Redshaw, £4; to Henry Clayton, Wm. Wright, and Ralph Coates each £2—£6; to John Clapham, £1 6s. 8d.; in annuities, £5 13s. 4d., which made a total of £30 6s. 8d. After the dissolution it was granted by letters patent, dated 2nd Edward VI. to Robert Sterley or Strulley, by the name of the priory of Eggleston. It had, therefore, remained about nine years in the crown, which, as Dr. Burton observes, could not have received above £6 per annum clear, out of the profits. And the said Robert held the manor of Egliston, with its appurtenances by the same tenure in the first and second of Philip and Mary. To this Robert, queen Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, granted licence to alienate the said premises to William Savil. In the eighth year of her reign she gave leave to Edmund Atkinson to alienate the land belonging to the site, manor, and demesne of Egliston to Henry Savil; and in the ensuing year she also granted licence to Henry Savil to alienate the site and part of the demesne about the monastery to John Savil. Afterwards the lands passed to the Robinsons, and from them to the family of the present owner.

Notwithstanding the state of ruin in which we see it, the church is still, it may be interesting to know, the most perfectly preserved of any of those formerly belonging to the Præmonstratensian order in the kingdom. When its partial destruction was first commenced, for it is certainly due to the violent action of human hands and not to the processes of natural decay, is a point which though to some extent uncertain, may yet I think be determined with tolerable accuracy. As we have already seen, the church with its dependent offices and other possessions continued in the crown till the 2nd Edward VI. when they were granted to a certain Strelly or Strulley. Till that time, therefore, I presume no destruction of any material character would be allowed. Scott, indeed, as many of you doubtless well know, in one of the most beautiful

⁵ This was a concession from William de Bowes to the abbot and convent of Egliston, whereby the latter were empowered to cut down and carry away timber from Leftwood, in the part of the same wood that reached from the lesser syke (or rivulet) that descended to the bridge at Thorsgill to the syke called Brighenhalle-gatte, and from the highway in the north part unto the banks of Thorsgill. Dated at Startforth, A.D. 1329.

passages of all his poems, would attribute it to a far later period, viz, that of the Civil Wars, a full century afterwards :—

The reverend pile lay wild and waste,
 Profaned, dishonoured, and defaced,
 Through storied lattices no more
 In soften'd light the sunbeams pour,
 Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich
 Of shrine, and monument, and niche.
 The civil fury of the time
 Made sport of sacrilegious crime :
 For dark fanaticism rent
 Altar and screen and ornament,
 And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
 Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitzhugh.

Thus says Scott ; here is poetry, but neither archaeology nor history. The puritans have quite enough to answer for without laying to their charge things that they knew not. There seems good reason, indeed, every reason, for supposing that the first grantee, on converting the eastern range of domestic buildings into a dwelling-house, pulled down the whole, or greater part of the centre of the church, which lay immediately to the south of it, so as to admit the light more freely, and make the place generally more cheerful. Such would seem in the first place the common-sense solution of the question ; and I cannot but think that it is strongly borne out in a long, and in many ways, interesting letter addressed to some of the junior branches of his family, nephews, if I remember rightly, and entitled '*Economia Rokebiorum*, by Rafe Rokeby the younger, of Lincolne's Inn, Esq., Secretarye to the Councell at Yorke, compiled in the year 1565. &c.' from which the following is an extract:—'Now it resteth for conclusion that I commend to your memories the places where you may find some monuments and remembrances of your ancestors wherein I will not observe the dignities of places but follow the suite of tyme. The place, therefore, where of longest antiquitie our ancestors choose their burial places were Eggleston Abbey, nere adjoyning to the towne of Rokebye, yea soe nere that it devoured up a good share of the demesnes thereof, a pretence of holynes having then drawne our ancestors by the zeale of devotion whereof they were by the blindnes and errors of those tymes caried away, to repute itt a great steppe towards heaven to have their burials in those places, and amongst those persons, or at least in their habitts whose unhallowed shooes and outward shells of pietye appearing to the eternall eye of God that searcheth hearts, and reynes, and pierceth to the divideing of the marrowe and the boue, yea of the soule and bodye, to be a meere pageant of hypocrisie, and their intollerable pride, insatiable covetings, the foule dissolution of their lustes and lewd lives, and their most abominable idolatryes ascending up to the Almightye Judge of heaven and earthe, his justice seat, and there cryeing against them vengeance for sinne. Almightye God in his most high and just displeasure against them, rebellious sinners, hath with the breathe of his nostrills throwne their scites and cells iuto utter ruine and desolation, soe that I am *seges et herba est ubi fuerunt templa fratrum colunt que nunc monumenta patrum*. And the ancestors of the howses of Bowes and of Rokeby Iye without the doores in the demesnes of Eggleston Abbey, where yett their grave-stones appear old and weatherbeaten.' A more scandalous, false, and self-righteous document, said Mr. Hodgson, it would be difficult to find. The Rokebys were never great benefactors to the abbey, and yett this Rafe talks of the monks having 'devoured a good share of the demesnes' of Rokeby ; and in speaking of the 'lewd lives' of the inmates of the foundation, he entirely overlooked that, in that very church, there was a monument to 'Thomas Rokeby, Bastard,' which proved that there were those of his own race not famous for purity and chastity.

The church is a structure of much internal beauty, well-meriting the close study of the architect and archaeologist. Its plan is cruciform, consisting of a nave

without aisles, north and south transepts with eastern aisles or chapels of two bays, and aisleless choir, and central tower. The entire fabric, excepting the south transept of early geometrical work, is of the first pointed period, and affords three distinctly progressive examples of its development. The earliest portion comprises all that now remains of the original church, and is to be found in the western and northern walls of the nave and north transept. This is easily recognised by the peculiarities of its masonry and general character, which is of the earliest and simplest pointed type. It is little more than a mass of perfectly plain walling, the only architectural features being a little doorway opening into the cloisters in the extreme west of the nave, and three small broadly-splayed lancets set high in its northern wall above the cloister roof. The northern transept, which abuts upon the monastic buildings, is without any distinctive features, saving two small two-light windows in the west, ranging with the nave lancets just mentioned, and a plainly chamfered round-headed doorway high in its northern face from which the monks descended by a flight of stone steps to perform the midnight services in the choir. A very clearly defined break in the masonry of the west wall of the nave, internally towards the south, and a flat buttress externally, once the angle buttress, and corresponding in every particular with that which still remains to the north, prove the church, as originally constructed, to have been six feet narrower than at present; and the widening having been effected at the south side, the west window is consequently six feet from the centre of the wall. The date of the foundation of this portion may be about the year 1190; but, somewhere about 1220, and only some thirty years after its erection, a great change has taken place, nothing less, in fact, than the commencement of the re-construction of the church as we now see it. This, as was usually the case, was begun with the choir, which it was determined to rebuild in a richer style and on a larger scale; its increased width necessarily involving a like increase in that of the transepts. To bring them into square with it, their eastern sides were removed and set forward to the extent required, and furnished with eastern aisles or chapels. The choir, thus rebuilt, is a very admirable and remarkable structure, and by far the most interesting part of the whole church. Its most peculiar feature is the great east window, which, seen from whatever point, at once catches the eye, and fixes the attention of the spectator. Placed well up in the wall, and filling the whole width of the choir, it consists of five graduated lights set within an obtusely-pointed arch, of which the outer order rests on banded jamb shafts with moulded caps. The inner order, continued downwards without interruption, is moulded in exact accordance with the four huge mullions which run up into it perpendicularly, and thus produce a startling and abrupt effect. So far as my experience goes this window stands by itself. It is only by its size and position that it escapes being positively ugly, though, when filled with richly-stained glass, its defects, perhaps, might be overlooked. Though one of those partially successful experiments that are intolerable of repetition, it has yet been copied, for when Trinity College, Cambridge, rebuilt the chancel of Barnard Castle church, their architect, in his east window, followed this one as nearly as he could. The windows to the south, however, are of extreme beauty, and very valuable examples. They are three in number, and irregularly spaced, that to the east is marked off by a buttress, and with it indicates externally the extent of the sanctuary. The remaining two are set closely together, as a pair, with only a very few inches of wall between them. They are each of two lights, placed exactly in the centre of the wall, and set within a moulded and hooded circumscribing arch, carried internally and externally on banded jamb shafts with good bases and well-moulded capitals. Externally this arch is enriched with dog-tooth. The tympana are unpierced and plain, with the exception of delicate headings to the enclosed lights which they carry on their outer face.



EGLISTON ABBEY from the South.
(from a photograph by Dr. Stephens of North Shields.)



'BLAGROVES,' BARNARD CASTLE. (See page 317.)

(This block lent by the N.E.R. Company.)



The two northern windows are of similar design but rather plainer, the westernmost of them being of three lights. The chamfered rectangular buttresses which support the eastern gable are very good, and deserve particular attention; those standing north and south have their set-offshipped, a somewhat unusual feature, that might have been necessary here, but certainly was not in some cases where it had been imitated. The lateral buttresses have been most wantonly mutilated, to the very serious injury of the building, but enough still remains of them to show their former fine proportions and contour. Of the tower, all traces have disappeared. The newel stair in the angle of the nave and south transept is still visible, and the spring of the arches which have supported it towards the west and south, with their triple bearing shafts, remain attached to the south-eastern and north-western extremities of the nave and south transept; but these scanty fragments, with the bases of its two clustered eastern piers, are all that remain to tell of its existence. The west front of the nave is only remarkable for its extreme plainness. It is a perfectly simple mass of walling, with only a two-light window of the same design and size as those in the south transept, set at a very great height, and quite in the gable.

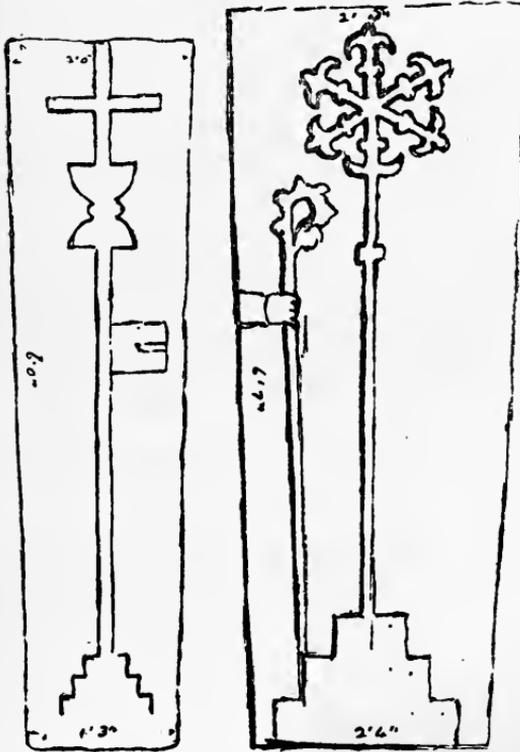
The monument to Thomas Rokeby, at the west end of the church, is a massive slab of Tees marble, broken into three pieces, (the fracture having occurred, as Mr Hodgson believed, when the tower fell), and the inscription upon it, in fine old English letters, is as legible as on the day it was engraved. Mr Hodgson said that this inscription had been read in several



ways, and most commonly thus:—'Thomas Rokeby, bastard. Jesu, for Thy passion's sake, have mercy on my sinful heart.' This rendering, he was of opinion, erred in some particulars; and he then gave his reasons for reading it:—'Thomas Rokeby bastard Jesu for thy passion sair have mercy on thy sinful heir.' He added that the inscription might have been dictated by the deceased in his life-time, and tended to show that though his illegitimate birth prevented his succeeding to the estates of his father, he was yet 'heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ.' The only other inscribed slab remaining in the church, is to the memory of John Mitchell and his wife Joanna, who, from the position of the memorial, were probably benefactors to the abbey. There are two medieval grave-covers, both apparently of priests, shown in the illustrations on the next page.

On the south side they came to another plainly marked feature of the rebuilding. Some time after the completion of the choir, about A. D. 1280, the south front of the nave had been taken down, and the present one set forward to bring it into line with that of the choir, which had been extended in this direction, its northern side being in line with the existing portion of the

original nave. It is a very simple and stately work, and shows a marked advance in regard to style, which is indeed of the latest age of first-pointed. The nearly equilaterally-headed windows are placed between lofty alternate buttresses of a single stage, and show precisely the same elevation on both sides. Their glazing planes, as in the windows of the choir, range nearly, not exactly, with the centre of the wall. Their arches and jambs are continuous of three chamfered orders, slightly hollowed in the middle. The mullions bifurcate, and form three acutely pointed lights of which the spandrils are pierced just as in later work. They are finished with hood-moulds, those in the inside terminating in well-executed heads. The south door is small and



unimportant; it is placed to the extreme west and immediately opposite to the small door on the north, already mentioned. They came, now, to the latest and richest portion, the south transept, of which unhappily the mutilated western wall alone is standing. It contains two windows, each of which consisted of two lights, delicately trefoiled, with a quatrefoiled circle above. The buttresses are set rectangularly, and have gabled heads adorned with crockets. The masonry, like that of the nave, is perfect; and the mortar was almost harder than the stone itself. Of the tower all traces have disappeared. The entire south front of the abbey-church must originally have been of extreme beauty, which, culminating in the transept crowned

by the tower directly overhead, has thus gathered up together, in a central point as it were, the richness of the whole, and given to a building of by no means great dimensions or costliness an impressiveness seldom attained in modern days, and frequently missed in larger and more stupendous structures.

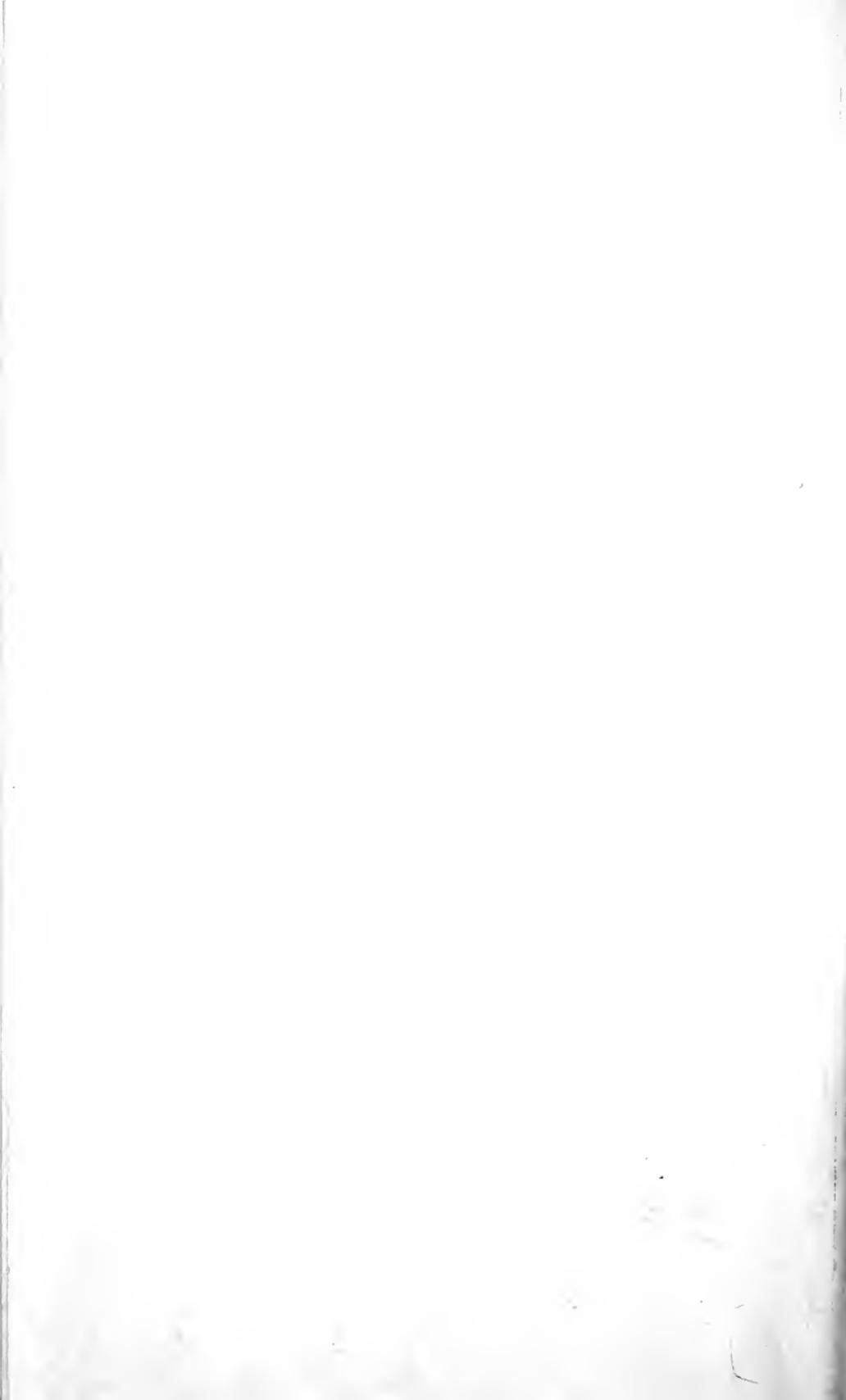
The cloisters, on the north, and the monastic buildings, instead of being placed at the south side of the abbey, as was usual, had been erected on the north side, probably for the sake of the drainage into the Tees, as the monks were very careful in their sanitary observances. He directed attention to the walling of the west end of the nave, some of which was rough modern workmanship, filling up a gap that had been made in the original wall. In another modern wall, continued northward from here, many old sculptured stones had



THE CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH EAST.
BARNARD CASTLE.



been built. The positions of the dormitory, the infirmary, the kitchen, and the out-offices were seen, and how well they had been planned in relation to each other. The chapter-house, probably, had been pulled down by Strelly, or some later occupier, and the materials used, perhaps, in the alterations effected after the abbey had passed out of the possession of the monks. The square-headed windows in the domestic buildings were of the latter part of the sixteenth century, proving that they had not formed a portion of the original edifice. A melancholy fate had befallen the conventual buildings. The rooms in the inside had been cut up and divided in every direction, and all was hastening to decay.

Amongst the Somersetshire pleas (*temp.* Rich. I.—Henry III.), is a plea of novel disseisin by the abbot of Egliston against Philip, bishop of Durham, [1195-1208].⁶

On the 'Obituary Roll' of priors Ebchester [1446-1456] and Burnby [1456-1468], Egliston abbey is thus entered: 'Titulus Monastarii Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Eglyston Ordinis Premonstratensis, Ebor. Dioc. Anima, &c. (the initial is formed of two eagles supporting the trunk of a tree raguly). On the roll of bishop Thomas Hatfield [1346-1381] on the third membrane is 'Egleston, Mon. S. Joh. Bapt; and on that of prior Hemmingburgh [*ob.* 1460] 'Egleston, Mon. S. Joh. Bapt. Premonstr'.¹ On 6 id. March [10th] 1328, the archbishop of York issued a mandate addressed to Robert de Bufton, official of the archdeacon of Richmond, and John Her, rector of Burningham, citing the king's writ of 6 March, directing an enquiry concerning a petition of the abbot of Egliston to be released from taxes on account of the inroads of the Scots by which the property of the abbey had been so destroyed and devastated that they could not pay the tenth levied, and for a retaxation of the property of the house. Commissioners were appointed, including dom. Henry de Castroberardi, the chaplain, and they reported on 4 ides March [12], that they had diligently enquired and found that by the frequent invasions of the Scots the chattels of the abbot were so destroyed, burnt and devastated that there were not sufficient goods left for the sustenance of the abbot and of all his brethren, and that therefore many could not live there; in consequence there was nothing to tax from which the tenths could be exacted or raised.² Again in 1408 Egliston monastery was, with other monasteries, excused from the payment of the subsidy of a tenth granted by the clergy of Richmondshire to the king, in his commission to the abbot and convent of Fountains who were to collect it, on account of their wretchedness (*miseria*) and notorious poverty.³ By his will of 20 Ap. 1421, Thomas Greenwood, a canon of York, gave to the poor monastery of Egliston 26*s.*8*d.* to pray for his soul.⁴ The monastery was dissolved on the 5 Jan. 1540.⁵

A yearly pension of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid to the incumbent of the chantry of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the parish church of Rumbold [Romaldkirk] out of lands 'late pertaining to the dissolved Monasterye of Egleston'.

'Robert. . . . incumbent unto the surrender of the late abbot of Egliston before that time a brother of the same house 'and put unto the said chantry by the said abbot' as other incumbents and brethren of the same house have ben and . . . hadde Cs. payd yerely by the sayd abbot for hys stipende for doying dyvnye service ther and syns the surrendar of the said abbey. The same chantery is wythyn the sayde parysshe church. The necessite is to mayntayne prayer aforsayd . . . The sayd incumbente hath and . . . a certen annual

⁶ *Somerset Pleas*, Vol. II. (Somerset Record Society).

¹ *Durham Obit. Rolls*, etc. (31 Surt. Soc. publ.), 18, 19, 55, 65.

² *Letters from Northern Registers*, 352.

³ *Memorials of Fountains Abbey* (42 Surt. Soc. publ.), 215.

⁴ *Test. Ebor.* II. (45 Surt. Soc. publ.), 63

⁵ *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, 297*n.*

stypende out of the . . . , perteyning to the late monastery of Eggleston . . . and nowe payd by thandes of the Kynges Majesties recever out of the sayd possessyons of Egyleston.' Mem. That it appeared by a deed, without date, that Roger Swinebyrne, abbot of Eggleston, and the convent of the same, 'graunted to fynde a pryste to pray for the souls of Symonde de [] Rumbold, preste, in the said church of Seynt Rumbold, for suche landes and tenements, as he had of the geyfte of the sayd Symon.'⁶

Seats in the carriage were again taken, and the drive resumed to the 'Morritt Arms' at

GRETA BRIDGE,

Gretey cummith by a village cawled *Barningam in citer ripa*, Thens to *Gretey* Bridg about ii. Miles, where be *aliquot diversoria*. Thens to *Moutham*, Mr. *Rokesby* Place, *in ripa citer*, scant a Quarter of a Mile from *Gretey* Bridge, and not a Quarter of a Mile beneth into *Tese*.' Thus says Leland (*Itin.* 1769 ed., V. 120).

Light refreshments were, after some delay, obtained. The Roman camp to the south of the garden of the inn was next visited, the ramparts and the N.E. rounded corner being clearly defined. In the garden is a square moulded capital on which is a 'creeing trough' with carved figures, &c., on its sides. Formerly there was an Andernach lava mill-stone, but this was, some time ago, sold to a curiosity hunter. Some of the antiquities from the camp were acquired by the Morricts, and others by the Edens, as the boundary between their properties runs through the camp.

From Greta Bridge the party proceeded by the south entrance to the grounds of

ROKEBY,

the seat of the knightly family of that name which was for so many centuries famous. It gradually fell from its high estate and ultimately ended in William and Joseph Rookby, the lineal descendants, without a break, of the ancient family of Rokeby, and the last of their race, the only sons of William and Jane Rookby, of Greta bridge, who were drowned in Clapgate beck, near Marske in Swaledale, on their way from Richmond market, on 16th November, 1771. There is a tombstone to their memory in Marske churchyard, of which the inscription is given by the late Rev. James Raine in his account of Marske.⁷ He also gives a pedigree showing the descent.

Members were met by Mr. Bowlzer, the gardener of Rokeby, who in walking down to the house by a very pleasant road, pointed out a very large silver fir, and also on the east bank of the Greta, carved out of the rocks, what is known as Walter Scott's chair, a place he used to frequent for quietude, it is presumed, as its position is so secluded. At the house Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell welcomed the party. The six or seven Roman altars fixed on a square platform in front of the house, and other altars and inscriptions in niches in the walls, were examined with much interest. Most, if not all, came from the Roman station at Birdswald (*Amboglanna, per lineam valli*), having been formerly at Naworth castle,⁸ and presented by the last lord Dacre to Sir Thomas Robinson, a former owner of Rokeby. The inscriptions on these and on other stones from the camp at Greta Bridge are given in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* and in the *Corpus Insc. Lat.* VII., nos. 278—283b. to which readers are referred. So nothing more need be said about them here. There is also standing near the altars a column, in plan half an octagon, with moulded capital and base, having on each of the three front sides two shields bearing apparently the arms of

⁶ *York Chantry Certificates of 1546* (92 Sur. Soc. publ.) I. 143, II. 492.

⁷ *Arch. Ael.* v. 8, 18 and n.

⁸ *C. I. L.*, VII. 69.

Bowes and Neville, those of Dacre impaling Neville, and Dacre impaling Multon, and two shields illegible. It has probably been brought from Eglinton abbey. At the back of the house the fine milestone bearing the inscription IMP P DD | NN GALLO | ET VOLV | SIANO | AVGG, was pointed out.⁹ This was discovered near Greta Bridge many years ago by the side of the Roman road which leaves the Watling Street at 'Scots Corner,' passes the Greta Bridge to Bowes and so on through Maiden Castle to Brough under Stanemoor and Carlisle.

In the hall are many objects of antiquity brought from Italy at the beginning of the 18th century, including several life-sized busts of Roman emperors and empresses. There are also two little funereal coffers of stone, with coped lids, both inscribed. One has the inscription, in a sunk and moulded oblong 6½ inches long by 1½ ins. wide, on its face: PANNYCHIS | AEMVLI, the letters being ¼ ins. high. The other is more ornate, and has the inscription, also in a sunk and moulded panel 4½ ins. long by 3½ ins. wide, DIS MANIBVS | NICEPHORI VIX | ANN II MENS | VIII DIEBVS | XVIII, the letters being half an inch long. At each end of the box, outside of the moulded panel, are two five petalled flowers. The paintings in the house include a picture by Velasquez, said to be the finest painted by him in Britain, and a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. One room has its walls adorned with pictures of different subjects made of wool and silk, all showing the industry in former years of a member of the Morritt family,

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell for their kindness.

The party then, under the guidance of Mr. Bowlzer, proceeded to the site of the ancient parish church, situate on a slope in the angle formed by the junction of the Greta with the Tees. It was disused about 1760, and fell rapidly to ruins, when the new church to the north of the main road from Greta Bridge to Bowes was built; so that now there is nothing to be seen but the grass-grown mounds, the base of the church-yard cross, what appears to be a coped grave-cover, and one or two comparatively modern headstones.

From the ancient grave-yard they proceeded across the 'dairy bridge' to

MORTHAM TOWER,

'an exquisite fragment of late Gothic work, with very unusual and with ingenious defences'; a hall open to the roof leading to the fine unbattled tower to the south of it; south of the tower is a strongly walled barmekin into which cattle could be driven at night for protection from reivers. It is the most southern of the border peles and is in perfect condition. On each side of the tower is a Perpendicular traceried window, and in the tower are the canting arms of Rokeby, a chevron between three rooks. The arms are also to be found on a square stone in a barn on the east side of the enclosure; in the top angles of the stone are the letters T R, while in the bottom angles are C R.

The late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe has told us (*Richmondsh.* 127), that 'The letters *thc*, within a circle inscribed *Soli + deo + honor et gloria*, appear on another stone. According to Ralph Rokeby's curious memoir, the house at Rokeby had been traditionally burnt down by the Scots in Edward II.'s time, and the chapel and doorway only remained. The Rokeby, in whose days the fire occurred, having married the heiress of Mansfield, of Mortham, left Rokeby and built Mortham. The 'dobie' of Mortham is a female spectre, the spirit of some mythic lady who was murdered in the wood, and whose blood is shown

⁹ *C. I. L.*, vii. 1182, where other inscriptions to the emperors Volusian and Gallus are given at nos. 646, 949 & 1148.

upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham. In the grounds are the remains of a magnificent altar tomb brought from Egliston abbey. The present situation is thus described by Scott :

South of the gate, an arrow flight,
Two mighty elms their limbs unite,
As if a living canopy to spread,
O'er the lone dwelling of the dead ;
For their huge boughs in arches bent,
Above a massive monument.

In 1565 Richard Rokeby, third son of Rokeby of Mortham, was a soldier, and servant of lord Scrope of Bolton, whose standard he bore, at Flodden-field.¹⁰

After thanking Mr. Bowlzer, the members recrossed the 'dairy bridge' and walked along the banks of the Tees to the main road where they rejoined the carriages, and were then driven across the abbey bridge, from which there are fine views of the wooded banks of the Tees up and down, past the Bowes museum, a visit to which, owing to lack of time, had to be reluctantly given up, to the

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BARNARD CASTLE,

where, at the north door they were met, in the unavoidable absence of the vicar in Ireland, by the Rev. E. J. Frost the curate, and by Mr. Bailey, one of the churchwardens, who very kindly pointed out all the objects of interest in and about the church. 'The church would seem to have been originally a detached chapel belonging to the castle. It was in the first instance built without aisles, though these were probably added very shortly afterwards, the whole in the Transitional style. At a later period *temp.* Richard III. the south aisle with an arcade of five pointed arches was rebuilt and the clearstorey added, the king giving forty marks in aid, which accounts for his badge of the boar appearing at the south end of the drip-mould of the east window of the south transept, and his portrait in a label termination on the south side of the chancel arch. The east window of the chancel, of which there is a good view in perspective in Surtees's *Durham*, was in the early geometric style ; the fragments of it, discovered during the restoration of some years ago, may be seen grouped, with other ancient stone work, in the churchyard.'¹¹

The two west bays of the north arcade are original, the other two were rebuilt during the last restoration: The battlemented capitals of the chancel arch are curious, and have been copied in the rebuilt church of Witton-le-Wear. The fine round-headed south doorway (seen in the S.E. view of the church facing page 224), is of three orders, two of them with chevron ornament and nook shafts. The floor of the chancel is much higher than that of the nave, and is reached by a flight of six steps. Judging from the present position of a piscina high up in the east wall of the north transept out of reach, the floor of this transept would seem also to have been much higher. In the north wall of this transept is a tomb recess, in which is an effigy of a priest who is holding a chalice, and whose head is resting on a cushion. He wears chasuble, stole, &c. Around the slab on which the figure rests is the inscription in Lombardics 'Orate pro a'i'a Roberti de Mortham q'nd'm vicarii de Gayneford.' In another recess are a number of grave-covers bearing floriated crosses. The finest, of 14 cent. date, is shown in the annexed illustration (p. 329), which by the kind permission of Mr. C. C. Hodges of Hexham, has been reproduced from his invaluable work, *The Sepulchral Slabs, Grave Covers, &c, of the Middle Ages now remaining in the County of Durham*, which un-

¹⁰ *Plumpton Corresp.* (Camden Soc. publ.) 227.

¹¹ The Rev. J. F. Hodgson in a letter to the editor. A similar figure of a boar is to be seen at the top of the oriel window in the castle.

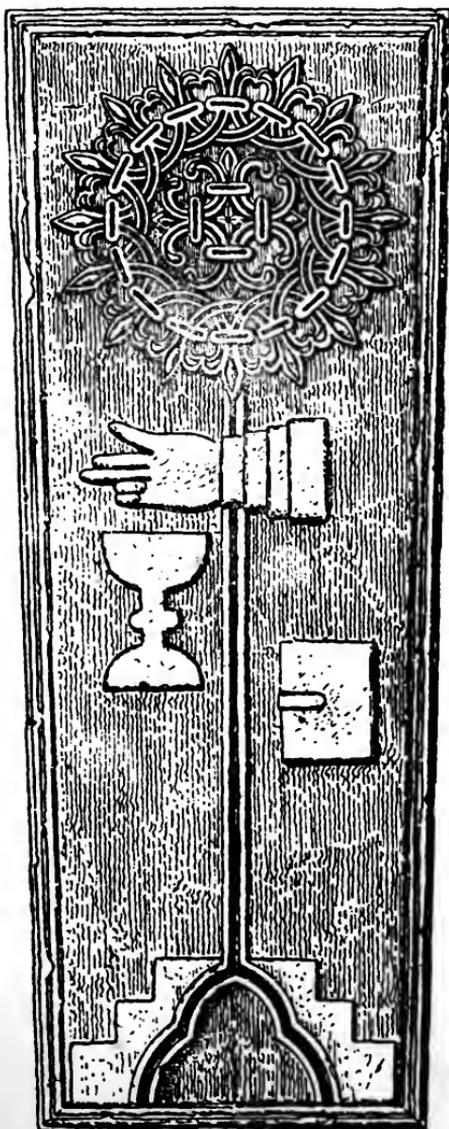
fortunately remains incomplete owing to lack of support. It is a great pity that this should be so. In the work representations of all the grave-covers in the church (plates 8, 9, and 10) sre given.

The tower of the church is modern, replacing the ancient one destroyed in 1870. The church has already been described in these *Proceedings* (iii. 383), as have also the bells (iii. 192, 384), and communion plate (iii. 186), including two seventeenth century cups, one of them made by William Ramsay of Newcastle, the other bearing the arms of Bowes ; both are shown in the illustrations on p. 330.

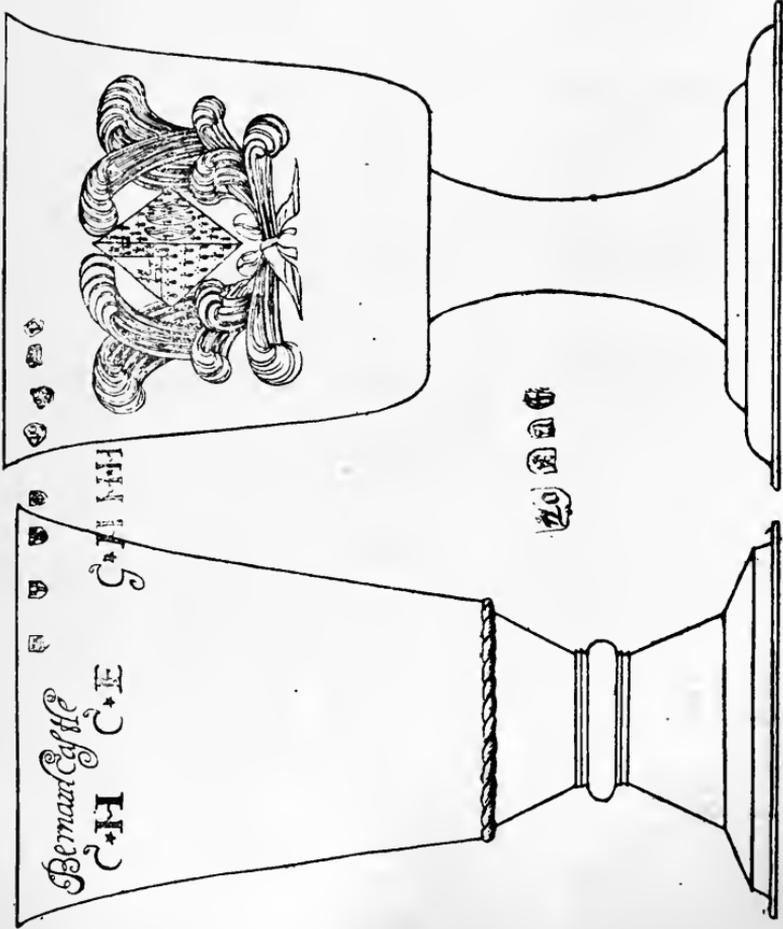
On the font, in addition to the merchant's mark on p. 331, and the initials of what is supposed to be the donor's name, the name of Mary, appears in monogram, but whether of the Virgin or of Mary Magdalene, as Mr. Baily supposes, it is difficult to say. If, as stated by him, the church is orientated to the day of the latter, this taken with the Maudlen fair, gives colour to his attribution. The oldest existing register book begins in December, 1609, though at the beginning of it it is said to be the second, and that the previous one ended in December, 1609.

The inscription to Jonathan Rogers, son of John Rogers, who died in 1650, is given in full in these *Proceedings* (iii. 385).

A dole of bread is given away by the churchwardens in the church, the loaves



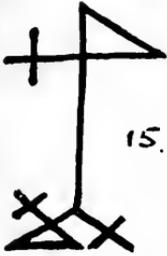
NO. 21.



COMMUNION CUPS, BARNARD CASTLE.
(See p. 329).

being placed on a table near to the north door. A wooden gauntlet and helmet, removed from the church, are at Streatlam castle (*Proceedings*. iii. 385).

In the churchyard, to the west of the church, are one or two interesting grave-stones, one has the matrix of a brass, apparently that of a priest, upon it; another is the tombstone of SIR JOHN HULLOCK, KNT¹⁰ | BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER | OB. JULY 31, 1829; it has in the top right hand corner the merchant's mark shewn in the margin and the name IOHN, a portion of an earlier inscription of which other traces appear on the stone. The same mark is repeated several times on the late 15th century font (p. 329). In the walls of the church, inside and out, are built many medieval grave-covers.



The following are a few extracts relating to the church from ancient records:—

Matilda, lady of Dalden, formerly wife of Sir William del Bowes, by her will of 16 Jan. 1420-1, gave 6s. 8d. to the fabric of the church of Barnard Castle; to whatever chaplain of the same place 'praesenti apud Stretlame ad missam xijd.'; to John Dalton, chaplain of Barnard Castle, one quarter of wheat, and one salmon 'salsum'; to Matilda, daughter of the baron of Hilton, her goddaughter 'j, romance boke is called ye gospelles'; to Elizabeth, daughter of Whitechestre, a boke 'yat is called Trystram' [Sir Tristram of Thomas the Rhymer].¹

By his will of 28 May. 1480, William Lambert, vicar of Gainford, master of Staindrop college, left 100s. for his exequies, with mass of requiem, by priests in the chapel of Castle Barnard.²

Sir Ralph Bayles, clerk, parish curate of Barnard Castle, by his will of 7 April, 1566, directed that his 'bodi be buried in the chansell or where in the p'ish chappell of ou' ladi wthin the tonne of Barnardes Castell, Also I will y^t an honest dinner to be p'vided for thirty or forty measses of honest me' and women of the toone and p'ish w^{ch} shalbe att the church the day of my buriall. And also I giv vnto the poore people to be destrebuted the day of my buriall vnto all sutch as be of the toone & p'ish y^t stands most nede and mister & it to be geven vnto them att there houses xxs.' He made Anthony Middleton of Barnard Castle, gentleman, supervisor.³

Cecily Middleton of Barnard Castle, being 'very sore crazed and weak in bodye,' by her will which was proved on 7 May, 1580, desired to be buried in the church of Barnard Castle, 'in the buriall place, where the bodye of my derely beloved husband Ambrose Middelton was inhumated.' She gave her son Thomas several pieces of plate including 'half a dosen of spones, with the maden heades.' Her said son Thomas Middleton of Skirwith, by his will of 8 Sept., 1580, directed that two parts of his lands in Barnard Castle 'be takinge to the performance' of his will and 'my wif to have the third part during the minoritye of my sonne, if God send me one'.⁴

By his will of 16 Aug. 1675, Thomas Butler of Cleatlam, who was brother-in-law to John Rogers, (whose brass is in the church and to whom he gave 2s.) he having married Grace Butler, ordered his executor Ambrose Barnes, who was also his

¹⁰ In 1710 Richard Simpson, a carrier of Barnardcastle, was sentenced to be burnt in the left hand for committing a burglary in the house of Michael Pudsay, a merchant in Barnardcastle. His son Thomas's widow, Mrs. Lucy Pudsay was buried at Barnardcastle on 8 May, 1724. She left two children, one a daughter Mary, who married, at Haughton-le-Skerne, 24 May, 1703, William Hullock of Barnard Castle, merchant, an ancestor of the late baron Hullock.—*Arch. Aet.* ii. (N.S.) 188. Baron Hullock's name, with that of the earl of Burlington and the bishop of Durham, are on the tenor bell, of 1823, in the tower of the church.

¹ *Northern Wills and Inv.*, i. 65.

⁸ *Northern Wills & Inv.* i. 259 & 60.

² *Test. Ebor.* (45 Sur. Soc. publ.), 256.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 87 & 88.

brother-in-law, to sell his tenements and farms in Marwood (known as 'Hole Hoole house' or 'Holdsworth alias Hoole house feild,') to maintain a preaching minister 'in Bernerd Castle chapel, and the feoffees to be chosen by the minister,' and he gave to the use of the minister and church wardens 'a booke called Mr. Foxe book of Martirs,' and his will was that whoever was minister of Barnard Castle chapel should have it in May, June, July, and August, the churchwardens in September and October, the churchwardens of Marwood and Westicke, Nov. and Dec., the churchwardens of Streatlam and Stanton, Jan. and Feb., and the feoffees in March and April. He gave to Mr. Brokell, minister of Barnard Castle chapel, 3*l.*, and appointed him to preach his funeral sermon for which he had to have 40*s.* for his pains. It was a question as to the disposition of the estate, but Sir Robert Shaftoe gave it as his opinion 'that the disposition of the said estate in Marwood was a good appointment within the statute 43 Elizabeth', though he thought the land well devised to Mr. Barnes.⁵

The manor of Gainford, including Barnardcastle, having been granted to Hugh de Baliol, the chapel of Barnardcastle, which arose before 1132, consequent on the erection of the castle, with the mother church of Gainford, was granted by him to Richard, the abbot [1112-1131], and monks of St. Mary of York, for prayers for the souls of kings William and Henry, etc., and also for the souls of Hugh's wife, Dionisia, and of his nephew Bernard, etc.; Godfrid, abbot of St. Mary's, gave both Gainford and Barnardcastle for life to Bernard, the clerk, son of Hugh Baliol, for which he agreed to pay three marks of silver; and in 1161 the convent transferred the right of presentation to Bernard Baliol, the abbot reserving to his monastery the payment of 40*s.* annually, by the person holding the church; this Bernard confirmed to the monastery the gift of his uncle Hugh.⁶

Between 1154 and 1158 the monks obtained a licence from bishop Hugh Pudsey to appropriate the church of Gainford and the chapel of Barnardcastle; they also obtained a confirmation of the grant from Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. Between 1186 and 1189, Bernard Baliol, the younger, confirmed to the monks of St. Mary's York, the churches of Gainford, Barnardcastle and Middleton in Teesdale; and between 1195 and 1208, Eustace de Baliol and his son, Hugh, confirmed the advowson of Gainford with the chapels of Barnardcastle and Middleton. Before 1230 Gilbert de Lacy, in a charter stated that he had received the churches of Gainford, Barnardcastle, and Middleton, from the monks of St. Mary's, and that he was instituted by them, on condition of an annual payment of 100*s.* for two garbs, and 60*s.* for the third garb, and all altar obventions, to sustain all charges, and satisfy the episcopal rights.⁷

By the old taxation of 1253 the church of Gainford, with the chapels, was valued at 170*m.*, the tenths being 17*m.* At the time of pope Nicholas's taxation the rectory of Gainford was worth 100*l.*, and the vicarage 10*l.* In 1318, according to the 'nova taxatio' they were 60*l.* and 1*l.* respectively, the reduction being in consequence, Mr. Walbran suggests⁸, of the devastations consequent on the Scottish invasion (see p. 325).

On 23 Aug. 1300, the bishop issued a mandate to the dean of Darlington for proclamation in the churches of the deanery and in the chapel of Barnardcastle pronouncing excommunication against all persons interfering with the rights of the church, such as preventing collection of tithes of corn, &c.⁹

On 11 kal. May [21 Ap.], 1313, Henry de Teesdale, parish priest of Barnardcastle, was on a commission relating to the vicarage of Aycliffe.¹⁰

⁵ *Ambrose Barnes*, 60 & n. John Rogers was minister of Barnardcastle, and went thence to Croglin, whence he was ejected in 1662 at the Restoration. He was born 25 April, 1610, died at Startforth 23 Nov. 1680, and was buried in Barnardcastle church, his funeral sermon being preached by the curate Mr. Brokell [1678-1682]. The brass in the church is to the memory of Jonathan, eldest son of John and Grace Rogers.—*Ambrose Barnes*, 65 & n.

⁶ Walbran, *Gainford*, 14 *et seq.* and charters p. iv. *et seq.* ⁷ *Ibid.* 16 & 17. and i & viii.

⁸ *Ibid.* 19.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 428

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 928.

On 11 Jan. 1340, bishop Bury confirmed the foundation of a chantry, in the chapel of the blessed Mary of Bernardcastle, by Robert de Mortham, vicar of Gainford, who gave seven houses, forty acres or land, and ten shillings annual rent, in Bernardcastle and 'Thwytyngton', for the sustentation of the chaplain, reserving the right to appoint a chaplain while he lived; and after his death a person born in the parish of Gainford, if such could be found, to be appointed on the nomination of the community of the vill of Bernardcastle, within two months from the occurrence of a vacancy, but after the lapse of two months the presentation to devolve on the bishop.¹¹ In Feb. 1401, the burgesses presented a chaplain to Mortham's chantry.¹² The chantry chapel was at the east end of the south aisle, where the founder's effigy was originally placed. This effigy, according to Walbran 'bearing a dull, monkish physiognomy,' as has been already stated is now in a recess in the north transept.

Roger de Kyrkby, who was vicar of Gainford from 1401 to 1412, and who is buried within the altar rails of Gainford church, by his will of Monday the feast of St. Mark the evangelist, 1412, bequeathed to the abbot and convent of Egluston 20s.; to whatever priest of Castrobernardi assisted at his exequies 2s.; to the chapel of Castribarnardi a 'Legendam Auream'; to dom. John Drawlace, jurr., chaplain, a book called 'Gemma Ecclesie'; all his other books to William de Kyrkby, son of his brother Adam, if he became a priest, but if not, then to be sold and the price given for his soul: to Thomas de Langton, chaplain, a furred cloak of red colour; a chalice worth 40s., or 40s. English money, to serve at the altar of the light of the blessed Mary of 'Castribarnardi.' He gave, with other things, several pieces of armour, named in the will, to Thomas de Gedworth his 'camerarius.' There were several other bequests to the chaplains John Drawlace and Thomas Sowreale.²

'Bernardes Castell within the parish of Gaynesforthe', had 'in yt of howsling people mxxvij. A yearly obbitte within the Parish Church of the yearly valewe vijr. xd. Stocke, &c., none.'

In the church there appear to have been seven chantries, those of the 12 Apostles, 'Birtrie,' 'Lady Mass', St. Catherine, St. Helen, St. Margaret, and Trinity Guild. According to the certificate of the commissioners appointed under letters patent of 14 Feb. 2 Ed. VI., for the survey of all Chantries, &c., the 'yerelie valewe' of the 'Chautrie of Our Ladie in the Chappell of Barnard Castell,' of which 'William Stevenson of the age of lx. yeris' was the incumbent, was 'vj. iiijd.; reprises, xiiij. xd. and iij^{de} parte of a quarterne of pepper, pr. ijd.; rem. cvjs. iiijd. Stocke &c., none. Leade upon the chappell in the base courte of Bernerd Castell, abowte cxxvij. square yerds, ponderis by est. after the rate of 1. dim. lib. in every yerd, ij fl. iij qrt. ff. cth dim. cth xxiiij. lib. The landes and possessions of the Ladie prest service, Henry Betson,³ of the age of lxxij yeris, incumbent, the yerelie valewe iiijll. ijs., reprises iiij. ijd., the remayne, lxxvijs. xd. Stocke, &c., none.'

'The Chappell of Sainte Katerine in the saide churche, Incumbent none. Yerelie valewe, ijs. Stocke, &c., none.'

'The Chappell of Sainte Helayne in Barnard Castell. Incumbent none. The yerelie valewe, ijs. Stocke, &c. none. Leade, *ut supra*. Bells, iij. small hangyng ther, ponderis by estimacion [blank].'

'Lands and tenements apperteyning to the Guyde of the Trynitie in the Chappell of Barnard's Castell. Pater Cowerde, of the age of xl. yeris, incum-

¹¹ Reg. Pal. Dun. III. 241. ¹² Walbran, Gainford, 69.

¹ Gainford, 68, 'We may suppose that the far-famed Mortham was the place of his nativity'.

² Northern Wills & Inv. I. 54. He is said to have given the two ancient bells which were until comparatively recently in Gainford church tower; both bear inscriptions in Lombardica, one with the name of the vicar: [2 crosses] HELP MARI QVOD ROGER OF KYRKEBY; the other, [a cross] SAINT CWTHBERT SAF WS VNOWERT. The former was barbarously sent to the melting pot; the other, saved by the exertions of Miss Edleston of Gainford, is now in the gable turret of Piercebridge chapel.—Proc. III. 375.

³ John Betson was a chantry priest (temp. Henry VIII) in St. Mary's, 10s. part of his stipend, came from the chantry of the blessed Virgin in the castle chapel of Bernard.

bent. The yerelie valewe, cvijs. ; reprises therof, viz. rente resol. xd. ; for obits, vijs. vjd. ; remaynes, iiii. xviijs. viijd. Stocke, &c., none.'

'The Chauntrie of Sainte Margaret . . . Robert Elly, incumbent, having the same for tearme of his lyffe by the King's l'res patents. The yerlie valewe, cxixs. ; the repris, xviijd. ; the remayne, cxvijs. vjd. Stocke, &c. none.'

'The Chauntrie of the xii. Apostells within the saide church. Thomas Saunderson, incumbent, having the same by the King's l'res pat. for terme of his lyfe. Yerelie valewe, vjl. xiijs. iiijd. Stocke, &c. none.'

In Barnard Castle there were 'one chalice, parcell gylt, weying xx^{ti} ounces, thre great bells in the stepells, one clocke bell, two hand bells and sacring bell, two lyttell bells in the hospitall in the King's chappell. Item a bell in Seint Katherin's chapel.'

The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* says 'the 12 Apostles was worth vij. xjs. ; Birtrie vjl. iiijd. ; Lady Mass iiii. ix. ijd. ; and Trinity Guild vl. xviijs. viijd.'⁴

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* mentions a chantry in the town chapel of Barnardcastle, two chantries in the castle chapel,⁵ and one in the Bedekirk dissolved 1 Ed. vi. Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1266) gives 'Bernard Castle Cur. (St. Mary) College of Bernard's Castle, prop^r The Vicar of Gainford, 'as 'not in charge.'

At the time of the visitation of 19 Nov. 1501, dom. John Hilton was 'cantarista' at Barnardcastle, and James Pratt, parish chaplain. In the record of the chancellor's visitation, of 6 Feb. 1577 [8], held in St. Andrew Auckland church, there are two entries relating to the chapel. One informs us under 'Barnarde Castell Capella,' that Matthew Copertwhaite, the unlicensed curate, and Cuthbert Bradley, the curate, John Hirde, the parish clerk, and Ambrose Rolandson, Ralph Barnes, John Denyson, and Leonard Kipling, the churchwardens, appeared personally. This however, is crossed out. The other, that Cuthbert Bradley, the unlicensed curate, the parish clerk, and Adam Metcalf, John Paycocke, Anthony Pereson, and Anthony Cotes, the churchwardens, appeared personally. On 8 May 1578, the churchwardens were complained of on account of the chancel of the chapel being in decay. At the General Chapter held in Heighington church on 23 July 1578, the task (St. Matthew's Gospel) was performed by Cuthbert Bradley, curate; at the Chapter of 28 Jan. 1578-9, in Auckland St. Andrews church, he was absent.⁶

In 1638, Anthony Laphorne, clerk, was charged before the High Commission Court with several misdemeanors. Amongst the witnesses called were, on 16 Aug., Giles Forster, clerk, the curate of Barnard Castle, and Ralph Moody, the parish clerk, Mr. Laphorne having preached in the chapel of Barnardcastle sermons supposed not to be sufficiently orthodox. What the end of the matter was is not known as the records terminate at this point.⁷

In an 'accompt of the collections gathered within the Diocese of Durham for the people infected with the plague and pestilence in the month of August, 1665', Barnardcastle is down for 17s. 9d. and on 6 Sep., 18s. 9d.⁸

Collected in Barnardcastle 15s. 10d. 'towards the releife of the distressed estate and condition of those who have been undone by the late dreadfull fire in London upon the Fast day October the 10th 1666, according to his Majestie's proclamation.'⁹

In 1736, at the time of bishop Chandler's visitation, there were in Barnardcastle, 'a crnacy to Gainford V.', 578 families, of whom three were Anabaptists, one Quaker, and one Papist.

On 13 Nov. 1593, a royal commission was issued to the earl of Huntingdon, the bishop of Durham, and others, to enquire what colleges, hospitals, &c., had been 'unlawfully and uncharitably converted to the private lucre of some few greedy persons.' The commissioners found that there were 'in the

⁴ *Ecel. Proc. of Ep. Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc. pub.), liv. lxxj., lxxij., 3.

⁵ Leland's 'faire chapelle,' *Itin.* i. 87. See p. 338.

⁶ *Ecel. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxix, 59, 61, 113, 74, 94.

⁷ *Durham High Comm. Court* (36 Surt. Soc. publ.), 190.

⁸ *Bishop Cosin's Corr.* ii. 324 & 5. ⁹ *Ibid.* 331.

Bushoppricke . . . fower hospitalles,' the fourth being in Barnardcastle 'called by the name of the Hospitall of Sanct John Baptiste, and nowe is, and by the space of manie yeares hath bene of hir majesties and hir most noble projenitors gift and donacion, as appendent to her highnes Castel and manor of Barnardcastle, the Maister therof ought to be ane ecclesiasticall person. And the same hospitall is supposed to have been founded by one of the Balolls, sometyme Lorde of Barnardcastle. There haith bene usuallie mainteyned in the said hospitall three olde poor women only.' The hospital appears to have been in possession of houses, lands, &c., including a capital mansion house in the town fields of Barnardcastle, lands &c., at Ovington, Hullerbuske, Selerby, etc.; one fourth of the 'lait monasterie of Rivers in Yorkeshiere,' 'all the tieth hay of Bywell in Northumberlaunde, with the tieth of the milnes and fishings of the same tounne.' The revenues and profits of the same 'or the most part therof' one John Thomson, then dwelling in the hospital, alleged he had received by virtue of a conveyance made to him on the death of Richard Lee,¹⁰ clerk, the master, by Edmund Threasurer clerk, who 'procured patents from hir Majestie' of the mastership; Thomson had spoiled and defaced the hospital and had applied the same to his own private use 'contrary to the good and charitable ordinance and ussaige of the said hospitall'. The poor women who were in the hospital had been chosen by the masters till the death of Sir Richard Lee, and since his death by the said John Thompson, the occupier. There ought have been three poor women maintained in the hospital, but the commissioners could not find any such number then residing there. The hospital had not been visited 'of longe tyme.' Ancient evidence of the hospital had been delivered to one Richard Garnett, of London, which the 'said Thomson toke to be the faudacion of the same hospitall and that remaineth still with Garnett.'¹¹

In an old court roll of the manor it is set out that 'no butchers shall kill any bull, two years old or upwards, unless he be first brought to the ring and sufficiently baited.' The ring in Barnard castle, fixed in a large stone, level with the pavement, was in the market place opposite to the District bank. About 100 years ago the bull that was being baited broke loose and scattered the speetators. The animal chased one man to the Rose & Crown inn, the bull struck the door post with such force that it rebounded on to its haunches. The door post damaged by the blow remained until the old inn was pulled down a few years ago. Bulldogs of a noted breed known as 'Lonedales,' after Lonsdale, a buteher and publican who lived at Barnard Castle about 1780, were in demand for many years after, The bull ring was taken to the old tanyard in Bridgegate.¹²

From the church members proceeded through the yard of the King's Arms hotel to the scant remains of the once important stronghold built by Bernard de Baliol, lord of Bywell, one of the great northern barons, who gave his name to the town between 1112 and 1132, and who deserting 'the old manor place of Gainford, embosomed in a lowly position' by the side of the river Tees, 'found in the heights of Marwood all that could minister to his warlike inclinations, or enhance his rural diversions. The stern crag that beetled above the headlong torrent of the Tees presented an imperishable foundation for a structure that was intended for no temporary duration, and for impregnable security; while the dense and luxurious forests stretched from its base far away among the purple fells.' He made Barnardcastle a borough 'secundem liberalitates de Richemunt.'¹³

¹⁰ In his will of 21 Mar. 1557-8, 'Richard legh' described himself as 'Clark and Keper of Saynet Johan's hospitale in barnard Castell. Sir Richard Plac, p'st, and Raff balles, prelat,' curate of Barnardcastle (see note of his will), and another were witnesses.—*Northern Wills and Inv.* i. 160.

¹¹ *Arch. Acl.* vi. 38 & 45.

¹² Old local newspaper.

¹³ Walbran, *Gainford*, 127.

The castle and lordship remained in possession of the Baliols, one of whom, a John de Baliol¹, was at the battle of Lewes, 14 May, 1264, until the attainder of John Baliol, king of Scotland, lord of Barnard Castle, when Edward I. granted it *in capite* to Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.² The bishop of Durham, Antony Bek [1233 = 1310] on the forfeiture of John Baliol, having *jure regalia*, claimed the castle, and the manor of Gainford, as an escheat in right of his bishopric, but Edward I., notwithstanding the claim, retained them in his own hands without consulting the bishop.³ On 2 Feb. 1307, the king from Lanercost granted the castle and vill of Barnardcastle, and the manor of Middleton, with the chaces and other appurtenances, escheated to the king by John Baliol's forfeiture, to Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, lands held in dowry by Agnes wife of Hugh de Balliol, and Alianora wife of Alexander de Balliol, being excepted during their lives, saving the rights of the bishopric.

On 11 Nov. 1312, the bishop requested Guy, earl of Warwick, to contribute to the collection made for buying off Robert Bruce, who intended to have burnt and destroyed the whole country round, by which his country of Barnardcastle was saved.

On the death of Guy, earl of Warwick, the king having again seized into his hands Barnard Castle and manor of Gainford, Guy's heir being under age, and committed them by letters to John de Irreys, the bishop again asserted the rights of the bishopric, and stated that no minister of the king or any other escheator should enter the bishopric to seize or do any other thing, notwithstanding this, the king's escheator of Trent having entered, he petitioned the king for redress. Then the king directed John de Sandale, his chancellor, and Gauter de Northwic his treasurer, to call his council together to consider the bishop of Durham's petition. The council met, when the bishop appeared by William de Elmeden his attorney, when the king, wishing to do justice to every one, on 23 May 1316 admitted the claim of the bishop to royal rights in his diocese and revoked his orders.⁴

On 4 Nov. 1316, the king issued from Lanercost his writ to Robert de Clifford, in charge for him of the liberty of the bishop of Durham, for an inquisition concerning the forfeiture of the barony of Gainford and Barnard Castle by John de Balliol formerly king of Scotland, which he held in fee, by departing from his fidelity and making war against the king. It was found that John de Balliol held the barony and castle until the 23rd year of the king, and that then Antony, bishop of Durham, had seized the same by reason of the liberty of the bishopric of Durham, as the king had seized other lands and tenements elsewhere of the said John, except the vill of Gainford, &c., which Agnes, wife of Hugh de Balliol, held as dower, and the moiety of the mills of Gainford and Piercebridge and the third part of the forest of Teesdale, and the third part of the mills of the borough and the demesne lands of Barnard Castle the third part of two parts of the park and woods of Barnard Castle and forest of Teesdale. It was said also that what came to the bishop were two parts of the borough of Barnard Castle with two parts of the markets, fairs, and mills, two parts of the park and woods of Barnard Castle; a certain hospital of St. John the Baptist in the vill of Barnard Castle founded by the progenitors of John de Balliol, and the adowson of the same which was vacant by the death of Robert de Mortham,

¹ 'Sir John de Bailliof demorant a Chastell Bernard' was 'a baner en le temps le Roy Henry fitz le Roy John a le bataille de Lewes'.—*Hatfield's Survey*, xiv.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 220. ³ *Ibid.* i. 78. ⁴ *Ibid.* i. 191. ⁵ *Ibid.* iii. 55.

⁶ Leland, *Collect.* i., 393. Antonius de Becco, Epis. Dun. Castrum Bernardi forisfacturi Joannis Baillioi, domini dicti castrum, per jura regalia quae in illa ditione sibi vendicabat in manum suam capi fecit & diu detinuit.... sed Edwardus I. castrum Bernardi cum predictis manoribus non consulto episcopo in suas manus recepit. 'Barnard Castle tho' repeatedly found by inquisition to be within the bishopric yet the bare right, if such existed, of the counts palatine to *jure regalia* there, was always defeated by the practice, and was smothered by covetous kings and overbearing barons'.—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, 134.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 78, 191; iii., 1-9. 55.

the chaplain, who had charge for his life of the gift of John, after whose death the bishop gave it to a certain John de Horton, vicar of Aycliff, who then held it, that it was worth 100s. a year, for which divine service was to be celebrated and masses for the souls of the ancestors of John, the founder of the place, and 13 poor people tarrying there were to be supplied with potage and fire. Following this inquisition Robert de Clifford the custos, &c., seized the said castle with all its lands and tenements which the bishop held of the barony of Gainford, and other lands and tenements which by virtue of the inquisition belonged to the king and to no one else, and appointed a constable and other officials to guard the castle. &c. The lands, &c. of the barony were valued at 183*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* *ob. qu.*, except two dowers. The chattels seized were worth 200*l.*⁵

On 17 May, 1318, the king transferred the guardianship of lands and tenements pertaining to Barnardcastle, of the heir of Guy, earl of Warwick, who was under age, from Henry de Shyrokes to Henry fitz Hugh who had already charge of the castle.⁶

On 20 Sept. 1322, king Edward II. finding himself unable to contend with the Scots who were besieging Norham castle, retired southwards to Barnardcastle, whence he issued writs directing levies to meet him on Blackhow, the moor to the north of Byland, where a battle was fought on or about the 4 Oct., ending in the flight of the king to York.⁷

On 24 Feb. 1323, a royal mandate was issued by the constable of Barnardcastle that the regal franchise and jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham should be in no way interfered with; and on 13 Feb. 1337, the king ordered that the bishop by virtue of his *jura regalia* should have lands and manors forfeit of war within the liberty of his bishopric.

In 1346, the executors of bishop Kellawe, with reference to the bishop's right of wardship in the manors of Barnardcastle, etc., stated that John de Buillol and his ancestors held them of the bishop's ancestors by knight service, and that on the death of the earl of Warwick the bishop seized the same manors during the nouage of his son and heir, but the king took them away. This was denied as the earl held them of the king and not of the bishop, that the king was in possession, and that therefore the executors had no right.⁸

Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. whose badge of the boar is carved on the top of the oriel window looking to the west, became possessed of the lordship and castle by marrying the lady Ann, daughter of Richard Nevill, 'the kingmaker'.

The following curious declaration was made by Robert Rodes who died in 1474 :—

'Be it to remembre that I Robert Rodes satt at the castell in the Newe Castell upon Tyne in the Counte of Northumberland by force of a writ of diem clausit extremum after the deth of the Erle of Warwyke, and thar toke an inquisition of the Castell of Bernarde Castell in the Bysshopyrke of Dureham and informed tham. that ware sworne in the saide inquisition, that the saide Castell of Bernarde Castell was in the Counte of Northumberland, quarin I hurte the libertie and title of the Chirch of Seyut Cutbert of Dureham, qwylk me sore repentis. Qwarefore I beseke my Lorde of Dureham of his grace a[n]d absolucion at the reverence of Jhesu. Wretyn of myne awne hande at Dureham the xxix day of Aprill the yere of the reigne of Kyng Edwarde the iiijth the fyrste [1461].⁹

⁵ Memo. of livery of seisin of the barony to Guy, earl of Warwick, in 1306.—*Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 795-802; iii. 16-33.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv. 159.

⁷ *Mem. of Fountains Abbey* (Surt. Soc. publ.), 198.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv. 167, 169, 263.

⁹ *Ambrose Barnes*, 95.

The crown had possession for a time but the lordship and castle were ultimately sold to sir Henry Vane (*temp.* Charles I.) whose descendant, lord Barnard, is the present owner. Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, with a force of about 600 men entered the fortress on the second week in November, 1569, and as the castle was in decay he set about at once repairing the stronghold. He was thus busied when in the 'Rising of the North' the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland appeared before the gates on the 1st Dec. For three days they cannonaded the place and made several furious assaults which were repulsed. The siege lasted eleven days, when the earl of Westmorland compelled Sir George Bowes to surrender.

The besiegers challenged the defenders to come forth to combat, which they very properly declined, from which circumstance the well-known rime :

'Coward a coward of Barney Castel
Duran't come out to fight a battle.'¹

is said to have arisen.

On 12 Dec. 1569, the earl of Sussex, lord Hunsdon and Sir Ralph Sadler² wrote to the Council to inform them that on that day Sir George Bowes, his brother Robert Bowes and divers of the gentlemen that were with him in Barnard Castle came to them and stated that the soldiers in the castle daily escaped over the walls in great numbers to go to the rebels and that on the previous Friday 80 did so at one time, 'since which they have grown to such mutinies as upon Saturday seven or eight score of them were appointed to guard the gate and had always been of the best disposed, suddenly set it open and went to the rebels, whereupon Sir George was driven to a composition and came away with all his men in safety. He has had long lack of drink, and was scant of bread, and yet if his men had been true, he would have kept it until he had been relieved.'³

In a letter of 10 Oct. 1573, to lord Huntingdon, sir George Bowes said the rebels had spoiled his house and grounds of Streatlam, &c., and the castle and parks of Barnard castle 'whereunto I had drawn the greatest substance of all my moveables except sheep, as for my corn about Streatlam & Barnard Castle, it did serve them for their horses. In the besieging of Barnard Castle they killed five men, three within and three without. That night the skirmish was, they hurt, with arquebus shot, three score and seven within the castle.'⁴

The time wasted on the siege enabled the queen to gather her forces together, the rebellion thus came to nought, and the earls disbanding, the infantry fled with the horsemen to Hexham and afterward to Scotland, hundreds of them were made prisoners and brought to a speedy punishment.

