Mark Tenwick.
A

HISTORY

of

NORTHUMBERLAND

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY COMMITTEE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & CO. LIMITED
LONDON
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, & CO. LIMITED
1895
A HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

VOLUME II

THE PARISHES OF EMBLETON, ELLINGHAM, HOWICK, LONG HOUGHTON AND LESBURY

BY EDWARD BATESON B.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & CO. LIMITED

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The reasons which led the committee to begin their work with Bamburghshire have been already mentioned in the preface to the first volume, where it is also stated that it was found necessary to confine that volume to the parish of Bamburgh and the chapelry of Belford, and to leave the district between Bamburgh and the Aln to be dealt with subsequently. The history of this district, which includes the parishes of Embleton, Ellingham, Howick, Long Houghton, and Lesbury, is investigated in the following pages.

As little more than a year has elapsed since the first instalment of this work was issued, it should be explained that the second volume was to a large extent prepared at the time of the publication of the first, but, notwithstanding this, so much remained to be done that it would have been impossible to produce a second volume so soon, had it not been for the active help rendered by two members of the committee, namely, the Rev. William Greenwell, and Mr. Crawford Hodgson. The very valuable assistance afforded by these gentlemen in the production of the first volume has been already the subject of special acknowledgment, and the committee desire to again make known their deep indebtedness to them for the help they have given in the present instance. In order that their assistance may be properly appreciated, it will be sufficient to state that not only has Mr. Greenwell personally superintended all the affairs connected with the production of this volume, but has devoted a large amount of valuable time to transcribing many of the records of the Dean and Chapter of Durham under his care, which have been so largely used in the preparation of this work. He has, moreover, written the architectural descriptions of the ecclesiastical buildings in the district now dealt with, and has thereby enabled the committee to have the benefit of his experience in antiquarian and architectural
matters. Mr. Greenwell's other services are not more fully referred to here, because they are too numerous to mention. The same may be said of the help afforded by Mr. Crawford Hodgson, who has allowed the committee to derive the fullest advantage from his unrivalled knowledge of genealogy. All the pedigrees contained in this volume have been produced under his supervision, and the parts of those pedigrees which relate to family history after the sixteenth century have been exclusively compiled by him. The value of Mr. Crawford Hodgson's help will be readily perceived, as no amount of labour on the part of persons lacking his peculiar qualifications could have produced similar results. Nor has Mr. Crawford Hodgson's help been confined to pedigrees, for he has spared neither time, trouble, nor expense, to give additional completeness to every part of this work.

In other departments also the committee have been so fortunate as to receive ungrudging voluntary aid, in some cases involving an expenditure of much time and money, from many persons to whom it is already under deep obligations. Among those to whom the committee are most indebted is Mr. Edmund Garwood, who has continued the very able series of geological articles which have already excited the admiration of students of that science. The committee also desire to thank Mr. Scott Bertram and Mr. C. J. Spence for their help in furnishing some of the illustrations. The photogravure engravings have again been made from photographs specially taken by Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham.

The committee are glad to be able to state that they have continued to enjoy the best possible facilities for the examination of private muniments. The frequent reference which is made to the Duke of Northumberland's manuscripts in the following pages will suffice to indicate the great freedom which his Grace has been so kind as to allow the committee in the examination of the vast stores of records of every description in his possession. It is also with peculiar pleasure that the committee take this opportunity of thanking Mr. William Woodman, of Morpeth, for the help he has given.
The Rev. John Hodgson in the preface to one of his volumes, written more than sixty years ago, mentioned Mr. Woodman's name with gratitude, and it is a pleasing reflection that one who assisted Mr. Hodgson has been able to render not less valuable help to a work which is intended to complete and supplement the labours of the great historian of Northumberland. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has continued to further the objects of the committee in every possible way. The committee are indebted to the society for permission to reprint the history of the castle of Dunstanburgh written by Mr. Bates. The architectural descriptions of the towers at Embleton vicarage, Craster, Rock and Proctor Steads have also been contributed by Mr. Bates. Amongst other gentlemen to whom the committee desire to make grateful acknowledgment are the following: Mr. Joseph Archer, Mr. John Bolam, Mr. Robert Bolam, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, Mr. William Brown, Mr. Frank Brumell, Mr. John Craster of Craster, Mr. John Craster of Penicuik, Mr. F. W. Dendy, Rev. H. G. Dickinson, the Rev. A. A. Edmondson, the Rev. W. R. Finch, the late Earl Grey, Sir Edward Grey, the Rev. C. E. Green, Sir John Haggerston, Dr. Hardy (the distinguished honorary secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club), the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh, Mr. C. C. Hodges, Mr. J. J. Howe of the Durham Probate Registry, Professor Lebour, the bursar of Merton College, Oxford, the Rev. Canon M. Osborn, Mr. Stephen Sanderson of Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. George Skelly, Lord Tankerville, the Marquis of Waterford, and the Rev. W. Wilson.

With the publication of this volume the connection of Mr. Bateson with the History of Northumberland as Editor ceases. It is a matter of great regret to the committee that unavoidable circumstances should have prevented Mr. Bateson from remaining in his position as Editor, but, as he is to continue a member of the committee, it is hoped that the History will not altogether be deprived of his counsel and help.
The favourable reception which has been accorded to the first two volumes is due, the committee venture to suggest, to their intrinsic merits, and those the committee have no hesitation in attributing, in a great measure, to the energy, research, and scholarly learning which Mr. Bateson has bestowed upon the work.

The regret with which the committee regard his loss is equalled by the gratitude they feel for the way in which their labours have been lessened and their success ensured by the skill, thoughtfulness, and good temper with which Mr. Bateson has conducted his very difficult duty.
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EMBLETON PARISH.

The parish of Embleton lies immediately to the south of Bamburgh, and is bounded by the sea upon the east, by the parishes of Alnwick, Long Houghton, and Howick on the south, and by Ellingham on the west. It is more than seven miles long from the mouth of Tuggal burn to the southern boundary of the township of Broxfield, and about five and a half miles broad from the promontory on which Dunstanburgh castle stands to Rock Nab, a point slightly to the west of the great north road. The parish includes the ten townships of Embleton, Stamford, Newton-by-the-sea, Brunton, Fallodon, Rock, Rennington, Broxfield, Craster, and Dunstan.

The district contained within these limits will be found worthy of study and observation from very different points of view. The rocky outlines of the coast will attract those who love severity and grandeur in scenery; whilst the phenomena of the igneous and stratified alternation of the rock masses themselves will repay their careful study by the geologist. The student of architecture will find much worthy of notice in the parish church and in the colossal ruins of Dunstanburgh castle, a fortress in striking contrast with the small but solid towers, still to be found built in as the core of many dwelling houses now adapted to more peaceful lives. The records of the parish will be found more than usually full. The history of the church is preserved in the muniments of Merton college, Oxford; that of the ancient barony of Embleton and the fortress which sprang up in its midst, amongst the documents of the duchy of Lancaster.

Lastly, there is scarcely a hamlet in the parish which does not yield material for family history. At Craster the representatives of one of the
oldest families in Northumberland are still to be found, but of some nothing but the name and the descent of a few generations can be recovered from ancient and scattered deeds.

The respective townships will be described in turn, but before proceeding further, the geology of the parish requires a careful description.

**GEOLOGY.**¹

In this parish there is a modified repetition of the beds already described in Bamburgh parish, and here again, owing to the situation on the coast, there is an almost complete natural section of the strata. This section forms an important key to the geology of the district, and since it exhibits many interesting features, and moreover constitutes one of the finest portions of the coast scenery of the county, it is worthy of somewhat detailed examination.²

Tuggal burn, which forms the northern boundary of the parish, falls into the sea through the low sand dunes known as Newton Links. This sandy tract, like others on the coast, suggests a dislocation in the immediate neighbourhood, and a fault of some magnitude strikes the coast between the mouth of the burn and Newton North Farm. Close to the last-named place outcrops of shale occur containing a bed of coal, 10 inches thick, and dipping south at an angle of 8 degrees. These are seen passing under the whin, which, owing to its superior hardness, remains as a peninsula at Snook Point, and also forms Whittingham Carr and Robin Wood’s rock. Immediately overlying the whin is a thick buff fossiliferous limestone, the ‘Ebb’s Nook’ or ‘Great’ Limestone, which constitutes the northern boundary of Football Hole. The succeeding sand dunes mark the trough of a synclinal, possibly faulted, so that, after passing an outcrop of false-bedded sandstone, the limestone is again encountered resting on the whin as before, but dipping in the opposite direction. A small fault then brings in the whin again, dipping in the usual direction to the southeast at 8 degs., and overlain as before by the Great Limestone, with which it forms Newton Point. The shale bed is seen under the whin near the flag-

¹ A general introduction to the geology of the parishes dealt with in this volume will be found at the beginning of volume i. It has been found necessary, for convenience of description and in order to avoid a disconnected treatment, to group the detailed geology of the parishes of Howick, Long Houghton, and Lesbury in one article, which will be found at the beginning of the portion of this volume devoted to the parish of Howick.

² References to previous notes and diagrams of this section will be found in vol. i. app. i. 7, 12, 19.
staff, while in places the whin is seen to have varied its exact horizon and to have left some of the upper layers of the shale between itself and the overlying limestone.

These outcrops of the whin are the first which appear on the coast to the south of Bamburgh, the absence of any whin in the intermediate area being no doubt due to the fact that the outcrop of the whin sweeps out under the sea to the Farne Islands, although there can be little doubt that the country between Spindleston and Newton represents a much-faulted anticlinal arch, the centre of which has undergone very great denudation, resulting in the entire removal of the once continuous dome of whin.

Travelling south we find shales and shaly sandstone, until, at Embleton, the whin is again faulted in by one of the strike-faults prevalent in the district, and runs inland by Fish Carr, Newbiggin, and the mouth of the burn to Embleton and Embleton South Farm, always associated with the Great Limestone which is found on the coast at Jenny Bell’s Carr. The whin next reappears on the coast at Dunstanburgh and forms the points on which the castle is built, and from here it runs uninterruptedly to Cullernose, being still overlain by the Great Limestone, which forms the island ‘Carrs’ off Craster. The position of the whin among the beds of the Carboniferous Limestone formation, after its reappearance at Newton, is therefore considerably higher in the series than when last seen to the north of Bamburgh. Tate estimates the relative difference of level at 400 feet, though its exact horizon at Bamburgh is somewhat conjectural. North of Dunstanburgh another fault, running past Dunstan Stead on to the links, brings in thick beds of sandstone and shales lower in the series, dipping south-east at angles of 3 degs. to 8 degs., which are succeeded by an outcrop of the Four-fathom Limestone. This limestone, owing to its proximity to the whin, immediately to the south, east, and west, here assumes a quaquaaversal dip. On the shore, near high-water mark, the southern portion of the fold has been denuded, resulting in the formation of a beautiful undulating east and west outcrop, locally famous as the ‘Grey mare’ or ‘Saddle’ rock.

The upper bed of limestone, 3 feet thick, is seen to have slid slightly over the lower layers, and to have been separated from them where it rises to form the crest of the fold. Numerous veins of calcite appear to be connected with this disturbance, and two sets of joints traverse the limestone in east-

\footnote{Vol. i. app. i. 19.
south-east, and south-south-west directions respectively, the joints of each set being markedly parallel. Further on the limestone is seen dipping under the shales to the south-south-west.

To the south, the low shore, thickly strewn with wave-worn boulders of glossy whin, terminates abruptly in the grand cliff forming Dunstanburgh Point, which, at Gull Crag and Castle Point, rises from the sea in a sheer precipice of upwards of 120 feet. Seventy feet of the lower portion of this cliff are composed of sandstones and shales overlain by 40 to 50 feet of columnar whin.

**Section in Dunstanburgh Cliff.**

<table>
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<td>Whin (columnar)</td>
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<td>Shales (black)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandstone (grey, full of iron and false-bedded)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shales (dark, thin-bedded)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shales (sandy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandstone (pink, false-bedded)</td>
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passing down into

| Sandstone (pink, false-bedded)              | ...   |
|                                           | ...   |

In several places shales are found caught up in the whin or lying in metamorphosed patches on its surface. One layer, 3 feet thick and much altered, is visible about 60 yards from the castle wall, on the northern edge of the cliff, embedded vertically in the basalt. At the Rumble Churn included fragments of limestone and the sandstone underlying it are much altered, with the development of garnets and other secondary minerals of pyro-metamorphism, the vesicles in the whin near the contact often containing beautiful little bunches of quartz, frequently amethystine. The non-amethystine crystals are locally famous as 'Dunstanburgh diamonds.' As far as Cullernose, two miles to the south of the Castle Point, the rocky coast-line is formed by the slope of the whin dipping gently to the east, its surface plastered with fragments of altered quartzite and overlain at the 'Carrs' at Craster by the Great Limestone, whilst, beneath its western escarpment, the thick sandstone bed crops out, which was formerly worked in 'Scotsman's quarry' under Craster Heugh. This bed passes, towards its base, into a coarse felspathic grit, the fragments of pink felspar often exceeding a quarter of an inch in diameter. From beneath the underlying shales to the west rises the Four-fathom Limestone, of which the outcrop can be seen sweeping
round from the 'Grey mare' southward; and further to the west again appear the Six-yard and Nine-yard Limestones and their intervening sandstones and shales in succession.

At Cullernose Point the outcrop of the whin leaves the coast, while the sedimentary rocks are shifted to the north-east by a small dip fault. In Swine Den, the bay immediately to the south of Cullernose Point, there occurs one of the most interesting sections along the whole course of the whin. Here are seen embedded in the basalt large blocks of the underlying sedimentary rocks, the sandstone and shale still preserving their relative positions. These are usually much metamorphosed, the most noteworthy being a thin shale spotted and much brecciated, overlying the sandstone on the north side of the path leading down from the cliff, and fragments of the previously mentioned felspathic grit which have been completely enveloped in the basalt and recrystallized with the development of red garnets.

On the south side of the path the whin rises up from beneath the sandstone and overflows on to the top of the underlying shale: small fragments of shale, sandstone and limestone in the form of a vertical breccia, here embedded in the neck of whin, seem to mark the spot where the fault already mentioned runs out to the coast, and therefore suggest that the formation of the dislocation was contemporaneous with the intrusion of the basaltic sheet. The position of the displaced blocks of sandstone and shale, in relation to their parent beds, is admirably displayed in this section. These appear to have been uprooted from below and carried bodily over the rest of the beds to the south, a fact which shows that the direction of flow of the basaltic sheet was approximately from north to south. This is confirmed by the tailing out of the whin on the cliff to the south, and by another section south of Embleton village, where, on the outcrop of the whin, a shale bed has been displaced in a similar direction. Immediately below the last boss of whin, to the south of Swine Den, the wide and undulating outcrop of the Four-fathom Limestone is covered by a thick calcareous shale; both of these beds are remarkably fossiliferous, especially near their junction, where many of the shells, notably Strophomena, are preserved in iron pyrites on the surface of the bedding planes which are scoured by the breakers during high water.

To the south the limestone passes down into a shaly sandstone, false-bedded and enclosing stigmatic rootlets and the tracks of Nemertites,

1 App. iii. and iv. 2 Ibid. 3 For list of fossils see vol. i. app. i. 7.
Crassopodia, and Eione. It is intersected near the shore by a whin dyke, which has been weathered out into a remarkable wall-like ridge, owing to its relatively great powers of resisting marine denudation. This dyke is 4 feet wide, hudes 85 degs. south, and strikes north-east and south-west, thus cutting diagonally across the strike of the sandstone and penetrating the limestone further out to sea, while it dies away shorewards and is only represented in the lower part of the cliff by a slight crack. In Tate's notes on the geology of Howick he appears to incline to the belief that, although not seen to be actually connected with the whin sill, nevertheless this dyke is an offshoot of it. There seems, however, to be no evidence to support this view, and it is much more probable from microscopic evidence that it belongs to the group of Tertiary dykes found in the district.

The sandstones pass downwards into sandy shales with plants, and these again into thin-bedded black shales with ironstone nodules, which, in turn, overlie a calcareous shale filled with numerous individuals of Chonetes Hardrensis, Productus longispinus, etc. Further south the Six-yard Limestone rises from beneath these calcareous shales, but arching over in the bay a little north of Salter's Gate, disappears again under the shale at the point. From here the beds dip nearly east, and consequently run almost horizontally along the cliff, until they rise suddenly to the big fault at Howick, due east of Peep o'Sea Farm, where the Six-yard Limestone is again brought up sharply on the north side of the fault.

In addition to the coast section, interesting outcrops occur in many parts of the parish. Tate states that the whin has a continuous range of six miles from the castle, but this has been found by the officers of the Geological Survey not to be the case. A large boss of whin, however, runs north and south through the village of Embleton, where it is quarried for sets and road metal. The intrusion is here upwards of 50 feet thick, and is markedly vesicular and amygdaloidal in its upper portion, while in a small working in the village, west of the Glebe Farm, spheroidal weathering is most beautifully exhibited. It is brought up on the north by a fault against the Eight-yard Limestone, and is thrown out on the south by the fault running parallel to Embleton burn a little north of Spittleford bridge, where it is seen in contact with the Great Limestone, which is here magnesian as at Ebb's Nook. From this point the boss tongues up the north side of the burn nearly to the South.

\footnote{Vol. i. app. i. 10, and vol. ii. app. i.} \footnote{Vol. i. app i. 7.}
Farm, where it finally disappears. Smaller isolated bosses of whin also occur between Newton-by-the-sea and Newton Hall, and at Newton Barns; while a somewhat larger exposure at Brunton forms the bed of the burn, and is cut off to the north by the fault running south-west from the coast near Newton North Farm. Mention may also be made of two little bosses immediately west of the castle, one close to the Saddle rock known as the 'Due,' the other further west on the farm road to Dunstan Stead.

The Carboniferous rocks of the parish crop out with fair regularity inland to the east of the railway, the general direction of their strike being north and south; their outcrop is, however, discontinuous, owing to the set of north-east and south-west faults, and is also considerably disturbed where it is in proximity to the intrusive whin. This is especially the case immediately to the south and east of Embleton, where the relations of the whin to the various outcrops of the Great Limestone are exceedingly complicated.

To the east of the railway as far south as Gallow Moor, the lowest beds seen are about the horizon of the Nine-yard Limestone, but south of Dunstan Hill other beds come in, and the Posidonoma shales near Stamford may possibly represent the well-known shale at Budle. In the township of Rock considerable outcrops of limestone occur, notably between Rock Moor House, Doxford New Houses, Shell Rig, and Rock Mill, where quarries have been opened in the Nine-yard Limestone which crops out here over a large area. Two exposures of the Oxford Limestone have also been worked, one immediately behind Wisplaw Farm, and the other at the lime-kiln about half a mile to the north-west, where the limestone and underlying coal were formerly burnt for lime. Both these exposures yield numerous fossils, and special interest attaches to the concretionary structures found in this bed, similar to those previously mentioned as occurring in the outcrop of the Oxford Limestone at Golden Hill in Bamburgh parish. Another outcrop of the Nine-yard Limestone occurs to the south of Rennington, while the outlier of limestone on which part of Rock stands, which can be seen cropping out in the village under the school-house, is considered to be the source whence the township derives its name.

Coal beds occurring in the Calcareous group have been worked in different parts of the parish. West of Newton several old shafts and surface workings into various seams exist; for instance, between Embleton and Newton Barns, at Cock Law Mount, Emmington Hill, Rock Moor House, Dry-
thropple, etc.; while larger collieries have been opened in the 'Shilbottle' seam at Christon Bank and the Hocket. This seam was formerly a good deal worked near Little Mill, where it is found about 40 feet below the Six-yard Limestone; the seam here, however, is poor, but where it runs out against a fault on the boundary of the parish, the coal is of good quality and was worked until recently.

From notes by Mr. T. J. Taylor it would appear that the 'thill' over this seam should make an excellent fireclay; according to the following analysis, made by Dr. T. Richardson in 1846, it contains silica, 58.35; alumina, 22.55; iron protoxide, 4.37; water, 12.55.

Notes by the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet show that a colliery had been worked for many years before 1767, between Rock Hall and Rock Moor House. The same notes also contain a report by William Westgarth on a lead vein or dyke, which is described as 'a vein of tolerable strength running pretty near south-west and north-east, discovered in working the coal upon a bed of stone called in that country the "thill" (i.e., a grey, hazel or freestone sill), and is in a place one would not have expected any ore would have been found, being too near the coal. The ore does not yield lead well (affording only ten ounces of lead from sixteen ounces of ore, made perfectly clean and assayed) and scarce any silver at all.' From subsequent documents the vein appears never to have been worked.

EMBLETON AND STAMFORD.

The village of Embleton is situated in the township of the same name, and lies about half a mile west of the sea. The name is spelt 'Emeldune' in the oldest documents, the termination denoting the fact that the village is built upon an eminence which, though slight, is conspicuous from the flatness of the neighbourhood. Most of the cottages are ranged in a row, running north and south along a ridge of whinstone, the quarrying of which provides occupation and good wages for a number of workmen. The population of Embleton increased very rapidly during the first half of this century, but between 1861 and 1871 the number of the inhabitants diminished, and is now almost stationary. Census Returns: 1801, 294: 1811, 312: 1821, 413: 1831, 492: 1841, 625: 1851, 659: 1861, 727: 1871, 584: 1881, 643; 1891, 658.

1 App. i. 2 Ibid. 3 Reginaldi Monachi Dunelm. Libellus. Surt. Soc. i. p. 122, etc.

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northern end of the village a bright and extensive view can be obtained of the surrounding country. In the distance to the north lies the hazy pile of Bamburgh castle beyond the broad sweep of St. Mary's Haven and Beadnell Bay. Far away to the west the Cheviots and 'Ross Castle' are ranged on the horizon; on the east a white fringe of sand skirting the blue waters of Embleton Bay trends southwards until abruptly cut off by the ragged rocks and crumbling towers of Dunstanburgh.

The cottages of which Embleton is composed are for the most part built of the black sombre whin, which seems able permanently to defy the hand of time. In the gaps between the houses the bare face of the rock rudely obtrudes in patches of the rusty yellow hue peculiar to the whinstone quarry.

If the visitor walks southward past the school-house he will see a group of cottages called 'Quakers' Row' upon his right, and some of the older inhabitants may point out a disused Quaker burial ground, which recalls the time when a few members of the Society of Friends were settled here. They met a hundred and twenty years ago in a house on the site now occupied by the inn called the 'Hare and Hounds.' On lower ground further to the right is the Presbyterian chapel, built in 1833 to meet the needs of the members of that church who had been long settled in the district.  

1 The Embleton Quakers are occasionally mentioned in the records of the Society of Friends, e.g.:

'At the monthly meeting, the 14th day of the tenth month, 1674, Thomas Merryman of South Shields, in the county of Durham, propounded the 2nd time his intention of takynge Mary Neale, spinster, of the same town and county to be his wife, and she, the said Mary Neale, declared her intention of taking ye said Thomas Merryman to be her husband; a certificate reade from friends of Embleton meetinge, etc., and soe passed with ye aprobation of friends.'

'1678, 11th day of the ninth month: at the monthly meeting friends agreed that Christopher Bickers and John Airey doe attend ye justices in order to procure liberty for ye friends of Embleton whoe is cast into prison, and that 40s. be disbursed by Christopher Bickers for their present reliefe.' Notes from Quaker Records of Newcastle, by Mr. Maberyl Phillips.

1 In the month called January, John Turnbull and Thomas Wake, taken from a meeting at Embleton, were, by order of Henry Ogle and Thomas Collingwood, justices, sent to prison at Newcastle.' Sufferings of the Quakers, Besse, vol. 1. p. 183.

1766, 12 Oct. Sarah d. of Francis & Sarah Banner, of Embleton, bap. Robert, son of Francis & Sarah Banner was born 20 Nov., 1760. The above births of Robert & Sarah Banner were faithfully extracted from the Quaker Register book, belonging to the meeting house at Embleton, as witness our hands, 12 day Oct., 1766, Richard Loy, curate, Francis Banner.'

2 The Rev. William Spence, now minister at Embleton, states that the first minister was the Rev. Robert Watson, ordained to the pastorate in 1834. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Rutherford. The congregation then joined the Independents, and chose the Rev. William Stead as their minister. Mr. Stead's son, Mr. W. T. Stead, the journalist, was born in the old manse in 1849. After a short time the congregation rejoined the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Stead was succeeded by the Rev. William Ross, ordained in 1859, who died in 1860, when Mr. Spence was appointed. A new manse was built in 1888.
At the southern end of Embleton is an ancient dovecote, conical in shape and very substantially built. It is one of the columbaria, frequently mentioned in the older records, and adjoins some cottages which belong to a few small proprietors. On the outskirts of the village to the south-west are the parish church and the vicarage, which are well sheltered by their situation and the old elms which surround them, from the cold winds driving in from the sea. On the north of the church, in the vicarage grounds, is another old dovecote of red brick, which is both capacious and picturesque.

The ancient barony to which the township of Embleton gives its name, included also the adjoining townships of Stamford, Craster, and Dunstan in Embleton parish, and the townships of Burton and Warenton in the parish of Bamburgh. The barony was given by Henry I. to John, son of Odard, or John Viscount, as he was also called from the connection of his ancestors with the shrievalty of Northumberland. The family sprang from Bamburgh, the ancient seat of Northumbrian sovereignty, and its pedigree may be traced back to Eadwulf, whose son, Liulf, held lands at Bamburgh and discharged the duties of sheriff in the time of Henry I.

1 Stamford is a township immediately south of Embleton. The hamlet, consisting of a few cottages, is about a mile north-east of Rennington. Over the door of one of the cottages are the initials ‘R. E.’ and the date 1665. Census Returns: 1801, 122; 1811, 117; 1821, 120; 1831, 94; 1841, 90; 1851, 125; 1861, 108; 1871, 123; 1881, 138; 1891, 135.

2 Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 209.

3 Liber Niger Scaccarii; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii. p. 304; Testa de Nevill; ibid. III. i. p. 233.

4 The early pedigree of the Viscounts has been investigated by Mr. J. Horace Round. Genealogist, vol. V. p. 25. David, king of Scots (1124-1153), granted the manor of Swinton in Berwickshire ‘Arnolfo . . . meo militi sicut Vardus Viccomes cam tenue.’ Rane, North Durham, app. xiii. In a variant the manor is granted ‘meo militi Arnulfo . . . per casdem consuetudines per quas Liulfus filius Edulf et Vardus filius suus tenuerunt.’ Ibid. app. xii. Liulf was sheriff temp. Henry I. Ibid. app. decxxix.
the witnesses who attested the charter by which King Edgar (1097-1107) gave to Coldingham 'all the vill of Swinton with the divisions as Lulaf held it.'

Odard, son of Lululf, was the first member of the family who bore the name of Viscount. In 1121 he was 'sheriff of the Northumbrians,' and his name occurs among the witnesses who subscribed the foundation charter of Earl David to Selkirk abbey (1119-1124). In 1130 he was acting as sheriff of Northumberland and was making payments in that capacity at Bamburgh. He is also mentioned by Richard of Hexham in connection with the history of Hexham priory.

**VISCOUNT OF EMBLETON AND STAMFORD.**

EADWULF, mentioned in a charter of David I, king of Scots; living at the time of the Conquest.

Ligulf de Bamburgh, 'filius Edulfii,' Witness to a charter of King Edgar to Coldingham (1097-1107).

Odard de Bamburgh (or 'Vicecomes'); sheriff of the Northumbrians in 1121; witness to the foundation charter of Selkirk abbey (1119-1124); sheriff of Northumberland in 1150. Died circa 1152.

William, son of Odard the sheriff; also styled 'William de Bamburgh.' Received confirmation of his father's lands in 1153.

Adam, sheriff of Northumberland; heir of William; witness to a charter of Eustace Fitz John to Alnwick abbey. *Dedworth* vol. 49, fol. li.

John Viscount (or John, son of Odard); received the barony of Embleton from Henry I; consenting party to the charter of Adam.* Living in 1168.

Ernald, consenting party to the charter of Adam.*


John Viscount, son of John Viscount; gave 30 marks for three knights' fees in 1203. *Pipe Roll.*


John Viscount; paid £100 for his relief in 1219. *Pipe Roll.* Styled 'John Viscount tercius.' Died in 1244. *Inq. p.m.* 29 Henry III, 45.

1. Everard Teutonicus, or 'le Tyeis,' = Rametta 'la Vescomtesse,' paid 100 marks for licence = 2. Hereward de Marisco, who died about 1248. *Assize Roll,* Surtees Society, p. 67.

2. *Vicecomes Northymbrensi.' Symeon Dunelm., ii. 261.

3 *Liber de Calchou,* Bannatyne Club. His name appears as 'Odardo Vicecomite de Babenburch.'

4 *Pipe Roll,* codem anno.

Embleton Parish.

Odaril the sheriff died about the year 1132, and in the following year Henry I. confirmed to William, son of Odard ‘of Bambourgh’ all the land which his father had held. Any doubt which might exist as to the identity of Odard ‘of Bambourgh’ with Odard ‘the sheriff’ is removed by a memorandum whereby King Stephen ratified the confirmation of his predecessor, and gave in tail to William, ‘son of Odard the sheriff,’ all his father’s lands, namely, a carucate of land in Bambourgh which had belonged to Favell, and a carucate of land in ‘Colebriggia’ (Corbridge) and the land of ‘Burnulfestona’ and of ‘Chinewallia.’ The endorsement of the memorandum indicates that these lands formed the ancient endowment of the Northumbrian shrievalty.

William, son of Odard, seems to be identical with that William who, with the consent of his brother and heir, Adam, sheriff of Northumberland, granted Arkil de Matefen with all his substance to St. Cuthbert. Two other brothers, John and Erald, concur in the grant, to which Adam’s seal is attached.

The barony of Embleton eventually formed the inheritance of Odard’s younger son, John, to whom Henry I. granted it for the service of three knights’ fees, with six bovates in Bambourgh at a rental of seven shillings.

1 The deed of confirmation is assigned by Mr. Round on good grounds to the year 1133. It is as follows: ‘Henricus rex Anglorum, archiepiscopo Elbor et episcopo Dunchim et omnibus baronibus suis Francia et Anglia de Eborac et Northumberland solutem. Schalus me reddidisse et concessisse Wilhelmo filio Udardi de Bamburgh totam terram patris sui, quam de me in capite tenuit, et de quounque eam tenuisset die qua fuit vivus et mortuus. Quae precipio et volo quod ipse bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneat, etc., codem servicio quo pater ejus tenuit, pro convenientia dando relevamina dominis suis. Testibus: E. filio Johnannis, et Waltero Espec, et Willelmo de Pont, et W. Malel, et W. de Bolebex. Aput Westmonasium.’ Ancient Charters, Pipe Roll Society’s Publications, p. 33.

2 Burnulfestona is probably Burton in Bambourgh parish; Chinewallia cannot be identified with certainty. The carucate at Corbridge represents the ancient seat of the shrievalty south of the Coquet.

3 Des chartres des rois et des autres, touchantes William fit Odard Visconte. Carta regis Stephani per quam reddidit et concessit hereditabiliter Wilhelmo filio Odardis Vicecomitis omnem terras patris sui, et nominatim carucatum terre de Bamburhe que fuit Favelli, et carucatum terre de Colebrigia, et terram de Burnulfestona et de Chinewallia, etc., cum soc et sac, etc.

Item, littere regis Henrici primi super coedem.

Item, littere Willelmi filii regis per quas testatur regem concessisse Odardis Vicecomitis terram suam, quam tenet de rege pro herede suo, ut teneat in feodo pro servicio trium militum.

Item, littere privatae, et conventus Sancti Cuthberti per quas concesserunt Wilhelmo filio Odardi, Swynune cum omnibus quae ad eam jure pertinent, etc. Endorsed ‘De la Visconte de Northumbrieland et des tenements en Bamburhe e aillors.’ Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters, roll A, No. 11.

4 The seal is No. 1 on the plate facing this page. The deed of gift is as follows: ‘Omnibus baronibus comitatus Northumb[ric] Francia quam Anglia, et cognatis et amicis suis, Adam Vicecomes Northumbrie [deed damaged] . . . . fraternum meum Willemum concessisse et dedisse Deo et Sancto Cuthberto, propter eleemosynam et [pec]uniam ipsius Sancti, Arkil de Matefen cum toto substantia sua. Et ego Adam, heres eius, hoc item concedo pro anima fratris mei et heredum eius et mea anima et heredom meorum, concedente Johanne fratre meo et Ernaldo fratre meo. Testibus: Barnardo clericus et Johanne presbiter de Weremuthie, Elvoldo de Trhokelau, et Ricardo clericus, et Fulcone P[nui], et alii multis.’ Durham Treses. Cart. Misc. No. 6895. The seal attached to the deed is about 1½ inches in diameter.

5 Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 233.
may be presumed that this grant was made whilst the forfeited earldom was
in the king’s hands, and that Henry, profiting by recent experience, resolved
to give Embleton to a family rendered loyal by official ties.

John, son of Odard, reported to Henry II. in 1168 that, of the three
knights’ fees originally given to him, he had granted half a fee to William
son of Adam, half a fee to Albert, half a fee to Ernulf and Aelard between
them, whilst he retained a fee and a half in his own hands.¹

He also held three townships which were not part of his barony, namely,
Newton-by-the-sea in Embleton parish and Earle in Doddington parish from
the lords of the barony of Vesci, and the township of Fenton near Wooler
from the lords of the Muschamp barony.²

Reginald of Durham tells a remarkable story of the mother of John.
He relates that a noble lady, well-known to all the inhabitants of the region
of Embleton, where she dwelt, was afflicted with a grievous malady. He
describes her as the mother of a knight to whom the vill belonged by heredity
right,³ and he vividly depicts the complaint from which she suffered.
The zeal of the medical men, who attended the unhappy lady, only served to
aggravate the symptoms, and she eventually became almost a complete
cripple. At length, however, when all other means had failed, she resolved
to go to the Farne Islands to pray upon the spot where St. Cuthbert had died.
She approached as near to the church as a woman was allowed to go, and
then in answer to her earnest prayers she at once experienced a miraculous
relief from her infirmity, and throwing away the stick with the help of which
she had landed on the island, she returned to her home in perfect health.⁴
Reginald relates a similar miraculous cure which was effected in the case of
John Viscount himself, who suffered severely from a species of dysentery.⁵
Not much else can be ascertained about him beyond the fact that he paid
fifteen marks as scutage in 1196, that he might be excused from taking part in

¹ Emeldon. Carta Johannis filii Wdardi. H. regi Anglorum, domino suo, Johannes filius Wdardi
salutem. Sic quis quod de feudis trium militum que de vobis teneo, feudavi de novo feodamento militem et
dimidium, scilicet, Willehnum filium Ade dimidium militem, et Albertum feodo dimidii militis, Ernulfum
& Aelard feodo dimidi militis. Et ego facio servitium militis et dimiidii, de meo dominio.² Black Book
of the Exchequer, fol. 73 b. Northumberland. William, son of Adam, mentioned in this deed, was the
owner of Warenton (see vol. i, p. 213). Albert was the owner of Craster. The half fee held by Ernulf
and Aelard became afterwards the property of William de Rok and Reyner de Dunstan (see p. 14).

² Johannes le Viscount tenet Neuton-super-mare et Yherdhill per unum feodum de veteri feoffamento.³
veteri feoffamento.⁴ Ibid. p. 211.

³ Mater quidem erat militis cui eadem villula jure hereditario debeatur.
an expedition into Normandy. He seems to have lived until the year 1203, in which year his son of the same name paid thirty marks for seizin of three knights' fees. The second John seems to have lived until about the year 1219, in which year his son, John Viscount 'the third,' paid £100 as the relief of his lands, held of the king by barony.

John Viscount 'the third' is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill as holding of the king in chief Embleton, Stamford, Burton, Warenton, Craster, and Dunstan. Some portions of the barony had been held by tenants in subinfeudation since the time of Henry I. Of these tenants William de Rok held a quarter of a knight's fee, William de Craster held Craster as half a fee, Reyner de Dunstan held Dunstan for a quarter of a fee, Thomas de Warenton held Warenton, with the exception of one carucate, for half a fee. There were also several socage tenants in the barony, amongst whom was Everard Tentonicus, who had married Rametta, daughter of the third John Viscount, and held one hundred shillings' worth of land in Embleton as his wife's marriage portion.

The township of Burton, which occurs under the name 'Burnulfestona' in the memorandum of King Stephen, was part of the ancient endowment of the shrievalty. John Viscount kept this place in his own hands and commuted the tithe due from it to Nostell priory. At about the same time he gave various lands in Newton-by-the-sea to Adam Ribaud, stipulating that Adam and his tenants should be amerced in the sum of twelve pence for every transgression, except for doing violence to his lord and lady, for which offence it may be presumed that a more condign punishment was reserved.

John Viscount, the last male representative of the family, died in the year 1244, when a survey was made of his lands.
At his death the barony descended to his only daughter, Rametta, styled 'la Vescuntesse' who was the wife of Everard Tentonicus. She granted the meadow called Lecchemede, near the garden of the rectory, to Henry Gategang the rector of Embleton. The meadow was afterwards given by Gilbert Gategang, Henry's brother, to Richard de Wetwang.

Shortly after her accession to the barony Rametta and her husband, Everard, had a dispute with Patrick Harang about certain lands in Stamford. It was eventually agreed, in the year 1245, that Everard and Rametta should give to Patrick for his homage and service the lands in Stamford which Adam Thewe and William the reeve had formerly held. Patrick received as an addition to the estate a portion of land 60 feet in breadth on the west and on the east, corresponding to the length of the tofts and crofts; with the croft which Adam Wyocard held, to which the same addition was to be made. Patrick also received the tillage of Heyhelaweflat and Arkylesleche, according to the boundaries which William Heron had perambulated on the day on which Patrick took possession. Patrick was to have the right to take yearly thirty cart loads of stones from the quarry at Harestrodher, and was bound to do as much foreign service as appertained to a worth eleven shillings for their annual ferm and work. The brewery produced twenty shillings, and the prise of boats twelve shillings. Robert de Emberton held 40 acres by charter; the blacksmith and the plumber, important persons in the manorial economy, each had small holdings in right of their offices. The sale of pigeons at Stamford produced one mark annually. Henry de Neketon held the fisheries in the Tweed, which were attached to the barony and produced an annual sum of thirty-five marks. The whole of the estate was worth £35 13s. 7d. a year. *Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III. No. 45.*

1 *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. i. p. 372.  2 *Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III. 45.*

She also gave to Henry Gategang the reversion of that part of Lecchemede which her grandmother the 'Domina Alesia' held of her as dower. Rametta is described as 'filla et heres Johannis Vicecomitis terti.' *Duchy of Lancaster, Great Coucher*, fol. 156 b, No. 13.

3 The meadow was held freely, according to the charter which Richard had of the gift of Lady Rametta. It had been given to Henry Gategang, brother of Gilbert. Witnesses: John de Cawceestre, Philip de Brokesfeld, Alexander his brother, John de Rodon, Adam Ribaut, Adam de Hoga, Robert de Emerton, Reyner de Dunstan, Michael the clerk. (No date.) *Duchy of Lancaster, Great Coucher*, fol. 153 b, No. 31.  4 'Secundum longitutidinem.'  5 'Quadrigatas.'  6 'Servitium forinsecum.'
carucate of land in Stamford. In return for these concessions he renounced, in favour of Everard and Rametta, all claim to other lands in Stamford.¹

Rametta's first husband, Everard Teutonicus, died about the year 1248, and she afterwards paid the sum of a hundred marks that she might be at liberty to marry whomsoever she chose.² Shortly afterwards she married for her second husband Hereward de Marisco, probably a relative of the bishop of Durham of that name.³

Hereward and Rametta conveyed the barony of Embleton to Simon de Montfort in 1255. Montfort ten years before had been made guardian of the lordship of Redesdale and the barony of Prudhoe during the minority of Gilbert de Umfraville. For this appointment he had to pay 10,000 marks, a larger sum than Richard de Cornwall, the king's brother, had offered for the same wardship. From 1248 to 1253 Montfort was abroad in Gascony, but on his return to England he obtained great influence among the Northumbrian barons, and it is possible that in the purchase of Embleton he was alive to the strategic value of the rock of Dunstanburgh, so strongly fortified in after days.

On April the 2nd, 1255, Richard Morin was sent to Stamford as the representative of the earl of Leicester, and in the presence of Hereward de Marisco and the lady Rametta took possession of the barony of Embleton. At the same time he took formal possession of the manor of Fenton near Wooler, which had belonged to the lady Rametta's father, John Viscount, and had been held by him of the barony of Muschamp.⁴

The formal transfer took place in the presence of the whole court of Stamford. Richard Morin at the same time appointed William, his clerk, to look after the barony, and informed Rametta that she would be provided with a residence at Harbottle and be allowed to remain there until the earl could provide other lands for her.⁵ On the following day (April 3rd) Richard Morin went to Fenton, and took over that manor on behalf of the earl in the presence of the whole vill, but, on the 3rd of May, Morin became the pur-

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¹ Witnesses: Walter, abbot of Alnewyk, William Heyrun, then sheriff of Northumberland, Master John Fort, Master Henry (rector of Emeldon church), William de Rok, Ingram de Waranham, Robert de Hibburn, Robert de Ulcestr, Ralph de Musgrave, Richard Frebern, Adam Ribaud, Walter de Prendwyk, Reynier de Dunstan. ⁵ Great Cowcher, fol. 150, No. 17 (anno 30 Hen. III.).

² Rot. Pat. anno 1250. ⁶ Great Cowcher, fol. 149 b, No. 16.

⁴ Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northld., i. p. 211.

⁵ It will be remembered that Harbottle was in the keeping of the earl of Leicester, as guardian of the minor, Gilbert de Umfraville.
chaser of Fenton himself. On the 9th of October Rametta wrote to all her freemen and villeins of the barony of Embleton and to all her other free tenants in Northumberand commanding them to be obedient to Simon de Montfort as their liege lord, and informing them that she had made over to him all that she possessed in Northumberand.

She had not to make a prolonged stay at Harbottle, for Montfort was soon able to give her land of equal value in another part of the kingdom. Rametta agreed to accept the parish of Chawton in the north of Hampshire, and the large parish of Shapwick, adjoining the river Stour in Dorsetshire, as an equivalent for her northern lands. On July 8th, 1256, this exchange was formally ratified in the King’s Court at Westminster. At the same time Rametta transferred to Simon de Montfort the chief tenants at Embleton, namely, Reyner de Dunstan, John de Craster, Ingelram de Warenton, and William de Roc, with the service due from each respectively, as well as the other free men and villeins of the barony. All the men at Shapwick, except

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The conveyance of Fenton by Rametta to Richard Morin is contained in Duce of Lancaster Documents, class I, No. 1, liber i. fol. 157 b, No. 38.

2 Ramette, filie e heire sire Johan le Vesconte, a touz ses francs e vilains de la baronie de Emeledone, e a touz ses autres franc tenauntz en le countee de Northumberande, salue e amistees. Je vous maund e comand que de cest jour en avant soez entenduantz e respoignantz a Simon de Montfort, counte de Leicestrate, e a ses heys come a vostre lige seigneur; qar sachez certenement que je lui ai done quant que je avo ou avre parrai en le countee de Northumberande, pur la quay chose je vous mand que vous lui facez homages, fentes, e services come a vostre lige seigneur. E soiez entendantz a son atorne toutes houes qu’il vous maunera. E en tresmoine de ce je vous envi ces lettres pendanz, enseallees de mon seal, que furent fetes l’an del coronnement nostre seigneur le rei Henri, fils le rei Johan, trentenenisme e v, samodi apres la Nativite nostre Dame. Great Cowcher, fol. 154 b, No. 35.

3 Among the Duce of Lancaster Charters (No. 173) there is an agreement in the year 1218, between William Longespe and Rametta, widow of Everard le Tyes (Teutonicus), whereby Rametta let to William all the land which she held in Ambresby (Amesbury, on the Avon, in Wiltshire) as dower for 15 years. Attached to the deed is a seal of yellow wax, 1 1/4 inches in width and 1 1/4 inches in length. Upon the seal is the figure of a lady in the costume of the later part of the reign of Henry III. She holds a falcon in jesses on the left hand, which is gloved and extended. She presses a smaller bird with the right hand to her breast. Round the seal is the inscription DAME RAMETTE LA TYELZE. The seal is reproduced on p. 15.

4 Great Cowcher, fol. 153 b, No. 50; cf. also Rot. Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 8

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four, who held by 'fee of hanberk,' were, on the other hand, made over to Rametta. In the event of Rametta dying before her husband Hereward, Chawton and Shapwick were to revert to Montfort, but Hereward was to retain the chief court of Shapwick with twenty pounds' worth of land of reasonable extent.

In order to make his property more complete the earl of Leicester purchased some isolated tenements in the neighbourhood from their respective owners. He bought a tenement in Stamford from Patrick Harang and another in Embleton from Robert Walensis.

On the 15th of December, 1257, the earl of Leicester had a grant of a market every week on Tuesday at the manor of Embleton, and of a fair there yearly to last for five days, beginning on the eve of the feast of St. Matthew the evangelist (September the 20th). He also had license to empark his wood at Shipley within the king's forest in Northumberland.

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1 They were Roger de Chaumpayne, Richard de Haveringes, Walter le Vineter, and Roger de la Dene. *Great Cowcher*, fol. 154 b, No. 30.

2 Sachent tous cœus, etc., que je, Hereward de Mareys, e Ramette, ma femme, avons done e conferne a Simon de Montfort, comte de Leycestre, etc., tout le droit que nous avions en la baronie d'Emeldonse que descendit a Ramette ma femme e Northumberland, ci heritate, par Johan le Visconte, son pieu, oue les apartenances, cest assavoir en Emeledone avautune, e en Dunstan, en Stanford, e en Buttone oue une burgage en Hauburn, oue quantque nous avions ou aver purrums par nule maniere de dreiture, e Reyner de Dunstan e son service, Johan de Creawceste e son service, Ingelhame de son service, Willame de Roce e son service, e tous les autres franchises etulles portemans al avautte baronie, saus nule maniere de retenemt. E estre ce tout le droit que nous avions en Newentone sus la mar e en Yerdhulle, en Newentone sur la more, e en Shipley e en Kairthondone, e le hommage e le service Richard Morin en Pentone.

Por ic dou nous dona le devaunt dit Simon de Montfort, comte de Leycestre, le maner de Chautone oue les apartenances en Suhampsteshyre, e le maner de Sappewyke, a toute la vie lavanditse Ramette. Et si aventure avient que lavanditse Ramette montre avant de moi Hereward, les avauttes maners Chautone e Sappewyke reverterunt quiltes al avautit Simon de Montfort. Sauve a moi avautitit Hereward, a toute ma vie, la chief court de Sappewyke oue vint livelyes de tere par renaible estente en meymes la ville. Par iccs tesmoynes, Sire Pere de Munford, Sire Rauf Basset, Sire Thomas de Valoynes, Water de Burg no, Willame de Grenville, Sire Richard de Haveringes, Water le Chivaler, Galfrey de Lucy, Elys le Engleyes, Galfrey de Gravene, Gilbert de Hamstedc e autres. (No date.) *Duchy of Lancaster*, class 1 L, No. 1, *Great Cowcher*, liber 1, fol. 155 b, No. 39.

3 Quit-claim by Patrick Harang to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, of his tenements in the town of Stamford. Witnesses: Ingram de Warendham, Richard Frebern, Gerard de Hibburn, John de Cravecstor, Robert de Emerton, Reyner de Dunstan, John de Hoga, John de Neweton, Ralf de Missegraffe. *Great Cowcher*, fol. 154, No. 34. Quit-claim by Robert Walensis to Simon de Montfort of a moiety of his tenement which he held of Simon in the town of Emeldon for a sum of money paid beforehand (‘premanibus’). Witnesses: Ingram de Warendham, Ric. Frebern, John de Cruaceste, Gerard de Hiburn, Reyner de Dunstan, Robert de Emerton, Adam Ribaut, John de Hoga. (No date.) *Ibid*, fol. 149 b, No. 15. There were at one time other deeds of this period at the Record Office, but the only evidence of their existence is now a ‘manuscript calendar to grants in boxes,’ in which this note occurs:

\[24 Ap. 1763. A discovery was made that some of these boxes had been stolen from the office during Mr. Woolle’s illness in 1755. After much trouble and enquiry I found eleven boxes in the hands of a widow woman (whose husband had been the thief), and I brought them back to the office with such parchments as I could find. The woman acknowledged that her husband had at different times sold old parchments for making size, and that they had burnt many boxes. This accounts for the deficiency . . . T. Russell.\]

4 *Register of the Duchy of Lancaster*, class 11, No. 11, John to Richard 11, fol. 33.
Eight years later the great popular leader was killed at Evesham, but his memory lingered long after in Northumberland. One of his comrades on the battlefield, John de Vesci, contrived in his escape to carry home one of the earl's feet, which had been barbarously hacked off. This relic, encased in a silver shoe, was preserved at Alnwick abbey as an object of veneration until the Dissolution. Many cures were attributed to its miraculous properties.1

The barony of Embleton was confiscated at Montfort's death, and was given by Henry III. on the 22nd of April, 1269, to his younger son, Edmund, earl of Lancaster.2

Earl Edmund gave the advowson of the parish church of Embleton to Merton college in 1274, and on December the 4th, 1285, he gave an annual sum of twenty shillings for the maintenance of lights at the tomb of St. Godric, in the church of the priory of Finchale. The money was to be paid by the bailiff of Embleton, for the time being, from the proceeds of the mills there. The gift was made by the earl on behalf of himself and his consort, Blanche, queen of Navarre.3

The earl claimed that very extensive privileges appertained to his franchise of Embleton, and as the result of a quo warranto enquiry a report was made to the justices, in the year 1292, that the earl claimed the return of all writs, and the right to decide in his court pleas similar to those which were tried before the sheriff. The earl had also a prison at Embleton, and had power through his bailiff to condemn or acquit prisoners for felonies committed within the franchise. He had gallows moreover at Newton, Embleton, Dunstan, and Craster.4 The prison was in frequent use; for instance, in 1292 Robert Jolef of Russedene was imprisoned for stealing wool, and was handed over to the custody of Thomas de Stokes, the bailiff of Stamford, who kept him 'in the house of Edmund, the king's brother, in the township of Embleton,' for four days. He escaped from the prison to the parish church and afterwards left the realm.5

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1 In the survey of Dr. Layton and Dr. Legh at the Public Record Office, under the heading 'Alnwick,' is this sentence: 'hic pedem habent Simonis Montfort et ciphum S. Thomae Cantuariensis in veneracione.'
2 Grant of the property which Simon de Montfort, rebel, killed at Evesham, held of the barony formerly belonging to John le Vescunte in Northumberland and elsewhere, with all other property held by Montfort of the king, for the usual services, to Henry III.'s son Edmund. Dated 22nd April, 133 Henry III. The confirmation is dated the 17th of August, 13 Edward I. Register of the Duchy of Lancaster, class C, No. 11, fol. 33. Certain debts which had been owing to the Crown from the barony ever since the time of John Viscount were remitted by a special writ on the 11th of November, 1278. 'Pro Edmundo fratre regis.' Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. I. m. 2. 4 The Priory of Finchale, Surt. Soc. p. 158.
3 Quo warranto. Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 190. 5 Assize Roll, 21 Edw. I.
The Subsidy Roll for the year 1296 gives a list of the chief inhabitants of Embleton and Stamford. Richard de Swethopp, deriving his name from Sweethope near Kirkwhelpington, was probably a son of Robert Swethopp, who acquired a quarter of the manor of Embleton in 1279 from Adam Rybaud and his wife, Isabella. Swethopp appears to have been the richest man at Embleton.

The name of William Oddard, among the men of Stamford, recalls the old connection of Odard the sheriff with the neighbourhood. Robert de
Stuteville, whose name appears at the head of the Stamford roll, was probably a temporary tenant, as he does not appear to have had any permanent connection with the place.