The rebel army melted away after its attack on the castle of Barnard-castle. Bishop Pilkington in a letter to Cecil said the 'number of offenders is so grete that few innocent are left to trie the giltie'. 300 were ordered for execution in co. Durham, twenty of these 'that did leap over the walls at Barney Castle'.⁵

In a letter of 15 Oct. 1590, Burghley writes thus to Cecil :—'I thynk it unmete for Bucklug to remayne in or neare the frontyers, but ether in

¹ The following are some local sayings :—
'Barney Cassel the last place that God made'. 'Lartington frogs and Barney Castle butcher dogs'. 'A Barney Castel man' a 'Barney Castel bred un', the Barney Castle breed being considered outlandish. 'Come come that's Barna' Castell' is said when a person 'throws the hatchet'. A 'Barney Castle whisp'. 'Barney Cassel gingerbread, the best i' t' world'.—Longstaffe, *Richmondshire*, 132, 3; *Denham Tracts*, 81, 108.

² Sir Ralph Sadler lived at the manor house of Standon. His splendid monument is on the south side of the chancel of Standon church, on it he is shown in effigy with his sons and daughters. In the church is preserved the standard pole of the royal banner of Scotland as a memento of that day on which he rallied the English horse on the battlefield of Pinkie [10 Sep. 1547]. He died 30 May, 1587.—*Highways and Byways of Hertfordshire*, 281.

³ State Papers Eliz. Domest. Addenda xi. 88, quoted by Swallow, *De Nova Villa*, 123.

⁴ Harleian MSS. no. 6991, quoted by Swallow, *De Nova Villa*, 145.

⁵ Welford, *Newc. and Gateshead*, ii. 428.

Barney Castell, wherof Sir William Bowes hath charg, or in on of the Erle of Westmerlandes howses in the Bishopryck, or in Pontfrett Castell.⁶ On the 23rd Sir William Bowes thus writes to Cecil :—' As you seem willing to receive my opinion for bestowing Buccleuch in some safe place : First, I think Barnard castle ' altogether unmeete, as well by the scyte, yt standinge at the foote of the great wates and mountaynes, all open without inclosures to the verie grounde of Scotlande ; as also bycause a great partte of the principall wall undermined and shaken in the late rebellion, ys now fallen flatt to the earth ; for repaire wherof I had become suter to my honorable lord your father, yf this last yeares employment had not farr otherwyse busyed my thoughtes. I thinck some more inward part in a walled and well governed town, as York or Hull is, more convenient . . . but whether the old manor at York which the archbishop occupyes not, or the 'cittidell' at Hull are fit to receive him I cannot say'.⁷

In June 1603, a joint patentcy was granted to Thomas Thursby, and Cuthbert his son, of the keeping of Wolles park, parcel of Barnard Castle, returning 4*l.* 1*1s.* 3*d.* per annum, on surrender of the father's patent.⁸

In April, 1602, a lease made by the commissioners for 21 years unto sir William Evers, knight, and Katherine his wife, of the demesne lands of Barnardcastle and of the herbage of Broad park and Colt park, and other lands belonging to the lordship of Barnard castle, in the bishopric of Durham ; rent, £50 9*s.* 8*d.* ; fine, £100 19*s.* 4*d.* In April 1604, the keeping of Marwood hagg chase in the bishopric of Durham, and of the woods there with the bailiwick and collectorship of rents of Marwood were granted to Robert Rimes and Francis Rimes for term of their lives, with the fee of £3 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum upon surrender of a former patent thereof granted unto Nicholas Rimes during pleasure. In September, 1635, there was a grant to sir Henry Vane, knight, comptroller of his Majesty's household, and to the heirs male of his body, of the custody of Teesdale forest and Marwood Chace, in the county of Durham, after the death or other determination of the estate of sir Talbot Bowes and Thomas Bowes who held the same for their lives by a grant from the late king James, sir Henry Vane covenanting to discharge all the keepers and foresters fees, to restore the game there for his Majesty's disport, to repair the lodges and to preserve the grounds, trees and woods, without charge to his Majesty after the determination of these former estates. In July, 1639, his Majesty's declaration to dispark the three parks of Raby called the east, west and middle park of Raby, and to discharge all the officers of the castle of Raby and Barnard castle, and of the said parks from further execution of their places, his Majesty intending to sell the same in fee farm for advancement of his revenue. In the same month confirmation of an assignment was made unto Edward Esterfield, by his Majesty's lessees in trust of the castles of Raby and Barnard castle, and the three parks of Raby called the east, west and middle parks within the bishopric of Durham, and a grant of the reversion thereof, to Henry Dingley and Samuel Cordnall, nominated by sir Henry Vane, knight, and their heirs, under the yearly rent of £15 10*s.*, with a tenure in socage, and in consideration of £1,500 to be paid for a fine, the woods are to be paid for, as they shall be valued upon survey taken within six months, the said Sir Henry Vane is to discharge all the officers fees amounting to the sum of £52 6*s.* per annum. In March 1639-40, another grant was made to sir Henry Vane of divers liberties and privileges within the manors of Raby and Barnardcastle, and in several other manors, villages, townships, and places there, viz., goods, chattels, and debts of felons, fugitives, felons of themselves, and outlaws for felony as well of his tenants as of all other persons within the said manors and places to be levied by his own officers ; goods, chattels, and debts of all such his tenants forfeited or adjudged in any of his Majesty's courts with power to sue in his majesty's name or his own ; all fines and

⁶ *Border Papers*. II. 424.

⁷ *Ibid.* II. 432.

⁸ *Priy Seals* (*Arch. Acl.* xxv).

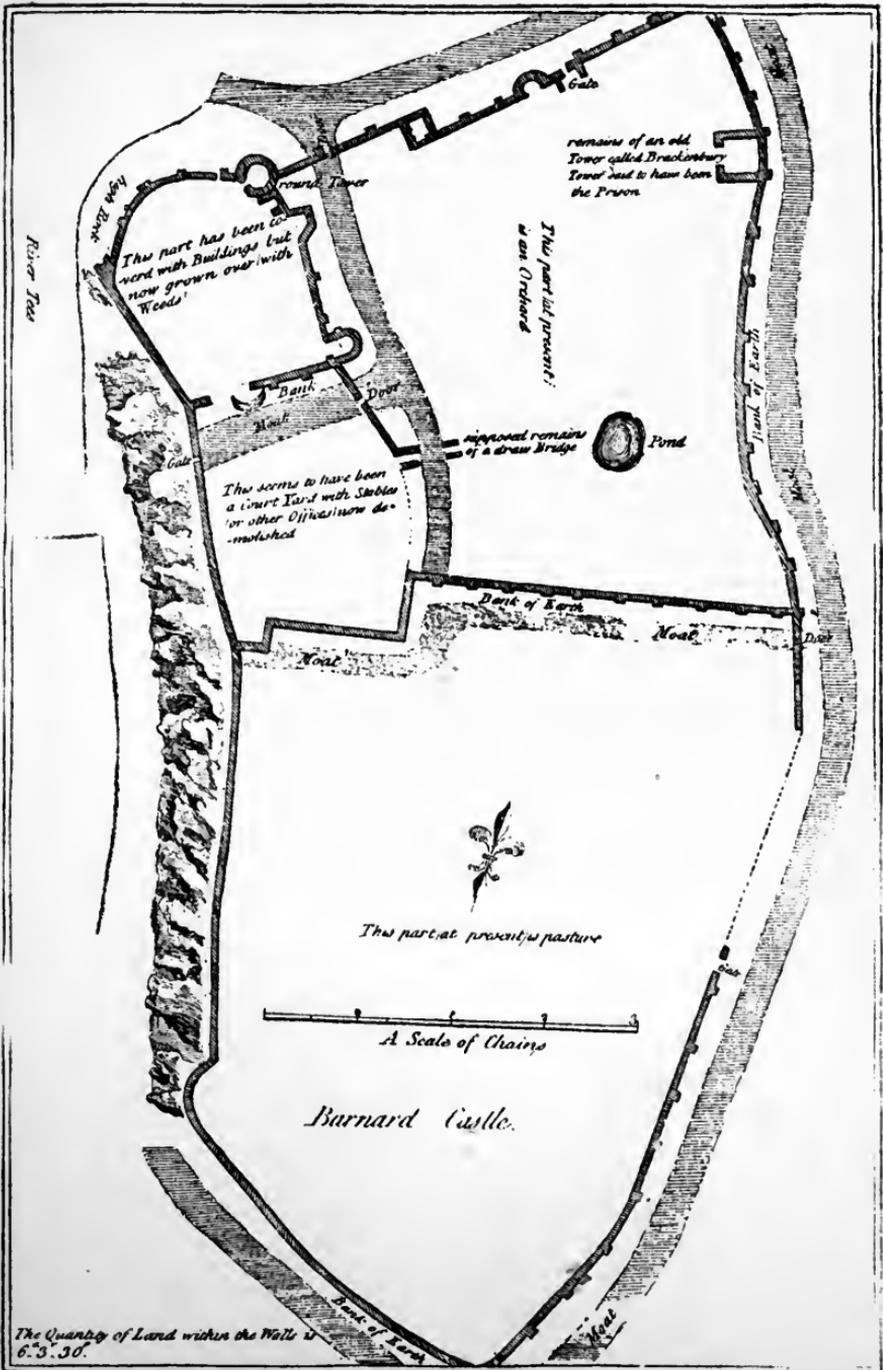
amercements for escapes of all felons and murderers, return of all writs and process and the execution thereof within the said manors and places, and the sheriffs not to exercise their office there, except in default of sir Henry Vane's officers, or with a special non omittas, or at his Majesty's immediate suit; fines and forfeitures for all trespasses and misprisions of treason, premunire, and all other negligent offences, &c. All fines and forfeitures for concealments, contempts, false claim, and all other fines and forfeitures whatsoever of his tenants or others within the premises or of their sureties to be lost or forfeited; and all sums of money to grow due from all such persons upon forfeiture of any recognizances for surety of the peace, good behaviour, and all appearances for the same, or for any felonies or other offences taken or acknowledged in any his Majesty's courts; all waifs, strays, treasure trove, within the premises; to hold plea of all actions, where the debt and damage exceed not £40, and to have a court and a prison within the premises, and to make a keeper of that prison; to hold plea of replevin, withernam, and to have court leets, view of frankpledge or withernam, hundred courts, assize of bread, wine, beer, ale, and other victuals whatsoever, and the scrutiny and amendment of weights and measures within the premises before sir Henry Vane his steward; together with free warren in every part of the premises, whereof sir Henry Vane is seised; with power to appoint coroners for doing all that which may belong to the office of a coroner within the premises. A new market to be held every Tuesday in Standropp and a fair on Thursday in Whitsun week yearly with the tolls and profits thereof.⁹

In a letter of 6 Nov. 1665, from dean Carleton to sir Joseph Williamson (secretary of state to Charles II.), it is stated that 'the first publique act' the bishop did 'was an usurpation upon his Majestie's rights, by seising upon the forfeitures due upon the attainder of Sir Henry Vane, and not only receiveing of rents which weer in arrear, but sweing the poor tenants. . . . This made such a noise among the common, especially the disaffected people, that the echo reflected from the person to the scandal of his holy and innocent function'. When the king's receiver had summoned a court 'at Barnacastle for his Majestie, the Lord Bishop sent a prohibition under his hand and seal to charge all the tenants at Barnardcastle lordship not to apeare. . . . And yet neither himself nor any of his predecessors ever kept Court there, nor did any bailif of the Bishops of Durham ever dare so much as to serve a writt upon any man in Barnacastle Lordship'. The king sent down a commission to inquire, and also a writ to the bishop to command the sheriff to summon a jury, which he refused to do.¹⁰

On 11 Aug. 1682, a writ was ordered to be prepared for a grant of a keepership in Teesdale forest to George Simpson in place of Thomas Featherstone, but this appears not to have been carried out, as in June 1685, he was granted a keeper's place in the forest void by the death of Charles, late earl of Carlisle. In July 1685, a grant was made to sir William Bowes, knight, of the office of master forester and chief warden of the forest and chaces within the lordship of Barnard Caatle, and chief ranger of the forest of Teesdale and chace of Marwood, and all fees, profits, and advantages thereunto belonging, to be held and exercised by himself, or his sufficient deputy or deputies, during his Majesty's pleasure, with such covenants for repairs, payment of keeper's wages, and replenishing the said forest and chace with deer as was directed by warrant under his Majesty's roval sign manual. In July 1689, a grant was made unto Christopher Vane, esquire, of the offices of master forester, and chief warden of all his Majesty's forests and chaces, with the lordship of Barnard Castle, and of chief keeper of the forest of Teesdale and chace of Marwood, *alias* Marwood Hagg in the bishopric, to hold and exercise the same to the said Christopher Vane and the heirs males of his body, by him or

⁹ Privy Seals (*Arch. Ael.* xxiv).

¹⁰ *Bp. Cosin's Corres.* II. (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 319.



themselves or sufficient deputy or deputies, with the like wages, fees, privileges, and preeminences, as have been formerly held and enjoyed in respect of the same, and such covenants and clauses are inserted as were directed by warrant under his Majesty's royal sign manual.¹¹

Leland (*Itinerary*, i. 87) says that 'Barnardes Castel is a meatly praty Toun, having a good Market and meatly welle buildid. The Toun self is but a part of *Gaineford* Paroch, wher the Hed Chirch is 6. miles lower on *Tese* and in the Bishoprike. The Castelle of *Barnard* stonndith stately apou *Tese*. The first Area bath no very notable Thing yn it, but the fair Chapelle, wher be 2. Cantuaries. In the Middle of the Body of this Chapel is a fair Marble Tumble with an Image and an Inscription about it yn *French*. Ther is another in the South Waul of the Body of the Chapelle of fre Stone, with an Image of the same. Sunn say that they were of the *Bailliolles*. The inner Area is very large, and partely motid and welle furnisid with Toures of great Logging. Ther belong 2 Parkes to this Castelle; the one is caullid *Marwood*, and thereby is a Chace that berith also the Name of *Marwood*, and that goith on *Tese* Ripe up into *Tesedale*. There is but a Hil betwix the Chaces of *Langeley* and *Marwod*'.

The late Mr. Longstaffe (*Richmondshire*, 133) informs us that 'the castle ruins cover 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of ground. They are difficult to describe and very unintelligible. Brackenbury's tower was probably the place where the squires of Sellaby kept castle-guard like the sub-feudatories of Richmondshire at Richmond; or Sir Robert Brackenbury might here serve Richard of Gloucester, before in a more tragical tower he served Richard, king of England. But Brackenbury's tower is not the only palpable evidence of Richard's presence at Barnard Castle. The boar still decorates a graceful oriel window, the view from which does honour to Gloucester's taste, and perhaps prudence also, for it has its uses in its commanding aspect. The circular keep is well worth attention.' There is no record of any licence for fortifying and embattling the castle.

The plan of the castle on the preceding page, has been reproduced from an old engraving.

At the castle is an early grave-cover on which is a plain even-armed cross, somewhat of the Maltese form, with a cable-like stem, and at each side of it an incised chevron ornament. Near to it is a large stone coffin with a place for the head.

From the castle members walked to the Turk's Head hotel where they sat down to a good, well-served, dinner to which full justice was done.

Amongst those present were the Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis of Bothalhangh, Morpeth; the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, vicar of Monkwearmouth; the Rev. C. E. Adamson and Mr. B. Adamson of South Shields; Mr. W. Bramble of Benwell; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hogg and Miss Hogg of North Shields; Mr. H. T. Rutherford of Blyth; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopper of Croft; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham and Master Markham, and Mr. W. H. Robinson of Newcastle; Mr. John Thompson of Bishop Auckland; and Mr. R. Blair of Harton (secretary).

The following are some additional notes relating to Barnardcastle:—

Between the death of Richard, prior of Durham, and the installation of William [de Tanfield, 1308] there were dissensions from which the church

¹¹ Privy Seals (*Arch. Ael.*, xxiv.)

suffered wrong; amongst them was the abstraction from the church of Castle Barnard with its appurtenances which the bishop had by the forfeiture of J. de Balliol and its being conferred on the earl of Warwick, though in the charter of the king there were the words *salvo jure Ecclesiae Dunelmensis*.¹

The Templars held land in Barnardcastle, as on 10 April, 1312, a writ was issued by the king to the bishop of Durham concerning it and other lands. In the return to the writ the bishop stated that his predecessor Antony [Bek], by reason of his lordship between the waters of Tees and Tyne, had seised into his hands all the land in question which had belonged to the master and brethren of the Temple and held it until he died. On 20 Sept. 1322, Hugh de Barnardcastle, and other clerks, were cited by the bishop to appear before his justiciary who prohibited them from doing any injury in person or things to prior Thomas de Wessington² under pain of excommunication. In 1313, the tithes of hay from the park of Barnard Castle and forest of Marwood were detained wrongfully from the vicar of Gainford, on account of it the bishop issued a mandate directed to the parish chaplains of Gainford, Staindrop, and Barnard Castle, threatening excommunication against the persons concerned.³

Lewis Beaumont [1317-1333] took action against the earl of Warwick with respect to Barnardcastle.⁴

Robert Benett, 'priest prebendary,' originally a monk in Durham cathedral church, and after the dissolution a prebendary of the eleventh stall and vicar of Gainford, by his will of 15 Aug. 1558, gave 'to my lord suffragaine [Thomas Spark, bishop of Berwick] one old ryall,' to the poor 'in barnard castle & gaynforth my p'ishoners to be distributed for the welth of my soull ther sex pounds in mony'. Bernard Gilpin, the well-known rector of Houghton-le-Spring, left by his will of 17 Oct. 1582, 40s. to the poor of Barnardcastle.⁵

William Jenison, one of the members for Newcastle in the 'addled Parliament' of 1614, moved the first reading of a bill to give representatives to the county and city of Durham, Barnard castle, &c. Amongst the House of Lords papers, under date 21 May 1614, is the draft of 'An Act for knights and burgesses to have places in parliament for the county of Durham two citizens for the city of Durham, and two burgesses for the borough of Castle Barnard.' It was read for the first time and committed, but no further proceeding. On 8 May 1624, a similar bill was before the House of Lords after being through the Commons, and passed through all stages, but did not receive the royal assent.⁶

The following are notes of a few early residents in Barnardcastle:—

Ysel of Castello Bernardi suffered from a contraction of one hand and had lost the use of one foot, but by making a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Godric at Finchale she fully recovered the use of both members and with joy returned home sound and healthy with her friends.⁷

On 20 June, 1311, John of Barnard Castle, a monk of Durham, was made a commissary of the diocese. In the same year he was executor of the will of Sir Alan de Lascels, and as such was defendant in a suit of Sir Richard de

¹ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres*, 88.

² Articles compiled by John Wessington, prior of Durham [1416-1446] for the right of the bishop of Durham in the castle and manor of Barnard Castle.—*Hist. Dun. Script. tres*, cclxxi.

³ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres*, 118.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 857, 858, 891; i. 409

⁵ *Northern Wills and Inven.*, i. 173; ii. 85.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* to 3rd Rep. 14; 32. On 6 Mar. 1621, a bill giving Barnard castle two members was read a third time and then sent to the Lords when on 3 May it was read a third time. It never became law as the king's assent was not given to it.—Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, III. 237.

⁷ *Vita S. Godrici* (18 *Surt. Soc. publ.*), 404.

Routhbyry.¹ A John of Barnard Castle, clerk, is mentioned in a grant of 1328, of a house in Allertongate in the old borough of Durham. He is witness to another grant of 1341 of a house in Crossegate.² In 1366, he was rector of Gateshead; the manor of Rilley was granted to him and he in turn gave it to Richard of Barnardcastle. To the last named on 17 Dec. 1371, a house in Durham was granted by Hugh Makson and his wife.³ Annabella de Castro Bernardi is named with other women in connexion with a charge of adultery against John de Alwent. On 8id. [6th] Nov. 1313, Hugo de Castro Bernardi, chaplain, and Richard de Egliston, with others, certify as to the purgation of Adam de Cokefeld who had been imprisoned for robbery. In 1338 Henry of Barnard Castle was sub-escheator for Northumberland.⁴

By his will of 1415, Ralph de Bromley, vicar of Norton, appointed 'Johannis de Weysi de Bernard Castell' one of his executors but he renounced.⁵

On the day of the Nativity, 1479, Robert Person of Barnardcastle, carpenter, sought immunity from the church of Durham, for mortally wounding Thomas Ferrour in the throat with an arrow in self defence, at Halifax, on the day after Peter and Paul's day, 16 Ed. IV. [1476], from which he died within 9 days. On 7 Feb. 10 Henry VIII, [1518] John Robynson, late of 'Barneycastell, woldryver', sought sanctuary at St. John of Beverley, on account of debt, and was admitted to the liberty.⁶

Amongst the goods of Ambrose Mason of Barnard Castle, dyer, according to the inventory of them dated 12 Oct. 1546, were a 'cote of plate, a jack, ij billes, a lead malle, a steele cappe, a caliveir, a flaske and tonche-box.'⁷

In June, 1723, a pardon was granted to William Hutchinson of Barnardcastle, in the county of Durham, esquire, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, for his omission and offence in not taking in due form the oaths required to be taken by law, within time thereby limited, and of all disabilities, pains and penalties incurred by reason thereof.⁸

By a codicil of 11 Sep. 1883, to his will Robert Baldwin of Barnardcastle left a fund on trust to apply the income in keeping his 'grave and gravestone in respectable outward condition in Marske churchyard, and also in providing the school children with a treat on the 28 June in each year; he also desired that the children should gather wild flowers and scatter them' over his grave on the same day.

Many natives of Barnardcastle were ordained in the fourteenth century. Amongst them are the following:—

In 1311 the bishop gave a testimonial that dom. Ingeram de Castro Bernardi had been ordained to the different orders. On 6 kal. April [27 Mar.] 1334, John, bishop of Carlisle, ordained William Petit to the priesthood, in Durham cathedral church, to the title of five marks from the abbot and convent of Egliston. On 31 Nov. 1335, John of Barnardcastle received the tonsure in the chapel of the blessed Edmund of Gateshead. Another John received the tonsure on 24 Dec. of the same year in the chapel of Durham castle.

On 3 kal. May, 1337, brother Richard a 'Castreb', was ordained 'diaconus religiosus' by John, bishop of Carlisle, in Durham cathedral church; John de Melton was ordained sub-deacon by the same bishop on 4 id. [10th] June 1340, in St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington, to the title of five marks from John of Barnardcastle. On 22 Sep. 1341, the bishop ordained Robert Proctor, deacon, in the chapel of his manor of Stockton, to the title of five marks annual rent proceeding from the lands and tenements of John son of Richard de Smythton; and John de Carlisle of Barnardcastle John de Marewode and Robert of

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun* i. 21, 56, 100.

² *Arch. Ael.* II. (N.S.) 26, 28.

³ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, i. 166, 180. ⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun* i. 417, 464; III. 313.

⁵ *Northern Wills and Inv.* i. 68.

⁶ *Sanc. Dun. et Bev.* (5 Sur. Soc. publ.), 5, 17.

⁷ *Northern Wills and Inv.* 258.

⁸ *Privy Seals, Arch. Ael.* xxiv., 226.

Barnardcastle were ordained acolytes, and brother Robert de Barnardcastle, priest, at the same time and place in 1341. Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordained as acolytes in Durham cathedral church, Robert Ling', John Chapman, and Richard Lorimer, and as sub-deacon the before-mentioned John de Marewode to the title of five marks in Barnard Castle. On 2 Sep. 1341, the same John Leng' was ordained deacon in the chapel of Stockton manor by the same title as before. On 11 kal. Oct. [21 Sep.] 1342, there were ordained in Durham cathedral church by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, the last named, to the title of five marks from Deodonatus of Barnardcastle, and the before-named John Lyng, to the title of the same sum from John de Hernythwayt. On 15 kal. Jau. 1344 [18 Dec.], John de Marewode was ordained priest by the same bishop by the same title as before. On 8id. [8th] Mar. 1342, John Broune and John Holk, of the vill, were ordained acolytes by the last named bishop at the same place; and on 11 Oct. the same bishop ordained to the priesthood at the same place, Robert son of Robert Merchant, of the town, to the title of five marks from sir Thomas de Rokeby. On St. Gregory's day, 1343, John de Barnardcastle and John son of William of Barnardcastle, and Roger Holk, of the same, received the first tonsure from Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church.⁹

For a full account of the Baliols and their connexion with Barnardcastle by the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., etc., see the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. vi.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents, has kindly furnished the following:—'From a Survey of the Collieries and Seams of Coal as well opened as wrought or to be opened and wrought within the said manors and the several boundaries thereof &c By Edwards Colson, Esq., John Duncalfe, Esq., and John Horsell, gent., nominated and appointed Surveyors in the said County of Durham, by Dr. Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, by virtue of a Commission from The Honourable Sir John Wooller, kn., and others of the Committee for the sale of the Bishop's lands, &c., Dated the 24 September, 1652. Valued at 1800*l.* a year. The present rent 117. 15. 8. [of the Collieries].'

'1652. Gateshead bounderies which as followeth From a blew stone nere Sir Thomas Riddales house in Gateshead which is fixed in the ground or earth nere to the high street leading to the southwards close by the east side of the cawsey waye untill we come about 70 yards or thereabouts to the westward of Moodyes Winde Mylne; from thence southwards to a place called the White Quarrye then to the next doole or stone, and so to the second, third and fourth mark or cross which lyeth to the westward of the White House belonging to Mr Raiph Cole, and thus far bounders upon the Common or waiste belonging to Upper and Nether Heworth on the East. Then southwards to a fift mark and from thence to a place called Wrackandike where a cross hath been and a parte yet remains¹⁰ with these letters engraven I CHRIST, from thence westward along the said Wrackendike untill we come to Iton (Eighton) Quarry and thus far it borders upon the East part, on a part of the moore or waste belonging to the Baron of Hilton his tenants or Assigus. And from Wrekendyke cross to Iton Quarry aforesaid to another part of the said waste belonging to the said Baron

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 70; III. 106-8, 111-113, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 148, 155, 167, 171, 184 199, 200.

¹⁰ On the Wrekendyke about 200 yards south-west of Whitemare-pool, the base of a wayside or boundary cross, almost covered by grass, is sunk into the ground by the edge of the footpath on the south side of the road. It is two feet square with a socket 12 inches by 10½ inches. This may be the very cross referred to. The late rev. James Raine (*Hexham Priory*, II. xxii.) says 'a way side cross occurs here and there, and seems to have occupied the place in which we so often erect milestones'. He gives a woodcut of one now preserved in a garden at Warden removed thither 'from its old position'.

Hilton and penetrates upon it on the south part, from thence to Upper Iton hedge westward and so along that hedge until we come down to the said Upper Iton Lane bounding for the most part upon Iton grounds on the South of the said waste called Gateshead Fell from thence northwards of the beginning of Chowden and thence to Darwen Crook grounds northwards, till we come to go eastwards to the Whinney House grounds on the north of it, and thence to the high street or way and so to the blew stone formerly mentioned where we began, this boundary is called by the name of Gateshead Fell and lyeth all in common, and has a large circuit of ground consisting of many miles in length and breadth, and hath a colliery in it, as is conceived by all judicious men in collying, but no man can certainly tell how many seams there are because there is few or no pitts sunk or wrought within this boundary, by reason of the same is not drained and cannot be wrought till a daily current or watercourse be made which may be very possible with labour and money yet the Grand Leases we hear intend to set her on working cole before their time expires. There is another parcel of ground in which the Grand Leases have power to sink and work coles. It is called the Park, and containeth by estimation 479^a; much money hath been expended in gaining of the colliery here, but hitherto very short of expectation or requital of the vast charge; they are still labouring to begin the currant water gate for the coles in this ground and those in the fell and two pitts are now going there, but it is feared and so reported by honest and judicious men in Collieries that those pitts will go a while and cast up a few coles, and so as that peradventure when Whickham Colliery is wrought, and a watercourse gained for these in Gateshead there will be Collieries enough on Gateshead Fell, and the bounderies thereof, for many years, but it is impossible for mortal eye to discern what seams there are they are boring and which is chargeable or when or of what continuance the same shall be, there being so many difficulties and hazards in the winning of a Colliery, but once gained ever gained, and there is no question to be made, but the ground Lessees will do it in their time. There is belonging to this Colliery steath room for 32 keel rods besides a ballast shore which if need be will make more steath room, the greatest conveniency that can belong to a colliery.'

From the *Calendar of Border Papers*, II. 61.

1595, Oct. 18. Eure to Burghley * * * The gentlemen of the country are so weak and short of horses, while the opposite warden as reported, intends revenge 'for Wythrington his roade', with extraordinary numbers, as a welcome home; wherefore as it touches my credit not to begin with shame and her Majesty's displeasure, I would renew my suit to her for 100 horse for this winter, to secure the country for the present. If her Majesty grant me her horse at Morpeth, I humbly intreat to have the park adjoining at a rent, also some allowance to repaire the house which is 'mightelie decayed', and will cost me 500 marks before I can lodge in it.

FACSIMILE OF AUTOGRAPH OF BISHOP NEILE
OF DURHAM (see p. 306).



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, PELE, &c., FROM THE S.



AYDON CASTLE FROM THE N.E.

(From photographs by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.)



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, PELE, &c., FROM THE S.



AYDON CASTLE FROM THE N.E.

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

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. X.

1902.

No. 29.

The last country meeting of the season was held in the afternoon of Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at

CORBRIDGE AND AYDON CASTLE.

Members assembled at Corbridge railway station at 3-8 p.m., and under the guidance of Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., one of the secretaries, proceeded direct to the

CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW,

of which he gave a most interesting account, but as it was similar to the description of the structure given on the occasion of the last visit of members, on 6th August, 1887, (for which see these *Proceedings*, III. 139, & VIII. 39) it is not here repeated. In the latter volume (VIII. 41) there is an account of the church by Mr. C. C. Hodges. The communion plate and bells are described in the same volume (VIII. 142). See also the same volume, p. 293, for note of the new ring of bells.

A unique Saxon coin of Barnred of Mercia, who was deposed as early as 755, was found in the church some years ago, and was in the possession of Mr. Fairless of Hexham.*

The following are a few random notices of Corbridge from different sources, additional to those already given in the *Proceedings* (VIII. 42):—

In 786 Aldulf was consecrated bishop by archbishop Eanbald and bishops Tilberht and Hygbald, in the monastery called 'Et-Corabrigge,'¹ and, enriched with many presents and gifts, he was sent back with honour to his own church.² King Ethelred, returning from exile, received the kingdom, but after holding it for seven days, was slain at 'Cobre,' on the 14 kal. May [16 Ap.], 796, and Osbald was appointed in his place by some of the chief people; he, after reigning 27 days, deserted by all the royal family, was put to flight and expelled from the kingdom, and went with a few followers to Lindisfarne, and thence by ship with some of his brethren to the king of the Picts. Eardulf, son of Eardulf, recalled from exile, was consecrated king at York.³

Elfred was killed in battle at Corbridge, fighting against king Regenwald, who divided the lands of St. Cuthbert in those parts between Scula and Onlafbal, the division taking place at Castle Eden.⁴ King Regenwald

* *Arch. Ael.* VI. 234.

¹ 'Et' is probably for 'ad' c.f. 'Ad-Murum,' 'ad Caprae Caput,' 'ad Tynemutha,' &c.—*R. O. H.*

² *Sim. Dun.* (51 Surt. Soc., publ.) 28; *Priory of Hexham*, I. 37 & 38n.

³ *Sim. Dun.* 33, 211.

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.) 131n.

came with a great multitude of ships and occupied the land of Eldred, son of Eadulf (died 912), beloved by king Edward as his father had been by king Alfred. Eldred accordingly took flight, went into Scotland, and sought the help of king Constantine, who joined battle with king Regenwald at Corebrigge. In this fight, 'nescio quo peccato agente,' the pagan king conquered, put Constantine to flight, routed the Scots, and slew Elfred, faithful to St. Cuthbert, and all the better English, except Ealdred and his brother Uhtred.⁵

In 1138. William, king of the Scots, invaded England, and running through the province, and sparing none except the towns and the maritime region on the east side, devastated almost the whole of Northumbria, even to the Tyne river, by sword and flame. A portion of his army crossed the Tyne, and also devastated the greater part of the land of St. Cuthbert. While this was being done, the king himself, with no small multitude, tarried at Corbridge.⁶

The first Northumbrian coinage of prince Henry, son of king David of Scotland, who became earl of Northumberland in 1139, was struck at Corbridge, the silver having been obtained from the mine near Alston. He chose the ancient borough of Corbridge as the demesne manor of his new earldom, on account of it being nearest to the mine. Nearly the whole of prince Henry's coins hitherto discovered, occurred in one find near Berwick. The illustration shows the obverse and reverse of one of these coins, in the possession of the duke of Northumberland.⁷



In 1201, when King John had come to Hexham, and had heard that at Corbridge treasure was hidden, he caused diggings to be made there, but nothing was found but inscribed stones (*signatos*), with brass, iron and lead.⁸ Denham amplifies this by stating that the king caused diligent search for treasure to be made, as he was so impressed with the idea that Corbridge had been a large and prosperous city, destroyed by an earthquake or some sudden and terrible invasion, when the inhabitants would be unable to remove their wealth.⁹

In the account of dom. Robert de Dunelm. and William de Kellawe, collectors of the tenths granted by the clergy to Richard, bishop of Durham, in 1311, the first year of his consecration, the tenths of the deanery of Corbridge are returned as 9*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for a whole year. The names of the places in the deanery are given.¹⁰

On 23 June, 1311, archbishop Greenfield granted letters dimissory for all minor orders at the hands of any catholic bishop, to Adam de Corbrigg, canon of Hexham.¹¹

In 1312, Robert de Bruse, with a great army, entered England about the feast of the Assumption [18th August], burnt Hexham and Corbridge, and other places in the west, and took many spoils and captives, nor was there anyone who dared resist. He, moreover, making his head quarters quietly and securely on a moor near to Corbridge, sent a portion of his army burning and killing wherever it went, even as far as Durham. In 1314 the Scots again occupied Corbridge.¹²

In 7 Edward I., at the assizes of that year, held in Newcastle, the jurors

⁵ *Sim. Dun.* I., 147

⁶ *Priory of Hexham*, I. 79, 116.

⁷ Longstaffe in *Arch. Ael.* vii. 73, where some interesting particulars relating to Corbridge are also given.

⁸ Leland, *Coll.* II., 212: *Itin.* VII., 65.

⁹ *Tracts*, II., 62.

¹⁰ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), cv., cvii.

¹¹ *Mem. of Hexham*, I. xlii. n.

¹² *Mem. of Hexham* I. viii.

made return that the manor of Corbridge was an old lordship of the king' and that the king's grandfather gave the manor to Robert, son of Roger, for £40 per annum, paid to the king's exchequer, and that Robert, son of Roger, held the manor at that time. Robert, son of Roger, also held in the vill of Corebrigge, eighty acres of land in serjeanty worth £4 a year, for which he paid 10s. a year.¹

At the assizes held at Newcastle, before Roger de Thurkelby and others, justices itinerants, 40 Henry III. [1255-6], several cases occur relating to Corbridge.

John de Baylol was accused of unjustly disseising Ralph Corner, Thomas le Serjant, Alan de Franceis, and Adam de Rendehovere of their common of pasture in Chivedon 'belonging to their free holding in Corebrug'; and of common of pasture in more than 100 acres of moor, &c. John did not appear and could not be attached as he was not to be found, but Rolaurd de Rothegill, his bailiff, came and answered for him. He denied that pasture in Clyvedon 'belonged to any holding in Corebrug'. But the jurors, on their oaths, said that John had disseised Ralph, Thomas, and others of the pastures as stated in the writ, and therefor they considered that the said Ralph, Thomas, and others, should recover seisin of the said pasture against the said John by view of the jurors. And John was amerced.²

The jurors presented that a certain Michael de Anegos, of Scotland, slew Thomas de Aydon and Alan Joel in the vill of Corbridge, and immediately took flight, for which he was outlawed. Nothing was known as to his chattels, he being a stranger. The vill was amerced for allowing him to escape. He left three stolen horses, worth 40s., behind him, which the bailiffs of William de Valence took possession of without warrant, for this William had to answer. The same bailiffs took toll of an obol for stallage, instead of the usual sum of a quarter, from every person coming to the market of Corbrigg. The bailiffs of John Comyn also took toll of an obol from the people who passed through the vill of Newburgh, for which previously nothing had been paid. The bailiffs of both William de Valence and John Comyn were required to answer the charges.³ Also that Henry, an unknown malefactor, was taken on suspicion of theft, and detained in the prison of the Templars at Corbridge, from which, however, he escaped; the house of the Templars at Thornton⁴ had to answer for the escape. The suspected person was outlawed; he being a stranger nothing was known of his goods.⁵ While John de Dulfres, Adam Dulfres, and Eva, his wife, were being entertained at the house of William le Despenser, in Corbrig', a contention arose amongst them respecting Adam's wife. Adam struck John in the belly with a knife from which he died. Adam and his wife at once took flight to Rothbury church for sanctuary. They admitted the deed and abjured the kingdom before the coroner.⁵ The earl took possession of their goods, worth 10*l.*, and the vill of Corebrige was 'in misericordia' for not securing them. Ilyf de Messer so wounded Robert Pusekat, near Corbridge bridge, that he immediately died, and taking flight he was outlawed; he had no goods, and as the vill of Cordridge did not arrest him it was amerced. Simon de Dingelfeld was found dead in the wood of Corbrigg', having no wound, Agnes, his wife, the first to find him,

¹ *Northd. Assize Rolls*, 340, 354. Leland (*Collect. I.* 199) informs us that John, son of Robert, held *in capite* of the king Corbruge, which is a borough, in fee farm for 40*l.* a year.

² *Northd. Assize Rolls* (? Surt. Soc. publ.), 60.

³ *Northd. Assize Rolls*, 75.

⁴ Temple Thornton near Morpeth. Camden *See Soc.* publ. p. 76.

⁵ Raids of Scotch robbers are constantly mentioned in the rolls . . . There was little chance of their being caught, but even should they not see their way of immediately escaping back into Scotland, there was generally a church near by, and as soon as the coroner could be brought to them, they abjured the realm and made the best of their way back to their native country.—*Northd. Assize Rolls*, xxi.

did not attend the enquiry, and was therefore attached by Simon, son of Rowen of Matfen, and Adam, son of Simon of the same place. They almost allowed her to escape, and were therefore amerced. No one was suspected.

William de Nutel, a clerk, a native of co. Nottingham, wounded a certain unknown man from Scotland, between Ovington and Ovingham, so that the latter died [*disparabatur de vita*]. The clerk took flight for sanctuary to the church of Corebrigg, and acknowledged there the deed, and that he was a suspect in his own country for harbouring thieves and evil-doers. He abjured the kingdom before the coroner. As he was a stranger nothing was known as to his goods. William le Brenur de Auklaunde, stole two books and other small things, for which he took sanctuary in the church of Corbrigg; acknowledging the theft, he abjured the kingdom before the coroner. He had no goods except the stolen books worth 5s. 7d., which the men of the prior of Hexham, whose books they were, claimed. They were, after due consideration, restored to the prior by the justices on his demand. Huetred, son of Robert de Buetleby, stole two oxen and a cow, with which he came into Corbridge market and offered them for sale. The servants of the king sought a pledge from him that he had honestly acquired the cattle, but as soon as he heard this he took flight to Corbridge church, and acknowledging the theft, he abjured the kingdom before the coroner. His goods were worth 18s., for which the coroner, Adam Baret, had to answer. As the vill of Corbridge did not arrest him, it was amerced, as were also the twelve for keeping secret their discussion. The vill of Corbridge for its fine for the transgression and for the twelve jurors 10 marks.

The jurors presented that William de Tyndale held in Corebrigg, by serjeanty a carucate of land, by the serjeanty of receiving a penny of the king at Newcastle, and that the king, on every day while he did this, 12d., and he returns to Robert, son and heir of Roger, son of John, 10s., and the same the heir to the King. His land was worth 40s. a year.

The jurors presented that the roads from Newcastle towards Corbrigg, were much damaged by pits and mines, and men going along at night time were in great danger, as the ground having fallen in, in many places the road was broken. This complaint had to be answered.

The jurors of the vill of Corbridge appear to have been Richard Juvenis, Richard, son of Robert, William de Ridale, William Todde, Thomas le Serjeant, Ralph de Blakeden, Adam de Radenor, Thomas de Morton, Ralph de la Mare, Hugh de Scroby, Andrew, son of Dune, and Adam Homele, of the vill of Corbridge.⁶

At the assizes, held in Newcastle, 53 Henry III [1268-9], a question of disseisin arose, as enquiry had to be made, if William de Newburn, Hugh Bras, Adam le Paumer, and Robert, son of Roger, had unjustly disseised Thomas de Dyvelston of his common of pasture in Corbrigg, which belonged to his free holding in Dyvelston, and also that he had been disseised of four acres of pasture, in which he was wont to pasture all kinds of animals the whole year. He afterwards withdrew, and both he and his pledges were amerced.

A dispute came before the same assizes, between Thomas de Fenwyk and Nicholas Cosin, relating to lands at West Matfen, and with others about lands at Bavington. Thomas said that the boundary line between his lands and those of Nicholas, of West Matfen, began at the Pont and went northwards [? south] to the cross which stood in the high way of Corbrugge, and so from that cross to the north, even to the old ditch (*antiquum fossatum*), and so by that ditch to Halburgh.⁷

At the assizes of 7 Edward I. [1278-9], the jurors reported that Richard, son of Richard the smith, having slain David de Graham

⁶ North. Assize Rolls, p. 76, 77, 103, 130.

⁷ North. Assize Rolls, 164, 185.

in the vill of Corebrigge, took sanctuary in the church of St. Andrew. Admitting the deed, he abjured the kingdom before the coroner. His goods were worth 11s. 6d. and an obol, and because the vill did not arrest him, it was amerced. They also reported, that Stephan le Moner had hanged himself at the vill of Corbrigge, and that a verdict of felo dese had been returned; his goods were worth 4l. 13s. 6d., for which the sheriff answered. Of the sheriff and other bailiffs who imprisoned those who were 'rettate' with thieves and kept them in prison, they reported that Gwichard de Charrum, while he was sheriff, took of Hugh de Mascekren de Corbrigge, who was called by a certain Henry de Swaldal, an approver, who was hanged, 100s. after the death of the approver. John de Oggil, taken for the death of Isabella, daughter of Alan, son of Martin de Corbrigge, came and defended himself, and placed himself upon the 12 jurors of Corbrigge, who said upon their oath that John was not guilty.

The following are the fines and ameracements at these assizes: From the sheriff, the goods of Richard, son of Richard, the smith, who had abjured the kingdom, 11s. 6d. and an obol; the goods of William Claud, a fugitive, 2s. 6d.; the goods of Michael, the fisher, a fugitive, 2s. 6d.; the goods of John Chabbe, a fugitive, 30s. 3d. 'de anno,' and was waste of his land 12s.; from Robert, son of Roger, because he took the outgoing of the said land without warrant; from the sheriff, the goods of Stephan, the miller, a suicide, 4l. 13s. 6d.; the goods of Alan Burel, a fugitive, 3d.; from the vill, a fine for transgressions; from the drapers and vintners, for transgressions of the 12 jurors, 100s.; Alan de Meuner, for a false claim, 11s.; from the sheriff, the goods of ——— le Taylur, a hanged thief, 15s. 4d. At the same assizes, the jurors of the vill of Corbridge were Thomas de Corbrigg, the bailiff, and William Tyndale, Alan, son of Richard, Roger de Thogesdene, William de Seton, Adam de Cuside, William de Corwelle, William de Ayrek, Hugh Todde, Adam Proctor, William de Hawteswysill, John Emme and Adam Fenham.⁹

In the second volume of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*¹⁰ many abstracts of deeds relating to Corbridge, from the thirteenth century downwards, made by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, are given.

On St. Matthew's day, 8 Ed. III. [1334], Gilbert de Umfravill, count Dangus, appointed Adam de Corbrig and another, his attorneys, to deliver seisin of the advowson of the church of Qwhelpinton.¹¹ Adam de Corbridge was one of the Hexham canons.¹² About 1345. Hugh Corbridge held a tenement in the baily next Owengate, formerly Galfrid Loder's, and afterwards John Crawpol's, returning 3s. a year.¹ On 18 April, 1381, Thomas Musgrave, a burgess of Newcastle, conveyed three messuages and two acres of land in Corbridge to John Fayte, Sir Peter Blonk, and Sir Adam of Corbridge, chaplains. On 28 Aug., 1380, Hugh of Corbridge is witness to a grant.²

On 28 Sep., 28 Henry VIII. [1536], when Lyonell Gray and Robert Collingwod, two of the commissioners for the dissolution of the monasteries in Northumberland, entered Hexham, they found a great turmoil, the canons and others having armed themselves to resist the dissolution. The commissioners returned and met the other members of the commission; on their report 'all togeders reculed bak to Corbrigg, wher they leyed all y^e night.'³

By his will of 4 Feb., 1587-8, Richard Marshall, rector of Stainton le Street, gave to Thomas Marshall, his servant, all his lands in Corbridge.⁴

8 *North. Assize Rolls*, 339, 340. 9 *North. Assize Rolls*, 386, 399. 10 N.S., pp. 33 to 38.

11 *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.) 83. 12 *Priory of Hexham I.*, xlv.

1 *Hatfield's Survey*, 162.

2 Welford, *Newc. & Gateshead, I.*, 197, 195. 3 *Hexham Priory, I.* cxxix.

4 *Northern Wills & Inrs.*, II., 318.

Several natives of Corbridge were concerned in the celebrated Birchenook trial for witchcraft, which is fully set out in *Depos. from York Castle*.⁵

In the household expenses of Sir Francis Radclyffe, bart., under 1686, is the entry, 'The Clarke's wife of Corbridge, for Clarke's fees for the whole manour of Dilston, due at Easter last. 12s. 6d.'⁶

In the notes of bishop Chandler's visitation, 'supposed in 1739,' Corbridge is thus entered: 'V. Corbridge & Chap. of Halton, Jo. Walton, value abt 90, Resid^t. Fam 300 Presbyt., 7 Papists. with single p'sons of both sorts. Mass in Dilston house. Several petty C. Schools. Service on Sundays twice, morning & evening. 5 times in 3 weeks in y^e C., twice in 3 weeks in y^e Chappel. Cat. in summer. Serv^{ts} neglect . . . but . . . at Halton. Sam^t 4 times abt. 150 come. N.B. Cursing & swearing etc. reigning. Ral. Readhead excomm^d for adultery. Still no vitions.'

In the account of the second earl of Oxford's visit to the North of England, in 1725, it is stated that the party, on the 29 May, left Morpeth and passed through Stamfordham, where in the floor of the Church porch was seen a very ancient stone, with two figures on it, the one of a sword, the other of some implement much larger, 'the water was so much swelled' in the Pont that they were obliged to quit the coach and walk over the bridge; they crossed the Roman Wall, where had lately been found several stones with Roman inscriptions, which were for some time laid up at Hexham, but lately conveyed away from thence to Durham, by the dexterity of one, Dr. Mangey; though in truth they belonged to my Lord Oxford, several of them being found in his Lordship's grounds; and came over Shildon common and close by Norburton Hall. From this is a pleasant prospect of an enclosed country on the south of Tyne, what adds chiefly to the beauty is the woods On the south side of the river, in this prospect, there is an old castle belonging to his Grace of Somerset, near the banks of the Tyne, which river they crossed over on a very good, well repaired bridge, at Corbridge, consisting of seven arches, with a date 1674 about the middle of it In or near this Corbridge has been lately discovered a stone with a Greek inscription, which is now somewhere laid up there About a mile or more from this bridge we pass close by Lord Derwentwater's house called Dilston, which is not the directest way & common way to Hexham, but were obliged to use it on account of the floods.⁷

Horsley in his 'Materials for the History of Northumberland,'⁸ says:—

"At present Corbridge is a large and handsome enough village by the river side, with a pretty, good church in it. Camden says that in his time it had nothing remarkable in it but a church, and near it a little tower house, built and inhabited by the vicars of the place. King John is said to have searched for hidden treasure among the ruins of the ancient buildings here, but had the same success as Nero at Carthage. He found only some old stones, brass, iron, and lead."

The following are Spearman's notes relating to Corbridge, in a volume of Hutchinson's *Northumberland* at Broom Park, from a copy made by the late Mr. R. G. Bolam:—

"1196, *Corbridge*, an antient Borough. 6th John, the manor granted by the Crown to Robert, son of Roger de Clavinger, Baron of Warkworth, to hold with all its Royalties in fee farm by the annual service of £40 rent with privilege of a weekly market and fair annually, on eve, day,

⁵ 40 Surt. Soc. publ. 191-201. See also these *Proc.* VIII., 43.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* N.S. II. 163.

⁷ *Portland Papers*, (H.M.S.S. Comm.) VI., 123 & 129. See *Lapid. Sept.* Nos. 636 & 637 for inscriptions in Greek discovered at Corbridge.

⁸ *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 40.

and day after feast of St. John Baptist, witnesses, Bishop of Durham, given by hands of Joselyn de Wells, at York, 8th March, 6th King John. John, last Baron Clavering, granted reversion of his honour of Warkworth and Newburn, &c., to the Crown, 8th. Edward 1st., which were given by Edward 3rd. to Henry Lord Percy, and now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland.

Testa de Neville, Robert Fitz Roger, holds in capite of the king the village of Corbridge, with all its services as pertaining to the fee farm, and by Charter hath confirmed it, rendering annually to the Exchequer of the king £30 of the old Feoffment, and new increased per ann. £10, total £40.

1272, John Fitz Robert holds in cap. of the king, Corbrig, which is a Barony of £40 per annum, fee farm.

Certificate of Hugh de Bolbeck, high Sheriff of Northumberland, John Fitz Robert holds of King, Corbridge, it is a Borough, and pays £40 a year fee farm, and the King taxes the burgesses with his subjects in Northumberland.

At Cirencester, the nativity of John Baptist (Charter) :—

Henry 1st, King of England, &c., to Ranulph, Bishop of Durham, Roger Picot, and all his faithful Ministers of Northumberland, French and English, know ye I have given to Richard de Aurea Valle, my chaplain, four Churches in my four manors of Werehordi (Warkworth), Corbrige, Whitingam, Rothbury, as well in Tithes as Men, that relate to the lands of the Churches, with Sac and Soc, and Toll and Theam infangintef, and all customs which I will, that he have and hold, to him Roger Picot as large by us Aleric de Colebrue, or Hamo the engineer, my Provost or Erosiumuson [?] Provost hold the same; witnesses, Robert, bishop of Lincoln, Will de Warkwast, Edward Fitz Count, and Thomas, my Chaplain.

1482, 20th March, before the feast of St. Catherine the virgin 2nd. Edward 4th at the court of Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by virtue of a writ of our said Lord the King in court there. John Swinburne, John Heron, and others being faithful persons directed by the said Earl to hold the said court, at which court appears Nicholas Tuggilwood in the forough [?] part, and complains by John Lonsdale, his attorney, by letter of attorney, of said John, brought as usual by roll of Court, that William Waddale, of Corbridge, 8th April, 21st Edward 4th, in fields and territory of Corbridge unjustly disseised the said Nicholas Tuggilwood of a messnage and 30 [acres] of land in Corbridge, and Thomas Baxter, of the said village present in court will avouch the same, and a jury being summoned by the bailiff of said vill, to wit, William Chester, Edward Chester, John Whichwham, Richard Hudspath, John Kendale, John Stobart, Edmund Huntley, John Treype."

From Corbridge the party proceeded by a field path to

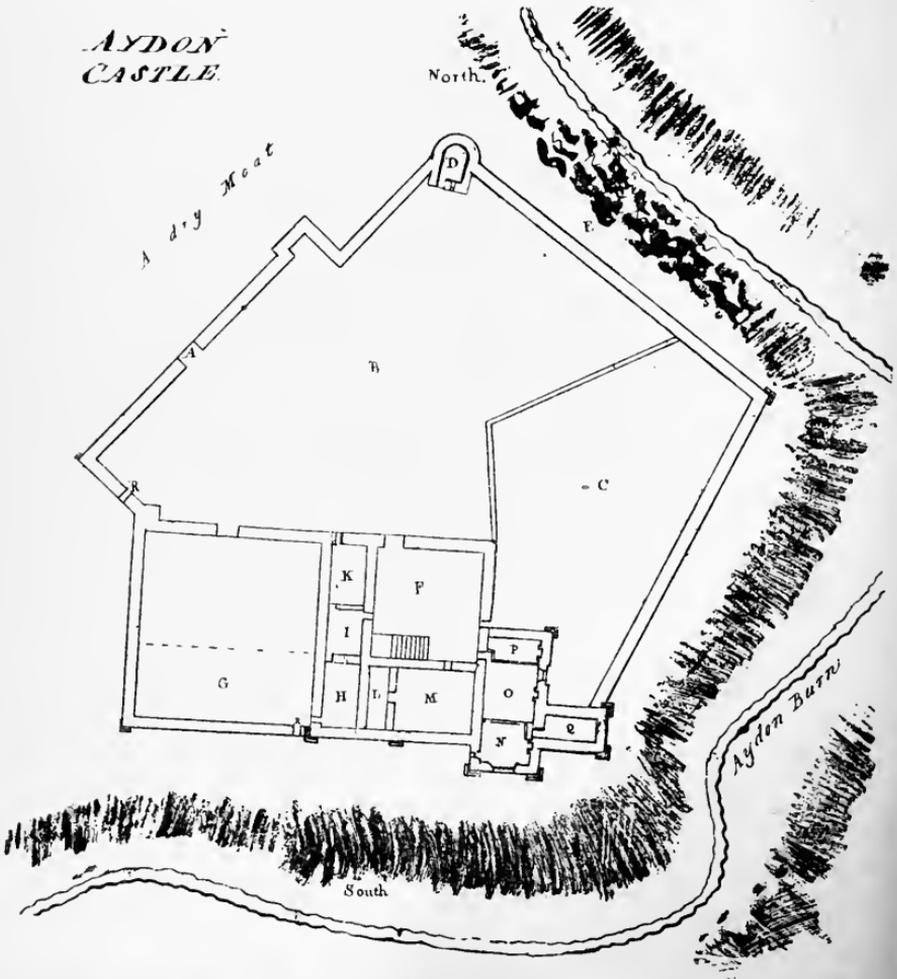
AYDON CASTLE,

passing on the way the four half-acre strips lying side by side, with their dividing balks, apportioned in 1777 by the Corbridge enclosure award to different owners.⁹

⁹ See *Arch. Ael.* XVI, 130, for note by Mr. F. W. Dendy, also the plan between pp. 130 & 131. Seeböhm (*The English Village Community*, pp. 111 & 441) says that the holdings of the different owners in the open field system, were composed of scattered strips, and the curious thing is that on a grant, whether of a whole manor or township, or only of some of the holdings, the boundaries are the boundaries of the whole manor or township. The few remaining balks and lances of our English common fields, and the surviving examples of the 'run-rig' system in Ireland and Scotland, may be contemplated as historical survivals, not of types likely to be reproduced in the future, but of economic stages for ever past.

By the kindness of Mr. Rowell, the tenant, the interesting late 13 cent. fortified house was inspected, the chief features being pointed out by Mr. Heslop, as on the occasion of the last visit of the Society in 1887; for report of it see *Proc.* iii., 140. See also *Proceedings* of the Royal Arch^l Institute at Newcastle in 1852 (vol. II.), and the paper by Mr. Knowles in *Archaeologia*, vol. 56, p. 71.

In an old book in the society's collection, there is a plan of the castle,



here reproduced on a reduced scale, to which the following notes are attached:—

“A. The Gateway or Entrance.

B. The Outer Court, part of which is now used as a stack yard, and on other parts of it there has been built, in more modern times, two



DOORWAY TO HALL.



FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RAVINE.

AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.



cow-houses, a hemel, & a cottage of one room, in which cottage a man & his wife lived, and brought up a family of 14 children.

- C. Part of the Outer Court walled off, and converted into a garden.
 D. The Dungeon, now used as a blacksmith's shop.
 E. At this place the rock considerably overhangs its base, & is about 60 feet in perpendicular height. Over this precipice a man (confined in the castle during the Border wars) made his escape, by leaping from the walls of the castle, and tho' immediately discovered, he eluded the vigilance of his guard; from this circumstance, this crag has got the name of Jack's leap.
 F. The Inner Court, in which are a flight of large stone steps to the upper apartments of the castle.
 G. A building has been taken down at this place, supposed to have been the chapel.
 H. A room with a strong stone arched roof to support the floor above; this room is now used as a cow house.
 I. A room which had no floor above until lately; it is now used as a lumber room.
 K. A stable with a strong room, arched roof, and a stone manger, which reaches the whole length of the stable, and his (*sic*) hewn out of the solid stone, the bottom is circular. N.B.—The apartments above these rooms are now occupied by pigeons (*sic*).
 L. Coal House, the coals are put in at a square hole beneath the stone stairs.
 M. The ancient Kitchen of the castle, now converted into a stable; the large room above is used as a granary. On a large stone mantle (*sic*) piece of the chimney of the upper room is cut a coat of arms, of which the annexed is a representation [it shews a shield bearing [] two bars [] in chief three roundels].

Mr. Bates had been informed that these were the arms of Carnaby, which if so, proves that the castle must have belonged to him, at least when this chimney was built, but as there was no evidence to show that any family of that name had been in possession of the castle, the circumstance of their being so may be doubted, as the same arms (the tinctures or colours differing) are borne by many other families.—J.B.

- N. Part of the castle, partitioned off by Mr. Geo. Bates, the present occupier, & made into a parlour, the windows being cut out of the wall.

O. Mr. Bates's Kitchen.

P. Do. Back Kitchen.

Q. Pantry and Cellar.

} The sub-divisions are
 modern, being made by
 Mr. Bates.

The upper storey of the last 4 rooms have been converted into lodging rooms by Mr. Bates, the windows being cut out of the wall, as the ancient lights of the castle were only like Arrow Holes.

R.R. Two ancient doorways in the castle wall, supposed to have been sally ports.

Aydon Castle has a fine prospect of Hexham, Beaufront & the River Tyne."

Mr. Bates referred to in the above note, was Mr. George Bates, the occupier at one time of the castle. "The arms on the mantel are the well-known ones of Carnaby, who was in possession of the castle at the outbreak of the great civil war. The arms were not, of course, carved when the chimney was built, but on a mantel existing in the 17 cent., at the time W. Carnaby became possessed of Aydon. The carving is rude, executed apparently with an extemporized tool by one of Carnaby's people. The shield is askew, and quite out of the centre of the mantel stone, and is just like the work of an amateur. On a door-head outside, Carnaby's initials

W.C. are carved in a similar manner, with the date 1642." [R.O.H.]

At an assize, held in Newcastle, 40 Henry III. [1255-6], it was reported that Maria de Biking had given to John de Harthton, in marriage with Alianora, her daughter, half of the vill of Aydon, of the barony of Bolam; the same Maria gave to Peter, her son, half of the mill of Aydon with half of the lordship of the vill, in the time of king Henry, the father of the king.¹⁰

In a letter from the prior and convent of Durham, to bishop Thomas Hatfield, they described the inroads of the Scots with a multitude of armed and foot carrying fire and sword, and sparing neither sex nor age, first taking the fortalice of Lydel, the charge of William de Selby, and slaying the defenders; and then another fortalice which was called Hayden-hall, near Corbridge, was surrendered to them, the lives of the defenders being spared; they went on to Durham where, at the battle of Nevilles Cross (Oct. 1346), they were routed and their king, David, was captured, the fight ending at Findon-hill.¹¹

Spearman, in his notes to Hutchinson's *Northd.*, gives the following 'from the Swinburne MSS.'—“Fine. Thomas Clavering and Ralph Carr, of Aydon Castle, Halton Shields and Clarewood. It was the property of a family of the name of Corlison; some years after, the last, ruined by being surety and after selling his estates, lived and died with the Fenwick family, at Bywell. From the Feodary Book: Sir Peter Osborne. Charles I. Henry Rames, Esq., son and heir of Robert Raymes, held in capite a moiety of the hamlet, manor and castle of Aydon, and six messuages and lands there. 1628-9-30, John Ridley, of Aydon, gent. 1628, outlawry against George Lawson, of Aydon Castle, gent., at suit of Charles Hedworth, Esq., for an action of debt.”

After heartily thanking Mr. Heslop for his services during the afternoon, and Mr. Rowell for allowing the castle to be seen, members returned to the railway station, and most of them left by the 5-52 train for Newcastle, after a very pleasant afternoon.

Amongst those present were, in addition to Mr. Heslop, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henzell and Miss McQueen, of Tynemouth; Mr. W. and Miss Smith, of Gunnerton; Mr. Geo. Irving, of West Fell, Corbridge, and Miss Miller, of Corbridge; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, of Westoe; Mr. Charles Hopper of Croft; Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), of Harton; &c., &c.

¹⁰ *North. Assize Rolls*, 357.

¹¹ *Letters from Northern Registers* (Rolls Ed. pp. 337-9).

CORRECTIONS.

- p. 348 notes for '1' read '11.'
 p. 349, line 8, for 'itinerants' read 'itinerant'; line 18, for 'pastures' read 'pasture'; line 47, for 'Cordridge' read 'Corbridge'; and line 5, of notes, for 'Camden See Soc.' read 'See Camden Soc.'
 p. 350, line 17, for 'Bueteby' read 'Buetteby'; and line 37, for 'Serjeaunt' read 'Serjaunt.'
 p. 351, bottom line of notes, for 'Inra.' read 'Inv.'
 p. 352, line 8, for '300 Presbyt.' read '300, 7 Presbyt.'
 p. 353, line 18, for 'John Baptist' read 'St. John Baptist'; line 30, for '2nd' read '22nd'; and line 39, for 'a message' read '28 messages.'

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. X.

1902.

No. 30.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the honble. Mr. Justice Bruce :—*Yachting Guide to the North-East Coast—Hartlepool to St. Abbs*, published by the committee of the Northumberland Yacht Club, with preface by the donor. Charts, large 8vo. cl. (Reid & Co., 1902.)

From the Rev. W. K. Burnet, hon. can. of Durham, and vicar of Kelloe :—(i.) A volume of old music, by Domenico Corri ; interesting for the representations of old musical instruments, such as the crwth, the lyre, the lute, the 'trigon', the 'thurner horn', the 'minagghinim', etc., etc. ; and (ii.) *Hoyle's Games*, sm. 8vo. leather, 1820, containing a treatise on game cocks and cockfighting.

From Sir Lambton Loraine, bart. :—Two printed copies of the deed poll, which he has executed, declaring his proper armorial bearings to be '*Quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counter-changed*,' instead of the arms 'propounded by Sir John Borough, kt., norroy king of armes.'

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Arch. Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, 2 ser. ix. 3. Sep., 1902, 8vo. [contains a paper on 'The Early Potters' Art in Britain,' by prof. T. McKenny Hughes.]

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. ii. 4 Oct., 1902, 8vo.

From the Numismatic Soc. of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. No. 7, 1902, 8vo.

From the Historical and Philosophical Society of Heidelberg :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, II. ii., 8vo.

Purchases:—Lang's *Hist. of Scotland*, II., 8vo.; *The Registers of Tarrant Hinton, co. Dorset*, and of *Headon, co. Notts* (Par. Reg. Soc.); Griffin's *Year Book of Societies for 1901*; *Lincolnshire Pedigrees, A.—F.* (Harleian Soc.), large 8vo., cl.; *Jahrbuch of the Imp. German Arch. Inst.*, XVII., iii., 1902, large 8vo.; *The Antiquary* for Nov. 1902; and *Notes and Queries*, 253—256.

The council recommended that no meeting of the society be held in December, as the ordinary meeting day is the day before new-year's day. This was agreed to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Sir H. W. Seton-Karr, M.P.:—A collection of pre-historic stone weapons from Egypt and Somaliland, collected by the donor, on condition that the objects be put in a case in a good light, with the name of the donor attached.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the donor, said that the objects presented belonged to a time antecedent to that when there was polishing or grinding. They bore evidence of having been manufactured by a process of chipping, whether two or 20 millions of years since who could say? They might fairly say about them that they were of very remote antiquity. In one respect they differed from similar palæolithic objects found in Europe. These were found in gravel beds at the sides of rivers, which were 120 feet above the present level of the stream, and were found associated with the bones of animals which did not exist now on the face of the earth. The objects presented were found on the surface of the ground in Somaliland, and if any bones of animals accompanied them, they had disappeared ages ago. It was with reserve that he said that they had not sufficient material to judge whether they belonged to a similar condition of things which existed when their own palæolithic implements were manufactured.

The motion, having been seconded, was carried by acclamation.

From Mr. B. C. Tyzack, of Haydon Bridge:—A profile of the late Mr. C. J. Bates in plaster, life size, made by the donor, mounted on a shield-shaped piece of oak.

Thanks were voted for this gift.

EXHIBITED.

By Lord Barnard (per Messrs. Watson of Barnard Castle):—

Two old silver seals of Barnard Castle, both with ivory handles; one 2½ ins. in diameter, having in the centre a flat-ended equal-armed cross, with a crescent in the upper left hand quarter, and a sun in the upper right hand quarter, with the inscription SIGILL . COMMUNE . BVRGENSIVM . DE . CASTRO . BARNARD.; the other 1½ ins. in diam., bearing the arms: [*az.*] three sinister gauntlets [*or.*], for *Vane*, on a shield with mantling: crest, above front faced helmet, an arm couped at elbow holding sword in hand. Inscription around: SIGILLVM . CVR . CASTRI . BARNARDI (illustrations of both seals are shown full size on plate facing this page). The larger is the seal of the town, and the smaller of the manor.

The chairman, in reply to a question, said that the sun and moon were very often found on ancient seals. He did not think they had any meaning. He thought the larger seal was of 17 or early 18 cent. date, and the smaller somewhat later.¹

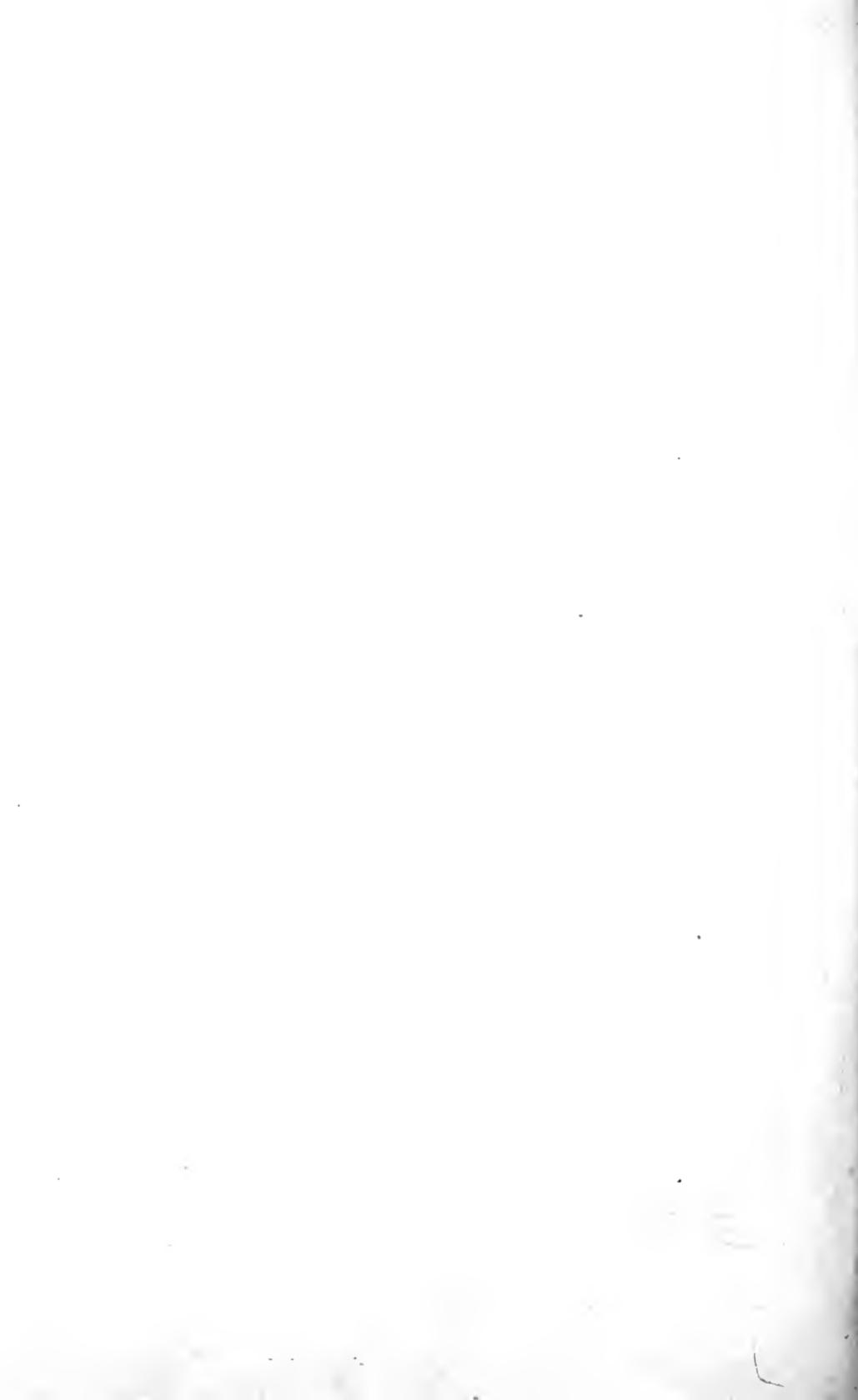
¹ Mr. W. H. St John Hope writes—'The devices on the Barnard castle seal represent the sun and moon, which are frequently the accompaniments of a cross or crucifix in mediæval work. They don't signify anything.'



2
ANCIENT SEALS OF THE BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL. (See page 370).
(2 and 3 obv. and rev. of same seal). 3



4 SEALS OF BARNARD CASTLE. 5
4 Manor Seal. 5 Borough Seal.
(From photographs, 1 and 4, by Dr. D. H. Stephens; and 5, by Mr. P. Brewis.



Thanks were voted to lord Barnard.

NEWCASTLE 'DAGGER MONEY.'

Mr. Dendy asked the permission of the chairman to interpose a few remarks on the subject of the so-called 'dagger money' given to the judges at the Newcastle assizes. He said that it was the custom in Newcastle at every assize to present each judge attending it with an ancient coin, and at the time when the presentation was made it was asserted and accepted that the origin of the gift was to provide the judge with money to purchase a dagger to defend himself from the Scots on his journey from Newcastle to Carlisle. He (Mr. Dendy) would like to know whether there was any reliable foundation for this origin for the payment. He could find no mention of 'dagger-money' in any printed book or other record relating to Newcastle of any earlier date than the nineteenth century. In the old and comprehensive histories of Newcastle by Bourne and Brand there was no mention of 'dagger-money' and no mention of protection against the Scots. There was, in fact, little mention of the payment at all, although similar payments had undoubtedly been made from an early date. They were mentioned in the earliest accounts of the corporation of Newcastle, which had been extracted by alderman Hornby and printed by Richardson. These accounts began in 1561, and a payment to the judges was mentioned for that year. It was mentioned as 'the reward of the judges.' The payment again occurred in 1566, and it was then mentioned as 'two old ryalls for their fee,' and in subsequent payments it was mentioned as 'the yearlie accustomed' payment to the judges. There was no word of 'dagger-money,' and there was no word about the Scots. The payment appears to have been always made in ancient coin. In Elizabethan times the coin was a 'spur ryall,' and in Stuart times it was a 'rose noble,' while at the present time it was a 'Carolus' or a 'Jacobus.' The borough of Waterford at one time paid a yearly fee to the assize judges for allowing its charters. When the judges came into the county all the hardly-won liberties and special rights of the boroughs in it were put to the test, and were subject to being either allowed or disallowed by them. The confirmation or disallowance of any rights claimed in derogation of the Crown's prerogative, came within their cognizance. As early as 1279, the judges, at the assizes for the county of Northumberland in Newcastle, took away the liberties of the town of Newcastle, and inflicted fines upon the burgesses for prison breach, for neglecting to punish offenders, and for breaches of the excise laws. The fines they then inflicted on the burgesses amounted in the whole to over £100, which was a very large sum in those days, when money was worth many times as much as it was now, to be borne by a community which was then very small compared with what it is at present. It must be remembered that the assizes for the town of Newcastle, as distinguished from the assizes for the county of Northumberland, and the conduct and care of the judges, only began with the year 1400. Before that date Newcastle was merely one of the towns of Northumberland, and the Northumberland assizes were the only assizes, and the judges when in the county were in the charge and under the protection of the sheriff of Northumberland. For about 200 years before 1400, it must have been a very desirable thing to follow, what was then the very usual custom, of paying some small complimentary honorarium to judges or other men of high position, and it was also desirable in the case of the judges to make this payment at leave-taking after the work was done, in order that the payment might not come within the purview of the statute of Edward I., which forbade judges taking bribes. Similar payments were also made by the sheriff of the county of Northumberland, and the only mention of

a dagger, and possibly the mention on which the whole of the present theory was founded, was the statement by Roger North in his life of Lord Keeper Guilford, in which a journey made in 1680 was referred to, when the sheriff of the county of Northumberland, and not the mayor or sheriff of Newcastle, presented each of them—that is, he supposed, each of the judges and Roger North—on taking leave of them at Benwell—with arms that was a dagger, a knife and fork, and a pen-knife which were either in one or in one case. That was the only mention of a dagger which could be found in connexion with the subject. It would be seen that this mention occurred at a period long after those customary payments of coin were recorded in the Newcastle borough accounts, and it might be that at some time when the custom revived some imaginative official of the town had connected those well-known extracts from North, about a dagger given by the sheriff of Northumberland at Benwell, with the payment which was already recorded in the Newcastle corporation books as a reward or fee to the judges. The payment of the fee had an earlier origin, and was probably commenced at a time when the borough of Newcastle had no care of the judges, and when their safe-journeying was entirely within the hands of the sheriff of Northumberland. If any sufficient ground-work could be found for the accepted and picturesque version of the origin of this yearly payment, they would all rejoice and be glad. But if it was only a pretty tale of modern invention, it should not, he thought, be promulgated and accepted as resting upon any sufficient substratum either of ancient tradition or inherent probability.

The chairman jocularly said that it was satisfactory to have an old tradition upset in that way, and he hoped Mr. Dendy would make further investigations. Personally, he did not like to give up a belief in the custom, as he would have preferred to think that the judges might have been 'stuck' on their way to Carlisle.

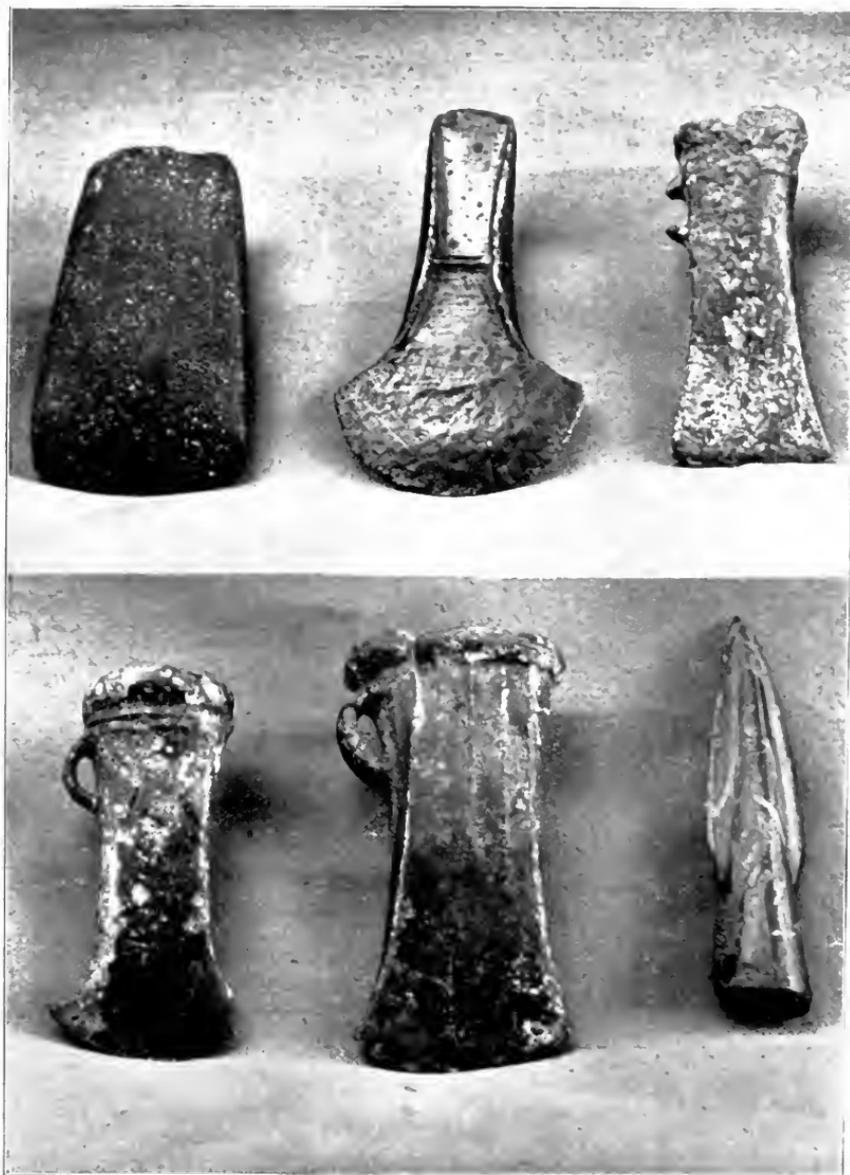
Thanks were voted to Mr. Dendy by acclamation.

DISCOVERY OF BRONZE CELTS, ETC,

The following letter from Mr. Edward Wooler of Darlington, a member of the Society, dated 13th Oct., 1902, was read :—

"Rummaging in the 'scrap-heap' at Darlington foundry a few weeks ago, the workmen came across a number of bronze implements, which so excited their curiosity that my attention was drawn to them. I instituted enquiries, which resulted in the discovery that these as well as other similar weapons had been unearthed at Forcett, about ten miles from Darlington, where are the well-defined remains of the largest Ancient British camp known in Great Britain. The site of this encampment is of great extent, and the works are believed to have formed the enclosure of an Ancient British city of unknown antiquity. The area enclosed is about 1,000 acres, and the circuit of the vallum is about four miles. Of the articles discovered, taking them in order from the left to right of the photo., the first is an axe of basalt, the second is a bronze axe, and the third, fourth, and fifth are socketed celts. All exhibit a very high order of workmanship. The largest of the three weighs about 13 ounces and is about five inches in length, whilst the smallest weighs 5 oz. 11 dwts. 10 grains (Troy) and is 3½ inches long. The extreme right is a fine specimen of bronze spearhead found in the same camp. I have just heard that a mill-stone has been found in the same camp, and a friend has promised to bring me it in on Monday. If there is anything particularly interesting, I will send you details of it."

Mr. Wooler was thanked for his communication.



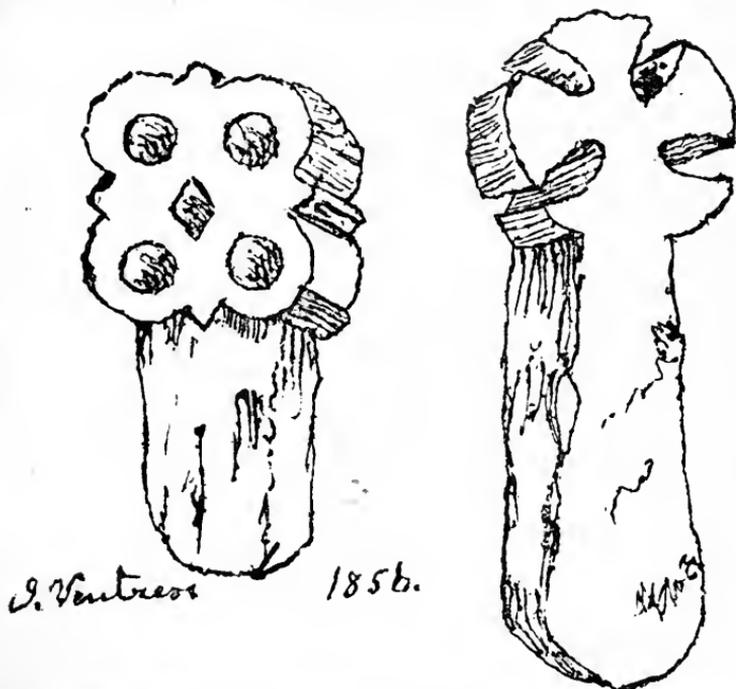
ANCIENT BRITISH IMPLEMENTS
FOUND AT STANWICK, NEAR DARLINGTON,
in the possession of Mr. E. Wooler of Darlington
(Scale—slightly under half size.)



GRAVESTONES, HARTLEPOOL,

The following note by Mr. John Ventress was read by Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries:—

“As grave-stones of different types have been found at Hartlepool at various times, the accompanying sketches, made in 1856, whilst rambling



in St. Hilda's churchyard, Hartlepool, may be of some interest. Where they are now I cannot tell, but if noticed and reproduced, might lead to their whereabouts.—See Sharp's *Hist. of Hartlepool*, p. 107; *Sunderland Tracts*; *Sepulchral Stones found in 1833*; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. N.S.* vol. VI. pp. 20-21, Medieval grave covers; and *Arch. Ael.*, vol. XVII. p. 206.”

LAND AT ESH, CO. DURHAM, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read some notes by Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., secretary of the Yorkshire Arch. Soc., on two charters of Philip de Poitou, relating to land at Esh belonging to de Langley. Mr. Brown also communicated abstracts of other deeds relating to land at Chillingham, Belsay, Swinhoe, Tynemouth, Alnwick, &c., &c. The charters, &c., are printed in the *Arch. Ael.*, vol. XXV. pp. 62-82.

Thanks were voted for these communications.

'BRIEFS' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, EXTRACTED BY THE REV. J. BAILY, RECTOR, (continued from p. 306).

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1795. Nov ^r 2. Received 4 Briefs viz. Ince Fire in Com. Lancaster... Marston Chapel in Com. Stafford Seisdon Fire in Com. Stafford Wistaston Church in Com. Chester ...	Charge 929 " 16 " 6 ... Charge 1490 " 17 " 10 ... Charge 568 " 8 " 0 ... Charge 373 " 4 " 0 ...	Jan'y 10. 1796 ... Feb 14 ... March 13 ... April 10 ...	0 . 3 . 4 0 . 0 . 6 0 . 3 . 8 0 . 0 . 6
1796. June 27 th . Received 4 Briefs viz St Mary Magdalene Church in Bridgnorth in Com. Salop St Nicholas Church in Guildford in Com. Surrey... Kingston Inundation & Fire in Com. Surrey Ashwell Fire & Hanford Bridge Inundation ...	Charge 5735 . 13 . 9 ... Charge 606 . 6 . 9 ... Charge 4400 . 0 . 0 ... Charge 1045 . 17 . 1 ...	July 10 ... August 14 ... Oct 9 ... Oct 16 ...	0 . 1 . 0 0 . 0 . 4 0 . 4 . 6 0 . 7 . 6
1796. Nov ^r 2. Received 4 Briefs viz— Bumpeted Helion Church in Com. Essex ... Dunham Church in Com. Nottingham ... Adbaston Church in Com. Stafford (See 1792) Wrenbury Chapel in Com. Chester ...	Charge 1087 . 8 . 3 ... Charge 1478 . 10 . 0 ... Charge 1488 . 18 . 10 ... Charge 929 . 16 . 7 ...	Dec 11 ... Jan 22. 1797 ... Feb 12 ... March 12 ...	0 . 1 . 3 0 . 1 . 6 ² 0 . 4 . 6 0 . 7 . 6
1797. August 3. Received 5 Briefs viz— Arnciffe Church in Com. York ... Bilstone Chapel in Com. Stafford ... Hanley Child Chapel in Com. Worcester (See 1801) Bobbly Chapel in Com. York... Adderley Church in Com. Salop (See 1793) ...	Charge 567 . 10 . 9 ² ... Charge 1395 ... Charge 386 . 11 . 11 ... Charge 378 . 8 . 6 ... Charge 1248 . 18 . 6 ...	August 13 ... Sept ^r 10 ... Oct 8 ... Oct 15 ... Oct 29 ...	0 . 1 . 4 0 . 2 . 0 0 . 3 . 3 0 . 5 . 0 0 . 1 . 0
1797. Nov ^r 7. Received 4 Briefs. viz— Butterton Church in Com. Stafford... Wigan Fire in Com. Lancaster (See 1802) Henley Mills & Malden Fires in Com. Orf. & Surr.	Charge 1009 . 3 . 8 ... Charge 653 . 17 . 11 ... Charge 579 . 10 . 4 ...	Dec 10 ... Jan'y 14 ... March 18 ...	0 . 3 . 1 0 . 4 . 6 0 . 3 . 6

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1798, June 28 th Received 5 Briefs viz Tipton otherwise Tibbington Church in Com. Stafford ... Pool Hall & Talworth Fires in Com. Salop & Surrey (See 1803)	Charge 1058 " 7 " 10 ... Charge 430 " 0 " 0 ...	July 8 ... Augt 26 ...	0 . 5 . 0 0 . 6 . 6
Buxton Chapel in Com. Derby ... Church Minshall Fire in Com. Chester ... Twerthon Fire in Com. Somerset ...	Charge 2413 " 0 " 0 ... Charge 973 " 4 " 11 ... Charge 414 " 3 " 4 ...	Octr 14 ... Octr 21 ... Sept 30 ...	0 . 5 . 0 0 . 3 . 0 0 . 4 . 0
1798, Novr 6. Received 5 Briefs viz. Chaderton Fire in Com. Lancaster ... Church Lawton Church in Com. Chester ... Beaford Church in Com. Devon ... Dagenham Church in Com. Essex ... Cotey Chapel in Com. York (See 1805) ...	Charge 1438 " 13 . 11 3/4 ... Charge 1717 " 8 . 4 ... Charge 680 " 4 . 1 ... Charge 1176 " 5 . 0 ... Charge 1161 " 13 . 6 ...	Dec 16 ... Mar 10 ... Ap. 21 ... May 29 ... June 9 ...	0 . 2 . 6 0 . 1 . 0 0 . 1 . 2 0 . 1 . 6 0 . 3 . 0
1799, June 26 Received 3 Briefs viz— Bampton & Mucleston Fires in Com. Westmoreland & Salop Cheswardine Church in Com. Salop ' ... Southall Green Fire in Com. Middlesex ...	Charge 331 . 1 . 0 ... Charge 1155 . 17 . 6 ... Charge 526 . 8 . 0 ...	July 21 ... Sept. 8 ... Oct. 27 ...	0 . 2 . 0 0 . 3 . 6 0 . 12 . 2
Novr Received 4 Briefs viz— Brace Meol Church in Com. Salop ... Deanhead Chapel in Com. York ... Brightlingsea Fire in Com. Essex ... Filbeck Mill Fire in Com. York ...	Charge 1250 ... Charge 578 " 12 " 10 ... Charge 670 " 14 " 6 ... Charge 670 " 14 " 3 ...	1800 Feb. 23 ... Mar 23, 1800 ... May 11, 1800 ... June 15, 1800 ...	1 . 2 1 . 0 2 . 6 3 . 6
1800, Recd 5 Briefs viz Chishill Fire in Com: Essex ... St Andrews Church in Com, Worc ... Adderley Church in Com. Salop (See 1793, 1797) Bromyard Church in Com. Hereford ... Longnor Chapel in Com. Stafford ...	Charge 1569 " 9 " 4 ... Charge 2140 " 0 " 0 ... Charge 1248 " 18 " 6 ... Charge 971 " 3 " 6 ... Charge 1250 " 0 " 0 ...	August 24, 1800 ... Octf 19 ... Nov. 16 ... Feb 15, 1801 ... Mar 8 ...	4 . 0 2 . 10 2 . 3 1 . 0 6

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1800. Nov Rec ^d 5 Briefs viz— Cobham Inundation in Com. Surrey Adbaston Church in Com. Stafford. (See 1792, 1796)	Charge 1400 " 0 " 0 Charge 1488 " 18 " 10	Ap 19 ... May 10...	... ... 2 . 6 1 . 6
Whittington Church in Com. Salop ¹ Aston Chapel in Com. Salop ... Ipstones Church in Com. Stafford ...	Charge 767 " 14 " 8 Charge 1351 " 8 " 4 Charge 1089 " 2 " 10	June 14 July 12... July 19...	... ... 1 . 0 1 . 0
1801. July 21. Rec ^d 6 Briefs viz Broad Cliff ² Fire in Com. Devon ... Hanley Child Chapel in Com. Wor. (See 1797) Llantysilio Church in Com. Denbigh ... St Swithin's Church in Com. Linc. ³ ... Norton in Hales Church in Com. Salop (1805) ... Wymering Church in Com. Southampton ...	Charge 1161 " 5 " 9 Charge 1120 " 10 " 0 Charge 1500 " 0 " 0 Charge 850 " 0 " 0 Charge 828 " 12 " 0 Charge 656 " 15 " 0	Aug ^t 9 ... Sep. 13... Oct ^r 25... Nov 8 ... Nov 9 ... May 23...	... ... ... ... ... ... 5 . 6 4 . 0 2 . 6 ... 1 . 4 ... 1 . 2 ... 1 . 0
1801. Nov ^r Rec ^d 5 Briefs viz Ellel Fire in Com. Lancaster Chelmsford Church in Com. Essex ... Feltham Church in Com. Middlesex ... Shelly Church in Com. Essex ... Berriew Church in Com. Montg (See 1795)	Charge 450 . 12 . 0 Charge 3600 . 0 . 0 Charge 1516 . 0 . 0 Charge 680 . 0 . 0 Charge 1700 . 0 . 0	Feb. 21, 1802 ... Ap. 11 ... May 30... Aug 8 ...	... ... ... ... ... 3 . 6 1 . 2 ... 10 ... 1 . 0
1802. June 9 th . Received 6 Briefs viz Chippnall Fire in Com. Salop (See 1805) ... Muncaster Mill Fire in Com. Cumb Wigan Fire in Com. Lancaster (See 1797) Aine and Appleton Roebuck in Com. York Weeford Church in Com. Stafford (See 1767) Childs Ercall Church in Com. Salop	Charge 1084 . 7 . 0 Charge 736 . 7 . 0 Charge 351 . 7 . 4 ³ Charge 394 . 8 Charge 1200 . 0 Charge 875 . 15	June 13 July 18... Aug ^t 22 Sep ^r 26 Oct ^r 10... Oct ^r 24...	... ... ... ... ... ... 6 . 0 ... 0 . 4 . 0 ... 0 . 2 . 0 ... 0 . 5 . 8 ... 0 . 0 . 6 ... 2 . 6 6 ¹

¹ Whittington. £703. 15. 1 collected, of which £42. 2. 1 was received by the Parish. *Genl. Mag.* (1816) 86, H 399. B. 347

² Broad Clyst.—B. 348

³ St. Swithin's, Lincoln.—B. 348

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
Nov^r Rec ^d 4 Briefs viz—			
Brougham & Oxtou Fires in Com. Westmoreland & Chester	Charge 360 . 0 . 4 ...	Jan 23 ...	0 . 2 . 6
Hindley Inundation in Com. Lancaster	Charge 1002 . 14 . 6 ...	Ap 17 ...	0 . 12 . 0
Dagenham Church in Com. Essex	Charge 2431 . 9 . 4 ...	May 8 ...	0 . 2 . 6
Middleton Scriven Church & Shireshead Chapel ...	Charge 607 . 6 . 10 ...	June 5 ...	0 . 1 . 8
1803 June 8. Rec ^d 6 Briefs viz—			
Openshaw Fire in Com. Lancaster	Charge 410 . 6 . 6 ...	July 10 ...	0 . 3 . 4
Codsall Church in Com. Stafford	Charge 755 . 0 . 0 ...	Aug ^t 14 ...	0 . 4 . 6
Trin. Hospital in Com. Wilts ^t	Charge 400 ...	Sep. 4 ...	0 . 0 . 8
Speldhurst Church in Com. Kent	Charge 2065 . 12 . 4 ...	Oct 23 ...	0 . 2 . 6
Church Lawton Chapel in Com. Chester	Charge 1608 . 2 . 4 ^a ...	Nov 20 ...	0 . 3 . 8
Littleborough Chapel in Com. Lancaster	Charge 1119 . 7 . 7 ...	Ap. 15 ...	1 . 2
Nov^r Rec ^d 4 Briefs viz—			
Egton Fire in Com. York	Charge 508 . 6 . 0 ...	Ap 22 ...	2 . 3
Poolhall & Church Minshull Fires in Com. Salop & Chester	Charge 512 . 15 . 9 ...	Ap 29 ...	5 . 0
(See 1798)			
Flash Chapel in Com. Stafford	Charge 1455 . 19 . 0 ...	May 13 ...	6
Thornthwaite Chapel in Com. York	Charge 503 . 6 . 0 ...	May 27 ...	1 . 0
1804 , June 6 th Rec ^d 5 Briefs viz—			
Witton ³ Church in Com. Stafford	Charge 1292 . 2 . 2 ...	June 10 ...	4 . 4
Haughton Barn Fire in Com. Stafford	Charge 422 . 0 . 0 ...	June 17 ...	4 . 6
Ince Fire in Com. Lancaster...	Charge 603 . 10 . 6 ¹ ...	July 15 ...	2 . 0
Newton Chapel in Com. Lancaster	Charge 858 . 7 . 3 ...	Aug ^t 12 ...	3 . 0
Cheeswardine Church in Com. Salop	Charge 1019 . 15 ...	Sep 9 ...	4 . 1

¹ Repairing Trinity Hospital in New Sarum.—B. 349
³ Wellon.—B. 349

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
Novr Recd 5 Briefs viz—			
Grindleton Chapel in Com. York	Charge 664	Ap 28 ...	1 . 6
Marsden Chapel in Com. Lancaster	Charge 398 . 15	May 12 ...	1 . 0
Hinstock Fire in Com. Salop	Charge 300 . 0	June 9 ...	2 . 0
Bloxwich Chapel in Com. Stafford	Charge 1693 . 18	June 23 ...	2 . 6
Adderley Church in Com. Salop (See 1800)	Charge 1248 . 18 . 6	June 30 ...	3 . 0
1805. July 4 Recd 5 Briefs viz—			
Stivichall Church in Com. Warwick	Charge 1064 . 16	July 21 ...	2 . 4
Kighley Church in Com. York	Charge 2620 . 12 . 9	Augt 18 ...	2 . 2
Coley Chapel in Com. York (See 1798)	Charge 1005 . 8 . 2	Nov 10 ...	5 . 2
Woodbury Church in Com. Devon	Charge 1064 . 10 . 8	Oct 27 ...	2 . 8
Eastham Church in Com. Worcester	Charge 705 . 5 . 0	Nov 24 ...	...
Novr 12 Recd 4 Briefs viz—			
Chipnall Fire in Com. Salop (See 1802)	Charge 1084 . 7 . 0	Jan 19 ...	2 . 7
Kingston Church in Com. Stafford	Charge 1337 . 16 . 9	Mar 23 ...	4 . 0
Wibsey Chapel in Com. York	Charge 833 . 14 . 9	May 11 ...	11 . 4
Norton-in-Hales Church in Com. Salop (See 1801)	Charge 1353 . 4 . 9	June 15 ...	2 . 0

The foregoing notes conclude the entries of 'briefs' in the Ryton books. There are several breaks in the lists. I cannot find any entered for the years 1771, 1772 and 1773. The briefs for 1774 follow immediately on those for 1770. There are after 1774 no briefs entered for 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779. The briefs for the years 1788, 1789, 1790 and 1791 are missing, as are those for 1794.—J.B.

MISCELLANEA.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BARNARDCASTLE (page 328).

Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, F.R.I.B.A., of North Shields, our fellow member, has very kindly favoured the editor with the following additional notes concerning Barnardcastle church, and has also supplied the original plans from which the reproductions on, and facing, page 368, have been prepared. Mr. Haswell was the architect for the restoration, as regards the nave for the committee, and as regards the chancel for Trinity college, Cambridge. His efforts have merited commendation from the Rev. W. Greenwell, one of the vice-presidents of the society, and a very able critic, and from that no less diligent investigator of ecclesiastical and architectural history the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear, and a former resident of Barnardcastle:—

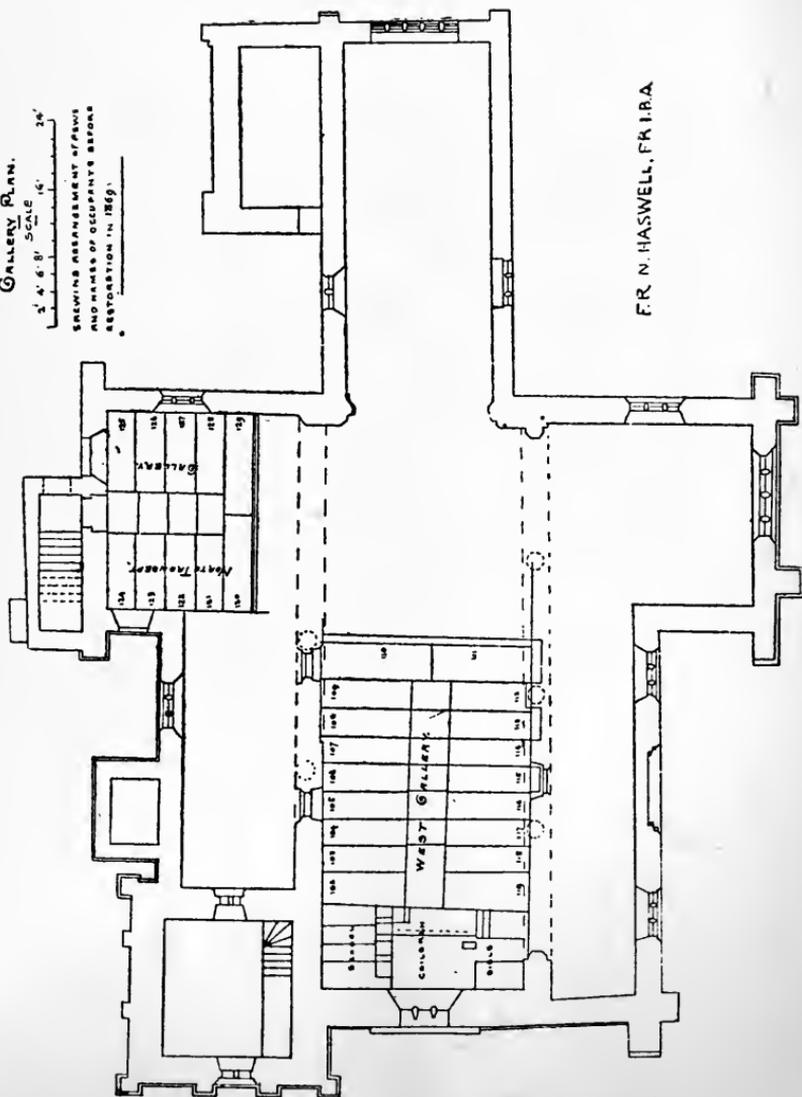
“There are one or two points that deserve notice, that came to light when the church was in process of restoration in 1869-70-71. That the original Norman-Transitional church consisted of nave and shortened north aisle with a chancel, was proved by the chamfered base course at the south-west angle of the nave being returned along the old south wall for some distance, and the west wall of the south aisle being simply built up to, and over it. The weather-mould on the east side of the lower part of the old tower shewed that a continuous roof from the ridge of the nave to the eaves of the north aisle (less in width than present aisle) was originally the method of covering the building. Part of the ashlar outside of the old south nave wall still exists, the present south door would then have formed part of the south wall of the nave. That the even earlier chancel occupied the existing site, was shewn by the stepped base-course on the north wall of the chancel, now covered by the vestry, and the stone corbels of the eaves-course or parapet are still left to tell their own tale. The restoration brought to light the small circular headed windows in the north wall. No remains of the original chancel arch were found, but parts of the roof-loft stairs were still *in situ*—though built across to take the thrust of the arch—a rough relieving arch was built across from the bases in the screen wall. That the old tower was a low, probably one-storeyed building, was shewn by the outside wall of the clearstorey, and the pinnacle at the north-west angle of the nave being visible in the inside of the old belfry. The tower, we know, was capped with a wooden spire covered with lead (of which we have an example at Ryton). The effigy of Robert de Mortham, formerly in the south transept, where he was interred in the chantry chapel of the Virgin, which he founded, is now placed in one of the restored niches at the north end of the north transept. The piscina in the east wall of this transept was moved 12 feet northwards, when the arch into the organ chamber was formed. The connexion of Richard, then duke of Gloucester (who obtained a licence from Edward IV. to found an extensive college here), may be noted by his cognizance of a boar passant being found as a label termination to the east window of the south transept. The lowering of the church floor was attended with sundry alterations, all of which are noted in the church books. The south arcade is one of singular dignity and beauty of proportion, and worthy of special note. Some of the foundations of pillars were found cut nearly half through for interments. The gallery in the nave, removed at the restoration, was of gigantic proportions, being 41 feet from the west wall to the front, or three-fifths of the length of the nave. For the purposes of the gallery in the north transept, the two eastern bays of the north arcade were in 1792 thrown into one huge elliptical arch; evidences of the original plan were, however, found and restored accordingly. On the removal of the communion

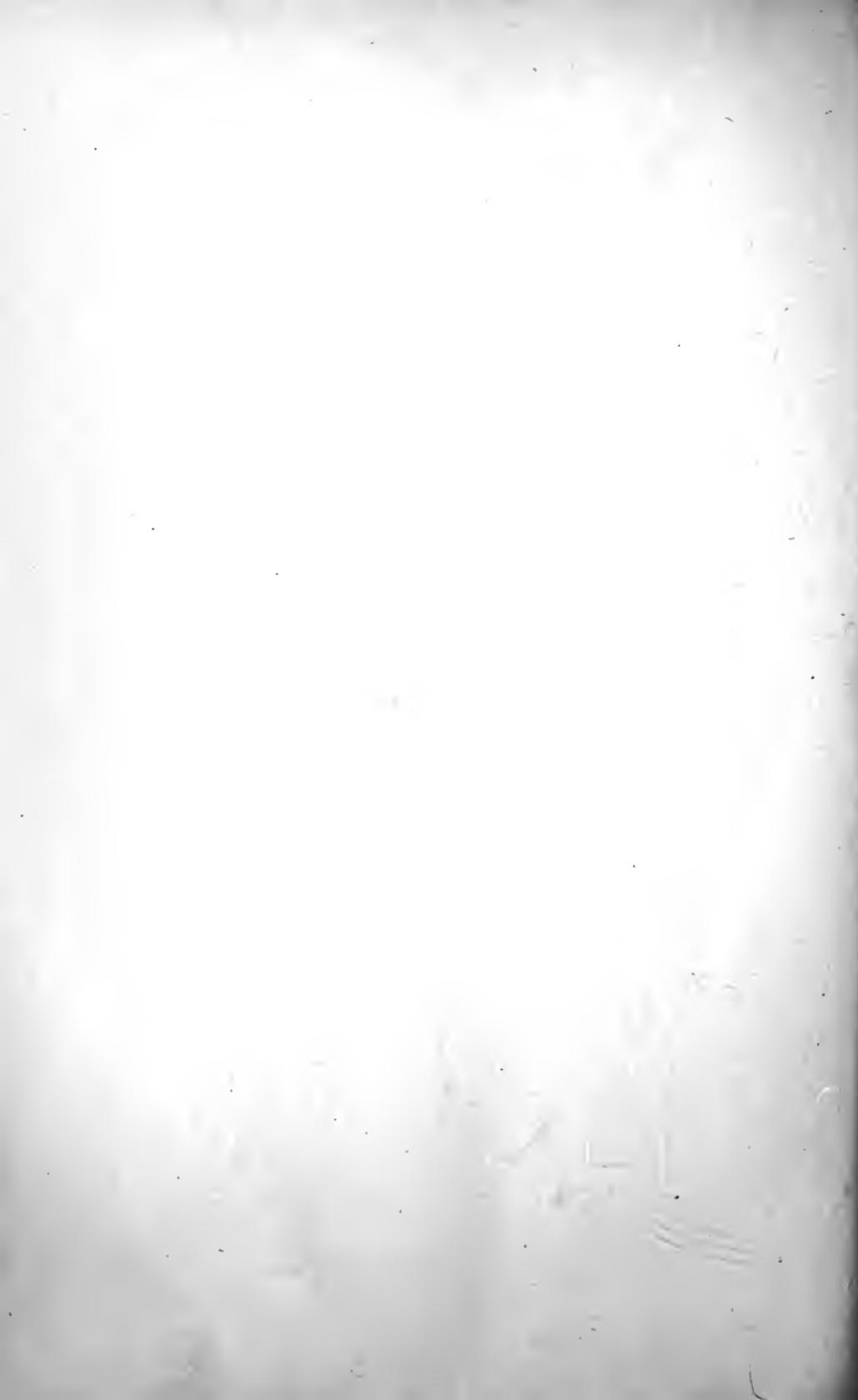
S. MARYS CHURCH, BARNARD CASTLE.

GALLERY PLAN.

1" = 4' 0". SCALE

SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF SEATS
AND NAMES OF OCCUPANTS BEFORE
RESTORATION IN 1869.





space flagging, an altar slab, probably that at the east end of the chancel, bearing the usual five crosses was found, and was reverently enclosed in a double bottom of the oak holy table (which apparently belonged to the beginning of the 18th century), and this in turn was enveloped in a new surrounding, more suited in size and height to modern notions. There were two very interesting oak collecting boxes, *temp.* Charles I., still in use at the time of the re-opening of the church. The old tower of 1792 gave way to the present tower, erected subsequently to my restoration, from the designs of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham.

The following list of the occupants of the pews is from the church-wardens' books, The numbers preceding the names correspond with the numbers on the two plans, one on opposite page, the other facing it.

NORTH AISLE AND TRANSEPT.

No. 1 & 2	Mrs. Morrison	No. 14	Mr. B. Errington
" 3	Mrs. Hall	" 15	" J. Brown
" 4	Miss Bell	" 16	" Jos. Brown
" 5	Rev. — Headlam	" 17	" G. Pigg
" 6	Miss Thompson	" 18	" E. Tilburn
" 7	Mr. A. Taylor	" 19	" Harrison and Mrs. Perkins
" 8	" W. Whorton	" 20	Rev. J. Davidson
" 9	" T. Thwaites	" 21	Mr. G. Carter
" 10	" J. Hullock	" 22	Earl of Darlington
" 11	" J. Hunt	" 23	Mr. J. Gibson
" 12	" H. Heslop		
" 13	" W. Bell		

NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

No. 24	Mr. W. Hedley	No. 39	Mr. R. Johnson
" 25	" J. Hall	" 40	Miss Raine
" 26	" M. Collins	" 41	Old People
" 27	" H. Downes	" 42	Mr. P. Imeson
" 28	Strangers	" 43	" T. Cooper
" 29	Mr. Richardson	" 44	" J. Monkhouse
" 30 & 31	Various	" 45	Miss Lamb
" 32	Dr. Monro	" 46	Earl of Darlington
" 33 to 38	Earl of Darlington	" 47	Mr. M. Kipling

SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE.

No. 48	Mrs. Wilkinson	No. 58-61	Mr. J. Dawson
" 49	Mr. Moore	" 62	Mr. T. Carnell
" 50	Miss Raine	" 63	Earl of Strathmore
" 51	Mr. J. J. Bailey and Mr. J. Heslop	" 64	Mr. Warwick
" 52	Earl of Darlington	" 65	" E. Pearson
" 53	Miss Heslop	" 66	" J. Sanderson
" 54-5	Earl of Darlington	" 67-8	Mr. George Brownless
" 56	Mr. J. Aitknsn	" 69	Mr. J. Cust
" 57	" T. Carnell	" 70	Unoccupied
		" 71	Mr. J. W. Watson

SOUTH AISLE AND TRANSEPT.

No. 72	Mr. Hy. Boazman	No. 81	Mr. Geo. Brownless
" 73	" W. Watson	" 82	" J. Bell
" 74-6	Mr. T. Lee	" 83	Earl of Strathmore
" 75	Rev. F. Brown	" 84	Mr. Smith
" 77	Mr. W. Sang	" 85-6	Singers
" 78	Dr. Monro	" 87-93	Earl of Strathmore
" 79	Mr. W. Brown	" 94	Mr. J. Bowes
" 80	" G. Farmer		

CHANCEL.	
No. 95 The Vicarage pew	No. 99 Mr. G. Dalston
" 96 Mr. P. Longstaff	" 100 " R. Dent
" 97 " J. Adamson and others	" 101 Churchwardens
" 98 " G. Amos	
WEST GALLERY.	
No. 102 Mrs. G. Brown	No. 112 Mr. T. Richardson
" 103 Mr. Marshall	" 113 Dr. Mitchell
" 104 " J. Lamb and Dr. Monro	" 114 Mr. J. D. Holmes
" 105 " Cooke	" 115 " C. B. Watson
" 106 Miss Gibson and Miss Hicks	" 116 Mrs. Weatherill
" 107 Mr. B. W. Gibson	" 117 Miss Haupfree and Miss Brotherton
" 108 " G. Brownless	" 118 Mr. J. Dawson
" 109 " T. Douthwaite	" 119 " J. Farmer and Mr. J. Nixon
" 110 " J. W. Taylor	
" 111 " Wm. Watson	
NORTH TRANSEPT GALLERY.	
No. 120 King's Head	No. 126 Mr. J. Bayles
" 121 Mr. G. White	" 127 " G. Johnson
" 122-3 Strangers	" 128 " J. White and Mr. J. Hilton
" 124 Mr. H. Milburn	" 129 " Todd & Mrs. Edger "
" 125 Miss Heslop	

SEALS OF THE BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL.

(See plate facing page 358.)

- Obv.* a hart at bay in a pool, a rebus upon the name. Inscription: SIGILLVM COMMVNITATIS DE HERTERPOL.
Rev. In the centre St. Hild with a priest on each side of her praying. Inscription round: SVBVENIAT FAMVLIS NOBILIS HILDA SVIS.
- Seal of the Mayor. St. Hild, a bishop on each side; all standing on a prostrate hart. Inscription around: SIGILLVM OFFICII MAIORIS DE HERTILPOL.

Both the seals are of brass, and are in the possession of the corporation. The blocks have been prepared from photographs; that of the first seal by the Rev. Joseph Bennett, vicar of Stranton, and of the second by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields. The town clerk of Hartlepool kindly furnished the sealing wax impression of the second seal. All are thanked. (For further information see Sharp's *Hartlepool*, 1816 ed., p. 93.)

INDEX.

A.

Abbasanta, Sardinia, building like 'brochs' at, 316
 'Abbot's welcome, the,' 281
 Abbotsbury fire, co. Dorset, brief for, 174
 Abbotshaugh, burial of last laird of, 215
 Aberavon church, co. Glamorgan, brief for, 175
 Aberdaron, N. Wales, Nathaniel Clayton, rector of, 80
 Aberdeen, the lord marquis Humbleton, his forces at, 76
 Acceptus, archbishop of York, mandate from, 312
 Achelun, W, a Durham monk, 88
 Acle, John de, a monk, 88; William de, 88 (See also Akelei)
 Acton, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 Acton church, co. Chester, brief for, 40
 Acton Burnell, statute of, 20
 Acton, Lawrence de, witness to a grant, 256
 Aculf, held land at Sedgfield, 96
 Adam, abbot of Newminster, 53; son of Simon of Matfen, 350
 Adam and Eve, representation of, on gravestone, 214
 Adamson, Mr., Minister of Chollerton, 185; Rev. C. E. on 'The Clergy of Newcastle and Gateshead in 1774,' 78; on local church arrangements in the 18 cent., 183; George, parish clerk of Stainton-le-Street, 114; H. A., on plans of Seaton Delaval, 182; on Tynemouth priory, 273; entertained members, 292; J., of Barnard-castle, 370; L. W., exhibited silver maces, 32
 Adbaston church, co. Stafford, briefs for, 272, 362, 364
 Adderley church, co. Salop, briefs for, 272, 363, 366
 'Addewic,' manor of, 10
 Addi, Richard, land in Stannington held by, 128
 Addingham church, co. York, 39
 'Addled Parliament' the, 343

Adlington, co. Lancaster, 'brief' for, 34
 Adrian IV., pope, bull of, 49
 Adultery, excommunication for, 352
 Agnes, prioress of Holystone, 53
 Agricultural experiments at Cockle park tower, 257
 Aidan, the Apostle of England, presented, 301
 Aighton Bailey and Chaighley fires, 'brief' for, 44
 Aimeric, archdeacon of Durham, tests charters, 303 & n., 304
 Alan, archdeacon of Northumberland, attests a charter, 303
 Ainger, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208
 Ainsley, see Aynsley
 Airey, Henry, bequest to Trimdon school, 196
 Aislaby, lands at, 94
 Akelei, John de, rector of Staynton in Strata, on inquisitions, 113 (See also Acle)
 Akil, took possession of Carlton, 103; given back by him to see of Durham, 103
 'Akin-schawe, le,' 129
 Alan, prior of Brinkburn, 201; the clerk, witness to a grant, 246; Brian fitz, witness to a grant, 319; son of Richard, of Corbridge, 351; Walter and Adam, fitz, chief bailiffs of Morpeth, witnesses to a grant, 256
 Albemarle, lord, duel between lord Gray and, 176; letter of earl of, 298; George Monk, first earl of, and others, letter of, 296
 Albert, 'a good old Northumbrian name,' 9
 Albourne, co. Wilts, brief for, 152
 Albrius, earl of Northumberland, 274; confirmed donation to Tynemouth, 276
 Aleuin, 'the Northumbrian Educationalist,' 9
 Alderson, Mr., curate of All Saints, Newcastle, and of Cramlington, 79; died at Cramlington, 79
 Aldulf, consecrated bishop, 347
 Aldewod, Robert de, prior of Brinkburn, 201

- Aldeworth, Robert de, vicar of Woodhorn, contention with prior of Tynemouth, 281
- Aldum, Ecgfrida, daughter of, married Uchtred, bishop gave Carlton to him, 103; restored to Ecgfrida, 103
- Aldune, prior of Durham, grant to, 93
- Ale, right of burgesses of Morpeth to take, 249; prior of Tynemouth not allowed to brew, 281
- Alehouses, keepers of, to have certificate of attending church, 188
- Alexander II., pope, bull of, 49; rescript regarding non-residence, 93
- Alexander, mag., the physician, attests a charter, 304
- Alexandrina, or Letch pit, co. Durham, 160
- Allan, Mrs. Eleanor, bequest of, to Newcastle St. Nicholas's charity school, 194, 197; founded charity school at Sunderland, 194
- Allen, J. Romilly, on pre-conquest cross shaft from Carham, 316; on Tynemouth pre-conquest cross fragments, 276
- Allendale charity school, 19
- Allerton and Allertonshire, value of, 312
- Allgood, Mrs., bequest to Bywell St. Andrew's school, 197; Ralph, bequest to, 141
- Alms-box, debtors', formerly at Newgate prison, Newcastle, 2
- Almhouses at Sedgfield, 98
- Almond castle, deer's horns found in moss near, 215
- Aln, river, king of Scots and his son slain near, 275
- Aine church, co. York, briefs for, 175, 364
- Alneto, Alice de, donor of lands to Holystone, 53
- Alnmouth, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Alnwick, land at, 361; licence to canons of Brinkburn to buy and sell at, 213; Charles I. at, 84; Sir John Forster's house nigh, 241; Shrove Tuesday football at, 18; infected with plague, 251; school for free-men's children at, 197; abbey, Mr. C. Lynam on, 55; Charles I. to be at, 120
- Alston, Cumberland, silver for prince Henry's coinage obtained from, 348; church, brief for, 175
- Altar slabs, Barnardcastle church, 369; Grindon church, at Thorp Thewles, 99
- Alveley church, co. Salop, brief for, 174
- Alwent, John de, charge of adultery against, 344
- Alwinton, value of portion of Holy-stone nuns in, 53
- Alwold, 'preost' of Tynemouth, witness to a charter, 277
- Amble, 281
- Ambell, Robert, chaplain at Tynemouth, 279, 281
- Amboglanna*, Roman turf-wall near, 230. (See also Birdoswald)
- Amesbury, co. Wilts, 'brief' for, 38
- Ampleforth, co. York, 'brief' for, 39
- Amundeville, Thomas de, attests a charter, 304; witness to a grant, 304n
- Anabaptist meeting house in Newcastle in 1774, 81
- Ancient British camps, 50, 137; celts of bronze, 360; graves near Bothalhaugh, 266; stone hammers from near Netherwitton, 270; urns, 122; at Blagdon, 132
- Anderby church, co. Lincoln, brief for, 142
- Anderson, arms of, on font, 61; John, chaplain, 247; Robert, of Dinsdale, bequest to poor man's box of Great Stainton, 115; Thomas, of Newcastle, purchased Kirkharle manor, 63
- Andrew, son of Dune, a Corbridge juror, 350
- Anegos, Michael de, of Scotland, outlawed for slaying, 349
- 'Angar' and 'Hubo' spoiled Tynemouth, 275
- Anglian, see pre-conquest 'Annays acre,' 203
- Anneys Burton, Roger de Somerville buried at, 127
- Annunciation, painted glass in Bothal church representing the, 259
- Annual reports for 1900, 5; for 1901, 148
- Anthony, sir, curate of Tynemouth, 284
- Antonine Wall, the, 213 *et seq.*; meeting at the, 179; plan of Rough castle on the, 228; sections of, 229; in Seabeg wood, &c., 230; plan of Camelon on, 231
- Appleby, a man arrested for high treason taken for trial to, 288
- Appleton Roebuck, co. York, brief for, 364
- Appleton upon Wiske church, York shire, brief for, 267
- Arbalest, an, exhibited, 302

- Archer-Hind, T. H., presents old tracts and newspapers, 166; presents coins, 167
- Argentom, John de, attests a charter, 304
- Arkil, son of Edmund, grant of land at Hartford bridge, 204
- Arkingarthdale, chapel of, appropriated to Egliston abbey, 320
- Armament in Holland, Great, 288
- Armour, made at Milan, 105; gift of, by will, 333; inventory of, 344
- Armourer, William, of Middleton, 297
- Armes, Jenyns Booke of*, 105
- Arms of see of Chichester, 125; of sees of Durham, Lichfield and Coventry, and Rochester, 306; of Ely, 125; on font, Sedgfield church, 92; on screen, Rothbury church, 208; Falkirk roll of, 213; of Anderson, 61; of Aynsleys of Dolphinton, Peebleshire, 68; of Babington, at Harnham, 71; of Bowes, &c., on column at Rokeby, 326; of Carnaby, at Aydon castle, 355; of Conyers, 85, 110; Dacre, &c., on column at Rokeby, 326; of Folliot, 68; of 'Belted Will' Howard, 227; of Thomas Langton of Wynyard, 105; of Lawson of Brough, 60; of Loraine, 357; of Lumley, 61; grant of, to Morpeth, 249; on Morpeth mace, 247; of bishop Neile of Durham, 306; of Neville, 85; on column at Rokeby, 327; of Newcastle, formerly over corporation pew, 182; of Pyes, 250; of Rhodes, at Tynemouth, 282; of Rokeby, 326; of Shaftoe, 68; of Swinburne, 60; of Thornton and Wanton compounded, 69; of Vane, on seal, 358
- Arms taken from Durham to Tynemouth, 288
- Armstrong, lord, painted glass door from the house of, in Shieldfield, presented, 32; screen in Rothbury church in memory of, 208; Joseph, of Newcastle, 179; Sym and others, theft of cattle by, 60
- Arncliffe church, co. York, brief for, 362
- Array of clergy on St. Giles moor, Durham, 100, 107, 109, 114
- 'Arthur's Oon,' 219; destruction of, 217; the site of, 217
- Arundel, countess of, lands of, in Morpeth, 251; Beatrice, countess of, effigy of, 106; memorial of lord, 252; [Arundell,] Richard, 'parochianus' of Stannington, 127
- Arundel church, effigy of Beatrice, countess of Arundel, in, 106
- Ashley, Sir Jacob, 76; the regiment of, 83
- Ashwell fire, brief for, 362
- Askam fire, co. Westmorland, brief for, 300
- Aske, Hugh, witnesses a grant, 319
- Astley, Sir Jacob, and 3 aldermen went to view Tynemouth castle and Shields, 287; Rhoda, her account of fire at Seaton Delaval, 183
- Aston chapel, co. Salop, briefs for, 300, 364
- Aswall, Thomas, accused of stealing powder from Tynemouth, 291
- Athole, earl of, held Mitford castle, 138
- Atkinson, a man named, arrested for high treason and taken to Appleby for trial, 288; Edmund, alienated land belonging to Egliston, 320; J. of Barnardcastle, 369; Robert, of Tynemouth, sought sanctuary at Durham, 291
- Aubone, Mrs. Ann, bequest of, for school at South Shields, 194
- Auckland, Bishop, Quaker's school at, 197
- Auckland manor house, 315; ordinations in chapel of, 108, 111, 130n, 204, 291
- Auckland St. Andrew's church, prebend of Bedburn in, 98; prebends in, Lewis de Beaumont, 254; Richard de Morpath, 254; Gilbert de Rothby, 209, inducted into, 109; collegiate church of dissolved, 308; general chapters in, 107, 110, 114; ordinations in, 254; presentment read in, 314; visitation at, 334
- Auckland, West, charity school, 196
- 'Aukeland Gate,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Auckland, Sir Richard de, chaplain at Stannington, 27; lands granted to, 129; chaplain of Morpeth bridge chapel, grant by, of land in Newgate, Morpeth, 244
- Audlem, co. Chester, brief for, 34
- Audrie, Roger de, attests charters, 303, 304; Walter de, attests a charter, 304; of Croxdale, at battle of Lewes, 304n
- Augsburg or Nuremberg, a standing silver cup made at, 125
- Aune, Alex. de, and others, grant of lands, &c., in Houk to, 33
- Aurea Valle, grant of churches in Northumberland to, 353

- Austin canons, Brinkburn priory, a house of, 199
- Austrey church, co. Warwick, 'brief' for, 40
- Autograph of bishop Neile of Durham, 346
- Autorn, Roland Simon de, attests a charter, 304
- 'Ave Maria Gracia Plena' inscription, 87; on Morpeth grammar school bell, 242
- Axes, Styrian hunting, 155
- Axil, ship 'Rikeharing' of, 280
- Aycliffe, commission relating to vicarage of, 107, 109, 332; John de Horton, vicar, 337 (See also Acle, Akelei)
- Aydon, half of vill of, granted to Alanora de Biking, 356; to Peter de Biking, 356; John Ridley of, 306; Thomas de, and another slain, 349; castle, 353; visit to, 179, 347; plan of, 354; description of, 354; arms of Carnaby in, 355; taken by Scots, 356; owned by Collinsons, 356; held by Raymes, 356
- Aylesbury, co. Bucks, brief for, 38
- Aynsley, of Shaftoe, arms of, 68; owned Littleharle, 63, 132; lady Charles, and Littleharle, 63; Gawen, of Littleharle, 69, 180; Alice Mitford, heiress of, 68; John, of Hexham, 69; and Threepwood, 69; Robert, 69; Shaftoe, 69; Rev. Thomas, 69; William, of West Shafto, 68; Guy son of, married Grace Shaftoe of Bavington, 68
- Ayre, John, buried, 116; Wm., and his wife, of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112
- Ayre, Wm. de, a Corbridge prior, 351
- Ayremayne, Wm. de, presented to Whitburn, 113
- B.
- Babington, arms of, at Harnham, 71; Barnard de, held Harnham, 71; Sir John, 71; Col. Philip, governor of Berwick, 70; married Kate, daughter of Sir Arthur Hesilrige, 70; madam Kate, first married colonel George Fenwick, then Philip Babington, 70; notice of death of, in Bolam register, 72; tomb of, at Harnham, 70; inscriptions on tomb, 70; her name and husband's scratched on glass, 70
- 'Backstanothofat,' 201
- Backworth, 281; licence to hold lands in, 280; grant of a way to quarry at, 279; houses at, destroyed by war, 277
- Backworth, John de, and another, their houses at Backworth destroyed by war, 277
- Bacon, Margaret, daughter of Wm., of Newton Cap, married Wm. Fenwick, 210
- Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 210, 239, 264, 266, 334
- Badges, of Ogles, 169, 259, 261; of Richard III. at Barnardcastle, 337, 342, 367
- Bagnall chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 267
- Bailes, Ralph, priest, curate of Barnardcastle, witness to a will, 335n (See also Bayles)
- Baillies [Baillie, Bailey] of Lamington and Torwoodhead, 226; family built Torwoodhead castle, 223; J.J., of Barnardcastle, 369 (See also Bayley)
- Bainbridge, see Baynbrik
- Baites, trial of Ann, wife of Thomas, of Morpeth, a tanner, for witchcraft, 255
- Baldwin, Robert of Barnard castle, will of, 344; wild flowers to be scattered over grave of, 344
- Baliols, Rev. Wm. Greenwell on the, 345; 'images' of the, 341; hospital in Barnardcastle, founded by one of, 335
- Baliol, lands held in dower by Agnes, wife of Hugh, 335; Agnes, wife of Hugh de, held vills of Gainford, etc., as dower, 336; Alexander de, 170; Alianora, wife of, dowry of, 336; Bernard de, a benefactor to Brinkburn, 203; built castle of Barnardcastle, 335; gave his name to town, 335; made it a borough, 335; right of presentation to Barnardcastle church transferred to, 332; Bernard, the younger, confirmed Gainford, Barnardcastle, &c., to St. Mary's abbey, York, 332; Edward, carried away 'grithmen' of Tynemouth on service, 290; Eustace de, confirmation of advowson of Gainford, &c., 332; Hugh de, manor of Gainford, including Barnardcastle to, 332; granted chapel of Barnard Castle, &c., to St. Mary's abbey, York, 332; Dionisia, wife of, 332; nephew Bernard, 332; John de, at battle of Lewes, 336; forfeiture of, 343; of barony of Gainford, &c. by, inquisition concerning, 336; held right of wardship in Barnardcastle from

- bishop, 337; accused of unjust disseisin, 349; king of Scotland, attainder of, 336; master Philip de, 88
- Baynbrik [Bainbrick] Margaret, daughter of John and Frances, his wife, baptized, 116; buried, 116; [Bainbridge] Richard, bequest to Westgate school, 191
- 'Ballok-carre' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Balmebrughe, William, parish clerk of Bishop Middleham, 89
- Bamburgh church, ordinations in, 291
- Bampton fire, Cumberland, brief for, 363
- Bank notes and tokens exhibited, 12
- Bannaventa*, near Daventry, supposed birth place of St. Patrick, 235
- Bantaskine, South, see South Bantaskine.
- Barbourighe, grant of a vill in Morpeth to Mariota, late wife of John, 256
- Barcarfield, Morpeth, close called, 249
- Bard, [Bart, Baret], Adam, coroner, 350; John, grant by, of his lands in Morpeth, 244; Richard, 291 *ter*; of 'Westherburne,' 291
- Bardolph, William, 46
- 'Barge day on the Tyne,' Carmichael's painting of, 65
- Barkass, George, of Quarryhouse, presented by grand jury for Northumberland, for office of surveyor of highways, 188
- Barker, John, grant to, of lands in Morpeth, 244, 245 *bis*; unlicensed curate of Hebburn, 256; John, the younger, proctor of Morpeth bridge chapel, 245; [Barkar] Robert, vicar of Whelpington, grant by, 246
- Barkley, Bertram, parson of Whalton, 58
- Barlston church, co. Stafford, brief for, 152
- Barlow (? Baslow) church, co. Derby, brief for, 268
- Barn, see Born
- Barnard, lord, now owns Barnardcastle, 338; exhibited seals of Barnardcastle, 358
- Barnardcastle, meeting at, 179, 317; the 'bedekirk' at, 317, 334; vill of Marwood near, 317; market cross, 317; 'Blagroves,' 317; old bridge, 317; bridles, 317; Maudlin fair at, 328; abstracted from see of Durham 343; inquisition concerning forfeiture of barony of Gainford and, 336; mills and demesne lands of, held as dower, 336; hospital of St. John Baptist, 336; advowson of, 336; Robert de Mortham, master, 336; forfeiture of, 343; conferred on earl of Warwick, 343; mandate to constable that regal franchise of bishop should not be interfered with, 337; Templars held lands in, 343; bill to give members to, 343 & n; seals of, exhibited, 358; residents in, 343; bequests to poor of, 343; bequest of Wm. Dent for education of poor boys of, 193; charity school at, 196; Wm. Lonsdale, master, 193; the 'King's head' at, 370; the tithes of hay of, wrongly kept from vicar of Gainford, 343; bishop's right of wardship in manors of, 337; Broadpark and Coltpark, &c., leased to Sir Wm. Evers and Katherine, his wife, 339; grant of master forester in lordship of, &c., 340; place rimes and proverbs of, 338 & n; 'Barney Castel, the last place that God made,' 338; land granted to St. Margaret's church at, 303; grant of toft and croft in Stainton to St. Margaret's church in, 301n; St. John Baptist's, hospital, chaplains, 336, 337
- Barnardcastle castle, plan of, 341; built by Bernard de Baliol, lord of Bywell, 335; forfeited by king of Scotland, 336; given to Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 336; on his death in king's hands, 336; officers of, discharged, 339; castle assigned, 339; granted to Dingley and another, 339; Leland, *Itin.*, 342; medieval gravecover at, 342; Brackenbury's tower, 342; badge of Rich. III. at, 337, 342; Edward II. retired to, 337; meeting of troops in, 338; Sir Wm. Bowes in charge of, 339; chapel in, bequest for masses in, 331, 333; said to be in county of Northumberland, 337; sold by crown to Sir Harry Vane, 338; now owned by lord Barnard, 338; siege of, and capture, 338; hospital in king's chapel, 334; bequest for a preaching minister in, 332; chapel of, granted to St. Mary's abbey, York, 332; appropriation of, 332; confirmed to abbey, 332
- Barnardcastle, church of St. Mary at, 328, 367, Rev. J. F. Hodgson on, 328; medieval gravecovers in, 328; font, 329; mural slab of Jon. Rogers, 329; dole of bread, 329; wooden gauntlet and helmet from, 321;