The whole of the Embleton barony suffered somewhat, in common with the surrounding district, from the Scottish ravages which followed the battle of Stirling. The extent of the damage by the Scots is defined in the survey made after the death of Earl Edmund, on Thursday, the 29th of May, 1298. The following is an abstract of the survey in a tabular form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANFORD.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The chief messuage of Stamford with an enclosed garden, worth annually...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two and a half bondage holdings</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven cottar holdings</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A water mill</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A brewery</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pieces of pasture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of the manor of Stamford [with other items]</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[The vill of Stamford pays 4s. for castle guard, and 11d. for cornage.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMBLETON.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The chief messuage worth</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine score acres of arable in demesne</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six acres of meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieces of pasture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An enclosure called Neubing</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A moor let to the men of Newton</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteen bondage holdings</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to the Lady Eleanor de Genore</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due to the Earl Edmund</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven cottages, of which 7 are burnt</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cottage and 2 acres of arable</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piece of land called 'Le Spiteldene' and 1 acre of land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen the smith pays for a toft and 2 acres held at will</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Glove holds 3 acres</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land which Robert Walays held (48 acres)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An acre in Gorbaide, worth</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stiward holds a sheepfold</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert de Embleton for a toft and .40 acres held by charter, for which he does homage and suit of court</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph de Schelton holds a toft and 6 acres of land without charter, and does foreign service</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert, son of Alan de Embleton, holds 24 acres</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William de Hoga holds 26½ acres, and does homage and suit of court, and is bound to serve with his lord in the army at his lord's expense</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph de Rogeley holds land, worth</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two boats [but the lord must find the boats at his own expense] worth</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A brewery</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *Inq. f.m. 25 Edw. I. No. 51.*
A cottage and curtilage ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... £ s. d. 0 2 6

One water mill is now at Embleton, and the other is burnt. They are worth in ordinary years £10, from which Lady Eleanor de Genore receives £6 13s. 4d., and the Lord Edmund received £3 6s. 8d. The form of the mill cannot be levied this year on account of the fire.

The vill of Embleton (except one quarter) pays 4s. 9d. for castle guard, and 1s. 3d. for cornage.

The manor of Embleton [is worth after deductions] ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 36 2 5½

Before it was burnt by the Scots, it was worth ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 48 12 9

[Surveys of Dunstan, Shipley, Craster, and Cartington follow.]

Thomas de Rock holds ¼ of Embleton, for ¼ of a knight’s fee, and does homage, etc.

The fishery of Tweed, before the Scottish war, was worth £40, and is now worth ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 20 0 0

Perquisites of the court ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 2 0 0

Robert Witer holds 30 acres at Warenton, with suit of the court of Embleton ...... ...... 9 6 8

The manor of Craster ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 13 12 4

The manor of Warenton ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 20 0 0

One fourth part of Embleton ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 6 12 4

The land of Michael, son of Keymer ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 0 13 4

The land of John de Kertinton ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 10 0 0

The manor of Newton-on-the-moor ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 10 0 0

The manor of Fenton ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 30 0 0

On the death of Earl Edmund the earldom of Lancaster and the barony of Embleton passed to his elder son, Thomas, with whom the warden and scholars of Merton college were involved in a long dispute about the advowson.

On the 2nd of February, 1306, Earl Thomas received a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of Stamford, where no one was permitted to go in pursuit of game under a penalty of £10.1 Very shortly after this, on the 7th of May, 1313, he began to quarry stone for the erection of the great fortress of Dunstanburgh.2

From the year 1313, onward, the accounts of the ministers and receivers of Dunstanburgh throw much light on the condition of the Embleton estates and of the tenants. The first of these accounts is that of William son of Reginald, the bailiff of Embleton, who rendered it before the auditors of the earldom of Lancaster at Pontefract for the year ending Michaelmas, 1314. The following is a brief abstract of the roll, so far as it relates to Embleton and Stamford:

William, son of Reginald, bailiff of Embleton, renders his account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent of free tenants, bondmen, and cottars in Embleton</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a custom called Horneyeld [cornage] in Embleton, Stamford, and Dunstan, etc.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Great Cowcher, fol. 4 b, No. 18.  
2 See history of Dunstanburgh castle.
EMBLETON AND STAMFORD.

Paid by bondmen in Embleton, Stamford, and Shipley for license to brew...
For 69 plough works, and 46 harrowings of bondmen in Embleton, Stamford, and Dunstan... 1 4 0
For 23 works of reaping by the same... 0 7 8
For 69 works of leading hay and grain... 0 2 2½
For 45 autumn works of cottars... 0 3 0
For 28 works of cottars in weeding wheat... 0 0 7
For 23 hens, and 400 rent-eggs from the bondmen of Embleton, Dunstan, and Stamford... 0 2 10
Fern of Embleton mill... 6 13 4
Fern of Stamford mill... 1 7 8
Two pieces of meadow in Embleton, Mouthleche and Wyfordlongleche... 0 17 0
nothing this year.
From Blakemor, and 3 pieces of meadow, viz.: Coldemeldone leche, 1 Pesewellcrok, Oteldone medewe, and Sikette near the court of Stamford... 6 acres of meadow in Southwell medewe, 6 acres 3 roods in Risel Meshe, 2 acres in Compthornleche... 0 15 0
For the goods of a robber who was hung... 4 8 10
For fines and perquisites of the court... 1 7 9
A horse, 7 pigs, 3 hides of oxen, which died of the murrain... 8 0 0
20 quarters of wheat... 2 15 3
1 qr. 2 bolls of barley and 20 qrs. of oats... 1 1 0

EXPENSES.

Cost of 3 ploughs and wages of a blacksmith... 0 8 8
Cost of carts and waggon, and one pair of wheels for making a cart of the... 0 5 0
Shoeing four horses... 0 10 0
Weeding corn... 0 1 8½
Wages of men helping to cart and stack corn... 0 2 6
In roofing a house and mending it in places... 0 1 5
Making walls round the court... 0 3 5
Locks for the grange door, cow-house, etc... 0 3 0
Bailiff's expenses in coming to Rothewelle 2 and returning... 0 6 8
Paid to the earl of Dunbar as annual rent... 1 0 0
Paid to the prior of Finchale... 0 10 0
Tithe of 3½ acres of arable, and 2½ acres of meadow and pasture in Spitedene, which are freely assigned to the hospital of Spitedene by the earl's letter... 7 13 9
Paid to the bailiff of Stamford... 87 4 11
Paid to William Galoun, bailiff there... [The account of Embleton grange follows, with the various receipts and expenses by sale and purchase of grain, stock, etc.]

The receiver renders account:
In the salary of the chaplain celebrating mass in the chapel of Stamford yearly... 4 0 0
For receiver's expenses in going from Embleton to Durham to ask for timber from the prior with the lord's letter, 3 days going and coming... 0 4 6

1 Cold Embleton is about one mile south-west of Embleton village.
2 i.e., Rothwell in Yorkshire, five miles north-north-east of Wakefield.
EMBLETON PARISH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Going from Embleton to Sedburgh to talk with John de Kynardesec on his</td>
<td>£ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lord's business, going and coming 4 days</td>
<td>s.  d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In expenses at Newcastle in appearing before the king's escheator, on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>various business affecting his lord's franchise, going and coming 3 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in going from Embleton to Melbourne (near Derby) at his lord's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command, 12 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going a second time to Melbourne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going twice to Berwick on his lord's order, by his letter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages of a servant (garcionis) going to Kenilworth, and once to Pontefract,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with letters for the earl, concerning rumours in the northern parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of a servant going with the earl's letters to Donnington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of William de Boteler, carrying letters for the earl to Donnington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerning secret news</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of the receiver, going once to Rochewelle concerning last year's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account, 7 days, and going once to York to the Parliament, according</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the earl's letter, 6 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses at Ravenshebne by the lord's order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages of William Mantel, staying at York at the time of the Parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[9-27 Sept., 1314] for five weeks by the earl's letter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these items evidently relate to the intrigues of Earl Thomas with the Scots, and are partially explained by the attitude of semi-rebellion which he had for some time maintained.

It will be observed in the account that there was a chapel at Stamford, which was served by a priest at a salary of £4 a year, and that a hospital, possibly for lepers, existed in the neighbourhood of Embleton at a place called Spittledeane. The chapel at Stamford seems to have been in existence in the lifetime of John Viscount, Rametta's grandfather, when it was served by a chaplain named Nicholas. Nothing is now known of the hospital; but it is noticeable that the road approaching Embleton from the south, crosses the Embleton burn shortly before entering the village at a spot called Spittleford. There were many leper hospitals in the district, of which one was at Bamburgh and another at Warenford in the immediate neighbourhood.

William Galoun, who is mentioned in the account as bailiff of Stamford, was a man of some wealth and influence. He took a very active part in resisting the just claim of Merton college to the advowson, and jealousy of the college may have been his motive for founding a chantry in 1316 at Bam-

1 In the West Riding of Yorkshire.
2 Donnington, seven miles south-east of Derby.
3 Ministers' Accounts, P.R.O. 7-8 Ed. 11.
4 Raine, North Durham, app. p. 125. John, son of John Vescunte, and Alice his wife, gave some land to the monks of Farne at Newton. The deed is attested by Nicholas, the chaplain of Stamsford.
burgh, instead of at Embleton where he lived. He held land in Embleton by military tenure, in addition to other estates in various parts of Bamburghshire, all of which at his death in 1323 descended to his three sons, Thomas, Richard, and John.

After the execution of Earl Thomas, in 1322, Embleton remained in the hands of the Crown, until the restoration of the earldom in 1324 to Earl Thomas’s younger brother, Henry Plantagenet. Earl Henry’s daughter, Mary, married the third Lord Percy of Alnwick, and the shield of Lancaster with the *fleurs-de-lys* on its label is carved on the battlements of the gateway of the inner ward of Alnwick castle. On the 22nd of October, 1331, Edward III. gave to Earl Henry copies of all the deeds which Simon de Montfort had possessed relating to Embleton, because he had been informed that the original grants had been accidentally lost.

In consequence of the Scottish wars, or from some other cause, a great diminution is noticeable in the number and wealth of the inhabitants of Embleton and Stamford in the year 1336. The Subsidy Roll of that year contains very few names in comparison with the roll of 1296. The name of Thomas Galoun, son of William Galoun the former bailiff, may, however, be noticed.

**Franchise** of Embleton. Subsidy Roll, 1336.

Emeldon: Willelmus Douker, 2s.; Ada Fort, 3s. 4d.; Robertus Moke, 4s.; Willelmus filius Alani, 2s. 4d.; Robertus Colyn, 3s. 8d.; Robertus Laueroq, 4s. 4d.; Thomas Galoun, 8s.; Willelmus de Cornhill, 5s. 8d.; summa, 33s. 4d.

Stanford: Ranulfus de Scelton, 3s.; Johannes de Stanford, 4s.; Willelmus Coppinge, 5s.; Willelmus de London, 4s.; Ada Douker, 2s.; Willelmus de Burton, 1s. 4d.; Johannes Molendinarius, 3s. 4d.; Ada Bercarius, 3s.; summa, 25s. 8d.

There are preserved in the Bodleian library two rolls of the accounts of the bailiffs of Embleton from Michaelmas, 1348, to Michaelmas, 1351. They

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1 He was instrumental in procuring the excommunication of William called ‘Sotheryn,’ who is referred to in a letter from Richard de Kellawe to Edward II. ‘Excellentie vestre regie hotum facimus per presentes quod Willelmus dictus “Sotheryn” parochianus noster, manens in parochia de Emeldon, est proper suam contumaciun pariter et offensam, ad instanciam Willelmi Galoune, auctoritate nostra ordinaria, majoris excommunicationis sententia involutus, in qua per quadraginta dies et amplius perduravit et adhuc, contemptus ecclesie clavibus, perseverat animo indurato . . . . Datum apud Stockton xvi die Martii.’ *Regist. Palat. Dunelm.* Rolls Series, vii. pp. 393-4.

2 *Inq. f.m.* 17 Ed. II. 42. *Border Holds,* p. 172.

3 Et quia carte predicte casualiter, ut accipimus, sunt amisse, tenorem earundem, ad requisicionem dicti consanguinei et fideli nostri Henrici, comitis Lancastrie, qui baroniam, terras et tenementa modo tenet, tenore presentium duximus exemplificandum. In ejus rei testimonium haec literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso, apud Wyndesore, vicesimo secundo die Octobris, anno regni nostri quinto.’ *Great Cowcher,* 5 Ed. III. fol. 33.

4 *Libertas.*
are less formal in character than many similar documents, and some of the entries throw light on the social life of the time. Amongst other things the rolls contain inventories of the goods of serfs like William de Burton, whose name will have been already noticed. It will be seen that the property of men of his class escheated to the lord of the manor at death; but Theobald de Baryngton allowed a widow and daughter to move their possessions beyond the boundaries of the franchise, a piece of generosity by which he was a loser. The following abstract will show the nature of these documents:1

Barony of Emeldon. The bailiffs (‘ministri’) there render their account before Sir William de Blaby, an auditor of the estate of the duke of Lancaster, from Michaelmas in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward III. to the day following the same feast in the 25th year of the same reign.

Rents and ferm. From the fine (‘gresomma’) of five serfs, which falls every fifth year, 50s.

Remittances. Remitted to the tenants at will the fourth penny of their rents this year by the lord’s advice, on account of their indigence, 37s. 1d.

Allowed to the accountant as fine for the rigs of one husband land, in the lord’s hands this year, 10s.2

Paid to Theobald de Baryngton 40s. 1d., as appears on the account of the bailiff of Emeldon, for the arrears of William Frereman the late bailiff, whereof Theobald had the goods and chattels of the said William in part payment, and he could have raised the remainder, as was found by the jurors to whom Theobald referred the case.

And 20s. paid to the same for the arrears of Hugh Adamson the late bailiff, as herbage of the park occupied by his cattle.

And 12d. paid to the same for the arrears of Patrick Forster the late bailiff, as by his receipt remaining in the possession of the manor court.3

Total of remittances and payments (with other items) £27 4s. 2d.

Robert Gold, bailiff of Stamford, renders his account:

For the rent of the bondmen for 3 brewhouses there, 1s. 7d.

For the goods and chattels lately belonging to William de Burton, William de London, Robert son of Alexander, and Agnes Miller, lately the lord’s serf in Stamford, deceased, nothing here, because in the account of Emeldon for the present year, as appears below.

Remittances. There is accounted the sum of 3s. 4d. for the service of the bailiff for a year, and 16s. 4½d. in timber, 100 nails, a quart of pitch, 2 lbs. of ‘flocks’ (wool) with the wages of the carpenter for making two new wheels for the mill; and 3s. 6d. for making 60 perches of ditch through the middle of the meadows, for drying the soil.

And 100s. 1d. for tithe of the rent of various tenements in the lord’s hands this year for lack of tenants, as appears by the particulars on the back of the roll, and 10s. 6d. paid to Theobald de Baryngton for the arrears of Adam Milner, late bailiff, i.e., for 1 ox 4s., 1 cow 4s., 1 calf 2s. 6d.

Paid 112s. 10d. for Robert Teppe, late bailiff, who is dead, and has nothing in goods.

For the rent of Robert Wendhout for 3 bovates in Hyburn 2d.

1 The items relating to Dunstanburgh castle are given here, in order not to break the continuity of these rolls as examples of other similar accounts.

2 Et x allocates dicto computanti de causa gresomme, pro porcis unius terre hoseband existentis in manibus domini ut supra hoc anno. Cf. Coke, 1st Inst. fol. 5 b. ‘quinque porcas terre,’ Anglice, ‘ridges.’

3 Per acquietanciam remanentem penes homagium.’
For the rent of Thomas Gray for the manor of Fenton 6d.

Paid by the vill of Newton-by-the-sea for common on the moor of Emeldon 7s.

From Sir Edward de Craucestre 8s. 6d. for ploughing, harrowing, reaping, and leading hay and corn.

And 18s. 9d. for the rent of the free tenants of Dunstan, with 3s. for a sparrow-hawk, and 2s. 7d. for 1 lb. of pepper.

And 4s. 3d. for the rent of those who were the free tenants of Rayner de Donstan, for ploughing, harrowing, reaping, and leading hay and corn.

And 1s. 10d. for the rent of 4½ bondmen holding 11 bovates in Donstan.

And 28d. for a certain custom called 'Twertnaypeny,' which occurs twice within the barony during 7 years, at the term of St. Cuthbert in March, and which fell in the 21st year and again this year.

And 2s. 4d. for the rent of William de Coundon for certain of the demesne lands, viz.: the pasture 'del Neubbiggingis,' the meadow of Bysilmersh, Lampetlaw, Kylyspew, and Whetfordandleche, and 6s. 8d. from 5 acres of meadow at Mouthclehe, and 12d. from South Wellemede.

And 30s. from the proceeds of a boat carrying things by sea this year.2

And 4s. from the profits of the turbary of Donstan.

And 6s. 8d. charged on the said Theobald [de Barynton] for 10 locks with keys, for various doors in the castle, stolen through his negligence, and valued at this price by inquisition in the presence of the said Theobald.

Expenses. Paid . . . to the prior of Fynkale for the ancient annual pension for the maintenance of the light of St. Godric; and 7s. for 2 stones, a pickaxe, ½ of a gallon of pitch, cement, 30 'spikings,' 10 'tyngelhays,' 2 small boards and 1 pair of 'draghtes,' with the wages of a carpenter mending the boat for 6 days, and 2s. 8d. for the carpenter mending the 'Est Mulne' of Emeldon 'pro defectu del waterfall.'

And 57s. 6d. in the wages of two roof menders for roofing the grange, the hall, and the constable's chamber almost anew, for 44 days at 3d. a day; with the wages of 3 servants waiting on them for 32 days in winter at 13d. a day, and 12 days in summer at 2d. a day, with 12 horse loads of rods9 sought for and gathered at Sheepye for the same, 4s.

And 18d. for one hinglock10 and 2 'fieterlokes' bought for gates and doors in various places in the castle; and 18d. for 6 keys bought for as many locks, with the cost of mending the said 6 locks for 2 doors of the grange, 1 door of the lord's chamber, 1 door of the cellar of the tower beyond the gates, and 1 door of the chapel.

And 8s. 8d. for 12 bands with crooks and keys, and cost of placing them on the different doors of the tower beyond the gates. And 24s. 3d. in the wages of two masons11 for blocking up 2 doors and 7 arches12 and windows of the Lilleburn tower, as well as of the tower beyond the gates, for 17 days at 3d. per day, with the wages of 2 men at 3d. per day and a girl at 1½d. a day, who waited on them during that time; with the wages of one man carrying stones, lime and sand for the same, by his cart and 3 horses taken for 10 days at 8d. a day. And 20s. 10½d. for 3 'bordis estrikis,'13 60 'spikings,' 9 stone of lead bought at 5½d., and for

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1 Denarius tertius comitatus, or third denary, was 'a third part or penny of the county, paid to its earl, the other two parts being reserved to the Crown.' Wharton, Law Lexicon.
2 Et de l' de exitibus batell portantis super mare hoc anno. See vol. i. pp. 249-251.
3 A 'draght' was a particular kind of board or beam, as in a York account, 1488/9, 'Pro serr' sex draughtes in le waynsskottes et j drawght in i ligno vii.' It sometimes means a load of timber, as in the account for building the cloister at Durham 'pro vii draght et di tabularum viij' viij,' sarratoribus,1
4 Hazel rods are used in thatching.
5 Ostio camere domini.14 Selarii.15 Turris ultra portas.16 Cementarium.17
6 Obstupandis.18 Archis.19 East land boards.
carting the lead 10s.; and for 360 stone of lead bought by W. Pundere, the late bailiff, as appears below, which had to be sought at Newcastle by agreement: with the wages of a carpenter placing it on the little towers over the hall beyond the gates, and the wages of a plumber (3s. 11d.) for getting 63 stone of lead out of the castle store, and laying it on the garrets of the said hall, and the wages of a boy (6d.) serving the plumber for 3 days, and the wages of 1 man (10d.) for seeking the various tools required by the plumber at Newcastle. And £1 3s. allowed to William Pundere, the late bailiff, for 360 stone of lead, bought for roofing the garrets of the hall beyond the gates, and for raising the lead and laying it in place, and for the expenses of T. de Barere and William de Pundere in buying the lead at Newcastle.

And £15 3s. 7½d. are remitted to William Pundere, the late bailiff, for the rents and works of various bondage and cottar tenants who are dead, and whose tenements are empty and deserted.

And 20s. are allowed to Theobald de Barington for his expenses in coming from Tutubure to Dunstanburgh, by order of Sir Hugh de Berewyk, in the month of November, to answer to the tenants concerning various complaints, as well as for the expenses of the demesne in the preceding year.

Foreign Expenses. And 28s. for the expenses of the accountant with 4 horses for the carriage and safe conduct of £55 to Pontefract in the month of January, delivered to the receiver, in going and coming for 7 days.

And £15 6s. 1d. for 2 quarters of barley malt (6s. 8d.), 6 oxen (24s.), 7 cows (28s.), 2 horses (7s.), 1 cart (6s. 8d.), brass vessels (13s. 4d.), other utensils (4s.), 4 silver spoons (47s.), and pieces of money, of the goods and chattels of one of the lord's serfs, deceased:

For 2 quarters 6 bushels of wheat (11s.), 4 quarters of barley (13s. 4d.), 4 oxen (17s.), 4 cows (16s.), 2 calves (5s.), 7 stone of wool (7s.), 30 lambs' skins (3s. 9d.), 33 ells of sackcloth, 1 brass pot, of the goods of William de Burton, late the lord's serf, deceased:

For 2 horses (2s.), 2 oxen (8s.), 1 cow (4s.), of the goods of Robert, son of Alexander, late the lord's serf, deceased; 1 stray horse (10s.), and another draught horse (14s.), all at Stamford.

For the goods and chattels lately belonging to Vvo de Burton, the lord's serf in Burton 53s. 4d., which Theobald de Barington took possession of in the 23rd year of the king's reign, as was found by an inquisition, and which the said Theobald has not yet given up. And 68s. levied on the said Theobald for the goods and chattels lately the possessions of Adam Donnesheued, which were removed by the wife and daughter of the said Adam after Adam's death, and were taken away with Theobald's consent beyond the lordship, to the lord's loss of the above amount, assessed by inquisition.

Remitted. For a new wheel (6s. 10d.) for the mill, with boards and 200 'spykmyel' for the same bought by William Pundere, the late bailiff; and 10s. 2d. for 200 big nails and the carpenter's wages for 2 wheels of the 'Est Mulne' of Emeldon, repaired afresh by agreement. And 18d. for one perch of stone wall of the said mill, newly built. And 8s. 8d. in the wages of a carpenter for repairing afresh a certain cottage for the smith's dwelling, and carting timber to the same, and the mason's wages for the walls of the same, and for straw (20d.), and the wages of the Thatcher and his servants seeking and gathering rods at Shipley for the same.

And 15s. 3d. in the expenses of Sir William de Blaby, the auditor of the lord's accounts, staying at Emeldon for 5 nights, as well for auditing the account of the demesne this year as for deciding certain of the bailiff's claims, with the expenses of the same from Emeldon to Pickering, in all 9 days, and for the expenses and reward of one man with 3 horses as safe conduct, during the time on the road, and on the return journey to Lancashire, and not more because he was maintained for 5 days at the cost of Roger de Wydlington. 

1 'Super parvos turres supra aulam ultra portas.'
2 'Expense forincece.'
3 Some interesting particulars follow here which relate to Pickering castle.
4 'Vasibus aeneis.'
5 'Iijiji cochlearibus argenteis cum denariis numeratis.'
6 '1 jumento de vago.'
7 'Virgis.'
8 'Constable of Dunstanburgh.'
EMBLETON AND STAMFORD.

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And 20s. allowed to Ralph Robertson, bailiff of Burton, for the rent of Yvo de Burton for the last year, which he could not raise because Theobald de Baryngton has possession of the goods and chattels of the said Yvo for the lord's use, as is entered above. And 6s. allowed to the same for the money which the community of the vill of Burton pays for the king's fifteenth, on behalf of the said Yvo, and John his son, for the said reason.\footnote{1}

And Theobald de Baryngton asks for an extra allowance of £25 5s. 4d. on account of various items which appear at the foot of the account of the previous year, viz.: £8 3s. 4d. for the seisin of land granted to the lord and for the commons of the king of Scotland;\footnote{2} and £17 2s. as fine for chattels saved in the castle from the wanton damage of the Scots.\footnote{3} And there remain £143 15s. \footnote{4} and the arrears of the late bailiff for the rent of the boat and the chaplain's salary, 13s. 4d.

[After the account of the expenses of the grange.]

For a cart 6s. 8d., 2 ploughs and 2 pairs of irons 6s. 8d., 1 bushel measure 6d., one four gallon pot\footnote{5} and 1½ gallon pot, 1 pitcher,\footnote{6} and a brass jar, valued at 15s.: for 3 cooking pots,\footnote{7} whereof one is broken, and 1 box 6s. 8d., 1 Flanders chest 4s., one 2½ gallon pan,\footnote{8} one ½ gallon pan, one 'andiren' four feet in length 8s. with 2 basins\footnote{9} and one 'lavator' and 1 chain bought by Theobald de Baryngton, the late constable, for the kitchen.

Received 7s. for milking 7 cows this year; and 11s. 7d. for milking 139 ewes\footnote{10} at 1d. each.

Remittances. Remitted £26 13s. 4d. for the fee of the accountant for the safe keeping of the castle and for the office of seneschal and receiver, which sum was given at the Savoy on the 20th of October this year. And 33s. 4d. for the purchase of 3 new ploughs and for making 2 ploughs of the lord's timber, and for the purchase of 4 new plough shares and for 6 new shoes,\footnote{11} and for 11 pieces of iron 11s., and 3s. in making the ploughs, with the wages of the carpenter for making 4 harrows out of the lord's timber and for buying a cart and a yoke for the oxen, and for mending the cribs\footnote{12} and the sieves,\footnote{13} and 2½d. for a new fork for the manure, and 5s. 8d. for sheep dressing.\footnote{14}

Purchase of live stock: 72s. for 12 oxen at 6s.; 28s. for 7 oxen at 4s.; 33s. for 7 cows with their calves at 5s.; £8 8s. for 6 rams, 49 sheep\footnote{15} and 167 ewes bought by Theobald de Baryngton.\footnote{16}

Earl Henry's son and successor, Henry Tort-Col or Wry-neck, was created duke of Lancaster in 1351. The survey of Embleton and Stamford made after his death on the 25th of March, 1361, does not contain any features worthy of notice.\footnote{17} The duke left two daughters, Matilda and Blanche. Matilda, the elder, had married and lived abroad, and the younger daughter, Blanche, eventually became sole heiress. She married John of Gaunt, a son

\footnote{1} 'Et vix allocati eidem ut in denariis quos communitas ville de Burton solvit pro xv\textsuperscript{m} regis, pro dicto Yvone et Johanne filio suo, causa predicta.'

\footnote{2} 'Tam pro seissina, etc., quam in communita regis Scoecie.' David II., king of Scots, was taken prisoner at Neville's Cross on 17 Oct., 1346. Ridpath ('Border History,' p. 339, note) says: 'Froissard relates that for some time after the battle it was not known where King David was, nor that he was taken prisoner. It will be remembered that the king was for some time in the custody of Sir John de Coupland.'

\footnote{3} 'Salvandis ab insultu Scotorum.'

\footnote{4} This sentence follows: 'Unde super Theobaldum de Baryngton ut alia £61 3s. 11d. pro quibus obligatur per statum mercatorum solvere [blank].'

\footnote{5} 'Olla.' \footnote{6} 'Ursilo.' \footnote{7} 'Cacabis.' \footnote{8} 'Patella.' \footnote{9} 'Pelvibus.' \footnote{10} 'Oxium matricium.' \footnote{11} 'Pedalibus.' \footnote{12} 'Criborum.' \footnote{13} 'Ridies.' \footnote{14} 'In uncura bidentium.' \footnote{15} 'Multronibus.'

\footnote{16} 'Yorkshire Rolls, 2. Bodelian Library.' \footnote{17} 'Ina. p.m. 35 Ed. III. 181 Nos. 122. Sir Roger Bertram held from the duke a yearly pension of £20 as seneschal of the barony.'
of Edward III., who was created duke of Lancaster in 1362. A writ was accordingly issued on the 16th of July, directed to Roger de Wyderingham and Thomas Galoun, ‘keepers of the possessions of the late duke of Lancaster in Northumberland,’ directing them to deliver the barony of Embleton to John of Gaunt and his wife. The lands appertaining to the duchy in Northumberland were then stated to be worth £220 15s. 8d.1

On the 11th of May, 1380, the duke wrote to Thomas Ilderton, the constable of Dunstanburgh castle, ordering him to pay all the proceeds of the lordship to the treasurer of the duke’s household at the Savoy, after the expenses of maintaining the castle and estate had been deducted.2

There is abundant evidence that Embleton parish suffered very severely during the next few years from the Scottish inroads. In 1380 the duke of Lancaster was at the head of a large army upon the Border, in the hope of effecting a lasting peace, and at the close of that year, whilst at Dunstanburgh, he gave verbal instructions for certain alterations and repairs in the castle.3 The new gatehouse was ordered to be built in 1383, at a time when extensive repairs and restorations were in progress at the neighbouring fortress of Bamburgh.4 During the year 1384 also a Scottish army lay encamped in the fields of Embleton, and did so much havoc in the neighbourhood that the bursar of Merton college could only obtain a very small part of the customary tithe. It is not surprising therefore that in 1392 the tenants were unable to pay any rent.5

The people of Embleton were in some degree affected by the revolution of 1399, as the duchy of Lancaster became vested in the Crown on the

1 Duchy of Lancaster Records, class 25, bundle R, No. 12.
2 Johan, etc. A nostre treschere e bien ame bacheler, monsieur Thomas de Ilderton, constable de nostre chasle de Dunstaneburgh, salus. Come par avys de nostre grant conseil eions ordene a toutes les deniers issants e suurants de nostre seigneurie de Dunstanburgh susdite, cestassavoir del terme de Pasque darrein passe, et delors enavan, soient entierment reserves e paires par les despenses e coustages de nostre houstel, horspries e exceptes annuelles, fees, e gages par nous ens ces heures grantes ou con-
fermes, e les coustages des ouvres par vous myses sur nostre chasle, manoirs, e parks e autres nececes-
ces deins nostre dit seigneurie. Vous mandons, que toutes les deniers issants de nostre seigneurie susdite, horspries e exceptes les annuelles, fees, e gages e coustages avanddits, faces faire entierment estre
livres a le tresorer de nostre hostell qore est, etc. Done, etc., a nostre manoir de la Sauvoye le xj jour de May lan, etc., tiers. Endorsed ‘Par l’ousten mon seigneur.’ Duchy of Lancaster, class 11, No. 14, Register temp. Ric. II.
3 See the history of the castle.
4 See vol. i. p. 42.
5 De la seigneurie de Dunstanburgh rienz est continus en value, a cause que les tenants illeges ne puissent pasier leurs rentes et fermes et autres issues sur les acontes, charges a l’anciencent et ferme est an, tanque pardon leur ent soit fait, en partie de grace, mon tresdoutes seigneur, si bien a cause de chier et haut ferme come de poverie des dis tenants, etc. Duchy of Lancaster Records, class 25, bundle D, No. 2 h. Particulars of Rentals, 16-17 Richard II. (1392-3).
accession of Henry IV. It might have been expected that Crown tenants would have enjoyed more respect and consideration at the hands of their neighbours than the tenants of other landlords. But so far from this being the case the tenants in the north seem to have lost rather than gained by the change. Owing to the inability of Henry IV. to pay his debts, the Percys, with the Mortimers, Glendower, and others, conspired in 1403 against him. As Crown tenants the people of Embleton bore the full brunt of the ill usage of the Percys. The men of Stamford complained that the rebels of Alnwick had forcibly taken from them twenty horses and other goods to the value of £200, so that they could not pay their arrears of rent, amounting to £22 is. 6d. On the 23rd of March, 1406, they were granted respite of these arrears until the following Easter. The king’s mill at Embleton had been also destroyed by the marauders, so that William Boteler, the lessee, who had agreed to pay a rent of five marks for it, was grievously defrauded. On the 15th of May, 1412, half the rent due from the lordship of Embleton was again remitted, on account of the Scottish depredations.

During the course of the fifteenth century the estate was granted on lease to various successive tenants. On the 13th of April, 1417, Embleton, Dunstan, Stamford, Shipley, Burton, and Warenton were let to Robert Harbottle of Preston for a term of twelve years, at a yearly rent of £100. It was stipulated by a special clause that in the event of a war with Scotland during the term specified, the lease should be void from the Michaelmas preceding the war, and the lessee should not repair the damage done to

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1 Henry, etc. A nostre auditour, receuoir e as autres nos officiers de nostre seigneurie de nostre duchie de Lancastre, de Stamford en le comte de Northumbrland, salus. Monstre nous ont nos ame lieges e tenantes de nostre dit seigneurie leur grevouslyce compleignants coment nadgairs nos rebelx d’Alnewyk, qure sont faus de celle pais, pristrent ove force e armes de nos dits tenans vint chivalx e autres biens, e chateux, a la value de deux cents livres, en grant damage, empoverissement de eux, e de leur povere estate, p'ont ils ne sont de pouvoir pur paier a nous le rente qui devissent avoir a nous as certains termes ore passées, pur leur tenure, le quae rente ove les arrrages dicel amont a vint e deux livres e xvij, les quedes ils nous ouent supplys par leur peticion de leur respiter pur un temps. Et nous aiants consideracion a ce que avant est dist, e desirants le bien e aise de mesmes nos tenants, volons e vous mandons que vous faces respiter a mesmes nos tenants les dits vint e deux livres e dys e sept deniers tancal feste de l’aspe prochein avenir. Et cestes nos lettres, etc., done a nostre palays de Westminster le xviij jour de Mars. [7 Hen. IV. 1406.] Per literam de signeto. Endorsed ‘Per les tenants de Stamford.’ Duky of Lancaster, class ii, No. 16, Register temp. Henry IV. part 1, fol. 49.

2 Ibid. fol. 86.

3 Henry, etc., a nostre bien ame Thomas Somercotes, nostre audior de nostre seigneurie de Dunstonburgh, salus. Nous veilions e par consideration de la grand poverte de nos tenants de Emelden, Burton, Shipley, Dunstane e Stamford, deins nostre dit seigneurie, quent este destruits par diverses nos rebelx e nos enemys de Scocce, de nostre grace especialle e par assent de nostre conseil de nostre duchie de Lancastre vous mandons quas nos dits tenants vous faces allouer, en le paiement de lor ferme, la moitie de lor rent quell ils nos devient paier pur c est enter an present. Et cestes, etc., done, etc., a Westminster le xv jour de May. Per consilium’ [13 Hen. IV.] Endorsed ‘Per les tenants de Emeldon, Burton, Shipley, Dunstane e Stamford.’ Duky of Lancaster, class ii, No. 16, Register temp. Henry IV. part 2, fol. 35.
the property by the Scots. The lessee was also bound to keep in good repair all the buildings in Dunstanburgh castle, which were not covered with lead at the time of the making of the lease. He was also to repair the mills and tenements of the king's tenants-at-will, the king's three cokes which were kept at Dunstanburgh for sea-fishing, and the pele at Newlands near Warenton. Harbottle received a reduction of £40 from his rent, on account of his fee as constable, and was bound to provide hay, litter, and fuel for the chief seneschal and auditor of the duchy, with their servants and horses, when they came to view the manors named in the lease. It was fortunate for him that he had obtained this special clause guarding against the contingency of war. In 1419 war again broke out between England and Scotland, and Henry V., writing to the auditor of the duchy in February, 1421, enclosed a schedule of the names of the tenants on the Embleton estate who had suffered loss at the time of the last invasion. The tenants alleged that they would be completely ruined, unless some substantial remedy could be devised, and in consequence of these representations a large part of their rents was again remitted. The tenants of Embleton, whose houses had been burnt, were excused £6 15s. 6d., and those tenants whose goods had been destroyed were excused £4. The tenants of Stamford for similar losses received a reduction of £10 10s. The tenants of Dunstanburgh were excused a quarter of their rents, equivalent to twenty-five shillings, and the tenants of Warenton, Burton, and Shipley received similar reductions, the abatement amounting in all to £30 18s. 0½d.

1 'Et auxi serra le dit Robert descharge de la ferme susdite et de la reparacion de tout cee que serra ars ou destruist par les dits Escots esc temps durant le terme susdit.'

2 'Et le dit Robert durant le terme susdit sustendra covenablement . . . . les trois cokes nostre seigneur le roy filleurs par pescherie sur la mer, avec les custages et reparacions de la pele de Neweland ove les closures de boys et de preys appurtenants a les manoirs susdits.'

3 Duchy of Lancaster Documents, class 11, No. 17, Register temp. Hen. V., part 3, fol. 41.

4 'Henri a nostre auditor de nostre duchie de Lanceastre devans le north, salus. Nous vous envoyons deins cestes enclous une sedule contenant plusieurs notus de nos tenants de nostre seigneurie de Dunstanburgh, des queux les terres, tenenents, rentes, biens et chateux a la darrein estre de les Escots en nostre roialme d'Engleterre ascuns furent par les dits Escots ars, ascuns destruist et ascuns emportes e eolonges, si qu'ils ne pourront nous payer leur rentes e dutes en maniere comme ils deussent e soient, a lor confusion e final destrucion, a ce qu'est dit, s'ils ne soient par nous remedies. Si nous de nostre grace speciale par advys de nostre conseille avons pardone a nos dits tenants, c'est assavoir a nos tenants de Emeldon, qui furent ars par les dits Escots, syx livres quintz soulds v4, e a nos tenants de Emseldon, qui furent ars par les dits Escots, syx livres quintz soulds v4, e a nos tenants de Staford, qui furent ars, syx livres e syx soulds, e a nos tenants de Dunstanburgh la quarte partie de leur rentes cest assavoir vynr e cynk soulds, e a nos tenants de Warendham vynr e syx soulds oyt deniers, e a nos tenants de Burton la quarte partie de leur rentes cest assavoir cens soulds, e a nos tenants de Shipley la quarte partie de leur rentes, cest assavoir vynr e cynk soulds, la somme en tout xvi° xviij° ob., etc. Done le darrein jour de Fevver l'an oytisane. Per consilium.' Endorsed 'Par les tenants de Dunstanburgh.' Duchy of Lancaster, class 11, No. 17, Register temp. Hen. V., part 2, fol. 94 b.
On the 23rd of February, 1427, Henry VI. wrote to John Harbottle, the brother of Robert Harbottle, to enquire whether the Embleton estate could not be made to yield a larger rental. He complained that the demesne lands were unlet to the great decrease of the value of the lordship, and he ordered John Harbottle to let the lands to a tenant for three years at a yearly rent of twenty marks; if that was impossible the lands were to be let for one year at the highest obtainable rent. The king stated that the tenants had been in the habit of paying twenty-two shillings for every carue or carnicate of land, but that they now refused to pay more than sixteen shillings. Harbottle was to endeavour to obtain the old rents, but if he could not do so, he might make an abatement of the odd two shillings from the rent of twenty-two shillings. He was ordered to appear before the chief seneschal of the duchy and the seneschal of the honour of Pontefract at Leicester, on the Sunday before Whitsuntide following, to give them his advice and tell them all that he had done in the matter.  

From a survey made in 1435 it appears that the old rents could not be maintained, and a substantial sum was deducted from the proceeds of the estate on account of the falling off and diminution of rents. The survey is as follows:

**Value of the Duchy [14-15 Henry VI. (1435-6)]**

**Dunstanburgh.**

Emelclon. Rent of assize yearly, £38 19s. 1d.; ferm of two water mills, £6; various other fems there, £20 19s.; total, £65 18s. 1d.; out of which, in steward's salary, £1 3s. 4d.; in falling off and diminution of rent, £17 9s. 11d.; total, £18 13s. 3d.; clear value, £47 4s. 10d.

Dunstan. Rent of assize, £9 14s. 6d.; ferm of demesne lands, £13 6s. 8d.; various other fems there, 16s. 6d.; total, £23 17s. 2d.; out of which, in falling off and diminution of rent, £2 7s. 1d.; clear value, £20 10s. 1d.

1 Par le roy, Dunstanburgh. Henry a nostre biename esquier John Harbotell, receuvoir de nostre seigneurie de Dunstanburgh saus. Parceque nos demesnes terres de nostre dite seigneurie sont present en nos mains, nient meynoviez ne lesses a ferme, a grant arrierrissement del value de nostre dit seigneurie e damage de nous, comme nous avons entendus, vous mandons que si vous purres les dit desmeses terres lesser a ascun tenant a ferme par vynl marcus par an, quelque vous les lesses par vynl marcs annuellement, pur trois ans procheins ensuants, et si noun, qa donez vous les lesses par un an prochein en le meilleur maniere que vous savez par nostre profit. Et aussi parceque nos tenants de Emeldon, que soient paier par chacune charue de terre vynt e deux soulds par an, refusent a present de plus paier par chacune charue de terre illoque que sese soulds par an, vous mandons que vous trsies en le meilleur maniere que vous savez avec nos ditz tenantz par los dits terres avoir e tenir avant par lor anniciene ferme; si faire le puissiez en ascun maniere et si le faire ne pourrez, qa dontez vous faces abater par chacune tle charue de terre deux soulds de la dite annicienne ferme de vynt e deux soulds, tanque nostre conseill ent puisse autrement ordener, sicome vous desirez nous faire plesir e avoir bon grec e service de nous. Et soyez en propre personne ovques vos chers e foliais nostre chief senescall de nostre duchie de Lancastre e nostre senescall de nostre honur de Pontefract a Leyeestre Dymenge devant Pontecoute prochein avenir, par y enfermer nos dits senescalls de tout vostre fait e de vostre bon avys en celle partie. Eto ne lesez en mille maniere comme nos affions de vous. Donne, etc., a Westminster, le xxiij jour de Fevrier lan quint. Per consilium.  

*Duchy of Lancaster, class 11, No. 18, Register temp. Hen. VI. part 2, fol. 134.*
Stamford. Rent of assize there, £20 9s. 3d.; form of demesne lands this year, £6 13s. 4d.; various other farms there, £3 12s. 6d.; total, £30 13s. 1d.; out of which, in steward's salary, 3s. 6d.; in falling off and diminution of rent, £5 11s. 11d.; total, £5 15s. 3d.; clear value, £4 19s. 1d.

Shipley. Rents and farms this year, £9 3s. 4d.; form of a water mill, £2; total, £11 3s. 4d.; out of which, in steward's salary, 1s. 8d.; in falling off and diminution of rent, £4 7s. 4d.; total, £4 9s.; clear value, £6 14s. 4d.

Burton. At farm this year, £33; out of which, in falling off and diminution of rent, £13; clear value, £20. Warnedeham. Perquisites of court this year, 3s. 10d.; in rent of assize there, 3s. 4d.; perquisites of court, £3 16s. 7d.; total, £3 19s. 11½d.; out of which, in bailiff's salary there, £1 10s.; clear value, £2 9s. 11½d.

Sum total of the value of Dunstanburgh this year, £168 19s. 6d.; out of which, in various yearly expenses there this year, £46 14s. 7½d.

Item, in fees and wages of ministers there this year, £46 10s.; and there remains of the said value there this year, £75 14s. 10½d.; of which sum paid for various necessary expenses there this year as appears 'per parcel,' £7 2s. 3d.

Item, paid for various charges about repairs of the mills of Embyndon this year, £2 1s. 8d.

Item, paid to Geoffrey Louther, esquire, the king's general receiver of his duchy of Lancaster this year, by his acquaintances, £16 15s. 4½d.

Sum of the said outside payments this year £25 19s. 11½d. And there remains of the said values there this year £49 15s. 3d., which sum is in the hands of the receiver of other ministers of the king there, of their arrears this year.

Item, paid to the general receiver, of arrears for preceding years, £35 4s. 4½d.²

The diminution in the value of the estate was no doubt a consequence of the unsettled condition of the Border during the minority of the Scottish king, James II. A temporary truce had been arranged, but was broken by many raids and skirmishes from which the men of Embleton suffered seriously. Many of them were taken prisoners and despoiled of their goods. In order to avoid conflagrations they were warned to take the roofs off their dwellings, and to carry away the timbers of their houses to a place of safety. Henry VI. instructed his auditor, Robert Symond, on the 22nd of May, 1438, to remit the sum of £44 8s. 11d. to the tenants as partial compensation for their losses.³ When war broke out again in 1449 the houses had once more to be unroofed, and for this reason the tenants were barely able to pay a half of their rents.⁴

¹ Forinsecarum. ² Duchy of Lancaster Records, class 25, bundle D, No. 2 i.
³ Henricus, etc., dilecto nobis Roberto Symond, auditore nostro, etc., salutem. Supplicaverunt nobis et consilio nostro ducatus nostri predicti pauperes tenentes nostri dominii nostri de Dunstanburgh in comitatu Northumbrie, in marchis Scotie, ut cum ipsi jam noviter per inimicos nostros Scocie super tenuras suas infra dominium nostrum predictum commovantur capi, et diversimode per eisdem inquietati, ac de bonis gravis et ceteris cattalis suis ibidem multipliciter spoliati exitierunt, nec non ob metum corundum inimicorum iidem tenentes nostri donos et edifica sua in evitacionem combustionis corundem, per mandatm officiariorum nostrorum ejusdem dominii nostri, deexterunt et sustulerunt, per quod idem tenentes nostri depauperati et adnichiliati existunt in presenti ut accipiantur. Nos igitur volentes prefatis tenentibus, pro consilio nostro obtentum, gracion facere specieliam, volitis mandamus quod eisdem tenentibus nostris summa xliij' viij' xjº de redditiis respectuari faciatis, etc. Datum, etc., exij die May, anno regni nostri sexto decimo. Per consilium ducatus predicti. Endorsed 'De respectuando tenentibus de Dunstanburgh de summa xliij' viij' xjº. ⁴ Duchy of Lancaster, class 11, No. 18, Register temp. Henry VI. part 1, fol. 87.
⁵ Billa de diversis materis tangentiis ducatum Lancastrie. Item pro warranto habendo de personacione redditiis et firmarum per totum dominium ibidem juxta medietatem exituum, in hoc quod discouterunt domos et edificia sua tempore guerre. (1430-51.) Duchy of Lancaster, bundle N, No. 9, roll 4.
As so much damage had been done by the Scots, the idea naturally suggested itself that some compensation might be obtained by taxing all persons on the estate who were of Scottish extraction. In 1440 a tax was imposed nominally on all foreigners, but at Embleton it appears that none except Scots could be found to answer to this definition. For the purpose of the tax they were divided into householders and those who were not householders, five belonging to the former and twelve to the latter class. Women were not exempt. 1

The conflicts of the Wars of the Roses were now rapidly approaching, in which Northumberland was the scene of some of the most critical and violent struggles. During this period Embleton was exposed to the full force of the storm, so that the condition of the people became even worse than before. In the summer of 1462 the horses of 'Henry late king of England' entirely destroyed the nine acre field in Embleton called Southwellmede, and the rent of 18s. was remitted to the tenant, John Swan. 2 The accounts of the receivers and auditors during this period show that a large part of the rents had to be remitted from year to year, although they seem very moderate according to modern ideas. Probably few of the tenants possessed money, which would in itself constitute a source of danger. Those who had a few coins hastened to conceal them preparatory to flight, and being killed or taken prisoners were unable ever to return to recover the hidden treasure. A hoard of coins, probably buried in this way, was not long ago discovered in the churchyard. 3

1 The writ for the assessment was directed to the various constables of the townships, who reported as follows: 'Qui dicunt quod hec sunt nomina personarum, per seipsum hospicia tenentes infra libertates predictas non natarum Anglicanarum, unde in breve domini regis fit mentio, exceptis omnibus illis in eodem breve exceptis, videlicet, Willelmus Blanton de Emyldon, Thomas Webster de cadem, Robertus Ronson de Sheplee, Henricus Sproweston de Crawcestre et Andrea Temple de Wardenham. Et dicunt predicti jurati quod omnes predicti hospicia tenentes nati sunt in Scocia. Dicunt eiam predicti jurati quod hec sunt nomina personarum hospicia minime tenentium non natarum Anglicanarum, unde in dicto breve fit mensio; videlicet Patric Starr de Emyldon, Jacobus serviens Willelmii Crawcestre de cadem, Willelmi serviens Willelmi Clerke de cadem, Elena serviens Willelmi Esplee de cadem, Johannes Thercher de cadem, Elizabetha Tuke de cadem, Willelmi Heron de cadem, Maria Belf de cadem, Johannes Mark de Burton, Johannes Tomson de dicta libertate, Margareta Sanderson de cadem et Johannes Diconson de cadem. Et dicunt quod omnes predicti, hospicia non tenentes, nati sunt in Scocia. Item dicunt predicti constabularii jurati quod non habentur plures persone hospicia tenentes, neque alie plures persone hospicia minime tenentes, infra libertates predictas, exceptis illis personis in predicto breve domini regis exceptis, versus quas vel unde execucio hujus brevis ulterior ad presens fieri potest.' Exchequer Subsidy, 138 41. There are fifteen other similar inquisitions for Northumberland at the Record Office.

2 Account of the bailiff of Embleton, 1-2 Ed. IV.

3 In 1879 a collection of groats, 94 in number, was discovered in the eastern side of Embleton churchyard, two feet below the surface. The groats were found in three rows on a bed of sand, with their edges upwards, surrounded by three stones, and ranged from the reign of Edward III. to that of Edward IV., the earliest having been minted about 1351, and the latest about 1464. The coins are carefully described by Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe in the Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, vol. vi. pp. 121-123.
Some protection was probably afforded to the people by the bailiffs, who were usually men of substance and influence. In 1478 Gilbert Maners, esquire, was made bailiff of Embleton, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Percy in 1485, who delivered up the office some time afterwards to Ralph Carr.1

The Carrs resided at Newlands near Belford, which they held by lease from the duchy of Lancaster. Ralph Carr seems to have allowed his accounts to fall into great confusion, and in 1529 he was unable to hand over a sum of £156 16s. 10½d., which had been paid by the tenants of Embleton. Carr offered to use his influence with several merchants in Newcastle to procure this money, but could only guarantee payment by instalments of £20 a year. He had handed over £37 17s. 0½d. to Dame Margery Ellerker in an informal manner.2 Bertram Carr, a member of the same family, was involved in a dispute with several people of the district in his capacity as receiver of the lordship of Dunstanburgh. In the year 1535 Robert Johnson, John Arthur, and John Bowden complained, in the name of all the king’s tenants of Embleton, that Bertram Carr claimed a certain meadow called Newbiggin, which the tenants had always held in common amongst themselves as appertaining to their farmholds. This meadow, described as the ‘greatest commodity’ to the whole of Embleton, was claimed by Carr ‘for his own singular use,’ and the tenants said that ‘about Lammas last past he caused to be carried away therefrom four loads of hay, belonging to and made by Robert Johnson and one Thomas Watson and keeps the same.’ The tenants further alleged that about ‘St. Heleynstide last’ Carr took from Watson a ‘several garth,’ attached to his farmhold, and kept it contrary to the verdict of twelve men of the lordship. Also at the time of harvest when John Arthur, John Bowden, and the tenants of Stamford were digging coal at Stamford, in a place which belonged to their farmholds, Carr came upon them with his servants and beat them ‘and of certain of them brake the heddes and caused them to avoide.’ The following day Carr caused holes to be dug for his own use, and would not allow the tenants to dig, but left the holes unfilled, so that the tenants could not pass with their carts and cattle, to their great annoyance. The tenants had great need of the coal, for the timber at Stamford had

1 Ducy of Lancaster Documents, class 11, No. 19, Register of the ducy temp. Ed. IV.
2 Also beyt remembered to call and send for my lady Dame Margery Ellercarre to answer for £37 17s. 0½d., which she and her late husband Sir William Ellercarre, kt., deceased, received of the king’s tenants of Dunstanburgh and its members, for rents due at Martinmas 20 Henry VIII., by virtue of a commission under the ducy seal to the said Sir William. 21 Ducy of Lancaster, class 26, bundle 42, No. 16. 3 Liber memorandorum ducatus Lancastrie in partibus borealibus. 21 Hen. VIII.
become very scarce owing to the abuses of persons holding leases from the Crown, who allowed those who were not tenants to have more commodity from the woods than the tenants themselves. In a very short time it was said that there would be no timber at all for the maintenance of the farmholds. Bertram Carr also demanded four marks from the tenants for the rent of a certain meadow which had been formerly let according to its value, usually at twenty shillings. If the tenants did not pay four marks Carr ordered them to ‘forgoo the fermeholdes, whiche were utterly their undoing.’