- plans of, 368; effigy of Robert de Mortham, 367; tombstone of Sir John Hullock, 331; piscina, 367; wooden spire, formerly on tower, 367; badge of Richard III., 367; pews in, 369; chantry of Virgin in, 331; collecting boxes, 367; ancient altar stone, 369; east window of, a copy of Egliston, 322; 'cantarista' in, 334; John Betson, chantry priest, 333n; houseling people in, 333; chantries at, 333, 334; value of, 333, 334; incumbents, 333, 334; bells at, 329, 331n, 334; communion plate, 329, 334; the strangers' pew in, 370 singers' pew in, 369; vicarage pew, 370; churchwardens' pew, 370; Henry de Teesdale, parish priest of, 332; parish curates, Ralph Bayles, 331, 335n; Cuthbert Bradley, 334; Matthew Coperthwaite, 334; Giles Forster, 334, 335n; parish clerk of, 334; churchwardens, 334; collections in church for great plague, 334; for great fire of London, 334; Anabaptists, &c., in, 334; bull-baiting at, 335; bull dogs, 335; commission concerning St. John Baptists hospital at, 334; founded by a Baliol, 335; lands of, 335; masters, 335; confirmation of chantry in St. Mary's church, 333; grant of houses in, &c., for sustentation of, 333; gifts to, 331; gifts to chaplain of, 331
- Barnardcastle**, Henry of, sub-*escheator* for Northumberland, 344; Hugh de, and other clerks, cited before the justiciary, 343; John of, 'title' given by, 344; mentioned in a grant, 344; a Durham monk, commissary of diocese, &c., 343; executor of will, 343; defendant in a suit, 343; witness to grants, 344; rector of Gateshead, 344; grant of manor of Rillely to, 344; John, son of William of, received first tonsure, 345; Richard of, grants to, 344; brother Robert de, ordained, 345 (See also *Castle Barnard and Castro Bernardi*)
- Barnes**, Richard, bishop of Durham 90; mandate to enthrone 311; Ambrose, conveyed to, and imprisoned in, Tynemouth castle, 288; brother-in-law and executor of Thomas Butler, 331; Ralph, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334
- Barningham**, John Her, rector of, 325
- Barnred of Mercia**, a unique coin of, 347
- Barrington**, bishop of Durham, 158; visitation returns, *temp.*, 183; hon. Wm. Keppell, sheriff of Durham, presentment of, 314
- Barteram**, Abigail, 146; George of Elswick, Northumberland, 146; estates of, confiscated, 146; [Bartram] Richard, patron of Bothal, 261
- Barton**, land at, owned by Brinkburn priory, 203
- Barton**, Benjamin, bequest to Alnwick school, 197
- Basire**, Dr., rectory of Stanhope relinquished to, 107
- Basket-hilted swords**, two, exhibited, 270
- Basset of Blore**, Elizabeth, daughter of William, married first duke of Newcastle, 297
- Basta sound**, Shetland, old quern from, 225
- Bateman**, William, son of Ralph, of Morpeth confirmation of burgage to 255
- Battersea church**, brief for, 267
- Bates**, C. J., on death of queen Victoria, 8; letter on Northumbrian Christian names, 9; obituary notice of prof. Emil Hübner, 29; on St. Patrick's birthplace, 235; the late, T. Hodgkin, on, 165, 179; C. Lynam on, 177; letters of, 298; profile has relief of, 358; George, of Aydon castle, 355; R., 188; Thomas, 58 (See also Baites, Baytes)
- Bathurst**, lord and lady, 159
- Battle 'Cross'**, Otterburn, 137
- Batty**, Francis, a Newcastle silversmith, 61
- Bavington**, dispute concerning lands at, 350; mill, exchange of rent at, 203
- Bawynny**, Thomas, curate of Kirkharle, 66
- 'Baxstonehughe'**, 201; 'wathers' of, in 1553, 201
- Bayles**, J., of Barnardcastle, 370; Sir Ralph, parish curate of Barnardcastle, bequests by will of, 331; Anthony Middleton, supervisor of will, 331 (See also Bailes)
- Bayley**, John, 283 (See also Baillie)
- Baytes**, Thomas, 283
- Beacon** on Shotton-edge, 57, 132; at Tynemouth, charge of the, 284
- Beads**, Egyptian, notes on, 74
- Beaford church**, Devon, brief for, 363
- Beauchamp**, Richard, earl of Warwick, effigy of, 105

- Beaumont, Louis de, collated to prebend of Auckland, 254; bishop, built kitchen at 'Bishop Middleham, &c., 90; died at Brantingham, 90; buried at Durham before high altar, 90; matrix of brass of 'largest in England,' 90; appropriated Stan-nington to Newminster, 126
- Bebside, 140, 281; provision for chantry at Tynemouth out of, 279; rever- sion of, obtained by John Ogle, 140
- Becke, Jane, 91
- Beckett, Sir John and lady, 159
- Beckford, Mr., a candidate for Mor- peth, 253
- Bedale church, effigy of Brian fitz Alan in, 3
- Bedburn, prebend of, in Auckland church, 98
- Bedekirk, Barnardcastle, chantry in the, 334
- Bede rolls 282, 325
- Bede's well, Monkton, used as a 'wishing well,' 53, 151
- Bedford place, tenement, &c., ex- changed, 107
- Bedford, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas, and Alice, his wife, baptized, 116; John, son of Mr. Thomas, baptized, 116; Mary, daughter of, baptized, 116; Robert son of, baptized, 116; Thomas, vicar of Bishop Middleham, hatchment of, 86; married Alice Frissell, 86n
- Bedlington, 140; grant by John Elande vicar of, 246; commission concern- ing church of, 262; Robert de, chaplain of Morpeth chantry, lands granted to, 243 *bis*
- Bek, bishop Antony, of Durham, gave manor of Redmarshall to his brother, 107; took into his hands Templars' lands, 110; seised barony of Gainford, &c., 336; executors of, 91; account to be rendered to, by Richard de Morpath, 254; John, manor of Redmarshall given to, by bishop, 107 (See also Becke)
- 'Beklaw,' 131 *bis*
- Belaisise, [Bellasis, Belacys], lands in, 247; tithes of grain of, assigned, 127; mediety of, 129.
- Belaysse, Col., a letter of Charles II. to, 77; desired to become governor of Tynemouth, 290; Sir Henry, letter of, respecting Tynemouth, 290; J., letter of, 298; John Belaysse, first baron, and others, letter of, 296
- 'Belaysy-way,' Northumberland, 129
- Belford stocks, 299; Rev. William Greenwell in, 299
- Bell [Bel], Miss, of Barnardcastle, 369; Adam, his land, &c., forfeited, 292; James, of Bothal Barnes, 140; John, letter of, 289; Mabel, of Fenrother, marriage of, 265; *dom.* Richard, of Tynemouth, 284; *dom.* Wm., parish chaplain of Tynemouth, 283; W., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Bells, West Riding churches, 293; at Barnardcastle church. 329, 334; at Bishop Middleham, 87; at Bishopton, 109; at Bothal, 261; at Falkirk, (pre-reformation), 214; at Gainford (pre-reformation), 334n; at Morpeth grammar school (pre-reformation), 242; at Netherwitton, 270; at Sedgefield (pre-reformation) 92; pancake bell at, 96; at Tyne- mouth, 282
- Bell-pool, the, at Brinkburn, 200
- Bellamy, Dr., 311
- Bellingham charity school, 197
- Bellion farm, near Netherwitton, Ancient British weapons from, 270
- Bellman, John, of Newcastle, 179
- Belsay, land at, 361
- Belsowe, Thomas de, steward of liberty of Tynemouth, 284
- 'Belvoir papers,' local extracts from, 236, 299, *et seq.*
- 'Benacres,' 203
- 'Benefordacres,' 203
- 'Benelandis, le,' 53n.
- Benett, Robert, a Durham monk, vicar of Gainford, &c., will of, 343
- Bengeworth church, co. Worcester, brief for, 152
- Bennett, see Benett
- Benton, Muckle, George Stephenson, vicar of, 79; moor, grant of right of way over, 278
- Benwell, lands of prior of Tynemouth in vill of, 282; his domestic chapel at, 283; lease of 'le Chestres' in, 316; wood enclosed, 232
- Berdmere, Mr., rector of Rothbury, 209
- Bereford, William le, presented to Morpeth church, 238; collated to same, 239; licence to, to attend Schools, 239
- Beresford, field marshal, 159
- Berier, Adam de, forester of Morpeth, 247; grant of land to, 255; Mar- garet, daughter of, grant of a rent in Morpeth by, 256
- Berkeley church, co. Gloucester, 'brief' for, 34

- Berkley, letter of, 298.
 Berks, brief for hailstorm in, 175
 Bermondsey St. Mary Magdalene, co. Surrey, 'brief' for, 34
 Bernard, prior of Hexham, 126; the clerk, son of Hugh Baliol, gift of Gainford, &c., to, 332
 Berriew church, co. Montgomery, see Birriew
 Bertie, Charles, letter of, 176; Peregrine, letters of, 176, 236
 Bertram badge, the rose a, 169
 Bertram, Robert, granted right of burial at Brinkburn, 203; justice of prior of Tynemouth, 284; of Bothal, 264; Sir Robert, witness to a grant, 249; Roger, of Bothal, witness to grants, 171, 249; *dom.* Roger, 239; rector of Bothal, 263; Roger, donor of lands to Holystone, 53; lord of Mitford, grants by, 10; Roger, son of Roger of Mitford, gave Glanteley to Sir Peter de Montfort, 171; Roger, lord of Stainton, and the prior of Durham, dispute between, 111; William de, second baron of Mitford, Brinkburn priory founded by, 199
 Berwick, governors of; colonel Philip Babington, 70; lord Henry Cavendish, 298n; colonel George Fenwick, 70; general Monckton, 253; Robert Bowes, treasurer of, 208; army at, 76; notes of, 76; general Leslie marching towards, 76, 84; earl of Lindsey landed at, 76; regiments at 84; Charles I. at, 84; estimate for repair of ordnance carriages at, 286; payment due to inhabitants of, 288; new plots at, 288; John Langton, a Burgess of, 104; Thomas Spark, suffragan bishop of, 343; council books, 251; grammar school at, 189; charity school, 197; founded by captain Bolton, 194; stocks, 299n.; find of pennies of prince Henry near, 348; letters dated from, 120, 285
 'Birewyke,' 281
 Betson, Henry, incumbent of Ladie Priest service, 333; John, chantry priest at Barnardcastle, 333n.
 Bevercote, Sir Wm. de, chancellor of Scotland, grants of lands to and by, 278
 Beverley, sanctuary at, 344
 Bewcastle cross, photographs of, presented, 118
 Bewick, 281; Miss J., water colour sketches by, presented, 133; [Bewyk] Wm. de, a canon of Brinkburn, presented to Felton, 204
 Bickerton manor, 48
 Biddleston, tower of John Selby at, 47
 Bighton, co. Hants, 'brief' for, 38
 'Biglichvine,' 203
 Biking, Maria de, grant by, of half of vill of Aydon to Alianora her daughter, 356; grant of half to Peter, her son, 356
 Billericay church, co. Essex, brief for, 267
 Billingham beck, 101
 Billingham, Norton and, mandate for repair of causeway between, 100
 Bilston fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 300; chapel, brief for, 362
 Binbrook, co. Lincoln, brief for, 34
 Bingfield, Mr. Orton, curate of, 185
 Birchesnook trial for witchcraft, 352
 Birdoswald, Roman inscriptions from, 326; head of figure from, 144 (See also Amboglanna)
 Birds, &c., collection of, at Dunipace house, 225
 Bires, Ralph de, charter to, of lands at Mayland, 303
 'Birke' (?), 84
 Birkeley church, co. York, brief for, 267
 Birmingham workhouse tokens, 17
 Birriew church, co. Montgomery, brief for, 300
 Birtley, Mr. Barnes teaches a small school at, 186; chapelry, church arrangements at, in 18th cent., 183; chapel repaired and endowed by the Herons, 186; severed from Choller-ton in 1765, 186; Richard Harrison, curate, 185, 186
 'Birtrie' chantry, Barnardcastle, 334
 Bisaccia, Richard, bishop of, ordinations by, 98, 103, 110, 111, 204, 266, 291, 345
 Bishops suffragan, Rev. H. E. Savage on, 271; of Berwick, 343
 Bishop Auckland, grammar school at, 189; charity school at, 196; two admissions to property in, 314, 315
 Bishops' lands, committee for sale of, 345
 Bishopburton, &c., grant of land, &c., in, 33
 Bishop Middleham, visit to, 85, 148; villeins in, 90; church: restored by Mrs. Surtees, 87; hatchment of Thomas Bedford, vicar, in, 86; medieval grave covers, 86; Rev. J. F. Hodgson on, 86; extracts from

- registers, 86n, 87n., 91n., 113, 116; Johnson Baily, curate, 86n.; communion plate, 86; bells, 87; given to prior and convent of Durham, 87; confirmed by Henry II., and John, and by pope Urban, 87; dispute concerning, 88; font, 87; sundial, 87; tomb of John Brabant, 87; appropriated to Finchale, 88; value by old taxation, *Liber Regis*, &c., 88; rectors, Berengarius de Montecuto, 89; Robert de Brompton, 89; Peter de Croft, 89; vicars: Thomas Bedford, 86, John Brabant, 86n., 87n., 116; Nicholas de Byssopton, 89; G. de Coldingham, 88; Thomas Jenison, 89; John, 89; Thomas Midelton, 89, 116; Peter de Montacute, 88; Walter de Swethope, 89; Robert Turner, 89; Marmaduke Myers, 116; Henry Philpotts, 87; churchwardens, 88, 89; chaplain, Ranulph de Middleham, 89; parish clerks, Wm. Balmebrughe, 89; George Gibson, 116; Robt. Lawe, 87n.; collections for great plague and great fire, 115; visitations in, 89, 107, 110; Wm. de Norton, abbot of Blanchland, received benediction in chapel of, 89; bishop Beaumont built kitchen, 90; monks of Finchale received rents and tithes from, 90; demise of park and manor of, 90; grange, meadow, &c., at, 90; 'Depewelle,' 90; many charters, &c., dated at, 91; Thomas, bailiff of, 91; families in, 91; famous natives of, 91; situation of, 89; remains of castle, 89; bequests to poor, 89n., 90; charity school at, 196; bishops de Insula and Kellawe, died at, 90; belonged to Osbert, nephew of bishop Flambard, 90; occupied by bishop Pudsey, 90
- Bishop Thornton, co. York, 'brief' for, 34**
- Bishopton, visit to, 108, 148; flat-topped oval mound at, 108, 109; fortified by Roger de Conyers, 108; sheltered bishop William de St. Barbara, 108; defended against Cumin, 109; held by Conyers family, 110; final concord relating to manor of, 110; grant of rent in, to Giseburn, 110; Knight Templars held land in, 110; manor house of, 111; villagers of, executed, 98; hung in chains, 111**
- Bishopton, St. Peter's church, given to Sherburn hospital, 109; medieval grave covers at, 109; churchyard cross, 109; bell, 109; communion plate given by Richard Croft, vicar, 109; valuations of, 109; vicar present at array on St. Giles's moor, 109; present at synod, in Galilee of Durham cathedral church, 109; 'proprietary' of, ordered to repair church, 109; present at synod, 109; collections at, for great plague and great fire, 115; vicars, 106; Richard Croft, 109; Thomas de Hog, 109; Sir Wm. de Newsom, 109; John Semer, 109; Thomas Wall, 110; parish chaplain, 106; 'parochiani' of, 109; parish clerk, John Creswood, 110; churchwardens: John Casson, John Parkyn (See also Byschopton)**
- 'Bishopton field,' lands at, 110**
- Bishopton [Bischopton, Bisschopton, Busshopton, Biscopton], John de, ordination of, 110, 111; brother John de, a student at Oxford, &c., 108; Nicholas de, ordination of, 110; Robert de, ordination of, 110; Roger de, 111; Walter de, on a commission respecting assessment of Stockton ward, 107; witness to an inquisition, 110; Wm. son of Humphrey de, land in Little Stainton confirmed to, 110; Wm., son of Hugh, received first tonsure, 110**
- Black Callerton charity school, 197**
- Blackett, Sir William, bart., school founded by, in Newcastle, 81; endowed charity school in St. Andrew's parish, Newcastle, 194; bequest to St. Andrew's school, Newcastle, 197**
- 'Blackettside,' a field name, 188**
- Blackett-Ord, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208**
- Blackhow, near Byland, Edward II. defeated by Scots at, 337**
- 'Black Jacks,' 135; exhibited, 146**
- Blackmancell, Robt., 'parochianus' of Bishopton, 109**
- Black Middens, in mouth of Tyne, 290**
- Blackrod chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 152**
- Blagdon, visit to, 121, 148; held by William Coniers, 128; held of the King, 128; held by John de Plessis, 132; held by Fenwicks, 132; by Whites, 132; and by Viscount Ridley, 132; Ancient-British urns at, 122, 132; paintings at, 132; stone coffin, 132 (See also Blaikden)**

- Blaikden [Blakeden], Robert, 132; Robert de, a juror of Corbridge vill, 350
- Blair, R., on a small hoard of Roman *denarii* found at *Procolitia*, 160
- Blakeney, Robert, prior of Tynemouth, lease by, of coalpits in Elswick, 282; Latin psalter belonging to, 282n
- Blakiston [Blackiston], Mrs. Jane, of Durham, her bequest for education of poor children, 193; bequest to Whickham school, 196; John, of Blakiston, will of, 108; bequests by, 108; Marmaduke, preferred to parsonage of Redmarshall, 108; Nathaniel, bequest to Black Callerton school, 197 (See also Blaxton)
- 'Blak-lawe,' 129
- 'Blak-law-more,' 129
- 'Blaklawelle,' 129
- Blanchland, Kirkharle church appropriated to monastery of, 66; Wm. de Norton, abbot of, 89
- Bland, Cadogan v., suit concerning Brinkburn, 206
- Blaxton, Mr. Peter, buried, 116
- 'Blaykeshop' in field of Thorp, 102
- Blonk, Sir Peter, and others, land, &c., in Corbridge conveyed to, 351
- Bloxwich chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 366
- Blumer, Dr. G. Alder, present of MS. book by, 1; note on, 1
- Blunt, Robert, ejected from Kirkharle, 66
- Blyth, Ancient British bronze rapier found in the river,, 36; deer's horns discovered in the, 132, 270; salt pans on water of, 246
- Boar, badge of the, at Barnardcastle, 337, 342, 367
- Boazman, Henry, of Barnardcastle, 369
- Boekenfield, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; grant of 'Calse Kirk' [Cawsey] near, to Newminster, 205
- Bokenfelde, Wm. de, grant of tenement in Morpeth, 244
- Bodles, Scottish, 296
- Boghes, grant of moor of, 319
- Bolam, extracts from register, 72; vicars: Nathaniel Ellison, 79; Sir Alan de Heppescotes, 127; David Taylor, 65 (See also Bolum)
- Bolbek, Hugh de, sheriff of Northumberland, 353
- Bolsterstone chapel, co. York, brief for, 272
- Boldon, excommunication against, for non-payment of arrears of subsidies, 95
- Boltby chapel, co. York, brief for, 362
- Bolton, manor of, 10
- Bolton Hall, &c., Northumberland, note on, 234
- Bolton Percy, tithe barn at, 235
- Bolton, Mr., of Carbrook, owns Torwoodhead castle, 223; Agnes de, grant of land at Morpeth by, 238
- Boltsburn, charity school at, 196
- Bolum, James de, and Gilbert, his son, grant of salt pan at Cowpen, 203; William de, 278
- Bonds, marriage, 212
- Bonefires made, on report that Tynemouth castle, &c., taken, 287
- Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordinations by, 91, 101, 108, 110, 204, 254, 291, 344
- Bonner, Wm., 188
- Bonum, Sir John de, rector of Redmarshall, 107
- Books, local, C. J. Spence on, 293
- Booke of Armes*, Jenyns, 105
- Booth, John, rector of Bothal, charged as a clipper of coin, 263
- Bord, Richard, 103
- Border families, mottoes of, 48
- Bordon, Hugh de, of Grendon, 101 (See also Burdon)
- Born, John, rector of Sedgefield, an acolyte, 93; leave of absence to study, 93; exchanged livings with John de Whitcherche, 93
- Bosco, Robert de, one of Peter de Kellawe's executors, 95
- Bos primigenius*, horn cases of, found in river Blyth, 37
- 'Boswicke' (? Goswick), camp at, 84
- Bothe', Roger de, of Morpeth, received first tonsure, 254; chaplain at Stannington, 126
- Bothal, Morpeth and, meeting at, 237
- Bothal, bequests to poor of, 141, 263; charity school, 197
- Bothal castle, meeting at, 179, 237; description of in 1724, 264; revisited by lady Oxford in 1745, 265; traceried window from Cocklepark tower at, 266
- Bothal, writs for recovery of king's subsidy from rector of, 262; John, parish chaplain of, 262; prior of Tynemouth had portion in rectory of, 262, 283; 'parochiani' of, 262; gift of advowson of, 263; values of living, 264; patrons of, 264; Richard Bartram, 261
- Bothal church, visit to, 257; descrip-

- tion of by Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis, rector, 258; effigies in, 257; piscina, 'smallest known' squint, painted glass, &c., 259; Ogle badges in, 169, 259; chantry founded in, 259; 'lowside' window, 260; vicarage of, ordained by bishop of Durham, 261; rectory and vicarage consolidated by archbishop Gray, 262; medieval grave covers, 260, 261; pre-conquest cross fragments, 260; pedigree of Ogles formerly in, 260; stone coffins, 261; bells, 261; sundials, 261; slab in, to memory of Katherine, wife of John Ogle of Causey park, 261; Robert, lord Ogle of, directed his body to be buried in church of, 58; registers, 265; printed, 266; first entries in, 265; rector of, at synod, 239; rectors, vicars, &c.: Roger Bertram, 238, 262; John Booth, 263; Robert Coperthwaite, 262; Martin Day, 263; William Duxfeild, 262; Henry Johnson, 263; Thomas de Kirkham (chaplain), 261; John Relf, 261; John Silvester, 262; Humphrey Singleton, 262; Mr. Stafford, 264; dom. William Thymylby, 262; John Tompson, 263; curates: Anthony Wake, 263; Mr. Walton, 264; parish clerk, Robert Lighton, 262
- Bothalhaugh, visit to grounds of, 257; Ancient British graves discovered near, 266
- Bothall, Roger de, a friar minor, appointed penitentiary general, 90
- Bothe, Adam del, witness to a grant, 256; Ralph del, a Burgess of Morpeth, grant of land to, in exchange, 255; Roger del, chaplain, grant of house in Morpeth, 244
- Bothwell, lord, 285
- Botilstan, release by William, son and heir of Reginald de, of tenement in Gateshead, 28; Alice de Rypon, wife of Reginald, 28
- Bottles, early 18th cent. glass, presented to museum, 3; a cask-shaped leather, 135
- Boulter, Rev. W. C., presented plan of High Claxton of 1745, 269.
- Boundary crosses, 345 & n.
- Bourne, Witherington, a 'popish schoolmaster' at Morpeth, 239, 266
- Boutflowers of Apperly, the, Rev. D. S. Boutflower on, 75; Prof. E. C. Clark on, 173
- Bovill, Alice, of Murton, marriage bond of John Wilkinson of Newcastle and, 212
- Bowe, George, curate of Warkworth, bequest to, 187
- Bowes, house of, 321; arms of, 327; family, tomb of, at Mortham, 320; Mrs., asked to dance country dances, 299; Sir George, of Stroatlam, repaired Barnardcastle castle, 338; letter of, concerning Stréatlam, 338; J., of Barnardcastle, 369; Sir Jerome, v. bishop of Durham, 313; R., of Croft, presents photograph of letter of Charles II., 77; Sir Ralph, tomb of, at Egliston abbey, 318; Robert, 338; Sir Talbot, and Thomas, custody of Teesdale forest, &c., held by, 339; William de, concession by, to Egliston, 320n.; Wm. de, will of Matilda, lady of Dalden, wife of, 331; Sir Wm., in charge of 'Barney Castell,' 339; letter to Cecil, 339; master forester of lordship of Barnardcastle, &c., 340
- Bowes museum, 328
- Bowls, a pair of, presented, 169
- Bowland, Richard, and another, Brinkburn granted to, 200
- Brabant, John, ordained by bishop Cosin, 87; vicar of Bishop Middleham, 86n.; his induction, 87n.; burial of, 87n.; tomb of, 87; Elizabeth, wife of, 87n.; baptisms of children of, 87n.; John, jun., 87n.; Mary, 87n.; Robert, 87n.
- Brace Meol church, co. Salop, brief for, 363
- Brackenbury, Mrs. Ann, buried, 116; Sir Robert, 342; tower at Barnard Castle named after, 342 (See also Brakenbury)
- Bradford Hall storm, co. York, brief for, 211
- Bradford, Rev. Mr., vicar of Newcastle, accompanied earl of Oxford down Tyne, 290
- 'Bradeley, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Bradfute, Marion, wife of Sir Wm. Wallace, 226; murdered by Hesilrig, English governor of Lanark, 226; lord Lamington descended from, 226
- Bradley, Cuthbert, curate of Barnardcastle, 334; 'parochianus' of Sedgfield, 94
- 'Bradmar,' 129
- 'Brade-mere' ['Brad-miere'], 129 bis

- 'Brakenbury,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 Brakenbury, Wm. de, pardoned for acquiring lands without licence, 97 (See also Brackenbury)
 Bramhope and other fires, co. York, brief for, 198
 Brancepeth church, Wm. Claxton of Wynyard, desired to be buried in, 108
 Brand, John, (son of Alexander, of Washington), the well-known antiquary, curate of Cranlington, assistant curate at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, vicar of St. Mary's at Hill, London, and secretary of Society of Antiquaries, 79; memorial ring, &c., of, exhibited, 31; Mr. Welford on, 31
 Brandling, Charles, Plessey property of, 122; married daughter and heir of Ralph Pudsey, 122; Ra., 180
 Branks, at Morpeth, 247, 250n.; punishments with, 250n.
 Bransby church, co. York, brief for, 175
 Brantingham, bishop Beaumont died at, 90
 Branxton church, inquisitions concerning, 126, 279
 Bras, Hugh, accused of unjust disseisin in Corbridge, 350
 Brass collecting dish, a, 85
 Brasses: of Roger Thornton of Newcastle, 123n.; in Sedgefield church, 92; matrix of, of bishop Beaumont, 90; rubbing of, presented, 77
 Bread, prior of Tynemouth not allowed to bake, 281; doles of, 329
 Breake, Mr., husband of 'lady Kathren Break,' who formerly was 'but a highwayman,' 176
 Breendon church, co. Leicester, brief for, 268
Bremenium, Roman enamelled objects found at, 295
 Brentford chapel, New, co. Middlesex, brief for, 152
 Brenur, Wm. de, of Auckland, theft of books by, 350; took sanctuary in Corbridge church, 350
 'Bre-re-hyll,' 131 *bis*
 Breerton, Sir Wm., bart., traveller in North of England, 287; note of Tyne, 287
 'Bre-richiol,' 129
 Bretagne, John de, earl of Richmond, convention between Egliston abbey and, 319
 Breteville, Robt. de, grant of land in Thorp to, 102
 Bretteby, Thomas de, grant by, of tenement in Morpeth, 256
 Brewis, Parker, on two basket-hilted swords, 270
 Brewood fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 268
 'Brian, son of Alan,' witness to a grant, 10
 Bridge, the Wear, at Stanhope, 156
 Bridgman, Sir Orlando, had coucher book of lordship of Tynemouth, 277n.
 Bridgnorth, St. Mary's church, brief for, 362
 Bridlington, Wm. de Morpath, a canon of Hexham, at, 254
 Bridgwater, earl of, letter of, 298; John Egerton, 2nd earl of, and others, letter of, 296
 Bridles, Barnardcastle, 317
 'Brief-bearer' a, 204, 282
 'Briefs' collected at Ryton, 38, 142, 152, 174, 175, 198, 204, 211, 267-8, 272, 300, 362-6
 'Brigenhalle-gatte,' 320
 Brigg, John, prior of Brinkburn, 201
 'Briggenwincl,' Stanhope, 157
 Brightlingsea fire, Essex, brief for, 363
 Brighton fortifications, 'brief' for, 40
 Brigmiston fire, Wilts, 'brief' for, 211
 'Brincaburch,' 201n
 Brinkworth church, Wilts, brief for, 40
 Brinkburn, Rothbury and, country meeting at, 179, 199
 Brinkburn, conventions of, 201; notes relating to, from MS. at Callaly castle, 210
 Brinkburn priory, Mr. D. D. Dixon on, 199; founded *temp.* Henry I., 199; Austin Canons, 199; of Lisle's or Felton's foundation, 199n.; lease of, granted by Henry VIII. to Tristram Fenwick, 199; tradition of underground passage at, 206; Bernard de Baliol and the Merlays benefactors to, 203; bequest of Roger Thornton to, 205; rent granted to, by Adam de Mauleverer, 203; grants of land at Felton to, 238; Longhorsley and Felton churches granted to, 203; grants of land at Thirston for light in church, 203; at Trehitt for same, 203; of salt pans at Warkworth, 203; of land, &c., at Whickham, 203; agreement between Henry the physician of Newcastle and, 203; between, and Holystone priory, 203; houses, &c., in Newcastle and other

- places owned by canons of, 203; licence to canons to buy and sell at Alnwick and elsewhere, 203; site of, granted to Osbert Colutarius for a monastery, 200; priests at, from St. Mary's monastery on the Isle, 200a; no aisle at, 200; dedicated to St. Peter originally, 200; reversion of, granted to John, earl of Warwick, 200; then to Ambrose, earl of Warwick, and another, 200; sold by them to Sir John Forster of Bamburgh, 200; sold by his grandson to George Fenwick, 200; to Hetheringtons, and from them to Cadogans, 200; leased to Cuthbert Carnaby and T. Fenwick, 200; now owned by Cadogans, 199; 'the bell-pool' at, 200; bells said to have been taken to Durham, 200; monastery suppressed, 200; law suit concerning, 206; altar slab at, 201; altar of the Holy Cross in, 201; light for, 201; charter of John Vesey, 201; old names, 201; the Brinkburn cartulary, 201
- Brinkburn: prior of, at synod in 1507, 205; priors of: 201; Ralph de Preston, 204; William, 205; bond of, for supply of wax, 203; grave-slab of, 201, 271; Thomas de Witton, 203; canons of: Wm. de Bewyk, 204; dom. Robert de Morpath, 254; brother Adam de Preston, 204; Robert de Troughton, 204; Robert de Wodehous, or Wodsyde, 204; Stephan 'Clericeus de,' 204
- Brinkburn chapel, Northumberland, brief for, 175; letter of Dr. J. Sharp concerning, 206; communion plate at, 205; bells, 205; theft of lead from, 205; Edmund Willy, curate, 205; Humphrey Huton, parish clerk, 205
- Bristol, St. Werburgh's church, brief for, 142; Butler, bishop of, 193
- British, Ancient, camps, 49; Rev. A. Downam's drawings of, 143; celts, 360; urns discovered, 122; at Blagdon, 132
- British Archl. Assoc., meeting of, in Newcastle, 44, 55; Mr. Hodgkin's address to, 181
- British Museum, treasure from Capheaton in, 61; local charters in the, 170
- Broad Clyst church fire, Devon, brief for, 364
- Broad Park, Barnardcastle, lease of, 339
- Brochs: of Coldoch, 221; of Glenelg, 220; of Mousa, &c., 218; of Tap-pock, 218; the 'Zuri Nuragh,' in Sardinia, very like Scottish, 316
- Brokell, Mr. minister of Barnardcastle chapel, bequest to, 332n
- Bromley, Ralph de, vicar of Norton, will of, 344
- Brompton, Robert de, rector of Bishop Middleham, ordained deacon, 89
- Bromyard Chapel, co. Hereford, brief for, 363
- Bronze celts discovered at Forectt, 360; Mr. E. Wooler on, 360
- Brotherton, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 370
- Brougham fire, co. Westmorland, brief for, 365
- Brown, Rev. F., Barnardcastle, 369; Mr. Hervie, entertained members, 225; his collection of birds, &c., 225; Joseph, of Barnardcastle, 369; Dr. John, vicar of Newcastle, 78; Lancelot, 'Capability Brown,' born at Kirkharle, 63; William, on charters relating to land at Esh, co. Durham, &c., 361; John, ordained, 345; [Browne] Sir H., 159
- Brownless, George, of Barnardcastle, 369
- Bruce, Sir Michael, destroyed 'Arthur's Oon,' 217
- Bruce, king Robert, invaded England, 9; burnt Hexham and Corbridge, 348; collection by king to buy off, 336
- Brus, Robert de, 274
- Brumell Charters, &c., deposited with Society, 144, 150
- Brunwell, Robert, bequest to Harwood school, 196
- Brunnolf held land in Thorpe, 102
- Brunton, Mr., assistant curate at St. John's, Newcastle, 80
- Bryn Eglwys church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 142
- 'Bubble the Justice,' old game known as, 70
- Buc, Château du, 294
- Bucclench, duke of, a prisoner, 339
- Buckingham, duke of, gone to the tower, 176
- Buck's hill, on river Blyth, 36; a watcher stationed at, 36
- Buddle, John, house at Pensher, 160; welcomed duke of Wellington, 159

- Buetleby, Huetred, son of Robert de, theft by, took sanctuary in Corbridge church, 350
 'Bug-flatt, le,' Stainton-le-Stroet, 112
 Bukke, George, chaplain, 246; James, of Morpeth, grant of lands by, 246
 Bulkham, John de, mayor of Newcastle, witness to a grant, 256
 Bullbaiting, 250; at Barnardcastle, 335
 Bull-dogs, noted, at Barnardcastle, known as 'Lonsdales,' 335
 'Bulls-acre,' parish of Gateshead, colliery at, 192
Bulla, a papal, found near Tweed, 167
 Bullwell church, Notts, brief for, 211
 Bulman, Benjamin, of Newcastle, 179; George, of Newcastle, 179; John, of Newcastle, 179; Robert, of Newcastle, 179
 Bulmer, men of, drilled to resist French privateers, 180
 Bulmer, Edward, steersman of royal barge, 287; put complaint of master mariners into king's hands, 287; John, master of South Shields charity school, 194; Thomas de, chaplain at Tynemouth, 279
 'Bumble Puppy,' old game known as, 70
 Bumpsted Helion Church, co. Essex, brief for, 262
 Bunhill Row, co. Middlesex, &c., brief for, 142
 Burdon, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208
 Burdun, Hugh de, 110; suit of, against prior of Tynemouth, 264 (See also Bordon)
 Burel, Alan, a fugitive, goods of, 351
 Burgh on Sands, death of Edward III. at, 281
 Burghley, lord, letters to, 252, 286, 346; Sir John Forster's letter to, 241; Sir R. Eure's, 241; Edward Gray's, 241; Sir R. Carey to, 241; letter of, concerning 'Rebellion of the North,' 338
 Burgoyne, Sir R., letter of, relating to Tynemouth castle, 287
 Burlington, earl of, name on bell at Barnardcastle church, 331n
 Burman, Dr., of Alnwick, exhibited Brand's copy of Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, 31
 Burnby, prior of Durham, obituary roll of, 205, 282, 325
 Burnett, Mr. Toby, buried, 116
 Burning in the hand for burglary, 331n
 Burnlaw, Allendale, leaden 'whorl' found near, 168
 Burn-way, leading to Belacys, Northumberland, 129
 Burradon, Eleanor of, 46; Gilbert de, witness to a grant, 170
 Burton, Juliana, daughter of John de, of Morpeth, grant of lands by, 255; Peter de, grants of land to, at Morpeth, 238, 243; Robert de, official of archdeacon of Richmond, 325; S.B., an old oak spade, 4; venerable Thomas, 128; official, 110; Sir William de, vicar of St. Mary Bishophill, York, and others, grant of land, &c., to, 33
 Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, 318
 Bury, bishop de, gifts of, to poor, 90; petition to, 96; confirmation by, of chantry at Barnardcastle, 333
 Burynghill, Hugh, held Mayland, near Hamsterley, 316; wife Isabella, 316
 Buston, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 Bute, monument in Falkirk churchyard to men of, 213
 Butler, bishop of Bristol, preached sermon for London charity schools, 192; Ralph, intruding rector, excluded from Sedgefield church, 94; Thomas, of Cleatlam, bequest by will of, 331; daughter Grace, married John Rogers, 331; Ambrose Barnes, executor of, 331
 'Butt in the hole,' the, a field name, 188
 Butterton church, co. Stafford, brief for, 362
 Butterwyk, Roger de, one of Richard de Kellawe's executors, 95
 Buxton chapel, brief for, 362
 'Brighalle,' 281
 Byssopton, Nicholas de, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89; Robert, son of Walter, received first tonsure, 108
 Bywell, in Northumberland, tithe of hay, fishings, &c., in, belonged to Barnardcastle hospital, 335; fragment of a Roman altar discovered at, 158; St. Andrew's charity school, 197; St. Peter's, Walter de Shirburn vicar of, 91; Sir Gilbert, vicar of, 110

C.

- Cacheburn, hospital of, 127
 Cadogans now own Brinkburn, 199

- Cadogan v. Bland, suit concerning Brinkburn, 206
- Caistor, near Norwich, a Roman bonding-tile from, presented, 118
- Caistron, Ancient British camp, 50; lands in, 203; owned by Brinkburn, 203; charity school at, 197 (See also Kesterne)
- CALAVA F, a Roman potter's name, 295
- 'Calceto,' award concerning chapel of, 238
- Caldgate Mill, 170
- Caldon church, co. Stafford, brief for, 268
- Caldwell, Peter, 'Upper Leader,' engraved on silver maces, 32
- Callaly, assignment of dower in lands at, 10; hill, Ancient British camp on, 50
- Callendar, near Falkirk, effigies of early lords of, 214; first of house of, fought at Neville's Cross, 292
- Callendar house, visit to, 215; formerly residence of Livingstone family, 215; Mary queen of Scots, resided at, 215; her room, 215; castle, 215; Antoinine Wall through grounds of, 215
- Callerton, Black (See Black Callerton)
- Calton chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 300
- Calva, Roger de, witness to a charter, 304
- Calverdon, town of, granted to Sir Wm. de Valence, 10
- Calverley, John, deputy steward of Auckland borough, 315; dame Mary, bequest to Darlington school, 196
- Calverton church, Notts, brief for, 152
- Cambo, Robert de, held land in Saltwick, 128
- Cambou, Walter de, 10
- Cambridge, Trinity College, patrons of Stainton-le-Street, 113; master of Sydney Sussex College, 91
- Camelon, Roman camp at 217; remains from, 217; plan of, 231
- 'Camerarius' of Roger de Kyrkby, 333
- Camowe, Walter, justice of prior of Tynemouth, 284
- Camps, Ancient British, 49, 50; plans of 294
- Campbell, Dr. R. A., elected, 233
- Campden, viscountess, letters of, 176
- Canaletti, pictures by, 65
- 'Cance, le,' street at Tynemouth, 280
- Candles burnt in Tyne lighthouses, 290
- Canford Magna, co. Dorset, 'brief' for, 40
- Cantis of Sandwich, master of ship 'James,' 280
- 'Cantarista' at Barnardcastle, 334
- Cantrell, Wm., servant of duke of Norfolk, conferred with earl of Sussex at Tynemouth, 284
- Capell, lady, bequest to Haltwhistle school, 197
- Capheaton, &c., meeting at, 57, 118
- Capheaton, 59; Roman silver ornaments found at, 83; old castle of, 59; Leland and, 59; hall built by Sir John Swinburne, the first baronet, 59; designed by Trollop, 59; sundials, 60; arms of Swinburne, 60; impaling Lawson, 60; letter to Walsingham concerning, 60; tenants in, 60; priests' hiding places, 60; large firs, &c., at, 60; 'silver lane,' find of Roman silver objects in, 60; now in British Museum, 61 (See also Kippitheton)
- Cappella, Hugo de, witness to a charter, 304
- Carey, Robert, captain of Tynemouth castle, 285; Sir R., letter from his house at Woodrington, 241
- Carham, pre-conquest cross shaft from, 316; presented, 153
- Carleton, Adam de, grant of land in Morpeth by, 245; Alice de, gift by, of lands, &c., in Morpeth, 245; dean, letter concerning forfeiture by Sir H. Vane, 340; John de, and others, commission to try, for assault, 103 (See also Carlton)
- Carlisle, lord, letters to, 283; earl of, 248n.; at Shields, 'a small village in mouth of river,' 288; keepership in Teesdale held by Charles, late earl, 340
- Carlisle, John bishop of, ordinations by, 101, 103, 108, 204, 239, 254, 291, 344
- Carlisle, king's council at, 306; Roman pottery found in, 295; head of Birdoswald figure sent to Tullie museum at, 144; badge of Newcastle fire office found in, 234
- Carlisle, John de, of Barnardcastle, tenements of, 344
- Carlton, co. Durham, visit to, 103; given by Aldhun to Uchtred, 103; taken possession of by Akil, 103; given back to St. Cuthbert, 103; again restored to see by Flambar, 103; Thomas, son of Robert de, ordained, 103; church, co. Leicester, brief for, 152

- Carlton, Adam de, of Morpeth, grant of land to, 255; Alice de, grant of yearly rent by, 256; William de, witness to a grant, 243 (See also Carleton)
- Carmichael's 'Barge day on the Tyne,' 65
- Carnaby, arms of, at Aydon castle, 355; Cuthbert, Brinkburn leased to, 200; William, 'illiteratus,' 100
- Carnell, T., of Barnardeastle, 369
- Carpenter, Emma, daughter of Richard of Morpeth, grant of house to, 244
- Carr, Jane, widow, a Quaker, 136; Leonard, bequest to, 141; Mr., bequest to Slaley school, 197; Ralph, of Aydon castle, 356; [Carre] Thomas, 'Minister of the Gospel,' at Stainton, death of, 114; tombstone of, 114
- Carrawburgh, a small hoard of Roman *denarii* found at, 161
- Carrick, Frederick, elected, 11; Thomas, elected, 73
- Carter, Mr. G., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Carver, John, archdeacon of Middlesex, visitation by, 94, 127
- Cary (see Carey)
- Casson, John, churchwarden of Bishop-ton, 110
- 'Castell-flat, le,' 129
- 'Castell Way, lez,' 129
- Castle Barnard, John of, a monk of Durham, executor of Alan de Lascels, 209
- Castleary, Roman camp at, 225; described by Mr. Cunningham, 225; antiquities exhibited, 225
- Castlechurch church, co. Stafford, brief for, 272
- Castle Eden, division of lands of St. Cuthbert took place at, 347
- Castle Teive, 220
- Castle Troddan, 220
- Castleward at Newcastle castle, 130
- 'Castribarnardi,' altar of blessed Mary of, 333; [Castro Barnardi] Annabella de, 344; dom. Henry de, chaplain, on a commission, 325; Hugh de, chaplain, 344; ['Castreb'] brother Richard A., ordained, 344
- Catchburn, see Cachburn, Chache-beorne
- 'Catrawe,' 129
- Catslaw, 50
- Cattle market at Morpeth, 255
- Cauldron, bronze three-legged at Little-harle, 64
- Cauldwell, held by Roger de Merlay I., of the king, 128; held by Wm. Coniers, 128; land at, for a chaplain in Stanington church, 126
- Causey Park, 242; charity school, 197 (See also Calceto)
- Cawfields, new Roman inscription discovered near, 82, 119
- 'Cawledge,' a field name, 188
- Cecil, Sir Robert, 241; letter to, respecting Tynemouth, 286; concerning 'Rebellion of the North,' 338, 339
- Cecilia of Bothal, recovered her sight at St. Godric's tomb, 264
- Celtic architecture, features of, 220
- Centurial stone from Cawfields, 119
- Certificate of all the chantries, &c., 126
- Chabbe, John, a fugitive, goods of, 351
- Chacheburne, near Morpeth, the hospital at, 246
- Chaderton fire, co. Lancaster, brief for, 363
- Chaddesley Corbett, see Cradesley Corbett
- Chaighley fire, 'brief' for, 44
- Chalk, Kent, brief for, 142
- Chambers, master Robert, rector of Stainton-le-Street, 114
- Chanceas (?), dom. Andrew de, attests a charter, 304
- Chancellors' visitations, 107; Bishop-ton, 109
- Chandler's, bishop, visitation notes, 91, 95, 100, 115, 126, 256, 264, 284, 334, 352; letter to, 308
- Chantry chapels in Durham county, known as 'porches,' 99n.
- Chantries, certificate of all the, 126
- Chaplin del Bothe, Roger, grant of house in Morpeth, 244
- Chapters, General, 128; in Heighing-ton church, 334
- Chapman, George, of Newcastle, 179; John, ordained, 345
- Charity schools, 190; of 18 cent., 187, 189; archdeacon Kennet on, 189; system of, spread to continent of Europe, 160; costume of children attending, 187; in Newcastle in 1774, 81; in Durham co., 196; in Northumberland, 197
- Charles I. at York, at Raby castle, at Durham, 76, 83; at Raby castle, 84; terms of agreement with Scots, 84
- Charles II., pardon of, to Robert

- Ellison of Newcastle, 23 ; presented Wm. Pell to Stainton rectory, 114 ; photograph of a letter of, presented, 77 ; a Scotch bedle of, found at Stannington, 125
- Charleton, Ed., 188 ; [Charlton], O. J., exhibited rapier and read note on it, 4 ; on late archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, 176
- Charmer, accusation of being a, 291
- 'Charnley,' name cut across effigy in Redmarshall church, 106
- Charrun, Guichard de, sheriff of Northumberland, 351 ; witness to a grant, 246
- Chartenay, Ethania, wife of Richard, grant by, 170
- Charters of bishops of Durham, 303, 304, 361 ; dated at Bishop Middleham, 91 ; of bishop Neile of Durham, 305 ; local, in British Museum, 170 ; deposited with Society, 144
- Chatton church, Northumberland, brief for, 175
- Chaworth, lady, letters of, 176
- Cheese press, old, presented to museum, 3
- Chelmsford church, brief for, 364
- Chelsea, charity schools established in, 192
- Cheshire parish, a communion cup belonging to a, sold, 125
- Chest, old treasure, presented, 3
- Chester, St. Bridget's church, brief for, 268 ; St. Peter's church, brief for, 268
- Chester, Edward, a Corbridge juror, 353 ; William, a Corbridge juror, 353
- Chesterholm, Roman altar from, 159
- Chester-le-Street, Eardulf and Cutheard, bishops of, 96 ; king of Scots at, 275 ; Shrove Tuesday football at, 18, 96, 301 ; charity school at, 196
- Chesters, Roman potter's name from, 295
- Cheswardine church, co. Salop, briefs for, 363, 365
- Cheswick, &c., place rime, 210
- Chevington, see Chyvintone
- Cheviots place rime, 210
- Chibburn, lands at, left by will, 122
- Chichester, arms of see of, 125
- Chicken, Samuel, of Newcastle, 179
- Childs Ercall church, co. Salop, brief for, 364
- Chillingham, land at, 361 ; church, dame Isabel Grey directed her body to be buried in, 58
- Chinese 'back scratch,' exhibited, 12
- Chipchase, domestic chapel at, 185
- Chipchase, Adam, churchwarden of Grindon, 100
- Chipnall fire, co. Salop, briefs for, 364, 366
- Chirton, east and west, 281 ; west, suit concerning lands at, 264
- Chirton, John, held land, &c., 278 ; Robert, chamberlain of abbot of St. Albans, 278
- Chishill fire, Essex, brief for, 363
- Chivedon, disseisin of common of pasture in, 349
- Chollerton, tenants in, 60 ; church, arrangement at, in 18 cent., 183 ; incumbents, Mr. Adamson, 185 ; Chas. Stoddart, 185 ; Arthur Shaftoe vicar, 75
- Choppington, 140 ; moiety of, conveyed, 140
- Chopwell, Alice, wife of Thomas de, granted lands in Stannington, 129 ; Thomas de, married Alice de Stanton, grant of lands &c., to, 129
- Chowden, 346
- Christ, image of, in chapel of All Saints', Morpeth, 244
- Church, Robert att, granted land in Morpeth, 255
- Church arrangements, local, in 18 cent., 183
- Church bells, see bells
- Church Eaton, co. Stafford, Rev. Richard Fawcett, rector of, 78
- Church Lawton chapel, co. Chester, brief for, 363, 365
- Church Minshull fire, co. Somerset, brief for, 363, 365
- Church plate, Brinkburn, 205
- Churchyard cross, see cross
- Chyvintone, Wm. de, grant of land in Morpeth by, 249
- Cilurnum*, niches in buildings similar to those at, 42 ; leather discovered in excavations at, 156 (See also Chesters)
- Clandestine marriages, 108, 110, 263 ; of Edward Gray of Morpeth castle, 241
- Clapam, Dorothy, of Tynemouth, accused of incontinency, 291 ; [Clapham] John, a canon of Egliston, a pensio to, 320
- Clarewood, 356
- Clargis, Sir Walter, 176
- Clark [Clarke] prof. E. C., on name Boutflower, &c., 173 ; John, of Newcastle, 297n. ; Thomas, a free-man of Morpeth, 253 (See also Clerk)

- Clarkson, Mr., incumbent of Kirkharle, 6
 Clasp-knife, a, presented, 294
 Claud, Wm., a fugitive, goods of, 351
 Clavering, Elizabeth, late wife of Robert, oath of, not to marry without licence, and assignment of her dower in certain lands, 10; Roger of, baron of Warkworth, Corbridge granted to Robert son of, 352; Thomas, 356
 Clavill, Michael de, rector of 'Steynton', 113
Clavis Ecclesiastica, the, 109, 113, 126, 239, 264, 334
 'Claxton porch,' the, Redmarshall church, 104
 Claxton High, plan of 1743 presented, 269
 Claxton, Lionel, exchange of lands with, 107; William, of Wynyard, first to make collections towards history of Durham, 108n.; will of, 108; bequest to his servant, 108
 'Clay-bothum, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 Claybrook church, co. Leicester, brief for, 175
 Clayton, Henry, canon of Egliston, pension to, 320; J. B., death of, 6; Nathaniel, appointed to St. John's church, Newcastle, 80n.; curate and lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle, vicar of Whelpington and Ingram, &c., 80
 Cleaswell hill, 140
 Cleeson, Henry, master of a ship, sold wreckage, &c., 280
 Clement VI., pope, citation of bishop of Durham to council of, 209
 Clench, judge, 252
 Clennell, John, 188
 Clephan, R. C., on Roman and medieval military engines, 23, 33; on leather bottles, 135; on Styrian hunting axes, 155; presents flint implements from Denmark, 74; notes on Egyptian beads, 74; on early ordnance, 271; on effigies in Redmarshall church, 104; on an arbalest or crossbow, 302
 Clergy, array of, on St. Giles's moor, Durham, 100, 107, 109, 114; grant of fifteenths by, to king, 279; of Newcastle and Gateshead in 1774, 78
 Clerke, John, 'parochianus' of Bishop-ton, 109; [Clerk] Sir John, letters concerning 'Arthur's Oon,' 217 (See also Clark)
 Cleveland, duchess of, 176
 Cleveland depopulated, 275
 Clifford's fort, 290
 Clifford, lord, 242; letters of, respecting Tynemouth, 286; Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger de Clifford, married Ralph de Graystok III., 130; Robert de, in charge for king of Durham bishopric, 336; Robert de, 'custos', seized castle of Barnardcastle, 337; Roger de, witness to a grant, 10 (See also Clyfford)
 Clifton, land at, for finding a chaplain in Stannington church, 126; by Roger de Merlay I., held of the king, 128; held by Wm. Coniers, 128; Gilbert de, 101; [Clyfton], Wm. de, a clerk, assault on, 103
 Clipping of coin, 263
 Clouston, William, sub-curate of St. Hild's, 184; tombstone of, 184
 Cloyne, Wm., bishop of, 201, 202, 271; see of, united to Cork, 27; Wm. Roche, bishop of, 271; Thomas Hartperry, suffragan of Hereford, took title from, 271
 'Cluenensis Episcopus,' 201, 271
 Clun church, co. Salop, 'brief' for, 39
 Clyfforde, Sir Richard, chaplain, and others, grant of lands in Morpeth to, 245 (See also Clifford)
 Clynog church, co. Carnarvon, brief for, 211
 Clyvedon, see Chivedon
 'Cnol, le,' 129
 Cnout, John, 110
 Coals, digging for, in manor of Elswick, 281
 Coalpits, in Thrislington, lease of, 90; roads between Newcastle and Corbridge damaged by, 350
 Coates, Mary, a true bill against for high treason, 255; Ralph, a canon of Egliston, a pension to, 320; Mr. Richard, school at Ponteland founded by, 194; his widow built school, 194; bequest to school, 197
 Cobham inundation, brief for, 364
 Coek, Rev. John, bequest to Durham blue coat school, 196
 Cocken, land at, exchanged, 107
 Cockfield, [Cokefield], Sir Adam de, clerk, in prison for robbery, 254; purgation of, 344
 Cockfighting, a treatise on game cocks and, 357
 Cockishow, Galfrid de, complaint against, 102

- Cockle park tower, 242; visit to, 179; 256; agricultural experiments at, 257; devise of, 263; second earl of Oxford's visit to, 265; traceried window of, at Bothal castle, 266
- Cockthorn in Witton, a field name, 188
- Codling, John, parish clerk of Whelpington, 137, 138, 139
- Codsall church, co. Stafford, brief for, 365
- Coffins, stone, presented, 118; at Blagdon, 132; at Bothal church, 261; at Stannington church, 122
- COH III O SOCELLANA, Roman centurial stone reading, 83, 119
- Coigners, John de, and Robert de, final concord between, concerning Stainton-le-Street, &c., 111; Roger de, early grant of, 111 (See also Conyers, Coniers)
- Coillour, John de, of Tynemouth, 280
- Coinage, first Northumbrian, of prince Henry, 348
- Coins, presented, 154; the rector of Bothal charged with clipping, 263; Roman, found near Lille, 295; at Great Stainton, 111; a unique Saxon found at Corbridge, 347; struck at Corbridge, 348; English and Scottish, found in Stannington churchyard, 125
- Colborne, a Bath apothecary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart., married daughter and heiress of, 132
- Colchester, Essex, St. Peter's church, 'brief' for, 40
- Coldoch broch, 221
- Coldingham, master G. de, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 88
- Coldstream Guards, the, 70n.
- Cole, Mr. Ralph, White-house belonging to, 345
- Coley chapel, co. York, briefs for, 363, 366
- Collecting boxes, oak, at Barnardcastle, 369
- Collections for the Great Plague, &c., 240
- Collegiate churches dissolved in Durham county, 308
- Collevyle, Richard, grant by, 246
- Collieries in county of Durham, survey of, 345
- Collingborne fire, Wilts, brief for, 174
- Collingwood, Mr., of Durham, 76; lord, his birth place, 247; in Newcastle, 266; his residence in Morpeth, 266; Cuthbert, of Eppleden, knt., will of, 132; son George, 132; Robt. and another, commissioners for dissolution of monasteries, 351; Thomas, 180
- Collins, M., of Barnardcastle, 309
- Collinson family owned Aydon castle, 356
- Cologne, the three kings of, 296
- 'Colsawe,' 203
- Colson, Edward, surveyor of county of Durham, 345
- Colt park, Barnardcastle, lease of, 339
- Colwell, traces of old chapel at, 185
- Commission concerning hospital at Barnardcastle, 334
- Commons, Sir Wm. Lenthall, speaker of the house of, 287
- Communion plate: Barnardcastle church, 329, 330, 334; Bishop Middleham, 86; Bishopton, 109; Sedgfield, 92; Stainton-le-Street, 112; Stannington, 122, 126; Tynemouth, 282
- Compton-Thornhill, Edith, lady, donations to Society, 153 *bis*, 154; presents books, 167
- Compton, Sir William, master of the stores, 288
- Comyne, Francis, witness to a grant, 131; John, bailiff of, 347; Joan, his wife, grant to, of manor of Walwick, 10; John, grant by, of manors of Walwick, &c., 10; Simon, a notary public, 311 (See also Cumin, Cumyn)
- Conan, earl of Richmond, said to have founded Egliston abbey, 318
- 'Conselyf,' chantry of, 127
- Conside, see Cuside
- 'Consobrinus,' = consin german, 141n.
- Consecration of Christ Church, North Shields, form of words used, 284
- Constable, Robert, of Wallington, bequest to, 65
- Constantine, king of the Scots, 348; II., small Roman brass coin of, found at Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Conway, secretary, letters to, respecting Tynemouth, 286
- Conyers, arms of, at Mainsforth, 85; arms of, differenced, 110; lords of Wynyard, 108; family held Bishopton, 110; Cuthbert, of Layton, will of, 96; bequest to wife Mary, &c., 96; buried at Sedgfield, 96; Galfrid de, confirmed land in Little Stainton, 110; John de, of Layton, and his wife, proceedings against for being papists, 98; John and

- Robert de, final concord between, concerning manor of Bishopton, 110; Roger de, hereditary constable of Durham castle, 111; fortified 'munitiunculum' at Bishopton 108, 109n; defeated Cumin, 111; gave Bishopton church to Sherburn hospital, 109; Robert, son and heir of, 109; grant of rent in Bishopton to Guisbro' by, 110; bequest to, mistress Bednell, wife, 114n.; William, held Clyfton and Cauldwell, 128; Wm. and Alice his wife, recusants, 91; (See also Coigners, Coyners)
- Cooke, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208; [Cook], Robert of Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, a burgess, and Ellen his wife, grants of lands to, 129; Thomas, junr., quit claim of lands to, 129 (See also Keu)
- Cooper, Dr., founder of Sedgfield almshouses, 98; T., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Coperthwaite, Robert, rector of Bothal, 262
- Copenhall chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 268
- Coppenhall church, brief for, 44
- Coppal chapel, co. Lancaster, 39
- Copun [Cuppen], Roger de, 278
- Copwater, Elizabeth, marriage of, 116
- Coquet island, Henry, hermit of, 276
- Corbania, Boniface, bishop of, ordinations by, 91, 101, 108, 110, 204, 254, 291, 344
- Corbel, carved stone, from near front of Royal Arcade, Newcastle, presented, 2; Joseph Oswald on, 3; W. H. Knowles on, 3
- Corbridge, 56; meeting at, 179, 347; Roman altar from, 159; an inquest at, 67; Elfred killed at, by Regenwald, 347, 348; Ethelred slain at, 347; king William of Scotland at, 348; burnt by Bruce, 348; Saxon coins struck at, 348; a unique Saxon coin found at, 347; consecration of bishop Adulf at, 347; tenths collected in deanery of, 348; an old lordship of the king given to Robert, son of Roger, 349, 352; disseisin of common of pasture in, 349; Thomas de Aydon and another slain in vill of, 349; the market of, 349; prison of Templars in, 349; murders, &c., at, 349; tenements in baily next Owengate, 351; commissioners for dissolution of monasteries, at Corbridge, 351; bequest of lands in, 351; natives of, concerned in witchcraft, 351; 'the clarke's wife of,' 352; cross in highway of, 350; David de Graham slain at, 350; Horsley's description of, 352; bridge at, 352; Greek inscription discovered at, 352; king John searched for hidden treasure at, 348, 352; Spearman's note relating to, 352; unjust disseisin of lands, &c., in, 353; Wm. de Tyndale held land in, 350; roads from Newcastle to, damaged by coalpits, 350; jurors of vill of, 350, 351, 353; land at owned by Brinkburn, 203; open field system at, 353 and n.; abstract of deeds relating to, 351
- Corbridge St. Andrew's church, sanctuary in, for murder, 350, 351; ordinations in, 103, 204, 254; Roman stones re-used in, 159; charter granting, 353; vicarage, 352; inquiry concerning, 262
- Corbrig [Corbrigg, Colebrug], Adam de, and another, attorneys of Gilbert de Umfreville, 351; a Hexham canon, 348, 351; land, &c., in Corbridge conveyed to, and others, 351; Aleric de, 353; Thomas de, bailiff, 351; Hugh, held tenement in baily next Owengate, 351; witness to a grant, 351
- Coreley church, co. Salop, brief for, 40
- Cordnall, Samuel, and another, grant of reversion of Raby castle, &c., 339
- Cork, see of Cloyne united to, 271; Wm. Roche, bishop of, 271
- Corner, Ralph, and others, disseisin of common of pasture in Corbridge, 349
- Cornforth, tithes from vill of, 88; villeins, &c., in, 90; Finchale received tithes from, 90; bequest to poor of, 89n.; Thomas Writ, slain at, by soldiers, 116; pit, a child found dead in, 116
- Cornforde, John de, bailiff of Middleham, 91
- Coronation of Edward VII. and his queen, Newcastle medal commemorating, 234
- Corri, Domenico, old music by, presented, 357
- Corry, Robert, of Newcastle, 179
- Corsenside, see Crossanset, Crossansyde
- Corstopitum, see Corbridge
- Corwelle, Wm. de, a Corbridge juror, 351

- Corwen church, a brief for, 198
- Cosin, bishop of Durham, mandate to enthrone, 312; consecrated Christ church, North Shields, 284; certificate of, respecting arms at Tyne-mouth, 288; ordinations by, 128; ordained John Brabant, 87; Sedgfield screen *temp.*, 92; Nicholas, dispute between Thomas de Fenwyk and, 350; [Cosyn] Wm., an Irishman, 284
- Cotes, Anthony, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334
- Cotterel, John, of Newcastle, 179
- 'Cottynbourne,' the, Morpeth, 209, 249.
- Cottisford, Oxon, George Stephenson, vicar of, 79
- Cotum, Wm. de, grant of lands at Morpeth, 238, 243
- Coucher book of lordships of Tyne-mouth, 277n.
- Coulson, Mr. Stephen, presents old cheese press to museum, 3; Wm., of Hexham, probate of will of, 212
- Coulter, Jonathan, of Newcastle, 179
- Council, report of, for 1901, 148; election of, for 1901, 7; for 1902; 151
- Council, of the North, the, 293, 312; of pope Clement VI., bishop of Durham cited to, 209
- Count, Edward fitz, witness to a charter, 353
- Counties palatine, 312, 313
- Country meetings, 148, 179
- Courts leet and baron of Morpeth, 250n.
- Coutts, the banker, one of candidates for Morpeth, 253
- Cowdray, cross-bow used at, 302
- Cowen, Joseph, death of, 6
- Cowerde, Peter, incumbent of Trinity chantry at Barnardcastle, 333
- Cowley, Henry, churchwarden of Bishop Middleham, 89; [Cowling], 89n.
- Cowpen, 281; the abbot of St. Alban's man of, 278; land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; salt pan at, granted to Brinkburn, 203; provision for Tynemouth chantry out of, 279 (See also Copun)
- Coxhoe, see Cockishow
- Coxon, Gerard, *als* Hirst, 72
- Coy, Robert, and Alice his wife, grant of tenement on the Lawe at Morpeth by, 244
- Coyneres, Galfrid de, witness to a deed, 102
- Cradesley Corbett, co. Worcester, brief for, 34
- Cradocke, Wm., of Bishop Auckland, mercer, 314; tokens issued by, 314n.
- Cragg, John of Newcastle, will of, 3
- Cragside, visit to, 207; pictures at, 207
- Crailing de Crailing, a Scottish prisoner, 47
- Cramlington curates: Mr. Alderson, 79; John Braus, 79
- Cramlington, Robert, prosecuted for a clandestine marriage, 263
- 'Craster Tables,' the, 315
- Crawford, John, tenements in Corbridge, 351
- Crawley, Sir Ambrose, schools opened for children of workmen of, 191
- Crayke, co. York, value of, 312
- Craystock, John de, grant of land to his forester, 255 (See also Graystock)
- 'Creeing-trough,' an inscribed, at Harnham, 70
- Creighton, Mrs., presented piece of old tapestry, 42
- Cresswell, 231
- Creswell, wife of rector of Bothal lived with another man, one, 264; Wm., 180
- Creswood, John, parish clerk of Bishop-ton, 110
- Crewe, lord, bishop of Durham, mandate to enthrone, 312; return to, of livings in diocese, 307; bequest to Bishop Auckland school, 196; bequest to Winston school, 196
- 'Cristoferus,' inscription on bell in Redmarshall church, 104
- 'Croft, le,' 129; 'Croftes le', Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Croft church, co. Leicester, brief for, 175
- Croft, [Crofte], Sir J. de, 278; Sir James, knight, 131; Peter de, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89
- 'Croftdale,' a field name, 188
- 'Crok, le,' 129; 'Crokes, lez,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Croke, Richard, grant of land at Morpeth, 245
- 'Crokyt-half-acre,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Cromer church, Norfolk, brief for, 198
- Cromyell is said to have slept in 'Blagroves, Barnardcastle, 317; Richard, protector, a common recovery *temp.*, 147
- Crookes, Ann, bequest to Hartlepool school, 196; Mr. John, will of,