The tenants who complained of Carr seem not to have been natives, but to have come from the south as tenants of the duchy of Lancaster. At the conclusion of their petition they implored the king ‘in tendre pitie and consideracion, the premisses pituously considered’ to provide a remedy that they might be recompensed for their losses. They asked to be restored ‘unto their rightes and holdes,’ as ‘they had commen three hundred myles for the same,’ and they asked also that the ‘king’s peace be taken forthwith upon Carre and his accomplies, of whom, for this complaint, they are more in fear than before,’ or else they dared not go home again. In answer to these serious allegations Bertram Carr said that the whole affair was a concoction ‘for malice and evill will without any cause,’ and that the complaints were inspired by one Thomas Grey, who was deputy constable of Dunstanburgh castle under Sir Arthur Darcy. With regard to the meadow called New-biggan, Carr said that it was partly common of pasture and the rest arable, and that all the receivers of the lordship, time out of mind, had been allowed to let the meadow as they pleased. Carr, according to custom, discharged Robert Johnson and Thomas Watson, and took two loads of hay off the ground, by virtue of his office. Within fourteen days after, Thomas Grey, by the advice of Johnson and Watson, came to Carr’s house with eighteen persons ‘in defiensiile arraye,’ and there assaulted him, and with force and arms took away the hay and restored it to Johnson and Watson.

Carr also said that the complaint about the coal was presented at the king’s court held at Embleton at midsummer, and it was found that the

1 John Arthur particularly complained of the conduct of the Carrs. He had held a farm for some years by suit of court until about the year 1559. Thomas Carr, Bertram’s brother, demanded a fine from him. Arthur paid the fine for fear of expulsion, and three years later the demand was renewed, and the fine again paid. Nevertheless at Easter in the year 1555, Thomas Carr went into the farm and gave John Arthur warning ‘to avoid the occupying of the same.’ Arthur complained that if he were expelled he would never be able to succour his wif and children. Bertram Carr also daily threatened the tenants with ‘great and high words’ so that they were in fear of their lives.
tenants had dug and broken the king's ground and taken coal there without any authority, for which they were fined, and a penalty set in the court rolls against anyone breaking the king's ground for coal. The tenants broke the order, and Carr, being at Embleton, and seeing this breach of the order, took his horse and 'with a white staff in his hand, as the king's officer there and according to the Act, discharged them of the same occupying, put them off the ground, and took to the king's use the coal they had made bare.' He did not beat them, or dig any holes or pits, or threaten any of the king's tenants.

The plaintiffs in this case seem to have continued to live at Embleton, as the names of Bowdon, Arthur, and Watson appear on the Muster Roll of able men, capable of bearing arms, in the year 1538. The rolls for Embleton and Stamford are as follows:

The avewe of musters takin by Sir William Eure, knight, capetain of the king's towne and castell of Barwick-upon-Tweid and John Horselay, esquier, capetain of the king's castell of Bambury on Fletham Moor.

**Embleton.**

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Habill men wanting both horse and harness.

**Stamford.**

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Habill men wantinge horse and harness.

1 *Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings and Depositions*, vol. xiv. No. 4, 26-27 Hen. VIII.

2 *Arch. Ael*. vol. iv. p. 158, etc.
Bertram Carr, in his answer to the complaints of the tenants, said that one of the accusations had been investigated before the 'King's Court' at Emeldon. This manorial court was a most important institution whilst the village lands were held in common, and whilst the behaviour of individuals affected directly the welfare of the community. The king's court met in a building set apart for the purpose, called the Moot Hall, which is mentioned in several ancient documents. The court room seems to have been upon the first floor of the building, of which the ground floor was used as a stable. In 1532 the sum of forty-six shillings was spent on the repair of the hall and stable underneath it. Again on the 4th of July, 1543, Thomas Burgoyn, William Denton, and Robert Horseley were directed 'to view and survey the state of the Motehall in Emeldon, what decay it is in, the cost of repairing or rebuilding it, what timber, stone, etc., the king has there towards the repairs, and where such may be had near and best chepe.' Burgoyn reported to Henry VIII. 'as towchyng the Motehall in Emeldon' as follows:

Pleaseth it you to be asserteyned for as myche as ther is old tymbir suffycyent at the kynges castell of Dunstanburghe, wheche dothe dayly consumpe and in procresse of tyme [is] lyke to come to nought, except ther be other remedy founde for the safe garde thereof, wheche tymbir nowe wold serve to make a flate rofe unto the seyd Motehall, and, that done, to cover the same with leade, wheche remayneth in the seyd castell, wyth more than will serve for that purpose, soo that then it were made for many yeres, and that way laste charge unto the kyng in my opynyon. And for the overplus of the leade to knowe further your pleasure what is to be done with all, for it is bribed and stolen away dayly, and wylbe more and more.

Burgoyn's report is not very clear, but conveys the impression that the Moot Hall was considered worthy of preservation, and that he saw no prospect of restoring Dunstanburgh castle.

Many disputes, throwing light on social life, were tried in the Moot Hall. In 1551 the lordship and mills of Embleton had been let to Edward Bradford, who addressed a petition in 1554 to Sir Robert Rochester, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Bradford complained that the tenants ought to grind their corn at his mills and pay him multure, but Henry Arthur, one of the tenants, ground his corn at mills 'without the lordship contrary to the liberties thereof,' and refused to do suit for the mills of Embleton, 'to the plaintiff's damage and the evil example of all the neighbours.' If this con-

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duct continued it was likely that 'the mills of Emylden will shortly be laid waste.' Bradford complained further that though the king and queen had the sole right to hunt 'in the lordship so that no man shall hunt or hawk there without license of their officers, the said Henry Arthure and his company daily hunt and destroy the game there, and will not abyde eny order of the kinge and quenes majesties courte, holden there for reformacion of the same.' A writ was issued restraining Henry Arthur from pursuing this course of conduct.¹

Edward Bradford had another dispute about a very ancient customary due levied on the lordship. It was called 'Canefisshe' or 'Gaynfish,'² by virtue of which one quarter of a fisherman's catch was appropriated by the bailiff on the return of the fisherman to shore.³ The custom was included in a lease of the lordship to Bradford who paid 13s. 4d. for this ancient due. The tenants brought a test case before the court of the duchy of Lancaster in 1557 about this custom, and Edward VI. issued a writ stating that 'whereas greate contencion, stryffle, and varyance hathe beyn betwene the saide Edward and the kinge and quene's tenants of there saide lordship, concerninge the saide canefyshe, for that the saide Edwarde hathe taken of our tennauntes by colour of the same canefyshe the best fyshe that eny fysshermen there taketh, and albehit he take but one good fyshe by his great labour and travell towards his costes and charges, lyenge longe on the sea for yt, yett the saide Edwarde nsethe to take that fyshe from them, and so they many tymes lease [i.e., lose] their hole labour and travell. So by reason wherof, yf remedye be not provided and some order therin taken, the same tennauntes shoulde not be able to maynteyne their bootes to goe for the takinge and gettinge of fyshe, which sholde be and hathe byn like to be to the utter decaye of the said yearly reste reserved unto their highnes.' It was therefore ordered by the chancellor and council of the duchy that for the remaining years of Bradford's lease, the tenants should 'peaceable and quetylie, occupie and enjoye the

¹ *Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings*, vol. xxxii. No. B 15, 1 and 2 P. and M.

² 'Cane,' 'Cain,' or 'Kain' is a Celtic word, and occurs in old Irish statute law. According to Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii. 231), the primary meaning of the word was 'law,' whence it was applied to any fixed payment exigible by law. It is also defined as 'a portion of the produce of the soil payable to the landlord as rent; a rent paid in kind. In later times used only of the smaller articles, as poultry,' etc. *Murray, New English Dictionary.*

³ In 1532 the receiver accounted for 13s. 4d., 'de firma de caneasshe qua solbat pericpere quotidie, in revencione cujusdam piscatoris de mare usque ad terram, quemlibet quatum piscem cujuslibet generis majoris vel minoris.' *Minsters' Accounts*, bundle 358, No. 5926.
saide caneyshe paying to Bradford 20s. yearly at Michaelmas and Easter, and Bradford was ordered to pay the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. to the king and queen as before.

Burgoyne's scheme for roofing the Moot Hall with materials from Dunstanburgh castle does not seem to have been carried into effect, and the work of rebuilding was eventually undertaken by Ralph Grey of Horton. A report of the expenses incurred upon this work is dated the 1st of March, 1586. The reasons which led Ralph Grey to undertake the work show the very disturbed state of the district in the later years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The report is as follows:

Att Emleton the xxvjth of Maye, anno Domini 1586, anno Elizabeth xxvij. The vewe of the Queen's Majestie's howse there, called the Mutchall, by us Frances Ratchiffe, William Carre, esquires, Luke Ogle and Jhon Carre, gentlemen, commissioners authorised and appoynted for the same as followeth:

First by vewe and inquirye, as also by examynacion of diverse and sondrye persons, so well workmen at the same howse, as others, we doe fynde that Raffe Graye of Horton, esquire, hathe buylded and repayed the same her Majestie's howse being in utter ruyne and decaye, and therupon hath imploied diverse and sondrye somes of monye as by particulier hereafter more att large dothe appeare; item, to the masons for the stone worke, as, raynsinge the walles a yeyard hyer, for buildinge and raynsinge upp from the grounde lower stone chimneys, makinge and breakinge out thorough the walles twelve wyndowes of hewen worke, with five hewen dores, and a stace to goe upp to the same, in the whole the some of £1 10s.; item, for wyninge stones to the same worke, £8; item, for iiiij bowls of lyme, for buildinge, plasteringe, and roughe castinge the same howse, att the rate of vj per every bowle, £12; item, for tymber to the roofe of the same howse, contayninge in lengthe the xxvj yardes, and in brede the vij yardes, and for the workmanshipe of the same [torn]; item, to the slater for wyninge of the slates and thackinge the same howse [torn]; item, for tymber for lofinge one parte of the howse and the workmanship thereof, £4; item, for wynscotte for seelinge and particions within the howse, and for the workmanshipe of the same. £10 13s. 4d.; item, to the plasterer for plasteringe the howse cleane thoroughge in and roughe castinge without, rounde aboute, £7; item, to the glasyer for glasyinge the windows of the same howse, £6; item, for iron for crokees and bandes of doores and wyndowes, with stannahls of wyndowes, nales. and others, £3 6s. 8d.; item, for wood for doeres, and workmanshipe of the same, with lockes and keyes, £3 10s.; item, for wyninge of stones to the courtinge wall, and for buyldinge the same, £3 3s.; item, for castinge the grounde and makinge conductes for avoiding the howse from under-water, £1 10s.; item, for pavinge the courte and other places aboute the howse, £3; item, for lathes and lathe nayles for plasteringe and thackinge the same howse, £2. Som. £124 13s.

And for charges of carrique of woode, stone, slatts, lyme and all others, her Majestie's tenantes, his owne tenantes and others his frendes and neighbours hathe made the same without any charge to her Majestie.

The causse and consideracyon wherupon the said Raffe Graye did repaire and buyldde the same howse was for that, at his entrye as officer to her Majestie, her Majestie's tenantes of that lordshippe were oppresseed, spoyled and greatly impoverished by the Scottes and their goodes and cattell taken awaye, to diverse of theire utter undolinge, and sondrye of them by very extreame povertie were forzed to give upp their

tenementes, the premisses considered. And for avoydinge that mischeefe and great inconveniency by her Majestie's poore tenants susteyned, the saide Raffe Graye, myndinge with his owne power and person to defend the same hir Majestie's poore tenants from suche oppression, determyneo to lye and dwell amongst them him selue, and havinge no howse there fitt for his remaynyinge, fyndinge the saide howse aforesaid called the Mutehall and her Majestie's owne howse, and beinge in utter ruyne and decaye, determyneo to repaire and buylyde the same, and therupon hathe bestowed suche somes of monye as is aforesaid, and there did lye him selue iiij or iiij yeares together; in which tyme he did suppresse, take, and brought to execucion divers the principall theeves of Scotland, and since that tyme hathe keppe her Majestie's tenantes of that lordship in quetenes without any oppression or spoyle of the enemye. All this we have tried, approved, and founde to be trewe, not onelye by reporte of her Majestie's tenantes there, but also by comon reporte of the whole countrye therabouts.

What benfitt dothe growe to her Majestie by buyldinge and repayringe the same howse we cannott set downe the certeyntie thereof, for that the howse hath nothinke belonginge to it but thonyne howse itselfe, excepte the welthe of hir Majestie's poore tenantes may be accompted benefitt to her Majestie. As also it may be fitt for hir Majestie's auditor or suche like officers, cominge upon occasion into the countrye, to lye at, or the officer sometimes for suche occasion as is before meoncion.

Fr. Radcliffe, Luke Ogle, John Carr, W. Carr.¹

It is evident from this report that the people of Embleton and Stamford still suffered severe losses from the Scottish inroads. The raids were so frequent that a slenth hound was habitually kept by the bailiff for the purpose of tracking the cattle-stealers and marauders. The manor court issued an order on the 30th of October, 1598, in the following terms: "It ys ordered that all tenantes and inhabitantes in Stamford, Emelton, and all other places within this mannour or lordship, as well horse as foote, shall all ryse to fraye and following, and gyve their attendance of the bailiff or other officer to be redye to go with the dogg all together, upon paine of 6s. 8d. every horseman four everye defalte in not risinge as aforesaid."²

The Embleton estate remained a part of the duchy of Lancaster until the year 1604, when it was sold by James I., through Sir Thomas Windebank, to Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham for the sum of £1,492 14s. The manors of Embleton, Stamford, Dunstan, with the castle of Dunstanburgh, were included in the deed of sale.³

The earlier rolls of the manor court are preserved among the duchy of Lancaster documents,⁴ but from 1531 onwards the rolls are in the possession of Lord Tankerville. From these the following extracts are given:

On the roll of May 15th, 1522, the following free tenants are mentioned, viz.: Sir Edward Radcliffe, Sir Thomas Hideron, Edward Grey, William Heron, Robert Orde, Edmund Craster, Ralph Swinhoe, Sir John Mordant, Thomas Forster, John Carr, Thomas Heburn, Henry Wetwang, Cuthbert Hoppen, and John Harbottle.

¹Duchy of Lancaster Surveys, 28 Eliz. bundle 48. ² Manor Rolls of Stamford in the possession of Lord Tankerville. ³Deed of sale in the possession of Lord Tankerville. ⁴Court Rolls, Duchy of Lancaster, bundle 107, No. 1540, etc.
On the 6th of October, 1531, a fine was specially ordered to be levied on persons breaking the order of the watch, and neglecting to preserve in good order the ditch, which had been made to protect the village from attack.1

The freeholders in Embleton and Stamford in the year 1598 were Thomas Cryston, the heirs of John Harbottle, the heirs of William Lawson, and the heirs of George Lawson.2 In the same year the following presents were made by the sworn men of Embleton:

Robt. Robson four casting flagges3 in the ox pasture, contra pena nam xiij. To the jurye.

Edw. Lee for one nighte laire with his cattell in the otes. To the jurye.

Arthur Cooke four dyverting and altering a watter course in the vicar's Close dyke. To the jurye.

Edw. Thew four the like in the same place. To the jurye. Ordered the watter course to be turned and sett by Cooke and Thew into the antient course before the next courte upon paine of xx.

Henry Cuthbert de Stamford ys presented four murthering and killing of on Izabell Cuthbart, his own daughter, our otherwise procuring her to be murthered by some others. To the jurye. Referred to the lord.

The following complaints were also made before the court:

Lyonell Grey against John Carr, for an accion of trespas four makeinge a waye with his wayenes and other carriages over the plaintiffs errable land, along on rigg, parcell of the beare acres in Stamford, to the plaintiffs damaignes of xx. Referred to the seight of neighbours.

Geo. Emleton de Renington compleynes of Gabryell Myllner's wife, Elizabeth Mylner, four selling a kenyng of wheate of the plaintiffs in Alnwick market and deteyneyng of a wellet that the same was in. Damaine us vij viij. 'Pledge pro querente Edmund Cuthbert de Stamford.' Not guylte.

John Partys of Emleton compleyned of Edw. Thew four wrongful cutting of thre father of wheynnes of the plaintiffs, in Cowpe lane in Emleton feild. Damaige iiij iiij. Guylte in on fother, to the which whynnes he clameth a right.

Edw. Lee compleynes of Robt. Forster, bothe de Emleton, four eateing the plaintiffs corne at severall tymes to the value of fyve kenninges of beanes, fyve of wheate, and fyve of otes, to his damaigne of xxxix xiij. Referred to the next court.

Elizabeth Hodgson compleynes on Gabryell Myllner four a new coote, a pair of hose and shoes, which he promised the plaintiff four going into his howse to his the defendants wife, when she was infected with the plague, which he now refuseth to do. Damaiges xx. He shall serve him iij yards and a half of whytte to be his cote or iiij of money.

Orders at this cort. It ys ordered that no person or persons within Emleton shall drye anye otes or any other corne in the comun oven there, upon paine of vij viij four everye defalte, to be forfeyted by the owners of the said corne offending in the same. And whereas yt hathe hercetore bene accustomed that all persons, inhabiting within Emleton aforesaid, have bene accustomed to bake theire breade and other baken meate in the said comun oven, untill now of late that some of the inhabitantes there have byuled ovens for the serveinge theire own turnes, by meanes whereof the mauntenance four the kepeing of the comun oven ys so fur decayed that those who have no ovens of their owne are evil served, the comun oven being fallen into rewyn, yt ys therefore ordered that all suche ovens, as are of late byuled, shallbe

1 'Ordinatum est quod quilibet, qui fregit vigelationem, solvet domino pro quilibet defectu iiij iiiij. Item, quod quilibet custodiat fossam factam sub pena vij.'

2 John Ogle had been a freeholder shortly before. His will is dated 15 June, 1593, and in it he directs that his body shall be buried 'in the church of Emeldon;' he mentions Lancelot Strawther 'son of my brother Henry Strawther,' and leaves to his wife Margaret Ogle 'my tenement in which I dwell called Stamford West House.'

3 i.e., cutting pieces of turf, which were used for roofing. See Heslop, Northumberland Words.

4 Kennin, a measure; half a bushel, that is two pecks. Ibid.

5 A father of coals, one-third of a chaldron. The word has come to be applied to a cart load of anything in general. Ibid.
before the next court was held downe, upon paine of xx; to be forfeited by the owners thereof, and that everyone person shall bake their bread at the common oven and nowhere else, upon paine of vi.; viij.; every defalte.

At the court held on the 9th of May, 1603, some presentments were made:

Robs. Robsonne, mylliner, presented for taking of false molot of every one of the tenants of Stamford, viz.: a peck at the bowle, where he should have but a peck at three bushells, contra penam vi.; viij.; four every defalte to every severall tenant. To the jury, Wee do fynd that, as ytt was found in a jury held day before, that the custom is to be taken of three bushells on peck of corn, and these to be referred before the next court sub pena xx.; 60re gility.

John Wilson, the vicars punder, presented for wantfull impounding of godes, putting them in a stone house and not in the common pynfold, contra penam x.; Not gility.

The following order of the court refers to the stints upon the common pasture:

Whereas heretofore, viz.: about xvij. or xx. yeares since, yt was agreed and then likewise ordered by this court by all the freholders, tenants, coottours, and inhabitants of Emilton for theire common more or pasture to be stynted with an ordynary stynt and number of cottell and sheepe, ratable, according to the quantaty and proportion of their launde that they hold of the said mannour, viz.: for every quarter of launde, that any freholder or tenants heire holdethe, five sheephe, and every two quarters of lande one cow with her follower, and ebery cottle or coterell a cowe and her follower, one sewe and five shepe: which said ancient order ys now likewise by the generall consent of all the said freholders, tenants, cooters, and coterelles now confirmed to stand good hereafter for the eatinge, departures, occupying, and enjoying of their said common more or common of pasture belonged to Emilton aforesaid, and noe other use, up[on] payne of vi.; viij. to be imposed and sett upon every of the said freholders, tenants, cooters or coterell upon the said common then, as ys aforesaid.

Complaintes. Henry Cuthbert compleynes of Robert Robsonne in an accion de debte for x.; x.; for a cote clothe for a woman of white wollen clothe, 'le arreaste per Arthure Cooke.' Gilty in ij.

John Fenkill compleynes of Phillip Eward in a plea of launde for entering into and withholding of a rigge of launde from him, that hadde alwayes belonged to the cote howse in Emilton, whereof the plaintiff ys tenant, 'le arreaste per Arthure Cooke.' We referre this to the lord.

At the court held on the 28th of July, 1607, the following complaint was made:

Ric. Jackson compleyneth against Roger Browell for an action of the case for eare-markinge and tarre-markinge a dimon sheepe of his, about ij. years since; and the shepe was presentlie lost after and never heard of since. Roger Browelles some did marke this shep contrary to the knowlege of R. Br[owell].

John Swann was presented 'for sufferinge his fore frout to lie downe, and sufferinge the cale to goe in and eate the townships corne.'

Edward Thew complaines of Lionel Graye for not plowinge his land according to coventante to his damaige of iij.

George Forster was also presented 'for takinge awie the common pindefold dore, and letting out the towne goddes, impounded for there trespass in the corne and meadow by the common pounder.'

The later court rolls are of a purely formal character, but the court itself exists at the present day and its records (still carefully kept) are a survival of a once useful jurisdiction. Towards the close of the seventeenth century there were six proprietors in Emilton, as appears from the following table:

1 A boll of wheat is two bushels at Alnwick. A boll of barley or oats at Alnwick was six bushels. Heslop, Northumberland Words.
Embleton Town (proprietors in 1663): Lord Gray (part of the land, mill, and part of the colliery); Edward Craister, esq. (rental £22); Henry Thompson, of Newcastle (rental £5); Mr. Edward Lawson (rental £10); John Wood (rental £4); part of the colliery, Ralph Craster; tyth and vicaridg, Merton colledg. Stamford Town, Lord Gray (land and mill, rental £129 is. 5ld.); Merton colledg, tyth.¹

Some time afterwards, on the 28th of October, 1730, it was agreed, by mutual consent of all the persons interested, that a division should be made of the common fields and the moor; and for this purpose a deed of agreement was drawn up.

According to this deed, Lord Tankerville held 16½ farms² and eight cottages or coat lands, which were enjoyed by eight cottars, each of whom had grazing for a horse and cow on the moor. The remainder was assessed as follows: Richard Witton 2 farms; George Darling 1½ farms; Ralph Christon 1½ farms; Robert Christon ½ farm; Joan Darling ½ farm; John and Thomas Wood 1 farm; the vicar 3 farms; and a charity school ½ farm. The total number of farms amounted to 27½. The 'farms' made up the 'ingrounds' belonging to the freeholders. These ingrounds lay 'promiscuous and undivided,' and were held in common, with the exception of the East Field which was held by the vicar, Dr. Tovey, in severalty. Dr. Tovey was a party to the division on the understanding that the East Field, which he already held, should be a part of the land allotted to him in respect of his three farms, and that the commissioners for the award should only determine the amount of land adjoining the East Field, which ought to be allotted in respect of the vicarage lands called Stonycotts and Pricklawflett. Dr. Tovey was awarded, in respect of the vicarage lands, 20 acres 2 roods 10 perches in Embleton Town field, with 5 acres for the charity school. The remainder of the 'infield grounds' and of the moor was divided into three equal parts, viz., the west part containing 532 acres, the middle part containing 601 acres, and the east part containing 533 acres. Lord Tankerville received the west and east parts, and the middle part was assigned to Witton, the Darlings, the Christons, and the Woods. The general result was that Lord

¹ Hodgson, Northd. III. i. pp. 248-249.
² The meaning of the word 'farm' has been investigated by Mr. F. W. Dendy in Arch. Ael. vol. xvi. i. No. ix. p. 121 (New Series), 1893, and by the Rev. Canon Creighton (bishop of Peterborough) in an appendix to the Archaeological Journal, vol. xlii. 1884. Mr. Dendy is of opinion that the word 'farm' in Northumberland and North Durham meant 'the full number of strips in the open arable fields which belonged to each customary homestead in the village, with the meadow and common rights also appertaining to it,' and that the word is equivalent to what is elsewhere called yardland, living, wista, full land, husband land, or whole tenement.
Tankerville received an average of 6.4 acres for each of his 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) farms, the vicar received 56 acres for each of his 3 farms, and the other freeholders 76 acres for each of their 8 farms.\(^1\)

The 'coatlands' mentioned in the award of the commissioners appear to have been set apart from the rest of the common lands before the partition of 1730. At the court held on the 25th of November, 1715, it was ordered 'that on some day before Candlemas next . . . Baron, widow, tenant and farmer of Stamford, shall bring all the ancient witnesses she can procure before Thomas Taylor, of Dunstan Town, and Henry Darling, of Embleton, to give an account of the boundaries of the coat lands of Stamford, and after the said Thomas Taylor and Henry Darling have fully heard all the evidences that shall be brought concerning the same, they shall settle and ascertain the boundary of the said coat lands by fixing or placing of stones, that the boundary be the better distinguished from the other lands of Stamford. And what the said Thomas Taylor and Henry Darling shall do herein shall be reported by them at the next court in order to be inserted in the rolls of the court.' If the report was ever made it has been lost, as there is no definition of the coatlands in the court rolls.

After the enclosure, which followed the partition, the townships of Embleton and Stamford assumed their modern aspect. The old village economy was the product of the common tenure of land; when this common tenure was abolished the social life of the place underwent the revolution which has obliterated almost all traces of the older system.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) The deed is printed at length in app. iv. to the Rev. Canon Creighton's article in the Archaeological Journal, vol. xii. From a conveyance dated 29th September, 1738, it appears that the land held in common by the smaller proprietors was enclosed immediately after the partition, and portions were assigned to each in severalty.

\(^2\) The court rolls contain several cases relating to the manufacture of cloth at Embleton. This cottage industry survived for a long time, and in connection with it the following documents are of interest:

At a numerous meeting of the weavers of Alnwick and places adjacent, they agreed to the following regulations for preparing and weaving yarn into cloth, viz.: yarn at 12 cuts in the pound and under at 3d. per yard, yard wide; from 12 to 16 [cuts] at 3½d.; from 16 to 20 at 4d.; from 20 to 24 at 4½d., etc.; and so on in proportion for what is over a yard wide. Yarn boiling at 3d. and winding at 2d. per spool, warping at 6d. per spool, starch and tallow as usual. N.B. The above regulations are upon a ten quarter reel. Newcastle Journal, 9 Jan., 1779. In the Newcastle Journal of the 23rd of January, 1779, the following announcement was made: 'Whereas an advertisement appeared in the Newcastle Journal, etc., setting forth an agreement among the weavers of Alnwick of the prices of weaving linen cloth, the majority of the inhabitants of the parish of Embleton think their duty to oppose such a plan, and have therefore subscribed an agreement not to employ any of the weavers who demand the new prices, but to employ such only as are willing to weave at the prices they have formerly done, and they do hereby invite and exhort all the inhabitants of this part of the county to oppose a scheme so hurtful to their interest, so prejudicial to the poor who manufacture for their own use, and so subversive of the spirit of industry throughout the county. Embleton, Jan. 18, 1779.' [The inhabitants of the parish of Ellingham also opposed, see Newcastle Journal, 6 Feb., 1779.]
In process of time most of the copyhold tenements had been absorbed in the rest of the manor, which remained the property of the descendants of Sir Ralph Grey, until it was sold in 1860 by Lord Tankerville to the trustees of the late Mr. Samuel Eyres of Leeds.

The whole of Embleton and Stamford is now the property of the trustees of Mr. Eyres, with the exception of the farm of Christon Bank called after the old copyholders of that name, and a small farm called Claysteds, which belong to Sir Edward Grey. The Christons were small farmers, and belonged to the Society of Friends, who have already been mentioned as settled in Embleton. The accompanying pedigree and evidences illustrate the history of a family of the thrifty yeoman class.

**CHRISTON OF CHRISTON BANK.**

**THOMAS CHRIXTON,** owned one-fourth of a freehold 'farm' in =
Embleton, in 1598. (See page 43)*

Ralph Christon of Embleton, yeoman, buried in Embleton = Andry ....... ; executrix
church. Will dated 14th June, 1695; proved 1696.†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ralph Christon of Embleton, yeoman. 28th May, 1698, purchased land at Christon Bank from H. Darling; Will dated 21st April, 1722; proved 2nd Oct., 1722.‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Christon, son of Robert Christon, yeoman. Will dated 17th June, 1698. In 1758 described as only surviving brother and heir-at-law of Ralph Christon deceased. Will dated 24th April, 1764; proved 9th July, 1764.¶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Christon, mar. to her husband's will.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Christon, of Newcastle, 1759, nephew and heir-at-law to Ralph Christon and elder brother and heir-at-law to James Christon. ¶</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Christon, of Newcastle; died before 1757.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, mar. Robert Young of Newcastle, cooper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sarah Christon, to whom her great-uncle, Ralph, devised £10 per annum, aged 8 years in 1758.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Banner of Wooler, grand- = Ann ......, nephew and devisee of Robert Christon; born 20th Nov., 1760; baptised 12th Oct., 1760.$ In 1810 sold Banner Close to Edward Henderson.¶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, bap. 3rd Dec., 1767; bur. 11th Dec., 1785.$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Barner, born 3rd Dec., 1758; registered at Quaker meeting; baptised 12th Oct., 1760.$ Mar. 7th Nov., 1786, to Edward Henderson of Newton-by-the-sea; § buried 8th April, 1814. aged 56.$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sir Edward Grey's MSS. † Durham Wills. ‡ Mr. Woodman's MSS. § Embleton Register.
EMBLETON PARISH.

EVIDENCES OF THE CHRISTON PEDIGREE.

1 1696. Received from Robert Christon for his father's hairstone 3" 4". *Embleton Churchwardens' Books.*

14 June, 1695. Will of Ralph Christon, 'to my beloved wife, Andry Christon, two bulls of big and also one cow, five ewes and their lambs, and £5 in lawful money; my son in law Ralph Thew of Denwick £3, and to his 2 sons and 3 daughters 10" a piece; my daughter Margaret Wood £3, and to each of her 5 children one ewe and one lamb; my daughter Elizabeth Darling £3, and her sons George and William Darling each one ewe; to my grand-daughter Mary, 40" when she cometh to the age of 20 years; to my son Robert Christon all other my goods and chattels, he to be sole executor.' Amount of inventory £44.

2 21 April, 1722. Will of Robert Christon, 'to my dearly beloved son Ralph all my freehold lands in Embleton called Crister lands, which I purchased of Henry Darling, subject to payment of £5 per annum to my dearly beloved wife Grissell Christon, she to have one of the messuages and a cow fed winter and summer, two old bulls of wheat and a horse to carry in coals; to my son Thomas £5; to my son Robert all that my quarter of a farm of freehold land in Embleton which was his grandfather's; to my son Robert all the profits that shall arise out of two farms and the third of a farm in Embleton which I farm of the earl of Tankerville, with the renewal of the lease of the same. My wife Grissel Christon, sole executrix.'

3 31 Aug., 1757. Will of Ralph Christon of Christon Bank, 'to my brother Robert £80 per annum charged on freehold lands at Christon Bank; to the trustees for the poor of the people called Quakers in Allendale quarterly meeting, £10 per annum for ever; to the churchwardens of the parish of Embleton and the constable of the township of Embleton £5 per annum for the education of poor children of the town of Embleton.'

4 Thursday last, died at Christon Bank Mr. Ralph Christon, one of the people called Quakers.' *Newcastle Courant*, 5 Sept., 1757.

5 28 April, 1764. Will of Robert Christon of Embleton, gent., 'my lands in the township of Embleton to my friends JonathanOrmston of Newcastle, merchant, and Michael Doubleday of Alnwick abbey, gent.,' etc.

6 29 Dec., 1757. Will of James Christian of Newcastle, wine merchant, 'to the trustees of the poor of the Quakers of Newcastle, £20; to the Newcastle Infirmary, £30; to the poor house keepers of the parish of St. Nicholas and the chapelries of All Saints, St. John, and St. Andrew, £40; to Jonathan Ormston, James King, and Michael Doubleday, £300 to buy a house in Newcastle containing at least 6 rooms for 6 poor old and infirm persons for ever.' The testator mentions his residence at Embleton, etc. Proved at York, 31 May, 1758.

7 1 May, 1759. Ormston, King, and Doubleday, with John Christon of Newcastle, cordwainer, nephew and heir at law of Ralph Christon, and elder brother and heir at law of James Christon, conveyed Christon Bank to Henry Taylor of Rock, gent., and William Taylor of Heckley, butcher.' *Mr. Woodman's MSS.*

EMBLETON CHURCH.

There is no evidence that there was a church at Embleton in pre-Conquest times; but the earliest portions of the existing fabric may reasonably be attributed to the time of John Viscount, who received the barony of Embleton from Henry I. The first rector of whom any record is preserved is a certain Adam, who lived at the end of the twelfth century. His name occurs among the witnesses who attest a deed by which John, son of John

1 See page 10, etc.
Viscount of Embleton, granted the church of Fenton near Wooler to the canons of Alnwick abbey.  

Adam was succeeded in the rectory by John, who held the benefice during the early years of the thirteenth century. It is recorded in the Liber Vitae, which contains the names of benefactors to the church of St. Cuthbert from the earliest times. That, John, the parson of Embleton, promised to give a bezant annually on St. Cuthbert’s day.  

In 1227 John was involved in a quarrel with the prior and convent of Durham about the payment of tithes, which eventually came under the notice of Pope Honorius III. It is not clear, however, what were the precise points in dispute.

John appears to have died before the year 1245, when Henry Gategang was rector. Gategang belonged to a Gateshead family, and is mentioned amongst those persons who contributed in the year 1251 to the fabric of Tyne bridge.

The records bearing upon the history of the living are very scanty, until after the barony of Embleton had passed from the hands of Simon de Montfort to the earls of Lancaster, when, on February 24th, 1274, Edmund, earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III, and brother of Edward I., gave the advowson of Embleton church and of Rock chapel to Merton college, Oxford, for the support of the scholars and the increase of their number.

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1 This is one of the few early deeds of the Viscount family which are still extant. The deed was executed during the episcopate of Hugh de Puisset, and is recited in an inspeximus, which runs as follows: Inspeiximus eccam cartam Johannis filii Johannis Viccomitis de Emeldun quam fecit canonici predicti [de Alnewyc] in hac verba. H. Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopo, et archidiaconis ejusdem ecclesie et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus, Johannes filius Johannis Viccomitis de Emeldun salutem. Scientis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Alnewic et canonici ordinis premonstratensis, ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Fenton cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et usuarii mee et heredum meorum, et pro anima patris mee Johannis, et matris mee Alz, et pro animis antecessorum et successorum meorum, etc. Hils testibus: Ada persona de Emeldun, Ada persona de Elingham, Roberto sacerdote de Bamburc, Rogero capellano, Germano Tisun, Nickelio de Norwise, Willemio de Turbervilla, Simonie de Lucre, Galfrido de Rock, Roberto filio Johannis Viccomitis, Willelmio Freibern, Stephano de Dunstan et Johanne fratre ejus, Thoma de Rock.' Rot. Cart. 35. 1 Pro ablante de Alnewyc.

2 Johannes, persona de Emeldon, dabit annuatim Sancto Cuthberto unum bisantisium in die Sancti Cuthberti Septembris. Liber Vitae Dunelm. Surt. Soc. p. 82.

3 Durham Treasury, Cart. iii. fol. 156. ‘Ad audiemam causam inter rectorem de Emildon et priorem et ecclesiam Dunelmensem.’ John is mentioned in various contemporary documents. See Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. III. m. 5 dorso, and vol. i. p. 409, note.

4 Duchy of Lancaster Documents, Great Cockey, fol. 150, No. 17, see page 15.

5 Bourne, Newcastle, p. 130. See also Welford, History of Newcastle.

The munificent gift thus made formed the prelude to a long struggle between the warden and scholars of Merton and the powerful earls of Lancaster.

Before the grant of the church to Merton, Earl Edmund had presented the living to Lewis de Salveya, who retained possession until 1279, and then resigned. Thereupon the earl, overlooking the grant which he had made to the college, presented Adam de Fileby, and he was instituted by the bishop of Durham. Immediately afterwards the warden of Merton presented his candidate, who by a curious coincidence of the same family name was called Robert de Fileby. The bishop of Durham, Robert de Insula, was thereupon led to enquire into the matter, and was satisfied that the advowson belonged to Merton. Accordingly Adam de Fileby, by deed dated February 10th, 1279, resigned in favour of his namesake Robert, and Earl Edmund, by a special charter, cancelled his illegal presentation. Robert de Fileby was instituted in 1280, and retained possession of the church till November 20th, 1287, when he resigned, because, according to his own account, he could not

habendam et tenendum dictis scolariibus et fratribus bene et in pace, in libera et pura elemosina, cum omnibus ad dictam advocacionem spectabantibus sive in capellis, reditibus, seu quibuscumque libertatibus et rebus aliis in perpetuum. Liberamque potestate habeant ydones personas ad dictas ecclesiam et capellam nonnum ad alias eiusdem ecclesie capellas quoties vacaverint presentand i. Hac etiam quod si per gratiam summi Pontificis, aut alias, dictam ecclesiam et capellam seu capellas propriis usibus eorum eundem ecclesiam et fratrum aliquo tempore concedit et ordinari contingat, eas ad sustentationem suam et ampliationem numeri eudmarum et fratrum ipsorum, absque impedimento seu reclamatione nostrum vel heredum nostrorum, habeant et possident in perpetuum, nulla presentatione per nos hastenus facta seu deinceps per nos vel heredes nostros facienda impediente vel obstante. Et ad perpetuum hiis rei securitatem presenti scripto sigillum nostrum diximus apponendium. His testibus: domino Ricardio Fukuern, domino Jacobo Cotereu, domino Willcliu de Bor', Laurentio de Sancto Mauro, domino Galfriddo filio Galfridi de Langkelegh, domino Nicholao de Sancto Mauro, domino Waltero de Helyun, domino Waltero de Hopton, domino Radulfo de Hengham et aliis. Datum apud Wyndesore viceimo quarto die Februarii, anno regni domini Edwardi regis, germani nostri, tercio. Merton College Deeds, No. 415. The seal is of green wax on parchment label : impression, 3 lions, conjoined and circumscribed, as in Sanford's Genealogical History, p. 102.

1 Nobis constitut evidenter quod dicti custos et scolares et fratres debent tanguam veri patroni ad predictam ecclesiam, etc., presentare, quod et procurator dicti magistri Ade [de Fileby], constitutus coram nobis in judicio factus est. Merton College Deeds, No. 515.

2 Instrumentum de resignatione ecclesie de Emeldon. Ibid.

3 The deed recites the original deed of gift already quoted, and continues: 'Nos vero huius donationis et concessiones nostre immenes, ad predictam ecclesiam postmodum vacuentem presentavimus magistrum Adam de Fileby domino episcopo Dunelmensi, et ne per ipsam presentacionem nostram domui scolariun predicti et scolariis et fratribus eiusdem dominus in ipsum presentacionem predictum ecclesiam et fratribus eiusdem dominus temptum presentare, nos dicti ecolarii et fratribus eiusdem, predictum advocacionem dicte ecclesie de Emeldon remittimus et quietum clamamus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris: volentes quod predicta donacio, et carte nostre confirmacione, rate et firme permaneant in perpetuum, non obstante presentacione faci per nos ad dictam ecclesiam de magistro Ada supradicto. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum feclimus apponim. His testibus: dominis Bartholomeo de la More, Ricardii Foquerrum, Waltero de Huntele, Willelmo de Colulch, militibus; Hugone de Vienna, Johanne Russelle et Waltero de Radingta, clerico, et aliis. Datum apud Monemutham, tercio decimo die Februarii, anno domini 1302 septuagesimo nono.' Endorsed 'Confirmacion Edmundi, comitis, de advocacione ecclesie Emeldon.' Ibid, No. 415.
satisfactorily discharge his duties. But the real cause of his resignation seems to have been the fact that the proceeds of the living had been for some time sequestrated by the bishop of Durham on the ground of non-residence. However this may be, William de Hamelton was presented by Merton college in 1287, and retained the living until his death in 1307.

Before William de Hamelton was instituted, an enquiry was made by a jury into the condition of the living. The rectory was declared to be worth fifty-one marks a year (£34) according to the ‘taxation of Norwich’, but the jurors stated that it had greatly increased in value since this taxation was made. They at the same time described William de Hamelton in flattering terms as a man of prudence and discretion, adding that he was fit for the church of Embleton or even a ‘fatter one.’

At the time of his appointment to Embleton William de Hamelton was archdeacon of York. He was made dean of York in 1298, and in the year 1304 he attained to the high office of king’s chancellor. He died on Wednesday, April 14th, 1307, and was buried in the south transept of York Minster.

In order to understand the disputes about the advowson of Embleton, which ensued on Hamelton’s death, it should be remembered that Edmund,


2 Omnibus, etc., Antonius, Dunelmensis episcopus. Noverit, etc., quod omnes fructus et proventus ecclesie de Emeldon infra parochiam ejusdem ecclesie existentes, die quo magister Robertus de Fileby, nuper rector ipsius, eandem ecclesiam resignavit, in nostris manibus exiterint, ratione sequestracionis nostre in eisdem per nos interposito propter non residentiam ipsius magistri Roberti in ecclesia memorata, et quod nos eisdem fructus domino Willelmo de Hamelton, nunc rector ejusdem, concessimus eo tempore quo ipsum ad eandem admissimus, etc. Datum apud Alverton nono die mensis Junii A.D. MCCCIII. *Ibid.* No. 18 dorso.


4 The jury which enquired into the condition of the living in 1287, described it as follows: ‘Non est litigiosa, nec pensionaria ut credunt, et valet per annum, secundum taxationem Norwicensem, quinquaginta et unus marcas; multo tamen amplius his diebus.’ *Ibid.*

5 The ‘taxation of Norwich’ otherwise known as Pope Innocent’s ‘Value,’ was made in 1254. For the purposes of Pope Nicholas’s taxation in 1292 Embleton was assessed at £120. Hodgson, *Northd.* III. i. p. 353. This valuation remained the same in 1340. *Ibid.* III. iii. p. 40.

6 The jurors thus describe William de Hamelton: ‘De conditionibus autem presentati dicunt quod liber est et legitimus et du regis Anglie clericus, bone opiniosis, providus et discretus, et valde habilis ad illam ecclesiam et eam pinguiorem, et est ut credent in ordine subdiaconi constitutus. Est etiam alibi beneficactus.’ *Merton College Deeds.*

7 A memoir of Hamelton’s official career may be found in Lord Campbell’s *Lives of the Chancellors,* vol. i. p. 183, and there is also an account of him in *Memorials of Fountains Abbey,* p. 188. Surt. Soc. vol. xii. This account does not refer to Hamelton’s connection with Embleton. See also Rot. Pat. 35 Ed. I. m. 15.
earl of Lancaster, died in 1296, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was in his minority during the last two presentations. Earl Thomas claimed that the advowson still appertained to the manor or lordship of Embleton, as forming part of the forfeited estate of Simon de Montfort. He contended that the advowson had been entailed upon him by the grant of the barony by Henry III. to Earl Edmund, his father, and had not been alienated. Acting upon this supposition, immediately after the vacancy caused by the death of William de Hamelton, Earl Thomas presented the living on May 10th, 1307, to Master Peter de Dene. Merton college in this way became involved in a prolonged and arduous struggle with the most powerful man in the kingdom, and the story of this struggle constitutes for the next few years the history of the living.

It was not to be expected that the college would acquiesce in this presentation, and Master Peter de L'isle was therefore sent to Northumberland as proctor for the college, and was present at Rothbury when the enquiry into the circumstances of the vacancy took place. The enquiry was held before a jury of Northumbrian parish clergy on May 31st, 1307. The clergy appear to have been so overawed by the influence of Earl Thomas and his bailiff, Thomas Galoun, that they professed entire ignorance of the fact that Merton college had presented the two last incumbents. They, therefore, contented themselves with reciting the preposterous claim of Earl Thomas, notifying the opposition of the proctor, Peter de L'isle, and reporting that Peter de Dene was very suitable for the place as a man of literary attainments. As a result of their verdict Peter de Dene was admitted to the living.

A very interesting account of this enquiry at Rothbury, and the circumstances attending it, is contained in a confidential letter, written by the proctor, Peter de L'isle, to the warden of Merton, John de Wanting. The

1 See an account of the enquiry into the vacancy in 1307. Merton College Deeds, No. 505.

2 See a letter of the official of the bishop of Durham : 'presentavit nobis nobilis vir dominus Thomas, comes Lancastrie, dilectum sibi in Christo magistrum Petrum de Dene, clericum, ad ecclesiam de Emeldon, vacantem et ad suam presentationem spectantem ui dicit.' Ibid.

3 It was found : 'quod dicta ecclesia vacat et inceptit vacare a die Mercureii proximo post festum Sci. Georgii Martinis post mortem domini Willelmii de Hamelton, etc., ultimi rectoris : credunt vero quod dictus dominus comes, ratione baronie de Emeldon verus dictae ecclesiae est patronus, . . . sed quis dictum Willelmum, jam defunctum, vel magistrum Robertum de Fileby, predecessorem suum, ad eandem ultimo tempore pacis [sic] presentavit, penitus ignorant. An sit litigiosa requisiti, dicunt quod si, eo quod magister Petrus de Insali, procurator custodis et scolarium aule de Merton, Oxon., nonnisi procuratoris, se apposita in predicto pleno capitulo, de corum jure protestando et publice provocando. Non est vero personalis. Valet centum libras dicta ecclesia annuatim. Dicunt inesper quod presentatus ad eandem est eminenter literature, bene morigeratus, liber et legalis.' Ibid. No. 505.
letter is in French, and seems to have been written not long after the enquiry was held. Peter de L'Isle says:

'Know, dear sir, that the enquiry about master Peres de Dene is taken, and that we were there, viz.: master Richard de Eyrum, a notary, and Sir John de Pykerynge, Peres de Eland and myself. Before the enquiry we said what we had to say on our part to inform the good people.' Richard de Eyrum then made some formal protest, and the proctor continues: 'After that I went to York to speak to Sir Stephen de Maulay, and I spoke to him in the presence of master Robert de Rippyngham, and he showed me the inquisition, and told me that he had given the transcript to master William de Walcotes, otherwise I should have sent the transcript to you. And Sir Stephen told me that he [Peter de Dene] will not be instituted yet, because the inquisition says the church is in dispute, but on the other hand I cannot get inhibition yet because master Peres de Dene is a great man, as he is chancellor to the archbishop. And you must know that such an inquisition is of no force because there is no pardon in it.' And those who were there did not dare to speak the truth because of the earl's bailiff. Nevertheless we got the people of the country on our side beforehand, as much as we could. And know that we have a great want, because we have not got the transcripts of our charters. And this being so, they fear much that we want to take the thing by force (appropriate la chose). And the people of the country say that we want to do at Eembleton even as we did at Ponteland, and know that we are much blamed about Ponteland.' And the advice of our friends is that you should come as soon as possible to visit your parishioners and speak with the good people of the country, and that you should hasten to the earl and show him all that we had on our side, for I think that you will find more favour with him than with his bailiffs. And now the advice of Sir Stephen de Maulay and the wise men is that we should present [to the church], and they blame us much that we have not presented before.'


A son trescher seignur e mestre Johan de Wantenge, Gardeyn de la sale de Merton, le seon clerk Peres del [Isle] saluz. Sachez, cher sire, qu'enqueste mestre Peres de Dene est prise e qe nous iummes, est adire mestre Richard de Eyrum, e vn tabellion, e Sire Johan de Pykerynge, Peres de Eland e moi. E deuant lenqueste nous deines qe nous avions pur nous, pur enfourmer les bones gentz; e mestre Richard de Eyrum en moun nous lu ma procuracie e pues vue prouecacian, et apres lenqueste feimes ij aparens (?); cest adire la vue de greuances le official al . . . . euese qe a son vicaire, leutre a la court de Rome pur tuicion de la curt de Euerwyk. E ceste chose ai io suo instrumentes de tabellion. Apres ceo io men alai a Euerwyk pur parler a Sire Esteuene de Maulay, e io parlai od lui en la presence mestre Robert de Rippyngham, e il me mostra lenqueste e me dit qil auoit baiel le transcercit a mestre William de Walcote, autrement io vus vsse maunge le transcercit. E Sire Esteuene me dit qe institution ne auera il poynt vacore, pur tant qe lenqueste dit qe la egile est en ple, mes inbicion he puis mule auer vnore, qar mestre Peres est grant mestre pur ceo qil est chaunceler lercueus. E sachez qe vaques tele enqueste ne vi, qar il ni auoit mie vn pardom leynz. E ceus qi furent leynz ne osieuent dire verite pur les bailifs de counte. E nepurquant nous auemons procure le pays si auant cum nous poeimes. E sachez qe nous auemons grant defaute de ceo qe nous ne auemons les transcercit de nos chartres. E estre ceo il douent mut qe nous voloms aproprier la chose. E les gentz du pais dienq qe nous voloms fre a Eemeldon auxi com ours sumes out blame de Ponteland. E le conseil de nos amis est qe vus veignez en aust pur visiter vos parochiens e parler or les bones gentz du pais, e leur conseil est qe vus augez au counte, qe vus lui grant ceo qe nous auemons pur nous, qar vous trouverez plus de fauvour od lui qe od ses bailiffs. E sachez qe le conseil Sire Esteuene de Maulay e les sages gentz est qe nous presentoms, e nous blament mut qe nous ne vsoms presentemenz jours passe. Quant au bref qe vus mandastes, sachez qe meime le jour qe ceo bref bient a Ponteland, io le bailay au viscount de Northun berland en presence Sire Johan de Drakenesford, e mceme le jour le viscount . . . . tumda au bailif de Eemeldon, assitute qe le viscount auoit le bref apoi ij semaynes devant le jour de plece.' Merton College Deeds, 510 (3). This letter is undated, and though it is assigned in the Merton College Calendar to 1340, that date is evidently incorrect. The document is in bad condition.
At the same time John de Pykeringe, vicar of Ponteland, wrote to the warden to say that William Galoun, the bailiff of the earl of Lancaster, and others of his party, would not allow him to enter the church, saying that he had no right there, because the living was entailed upon the earl and his descendants. The people of the country, on the other hand, declared that there was no entail, and that Earl Edmund had given away lands belonging to the barony of Embleton to Sir Lawrence de St. Maur, namely, the townships of Newton-by-the-sea and Burton. Sir Lawrence de St. Maur having died in 1295, these lands had descended to his son, and it was evident that such a gift was incompatible with the theory of a strict entail. ¹

These letters show clearly the position in which the college was placed. The living belonged to Merton, but the warden did not dare to present, through fear of the earl’s bailiff rather than of the earl.