- bequest to found school at Hartlepool, 194
- Crosses, churchyard, Bishopton, 109; Holystone, 51; Rokeby, 327; boundary, 345; inscription on, in Wrekendyke, 345; base of, 345n.
- Crossanset [Corsenside], grant of appropriation of, to Holystone, 54; and Harbottle, churches of, united to Holystone, 53
- Crossansyde, John, canon and prior of Brinkburn, 201
- Crossbow, a, exhibited, 302; R. C. Clephan on, 302
- Crosseby, Richard, clerk of the works at Auckland, 20
- Crossman, Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., death of, 35, 41, 148
- Crowe, William, 88
- Crozer, Jefferie, of Newcastle Armorers Co., 179; [Croser,] Ralph, of Newcastle, 179
- Crucifixion, painted glass representing the, 260
- Cryne, Joan, grants by, 247, 255
- 'Crysedale,' 203
- 'Culverins,' 285
- Custumar*, of Tynemouth, a, 281
- Cumberland, medal of, Wm., duke of, presented, 168
- Cumin, the usurper, Bishopton defended against, 109; defeated by Roger de Conyers, 111; [Cumyne], Margaret, Wm. Myddleton and, marriage of, 116 (See also Comyn)
- Cunningham, Mr., described Roman camp at Castlecary, 225
- Cup, a standing, of silver, belonging to the Rev. A. Jones, 125
- Curry, Matthew, of Newcastle, 179
- Cuside [Conside?], Adam de, a Corbridge jnror, 351
- Cust, J., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Cuthard, bishop of Conchester, bought vill of Sedgfield with money of St. Cuthbert, 96
- D.
- Dacres, arms of, impaling Neville and Multon, 327; descent of Graystok moiety of Stanington to, 130
- Dacre, [Dacres], lord, 47; last lord, 326; patron of Egliston at dissolution, 319; married heiress of Multons, 319; Mr., constable of Morpeth lordship, 251; Mr. Frances, son of Wm., lord Dacre, 240; dispute concerning lands in Morpeth, 251; Sir Philip, Dorothy Clapam, accused of incontinency with, 291; Ralph, witness to a grant, 319; Wm., lord, letter of, 251
- Dagenham church, Essex, brief for, 363, 365
- Dagger presented to judges by sheriff of Northumberland, 358
- 'Dagger Money,' Newcastle, 359
- Dalden, will of Matilda, lady of, wife of Sir Wm. del Bowes, 331
- Dalston, G., of Barnardcastle, 370
- Dalton, value of vicarage of, 307
- Dalton, John, chaplain at Tynemouth, 281; chaplain of Barnardcastle, bequest to, 331
- 'Dammes,' 129
- Darcy, Thomas, lord, 130
- Darley, Walter, rector of Morpeth, witness to a will, 239; and others, grant of lands in Morpeth to, and by, 245
- Darling, Grace, a framed engraving of, presented, 73; objects formerly belonging to her, presented, 134
- Darlington, mandate to dean of, 332; grammar school at, 189; charity school at, 196; St. Cuthbert's church, sundial in, 148; plaster cast of, presented, 144; churchyard, quaint gravestones in, 316; ordinations in, 103, 108, 204, 344; visitation in, 109 (See also 'Derlyngton-way')
- Darlington, earl of, 369
- Darton, Thomas de, last abbot of Egliston, 320
- Darwen Crook, 346
- Darwent chapel, co. Derby, brief for, 34
- Daudre, John, bequest by, 254; Sir John, indulgence granted for soul of, 96; buried at Sedgfield, 96; will of, 96n.; bequest for lights, 96n.; chaplain to celebrate, 96n.
- Davell, George, of Newcastle, 92n.
- Daventry, birthplace of St. Patrick at *Bannaventa* near, 235
- David, king of Scotland, Henry, son of, 348
- Davidson, Rev. J., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Davyshield Crag, 137
- Davyson, Hester, and others, of Great Stainton, proceedings against, 112
- Dawes, archbishop of York, 311
- Dawlish, co. Devon, 'brief' for, 38
- Dawson, J., of Barnardcastle, 369, 370; Nicholas, 89; Thomas of Elwick,

- clerk, will of, 90; bequest to poor of 'Mydlam', 90; William, 'preaching minister', of Kirkharle, 65
- Dawtry, grant by Thomas, son and heir of Godfrey, of Elslake in Craven, 33
- Day, Martin, rector of Bothal, 263
- Deaneham, Matthew, churchwarden of Grindon, 100
- Deanhead chapel, co. York, brief for, 363
- Decies, lord, ancestor of, buried in orchard at Milburn, 70
- Deer, red, &c., skulls of, found in river Blyth, 36, 132, 270; horns found in moss near Almond castle, 415
- De Insula, bishop, see Insula
- Deiri, kings of the, 276
- Delaval, admiral, 183; Mr., keeper of Tynemouth castle, 285; Edward, stealers of queen Mary's jewels, apprehended at house of, 285; Francis Blake, 183; George, 188; John, 180; [De Lauall] Henry, witness to a grant, 278; [Delaval] Sir Ralph, watching French fleet, 236; [De la Vale], Robert, witnesses a grant, 278; lease of 'le Chestres in Benwell' by, 316; Sir Robert, agreement between prior of Tynemouth and, 280
- 'Delaval papers,' extracts from the, 183
- Den, Roland, killed by a blow from a stick in vill of Tynemouth, 291
- Denbigh, 'brief' for, 34
- Dendy, F. W., note on pardon of Robert Ellison of Newcastle, 28; on Privy Seal Dockets, 144
- 'Dene,' 203
- Denmark, flint implements from, presented, 74
- Dennis, Samuel, minor canon of Durham, and incumbent of St. Hild's, 184; sold glebe, 184
- Dent, R., of Barnardcastle, 369; Wm. bequest to Barnardcastle school, 196; of Brightwell, Berks, clock-maker, his bequest for education of poor children, 193
- Denton, grant of land in, 304n.
- Denton, John de, mayor of Newcastle, tests a lease, 316
- Denyson, John, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334
- Deodonatus of Barnardcastle, 345
- 'Depewell,' Bishop Middleham, 90
- Derham, mag. Helya de, attests a charter, 304
- 'Derlyngton-way,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Derwentwater, rapier exhibited, said to have belonged to earl of, 4
- Dethicke, ven. Henry, 128
- Dewsbury church, co. York, brief for, 175
- Dickson, dom. Alan, of Bothal, 262
- 'Diem clausit extremum,' writ of, after death of earl of Warwick, 337
- Dilston house, 352; mass in, 352; clerks fees for manor of, 352
- Dingefeld, Simon de, found dead at Corbridge, 349; Agnes, his wife, 349
- Dingley, Henry, and another, grant of reversion of Raby castle and parks, 339
- Dinsdale, charity school at, 196
- Dissenters, certificate for conformity of, 188
- Dissenting meeting houses in 1774, 81
- Dissington, 281
- Dissolution of monasteries, commissioners for, 351
- Divines, assembly of, 263
- Dixon, D.D., on Brinkburn priory, 199; on Hepple pele, 45; on Holy-stone church, &c., 50; on Riddell family, 48; on Whitton tower, 207; Rev. R. W., death of, 6
- Dobson, Thomas, of Newcastle, 179
- Dockwray, Dr. Thomas, Newcastle corporation afternoon lecturer, and vicar of Stamfordham, 78
- Doctor, master, a clerk at Tynemouth named, 282
- Doddington, Nathaniel Ellison, perpetual curate of, 79
- Doddleston church, Chester, brief for, 175
- Dog Loup Stairs, Newcastle, 170
- Dollars, Spanish, 14; pierced, 15
- Donald, Eliz., bequest to West Auckland school, 196
- Donkin, W., schoolmaster at North Shields, 284
- Donnison, Mrs., bequest to Sunderland charity schools, 194; Eliz., bequest to Sunderland school, 196
- Doorhead, old, from house in Newcastle, 155; at Winlaton, 302
- Dorchester, co. Dorset, 'brief' for, 40
- Dorsington church, co. Gloucester, 'brief' for, 39
- 'Dorrien and Magens' shilling, the, 15
- Douglas, said to have been killed near old cross, Otterburn, 137; Mr., of Newcastle, 290
- Douro, the marquess of, 159
- Douthwaite, T., of Barnardcastle, 370

- Dowls church, co. Salop, brief for, 211
- Downam, Revd. E. A., drawings of British camps, 143, 294
- Downes, H., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Doxford, John de, vicar of Felton, 204
- Drawlace, John, chaplain, bequest to, 333; dom. John, junr., chaplain, bequest to, 333
- Drayton in Hales church, co. Salop, briefs for, 267, 272
- Drewry, Sir William, a Norfolk knight, 83
- Dronsmyth, Rallyn, of Bishop Middleham, lessee of a coalpit in Thrislington, 90
- Dryffeld, R. de, rector of Ponteland and vicar of Newbury, 278
- Dubbye, John, held tenement, &c., in Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Dubmires, co. Durham, 160
- 'Dudden-burn,' 131
- Duddone, John de, seneschal of Morpeth, witness to grants, 246, 249, 255; Robert de, witness to a grant, 255
- Dudley, Wm., bishop of Durham, 271
- Duel between lords Gray and Almarle, 176
- 'Dug-knoll, le,' 129
- Dumfres, Adam, slew John de Dumfres, 349; took sanctuary in Rothbury church, 349; abjured the kingdom, 349; Eva, his wife, 349; John de, killed at Corbridge, 349
- Duncalfe, John, surveyor of Durham county, 345
- Dunelm, Peter de, prior of Brinkburn, 201; Robert de, collector of tenths, 348 (See also Dunolmo)
- Dunham church, co. Notts, brief for, 362; Ralph de, prior of Hexham, 275n.
- Dunipace, house, visit to, 223; old quern at, 223; hills of, 225; old graveyard at, 225; origin of name, 225
- Dunninge, Wm., son of Wm., grant by, of land in Morpeth, 243
- Dunnynge, Wm., of Morpeth, chaplain, release by, 247
- Dunolmo, Wm. de, vicar of Grindon, 100 (See also Dunelm)
- Duns, the lord general at, 84
- 'Dunscale,' 129
- Dunstanburgh, tradition of undercarning and passage at, 206
- 'Dunston-le-Street, 112
- Durham diocese, commissary of, 343; see of, vacant, 204
- Durham city, 56; Roman inscription taken to, 352; arms taken from, to Tynemouth, 288; last day of races at, 299; council of north met at, 312; parliamentary poll lists, 288; bill to give members to, 343 and n.; tithe barns in Hallgarth street, 255; charter relating to waste land at, 209; property in Framwellgate, 101; grant of house in, 344; in Allerton-gate in old borough of, 344; grant of house in Crossgate, 344; Charles I., 76, 83; the lord Pawlett and his two sons at, 84; Henry Rowell, mayor, 288
- COMPANIES: minute book of mercers, grocers, &c., presented, 167
- SCHOOLS: grammar, 189; St. Oswald's 196; charity, 190; blue coat, 196
- PRIORS: 342; bede rolls of, 282; right of archdeacon of, to instal, 254; letter of, describing inroads of Scots, 356; halmote courts of, 291; Burnby, 325; Ebchester, 325; Hemingburgh, 325; Turgot, 274
- PRIORY: grant of land in Denton to, 304n.; account rolls, 271; monks of Tyne:mouth priory belonged to, 274
- CHURCHES, &c., 310; St. James's chapel on bridge, 101; St. Mary le Bow, value of vicarage of, 307; St. Nicholas, Richard de Eryum, rector, 101, 209
- MONKS: 89, 274; will of Robert Benett, 343; John of Barnardcastle, 209, 343; John de Shaitowe, 66, Richard de Tynemouth, 291
- CATHEDRAL CHURCH: bishop Beaumont buried before high altar of, 90; dean Kitchin on statutes of, 181; Peter Smart's prebend in, sequestrated, 288; synod in Galilee, 107, 205, 239; ordinations in, 108, 110, 111, 204, 254, 266, 291, 344, 345; sanctuary in, 291, 344; tradition that Brinkburn bells taken to, 200
- BISHOPS: ordination by, 291; bequest to, 93; letter of, respecting Tynemouth castle, 286; charters of, 303; mandate from archbishop of York to enthrone, 311; had *jura regalia*, 313; king *v.*, 313; Sir Jerome Bewe *v.*, 313; payment to, for Haltwhistle church, 284; name of, on Barnardcastle church bell, 331n.; had forfeiture of lands in Sedgfield, 96; right of, to Barnard-

- castle, 343n.; right of wardship &c., in Barnardcastle, 337; (and others), commission to, concerning hospital at Barnardcastle, 334; *jura regalia* admitted by king, 336; suffragans, 271; Nicholas, composition between, and prior of Tynemouth, 277; Philip, 325; Richard, 204; William, and Robert, earl of Northumberland, final concord between respecting Stainton-le-Street, 111; Wm. Dudley, 271; bede rolls of Hatfield and Skirlawe, 282; William (suffragan bishop), prior of Brinkburn, 201
- ARCHDEACONS: presented to Redmarshall chantry, 106; Aimeric, 303, 304; Simon, 303
- Durham county, dissolved collegiate churches in, 308; grammar schools in, 189; charity schools in, 193, 196; petition to exempt inhabitants of, from jurisdiction of York courts, 312; first person to make collections towards history of, 108; surveyors of, 345; bill to give members to, 343; 300 rebels executed in, 338
- Durham, sheriffs of, Wm. Keppel Barington, 314; Leo de Heriz, 303n.; Sir William Selby, 83
- Durham, temporal chancellor of bishop Poor of, 305; Richard de Morpath, official of, 254
- Durham, Northumberland, &c., lord Henry Cavendish, commander of militia in, 298n.
- Durham, 'the bishopric,' list of livings in, 307, 308; the earl of Westmoreland's house in, 339; Barnardcastle abstracted from, 343; value of temporalities, &c., in, 312
- Durham castle, Roger de Conyers, hereditary constable of, 111
- Durham, old, grant of freewarren at, 209
- Durham, Robert of, a monk of Kelso, his description of death of king of Scots, 275n.
- 'Durham-gate,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Duxfield, Wm., rector of Morpeth, attended chancellor's visitation, 262; rector of Sheepwash, 264, 266
- Dyer, Wm., a message in Morpeth granted to, 249
- 'Dymmyngeshall,' 131
- Dwgyfylehi church, co. Carnarvon, 'brief' for, 40
- Dyvelston, Thomas de, unjustly disseised of common of pasture in Corbridge, 350
- E.
- Eadred, a monk of Durham, 274 (See also Edred)
- Eadulf, land of Eldred, son of, 348
- Eagle, present of a young, 299
- Ealdred, 348
- Eanbald, archbishop, 347
- Eardulf, bishop of Conchester, 96; consecrated king of Northumbria at York, 347
- Earith, co. Hants, 'brief' for, 40
- Earle, widow, of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112; George, and others, of Great Stainton, proceedings against, 112; Robert and wife, of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112
- Earnslaw, 50
- Earsdon, 281; mines of, 'drowned out,' 281
- East Ardsley church, co. York, brief for, 287
- East Cullingworth chapel, co. York, brief for, 267
- Easington church, co. Durham, bequest to, 93; co. York, brief for, 198
- Easter, controversy concerning holding of, 165
- Easter sepulchre (?) in Redmarshall church, 104
- East Grinstead church, Sussex, brief for, 272
- East Haddon church, Northants, brief for, 198
- Eastham church, co. Worcester, brief for, 366
- Eastland company, 130n.
- Eastwood church, Notts, brief for, 142
- Ebchester, prior of Durham, obituary roll of, 205, 282, 325
- 'Ebrockes,' 203
- Eccleshall chapel, co. York, brief for, 268
- Ecgfrida, daughter of bishop Aldhnn, married Uchtred, 103; repudiated by him, 103; she took the veil, 103
- Edale chapel, co. Derby, brief for, 300
- Eden, Gilebert de, lands in Thorp held by, 102; James, of Wynyard, bequest to, 108; John, son of Mr. Wm., baptized, 116; Nicholas, tenement of, in Redmarshall, 108
- Edenhall, Wm. de, a clerk, assault on, 103
- Edger, Mrs., of Barnardcastle, 370; [Edgar], Lionel, 147
- Edgeware church, Middlesex, brief for, 40

- Edinburgh, a parliament at, 96; the marquis of Hamilton at, 76
- Edington, land granted at, 277; to Newminster, 277
- Edle.n, Nicholas de, Agnes, wife of, 97 (See also Headlam)
- Edlingham, commission concerning vicarage of, 262; common of pasture owned by Brinkburn at, 203
- Edmondbyers, value of rectory of, 307
- Edmonstone, Sir Wm., tombstone of, in Falkirk churchyard, 213
- Eadred, king of the Deiri buried at Tynemouth, 276 (See also Eadred)
- Edmund, a monk of Durham, 274
- Edward I., a penny of, found at Stannington, 125; charter of *inspeximus* granted by, to Hexham, 128; assizes in Newcastle in 7 year, 348; and his queen at Newcastle, 278; II., 'trumpour' of, disturbed in his office by parson of Sedgefield, 97; retired to Barnardcastle, 337; defeated by Scots at Blackhow, near Byland, 337; said to have been murdered at Berkeley castle, 171; III., death of, 281; VI., granted Brinkburn to John, earl of Warwick, 200; VII., accession of king, 5; and his queen, Newcastle medal commemorating coronation of, 234
- Edwards, Rev. Vincent, bequest to Embleton school, 197
- Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, built little chapel at Tynemouth, 276; his daughter Rosella took veil in it, 276
- Effigies in churches: of Robert de Northam at Barnardcastle, 333, 341, 367; in Bedale, 3; in Bothal, 258; in Falkirk, 214; Norton, 3; Redmarshall, 104; Sedgefield, 92
- Effingham church, co. Surrey, brief for, 38
- Egglescliffe, formerly Egesclive, 318
- Eghiston, or Egheston, domesday form of Egliston, 318
- 'Egipicians,' the, 127
- 'Eglaise Bhrea,' Gaelic name for Falkirk, 214
- Eglingham, the Ogle badge at, 169
- Egliston abbey, meeting at, 179, 317; Leland concerning, 318; tomb of Sir Rafe Bowes, &c., in, 318; Rev. J. F. Hodgson on, 318; Eghiston and Egheston in domesday, 318; derived from a personal name, 318; a Premonstratensian house, 328; charters of, probably lost at siege of York, 318; said to have been founded by Conan, earl of Richmond, 318; founded more probably by Ralph de Multon, 318; lord Dacres, patron of, at dissolution, 319; gift of manor of, 318; 12 canons at, 319; convention between abbot and convent of, and John de Bretagne, 319; grant of enclosed place in Richmond castle to canons, 319; Bowes family and, 319; concession of Wm. de Bowes to, 320n.; churches appropriated to, 320; 'virtually without a history,' 320; dissolution and refounding of, 320; final dissolution, 320, 325; income, 320; pensions to last abbot and canons, 320; granted to Strulley, 320; alienated to Wm. Savil, 320; licence to alienate to and by Hy. Savil, 320; to John Savil, 320; to Robinsons, 320; most perfect of Premonstratensian churches in kingdom, 320; Sir Walter Scott on, 321; east window copied in Barnardcastle church, 322; tombstones in, 323; medieval grave covers, 324; plea of novel disseisin by abbot of, 325; petition of abbot of, to be released from taxes on account of property so destroyed by Scots, 325; excused from payment of tenths on ground of poverty, 325; gift to, by Thomas Greenwood, 325; a pension out of lands of, granted, 325; bequest to abbey of, 333; Robert, a brother of, 325; Roger Swinebyrne, abbot of, 326
- Egliston, Richard de, 344
- Eglwystach church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 198
- Egton fire, co. York, brief for, 365
- 'Egylsbirth,' old name of Falkirk, 214
- Egypt, present of pre-historic stone weapons from, 358
- Egyptian beads, notes on, 74
- Eighton Lane, upper, Gateshead, 346; quarry near Gateshead, 345
- 'Eikon Basilike,' the, 302
- Elande, John, vicar of Bedlington, grant by, 246
- Eland, Great, grant of manor of, 10
- 'El-crosse,' 'Eltetros,' 129 *bis*
- Elder, John, of Newcastle, 179
- Eldred, son of Eadulf, land of, 348; flight of, into Scotland, 348
- Eleanor of Castille, effigy of, 3
- 'Elephant, a steam,' locomotive formerly called, 160

- Ellington church, co. Derby, brief for, 152
 Elizabeth, a deed *temp.*, exhibited, 156
 Elk, Irish, horn of, found near Mainsforth, 85
 Elkstone chapel, co. Stafford, brief for 268
 Ellel fire, co. Lancaster, brief for, 364
 Ellenhall church, co. Stafford, brief for, 40
 Ellerton Mill fire, brief for, 272
 Ellewyk, Wm. de, ordained, 101
 Ellingham, 281; rectory of, 281
 Ellington, 140
 Ellis, Hon. and Rev. Wm., elected, 269; on Hebburn chapel and Sheepwash, 292
 Ellison, of Otterburn, column set up by, at Otterburn, 137; Hannah, of Otterburn, Dr. Thomas Dockwray married, 78; John, curate of Newcastle, 78; Nathaniel (father of Peregrine and Nathaniel), curate of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, vicar of Bolam, perpetual curate of Doddington, &c., 79; Robert, of Newcastle, pardon to, 23
 Elly, Robert, incumbent of St. Margaret's chantry, Barnardcastle, 334
 Elmeden, Wm. de, attorney for bishop of Durham, 336
 Elphin, Robert Forster, bishop of, 271
 Elsdon, inquiry concerning presentation to church of, 254; Mr. Barnes, curate of, 186; charity school, 197
 'Elstob-rode,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 Elswick, 281; lease of coal mines at, 282; digging for coals in manor of, 281
 Elryngton, John, escheator for Northumberland, 10
 Elwald the priest, canon of Durham, 274
 Elwick, grant of house at, 280; John de Thoresby, rector of, 280 (See also Ellewyk)
 Ely, arms of see of, 125; White, bishop of, at Tynemouth castle with king, 286
 Embleton, piece of old tapestry from, presented, 42; charity school, 197; co. Durham, bells at, 92
 Embleton, Dr D. on the 'Three Kings,' Newcastle, 295; death of, 5; letter from Miss, concerning, 1
 Emeldon, Richard de, 'late guardian of the peace', 280
 Emerson, John, of Newcastle, 179; Nicholas, of Newcastle, 179; Thomas of Newcastle, 179; Wm., of Newcastle, 179
 Emme, John, a Corbridge juror, 351
 Enamelled objects, paper on, 233
 England, Scots invade, 91
English Saints, Lives of the, 93n
 English tongue, Welsh adults ignorant of, 193n
 English and other coins presented, 154, 167, 168
 Enham, co. Southampton, brief for, 34
 Errington, B., of Barnardcastle, 369; Mark, 188; Thomas, of Beaufront, Alice, daughter of, married John Fenwick, 210
 Eryum, Richard de, collector of fifteenths, 88; rector of St. Nicholas's, Durham, 101; grant of free warren to, 209; bishop's official, 95; bishop's receiver, 204; a prebendary of Lanchester, a commission to, concerning Felton church, 204
 Escolland, Jordan, tests charters, 303, 304
 Esh, co. Durham, charters relating to lands at, 209, 361
 Esh, Simon de, grant of lands, 209
 Eshott, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 Espec, Walter, 274
 Espley, hamlet of, 256
 Essex, an adjustable pot-hook from, presented, 182
 Essex, earl of, retiring to Newcastle, 76; at Newcastle, 83
 'Esshen-done-yard,' 129
 Essynden, Wm. de, grant of toft, &c., in Gunwarton to, 10
 Esterfield, Edward, assignment of Raby and Barnardcastle to, 339
 Estham, letter of a clerk of, 251
 Etal castle, 56
 Ethelbyriht held land at Sedgefield, 96
 Ethelred, king, slain at Corbridge, 347
 'Ethensalch,' forest and lakes of, 10
 Ethred, earl of Northumbrians, 317n; letter of, 346
 Eure, Sir Hugh de, 10; Sir R., knt., lord Eure, warden of the middle marches, instructions to, 240 (See also Evers, Ewry)
 Europe, traditions of underground passages in, 205; palaeolithic objects in, 358
 Eustace, vicar of Grindon, 100
 Everingham church, co. York, brief for, 152
 Everington, Adam de, vicar of Horsley, 262
 Evers, Sir Wm., and Katherine his wife, lease to, 319

- Ewe, Peter del, grant of a yearly rent in Morpeth to, 256; witness to a grant, 247; bailiff of Morpeth, witnesses grants, 255; forfeited lands, 255, 256
- Ewhurst church, Sussex, brief for, 211
- Ewrye, Mrs. Elen, buried, 116; Mary, burial of, 116; 'Ewry, Ralph, Esquier,' buried, 116; 'Mr. Willia' Squier,' buried, 116
- Excommunication for adultery, 352
- Exeter, Henry Philpots, bishop of, 87
- Eyre, the late archbishop, formerly a member of the Society, O. J. Charlton on, 177; Gervase, letter of, from Berwick, to his brother John, 120
- Evywode, John, release by, 247; Sir Robert de, parson of Ingram, and another, grant of lands in Morpeth to, 244
- F.
- 'Facit-le-boner,' 281
- Faculty for enlarging, &c., Hebburn chapel, 292
- Fair, in Staindrop instituted, 340; proceedings respecting, at Tyne-mouth, 281
- 'Falcons,' 285
- Falcon, John (son of John, of Bothel, Cumberland) curate at Gateshead, 79
- Falkirk, meeting at, 213; old names of, 214; roll of arms, 213; first battle of, 213; note by Leland on, 232; forfeiture of Adam Bel and Walter de Upsetlington after, 292; visit to site of second battle of, 215; plan of, 216; church, 213; monuments in churchyard, 213, 214; effigies in, 214; early cross-head, 214; pre-reformation bell, 214
- 'Falland cross,' 205
- Fano, Sir Henry, Raby castle, house of, 76
- Farmer, G., of Barnardcastle, 369; J., of Barnardcastle, 370
- Farms in Ilderton, 170
- Farnham tower, Northumberland, garrison in, 47
- Farnham church, co. York, brief for, 211
- 'Farnelawflat,' 131
- Farnesyde, Jacob, 130n
- Farrington, H., lecturer at All Saints, Newcastle, 79
- Fawcett, Reynold, of Newcastle, 179; Rev. Richard, vicar of Newcastle, rector of Gateshead, prebendary of Durham, &c., 78
- Fawchus, William, 'parochianus' of Stannington, 127
- Fawdon, Tom, the fuller, of Brinkburn, 205
- Fawdon hill, camp on, 137; Scottish army stationed on, 137
- Fawkes, Henry, and another, their lands at Backworth destroyed by war, 277; Henry, granted to Tyne-mouth priory way to Backworth quarry, &c., 279; Wm., of Backworth, tenure, &c., of, 278; held lands in West Backworth of abbot of St. Albans, &c., 278
- Fawkland, the lord, at Newcastle, 83
- Fayte, John, land, &c., in Corbridge conveyed to, 351
- Featherstone, Thomas, keepership of Teesdale forest, 340
- Featherstonhaugh, Mr., officiates at Bridge-end chapel, Newcastle, 80; Henry, B.A. (son of Timothy of Kirkoswald), Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Master of Mary Magdalene Hospital, and lecturer at All Saints, Newcastle, 79
- 'Feghirby,' grant of crofts, &c., in, 33
- Fell, Anthony, witness to a will, 141
- Feltham church, Middlesex, brief for, 364
- Felton, manor of, 10; letters patent to free tenants of, 10; land at, belonging to Brinkburn, 203, 238; mills of, &c., delivery of seisin of, to Sir Aymar de Valence, 171; church granted to Brinkburn, 203; a commission concerning, 254; petition of vicar of, regarding augmentation, 254; vicars, Wm. de Bewyk, canon of Brinkburn, 204; John de Doxford, 204
- Feltons, Lises or, Leland says Brinkburn likely founded by, 199n
- Felton, John de, chaplain at Tyne-mouth, grant to prior, 280; grant of land in Newcastle, &c., 278
- Fenham, Adam, a Corbridge juror, 351
- 'Fennes,' 129
- 'Fennes-way,' 129
- Fenrother, Adam, grant of messuages to Tyne-mouth priory, 281
- 'Fensflat,' 131
- Fenwicks, owned Blagdon, 132; at Bywell, 356
- Fenwick, Mr., rector of Morpeth, 238, 250; Cuthbert, bequests to Elsdon and Netherwitton schools, 197; Featherston, elected, 11; George, Brinkburn sold to, 200, 210;

- daughter Elizabeth married Roger Fenwick of Stanton, 210; Col. George, of Brinkburn, governor of Berwick, 70; John, of Bywell, married Alice Errington, 210; children of, 210; John, of Little Harle, 132; John, of Walker, will of, 65; bequests, 65; Sir John, lieut. of Tynemouth castle, 281; captain of Tynemouth, 286; brought to the tower of London, 236; Lionel, of Blagdon, charged with beacon on Shotton-edge, 132; Marmaduke, of Kirkharle, bequest 'o, 65; will of, 65, 132; to be buried in chancel of Kirkharle church, 66; Ralph, 207; Randal, will of, 65; to be buried in Kirkharle church, 65; Robert, bequest to, 141; and Barbarie, his wife, 207; Roger, of Kirkharle, bequest to, 65; of Stanton, 210; children of, 210; Thomas, and Little Harle, 63; dispute with Nicholas Cosin and others concerning lands in West Matfen, &c., 350; Sir Thomas do, witness to a grant, 10; Tristram, a lease of Brinkburn granted to, 199, 200; and Magdalen Fenwick, agreement for marriage of, 207; Wm., 180; married Margaret Bacon, 210; of Blagdon, 132
- 'Fenwike pile,' 59
- Ferriby, co. York, brief for, 152
- Ferrou, Thomas, mortally wounded by arrow, 344
- 'Fiche-buttes, les,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Field names in Longwitton, &c., 188
- Field system, the open, 353n
- Fifteenth granted by clergy to king, 279
- Fiesco, letter of, relating to Edward II. 171
- Filbeck mill fire, co. York, brief for, 363
- Finchale priory, Bishop Middleham appropriated to, 88; received tithes from Middleham, &c., 90; rent from Redmarshall, 107; exchange of it for lands, 107; gifts of lands to, 102; grant of a light to, 102; sums owing by Grindon to, 100; complaint of prior of, 102; debts owing by, 101; account rolls of, 107; extracts from, 103; St. Godric's tomb at, 264; pilgrimages to, 290; cures at, 93, 98, 343
- Findon hill, 356
- Finney, John, bequest to Witton Gilbert school, 196
- Fires, briefs for, 267, 268, 272, 300, 362-366; at Brigmiston, Wilts, 211; at Honiton, 211; at Imbert and Wakefield, 211; co. Oxford, 211
- Fire, Great, of London, collections for the, 240, 334
- First fruits, &c., small livings to be discharged from, 308
- Fishburn, bells at, 92
- Fishburn, [Fisseburn], Ranulph de, witnesses a charter, 303; at battle of Lewes, 303n
- Fisher, Moses, of Newcastle, 179
- Fisherway, Morpeth, land in, 249
- Fishings, &c., at Bywell, belonged to Barnardcastle hospital, 335
- Fitz Alan, Brian, effigy of, in Bedale church, 3 (See also Alan)
- Fitz Roger of Bishopton, Nicholas, son of Wm., 110
- 'Five kings,' standing stones, 50
- Flambard, bishop, Carlton restored to see in time of, 103; Osbert, nephew of, 90
- Flash chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 365
- 'Flaynefeld,' in fields of Flotterton, 53n
- Flemish: brass, at All Saints, Newcastle, 130n; ship driven into Tyne by stress of weather and taken by 'abbot' of Tynemouth, 282
- Flodden field, 56; Ralph Rokeby bore standard of Scrope of Bolton at, 327
- Floods near Hexham, early in 18 cent., 352
- 'Flores, lez,' 129 *bis*
- 'Florys,' the, in Morpeth, land in, 246
- Flotterton, manor of, 48
- Folketon, Sir Roger de Thornton, rector of, 246
- Folliott, Shaftoe originally, 68; arms of 68; Sir John, Shaftos descended from, 68
- Fonts in churches of: Barnardcastle, 329, 331; Bishop Middleham, 87; Rothbury, 208; Sedgfield, 92; Stannington, 122
- Fontaines, Guido de, witness to a charter, 304
- Football as played at Tirlmont and Jodoigne, Belgium, 301; Shrove Tuesday, at Alnwick, 18; Chester-le-Street, &c., 18, 96n, 301; at Sedgfield, 96, 301
- Forcett, bronze celts discovered at, 360
- Ford, a perpetual chantry in chapel of 204; castle, 56
- Ford houses fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 300

- Fordounn, John de, attorney for John de Stutevyle, 171
 Forrester, lord, 223
 Forester, John, bailiff of Morpeth, witness to a grant, 255; John, grant of lands to Morpeth chantry by, 243
 'Forgar, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 12
 Forgeries of dollars, 14
 Forno, son of Sigulf, 274
 Forrest, dom, John, vicar of Kirkharle, 66
 Forster, Mr., agent to the duke of Northumberland, 253; Edward, of Belford, in possession of Brinkburn, 210; sold by him, 210; Fr., 180; Geo., bequest to Woodhorn school, 197; Giles, curate of Barnardcastle, 334; Sir John, warden of the marches, letter of, 251; Sir Jno., of Bamburgh, Brinkburn sold to, 200, 210; sold by his grandson Edward 200; letter to Walsingham, 251; his house at Hexham, 241; his house nigh Alnwick, 241; letter to lord Burghley, 241; Joseph, of Newcastle, 179; Mark, bequest to Alnwick school, 197; Robert, Quaker school founded by, 197; bishop of Elphin, suffragan of Durham, 271; rector of Kimblesworth, 271
 Fosdyke chapel, co. Lincoln, brief for, 38
 Foston church, co. Leicester, brief for, 174
 Fortune the clothier, of Heslyhurst, 205
 'Foul-brig, le,' 129
 Fountains, abbot and convent of, collectors of tenths, 325; monks from, settled at Newminster, 240
 Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' bequest of, 332
 Framlington, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 'Fray,' a, amongst men of Tynemouth, 231
 Freemen's children, school at Alnwick for, 197
 Free warren in lands at Old Durham, 209; in lands of bishop in Thorpe Thewles, grant of, 103
 French fleet, Sir R. Delaval watching the, 236; privateers on Northumberland coast, 180; ships at Tynemouth to be searched, 284
 Frevel, Mr. Gilbert, and Elizabeth Copwater, marriage of, 116
 Friends, schools of society of, 197
 Frimley, co. Surrey, brief for, 152
 Frissell, Alice, Thomas Bedford, vicar of Bishop Middleham, married, 86n
 Frithlaf, held land at Sedgfield, 96
 Frizzinghall fire, co. York, brief for, 174
 Frockton chapel, co. York, brief for, 39
 Frodswill chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 174
 Frosterley, charity school at, 196; marble, fonts of, 87, 92
 Frowlesworth church, co. Leicester, brief for, 142
 'Frundleys,' a field name, 188
 'Fulebenrig,' a field of Thorp, 102
 Fuller, Geoffrey, grant of land in Wackergreen, Richmond, 319
 Fullers and Dyers of Newcastle, minute book of mystery of, 182
 Fulthorp, township of, 101
 Fulthorp [Fultorp], 101; Adam de, witness to a grant, 102; Adam, son of Roger de, witness to a grant, 102; Galfrid de, witness to grants, 102; John de, witness to a grant, 102; John, son of Nicholas, witness to a grant, 102; Ralph de, witness to grants, 102; Roger de, late 14 cent. grave cover, 99; witness to grants, 103, 111; Roger, son of, witness to grant, 102
 'Fultona,' 203

G.

- Gainford, bequest to poor of, 343; moiety of mills of, &c., held as dower, 336; manor of, granted to Hugh de Baliol, 332; gift of church of, &c., to Bernard the clerk, 332; manor place of, 335; charity school at, 196
 Gainford church, taxations of, 332; a bell formerly at, with name of Roger de Kyrkby, &c., 333n; patronage of, given to Trinity College, Cambridge, 113; payment out of rectory of Stainton-le-Street to, 113; tithes of hay at Barnardcastle wrongly kept from vicar of, 343; licence to appropriate, 332; vicars: Robert Benett, 343; Roger de Kyrkby, 333; Wm. Lambert, will of, 331; Robert de Mortham, 328, 333
 Gainford and Barnardcastle, inquisition concerning forfeiture of barony of, 336; Agnes, wife of Hugh de Baliol, held vill as dower, 336
 Gaire, Bartholomew and others, charged for detaining stipend of Morpeth grammar school master, 242

- Gale, Roger, letter to, respecting 'Arthur's Oon,' 217
- Galegan, Hy., vicar of Tynemouth, 278
- Gallo-Roman pottery discovered at Lille, 294
- Gallus and Volusian, Roman milestone bearing names of, 327
- Galt [or Gait], Thomas, bailiff of Morpeth, 250n
- Garnell the clerk, witness to a grant, 103
- Garden, Thomas de, 246
- Gardiner, Thomas, prior of Tynemouth, lease by, of coal mines at Elswick, 282
- Garmondsway, tithe from vill of, 88
- Garner, Ralph, 'parochianus' of Bothal, 262
- Garnett, Richard, of London, 335
- Garretshields house, Redesdale, 137
- Garthe, dom. John, of Tynemouth, 284
- Gate, an iron cross-barred, 226
- Gategang, Richard, son of John, of Gateshead, grant of tenement in Gateshead by, 28; Thomas, grant to, of tenement in Gateshead, 28; grant by Thomas, son of John, of messuage in Gateshead, 28
- Gateshead, boundaries, 345; Sir Thos. Riddle's house in, 345; Moody's windmill, 345; the White-house, 345; grants of tenements in, 28, 33; colliery at Bullsacre in parish of, 192; clergy of Newcastle and, in 1774, 78; anchorage school, 192; bequest of Theophilus Pickering to, 192; bequest of Mr. Thos. Stephenson to, 192n
- Gateshead, St. Mary's church at, visitation in, 127, 262, 283; terrier, 192; rectors: John of Barnardcastle, 344; Rev. Richard Fawcett, 78; Theophilus Pickering, 192; curates: John Falcon, 79; taught school at, 79; John Hodgson, 184; Cuthbert Wilson, 78; chapel, payment by prior of Tynemouth to stipend of chaplain of Holy Trinity in, 282
- Gateshead Fell, 346
- Gartell, John, parish chaplain of Stainton-le-Street, 114
- Gateside hill, Scots encamped on, 120
- 'Gaulloefurlong,' 53n
- Gautley, Richard, of Bishop Auckland, glover, 315
- Gedworth, Thomas de, 'camerarius,' bequest to, 33
- 'Gemma ecclesiae,' bequest of a book called, 333
- General chapters, 110, 114
- Genthman, John, a Scotch soldier, buried at Bishop Middleham, 116
- Geoffrey, prior of Brinkburn, 201
- Germanus, prior of Tynemouth, made abbot of St. Albans, 277
- Gerrard, Sir Thomas, at Etwell, 75
- Gervase the physician, held land, &c., at Whickham, 203
- Gesemuth, Sir Adam de, witness to a grant, 10
- Gibson, Mr., Town Clerk of Newcastle, 253; Benoni, 212; George, admitted parish clerk of Stainton-le-Street, 116; Mr. J., of Barnardcastle, 369; John, on discoveries near the castle, Newcastle, 136; bequest to Great Whittington school, 197
- Gilbert inducted into prebend of Auckland, 109
- 'Gilbertes-flatt,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Gilbertines, The*, 93n
- Gildeford, Henry de, 306
- Gilling, the lord Fairfax's, 76
- Gillingham, St. Oswin killed at, 276
- Gilpin, Dr., in Newcastle, 114; Bernard, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, bequests by, 343
- Girsonfield moor, cairn on, 137
- Giseburne, missal of, in Stow collection, 201
- Gjemre, Erling Wilfrid, elected, 72
- Glannibanta*, first cohort of Morini at, 294
- Glanteley, town of, given to Sir Peter de Montfort, 171
- Glass, ancient: in Bothal church, 259; in Stannington church, 124, 125; names of Philip Babington and his wife scratched on pane of, 70
- 'Gloria Deo Soli' inscription on one of Bothal bells, 261
- Gloucestershire, Warwickshire and, briefs for hail-storms in, 198
- Gloucester, Richard, duke of, married the lady Ann Nevill, 337; hence became possessed of Barnardcastle, 337; badge of Richard of, 342
- Glover, *Pedigree of the Lords of Wynyard*, 105; Wm., sub-curate of Heworth, 80; incumbent, 184
- 'Goatsfoot' cross-bow, 302
- Goat's head and date carved on stone from 'Black Bull' inn, High bridge, Newcastle, 12
- Gobion, Hugh, 57; sheriff of Northumberland, witness to grants, 246, 249
- Godfrey, captain, 176

- Godfrid, abbot of St. Mary's, York, gave Barnardcastle, &c., to Bernard the clerk, 332
- Goffton, John, keeper of a school at South Shields, 194
- Goldsburg, Isabella, daughter of Alan de, married Hugh de Burynghill, 316
- Good over evil, representation of, 276
- Goodshaw chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 268
- Gordon, general, Khartoum emergency note of, exhibited, 17 (See also Gourdon)
- Gorton chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 39
- Gosforth, George Stephenson, curate of, 79
- 'Gospelles, ; romance boke called ye,' bequest of, 331
- Goswick, royal army encamped at, 120 (See Boswick)
- Gourdon, Alex., ejected from living of Tynemouth, 284
- Gower, lord, letter of, congratulating lord Carlisle on his victory at Newcastle, 253; Thomas, letter of, to earl of Rutland, 120
- Graffard, Alice, daughter of Simon, grant by, 246; Richard, grant of land in Morpeth to, 249
- Grafton, co. York, 'brief' for, 34
- Grafton, duke of, proposed match between son of, and lady Percy, 176
- Graham [Grame, Graeme], George, of Newcastle, 179; Sir John the, tombstone of, in Falkirk churchyard, 213; fell at first battle of Falkirk, 213; epitaph of, 213; Patrick de, witness to a grant, 10
- Grainger, John, bequest to Staindrop school, 196
- Grammar schools in Northumberland, and Durham, 189
- Granby, marquis of, letter to, with present of young eagle, 299
- 'Grantus - dane - heued,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Granville, dean, rector of Sedgefield, 95
- Gratwick church, co. Stafford, brief for, 267
- Graves, Ancient British, discovered, 266
- Grave covers, medieval, 92, 99; discovered at Stanhope, 212
- Gray [Graye, Graie], Edward, witness to a deed, 131; constable of Morpeth castle, 251, 252; letter to lord Burghley, 241; Henry, grant of two waste chapels to Newminster, 205; Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas, of Horton, 131n; dame Isabel, of Ogle castle, wife of Sir Raphe of Chillingham, will of, 58; Sir John de, chaplain at Sedgefield, 96; Lyonell, and another, commissioners for dissolution of monasteries, at Hexham, 351; Ralph, vicar of Kirkwhelpington, 65; witness to a deed, 131; Ralph, junr., witness to a grant, 131; Sir Ralph, of Chillingham, 58; Robert de, of Rotherfield, grant of messuages in Yorkshire by, 33; Roger, 58; Sir Roger, land in Stannington conveyed to, 130, 131; 5th son of Sir Ralph, of Chillingham, will of, 131n; Thomas, of Stannington, the wife of, turning riddle, 131; lord, and lord Albemarle, duel between, 176 (See also Grey)
- Graystones of Morton, Thomas de, grant of land at Morton to, 279
- Greystoke, family of, 248
- Graystock, [Graystok, Greystoke, Grey-stok], lady Eliz, wife of Sir Robert, son of Ralph, lord of, 239; John, gift of land by, 247; baron of, will of, 127, 239; chantry founded at Tynemouth for his soul and others, 279; left Morpeth castle to son and heir Ralph, 239; John de, 239 grant by, of land, 246; lord of Morpeth, grants by, of moor, &c., at Morpeth, 246; and another, gave right of way over Benton moor, 278; grant to Morpeth burgesses, 249; lands at Stannington partitioned between Robert de Somerville and himself, 129; death of, buried at Neasham, 279; Ralph, baron of, grant of advowson of Longhorsley by, 203; of lands to Newminster, 256; Ralph III., son of Wm. de, married Katherine Clifford, 130; vill of Hepscott and mediety of Stannington descended to, 130; founded chantry at Tynemouth, 279; death of, 130, 276; buried at Neasham, 130, 279; Robert, son of, 130; *inq. p.m.*, 130; died seised of Plessy, &c., 130; of moiety of barony of Merlay, 130; Wm., son of, died *s. p.* 130; Wm., son of Ralph, and Katherine his wife, 279; Wm., son of Thomas, and Mary, his wife, 249; Wm., baron of, Maria de Merlay married, 129 (See also Craystock)
- Greystock, Richard de Morpeth, rector of, 254
- Greasley, see Greatley
- 'Great Carn Stone,' a field name, 188

- Great Crosby chapel, co. Notts, brief for, 211
- Great Eland, grant of manor of, 10
- Greatham hospital, devise of Thomas Weston to, 93; Thomas de Lovesham, formerly master of, 113; £200 left to, by bishop Stichill, 114; Andrew de Stanelai, first master of, gravestone of, 92
- Greatley, co. Notts, 'brief' for, 38
- Great Plague, see Plague, Great
- Great Saredon fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 300
- Great Stainton, 43; charity school, 196 (See also Stainton-le-Street)
- Great Whittington, see Whittington, Great
- Greek inscription discovered early in 18 cent., 352
- Greek and Roman pottery presented to museum, 42
- Green family, tombstone of, Stannington church, 124
- Greene, Eleanor, wife, and John, son, of James, before high commission court, for abusing, 100; Francis, vicar of Grindon, 100; [Green] Philip, of Morpeth, will of, 240; son Ralph, 240; grants of lands, 240; Joseph, land of, at Stannington, 142; Umfrey, of Rothbury, cattle stolen from, 208
- Greenchesters, circular camp at, 137
- Greenfield, archbishop, granted letters dimissory, 348
- Greenwell, Thomas, a canon of York, will of, 325; Rev. Wm., on prehistoric stone weapons from Egypt, &c., 358; on the Baliols, 345; in Belford stocks, 299
- 'Grenden-More,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Grendon, John de, ordained, 101; witness to a grant, 101; flight of, 101; sums owing by Finchale to, 101; 'charter of peace,' 101; Osbert de, held burgage in Durham, 101; Thomas de, vicar of Hartburn, 101; Wm. de, ordained, 101. (See also Grindon)
- 'Grendyke,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- 'Gren-law-dykes,' 129
- Grosley church, co. Derby, brief for, 272
- Grosley, Sir R., and lady Sophie, 159
- Greswold, Rev. Henry, bequest to Gainford school, 196
- Greta Bridge, Roman camp at, 326; mill stone formerly at, 326; moulded capital at, 326; Roman milestone discovered near, 327
- Grey, Edward of Morpeth castle, proceedings against, for a clandestine marriage, 241n; Sir Edward, of Howick, constable of Morpeth castle, 241n; Magdalen, bequest to Stannington school, 197; bequest to Howick school, 197; Sir Thomas, knight, site of Newminster and tithes assigned to, 121, 127; Mr., land of, at Stannington, 124
- Grindleton chapel, co. York, brief for, 366
- Grindon, meeting at, 148; the Rev. G. W. Reynolds on ruined church of, 98; dedicated to Blessed Thomas the martyr, 99; nave of Pudsey's time, 99; altar of St. Peter in, 99; Alan de Langton, desired to be buried near, 99; mediæval grave cover inscribed 'Rog: de: Fulthorp,' 99; Wynyard pew, 99; early sundial, 99; 12 cent. altar-stone of, at Thorp Thewles, 99; registers, 99; commissions relating to vicarage of, 109; value of vicarage of, 99, 307; churchwardens, 100; vicars: 106; Wm. de Dunolmo, 100; Eustace, 100; Francis Greene, 100; Robert Hutchenson, 100; Wm. Maunseill, 100; James Wallace, 100; vicar present at array on Giles's moor, 100; at a synod, 100; sum owing to Finchale, 100; chaplain, John, 100; mandate to parish chaplain of, for repairs of a causeway, 100; residence and property of Fulthorps, 101; an enquiry why living vacant, 100; bequest to church of, 101; Sherburn hospital patrons, 100; letter of excommunication addressed to vicar by bishop, 100; Alditha, a native of cured at St. Godric's tomb, 100; chaplain to celebrate in church of, 101; collections at, for Great Plague, 115 (See also Grendon)
- 'Grithmen' of Tynemouth taken away for service, 290
- Grome, Juliana, relict of Thomas de Garden, grant by, 246
- Gubion, Ralph, witness to a grant, 129 (See also Gobion)
- Gublenge, Isabel, 97
- Guildford, St. Nicholas's church, brief for, 362
- Guilford, Lord Keeper, life of, 360; statement that dagger presented by sheriff of Northumberland to, 360
- Guisbro', grant of rent of land in Bishopton to, 110 (See also Gyseburn)

Gumer, 274
 Guns in Tynemouth castle in 1585 and 1597, 285
 Gunnerton [Gunwarton], Peter de, chaplain, proctor of Tynemouth, on commissions, 279; Roger, son of David de, grant of toft, &c., in Gunwarden, 10
 Gyseburn, William de, a monk of Durham, 89
 Gysburne in Craven, grant of lands in, 33

H.

Haddenham, Bucks, brief for, 152
 Hadham, Nicholas de, attests a charter, 304; of Seaham, at battle of Lewes, 304n
 Hagen church, Westphalia, brief for, 142
 Hail-storms, briefs for, 152, 174, 175, 198
 Halberds, at Morpeth, 247
 Halburgh [? Halton], 350
 Hale chapel, co. Lancaster, 'brief' for 39
 Halghton fire, co. Flint, brief for, 175
 Halifax, 344
 Halkin church, co. Flint, brief for, 152
 Hall, Mrs., of Barnardcastle, 369; Mr. J., of Barnardcastle, 369; John, 180; sergeant of Tyndale and Riddisdale, 284; John, of Bishop Middleham, licence to marry, 90; Michael, 283; W., curate of St. Ann's, Newcastle, and master of Haydonbridge grammar school, 78, 80; [Halle] Richard del, land of, at Morpeth, 209
 Hallebalk, 129
 Halliday, Sir Steven, vicar of Stanington, bequests to, 127; [Hallidaie], Wm., 'parochianus' of Bothal, 262
 'Hall-flatt, le,' 129
 Hallyman, Robert, churchwarden of Redmarshall, 107
 Halmote courts of prior of Durham, 291
 Halton chapelry, 352; church, co. Lancaster, brief for, 272; co. York, 'brief' for, 34 (See also Halburgh)
 Halton shields, 356
 Haltwhistle charity school, 197; payment to bishop for church of, 284; church arrangements at, in 18 cent., 183; vicars: Joseph Lowe, 77; Hugh Nanney, 187; Thomas Rotherham, 186 (See also Hawteswysill)
 Hambledon, the lord marquess, 76; Sir James, 84
 Hamilton, marquess, at Edinburgh, 76
 Hamo the engineer, 353
 Hamsterley, in Weardale, charters of Mayland near, 303
 Hand, burning in the, for burglary, 331n
 Hanford bridge inundation, 362
 Hanley Child chapel, co. Worcester, briefs for, 362, 364
 Hants, briefs for hail-storm in, 175
 Hanwell church, brief for, 267
 Harbottle, castle of, 47, 242; 'Crossan-set' and, churches of, united to Holystone, 53
 Harbourne church, co. Stafford, 'brief' for, 39
 Harcott, Sir Simon, 84
 Harcourt, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208
 Harden, co. York, 'brief' for, 34
 Harding, Rev. Mr., 80; [Hardinge], rev. Henry, rector of Stanhope, 158; Sir R., 159
 Haupfree, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 370
 Hardriding, Riddleys owned land at, 132
 Hardwick porch, the, Sedgefield church, 92
 Harehaugh Ancient British camp, 50
 Harehope, 281; moor, trough on, 32
 'Harethornes,' 131
 Harle, Little, paintings at, 65; old mortars at, 65 (See also Little Harle)
 Harle, Jonathan, minister at Morpeth, 255; death of, 255
 Harley, lord, journey in north of England, 317; Robert, letter to, 289
 Harnham, visit to, 69, 148; Col. Philip Babington, governor of Berwick, and, 69; owned by Leightons, 70; rock-cut tomb of Kate Babington in the garden, 70; an inscribed creeing-trough at, 70; old game played at, 70; held by Babingtons, and Robert Swinburne, 71; arms of Babington at, 71; John Winkles of, 72
 Harrison, Mr., schoolmaster at Haydon bridge, 185; lecturer under Mercer's Co., 185; Richard, curate of Birtley, Northumberland, 185, 186
 Hart, portion of prior of Tynemouth in, 283
 Hartburn rectory, portions of abbot of St. Albans and prior of Tynemouth in, 283; tithes of, granted to, 277; church, bequest of one third part of lease of, 132; Elizabeth Sacheverell, desired to be buried in, 65; vicar of, took profit of Shaftoe chantry, 67 (See also Hartbourne)

- Hartburn [Hartborne], John, of Stillington, will of, 108; bequests by, 108; Richard, 97; Thomas de, vicar of, 101; William, 'parochianus' of Stainton-le-Street, 114
- Hartford bridge, 281; grant of land to church of St. James, at, 204; land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; chapel of, 204 (See also Ford)
- 'Harth-stan-flatt,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Harthton, John de, marriage of, with Alianora de Biking, 356
- Hartlepool, seals of borough of, 370; a grant to the burgesses of, 306; grant of burgage in Southgate' by the cross there,' 33; charity school, 196; bequest of property at Stranton to found charity school at, 194; void but carried out by widow of donor, 194; ancient grave crosses in St. Hild's churchyard, 361
- Hartley, 281
- Harton, Robert, of Kirkharle, 66
- Hartperry, Thomas, suffragan bishop of Hereford, 271; took title from Cloyne, 271
- Hartwell, rev. Wm., bequest to Stanhope school, 196
- Harwich, a common recovery relating to land at, 147
- Harwood charity school, 196
- Hastings, David de, held Mitford castle, 138; John de, witness to a grant, 10; [Hastingg], John de, rector of Morpeth, 239
- Haswell, barn built at, 103 (See also Hessowell)
- Hatfield, Thomas, bishop of Durham, bede roll of, 205, 282, 325
- Haughhead, Ilderton, 170
- Houghton barn fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 365
- Houghton-le-Skerne charity school, 196
- 'Hauks-law,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- 'Haunthweit,' manor of, 10
- 'Haus-medowe,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Hautorn [Hawthorn], Simon de, witnesses a charter, 303
- Hauxley, 281
- Haverfield, F., on excavations in Roman camp at Rudchester, 81
- Hawdon, George, vicar designate of Stanington, ordained priest, 128
- Hawkeley, Nicholas de, surrendered Mitford castle, 280
- Hawk tavern, Newcastle, 296
- Hawley, general, defeat of, at Falkirk, 216
- Haworth chapel, co. York, brief for, 38
- Hawteswysill, William de, a Corbridge juror, 351 (See also Haltwhistle)
- Hawthorn, co. Durham, White family possessed lands at, 132; quaker school at, 197 (See also Autorn)
- Hay [Haye], Thomas del, lord of 'Stanton-le-Strete,' 111; free warren in lands in Stainton granted to, 111; release of executor to testament of, 280
- Hay, tithes of, in Bywell belonged to Barnardcastle hospital, 335
- 'Haycesters,' 53n
- Haydon-bridge grammar school, masters, W. Hall, 78, 80; Mr. Harrison, 185; rev. Edmund Lodge, 191n
- Hayfield chapel, brief for, 44
- Hayling, north, Hants, brief for, 40
- Headlam, rev. —, Barnardcastle, 369; Brian, improper conduct of, in Sedgfield church, 95; accused of burning church books, &c., at Sedgfield, 97, 98n (See also Edlem)
- Heathfield church, Sussex, brief for, 39
- Heatley, William Robertson, elected, 29
- Hebborne, dom. John, vicar of Tyne-mouth, 283
- Hebburn, near Morpeth, visit to, 251, 256; devise of lands at, 263; beacon hill, 242; chapel, faculty for enlarging, &c., 292; value of, 264; John Barkar, unlicensed curate of, 256; Nicholas Ridley, curate, 256; Francis Ogle, the parish clerk, 256; *Oliverian Survey* of, 256; John Thompson, 'a preaching minister' at, 256; curates: E. Naylor, 256; John Thompson, 264; registers 265; printed, 266; first entries in 265
- Heddon-on-the-Wall, bequest of farm and rectory of, 141
- Hedgerley church, Bucks, brief for, 211
- Hedley, John, of Gateshead, release of tenement in Gateshead to, 28; Mr. W., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Heighington, grammar school at, 189; church, general chapter in, 89, 94, 110, 114, 334
- Heighington, widow, of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112; Richard, churchwarden of Bishop Middleham, 89
- Heighley, Alice, 95; Ralph, pulled out of his stall in Sedgfield church, 95
- Heley, over and under, and Heleyburn and Heleyhope, 201
- Hellegate, a street in Morpeth, 243, 255
- Helmet and gauntlet, wooden, from Barnardcastle church, 331

- Helmsley, co. York, 'brief' for, 39; and other fires, co. York, brief for, 198; bishop of Durham at, 120; lord Pawlett and Sir Ralph Hopton at, 76; the earl of Rutland and the lord Pawlett and his 2 sons at, 84
- Hemmingburgh, John, prior of Durham, bede-roll of, 205, 282, 325
- 'Hendacre,' 203
- Henderson, Robert, of Newcastle, 179; Wm. Fredk., elected, 143
- Henley chapel, co. York, 'brief' for, 34; mills fire, brief for, 362
- Henley, John de, rector of Sedgefield, 93
- Henrietta Maria, queen, had grant out of Stainton rectory, 113
- Henry I, Brinkburn priory founded *temp.*, 199; charter of, relating to four Northumberland churches, &c., 353; II, confirmed Bishop Middleham to Durham, 87; III, short-cross penny of, found at Stanmington, 125; Eleanor, queen of, 170; V, effigies in Redmarshall church, *temp.*, 104; VIII, granted lease of Brinkburn to Tristram Fenwick, 199; Council of North established in 31st year of, 312; prince, earl of Northumberland first Northumbrian coinage of, 348; penny of,; the steward of, 49; and Wm., his son, grant of salt-pan to Brinkburn, 203; the physician of Newcastle, agreement between Brinkburn and, 203; an unknown malefactor, suspected of theft, 349; hermit of Coquet island buried at Tynemouth, 267; Hugo fitz, witnesses a grant, 319
- Henshaw, Bryan, master of Morpeth grammar school, wages detained from, 242
- Henzell, Charles Wright, elected, 145
- Hepple, meeting at, 45, 148; various spellings of word, 45; first notice of tower at, 46; holders of land at, 46; barony, manors in, 48; right of gallows at, 46; trace of, in gibbet close, 46; beacon hill, 242; tower, description of, 47, 242; church, Norman font, &c., in, 48
- Hepple, Jane de, 46; Robert de, grant of rights of way to Newminster abbey, 46n; grant to, of tenements, &c., at Great Tosson, 170
- Hepscot, vill of, belonged to Ralph de Graystok III, 130
- Heppiscotes, Adam, grant of land to, 243; Allan de, clerk, witness to a grant, 247; inducted to church of Bolam, 127; Thomas de, rector of Morpeth, 239; licence for an oratory in his house, 239; prebend of Lancaster, 239
- Her, John, rector of Barningham, 325
- Hercules with lion's skin, handle of skillet with device of, 61; and Antaeus, handle of skillet with device of, 61
- 'Herotherne, le,' 129
- Herebald, abbot of Tynemouth, 274n; buried at Tynemouth, 276
- Hereford, Thomas Hartperry, suffragan bishop of, 271
- Herford, see Hartfordbridge
- Herig, Leo de, tests charters, 303, 304; sheriff of Durham, 303n
- Herle, Hugh de, held Littleharle, 63; Walter de, and Juliana, his wife, grant of land in Morpeth to, 249
- Hernythwayt, John de, 345
- Heron, Sir Cuthbert, and others, endowed Britley chapel, 186; Giles, bequest to Wark school, 197; John, 353; of Chipchase, letter of Council to, 316 (See also Heyrun)
- Hertwayton, Thomas, canon of Hexham, prior of Brinkburn, 201
- Hervy, Wm., norroy, grant of arms by, to Morpeth, 249
- Hesildene, Reginald de, chaplain of All Saints' chantry, Morpeth, 243
- Hesilrige, English governor of Lanark, murdered Marion Bradfute, 226; Sir Arthur, Kate, daughter of, married col. Geo. Fenwick, and afterwards Philip Babington, 70; took Tynemouth by storm, 288; court baron of, 314
- Heslop, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 370; H., of Barnardcastle, 369; J., of Barnardcastle, 369; John, of Newcastle, armourer, 180; R. Oliver, on stone coffin from Close, Newcastle, 118; presents old clasp knife from Willington Quay, 294; Wm., armorer, of Newcastle, made free of armorers Co., 179; Wm., jun., of Newcastle, armorer, 179, 180
- Hessewell, Thomas de, rector of Sedgefield, 93, 95 *bis*, 96n; ordained deacon and priest, 93; licence of non-residence granted to, 93; one of the executors of bishop Kellawe, 90 (See also Haswell)
- 'Hestbrokes' in field of Thorp, 102
- 'Hestenes,' 281
- Hestleden, d. Thomas, of Tynemouth, 284
- Hetchester Ancient British camp, 50

- Hetherington, John, of Intack, Cumberland, owned moiety of Brinkburn, 210; Joseph, bought Brinkburn, 200, 210; Mary, niece of, married Richard Hodgson, 200
- Hetton fire, 'brief' for, 44; Coal Co., engines constructed for the, 160
- 'Heuedes,' 203
- Hewell, William de, rector of Sedgfield, 93
- Heworth, co. Durham, church arrangements at, in 18 cent., 183; incumbents: John Mills (non-resident), 80, 184; Wm. Glover, 184, (sub-curate), 80; John Hodgson, 184
- Heworth, Upper and Nether, 345
- Hexham, 56; king John at, 348; Sir John Forster's house at, 241; rebels fled to, 338; burnt by Bruce, 348; commissioners for dissolution of monasteries at, 351; great turmoil in, 351; grammar school at, 189
- Hexham priory church, masons' marks in, 43; Roman stones re-used in St. Wilfrid's crypt at, 159; land, &c., belonging to, at Stannington, 128, 129; prior, theft of books of, 350; and convent of, owned tenements, &c., in Stainton-le-Street, 111; convent of, confirmed in possessions by Edward I, 128; land in Stannington belonging to, 128; 'Black Book' of, 128; cellarer of, 128; priors: Bernard, land granted by, 126; Ralph de Dunham, 275n; canons: Adam de Corbrigg, 348, 351; Thomas Hertwayton, 201; Wm. de Morpath, 254
- Heyrun, Jordan, witness to a charter, 304; justice of bishop of Durham, 304n; Wm., sheriff of Northumberland, witness to grants, 129, 171 (See also Heron)
- Heytesbury fire, brief for, 198
- Hickson, Wm., vicar of Stannington, 127
- High Commission Court, the, 334
- Highlawe, manor of, 249
- High Offley church, co. Stafford, brief for, 175
- Highley, High and Low, hamlets of, 256
- High Rochester, see *Bremenium*
- High treason, trials for, 288
- Highways, office of surveyor of, 188
- 'Hills,' Bishopton, land at the, 110
- Hilton, J., of Barnardcastle, 370; dom. John, 'cantarista' at Barnardcastle, 334; Sir Robert de, 90; Sir Thomas, in charge of beacon at Tynemouth, 284; bequest to Matilda, daughter of the baron of, 331 (See also Hylton)
- Hilton, moor belonging to baron of, 345
- Hind, T. H. Archer, see Archer-Hind
- Hindbers, Robert, of Newcastle, 179
- Hindley inundation, co. Lancaster, brief for, 300, 365; chapel, brief for, 174
- Hindmer, see also Hyndmer
- Hindon, co. Wilts, 'brief' for, 39
- Hinks, John, bequest to Frosterley school, 196
- Hinstock fire, 'briefs for, 44, 366
- Hints and Weiford churches, co. Stafford, brief for, 198
- Hirde, John, parish clerk of Barnardcastle, 334
- Hirlawe, John de, perpetual vicar of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, 54
- Hixon, Roland, churchwarden of Sedgfield, 97
- Hodgkin, Thomas, on the late C. J. Bates, v.p., 165, 179; address to British Archl. Association, 181
- Hodgson, rev. John, curate of Gateshead and incumbent of Jarrow, 184; on Stannington church, 122; letters to, relating to Otterburn, 136; J. C., on Shrove Tuesday football at Alnwick, 18; extracts from Warkworth vestry books, 44; on the 'Craster Tables,' 315; rev. J. F., on Bishop Middleham church, 86; on Egliston abbey, 318; on Sedgfield church, 92; M. H., elected, 143; Richard, married Mary, daughter of John Hetherington, 200; Brinkburn descended to, 200; T. H., on crossbows, 302
- Hog, Thomas de, vicar of Bishopton, 109; on several commissions, 109; inducted Gilbert to prebend of Auckland, 109
- Holbeton, co. Devon, 'brief' for, 39
- Holborn, Eliz., wife of George, of Morpeth, punished with branks, 250n
- 'Holeforde,' near Plessey, lands at, 121
- 'Holdefordeleche,' near Plessey, 121
- Holfurth, lands of, assigned, 127
- Holgrave, David, fourth husband of lady Helen Ogle, 259
- Holk, Roger, of Barnardcastle, received first tonsure, 345
- Holland, charity schools in, 190; government alarmed by great armament in, 288
- Holliday, see Halliday
- Holliwell, 281
- Holme, Henry, of Newcastle, merchant, (son of John, of Croshall, Sedbergh,

- Yorks), apprenticed to Edward Nicholson, 130n; conveyance to, 130; buried, 130n; left to poor of parish, 130n
- Holmes, J. D., of Barnardcastle, 370; Sheriton, death of, 5
- Holmeside, licence for John Hall and Isabel Tempest to marry in chapel of, 90
- Holy Island, 56, 148; lord Henry Cavendish, governor of, 298n (See also Lindisfarne)
- Holystone, meeting at, 45, 50, 148; priory, agreement between, Brinkburn and, 203; exchanged rents, &c. with Brinkburn, 203; owned by F. W. Rich, 51; church, Mr. Dixon on, 50; dedicated to St. Mary, 51; mediæval grave-covers, &c., 51; churchyard cross-base and socket, 51; large stone coffin, 51; old tombstones, 51; Mr. Starbecke, incumbent *pro. tempore*, 54; archdeacon Sharp's note on, 54; priory founded by Umfravilles, 50; scarcely a vestige left, 52; nun's close, &c., 52; holy wells at, 52; value of, 53; held land in Newcastle, 53; bequest of Roger Thornton to, 53; exchange of land between, and Newminster, 53; churches of 'Crossanset' and Harbottle united to, 53; lands confirmed to, 53; Leland's *Itin.*, 53; value of portion of nuns in Alwinton, 53; grant of Corsenside, &c., to, 54; Margaret Horsley, prioress, death of, 54; Elizabeth de Sussex, prioress of, 54; commission concerning, 54; 'Oliverian Survey,' 54
- Holywell, St. Winifred's well at, 290
- Homele, Adam, a Corbridge juror, 350
- Homildon hill, Sir John Livingston fell at battle of, 292
- Honiton fire, brief for, 211
- Honius of Evreux, 274
- 'Hopelawe,' 53n
- Hopkins, C. W. Innes, elected, 133; rev. J., and Mr. Daniel, presented Grace Darling relics, 134
- Hoppe, Christopher, churchwarden of Redmarshall, 107
- Hopper, Richard, of Whitworth, yeoman, 315
- Hopton, Sir Henry, at Helmsley, 76
- 'Horn book school, 192
- Horned head-dress, effigy with, 104; hides, 306
- Horsell, John, surveyor of Durham county, 345
- Horsegate, a, at Newhouses, 125
- Horsforth chapel, York, brief for, 38
- Horse stealing, 291
- Horsley, rev. John, the antiquary, minister at Morpeth, 255; *Materials for Hist. of Northd.*, 167, 290, 352; Margaret, prioress of Holystone, death of, 54; Robert, of Bolam, 69; Robert de, grant of burgage in Morpeth by, 255; Roger, tower of, at Farnham, 47; Sir Roger de, witness to a grant, 170; Thomas, tower of, at Srenwood, 47
- Horsley, inquisition touching the church of, 262; patron of, 282; vicars: Henry de Waleys, 262; Adam de Everington, 262; Sir Adam Scot, 245
- Horton, John de, vicar of Aycliff, chaplain of Barnardcastle hospital, 337
- Hose, W. de, 278
- Hoton, arms of, 92
- 'Horspol,' 129
- Hotewood, Redesdale, 137
- 'Houch, le,' 129
- Houghton-le-Spring, Bernard Gilpin, rector of, 343; grammar school at, 189; bequest of Sir George Wholer, rector, to found school at, 194; charity school, 196
- Houk, grant of lands in, 33
- Housesteads, contribution of society towards damage at, 74
- Housing people at Barnardcastle, 333
- Howards, Greystok moiety of Stannington, &c., descended to the, 130
- Howard, lord, land of, at Stannington, 124; Charles, of Naworth, patron of Morpeth, 239; Edmund, archdeacon of Northumberland, 54; lord William ('Belted Will') lands, &c., in Morpeth, 251; memorial of, 252; letter of, 252; presented mace to Morpeth, 247
- Howden, Yorks, bequest to church of, 93; and Howdensh., value of, 312
- Howell, John, bailiff, 256
- Howick charity school, 197
- Howson, bishop of Durham, mandate to enthrone, 311
- Hoyles Games presented, 357
- Hoyle, Miss, present of treasure chest to museum, 3
- Hübner, prof. Emil, hon. member, death of, 148; obituary notice of, 29
- Huchenson, dom. Robt., of Tynemouth, 284 (See also Hutchenson)
- Hudspethes, the, 127
- Hudspath, Richard, a Corbridge juror, 353; William, 127

- Hugerly, see Hedgerley
 Hugglescoate church, co. Leicester, brief for, 211
 Hugh, abbot of St. Albans, 279; bishop of Durham, granted land, &c., at Whickham, 203; confirmed grant of a salt-pan to Brinkburn, 203; Cocus de Stanton, 129; Henry fitz, guardianship of heir of Guy, earl of Warwick transferred to, 337
 Hull, Council of North met at, 312; citadel of, convenient for safe keeping of rebels, 339
 Hull, Wm., bequest to Caistron school, 197
 Hullerbuske, lands of Barnardcastle hospital at, 335
 Hullock, J., of Barnardcastle, 369; Sir John, baron of the exchequer, tombstone of, in Barnardcastle churchyard, 331; name of, on bell at Barnardcastle, 331n; Wm., of Barnardcastle, married Mary, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Pudsay, 331n
 Hume, the lord, 84; James, vicar of Tynemouth, dispossessed by Commonwealth, 284
 Hunsdon, lord, letter of, touching decay of Tynemouth, 285; and others, letter of, to Council, concerning Barnardcastle, 338
 Hunt, Hugh, 147; J., of Barnardcastle, 369
 Hunter, Isaac, of Shields, stolen gunpowder sold to, 291
 Huntrecumbe, Sir Wm. de, witness to a grant, 10
 Huntingdon, earl, and others, commission to, concerning St. John Baptists hospital at Barnardcastle, 334
 Huntley, the marquis, 76; Edmund, a Corbridge juror, 353
 Hurland, grant of manor of, 10
 Hurworth, charity school at, 196
 Hutchenson, Richard, churchwarden of Bishop Middleham, 89; Robert, vicar of Grindon, 100; Wm., of Barnardcastle, pardon to, for not taking oaths, &c., 344 (See also Huchenson)
 Huthrun, the abbot of St. Alban's man of Copun [Cowpen], grant to, 278
 Hutton Ambo fire, co. York, brief for, 267
 Hutton [Huton], Barbara, daughter of Mr. Raphe, baptized, 116; Edward, son of Mr. Raphe, baptism of, 116; buried, 116; Humphrey, parish clerk of Brinkburn, 205; dean Matthew, enthronement of, 311; Mr. Raphe, death of, at Durham, 116; Raphe, son of Mr. Raphe, baptized, 116
 Hygbald, bishop, 347
 Hylton, Robert, of Butterwick, will of, 96; bequest to poor of Sedgfield, 96. (See also Hilton)
 Hyndmer, John, parson, bequest to, 94; Robert, 'p' son of Sedgfeilde, bequests by will of, 94 (See also Hindmer, Hindbers)
- I.
- Ilderton, farms in, 170; mill, 170; value of vicarage of, 308; churchwardens' books, extracts from, 170
 Illingworth chapel, co. York, brief for, 152
 Imber fire, co. Wilts, brief for, 211
 Imeson, P., of Barnardcastle, 369
 Ince, co. Lancaster, briefs for fire at, 362, 365
 Industrial schools, 191
 Ingestre, co. Stafford, rev. Richard Fawcett, rector of, 78
 Ingmethorp, Thomas, rector of Stainton-le-Street, 114
 Ingram, Nathaniel Clayton, vicar of, 80; Sir Robert de Evynwode, parson of, 244
 Innes, Mr. James, rector of Sedgfield, 94
 Inroads of Scots, 356
 Inscription, on a fire place in Newcastle, 187; a new Roman, discovered near Cawfields, 82
 Insula, Robert de, bishop of Durham, charter of, 303; seal of, 304; appropriated Bishop Middleham to Finchale, 88; died at Bishop Middleham, 90; Henry de, lord of Wynyard, two chaplains to celebrate for soul of, 101
 Inundations, briefs for, 211, 267, 268, 300, 362, 364
 Iping, Sussex, &c., brief for, 142
 Ipsley church, co. Warwick, brief for, 268
 Ipstones church, co. Stafford, briefs for, 272, 364
 Ireland, cardinal John Paparo on his way to, with palls, 277; Ogle lands in, 141; charity schools in, 190
 Ireys, John le, and his company, to be arrested, 284 (See also Irreys)
 Irish elk, horn of, at Mainsforth, 85

Irishmen, 284
 Iron, prick-spur found in Great Stainton, graveyard, 113; slag, ancient, from Keyhirst farm, Netherwitton, 270
 Ireys, John de, 336 (See also Ireys)
 Irwin, J., 188
 'Isles, lez,' 129
 Italians, a band of, in Morpeth, 251
 Italy, antiquities at Rokeby from, 327

J.