Peter de Dene, the new rector, or as he should rather be called ‘the intruder,’ was a very remarkable man, of whom little is generally known. A few particulars of his career will therefore be of interest. He was born about 1260, and appears to have been associated in early life with the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury. His rise in the church was rapid; he was made a doctor of laws, and became a canon of York, London, Wells, Southwell, and Wimborne Minster. He was summoned as a clerical proctor to the Parliament of 1295, and in 1297 became one of the council of Prince Edward. In the year 1300 he was granted a special pension of £10 a year from the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, in return for which he promised to generally supervise the business of the monastery when any special points were submitted to him. In 1306 he was summoned to the Parliament held at Carlisle preparatory to Edward I.’s intended expedition into Scotland. In 1307 he was presented by Earl Thomas to Embleton, as has been already stated, and in the same year he was appointed domestic chaplain and chancellor to the archbishop of York. On the 4th of August,

¹ A son chere amy et mestre Johan de Wentenge, gardayn de la sale de Merton, Johan de Pykeringe vicar de Pont Eylaund salut . . . Et la tremanes William Galon, bailiff le cunt de Lancastre seignur de meunes la vile et autres genz ad luy, que nous ne voilaint suflir enter la eglise et dient que le drat de cest eglise est a cux Seignur par presenter, par la reson que le roy Henri dona la francesie de Emeldon od la voueson del la eglise a sire Emond son fiz, pur luy et par ses heires de son coez leamment engendrez, et par cel dicit il que vostre estate est nient, mes nous auons bien entendu que cest acheson est feygne mes par ki nous ne saomus, mes les gens du pays dient le reuers et que sire Emond dona teres de meunes la franchise a sire Laurent de Saymore, que mors est, est a saoier la vile de Neunt et de Borton pur luy et par ses ayres, et par ses assinges, les queus teres son fiz teint saunz nule chalange . . . Merton College Docs., No. 510 (1). See also p. 84.
1308, he received the archbishop's leave to choose his own confessor, being then styled 'canon of York and rector of Elmley.' In the following year he was allowed to let his living of Elmley and to be non-resident for three years. He was now at the height of his prosperity, and the accumulation of offices in his possession exposed him to the jealousy of his rivals. On the 19th of October, 1311, a commission was appointed to enquire how it was that he held the two livings of Elmley and Embleton, but the friendship of Earl Thomas probably sufficed to repel these attacks. He was therefore careful to show a proper gratitude to his patron, and in 1314 we find him making a present of two cart horses to Earl Thomas to assist in building the earl's fortress at Dunstanburgh. It is evident that he was closely associated with York as canon of the cathedral church, chaplain and chancellor to the archbishop, and a fine window in the minster at York remains to the present day as a memorial of Peter de Dene's munificence. On a panel in an heraldic window in the north aisle of the nave there is represented the kneeling figure of an ecclesiastic. He is represented with tonsured head, and is habited in a blue cope and hood, almuce (the white fur of which is seen about the neck), white surplice, purple cassock, and purple shoes. The identity of the figure so represented is shown by the inscription:


Peter de Dene resigned the living of Embleton before 1321, and after the execution of Earl Thomas in 1322 he suffered a reverse of fortune. He was exposed to so rigorous a persecution that he retired to the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, to which he had been a great benefactor. The chronicler of St. Augustine's gives a vivid picture of the closing scenes of Peter de Dene's life. His position appears to have been such that he was able to make terms with the abbot and convent on his admission, but he did not take the usual vows or give up all his property. For several years he gave counsel to the abbot, taught canon law to the monks, conducted their most private and difficult affairs, and was allowed a reasonable time to walk about both within and without the walls of the monastery. At length, grow-
ing weary of this kind of life, and having no longer any apprehension from his enemies without, he was desirous of returning to secular life. He mentioned this again and again to the abbot and convent; but they deferred the consideration of the matter, and would not consent to his departure. They were probably the more unwilling to offend him, or that he should leave them, because it was known that he had bequeathed to them several valuable books on canon law, and the greater part of his money and plate. Frustrated in his endeavours to obtain permission to depart, he meditated means of escape. He concerted a plan with two brothers, John de Bourne, rector of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and George de Bourne, who possessed a house at Bishopsbourne, about four miles from Canterbury. He paid them £10 for their assistance, and on the day of St. Lucia (December 13th), 1330, John, the rector of St. Martin's, came by invitation to dine with the infirmarer of the abbey; and during dinner he rose from table, and pretending some business, went to the chamber of Peter de Dene, and had a long conversation with him. In the evening at supper Peter mentioned to his attendant that he had celebrated Mass, but should not do so on the morrow; and he therefore desired that he might not be disturbed in his morning's sleep. His servant retired to rest in another chamber, leaving a boy with his master, and the door unlocked. Before midnight, having thrown off his monk's habit, he withdrew, accompanied by the boy. They took with them six silver dishes and six saucers; and passing through his own cellar to a gate which led to the garden of the cellarer, the lock of which they had broken, they found their way to the abbey wall. There they made a preconcerted signal to notify their arrival by throwing over a stone; and the rector and his brother and two other persons, who had brought three horses to the spot, came and placed two ladders against the wall. Peter, having got over the wall, was placed on horseback, and conveyed to the house of George de Bourne. On his flight being discovered there was a great commotion in the monastery, and enquiries were made in all directions for the fugitive. At length it became known that he was concealed at Bishopsbourne. The house was watched all night, and on searching it next day he was found carefully rolled up in a bundle of canvas. He was brought back to St. Augustine's and confined in the infirmary. The chronicler proceeds to relate in detail how he was treated, and the consequences of this flagrant breach of discipline. Peter de Dene contended that his qualified vows did not oblige him to remain in the monastery, and he
PETER DE DENE, RECTOR OF EMBLETON,
FROM A WINDOW IN YORK MINSTER.
appealed to the Pope. A bull in his favour was in due time produced, the
genuineness of which was questioned by the abbot and convent. The result
is not clearly stated, but it would seem that he eventually submitted to the
abbot, and probably died in the monastery.

Whilst Peter de Dene was in occupation of the living, legal proceedings
had been progressing with regard to the advowson. In 1316 Earl Thomas
requested Richard de Kellawe, bishop of Durham, to make search among the
records at Durham, in order to ascertain whether Robert de Fileby had ever
been presented by Peter de Abingdon, warden of Merton. If the records
preserved at Merton college are to be believed, there can be no doubt that
Robert de Fileby was instituted after the resignation of Adam de Fileby,
as has been already stated. Bishop Richard however alleged that in
answer to the earl's request he had searched all his predecessor's records,
but could find no trace of Robert de Fileby's presentation. strengthened
by this singular fact Earl Thomas procured the admission of his clerk, Gilbert
de Halughton, to the living.2

In this way Merton college was forced to bring an action in the Common
Pleas for the recovery of the advowson. The action terminated in favour
of the college, and in 1327 Edward III. issued a writ to the bishop of Durham,
ordering him to admit to the living on the presentation of the warden of
Merton.3 But this writ was only issued pending a claim of the king himself,
because in the process of the action it had been discovered that the college
had originally accepted the living from Earl Edmund without the royal
license.4 It was in vain that the warden and scholars pleaded that the gift
had been made long before the statute of mortmain. It was asserted on

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2 Idem comes, pendente eadem assisa in forma predicta iterato ad eandem ecclesiam presentavit
quendam Gilbertum de Halughton, clericum suum, nunc personam ecclesie predicte. Placita de Banco,
19 Ed. ii. 1326. Merton College Deeds, 467. In 1321 Gilbert de Halughton, parson of Embleton, was
ordered to pay £40 for a debt which he owed. Rot. Claus. 15 Ed. ii. m. 15.
3 Rex, venerabilis in Christo patri Ludovico, eadem gratia episcopo Dunelmensi, salutem. Scitis
quod magister Johannes de WANTYNG custos domus scoliarum de Merton de Oxon: in curia domini
regis Edwardi; nuper regis, patris nostri, coram justiciariis suis apud Westmonasterium recuperavit
presentationem suam versus H. de Lancastria ad ecclesiam de Emeldon per quandam assiam ultime
presentationis, etc. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad presentationem dicti custodis ad predictam
ecclesiam ydoneam personam admissatis. Teste W. de Herle apud Westm.: tricesimo die Aprilis, anno
regni nostri primo. Merton College Deeds, No. 404.
4 Placita coram Rege, 2 Edw. iii. 1328. Idem Edmundus postea dedit cuidam Petro de Abyndon,
quondam magistro domus de Merton, licentiam ipsius regis super hoc non opinta. The warden and
scholars declared 'quod idem Edmundus diu ante statutum de terris et tenementis ad manum mortisum
non ponendis editum, seelicet anno regni ejusdem domini regis avit tertie, dedit dictam advocationem,'
etc. Judgment was given against the college. Merton College Deeds, No. 465.
behalf of the Crown that although the great statute was not passed till 1279,
five years after the alleged offence, the principle of the statute had been
accepted earlier.¹

The living was therefore sequestrated, and the college was not pardoned
until a fine of ten marks had been paid, the king at the same time reserving
to himself the presentation immediately following.² As the position of
Gilbert de Halughton became afterwards the subject of dispute, it should
be mentioned that he was rector of Embleton in 1326, when judgment was
given in favour of Merton college against the earl.

After Gilbert de Halughton had ceased to be rector, Thomas de Bamburgh
was presented by Edward III. The precise date of the presentation
is not known, but it may be assigned with certainty to the year 1328, when
the living was in the king's hands.

The original name of Thomas de Bamburgh was Thomas Dughan. He
was one of the clerks or masters in chancery from 1327 to 1341, and was also
the owner of large property in Northumberland, especially in the vicinity of
Bamburgh, where he founded a chantry.³ He acted as keeper of the Great
Seal on several occasions, for instance, during the chancellorship of John
de Stratford from April 1st to June 23rd, 1332, and from January 13th to
February 17th, 1334; also during the chancellorship of Richard de Bury,
bishop of Durham, from July 6th to July 19th, 1336, and on the death of that
prelate from December 8th, 1339, to February 16th, 1340, when he was
made one of the receivers of petitions to Parliament.⁴

Whilst Thomas de Bamburgh was rector the authorities of Merton
college obtained papal confirmation of their right to the next and succeeding
presentations. Edward III. himself wrote to Pope John XXII, on behalf of
the college in 1330, as did also the university of Oxford.⁵ The archbishop of

¹ The principle of the statute 'De viris religiosis' was anticipated in 1258 by the 10th clause of the
petition of the barons at Oxford (Stubbs, Select Charters, p. 383), and again in 1259 by the 14th clause of
² Nós per finem quem Johannes de Wanetyng, nunc custos domus predicte, fecit nobiscum, perdon-
avimus transgressionem factam in hac parte et idem custodi et scolaribus ejusdem domus avocationem
ecclesie predicte reddidimus, etc. Salva tamen presentatione nostra ad dictam ecclesiam ista vice.'
Dated 5th May, 1328. Endorsed 'per ipsum regem et per finem decem marcarum.' Merton College Deeds,
No. 426.
³ See vol. i. pages 88, 89, 126-130, etc.
⁴ Foss's Judges, III. 395. He was also master of the Domus Dei at Berwick; see Scott's Berwick, p. 57.
⁵ The letters of Edward III. addressed to the Pope and to two cardinals, are dated 11 Dec., 1330.
Merton College Deeds, No. 508. 'Ad Papam pro collegio de Merton;' cf. Rymer, Foedera, tom. iv. 456,
and to two cardinals 'Ad cardinales pro eodem collegio;' ibid.
Embleton Church.

Canterbury, Simon de Mepham, at the same time wrote to the papal vice-chancellor to explain that the bishop of Durham refused to sanction the appropriation of Embleton church to Merton college, until distinct papal authority had been obtained. Pope John XXII. accordingly wrote from Avignon on June 23rd, 1331, giving the required sanction. In the following year Lewis de Beaumont, bishop of Durham, appropriated the living to the college, and published an ordinance by which the rectory of Embleton was converted into a perpetual vicarage. The endowment of the vicarage was to consist of forty acres of arable land in Embleton, Rennington, and Rock respectively; and the vicar was to provide three chaplains and a deacon, i.e., a chaplain and deacon for the church of Embleton itself, and a chaplain for each of the chapels of Rock and Rennington, at his own expense. The college undertook to provide houses for the vicar in which he might live suitably, and entertain visitors decently, and to build the chancel as often as was necessary, and to repair dilapidations. A suitable amount of glebe was appropriated to the vicar, who was directed to pay a mark a year to the bishop of Durham as an acknowledgment.

During the incumbency of Thomas de Bamburgh, a wealthy merchant of Newcastle, Richard de Emeldon, endowed a chaplain with some land in Ellingham, to pray for Richard de Emeldon, Sampson le Cotiller and his wife Agnes, at the altar of St. Katherine in Embleton church.

About eight years after the living was converted into a vicarage, a vacancy was created by the death of Thomas de Bamburgh, the last rector in possession, who died on April 15th, 1340. It might have been supposed after the king's petition and the ordinances of the Pope and bishop of Durham,

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1 The letter is dated 14 Dec., 1330. Merton College Deeds, No. 508.
2 Ibid. For an account of a journey from Oxford to Embleton, in 1331, see appendix.
3 Merton College Deeds, No. 433. The deed is dated at Brantyngham, 9th March, 1332, and a fine seal of Bishop Lewis de Beaumont is attached to it.
4 July 16th, 1331; Inq. ad quod damnum, 5 Ed. III. 50. Richard de Emeldon was a native of Embleton, where he at one time possessed a large amount of land. He was a prominent merchant of Newcastle, of which he was several times mayor (see Welford, History of Newcastle, vol. i. passim), and is frequently mentioned in the Close Rolls of the early fourteenth century. He was largely engaged in foreign trade and some episodes connected with his commerce are highly curious, as related in the Rolls. He died in 1332, leaving a widow, Christina, who married secondly William de Plumptoucher (Inq. p.m., 7 Ed. III. 48). He left four daughters: (1) Agnes, who married Peter Graper, and had issue; (2) Maud, who married 1st Alexander de Hilton and 2nd Richard de Aton, whose grand-daughter Christina married Bertram Monboucher (Inq. p.m., 5 Hen. V. 31); (3) Jane, who married Sir John de Stryvelyn (Inq. p.m., 2 Ric. II. 49); (4) Alice, who married Nicholas de Sabraham in 1364. The memory of Richard de Emeldon was long preserved at Newcastle by the mansion called Emeldon Place, near the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, without the new gate, and by a pew called Emeldon pew in the church of St. Nicholas.
5 Articuli Roberti de Walkyngington. Merton College Deeds.
that all disputes relating to the living had been finally settled. It was not so, however, and the death of Thomas de Bamburgh was made the occasion for a final effort to wrest the living from the college.

During the incumbency of Thomas de Bamburgh, Henry of Lancaster, created earl of Derby, had succeeded to the barony of Embleton, and he presented one of his clerks, John de Bredon, to the church, immediately after the vacancy occurred. The reasons for the earl's action are set forth in a lengthy argument, which, though highly ingenious, is inconsistent with the facts. He contended that the manor of Embleton, carrying with it the right of advowson, had been settled on his ancestor and limited to heirs male. To give his case a better aspect and to conceal the fact that Merton college was actually in possession of the living, he related the following story, namely, that Gilbert de Halughton, his father's nominee, after several years' incumbency, had resigned upon an exchange of benefices with Thomas de Bamburgh, and that the latter was presented by the king as temporarily lord of Embleton by way of escheat, the manor at that time being in the king's hands by virtue of the attainder and death of Earl Thomas in 1322. It has, however, been observed that Gilbert de Halughton was rector in 1326, when Earl Henry suffered judgment to be given against himself in favour of the college. This fact alone is conclusive against the earl's argument; but it may also be said that the presentation of Thomas de Bamburgh could not have taken place until the extreme end of the reign of Edward II. when the attainder of Earl Thomas had already been partially reversed. There can be no real doubt that Thomas de Bamburgh was presented by Edward III. in 1328, when the attainder had been wholly reversed, and therefore the king presented, not as lord of Embleton by way of escheat, but in virtue of the special reservation of one presentation to the Crown on the conclusion of the action brought by the college in the court of Common Pleas.1

In the meantime the warden of Merton, doubtless anticipating difficulties, had sent John de Hotham as proctor to Embleton. The proctor appeared at Embleton with remarkable promptitude on April 24th, 1340, for Thomas de Bamburgh had only died on April the 15th. John de Hotham proceeded to read his appointment as proctor in the church porch, and also the deed of

1 The earl's argument is given in a long document called 'Articuli et positiones Roberti de Walkyngton,' and the case for the college in a 'Libellus contra presentacionem ad ecclesiam de Emeldon.' Merton College Deeds, No. 408.
appropriation of Bishop Lewis de Beaumont. He said that he desired to take possession of the church in the name of the warden and scholars, and he therefore took the ring of the church door in his hand, saying frequently in a loud voice, 'Here I take corporal possession of this church of Embleton.' A crowd of bystanders witnessed this ceremony, and among them was a notary sitting on the ground. Thereupon a number of people came up, armed with swords and staves, bucklers, and other weapons, and at their head was the earl's bailiff, Thomas Galoun. The bailiff unceremoniously told the proctor and his companions to take themselves at once out of the parish, for he would not allow them to stay another night in Embleton, far less have possession of the church. The proctor wasted few words, but speedily betook himself elsewhere, 'in great anguish of body and fear of death.'

Profiting by the advice which they had received on the former occasion, the college authorities lost no time in presenting their own candidate in opposition to John de Bredon, and William de Humberstan was appointed to the vicarage. William de Humberstan thereupon applied to the bishop of Durham for admission to the living, but his request was not complied with. He then appealed to the archbishop's court at York, and on the 15th of June, 1340, the bishop of Durham appointed William de Montgate to be his representative when the appeal came on for hearing. In the meantime the outrageous conduct of the earl's partizans was brought to the bishop's notice, and a decree was promulgated against John de Bredon's influential friends in the district, whose threats rendered it unsafe for

1 Quo quidem processu per dictum procuratorem puplice perlecto, idem procurator, asserens et protestans se velle nomine custodis et scolarium predictorum possessionem dicte ecclesie adhipisci, etc., apprehendit annullum hostii eiusmod ecclesie in manu sua, dicens alta voce et pluries, 'Hic apprehendo, etc., possessionem corporalem istius ecclesie de Emeldon,' etc. Qua quidem provocatione perfecta, idem procurator inuctavit testimonium omnium circumstanciarum ac mei notarii publici infrascripti ibidem sedentis, super omnibus actibus prenotatis, cum protestatione predicta; supervenerunt quidam cum gladius et fustibus, bucularis et armis, et incontinenti postmodum venit quidam Thomas dictus Galoun, et plures ali cum ipsso, qui precepti eiusmod procuratori et sociis suis ibidem cum ipso existentibus, quod ab illo loco festinanter et cum celeritate recederent extra parochiam ilam et fines eiusmod, quia infra parochiam de Emeldon non sinceret ipsos perniciari ulterius nec morari; unde metu mortis et cruciati corporis sibi et suis sociis, qui cum ipso venerunt, inferendorum, idem procurator cum sua comitiva recessit compulsus.' Another account (No. 451) is as follows: 'Qua quidem provocatione sic perfecta superuenit quidam Thomas dictus Galoun cum multis complicibus suis, sibi in hac parte adherentibus, ac palam et publice in presencia procuratoris et parochianorum predictorum, asserent et dixit eiusmod procuratori ac pluribus comminabantur quod ipse procurator vel dicti domini sui nuncquam deberent ipsius ecclesie de Emeldon pacifica possessione gaudere, predictis complicibus suis publice asserentibus quod pro posse suo nolent permettere quod dictus procurator, nomine dictorum dominorum suorum, eandem ecclesiam aliusque tempore pacifice possideret; dicto vero procuratore contrarium asserente, videlicet se velle pro posse suo nomine dictorum dominorum suorum predictum possessionem continuare et defendere, salva semper protestacione predicta.'

Merton College Deeds, No. 450. (24 April, 1340.)

anyone to approach the church. Immediately after this decree was issued John de Bredon resigned, and the earl of Derby presented Robert de Walkyngton in his stead.  

Thereupon the warden of Merton, on behalf of the college, appealed to the Pope, who appointed John Capice, canon of Naples, to investigate the case. The warden and scholars also made a humble appeal to the earl of Derby, in which all the facts of the case were rehearsed. In accordance with his commission, John Capice summoned the parties before him; but Robert de Walkyngton failing to appear, John Capice sent notice to him and to the warden of his intention to determine the points in dispute. On May 15th, 1341, the representative of the college, William de Lynham, met Robert de Walkyngton in the church of the Carmelite Friars in London, and there showed him the notice and offered him a copy of it. But Robert de Walkyngton had neglected one summons and was not anxious to receive another; so one of his supporters snatched the copy and also the original letter out of William de Lynham's hands and threw them away, making at the same time a stern face at the proctor and threatening him with corporal punishment if he met him outside the church. It appears that the seal attached to the document had aroused Walkyngton's suspicions, either feigned or real, for he declared it to be of a somewhat peculiar shape. It is described as being oblong, made of hard white wax on the outside and soft red wax on the inside, that is to say, the real substance of the seal was protected by an outer covering of white wax with a projecting rim, a very common arrangement. The description of the device exactly agrees with that on a seal attached to another document of John Capice.  

1 Quia ad ecclesiam de Emeldon propter comminaciones et potentiam quorumdam ibidem in partibus existentium, qui partis dicti Johannis forere nitunt, tutus non patet accessus.  
2 Reg. Pal. Dunelm, 111. 306, Rolls Series (Commission, dated 23rd Aug., 1340, to sequestrate the fruits of Emeldon whilst vacant), and see article xl of Walkyngton's articles, Merton College Deeds, No. 468.  
3 Ibid. No. 455. 16th April, 1341.  
4 In French, Ibid. No. 494.  
5 Et verum copiam dictarum literarum, ipso Roberto presente et tolerante ac ut fidebatur approbante et consensu, de manibus dicti Willelmi de Lynham cepit et a se projectet, et dictas eam litteras originalis de manibus ejusdem, ac eadem austeram vultum faciens comminabatur quod, si ipsum extra dictam haberet ecclesiam, damnum sibi inferret corporale, diversa eam verba contumeliosa et eadem Willelmo comminatoria una cum quibusdam complicibus suis sibi assistentibus ibidem paplice ditat. Sigillum vero, dictis litteris appensum, est aliqualiter oblongum de cera alia et dura in parte exteriori et de cera rubra et molli in parte interiori, in cujus sigilli summitate insculpta est imago beate Marie Virginis, habens puerum super genu; in medio vero insculpta est ymago cujusdam angeli habens alas protensas ex utraque parte et tenens stateram in manu; in inferiori vero parte dicti sigilli insculpta est ymago cujusdam clerici genuflexantis, et est unum scutum insculptum ex alia parte capitis dicti clericij et alia scutum ex altera; in circumferencia dicti sigilli protracte sunt quaedam litterae quas ego notarius infrascriptus nescivi plene legere.  
6 Ibid. No. 478.  
7 On plate No. 2, p. 268. Ibid. No. 455.
But violence could no longer conceal the weakness of the earl of Derby's claim, and the struggle so long maintained came speedily to a conclusion. Towards the close of the year 1341 the earl definitely renounced all claim to the church and compelled Robert de Walkyngton to resign.\(^1\) The act of resignation was completed in the evening of November 9th, 1341, in the great chamber in the deanery in the Cathedral Close at York, in the presence of a great multitude of clergy and laity.\(^2\) It only remained, therefore, for the college proctor to take formal possession of the church, a ceremony which again fell to the lot of the same John de Hotham who had met with such cruel indignities on an errand shortly before. On November 14th, 1341, he proclaimed his errand in Embleton churchyard, and then in the presence of the warden of Merton he again took the ring of the church door in his hand and took possession. He then entered the church, rang the bells, and took a vestment lying on the high altar in his hands as a sign of possession. A large crowd both of men and women was present, as on the previous occasion, including Theobald de Baryngton, constable of Dunstanburgh. The proctor also entered and took formal possession of the vicarage house.\(^3\) On the same day William de Humberstan was formally instituted in the vicarage on behalf of the college.\(^4\)

It would appear that Merton college paid £400 to the earl of Lancaster for his renunciation of the advowson, as there is preserved amongst the college muniments a receipt dated February 21st, 1341, for one hundred

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1. Ibid. 437.
2. "Nono die mensis Novembris, in crepusculo noctis ejusdem diei, in camera manerii domini decani Eboracensis infra clausam cathedralis."
3. "Quibus procuratorione et processu sic perfectis, ac per clericos et layicos in multitudine copiosa ascultatis, idem procurator asserens et protestans se velle nomine custodis et scollarum predictorum possessionem dicte ecclesie de Emeldon adipsici, continuare et defendere, si et quatinus de jure potuit et non aliter, in presencia venerabilis viri magistri de Trong, custodis domus supradici, ac nomine et mandato ejusdem custodis, cepit anulum ostii ecclesie ejusdem in manu sua decens: "Ego Johannes de Hotham, clericus Eboracensis dioecesis, procurator custodis, etc., de Merton, hic apprehendo, accipio et admitto possessionem corporalem istius ecclesie de Emeldon nomine dictorum dominorum meorum, si et quatinus de jure mihi licet, virtute processus supradicti; ac statim postea dictus procurator prefatam ecclesiam de Emeldon introivit et campanas ejusdem ecclesie pulsavit, et unum vestimentum jacens super magnum altare ipsius ecclesie in manibus suis accepit, animo, ut asservet, apprehendendi, retinendi et defendendi nomine custodis corporeum possessionem ejusdem ecclesie cum suis juribus, etc., si et quatinus sibi licuit, virtute processus prelibati. Acta sunt hie per Johannem de Hotham procuratorem memoratum, ut premititur, xiii\(\text{m}^2\) die mensis Novembris, etc., in cimiterio, portico et ecclesie de Emeldon, prelibatis; presentibus magistro Willelmo de Sutton; Theobaldo de Baryndon, constabulario castri de Dunstanburgh; domino Johanne de Herdewyk capellano, et aliis parochianis quam plurimi uritusque sexus, et aliis clericis et layicis in multitudine copiosa: testibus vocatis et rogatis. Quibus sic, ut premititur, peractis, idem procurator nomine custodis, etc., edem die, etc., manerium sive mansum ad habitacionem et usum rectoris dicte ecclesie deputatum, intravit." Merton College Deeds, No. 252.
marks (£66 13s. 4d.), which had been received in part payment of a debt of £400 owed by the college to the earl.¹

It is uncertain how long Humberstan remained vicar, but he was succeeded before April 3rd, 1362, by Thomas de Farneylawe, a fellow of Merton college.² Farneylawe retained the living until 1369, when he was promoted by Pope Urban V. to the chancellorship of York. Farneylawe was admitted to the prebend of Bole in 1375, and by his will, dated in the year 1378, left two books to Embleton church.³ In this way the next presentation to Embleton fell into the Pope’s hands, for according to custom the Pope had the right of collation to benefices rendered vacant by his promotion of the last incumbent. Pope Gregory XI. therefore presented Richard de Ireland to the vicarage in 1371.⁴

In the meantime, however, the warden of Merton, either overlooking or denying the papal right of presentation, had procured the institution of John Gefrei de Bloxham, M.A., on the 29th of October, 1369.⁵ Bloxham was unable to maintain his position, and the college sent a proctor to the north to effect a compromise with the papal nominee.⁶

The proctor and Richard de Ireland met on October 9th, 1372, in the churchyard of Gateshead. The proctor held in his hand a document, and refused to allow Richard possession of the living till he had assented to the clauses therein contained. Among other things, it was stipulated that the vicar should be faithful to the warden and scholars, and that he would not allow any harm to be done to the college, but would at least give warning to the warden.⁷ After other similar clauses had been read Richard de Ireland placed his hand upon his breast and promised obedience in every particular.⁸ A very short time afterwards, however, the nominee of the papacy proved faithless. He not only appropriated the great tithes, but in addition he set up a claim to them, and in 1383 the warden of Merton was forced to proceed

¹ Kilham’s M.S. Merton College.
² Merton College Deeds, No. 428.
³ Item lego ecclesie de Emelden librum illum sermonum qui dicitur “Abiciamus,” sed incipit sic “parvulus n. natus est nobis, et quaternum meum de papiro qui incipit cum illo sermone “in memoria eterna cri justus.” York Wills, Surt. Soc. iv. p. 101. Farneylawe also left several books, etc., to Merton college, among them a very fine manuscript of Bracton, which is still preserved in the college library.
⁴ Œ Oct. 1372. a notarial instrument witnessing an agreement between master John de Bloxham and Richard de Ireland, priests, to end disputes concerning the vicarage of Emelden. Ibid. 495.
⁵ Quod non videbit dampna domus quin resistet quantum in se est, et postea premuniret predictos custodem et scolares, si ipse corrigere nullatenus poterit. Ibid.
⁶ Manu sua super pectus suum apposita. Ibid.
to Durham to procure the vicar’s public renunciation of his groundless claim. About the same time Sir John Neville, brother of the earl of Westmoreland, took possession of the church and its profits under pretence of a lease, although he paid no rent. The warden and scholars were anxious to remedy this state of affairs, and addressed a petition to Richard II. in the following terms:

Bysecheth meklely the humble studiante & your continuell oratours the wardeyn & pore scoler of the college, cyled Merton Halle, in Oxinforld, that where that ther blessed foundar, whom God asoyle, endewed hem in especiall amonges other with the chirche of Emyldon in Northumberlond, to the value of 1\footnote{1} yerly, to holde in propre use for her sustynance, to praye specially for yow, souereyn lord, and your progenitours kynges, & your heires for evermore, & to be occupied also with studye of clergie & other contemplacions to the worchip of God & this noble roialme. Now hit is so that Sir John Neueil, knyght, lieue tenant vn to your wardeyn of the Marche of Scotlond & brother to the worshipfull lord the erle of Westemerland, by colour of a lees made vn to hym of the seid chirche by the seid wardeyn, bysechere, to terme of ij yere, yeldynge yerly \footnote{1} to the same wardeyn & scoler, hath occupied the seid chirche with all the profites that longe thereto, thise ij yere last passed, with outen any payment, other satisfaccion made to hem thence, & yet doth & so purposeth to continue to the vtherest distruccion of the seid college & prayers had thire inne for lak of her sustynance. to the most greuous ensample, but yet that they be holpen by your moost noble grace & pyte. Wherefore plese hit vn to your hienesse and most noble grace graciously to consider how that the seid knyght, as well by his grete birthe as by autorite of his office, is so myghty that the seid pore bysechers may haue no remedie ayenst hym by the comune lawe in tho parties, and ther up on graunte your gracious letters vnder your priue scall directed vn to hym, commaundyng hym on your byvalue, vnder certeyn peine & at certeyn day to be limited by your hienesse, to appere before yow & your counsell, there to be examined of this mater & the circumstances ther offe. And this founde by iuste examinacion, to ordeyne that the seid wardeyn & scoler be pesibly restored to the seid chirche with the profites ther offe for this ij yere last passed, so that the seid Sir John entemete nomore herafer of the seid chyrch as good feith & conscience requiren at the reuerence of God & in wey of charitie.\footnote{2}

The petition seems to have produced some effect, and the college soon afterwards found a more satisfactory lessee in the earl of Northumberlond.\footnote{3} Richard de Ireland appears to have retained the living until 1394,\footnote{4} and the church and vicarage sustained much damage during his incumbency from the inroads of the Scots.\footnote{5} After Richard de Ireland the next vicar was

\footnotesize

1 Instrumentum super renunciatione decime garbarum per dominum Ricardum de Irland, vicarium de Emyldon.\footnote{1} Merton College Deeds, No. 492. \footnote{2} Ibid. No. 506.
2 The tithes of Embleton were let to the earl of Northumberland in 1394 for one year for $85. The lease is endorsed with a condition that the earl should enjoy the tithes of the parish free from destruction by any of the king’s enemies (‘absque destructione aliquorum inimicorum regis Anglie’) till the next feast of the Purification. In case the crops should be destroyed, some reasonable allowance should be made to the earl. \textit{Ibid.} No. 431. (A fine seal of the earl is attached.)
3 He was vicar in 1394, and in the following year there was a vacancy. Bursar’s Roll, Merton college.
4 See page 67.
5 Vol. II.
Bartholomew atte Wode,¹ who was followed by John de Brygg.² The latter was succeeded in 1428 by William Warde, who died in 1431. Thomas Eland was instituted in the living on the 8th of September in that year,³ and a list is preserved of the contents of the vicarage house, which Eland took over from his predecessor. The document is as follows:

Thys supplmentaris folowyng left Maister Wylyam Waarde, late vicaire of Emeldon, to hys immediat successor Maister Thomas Eland, vicar of yᵉ seyd church, yᵉ yeer of yᵉ regnye of kyng Henr'y yᵉ syxte the Xnum: inprinis, vj oxen, prec' yᵉ oxe. 13s. 4d.; item, ij horse, prec' yᵉ hors, 12s.; item, ij cartes, prec' of yat oone kart, 8s.; item, prec' of yat other kart, 5s.; item, j plow with alle longynge to yᵉ plow, prec' 3s. 8d.; item, ij brewing leedes, a moor and j less leede, £1 4s.; item, prec' of yᵉ less breweng leede, 12s.; item, ij brass pottys to seede yn beve, a moor and j less, prec' of yᵉ moor brass pot, 13s. 4d.; item, prec' of yᵉ less brass pot, 6s. 8d.; item, a boordeclote to yᵉ hygh boorde and ij bowells. prec' 3s. 8d.; item, j boordeclote to yᵉ syde boorde, prec' 1s. 6d.; item, ij syluer spoonys. prec' 13s. 4d.; item, ij gret tabyls, oone for yᵉ high borde, prec' 2s. 8d., item, that other for ye syde boorde, prec' 1s. 6d.; item, ij foomeys, prec' 1s.; item, ij payr of treysters, prec' 1s.; item, ij cosshyns, prec' 3s. 6d.; item, hangynge to ye halle wyth a border of cowchyd' warke, prec' 11s.; item, bankers to yᵉ halle, 1s. 8d.; item, j chayer, prec' 1s. 6d.; item, j half dosyn of garnysshed vessel, prec' 6s.; item, ij yron spyttys a moor and j less, prec' of the moor, 1s. 6d., item, prec' of yᵉ less yron spyt, 10d.; item, ij candelstykkyys of lato, prec' 1s. 8d.; item, j basyn and j ewer, prec' 5s.; item, ij pannys, that oone was a zech pan, wyth ij eayys, prec' 5s. 8d., item, that other was j smaller pan, prec' 1s. 10d.; item, j payr of tonges, prec' 8d.; item, j long brand yron, prec' 4s. 8d.; item, ij bedlyes, yat oone with ye apparell. prec' 1s.; item, oone other syngle bed, prec' 10s.; item, ij bolsters wyth ffeaders, prec' 2s. 6d.; item, j mast fate, prec' 6s. 10d.; item, j woore tob, prec' 2s.; item, j gylledyng tvb, prec' 2s. 6d.; item, ij tonnyng bowels, 1s. 4d.

In addition to the contents of the vicarage, Warde left twenty shillings to Merton college for the purchase and repair of books,⁴ and £10 for the repair of the vicarage house itself.⁵ Some extracts from the vicar's and bursar's rolls of this period will be of interest. A large number of these rolls are still preserved, but space permits only a few scattered entries to be noticed here:

1317. Paid to masons working on Rock chapel 4d.; item, to a man making glass windows 8d.

1356. Expenses of Wanwayn, the bursar, at Emeldon: bread 2s. 7d., pork 1s. 4d., veal 1s. 1½d., ale 7s., sucking pigs 8d., ducks 1s., hens 4d., white fish 1s. 5d., salmon 1s. 3d., eggs 6d., fruit 4d., candles 2d., wood 2d., baked bread 4d., baking 3d., fodder for horses 7d., and the price was not larger because they had no hay. ¹ Item in pecunia numerata xxiiij.

1366. Mending glass windows 12s., 'et de cx' pro una clausura justa altare, unde semper tertia pars perinet vicario.'

¹ The Bursar's Roll of 1412 mentions 'Bartholomew atte Wode nuper vicarius.' ² Randall.
³ Register, Langley, fol. 131 r.
⁴ Couching, or laid embroidery, is that species of embroidery in which the threads are laid on the surface and stitched to it by threads coming from the back of the material.
⁵ Usually called a 'yeeting.' ⁶ Usually called a 'mask fat.'
⁷ Usually called a 'guil-fat' or tub. ⁸ See p. 67. ⁹ Catalogue of Fellows, Merton college.
1384. The tithes of Embleton were sold this year to Peter Kyng for £1 13s. 4d., and no more this year because the Scots lay in the fields of Embleton and did great destruction, 'videlicet damna insolita et inaudita, ideum petit veniam in allocando.' Also Peter Kyng owed for tithes for the year 1383, £12; but both tithes and demesne lands were laid waste by the Scots.

1385. Peter Kyng still owes £12 for 1383, as was agreed between Hylman and himself. Peter paid 5 marks to Henry Holme, for the rest as lost and destroyed by the Scots.

1393-4. The bursar's account on behalf of the vicar of Embleton for the business of the church and manse ('mansi') was £3 os. 1od., as appeared by schedule; expenses for the chancel 8s. 5d., and rectory houses 5s. 3d. For a proctor at York, 1s. 6d.; expenses of masons coming to survey the chancel, 1s.

1395. Paid to Thomas Galoun (bailiff of Embleton) in the autumn, for various repairs done in the rectory of Embleton as by schedule, £1 11s.; item, paid to Thomas Galoun for other repairs in the same place at Easter, 10s. 2d., and £1 6s. 8d. for bread, wine, wax, oil, procurations, synodals, and other matters for Embleton church.

1395-6. Paid at Embleton to Thomas Galoun for the repair of the window of the choir, £2 13s. 4d.; item, paid to persons guarding the church of Embleton, in the time of vacancy, by the hands of Gates, £1 13s. 4d. Nothing was paid for the corn of Embleton this year because it was allowed to the vicar for his new building ('pro suo novo edificio'), in full payment of x1 marks owed to him for the building by agreement. An additional sum of £13 6s. 8d. was also paid this year to the vicar 'for his new building.' (These entries do not mark the date when the vicar's tower was built; see page 80.)

1397-98. For the repair of the east window of the choir of Embleton in autumn by Motherby, £6 7s. 4d. For the repair of the granary, 19s. 2d. Expended on the altar, £1.

1400. The tithes were let to Robert Herbotell for £60. (Harbottle was constable of Dunstanburgh.)

1403. Spent on the altar on behalf of the rector and for mending the walls in the rectory, £1 13s. 4d.

1416. Paid at Embleton by Prestwold and Eland (the bursars) for making the walls of the hall of the rectory of Embleton, in gross, £1 10s.; for making the hall of Seton's tenement, £2 16s. 4d.

1413-18. Rent of the rectory of Embleton let to William Warde, the vicar, £2 13s. 4d.; paid at Embleton in gifts to poor parishioners by Duffield and Eland at Easter, and for the maintenance of a light, 1s.; to Warde's servant, 8d.; in ale at various times, 4d.

1419. Paid at Embleton to the vicar's priest ('sacerdotii vicarii') for expenses and trouble in riding to Newcastle in the matter about Mitford, 1s. 4d.; paid to the earl of Northumberland, for damage done by the army in the time of the war to the tithes of sheaves, £2; for leading a horse from Newcastle to Embleton, 1s. The tithes were let to Sir Thomas Gray, knight, for £8 8s. 3d. Paid at Embleton: altar expenses and other small repairs done by the vicar, £1 6s. 4d.; to the vicar's servant at Easter, 8d.; to the poor parishioners by the vicar's advice, 2s. 1d.; for the maintenance of the light of the sepulchre, 6d.; given to Ward's reapers in autumn, 7d.; to a servant of William Johanson for riding with me (the bursar) at Easter to Embleton, 1s.

1422. For grinding grain at Embleton, £1 13s. 8d.; for winnowing the same, 5s. 8d.

1425. Account of William Warde the vicar: for repairing a glass window in the choir, 1s. 8d.; pro clausura rectorie, 16s.; item, pro reparacione clausura fosse bauce, £1 3s.; for a stone wall round the dovecote, 16s.; for leading ('conductione') the vicar's barley at the time of leading the tithes, 6s. 8d.; for straw to cover the grain, 1s. 8d.; on a place of ease in the rectory, 3s. 4d.

1431. The bursar accounts for £1 which Master William Warde, formerly vicar of Embleton, left to the college for the purchase and repair of the books of the same; for expenses on the journey to Northumberland, going and returning, £4 1s. 8d.; paid to Master John Eland [the new vicar, elsewhere called Thomas] for his expenses in selling the grain of Embleton this year to the earl of Northumber-

1 There was war at this time with the Scots, see vol. i. p. 43.
land, 6s. 8d.; paid to Master John Eland for the labour and remuneration of a servant, sent from Northumberland to Oxford to inform the college of the will of the earl of Northumberland, and to report what he (the earl) had said about the grain at Embleton, 10s.

1442. Paid for the light of Embleton church ‘ex gratia,’ 8d.

1443. The demesne lands attached to the church were let for seven years from 1443 to Edmund Craster, esq., described as ‘of Durham,’ and it was stipulated in the lease that he should provide the vicar for the time being with bread and wine for the mass, and wax for the church lights, and that he should pay for washing the surplices.  

1449. A letter of Robert Neville, bishop of Durham, shows that the living either of Embleton or Ponteland had been sequestrated in 1449. The letter is as follows:

‘Right trusty and wellbeloved we greet you wel, and charge you that in case ye have sequestred any liniolod ethre in Northumberland or in the busshoprack, belonging . . . to Marton college at Oxford, ye doo now therefo ammow your handes, & hem deluer to fe berar of thies, a fellow of fe said college, as semblable we have to our shiree if he have escheted fe said liniolod. Desiring you jft in case be sire Robert Ogle have escheted al fe liniolod, belonging fe said college in Northumberland, on our behalf ye do send him word by writing to mak delivery of hem to fe berar of thies. By warrant of thies yeuen vnder our signet at Houeden fe xxiij day of June [or July] ye yer of our transacion fe xij". Robert busshop of Dueane.’ Endorsed, ‘To our right trusty and wellbeloved clerk, Master Thomas Tong, our general commissarie, or his depute.’

On some notes of receipts from Embleton church, between 1453 and 1464, there is an endorsement with some particulars of church expenses: e.g. for a flask of oil, 4s. 6d.; paid to T. Holman, 4s. 8d. for 4⅔ flasks of oil at 1s. 1d. the flask; ‘pro locione corporalium,’ 1s. 6d.; paid to the church clerks for the vigils of St. Edmund, St. Katherine, and St. Mary, 2l. 10s. 10d.; for making wax candles, 93d.; for 3 dozen candles for the choir, 4s. 4d.; for 5,000 pieces of bread for the mass at 7d. the thousand, 1s. 7d. (‘1s. 7d. pro ij" vi" de pane misali juxta viij pro mille’).

1464. In this year, being that in which the battle of Hexham took place, a bursar rode from Oxford to Embleton. The memoranda, which he kept during his journey, are preserved at Merton college, and have been printed.  

In 1485, whilst Thomas Harbottle was vicar, a writ of privy seal was issued, directing all royal officers to assist the proctors of ‘Marton, Oxford,’ in making the best possible proof out of the parsonages of ‘Emmyledon and Ponteyland.’ The writ concludes: ‘We late you wise that we, being semblable zele and affection in that behalfe, haue straitly charged and commanded the proctors of the saide college to lette and approwe the foresaid personages to there moost availe and increase.’

The tithes were subsequently let for various periods. In 1499 the lessees were Eleanor Ogle, widow; Richard Errington of London, gent.; William Dychehand of London, brewer; Robert Bewyk of London, draper, and Clement Waugh of London, brewer. The names show that the lessees were natives of Northumberland, who had gone to London to seek their fortunes in trade.

Since the fifteenth century Merton college has remained in undisturbed possession of the advowson. It will now be convenient to tabulate those incumbents whose names have been already mentioned, and to give brief biographical notes of the later vicars.

1 Merton College Deeds, No. 657.  
2 Ibid. No. 1641.  
3 Ibid. No. 2853; see Arch. Ael. vol. xvi. i. p. 113.  
4 Merton College Deeds, No. 382; dated 16 June, 1485.
EMBLETON CHURCH.

INCUMBENTS OF EMBLETON.

RECTORS.

1279. Adam de Filey, an intruder, resigned 10th February, 1279.
1280. Robert de Filey, resigned 20th of November, 1287.
1287. William de Hamelton, died on 14th April, 1307.
1307. May 10th. Peter de Dene, an intruder, resigned before 1321.
Circa 1321-1326. Gilbert de Haughton, an intruder.
Circa 1328. Thomas de Bamburgh, died April 15th, 1340.

VICARS.

1340. John de Bredon, an intruder, resigned 1340.
1350. Robert de Walsington, an intruder, resigned 1341.
1341. November 14th. William de Humberston.
Circa 1362. Thomas de Farneylawe, resigned 1369.
1369. 29th of October. John Geffrie de Bloxham, M.A., resigned his claim to the living in 1372.
Circa 1412. John de Brygg, died 1428. 1428. William Warde, died 1431.
1431. 8th of September, Thomas Eland, ordained 29th of May, 1428, being then M.A.1
1502. Roger Morland, fellow of Merton college in 1500, died 1508.2
1508. January 21st. John Green, A.M., instituted by Archbishop Bainbridge at York, died 1524.3
1524. October 17th. Henry Tyndall, S.T.B.; B.A. Merton college, 3rd February, 1511-12; fellow 1512; M.A. 6th February, 1516-17. Tyndall resigned the living in 1528. He became warden of Merton in 1544. He died on the 12th of December, 1545, and was buried at Gamlingay.4
1528. Anthony Walleis, died 1538.5 He appears to have been concerned in the conspiracy to murder Sir Thomas Clifford, and it is possible that he was executed in 1538 for his share in that affair. (See vol. i. p. 268.)
1538, September 1st. John Marlow [or Merley] presented ;6 B.A. Merton college, 18th May, 1522; fellow of Merton college, 1524; M.A. 5th April, 1527; B.D. 1542; sub-warden of his college; canon of the king’s chapel of St. Stephen within the palace of Westminster, 1542; treasurer of the cathedral church of Wells, 1543; died October, 1543.7
1544. April 10th. Thomas Merley.8
1551. Thomas Palmer, fellow of Merton college 1545, deprived 1565.9
1565. November 12th. Thomas Benyon, M.A., fellow of Merton college 1557; M.A. 23rd January, 1561/2.10

3 The vicarage at this time was worth £11 3s. 4d. a year, ‘Vocor ecclesiasticus’ temp. Hen. VIII. Hodgson, Northd. iii. iii. p. 3lv.
4 Foster, Alumni.
5 Hunter MSS. i. 177. The mandate of the archdeacon to induct Walleis is addressed to Anthony Heryn, chaplain and curate of Embleton. Regist. Tunstal. 6 Foster, Alumni, i. 77.
7 Foster, Alumni. Dr. Astley’s Catalogue of Fellows, Merton college.
8 In 1576 the Embleton tithes were let to Richard Symonides, vicar of Ponteland, and Oswald Mitford of Ponteland, esquire. A clause in the lease stated that ‘the seid Richard and Oswald, and their assignes, shall repayre, susteyne and mayntene, within and without, the chauocelles off the said churches of Emyldon and Ponteland aforesaid, att theyr owne propre costes and charges during the said terme. And the foresaid Richard and Oswald, and theyr executors and assignes, shall byld off newe...
1605, May 25th. Samuel Slade. After being presented Slade informed the warden of Merton that the living was the subject of dispute, and, as he did not wish to carry on the suit at his own expense, he was permitted to resign. Slade was a native of Dorsetshire; entered Merton college 3th October, 1582, aged 14; B.A. 15th December, 1586; fellow, M.A. 1593.4; died in Zante before 1613. He was a great traveller, and lived for some time in Greece.1


1622, May 29th. William Cox, M.A., of Wiltshire, gent., matriculated at Balliol college, Oxford, 16th October, 1607, aged 16; fellow of Merton college, 1613; B.A. 16th February, 1613.4; M.A. 19th June, 1618. He was vicar of Embleton until his death in 1657, when the living was given to his son.3

1657, October 29th. William Cox, M.A., son of the last vicar. Cox immediately resigned.4

1658, May 6. William Caudwell of New Inn Hall; matriculated 12th December, 1654; B.A. 17th December, 1654; M.A. 8th June, 1657.5

1659, January 8th. Robert Hewer, B.A., matriculated Queen's college, Oxford, 18th November, 1650; B.A. 16th July, 1653; died 1666.6

1666, September 8th. William Cox, M.A., again presented.7 He was educated at St. Andrews university: joined Merton college 14th April, 1648; fellow of Brasenose college; vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1662; died at Embleton 16th May, 1672. His son, Henry Cox, described as pars propter par, matriculated at Merton college, 4th December, 1677, aged 16; B.A. 1681.8

and vpheld all soch howsas as ar decayed within the said parishes off Pontelond & Emlydon, to the saide personages apperteyning and belonging, and all other howsas and tenementes, belonging to the said personages, att theyre proper costes shall repayre and against wynde and rayne shall make defendable during ye saide termes. 4 Merton College Deeds, No. 501. In 1577 & John Welleshe was curate at Embleton, without license, and Edward Craster was parish clerk. Vistation.

1 In Dr. Astry's Catalogue of Fellows is the following entry: Samuel Slade, A.M., in agro Dorotrigum natus, diu lateque peregriatus est. In Grecia autem precipe moram fecit. Inde rediens obit in insula Zacynthi ante annum 1613.

2 1606, October 5th. Johannes filius magistri Anthonii Walker, vicarii de Emleto in Northumberland baptised. Parish Register of Ronaikirk, Yorkshire. In a Vistation of this period there is an office against the vicar of Emeldon, that he hath not kept hospitalite these three years, and that he hath a vicarage in Yorkshire.


4 Merton college, 2nd Ledger, p. 878. To the honourable the Commissioners for the approbation of Ministers.5

5 Ibid. p. 866, cf. Foster, Alumni. 6 Ibid. 2nd Ledger, p. 915. A bond of marriage is dated 20th June, 1664, of Robert Hewer, clerk, and Dorothy Procter, spinster.

7 Will dated 5th September, 1666. 1, Robert Hewer, of Embleton, clerk et vicar ibidem, give & bequeath unto my deare child, Robert Hewer, now about eleven monethes old, the somme of two hundred pounds lawfull English money to be disposed of & improved for the benefit & advantage of my son, Robert Hewer, by my deare wife, his natural mother, Dorothy Hewer. Item, I give to my son Robert Hewer a sylver campe wth cost me 6s 8d. Item, I give to my son Robert one great sylver salt, halfe a dozen of silver spoones valued at 8s; and lastly I give to him halfe a dozen of my largest pater dishes & a dozen of pater trencher plates. And all the rest of my pater, plate, & goods, moveable & inmoveable, I leave to my deare wife, whom I leave sole executrix of this my last will, hoping at last she will receive her portion left her by her father, 300l. Lastly I desire that my deare wife shall have the tuition of our son Robert Hewer, so long as she continues in her widowwoode, or els receive sufficient bond for the securing of his portion before she enter upon a second marriage, as the supervisors of this my last will shall approve off, & the bonds of security to remaine in their custody till he come age to chuse his owne gredian, not that I suspect his mother's real care for him in the lest, but I know all people are mutable as well as mortal, and many times faile in performing their intentions. And it is my earnest desire that my brother Alexander Hewer, my kind friend M' Rhoddam, the younger, & my very good friend M' Benjamin Salked be supervisors. Proved 1666. Amount of goods £207 11s. 8d. Probate Registry, Durham.

8 This was the year of the Plague. Cox went to Embleton 'socii omnibus tam peregrinamentibus.' Merton college, 3rd Ledger, p. 122.

1672, September 18th. John March, gent., born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, circa 1640; educated at the grammar school, under the learned Bohemian George Ritchesell; matriculated at Queen's college, Oxford, 15th June, 1657; B.A. from St. Edmund's hall, 1661; M.A. 1664; B.D. 23rd March, 1673: appointed by the corporation to be 'afternoon lecturer' at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1676; resigned the living of Embleton in 1679 upon his appointment to the vicarage of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: died 2nd December, and buried 4th December, 1692.1

1680, January 14th. Vincent Edwardes, son of Edward Edwardes, of Bettws, Salop, minister; matriculated 27th March, 1673, aged 15; B.A. 1675; M.A. from Merton college, 1678; died at Embleton, 13th January, 1713.2 In the Report of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1830, the following remarks occur: 'The Rev. Vincent Edwardes, who died in 1712, bequeathed to Merton college the school-house, which he stated he had built at his own expense, and he also left land and £40 in money to the school at Embleton, and appointed the vicar of Embleton to be the overseer and visitor of the school. He also left £40 to the poor of Embleton, half of the interest to be distributed yearly on the day of his death, by the minister and churchwardens, and the other half to be laid out in bibles, prayer books, and the Whole Duty of Man, for the poor. He also gave £20 to each of the chaplains of Rock and Rennington, in this parish, the interest to be paid to a master for teaching three poor children to say their catechism, read, write, and account. The sum of £40 was laid out before the year 1750, in building a gallery in the church.'

1713, June 10th. Richard Parker, M.A., son of George Parker, of Coton, co. Warwick, matriculated (papus prior) at Merton college, 15th March, 1683:6, aged 15; servant, 1685; postmaster, 1688; B.A. 3rd March, 1691/2; fellow, 1693: M.A. 1697: a philologist; vicar of Diddington, Hunts., 1702-1711: vicar of Ponteland, March-September, 1711: vicar of Embleton from 1713 till his death, 27th February, 1727/8, buried in the chancel.3

1 Schola Novacastrensis alumni, part ii. p. 10.
2 He published several sermons, some poetry, and a 'Vindication of the present Great Revolution in England, in five letters between him and James Welwood, Doct. of Phys.', occasioned by a sermon preached by Mr. March, 30 of January, 1688. London, 1689, 4to. Wood's Athenae, ed. Bliss, iv. 373. In the York Minster library there is a small 8vo, with a portrait and inscription, 'ex dono reverendi authoris.' 
3 See inscription p. 79. Foster, Alumni.
1727, May 2nd. De Bloshier Tovey, son of John Tovey of Westminster, gent. (a citizen and apothecary of London), born at St. Martin's in the Fields, 1 March, 1692; Queen's college, Oxford, matriculated 12 March, 1708, aged 16; B.A. 1712; fellow of Merton college, 1712; M.A. 1715; barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, 1717; D.C.L. 21 March, 1720/1; principal of New Inn Hall, 1732-45; vicar of Embleton, 1727-1747; died 1747. 1 He was the author of a 40 volume entitled Anglia Judaica, or the history and antiquities of the Jews in England, by Dr. Bloshiers Tovey, Principal of New Inn Hall in Oxford. 2 (Oxford, 1738). 2

1747, September 4th. John Parsons, M.A., fellow of Merton college, resigned upon presentation to the rectory of Wilford, near Nottingham, in 1756.