Jackson, Ralph, churchwarden of Stainton, 114; Roger, and Elizabeth his wife, 147
 James V., king of Scotland, 282
 James, bishop William, mandate to enthronement, 311
 Jarrow, 56; suggested monument to Bede at, 151; stocks at, 299n; bones of St. Oswin taken to, 274; church of St. Oswin of Tynemouth given to, 276; relics of St. Oswin transferred to, 276; monastery, payments to, by vicar of Bishopton, 109; church, arrangements at, in 18 cent., 183; and Monkwearmouth, Tynemouth belonged to monks of, 93
 Jay, Alan, and wife Agnes, grant of land for light in Brinkburn refectory, 203
 Jemmett, Warham, witness to a deed, 131
 Jenison, Thomas, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89; Wm., owned old house at Elswick, 156; M.P., for Newcastle, 343
 Jenyns, *Boke of Armes*, 105
 Jerome, Wm., witness to a will, 141
 Jesmond, prior of Tynemouth held lands at, 282; some people of Newcastle went to, to kill prior, 282; sketch of old mill at, 133. (See also Gesemuth)
 Jewels of queen of Scots stolen, 285
 Joan, prioress of St. Bartholemew's, Newcastle, grant by, 33
 Joblinn, Ralph, son of Mr. Robert, baptized, 116
 Jodoigne, Belgium, football played at, 301
 'Joe, the quilter's cottage,' copper plate of, purchased, 234
 John, king, at Hexham, 348; searched for hidden treasure at Corbridge, 348, 352; destroyed Morpeth castle, &c., 240; confirmed Bishop Middleham to Durham, 87; bishop of Carlisle,

ordinations by, 101, 103, 108, 204, 239, 254, 291, 304; abbot of Newminster, 249; prior of Brinkburn, 201; perpetual vicar of Bishop Middleham 89; dom. John perpetual vicar of Tynemouth on a commission, 279; parish chaplain of Bothal, on a commission, 262
 Johnson, G., of Barnardcastle, 370; Henry, of Bothal, bequest to, 141; parson of Bothal, 263; ejected from living by parliament, 263; John and others, proceedings against, for laying violent hands on curate of Sedgefield, 97; R., of Barnardcastle, 369; Thomas, of Newcastle, 179; dom. Thomas, of Tynemouth, 284 (See also Jonson)
 Joneby, Robert de, 130n; release of rent in Stannington to, 130; Robert, of Dalton, ordained, 130n
 Jones, rev. Ambrose, on Stannington church, 122; old silver exhibited by, 125; John, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208; ejected by parliament, 208
 Jonson, John, 'parochianus' of Sedgefield, 94
 Jothlin of Denton, grant of land in Denton, 304n
 Jura regalia, 313, 337; of bishop of Durham admitted by king, 336
 'Justiciars' of England, Geoffrey Ridell, 49; Gilbert de Routhbyrs, 209
 Juvenis, Richard, a juror of Corbridge, 350

K.

Karliole, Thomas de, 306
 Keel church, co. Stafford, brief for, 272
 Keene, bishop Edmund, bequest to Boltsburn school, 196
 Kellawe [Kellow], bishop of Durham, letters to pope, 91; granted market and fair at Sedgefield, 96; died at Bishop Middleham, 90; will of, 90; executors of, 337; Peter de, rector of Sedgefield, 93, 95; his executors, 95; Thomas de, witness to a grant, 102; Wm. de, collector of tenths, 348; lands in Lanchester granted to, 209
 Kelloe vicarage, Shēburn hospital disseised of, 110
 Kelso, Robert, of Durham, a monk of, 275n
 Kelvedon Hatch, church, co. Essex, brief for, 34

- Kemberton church, co. Salop, brief for, 198
- Kempston church, Notts, brief for, 211
- Kendal, John, a Corbridge juror, 353
- Kennet, archdeacon, on charity schools, 189
- Kent, brief for hail storm in, 174
- Kerrs, Raid of the*, 47
- Kesterne, John de, granted lands to Brinkburn, 201
- Ketton, dispute concerning boundaries of, 111
- Keu, Robert le, a burghess of Newcastle, and Ellen his wife, grant of lands to, 129
- Keyhirst farm, near Netherwitton, ancient iron slag from 270
- Kid, John ejected from Redmarshall at restoration but conformed, 107
- Kidland, 54
- Kighley church, co. York, brief for, 366
- Kilby church, co. Leicester, brief for, 175
- Kildare, arms of the extinct bishopric of, 208
- Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger, grant of land in Houk, 33
- Kill-buck, heights of, 50
- 'Killescrok,' 129
- Kilvington, gift of manor of, to Egliston canons, 319
- Kimbleworth, value of rectory of, 307; Robert Forster, rector of, 271
- King, John, notary public, 311; Thomas, a notary public, 311
- Kinglawe, near Shotton, Northumberland, 120
- 'King maker, the,' 337
- Kings Norton church, co. Worcester, brief for, 267
- Kingston, inundation and fire, brief for, 362
- Kingston church, co. Salop, brief for, 366
- Kingswood, co. Wilts, brief for, 142
- Kinnersley fire, co. Salop, brief for, 272
- Kinnerley church, co. Salop, brief for, 211
- Kipling, John, of Newcastle, 179; Leonard, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334; M., of Barnardcastle, 369
- 'Kippitheton, castrum de,' 60
- Kirk Andrew's upon Esk church, Cumberland, brief for, 174
- Kirkburn, the, Morpeth, land near, 246
- Kirkby chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 175 (See also Kyrkby)
- Kirkham, the seneschal of bishop, 304n [Kircham], Thomas de, collated to vicarage of Bothal, 261
- Kirkdale and other fires, co. York, brief for, 198
- Kirk Hammerton church, co. York, brief for, 267
- Kirkharle, meeting at, 56, 148; monument of Robert Loraine, 'murdered by the Scots', at, 61, 63; manor, purchased by Mr. Thos. Anderson, 63; 'Capability' Brown, born at, 63
- Kirkharle church, 65; description of, 61; 'lowside' window, 61; piscina and aumbry, 61; font, formerly belonging to All Saints, Newcastle, 61; arms of Lumley, &c., on, 61; communion cup, &c., 61; Mr. Clarkson, incumbent, 61; bell, cast by Ruthall, 61; masons' marks, 61; registers, 61; 'Oliverian Survey' of, 65; Whelpington and other parishes annexed to, 65; bishop Chandler's notes of, 65; appropriated to Blanchland monastery, 66; vicars: dom. John Forrest, 66; Thos. Ouston, 65; Richard Ward, 62; Thomas Bawynny, unlicensed curate, 66; Robert Blunt, ejected, 66; Wm. Dawson, preaching minister of, 65; Robert Lawrence [Lorraine], parish clerk, 66; Randall Fenyke, ge'tilma,' desired to be buried in, 65; collected at, for Great Plague, 66
- Kirkhaugh charity school, 197
- Kirkheaton annexed to Kirkharle, 65
- Kirkley, the Ogle badge at, 169
- Kirkley, James, presented wooden water pipe, 148
- Kirketon, Sir Wm. de, witness to a grant, 10
- Kirk Whelpington, annexed to Kirkharle, 65; 'Rawff Gray,' vicar, 65; John Codling, parish clerk, 137 (See also Whelpington)
- Kirton, Eleanor, wife of Robert, recusant, 91
- Kitchin, dean, on statutes of Durham cathedral church, 181
- Knapp Mill, co. Southampton, brief for, 152
- Knave of Club, the, a 'Sedgefield chap,' 96
- Knife, a clasp, presented, 294
- Knight, see Knyght
- Knighton church, co. Radnor, brief for, 38
- Knight Templars held land in Bishopton 110; seized by bishop Bek 110

Knockin, co. Salop brief for 40
 Knottingly chapel, co. York, brief for, 38
 Knowles, W.H., on a fragment of a Roman altar discovered at Bywell, 158; on a stone corbel found near the Royal Arcade, Newcastle, 3
 Knyght, Wm., witness to a grant, 249
 Krogar, Jeanes, a Dutchman, theft of jewels of Mary queen of Scots, 285
 Kyle, Robert, elected, 11
 Kymbell, Richard, Benwell wood held of, 232
 Kyrkby, Roger do, vicar of Gainford, bequests by will of, 333; bell, formerly at Gainford, bearing name of, 333n; now at Piercebridge, 333n; Wm. de, bequest of books to, 333

L.

Laborne, Eliz., recusant, 90; [Lai-burne] Roger, rector of Sedgfield, 94. (See also Leiburne, Leyborne)
 Lacy, Gilbert de, received Gainford church, &c., from St. Mary's abbey, and instituted 332 (See also Lascy)
 'Ladydene le' 129; -den-more' 129
 'Ladydene-mowth' 131
 'Ladyflatt, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 Lady's well, Holystone, used as a 'wishing well,' 53
 Lairstones, Stannington church, 122
 Lakenby, Hugh de, grant of land by, 277
 Lamb, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 369
 Lambert, Wm., vicar of Gainford, &c., bequest by will of, 331
 Lambert's Leap, inscribed stones from, presented, 32
 Lambton, Percival, grant of burgage in Hartlepool to, 33 (See also Lampton)
 'Lame-pottis,' 129
 Lamere, John de, grant of land by, 110
 Lamington, lord, descended from Marion Bradfute, 227
 Lamont, Dr., Andrew, relinquished Stanhope rectory and preferred to Redmarshall, 107
 Lampton, Wm., will of, 114 (See also Lambton)
 Lanchester, charter concerning lands at, 209; charity school, 196; church, Roman altar in porch, 159; prebendaries of: Richard de Eryum, 204; Thomas de Heppescotes, 239
 Lane end chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 268
 Lanercost, a north aisle at, 200

'Lang-flatt, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 'Langelandes,' 203
 'Lang-Leventon,' land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 Langley, de, land at Esh belonging to, 361
 Langley chace, 241
 'Langshankleys,' 131
 Langtons, lords of Wynyard, 108
 Langton, Alan de, by his will desired to be buried in Grindon church, 99; grant by, of lands in Wynyard, &c., 101; witness to a grant, 103; lord of Wynyard and Redmarshall, and Katherine, his wife, 106; Katherine, wife of Alan, a burges of Berwick, Redmarshall, &c., granted to, 104; Henry de, grant to, of lands in Wynyard, &c., 101; witness to a grant, 111; lord of Wynyard and Redmarshall, 106; Robert de Nerton, presented to Redmarshall chantry by, 106; free warren in manor of Wynyard and Redmarshall granted to, 107; and others, appointed on a commission, 107; Thomas de, and his wife Sibilla, alabaster effigies of, *temp.* Henry V., 104; arms of, 105; Thomas de, chaplain, bequest to, 333; bishop Walter, letter to, 251
 Laphorne, Anthony, clerk, of Barnardcastle, 334; ordinance for making, parson of Sedgfield, 94; excluded from church, preached in porch, 94
 Lascelles [Lascels], Alan de, 209; Sir Alan de, executor of will of, 343
 Lascy, Henry de, 170. (See also Lacy)
 Laverick, Samuel, of Newcastle, 179
 Lawrence, Robt., parish clerk of Kirkharle, 66; Sir Thos., the painter, in co. Durham, 159
 Laws, John W., elected, 117
 Lawson, of Brough, arms of, 60; Alice, 'an outrageous papist,' 95; Geo., 180; John, 46; Sir John, of Brough, prior Blakeney's Latin psalter in possession of, 282n; Mary, of Brough, John Swinburne married, 60; Wilfrid, vicar of Warkworth, bequest to curate, 187
 Laxton, co. York, briefs for, 34, 211
Lay of the last Minstrel; 48
 'Layrewit' for daughters, tenants of Tynemouth paid, 281
 'Leases, the Grand,' 345
 Leather discovered at *Cilurnum*, exhibited, 156
 Leather bottle, a cask-shaped, in Blackgate museum, 135; at Zurich, 135

- 'Le Conneys,' the service known as, at Whitley, 277
- Lee Brockhurst church, co. Salop, brief for, 268
- Lee, Richard, clerk, master of Barnardcastle hospital, 335; will of, 335n; T., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Leftwood, near Egliston, 320n
- 'Legendam Auream,' 353
- Legiard, Thomas, held lands in Stainton-le-Street, 112
- 'Leg II Aug,' &c., Roman legionary stone reading, 147
- Leiburne, Roger de, witness to a grant, 10 (See also Leyborne, Laborne, Laiburne)
- Leightons, proprietors of Harnham, 70
- Leishman, tombstone of Christina, wife of Thomas, a gardener, in Falkirk churchyard, 215
- Leland, *Itinerary*, 25, 53, 59, 235, 240, 275n., 318, 326, 342; *Collectanea*, 232, 240, 275, 276n., 336n
- Lemon, Allan Bruce, elected, 181
- Lonham, Ralph de, agreement between Ralph de Multon and, 319
- Lenthall, speaker of House of Commons, letter to, respecting Tynemouth, 287
- Lesbury, value of vicarage of, 308; charity school, 197
- Leslie, general, marching towards Berwick, 76, 84
- Letch pit, Alexandrina or, co. Durham, 160
- Levesham, Thomas de, formerly master of Groatham hospital, and another, composition between executors of, 113
- Lewes, northern knights at battle of, 303n., 304n.; St. Michael's church, brief for, 34
- 'Leya,' 203
- Leya, Gilbert de, gift of manor to canons of Egliston, 319
- Leyborne, Roger, vicar general, 90 (See also Laborne, Laiburne, Leiburne)
- 'Ley-brakes, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Leys, dom. John, chaplain at Sedgfield, 94
- Liber Regis*, 88, 109, 113, 126
- Licences to alienate, 281; to hold land, 280
- Lichfield, a woman fined at, for sitting in church, 238; and Coventry, arms of see of, 306
- Lichefeld, mag. Thomas de, attests a charter, 303
- Liddel, see Lydel
- Light, land in Stannington for founding of a, 126; in Brinkburn church, grant of lands for, 203
- Lightcliffe chapel, co. York, brief for, 39
- Lighthouse: at Tynemouth pulled down, 289; erected on St. Mary's Island, 289; candles burnt in, 290
- Lighton, Robert, parish clerk of Bothal, 262
- Lilburn, 281
- Lilburn, colonel, deputy-governor of Tynemouth, declared for king, 288
- Lillo, Gallo-Roman pottery discovered at, 294
- Lilliesleaf and Whitton, bulls relating to lands at, 49
- Lincoln, bishop of, at Sedgfield, 96; Robert, bishop of, witness to a charter, 353; brief for St. Swithin's church at, 364
- Lindale church, co. Lancaster, brief for, 311
- Lindisfarne, 293; priests from, placed in Brinkburn, 200
- Lindsay, earl of, landed at Berwick, 76
- Ling', Robert, ordained, 345
- 'Lintley Riggs' a field name, 188
- Linwood, Mr., a candidate for Morpeth, 253
- Lisles, lords of Wynyard, 108; or Feltons, Leland says Brinkburn founded by, 199
- Lisle, Sir Hy., grant by, to his niece, of manor of Rodmarsh, &c., 104; John de, grant of waste land at Durham, 209; Robert, 180
- Litster, Richard called, a burgess of Newcastle, grant of land in Newcastle, 278
- Little, Mr. J. H., presents early 18 cent. glass bottles to museum, 3
- Littleborough chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 365
- Little Eland, town of, granted to Sir Wm. de Valence, 10
- Little Harle, &c., meeting at, 56, 148; held by Hugh de Herle, 63; tower of, 154; still standing, 63; added to by Aynsleys, 63; objects from Anderson place, Newcastle, at, 63; lady Charles Aynsley, 63; Italian paintings, &c., at, 64; Carmichael's 'Barge day on Tyne' at, 64; mortar, &c., at, 64. (See also Harle, Little)
- 'Litlemedou,' 129 (See also Lytil-Medowe)
- Little Stainton, see Stainton, Little
- Lively, Mr. Samuel, bequest to, 141
- Liverpool fire, brief for, 272

- Livings, in Durham co., return of small, 307; in Durham diocese, 307, 308
 Livingstone, family, formerly owners of Callendar house, 215; lord, one of guardians of Mary, queen of Scots, 215; Mary, one of the queen's playmates, 215; Sir John, of Callendar, fought and fell at Homildon hill, 292; Sir Wm., of Callendar house, fought at Neville's Cross, 292
 Llanfair fire, co. Montgomery, brief for, 142
 Llandegha church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 175
 Llandrillo church, co. Merioneth, brief for, 211
 Llanferris church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 211
 Llangower church, co. Merioneth, brief for, 211
 Llangynog church, co. Montgomery, brief for, 268
 Llanmowddy church, co. Merioneth, brief for, 211
 Llansannan church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 152
 Llantysilio church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 364
 Llwynymain mill fire, brief for, 44
 Llanyrys church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 198
 Local books, 293; monuments, 37
 Lockey, Anthony, master of charity school, South Shields, 194
 Loder, Galfrid, of Corbridge, 351
 Lodge, rev. Edmund, clergyman of Winlaton, 191; master of Haydon Bridge grammar school, &c., 191n
 London, Laud, bishop of, at Tynemouth castle with king, 286; wooden water pipe from Camomile street, 148; district schools of St. Andrew's, St. Clement Danes, St. Giles's, Cripple-gate, St. James's, Clerkenwell, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 192; charity schools, 189; at Norton Folgate, 189; value of house of bishop of Durham in, 312; Fellowship Porters of, maces formerly belonging to, 32; John Brand, secretary of Society of Antiquaries of, 79; collections for sufferers by the great fire of, 240, 334; St. Mary at Hill, John Brand, vicar of, 79
 London, John de, witnesses charters, 303n.. 304
 Londonderry, marquis and marchioness of, 159
 Longdon church, co. Worcester, brief for, 272
 'Long-flatt, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 112 (See also Langflatt)
 Longhaugh, 170
 Longhorsley, charity school, 197; tower of, 242; payment to bishop of Durham for church of, 205; advowson of, granted to Brinkburn, 203 (See also Horsley)
 Longlee farm, Netherwitton, Ancient British stone implement from, 270
 Longman, Wm., of Newcastle, 179
 Longnor chapel, co. Stafford, briefs for, 268, 363
 Longstaff family, the, 143, 233; P., of Barnardcastle, 370; [Longstaffe] W., curate of Sedgfield, 95; executors of the late Mr. J., presented minute book of the Durham Fraternity of Mercers, &c., 167
 Longton chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 198
 Longwitton, field names in, 188; hall, Roman legionary stone at, 147; rushlight holders at, 147
 Lonsdale, John, 353; Wm., master of Barnardcastle charity school, 193
 'Lonsdales,' noted bull-dogs at Barnardcastle, known as, 335
 Loraine [Lorraine, Loren], arms of, 357; George, 66; Richard, monument of, 63; Robert, murdered by the Scots, monument of, 61; lord of Kirkharle, 65; parish clerk of Kirkharle, 66; Thomas, bequest to, 66; of Kirkharle, a free holder, 63n; Sir Wm., 61; patron of Kirkharle, 65 (See also Lorivrell)
 Lords, House of, petition of Peter Smart to, 288
 Lorimer, John, proctor of Morpeth bridge chapel, 245; and another, proctors of light in Morpeth church, 238; Wm., and wife, grant to, of tenements in Morpeth, 245
 Lorivrell, John, of Kirkharle, 66
 'Lousy-lawe, le,' 111; 'Lousy-law-carre,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
 Lovel, master John, letter delivered to, 251
 Lowe, rev. Joseph, vicar of Haltwhistle and honorary canon of Newcastle, elected, 77; Robert, parish clerk of Bishop Middleham, 87n
 Lower Witton chapel, co. Worcester, brief for, 267
 Lowes, Wm., bought Hardriding, 132
 Lowry, burial of Mary, daughter of Nicholas, of Pegsworth, 265

- 'Lowside windows,' Bothal church, 260; Kirkharle church, 61; Red-marshall church, 104
- Lowther [Louthre], John, bequest to Sedgefield school, 196; Hugh de, grant of free warren in bishop's lands in Thorpe Thewles, 103; Robert de, 46
- Lucas, Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles, married to duke of Newcastle, 297
- Lucy, captain, duke of Northumberland married widow of, 236; 'rich only in bury,' 176
- Ludworth, dom. Walter de, witness to grants, 102
- Lullington church, co. Derby, brief for, 175
- Lumley, arms of, on font, 61; Sir Richard, knight, viscount Lumley, conveyance by, 130; deeds in possession of Mr. R. Welford, 130; castle, letter of Sir John Vanbrugh concerning, 183
- 'Lumley's lands,' lands in Stannington so named, 130
- Lumsden, Edward, usher at Newcastle grammar school, 255; schoolmaster at Morpeth, 255
- Lutterworth church, brief for, 142
- Lydel, fortalice of, taken by Scots, 356
- Lymington church, Hants, brief for, 38
- Lynam, Chas., on Alnwick abbey, 55; letter of, on late C. J. Bates, 177
- Lyntone, John, bailiff of Morpeth, 249
- Lytham church, co. Lancaster, brief for, 174
- 'Lyttil-medowe,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Lyvett, John, an Irishman, 284
- M.
- McDonald, J. C., elected, 301
- Macdonell, Col., married sister of Col. Villiers, 289
- Maces : one, presented by 'Belted Will' Howard, 247; silver, exhibited, 32; names engraved on, 32
- Macon, Ralph le, and Emma his wife, daughter of Robert Scot, petition of, 97
- McPherson, John E., elected, 166
- Madeley church, co. Stafford, brief for, 267
- Mafeking emergency notes exhibited, 17
- Magdeburg, St. Norbert, archbishop of, 318
- 'Maiden,' in Maiden castle &c., meaning of, 290n.; heads, bequest of spoons with, 331
- Mainsforth, &c., meeting at, 148; the residence of Surtees, the historian, visit to, 85; horn of Irish elk at, 85; brass collecting dish, 85; arms in windows, 85; acorn planted by Sir Walter Scott at, 85; place-rime relating to, 85; monks of Finchale received tithes from, 90; bequest to poor of, 89n
- Mairstone Ridware church, co. Stafford, brief for, 267
- Makson, Hugh, and wife, grant by, 344
- Malater, Robert, vicar of Warkworth, salt, &c., allowed to, 203
- Malcolm, king of the Scots, raids into Northumbria, 275; and his eldest son slain at river Aln, 275; buried at Tynemouth, 275; death of his queen, 275
- Malden, co. Surrey, brief for fire at, 362
- Malines, cross-bow probably made at, 302
- Malmesbury church, Wilts, brief for, 267
- Malteby, Robert de, 'charter of peace' issued for death of, 101
- Manchester, lord, 176; earl of, letter of, 298; Edward Montague, second earl of, and others, letter of, 296
- 'Manflatt,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Mangey, Dr., took Roman inscriptions to Durham, 352
- Mangonel, model of a, presented, 269
- Manners, lord George, letters of, 299; lady Katherine, letter to, 176
- Mansfield of Mortham, Rokeby married heiress of, 327; viscount, see Newcastle, duke of
- Mare, dom. John de la, a monk of Tynemouth, ordained, 291; Ralph de la, a juror for Corbridge vill, 350; Thomas de la, prior of Tynemouth, 280
- Margaret, queen of Scots, death of, 275
- Marisco, Bartholomew de, 303; charter of bishop Richard de, 303
- Marches, Robert, sixth lord Ogle, deputy warden of the, 268
- Mark's *Survey of Northumberland*, 62, 167
- Market, prior of Tynemouth intruded a new, at North Shields, 282; in Staindrop instituted, 340; and fair at Sedgefield, granted by bishop, 96
- Market Bosworth church, co. Leicester, brief for, 211
- Marley, T. W., copy of Durham parliamentary poll lists made by, 41
- Marmeduke, son of Galfrid, witness to a grant, 102

- Marmaduke, John, composition of, 90 ;
Sir Richard de, son and heir of John,
90
- Marriage, bonds, 212 ; clandestine, 108
- Marsden church, co. York, 'brief' for,
39 ; chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for,
366
- Marshall [Marshal, Marschal, Mar-
ishal, Marshall], Mr., of Barnard-
castle, 370 ; Ja., notary public, 131 ;
John, grant to, of land at Newbigging,
&c., 246 ; and Philippa, his wife,
grant of annuity to, 282 ; Peter,
grandfather of Adam de Morpath,
243 ; Richard, chaplain, witness to a
grant, 245 ; grants of lands to and
by, 245 ; chaplain of chantry of
Mary Magdalen in Morpeth bridge
chapel, grants by and to, 244 ;
rector of Stainton-le-Street, 114 ;
bequests to, 108 ; will and inventory
of, 114n, 240, 351 ; bequests, 114n ;
Thomas, 240 ; bequests of land in
Corbridge to, 351 ; William, son of
John, grant to, of lands, &c., in
Morpeth, 244
- Marske in Swaledale, tombstone of last
of Rokeby family in churchyard, 326 ;
churchyard, wild flowers, &c., to be
scattered over grave in, 344
- Marston chapel, co. Stafford, brief for,
362
- Martin [Martyn] of Corbridge, death
of Isabella, daughter of Alan, son
of, 351 ; Ann, servant to rector of
Bothal, 263 ; John, unlicensed curate
of Sedgfield, 94 ; John, curate of
Sedgfield, proceedings 'for laying
violent hands on,' 97
- Marwood, heights of, 335 ; vill of, near
Barnardcastle, 317 ; belonged to
church of Durham, 317n ; rime con-
cerning, 317n ; transferred to earls
of the Northumbrians, 317n ; grant
of, 339 ; farms of Thomas Butler in,
332 ; chase, 342 ; custody of, held by
Sir Talbot Bowes and Thos. Bowes,
339 ; granted to Sir H. Vane, 339 ;
chief ranger of, 340 ; *alias* Hagg,
chief warden of, 340 ; forest, tithes
of hay of, kept from vicar of Gain-
ford, 343
- Marewoode, John de, ordained, 344, 345
- Mary, queen of Scots, 2 ; servants of,
arrested for theft of her jewels, 285 ;
resided at Callendar house, 215 ; pro-
jected marriage of, 284
- Mascokren, Hugh de, of Corbridge,
hanged, 351
- Mason, Ambrose, of Barnardcastle,
dyer, armour belonging to, 344 ;
Michael, a soldier of Tynemouth,
accused Elizabeth Simpson of being
a witch, 291 (See also Macon)
- Masons' marks, Hexham priory church,
43 ; Kirkharle, 61
- 'Mason-places,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Massam, Nicholas de, vicar of Mitford,
on a commission, 238
- Matfen, land at, owned by Brinkburn,
203 (See also West Matfen)
- Mather, Thomas, of Newcastle, 179
- Matrix of brass of bishop Beaumont,
largest in England, 90
- Matthews, Dr. Toby, archbishop of
York, mandate to enthrone, 311
- Maudlon fair, Barnardcastle, 329
- Maufetur, Adam, rent payable to, out
of lands at Thirston, 203
- Maughan, Mr. Christr., shoemaker, first
to move for founding charity school
at South Shields, 194 ; bequest to
South Shields charity school, 196
- Mauletur, Adam de, granted reserved
rent to Brinkburn, 203
- Mauleverer, Rich., knight, witness to a
grant, 249
- Maultby church, co. York, brief for, 300
- Maunch on arms of Conyers, 110
- Maunseill, Wm., instituted to vicarage
of Grindon, 100
- Mautalent, master Robert de, 278
- Maydenstones, John de, said to be a
bastard, 103
- Mayland, near Hamsterley, charters
relating to, 303 ; held by Hugh de
Burynghill, 316
- 'Maym [Mayne]-medow,' 129, 131
- Moars, C. and G., bell made by, 109
- Medal of William, duke of Cumber-
land, presented, 168
- Medd, A. O., rector of Rothbury, arms
of, 208
- Medieval, bells, 92 ; engines of war, Ro-
man and, 23, 33 ; jug found in Mor-
peth, 247 ; seals of Hartlepool, 370
- Medieval grave covers : Barnardcastle
castle, 342 ; church, 328, 331 ; Bishop
Middleham church, 86 ; Bishopton
church, 169 ; Bothal church, 260,
261 ; Eglinton abbey, 324 ; Grindon
churchyard, 99 ; Holystone church,
51 ; Rokeby old church, 327 ;
Sedgfield, 92 ; East Shaftoe, 66, 67 ;
Stainton-le-Street church, 113 ; Stan-
hope, 212 ; Stannington church, 122
- 'Medows-syd,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Meeting, change of hour of annual, 145

- Meigle, in Perthshire, interlaced work on stones at, 276
- Meldon, commissions concerning, 126, 262, 279
- Meldrod, Robert fitz, witness to a grant, 304; justice of bishop of Durham, 304
- Meltham chapel, co. York, brief for, 268
- Melton, John de, ordained, 344
- Melverley inundation, co. Salop, brief for, 267
- 'Member kirk,' 54
- 'Memento Mori,' sundial inscribed, 87
- Menevia, Andr' de, sub-deacon of the pope, 89
- Mercers, company, 185; grocers, &c., of Durham, minute book of, presented, 167
- Merchant, Robert, son of Robert, of Barnardcastle, ordination of, 345
- Merchants' marks, in Barnardcastle church, 329, 331
- Mercheta* paid by tenants of Tynewmouth, 281
- Merdeffen, town of, granted to Wm. de Valence, 10
- Merlays, the, benefactors to Brinkburn, 203
- Merley, Adam de, witness to a grant, 305; Duncan de, parson of Morpeth, grant of land at Felton by, 238; Johanna de, elder daughter of Roger de, III., 129; Ralph de, 240, 249; Roger de, witness to a grant, 171; Roger, the I., held Stannington, &c., of the king, 128; Roger II., 248; Roger III., 248; grant by, 248; granted mills of Stannington and Plessey, 129; confirmed gifts to Newminster, 129; left two daughters, Mary and Isabella, co-heirs, 129; grant of road to Newminster, 240; grant for chaplain in Stannington church, 126
- Merlay, barony of, Robert de Graystok died seized of, 130
- Merston, lady Philippa de, 281
- Messer, Ilyf de, murder by, 349
- Metcalf, Adam, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334; John, 'Blind Jack of Knaresborough,' at second battle of Falkirk, 217; Thomas, of Bishop Auckland, 315; of Newcastle, 179
- 'Meterleche,' 129
- 'Methre-lech-brig,' 129
- Meuner, Alan le, fined for false claim, 351
- Michael, abbot of St. Albans, 280; and others, indenture of, 278; the fisher, a fugitive, goods of, 351
- 'Mikledayle,' 203
- Micklestone church, co. Stafford, brief for, 272
- Middens, Black, 290; meaning of, 290n
- Middleham [Midelham, Midilham, &c.]
- Poter de, bishop's bailiff, 91; Ranulph de, chaplain of Bishop Middleham, 89; Thomas de, acolyte, 91; clerk, 91; William de, received first tonsure, 91; chaplain, 87
- Middleham, Bishop, tithes from vill of, 88; pardon for holding lands in, without licence, 97 (See also Bishop Middleham)
- 'Middleham More,' the several pasture of the bishop, 97
- Middlesex, John Carver, archdeacon of, 94, 127
- Middleton, south and north, 170; hall, 170; manor granted to Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 336
- Middleton, in Teesdale, church of, confirmed to St. Mary's abbey, York, 332; charity school, 196; St. George, charity school at, 196; Middleton Scriven church brief for, 365
- Middleton [Midelton] Anthony, supervisor of will of, 331; Cecily, wife of Ambrose, of Barnardcastle, will of, 331; bequest to son Thomas, of Skirwith, 331; Gilbert, held Mitford castle, 138; rebellion of, 255, 256; John, 89; Thomas, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89; will of, 89n; bequests, 89n; Thomas, lands at Tritlington, &c., conveyed to, 140; of Skirwith, bequests by will of, 331; Wm. de, taken at capture of Mitford castle, 279. (See also Myddelton)
- 'Midil-furlonge le,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Milan, armour made at, 105
- Milburn, ancestor of lord Decies, buried in orchard at, 70
- Milburn [Mylborne, Milbourne, Milburne, Milborn], Anthony, 240; Benjamin, of Newcastle, 179; H., of Barnardcastle, 370; Margaret, of Bodlington, charged with witchcraft, 255; Matthew, of Newcastle, 179; Roger de, perpetual vicar of Stannington, infirmities of, 126; Thos., of Newcastle, 179
- Milestone, Roman, discovered near Greta-bridge, 327
- Military engines, Roman and medieval, 23, 33
- Militia, letter concerning assessment of horses for the, 296, 298

- 'Millestone,' 281
 Mills, John, curate of Heworth, 80 ; non-resident incumbent of Heworth, 184 ; Robert, chaplain at Morpeth, 245
 'Miln-way, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 'Milnhill,' a field name, 188
 Milnrow chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 268
 'Milow braes,' a field name, 188
 Milwich church, co. Stafford, brief for, 272
 Miracles at St. Godric's tomb, 264
 Miseday, Mr., governor of Tynemouth, 290
 Missiglia, Tomaso, armourer of Milan, 105
 Mistertona, Robert de, grant of land in Thorp to, 102 ; his gift of same to Finchale, 102
 Mitchell, Dr., of Barnardcastle, 370 ; John, and his wife Joanna, tombstone of, at Egliston, 323
 Mitford, manor of, 10 ; letters patent to free tenants of, 10 ; Roger Bertram, lord of, 10 ; castle, delivery of seisin of, to Sir Aymar de Valence, 10, 171 ; Wm. de Middleton taken at, 280 ; held by Gilbert Middleton and others, 138 ; besieged by king John, 240 ; St. Leonard's hospital at, 205 ; grant of, to Newminster, 205 ; church arrangements at, in 18 cent. 183 ; vicars : Nicholas de Massam, 238 ; Hugh Nanney, 187
 Mitford, Sir Adam de, chaplain, grant by, of a messuage at Morpeth, 256 ; Alice, daughter of George, married lord Charles Murray, 68 ; Christr., of Newcastle, leases of coal-mines at Elswick to, 282 (See also Mytforthe)
 Moises, Hugh, master of grammar school, Newcastle, and lecturer at All Saints, 79
 Moldavia, brief for Philippen colony in, 174
 Molston [Molesden], manor of, 10
 Monasteries, commissioners for dissolution of, 351
Monastic Seals of the xiiith Century, purchased, 77
Monasticon Eboracense, Burton's, 318
 Moner, Stephan le, hanged himself at Corbridge, 351
 'Monkey's Island' on river Blyth, 36
 Monkhouse, J., of Barnardcastle, 369
 Monkseaton, 281
 Monk Sherborne, Hants, brief for, 40
 Monkwearmouth, 56 ; tenement in, exchanged, 107 ; value of vicarage of, 307
 Monkton, 'Bede's well' near, 151
 Monkton [Monckton] general, governor of Berwick, 253
 Monks way, the, Morpeth, 249
 Montague; see Mountagu
 Montacuto, Berengarius, son of Jordan, rector of Bishop Middleham, 89 ; Peter de, rector of Bishop Middleham, 88
 'Monteith' at Morpeth, 247
 Montfort, Sir Peter de, Glanteley given to, 171
 Montgomeryshire inundations, brief for, 268
 Montreal, Canada, brief for fire at, 175
 Moody, Ralph, parish clerk of Barnardcastle, 334
 Moody's wind-mill, 345
 Moore, Margaret, bequest to Whalton school, 197 ; Mr., of Barnardcastle, 369 (See also More)
 Moot-law, see Mutelaw
 'Moracreford,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
 Moravia, Walter de, witness to a grant, 10
 More, Richard de la, seneschal of Morpeth, witness to a grant, 246 (See also Moore)
 'Moredissen,' 281
 Morell slew king of Scots, 275
 Morell, mag. Robert, attests a charter, 303
 Morgan, Fred. W., elected, 301
 Morini, first cohort of, 294
 Morkar brought up by monks of Durham, 274
 Morland fire, Westmorland, brief for, 267
 Morley, Robert, churchwarden of Red-marshall, 107
 Morpeth (and Bothal), meeting at, 237 ; general chapter held at, 256 ; 'foss of late park of,' 246 ; grant of arms to, 249 ; bell tower at, 250
 Morpeth, 'the most corrupt mercenary place in the north,' 250 ; old vill of, 240 ; spring of St. Thomas at, 248, 251 ; remains of ancient bridge at, 242 ; postmistress of, 253 ; parliamentary election for, 253 ; parliamentary candidates for, 253 ; Thomas Clark, a freeman of, 253 ; Scotch prisoners in, 255 ; trial at, for witchcraft, 255 ; Leland's description of, 250 ; earl of Oxford's visit to, 250 ; 'Queen's head' kept by Smith, 250 ; burgesses of, grant to the, 248 ; bound themselves to grind at lord's mill, 249 ; right of, to take ale, 249 ;

- grants to and by, 249; grant of lands and tenements at, 238, 240, 244, 245, 246, 209; rent of tenements at, granted to Newminster, 127
- Morpeth**, names of streets, &c., in, 'le Newgatt,' Hilgate, 209; 'Oldmot,' 247; Pethgate, 247; 'Nether walke myll,' 240; 'Stankeborne,' 240; 'the Lawe,' 240; 'the Florys,' 'Stand-anstone,' and 'Kirkburn,' 246; 'Mardenflat,' otherwise 'Barcarfield,' 249; 'Rutdyke,' 'Wencherway,' 255; 'tourelle' at, 255; 'Hellegate,' 255; grant of tofts in 'Stainflat,' 249; Cottingburne, Monksway, Fisherway, Ruthdye, Highlaw, 249
- Morpeth**, request of Eure for grant of queen's house at, 346; band of Italians killed deer in, 251; town infected with plague, 251; dispute concerning lands in, 251; trials, victory of lord Carlisle in the, 253; dispute between town council and lord Carlisle concerning repair of streets, 253; agreement come to, 254; collections at, for Great Plague and Great Fire of London, 240; courts leet and baron of, 250n.; arms of Pyes at, 250
- Morpeth Corporation**, documents of, 248; dispute of, with lord Carlisle, 253; mace exhibited, 247; halberds, &c., at, 247; the hutch, 250; order for making, 250; branks, &c., at, 247, 250n
- Morpeth**, place to be found for stocks in, 243; bull-baiting at, 250; cattle market, 255; ministers at, John Pye, 239; 255, Jonathan Harle, 255; John Horsley, the antiquary, 255; Edward Lumsden, schoolmaster at, 255; popish schoolmaster at, 239; grammar school at, 189, 224; removal of, 266; lands at Netherwitton of, 242; masters of, 242; ancient bell of, 242; lord Collingwood's house at, 247, 266; woods in, 129; seneschals: John de Duddene, 246; Richard de la More, 246, 249, 255
- Morpeth**, lordship, constables: Mr. Dacres, 251; Edward Gray, 251; Adam de Berier, forester, 27; bailiffs, 242, 279; Walter and Adam fitz Alan, 255; Peter del Ewe, 255; John Forester, 255; Thomas Gait, 250n; Wm. Knight, 249; John Lyntone, 249; Geo. Nichols, 250n; value of barony and manor of, 262; left to Ralph de Graystock, 239
- Morpeth castle**, 238, 241; monks from Fountains at, 240; great festivities at, 240; destroyed by king John, 240; Leland on, 240; Edward Gray, constable of, 252
- Morpeth churches**, &c.: St. Mary's, 237, 244; communion plate, bells, churchwardens' account book, &c., 238; painted glass in, 238; grant of land for, 238; inquisition concerning, 238; commissions relative to, 126, 279; visitations at, 128; value of, 239; Charles Howard, of Naworth, patron, 239; letter of archdeacon J. Sharp, concerning, 239; rectors: at synod, 239; Walter Darley, 239, 245; Mr. Fenwick, 238, 250; John de Hastings, 239; Thomas de Heppescottes, 239; Sir Robert de Saham, 246; vicars: William de Bereford, 238; Edmund, 239; Duncan de Merlay, 238; Stephan, 238; William, 238; chapel of All Saints on bridge, 57, 242, 247; image of Saviour in, 244; agreement of burgesses of, to find a lamp for, 243; masses to be said in, 246; proctors of, 245; land granted to, 243; chaplains: 243; Sir Richard de Auckland, 244; John de Bodlyngtone, 244; George Bukke, 246; Sir Richard Clifford, 245; Richard Marshall, 244, 245; Robert Milner, 245; Thomas Mytfurthe, 246; Roger Pantill, 245 *bis*; John de Passenham, 244, 245; altar of St. Mary in, 244, 245, 247
- Morpeth [Morphath]** Adam de, official of archdeacon of Durham, &c., 254; witness to grants, 246, 247; to find place for stocks, 242; Alice, relict of Robert de Saltwyke, daughter of Thorald de, grant by, 246; Christopher, request to poor of Bishoppton by, 110; Peter de, contumacy of, 254; Reginald de, chaplain at Morpeth, 239, 247; chantry of master Richard de, 245; grants to and by, 246, 247; rector of Greystock, 254; prebend of Auckland, 254; official of Durham, 254; to render account to executors of bishop Bek, 254; witness to a grant, 255; many grants of hereditaments to, 246 *et seq.*; divine service in Morpeth church for soul of, 243; death of, 254; dom. Robert de, canon of Brinkburn. ordained, 254, Wm. de, sergeant, grant by, 246; a canon of Hexham, arrested for con-

- tunacy, 254; and excommunicated, 254; received by prior and convent of Bridlington, 254; witness to a deed, 243; Wm., son of Geoffry and Alice, 247; Wm., son and heir of Peter de, grant of land at Morpeth, 243
- Morris, Col., and another, trial of, for high treason, 288
- Morrison, Mrs., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Morritt family, owners of Rokoby, 326, 327; pictures of wool and silk by members of, 327
- Mortars, ancient, at Little Harle, 65
- Mortham tower, meeting at, 179; description of, 327; inscriptions at, 327; built by a Rokeby, 327; 'dobie' of, 327; heiress of Mansfield of, married Rokeby, 327; Bowes tomb at, 320
- Mortham, Robert de, chaplain of Barnardcastle hospital, 336; vicar of Gainford, gift of chantry in Barnardcastle church, 333; effigy of, in Barnardcastle church, 328, 333, 367
- Mortmain, fine for violation of statute of, 247
- Morton, 281; licence to hold lands in, 280; near Kyllerby, grant of land at, 279; church, co. Notts, brief for, 39
- Morton Corbit fire, brief for, 44
- Morton, Stephen, parish clerk of Stan-nington, 127; Thomas, bishop of Durham, mandate to enthroner, 311; surveyors appointed by, 345; Thomas de, a juror of Corbridge vill, 350; Sir Thomas, 84; [Moreton] Wm., lands at Stanington in tenure of, 126
- 'Mosycrokes,' 203
- Mottoes of Border families, 48
- Mountagu, Mrs. Ann, 176; Ralph, 'to be made a marquis,' 176
- Mousa, broch of, 218
- Mowbray, Robert, earl of, 274; Robert de, restored Oswin's church at Tyne-mouth, 276; 'fundator de Tine-muthe,' 276
- Mowick, Margaret, daughter of Francis, 124
- Muccleston fire, co. Salop, brief for, 363
- Mucking, otherwise Newhaven church, Sussex, brief for, 272
- Muckle Benton, see Benton Muckle
- Mulgrave, lord, 176
- Mulston, letters patent to free tenants of, 10
- Multon, grant of land in, &c., 319
- Multons, lord Dacres married heiress of, 319; arms of Dacre impaling, 327
- Multon, Ralph de, witness to a charter, 319; agreement between, and Ralph de Lenham, 319; probable founder of Eglston abbey, 318; Thomas de, brother and heir of Edmund, manor of Redmarshall, granted to, 107
- Muniments, local, 37
- Munro, Dr., of Barnardcastle, 369; Sir Robert, tombstone of, in Falkirk churchyard, 213
- Muncaster fire, co. Cumberland, brief for, 364
- Murdac, archbishop of York, 277
- Murray-Aynsleys, arms of the, 68
- Murray, lord Charles, married Alice, daughter of George Mitford, 68
- Murton, see Morton
- Musgrave, Thomas, a Newcastle bur-gess, conveyed houses in Corbridge, 351; Sir Wm., letter of, concerning parliamentary election, 253
- Music, volume of old, presented, 357
- Musters, Walter, witnesses a charter, 303
- Muster of lord Ogle's tenants, 264
- 'Mutelawe,' muster of horsemen of the Middle Marches on the, 57, 60, 131, 264
- Myddelton, Thomas, vicar of Bishop Middleham, buried, 116; Wm., cot-tage of, in Redmershill, 108; Wm. and Margaret Cumyne, marriage of, 116
- Myers, Marmaduke, vicar of Bishop Middleham, buried, 116; Sir Michael, curate of Sedgfield, 94
- Mytforthe, Thomas, chaplain of chantry in Morpeth bridge chapel, grant by, 246

N.

- Nairn, Dr., of Glasgow, 227
- Nanney, Hugh, vicar of Mitford, 187; of Haltwhistle, 187
- Nantglyn church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 267
- Nantwich church, co. Chester, brief for, 272
- 'Naturensis,' title of Richard, suffragan of Durham, 271
- Naworth castle, Roman inscriptions formerly at, 326
- Naylor, E., curate of Hebburn, North-umberland, 256
- Neasham, Ralph, baron of Greystok, buried at, 279; Ralph, son of Wm. de Graystok, buried at, 130. (See also Nesham)

- Neile, Richard, bishop of Durham, grant of wardship and marriage by, 305; great seal of, 306; bequests of, 306n; autograph of, 345; Sir Paul, son of bishop, bequests to, 306n; charged for manslaughter, 306n
- Nervians, third cohort of the, 294
- Nesbit, John de, 98; Thomas, 103
- Nesham, Michael de, chaplain, grant of messuage in Gateshead, 281. (See also Neasham)
- 'Nether-ozrowe,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- 'Nothre-pes-landes,' 129
- Nethor Seal church, co. Leicester, brief for, 36
- Nether Wallop fire, co. Southampton, 272
- Netherwitton, lands at, belonging to Morpeth grammar school, 242; old inscribed bell at, 270; old iron-slag from near, 270; Ancient British stone implements from near, 270 (See also Witton, Nether)
- Neville's Cross, battle of, 356; Sir Wm. Livingston fought at, 292
- Neville, arms of, 327; at Mainsforth, 85; Daere impaling, 327; the lady Ann, daughter of Richard, the 'king-maker,' married Richard, duke of Gloucester, 337; rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208; John de, knight, lord of Raby, grants of land in Craven, &c., to, 330
- Neubigging, 246; land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; charity school, 196
- Newborough chapel, brief for, 39
- Newburgh, vill of, 349
- Newburn [Newborne], Roger de, clerk, witness to a deed, 243 *bis*; Wm. de, and others, accused of unjust disseisin, 350
- Newbury, Berkshire, stocks at, 299n; R. de Dryfield, vicar of, 278
- Newcastle, arms of, formerly over Corporation pew, 182; liberties of, taken away, 359; Council of the North met at, 312; assizes at, of Edward I., 348; a 'plott' of, 76; gift of ordinance to, 76; 'nakedly and dangerously,' 386; to pay part of cost of fortifications of Tynemouth, 286
- Newcastle, Edward I. and his queen at, 278; the Scots at, 120; the earl of Essex, the lord Fawkland and others at, 83; earl of Essex returning to, 76; the lord general at, 76; the earl of Rutland and the lord Pawlett and his two sons at, 84; Sir William Savill passed through in 1639, 83
- Newcastle, Wm. de Middleton, imprisoned at, his escape, 280; Sir Wm. Tailbois beheaded at, 46
- Newcastle, inquisition at, concerning castle of Barnardcastle, 337
- Newcastle, grant of land in, 278; prior of Tynemouth held lands at Jesmond, 282; great stone house of prior of Tynemouth on Quayside, 281; men of, digging for coals in Tynemouth prior's manor of Elswick, 281; assault by people of, 'satellites of Satan,' on monks of St. Albans, 278; property in West Spital belonging to chantry in Sedgfield church, 92n.; nuns of Holystone held land in, 53; canons of Brinkburn owned houses, &c., in, 203; deed *temp.* Elizabeth, relating to property in, 156
- Newcastle, complaint by master mariners of, to king, 287; birth-place of lord Collingwood at head of Side, 266; roads from, to Corbridge, damaged by coalpits, 350
- Newcastle 'dagger money,' W. S. Dendy on, 359; payment to judges always in ancient coin, 359
- Newcastle, meeting of British Archaeological Association in, 44, 55
- Newcastle Fire Office, lead badge of found in Carlisle, 234, medal commemorating Coronation of Edward VII. and his queen, 234; token of 1659, 295
- Newcastle, charity schools in, 81; population of in 1774, 81; dissenting meeting houses in, 81; 'popish' chapel in, 81; school founded by Sir Wm. Blackett in, 81; Ramsay, a goldsmith of, 264
- Newcastle, Anderson's place, objects at Little Harle from, 63; gateway of, at Sheriff Hill rectory, 63; gateway from, at Wingrove house, 63
- Newcastle castle, model of, 169; new edition of guide to, 148; discoveries near, 136; piece of castle wall discovered at 'Dog Loup' stairs, 170; castloward of, 130
- Newcastle, dean of, 127; letter delivered to the vicar of, 251; churches, &c., in, 310; services and sermons in, 80; ~~At~~ Saints, brass of Roger Thornton and wife in, 130n; ancient font of, at Kirkharle, 61; charity school, 194, 197; curates: Mr. Alderson, 79; George Stephenson, 79; Hugh Moises and Henry Featherstonehaugh, lec-

- turers, 79; H. Farrington, 79; Geo. Stephenson, assistant curate, 79; St. Andrew's, Nathl. Ellison, curate, John Brand, assistant, 79; charity school, 197; founded by Sir William Blackett, 194; bequests towards charity school in, 194; St. Anne's, curates: Cuthbert Wilson, 78, 80; W. Hall, 178, 80; St. John's, Nathaniel Clayton, curate and lecturer, 80; Mr. Brunton, assistant curate, 80; charity school, 197; founded by Mr. John Ord, 194; St. Nicholas's church, 122; portions of prior and of the vicar of Tynemouth in, 283; vicars: rev. M. Bradford, 290; John de Hirlawe, 54; Cuthbert Wilson, curate of, &c., 78; charity school, 199; founded at, by benefaction of Mrs. Eleanor Allan, 194; St. Thomas's, or Bridge-end chapel, rev. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, master, officiated at, 80; Mr. Potter, corporation reader, 80; Trinity chapel, 80
- Newcastle companies: Armourers, 179, 180; extracts from minute book of, 179; minute book of Fullers and Dyers, 181
- Newcastle, mayor and burgesses of, petitioned queen for Tynemouth, 285; taken to task for defenceless state of town, 286; castle 'in great ruin,' 286; mayors: John Bulkham, 256; John Denton, 316; Nicholas Ridley, 132; Richard Ridley, 132; sheriff, Nicholas Ridley, 132; Mr. Gibson, Town Clerk of, 253; burgesses: Robert le Keu, 129; John Langton, 104; Thomas Musgrave, 351
- Newcastle, Wm. Jenison, M.P. for, 343; lord Henry Cavendish, recorder of, &c., 298n
- Newcastle hospitals, Westgate, 203; house in baily, 203; Henry, the physician of, 203; Maisondieu, Sedgfield church had contribution from, 92; Mary Magdalene, Henry Featherstonhaugh, master, 79
- Newcastle, grant by Joan, the prioress of St. Bartholomew's, 33
- Newcastle, old houses: in the Bigg Market, 187; painted glass door from house, presented, 32
- Newcastle, discoveries in: a large stone coffin from Close, presented, 118; inscribed stones from 'Lambert's Leap,' presented, 32; early 18 cent. glass bottles found in Gallowgate, presented to museum, 3; carved stone corbel near Royal Arcade, 2; spearhead in New Bridge Street, 234; doorhead from old house, 155; oak spade found in Neville Street, 3
- Newcastle, inns in, 295, 296; carved and dated stone from Black Bull, High Bridge, 12; inscribed stone from the Bull, 32; the 'Three Kings' at, 295
- Newcastle prison, debtor's alms box, formerly at Newgate, presented, 2
- Newcastle schools: grammar, 189; masters: Amor Oxley (and Edward Lumsden, usher), 255; Hugh Moises, 79; charity schools in, 190; Trinity house charity school re-built, 194
- Newcastle and Gateshead, clergy of, in 1774, 78
- Newcastle, the earl, 84; Wm. Cavendish, created earl of Ogle and duke of, 296, 297n; letters to and from, 296; son of Sir Charles Cavendish, 296n; married Elizabeth Basset of Blore, and afterwards Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, 297n; Hy. Cavendish, 2nd duke of, letter of, 296, 297; M.P. for Derby and for Northumberland, 297n; commander of militia, 829n; lord lieut. for Northumberland, 298n; governor of Berwick, &c., &c., 298n; duke of, letters of Sir John Vanbrugh to the, 183
- Newenden, co. Kent, brief for, 39
- Newham, grant of rent from mill of, to Brinkburn priory, 203
- Newham, Robert de, granted rent to Brinkburn, 203
- Newhaven church, Mucking otherwise, Sussex, brief for, 272
- Newhouse, Lincolnshire, a premonstratensian house, 318
- Newhouses, a horsegate at, 125
- Newland, Ralph, of Newcastle, 179
- Newman's *Lives of the English Saints*, 93n
- Newminster, monks from Fountains settled at, 240; abbey, grants of rights of way to, 46n, 240; lands granted to, 277; in Morpeth, 256; near Plessey given to, 121; two waste chapels granted to, 121, 205; rectory of Stanington appropriated to, 126; advowson given to, 127; rent of tenement in Morpeth granted to, 127; site of assigned, 121, 127; grant of rent out of Stanington and Plessey mills to, 129; gifts confirmed to, 129;

- land at 'Mardenfat' released to, 249; service to be performed in chapel of, for burgesses of Morpeth, 249; enquiry by jury of Stanington respecting lands of, 131; and convent of, 245; abbot of, agreement between prior of Brinkburn and, 205; Adam, prior of, 53; convention between Tynemouth and, 277; Wm. de Tynemuth, a monk of, 291; service to be performed by, for bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, 249
- Newnham church, co. Gloucester, 'brief' for, 39
- Newport, the regiment of the earl of, 83
- Newsom, Sir Wm. de, vicar of Bisschop-ton, payments by, to Jarrow, 109
- Newspapers, old, &c., presented, 166
- Newton [Neuton], manor of, 10; -on-the-Moor charity school, 197; near Durham, charter of bishop concerning lands at, 209; -cap bridge, over the Wear, co. Durham, 20; said to have been built by bishop Skirlawe, 20; 'Edward Palfrey's leep,' 22; -cap hall, 22; the Wrens of, 22n; chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 365
- Newton [Neuton, Neutone], Elizabeth; and others, proceedings against, 110; John, parish clerk of Sedgely, 94; Robert, elected, 293; Stephen de, ordained to chantry at Ford, 204; Wm. de, and another, proctors of light in Morpeth church, 238
- New York, Philadelphia and, brief for colleges of, 152
- Nicephorus, Roman stone coffer to memory of, at Rokeby, 327
- Nicholas, bull of pope. 102; priors of Brinkburn, 201 *bis*
- Nichols [Nicholls], Cuthbert, notary public, 311; Geo., bailiff of Morpeth, 250n
- Nicholson, Edwin, of Newcastle, boothman, 130n; Thomas, rector of Great Stainton, bequests to school, 115, 196; memorial tablet, 115n
- Nigell, Wm., of Newcastle, administration to widow Mary, 212
- Ninebanks, augmentation of chapelry of, 197
- Nivelles, carving on doorway of church of St. Gertrude at, 301
- Nixon, J., of Barnardcastle, 370
- Norburton hall, Northumberland, 352
- Norbury church, co. Stafford, 'brief' for, 40
- Norfolk, duke of, proposed marriage of, with queen of Scots, 284
- Norham, coins, &c., found near, 167; charity school, 197; castle, besieged by king John, 240; by Scots, 337
- Norhamshire, value of, 312
- Norman, Wm., on Birmingham work-house tokens, 17
- North, the President and Council of the, 293, 312
- North of England, the earl of Oxford's visit to, 238, 264, 352
- North, the Rebellion of the, 98
- Northallerton, lands in, given to provide schoolmaster at Great Stainton, 115
- 'Northden banks,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- North-East Coast, Yachting Guide to the,* 357
- N.E.R. Coy. presented painted glass door from house in Shieldfield, Newcastle, 32
- North Gosforth, Roman stones in ruined chapel of, 159n
- 'Northman Crofte,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Northman, earl of Northumbrians, 317n
- North Meols, co. Lancaster, 'brief' for, 38
- 'Northmidelrawe,' 280; and 'Northrawe,' streets at Tynemouth, 280
- North Sway, Southampton, &c., brief for, 142
- 'Northumberland, the people of,' 103; Horsley's 'Materials for the History of,' 284, 290; the late C. J. Bates's *History of*, 166; Mark's *Survey of*, 62
- Northumberland, inventory of churches &c., in, 205; benefices in, untaxed on account of poverty and notorious destruction, 283; archdeacons of: Alan, 303; Edmund Howard, 54; Roman Catholic recusants in, 60; fortresses in, in 1415, 60; coasts of, invested by privateers, 180; presentment of grand jury for, in 1683, 188; petition of grand jury of, in 1703, 180; Henry de Barnardcastle, sub-escheator for, 344; lord Henry Cavendish, M.P. for, 297n; sheriffs, payment made by, 358; dagger presented by, 358; Hugh de Bolbeck, 353; Gwichard de Charrun, 351; Hugh Gobion, 249; Wm. Hayrun, 129, 171; Odoard, 274; Henry Ogle of Eglington, 297n; Henry Ogle of Causey park, 297n; Adam de Swyneburn, 284; sub-sheriff, Warin de Swetoppe, 284; pipe music, 148; grammar schools in, 189; charity schools in, 193, 197

- Northumberland, earldom of, petition of 'Mr. Piercy' for, 176; letter to earl of, 296; Robert, brother of William Rufus, made earl of, 276; Algernon Percy, tenth earl of, 298n; Thomas, earl of, Brinkburn in possession of, 210; attainted of high treason, 210; duke of, married to 'Lucy's widow of Warwickshire,' 176, 236; 'my lord' to marry lady Ogle, 176
- Northumberland, Durham, &c., lord Henry Cavendish, commander of militia in counties of, 298n
- Northumbria, kings of, 347; raids of king Malcolm and his son into, both slain in, 275; invaded and devastated by Scots, 348
- Northumbrian engines, 159; coinage of prince Henry, 348; names, Mr. Bates on, 9; place rime concerning Rothbury, &c., 210
- Northumbrians, earls of the, 317n
- Northwic, Gauter de, king's treasurer, 336
- Norton church, co. Durham, effigy of knight in, 3; vicarage, value of, 308; Ralph de Bromley, vicar of, 344; grammar school at, 189
- Norton and Billingham, mandate for repair of a causeway between, 100
- Norton-in-Hales church, co. Salop, briefs for, 44, 364, 366
- Norton, Robert de, chantry priest at Redmarshall, 106; instituted, 107; Wm., chaplain, witness to a grant, 121; Wm. de, abbot of Blanchland, 89
- Novel disseisin, a plea of, 325
- 'Nunakers,' 53n
- Nunmonkton church, co. York, brief for, 211
- Nun's close, Holystone, 52
- Nuremberg, Augsburg or, a standing cup of silver made at, 125
- Nutel, Wm. de, a clerk, took sanctuary in Corbridge church for murder, 350; abjured the kingdom, 350
- O.
- Oak leaf, badge of, 169
- Obituary Rolls, 205, 282, 325 (See also Rolls, Obituary)
- Odard, sheriff of Northumberland, 274
- Oeconomia Rokebitorum*, 321
- Offord, Joseph, on four-wheeled vehicles, 37
- Ogilvie, Frank Stanley, elected, 11
- Ogle, origin of name of, 23, 33
- Ogle: castle, meeting at, 148; description of, 57; town, lord Ogle's tenants from, 58; lands in Ireland, 141; badge, the, in Bothal church, the hon. and rev. W. Ellis on, 169, 259, 261
- Ogle, pedigree of the family in Bothal church, 260, 261, 265; lord, his tenants, 58; muster of, at the 'Mutelaw,' 264; lady, 'they say my lord Northumberland is to marry,' 176; duke of Somerset married to, 176; earl of, creation of, 297; viscount, of Carlow, descended from George, of Hirst, 140; Alexander, 240; Bell, of Bothal, will of, 262; Bryan, of Shilvington, 59; Catherine, of Bothal, daughter of baron, married Sir Charles Cavendish, 296n. (see also Katherine); 'Clamet,' son of John, of Ogle castle, 58; Cuthbert, bequest to, 141; Cuthbert, son of Robert lord, devises to, 263; Francis, parish clerk of Hebburn, 256; George, of Hirst, 140; George, of Tritlington, 140; George and John, sons of James, of Causey park, 240; lady Helen, heiress of Bertram, founded chantry in Bothal church, 250; Henry, 188; bequest to Causey park school, 197; Henry, son of Wm., of Causey park, high sheriff of Northumberland, 297n; Henry, of Eglingham, high sheriff of Northumberland, 297n; Sir Henry A., on origin of name of Ogle, 33; on will of Thomas Ogle, 140; on local charters in British museum, 170; on Bolton hall, &c., Northumberland, 234; Humphrey, 261; Jane, 261; daughter of Lancelot, of Burradon, married Wm. Ogle, 297; Mrs. Jane, letter to and from, 296; John, 169; of Causey park, 140; John, of Kirkley, 140, 263; John, of Newcastle, 179; John, of Newsham and Bebside, 140; married Phillis Ogle, of Ogle castle, 59; will of, 58; John, of Ogle castle, 57, 59; will of, 58; Phillis, daughter of, 59; John de, 57n, 351; witness to a grant, 249; John de, knight, witness to grants, 246; justice of prior of Tynemouth, 254; Katherine, 261; wife of John, of Causey park, memorial slab of, 261; Lancelot, of Burradon, Jane, daughter of, 297n; of Cowpen, 140; Martin, of Tritlington, 140; return of, from Virginia, 140; Matthew and Ralph, of Saltwick, 127; Patrick and Martin,

- of Tritlington, 240; Ralph, 180; advowson of Bothal given to, 263; Ralph, lord, 260; witness to a grant, 121; and Margaret, his wife, effigies of, in Bothal church, 258, 265; Richard de, 130; Sir Robert, Hepple tower of, 46; Robert, entailed Bothal, 169; Robert, lord, will of, 58; Robert, fifth lord, will of, 263; bequests to wife Jane, &c., 263; Robert, sixth lord, deputy warden of Marches, gift of advowson of Bothal, 263; Robert de, agreement of, about Saltwick, 130; Sir Robert, the elder, rector of Morpeth, executor of, 262; Thomas, 140; had lease of lands in Tritlington, 140; of Bishopwearmouth, 140; of Darras hall, 140; of Dublin, *alias* of Tritlington, will of, 140, 141; of Tritlington, 140; will of, 140; Sir Thomas, incumbent of Sheepwash, 263; Thomas de, witness to a grant, 249; Wm. 180 188; son of James of Causey park, born at Burradon, 297n; letter to, 296; of Causey park, 297n; married Elizabeth Strother, 297n; lieut. in dragoons, 297n; deputy lieut., 297n; Henry, son of, 297n; Bebside, Choppington, &c., conveyed to, 140; Wm., of Kirkley, 140; Sir Wm., 140
- Oldfeild, Wm., York bell founder, bell at Bothal by, 261
- Old taxation, 88, 332
- Olivant, Evan, churchwarden of Sedgfield, 94
- Oliver [Olliver, Olyver], Arthur M., elected, 41; John, witness to a grant, 131; Robert, of Morpeth, 240; Robert Charles, elected, 133
- 'Oliverian Survey' the, 54, 65, 239, 256
- Onlafal, land of St. Cuthbert divided between Scula and, 347
- Openshaw fire, co. Lancaster, brief for, 365
- Oratory, an, built without licence, 278; licence for an, 239
- Ord, Mr. John, bequest of, for charity schools in St. John's parish, Newcastle, 194; [Orde] Wm., 188;
- Orders, persons not in, appointed to rectories, nothing irregular in, 93n
- Ordinations, 108, 116, 130n, 204, 239, 254, 266, 291, 344
- Ordinance early, R. C. Clephan on, 271
- Organs, a pair of, at Embleton, co. Durham, 92; an old, in Redmarshall church, 104
- Orton church, co. Leicester, brief for, 152
- Orton, Mr., curate of Bingfield, 185; burial of, 186
- Osbern, the sherrif, 101
- Osbert, sheriff of Durham, 101; gave Bishop Middleham to Durham, 87; Colutarius, site of Brinkburn granted to, for monastery, 200; nephew of bishop Flambard, Bishop Middleham belonged to, 90
- Osred buried at Tynemouth, 276
- Oswald, made king of Northumbria, 347; bishop of Whithern, suffragan of York and then of Durham, 271
- Oswald, Joseph, on stone corbel found near Royal Arcade, Newcastle, 3
- Oswin, killed at Gillingham and buried at Tynemouth, 276; relics of, translated to Jarrow, 274, 276; taken back to Tynemouth, 276
- Otterburn, letters of Robert White relating to, 136; Quakers' burial-ground at, 136; fulling mill at, 137; castle, 137; old cross near where Douglas is said to have been killed, 137; modern column set up by Ellis of Otterburn, 137; sword found at, 138
- Ouston, Thomas, vicar of Kirkharle, 65
- Overacres, camp at, 137
- 'Over-flores, lez,' 129
- 'Over-pess-land, lez,' 129
- Ovingham rectory, portion of prior of Tynemouth in, 283
- Ovington, lands of Barnardcastle hospital at, 335
- Owen, Nicholas, a servant of father Garnett, a constructor of stone priests' holes, 60n
- 'Owthorne,' 112
- Oxford, second earl of, diary of visit of, to north of England, 238, 250, 264, 290, 352; lady, journeying through northern counties, 264; visited Bothal castle, 265
- Oxford co., fires in, brief for, 211
- Oxley, Amor, master of Newcastle grammar school, 255
- Oxton fire, co. Chester, brief for, 365

P.