1756. William Clifton, son of William Clifton of Edinburgh; B.A. Balliol College, 17 Dec. 1733-1790. George Turner, D.D., son of John Turner of Compton, Surrey: matriculated at Merton college 3rd April, 1753, aged 19; B.A. 1756; M.A. 1762; B.D. 1782; D.D. 1785; vicar of Culham, Oxon., 1783; archdeacon of Oxon., 1783; prebendary of Winchester, 1795, till his death in 1797. 3


1811. James Boulter, son of Rev. George Boulter, of St. John's, near Worcester: matriculated at Merton college, 26 May, 1784, aged 19; B.A. 1788; M.A. 1795. 4

1822. George Dixwell Grimes, son of Abraham Grimes, of St. George's, Westminster, matriculated at Merton college, 6 February, 1800, aged 19; B.A. 1803; M.A. 1807; fellow, 1809-23; vicar of Embleton till his death, 28th October, 1829. 5

1830. George Cooke, son of Sir Giles Cooke, knight, a judge of the Common Pleas, of Lymington, Hants: matriculated at Merton college, 21 April, 1814, aged 17; B.A. 1816; fellow, 1821-1831; tutor, 1824; hon. canon of Durham, 1852; vicar of Embleton till his death, 17th August, 1874. 6

1874. Mandell Creighton, son of Robert Creighton of Carlisle, Cumberland, educated at Durham Grammar School; matriculated at Merton college, 18 October, 1862, aged 19; postmaster, 1862; fellow, 1866; B.A. 1867; M.A. 1869; resigned the living of Embleton upon his appointment to the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge in 1881; canon of Worcester, 1885; bishop of Peterborough, 1891; some time editor of the English Historical Review, and author of various historical works.

1884. Montagu Francis Finch Osborn, fourth son of Sir John Osborn of Chicksands priory, bart.; matriculated at Balliol college, 24 March, 1841, aged 16; B.A. 1843; fellow of Merton college, 1847; rector of Kilworth-Beauchamp, co. Leicester, 1851-84; hon. canon of St. Nicholas's cathedral, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1891.

Visitation, etc.

1595. 1 Emilton: their bible is of the largest volume. 1

1601. 1 Office against Peter Sowerby, curate. Edward Shipard and John Shipard, churchwardens, allege they have collected monie for providing a bible. 1

1608. 1 Emilton: the chauncell of the church is in decaie in timber, leade, and glasse, through the churchwardens' default. 1

1 cf. Foster Alumni.

2 When Dr. Tovey was instituted the college allowed him £50 towards repairing the vicarage house, on condition that he laid out double that sum. Whilst Dr. Tovey was vicar the lands attached to the vicarage were enclosed, and in 1744 it was agreed that the sub-warden of Merton do acquaint Dr. Tovey that the warden and fellows are ready to concur with the bishop of Durham in granting a lease of the new enclosed lands at Emilton, which are appropriated to the doctor as vicar. 1

3 Foster Alumni. 4 For some curious particulars about Boulter see p. 73.

5 He lived some time at Coton house near Rugby, see Rugby School Register.

6 During Mr. Cooke's incumbency the church of Embleton underwent restoration twice.

1 cf. Foster Alumni.
EMBLETON CHURCH.

1669. 'They want the ten commandments, a cloth and cushion for the pulpit; the church stalls and floor are not repaired.'

1663. 'The value of the impropriation is £300 per annum. (Two ruinous chappells in the parish, Rock and Rennington, both destitute for fifteen years or thereabouts.) The stipend now is £60 per annum. The church is much out of order. The glebe that did anciently belong to Rock chappel is now con-founded.'

1723. 'Embleton church, visited by Archdeacon Thomas Sharp, 26th August, 1723: John Proctor and Thomas Watson, churchwardens. Ordered: a paten for the communion, a cover for the font, a breach in the wall by the west side of the church porch to be filled up, a parish coffin, a hood for the minister.'

1736. Bishop Chandler remarks in his parochial visitation about 1736: 'Vicarage, Embleden, with chapels Rennington and Rock, served by Blossiers Tovey [presented] by Merton college; value better than £200; families, 300; 10 Quakers, house, but seldom meet.' James Watson, curate. (Tovey) not resident, being head of a hall. A free school for 12.'

1764. May 10th. 'The cracked bell to be exchanged, and a new one of the same weight provided.'

1828. The following remarks occur in some notes of a visitation by Archdeacon Singleton: 'Embleton, visited 11th August, 1828: I take this to be one of the best vicarages in the archdeaconry; even now, at a moment of fearful depreciation in vicarial tithes, it produces a good £800 per annum. It is difficult to conceive how the impropriator, Mr. Carr, can make so little of his tithery under Merton college as £2,000, the sum at which it was computed by my informants at the visitation. The Rev. G. D. Grimes is the present vicar, of course sometime Fellow of Merton, and, what is far better, a zealous, kind-hearted gentleman. He is making great additions and improvements to the vicarage house, under the plan of Mr. Dobson, an architect of some celebrity at Newcastle. It is satisfactory to find that the old tower is to be retained, as it is one of those mentioned in the license of Edward IV. to certain incumbents in this archdeaconry to "crenellate" and fortify their official houses.' The more recent additions have been in a pitiful taste, and the rooms are so low as to be hardly wholesome. Mr. Boulter, Mr. Grimes's immediate predecessor, was, to say the best of him, a very unfit and discreditable person in the situation to which his college thought proper to present him. It is not pleasant to say so, but it appears to me that collegiate patronage is not the source from which the church is to expect its most profitable servants. Men idle away their best years in the questionable society of a common room, and take orders only at the moment when some favoured benefice becomes vacant. They are then transplanted to some remote country village, strangers to professional duties and habits and not having the ordinary shrewdness of mixed secular society. However, such things are and must be, and certainly Mr. Grimes is an exception in a great degree to my reasoning. Mr. Boulter put a new roof on the house, but never paid for it, and I have more than once been addressed by the poor workmen, in order that I might intercede with the bishop or the college; of course I was not justified in any such interference. The new rooms are to look into the garden, and towards his present front Mr. Grimes has been accommodated by Lord Tankerville, the lord of the manor, with a long coveted extension under a lease. The population of Embleton amounts to 1,500; the church will contain 400; they have two services on Sundays and sacraments four times a year. The plate is really magnificent, the gift, as a very modest inscription declares, of Mr. Craister, that good man, who has a heart and a purse open to every generous impulse. They have one bell, two surplices,

1 These Quakers have already been referred to, see p. 9. One of their number, Patrick Livingstone, was one of the chief founders of the Quakers in the north of Scotland. In Selections from the Writings of Patrick Livingstone, London, 1847, p. 5, is this passage: "He was born in the year 1654 near Montrose, and in a singular manner came to be convinced [i.e., of the truth of Quaker doctrines] in the north of England about the year 1659, where he, with seven other persons, for a long time kept a meeting together at a little village called Embeldon, without any visit or encouragement from Friends, upon which account he was committed prisoner in Morpeth.'

2 No such document is known to exist.
indifferent books, and the king's works,1 mentioned in the folio, have disappeared and are whimsically supplied by an old book of geography without a title page. The registers commence in 1683; the average of burials in the year amounts to 14; marriages, 7; baptisms, 34. There are many Presbyterians in the parish, but no meeting house. The Hendersons of Newton are Catholics. General Grey of Fallodon has built a gallery for his own use about twenty years since, and worthy vicar Edwards's gallery is still in existence, and is let for £1 18s. yearly. To be sure his ensigns armorial are none but a Welshman could bear, his motto is what none but a Welshman could read, and, I think I may add, the laudatory verses on the gallery are none but a Welshman could write. Mr. Craister has a vault under his porch. Upon the whole this is a very handsome church; it has escaped the contagious chilly fit, with which "the kirk" has infected many of our Border parish churches, and has the varied ornaments, excrecences, and inconveniences which different generations have contributed, and I tolerate and like them all, because they have been so contributed.

The revenues of the school are as follows: a house, and eight acres of land worth per annum £12; the interest of £40 at 5 per cent., £2; miscellaneous, £1. The money is paid by Mr. Bosanquet of Rock. The vicar nominates fourteen free scholars as the vacancies occur; the new school house was built in 1825 on the common, but the main gable rests on the ancient freehold. The village of Embleton is squallid enough . . . . the parish, however, is highly respectable; the Craisters and the Greys are patterns for parishioners. There is a farm in Embleton where it joins Howick, which pays to the archdeacon, as rector of that parish, a prescriptive payment of £2. [1841. Mr. Rook, the incumbent, has finished an excellent parsonage house, but, as I learn, his commutation under the Act has not been fortunate.]

1893. Embleton, church accommodation, 400; gross value of the vicarage, £767; net, £677; offerings, £55.2

The registers begin in 1675: 'Margaret, daughter of John Forster of Dunstan, 24 April, 1675;' (baptised); 'Robert, son of Mrs. Margaret Craister of Dunstan, buried in the church 20 March, 1682/3;'

'William Linton of Warkworth, and Mary Watson of Newton, married 7 November, 1682.'

On the flyleaf of the oldest churchwarden's book is written, "The account book of Embleton parish, 1695.'

'1701, December y' 24. Received then of Mr. Edwards for y' vous of y' parish of Emelton y' sume of 9d. for making and finding of timber for y' sentery of y' bridge over Charlton Myers . . . . Matthew Forster.'

'1703, July 14th. Laid on then by y' minister, churchwardens, and four and twenty of this parish, ten [sic] shillings in y' lib. for finishing y' highway at Charlton Mires, and for discharging y' clerk of y' pease, and five shillings in y' lib. for repairing the parish leads.'

The church plate at present consists of a silver cup, a silver flagon, a paten, and a brass alms dish. The cup is inscribed 'The humble offering of Shafto Craister of Craister to the church of Embleton 1790; ' the alms dish is of Flemish manufacture, having in the centre a réfoulé design of Adam and Eve in the Garden.3 There was at one time a fine old altar-cloth at Embleton, embroidered with a design representing the story of the Prodigal Son.

Description of the Church.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands a little to the west of the village, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles and a clerestory, a chancel, an engaged western tower, and a south porch. In addition there is at the east end of the north aisle, and projecting northwards from it,

a chantry chapel. The nave is 53 feet long and 16 feet wide, the aisles being, respectively, the north 12 feet, the south 13 feet wide; the chancel is 37 feet long and 18 feet wide.

There is nothing to indicate that there was a church at Embleton before the Conquest, no remains of such a building or of a memorial cross of that period at present existing. There are, however, some remains in the lower stage of the tower which show that there was a stone church built before the end of the eleventh or in the early part of the twelfth century. This church no doubt consisted of a nave without aisles, with a tower at the west end, and a chancel. Of the tower the lower portion is still left. It was lighted by two small narrow round-topped windows, widely splayed internally, placed opposite each other in the north and south wall, 7 feet above the ground, which remain though partly obscured and built up. Nothing exists of the Norman nave or chancel, except the walls of the nave in which the arcades were afterwards inserted. The first alteration seems to have been the replacing of the original chancel by one, probably larger, towards the end of the twelfth century, about 1180. There is no certain proof that this change took place, but the present modern chancel arch is supported upon two capitals of very good design, having the Transitional volute of a late form carved upon them. These can scarcely have belonged to any other part of the church than the chancel arch. The next change that took place was the addition of aisles to the nave, and the insertion of an arcade of three bays on either side in the old walls about the year 1200. No further alteration appears to have been made until the fourteenth century, when, about 1330-40, the aisles were rebuilt on a more extended plan. They were made much wider, and were projected westwards as far as the west wall of the tower, so that the tower, which in the Norman church had been isolated, became an engaged one. The two upper stages of the tower were then rebuilt. At the same time a chapel was added, for the purposes of a chantry, at the east end of the north aisle, into which it opens by a segmental pointed arch of two orders with no hood-moulding. To resist the thrust of this arch a short massive buttress was constructed eastwards. No more additions or alterations appear to have been made until the present century, when an entirely new chancel with its arch has superseded one which not many years before had replaced the old one. All the windows in the body of the church have been renewed, probably in the main being copies of those already existing.
The tower consists of three stages, the lower one retaining its original Norman features, with the two small windows, now blocked, which have already been mentioned. The two upper stages are of the time 1330-40, when large alterations were made in the church. The middle stage has on the west side two small square-headed windows, and on the south a small trefoil-headed one. This stage may have constituted a chamber for temporary or even more permanent residence, to which these windows would give light. The upper, the belfry stage, has on each side a window of two lights with cusped heads, and divided at mid-height by a transom. The parapet is an open one, with six trefoil-headed openings, stepped, on each side, and a square-crocketed pinnacle at each corner and one at the middle of each face. The belfry contains a peal of bells lately cast by Mears of London. The tower has a very picturesque and effective appearance as it rises above the surrounding trees, which give it an additional charm, their soft green shade contrasting pleasantly with its grey stones. It compares very favourably with many ambitious but unsightly towers with which the false and meretricious ‘taste’ of the present day has marred the repose and dignity of our churches.

The nave has two aisles of the same date, and not differing except in some trifling details. The arcades are each of three bays, the arches being supported on octagonal shafts with moulded capitals. The eastern arch of both the north and south arcade springs from a corbel, which has incipient Early English foliage and a moulded abacus. The corresponding west ones are in each case modern. The arches have two chamfered orders, the outer one is ornamented with a single dog-toothed flower at the springings, those over the easternmost column of the south arcade being of an earlier form than the rest. The hood-mouldings have the nail head ornament. They terminate in the spandrels on the north with modern heads, which may possibly represent original ones; on the south they are carved with floriated crosses of a very good and unusual design. In the north aisle, just above the eastern pillar, is a square-moulded bracket of the same date as the widening of the aisle, about 1330-40, probably inserted to hold a light or image in connection with the adjoining chantry. There are two windows in the side walls and one at the east end of each aisle. They are all similar, of two lights, with foliated heads, and though modern probably reproduce the original windows. They correspond, except in their having no transom, with the
belfry windows of the tower. The three windows at the west end are modern, of new and poor design, but the rear arch in each case is old. The

clerestory on each side, built about 1330-40, contains three windows of three lights, the rear arches being old, but the tracery modern. The arches opening into the western extension of the aisles are both modern. The responds
of the tower arch are pear-shaped, and of the time of the nave arcades, but the arch itself is later, and may possibly be of the same date as the upper stages of the tower, about 1330-40.

Above the present modern chancel arch is a pointed opening, now filled in, which may have been a window. Beneath it the line of the original Norman nave roof is distinctly visible.

The addition to the north aisle, already referred to, projects 11 feet to the north, and contains in its east wall a square aumbry for the use of the altar of the chantry. A groove for the parclose screen exists on each side of the arch. There appears to have been another chantry, or possibly two, at the east end of the north aisle, with which two niches, one on each side of the east window, were, no doubt, connected. The niches have ogee heads, cusped and moulded, and beneath each is a piscina (that to the north having a semi-circular head, the other one being of an ogee shape). There has been another chantry at the east end of the south aisle, connected with which is a square aumbry placed in the east wall just south of the corbel
from which the eastern arch of the nave arcade springs. There are two brackets at different levels on the north side of the east window of the aisle, which are each carved with a female head. To the south of the window is a plain chamfered bracket. These three brackets may none of them be in situ, though they probably all belong to the chantry.

The font is modern, the old one having been given at the 'restoration' to the church of Rennington. The nave is entered from a south porch by a moulded doorway, but there is no appearance of any doorway having ever existed on the north side. The south doorway is either a modern copy of the old one or has been rechiselled. The doorway into the porch has an obtusely-pointed arch with a continuous moulding and a hood-mould of good section, which terminates in angels holding scrolls, all the stone being much decayed. At the top of the arch is a demi-angel with spread wings, and above it is a niche which has been richly decorated; the bracket at its base is carved with foliage, and there are buttresses on each side terminating in crocketed finials, which flank a fine semi-octagonal crocketed canopy, the soffit of which has vaulting ribs and a central boss cut upon it. On the walls of the porch are built in several grave-covers of somewhat unusual design, which will be better understood from the engravings of them than by any description.

The chancel is entirely modern, and all the windows are filled with good stained glass by Kempe, in memory of the late Sir George Grey, bart., of Fallodon.

**Inscriptions.**

Upon a tablet on the south side of the chancel is the following inscription: 'Thanking Almighty God for the example given by the life and character of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey of Falloden, who for many years served his country in high offices of state, his friends and neighbours have caused the stained glass windows of this chancel to be made to his memory and to the glory of God. MDCCCLXXXIII.'

In the south aisle the following is inscribed: 'Near this place lie interred the remains of ye pious, charitable & vertuous M' Grace Edwards, w' departed this life in hope of a better, July 1st, 1696. In ye same grave lies ye body of her worthy brother, the Rev. M'. Vincent Edwards, vicar of Embleton 33 y'o, aged 57, whose eminent goodness and vertue will render his memory very grateful to ye latest posterity. He died 26 Jun', 1712/3.'

At the west end of the south aisle are the following: 'Near this place lieth interred the body of M'. Anthony Wilson, who died November the xi', in ye year of our Lord, 1718. He was born at Helsmeaton near Kendal in the county of Westmorland, he was custom officer at Craster under his majesty King George. He was born in ye year 1676,' etc.

'Joseph Wood, esq', major in the Northumberland Militia . . . He married Anne, only daughter of Major Dodds, . . . many years in the Hon. East India Company's service, who, on his return to England in May, 1782, on board of the 'Dartmouth,' East Indiaman, was shipwrecked and drowned, aged 47,' etc.
At the west end of the north aisle there are memorials to the 'Right Honourable Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B. Born May 11, 1799, died September 9, 1822;' and to 'George Henry Grey, lieutenant colonel of the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia, and equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, formerly captain in the Rifle Brigade, and lieutenant and captain in the Grenadier Guards, only son of the Right Hon'b Sir George and Lady Grey, born March 21, 1835, died December 11, 1874, leaving a widow and seven children.' There is also a tablet to 'Elizabeth, widow of George Grey of Southwick, co. Durham, died 7 March, 1807.'

In the north transept there is a monument inscribed, 'Shafto Craster Craster, esq., captain H.M. Eighth, the King's Regiment, third son of Thomas Wood Craster, esq., of Craster; who died of fever at Kangra, British India, 14th April, 1836, aged 29 years. He is buried where he died; a tablet to his memory is placed in the church at Julundur by his brother officers and the soldiers of his company, the Grenadiers, in token of their sorrowing regard.'

In the churchyard is the following inscription: 'In memory of Major-General Darling, who died 7th of September, 1835, aged 81 years. He served his king and country for 58 years, a great part of which time he was employed abroad. He desired his remains to be interred in this spot, the family vault being in the aisle of the church, near the vestry door.'

The vicarage is to the south-west of the church. The garden to the south was tastefully laid out in 1828 during the incumbency of Mr. George Grimes, when large additions were made to the house by Dobson of Newcastle. The ancient tower, incorporated in the modern masonry, is almost completely obscured by the ivy and elms which surround it. The tower was built in 1395, at a cost of £40, in consequence of the ravages of the Scots, who had recently encamped in the fields of Embleton. It is mentioned as the vicar's property in the list of towers drawn up in 1415.

This tower is remarkable for having two vaulted chambers in its basement, the vaults both resting on a partition wall in the centre. The northern chamber is 16 feet 7 inches long from north to south, and 12 feet 4 inches wide. In the middle of the north wall is a fire-place 5 feet 7 inches wide, the head being formed of one large stone. This fire-place slightly projects, and the outside corners of the jambs are worked with a concave chamfer. On the left of it is an aumbry 2 feet wide and deep, and 1 foot 9 inches high; on the right is a smaller aumbry. Near the south-west corner of this vault are two pointed doorways side-by-side. That on the right, with the door-check on the outside, has led from a straight mural staircase which has now disappeared, but which can still be traced from the stones of the roof rising in steps. That on the left, with the door-check on the inside, opens into the southern chamber, 13 feet 8 inches long from north to south, and 10 feet 6 inches wide.

See p. 73. 2 See p. 67. 3 'Turris de Emeldon, vicar eiusdem.' Harl. MSS. 309, fol. 202 b, 203 b.
from the wall encasing the stair. These vaults, now much encumbered with modern partitions, are approached from the house on the west by a door near the south-west corner of the northern vault. There is, however, reason to suppose that the original entrance to the tower was at the first floor level. The churchyard immediately to the north is so much higher than the ground on which the tower stands, that access to the first floor would have been easy from that side, and there are signs outside of some opening in the middle of the north wall at that level, though it is difficult to determine the size and character of this opening owing to its being much concealed by a comparatively modern structure built up against it. It may have been a mere crack in the wall, as this end of the tower has been tied together with strong iron bars, and the chimney from the large fire-place in the basement seems to ascend at this point. There is also a square-headed original opening, 2 feet
wide, at the north end of the east wall, extending too low down to have been a window of the first floor. It was certainly more than 5 feet, and may have been 6 feet long.

Internally the first floor possesses little interest: the mural stair to the vaults, which went down from the south-west corner, is not now accessible; some steps of the rough stair that led to the second floor are, however, to be seen in a cupboard in the north-east corner. The second floor was originally, it would seem, one room, 34 feet 7 inches long, from north to south, and 14 feet 10 inches wide. Plain stone corbels are carried round all the walls of it. The roof rests on two thin gables at the north and south ends, with a lead walk round it. Judging from the water-tabling, the original roof was on a rather higher level than the present one, and the battlements, thin and low, dating possibly from the sixteenth century, would be useless for purposes of defence. The merlons are only 3 feet 8 inches in height from the water-tabling; the embrasures are well proportioned, being 2 feet 2 inches wide by 2 feet 6 inches high. Externally, the tower, a rectangle, with a high, plain, chamfered base, measures 19 feet 8 inches from east to west, and 40 feet 7 inches from north to south. A chimney projects near to the centre of the east wall; a three-light window, square-headed and labelled, and a small slit, have been blocked up to the south side of it. There is a two-light window of the same character on the second floor. The south side has been all either redressed or refaced, as also the lower portion of the south end of the west wall.

NEWTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Newton-by-the-sea is a township containing 1,211 acres and a population of 220 persons. The township is bounded on the north by the Tuggal burn, which, skirting the south side of Crookletch, falls into Beadnell Bay at the northern end of the Newton Links. The townships of Brunton and Embleton lie to the west and south respectively. A small cove, called St. Mary's or Newton Haven, is protected on the north by Newton Point, and on the east and south by the rocks called the 'Outcarr' and the 'Emblestone,' which jut out some little way into the sea. The shelter afforded by these

1 Census Returns: 1801, 200; 1811, 178; 1821, 247; 1831, 271; 1841, 282; 1851, 274; 1861, 238; 1871, 264; 1881, 250; 1891, 220.
rocks, though slight, is sufficient for the few cobs maintained by the occupants of Newton Seahouses. A conspicuous object near the Seahouses is the white cottage of the coastguard station, which stands on an eminence of about a hundred feet in height, and commands a wide view both of sea and land. One of the most striking views of Dunstanburgh can be obtained by climbing up the mound upon which the flagstaff stands.

Immediately in the centre of the township stands the modern house called Newton Hall, the property of Mr. John Forster, which seems in vain to seek protection from the east wind by the shelter of a few stunted trees. There are three other substantial houses at Newton, namely, the North Farm, which stands close to the sea in the midst of the Links; Newton Barns, near the boundary of Brunton; and the house belonging to Mr. Edward Liddell. To the south of Newton Barns some old pits may be seen, which recall the time when coal was worked.

The manor of Newton-by-the-sea was a part of the barony of Vesci, and was held along with the township of Earle, lying to the south-west of Wooler, by John Viscount for one knight's fee. By a deed, which may be assigned to the period between 1237 and 1244, John Viscount 'the third' gave a third part of Earle and a moiety of Newton to Robert de Hebburn to be held by the service of one knight. At about the same time he made various grants of land in Newton to Sir William Heron, who was afterwards constable of Bamburgh castle and sheriff of Northumberland. He gave to Heron his demesne land in Newton with the chief messuage, which had been enclosed, and a moiety of his stone quarry. Heron also received forty acres of land which had been in the actual possession of John Viscount, and forty acres which Adam Mandever and William de Bedenal held with two tofts. John Viscount moreover gave him the reversion of some land held by William Noreis and his wife Christina, after Christina's death, and two bovates held by William son of Reginald, along with William and his following, the meadow called 'Rafinspol,' the 'Milnacker,' and 'Le Hesdacker.' It was

2 Robert de Hebburn had held land in Newton at an earlier date. See a deed in Raine, North Durham, app. dcxxii., by which the father of John Viscount III. gave to the monks of Farne an acre at Newton between the meadow of Robert de Hebburn, knight, and that of Simon Barn (2 Baron). The deed of John Viscount III. is printed in the Northumberland Visitation, edited by Joseph Foster, p. 66. In the copy of the Visitation, edited by George Marshall, LL.D., the pedigree of the Hebburns begins with 'Robertus Heborne, primus dominus manerii de Newton.'
3 This property afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas de St. Maur, who possessed the meadow called Ravenspol in 1345, see p. 87.
stipulated that Sir William Heron and his men should grind their corn at the mill at Newton in the usual way, and that they should pay a fine of twelve pence if brought before the manor court for any offence, except that of shedding blood or doing personal violence to the lord and lady of the manor. During the same period John Viscount gave to Adam Ribaud two bovates in Newton, with the toft and croft which Adam Cementarius held, and the services of Adam and his following. Permission was given to Adam Ribaud to cut twenty cart-loads of peat in the moss called 'Wyhttestrother' under the superintendence of John Viscount's servant. Shortly afterwards, when the neighbouring barony of Embleton came into the possession of Simon de Montfort, Adam Ribaud surrendered his newly acquired rights. He gave to Earl Simon the land in Newton which he had received from John Viscount, along with Emma the serf, wife of Adam Cementarius, and her sons.

At Simon de Montfort's death his interest in Newton, with the barony of Embleton, came into the hands of Earl Edmund of Lancaster, and on the 9th of November, 1278, Earl Edmund gave his holding in Newton to Sir Lawrence de St. Maur, a wealthy baron. It may be noted in the deed of gift that the earl makes no explicit mention of manorial rights, but gave to Sir Lawrence the 'holding which we held of the fee of Lord John de Vescy at a rent of forty pence, and a pound of pepper which we received from the vill of Yerdehull [Earle], to be held by homage, with wreck of the sea so far as it belongs to us.' Sir Lawrence also received the right to cut wood at Shipley for the maintenance of his mill at Newton, a provision which shows that the township must have been then devoid of timber. The family to
which the recipient of the gift belonged was settled in Somersetshire, and
possessed property in Wiltshire and other southern counties. Several mem-
bers of the family had made themselves prominent in public affairs, amongst
whom may be mentioned Almeric de St. Maur, at one time master of the
Order of Knights Templars.

The following short table will illustrate the connection of the St. Maurs
with Newton:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sir Lawrence de St. Maur</th>
<th>Sibilla de Morwick who rendered homage for Newton in 1296.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eva, daughter and heir</td>
<td>Sir Nicholas de St. Maur, aged 24 in 1295; died 1318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of John de Meysey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Thomas de St. Maur (lord of Newton in 1345) gave Newton</td>
<td>Sir Nicholas de St. Maur died 1360.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Sir John Sivryvelyn in 1552; died 156.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sir Lawrence de St. Maur died in the year 1295, when a survey was
made of the lands which he had held. In this survey the name Newton is
spelt ‘Nyweton,’ and it is stated that Sir Lawrence had held the manor of
William de Veschi. In addition to the usual accessories of the manor there
was some grazing land, called ‘le lynkes,’ and there were three boats
engaged in fishing, the proceeds of which were worth sixty shillings a year.
Sir Nicholas de St. Maur, aged twenty-four in 1295, was the heir of his
father.1 Neither Sir Lawrence de St. Maur nor his son Sir Nicholas appears
to have ever resided at Newton, which was farmed by Alexander de Brox-
field. His name appears at the head of the list of those who paid subsidy
in the township in 1296.2

\[\text{estoveria sua ad sustentacionem molendini sui aquatici de Newton de bosco nostro de Chippeleie per visum forestariorum nostrorum, etc.} \]

1 *Inq. f.m.* 25 Ed. I. Writ dated 28th February.

2 The St. Maurs held half of Newton in demesne and half ‘in service’ (see p. 88). Alexander de Broxfield was the chief customary tenant, and probably held the whole of one moiety. In 1292 John le Tallur of Berwick, and Matilda his wife, claimed from Alexander de Broxfield and Isabella his wife one third of Newton, as the dower of Matilda, by grant from John de Hebburn, formerly her husband. *Assize Roll.*
Alice de Roddam and John de Roddam are mentioned in this list as owners of property in the township. John de Roddam soon afterwards, on the 13th of June, 1309, gave his land at Newton to Richard de Emeldon, the eminent merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The estate at Newton included the chief messuage, with cottages, sixty-four acres of arable and four acres of meadow land.¹

Sir Nicholas de St. Maur died in 1318, but a jury, composed of the inhabitants of Newton, did not know whom to name as his heir, because the family was residing in the south.² The widow, Elena, daughter of Alan le Zouche of Ashby,³ seems to have resided at Newton after her husband's death. She married Alan de Charlton, a native of Northumberland, for her second husband, and on the occasion of the marriage a third of Newton was assigned to her as dower. She received in this way one-third of the chief

¹ Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Henrici de Rodam de ed., etc., Ricardo de Emeldon de Novo Castro super Tynam capitale messuagium meum, cum cotugis meis, una cum sexaginta et quatuor acriis pratis in villa de Newton super mare, et totam terram meam in villa de Beyle quem Hugo Littel de me tenuit in firman, et totam terram meam cum toto prato meo in villa de Dycheburne quam Adam filius Henrici de me tenuit in firman. Dedi eam, etc., annum reddita sed marcarum de mediata ville de Rodam, quam mediatem Henricus de Hlerton de me tenuit in feodo, reddendo quodibet anno primorum duodecim annorum post confectio nem, quam rosum ad festum S. Johannis Baptistae, et post predictos duodecim annos xvi in perpetuum. Testibus: Gwischard de Charron, jun., tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, dominus Johanne de Medilton, Ricardo de Crauste, Roberto de Clifford, Roberto de Manners, Rogero Heron, Willemo de Musco Campo, milites etc.: Gwischard de Hebburne, Ricardo de Wetwang, Waltero Swethy-pp, Johanne de Dudefell, Rogero de Cresswell, Ricardo de Roubury, et Willemo Gallon; tunc ballivo libertatis de Emeldon. Apud Novum Castrum die Veneris proximo post festum S. Barnabe Apostoli, 1509. No. 25 Boxes MSS.

² Ing. 1. Ed. II. No. 2. The heir was unknown because in partibus australibus.

³ Banks's Extinct Peerage and Collins's Somerset.
house of the manor, namely, the eastern portion of it, in which there was a small tower. She received also one-third of the demesne land and water-mill and brewery, one-third of the ‘cane fish’ (a toll on the fishermen), and one-third of the profits accruing from fines on aliens living at Newton. Certain serfs living on the manor were also assigned to her as a portion of her dower, amongst whom are mentioned John Suter, Beatrice the widow, Robert Turpy, and others.

Sir Nicholas de St. Maur was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, nine years of age at the time of his father’s death, who afterwards founded the Gilbertine priory of Pulton in Wiltshire, attached to the priory of Sempringham in Lincolnshire. He attained full age in the year 1330, and six years later another subsidy was levied on the inhabitants of his manor of Newton-by-the-sea. Amongst those who paid this tax was John Suter, who was one of the serfs assigned to Sir Thomas de St. Maur’s mother, Elena. The list of those who paid subsidy at Newton in 1336 is as follows:

Simon Darreyns, 6s. 8d.; Willelmus de Coundon, 4s.; Johannes de Rodom, 3s.; Johannes Bois, 3s. 4d.; Johannes Suter, 2s.; Johannes filius Isabelle, 2s. 8d.; Johannes filius Roberti, 3s. 8d.; summam, £1 7s. 4d.

On the 8th of June, 1345, Sir Thomas de St. Maur granted on lease to William de Coundon the chief messuage of Newton and all the demesne lands. The meadow called Ravenspol, which had been granted to Heron, was included in the lease of the land, which was to be held for a rent of four pounds of silver during the life of William de Coundon, or until the death of the lessor.

The lessee, William de Coundon, was Sir Thomas de St. Maur’s bailiff, and was defendant in a suit concerning the custom of ‘cane fish,’ which prevailed in the neighbouring manor of Embleton, but from which the tenants of Newton claimed exemption. On Monday, the 21st of August, 1346, Robert Wendont brought an action against William de Coundon in the manor court at Embleton to recover £14 as damages for the seizure of certain fish. William de Coundon was in the habit of taking the best fish from Wendout’s boat in the harbour at Newton, to the value of a hundred

1 Partem propinquorem soli cum uno turello. 2 Rot. Claus. 12 Ed. II. 15.

Thomas de Sancto Mauro, dominus de Newton juxta mare, concessit Willelmo de Coundon et Elena, uxori sue, totum capitale messuagium et omnes terras dominicales cum tribus acris prati, et quadam parte prati vocata Ravenspol, tenenda per vitam alterius corum qui diutius vixerit pro redditu, etc., quinam libros argentum, etc. Testibus: Edmundus Crasiter et Thomas de Grey, militibus, Theobaldo de Barryngton constabulario de Dunstanburgh, Simone . . . . . . . . Johannes de Rodhame et alius. Datum apud Newton viij die Junii, s. x. Ed. III. 3 Crasiter MSS. ex Hodgson MSS.
shillings, in his capacity as bailiff of Sir Thomas de St. Maur, and he pleaded that his predecessors in the office had been accustomed to levy this toll. A jury of inhabitants of the district, having been summoned to enquire into all the circumstances of the case, reported that Sir Thomas de St. Maur, as lord of Newton, held half the township in demesne and half in service, but that the toll of fish was not one of the legal profits of the manor. A formal verdict was therefore entered on the roll in favour of Robert Wendout.  

Robert Wendout, the complainant in this suit, owned land in Newton, Hebburn near Chillingham, Earle near Wooler, and elsewhere. Matilda, the daughter of Isabella de Hebburn, and wife of William Darrayns, granted to Wendout all her land at Newton at a rent of one hundred shillings for the term of her life from the 19th of March, 1350.

Two years after the date of this lease Sir Thomas de St. Maur transferred the manor of Newton to Sir John Stryvelyn, a well-known Scottish knight. By a deed dated the 5th of August, 1352, Sir Thomas de St. Maur confirmed to Sir John Stryvelyn all his rights in the manor and township of Newton-by-the-sea, with a revenue of a pound of pepper payable by the township of Earle, and all the holdings which John de Hebburn had held of Sir Lawrence de St. Maur, his grandfather, in Hebburn. The services of all the tenants at Newton were also formally transferred, amongst which are specified the services due from Sir Edmund de Craster, William Darrayns, Robert Wendout, Sir Thomas Grey, and Matilda Darrayns. A boat, specially maintained for the purpose of levying the obnoxious and illegal custom of 'cane fish,' was also handed over to Sir John de Stryvelyn 'with the right to take the best fish from all ships and boats coming with fish, which due is called le Cane.' It is evident that the lord of the manor attached slight

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1 'Qui dicit quod Thomas de Seynt Maur est dominus ville de Newton, videlicet de mediate in dominico et mediate in servitio.'
2 A deed is preserved at Merton college by which Sir Thomas de St. Maur gave to William de Coulond in April, 1348, a piece of land at Newton on the east side of the road leading to Bamburgh. William de Coulond is described as a 'clerk,' and it is probable that he was a member of Merton college, to which the living of Embleton belonged. Hodgson MSS. The deed is sealed with Sir Thomas de St. Maur's seal, two chevrons, a label of four points.
3 The Hebburn pedigree (Pistatton, 1613) mentions 'Matildis uxor Dayrrays.'
4 Matilda, filia Isabelle de Hiborne, concessit pro termino vite sue Roberto Wendout omnes terras suas, etc., in Newton-juxta-mare, Emilion et Verdhill, pro redditu centum solidorum, etc. Testibus: Edmundulo de Craunter, Johanne de Lybirone militibus, Roberto de Tughale, Thoma Gallum, Johanne de Turvberville et aliiis. Datum apud Newton xix die Martii, anno gratia MCCCL. Hodgson MSS.
5 The deed of confirmation recites that Sir Lawrence de St. Maur had received the manor from Edmund, earl of Lancaster.
6 'Quandam naviculam cum omnibus instrumentis.'

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Rot. Class. 26 Ed. III. m. 15, dorso.
importance to the decision of the manorial court by which this toll had been condemned.

Robert Wendout continued to accumulate landed estate by means of various grants. On the 2nd of April, 1353, he received from William Darryns, the husband of Matilda de Hebburn, various parcels of land at Newton and an annual customary payment called "Wirksilver." Four years later Darryns finally transferred to Wendout the lands held on lease from his wife.²

Robert Wendout was still living in 1362, as on the 3rd of April in that year he gave to Master Thomas de Farneylawe, vicar of Embleton, a piece of land in Newton called 'le Hough.' He appears to have died in 1364 when his son John Wendout paid relief for half of Newton-by-the-sea.⁴

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Wendout, mentioned in a deed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Wendout,</strong> mentioned in a deed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Wendout,</strong> aged 7 in 1367 (f); died under age Sept. 7, 1379 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alice Syward,</strong> aged 9 months in 1351 (f); died under age, Mar. 4, 1358 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Christina,</strong> aged 31 in 1395 (f); married Richard de Lincoln (f).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Joan,</strong> aged 25 in 1395 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John de Hebburn,</strong> aged 35 in 1381 (f); died Aug. 3, 1415 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agnes,</strong> aged 40 in 1381 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John de Hebburn,</strong> aged 5 in 1424 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elizabeth,</strong> aged 30 in 1381 (f); died May 6, 1387 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert de Hebburn,</strong> aged 5 in 1381 (f); Edward Wetwang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Margery,</strong> aged 50 in 1381 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William de Aukeland,</strong> (f).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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³ Merton College Deeds. Originalia, 38 Ed. 111.
John Wendout did not long survive his father, as he died on the 23rd of July, 1567, leaving a son Robert, seven years of age. The latter died, whilst still a royal ward, on the 7th of September, 1379, and at his death the male line of the Wendouts became extinct, and the family property at Newton-by-the-sea, Hebburn, and Earle was divided amongst the heirs general of Robert Wendout, descended from his aunts who were six in number, as set forth in the pedigree.

When Robert Wendout died in 1379, his moiety of Newton was of very small value, because almost all the tenants had died of a pestilence. Two-thirds of his share of Newton, equivalent to one-third of the whole manor, descended by inheritance to the Hebburns through Isabel, John Wendout's sister.

In the meantime the portion of Newton which had been acquired by Sir John Stryvelyn in 1352, passed by settlement to Sir John Middleton and his wife, Christina. Christina de Middleton survived her husband and died in 1422, being succeeded by her son, also named John. In 1427, therefore, when a subsidy was levied, Newton-by-the-sea was in the hands of four proprietors, namely, Sir Ralph Grey, Sir John Middleton, Edward Wetwang, and the heirs of Thomas Hebburn. The part belonging to Sir Ralph Grey had descended to him from his great-grandfather Sir Thomas Grey, a landowner in Newton in 1352. Edward Wetwang and the heirs of Thomas Hebburn were co-heirs of Robert Wendout, as has been already stated.

Sir John Middleton was sheriff of Northumberland in 1423, and some time after his death the manors of Newton-by-the-sea and Brunton were bought by Sir John Mordaunt from his representatives. On the 30th of June, 1516, Sir John Mordaunt granted a lease of Newton, Brunton, and

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1 *Inq. p.m.* 42 Ed. III. 1st Nos. 56.
2 "Tenementum que sunt modice valoris pro defectu tenementium causa pestilencie." *Inq. p.m.* Ric. II. 70.
3 The tenants at Newton, in 1379, were Agnes Cowgate, Robert Burgess, Alice and Margaret Lane.
4 This part became ultimately the property of John Hebburn, 'senior,' by whom it was conveyed to trustees on the 10th of April, 1486. *Visitatio,* edited by Joseph Foster, p. 66.
5 Tate, *Alnwick,* i. 147.
6 *Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V. No. 54.
8 *Hodgson, Northid,* i. i. p. 355.
9 Sir John Mordaunt was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1495 to 1533, when he was made a peer of the realm.
other lands' to Bartholomew Bradford of Brunton for a period of eleven years, but when the lease expired in 1527 Bradford was in arrears with his rent such 'great sums of money' that Sir John Mordaunt tried to evict him. Bradford and his son Roland refused to quit some of the farms and said that Sir John Mordaunt 'should as soon have both their lives as put them from their takkes and holdes.' The tenants were not removed from the property until a special writ had been obtained.  

Sir John Mordaunt himself was soon afterwards in some risk of losing his estate. Sir John Middleton, at his death, had left various debts unpaid, which he had incurred in his capacity of sheriff. On the 21st of October, 1534, the manors of Newton and Brunton were temporarily confiscated, as security for the debts due to the Crown from Sir John Middleton's representatives, and they were not restored till Sir John Mordaunt brought an action in the Court of Exchequer, when he obtained restitution by a special order of court, dated the 16th of May, 1536.  

About a year afterwards Sir John Mordaunt, then Lord Mordaunt, sold Newton and Brunton to a certain Henry Whytreason of London for the sum of a thousand marks, reserving to Ralph Carr the interest he had acquired under the terms of a lease executed prior to the deed of sale. Whytreason seems to have sold the estate immediately, and Newton then became divided into several fragments. A moiety came into the possession of Sir Reginald Carnaby, who held it till his death in 1545, when it passed into the possession of George Lawson of Little Usworth, by his marriage with Sir Reginald Carnaby's daughter, Mabel. One-third of the manor became the property of Henry Wetwang of Dunstan, and the remaining one-sixth was held by Edmund Craster and John Carr. In a survey of the freeholders in the barony of Alnwick, made in the year 1586, the following remarks refer to Newton-by-the-sea:

1 The other places mentioned are: 'Emeldon, Morells, Jesmond, Jesmondfeld, Crokedake, Holerst, Gosseforth,' and 'too Wellaks,' in Northumberland. The 'too Wellaks' may refer to the two Walwicks, i.e., Walwick Grange and Walwick Chesters in the township of Warden.
2 Star Chamber proceedings, bundle 26, No. 182, 18 Hen. VIII.
3 Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, anno xxvij Hen. VIII. 'Northumberland. De manu domini regis amovendo de maneris de Brunton et Newton, que fuerunt Johannis Middleton, militis, super vicecomitis comitatus predicti, et Johanni Mordaunte, militi, domino Mordaunte, liberandis.'
4 By indenture dated 10 April, 27 Hen. VIII. Bishop Percy's Papers.
5 Ralph Carr inherited an estate in Newton from Thomas Carr, who is said to have held a third of the manor in 1480. (Note from the Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.)
6 Dodsworth MSS. fol. 84, and Inq. 27 June, 37 Hen. VIII.
George Lawson of Usworth in the bishoprick of Durham, esq., in right of his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Reginald Carnaby, knight, holdeth there certain lands by knight's service and other services, some time John Viscont's, and renteth by year for castle ward and cornage, 7s. 8d.

[Elizabeth] . . . . daughter and heir of Anthony Carr, gent., holdeth of the said earl within the said town certain lands by knight's service and other services, which John Viscont did sometime hold, and renteth by year for castle ward and cornage, 1s.

Robert Wetwang of Dunstan, gent., holdeth there certain lands and tenements by knight's service and other services, which the said John Viscont did sometime hold, and renteth by year for castle ward and cornage, 4s. 6d.

Edmund Crawster, son and heir to George Crawster, gent., holdeth there certain lands and tenements by knight's service and other services, which John Viscont did sometime hold, and renteth by year for castle ward and cornage, 1s. 10d.¹

The portion formerly belonging to Anthony Carr became afterwards known as 'Law's freehold.' Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Anthony Carr, married Roger Metcalfe of Bear-park in the parish of Aysgarth in Yorkshire; and on the 31st of July, 1605, Metcalfe, and his wife, described as the 'daughter and heiress of Anthony Carr late of Ford, gent., deceased,' sold the 'inheritance of Anthony Carr' to Edward Forster, by whom it was sold on the 9th of May, 1636, to Peter Law of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A part was eventually purchased by William Forster of Doxford,² by whose will, dated the 5th of August, 1684, it was left to his nephew, John Armorer of Dublin.³ It was sold on the 22nd of May, 1742, to Joseph Forster of Newton, from whom it has descended to Mr. John Forster the present proprietor.⁴

The name of Robert Wetwang follows that of Elizabeth Carr as a freeholder in 1586. A part of this property was sold by Henry Wetwang on the 14th of March, 1700, to Hannah Davison of Stamford, widow.⁵ The Davisons had previously bought and sold land in the township, and on the 3rd of December, 1689, Martha Davison sold an estate to Joseph Forster of Hartlaw.⁶ The last representative of the Davison family sold what

¹ The following deed is given in the Visitatio pedigree of the Crasters: 'Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Edmondus Crastre, armiger, dedi, concessi et habi presenti carta mea confirmavi Jaspero Crastre, filio meo, omnia terras et tenementa, etc., in villa, território et campus de Newton by the sea, etc. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti charrie me sigillum meum apposui. Datum 12 die Septembris, anno primo Hen. VIII.'

² Deeds in the possession of Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh of Alnwick. Under Peter Law's will, 30 September, 1651, the property was sold to Henry Pearson of Hagdon in Eglingham parish.

³ William Forster left to his wife Jane his lands in Newton for life, with reversion to successive nephews and nieces, viz.: John, Robert, Jane, Grace, Hannah, and Elizabeth Armorer.

⁴ Deeds in the possession of Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh.

⁵ Some account of the Davisons will be found in the account of Little Mill.

⁶ Mr. Hindmarsh's deeds.
remained of the property on the 10th of February, 1615, to John Robinson of Tuggal hall. Under the provisions of Robinson’s will, dated 18th December, 1618, it descended to his grandson, John Robinson Forster, in whose possession it was in the year 1840. This estate, upon which Newton Link House now stands, has been purchased by Mr. George Bolam of Fawdon, the present proprietor.

The part of Newton which belonged to George Lawson in 1586 descended to George, his fourth son, who wrote a letter from Newton to the commissioners of the earl of Northumberland in 1611. Some sentences in the letter are difficult to understand, owing to the very illiterate style in which it is written. It is as follows:

Gentlemen, Sir Raph Graye\(^2\) by his agentes for his majestie, and my lorde of Northumberland his officers for his honour, bothe auanciently have and (for oughte I knowe) as yett clame the peramoncye att Newton-by-the-sea; bothe have driatred to the greate wronge certinly from the one parte of the freeholders and tenaunties there, but of us especially, who, if we have our rightes, undoubtedly have the menaltye, att the laste the recordes above and our evidence will easily desyde the matter; if it woulde please bothe parties that his majestie’s counsell and my lorde of Northumberlande’s mighte mete att some certaine tyme alone, where, upon sufficient warninge (if God spare me lif), I shall readylye attende with our evidence, where his majestie’s officeres once for all maye beste be satisfied, my lord of Northumberland knowe his righte, and we obteine that which is our dewe, and thos whos estates we have have [sic] bothe auancient use and graunte of, as then we shall make evidente. Our earneste and reasonable sute is that the promised curse may be taken, and that neither the tenaunties, neither I, who wil be ready to with\(^3\) my labour and charge, to my beste, to satisfi yow, be in the meanetyme trobled otherwise then justice att God’s will require, to whos protection with dewe respecte and my best goode will, for the present levinge yow, I rest: from Newton by the sea this 8th of April, 1611. Yours assuredly, GEORGE LAWSON.

[Addressed] To the worshipfull the earie of Northumberland, his honour’s officers of his knightes’ courte att Alnwick, thes be delivered.\(^4\)

The writer of this letter was still living in 1649, when he compounded for his estate as a delinquent.\(^5\) He was not the only landowner at Newton

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1 Schedule of deeds in the possession of Mr. Robert Middlemas of Alnwick.
2 As owner of the barony of Embleton.
3 ‘Toth\(^5\) in the original.
4 ‘Northl. 1611. Mr. George Lawson to his lordship’s commissioners, 8 April. About the tenure of the freeholders at Newton by the sea.’ Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. A letter on the same subject was written by Tim Elkes, one of the earl of Northumberland’s officers, to the earl as follows: ‘April 15, 1611. Your lordship may by a letter, her enclosed, perceave a very good offer made by a tenant here. The gentlemen can say very much for your lordship’s right, and by certayne copies of recordes, which I have, it seemeth plaine. I heare Sir Raph is coming up. I pray your lordship advise and doe something in it.’ Ibid. Lawson was mistaken in thinking himself lord of the manor, as manorial rights are not mentioned in the original conveyance from Earl Edmund to Sir Lawrence de St. Maur on 9th November, 1276, see above, page 84.
5 ‘Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1639. A true particular of the estate of George Lawso(n) of Newton-by-the-sea, in the county of Northumberland, gent., upon which hee was fined for his delinquency. Hee is seised in fee of and in two tenementes or farmes lyeing in Newton aforesaid, to the yearly value before these
who suffered by the result of the Civil War. On the 28th of May, 1653, George Clarkson and Samuel Foxley contracted with 'the trustees for the sale of lands and estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason,' and amongst other lands they bought 'that farmehouse in the townshipp of Newton-by-the-sea called by the name of Newton farme, late parcel of Sir William Fenwicke's estate.' But the purchasers did not obtain the peaceful possession which they desired, as their claim was vigourously contested by Sir Andrew Young of Burne, near Selby, in Yorkshire, who had married Sir William Fenwick's eldest daughter, Mary. From the following letter, written to a sister-in-law; it appears that Sir Andrew Young was negotiating a sale of Newton, regardless of the sequestration. In reading the letter it should be remembered that Sir William Fenwick died, whilst in strict retirement, in London, on May the 29th, and was buried on May the 31st, 1652. The fact of his death did not then become public, and Cromwell's Parliament on November the 2nd, 1652, resolved that 'the name of Sir William Fenwick of Meldon, knight, be inserted in the bill for the sale of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason.' The letter is as follows:

Dear Sister, I came out of the north to my owne house the 8th of this instant, and stayinge but two nights at home was frighted by a stranger as having relation for the takinge me into custody, as concerning the not bringing in of the writings. I doubt not but you understand it. Whereupon I am forced to leave my owne house and keepe private. As concerning Newham, I had sold it to Mr. Ogle, and was willinge to have given security out of North Seaton for the first moiety, untill such time as the purchaser of the Commonwealth and Sir William Fenwicke heyres had conveyed unto him, but, in regard the writings and evidences concerning North Seaton were not there present for the satisfaction of his counsell, he would not so farre give credit as to take it upon my word that I had a good estate in the thinge, and thereupon wee parted.

Newton-by-the-sea is sold for £165, whereof he hath payed the moity, and I left a bond to secure him untill he have a good estate conveyd.

troubles of foureteene pounds (£14). He hath allowed his mother's third part out of the said landes payable yearly during her life, being £4 13s. 4d. The compounder was fined at a sixth, thirty pounds, five shillings, ten pence (£30 5s. 10d.).

1 Possibly this was the part which Craster owned in 1586. Ibid. series i. vol. 26, No. 257.
2 Probably she was one of his two sisters-in-law, as 'sister' was often used for 'sister-in-law.' But her name cannot be determined.
3 Sir William Fenwick, knight, from the further end of Gray's Inn Lane, was buried the 31st of May, 1652. Register, St. Andrew, Holborn.

1 The delinquents had to surrender their title deeds.
2 In Whalton parish, about 9 miles from Morpeth.
The farme in Whawton I have sold to the tenant for £120, the one moiety to be payed at Candlemas next, the other at Lammas after. I shall be now so retired as I cannot doe you the service I wish. I entreat you would be very dispatche in giving Thornton of [vic] as a reprise from her ladyshipp, and that the estate might be, with all speed that is possible, so settled upon the purchasers that they may be in condition to convey to others, for untill then Newhame will not sell.

Dear Sistir, it concerns you so much to have money as I cannot but agayne minde you howe necessary it is to be expeditious. Honor me so much as that I may receive some lyues from you. For me I name Mr. John Lofus of Blackwell hall to be purchaser. I am much troubled how you will make good your last payment. I pray write what day is the last for paying up the second moiety. But if it could be done paid the better. Pray lett Sir Edward Radcliffe knowe that I borrowed the money and payed use for it to discharge Sir William Fenwick's funerall expenses, and layd out by syds of that money I had in my purse, and her ladyshipp, I expected, would have payed it first, and out of my respects to her I am loth to putt it in suite, and whereas I expected the £30 in gold left with Mr. Brownell accordinge to agreement, her ladyshipp hath gott it, but not a word of. Pray lett him know that we are all very confident he left that money in Mr. Brownell's hand to discharge (if God should call him) those last duties, and since money was borrowed and consideration payd by those that hath not any thing to do with his personal estate, it is conceived that so nere a relation as that of a wiefie, considering shee hath had as much left as will doe it, should have payed it with the first.