- Packington church, co. Leicester, brief for, 152
- Padiham chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 174
- Page, Dr. Frederick, elected, 1; presented Roman bonding-tile, 118; Wm., on Brinkburn priory, 200

- Palaeolithic objects in Europe, 358
 Palfrey, Edward, his 'leap' at Newton-cap bridge, 22; register of his burial, 22
 Pall, archbishop's, for Ireland, 247, 277; cardinal priest on way with, 277
 'Pamperdene,' Newcastle, grant of land in, 278
 Pancake bell rung at Sedgfield, 96
 Panor, Thomas, one of stealers of Scots queen's jewels, 285
 Pannal church, co. York, brief for, 211
 Pantill, John and Cissilia, his wife, grant of land to, 243; [Pantyll], Roger, chaplain of chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, Morpeth, grant by, of house in Aldegate, 245
 'Pannychis Aemuli,' stone coffer thus inscribed at Rokeby, 327
 Papal grace, a, 110
 Paparo, John, cardinal priest, &c., landed at Tynemouth with palls for Irish bishops, 277
 Papists, at Sedgfield, 95; number of, in Rothbury in 1780, 209
 Papwirthhalgh, now Pauperhaugh, 201
 Pardon to Robert Ellison of Newcastle, 23; note by F. W. Dendy on, 24
 Paris, Wm. de, son of Roger, lands granted by, to Newminster, 121; [Parys,] Wm. of Shotton, gave lands to Newminster, 121
 Parke, Ed., 188
 Parkyn, John, churchwarden of Bishop-ton, 110
 Parliamentary, poll lists, 41; election for Morpeth, 253
 Parliament, ejected John Jones from Rothbury rectory, 208; 'the addlod,' 343
 'Parlament house, *alias* the bake-house,' at Sedgfield, 97
 'Parochiani,' 114, 127, 284
 Passages, traditions of underground, 206
 Passar, Evangelist, a Neapolitan, 282
 Passenham, Sir John de, chaplain, witness to a grant, 245; grants of lands to and by, 245; chaplain of Morpeth bridge chapel, 244
 Patrick, a Scotsman, 127; the butcher of Morpeth, 243
 Patrick, St., C. J. Bates on birthplace of, 235
 Patrons of livings in Durham diocese, 309
 Paul, abbot of St. Albans, 274; died at Settrington, 274
 Paulinus, said to have baptized 3000 Northumbrians at Holystone, 52
 Paumer, Adam le, and others, accused of unjust disseisin in Corbridge, 350
 Pauperhaugh, formerly Papwirthhalgh 201
 Pavia, church of San Michele at, 171
 Pawlet, lord, at Helmsley, 76; and his two sons, at Alnwick, &c., 84
 Paycocke, John, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334
 Peacock, Edward, exhibits 'black jack,' 146; Edward Shaw, of Bottesford manor, co. Lincoln, 146; Thomas, of Bottesford manor, 146 (See also Paycocke)
 Pearson [Pereson, Person], Anthony, steward of Auckland manor, 314; churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334; Thomas, clerk, 87n; E. of Barnardcastle, 369; Robert of Barnardcastle, carpenter, took sanctuary at Durham, 344
 Peers, letter to speaker of house of, 287
 'Poggy,' sloop of war at Tynemouth, 299
 'Pegsworth,' 265
 Pele at East Shaftoe, 66
 Pell, Wm., rector of Stainton-le-Street, 'one of the most learned men in England,' ejected and imprisoned, 114; in Newcastle, 114
 'Pelham papers,' the, 183
 Penal church, co. Merioneth, brief for, 152
 Pen-case, a curious wooden, exhibited, 154
 Pendlebury church, co. Lancaster, brief for, 300
 Penetre, Wm. del, agreement of burgesses of Morpeth with, 243
 Pengelly, sergeant Thomas, letters to, respecting Tynemouth, 289
 Penitentiary-general, Roger de Botthall appointed, 90
 Penn church, co. Stafford, brief for, 174
 Penschaw, Mr. Buddle's house at, 160
 Pentney, co. Norfolk, Ralph, prior of, 203
 Perceval, C. Spencer-, on gravecover at Shaftoe, 67
 Percy, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208; lady, proposed match between, and son of duke of Grafton, 176; Alan de, 274; Arnold de, 275; Sir Henry, letter to, 284 (See also Piercy)
 Perkins, Mrs., of Barnardcastle, 369
 Pestilence, the first, 279
 Peter, Robert fitz, 'tourelle' of, in Morpeth, 255; the clerk of Sedgfield, 73

- Peterborough, lord, 236
 Petyt, Wm., executor of Thomas de la Haye, release by, 280
 Pewter plates exhibited, 91
 'Peyegate,' Morpeth, land in, 238
 Philadelphia and New York, brief for colleges of, 152
 Philip, bishop of Durham, plea of novel disseisin against, 325
 Philips, Maberly, F.S.A., on a large collection of tokens and bank-notes exhibited by him, 12; [Phillips] Thos. witness to a deed, 131
 Philippen colony in Turkish Moldavia, brief for, 174
 Philostratus the Greek, accompanied Sep. Severus to England, 233
 Philpotts, Henry, vicar of Bishop Middleham, afterwards bishop of Exeter, 87
 Physicke, Thomas, 91
 Pickering, rev. Theophilus, rector of Gateshead, 192
 Picot, Roger, 353
 Piddletrenthide, Dorsetshire, Nathaniel Clayton, vicar of, 80
 Piedmont, brief for protestants of, 198
 Piercebridge, moiety of mill of, held as dower, 336; chapel, bell at, from Gainford church, 333n
 Piercy, Mr., petition of, for earldom of Northumberland, 176
 Pigg, G., of Barnardcastle, 369; John, removed from office of surveyor of highways, for non-conformity, 188
 Pilkington, James, bishop of Durham, letter of, 338; mandate to cuthrone, 311; death of, 311; bequest of, 96; Isaac, marriage of, with Margaret Weydefield, 116
 Pinxton, co. Derby, brief for, 39
 Pipe music, 148
 Piper, Wm., grant of land in Morpeth to, 245
 Pirbright church, Surrey, brief for, 268
 Piscina, &c., Sedgefield church, 92
 Pittington, village of, 160; value of vicarage of, 307
 'Pittmiro bogg,' a field-name, 188
 Pitt-Rivers, general, death of, 6
 Place, Anthony, of Dinsdale, leases to his tenants at Great Staynton, 115; Sir Richard, priest, witness to a will, 335n
 Place-rime concerning Rothbury, &c., 210
 Plague 'very sore' at Tynemouth, 287; at Shields and Tynemouth, 283; Morpeth and Alnwick infected with, 251; sufferers from the great, collections for, 115, 240, 334; collection for in Kirkharle church, 66; Rothbury church, 208; in Stannington, 128
 'Plain' pit, co. Durham, lives lost at the, 160
 Platts, James, rector of Stainton-le-Street, gave paten to church, 112
 Plessey, vill of, 130; gave name to family, 120; anciently a chapel at, 121; alienated by John de Plesseto, 121; possessed by Roger de Wid-drington, 121; Ancient British urns discovered at, 122, 132; tithes of, assigned, 121; waste chapel at, granted to Newminster, 121; lands at, left by will, 122; property of Charles Brandling, 122; owned by viscount Ridley, 122; mill of, granted to John de Plessey, 129; rent out of, granted to Newminster abbey, 129
 Plessey [Plesset, Plesseto, Plessis, Plessig, Plesses, Plessys, Plessiz], name of family, 120; Adam de, witness to grants, 129, 278; John de, 130; held Shotton, &c., 128; mills of Stannington and Plessey granted to, 129; alienated manor of Plessey, 121; confirmed grant of land to Newminster, 121; witness to a grant, 249; Richard de, granted land to Newminster, 121; Simon de, witness to a grant, 249
 Plumer, Wm., bailiff, 256
 Poitou, charters of bishop Philip de, 303, 361
 Pollowe, John de, grant of land at Newton, near Durham, to, 209
 Ponchardon, Walter de, attests a charter, 304
 Ponnouer, d. John, of Tynemouth, 284
 Pontchford, see Hartford-bridge
 Pont, 'water swelled in' river, 352
 Pontefract castle, 339
 Ponteland, church of, 10; vicar, R. de Dryffeld, 278; school, 197; founded under will of Mr. Richard Coates, 194
 Ponton Mewsey, co. Hants, brief for, 39
 Pool church, co. Montgomery, brief for, 198
 Pool-hall fire, co. Salop, brief for, 363, 365

- Poor, bishop of Durham, charter of, 304; seal of, 305; seneschal of, 304; a document of, relating to Hartlepool, 306
- Popes, bulls of, 49
- 'Porch' in Durham co., chantry chapels so called, 99
- 'Portehois,' 126
- Porter, Robert, a soldier in Morpeth gaol for horse-stealing, &c., 291
- Porters, London fellowship, maces formerly belonging to, 32
- Portland Papers, The*, 265n
- Pot, Wm. and wife, tombstone in Holystone church, 52
- 'Pot Acre,' 201
- 'Pot-hook, an adjustable, presented, 182
- 'Pot-syde, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Potter, Mr., of Wallsend, corporation reader at the Bridge-end chapel, Newcastle, 80
- Potter, John, 'parochianus' of Bothal, 262
- Potter's name, Roman, 295
- Pottery, Gallo-Roman, 294; Greek and Roman, presented, 42
- Potts, John, of Newcastle. 179. (See also Pot)
- 'Pountey's bridge,' 111; a chapel formerly on, dedicated to St. John, 111n; John Teysdale, collated to, 111n
- Power, Thomas, lieutenant of Tynemouth castle, 285
- Preaching minister, bequest for a, in Barnardcastle, 332
- Pre-conquest: cross fragments from Bothal, 260; shaft from Carham, 316, presented, 153; cross-head at Falkirk church, 214; stem of font in Rothbury church, 208; cross at Ruthwell, 301; stones at Sockburn, 150; at Stainton-le-Street, 112; found at Tynemouth, 276; at Whithorn, 316
- Preese church, co. Salop, brief for, 39
- Pre-historic deer's horns from river Blyth, 270; stone weapons, present of, 358; Rev. W. Greenwell on, 358
- Premonstratensian canons at Egliston, 318; at Newhouse in Lincolnshire, 318; name derived from Premontre, in Picardy, 318
- Pre-reformation bells, at Bothal church, 261; at Falkirk church, 214; at Gainford church, 333n; at Sedgefield, 92
- Presbyterian meeting house in Newcastle in 1774, 81
- Presentment of sheriff, read in Auckland St. Andrew's church, relating to highways, 314
- Preston, 281; manor, prior of Tynemouth's servants of, entertained, 277; co. Stafford, brief for fire at, 268
- Preston, Adam de, of Brinkburn priory, ordained, 204; Ralph de, prior of Brinkburn, 201; his resignation of the office, 204
- Prestwick, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Prick-spur of iron found in Stainton-le-Street churchyard, 113
- 'Priests' hiding places,' 60; Nicholas Owen, a constructor of, 60n
- Primer, use of, by laity, in 16 cent., 75
- Pringle, Alexander, presented stone with goat's head, &c., on it, 32
- Prison-breach, fines on Newcastle burghesses for, 359
- Pritchett, James Pigott, elected, 1; gifts to Blackgate museum, 144; on discoveries at Raby castle, 144
- Privateers, coast of Northumberland invested by, 180
- Privy seal docket, F. W. Dendy on, 144
- Procolitia*, see Carrawburgh
- Proctor, Adam, a Corbridge juror, 351; Robert, ordained, 344
- Protestants, Vaudois, brief for, 198
- Prudhoe castle belonging to duke of Somerset, 352
- Prussia, system of charity schools in, 190
- Psalter, Latin, of prior Blakeney of Tynemouth, 282n
- Pudsey, bishop, occupied Bishop Middleham, 90; [Pudsay] Mrs. Lucy, buried at Barnardcastle, 331n; daughter Mary married William Hullock, of Barnardcastle, 331n; Michael, a merchant of Barnardcastle, burglary at house of, 331n; Ralph, of Plessey hall, daughter of, married Charles Brandling, 122
- Puffyn, Wm., son of Elias, grant of land at Thruston to Brinkburn, 203
- Punchardon, see Ponchardon
- 'Pundene,' 53n
- Pusekat, Robert, mortally wounded at Corbridge, 349
- Pye, arms of, on residence of, in Morpeth, 250; Cuthbert, bailiff of Morpeth, 242; Francis, of Morpeth, 255; John, of Morpeth, bequest to, 141; 'pastor' and minister of Morpeth, 239, 255; Thomas, of Morpeth, bequest to, 141

Q.

- Quakers, at Sedgefield, 95; objection to, becoming free of Newcastle Armourer's company, 180; schools of, 197; burial ground of, at Otterburn, 136
- Quarles, Roger, 'upper leader,' engraved on silver maces, 32
- Quarnford chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 300
- Quays and staithes on Tyne, complaint to king of, 287
- Quern, old, discovered at Seaham Harbour, 19
- Qutem, Adam de, 103
- 'Qwhetleway,' Morpeth, 245

R.

- Raby, disparking of parks of, 339; officers of castle discharged, 339; castle and parks assigned, 339; castle, discoveries in, 144; king Charles I. at, 84; at Sir Henry Fane's house, 76
- Radeliffe, Sir Edward, tower of, at Thropton, 47; Sir Francis, household expenses of, 352
- Radenor, Adam de, a juror of Corbridge vill, 350
- 'Radulphus presbyter,' prior of Brinkburn, 201
- Raid of the Kers*, 47
- Raids of Scotch robbers into England, 349n
- Raine, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 369
- Rainton, middle and west, 160 (See also Ravitone, Rayntone)
- Ralph, the deacon, witness to a grant, 102; prior of Pentney, co. Norfolk, 203; prior of Tynemouth, 278; son of Wm., patron of Horsley, 262
- Ramsay, a goldsmith of Newcastle, 264
- Ramsden, Robert, archdeacon of York, 311
- Randwick church, co. Gloucester, brief for, 175
- Ranulph of Durham, 274
- Rapier, a 17 cent., exhibited, 4; O. J. Charlton on, 4
- Rapvills, co. Hants, brief for, 38
- Rasby church, co. Leicester, brief for, 174
- Rastrick chapel, co. York, brief for, 39
- Ravensheugh, 50
- Ravensworth castle, the duke of Wellington at, 159
- Ravitone [? Rainton] Thomas de, seneschal of Tynemouth, 28
- Raymes, Henry, son and heir of Robert, held manor, &c., of Aydon, 356
- Rayntone, Thomas de, licence to take lands of, 280
- 'Raysland,' 129
- Readhead, Ralph, excommunicated for adultery, 352
- Reading, the abbot of, 278
- Readshaw, Robert, of Newcastle, 179 (See also Redshaw)
- Rebellion of 1569, 97, 111; natives of Sedgefield, &c., executed for part in, 98
- Recipe book, early 18 cent., 147
- Recusants, Roman catholic, 60, 90, 205; presentment of grand jury of Northumberland in 1683 against, 188
- Redesdale, John Hall, sergeant of, 284
- 'Red-Knoll,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Redmarshall, meeting at, 85, 148; lords of, 106; receipts in Finchale account rolls from manor of, 103; grant of manor of, by Sir Henry Lisle, 104; held by Langton and Conyers families, 104, 107; rectory house fortified, 107; manor given by bishop to John Bek, 107; acquired by Thomas de Multon, 107; free-warren granted in, 107; paid rents to Finchale, 107; natives of, prosecuted, 107; grant of lands in, 101
- Redmarshall church: dedicated to St. Cuthbert, 103; tomb-recess or 'easter sepulchre' in, 104; 'lowside' window, 104; effigies in, 104, 105; R. C. Clephan on, 104; bell, 104; old organ, 104; old woodwork, 104; value of, 106; commission relating to chantry in, 106, 109; priests of blessed Mary's chantry in, 106; presentation to, 100; Sir Hugh de Redmershill, chantry priest, 106; presented by Sir Alan de Langton and wife, 106; collections at, for Great Plague and Great Fire, 115; bishop Chandler's visitation, 107; rector of, at an array, 107; present at a synod, 107; rectors: Marmaduke Blakiston, 108; John de Bonum, 107; John Kid, 107; Andrew Lamont, 107; Robert Richardson, 107, 108; Thomas Salko, 107; Wm. de Stokesley, 107; parish clerk, Clement Stelling, 107; churchwardens, 107
- Redmershill, John de, ordination of, 108; Robert de, chaplain, 102; Thomas de, ordained, 108 *bis*; William de, accused of robbery, 107;

- Wm. de, chaplain, 102; Wm., son of Emma de, ordained, 108
- Redshaw, Robert, canon of Egliston, pension to, 320 (See also Readshaw)
- Reed [Rede, Reede], Ephraim, 188; Isabel, bequest to Bellingham school, 197; Thomas, of Morpeth, grant to, of waste land in Hylgate, Morpeth, 245; William, of Newcastle, 179; William, witness to a grant, 131
- Regenwald, king, divided lands of St. Cuthbert, 347; defeated Elfrid at Corbridge, 348
- Registers, parish: Grindon, 99; Stannington, 122
- Relf, John, rector of Bothal, 261
- Rempston church, Notts, brief for, 211 and n.
- Rendehovere, Adam de, and others, disseised of common of pasture, 349
- Report of council, annual, for 1900, 5; for 1901, 148
- Reynes, Robert, 306
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua, portrait by, at Rokeby, 327
- Reynton, T. de, licence to, to alienate land to Tynemouth priory, 280
- R., F., and E.R., on a fire place in old house, Newcastle, 187
- Rhodes, arms of, 92; rev. A., elected, 301; Robert, prior of Tynemouth, 282; Robert, the lawyer, arms of, at Tynemouth, 282 (See also Rodes)
- Rich, F. W., owns Holystone, 51; [Riche], John, 'parochianus' of Stannington, 127
- Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, ordinations by, 103, 110, 111, 204, 254, 266, 291, 345; prior of Durham, 342; parson of Tynemouth, 278; abbot of St. Mary's, York, 332; suffragan of Durham, 271; the smith, Richard, son of, slew David de Graham, 350; goods of, 351; son of Roger, 280
- Richard III., king, badge of, 367. (See also Gloucester, Richard, duke of)
- Richardson, Ambrose, 314; John, of Newcastle, 179; Robert, rector of Redmarshall, 107; Robert, a juror of vill of Corbridge, 350; Sir Robert, parson of Redmarshall, bequest to, 108; T., of Barnardcastle, 370; T. M., paintings by, 65; William, 314
- Richmond, the liberties of, 335; official of archdeacon of, 325; John de Bretagne, earl of, 319; castle, grant of enclosed place in, to Egliston canons, 319; grant of escheats in town of, 319
- Rickabey, Wm., sen. & jun., of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112
- Riddle, turning of the, 131
- Ridel, Seigneur of More, near Rouen, 48
- Riddell [Ridel, Riddle, Ridale] family, D.D. Dixon on, 48; Anskitill de, 49; Geoffrey, great justiciary of England, 49; Gervase, steward to Henry, earl of Northumberland, 49; Sir John Buchanan, of Riddel water, Roxburghshire, 48; Thomas, 288; refused to surrender Tynemouth castle, 281; his house in Gateshead, 345; Walter, king David gave lands of 'Lillesclive' on Riddelwater, &c., to, 49; Wm., 280; Wm. de, a juror of vill of Corbridge, 350
- Ridley, of Willimoteswick castle, 132; possessed lands at Hardriding, 132; viscount, owns Plessey and Shotton, 122; owner of Blagdon, 132; John, of Aydon, gent., 356; Matthew, of Heaton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mw. White, of Blagdon, 132; Sir Mw. White, bart., married daughter of Colborne, a Bath apothecary, 132; Mr. Nicholas, of Willimoteswick, 240; Nicholas, clerk, witness to a will, 263; curate of Hebburn, 206; sheriff and mayor of Newcastle, 132; Richard, of Heaton, mayor of Newcastle, &c., 132; married daughter of Mw. White, 132; Thomas W., elected, 41
- Rievaulx, Yorkshire, one fourth of, belonged to Barnardcastle hospital, 335
- Rikeharing of Axil, sale of wreckage of, 280
- 'Rilley,' grant of manor of, 344
- Rimes, place, 310. 338 and n.
- Rimes, Nicholas, grant to, 339; Robert and Francis, Marwood granted to, 339
- Rimington in Craven, grant of lands in, 33
- Rimside, 201; land, &c., at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Ripon [Rypon], Alice de, release to, of tenement in Gateshead, 28
- Rising, of the North, the, 338; of 1715, 205
- Robert, son of Roger, manor of Corbridge given to, 349; and others, accused of unjust disseisin in Corbridge, 350; Robert, bishop of Lincoln, witness to a charter, 353; Robert, a brother of Egliston abbey, 325; the mason of Hepscott, 247; Robert the 'vitrearius,' 280; Robert,

- des lawe,' 201; Robert, earl of Northumberland, and Wm., bishop of Durham, final concord respecting Stainton, 111
- Robertson, Pat., curate of Sedgfield, 95
- Robert Town, co. York, 'brief' for, 39
- Robin of Redesdale, 'demolition' of, 139 and n
- Robinsons, lands, &c., of Egliston abbey passed to, 320
- Robinson, A. J., exhibited two basket-hilted swords, 270; John, late of Barnardcastle, 'Woldryver,' took sanctuary at Beverley for debt, 344; Robert, bequest to Tanfield school, 196; Sir Thomas, letter of, 253; Roman altars, &c., presented to, 326; Wm., the four daughters of, bequest to Middleton-in-Teesdale school, 196
- Robson, Edward, of Tynemouth, took sanctuary at Durham for killing a man, 291; Henry, of Newcastle, 179
- John, of Newcastle, 179; Matthew, of Newcastle, 179; Richard, of Tritlington, 140; Thomas, held tenement at Stanington, 129
- Roche, Wm., bishop of Cloyne and Cork, 271
- Rocheford, Sir Guy de, witness to a grant, 10
- Rochester, arms of see of, 306
- Rochester, High, see Bremenium
- 'Rocket' engine, 159
- Rodbert, brother of Osbern, the sheriff, 101
- Rodes, judge, 262; Robert, curious declaration of, 337; asks bishop of Durham for absolution for false statement, 337. (See also Rhodes)
- 'Rodeslunmore,' land at, 279
- Rodham town, 170; mill, 170
- Roger, lord of Mitford, grant by, 10; 'filio meo clerico,' grant to, 129; clerk of Thurstanton, witness to a grant, 102; brother, a monk of Tynemouth, ordained, 297; Robert fitz, grant of land in Morpeth, 249; gave salt-pan to Brinkburn, 203
- Rogers, Jonathan, son of John, mural tablet of, in Barnardcastle church, 329; John, minister of Barnardcastle, 332; of Croglin, 332; ejected, 332; buried in Barnardcastle church, 332; his funeral sermon, 332n; brass of, in Barnardcastle church, 331; married Grace Butler, 331; John and Grace, brass in Barnardcastle church to Jonathan, son of, 332n
- Rokeby, meeting at, 317; house of, 321; seat of family of same name, 326; large silver fir at, 326; 'Walter Scott's chair,' 326; Roman altars at, 326; Roman milestone at, 327; inscribed stone coffers at, 327; paintings and needlework at, 327; site of ancient church of, 327; base of churchyard cross, &c., 327; house at, burnt by Scots, 327; church of, appropriated to Egliston abbey, 320
- Rokeby, Henry de, witnesses a grant, 319; Ralph, 'curious memoir' by, 327; arms of, 327; Rafe, the younger, letter addressed by, 321; secretary to York council, 321; servant of lord Scrope of Bolton, 328; Thomas, 'bastard,' tomb of, at Egliston abbey, 321, 323; Sir Thomas, 345; Wm. de, proctor of Morpeth church, grant of fields, &c., to, 255 (See also Rookby)
- Rolandson, Ambrose, churchwarden of Barnardcastle, 334
- Rolls, obituary, 205, 282. (See also Bede rolls and Obituary rolls)
- Rolvenden, co. Sussex, brief for, 39
- Romaldkirk, a pension granted to chantry of St. Thomas. in, out of Egliston lands, 325; grant to, to pray for soul of Simon de Rumbold, 326
- Roman emperors and empresses, busts of, at Rokeby, 327
- Roman altar, fragment of a, discovered at Bywell, 158; at Chesterholm, 159; from Corbridge, 159; at Lanchester, 159; at Rokeby, 326; milestone at Rokeby, 327; bonding tile from Caistor, presented, 118
- Roman camps at Camelon., Castlecary, 225; Greta Bridge, 326; Rudchester, excavation in, 81
- Roman centurial stone from Cawfields, 82, 83, 110; coins, &c., presented, 154, 167; found near Lille, 295; at Great Stainton, 111; at Procolitia, 161; enamelled objects from High Rochester, 295; head of figure, 144; inscription from Whitley castle, 144; legionary stone at Longwitton hall, 147; objects exhibited, 77; of silver discovered at Capheaton, 60, 83; pottery, 294, 295; (Greek and,) presented to museum, 42; potters' names, 295; road through Stainton-le-Street, 111; stones re-used in later buildings, 159

- Roman Wall, 56; centurial stone from, 119; several inscriptions found early in 18 cent., 352
- Roman turf wall, the, in Scotland, 215, 227, 230; near *Amboglanna*, 230
- Roman and medieval military engines, 23, 33
- Roman Catholic, chapel in Newcastle in 1774, 81; recusants, 60
- Rome, earl Tosti went to, 275
- Rookby, Wm. and Joseph, of Greta-bridge, last of knightly family of that name, drowned near Marske, 326; their tombstone in Marske churchyard, 326 (See also Rokeby)
- Ros [Rose], Sir Adam de, perpetual vicar of Stannington, 127; lands granted to, 129; chaplain of All Saints' chantry, Morpeth, and the burgesses, grant by, 243; witness to a deed, 243; [Roos,] lord, letters to, 176
- Rose, the, a Bertram badge, 169; rayed, an Ogle badge, 261
- Roseden, Ilderton, 170
- Ross, John, 127; Thomas, his description of the broch of Tappock, 217; on Torwoodhead castle, 223
- Rothbury, &c., meeting at, 45, 179; place-rime concerning, 210; number of papists in, 209
- Rothbury forest, 205; spoils in, 208
- Rothbury church, 208; pre-conquest stem of font, 208; sanctuary in, for murder, 349; grant of, 353; rectors of, 208; Mr. Berdmore, 209; John Jones, ejected, 208; rev. John Shotton, curate, 209; screen in, to lord Armstrong's memory, 208
- Rothbury (old) ancient British camp, 50
- Rothbury and Brinkburn, country meeting at, 199
- Rothbury [Routhbyrys, Routhbery, Roubirs, Routhbyry, Rothebury, Ronthbyrs, Rothbyry, Routhbirs], Adam de, letters dismissory to, 209; John de, witness to a deed, 209; brother Nicholas de, 209; Richard de, son and heir of Walter de, 209; Sir Richard de, suit by, 343; Thomas de, witness to a deed, 209; Gilbert de, justiciar of England, 209; Gilbert de, rector of Staindrop, prebend of Auckland, 209; death of, 209; Sir Richard de, knight, witness to charters, 209
- Rothegill, Rolaund de, bailiff of John de Baliol, 349
- Rotheley, master Robert de, 256
- Rotherham, Thomas, vicar of Halt-whistle, 186
- Rouen, council of, in 1231, 93n
- Rough castle, plan of, 228; visit to, 230
- Roughlaw, 242
- Rowell, Henry, mayor of Durham, 288
- Roxburgh, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Roynges, Wm. de, attests a charter, 304
- Rudchester Roman camp, excavations in, 81; sale of, 236
- Rudd, Alfred G., elected, 1
- Rufford-hall, near Ormskirk, cross-bow at, 302
- Rumbold, Simon de, priest, grant to pray for soul of, 326
- Rumese, dom. John de, attests a charter, 304; seneschal of bishops Poor and Kirkham of Durham, 304n; justice of bishop, 304n
- Rungeton, John de, son of Nigel, witness to a grant, 102; Michael de, witness to a grant, 102; [Runketona, Rungton], Nigel de, grant of land to, 102 *bis*
- Rushlight holders at Longwitton hall, 147
- Rushock church, co. Worcester, 39
- Russe, Wm., witness to a deed, 131
- Russia, system of charity schools in 190; fleet arrived safely in Tyne-mouth road in 1705, 289
- Ruthall of Gloucester, bell cast by, 61
- Ruthdye, Morpeth, 249
- 'Rutdike,' Morpeth, land at, 255
- Rutherford, H.T., on Tynemouth stocks, 298
- Ruthin church, co. Denbigh, brief for, 39
- Ruthwell cross, the, 301
- Rutland papers, local extracts from the, 76, 83, 120, 176, 236, 299
- Rutland, earl of, letters to and from the, 120, 284, 299; stags sent to, 176; concerning killing of deer, 251; diary of, 76, 83; countess of, letters to, 176, 236
- Ryther church, co. York, brief for, 267
- Ryton parish, 'briefs' collected in, 34, 38, 142, 152, 174, 175, 198, 211, 268, 272, 300, 362-6

- Sacheverell, Elicabeth, widow, will of, 65 ; to be buried in Hartburn church, 65
- Sacrament, at Bothal, a canopy wanted for the, 262
- Sadberge charity school, 196
- Saffron Walden church, Essex, brief for, 300
- Saham, Sir Robert de, rector of Morpeth, witness to grants, 246. (See also Seaham)
- Saints, Lives of the English*, 93n
- St. Albans, Tynemouth a cell to, 276, 277 ; assault by people of Newcastle on monks of, 278 ; conservators of liberties of, 278 ; portion of, in Hartburn, 283 ; land at Tynemouth granted by abbot of, 278 ; composition between bishop of Durham and abbot of, respecting Tynemouth, 277 ; abbots of : Hugh, 279 ; Michael, 278, 280 ; Paul, 275 ; Richard de Teweng, a monk of, 279 ; brief for, 174
- St. Andrews, large pre-conquest cross-shaft at, 276
- St. Andrew's church, Worcester, brief for, 363
- St. Augustine, canons-regular of order of, 318
- St. Barbara, bishop Wm. de, sheltered at Bishopton, 108
- St. Cuthbert, lands of, divided, 347 ; bell formerly at Gainford with name of, 333n ; 'hurte the libertie and title' of church of, 337
- St. Edmunds, abbot of, 278
- St. Edmund, Sedgfield church now dedicated to, 91
- St. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines*, 93n
- St. Giles's moor, Durham, array of clergy on, in 1401, 100, 107, 109
- Saint German chapel, co. Denbigh, brief for, 267
- St. Godric's tomb, at Finchale, cures at, 93, 100, 290, 343 ; miracles at, 264 ; pilgrimages to, 290 ; grant for a light at, 102
- St. Hill on Hartlepool borough seals, 370. (See also South Shields)
- St. John Lee charity school, 197
- St. Katherine's chantry, Sedgfield church, 92
- St. Mark's, Venice, painting by Canaletto of, 65
- St. Martin's church, co. Worcester, brief for, 175
- St. Mary's Island, a lighthouse erected on, 289
- St. Mungo's well, Holystone, 52
- St. Nicholas's island in Plymouth Sound, 235
- St. Norbert, archbishop of Magdeburg, 318
- St. Omer, true bill for high treason for sending boy to, 255
- St. Oswin, infraction of liberty of, 278
- St. Patrick, a contemplated life of, 165
- St. Peter, altar of, in Grindon church, 99
- St. Thomas, chantry of, in Sedgfield church, 92 ; spring of, at Morpeth, 248 ; the martyr, Grindon church dedicated to, 99
- St. Winifred's well at Holywell, 290
- 'Sakers,' 285
- Salisbury, brief for Trinity hospital, 365
- Salkeld, Nat., 188
- Salkok, Thomas, rector of Redmarshall, 107
- Salmon, grant of, to vicar of Warkworth, 203
- Salt-pan at Cowpen, granted to Brinkburn, 203 ; on water of Blyth, 246 ; at North Shields, farmers of, to purchase coals at Elswick, 282 ; at Warkworth, grants of, 203
- 'Salvadores,' 255
- Saltwick, 58 ; tithes of, 125 ; of grain of, assigned, 127 ; held of the king, 128 ; Robert de Cambo, held land in, 128 ; agreement concerning, 130
- Saltwyke, Robert de, Alice, relict of, 246
- Samian ware discovered at Seaham Harbour, 19 and n.
- Saneto Petro, Richard de, lands in Stannington, held by, 129
- Sanctuary at Durham, 291, 334 ; and Beverley, 344
- Sandale, John de, 306 ; king's chancellor, 336
- Sanderson, J., of Barnardcastle, 369 ; Thomas, incumbent of 12 apostles chantry at Barnardcastle, 334
- Sandford mills, &c., brief for fires, 142
- 'Sandi-flatt,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Sands, Edwin, archbishop of York, 311 ; Robert, of Newcastle, 179
- Sandwich, ship 'James' of, 280
- Sang, W., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Sankey chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 175
- Sapy, Robert de, king's escheator, inquisition taken before, 130

- Savage, Rev. H. E., incumbent of St. Hild's, 184; on 18 cent. charity schools, 187, 189; on bishops suffragan, 271
- Savil, Henry, land, &c., of Egliston, alienated to, 320; John, Egliston abbey alienated to, 320; Wm., licence to alienate Egliston abbey to, 320; [Savill] Sir William, passed through Newcastle in 1639, 83
- Savoy, brief for protestants in duchy, of, 198
- Saxon coin, a unique, found at Corbridge, 347 (See also pre-conquest)
- Saxony, system of charity schools in, 190
- Saxton, see Laxton
- Scales, Aaron, of Ramskill, co. York, 146
- Scathlock, John, servant to Wm. Claxton, bequest to, 108; Robert, churchwarden of Sedgfield, 94
- Schalden fen, the foss of, 246
- 'Schirburn,' Alan de Thorp, formerly clerk of, 102
- Schofield, Frederick Elston, elected, 133
- Schools, charity, of 18 cent., 189; in Newcastle in 1774, 81
- 'Schort-alf-acre,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- 'Schort-botham, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Schylvynghon, Adam de, ordained, 239
- Sclater, Thomas, of Bishop Auckland, butcher, 314
- Scotland, rebels fled to, 338; army under Edward I., on way to, 278; Sir Wm., de Bevercote, chancellor of, 278; 'grithmen' of Tynemouth sent away for service in, 290; the archbishop of, 83; invasion of, 263
- Scots, Constantine, king of the, 348; Wm., king of the, invaded England, 348; Mary, queen of, her jewels stolen, 285; terms of agreement between Charles I. and the, 84; payment to, on truce being made, 107; delivered Wm. Middleton, 280; took Sir Walter Tailbois prisoner, 46; revenge of, for 'Wytherington his roade,' 345
- Scottish, army, said to have been stationed on Fawdon hill, 137; invasion by, 91; devastations caused by the, 332; invading Northumberland, 120; release prisoners, 120; invaded England and burnt Hexham and Corbridge, 348; at Corbridge, 348; burnt down Rokeby, 327; seized Tynemouth castle, 287; invasion, aid to king to frustrate, 204, 279; petition of abbot of Egliston to be released from taxes on account of inroad of, 325; letter of prior of Durham describing inroads of, 356; took Hayden hall, 356; defeated Edward II. at Blackhow, near Byland, 337; robbers, raids of into England, 349n.; soldier, a, buried at Bishop Middleham, 116; prisoners at Morpeth, 255; coins, &c. presented, 167, 169; bodles, 296; ships at Tynemouth to be searched; Roman wall, 213 *et seq.*
- Scotswood, so named because enclosed by a man named Scot, 232
- Scot, Richard, of Newcastle, lease of 'le Chestres in Benwell' to, 316; Richard, son of John, of Newcastle, 232; Scotswood named from, who enclosed Benwell wood, 232; Robert, Emma le Macoon, daughter of, 97; Sir Adam, vicar of Horsley and others, release of lands to, 245; [Scott] Sir Walter, 48; on Egliston abbey, 321; planted acorn at Mainsforth, 85; at Rokeby, 328; his chair at Rokeby, 326]
- 'Seouelbrad,' 129
- Screen, Rothbury church, 208
- Screnwood, tower of Thomas Horsley at, 47
- Scroby, Hugh de, a juror for Corbridge vill, 350
- Scrope, lord, of Bolton, standard of, at Flodden field, 328; letter of, concerning Capheaton, 60; Sir Edward le, at Sedgfield, 96
- Scula, lands of St. Cuthbert divided between, and another, 347
- Sculcoates, manor of, &c., grant of, 33; grant of reversion of church of, 33; church, co. York, 'brief' for, 40
- Scurfields of Elstob, grave slabs of, in Stainton-le-Street, church, 113; George, 'slayne' buried at Great Stainton, 113 and n.
- Scurton, Richard, and others, of Stainton-le-Street, proceedings against, 112
- Seabeg wood, Antonine Wall in, 230
- Seaham, mound, burial place near, 19n.; church, Roman broached stones in walls of tower of, 19n; Harbour, ancient remains discovered at, 19 (See also Saham)
- Seals of bishop of Durham, 303, 304; of bishop de Insula, 304; of Barnardcastle, 358; of Hartlepool, 370

- Seaman, Robert, 147
- Seaton Delaval, 281; plans of, Mr. H. A. Adamson on, 182; letter of Sir John Vanbrugh concerning, 183; account of fire at, 183
- Seaton Delavall, d. John, of Tynemouth, 284
- Seaton Sluice, 299
- Seceders meeting house in the Close, Newcastle, in 1774, 81
- Sedgefield, visit to, 85, 148; vill of, bought by Cuthard, bishop of Conchester, 96; land in, held by Adulf and others, 96; grant of market and fairs at, by bishop Kellawe, 96; inquisition concerning lands in, 110; bishop of Lincoln and Sir Edw. le Scrope at, 96; bishop of Durham had forfeiture of lands in, 96; property in Newcastle, belonging to St. Katherine's chantry in, 92n.; from Maison Dieu, Newcastle, 92n.; pardon for holding lands in, without licence, 97; burning churchbooks, &c., at, 97; 'parliament house' in, 97; stocks at, 97; removal of altar stone to church, 97; bequest to poor of, 96; villagers of, executed, 98; girl of, cured at St. Godric's tomb, 98; almshouses at, 98; Roger, son of William, the butcher, of, 98; papists and quakers in, 95; Shrove Tuesday football at, 96, 301; charity school, 196
- Sedgefield, church of, 91; Rev. J. F. Hodgson on, 92; now dedicated to St. Edmund, but formerly to Virgin, 91; bequest to, 93; font, 92; arms on, 92; St. Katherine's chantry in, 92, 92n., 93; Edmund Stapleton, chaplain, 93; St. Thomas's chantry in, 92; Richard Turnor, chaplain, 93; piscinas, &c. in, 92; effigies in, 92; brasses in, 92; bells and plate, 92; pancake bell, 96; grave cover, of Andrew de Stanelai, 92; houseling people in, 92; chancel screen, &c., 92; valuations of, 92; improper conduct in, 94; Alice Lawson, 'an outrageous papist,' 95; Sir John Daudre and Cuthbert Conyers of Laton, buried at, 96; collections at, for Great Plague, 115; Ulchil, 'preost' of, 93; Peter, the clerk of, 93; rector, king's 'trumpour' disturbed by, 97; present at array of clergy, 93; present at a synod, 94; sums due from, for tenths, &c., 95; excommunicated, 95; rectors: John Born, 93; D. S. Falconer, 91; dean Granville, 95; John de Henley, 93; Thomas de Hessewell, 93, 95; William de Howell, 93; Robert Hyndmer, 94; James Innes, 94; Peter de Kellawe, 93, 95; Roger Laiborne, 94; Anthony Laphorne, 93; Robert Swifte, 94, 96; John Vincent, 94; Thomas Weston, 93; John de Whitcherche, 93, 96, 97; chaplains: Sir John Gray, 96; dom. John Leys, 94; Sir Walter de Thresk, 96; dom. Thomas Turner, 94; curates: Sir Michael Myers, 94; Pat. Robertson, 95; Edmund Stapleton, 96; parish clerk: John Newton, 94; 'parochiani,' 94; churchwardens, 97; Mr. Horsfall, 95; W. Longstaffe, 95; John Martyn, 94, 97
- 'Sedgefield chap,' knave of clubs a, 96
- 'Sedgefield hunt,' a, 96
- Sedgefield [Seggefild], Agnes de, wife of Nicholas de Edlem, 97; Hugh de, formerly reeve of Sedgefield, 97; dom. John de, ordained sub-deacon, &c., 98; son of Hugh de, certificate concerning parentage of, 97; Walter de, clerk, and others, in Durham gaol for robbery, 97
- Seeborn, *English Village Community*, 353n.
- Segleth, co. Durham, 160
- Seighford church, co. Stafford, 'brief' for, 38
- Seison fire, co. Stafford, brief for, 362
- Selby, Germanus, abbot of, 277
- Selby [Seleby], John, tower of, at Biddleston, 47; Lancelot, churchwarden of Bishop Middleham, 89; Walter, held Mitford castle, 138; Walter de, witness to a grant, 305; Sir William, sheriff of the bishopric, 83; captain of Tynemouth castle, 286
- Selerby, lands of Barnardcastle hospital at, 335
- Sellaby, Squires of, 341
- Selwyn, George, of Matson, letter of, 253
- Semer, John, vicar of Bishopton, 109
- Serjant [Serjeaunt], Thomas le, and others, disseised of common of pastufe in Chirdon, 347; a juror of Corbridge vill, 350
- Sermons in Newcastle, 80
- Service book, fragment of a, 147
- Seton, Wm. de, a Corbridge juror, 351; -Karr, Sir H. W., M.P., present of pre-historic stone weapons, 358

- Settrington, Paul, abbot of St. Albans died at, 274
 'Seuenwelles,' 53n.
 'Severell, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
 Severus, Septimius, the Greek Philostratus accompanied, to England, 233
 Sewingshields, tradition of underground passage at, 206
 Shackerton church, co. Leicester, brief for, 174
 Shaftoe chapel, chantry founded in, 67; east, visit to, 66, 148; medieval grave-cover, old font, etc., at, 66; pele at, 66
 Shaftoe family, notes of, from Spearman's 'notes,' 69
 Shaftoe [Shaftowe, Shafto], Arthur, vicar of Chollerton, will of, 65; Edward, of Little Bavington, 68; Grace, daughter of, married Guy Aynsley, 68; John de, a monk of Durham, 66; ancestors of, had founded chantry in Shaftoe chapel, 67; Robert, 180; William, of Shaftoe, 46; Wm., of Little Bavington, will of, 263
 'Shanaldores' [?], 280
 Sharp, archdeacon J., his letter concerning Brinkburn, 205; letter of, to bishop, concerning Morpeth, 239; concerning Holystone, 54; rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208
 Sharrow moor fire, co. York, brief for, 174
 Shaw, John, author of 'The Pourtraicture of the Primitive Saints,' &c., educated at Stainton-le-Street, 114; Martha, of Bawtry, 146
 'Sheath, the high,' a field name, 188
 'Sheath, south' the, a field name, 188
 Sheepey Magna church, co. Leicester, brief for, 211
 Sheepwash, value of rectory of, 239; font from chapel at, 261; Sir Thomas Ogle, 'incumbent' of, 203; discovery of an ancient causeway at, 297; no church at, 264
 Sheepwash [Shippewaysshe, Seepwas, Shipwest], Hugh son of John de, ordained, 266; John de, 266; William Duxfeild, rector of, 266
 Sheffield overseers' tokens, 18
 Shellow Bowells church, Essex, brief for, 38
 Shelly church, Essex, brief for, 364
 Shepherd, Thomas, last abbot of Egliston, pension to, 320
 Shepherds law near Tritlington, old house at, 234
 Shenton church, co. Leicester, brief for, 211
 Sherburn hospital, Bishopton church given to, 109; patrons of Grindon, 100; inquisition relating to, 89; commission concerning disseisin of, of Kelloe vicarage, 110
 Sherburn, Walter de, chaplain, vicar of Bywell St. Peter's, 91
 Sheriff Hill rectory, gateway of Anderson place at, 63
 Sheriff Hutton castle, 76
 Shetland, present of a young eagle from, 299
 Shevill, Ralph, of Newcastle, 179
 Shields, 281; two servants of Mary, queen of Scotland, arrested at, for theft, 285; viewed by Sir Jacob Astley and others, 287; Scots seized, 287
 Shields, North, prior of Tynemouth ordered to remove 'shore' at, 278; mill of prior of Tynemouth at, burnt, &c., 278; printed books, bibliography of, 293; grant of land at Powpans for lighthouse, 283; four salt pans at, farmers of, to purchase coals at Elswick, 282; prior of Tynemouth prevented from erecting weirs, 281; prohibited against buildings at, and not allowed to bake bread or brew ale, to injury of Newcastle, 281; hospital at Spitaldene, 279; matrix of brass at, 279; infection at, 283; Christ church at, consecrated, 273, 284; form of words used, 284; bishop Chandler's notes of visitation of, 284; schoolmaster at, 284; the earl of Carlisle at, 288; 'a small village in the mouth of the river,' 288; stocks at, 278
 Shields, South, stocks formerly at, 299n; St. Hild's, arrangements at, in 18 cent., 183; Saml. Dennis, incumbent of, 184; Wm. Clouston, subcurate, 184; rev. H. E. Savage, incumbent, 184; Thos. Simpson, 184, 194; charity school, 184, 194, 196; masters of school, 194; Presbyterian meeting house at, 184
 Shilbottle charity school, 197; value of vicarage of, 308
 Shildon Common, North, 352
 Shildon, Quaker school at, 197
 Shilvington, formerly market at, 57; the Gubeon family and, 57 and n.; lease of fields, 58; bequest of lands and tenements in, 58. (See also Schilvington)

- Shiney Row, co. Durham, 160
- Shipston church, co. Worcester, brief for, 38
- Ships : of war should be constantly in Tynemouth haven, 288 ; 'Peggy,' sloop of war, 299 ; St. John of Whitsand, 280 ; Rikeharing of Axil, 280 ; James of Sandwich, 280 ; French or Scottish, entering Tynemouth haven to be searched, 284
- Shireshead chapel, brief for, 365
- Short botham, see Schort botham
- Shorte, Robert, 89 ; [Short] Wm., of North Auckland, skinner, 315
- Shotley charity school, bequest to, 197
- Shotton, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203 ; vill of, 130 ; lands in, granted to Newminster, 120 ; waste chapel at, granted to Newminster, 121 ; tithes of, assigned, 121 ; lands at, devised, 122 ; tithes of hay of, assigned, 127 ; Thomas Topping, bailiff of, 'crewel words' to, 127 ; held by John de Plessys, 128 ; of the king, 128 ; owned by viscount Ridley, 122 ; Quaker school at, 197
- Shotton edge, 132 ; care of beacon on, 57
- Shotton, rev. John, curate of Rothbury, his replies to bishop's queries, 209
- Shrewsbury, St. Alkmond church, brief for, 300
- Shrove Tuesday football at Alwick, 18 ; at Chester-le-Street, &c., 18, 96n ; at Sedgfield, 96
- Shyrokes, Henry, guardianship of heir of Guy, earl of Warwick, transferred from, 337
- Sieve, turning of, for money, 291
- Silver ornaments, Roman, found near Capheaton, 83
- Silvester, John, rector of Bothal, 262
- Simon, archdeacon of Durham, witnesses a charter, 303 ; prior, and convent of Newminster, land granted to, 277 ; abbot of St. Alban's, grant by, 278 ; son of Rowen of Matfen, 350 ; Roland, of Autorn, attests a charter, 304 ; William, attests a charter, 304
- Simonburn, curious wooden pen-case found in parish of, 154
- Simpson, Eliz., wife of George, of Tynemouth, accused of being a witch, 291 ; George, grant to, of keepership in Teesdale forest, 340 ; Richard, a carrier of Barnardcastle, to be burnt in the hand, 331n ; Thos., incumbent of St. Hild's, 184, 194
- Singleton, Humphrey, rector of Bothal, 262
- Sisterson, Edward, elected, 77
- Sitting in church, a woman fined for, 238
- Sittingbourne church, Kent, brief for, 174
- Skardeburg, master John de, rector of Stainton-le-Street, ordained priest, 114
- Skyunner, Ralph, dean of Durham, letter to, 311
- Skippon, major-general, letter of, concerning Tynemouth castle, 287
- Skirlawe, Walter, bishop of Durham, bede-roll of, 205, 282 ; said to have built Newton-cap bridge, near Bishop Auckland, 20
- Skulls, fossil, found in river Blyth, 36
- Slater, see Sclater
- Slaley charity school, 197
- Sleekburn, 140
- Smaithwaite, William, and wife, recusants, 90
- 'Smaldene-grave,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Smart, Henry, of Newcastle, 179 ; Peter, petition of, 'a distressed minister of God's word,' 288, his prebend at Durham sequestrated, 288
- Smith [Smithe, Smyth], Mrs., postmistress of Morpeth, 253 ; John, 'parochianus' of Bishopton, 109 ; John, 'parochianus,' of Stainton-le-Street, 114 ; John, of Morpeth, grant of lands by, 244 ; Nicholas, an English soldier, buried at Bishop Middleham, 116 ; Robert, churchwarden of Sedgfield, 94 ; Thomas, a whitesmith of Newcastle, taken prisoner by rebels, 255 ; Thomas, of Morpeth, grant of lands to, 243 ; grant of tenement to, 250
- Smythton, Richard de, tenements of, in Barnardcastle, 344
- Snareston chapel, co. Leicester, 'brief' for, 34
- Socellana, the century of, 83
- Sockburn, value of vicarage of, 307 ; church, Anglian stones at, 150
- Soldiers, English and Scotch, buried at Bishop Middleham, 116
- 'Soldiers' fauld,' name of Whitefield Ancient British camp, 50
- 'Soli · deo · gloria,' inscription on bell at Netherwitton, 270
- Somaliland, present of pre-historic stone weapons from, 358
- Somerset, duke of, castle on Tyne belonging to, 352 ; letters of, respecting Tynemouth, 289 ; offers to buy Tynemouth light, 289 ; married to lady Ogle, 176

- Somersetshire pleas, 325
 Somerville moiety of Stannington descended to Thorntons, 130
 Somervill [Somerville], Sir Philip de, agreement of, concerning Saltwick, 130; Robert de, witness to grants, 246; Merlay lands at Stannington divided between John de Graystok and, 129; death of, 129; Isabella de Merlay, married, 129; and another, gave prior of Tynemouth right of way over Benton moor, 278; Roger de, gave advowson of Stannington to Newminster, 127; death of, 127; buried at Anneys Burton, 127
 Sopwith, Mr., present of box to museum, 2
 Soutersone, Hugh, death of, 101
 Southall Green fire, Middlesex, brief for, 363
 'Southandelrawe le,' a street at Tynemouth, 280
 Southampton St. Lawrence and St. John's church, 'brief' for, 34
 South Bantaskine, visit to, 215; second battle of Falkirk fought near, 215
 Southowram, Halifax, St. Anne's chapel, brief for, 268
 'Southrawe, le,' street at Tynemouth, 280
 Sowreale, Thomas, chaplain, bequest to, 333
 Spade, old oak, found in Neville Street, Newcastle, 3; Mr. S. B. Burton, note concerning, 4
 Spain, George R.B., elected, 1
 Spanish: dollars, and forgeries of, 14; tiles presented, 42; vessel pursued into Tyne by a Dutchman, and seized and rifled, 287
 Spanish fort, the, North Shields, 287
 Spark, Thomas, suffragan of Berwick, bequest to, 343
 Spear-head, iron, found in New Bridge Street, Newcastle, 234
 Spearman's 'Notes,' notes of Shaftoe family from, 69; extracts from, 132, 352, 356
 Spearman, Margaret, to make acknowledgment in Tynemouth parish church for contempt, &c., 283
 Speight, John, theft of lead from Brinkburn, 205
 Speldhurst church, Kent, brief for, 365
 Spence, C. J., on local books, 293; R., presents model of a mangonel, 269
 Spicer, Mariota, grant of ground at Morpeth to, 243
 'Spitolakirs, le,' 53n
 Spoldhurst church, Kent, 272
 Spoons 'with the madenheades,' bequest of, 331
 Spore, James, of Newcastle, 179; armourer, made free of Armourers' company, 180
 Spratton church, effigy in, 105
 Spur, iron prick, from Stainton-le-Street churchyard, 43, 113
 Spurs, rent of a pair of gilt, 129, 130
 Spynk, Joan, wife of Wm., release of tenement in Gateshead, 28, 33
 Squint, 'the smallest known,' at Bothal church, 259
 SS collar on effigies, 105 and n
 Stafford, rev. Christopher, 264; bequest to Bothal school, 197; elopement of his wife, 264
 Stagshawbank fair, 139
 Staindrop, market and fair in, instituted, 340; college, will of Wm. Lambert, master of, 331; Gilbert de Rothbyr, rector of, 209; charity school, 196
 Stainton Great, or Stainton-le-Street, visit to, 111, 148; on a Roman road, 111; Roman coin found at, 111; given to Wm., bishop of Durham, 111; grant of toft and croft in, 304; Roger Bertram, lord of, 111; final concords concerning, 111; Thomas del Hay, lord of, 111; free warren in lands of, granted by bishop, 111; tenements in, owned by prior of Hexham, 111; field names, &c., at, 111, 112; dispute concerning boundaries of, 111; lands held by Thomas Legiard in, 112; proceedings against natives of, 112; old church pulled down, 112; piscina from, 112; pre-conquest stones, &c., 112; bequest to poor man's box, 115; collections for plague and great fire, 115; old font, &c., in rectory garden, 112; communion plate, 112; medieval grave-covers, 113; epitaphs, 113; registers 113; queen Henrietta Maria had grant out of rectory, 113; valuations of rectory, 113; payment to St. Mary's abbey, York, out of, 113, 303n; an iron prick-spur from churchyard of, 43; payment to vicar of Gainford, 113; rector present at an array on St. Giles's moor, and at a synod in Galilee of Durham cathedral church, 114; rectors of, 106; John de Akelei, 113; Robert Chamber, 111; Michael de Clavill, 113; Thomas Ingmethorp,