Deare hart, I cannot but lett you knowe how much it concerns you to be dispatche, that you might be a condition to make good a purchase to those that would give you money. I wish myself often with you, but that my occasions here, in respect I have beene so much from home, requer I should not be too far of, though I be not at home. I would have bee at London with you very shortly howsoever.

As good wishes shall be with you as can come from your most affectionate brother and servant, AND. YOUNGE.

Burne, 23 December, 1653.  

It is impossible to say what was the result of Sir Andrew Young's negotiations, and it is probable that he destroyed the 'writings and evidences' which he was so reluctant to produce. He would perhaps have acted more wisely in making his submission and paying a fine like George Lawson, who succeeded in preserving his estate. The descent of the Lawson property to the Wittons may be traced clearly in the following genealogical table and the accompanying evidences.


2 From a transcript of the original made by the late Dr. Raine. See vol. i. p. 186, note.
PEDIGREE OF LAWSON AND WITTON

(To illustrate the descent of the Lawson estate at Newton-by-the-sea and Bruntorn.)

ARMS. LAWSON: Quarterly, 1 and 4, per pale, argent and sable, a chevron counter-changed; in dexter chief point a crescent pale. 2 and 3 argent; two bars azure; in chief, three harps.

CREST: Out of a cloud proper two arms counter-enroched, habited ermine, holding in the hands a sword or. Visitation

WITTON: Quarterly, 1 and 4, per pale argent and sable, a chevron counter-changed; 2 and 3, gules, two bars or, on a chief three plates, embattled or, a fesse between three mullets argent. M.I. Wakefield.

CREST: An oval argent, ducally gules or. M.I., Wakefield.

William Lawson of Little Usworth = Isabel, daughter of John Hedworth.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Lawson of Little Usworth = Mabel, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Reginald Carnaby of Hexham.</td>
<td>Wilfed Lawson of Isel, Cumberland, died 16th April, 1632, aged 87.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Edward Lawson of Brunton, fifth son; in 1624 = Mary daughter of John Copley of Skelbrook, Yorkshire; in 1628 a freeholder in Newton; compounded for his estate at Newton in 1649.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wilfrid Lawson of Wakefield, died 4th April, 1705; aged 80. M.I., Wakefield. = Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Watkinson of Ilkley;</th>
<th>John Lawson of Copenhagen (Thoresby, Leeds), or Hamburg (Visitation), merchant.</th>
<th>Godfrey Lawson of Leeds and of East Harwas; mayor of Leeds, 1666; died 27th Jan., 1670/1, aged 80. M.I., St. John's, Leeds.²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Richard Witton of Wakefield, and Newton-by-the-sea, bapt at parish church of Wakefield, 15th May, 1682; in 1731 described as of Lupsett, Yorkshire; died July, 1743, s.p.³ | John Witton, bapt at parish church, Wakefield, 17th Dec., 1691; clerk in holy orders, in 1731, of Witton, Huntingdon; of Birthwaite in Yorkshire; will dated 16th Sept., 1751; s.p.³ | Henry, bapt at Wakefield, 18th July, 1686. |

Richard Witton of Wakefield, brannister-at-law, son of Joshua Witton, nonconformers rector of Thornhill; baptised at Thornhill, 7th October, 1656; died 4th April 1715; and buried in choir of Wakefield church, April 19th, 1718, aged 69. M.I. Will dated 2nd April, 1718. | Margaret Lawson of Leeds, baptised 29th Oct., 1661; party to sale of Brunton in 1723; died unmarried, Jan., 1744. |

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The authorities for this pedigree are: The Visitation of 1666; Thoresby, Leeds; Surtees, Durham; M.I., Wakefield parish church (see the Cathedral Church of Wakefield, J. W. Walker, F.S.A.); Thomas Taylor, History of Wakefield (for the Witton family).

† One of whom was Robert Lawson, slain by ye Scotts upon an inroad made by them into Northumberland.'
EVIDENCES OF LAWSON AND WITTON PEDIGREE.

1 1 Underneath are interred Wilfred Lawson, son and heir of Edward Lawson of Little Usforth, in ye county Palatine of Durham, esq., who dyed 4 Ap. 1705, aged 80 years. And Mary his wife, daughter and one of ye co-heirs of Joseph Watskieson of Hilkley in this county gent. who dyed 23 Oct. 1704, aged 70 years. Alto Joseph Lawson, their son, who dyed 22 Ap. 1696, aged 26 years. The said Wilfred Lawson and Mary left only Elizabeth their daughter and heir, married to Richard Witton of Wakefield, esq. who erected this monument. Near this place is also interred Mary, one of the daughters of ye said Richard Witton and Elizabeth, who dyed very young. The arms on the monument are as given above.

2 12 July, 1701. Will of Godfrey Lawson of Leeds, merchant; to my manner, etc., of East Harlshey and Holbeck to my son George Lawson for life; to Margaret, wife of the said George, £100 per annum for life; the entail of Harlshey to the children of the said George, then to Lawson Trotter my grandson, eldest son of John Trotter of Skelton castle, esq., then to Edward his second son, John his third son, George his fourth son, Henry his fifth son. My lands at Holbeck, falling my son George, to go to my grandson John Lowther, only son of Ralph Lowther of Ackworth, esq., to Mary my daughter, then to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Robert Frank of Pontefract, esq., and Margaret, Mary, Anne, and Dorothy Lowther, his sisters; £12,000 on mortgage to go the same way; my son George, executor. To my daughter Elizabeth Trotter, £3,000. I recommend to my executor the poor whose I desire he would always consider and be charitable to, and to distribute to the poor of Mr. Harrison's almshouse 5s. each person.' York Wills, Reg. lxvi. 154.

3 1 March, 1722. Will of George Lawson of East Harlshey, esq. To Lawson Trotter of Skelton castle, esq., etc., the tythes of corn, hay, etc., in New Lawcock, for the cure of East Harlshey and his successors. I have also built a house for him. I give for his benefit, and his successor, all my Latin books and such of my English books, as my wife shall not take, to be duly kept. To the trustees of the Leeds charity schools £200, and £100 to Leeds Grammar school, to buy books and to build a library. To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100. The manor of Stapleton-on-Tees to my wife Margaret, etc.' Proved at York, 17 October, 1726. Register, lxix. 222.


5 1727. The jury find that: Richard Witton, esq., had sold his burgage and a parcel of freehold land in Alnemouth to Mrs. Deborah Whitehead and Mr. Joshua Whitehead. Alnemouth Court Roll.


From this table it will be seen that George Lawson, the Royalist, was succeeded by his elder brother Edward, who married Mary, daughter of John Copley of Skelbrook in Yorkshire. In the rate book of 1663 Mr. Edward Lawson and Mary Lawson are mentioned as freeholders in Newton, having rentals of £60 and £20 respectively. Eventually the estate became vested in Elizabeth, the only daughter of Wilfrid Lawson of Wakefield, barrister-at-law. Her son, Richard Witton, regarded himself as lord of the manor of Newton, and in a letter dated the 12th of December, 1724, it is noted that 'Mr. Witton some time ago ordered a court to be held at his freehold at

1 The other freeholders mentioned are Henry Pearson and Joshua Wetwang. Hodgson, Northd, III. i. p. 249.
Newton-by-the-sea, where never any was held, and had no grant nor prescription, and gott all his barnmen, servants, and coaters to get up a jury. \(^1\)

The township was held in common until the 20th of November, 1725, when a division was agreed upon. \(^2\) The deed of division shows that the chief proprietors were Richard Witton of Wakefield and his mother Elizabeth, Joseph Forster, and George Davison. For convenience the township was divided into two parts, of which the Wittons took the east, and Forster and Davison the west part. \(^3\)

The eastern half belonged ‘to the heirs of John Witton, clerk’ in 1787. The Rev. John Witton’s widow, Mary, married Peregrine Wentworth. The latter answered for the freehold at the court at Stamford in 1788. \(^4\) The property was afterwards acquired by Miss Taylor, who by her will dated the 3rd of December, 1807, devised to Edward Henderson ‘the reputed manor’ of Newton-by-the-sea. It was conveyed by Edward Henderson in 1827 to John Potts. In 1860 the estate consisted of 601 acres, with 218 acres of sea beach, with a rental of £992. It was sold in that year by Mr. Potts of Bentin Park near Newcastle to Mr. C. T. N. Mather of Longridge. It has recently been exchanged by Mr. Mather’s widow (now Lady Jerningham) for Morries hall near Norham, and at present belongs to Lady Jerningham’s brother, Mr. Edward Liddell.

The portion which belonged to Joseph Forster of Hartlaw now belongs to Mr. John Magennies Forster, the lineal representative of this branch of the family. Mr. Forster’s property includes the Old Hall, which, notwithstanding its name, does not preserve many traces of antiquity.

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\(^1\) Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.

\(^2\) A deed was drawn up on the 28th January, 1714, by which were conveyed ‘a house, late in the occupation of Eleanor Mackdual, and one ridge of ground adjoining the dwelling house, one ridge in the tofts, one ridge without the mill gate bordering upon Waterfolds, one ridge in the west field adjoining to the pounder’s meadow, and one in the Ryrs Moor, and a third of a deal of meadows lying along with Mrs. Hanna Baron’s in the field called Tugle rod dale, in all amounting to four acres together.’ Mr. Hindmarsh’s Deeds. The family of Baron appears to have been settled at Newton in very early times. See a deed in Raine, North Durham, app. p. 125, No. Decxiii.

\(^3\) Richard Witton, Elizabeth Witton and Thomas Watson took the east half, viz.: East Field, the Harrows, the Rise Moor, the Links, Loffer lands, the east end of the moor and Newton Rake, total 540 acres. Joseph Forster, George Davison of Stamford, Thomas Watson of Newton, Rev. Thomas Nesbitt of Howick, and William Thompson, took the west half, viz.: West Field, Loffer lands, West Close, Great Links, West side of the moor, Newton Rake, total 540 acres. Mining rights were declared to be in common, but the Wittons were to have other manorial rights, with the ‘kerm or toll fish.’ John Watson, son of Thomas Watson, mentioned in this award, was an officer in the 64th Regiment, and major in the Percy Tenantry Volunteers. He served in America, and was present at the battle of Bunker’s Hill. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Breynton, vicar of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and had issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Richard Clutterbuck of Warkworth. \(^4\) Stamford Call Rolls.
FORSTER OF ELFORD AND NEWTON-BY-THE-SEA.

1. Mary, daughter of Joseph Forster of High Buston and Newton; b. 1697 (c); d. 1750 (d). Jane, bap't. 16th July, 1707 (f); m. 15th July, 1730, William Compton of Gainstall, recorder of Berwick (c).

2. Jane, daughter of Joseph Forster of High Buston and Newton; b. 1697 (c); d. 1750 (d). Jane, bap't. 16th July, 1707 (f); m. 15th July, 1730, William Compton of Gainstall, recorder of Berwick (c).

1. Anna Gardner of Newton, widow; m. Thomas Forster of Ponteland, 14th May, 1692. Margaret, married William Daven of Basingstoke, by marriage settlement, 2nd April, 1744; bur. 27th May, 1778, aged 82 (c). M.I.

Ralph Forster of Elford, eldest son and heir, of Hartlaw and Elford; b. 2nd May, 1697 (c); d. 22nd Dec., 1718 (a). Robert, born 13th Oct., 1699 (f). Jane, married 18th July, 1697 (a). William Cook of Amble New-hall, afterwards of Brainghaugh; b. 1696 (e); d. 1742 (a). Frances, daughter of Robert Henderson, vicar of Felton, by his wife, Frances, daughter of George Middleton of Silksworth; b. 1697 (g); d. 1719 (g). Nicholas, bapt. 3rd May, 1713 (b); living 1728.

Francis Forster of Felton Peth and Elford; b. 7th Aug., 1698 (c); d. 1719 (g). Robert, born 15th Oct., 1699 (f). Jane, married 18th July, 1697 (a). William Cook of Amble New-hall, afterwards of Brainghaugh; b. 1696 (e); d. 1742 (a). Frances, daughter of Robert Henderson, vicar of Felton, by his wife, Frances, daughter of George Middleton of Silksworth; b. 1697 (g); d. 1719 (g). Nicholas, bapt. 3rd May, 1713 (b); living 1728.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Forster</td>
<td>Married to Katherine</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Located at Lincoln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Daughter of George</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Located at Blyth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph, born at Newton</td>
<td>Son of George</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Located at Newcastle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>Son of George</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Located at Warkworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Daughter of George</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Located at Newcastle.</td>
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**George Forster of High Buston and Newton**

- **Isabella, daughter of J. Skelly:** Vicar of Shilbottle and of Stockton, his wife, Lady Betty, daughter of Alexander, second duke of Gordon; married 16th Oct. 1769 (c); buried 3rd Dec., 1776 (c).

**William Forster**

- **Margaret, daughter of John Cameron of Fassefer:** Married at English episcopal chapel, Edinburgh, 10th October, 1770 (c).

**Francis Forster**

- **Eleanor, daughter of Robert Greave of Newcastle:** Saddler and hardwareman; married 26th April, 1769 (c); proved 1819.

**John Forster of Bondgate, Alnwick**

- **Mary, the youngest daughter of Robert Greave of Newcastle:** Married 20th April, 1782 (c); proved 1825.

**Ralph Forster**

- **Blessed Forster,** a 17th-century Friar; lived at Alnwick; married 12th Jan., 1785, aged 50. M.I., Alnwick.

**Joseph Forster of London Stock Exchange and of Alnwick, heir and devisee of his cousin Gordon Joseph Forster, under whose will he succeeded to High Buston and Newton:** Married 2nd Sept., 1779 (c); of Lincoln college, Oxon, matric. 6th April, 1779; M.A. 1785; B.M. 1779 (c); practised at Alnwick; died 29th Aug., 1805, aged 86 (c). Will dated 6th June, 1800. M.I.

**Joseph Forster of High Buston and Newton, only son and heir:** Married 26th April, 1772 (c); Christ Church, Oxon, matric. 26th Oct., 1779 (c); died 18th Feb., 1856 (c); aged 86, unmarried. M.I.


<table>
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<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ralph Forster,</strong> born 2nd Jan., 1861.</td>
<td><strong>George Forster,</strong> late-col. E.I.C.S., Madras army, died at Warkworth 12th Jan., 1889, aged 37 (a) unmarried; will proved 7th March, 1889.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Forster,</strong> born 30th Nov., 1809 (b); of Newcastle, surgeon, emigrated to America and died there, 1831 (c).</td>
<td><strong>Joseph Forster,</strong> born 24th Sept., 1814 (d); an ensign in 12th Native Infantry, Madras; died at Niasagram, 17th Aug., 1829. Other children died in infancy.</td>
</tr>
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<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jane, born 30th July, 1799; married in Edinburgh, 22nd Dec., 1832, Lennox T. Cunningham, surgeon R.N. (e), and died 1887, t.g.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Elizabeth,</strong> born 11th April, 1806; died <em>circa</em> 1850 (f). Winifred, born 3rd Feb., 1808 (g); died at Warkworth, and was buried at Amble, 21st Mar., 1881. Catherine Maria, born 26th Feb., 1816 (h); died at Warkworth, 25th Feb., 1890; letters of administration, 5th Dec., 1891. Ellen, born 3rd Feb., 1821 (i); married J. H. Dawson of Newcastle, solicitor, and died in London, 11th July, 1890; will proved 19th Nov., 1891.</td>
</tr>
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<th>E</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Magennis Forster of Newton, heir and devisee,</strong> = Emily Wheeler.</td>
<td><strong>Isabella,</strong> married James Thompson of Embleton, butcher.</td>
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<th>G</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>John Magennis Forster of Newton, heir and devisee,</strong> = Emily Wheeler.</td>
<td><strong>Mary Ann,</strong> married 2nd June, 1875 (c). Charles Thew of Newton North farm.</td>
</tr>
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<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>George P. J. Forster of Newton North,</strong> = Mary Ann Bolton of Embleton; married at Newcastle, 14th Jan., 1893.</td>
<td><strong>John Forster,</strong> of Colour, was adopted by Joseph Forster of Shilbottle. Living 1894.</td>
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<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Warkworth Register.</td>
<td>(f) Felton Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Shilbottle Register.</td>
<td>(g) Raine, Testamenta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Embleton Register.</td>
<td>(h) Newcastle Courant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Eglingham Register.</td>
<td>(i) Alnwick Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Major Thompson's Family Bible.</td>
<td>(j) Lesley Register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(k) Long Houghton Register.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Educated at Durham school, under Mr. Dongworth; admitted pensioner at St. John's college, Cambridge, 25th May, 1750 (auctor, Dr. Rutherforth); elected fellow, 1st April, 1754. 

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**Evidences of the Pedigree of Forster of Elford and Newton-by-the-sea.**

In the pedigree of Forster of Banburgh (vol. i, p. 156) Edward Forster of London is stated to have died unmarried. Edward Forster, described as 'of Elford,' who sold Brinkburn, 18th April, 1626, to George Fenwick, mentions his father Nicholas Forster, his grandfather Sir John Forster, and his brothers Sir Claudius and John Forster. *Brinkburn Abstract.* The family pedigrees allege that Edward Forster was father of Joseph Forster of Shilbottle Woodhouse and Hartlaw. The latter may have been his natural son. Joseph Forster's will shows that he was a man of substance.

1. 31 January, 1689/90. Will of Joseph Forster of Hartlaw, parish of Shilbottle, 'to be buried at Warkworth, to my wife Frances my lands in Over Bytton for life; remainder to my son Francis, now a fellow at Oxford; remainder to my son George, Doctor of Phisic; to my son George my lands at Newton-by-the-sea, paying Mrs. Martha Davison £20 for 20 years; to my eldest daughter Jane, alias Bentley £10; etc. Executor, my nephew [sic] Mr. Francis Forster of Nether Bytton and my wife.' Proved 1690.

2. 11 January, 1707. Will of Frances Forster of High Bytton, widow. 'To my daughter-in-law [step-daughter] all my goods, she paying to Ralph Lisle of Hazen, gent., £3; to Thomas Lisle of Newton-on-the-Moor, gent., £3; to Frances Storey of Abberwick, wife of Ralph Storey, gent., £2.' Sealed with the arms of the Burrell family. Proved 1708.

3. Will of Ralph Forster of Elford, dated 19 March, 1678 (proved 1679). 'To be buried in the church of Warkworth; all my lands in Elford to my son Robert and his heirs male, remainder to my brother George, etc.'
reversion of the estate in High Buston to my son. Trustees, my friends Thomas Forster of Brunton, clerk, my kinsman Richard Lisle of Hazon, Ralph Watson of North Seaton, Edward Cook of Amble New-hall. To my father and mother 2 rings.'

4. Will of George Forster of Alnwick, M.D., dated 12 June, 1766. 'To my wife Jane £40 per annum out of my estate at High Buston and Woodhouse [leasehold]; to my daughter Jane £200; my only son and heir Joseph Forster, remainder to Robert Forster of Hartlaw, gent.' Proved 1767.

5. 1718, 3rd December. Ralph Forster, son of Robert, settled Hartlaw, on failure of issue male, upon his brother Francis, and his heirs male. Francis died March, 1740, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who attained the age of 31 on 2nd November, 1744. A suit was commenced in 1725 by Alexander Anderson and other creditors of Ralph Forster, when it was decreed that Robert Forster's legacies and debts and the costs of the suit, amounting together to £2,947 8s. 2d., should be paid out of the estate, and for that purpose Hartlaw was sold to John Bacon for £2,400.' Lambert MSS.

6. Will of William Forster, vicar of Leubury, dated 10 June, 1784 (proved 1789). 'My burgage in Alnemouth, etc., to my wife Margaret.'

7. Francis Forster, mayor of Newcastle, 1769, purchased Seaton Burn in 1779. By his wife Eleanor, daughter of Robert Greave of Newcastle, saddler and hardwareman, he had issue four sons and one daughter. In his will, dated 10 July, 1781, he mentions 'my son John, my son Francis, my daughter Elinor, my eldest son Joseph, my wife Eleanor, and my brother Dr. Joseph Forster of Newton.' Proved 1785: (1) Joseph, the eldest son, an alderman of Newcastle and a receiver for the Greenwich Hospital estates, married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wardle of Bumber hall, Whitburn; and, second, Mary, only daughter of Henry Scott, brother to Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell. Joseph Forster died 7th April, 1821, aged 59, and was buried at St. Nicholas's. (2) The second son, John, took orders and became rector of Ryther and Kirkcandal. His marriage with Ann, daughter of the Rev. H. Latton, vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, occasioned the following couplet:

In Latin long versed, both by study and art,
To retain it for life he's now got it by heart!' Bell MSS.

(3) The third son, Francis, was a lieutenant in the 31st Foot. He served under the duke of York in Holland, and was killed in action. 'Poor F. Forster was one of the first who fell; a musket ball took him in the breast and he did not live a moment.' Letter from J. Huthwaite to his mother, dated 'Egmont op Zee, 7th Oct., 1799,' in the Rev. E. H. Adamson's Collection. (4) George Forster, fourth son, matriculated at Lincoln college, Oxon., 6th June, 1791, aged 17; M.A. 1798; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1801.

8. 1782, April 25. 'Ten young freemen went through the well (Alnwick), amongst the number Mr. George Forster of High Buston.' N. Brown, Diary.

'About five years ago two brothers George and Samuel Forster differed greatly, in so much that they came to blows, and in the affray Samuel was thrown down, by which he had a leg broke.' Ibid.

BRUNTON.

The small township of Brunton lies between Newton-by-the-sea and Preston, and in its history has much in common with these two places. The old spelling 'Burrutoon' indicates that the name is derived from the situation of the two small hamlets of High and Low Brunton upon the stream which intersects the township.¹

Brunton was a part of the barony of Alnwick, and its first recorded owner was Walter Bataill, whose predecessors had held it with the adjacent

¹ Brunton covers 971 acres, and its population is not one-sixth of what it was forty-three years ago, when the railway was being built. Census Returns: 1801, 77; 1811, 48; 1821, 70; 1831, 62; 1841, 268; 1851, 90; 1861, 80; 1871, 60; 1881, 42; 1891, 33.
township of Preston as one knight’s fee since the time of Henry I. From its connection with the Bataill family the place was in early times known as ‘Burneton Bataill,’ probably to distinguish it from East and West Brunton in the barony of Bolam and the parish of Gosforth.¹

In the later part of the thirteenth century Walter Bataill gave a large amount of land in Preston to the canons of Alnwick abbey to increase the gift which his father Henry had previously conferred upon them, and granted them leave to grind their corn at the Brunton mill.² Very shortly afterwards Brunton became the property of Sir William de Middleton, whose heirs were in possession of the place in the year 1288.³ John de Middleton, Sir William’s son, was then a minor, and his name does not appear among the half dozen persons who paid tax at Brunton in 1296.

Brunton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa bonorum Johannis de Swethopp</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>s.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Ade</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannis Gray</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugonis filii Elie</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simonis Fouel</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thome filii Elie</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summa huius ville, £9 7s. 6d. Unde domino regi, £0 17s. 0d. [sic]

Not long after this subsidy was levied Sir John de Middleton rendered help to the Scots in the wars which were then being waged, and was in consequence declared a rebel in the year 1319, when his lands were confiscated.⁴ They were made over to John de Crumbewell and Thomas de Bamburgh, two royal officials, for life, with remainder to the Crown at their death.⁵ Brunton was, therefore, for a time in the hands of the Crown tenants, and the state of the manor was the subject of a careful survey on the 6th of August, 1333. The chief messuage was found to be waste, and attached to it there were 260 acres of demesne. There were thirteen bondage holdings and four cottage holdings; there had been also in former times two water mills on the

¹ Willelmus de Vesey tenet Burneton Bataill . . . . Walterus Bataill tenet Burneton et Preston per unum feodum de veteri feoffamento.³ Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 209.
³ Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. I. 25. ‘Item heredes Willelmi de Middleton tenent Burneton et Preston.’ The circumstances attending the transfer of Brunton and Preston from Bataill to Middleton are obscure. In the Hundred Rolls, Sir John de Middleton, on being asked by what right he claimed free warren in Brunton, Preston, and other places, cited a charter given to his uncle Richard by Henry III. Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 146.
⁴ See vol. i. p. 215.
⁵ Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. III. part 2, m. 20.
Brunton burn which had produced an average rent of sixteen marks, but at the time of the survey there was only one mill, producing forty shillings a year. There was one freeholder named Walter Mirre, and the usual brewery. The lands of Sir John Middleton in Northumberland were found to have greatly depreciated in value, for they had produced in times past £71 7s. 7½d., but in 1333 they were only worth £44 7s. 7½d. Very soon after this survey was made Brunton, with Preston, was granted to Sir John de Stryvelyn by Edward III. on the 8th of October, 1335. The grant states that Sir John de Stryvelyn had long rendered good service in the Scottish wars, and that he had been taken prisoner by the Scots and kept in strict custody, until he had paid a large sum of money for his ransom. Sir John's name appears as one of the three men who paid subsidy at Brunton in 1336.

He seems to have rebuilt the house at Brunton, and to have founded and endowed a chantry chapel there dedicated to the Virgin. On the 19th of July, 1343, Richard de Kellawe, bishop of Durham, admitted William de Multon, priest, to the chantry on the presentation of Sir John Stryvelyn.

Sir John died on the 15th of August, 1378, leaving no issue, so far as was then ascertained. He had married for his second wife Jane, daughter of Richard de Emeldon, but had entailed Brunton on his kinsman, Sir John de Middleton and his wife Christina, and failing them on Roger de Widdrington and his wife. It is not clear in what way Sir John de Middleton was related to Sir John Stryvelyn, but he was a member of the family to which Brunton had previously belonged, and the transaction may have been regarded as a restitution.

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1 Summa hujus extente ut fuit in antiquo lxxiij viij viij ob. et summa dicte extente ut valet nunc xliij viij viij ob. Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. III. 2nd Nos. 79.
2 Pro Johanne de Stryvelyn. Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilectus et fidelis noster Johannes de Stryvelyn super in obsequio nostro per Scotos, tunc inimicos nostros, de guerra captus et diu in priso na sub ar ta custodia per ipsos inimicos detentus fuisse, magnamque pecuniae summam pro deliberacione sua habenda dicitis Scotis solvisset, etc. Rot. Pat. 9 Edward III. part 2, m. 20.
3 Brunton, Johannes de Stryvelyn viij viij, Willelminus Pas iiiij, Johannes Symson iiij viij, summa xij iiij.
5 Quis quoque huius heres existit dicunt quod penuitus ignotur, eo quod natus fuit in partibus Scocie.
6 See p. 59.
7 For the Middleton pedigree see Hodgson, Northd. II. I. pp. 353-4. The Middletons quartered the Stryvelyn arms.
The estate was again surveyed on the 30th of September, 1378, when it appears to have been in almost the same condition as when surveyed forty-five years before, but special reference is made to the advowson of the chantry which was to be presented to a suitable 'chaplain of the house.'

By virtue of the entail Brunton devolved with Newton-by-the-sea on Sir John Middleton's son of the same name, who is mentioned as holding the township in 1427 for half a knight's fee. The manor remained in the possession of the Middleton family until it was purchased on the 31st of March, 1504, with Newton by Sir John Mordaunt, who was confirmed in the possession of it in 1536. Sir John Mordaunt, created Lord Mordaunt, sold his lands in the north about 1537, and Brunton then came into the hands of Sir Reginald Carnaby, whose daughter Katherine married Cuthbert, Lord Ogle. The relief due from Lord Ogle and his wife for their lands in Brunton and Fallodon was still unpaid in 1581. Mabel, another daughter of Sir Reginald Carnaby, married George Lawson of Usworth, and a large part of Brunton remained in the possession of the Lawson family till a comparatively recent date.

Before passing to the later history of Brunton a few words may be said about the chapel founded by Sir John Stryvelyn. The wording of Bishop Richard's writ in 1343 shows clearly that the chantry chapel was dedicated to the Virgin, and was itself situated within the manor of Brunton. The endowment, however, consisted of various small parcels of land scattered throughout the parish, worth £4 11s. 3d. a year in the reign of Henry VIII. Shortly before the dissolution of the chantries the advowson was in the possession of Sir Ralph Harbottle (who succeeded to much of Sir John Stryvelyn's property) and it afterwards belonged to his grand-daughter, Eleanor, Lady Percy. The following curious depositions, taken about the year 1545, refer to a quarrel about the advowson:

1 Et [est ibidem] advocacio cujusdam cantarie presentande capellano idoneo domus. 2 Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. II. 49.
2 Subsidy Roll, 6 Hen. VI. 158/36, m. 4. 3 De Johanne Midelton, chivaler, tenente dimidium feodum militis in villis de Borewton [Brunton] et Preston, que tenetur de predicto comite [Henrico Percy], iij' iiij'.
3 See pp. 90, 91.
5 Com' Northumb'. 1581, a note of the wards, mariages and reliefs of such heyres as be in his lordship's hands, either dew to him, etc. Falloden et Burnton. Cuthbertus, dominus Ogle, et domina Katharina usor ejus, una filiarum et heredum Reginaldi Carnabye, militis, pro relevio terrarum suarum in Falloden et in Burnton, anno XXXII* in manibus suis remanente et adhuc insulato, lxxv'.
6 See the Lawson pedigree, p. 96.
7 Cantaria l'ente Marie de Elmedon valet iij' xi' vi'. 8 Valor Ecclesiasticus: Hodgson, Northd. III. ii. p. 44. Vol. II.

14
Emeldon. [Endorsed, 'Prove for the gyfte of the advowson or presentation to the chapel ther.'

A remembrance for the wytinesse of the recordes of Emyldenn. [Fyrste there ye a prieste in Durhame Item, delyver A Newton lease]

All, one Item, delyver of A Newton lease to Robert Hodgeson, that see the gyfte of Sir Rauffe Harbotell to Sir William Browne for terme of his lyffe. Item, the vicar of Emyldenn wille saye the same. Item, Thomas Craster toke the evidence frome George Swan wth was of the gyfte of Sir Rauffe Harbotell for terme of the preest's lyffe. Item, George Swanne saith yt the said Sir William at the tyme of his deathe dyd delyver two pieces of evidence to hym and commanded hym to delyver them, the one to Mr. George Craster and th'other to my ladye Percye. Item, Robert Hopson of Newcastelle saith ye he was in anno Henrici VIII. xxx° [1538] at Preston with my ladye Percye, and then and theare came Sir William Browne and dyd shewe my ladye Percye and hym in the presence of Humphrey Hurletonn a deede of gyfte of sartayne landes in Emylden the wth was gywynn by Sir Rauffe Harbotell to the said Sir William for terme of his lyffe, and my ladye Percye delyvered the same deede agayne to the said Sir William to kepe for terme of his lyffe, and willed the preest yt at the tyme of his deathe to leave the saide deed in the hand of suche as the same myghte be restored agayne to her. Item, the said George Swan saithe that after the deathe of the said Sir William he dyd delyver the evidence that dyd apperteyne to the saide Maister George Craster accordingly. Item, he saith ye Thomas Craster deseryed hym to see the evidence that dyd belonge to my ladye Percye, and at his desire he tooke the said evidence to the saide Craster, and when he had perusd the same he willed to have the same agayne delyvered, but the said Craster refused so to doo, and as yet dooth deteyne the said evidence as well frome the said George Swanne as from my ladye Percye. And further he saith that the patente of xl by yere yt Sir Rauffe Fenwicke gave to Sir William Browne of Emylden, clerke, was lefte after the decease of the forsaide Sir William Browne with me the said George Swan, to the entente yt 1 should delyver the patente unto the ladye Percye or to her heires; then, after the deathe of Sir William, George Craster dyd calle for the patente of George Swanne and the said Swanne saith ye the patente was with one frend at Durham, wheareuppon the said Craster comandaed the said Swanne to fetch the said patente, or else he wolde do hym a dyspleasure; and then, for feere, the said George dyd brynge yt to the said Craster, and causd Syr Thomas Merleye vicar of Emylden to rede yt, and when he had red yt, the said Craster wold not geve yt hym agayne, and said yt was for hym and not for the said George Swan.

At the dissolution of the chantries the endowment was appropriated by the Crown, and the lands were let to various tenants. In a lease dated the 20th of February, 1551, Edward Bradford became tenant of the chantry lands specified as follows:

Chantry of the Virgin Mary in the parish of Emeldon now dissolved and all lands thereto belonging, namely, one tenement now or lately held by George Swanne; rent, £2 3s. Six acres of arable land now or lately held by Robert Shepard; rent, 6s. One tenement now or lately held by Thomas Smythe; rent, £1. Six acres of arable land now or lately held by John Hodgeson; rent, 6s. One rood of land in Newton now or lately held by Robert Lawsonson; rent, 9d. One cottage in the town of Alnewike now or lately held by Robert Yoell; rent, 3s. 4d. Two other cottages in the town of Emeldon; rent, 1s. All the free rent paid yearly by John Lee and his fellows [socios]; rent, 3s. All the free rent yearly paid for the tenement of Edward Cristen; rent, 4s.

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
2 In 1845 Stoddart Weddell answered on the Stamford Call Roll for a house in Alnwick.
3 A clause in the lease states that the chantry and its property 'came into the king's hands by the act lately published concerning chantries and colleges, and now are parcell of the duchy of Lancaster.' Duchy of Lancaster, Enrolments of Leases, division ii. No. 31, fol. 76 b.
Bradford seems never to have paid any rent, but he stated in 1561 that as tenant of 'Our Lady Chantry' he had paid his rent regularly, and was being wrongfully sued for arrears. Sir Thomas Gray, the receiver of Dunstanburgh, stated on the other hand that Bradford's complaints were untrue, and that he was 'notoriously knowne for a clamorous man and of an impudente condicione.'

At the close of the sixteenth century, as has been already mentioned, Brunton belonged to the two daughters of Sir Reginald Carnaby, one of whom, Catherine, married Cuthbert, Lord Ogle. Upon the death of Lord Ogle, in 1601, his estates descended to his two daughters, and a part of Brunton eventually became the property of Lord Ogle's grandson, Sir William Cavendish, better known as the duke of Newcastle (upon-Tyne). The duke of Newcastle's grand-daughter, Margaret, married Gilbert, earl of Clare, and in this way the estate became eventually the property of William, duke of Portland, great-grandson of the countess of Clare. On the 28th of February, 1788, the duke of Portland sold an estate of 204 acres at Low Brunton to Henry Taylor of Rock and William Taylor of Christon Bank for £3,000. Henry Taylor and his brother William both died unmarried, and their property went to their sister, Mary Taylor, who, by will, dated 3rd December, 1807, devised Low Brunton to her kinsman, Edward Henderson, of Edinburgh. On the 15th of August, 1828, Henderson sold the property for £8,800 to Henry Taylor (formerly Aynsley) of Christon Bank. Subsequently, on the 1st of May, 1839, Taylor sold Low Brunton for £9,720 to Mr. John Railston of North Sunderland, by whom again it was transferred on the 11th of November, 1862, to Sir George Grey for £15,000. Sir George Grey afterwards sold to Major A. H. Browne the large portion of his land lying east of the railway, retaining the remainder as a part of his property at Fallodon. The small portion of Brunton, which Sir George Grey retained, now belongs to Sir Edward Grey.

Mabel, the other daughter of Sir Reginald Carnaby, married George Lawson of Usworth, and in this way an estate at High Brunton was united to the land which the Lawsons held at Newton-by-the-sea. This portion

1 *Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings*, vol. 51, No. 10 b, 4 Eliz. 1561/2.
2 A pedigree of Taylor will be found under Doxford.
3 Abstract of title in the possession of Mr. John Bolam of Bilton.
4 The descent of this property is illustrated by the pedigree, etc., in the account of Newton-by-the-sea.
of High Brunton became the property of Elizabeth, the only daughter of Wilfrid Lawson of Wakefield, and was sold by her children on the 4th of November, 1731, to Thomas Forster of Lucker and Brunton. Thomas Forster belonged to a branch of the family, which had been connected with Brunton since the sixteenth century. There is little doubt that he was descended in direct line from Cuthbert Forster of Brunton, the second son of Thomas Forster of Adderstone; so that on the extinction of the main line of the Forsters of Adderstone the Brunton Forsters became the elder branch. Cuthbert Forster's descendants increased the small property which the founder of their family possessed by careful management and judicious marriages. The younger members of the family were in the habit of entering the army or navy, and it will be seen that many of them were engaged on sea or land in the memorable campaigns of the eighteenth century. The pedigree with the evidence on which it is based is set forth as follows. It will be observed that Matthew Forster, by his will in 1786, left his three daughters in remainder to his estates in Bamburgh and Embleton. They survived both their brothers, and upon a partition of the property Brunton became the share of Mrs. William Burrell of Broom Park. The estate was bought by Sir George Grey on the 12th of May, 1840, and a large part was sold by him with Low Brunton to Major A. H. Browne.

1 Richard Witton of Lupsett, York, esq., and the Rev. John Witton of Witton, Huntingdon, in consideration of £3,500 sold the one-third part of the manor of Brunton to Thomas Forster of Lucker, gent. (High Brunton, abstract of title, among the deeds of Sir Edward Grey, at Fallodon.) George Ritchele, perpetual curate of Hexham, in his Account of the Charities of Tyndale Ward (printed at Newcastle in 1713) states that 'Mr. Jane Lawson, spinster, daughter of Edward Lawson of Hexham, gent., desired her father upon her death-bed (anno Dom. 1637) to give 40 a year for ever to 40 poor widows in Hexham, which was done by him, and afterwards Richard Witton of Wakefield, esq., who married the only daughter of Wilfrid Lawson of Wakefield, esq., eldest son of the said Edward, settled the 40 upon a farm in Alnwick, on March 9th, 1712. Mr Edward Lawson came from Brunton in Northumberland where his estate lay, and he designed to have built a seat-house for himself and family, and had provided timber and other materials for that purpose, but was diverted from that design by the death of his dear consort, and [he] thereupon removed to Hexham.  

2 Vol. i. pp. 228, 231.  

3 The Brunton Forsters, like the parent house of Adderstone, were at one time very prolific. Robert Forster of Brunton, by his marriage with Seton, daughter of William Pratt, in 1779, had more than twenty children.

4 Major Browne built a good house at Brunton. The moor of 209 acres was divided on the 26th of September, 1759, in the proportion of one-third to the duke of Portland, and two-thirds to Thomas Forster of Lucker. In the deed of partition reference is made to the field called the 'Bought-nows,' i.e., the field in which the ewes were milked. 'Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion, and wear in the sheep wi' me?' Scottish Song. See sub. cap. 'bought,' Heslop, Northumberland Words.
BRUNTON.

FORSTER OF BRUNTON.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent; a chevron vert between three hunting horns sable, 2 and 3 argent; on a bend cottised sable, three martlets or. Visitation.

Cuthbert Forster of Brunton, second son of Thomas Forster of Adderstone; will dated Oct., 1589. (See vol. i. pp. 228, 231.)

Margaret, dau. of Richard Forster of Tuggl hall; by whom one daughter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born 25th Sept., 1615, eldest son and heir; named in grandfather's will 1589; will dated 10th June, 1648.1

Samuel Forster, second son, of Newton By-The-Sea, named in his father's will, 1589; will dated 12th December, 1612.

Ephraim. John. Reginald Forster of Brunton, to whom his father devised lands in Brunton; buried 16th Oct., 1656 (a).

Grace, married John Forster of Tuggl hall. Jane, married Florence Forster of Low Brunton. 2

Ann ...... late wife of Mr. Reynolds Forster of Brunton, bur. 2nd September, 1676 (a). Matthew Forster of Lucken, aged 66.

Grace Forster, buried 11th March, 1655/6 (a). Thomas Forster of Lucken, baptised ...... ; buried in Lucken chapel, 30th Oct., 1677 (a).}

Thomas Forster of Lucken and Brunton [? baptised 17th June, 1666 (a)]; died 28th Feb., 1722/3; aged 63. M.I., Bamburgh. Party to son's marriage settlement, 1722.8

Frances, daughter of Lionel Bradford of Newham; married 30th June, 1687 (a); died 15th Oct., 1697, after 40 years 3 months and 15 days of married life, having had issue three sons and four daughters.


Grace Forster, buried 11th June, 1680, Thomas Oysting of Fletcham.

Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Young; husband of Budge; married 5th Feb., 1722/3; died at Berwick; buried 25th Sept., 1778 (a). Matthew Forster, baptised 21st May, 1665 (a); of Lucken, master mariner; 18th April, 1744, conveyed a moiety of Lyham tithes to brother Thomas; administration granted 11th Jan., 1725, to Elizabeth, his widow, then wife of Richard Pethan of Newcastle.


Matthew Forster of Brunton and Bolton; baptised 15th March, 1725/6; died young.

Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Brown of Bolton; married at Alnwick, May, 1763 (a); died 25th March, 1809, aged 79. M.I., Bolton.

John Forster, 2nd son of William Temple of Berwick; married at St. John's, Newcastle, 5th March, 1764 (a); died 17th April, 1824, aged 84. M.I., Warkworth.
EMBLETON PARISH.

Nicholas Brown Forster of Bolton, baptised 31st May, 1764 (0); died unmarried 24th April, 1794; killed by a fall from his horse at Bendell races; buried 29th April, 1794. M.I., Bolton (0) (f).

Thomas Forster of Bolton, baptised 6th June, 1768 (f); died at Alnwick unmaried and intestate 2nd Feb., 1795. M.I., Bolton (0) (f).

Matthew Forster, baptised 29th April, buried 6th May, 1770 (f).

Jane, baptised 23rd July, 1766; buried 11th May, 1767 (f).

Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress; baptised 23rd July, 1771 (f); married 11th Sept., 1804, William Burrell of Broom Park; settlement before marriage, 8th Sept., 1804. Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress; baptised 16th Oct., 1774 (f); died 1845.6; buried at Edinburgh.

Jane, daughter and co-heiress; baptised 28th August, 1777 (f); married 17th March, 1797, Walter Ker of Little- dean, lieut.-general, and claimant of dukedom of Roxburg.

Margaret, daughter of Robert Cook of Low Newton; married 4th Feb., 1773 (f); buried 14th June, 1774 (f).

Barbara, only child of the marriage; baptised 5th Jan., 1800 Jan., 1774 (f).

John Robinson Forster of Tuggal = Mary, youngest daughter of John Campbell of Kilberry and Minard, Argyleshire; married at Edinburgh, 14th July, 1841; living in York, 1894.

William Forster, R.N., was in the ‘Boyne’ and present at taking of West Indies by Capt. Sir George Grey; died in the navy, 1794 (m).

Ralph Forster, captain E.I.C.S.; baptised 20th May, 1789 (0); served in India for thirty years (m); died a major in 1835.

Philip Anstruther Forster, baptised 19th July, 1790 (0); a lieutenant in 5th West India regiment; died at sea of yellow fever (m).

Nicholas Forster, baptised 8th Mar., 1793 (0); ninth son; entered the army in 1811; died a lieutenant at Surat, in the East Indies, Dec., 1819 (6th regiment Bombay Native Infantry).

Robert Forster, commander R.N.; baptised 26th Dec., 1784 (0); entered R.N. 1795; living 24th June, 1843; served under Lord Cochran (m).

Jane, natural daughter of Archibald Cochran, ninth earl of Dundonald.

George Forster, lieutenant R.N., died circa 1804, at Deal.

Ralph Forster, R.N., died after 1805, on board his ship.

John, baptised 13th Dec., 1772 (0); died young.

Sarah Johnson, baptised 16th April, buried 24th April, 1765 (0).

Jane, married at Berwick, 14th Oct., 1793, John Watson of Alnwick.

Margaret Forster, resided at Warkworth and died in Edinburgh, Feb., 1874, aged 96. Sarah, had her interest in three burgages in Warkworth, and was buried there 28th Nov, 1854, aged 75.

Ann, married ...... Clark of Glasgow, thread manufacturer.

Robert Forster of Brunton; baptised 28th Feb., 1737 (0); to whom his father devised the freehold estate of Ratchwood, leasehold of Lucker, and tithes of Lyham; commissioner to the duke of Northumberland; died 5th Jan., buried 12th Jan., 1803, aged 66 (a); will dated 6th Jan., 1803; proved at Durham, 5th March, in same year.9

2. Seton, only dau. of John (?) Pratt of Warrenton; mar. at Embleton, 29th April, 1779 (0); died at Alnwick, 9th Mar., 1840, aged 79 (0).

Ralph Forster, baptised 5th June, 1734 (0); in 1774 of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, U.S.A.

Nicholas Forster, baptised 28th Nov., 1740 (0); buried 26th June, 1749 (0).

Margaret, baptised 16th May, 1725 (0) [? bur. 17th April, 1793 (0)].

Frances Forster, baptised 6th Feb., 1727/8 (0); buried 6th Jan., 1746/7.

Eleanor, baptised 14th April, 1723 (0); married Marmaduke Grey of Kylloch; bond of mar. 14th July, 1755 (0). Hannah, baptised 31st Aug., 1736 (0); mar. 5th May, 1761, George Taylor of Swinshoe Broomford.

John, baptised by the Rev. Mr. Forster, at Warkworth, 10th Dec., 1726 (0).

John Forster, lieutenant R.N., died after 1805, on board his ship.

Sarah Johnson, baptised 16th April, buried 24th April, 1765 (0).

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BRUNTON.

Matthew Forster, major, 35th Regiment; baptised 13th Dec., 1755 (o); served under Sir John Moore (m); died at Rangoon 17th Sept., 1824.

Charles John Pratt Forster of Oriel college; matriculated 17th April, 1834; B.A., 1838; in 1855, curate of Stoke Abbas, co. Dorset.

Robert Matthew Forster, a lieutenant in the army; died 1849.

William Forster of == Winifred, youngest son; admitted attorney in Court of King's Bench, 25th Jan., 1828 (f); died at Alnwick, s.p., May 10th, 1876, aged 75.

Margaret, baptised 10th May, 1750 (e); died at Alnwick, 16th Aug., 1850, aged 71. M.I., Alnwick.

Margaret, baptised 10th May, 1750 (e); died at Alnwick, 16th Aug., 1850, aged 71. M.I., Alnwick.

Robert Matthew Forster of == Winifred, youngest son; admitted attorney in Court of King's Bench, 25th Jan., 1828 (f); died at Alnwick, s.p., May 10th, 1876, aged 75.

Anne, natural dau. of William Hay of Leshury. She re-married John Tachell-Bullen of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

For Cuthbert Forster of Branton see vol. i. pages 228, 231. He is mentioned in a letter of William Fenwick, an officer of the earl of Northumberland; 'Northumberland, the last of May, 1595. Wm. Fenwick to my Lord, concerning the heir of Thomas Forster of Edderstone, etc. Right honorable and my verie good lord, whereas heretofore I have received your lordshipp's warrant directed to M' Thomas Power, Robert Helme and myselfe, for to learne out the truth whose is the next heire of Thomas Foster late of Edderston deceased, your lordshipp shall understand that (M' Power being out of the country) I have dyvers & sundry times sent for the said Robert Helme both by word & writing, and yet he would never come at me to confeir touching the same, not withstanding soo far as I could I have been diligent to learne the truth thereof; and for any thing that I can learne, Thomas Foster the elder (surviving Thomas Foster the younger his owne eldest sonne) did by his counsell learned soo far as by any means he might, convey, assure and set over all his whole lands unto Matthew Foster, some of the sayd Thomas Foster the younger & illegitimate, by meanes whereof neither the sayd Cuthbert Foster, nor Isabell Foster are heires to the sayd lands, as is to your lordship enformed. Whereupon at the death of the sayd Thomas the elder, inquirie being
made for the wardship of his heir, the sayd Matthew was found his heir, and his wardship to belong to your lordship. Whereupon Sir John Forster, knight, hath not only made means to compound with your lordship for the same, but also hath your lordships warrant under your honours hand & seal for the same, which he hath of late showed unto me, going about to make seizure of the same word to your lordships use. Wherefore I would be very glad to know your lordships further pleasure therein.' Robert Helme, mentioned in this letter, also wrote (March 4, 1592) 'Th'offibr [sic] of yonge Forster of Edderston satt also at Alnwick the xxvith of January, and that ys altogether found for my lord; Matthew Forster ys found heyre & in defalt of him then one Forster the sonne of Cutibert Forster deceased, and at the comon lave Isabell Forster ys found coosen & next heyre.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

1. On the 8th of January, 1594, 'Thomas Forster of Brumpton' was named in remainder to Sir John Forster's settlement of Elwick and Hulne abbey. *Hodges MSS. D. 161.* In 1628 Thomas Forster of Brumpton was assessed for the third of five subsidies granted in 1628/9. *Exchequer Subsidy Roll, 158/96.* See also *Arch. Ael. vol. ii. quarto, pp. 321, 322.* '10 June, 1648, will of Thomas Forrester of Brumpton, to my son Ephraim 3 farms of Beau nell; to my son Reynold the lands of Brumpton, paying to his mother Jane her thirds; to my son John £20; to my son Edmund £20.' Proved 1648. 'Inventory, dated 21 June, 1648. A not what charges was at his funeral as followeth. *Imprimis* 30 quarters of wine at 10s. p' quart & 1 pinte £1 5s. 6d; mor, 10 pounds of spice, 1s. 6d; mor, on sugar lofe, 8s. 8d; mor, in mace & cloves, 1s.; mor, in pep & ginger, 1s.; mor, in remem; 3s.; mor, on pond and on hale of tobacco, 2s. 3d; mor, on quore of paper & on pond of candell, 1s.; mor, two dozen pipes, 6d.; mor, on bowle of wheats, 1s. 8d.; mor, five keninges of malte, £1 2s. 6d.; mor, for drinke, 14s.; mor, given to the power, 8s.; mor, to the ministers & clarks of Bambrugh, 6s. 6d.; [total] £21 17s. 4d.' *Durham Probate Registry.*

2. 24 April, 1697 'Florentius Forster et . . . . uxor ejus et Samuel Forster, liber Cutiberti Forster nuper de Brumpton, contra Thomam Braidthor, seniorem, de Braidthor, arm., pro exhibitione inventi; dicti defuncti.' *Depositions at Durham Consistory Court.*


4. 1659, Thomas Forster of Brumpton is named in the settlement of Thomas Forrester of Alderstone. (Some members of the family, mentioned at this date, cannot be placed with certainty in the pedigree, viz., '1674, Mr. Thomas Forster of Brumpton, clerk, and Mrs. Frances Forster, married.' *Durham Register.* '1658, May 18, Grace, wife of John Forster of Lucker, buried in Lucker chapel.' *Ibid.* '1685, May 12, Catherine, daughter of Ralph Forster late of Newlands, but now of Lucker, buried.' '1692, Nov. 6. Bond of marriage, Thomas Forster of Brumpton, clerk, and Elizabeth Tate, spinster.' '1694, Dec. 11. Inventory, Thomas Forster of Brumpton, clerk.' *Ibid.* '1705, April 26, Mr. Matthew Forster of Lucker, buried.' *Ibid.* '1712/3, March 28, John Forster of Lucker, buried,' in Lucker chapel.)

5. '1686, Dec. 17, Mr. Thomas Forster of Lucker made free.' *Berwick Guild Book.* For epitaph see vol. i. p. 242 note.

6. In the records of the Consistory Court at Durham (1729/31) there are notes of a suit 'Blossiers Tovey L.L.D., vicar of Embleton vs. John Ostens of High Brunton for subtraction of the tithe of hay, etc., for High and Low Brunton.' Ostens alleged that Mr. Thomas Forster of Lucker was owner of the tithes, and Tovey exhibited a lease between Mr. Thomas Forster of Brumpton, and Mr. Anthony Walker, vicar of Embleton, dated 20th December, 1619; it was alleged that Thomas Forster of Lucker was a descendant of this Thomas Forster of Brumpton. The will of Thomas Forster of Lucker, dated 10th July, 1765, recites the marriage settlement. The testator left to his eldest son, Matthew, his freehold lands at High and Low Brunton, with the leasehold land held of the duchess of Portland.