- 114; Rich. Marshall, 108, 114, 240; Thos. Nicholson, 115 and n; Wm. Pell, 114; James Platt, 112; John de Skardeburg, 114; dom. Peter le Vavasour, 113; vicar: Richard de Topelyve, 114; chaplain, John Gartell, 114; Thomas Carr, minister of the Gospel at, 114; tombstone in church, 114; parish clerk: George Adamson, 114, 116; churchwardens, Robert Thompson, 114; Ralph Jackson, 114
- Stainton Little, grant of land in, 110
- Stamford, Northumberland, livery of lands at, 170
- Stamford Bridge, co. York, 'brief' for, 38
- Stamfordham, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; grammar school at, 189; church, ancient stone with two figures on, 352
- Stanceby, Ralph de, grant by, of land at Felton, 238
- 'Standandstone,' Morpeth, land near, 246
- Standish with Langtree fire, brief for, 44
- Stanelai, Andrew de, first master of Greatham hospital, gravestone of, 92
- Stanford in the Vale, Berkshire, brief for, 152
- Stanhope, the Wear bridge at, 156; the old house at, 157; charity school, 196; medieval grave-cover discovered at, 212; rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of, 158; Dr. Andrew Lamont, relinquished rectory of, to Dr. Basire, 107; Henry Philpotts, rector of, 87
- Stanners, near Morpeth, 255
- Stannington, visit to, 121, 148; mediety of, &c., 129, 130; Somerville moiety of, descended to Thorntons, 130; Roger Thornton held, 130; 'lord Lumley's lands' in, 130, 131; land in, belonging to Hexham, 128; land held by Richard Addi, 128; lands at, divided between John de Graystock and Robert de Somerville, 129; enquiry by jury of, respecting lands of Newminster, 131; vicar of, at Mutelaw muster, 131; charity school, 197; tithes of grain of, assigned, 127; a quarrel in churchyard, 127; stocks at, 127; held of the king by Roger de Merlay I., 128
- Stannington church, rev. John Hodgson and Ambrose Jones on, 122; old plans of, 122; slab of the Green family in, 124; medieval grave-cover, 124, 125; stone coffin, 124, 125; bowl of font, 124, 125; communion plate, 124, 126; registers, 124; lairstones, 124; terrier, 124; ancient glass, 124, 125; gable cross, &c., 125; collected for Great Plague, 128; coins found, 125; appropriated to Newminster, 126, 127; taxations of, 126; grant of lands for chaplain at altar of blessed Mary, 126, 127; chaplains: Roger de Both, 126; Sir Richard, 126; Richard Aukland, 126, 127; rectors: John de Wychenore, 126; vicars: Sir Stephen Halliday, 127; Wm. Hickson, 127; George Hawdon, 128; Roger de Milborn, 126; Sir Adam de Rose, 127, 129; Christopher Thoraby, 127; parish clerks: Stephen Morton, 127; Thomas Toppinge, 127; mill of, granted to John de Plessey, 129; rent out of, granted to Newminster abbey, 129; grant of lands, &c., in, 129
- Stanpit fire, Southants, brief for, 268
- Stanton, Hugh cocus de, 129; Cecilia de, daughter of Thomas, grants of lands in Stannington by, 129; her daughter Alice, dowry of, 129; Wm. de, 129
- Stanton, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; castle, 242
- Stanwix, colonel, 299
- Stapleton church, Salop, brief for, 272
- Stapleton, Edmund, chaplain of St. Katherine's chantry, Sedgfield, 93; curate of Sedgfield, 96
- Starbacke, Mr., incumbent *pro temp.*, of Holystone, 54
- Startforth, grant dated at the grange of, 319, 320n.; church of, appropriated to Egliston abbey, 320
- Statute of Acton Burnell, 280
- Stevenson, A. L., on tithe barns, 235
- Stelling, Clement, parish clerk of Red-marshall, 107
- Stephan, parson of Morpeth, witness to a grant, 238; 'clericus de Brynkeburn,' ordained, 204; the miller of Corbridge, a suicide, 353
- Stephenson, George, engines constructed by, 160; curate of All Saints, vicar of Muckle Benton, &c., 79; Mr. Thomas, bequest to Gateshead Anchorage school, 192n
- Stepney, houses in, left for education of Barnardcastle poor children, 193
- Sterley, see Strulley
- Stevenson, Alexr. S., death of, 5; Wm., incumbent of Our Lady chantry, Barnardcastle, 333

- Stewart, Sir John, tombstone of, in Falkirk churchyard, 213; fell at first battle of Falkirk, 213
- 'Stillington-gate,' Stainton-le-Street, 111
- Stichill, bishop, bequest of, to Greatham hospital, 114
- Stivichall church, co. Warwick, brief for, 366
- Stobart, John, a Corbridge juror, 353
- 'Stob-thorne,' 131
- Stocks, at Belford, 299; Berwick, 299n; Hamsterley, 299n; Jarrow, 299n; Newbury, Berks, 299n; No. Shields, 298; Sedgefield, 97; South Shields, 299n; Stannington, 127; Wallsend, 299n; a place in Morpeth to be found for the, 243
- Stockton, manor, ordinations in chapel of, 108, 114, 291, 345; charity school established at, 194, 196
- Stockton, assessment of ward of, 107
- Stoddart, Charles, incumbent of Cholerton, resided at Brampton, 185; vicar of Brampton, 156
- Stoke church, co. Salop, 'brief' for, 40
- Stoke-on-Trent end chapel, brief for, 300
- Stoke Ferry church, co. Norfolk, brief for, 142
- Stoke Talmage church, co. Oxford, 'brief' for, 40
- Stokes, John, archdeacon of York, 311
- Stokesley, Wm. de, parish priest of Redmarshall, 107
- Stone church, co. Stafford, brief for, 34
- Stone coffin from Close, Newcastle, presented, 118; R. O. Heslop on, 118; at Stannington church, 122
- Stone hammers, Ancient British, from Netherwitton, 270
- Stoneyflats, Morpeth, 249
- Stoney Middleton chapel, co. Derby, 'brief' for, 34
- Stonewell, John, prior of Tynemouth, 282
- Storie de Selavall, d. Gerard, of Tynemouth, 284
- Storm at Bradford Hall, co. York, brief for, 211
- Storrington church, co. Sussex, 'brief' for, 34
- Story, Jonathan, rebuilt Winlaton chapel, 191
- Stranton, portion of prior of Tynemouth in, 283; value of vicarage of, 307; property in, bequeathed for Hartlepool charity school, 194
- Strathmore, earl of, 369
- Streatlam, house and grounds of, spoiled by rebels, 338; bequest to chaplain of, 331
- Stretford, see Startforth
- Strother, colonel, of Fowberry, marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of, 297n; Henry, bequests to Lesbury school, 197; to Newton on the Moor school, 197; to Shilbottle school, 197; Lanc., 188
- Strulley, Robert, Egliston granted to, 320
- Stutevyle, John de, appointment of attorneys to deliver Mitford castle, 171; son and heir of Sir Robert, letters patent of, to his tenants of Mitford, &c., 10
- Styrian hunting axes exhibited, 155; described by R. C. Clephan, 155
- Suffolk, lord, 'my lady Anne' to marry, 176
- Suffragan bishops, rev. H. E. Savage on, 271; of Berwick, 343
- 'Sunday meadow,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Sundays, &c., proceedings for profanation of, 98
- Sunderland church, history of, 293; Quaker school & charity school in, 190, 196; girls' school founded by Mrs. Dennison's bequest, 194; marine clubs, MS. book of orders of, presented, 1
- Sunderland and Wearmouth bank, note of, exhibited, 13
- Sunderland bridge near Croxdale, Le-land's note of, 235
- Sundials: Bishop Middleham church, 87; Bothal church, 261; Capheaton, 60; in Darlington church, 148; plaster cast of, presented, 144; early, in Grindon church, 99
- Sunton, Anna, and others, of Great Stainton, proceedings against, 112
- Surtees, the Durham historian, grave of, 87; visit to residence of, 85; Mrs., restored Bishop Middleham church, 87
- Surtees & Co., bankers, Newcastle, note of, exhibited, 13
- Suspension bridge across Tees, 157
- Sussex, Elizabeth de, prioress of Holy-stone, election of, 54
- Sussex, brief for hailstorm in, 174
- Sussex, earl of, and others, letter of, to Council, 338
- Sutton in Holderness, grant of land, &c. in, 33
- Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, brief for, 34

- Sutton Maddock church, co. Stafford, brief for, 152
- Swadle, Andrew, of Newcastle, 179
- Swaldal, Henry de, an approver, 351
- Swalwell, school opened at, 191
- Swethoppe, Walter de, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89
- Swifte, ven. Robt., vicar-general, 94, 110, 114, 128; recantation and protest of, 311; rector of Sedgfield, 94; bequest of bishop Pilkington to, 96
- Swinburne [Swyneburn, Swynborne, Swyneburne, Swynebyrne], arms of, 60; Adam de, sheriff of Northumberland, 284; Jo. de, 306; John, 353; Sir John, 1st bart., built Capheaton Hall, 59; Roman Catholic recusant, 60; Robert, held Harnham, 71; Roger, abbot of Egliston, 326; Surtes, 188; Ranold, will of, 263; bequest to poor of Bothal, 263; Thomas, of Capheaton, 60; William, 60
- Swinburne MSS, 356
- Swindon, thickets of, 50
- Swinford, Sir John, effigy of, 105
- Swinhoe, land at, 361
- Swinhow, a field name, 188
- Swinho, T., 188
- Switzerland, charity schools in, 190
- Swords: found at Otterburn, 138; two basket-hilted, exhibited, 270; P. Brewis on, 270
- Sword-slipper, a, 180
- Synod in Galilee of Durham cathedral church, 107, 114, 205, 239, 284
- Sywina de Tinemutha, cured at St. Godric's shrine, 290
- T.
- Taea, Robert, 274
- Tadcaster church, 'brief' for, 142
- Tailbois, Henry, and wife Alianora, holders of land at Hepple, 46; Ivo, held lands in Hepple, 46; Luke, 46; Sir Robert, had right of gallows at Hepple, 46; proof of age of Walter, son of Henry, of Hepple, 46; Sir Walter, 46; taken prisoner by Scots, 46; Wm., witness to a grant, 170; Sir Wm., beheaded at Newcastle, 46
- Tailyour, Edward, killed with a dagger, 291
- Talbot, bishop of Durham, mandate to, 312
- Talentire, Wm., rector of Rothbury, 208
- Talington, mag. Simon de, attests a charter, 303
- Talk on the hill fire, co. Stafford, 268
- Talworth fire, co. Surrey, brief for, 363
- Tanfield charity school, 196
- Tanfield, prior Wm. de, 342
- Tapestry, old, presented, 42
- Tappock, broch of, described by Thomas Ross, 218; plan of, 222
- Tarn, Wm., bequest to Newbiggin school, 196
- Tatzanskisch, Segor, name on hunting axe, 155
- 'Taulia,' 126
- Tavor, Nat., schoolmaster at North Shields, 284
- Taxations, old and new, 88, 92, 106, 113, 126, 262, 264, 283, 332
- Taylor, le, a hanged thief, goods of, 351
- Taylor, A., of Barnardcastle, 369; David, vicar of Bolam, 65; Sir Henry, author of *Philip van Artevelde*, a native of Bishop Middleham, 91; Hugh, death of, 6; J. W., of Barnardcastle, 370; T., exhibits 'black-jacks,' 146; [Tailor] dom. Thomas, of Bothal, 263. (See also Tailleur)
- Tees, royalist horse at, 120
- Teesdale, third part of forest of, held as dower, 336; forest, chief ranger, &c., 340; grant of keeper in, 340; grant of custody of, to Sir H. Vane, knt., 339; held by Sir Talbot Bowes and another, 339
- Teesdale, Henry de, parish priest of Barnardcastle on a commission, 332 (See also Teysdale)
- Teive, castle, 220
- Tempest, Isabell, daughter of Robert of Lanchester, licence to marry, 90
- Templars held lands in Barnardcastle, 343; prison of the, at Corbridge, 349; house of, at Thornton, 349
- Temple Farm, co. Hertford, brief for, 40
- Temple Thornton, see Thornton
- Tenniswood, Eliz., wife of George, of Cumcatch, Cumberland, owned moiety of Brinkburn, 210
- Tentfield wood, Antonine Vallum in, 230
- Tenth, collectors of, 348; small livings to be discharged from, 308
- Terrier, Stanington church, 124
- Tewart, Eliz., bequest to Chester-le-Street school, 196
- Tewinge, Adam de, prior of Tynemouth, 278
- Teysdale, John, collated to chapel on Pountey's bridge, 111n

- Thedlethorpe church, co. Lincoln, latest effigy shewing camail in, 105
- Thirkelby, see Thurkelby
- Thirsk, see Thresk
- Thirston, land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Thockrington united to Kirkharle, 65
- Thogedene, Roger de, a Corbridge juror, 351
- Thomas, king's chaplain, witness to a charter, 353; archbishop, the elder, 274; bailiff of Bishop Middleham, 91; the rhymer, bequest of 'Sir Tristram' of, 331; son of Alan, of High Trehitt, and another, grant of lands for lights in Brinkburn church, 203
- Thomas, John, of 'Three Kirgs,' Newcastle, token of, 295
- 'Thomas-hous,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
- Thomlinson, Dr., rector of Whickham, 193; his monument in church, 193; rector of Rothbury, arms of, 202
- Thompson, Andrew, of Otterburn, 137; G. H., on trough on Harehope Moor, 32; John, a preaching minister of Hebburn, 256; John, on the Wear bridge at Stanhope, 156; and Dorothy, his wife, proceedings against for a clandestine marriage, 110; [Thomson], John, grant of, of lands in Feghirby, 33; alleged he had received rents, &c., of Barnardcastle hospital under a grant, 335; [Tompson], John, approved for cure of Bothal, 263; in prison, 263; daughter of, married an Ogle of Kirkley, 263; [Thompson], Robert, churchwarden of Stainton-le-Street, 114; Thomas, the vicar of Stannington's 'man,' 127; set in the stocks, 127
- Thoraby, Christopher, vicar of Stannington, 127, 128; collated by bishop Tunstall, 128
- Thorburn, H. W., elected, 166
- Thoresby, master John de, rector of Elwick, grant by, 280
- Thornhalgh, now Thorneyhaugh, 201
- Thornhill, Edith, lady Compton-, see Compton-Thornhill
- 'Thornirawe,' near Plessey, 121
- Thornthwaite chapel, co. York, brief for, 365
- Thornton, Northumberland, grant of manor of, 10; house of the Templars at, 349
- Thornton chapel, co. York, brief for, 38
- Thorntons, arms of, 92; of Netherwitton, Somerville moiety of Stannington descended to, 130
- Thornton [Thornetone], Geoffrey, grant of land in Morpeth to, 245; John., letter of, 236; monk and cellarer of Tynemouth, 282; Margaret, widow of Ralph Fenwick, 207; Roger, bequests to monks of Tynemouth, 281; 'most opulent merchant and liberal benefactor,' 130n; held moiety of Stannington, 130; death of, 130n; brass of, in All Saints church, Newcastle, 130n; bequests by, 53, 205; Sir Roger de, rector of Folketon, witness to a grant, 246
- Thornton and Wanton, arms of, compounded, 69
- Thorpe Thewles, two parts of manor of, held by John de Maydenstanes, 103; one part by Avelina, wife of Rob. de Thorp, 103; free warren in, granted to Hugh de Louthre, 103; barns built at, 103; John de, and others, ordained, 103; 'The Vane Arms' at, 101; Wm. the miller of, 101; grants of land in, 101; 12th cent. altar slab of Grindon in use in modern church of, 99
- Thorpe, Mrs., presented Spanish tiles, &c., 42; [Thorp], Alan de, formerly clerk of 'Schirburn,' 102; grant of lands to, 102; Galfrid de, witness to a grant, 102; confirmed lands to Finchale, 102; son of John de, gave lands to Finchale, 102; John de, grant of land by, 101; Matilda, widow of Robert, lands in Sedgfield, &c., held by, 97; Nigel de, witness to a grant, 102; Richard de, clerk, son of John, excommunicated for ill-treatment of, 100; Rob. de, 103; Avelina, wife of, held one part of manor of Thorpe Thewles, 103; John, son of, and Sibilla, his wife, Richard, his son, and others, commission to try, for assault, 103; Rob. de, clerk, complaint against, 102; witness to a grant, 102; Robert, son of Gamel de, witness to a grant, 102; Wm., lord of, grants by, 102; Wm. de, witness to a grant, 102; Wm., son of John de, grant of lands by, 102; [Torp], Wm., son of John de, witness to a grant, 103
- Thorsgill, banks of, 320n; bridge, 320n
- Threasurer, Edmund, clerk, 335
- 'Three Kirgs,' Newcastle, 17 cent. token of the, 295

- Trotter, Dr., of Blyth, presents Ancient British bronze dagger to museum, 36; Ralph, letter of, to bishop Chandler, 308
- Troughton, Robert de, a canon of Brinkburn, 204
- Truce with Scots, 107
- 'Trumpour,' the king's, disturbed by parson of Sedgefield, 97
- Tudhoe, a pair of old bowls used at, 169
- Tudeley church, Kent, brief for, 175
- Tuggilwood, Nicholas, unjust disseisin of, 353
- Tullamore church, brass collecting dish of, 85
- 'Tullybarn,' the earl of, 76
- Tunstall, bishop, collated Chr. Thoraby to Stanington, 128; one of lords president of Council of North, 212; deprived of bishopric, 311
- Turchill, a monk of Durham, 274
- Turgot, prior of Durlam, 274
- Turnbull, Cuthbert, of Newcastle, 179; Edward, of Newcastle, 179
- Turne, dom. Thomas, chaplain at Sedgefield, 94
- Turner, Richard, chaplain of St. Thomas's chantry, Sedgefield, 93; Robert, vicar of Bishop Middleham, 89; Robert, grant to, of land in Newgate, Morpeth, 246
- Turstanton, Roger de, witness to a grant, 102; Thomas de, witness to a grant. (See also Thrislington)
- Turston, bishop, 274
- Tweedmouth church, brief for, 267
- Tweng [Teweng, Tywyng], Richard de, prior of Tynemouth, 279; death of, 280
- Twerton fire, Somerset, brief for, 363
- 'Twistes, les,' near Shotton, Northumberland, 121
- Tyndale, Wm. de, a Corbridge juror, 351; held land in Corbridge, 350
- Tyne, Carmichael's picture of barge day on the, 65; Sir Wm. Brereton, bart., on river, 287; earl of Oxford's journey down, 290; Black Middens in mouth of, 290
- Tyne bridge, old, lease of house on, 192n
- Tynedale, John Hall, steward of, 284
- Tyne lighthouses, candles burnt in, 290
- Tynemouth, 56; meeting at, 179, 273; spoiled by Danes, 275; money said to have been coined at, 290; measurement of lands of, 278; lordship, 60; tenants of, paid *layrewit* and *mercheta*, 281; rentals of, 281; a *custumale* of, 281; land at 278, 361; surrender of manor of, to king towards payment of his debts, 284; proceedings respecting a fair at, 281; plague at, 283; tradition of underground passage at, 206; wizard's cave at, 206; place-rime, 210; ordinations of natives of, 291; natives of, cured at St. Godric's shrine, 290; 'grithmen' of, sent away for service, 290; customs of vill and tenants in, 280; streets in, 280; Thomas de Ravitone, seneschal of, 280; bailiffs of liberty, order to arrest John le Ireys and his company, 284; surrender by steward of, of prisoners, 284; fray amongst men of, 291
- Tynemouth, ship of war should be constantly in haven, 288; charge of the beacon at, 284; Jolin de Paparo, papal legate landed at, 277; earl of Oxford's visit to, 290
- Tynemouth, hospital of, 279
- Tynemouth castle, excavations in, 276; Wm. Rufus took, 276; munitions at, in 1585 and 1597, 285, 286; estimate for repair of ordnance, 287; carriages at, 286; letter respecting, 286; ought to be fortified, 286; so ruinous that captain could not remain, 286; fortifications to be repaired, 286; Cramfield, an engineer of Harwich, to be employed, 286; payment for, 286; not one piece of ordnance mounted, 286; Charles I. and his retinue at, 286; fort at 'slighted' and new fort made, 287; castle out of repair, 287; letters relating to, 287; nothing but bare walls left, 287; portion of Peter Smart's prebend paid towards use of, 288; viewed by Sir Jacob Astley and others, 287; seized by Scots, 287; the lights at, 287; inducements for, to surrender, 287; plague sore at, 287; taken, 287, 288; arms, &c., at, 288; plot at, 288; a man arrested on charge, 288; rumour of a new plot at, 288; Ambrose Barnes imprisoned in, 288; 'fairest churche' in, 287; licence to erect lighthouse at, 289; governor's house erected, 274, 289; petition of shipmasters against increase of dues, 289; proposal of Trinity House to buy light, 289; letters respecting, 289, 290; light bought by Trinity House, 289; lighthouse pulled down, 289; mayor and corporation of Newcastle petitioned queen Elizabeth for, 285; letter touching decay of, 285:

- accusation of stealing powder, &c., from, 291; governors: Mr. Miseday, 290; Sir Ed. Villiers, 289; deputy governor, Col. Lilburn, 288; captains of: Robert Cary, 286; Sir John Fenwick, 286; Sir Wm. Selby, kt., 286; lieut. of, Thomas Power, 285; keeper of, Mr. Delaval, 285
- Tynemouth priory, H. A. Adamson on, 273; belonged to monks of Durham, 274; a little chapel of wood erected at, 276; afterwards of stone, 276; J. Romilly-Allenon pre-conquest stones found at, 276; Robert de Mowbray 'fundator' of, 276; charter to Durham, 277; a cell to St. Albans, 276; Alwold, 'preost' of, 277; grant of church of, to Durham, 93; given to Jarrow, 276; chief church of, built by Robert Rhodes, prior, 282; composition between bishop of Durham and abbot of St. Albans respecting the priory of, 279; prior of, not to be called to any synod, &c., 277; and Newminster, convention between, 277; relics of St. Oswin brought back to, 276; tapers to be burnt at St. Oswin's, 277; an oratory at, built without licence, 278; chantry founded at, 279; provision for, 279; chaplains, 279; payment by, to bishop for Halt-whistle church, 284; value of possessions of, by old and new taxations, 283; licences to hold land, 280; and to alienate, 281; grant of messuages to, 281; of premises in Elwick, 280; of messuage, &c., in the 'Stathes' to, 280; sequestration of fruits of, 279; land at Morton, near Kellerby, formerly belonging to, 279; Peter de Gunwarton, proctor of, on commissions, 279; owned house at Elswick, 156; obituary rolls presented at, 282; Malcolm and his son buried at, 275; Oswin and others buried at, 276; bells and plate at, 282; coucher book of, 277; Heribald, abbot of, 274n
- Tynemouth priors: Edward I. committed his queen to care of, 278; ordered to remove 'shore' at North Shields, 278; summoned to render aid in repelling Scots, 279; agreement between, and Sir Robert De la Val, 280; contention between, and vicar of Woodhorn, 281; complaint of, respecting men of Newcastle, 281; complaint that prior had made weirs in Tyne, 281; great stone house of, on Newcastle quay, 281; payment by, to chaplain of Holy Trinity in Gateshead chapel, 282; lands at Benwell of, 282; grants by, 282; domestic chapel at Benwell of, 283; lands in West Backworth held of, 278; mill of, burnt, 278; value of temporal goods of, 277; suit against, 264; had portion in Bothal rectory, 262; priors: Robert Blakeney, 282; Thomas Gardiner, 282; Germanus, 277; Thomas de la Mare, 230; Ralph, 278; Robert Rodes, 282; John Stonewell, 282; Simon de Taunton, 279; Adam de Tewinge, 278; Richard de Tewinge, 279
- Tynemouth, monks of, 284; ordained, 291; bequest to, 281; John Thornton (and cellarer), 282; Walter de Wytheryngton, 280; chaplains, 281; dom. Wm. Bell, 282; 'parochiani' of, 284; vicars: at synod, 284; did not reside, 284; Henry Galegan, 278; dom. John, 279; dom. John Hebborne, vicar of, 283; Alex. Gourdon (ejected), 284; James Hume, 284; Richard, 278; Alan Whitehead, 281; Sir Anthony, curate of, 284
- Tynemouth parish church, consecration of, 298; extracts from churchwardens' books, 298; stocks at, 298; extracts from parish books relating to, 298
- Tynemouth, brother John de, a monk of Tynemouth, ordained, 291; John, son of William de, ordained, 291; Matthew de, ordained, 291; Richard de, a monk of Durham, ordained, 291; Robert de, ordained, 291; Wm. de, a monk of Newminster, ordained, 291
- Tynemouth road, Russia fleet arrived safely in, 289; 'Peggy' sloop of war at, 299; strange ships in, to be searched, 284
- Tyrell, Richard, assigned site of Newminster abbey, and tithes, &c., 121, 127
- Tyzack, B. C., bust of late C. J. Bates, by, 358

U.

- Uchtred, son of Waltheof, 317n, 348; earl of Northumberland, Carlton given to, 103; married Ecgfrida, daughter of Aldhun, 103; repudiated his wife, 103
- Ugthorpe, from personal name Ogg, 318

Uhtred, see Uchtred
 Ulchil, 'preost of Seggefeld' 93
 Ulecoats mill fire, brief for, 44
 Umfraviles, lords of Redesdale, &c.,
 founded Holystone priory, 51
 Umfravill, Gilbert de, count Danguis,
 351
 Wlmarus, monk of Durham, 274
 Underground passages, traditions of,
 206
 Upham, see Enham
 Upper Hardres church, Kent, rubbings
 of brasses in, presented, 77
 Upsetlington, Walter de, forfeiture of
 his land after battle of Falkirk, 292
 Upton-upon-Severn church, co. Wor-
 cester, brief for, 38
 Upton Warren church, co. Worcester,
 brief for, 267
 Urban, pope, confirmed grant of salt pan
 to Brinkburn, 203; confirmed Bishop
 Middleham to Durham, 87; VI, leaden
bull of, 168
 Urns, Ancient British, discovered at
 Plessey quarry, 122; at Blagdon,
 132
 Usburne Magna, church of, appropriated
 to Egliston abbey, 310
 Usscher, Robert, of Morpeth, grant of
 waste land in Morpeth to, 244

V.

Valence, Sir Aymar de, earl of Pem-
 broke, castle and manor of Mitford
 granted to, 10; delivery of seisin of
 Mitford castle, &c., to, 171; Wm. de,
 10; bailiffs of, 349; Sir Wm. de, lord
 of Pembroke, 'Merdeffen' &c., granted
 to, 10
 Valentinus, temporal chancellor of
 bishop Poor, 305 and n
 Vanbrugh, Sir John, letters of, 183
 Vane, arms of, on seal, 358; Chrstr.,
 grant of master forester of lordship of
 Barnardcastle, &c., 340; Sir Harry,
 Barnardcastle sold to, 338; custody
 of Teesdale forest, &c., granted to,
 339; grant of treasure trove, &c., to,
 340; forfeiture of, 340
 'Variata capella,' old name for Fal-
 kirk, 214
 Vatemy, Geoffrey, attorney for John de
 Stutevyle, 171
 Vaudois protestants, brief for, 198
 Vavasour, dom. Peter le, rector of
 Staynton, 113
 Velasquez, painting at Rokeby by, 327

Ventress, John, his model of Newcastle
 castle, 169; exhibited Chinese 'back-
 scratch,' &c., 12; on doorhead from
 old house in Newcastle, 155; on an
 inscription on an old house in the
 Bigg Market, Newcastle, 187; on
 grave crosses at Hartlepool, 361
 Verney, Sir R., letter to, respecting
 Tynemouth castle, 287
 Vernol, Mary, bequest to St. John Lee
 school, 197
 Vesey, John, charter of, to Brinkburn,
 201; Mathilda, grant to, of lands in
 Morpeth, 244; Wm. de, gave licence
 to Brinkburn to buy and sell at
 Alnwick, 203
 Victoria, death of queen, Mr. C. J.
 Bates on, 8
 Vienna, co. Durham, village of, 160
 Vigrus, Nicholas, 278
 'Vikeris-flat,' 129
 Villiers, family and Tynemouth, 273;
 Col., governor of Tynemouth castle,
 Col. Macdonell married sister of, 289;
 Col. Edward, walled in piece of
 ground at Tynemouth, 289; began
 to rebuild 'old ruined church in
 castle,' 289; a licence granted to,
 to erect lighthouse at Tynemouth, 289;
 Sir Edward, applied for increase of
 dues at Tynemouth, 289; petition of
 shipmasters against, 289
 Vincent, Sarah, widow of John, 'late
 minister of Sedgfield,' 94
Vindobala, see Rudchester
Vindolana, see Chesterholm
 Virgin, Sedgfield church formerly dedi-
 cated to the, 91, 96n; bequest to
 light of, 96n
 Visitations, chancellors', 109, 114, 115,
 127, 205, 208, 256, 283, 284, 334;
 returns, 183; bishop Chandler's
 notes of his, 334
 'Vitreaus,' Robert the, 280
 Volusian, Gallus and, Roman mile-
 stone with names of, 327

W.

Waddale, Wm., of Corbridge, unjust
 disseisin by, 353
 Wailes, Thomas, of 'Tinmothe,' will of,
 127, 283
 Waddilove, George, elected, 1
 Wake, Antony, curate of Bothal, wit-
 ness to a will, 263
 Wakefield fire, co. York, brief for, 211
 'Waldy-way,' Stainton-le-Street, 112
 Walensi, Henry, witness to a charter, 305

- Wales, South, charity schools in, 192
 Waleys, Henry de, vicar of Horsley, 262; W., 280
 Walibridge, Alan de, and Ivetta, his wife, grant of lands in Morpeth to, 243
 Walker, Uzwin, marriage of, 265
 Walkhampton church, brief for, 44
 Walkington fire, co. York, brief for, 198
 Wallace, James, vicar of Grindon, Eleanor Green and others prosecuted for abusing, 100; Sir Wm., Marion Bradfute wife of, 226
 Wallasey church, co. Chester, brief for, 40
 'Walley side,' a field name, 188
 Wallimount, Esgreth de, attorney for John de Stutevyle, 171
 Wallingford St. Peter's church, brief for, 142, 281
 Wallington, John de, 46
 Wallsend, fray in field of, 291; stocks at, 299n
 Wallside, Antonine Wall at, 230
 Walmsley church, co. Lancaster, brief for, 211
 Walmsley, Sir Thos., knt., justice of Common Pleas, 130
 Walsingham, secretary, letters to, 251, 285; concerning Capheaton, 60; John de, chaplain at Tynemouth, 279
 Waltham, John de, chaplain at Tynemouth, 279
 Waltham, abbot of, 278
 Waltheof, earl, Tynemouth given to Durham by, 274
 Walton, Edward, quaker schools founded by, 197; Jo., vicar of Corbridge, 352
 Walwick, grant of manor of, 10
 Wanton, Thornton and, arms of, compounded, 69
 Wapping fire, brief for, 142
 Ward [Warde], Agnes, grant of lands in Morpeth for her life to, 245; Ann, daughter of Mr. Joseph, baptized, 116; Geo., of Upton, grant to, of land at Pow Pans, North Shields, 283; George and Raphe, uterine sons of Mr. Joseph, baptized, 116; John, of Morpeth, grant of lands by, 245; John, and Winefride, his wife, burials of, 291n; Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph, buried, 116; Richard, 103; vicar of Kirkharle, 62; Samuel, of Bishop Middleham, baptism of, 91n; master of Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, 91; Thomas, of Darlington, probate of will of, to Isabella, his widow, 212
 Wardell, Catherine, of Pegsworth, marriage of, 265
 Warden church, brief for, 152
 Wardhaugh, Robert, bailiff of Morpeth, 242
 Wardship, bishop of Durham's right to wardship in Barnard castle, 337
 Warenne, Sir John, earl of, witness to a grant, 10
 Wark charity school, 197
 Warkwast, Wm. de, witness to a charter, 353
 Warkworth, 56; land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203; salt pan at, granted to Brinkburn, 203; grant of church by Henry I., 353; extracts from vestry books of, 44; church briefs in, 44; church arrangements at, in 18 cent. 183; vicars, Wilfrid Lawson, 187; Robert Malater, 203; curate, George Bowe, 187
 Warmingham church, co. Chester, brief for, 300
 Warslow chapel, co. Stafford, brief for, 267
 Warton, manor, 48; land at, owned by Brinkburn, 203
 Warwick, Mr., of Barnardcastle, 369
 Warwick, St. Nicholas's church in, brief for, 34; effigy of Richard Beauchamp, earl of, 105
 Warwick, Ambrose, earl of, and another, Brinkburn granted to, 200, 210; sold by him, 210; John, earl of, reversion of Brinkburn granted to, 200; guardianship of heir of Guy, earl of, transferred to Henry fitz Hugh, 337; Barnardcastle granted to Beauchamp, earl of, 336; death of, 336; requested to contribute towards buying off Robert Bruce, 336
 Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, hail storms in, briefs for, 198
 Water Company, Newcastle and Gateshead, presents to museum, 2; wooden water pipe, 148
 Wath, Sir John de, vicar of Wyghall, and others, grant of land, &c., to, 33
 Watkins, brigadier Wm., letter of Sir John Yanbrugh to, 183
 Watlington, co. Oxon., brief for, 38
 Watson, James, baptism of Ann, daughter of, 265; dom. John, of Tynemouth, 284; J. W., of Barnardcastle, 39; William, bequest to Grindon church, 101; Wm., of Barnardcastle, 369, 370
 'Wathorn-flatt, le,' Stainton-le-Street, 111

L. x x v i i i

Wax, a stone of yearly as a rent, 244; supply of, to B.inkburn, 203

Wayhill, Southampton, brief for, 34

Wearmouth, brother John de Bisshopton, master of house of, 108

Weatherilt, Miss, of Barnardcastle, 370

'Wedloch, le,' 129

Weeford church, co. Stafford, briefs for, 198, 364

Weetlade held by William Coniers, 128

Weirs on Tyne, 281

Weirs mill fire, co. Stafford, briefs for, 300

Welbeck, the Ogle badge at, 169

'Welehalghford,' 203

Welfelde, John, 'parochianus' of Bisshopton, 109

Welford, Ralph, son to Thomas, of Great Stainton, baptism of, 113; Richard, old survey exhibited by, 345; exhibited memorial ring, etc., of John Brand, 31; notes on, 31; on local muniments, 37; Lumley deeds in possession of, 130

'Wellehalle,' ordinations in bishop Kel-law's chapel of, 93

Wellington, the duke of, on a north-country waggon way, 159; coach used by, 160

Wellington, church, Salop, brief for, 34

Wellon church, co. Stafford, brief for, 365 and n

Welsh adult people ignorant of English tongue, 193

'Wencherway,' Morpeth, 255

Wendlebury church, co. Oxford, brief for, 142

Wessington, prior Thomas de, 343; articles compiled by, 343n

West Auckland, see Auckland, West

West Backworth, lands in, held of abbot of St. Albans, &c., 278 (See also Backworth)

West Chirton, see Chirton, West

Westdene, 281

'West-feld, le,' 129

West Felton church, co. Salop, brief for, 268

Westgate charity school, 196

'Westhertburne,' 291

West hill, Rothbury, Ancient British camp, 50

West Indies, young men sent to sugar plantations of, 139

West Matfen, dispute concerning lands in, 350

Westminster, abbot of, 278; abbey, effigy of Eleanor of Castille in, 3; industrial work charity school at St.

l Margaret's, 191; at St. James's, 192; St. Ann's and St. Margaret's, charity schools at, 189

Westmorland, earl of, siege of Barnard-castle castle by, and surrender, 338; house in bishopric, 339

Westoe manor, bull baiting in, 250

Weston, Thomas, rector of Sedgefield, will of, 93; bequest to bishop of Durham, &c., 93

'West Pitt Mires,' a field name, 188

'West-rawe,' Stainton, 111

Weydefeild, Margaret, marriage of Isaac Pilkington to, 116

Weyhill fire, co. Southampton, 272

Weysi, John de, of Barnardcastle, 344

Whalton, visit to, 72; portion of prior of Tynemouth in rectory of, 283; charity school, 197; church, body of John Ogle buried in, 58; 'bartraham barkley,' parson of, 58

Wheatley, Adam, churchwarden of Sedgefield, 94

Wheler, Sir George, rector of Houghton, bequest to found charity school, 194; bequest to Houghton - le - Spring school, 196

Whelpe, Wm., of Bongate, Richmond, 319

Whelpedaile, Wm., grant of land to, 246

Whelpington, Kirk, attorneys appointed for delivery of seisin of advowson of, 351; vicars: Robert Barker, 246; Nathaniel Clayton, 80

Whichwham, John, a Corbridge juror, 353

Whickham, grant of land and fishing at, to Brinkburn, 203; bequest for education of poor children in, 193; Dr. Thomlinson, rector of, 193; charity school at, 196; Rev. Edmund Lodge, curate of, 191n

Whinney house, near Gateshead, 346

Whitburn, commission relating to, 109; church, inquisition relative to presentation of Wm. de Ayremayne to, 113

Whitcherche, John de, archdeacon of Wiltshire, exchanged livings with John Born, 93 (See also Whyte-church)

Whitcheestre, bequest to Elizabeth, daughter of, 331 (See also White-chester)

Whitcliffe, grant of wood in, 319

White house, near Gateshead, 345; quarry, near Gateshead, 345

White, Conrad, elected, 301; Eliz., daughter of Mw., of Blagdon, married

- Mw.^s Ridley, 132; G., of Barnardcastle, 370; J., of Barnardcastle, 370; Margaret, daughter of Mw., married Richard Ridley, 132; Mw., a merchant of Newcastle, bought Blagdon, 132; alderman of Newcastle, 132; Robert, letters of, relating to Otterburn, 136
- Whitechapel fire, Church lane, brief for, 300
- Whitechester, chapel of 'del Clos' near, commission relating to, 279 (See also Whitcheestre)
- Whitehead, Alan, vicar of Tynemouth, 281; Henry, of Bulmer, a seaman, 180; Na., 188
- Whitefield, visit to, 48, 148; Mr. Dixon, on Riddell family of, 48; Ancient British camp at, 49
- 'Whit-colt leche,' 131
- Whites, owned Blagdon, 132; lands of, at Hawthorn, co. Durham, 132
- Whitfeilde, Thomas, of Morpeth, bequest to, 240
- Whithall chapel, co. Worcester, brief for, 267
- Whithorn, pre-conquest cross shafts at, 316; Oswald, bishop of, 271
- Whiting, Rev. E. C., elected, 145
- Whitley, 281; licence to hold lands, &c., in, 280; service of 'Le Conneys' at, 277; lord of, entertained prior of Tynemouth's servants, 277
- Whitley castle, Roman inscription from, 144; third cohort of Nervians at, 294
- Whitridge, Northumberland, field-names at, 188
- Whitsand, sale of wreckage of ship 'St. John' of, 280
- Whittingham, grant of churches of, 353; land at owned by Brinkburn, 203
- Whittington church, co. Stafford, briefs for, 40, 364; large sum collected, but small sum received, 40n.
- Whittington, Great, charity school, 197
- Whitton tower, 242; visit to, 207; D. D. Dixon on, 207; residence of rectors of Rothbury, 208
- Whitton on Kale water, bull relating to, 49
- 'Whorls,' leaden, found near Tweed, 167; at Burnlaw, Allendale, 168
- Whorton, W., of Barnardcastle, 369
- Whytechurch, John de, rector of Sedgfield, petition of, to bishop Bury, concerning market, 96; John de, no rights on 'Middleham More,' 97 (See also Whitcherche)
- 'Whyt-rig-way,' 129
- 'Whytt-horn-lech,' 129
- Wibsey chapel, co. York, brief for, 366
- Wick, co. Berks, 'brief' for, 40
- Widdowfield, see Weydefeild
- Widdrington, colonel, required guns sent down to Tynemouth, 288; Francis, a Roman Catholic recusant, 48; John, son and heir of Roger de, proof of age of, 46; John, of Temple Heley, bequests by will of, 132; John, knight, and manor of Plessey, &c., 130; Roger, of Harbottle, gravestone of, 52; Thomas, of Ashington, will of, 263 (See also Woddrington, Wytherington)
- Widdrington, Sir R. Carey's house at, 241
- Wigan fire, briefs for, 362, 364
- Wighill [Wyghale], Sir John de, vicar of, 33
- Wigton church, Cumberland, brief for, 272
- Wilkinson, Mrs., of Barnardcastle, 369; Christopher, bequest to Allendale school, 197; Gilbert de, chaplain at Tynemouth, 279; John, of Newcastle, and Alice Bovill of Murton, marriage bond of, 212; Philip and others, proceedings against, 110; Robert, 91
- William, sufragan bishop of Durham, prior of Brinkburn, 201; grave slab of, 201; rev. H. E. Savage on, 201
- William, son of Galfrid and another, grant of lands to Brinkburn for lights, 203; prior of Brinkburn, 201 *bis*; archbishop of York, 89; the miller of Thorpe, 101; and abbot of Newminster, &c., agreement between, 205; vicar of Morpeth, 238; lord of Thorp, 102; the clerk, witness to a charter, 305; son of Ralph, 101; grant of lands, &c., in Stanington to, 129
- Williams, Capt. Wm., letter of, 299
- Williamson, Sir Jos., letter to, concerning forfeiture of Sir H. Vane
- Willington Quay, an old clasp-knife found at, 294
- Willmot, commissary, a prisoner released by Scots, 120
- Willughbye, lord, 84
- Wills, Roger, witness to a deed, 131
- Willy, Edmund, curate of Brinkburn, 205
- Wilsons, clan of, 139

- Wilson, Cuthbert, M.A. (son of Cuthbert of Kirkcrawles), curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and morning lecturer at St. Ann's, 78; curate of Gateshead, 78; curate at St. Ann's, Newcastle, 80
- Wiltshire, John de Whitcherche, archdeacon of, 93; and Yorkshire, brief for hailstorms in, 198
- Winch bridge, the, 157
- Winlaton, door-head at, 302; charity school at, 190; chapel, rebuilding of, 191; rev. Edmund Lodge, minister of, 191; abandoned, 191n; mills, schools opened at, 191
- Winslow, co. Buckingham, brief for, 34
- Winston charity school, 196
- Winterburn, Matthew de, attests a charter, 303
- 'Wishing Wells,' 53
- Wistaston church, co. Salop, brief for, 362
- Witaila, Robert de, 274
- Witchcraft, accusations of, 291; Birchesnook trial for, 352; trial for, 255
- 'Witches neuk,' name of Whitefield Ancient British camp, 50
- 'Withring,' of West Harle, a Roman Catholic recusant, 60
- Withton, Michael de, attorney for John de Stutevyle, 171
- Witliff, Robert, witnesses a grant, 319
- Witton Gilbert charity school, 196
- Witton, Thomas de, prior of Brinkburn, 200, 201 (See also Wottone)
- Witton, Nether, charity school, 197
- Wizard's cave, Tynemouth, 205
- Woddrington [Woddrington, Woddrington], dame Agnes, wife of Sir John, knight, will of, 122; bequests, 122; Ellinor, of Choppington, will of, 263; Robert, of 'Wermoth,' will of, 122; Roger de, 121 (See also Widdrington, Wytherington)
- Wodehous, or Wodesyde, brother Robt. de, a canon of Brinkburn, ordained, 204
- Wolfershiel, 50
- Wolles park, Barnardcastle, joint patentcy of, granted, 339
- Wolsingham, grammar school at, 189; a blacksmith of, brought before Durham court for using his own book and prayer, 75
- 'Wolsynytone,' 281
- Wombridge church, co. Salop 'brief' for, 40
- Wood, Henry, baptized, 116; Wm. and wife, recusants, 90
- Woodbury church, Devon, brief for, 366
- Woodcock, Katherine, of Hemsworth, co. York, 146
- Woodhorn, 281; charity school, 197; vicarage, portion of prior of Tynemouth in, 283; vicar, Robert de Aldeworth, 281
- Woodhouses pele, 50
- Woodhouse, Robert, recusant, 90 (See also Wodhous)
- Woodman, the late Wm., and Morpeth chantry lands, 242
- Woodplumpton chapel, co. Lancaster, brief for, 34
- Woodruffe, of Ramskill, Notts, 146
- 'Wod-way, le,' 129
- Wodchewe, Wm., grant to, of land in Morpeth, 245
- Wooler, Edward, on a discovery of bronze celts at Forcett, 360
- Wooler, the honble Sir John, knt., 345
- Wooler charity school, 197; rectory, portion of prior of Tynemouth in, 283; church, brief for, 174
- Worcester, the marquis of, 159
- Workhouse tokens exhibited, 13, 15
- Wottone, Wm., son of John de, grant of land in Morpeth to, 244
- Wreck, complaint that prior of Tynemouth had taken, 282
- Wrekendyke, the, 344; base of cross in, 345
- Wrenbury church, co. Chester, briefs for, 272, 362
- Wrens, of Binchester, 236; of Newton cap, 22n; Jane, 91
- Wright, Edward, bequest to, 141; Jas., schoolmaster at Spital, Newcastle, 80; Jane, daughter and co-heir of George, grant of marriage and wardship of, by bishop of Durham, 305; Richard, bequest to Sedgefield school, 196; Mr. M. Camper, exhibits autograph letters, 296; Stephen, of Bishop Auckland, 315; Thomas, of Bishop Auckland, mercer, 314; Wm. canon of Egliston, pension to, 320 (See also Writ)
- Wrinkles, John, of Harnham, goods of, stolen, 72
- 'Writ, Thomas, slain at Cornforth by soldiers,' 116
- Wroxeter church, co. Salop, brief for, 142
- Wyburnbury church, co. Chester, brief for, 300
- Wychenore, John de, rector of Stannington, on commission relating to Morpeth and Branxton, 126

Wyeslade, 281
 Wylam, 281
 Wylam, a Newcastle innkeeper, 296
 Wymering church, co. Southampton, brief for, 364
 'Wyndisid,' 53n
 Wyndegates, Wm., rent to, out of lands in Morpeth, 244
 'Wyndy-hepes, le,' 129
 Wynyard, Glover's *Pedigree of the Lords of*, 105
 Wynyard, lords of, 108; grant of lands in, 101; Henry de Insula, lord of, 101; chapel in manor of, 101; Alan de Langton, lord of, 106; free warren granted in manor of, to Henry de Langton, 107; grant of manor of, by Sir Henry Lisle, 104; pew in Grindon church of, 99
 'Wythrington, his roade,' revenge for, 346; [Wytheryngton] Walter de, a monk of Tynemouth, 280 (See also Widdrington, Woodrington)
 Wyvill, Mary, bequest to Dinsdale school, 196

Y.

Yachting Guide to the North East Coast, 357
 Yarm, Mr. Sayer's house at, 76; port of, 306; earl of Rutland and the lord Pawlett and his two sons at, 84
 Yetlington, assignment of dower of Elizabeth de Clavering in lands at, 10
 'Yoard, Great,' 188
 'Yoard, Little,' 188
 York, archbishops of: Toby Matthews, mandate to enthrone the bishop of Durham, 311; Thomas, the Elder, 274; Wm., 89; Oswald, suffragan

bishop of, 271; archdeacon of, 311; dean and chapter of, in charge of spiritualities of see of Durham during vacancy, 204
 York, St. Mary's abbey, chapel of Barnardcastle with Gainford church granted to, 332; Richard and Godfrid, abbots of, 332; grant of Stainton-le-Street church to, 113, 303n; payment to, 113; residence of abbot of, at, known as 'King's Manor,' 312
 York, a walled town more convenient for imprisonment of rebels, 339; 'old manor' at, 339; Edward II., after defeat near Byland took flight to, 337; Council of North met at, 312; petition to exempt natives of county palatine from jurisdiction of courts at, 312; Ralph Rokeby, secretary to the Council, 321; Egliston charters probably lost at siege of, in 1644, 318; royalist army near, 120
 York, St. Mary Bishophill church, Sir Wm. de Burton, vicar of, 33
 Yorkshire Volunteers, Thornton's company of, at second battle of Falkirk, 217; briefs for inundations in, 211; for hailstorms, 175; Wiltshire and, briefs for hailstorm in, 198
 Young, rector of Rothbury, arms of, 208; Ralph and wife, and others, of Great Stainton, proceedings against, 112; Thomas, archbishop of York, 311
 Yoxall, co. Stafford, 'brief' for, 38
 Ysel of Barnardcastle, cure of, 343

Z.

Zelle, duke of, 176



Samian ware bowl, from Roman Camp, South Shields.

- 'Adam and Eve' tombstone in Falkirk churchyard, facing 214
- Altar, fragments of Roman, found near Halton, 158
- Ancient British bronze rapier from river Blyth, 37; weapons, stone, from Netherwitton, facing 270; bronze, &c., from Stanwick, facing 360
- Anglian, see pre-conquest
- Antonine Wall, camps on the, 228, facing 228, 236; sections of, 229, facing 230
- Autographs of Kate and Phil. Babington, 71: of viscount Lumley, 131; of bishop Neile of Durham, 346
- Aydon castle, from south side of ravine, and doorway to hall, facing 354; plan of, 354
- Babington, Kate and Phil., *fac-simile* autographs, &c., of, 71
- Badge, leaden, of Newcastle fire office, facing 234
- Barnardcastle from south, facing 317; 'Blagroves' in, facing 322; seals of, facing 358
- Barnardcastle castle, from south west, facing 324; plan of, 341
- Barnardcastle church, from south-east, facing 324; medieval grave covers in, 329; communion cups, 330; merchant's mark, 331; plans of, facing 368, and facing 368
- Basket-hilted swords, two early 18 cent, facing 269
- Battle of Falkirk, plan of second battle of, 216
- Bellasis bridge, near Stannington, facing 122
- Berwick stocks, iv, and facing 299
- Bishop Auckland, Newton-cap bridge near, 20; facing 20 and 21
- Bishop Middleham church, interior from west, facing 86¹
- Bishops, seals of, facing 301, autograph of, 346
- Black-jacks at Chipchase castle, facing 146; belonging to E. Peacock, facing 148
- 'Blagroves,' Barnardcastle, facing 322
- Blyth river, bronze rapier from, 36; deer's horns from, 270
- Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, tithe barn at, facing 234
- Bonnyside, sections of Antonine Vallum at, facing 230
- Bothal castle, 265; from south-west, 258
- Bothal church, 257; from south-west, facing 238; bell turret of, 260; pre-conquest stones from, facing 260; Ogle monument in, 258, and facing 258; Ogle badge in, 259
- Bottles, early 18 cent. glass, from Gallowgate, Newcastle, facing 2
- Branks at Morpeth, facing 250
- Bridges: Newton-cap, near Bishop Auckland, 20, 21, and facing 20; Stanhope, 157, and facing 157; Sunderland bridge, near Croxdale, facing 157
- Brinkburn priory church, from south-east, facing 200; interior from west, and south door, facing 202; tombstone of William, prior of, 202
- Broch, section of a, 219; plan of Coldoch, 221; of Taprock, 223
- Bulla*, papal, found near Norham, 168]
- Camelon, hypocaust pillars, &c., from, facing 228; plan of camp at, 231
- Capheaton hall from south-east, 59; Roman objects of silver discovered near, facing 60 and 61
- Carham, pre-conquest cross-shaft from, facing 153
- Carriage used by duke of Wellington on Pittington waggonway, 160
- Castleary, in Roman camp at, facing 228
- Castleary castle from north, and iron-barred gate of, facing 226; from south, 227; plan of, 226
- Cawfields, Roman centurial stone from near, 83
- Centurial stone, from Roman Wall, 83
- Chipchase castle, 'black-jacks' at, facing, 146
- Coins and tokens, facing 16
- Coldoch broch, plan of, 221
- Communion cups, Barnardcastle, 330; Elizabethan, at Great Stainton, 112
- Corbel stone, from Neville Street, Newcastle, facing 2
- Corbridge church and pele, facing 347
- Cross shafts, pre-conquest, from Bothal, facing 260; from Carham, facing 153; at Rothbury, facing 153; from Tynemouth, facing 274 and 276
- Crosses, medieval, at Hartlepool, 361
- Darlington St. Cuthbert's church, early sundial in, facing 148
- Deers' horns, pre-historic, from Blyth river, facing 270
- Dollars, Spanish, facing 16
- Door-head from Elswick, Newcastle, 156

- Durham, tithe barns in Hallgarth Street facing 235; seals of bishops of, facing 301; charters of, facing 302 and 304; tombstone of William, suffragan bishop of, 202
- East Shaftoe, medieval gravecover at, 76
- Egliston abbey, from east, facing 318; from south, facing 322; medieval gravecovers at, 322, 324
- Elizabeth, a fine, *temp.*, facing 156; communion cup at Stainton-le-Street *temp.*, 112
- Falkirk churchyard, tombstones in, facing 214; plan of second battle of, in 1746, 216
- Glass bottles, early 18 cent., from Gallowgate, Newcastle, facing 2
- Glass, inscriptions at Harnham cut on, 71
- Graeme, Sir John le, tombstone in Falkirk churchyard, facing 214
- Gravecovers, medieval, 67, 202, 212, 324, 329
- Grindon church, ruins of, facing 98; chancel arch of, from west, 98
- Halton, fragment of Roman altar from, 158
- Hanap, silver, at Stannington, facing 124
- Harnham, autographs of Kate and Phil. Babington at, 71
- Hartlepool, seals of, facing 358; medieval crosses at, 361
- Henry, earl of Northumberland, rare penny of, 348
- Hepple tower, facing 46
- Hexham, stocks facing 299; priory church, masons' marks in, 43
- Holystone, Northumberland, 51
- Hutch, town, at Morpeth, facing 250
- Jarrow stocks, facing 298
- Kirkharle church, from south-east, facing 62; interior from west, 62; masons' marks, 61
- Knife, old, found at Willington Quay, facing 294
- Leaden badge of Newcastle fire office, facing 234
- Leather bottle in Blackgate museum, 133
- Legionary stone, Roman, at Longwiton hall, 147
- Lille, France, Roman pottery from, facing 294; plan of site, 294
- Little Harle tower from south-west, 64
- Longwiton hall, Roman legionary stone at, facing 147; rushlight holders at, 147
- Lumley, viscount, *fac-simile* of signature of, 131
- Maces, facing 32
- Mangonel, model of a, facing 269
- Masons' marks in Hexham priory church, 43; in Kirkharle church, 61
- Medieval crosses at Hartlepool, 361
- Medieval grave covers: Barnardcastle church, 329; Brinkburn, 202; East Shaftoe, 67; Egliston abbey, 329; Stanhope, 212
- Merchant's mark, Barnardcastle church, 331
- Mortham tower from north facing 318
- Morpeth, branks and hutch at, facing 250
- Morpeth castle, facing 240
- Morpeth church, from south-east, facing 238
- Neile, Richard, bishop of Durham, seal of, facing 301; autograph of, 346
- Netherwitton, two Ancient British stone weapons from, facing 270
- Newcastle, pre-conquest cross shafts in Blackgate museum, facing 153, 260; stone corbel from Neville Street, facing 2; glass bottles from Gallowgate, facing 2; stone door-head from Elswick, 156; device on stone from house, corner of High Bridge, 12; leather bottle in Blackgate museum, 135; stained glass portrait of late queen from house, Shieldfield, facing 32; indenture, *temp.* Elizabeth, relating to premises outside Pilgrim Street Gate, facing 156; 17 cent. token of the 'Three Kings' at, facing 264; old razor found in Castlegarth, facing 264; leaden badge of fire office, facing 234
- Newton Cap bridge, near Bishop Auckland, 20 and 21, facing 20
- Norham, papal *bull*a and whorl found near, 168
- North Shields stocks, facing 298
- Northumberland, Henry, earl of, rare penny of, 348
- Ogle castle, remains of, 58
- Ogle monument in Bothal church, 258, and facing 258; badge in Bothal church, 259
- Peacock, E., 'black jack' belonging to, facing 148
- Penny of Henry, earl of Northumberland, 348
- Pittington waggonway, carriage used by Duke of Wellington on, 160

- Plans of Roman camps: at Camelon, 231; at Rough castle, 228; site of find of Roman pottery near Lille, 294; of brochs, Coldoch, 221; of Tappock, 222; of castles, Aydon, 354; Barnardcastle, 341; Castlecary, 226; Torwoodhead, 223; of Barnardcastle church, 368, and facing 368; of second battle of Falkirk, 216
- Poitou, Philip de, bishop of Durham, seal of, facing 301; charter of, facing 302
- Poor, Richard, bishop of Durham, seal of, facing 301; charter of, facing 304
- Pre-conquest cross shafts, fragments of: from Bothal church, facing 260; from Carham, facing 153; at Rothbury church, facing 153; from Tyne-mouth, facing 274 and 276
- Prick-spur of iron from Great Stainton churchyard, facing 112
- Razor, old, found in Castlegarth, New-castle, facing 294
- Rapier, bronze, from River Blyth, 36
- Roman altar, fragment from Halton, 158; camp, Castlecary, facing 228; hypocaust pillars, &c., from Camelon, facing 228; legionary stone at Long-witton hall, 147; objects of silver discovered near Capheaton, facing 60 and 61; pottery from Lille, France, 294; plan of site, 294
- Rough-castle, plan of, 228
- Rothbury church from S.E., facing 200; pre-conquest cross shaft at, facing, 153
- Rushlight holders, 147
- Saxon, see Pre-conquest
- Screen, oak, Sedgfield church, facing 92
- Sculptured stone in Stannington church, facing 124
- Seals of Hartlepool and Barnardcastle, facing 358
- Sedgfield church, oak screen in, facing 92
- Seventeenth cent. token of the 'Three Kings,' Newcastle, facing 294
- Silver standing cup at Stannington, facing 124; Roman vessels of, found near Capheaton, facing 60 and 61
- Spanish dollars, facing 16
- Stainton-le-Street, Elizabethan communion cup, 112; old church of, from S.E., facing 112; prick-spur found in graveyard, facing 112
- Stanhope, ancient bridge at, 157, and facing 157; medieval grave cover found at church of, 212
- Spur, iron prick, found in Great Stainton church, facing 112
- Stannwick, Ancient British weapons found at, facing 360
- Stannington old church, facing 122; plan of, 123; sculptured stone in modern church, facing 124; silver cup at, facing 124; Bellasis bridge near, facing 122
- Stocks, iv: facing 298 and 299
- 'Sunderland bridge,' near Croxdale, facing 157
- Sundial, early, St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington, facing 148
- Sussex, rushlight holders from,
- Swords, two early 18 cent. basket-hilted, facing 269
- Tappock broch, plan of, 212
- Thorpe Thewles, 'Vane Arms' at, facing 92
- Tithe barns at Durham and Bolton Percy, facing 235
- Tokens, 17 cent., of the 'Three Kings,' Newcastle, facing 294; coins, &c., facing 16
- Tombstones, 202, 212, facing 214
- Torwoodhead castle from S.W., 224; plan of, 223
- Treasure chest, oak, facing 2
- Tynemouth, governor's house, &c., facing 274; pre-conquest fragments from, facing 274 and 276
- Urban vi., pope, *bulia* of, 168
- 'Vane Arms,' Thorpe Thewles, facing 92
- Victoria, queen, portrait of, in stained glass, facing 32
- Wallsend stocks, facing 298
- Wellington, duke of, carriage used by, on Pittington waggonway, 160
- Whorl, leaden, found near Norham, 168
- Willington Quay, old, knife found at, facing 291
- Willimoteswick castle, vi

L X X X V

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- p. 1, line 6 for 'sixty-seventh' read 'eighty-eighth,' and p. 145 for 'ninety-eightt' read 'eighty-ninth.'
- p. 4, line 32 for 'practicaly' read 'practically,' and line 39 for 'Soli Deo gloria' read 'Solii Deo gloria.'
- p. 10, line 2 insert '288' after 'p.'
- p. 12, lines 28 for '1 ft. 9 ins.' read '1 ft. 6 ins.:' and 29 for '12 ins.' read '11½ ins.'
- p. 28, line 34 for 'ix. 283' read 'x. 28.'
- p. 57, to note 1 add 'Hugh Gobyon held Shilvington by half a knight's fee of the new feoffment.—*New. Cart.* 267.'
- p. 66, 'Horsley and Kyrkeharlowe' were on 26 Mar. 1561, leased by the crown to Mw. Ogle for 21 years, the advowsons of the vicarages being reserved.—'Brumell Charters,' *Arch. Ael.* XXIII.
- p. 83, lines 10 for 'COHS' read 'COH'
- p. 91, line 39, for 'S' read 'H.'
- p. 93, line 28, place bracket after '—4.)' On 23 Oct. 1424, John Legborne, parson of Seggefeld, was presented to the archdeaconry of Leicester, in the king's gift, on an exchange with Richard Elvet.—*Cal. of Pat. Rolls.* Henry VI., 1422-29, p. 234.
- p. 94, line 27, for '1616' read '1646.'
- p. 95, line 31, for '1833' read '1633.'
- p. 100, line 4 from bottom, *dele* comma after 'Greene,' and place it after 'May.'
- p. 101, note 11, insert iv, before '537.'
- p. 102, line 11 from bottom, for ' ; ' insert ' ; '
- p. 103, line 3, *dele* first 'and.:'; line 27, for 'cathodral' read 'cathedral'; line 35, for 'Akil' read 'Arkil'; and line 37, for 'got' read 'gone.'
- p. 104, line 10, the first word to be read 'formerly.'
- p. 105, note 3 for 'Sivinford' read 'Swinford.'
- p. 107, note 13 for 'Manuel' read 'Manual.'
- p. 108, line 30 for '20' read '22.'
- p. 109, lines 15 for 'theen' read 'the'; 32, for 'Hoz' read 'Hoo'; 35 for 'charity' read 'chantry.'
- plate facing p. 112, for 'iron rowel spur' read 'iron prick spur.'
- p. 112, line 7 after 'carre' add a full stop.
- p. 116, line 7 for 'Baynkik' read 'Baynbrik.'
- p. 121, there is a château de Plessis in Flanders, see Smith—*The Story of Bruges*, 270.
- p. 146, lines 7 and 8 from bottom for 'Ranskill' read 'Ranskill.'
- p. 170, line 1 of note 2 for 'One' read 'Once.'
- p. 172, line 2 of note for 'vestri' read 'vestram.'
- p. 173, line 3 of note for 'diresit' read 'dixxit.'
- p. 204, a 'Robert de Dunolmo,' a canon of Brinkburn, was ordained.—*Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 202, 205. Nicholas, prior of Brinkburn, occurs.—Walbran, *Gaintford*, xix.
- p. 207, Tristram Fenwick, late of Brinckborne, gent., was included in the list of attainders of 13 Eliz. c. 16.—Harl. MSS. 6991, quoted by Swallow, *De Nova Villa*, (*Courant* ed.), 146.
- p. 214, the Graham monument at Falkirk, see *Portland Papers* (H. MSS. Com. Rep.), vi. 114 and 124.
- p. 236, in *Rudchester* note for 633,040, 472,956, 109,201, 25,142, 11,608, read 630'040, 472'956, 109'201, 25'142, and 11'608.
- p. 239, 'Of the Popish schoolmaster . . Witherington Bourn' there is a pedigree in the new *Hist. of North*, iv. 369.
- p. 242, The Morpeth Grammar School was removed from the chantry chapel in or about 1840 and held in a private house in the town until the present school was completed.
- p. 247, Lord Collingwood was born in a house at the head of the Side, Newcastle, now demolished. He resided in a house in Oldgate (now High Street), Morpeth (see *Arch. Ael.* xrii. 175 and 176.)
- p. 248, note 8 the Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis states that between 1400 and 1500 acres of land at Morpeth are still in the hands of the Earl of Carlisle.
- p. 252, for baronies, etc., see Stephen's *Commentaries*, (3 ed.), I. 207.
- p. 253, line 14 from bottom, for '1796' read '1896.'
- p. 256, Mr. Ellis, the rector, has a faculty which was granted to the rector of Bothal and churchwardens of Hebburn, to repair and enlarge Hebburn chapel. It bears the date 1792 which gives the date of the old building.
- p. 269, for 'No. 25' read 'No. 24.'
- p. 273, for 'No. 24' read 'No. 25.'
- p. 279, line 4 from bottom, for '1420' read '1320.'
- p. 283. In 1430 Alan Whitehead 'quondam' vicar of 'Tynmoth' and others, held a house in Suthrawe, Durham.—*Feod. Prior. Dum.* 28.
- p. 303, *et seq.* between the words of the seal inscriptions there are three steps not two as in the text; note 2 for 'Richard' read 'Philip.'
- p. 304, line 24, for 'innde' read 'inde.' The notes 8 and 9 at foot of page have been wrongly numbered, they should be reversed.
- p. 305, lines 7, for 'pillet' read 'pellet'; 20, for 'hanapio' read 'hanaperio'; 32 and 43, for 'dispergacione' read 'disparagacione'; 47, for 'instruat' read 'instruet'; 48, for 'tam' read 'cum'; 51, for 'sit' read 'sic'; 52, for 'sana' read 'Jana'; 55, for 'justiciario' read 'justiciarium.'

- p. 306, lines 26, read 'consuetis' for 'consuetudis'; 32, for 'et' read 'ibid'; 33, insert 'annorum' after 3; for 'auxillo' read 'auxiliu'; 34, for 'no' read 'm' [membrane]; 36, for 'Ducata' read 'Ducatu'; for 'et' read '2s.'; and for 'adductus' read 'adducitur'; 39, for 'Portabus' read 'Portubus'; 39, add after 'Yarum,' 'et respond. inde ad sc'cum T. [mcipso] 20. Jul.'; 40 and 45, insert 'I' after 'Ed.'; 41, insert 'de Exet' after 'Commissionu.'
- p. 307, line 3, for 'Lon. 31' read 'dorso 30.'
- p. 321, line 47, for 'I am' read 'Jam.'
- p. 327, The two coffers at Rokeby are respectively 12 in. long and high by 13 in. wide, and 10½ in. wide by 12 in. high. The painting by Valasquez represents 'Venus and the Looking Glass,' that by Reynolds is 'Hope nursing Love.'
- p. 348, notes for '1' read '11.'
- p. 349, lines 8 for 'itinerants' read 'itinerant'; 18 for 'pastures' read 'pasture'; 45 for 'Cordridge' read 'Corbridge'; and 5 of notes for 'Camden see Soc' read 'See Camden Soc.'
- p. 350, lines 17 for 'Buettleby' read 'Buetteby'; and 37 for 'Serjeaunt' read 'Serjaunt.'
- p. 351, last line of notes for 'Inrs' read 'Inv.'
- p. 352, line 8, for '300 Presbyt.' read '300, 7 Presbyt.'
- p. 353, line 18, for 'John Baptist' read 'St. John Baptist'; 30, for '2nd' read '22nd'; and 39, for 'a message' read '28 messages.'
- p. 356, line 20, Mr. J. C. Hodgson thinks 'Corlison' is a clerical error of Spearman for 'Collinson.'
- p. 362, bottom line, for 'Orf.' read 'Oxf.'



Tile with impression of *Caliga*, from Roman Camp, South Shields.





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