7. The will of Matthew Forster of Bolton is dated 27th October, 1786, with codicil 27th October, 1787. The testator left to his second son Thomas lands in High and Low Brunton; he left £3,000 amongst his three daughters Eleanor, Dorothy, and Jane, who were to have his lands at Embleton and Berwick, if his son Thomas succeeded to the estate at Bolton. *Bolton Deeds.*

8. Captain John Forster entered the army about 1742, and served in America and the West Indies. He terminated his foreign service at the taking of Havana in 1752. Whilst captain in one of the 'reduced regiments,' he was married at St. John's, Newcastle, on the 5th of March, 1764, to Sarah, only daughter of William Temple of Berwick. *Newcastle Courant,* 10th March, 1764. (The bishop of London, Dr. Temple, is descended from William Temple, who was sometime mayor of Berwick.) He is described as 'of Hoppen' on the 8th of February, 1774. He afterwards resided at Denwick, and finally at Berwick, where he died in 1787, leaving a widow, together with three sons and four daughters, amongst whom may be mentioned: (1) George, midshipman on H.M. ship 'Coromandel,' and (2) Ralph, midshipman on board the same vessel. Both took part in quelling the mutiny of the fleet at the Nore. Afterwards, in 1797, they were master's mates in the 'Belliqueux,' and fought at Camperdown, when
every fourth man on board their ship was either killed or wounded. In 1799, on board the same ship, they took part in the capture of Helder fort and the Dutch fleet in the Texel. In 1804 George Forster was appointed second lieutenant of the 'Ardent,' and was engaged in three different attacks on the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne. From exposure in a night attack he died soon after at Deal unmarried. Ralph was appointed to the 'Minotaur,' and in 1805 served at Trafalgar. A few years afterwards he died on board the 'Brazier' off the river Ems. See a petition to the Treasury for a pension, presented in 1824 by Margaret and Sarah Forster of Warkworth, the surviving and maiden sisters.

9. The will of Robert Forster is dated 6th January, 1803. 'Having already given to my son Robert considerable sums of money for his advancement in life, and having by this means placed him in an eligible situation' the testator left him £500 on attaining the age of 21. Proved at Durham, 5th March, 1803; sworn under £15,000.

10. Thomas Forster of Lucke purchased Adderstone hall estate, and rebuilt the mansion house. He hanged himself in Ratchwood plantation, and was buried at Lucke. He had previously fallen into financial difficulties, partly through his wife's extravagance, and partly by the purchase of the old Forster estates. See local newspapers, 25th December, 1843.

11. Died at Rangoon on the 17th of September, Major Forster, 38th Regiment, aged 38 (son of the late Robert Forster of Brunton). He was raised to the rank of brevet-major by the duke of Wellington for bravery before Bayonne.' Local papers, 7th April, 1825. In 1814 Captain Forster, of the 38th Regiment, distinguished himself by resolutely holding a fortified house at St. Etienne near Bayonne. Coles, Distinguished Generals in the Peninsular War, vol. ii. p. 171.

FALLODON.

The township of Fallodon lies to the south of Brunton and to the west of Embleton.1 It is very well wooded, and in this respect differs from most of the surrounding country. Fallodon hall is approached from the south-west by an avenue, a mile in length, which contains many fine specimens of the silver fir. From the middle of this another long avenue of trees leads in a south-easterly direction towards Christon Bank, and there are well-grown plantations all over the estate. The soil is rich and favourable to the growth both of trees and plants, but the luxuriance of vegetation is the result of the combination of natural advantages and shelter with the fostering care of successive owners of the place for the last two hundred years. At the close of the seventeenth century, as will presently be seen, Fallodon was in the hands of Samuel Salkeld, who devoted much of his time to gardening, a pursuit in which he showed both taste and enterprise. In a work published in 1695, then appropriately entitled a New Book of Geography, there is a passage which shows that Salkeld had attained a more than local celebrity. The author says: 'the improvement in tillage at Rock by John Salkeld, esq., and in gardening and fruitery at Fallodon by Samuel Salkeld, gentlemen, are fineries hardly to be met with in these parts; the latter is the more

1 The township consists of 1,060 acres and has a population of less than a hundred. Census Returns: 1801, 92; 1811, 79; 1821, 112; 1831, 105; 1841, 113; 1851, 122; 1861, 104; 1871, 105; 1881, 81; 1891, 76. Vol. II.
remarkable because of an opinion that has prevailed in the world that the coldness of the climate in these northern parts will not allow any fruit to its perfection and ripeness."1 Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, also calls attention to the 'gardening and fruitery by the Salkelds,' and adds that 'an eminent author of this age will scarcely allow any good peaches, plums, pears, etc., to be expected beyond Northamptonshire; whereas fruit is produced here [Northumberland] in as great variety and perfection as in most places in the south.'

Samuel Salkeld seems to have inherited his taste for gardening from his father, Ralph Salkeld, who, in his will, dated 1674, made special provision for a man to take care of the orchard and fruit at Swinhoe, where he lived.3 The orchard on the north-east side of the house is still well cared for, and has probably changed little in appearance since the time of the Salkelds. The house itself is built of red brick, a material rarely used in the buildings of the neighbourhood. A portion was probably built by Thomas Wood when he obtained the property in the middle of the last century, but the house has undergone some change, and is in large part modern. Amongst the pictures at Fallodon there is a full length portrait of Sir George Grey, the second baronet, for many years Home Secretary. It was painted by Grant, and was presented to Lady Grey by her husband's Parliamentary friends.4

There were formerly standing in the grounds two celebrated ilex trees, mentioned in Selby's British Forest Trees.5 There were also two very large silver firs, one of which is still standing.6

Fallodon was a part of the Alnwick barony, and was held with Lucken and South Charlton by the predecessors of Simon de Lucker in the reign of

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1 A New Book of Geography, 1695, p. 41.  
3 See p. 118.

1 There is also a crayon drawing of Sir George Grey by Richmond, executed for the Grillon Club. Among the other pictures are a portrait of Mary Whitbread (wife of the first baronet), represented as a girl in white muslin with blue sash and white hat; a portrait of the same, as a child of 3 years of age by Sir Thomas Lawrence; two portraits of the first Earl Grey, and one of his wife; and portraits of Captain the Hon. Sir George Grey and General the Hon. Sir Henry Grey.

5 'The largest was blown down in 1865, and the other about twenty years since. Selby figures one of them at p. 298 of his British Forest Trees, and states its dimensions in 1842 to be, girth, at a height of 2 feet, 7 feet 4 inches; spread of branches large, height 45 feet.' Cf. Atkinson, Remarkable Trees of Northumberland and Durham, 1873, p. 19.

6 Selby (British Forest Trees, p. 481), writing in 1842, mentions these. He says that the circumference of the stems at 2 feet from the ground was then more than 9 feet 8 inches. The smaller was blown down last November, and there are 125 rings visible upon it. It measured 15 feet 4 inches in girth immediately above the ground, and 13 feet 1 inch at 3 feet 6 inches above the ground. The larger fir, which is still standing, measures 14 feet in girth at 2 feet above the ground. In 1873 it was 12 feet 7 inches in girth at the same spot. Cf. Atkinson, Remarkable Trees of Northumberland and Durham.
Henry I. The name Simon was hereditary in this ancient family for several generations, but the last of the name, styled Simon de Lucker III., died before 1288, when Fallodon became the inheritance of his brother Robert, who is named as the owner of the township in that year.

Robert de Lucker was still living in 1296, but his name does not appear among the names of those persons who paid subsidy at Fallodon.

**Fallodon. Subsidy Roll, 1296.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa honorum domini Alberti de Aunewik</th>
<th>8 s. 10 d.</th>
<th>14 s. 7 d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roberti de Faludon</td>
<td>8 s. 10 d.</td>
<td>14 s. 7 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna [sic] filie Roberti</td>
<td>8 s. 10 d.</td>
<td>14 s. 7 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelm de Bedenale</td>
<td>8 s. 10 d.</td>
<td>14 s. 7 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa hujus ville, £60 45. 6d.</td>
<td>Unde domino regi, £60 18s. 7d. [sic].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simon de Lucker III. was a benefactor to the church, and at various times conferred gifts of land on Alnwick abbey and other religious houses. It is very probable, therefore, that he or his brother, Robert, had made a grant to the abbey of land at Fallodon. However this may be it is certain that the abbot and convent had acquired an interest in the township before the year 1323, and that in the later inquisitions of the Lucker family no mention is made of the Fallodon estate. The property belonging to Alnwick abbey consisted of more than ten bovates of land, and royal license was given to the representative of the abbey to appropriate this estate to the use of the abbot and convent on the 3rd of July, 1323.

Two persons only paid subsidy at Fallodon thirteen years later, and both appear to have been ecclesiastics.

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1. Wilhelmus de Vesci tenet Falvedon . . . Simon de Lukre tenet Falvedon. *Testa de Nevill,* Hodgson, *Northd. III.* i. pp. 209, 210. The name of the place was spelled 'Falewedume' in the twelfth century, when there was a chapel there, served by a chaplain named Hugh. *Durham Treasury,* 4th 2nd *Spec.* No. 16.

2. For a pedigree and other particulars of this family see vol. i. p. 234, *et seq.* In addition to the facts there mentioned it should be stated that Ernald was the father of the family and father of the first Simon. See *carta Wilhelmi de Vesci,* in the *Ebor. Niger,* Hodgson, *Northd. III.* iii. p. 302.

3. Robertus de Lucre tenet Faludon. *Inq. p.m.* 17 Ed. 1. 25. There is a fine dated September, 1202, between Adam son of Alan and Stephen son of Richard concerning eight acres in Faludenda. *Foot of Fines,* Northumberland, *temp.* John, No. 34. Stephen recognised that the land belonged to Adam, and in return for this recognition Adam gave to Stephen two acres out of the eight acres, viz., one acre below Ewart's Hill ('subus Heworth') and one acre in the great cultivated field of Simon son of Hugh. Service was rendered for the land to William de Hilton.


6. *Inq. p.m.* 26 Ed. 11. 1st Nos. 42 and 3 *Ric. II.* No. 42.

7. *Pro abbate et conventu de Alnweyk, Rex omnibus, etc.* Nos volentes concessionem predictam debito effectu mancipari, concessimum, etc., Gilberto de Otteleye, capellano, quod ipse sex messaginas, decem bovatas terre, quatuor acras prati, et octo vam partem unius molendini cum pertinentiis in Fallodon dare possit et assignare prefatis abbatii et conventui. *Rot. Pat.* 16 Ed. 11. part 2, m. 1. John de Otteley, probably a relative of Gilbert de Otteleye, was abbot of Alnwick in 1334.

During the remainder of the fourteenth and the whole of the fifteenth century there is a dearth of information respecting the township, but it may be presumed that on the death of David de Lucker, in 1379, any title or claim to the township, which he may have had, would escheat to the Percys as over-lords. It will be remembered that David’s uncle, Henry de Lucker, was still living at the time of David’s death, but had been declared an outlaw at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1365. It is however remarkable that no mention is made of Fallodon in the list of knight’s fees on the Percy estate, which was made before the death of David de Lucker, namely, in 1368, on the death of Henry de Percy; nor is any mention made of land at Fallodon in the schedule of the estates of Alnwick abbey compiled at the dissolution.

The township reappears in the sixteenth century as the property of Sir Reginald Carnaby in common with the adjoining townships of Newton-by-the-sea and Brunton, and is mentioned in the schedule of his estates drawn up after his death in 1547.

Fallodon was then divided between Sir Reginald’s two daughters, Katherine, the wife of Cuthbert, Lord Ogle, and Mabel, the wife of George Lawson of Usworth. In 1581 it had become the property of William Lawson, son of Robert Lawson of Rock, and cousin of Mabel Lawson. On the list of freeholders in the barony of Alnwick, made in 1586, it is noted that ‘William Lawson, esquire, holds of the said earl [of Northumberland] Fallodon, by the 4th part of a knight’s fee and other services, which Symon de Luckre did sometime hold, and renteth by year for castle ward and cornage

1 See vol i. p. 239.
2 Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 139 and Fonblanque, Annals of the House of Percy, app. vol. i.
3 Roll 32 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office; Dugdale, Monasticon, vi. 868. In the Durham Sanctuary Book (Sanctuarium Dunelm.) Surt. Soc. p. 18 there is a petition from an inhabitant of Fallodon in the fourteenth century. The petition sets forth that Christopher Fairbarne of Fallodon on the 2nd of May, 1391, went to Durham cathedral, and there after ringing the bells, sought the sanctuary of the church and the immunity of St. Cuthbert (‘libertatem Sancti Cuthberti’). The petition further shows that Fairbarne with the assistance of a youth named Robert Wilkynson on the preceding 19th of November had killed a man, named William Scott, in the mill of the adjoining township of Brunton. Fairbarne struck Scott on the head with a stick, commonly called ‘le yrneforkeshafe,’ and felled him. Wilkynson stabbed Scott whilst on the ground in the breast, ‘cam uno le dagger, inflicting a mortal wound; and Fairbarne thereupon immediately fled to Durham.
4 On the list of landowners, compiled in 1547, it is stated that ‘the heirs of Reginald Carnaby’ then held Fallodon. Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.
6 Com. Northumbr. 1581. A note of the wards, marriages and reliefs of such heyes as be in his lordship’s hands, eyther dew to him within the county of Northumbr as foloweth, that is to say: William Lawson for the reliefe of his lands in Rock holde of his lordship by the half part of a knight’s fee l, and of his lands in Fallodon holde of his lordship by the viii part of a knight’s fee xvi l, in two lxi vii; (The feudary sayth by the report of Mr. Bayts that he was warded to his lordship, and therefore pardoned of all).” Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.
William Lawson is also mentioned as owing relief for his land at Fallo-
don with Lord Ogle and Sir Thomas Grey in 1590.1

About the year 1598 Fallodon was sold with Rock to Ralph Lawson of
Brough, who was probably connected, though it is uncertain in what way,
with the Lawsons of Usworth.2 Fallodon was shortly afterwards mortgaged
by Sir Ralph Lawson of Brough to John Salkeld of Hulne abbey.

SALKELD OF FALLODON. (See also pp. 140-142.)

Ralph Salkeld of Fallodon, sometime of Berwick; fourth = Ann ..... buried 5th
son of John Salkeld of Hulne abbey; mayor of Berwick, 1657-58; will dated 5th June, 1674; proved 1679.4

Samuel Salkeld = Catherine ... | Benjamin Salkeld of | Sarah, bap. at Berwick, | Ralph Salkeld of = Catherine ...
 Swinhoe, | Newcastle. | Swinhoe; will | William, married (1) William
buried 24th | draper, baptised | married thre, 25th | Hilton of Newcastle, at
June, 1636 (a); | 4th June, 1638 | Oct., 1631;
buried | Rock chapel, | Oct., 1634; Lieutenant | Berwick, 2nd Nov.,
1698 (a); | 17th July, | Edward Pilkington, | 1654; (2) Lancelot Hil-
 administrated | 16831 (b). | son of Henry Pilkin- | ton of Durham, at Long
 to son, Wil- | | | Benton. June 8, 1676;
 liam Salkeld.3 | | | she had issue four sons

 William Salkeld of Swinhoe = Mary, dau. and | Samuel Salkeld = | William Salkeld of = Catherine ...
 and Fallodon; aged 15 | heiress of John | Ralph Salkeld of = Catherine ...
 in 1687; matriculated | Salkeld, living | William, married (1) William
 at St. Edmund’s hall, Oxon., | in 1674. | Hilton of Newcastle, at
 22nd April, 1687; of | Ryves of Thomas Sal- | Berwick, 2nd Nov.,
 Middle Temple, barrister- | keld, living | 1654; (2) Lancelot Hil-
at-law, 1685; serjeant- | Neville, | ton of Durham, at Long
 at-law, Jan., 1715. | at-law, 1675. | Benton. June 8, 1676;

Robert Salkeld of | Charles Sal- | Katherine, married 25th May, 1700 (c); married
 Southampton | keld, Ad- | Robert Fenwick of Bradnell, Mr. Robert
 Buildings, | ministration | Feuwick and Mrs. Catherine Salkeld of Swin-
 London. | 30th Nov., | hoe married, 24th April, 1722 (c); some
 1767. | 1767.3 | time of Newton Barns.

Elizabeth = William Salkeld of Fifehead Neville; of Exeter college, Oxon.; matriculated = 2. Anne
Palmer | | Mary, married 7th May, 1702 (c).

16th Oct., 1767, aged 18; fellow, 1771-81; buried 24th Feb., 1812.8

| (a) Berwick Register. | (b) Emtion Register. | (c) Bamborough Register.

1 'Abstract of certayne debts and relieff in arrerage to his lordship . . . [circa 1590]. Rock et
Fallowden. Herede et executores Thome Graye, militis, nuper defuncti, pro relevo suo, etc, xxv. [Sir
Thomas Grey of Chillingham died 9th April, 1590. Raine, North Durham, pp. 326-7.] Willelmus Lawson
pro relevo suo pro terris suis in Rocke et Falndon. lxv' viii. Fallodon et Bruntin. Cuthbertus, dominus
Ogle, et domina Katherina, uxor ejus, una filiarum et heredum Reginaldi Carnabye, militis, pro relevo
terrarum suarum in Fallodon et in burnton anni xxxix' (Eliz.) in manibus suis remainer't et adhuc insolut,
lxv1' (see p. 105). Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

2 1598. 'Raphe Lawson, esq., for his releif of his lands in Rock and Falloden. lxxv'. (Noat, he
sayeth to Mr. Wyclif that he cometh to these lands as a purchaser.' ibid. Wyclif was the earl's officer.
EMBLETON PARISH.

EVIDENCES.

1 1634, Nov. 20. The dean and chapter of Carlisle demised to Ralph, son of John Salkeld of Hulme abbey, on lease, half the tithes of the parish of St. Nicholas, Newcastle; estimated to be worth £95 per annum in 1649. *Welford, History of Newcastle*, vol. iii. p. 327.

1674, June 5. Will of Ralph Salkeld of Swinhoe. "I, Ralph Salkeld, of Swinhoe, gent., do make this my last will & testament in forme following: I leave all my estate of my whole lands in Swinhoe to William Salkeld, eldest son of my son Samuel Salkeld, etc. Then to Samuel Salkeld, the second son to the said Samuel Salkeld, etc. Item, my will is that, during the minority of such heirs as is above expressed, the said Samuel Salkeld my son shall enjoy the said lands; only my will is that, in case my said son Samuel die during the minority of such heirs as is above expressed, then the said heirs shall have paid to him and for his use twenty pounds yearly, during the time till he shall come to sixteen years of age, and afterwards thirty pounds yearly. Item, I give & bequeath to my daughter Sarah Pilkington, all that the dwelling house wherein I now live in Swinhoe, together with the stable adjoyning, as also the little garden and what fruit my son Samuel shall think convenient for her, & likewise three cows' grass to pasture in Swinhoe, together with the oxen & three loads of hay yearly brought home to her house, & such allowance of straw as will have, to be enjoyed by her the said Sarah Pilkington during the time of her widowhood. Item, I leave a cottage & half hind's allowance for a man to look to the orchard & trees in Swinhoe. Item, whereas I have made a lease of thirtie and one yeares of all my lands in Swinhoe to Mr. William Webb, deceased, and Edward Nealson of Berwicke-upon-Tweed, burgese, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, 1671, for securing of such payments as in the same lease mentioned, which is now cancelled, it being made touching suemes mentioned in this my will, which I except better secured by these presents, I hereby bequeath unto my grandson Edward Pilkington the sume of two hundred pounds. And likewise thirty pounds a piece to my grandchildren Sarah Pilkington and Rachell Pilkington. And two hundred pounds to be paid to George Salkeld, son to my deceased son Benjamin Salkeld. All which suemes were given to my four grandchildren (in all the sume of five hundred pounds) by my son Benjamin Salkeld, as appeareth by his last will and testament. Item, I appoint & constitute my son Samuel Salkeld to be executor, & my kinsman Ralph Hobborne, esq., to be overseer hereof." [5th June, 1674.] Proved 1679. *Durham Probate Registry.*

2 Samuel Salkeld of Fallodon in July, 1699, was supervisor of the will of Luke Ogle of Berwick and Bowes.

3 The nuncupative will of Benjamin Salkeld of the parish of All Saints, draper, mentions Elizabeth, the testator's wife, and George, his son. *Sharp MSS.* vol. iii. p. 149. The testator died before 1674 (see will of Ralph Salkeld) and left a son, George, to whom his grandfather devised £500.

4 The will of Sarah Pilkington of Swinhoe is dated 11th October, 1685 (proved in the same year). She left £120 to be divided betwixt the children of Mr. John Forster, junior, of Beadnell, and the children of Mr. David Wake of Detchon. Mrs. Rachel Forster received 'all the household stuff.'

1676, October 15. Mr. John Forster of Beadnell, junior, and Mrs. Rachel Pilkington of Swinhoe, mar. *Bamburgh Reg.*


2 1687, June. Richard, son of Mr. John Forster of Beadnell, bap.; sponsors Mr. Peter Bradford for Mr. Richard Forster of Newham who lately turned papist: Mrs. Anne Salkeld of Fallowden, etc. *Ibid.*

3 1654, November 2nd. William, son of William Hilton, merchant, late of York, and Ann, daughter of Mr. Salkeld, married before a justice. *Berwick Reg.*

1676, April 1st. Will of William Hilton of Newcastle, apothecary, proved. The widow afterwards married Lancelot Hilton of Durham, attorney, first cousin of her first husband. *Notes of Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe.*

4 1693, December 1st. Ralph Salkeld, son of Mr. Samuel Salkeld of Fallowden, apprenticed to Robert Cook, burgess. *Berwick Guild Books.* The will of 'Ralph Salkeld of Swinhoe, gent.,' is dated 28th September, 1703. By it be directed that he should be buried in the chapel of Rock. He left to his wife Catherine a lease of two farms in Swinhoe. The testator mentions 'my brother William Salkeld of Fallowden, esq.; my two children Catherine and Mary; my brother William Salkeld of the Temple, esq.; William Reed of Craster, gent., executor,' proved 1704. On the 12th of January, 1722/3, a suit was instituted at Durham against Reed for not executing the provisions of the will of Ralph Salkeld. The only surviving child had married Robert Fenwick of Beadnell, gent. *Depositions before the Durham Consistory Court.*

5 25 May, 1722, Ralph, son of Mr. Robert Fenwick of Beadnell, bap. *Bamburgh Reg.*

6 In the administration of the goods of 'Charles Salkeld of Furnivall's Inn, gent., deceased,' mention is made of his interest in an undivided moiety of the manor of Swinhoe. *Durham Probate Court.*

7 According to a sketch pedigree in the *Hodgson MSS.* William Salkeld, by his second wife Ann Clitheroe, had issue (1) William James, born 1793; (2) Robert, born 1795; married Elizabeth Wilson; (3) three daughters. The son Robert had issue William James, born 1822; (2) Robert, born 1825; (3) Philip, born 1830; (4) Francis.
FALLODON.

John Salkeld in his will, dated the 5th of June, 1623, says, 'whereas I hold by mortgage the village or hamlet called Fallowden and my [eldest] son John holds by mortgage the manor . . . called Tyneley, . . . now I grant Fallowden and Tyneley to my second son, Thomas Salkeld, and his heirs for ever, and the remainder of my lease of the tithes and glebe of Eglingham.' Thomas Salkeld of Rock by his will, dated the 17th of February, 1635, left his property at Falldon, which he had acquired from his father, to his younger brother Ralph Salkeld of Berwick, in trust for the testator’s children.

Ralph Salkeld appears to have shortly afterwards taken over from his nephews and nieces their interest in the township. He had himself made his fortune at Berwick, where his children were born. He had risen to prominence in municipal affairs before 1649, when he was appointed to the office of postmaster of the town,2 and in 1652 he bought from the Berwick Guild the old church of Berwick, for the sum of £120, excepting the pulpit, coats of arms, and other fittings.3 In 1656 he made a further investment in landed property by purchasing Swinhoe with William Webb, the Berwick schoolmaster, from Robert Clavering of Brinkburn.4 In 1663 Salkeld is entered in the rate book as the proprietor of Falldon with a rental of £100 a year,5 and in 1679 he died leaving the township to his son Samuel. The improvements which Samuel Salkeld was carrying out in the year 1695 at Falldon have been already referred to.6

Samuel Salkeld, the eminent gardener, died in 1699, and the estate then came into the hands of his son William, who was educated at St. Edmund’s hall, Oxford. He afterwards became a serjeant-at-law, and lived partly at the Middle Temple in London, and partly at Falldon.7 He succeeded,

1 See p. 142.
2 Berwick Guild Book. There is a letter in the Berwick letter book, dated 1648, which was addressed to Mr. Salkeld. 'A copie of a lettre sent to Mr. Salkeld. Mr. Salkeld, wee thank you for your care and pains in all the towne's occasions and entreate your continuance as opportunitie serveth. Wee have written to Sir Thomas Widdrington and Mr. Scaven touching our exoneracion of the custome of corne cominge from Scotland hither, and the imposition of wine. Wee entreate you be putting them in minde therof as you finde an occasion, and to speake with the committee of the house that speedy course may be taken for easing us of those unjust burthens. It was never tyme out of memory accustomed, so as wee hope it may be the easier taken of. And indeed the poore people were never worse able to pay. Wee shall refer this to your care, having no further to add but remembrance of our hearty salutations unto you. Wee remayne your very loveinge friends . . . [blank]. 5th December, 1648.' Letter Book of the Corporation of Berwick, from a transcript by the late Dr. Raine.
7 In the will of his brother Ralph, dated the 28th of September, 1703, William Salkeld is styled 'of Fallowden, esq.' and 'of the Temple, esq.' See p. 118.
under the will of his grandfather, to the estate at Swinhoe in Bamburgh parish, but he soon sold his land in Northumberland. In 1704 he sold Swinhoe,¹ and three years later he found a purchaser for Fallodon at the price of £3,450.²

**GREY OF FALLODON.**

The Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., K.C.B., captain R.N., = Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread of
third son of Charles, first Earl Grey; born 18th Oct., 1767; Bedwell park, co. Hertford, and sister of
retired from active service in 1824; superintendent of Samual Whitbread, M.P. for Bedford;
Portsmouth dockyard; created a baronet 29th July, 1814; married at Essenden, Herts., 18th
died 3rd Oct., 1828.

Right Hon. Sir George Grey of Fallodon, bart., G.C.B., = Charles Samuel, = Margaret,
only son; born at Gibraltar, 11th May, 1799, while dau. of
is father was engaged in the duties of his naval
Right Rev. Rev. Sir Charles Hildyard, bishop of
college, Oxon., 1817; graduated 1821, first class in
home of Grey; resigned the vice-chancellorship of
Litt. Hum.; called to the bar 1826; entered Parliament
Rev. Henry Lyder, vicar of
in 1832 as member for Devonport; Under
Lichfield; died 14th
Secretary for the Colonies, 1834; Judge Advocate
Aug., 1827;
General, 1839-41; Home Secretary, 1845, an office
Laura, fourth = Charles Samuel,
which he continued to hold, with slight interruption,
daughter of
for nearly 20 years; M.P. for North Northumberland,
Margaret,
died 26th Feb., 1828, Rev.
for nearly 20 years; M.P. for Morpeth, 1853-74. When he
Sir Henry Thompson,
lost his North Northumberland seat in 1852, 15,000
Son, last baronet of
working men presented him with a testimonial. Su-
Virees; died 5th
ceeded to the Fallodon estate in 1845, at the death
June, 1829.
of his uncle General Sir Henry Grey, and died there

Mary, married (1) 26th Nov.,
9th Sept., 1882; buried at Embleton.
1823, Capt. Thomas Monck
Married,
Mason, R.N., who died in
3rd,
1838; married (2) in 1840,
Hugh Gray, esq.; died
30th Jan., 1863.

Elizabeth, married
in 1817,
married 17th March,
married 17th March,
married 14th
Charles Noel,
Rev. John S. Jenkinson, vicar of
Rev. John S. Jenkinson, vicar of
Aug., 1827;
Gainsborough; died in 1818.
Shibbottle; died at
Shibbottle on 20th Oct.,
Shibbottle; died at
Shibbottle, Aug., 1873.

Harriett Caroline Augusta,
Hannah Jane, married
married 1835; lieut.-
married 1854; died 1874;
married 1825;
colonel Charles Pearson, married

Sir Edward Grey, bart., of
Edward
Falledon; born 25th April,
Edward
1862; educated at Balliol
of
college, Oxon.; M.P. for
the
the
Berwick-upon-Tweed
for
the
Division of Northumber-
Secretary for Foreign
land since 1885; Under
Affairs, 1892 to 1894.

Frances Dorothy, eldest
dau of S. F. Widdrington of
Newton hall, parish of
Shibbottle; married at
Shibbottle 20th Oct.,
Shibbottle 1885.

George, born 14th
July, 1866.

Charles, born 23rd
Aug., 1873.

Alice Emma, married
20th July, 1889, Charles L. Graves, son of the bishop of
Limerick.

Jane, married Rev. C.
E. de Coetlogon.
Constance Mary.

The new proprietor was Thomas Wood of Burton in Bamburgh parish.³ He lived on the estate for almost half a century, and during that time he not

¹ See vol. i. p. 338.
² Lambert MSS.
³ See vol. i. p. 331.
only carefully maintained the good condition of the property, but also provided for the education of the children of his poorer neighbours.\(^1\)


The Rev. Mandell Creighton, now bishop of Peterborough, wrote a short biographical sketch of the career of Sir George Grey, bart., who was for many years Home Secretary. In estimating the qualities of that statesman, he says:

Careful in action and moderate in speech he never invited opposition. He never attempted to be smart, nor spoke with bitterness. Of tall and commanding figure, endowed with genuine kindness and genial manners, he was known to be a man of high character whose word could be implicitly trusted.

Few statesmen of modern times have had more friends and fewer enemies than Grey. His moral excellence and social charm were obvious to all who met him. He was singularly free from personal ambition, and gave himself entirely to the work of carrying on the business of his department. His moral qualities made him a valuable member of a cabinet where he was skilful in composing difficulties. He is a rare instance of a man who retired from politics without bitterness, and was to the end of his life a valued counsellor to statesmen of different opinions to himself.\(^2\)

Sir George Grey died in 1882, and was buried at Embleton.\(^3\) Fallodon then descended to his grandson, the present owner, Sir Edward Grey, bart., M.P., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone’s administration of 1892, and in Lord Rosebery’s administration of 1894.

ROCK.

To the south of Fallodon lies the township of Rock.\(^4\) A great part of the township is nearly 300 feet above the sea, and the soil is for the most part light. In many places limestone rock comes very near the surface, the

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1 Thomas Wood of ‘Burton and Fallodon,’ by his will dated the 3rd of July, 1755, bequeathed his estate to trustees ‘except the school-house lately erected and built by me at Fallodon.’ He left an annuity to the schoolmaster at Fallodon, teaching gratis and without reward, reading of English, writing and arithmetic to the children of all such kinds, herds, mechanics, labourers and poor persons as shall from time to time be resident as inhabitants at Fallodon. He also left to his gardener Thomas Robson an annuity for life, ‘if he so long shall continue to do the duty of a gardener at Fallodon, working in and taking care of my gardens there to the best of his ability.’

2 Dictionary of National Biography. Mr. Creighton also wrote a memoir of Sir George Grey, which was privately printed in 1884.

3 See p. 80.

4 The township has an area of 2,019 acres. The Census Returns are as follows: 1801, 160; 1811, 152; 1821, 185; 1831, 200; 1841, 227; 1851, 259; 1861, 250; 1871, 219; 1881, 249; 1891, 214.
village itself being built upon limestone, which crops out at the south end of the Sunday school. There is also a sandstone quarry to the south of a small piece of water, on which the village faces, whence the stone for the Norman chapel and most of the houses has probably been won. The limestone and sandstone seem to run east and west in parallel strips, and it is likely that the name of the place is derived from the limestone outcrop, which must formerly have been more conspicuous than it is now. The situation is exposed, but the hall is surrounded by old trees, limes, horse-chestnuts, ashes, and sycamores, dating probably from before 1700. About 1820 an avenue, a mile and a half long, was planted to connect the hall with the great north road, at that time the main artery of traffic.

The township appears to have been one holding since the time of Henry I., and there is no reason to suppose that there has been any alteration of the boundaries since that period.\(^1\)

The hall lies to the west of the village and the chapel. It has been built at several different times, but a blocked-up doorway, in an out-building now used as a bakehouse, is the only portion to which an early date can be assigned with confidence. It appears to belong to the middle of the fourteenth century, and was probably the entrance to the oratory in which Robert de Tuggal obtained permission to have divine service performed in the year 1359.\(^2\) The nucleus of the present house is an oblong tower not quite rectangular, divided by a modern partition into an outer and inner hall. The walls are from 3 feet 7 inches to 4 feet 10 inches thick, and the structure may be assigned to the later part of the fifteenth century.\(^3\) There are traces of what appear to be gable lines at the east end of the main tower; they may be due to rebuilding after dilapidation. Adjoining this tower to the south is a smaller one, the lower part of which seems to be of the same period. It appears to have contained living rooms, as the chimney stack in it is a prominent feature in old sketches of the house. For some reason, not immediately obvious, the north-west angle of the main tower is acute, and the west walls of both towers and the east wall of the smaller one are built to correspond with it, instead of being parallel to the east wall of the main

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\(^1\) The map, made in 1599, subsequently referred to, shows that the boundaries of the township were at that time the same as those now shown on the Ordnance map.

\(^2\) See p. 124.

\(^3\) No tower at Rock is mentioned in the list of towers compiled in 1415. Harl. MS. 305, fo. 202 b-203 b.
ROCK.

The original entrance was probably on the north side, facing the entrance to the oratory.\(^1\) Attached to the main tower to the north-west is a third small tower, about 20 feet square, of which the walls are from 2 to 3 feet thick. It may have been added in the sixteenth century.

A large manor house was added to the north side of the tower in the seventeenth century by the Salkeld family.\(^2\) In this house there was probably a hall, the site of which is now occupied by the modern dining room and adjacent apartment.\(^3\) The entrance doorway\(^4\) is now blocked up, but some of the windows of this period remain. The arms of Salkeld appear above the door, but seem to have been comparatively recently placed there, as they are not built into the wall, but clamped against it.\(^5\) Above the arms is a sun-dial, built into the wall, which bears the date 1690.\(^6\) The house was

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\(^1\) The oratory was no doubt intended to provide a place of worship for the inhabitant of the manor house, where he would be less exposed to attack than in the neighbouring chapel. It may be assumed, therefore, that the oratory would be embraced in some sort of outer defences, leaving a courtyard between it and the tower that succeeded the early manor house.

\(^2\) The map of 1599 shows only the tower itself.

\(^3\) An elevation on an estate map, dated 1743, shows that the east front then extended further to the north than it does now.

\(^4\) This doorway is lower than it appears to be in the sketch of the unrestored house, and has been blocked up since the restoration in 1819, or possibly earlier.

\(^5\) In the Visitation of 1615, the arms of the Salkelds of Bassington are stated to have been \textit{argent fretty gules, on a chief of the last a martlet for difference or}. At Rock, the martlet does not appear on the chief.

\(^6\) There are two other sun-dials of Colonel Salkeld's time on the house; one on the north-west tower with the date 1690, and another, probably not in its original position, with the date 1671, and the initials T. A. S.
allowed to go to ruin after a fire in 1752; in the restoration, begun in 1819, the south front was enlarged, and the north-east end was not rebuilt.

The manor of Rock formed part of the barony of Alnwick, and was held in the reign of Henry III. by William de Rok for half a knight’s fee of ancient feoffment.¹ William de Rok appears to have been succeeded by Thomas de Rok, who in the year 1278 was called on to provide sureties that he would take upon himself the degree of knighthood.² Ten years later Thomas de Rok was still owner,³ but after 1288 his family seems to have died out. In 1296 the wealthiest man at Rock was John de Cambo, whose name stands at the head of the Subsidy Roll for the township.⁴

ROCK. Subsidy Roll, 1296.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa honorum Johannis de Cambohow</th>
<th>£ 8 s. 6d.</th>
<th>Unde dominio regi, £1 6s. 2d. [sic].³</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thome Cissor⁵</td>
<td>4 8 0</td>
<td>8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannus filii Roberti</td>
<td>2 15 0</td>
<td>5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elye berctoris</td>
<td>1 17 6</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger filii Willelmi</td>
<td>1 8 4</td>
<td>2 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade prepositi</td>
<td>1 0 2</td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger filii Inonis</td>
<td>1 15 6</td>
<td>3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 4 0</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the middle of the fourteenth century Rock became the property of Robert de Tuggal, a man of some wealth, who also possessed an estate at Scremerston in the north of Northumberland. It is evident that he had a substantial house at Rock, as well as at Scremerston, for on the 5th of November, 1559, he obtained leave from Bishop Hatfield to cause divine service to be performed in his oratories at Rock and Scremerston.⁶ Robert de Tuggal was still living in 1568, when he continued to hold Rock;⁷ and at his death Rock and Scremerston became the property of the Swinhoe family, probably by marriage with an heiress of Robert de Tuggal. When

²Thomas de Rock's sureties were Ivo Rockard of Rock, and John son of Ralph of the same. Hodgson-Hinde, History of Northumberland, p. 296.
³Ing. f.m. 17 Ed. I. 25.
⁴Walter de Cambo had some temporary connection with Tuggal. Ing. f.m. 17 Ed. I. 25.
⁵No well known name occurs on a similar list compiled forty years later. Subsidy Roll, 1376. 'Rok: Adam filius Roberti, iij'; Rogerus Roket, ij' iij'; Henricus Sturdy, ij' viij'; Willelmus Dobson, iij'; Gilbertus filius Roberti, ij'. Summa, xv.'³
⁶Regist. Hatfield, fol. 39; see also Raine, North Durham, p. 236 n.
⁷See Inquisition, printed in Fonblanque, Annals of the House of Percy, app. vol. i. and in Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 139.
Robert de Swinhoe died in 1407, he was described as of Scremerston and Rock,¹ and in 1427 his son, John de Swinhoe, is entered on a schedule as holding Rock for half a knight's fee.²

The estate of Rock was transmitted from father to son through successive generations of the Swinhoe's, until the male line of the main branch died out, and the family property descended to an heiress, Margery, whose father, Ralph Swinhoe of Rock and Scremerston, had died in 1525.³ Margery Swinhoe married twice, and both her husbands bore the name of Lawson. Her first husband was Edmund Lawson, second son of William Lawson of Cramlington. By him she had two sons, namely, Sir Ralph Lawson, knight, of Brough, near Richmond in Yorkshire, and Robert Lawson afterwards of Scremerston. She married secondly Robert Lawson of Usworth.⁴

In the meantime the Swinhoe's, children perhaps of younger sons, lingered at Rock, though the estate had passed away from their family. The name of Robert Swinhoe stands at the head of the able bodied men in the township who were equipped with horse and harness in 1538.

**The Town of Roc. Muster Roll, 1538.**


The strong walls of the tower rendered Rock a place of such importance in the sixteenth century, that in 1549 it was chosen as the headquarters of a band of Spanish mercenaries under the command of Sir Julian Romero. Mercenary troops were freely employed on both sides of the Border, those on the English side being at this time under the orders of the earl of Ruh-

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¹ *Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. IV.*; Raine, *North Durham*, p. 237.

² Subsidy Roll, 6 Hen. VI. 1583/6, m. 4: 'De Johanne Swynhowe de Roke, tenente dimidium feodum militis in villa de Roke, quod tenetur de predicto comite (Henrico Percy) iij: iiij'.


⁴ No connection can be traced between the Lawsons of Cramlington and the Lawsons of Usworth. Sir William Lawson of Brough, writing to the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet in 1863, says: 'I have taken great pains to connect the Lawsons, *olim* of Cramlington and subsequently of Brough, with the Lawsons of Usworth (from whom the Lawsons of Cumberland, baronets, descended), but I cannot make out any connection.'

⁵ Some of the tenants of Rock had been concerned in a murder shortly before. On August 3rd, 1519, John Hogeson, John Man, and Robert Hoton, of Rock, went to Durham and sought sanctuary in the church there. They had killed Edward Weytman in Embleton on St. Benedict's day, by striking him with two lances. The witnesses were Christopher Skoyne and Cuthbert Hoppy. *Sanctuar. Dunelm.* Surt. Soc. pp. 84-85.
land, warden of the Middle Marches. A list drawn up in 1549 shows how the different contingents were disposed. Men from Ireland, Germany, Spain, and Italy then served side by side on the English border, as the auxiliary forces from many nations had served on the frontiers of the Roman empire:

The Scottish Frontier, 1549, October. List of the towns at which horsemen and footmen lay upon the frontier: Strangers, armed horsemen: Capt. Andrea at Whittingham and Glanton; Charles de Guavar at Mickle Ryle, Little Ryle, and Yetlington; Capt. Lanciano at Estlington and Screnwood; Capt. Hungarian at Bolton and Lemmington. English light horsemen: Sir John Forster, George Bowes, and William Swynno at Coldingham; Thomas Gipyn at Horkley; Barbour, Pelham’s lieutenant, at Cornhill; Thomas Carlile at Fenton; John Carre at Wark; Francis Wolstrop at Biddleston; John Dudley at Whittingham; Robert Constable at Kirkwhelpington; John Constable at Chatton; Sir Oswold Wolstrop at Cartington; Giles Heron at Chipchase. Strangers, footmen: The Almains at Scremerston and Fenwick; the Irish at Jamborough; Sir Julian Romero at Rocke; Sir Pero Negro at Haggerston; Capt. Ventura at Charlton.  

These mercenaries were a terror to friends and foes alike, if we may judge from the conduct of the Italians at Morpeth, where complaint was made to Lord William Howard that ‘they do so unreasonably behave theyme selves that the inhabitantes do rather mynde to leave the towne and seek other dwellings.’ Sir Julian Romero himself was captured or killed very shortly afterwards by mercenaries in the Scottish service.  

William Swinhoe, who was an ‘English light horseman’ stationed at Coldingham, was one of the Swinhoe’s of Goswick, a younger branch of the Swinhoe’s of Rock. His nephew, Gilbert Swinhoe, eventually married a relative of one of the mercenaries with whom his uncle had been associated, namely, Dorothy Guevara. She was no doubt a member of the same family as Charles de Guavar, the mercenary at Great Ryle.  

1 Hist. MSS. Com. 12th report, app. part iv. p. 46. In 1552 the townships of North Charlton and Rock used to ‘keep watch nightly at the Hinding Gate,’ and the townships of Stamford and Rock kept watch ‘with three men nightly at the Scots Close Nook.’ Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 220.  
3 The only loss that is recorded to have been sustained nigh the Borders by the English during this summer (1549) was at Coldingham. At that place were stationed some Spanish mercenaries under the command of Julian Romero, who, being surprised by a body of French and Germans in the Scottish service, were all either made prisoners or slain. Ridpath, Border History, p. 569.  
4 See pedigree of Swinhoe of Goswick, Raine, North Durham, p. 182.  
5 George Whitehead writing from Tynemouth to the earl of Northumberland, March 3rd, 1607, says: ‘Please sethe your lordship to understaund that I have surveighedhe Alnheam, wher I find about thirtye tennants, whiche payes unto your honour xvijd rente yearely, whiche rente of xvijd is nowe paid by them to Sir Henry Guevara by vertue of a lease grantted from your lordship to Mr. Claverine, whose wyfe this knight hath the maried and by her right dothe possessse this leasce of Alnheam . . . . Sir Henry Guevara is now at London.’ Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. Sir Henry Guevara at one time lived at Berwick. North Durham, p. 184. He was the grandson of John Guevara of Segura in Spain. The family occurs in the Visitations of Lincolnshire.
The Swinhoes of Rock had now fallen into a state of comparative poverty. One of them, John Swinhoe, was living as a farmer on the land which had belonged to his forefathers. His will is most characteristic, and shows that he had received the education of a gentleman. It is in his own handwriting, and few gentlemen of that period could have acquitted themselves better in a similar task. His property was small, as he had nothing to leave but his wife's clothes and his stock and crop. The will, the termination of which is unique, is as follows:

Jhone Swynnow in Rock. In the name of God, Amen; the xv day of Julij, in y° yeir of God, M. ve thre scor and ten yeres. I, Jhone Swynno in Rock, hauil in sprit, seik in body, maikis my testament & last will in maner, form, & effect, as efiir followis. In y° first, I giff my sowll to Almyghty God. Father & Sone & Holy Gost, my body to be burreid in Rock kirk; myne executours, my mother, & Henre Swynno my brothir, yat yaie despone y° rest of my gudis, as yaie will answer before God one y° last day.

Inventarium vet administratio bonorum grantand me to haue sex oxen, y° pryce xiiij nobles; tuo naigis, y° pryce iiiij nobles; ane foill, y° pryce x grottis; howshald geir xx'. Item, sawin apone y° ground sex bolls quheit, sex bolls alits, and sex bolls beir. Dettis awand me, Thone Andirsone v schillingis. And of yis, awand furth in first to y° Lord, v bollis quheit, & fywe bollis beir & aiits. Item, to Jhone Broone in Alnwick x'. Item, to y° balze [sic] in Rock sex schillingis. Item, to serwands feis, x'.

My legacy. Item, to my mother & my cister, my wyffis clothis & my part of y° corn in Dunston; to my cister ane yok of oxon, and laid of quheit, ane laid of beir, ane laid of aiits. Item, Ade my brothir, y° gra naig, ane ox; to Rawis sone, y° foill; to Henre, my brothir, thre of y° best oxone, y° gray meir, and y° thrid of y° corn on y° ground; to George Zong, a boll of quheit; to Cuthbert Ferrour, ane buschell of beir; to my serwand woman, ane boll of quheit, ane boll of beir, ane boll of aiits. Befor yes witnes, Georg' Weddell, Thomas Schippart with others divers. Et sic finitur, Deo gratias.

Five years before this will was written, Robert Lawson, Margery Swinhoes's second husband, had died, leaving a young son, William, who was a ward of the earl of Northumberland in 1567. In a memorandum of that year it was noted that 'my lorde [the earl] hathe the wardshippe of the heire, son of Robert Lawsons, duringe the tyme of his mynority, and ys well answered by the hand of his lordship's feodary, George Metcalfe, of all the issues and profetis that come foorth of the towne and demaine of Rocke.' As the earl's ward he escaped the payment of the customary relief on attaining

1 Wills and Inventories, Surv. Soc. part i. p. 344. There is also a will of 'Henry Swinno nuper de Rocke,' dated November 2nd, 1581. He was probably the brother alluded to in the will just given. His will mentions 'my wyf Elizabeth, my youngest son William, my daughters Fortune and Janett, my eldest son Henrie (under age). Witnes Raphe Swinno, etc.' Proved, 25th June, 1581. It was perhaps a descendant of one of these brothers, who is mentioned in the Berwick Marriage Register, 15 May, 1654, John, son of Henry Swinho, late of Rock, soldier, and Isabell Dunn, widow of John Dunn.

2 The will of Robert Lawson of Rock, esq., is dated 15th May, 1565. He desired to be buried 'in the quier of Rocke.'

3 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
his majority; and in a survey of the freeholders in the barony of Alnwick, made in 1586, it is noted under the heading 'Rock' that 'William Lawson, gent., holdeth of the said earl the town aforesaid by half a knight's fee and other services, which William Rock did sometime hold, and renteth by year at the same terms for castle-ward 6s. 8d., and for cornage 16d.; in all, 8s.' Very shortly afterwards William Lawson sold his estate to Ralph Lawson, his half brother, who was the owner of Rock in 1598.

In the following year a map was made of the estate, which is still preserved in the Bodleian library. A reduced copy of it is here reproduced. At the top of the map it will be seen that there is a schedule of the estate as follows:

A pratt of the manor & lordship of Rock, surveyed and measured the 7th day of May, 1599, by statist measure, viz.: 16 foot & a half to the pearch, and is found in quantitye 1,833 acres as followeth:

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<tr>
<th>First the Demense.</th>
<th>Acres.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>P.</th>
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<td>In arable</td>
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<td>…</td>
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<td>In meadow</td>
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<td>In pasture</td>
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<td>In moore pasture</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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Belonging to 5 farrmes on the North Barne in arable, meadow, and pasture

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<td>214</td>
<td>0</td>
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Belonginge to 5 farrmes on ye moore

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<tr>
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<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

Belonginge to 7 farrmes on ye south side in arable, meadow, and pasture

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>301</td>
<td>0</td>
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Belonging to 7 farrmes on the moore

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John Lyle, right in arable & meadow

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[In the margin] Manor house gardinge, orchard, Lady close 16", and tow mylne closes 6 do. [?]

There is no evidence to show what word the 'D' in the table represents, but the extent of the demesne as stated in the schedule can be deduced from the figures if 'D' was a strip of land 22 yards long by 10 yards broad.¹

¹ A note of wards, etc. (1581). ¹William Lawson for the reliefe of his lands in Rock helden of his lordship by the half part of a knight's fee, etc. (The feodary sayth by the reporte of Mr. Bayts that he was warde to his lordship and therefore pardoned of all). Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² A quit-rent continued to be paid till 1870, when it was redeemed. Ibid.

³ In the year 1598 there is a memorandum among the Duke of Northumberland's MSS., viz.: 'Raph Lawson, esq., for his reliefe of his lands in Rock and Falldon, lxxv'. Noat; he sayeth to Mr. Wyclif [the earl's officer] that he cometh to these lands as a purchaser.'

⁴ Northumberland Rolls, No. 2 MS. Thoresby.

⁵ Such a parcel of land would have been one-tenth (decima pars) of a strip measuring 220 × 10 yards. The total of the demesne, viz., 843a. 1r., may be deduced as follows: Arable, 163a. 3r.; meadow, 52a. 1r.; pasture, 15ca.; moor pasture, 433a.; Lady close, 16a.; mill closes, 6d.; John Lyle, 5a. 3r. 5d.; total, 843a. 3r. 11d., or 844a. 3r. + (11 × 10 × 22 yards) = 844a. 3r. + 1/4 acre = 843a. 1r.
The map appears to have been made to illustrate a partial division of the township, and in some respects requires explanation, owing to the effort of the draughtsman to show the state of things before and after the division took place. Before the division the township seems to have contained a parcel of demesne (170 acres) in severalty; a separate 'demesne moor'; three fields, viz., Arksley, Rockley, and Earsley fields, and a 'town moor.' Both before and after the division the cultivated land was divided from the moor by the road, called White Cross Street, which runs almost perpendicularly across the map. A division of the township was desired by both lord and tenants for various reasons. The lord desired to throw together the scattered portions of the demesne which lay intermixed with the tenants' land; and, as the township is a large one, the tenants in the village found themselves too far away from their lands in the north of the township. So the whole was divided for agricultural purposes into two parts, as had been done at Long Houghton about forty years before. There were twelve farms, and each farm consisted of approximately 83 acres in all, i.e., 43 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture, and 40 acres of waste. At the time of the division five of the tenants took the Arksley field and the old demesne, and the other seven tenants took the remainder of Earsley field and Rockley field, after the lord of the manor had been compensated for the demesne, which he had held in severalty or jointly with the tenants. The demesne moor was also transferred to the north-west of the township, whilst the old demesne moor and the residue of the town moor, after the lord of the manor had taken his share, were allotted to the tenants. Within the limits of each half township the common field system probably went on as before. There is nothing in the map or schedule to suggest that land was allotted to any farm in severalty; but an effort was made to adapt the existing boundaries to the new state of things. Each of the new half townships could be divided by the existing hedge-rows into three fields, as the old township had been. The map shows that the village was considerably larger in 1599 than it is now, but that the

1 The area of the demesne, deduced from the figures on the map, differs from the area stated in the schedule. This discrepancy would arise if the schedule represents the estimated areas prior to the division, and the figures on the map are the result of actual survey. The map is probably that of the lord of the manor, who measured the various parts allotted to him and recorded the results on the map itself.

2 Cf., the history of Long Houghton, where a contemporary account of such a division will be found.

3 The conformation of the hedges probably gave rise to the division into groups of 7 and 5, instead of 6 and 6.

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mill was then the only inhabited house outside the village.\(^1\) An oblong tower with battlements\(^2\) is represented on the site of the present hall.\(^3\)

Ralph Lawson, afterwards Sir Ralph Lawson of Brough, conveyed his estate of Rock in 1620 to John Salkeld of Hulne abbey,\(^4\) who died on the 10th of November, 1629, and was buried at Rock.\(^5\) By his will, dated the 5th of June, 1623, he left to his eldest son John the site of Hall abbey; and to his son Thomas the house now building in Rock, for 60 years, paying a peppercorn yearlie to my son John.\(^6\) A grandchild, John Salkeld, is mentioned in the will. The house which was then in process of construction at Rock was afterwards called the 'Mid Hall,' and stood until 1855 on the site of the present Sunday school. It had an upper floor which could only be approached by an outside stone staircase. This building, having become unsafe, was taken down; and, on removing a sun-dial, there was found an inscribed stone, now set up over the door of the Sunday school. This stone bears the date of John Salkeld's will, 1623, and the initials TS | | AS, doubtless those of Thomas Salkeld and his wife.\(^6\)

John Salkeld, the eldest son, became eventually the sole owner of Rock, as well as of Hulne abbey. He was an ardent supporter of Charles I., and no doubt he held personal communication with the king, when he encamped with his army on Rock Moor on the 22nd May, 1639, on his way north to Berwick.\(^7\) Salkeld, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Carnaby of Farnham, had a son, also named John, who was intended for the profession of the law. This son, who will be referred to subsequently as Colonel Salkeld, to distinguish him from his father, played a prominent part in the stirring events of the seventeenth century. Whilst still a young man, twenty-seven years of age, he murdered Mr. John Swinburne of Capheaton,

\(^1\) Including Rock Mill farm there are now four farmsteads outside the village and 27 houses.
\(^2\) This is clear on the original. The process of reduction has rendered the tower somewhat obscure in the copy.
\(^3\) In the centre of the original there is a pale bluish-green patch marked 'The great carr serving lord and tenants.' This 'carr' or marsh is now a low-lying piece of ground, known as the 'Flat Field,' half a mile to the west of the hall. The spring, 'Kittle Cattorth well,' is now called the 'Kitty Carter.' The spring indicated in the 'Lady Close,' two hundred yards to the west of the hall still bears the name of the 'Lady well.'
\(^5\) See p. 148.
\(^6\) The will of Thomas Salkeld of Rock, gent., is dated 17th February, 1635. He directed that his should be buried in Rock chapel, and left to his elder brother John, his 'whole estate and interest in Rock,' in trust for the testator's children.
\(^7\) For a contemporary picture of the encampment on Rock Moor see vol. i. p. 400.
on the 13th of February, 1643.1 Extraordinary as it may seem Salkeld, by the simple process of hastening into another county, escaped punishment altogether, and soon afterwards reappeared in Northumberland as if nothing had happened.2

Five years after this event the struggle known as the 'second civil war' broke out, and the colonel played a prominent part in it.3 On the 28th of April, 1648, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, supported by Colonel Salkeld and a party of Royalists from Scotland, surprised Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the following day another party took Carlisle by surprise.4

In the following June a Scottish army was on the Border, intending to join Langdale, Salkeld, and the Royalists in Northumberland under Colonel Grey and Sir Richard Tempest. Langdale retired to Carlisle upon the advance of Lambert, the Parliamentary general, but he managed to send Colonel Tempest with 800 horse to meet Colonel Grey, who had been besieged in Berwick by Major Sanderson. Grey and Tempest effected a meeting at Alnwick, but on the 1st of July they allowed their forces to be surprised, and many of the officers and men were taken prisoners. Amongst the prisoners were Colonel Grey himself, Lieutenant-Colonel John Salkeld,5 and Major Thomas Salkeld.6 A letter from Robert Watson, a servant in the

1 On 13th February, 1643, a coroner's jury reported that 'upon the thirteenth day of February in the eighteenth yeare of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles, about three of the clocke in the afternoon of the same day, Captain John Salkeld of Rock did, out of premiededmalice, assault Mr. John Swayneburn of Capheaton, gent., at a place nigh unto Meldon-gates, and with a rapier in his right hand to the value of five shillings sterlings, did then and there give unto John Swayneburn one mortal wound in the right side of his belly of the depth of an inch or two, and in breadth about an inch, of which mortal wound John Swayneburn did languish, and languishing, lived from the aforesaid day untill the fifteenth day of the said month of February, beinge Wednesday, and then and there, at Meldon, John Swayneburn died about 12 of the clocke in the afternoone; and thus wee find Mr. John Swayneburn to bee wilfully murdered by Captain John Salkeld.7 The evidence of a witness shows that the murderer received no provocation, and was probably intoxicated at the time. 'Henry Brown deposeith that he was present with others at Meldon when Mr. Swayneburn was slaine by Mr. Salkeld. Mr. Swayneburn being riding upon his hors at Meldon Gates, intending to ride home after his wife who was gone a little afore to Capheaton, Salkeld stept afore him and would have him to light and drinke more. Mr. Swayneburn refused, Salkeld told him he should lighte and drink a cup more; but still Mr. Swayneburn refused, whereupon Salkeld stept afore him and drew his rapier, made a thrust at him and hurt his horse: whereupon Mr. Swayneburn seeing his hors hurt, alighted, and as he was letting his cloike fall from him, proffering to lay his hand on his sword, where upon he being present and his servant, run in hastily, fearing my master Mr. Swayneburn should have drawn his sword. 'I cacht hould of him, and in y' intrem Salkeld came running in and thrust him in the belly, which wound was his death.'

2 See Hodgson, Northd. II. i. 'Miscellanea relating to Capheaton.'

3 See monumental inscription, p. 148.


5 He was captain in 1643 (see above). He appears to have been made colonel in May, after the capture of Berwick. 'Colonel Grey is to be lieut-colonel; several gentlemen of the county are made colonels.' Rushworth, Collections, vi. pp. 387, 389.

6 See the list of prisoners, King's pamphlets, British Museum, golden number 375, tract 25; cf. Bates, Border Folks, p. 403.
employ of Sir John Fenwick, who was then an agent of the earl of Northumberland, written a fortnight after these events, shows clearly the disturbed state of the country at the time. He writes from Alnwick castle, on the 18th of July, 1648, to Hugh Potter, the earl's agent at Northumberland house:

Worthy Sir, if my letter dated in May last be come to you at Yorke, it would declare unto yow, in what a condition we were then, since which time I cannot sufficiently relate the augmentation of the people of his lordship's house, eaven by both parties, burning wood, taking away all the iron bars, bolts, and lockes of doors and doore hands, to great dammage of the howse, destroyng of meadowes soe as I knowe not where to make any provision of hay for your use, nor dare I adventure to repair, or put any thing in good order by reason of badnes of tymes, and the incertainment of amendment (the leads of the howse is yet well saved and that is all). His lordship's tenantes every where in these parts are sore opprest by great assessments, their servants prest away, and their horses taken away for service, to the great dammage of their husbandry; I thince it not fit to relate the passages of scouldery, least this may miscary, and therefore refer it till securer tymes: my Mr hath dissolved his howse at Hall [sic]: he and his lady, his sonne, with his wife's children and both there servants, are gone southward, some to Tuttbury, and the rest to Yorke. I desire to receive some encouragement from yow that may put me in some good hopes of peace, that we may in some sort begin to repair. And sir (saving the tender of my most humble service) this is all I now dare adventure to wri't of, onely to remaine.

Your most obliged servant to his power, Robert Watson.

Alnwick castle, 18th July, 1648.

[Addressed] 'To the worshipfull his assured friend, Hugh Potter, esq., at Northumberland howse in the Strond, neare Charings crosse, London, these present.'

Watson complains in this letter of the heavy assessments levied for the maintenance of the troops of both parties. These assessments are referred to in a letter, probably written in June, 1648, by Mr. John Salkeld, senior, of Rock, to his son, Colonel Salkeld, at Alnwick, shortly before the latter was captured. It is as follows:

Loving sonne: Edward Verdy is with mee this morning; he saith yow are to have fewer poundes for halfe a horse. I am runn shorte of malte, & it is a commoditie must be had, soe that he will give as much malt as the monney comes to, which I desire yow give way to. There is thirteene poundes to be paid for Rocke for the cesse, and Henry Butyman hath tendered it to Robert Davison, whoe will not receive it, in respect some of it is light; poore people hath much adoe to gett it ether light or weight, many are forced to sell the corn growing on the ground & the grasses that should reliefe their beasts for winter, soe that I earnestly desire that Coll. Gray may be moved to give order to receive such money as poore people cann gett to pay; the monney comeing into scoulders hands, there is noe question but every one that hath to doe with them wil be willing to receive it haacke for such things as they have occasion to buy; I am perswaded yow will get many blessings, if yow can persuade to get all money to passe without this troble of weighting. It goes in most parts of England better then it doth here; I beseech yow lett it be taken into serious consideracion, this concerns the publique good. I doubt not bot Collo. Gray & the greatest parte of those under his comand hath spirits and armes for the publique, how-

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
Colonel Salkeld and his comrades, who were styled the 'chief actors in raising a new war in the north and bringing in the Scots,' were now prisoners. The Scots themselves received a crushing defeat at Preston on the 17th of August, and the news of their rout soon reached Alnwick. Some letters from Robert Watson, referring to this and subsequent events, describe vividly the state of the country round Alnwick and Rock at that time. He writes to his correspondent, Potter, on the 31st of August:

Worthy Sir, after the presentacion of my most respective service, I have made bould to putt thes into your consideracion; not doubting but that my last about the 9th of this instant, as allsoe severall other letters, are coned to your hands. I them I write in what a hard condicion weere, and of y' spoyle of this house and other dammages to no small value; as yet we cannot find any ease nor is it likely wil be, troopes of both sides at tymes being among us. I am at a stand what to doe about repaireing the house against y' usual tyme of y' which now will drawe neare; and, till such tyme as I shall receive your direccons concerning that repaire, I shall be slow to any thing, being unwilling to putt his lordshipp to any unnecessary charge; and therefore in that particulare desires to receive your direccons.

Mr. Whithead sends some tymes to me desiring to know what I heare from you, it seames he will not dispose of Tynemouthshire tyths till he receive your commands. Sir, I question not but you hearres of my master his being at Tutbury, and that he is in a good condicon of health, as by some letters of his owne

1 Colonel Grey showed no inclination to fight. Sir Arthur Hesilrige wrote (2nd July): 'When the enemy resolved out of policy not to fight, that God was pleased to give them up into our hands, without striking a stroke, and that to their everlasting shame.' Official despatch to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

2 This letter is recited in 'A charge of delinquency against John Salkeld, seniour, of Rocke, in the county of Northumberland, esq. That the said John Salkeld, esquire, did reside at his house at Rocke all the time the cabellers were in Northumberland, and having then his sonne John with the enmy did hold correspondence with him & complied with his said sonne & other comanders att Alnwick & Darwicke about leveeing of horses & cessemens for strengthening & mainteyning the enmy, as appears by his letter to his said sonne in these words, viz: the letter printed above follows. The 'charge of delinquency' is dated 15th December, 1648. Royalist Composition Papers, series I, vol. 112, No. 9. The following letter to the commissioners for compounding with delinquents is attached. Ibid. No. 13. 'Gents, wee have received a charge of delinquency against Sir Robert Collingwood of Branton, and John Salkeld of Rock, esquier, both of this county of Northumberland, who stand upon their vindicacions, and desires their appeale to your honors. Wee have thought fitt to send herewith the copies of their several charges, to doe therein what you shall thinke good. And upon your further order wee shall proceed accordingly; in the meantime wee have forborne to lay on the sequestracons, until we know your pleasures touching the same; so, with remembrance of our respectes, wee rest your humble servants, Newcastle, 7th March, 1650.'

William Shafto, Henry Ogle.

3 One of the earl's agents.
writing to freinds of his into these parts I perceive. The suddaine alteracon of martiall afferes in
the northern partes, namely at Preston in Lancashire, is now noe newes to yow, & therefore I may forbear
aferacon. And this for present is all, saveing to remaine him whome you shall ever find to remaine

Alnwick castle. 31st August, 1648.

Your servant, ROBERT WATSON.

Sir, since the daie heareof is comd some of y' Parliament troopers, and have veived the castle, and,
meaneing to make their winter quarter in this town, pitch upon the castle to place their provicon of hay
and what ells they please with the rooms therein. This will not onely obstruct all preparacon be made
for you against the usuall tyme, but allsoe ourselves in the agitacion of his lord-ships afferes, if some
course of preveacen by removeall be not provided. This much I thought good to acaunt yow withall,
refer all to your consideracon. I doubt our court tymes will be troubled, by reason of many souldiers everie
where. Onely Tynmouth may be quiet by meanes of proteccion from Colonell Georg Fenwicke, governor
of that castle.

[Endorsed] 'To his worthy and much respected freinde Hugh Potter, esq., at Northumberland howse
in y' Strand, London, theise present.'

In the meantime Sir George Monro had come over from Ireland to join
Hamilton, then on his way to Preston. Monro arrived at Kendal in August,
but, owing to personal differences among the officers, he was left behind on
the Border with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and was instructed to co-operate with
Musgrave's English force. After the defeat at Preston his troops were
augmented by the remnants of Langdale's army. He had then about 7,000
men under his command, and Cromwell was prepared to repel him in the
event of an attack. Monro, however, did not move, and on August the 20th
Cromwell marched north in pursuit of him. Monro marched through
Alnwick, and crossed the Tweed on September the 8th. On that day
Cromwell was at Durham; on September the 12th he was at Alnwick on
his way to Scotland. The fact that Cromwell was at Alnwick, and the cir-
cumstances attending his visit, are recorded in another of Watson's letters,
dated the 12th of September:

Worthyest Sir, this is my fifth letter since your going hence, but as yet have not received any
answer, although the weakely past never failed. I was bold to advertryze yow of the raynes of this
howse, caused through souldiers lying in it, and likewise of the great oppressions generallie throughout
the whole county, by reason of assessments, free billet, and quarter. I desire to know your direccons for
reparing the delapidacons, and as yet I desire to receive your resoluccons. I cannot as yet give yow an
accoumt of any ease we finde, nor as yet any likelyhood, for one partie after another are still with us, but
the greatest of miseries that as yet was among us, was the cominge of Monrooe, with his forces, who have
swept the countrie cleane, the way they went, to the great damage and misery of the inhabitants. And
that which doth not a little trouble me, and all tew harts that knewe him, is that my master by the
English and Scotts is robbd and spoyled of all his bread of horses and meares, not one of valew left,

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
which losse, with an addicon of his beasts and spoyle of his howse, is valued to be above 3,000£. Lieuten-
ant Generall Cromwell and his forces are now heare advancing northwards. Most of his forces goe eastward, and westward by the towne. What may ensue of their designe is in the power of the Almighty.

Sir, I much desire to heare from yow, and that with all conveyniency, for now yow see ye usuall tyne of audit is neare, and (as yet) noe provicon of fireing, nor any other is maid, as well by reason of bad weither, the inability of tenants, as allsoe that I durst not adventure to make any, in that it might, as it hath bene, be taken away. And thus sursceasing your further trouble, with tender of my best of services unto yow, I remaine allwayes,

Your assured servant, ROBERT WATSON.

Alnwick castle, 12th 7th, anno 1648. To Hugh Potter, Northumberland howse. 1

A week later Watson writes:

Worthy Sir, I must still be bold to acquaint yow with our estate heare in theis tymes, especially concerning this castle. It is taken notice of to be his lordshipp's howse, but noe more favoured in that respect, and I was toold by the nowe commandere in chiefe, Leiwteenant Generall Cromwell, that his lordshipp would take it as an acceptable service from any of his servants that would advance any accomodacon for the service he was upon. Thereis was quartered upon me 140 and upwars, who remaind upon my sole charge two dayes and nights, which to supply was noe small coast to me. And I make noe question but yow consider that nowe, as the tymes are troubled, soe they odered to me, without any benefite to me at all, without borrowing for the accomodacon of the souldiery, and that may in tymbe be an insupportable burthen unto me, and, without some protecon be procured for the safety of the howse and my ease, I must be forced to withdrawe my selfe to some more private continent, and thereby lose all that is myne.

This towne by reason of free billet and quarter and other oppressures is sore waisted, and many of the inhabitants throughge poverty fled, and many more upon going away, see that in shoote tyne here is lyke to be few living, without that it please God of His mercy to settle peace in the kingdom, to remove the miseries of these tymes. The towne are very desirous to prefer their petition to his lordshipp to sett forth their gravences, yet againe have considered not to doe any thing without your advice, and have desired me to signifie thus much to you, and humblely doe intreat their advice to them. Our summer season is like a winter, see that all fruits of the ground are like not to be reapt, our hay all lost and corne like to be seen. It is ordered that 100 loads of delinquent hay shall be laid into the castle for provicon to the horses winter quarter, with the accomodation of stabling and other roomes as shall be desired fitting for use. The towne humbly desire your advise to them. And for my part I desire the like. My master his brood or race of horses are quite destroyed, 87 ould and young quit taken away, and I dare say for this howse 20th [sic] will not reparre the dammage. All these I leave to your consideracon, and most earnestly desire to receive your answer per the first returne after your receipt heareof, being sory that I have noe better subject to write. With presentacon of myne and my wifes best respects to yow, wishing yow and us better tymes I remayne ever, etc.

ROBERT WATSON. 2

Alnwick castle, 20th 7th, 1648 (to Hugh Potter).

Cromwell after leaving Alnwick went to Scotland, and on the 26th of September it was agreed that Sir George Monro's soldiers should return to Ireland. On the 30th of September Berwick surrendered to Cromwell, 3 who then went to Edinburgh, where he was on the 4th of October. On that day Watson wrote to Potter:

1 Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.  
2 Ibid.  
Sir, upon Seterday and Sunday last I received two letters, per post that of 26 of September, that of the 10th by an accidental messenger, before which I have not had any since our last parting. For your desire to be adviz'd how the tenantes have spedd and in what condicion these parts are, I shall truely relate, and that without partiality. Monroe was not long heare, but for his tyme his soldiers spared nothing; since their absence the county hath [sic] greivously oppressed both by continual fire quarter and billet, and by devers impositions to the great losse of the power people. I have insinuated, by all meanes I can, to know the strength of the tenantes for the next receipt, but find them soe power and not able, that they plainly tell me that, except they may have respit of tyme till they can make use of their emediate cropp of corne to raise rent, and that must (if it soe please his lordshipp) be in Lent, or at Easter audit, at which tyme it may be and that confest, many fermes wil be left to your disposeall. We now at last confide of ease. Barwicke being surrendered, and the army under Lt. gen. Cromwel not to trouble us. Your baliffe of Chatton is gone to sea and none is their to order any business. It may be conceivd that the goods and estate he hath wil be sequestred for the state's use. In my tenent [sic] it will not be amisse, that what beasts he hath should be marked for discharging his arrears, and the sooner the better, and to effect the same you must be pleased to send his lordshipp's order under hand and seal to the foreigne baliff to performe the same, without which warrant he will not doe anie thing. The custome toule corne ferme is now expired, for the last yeare some of the nowe tenantes refuse to pay their proportions to the school master according to the trw intention. If it will please you to leave the same to my disposing I question not but to procure more willing tenants, for the master deservs well. Mr. Lively, the clarke of peace, abuseth this his lordshipp's towne in not appointing the sessions heare as formerly haith bene accustomed. Their is a peticition frameing against him to his lordshipp . . . . And this for present is all, my humblest service promised, wishing us all good tymes and peace, and see remaine

Alnwick castle, 4th Octobris, 1648. Your most obliged servaunt, Ro. Watson.

[Endorsed] 'For the worshipful his worthy friend Hugh Potter, esq., att Northumberland house neare Chareing Crosse in the Strond, London.'

In another letter Watson refers to 'Mr. Salkeld of the Little Parke.' He was Mr. John Salkeld of Hulne Park house, a distant connection of Colonel Salkeld of Rock, but as warm a Parliamentarian as the colonel was Royalist. Watson also alludes to Warkworth castle, which had been dismantled in order that it might not be again captured by Scots or Royalists. The destroyers had shown an excess of zeal. Watson writes to Potter on the 22nd of November, 1648:

Worthiest Sir, after tender of my most humble service I call to mynd my promiss in my last letter to you, being to give you an acount of Sir John my master's his returne and health. I was with him last weake att Blanchland with his sister the Lady Forster, where I found him in a meane condicion of health, with a great swelling fallen into his legs and feete, supposing it to be the goute, or dropsy, but as yet not satisfied whether. He is much disabled in his going, not being able to goe without assistance; yet sound at hart, and care long hopes to be at Wallington; and soe for thes parts.

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
2 Warkworth castle seems to have been captured by the Scots in 1644. See Bates, Border Holds, app. p. 418.
3 Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, see p. 132.
4 Wife of Sir Claudius Forster of Bamburg, see vol. i. p. 156.
I had some discourse with Mr. Salkeild of the Little Parke, a man very gratious with the committee of this county, touching the demolishing of his lordship's castle of Warkworth: he assures me the committee were much displeased at the manner of it, saying thee meaning of their order extended noe further then (the sounders first drawen out) to sleight such workes as themselves had made, and to take awe of all doores to be kept in safety, for preventing a suddaine houlding by any second takeing; but for walls, iron, or other materials, they were not to meddle with, soe that I doe not thinke, but that the governour Mr. Pye may be called to an accompt for his act therein.

I understand that the governor of Newe Castle with the consent of the committee, have ordered that the county common gaole shal be removed from the high castle at Newcastle, to this towne, to a place under the Toulebooth and Bondgait tower, being the gaole for the liberty, both which are not considerable for that purpose intended: by usurping that power to settle a gaole heare, it may sometymes trench upon his lordship's privilidges, and disable his officer the balleff in th' execution of his authority when occacion requires. The now undersheriff was moveing me, that, if any gentlemen of qualifie were taken, I would afford accommodacion in this castle for securing them. I answered that power was not mine to dispose of his lordship's howse; neither would I without his lordship's spetiall order; and that I minded how any inferior subject durst presume to thinke to make the principal howse of a peare of the reaume, a gaole. Mopitt castle haith bene imploied in that service, and being repaired is more proper then this towne. And to remove the gaole from whence it is and to add the high castle to the garrison may in time incourrage the New Castle men to thrust it into the towne charter, and soo the county by that indirect means quire to lose it, which wil be very prejudiciall to the same, the power and liberty it hath their considered. Sir (if you thinke it soe proper) in my poore opinion it will not be amisse his lordship were advertisd of the committee their intended designe for this towne, and the castle, and the resolucion procured to Sir Arthur Haslerigg and the committee touching the same. For be assured till I receive direcions to the contrary (which I desire as soone as may be) I shall obstruct all proceedings about the castle, come upon it what will.

Anthony Adston is county clarke this yeare; it may perhaps cause a loyttering of his lordship's service, and beget but small good service the other way. The viccaridge of Illderton is void by the death [sic.] Mr. Wilkinson late incumbant their. It is worth 20th by yeare, and in his lordship's gift. The parish desires an honest man may be presented to it. If you soe desire and thinke it fitt, and that I may be sure to find yow at Yorke, I shall make a jorney to see yow of purpose. We now have noe soundery in Northumberland (Fenwicke regiment excepted), who now are levying xxth of the pound throughout the county. I have, as learnedly as I can, admonished the balleffs not onely, but the tenants, for a good preparacion of monyes against your coming. And thus desiringe to receive heareof your answer as allsoe of your receipt of my last. I remaine, Sir, your assured and obliged servant, ROBERT WATSON.

Alnwick castle, 22° November, 1648.

Sir, I desire his lordship's pattent of the ballefowicke of this towne may be sent for removing some obstruccions that may impead my excercising the place without it, etc.

[Endorsed] 'To the worshipfull his very worthy friend Hugh Potter, esq. at the Georg in Cunny streete these present. Yorke.'

On the 30th of January, 1648/49, the king was executed. Watson alludes either to the trial or execution in a letter written on the 7th of February, 1648/49.
Worthy Sir... Now, sir, the tyme of your coming drawes by degree, and therefore I desire to receive your tymely direcctions what to doe concerning reparations in the house, it is soe far out of time that somewhat must of necessity be done, for bedsteads, ironworke, for chymneys, doores, other things and likewise for provisions. The last week's occurrances see amazeth all heare, wee are in a manner at a stand and as yet cannot thinke of any going forward or otherwise. Almighty God turne all things to the best! My M't is now at Hexam, sound in health, but yet remains infirme in his legs.  

Mr. Henry Whithead grows very weakeley.

The viccardge of Corbridge lately fallen voyd by the death of Mr. Lambert: sir, I much desire to heare from yeowe. Myne are all in health, and my wife remembers hir service to yeowe. And this for present is all, saving to remaine Yours allwayes redy to serve yeowe, ROBERT WATSON.

7th February, 1648.

[Endorsed] 'For the worshipful his worthy freind Hugh Potter, esqr., theis.'

In the meantime Colonel Salkeld's father, already declared a delinquent, was reduced to poverty by confiscation and heavy fines. The sequestration of his goods is referred to in a letter from Watson to Potter on the 7th of March, 1648/49, in which the writer again refers to the damage done to Warkworth castle:

Worthyest sir, yours dated London, 20th Febr. 1648, came to me per post 4th instant and several letters there inclosed, which I have sent away as directed; Anthony Adson2 hath sent particular notice to signifie your prefixed tyme of coming into our parts. Some repares must of necessity be, but I assure noe other than must needs.

Had I not received your letter intimating your being at London, I shold undertake the bouldnes to have acquainted his honour with some passages at our committee3 sitting heare 22d instant, touching some of his honours affaires in their parts, being, etc. [sic].

I writ yow formerly the goods of Mr. Salkelde were seizd for an areare of 110l; the bailiffe of Chatton 213l; the bailiffe of Beanley 164l. The committee takes noe notice of seases that way, but have sequestred the said goods, and forced the parties delinquents to compound according to inventaries, and will not allowe of any arrears, saying they have noe order in that behalfe.

If I may boldly declare my opinion, his honor must procure an order from the committee of sequestracions4 above to this committee, for allowing his lordships arrears or repayment, if any be by them received. The Lord Gray heare, being in the like condition, intends the same course, as his officers tell me, but that order must be as well for all arrears in the county, as these above mentioned. And Sir Arthur Hasellrigg (the principall man heare) being now at London, must be moved for his complaisance to these order.

1 See p. 136.
2 Ibid. If this letter is compared with the others of the same series, it is evident that it was written in February, 1648/49, and not in 1647/48. See p. 137.  
3 See p. 137, note 1.
4 He wrote on the 4th of February, 1648/49, to Hugh Potter, saying: 'I writ to yow per the last post, as allsoe formerly, to whiche yowe have not returned any answer. Now againe I have writ to advertize you that two of our bailiffs are sequestred, vizt., Chatton and Beanley, with Mr. Salkeld of Rocke... I resolve with God's assistance now after Easter to goe on with the courts and to begin at Tynemouth, except yow give order to spare it till your owne presence in their parts.' My master yet continueth at Hexam, sound in health, but infirme in his legs, as I writ before' [on the 22nd of November]. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

5 On March 27th, 1643, an ordinance declared that all who had directly or indirectly assisted the king, were to be reckoned as delinquents, and that their property was to be sequestrated by the committee of the county in which it was situated. Gardiner, History of the Great Civil War, iii. p. 197.
Mr. William Fenwicke prest hard for a prosecution of the lord generall his order touching the viewe of Warkworth castle, for certificate of the authors; and dammages, by that demolishing. Noe order is as yet given therein, onely Mr. Henry Ogle saide 'Good reason that Governor John Pye should stand chargd with all dammages, in that he exceeded his commission haveing noe other order then to take away dores, and slight theire owne made workes.'¹

I presume heareby to put you in mynde to bring downe my patent for this baliffwie for the reasons I wrot to yow formerly of,² being concerning Osborne's suit against me at common lawe, and a deputacion for substeward of the courts; and my desire is to receive your directions for going on with the courts, and if yow please whether I shall hould Tynemouth before your being heare or not. If yow hold it to show his honor this letter, I leave it to your consideracion.

Your last letters were a week retarded, and lay at New Castle at the post houze theire, who alledge because they were not payed before. Above I had wrot this letter before my going to Wallowing. I found him [Sir John Fenwick] in a very good condition of health. In his answer to yor letter he will advertize yow his opinion for being at Proodhoe, soo that I need say nothing more theireof, but expect yow first with us if nothing come to the contrary.

Alnwick castle, Mart., 1648.

[Addressed] 'To the Honourable his ever assured freind Hugh Potter, esquire, theis.'

[Endorsed] 'Mr. Watson, Mar. 7th, 48.'³

In another letter, the last of this series, written on the 11th of September, 1650, Watson refers to the battle of Dunbar which had taken place on the 3rd of that month. It was the closing act of the second civil war, which Colonel Salkeld and his friends had promoted two years before. The wretched prisoners, to the number of 6,000, were huddled together in the open air, within the gates of Alnwick castle, on their way south to Durham, where they were confined in the cathedral, in which building large numbers of them died. They used the woodwork for firewood, and mutilated many of the monuments. The survivors were divided among the officers set over them, and were sold into servitude abroad.⁴

Worthy Sir, this is the third tyne I have write concerning the rayseing of these 20 horse chargd upon his lordships lands in this county and presse it extremely with hard language [sic], some saying they will informe the lord generall of his lordship's remissnes in this behalfe, and that thereby his lordship's lands may be sequestred. It were good his lordship's pleasure (as I writt formerlie to my master) might be signified. . . . As noe question but yow heare of a greate defeate given the Scotts, for a testimony whereof weare 6000 prisoners lodged within these walls one night, betwixt the middle and upper gate. I hope now theire is noe feare of Scotts invacon. Their souldeiry haith deserted Edenbrough (the castle excepted) and are gone to Stirling with a very poore strength.

¹ See p. 137.
² This proves that the letters are printed here in their correct order. Watson wrote about the patent on the 22nd of November (see p. 137).
³ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
⁴ See the 'Memoirs' of Captain John Hodgson, one of Cromwell's officers.
If satisfaction be given concerning these horses, you, I think, need not fear coming into these parts, and then I desire your timely notice for provisons making against the tyme. And this saving the tender of my service to be your servant,

ROBERT WATSON.

Alnwick castle, 14° 7 br' 1652. [On the top of this letter the following is added:]

Sir, the fellow that thus bousteth and threateneth is quartermaster to the troope wherto his lordship's horses are to be added. The captain is a freind of ours, one Mr. Fenwicke of Stanton, whero I hope will be more civil, etc. And before the sealing heareof, yours a" instant came to my hands, and there inclosed an order under the hands of the committee of the militia for Sussex, which comes opportunely to give satisfaction to these com', and a letter to my M' to whom I am reparie, and shall not [sir] to attempt any service that may concerne his lordship's affairs in these parts.

[To Hugh Potter.]1

SALKELD OF HULNE ABBEY AND ROCK.

ARMS: Argent, fretty gules; on a chief of the last a martlet for difference or.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Salkeld, of the family of</th>
<th>Salkeld of Corty.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Salkeld of Hulne park and Bassington; will dated 15th Nov., 1575; proved 27th July, 1577. 'To be buried in Alnwick church' (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Salkeld, named in will of his brother Thomas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingram Salkeld =</td>
<td>Gawen Salkeld of Rosgill,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Salkeld of Hulne west park, mentioned in will of his cousin John Salkeld of Hulne abbey, 1623; will dated 20th Oct., 1631; proved same year; 'to be buried in Alnwick church.'</td>
<td>Ursula ......, to whom her husband left his cows; buried 24th Jan., 1645 (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Salkeld of Hulne park house; executor of his father's will; bur. 9th Aug., 1631 (d); administration granted ..... 1662* (a).</td>
<td>Edward. Thomas; died s.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Craster; bond of marriage, 23rd April, 1664; died 4th Jan., 1714 (d), aged 85, and buried in Alnwick chancel (f).</td>
<td>Catherine. Phyllis, married ...... Ridley. Ann, married ...... Spoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret. Elizabeth. (Died in infancy.)</td>
<td>All named in their father's will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John. Margaret. Thomas Met-calf of Alnwick, merchant (c). She was buried 10th January, 1672/3 (d).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Salkeld of Fen-kle Street, Alnwick, attorney-at-law, to whom as 'eius germanus' the tuition of Nathaniel Salkeld was granted 23rd April, 1664; died 26th Aug., 1688; buried in Alnwick chancel (d).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

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* Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
ROCK.  

Nicholas Salkeld of Alnwick, merchant; baptised 3rd March, 1667 (b); administration of his goods granted to his mother, 7th June, 1698; r.a., John Salkeld, baptised 27th Nov., 1677 (d); mentioned in his father's will; married Michael Browning of Alnwick.

Margaret, youngest daughter; baptised 11th Aug., 1674 (d); married Timothy Punshon of Killingworth, sometime minister of Branton.  

(From whom Punshon of Killingworth.)

George Salkeld, son and heir, of Alnwick; attorney; = [? Margaret Carr of Alnwick; bond of marriage, 1st Feb., 1688.]


John Salkeld of Hulme abbey, = Catherine, daughter of Nichol- as Forster of Newham, to whom, in 1604, Margaret Forster bequeathed 'the angel of gold about her neck' (a).  

Ralph Salkeld, married Dorothy, natural daughter of Sir John Forster of Bam- burn, William (c).

Margaret, married ... Baker. Marion.

John Salkeld of Hulme abbey and Rock; aged 22 in 1615; a delinquent in 1648; died circa 1673 (f).

Thomas Salkeld = ...... William Salkeld of Bassington and Shipley.

(See Salkeld of Fallodon.)

Mary, married Arthur Heb- burn of Hebburn.  

John Salkeld of Rock, son and heir, born in 1616; admitted at Gray's Inn 27th May, 1636; lieuut.-colonel; served under Charles I., Charles II., and James II.; in 1663 assessed for Hulme abbey and Rock; died 2nd June, buried 6th June, 1705 (c), aged 89. M.I.

William (e).

Mary, living in 1615.

Anne (c).  

Catherine, married Ralph Read of Chirton (c).

Ralph (e).

Dorothy, of Middleton, parish of Bamburgh, died unmarried: administration, 13th April 1665, granted to Mary Carnaby, widow, her niece (f).

Robert Fenwick, buried 2nd Nov., 1691 (c).

Elizabeth Fenwick, grand-daughter and co-heiress = Thomas Proctor of Shawdon.

(See Proctor of Dunstan.)

(a) Raine, Testamenta.  
(b) Alnwick Register.  
(c) Embleton Register.  
(d) M.I., Alnwick.  
(e) Harleian MSS. 1554, fo. 246.  
(f) Lambert MSS.

* The delay in taking out the administration was doubtless owing to the troubled times, during which people were reluctant to send their papers to London.

* In a petition of Hugh Armer to the earl of Northumberland, about 1665, it is stated that Mr. Percy, the commissioner, let the lease of Brexley [Brislee] house, without the Alnwick west park, 'to one John Salfeld [sic], whose father was steward to Sir John Forster and a great adversary to my lord your father, who did daily break his honors parke pale, by reason of which continual abuses I had a brother that killed him; that and naught else was their quarrell, as is well known in the country. Now, may it please your honour, the said John Salfeld being steward also to the said Sir John Forster, and as it seems in revenge of the malice he beares in regard of his father's death, hath viij years agoe taken the lease and enjoyed it contrary to all right.'  Anna's of the House of Percy, vol. ii. p. 598.
5 June, 1623. Will of John Salkeld of Hull abbey, gent. 'To be buried in the parish church of Alnwick . . . to my eldest son John the site of Hull abbey to him and his heirs for ever . . . Whereas I hold by mortgage the village or hamlet called Fallowden, and my said son John holds by mortgage the manor or capital messuage called Tyneley, which he wishes to grant as I may think proper . . . now, I grant Fallowden and Tyneley to my second son Thomas Salkeld and his heirs for ever, and the remainder of my lease of the tithes and glebe of Eglingham. To my third son William Salkeld all my freehold lands at Bassendean and Shipley, co. Northumberland, for ever . . . to my daughter Marie, wife of Arthur Hebborne, esq., half the tithe of Old Bewicke . . . Whereas my said son holdeth of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle a lease of half the tithes of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, which I am to dispose of, I give the same to my fourth son Ralph . . . to my sister Margaret Baker £4 per annum out of Hull abbey . . . my base daughter Edith Atcheson and her children . . . my son Thomas to have the house now building in Rocke for 60 years, paying a peppercorn yearly to my son John . . . to my grandchild John Salkeld the tithes of Preston . . . to each of my said children £40.' Proved 3 Dec., 1629.

Raine, Testamenta.

5 June, 1623. Will of John Salkeld of Fallowden, gent. which he wishes to grant as I may think proper . . . whereas I hold by mortgage the village or hamlet called Fallowden, and my said son John holds by mortgage the manor or capital messuage called Tyneley, which he wishes to grant as I may think proper . . . now, I grant Fallowden and Tyneley to my second son Thomas Salkeld and his heirs for ever, and the remainder of my lease of the tithes and glebe of Eglingham. To my third son William Salkeld all my freehold lands at Bassendean and Shipley, co. Northumberland, for ever . . . to my daughter Marie, wife of Arthur Hebborne, esq., half the tithe of Old Bewicke . . . Whereas my said son holdeth of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle a lease of half the tithes of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, which I am to dispose of, I give the same to my fourth son Ralph . . . to my sister Margaret Baker £4 per annum out of Hull abbey . . . my base daughter Edith Atcheson and her children . . . my son Thomas to have the house now building in Rocke for 60 years, paying a peppercorn yearly to my son John . . . to my grandchild John Salkeld the tithes of Preston . . . to each of my said children £40.' Proved 3 Dec., 1629.

Raine, Testamenta.

As a curious coincidence of name it may be noted that in 1626 there was a suit at Durham about the will of Dorothy Salkeld, parish of St. Oswald's, Durham, widow, from which it appeared that her son Edward Salkeld was under age, and that he was the ward of Francis Carnaby. Her daughter Katherine had married William Dakins, who was living in York castle, 'very poore and in great want;' dying six weeks after her mother she left a daughter, Frances Dakins, who was niece of Lewis Widdrington, gentleman. Florence, wife of Nicholas Blackett, of Durham, gentleman, aged 38, was a witness in the suit, and deposed that she was 'cosen germane' of the deceased sister of Lewis Widdrington. Depositions in the Durham Consistory Court. In some depositions in a chancery suit (Robert Lisle r. Dorothy Salkeld), in 1691, it is stated that John Salkeld of Rocke died '16 years before,' and that William Armor of Middleton was brother-in-law to Dorothy Salkeld, daughter of John Salkeld. (See also vol. i. p. 359.)

17 Feb., 1635. Will of Thomas Salkeld of Rocke, gentleman . . . 'To be buried in the chapel of Rock . . . I intrust to my friends, Sir John Buchanan, Mr. Arthur Hebburn, Mr. Nicholas Forster of Berwick, Mr. Henry Ogle, Mr. John Salkeld of Rock, Mr. William Salkeld and John Salkeld of Alnwick, Ralph Salkeld of Berwick, or any five of them, my whole estate, i.e., my interest in Fallowden, Heberlaw, Rocke, my lease of Preston, with my stock, etc., for the use of my sons Henry, John, and Thomas Salkeld, and my daughters Mary and Katherine Salkeld. Witnesses, Thomas Ogle,' etc. Will proved 24 Feb., 1635/6.

Jan., 1636, tuition of John Salkeld, son of the late Thomas Salkeld, parish of Embleton, committed to John Salkeld, armiger. Raine, Testamenta.

The tithes of corn of West Mains, Hob's Acre, and Wartrow, in the parish of Alnwick, and parcel of the possession of Alnwick abbey, were granted 1st April, 1605, to Sir Henry Lindley and John Starkey at a reserved rent of 5s. . . . On the 1st March of the following year Lindley and Starkey conveyed them to George Salkeld of Alnwick, gentleman, and on 13th March, 1607, George Salkeld conveyed them to John Salkeld of Hull abbey, gentleman, who on 23rd August, 1621, conveyed them to his brother Thomas. Thomas died without issue, leaving his brother John his heir. John was succeeded by his son Nathaniel, whose eldest son Nicholas died r.p., as did his brother John. Elizabeth, their sister, married Michael Browning, and had an eldest son Nathaniel and other children. The other sister, Margaret Salkeld, became wife of Timothy Punshon of Killingworth, the founder and first minister of Branton meeting. The descendant of this marriage, Timothy Punshon of Killingworth, 18th Oct., 1812, devised the moiety of the lease of the Mains to his son Timothy, upon condition that he should pay the profit to tessator's wife for life. Lambert MSS. On the floor of Alnwick chancel is a grave cover bearing the following inscription: 'TIMOTHEO PUNSHON KILLINGWORTHENSIS V[IRO] D[ILECTO] M[ERITO] A[M]AT[O] P[ATR]I VIRO PIENNISIMMO MARGARETA CONJUX E GENTE SALKELDIANA GEMENS P[OSUIT]. VIXIT ANN. 49; CHIT IMPERANTE GEORGI[O] P[LE] F[IDELI] III.'
Colonel Salkeld's father, Mr. John Salkeld of Rock, lived to see the restoration, and to profit by the change of circumstances which that event brought about. He probably discharged his duties as a magistrate with pleasure on the occasion to which the following extract refers:

Oct. 21, 1664. At Rock before John Salkeld and Jo. Clarke, esqs., Thomas Busby of Alnwick, saith that on the 12th of August, being walking in company of Henry Elder of Alnwick, and saying:

'What can become of all the money, that was collected in the countrey?' The said Henry replied:

'What should become of it?' There was none to destroy it but a company of ranting fellows; and for his majesty he had taken up the bones of an honester man than himselfe, and in his thoughts there would be noe quietness till hee went the way his father went.1

In the meantime Colonel Salkeld was released or escaped from prison, and crossed to Ireland, where he fought for Charles II., and afterwards for James II.2 He subsequently returned to Rock, where his restless disposition soon made itself felt. The vicar and churchwardens of Embleton wrote to the bishop of Durham in 1688 about a pew in the parish church. They said:

Whereas Collonell John Salkeld, esqr., of Rock in the parish of Emeldon, having been in his Majestie's service in Ireland when others erected pues in the said parish church: and being now by reason of his great age retired from publick employ & desirous of a convenient pew in ye said church, particularly of a place, which Mr. Henry Wetwang, gent., of Dunston, in ye said parish, pretends to: this is to certify whom it may concern ye' ye we minister, churchwardens, and four and twenty of ye said parish met upon ye 17th of this instant Aprill (being Tuesday in ye Easter week) and upon enquiry cannot finde ye ye said Wetwang's pew was erected by any lawfull authority, or upon his own ground; yet conceiving ourselves not sufficiently empowered to take downe a pew once erected, do humbly refer ye whole matter to whom it may concern.

VINCT. EDWARDS, VICAR. EDMUND CRASER.

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1 See monumental inscription p. 148. In the printed diary of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., the antiquary of Leeds (author of Ducatus Leodensis), there are several passages which show that he had some connection with Rock. The printed volumes only contain extracts from the original diary, and in the absence of further information the nature of Thoresby's connection with the place cannot be explained. The passages are: 'May 1, 1620. Rid to my estate at Rock, dispatched our business though in haste, and returned to Alnwick again that day.' Diary, vol. i. p. 44 (London, 1830). 'June 21-26, 1680. Every day employed either about my concerns at Rock with Captain Widdrington [? Capt. Edward Widdrington of Telford] or visits at Mr. Stretton's.' Ibid. p. 47. 'July 17, 1680. Writing and taken up with stating Rock accounts. Lord help me to be the better for the greater plenty and prosperity that I enjoy, and not like the worldling.' Ibid. 'September 10, 1681. By Rock, where I found the old tenants repenting their unkind dealings, and continual murmuring for abatements, which hastened the sale of the estate [sic]; and now they would gladly have the same lands at an ordinary advancement; discoursed Mr. Clavering about the arrears; thence over the moors to Belford.' Ibid. p. 99. The Elizabethan map of Rock at the Bodleian Library (see p. 128) is marked HIS. Thoresby; it was, therefore, at one time in Thoresby's possession. The portion of Rock with which Thoresby was connected appears to have been the 'south side,' i.e., the southern moiety of the township, which was assigned to the tenants in 1599 (see p. 129). The 'south side' was probably purchased by John Thoresby, the antiquary's father, who, by his will dated 15 January, 1680, left to Ralph, his eldest son, all his lands 'lying in Rock, in the parish of Embleton.' Atkinson, Life of Thoresby. The 'south side' was afterwards bought by John Proctor.
The bishop referred the case to Dr. Basire, the archdeacon, who wrote on the 22nd of May:

In pursuance of your lordships reference, I have view'd ye seat in question, & heard what was allledged on both sides, as well on ye behalf of Coll' Salkeld as of Mr. Wetwang, both of them being then present with ye minister & churchwardens, & doe find & humbly certify that ye colonel was abroad in ye late king's service at ye time of erecting ye said seat by Mr. Wetwang's father, in or about ye year 1657, & ye colonel seldom lived within ye said parish since, & Mr. Wetwang the father, tho' he lived almost constantly in ye said parish, did not frequent ye divine offices celebrated in ye said church, nor did his son since his death, and ye colonel Salkeld is of better quality & greater estate than Mr. Wetwang, & I likewise find ye seat in ye said church, which are but few, are built of different forms & so very irregular they ought to be alter'd & made uniform, which may be done for about ye whole parish, & then every person may have convenience according to his quality & estate, to their general satisfaction.

Colonel Salkeld died on the 2nd of June, 1705, at the age of 89, and was buried in the chancel of Rock chapel, where his monument now stands. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Martin Fenwick, a native of the neighbouring parish of Ellingham, and had issue a daughter, also named Elizabeth, who married Thomas Proctor, son of John Proctor of Shawdon. About 1695, on the occasion of the marriage, John Proctor entailed his estates of Shawdon, Shawdon Woodhouse, and Crawley upon his son, and at the same time Colonel Salkeld settled a moiety of Rock on Thomas Proctor.

1 See p. 148.
2 There is an entry in the register of St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, which refers to Martin Fenwick's brother. 3 Mr. John Fenwick of Rock stabb'd Mr. Ferdinando Foster, esq., Parliament man for Northumberland, the twenty second day of August, 1701, betwixt The White Cross and The Thorntree. Mr. John Fenwick of Rock was hanged the 25th day of September, 1701, for stabing Mr. Ferdinando Foster, etc. In a copy of Patten's History of the Rebellion, in the possession of Mr. C. B. 4 Bosanquet, is a manuscript note: 5 In the Assize week of the year 1701, when William Ramsay was mayor and William Bottleflower sheriff, on the 22nd of the month of August, when the principle gentry of the county were assembled at Newcastle, John Fenwick of Rock, in the county of Northumberland, killed Ferdinando Forster, one of the members of Parliament, and youngest son of [Sir William] Forster of Bamborough. It appeared that Fenwick had long had an inveterate enmity against Forster relative to some family matters, and while the latter was at a late dinner or supper at the principal inn of the town, the Black Horse in Newgate Street, John Hall of Otterburn called Forster out. Forster returning said: "Hall has just brought a challenge from that villain Fenwick who thirsts after my blood: I may as well meet him now," which he did, and the company following (by the light of the moon) saw Fenwick standing near the White Cross, about half-way between that and a thorn tree which grew in the said street. He drew his sword and Forster the same, but slipping his foot he fell on his back, and Fenwick stabbed him through the heart when lying on the ground. Fenwick made off, but was soon taken. He was tried, and was executed at the White Cross for the crime, on the 25th September following. During the execution all the gates of the town were shut, for fear of a rescue from the people of the north, with whom the name of Fenwick was held in great veneration. Mrs. Fenwick, wife of John Fenwick, was in court at the trial; though great with child, she threw herself at the judge's feet begging her husband's life. The judge raised her up saying, "Madam, I am sorry for you, but it cannot be granted; we are not to have our members of Parliament murdered in our streets unnoticed."

3 The gardens at Rock were at this time celebrated. An eighteenth century poem, entitled "Cheviet," says: 'Rock gardens would please Epicurus' grace; brave Salkeld's once, now gen'rous Proctor's place.' See also p. 115.
Shortly afterwards John Proctor bought the remaining moiety of Rock, called the 'south side,' and in 1705 procured a special Act of Parliament enabling him to bar the previous entail, and to settle the newly purchased moiety of Rock upon his son in lieu of the Shawdon property,\(^1\) which was to be sold. These transactions explain the circumstance that Thomas Proctor was living at Rock in 1704 before Colonel Salkeld's death.\(^2\) Thomas Proctor had a large family,\(^3\) and though the Rock estate had risen in value, the improvement did not save him from falling into financial straits. In 1732 the estate was sold to Lord Jersey in a heavily mortgaged condition, being then nominally worth £600 or £700 a year. About twenty years after the property had changed hands, the 'old hall' was so nearly destroyed by fire that it fell into a ruinous condition, in which state it remained for about seventy years.\(^4\) In 1794 Lord Jersey sold Rock to Mr. Peter Holford, a master in chancery, whose son, Mr. Robert Holford, transferred it in 1804 to his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Bosanquet. Mr. Bosanquet belonged to an old Huguenot family, formerly settled at Cogniac in Cevennes, the English branch of which is descended from David Bosanquet who came to England in 1686, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Mr. Charles Bosanquet\(^5\) was a member of the firm of Manning, Anderson, & Co., merchants, London, and purchased a number of pictures after the Napoleonic wars, when many good paintings came into this country. He brought the best down to Northumberland, and amongst those at Rock are: 'Christ and St. John the Baptist, as children, playing with a lamb,'


\(^2\) Mr. C. B. P. Bosanquet of Rock has in his possession a portion of a glass bottle, stamped with the inscription: 'Thos. Proctor, Rock, 1704.' He has also a relic of an older time, viz.: a gold demi-eau à la couronne of Charles VII. of France (1422-1461). Obv: CAROLUS: DEI: GRAE: FRANCOR: (with shield of France, crowned). Rev: XPC: VINCIT; XPC REGNAT; XPC: IMPERAT (cross heary). The coin was found in a field at Rock.

\(^3\) See pedigree of Proctor, in the history of Dunstan. Mr. Edward Nisbit, in the year 1797, then near ninety years of age, said that it was upwards of seventy years since Mr. Proctor, the proprietor of Rock, brought Andrew Willy, a gardener, to cultivate turnips at Rock for the purpose of feeding cattle; that Willy afterwards settled at Lesbury as a gardener, and was employed for many years to sow turnips for all the neighbourhood, and his business this way was so great that he was obliged to ride and sow, that he might despatch the greater quantity. The practice of hoeing was also introduced at this time. Bailey and Culley, View of Agriculture, 1813, p. 92, note.

\(^4\) On May 15th, 1732, a fire broke out in Rock hall, near Alnwick, formerly the seat of . . . Proctor, esq., but at that time tenanted by some farmers, by which it was entirely consumed, and some of the families escaped with their lives so narrowly that they saved nothing but their shirts upon their backs. Richardson, Table Book, vol. ii. p. 43.

\(^5\) For a brief summary of his active life see monumental inscription, pp. 148, 149.
Rubens; ‘Virgin and Child,’ a replica, it is believed, of the two principal figures in the picture by Raphael in the Louvre, known as the ‘Holy Family of Francis I.;’ ‘St. John the Baptist,’ Procaccini; ‘Virgin and Child,’ Schidone; ‘The Saviour in Gethsemane,’ Carlo Dolce; and small pictures by Cyp and Teniers. Mr. Charles Bosanquet died on the 20th of June, 1850, and at his death Rock became the property of his son, the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, who died there on Christmas Day, 1880. It is now the property of Mr. Charles Bertie Pulleine Bosanquet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charles Bosanquet of Rock, second son of Samuel</th>
<th>Charlotte Anne, daughter of Peter Holford, master in chancery; married 1796; died 15th Feb., 1839, aged 68. M.I., Rock chapel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frances, fourth dau. of</td>
<td>Robert William Bosanquet, M.A., of Rock, clerk in holy orders; born 25th Jan., 1820; sometime rector of Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire; died 25th Dec., 1886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Crakehill, Yorkshire; married 1834; died 10th Jan., 1850, aged 33 years. M.I., Bedale church.</td>
<td>Mary Anne, born 1797; married 1836, Edward Felde, incumbent of Rock and Rennington (who died at Harrogate, 25th Jan., 1871, aged 57); died 1867.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George William Bosanquet, born 4th July, 1845; of the 8th Reg.; afterwards in H.M. Audit office; died 24th Jan., 1869.</td>
<td>Bernard Bosanquet, born 14th June, 1848; sometime fellow of University college, Oxford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Henry Bosanquet, born 1801; clerk in holy orders; of Broomyclose, Herefordshire; married 1850, Louisa, daughter of Admiral Dashwood; died 1860, s.p.</td>
<td>Three sons, each in their own occupation, and other changes took place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frances Elizabeth.</td>
<td>Any Caroline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Henrietta.</td>
<td>Ellen Pulleine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalie Ellison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROCK CHAPEL.

The small Norman chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, stands between the hall and the village. It originally consisted of a nave and chancel only. It was carefully restored in 1855 by Mr. Salvin, and the apse was then added. In 1866 the size of the building was again increased by the addition of a north aisle of three arches from designs by the late Mr. F. R. Wilson. The most conspicuous features of the original structure still remaining are the west front and the fine chancel arch. The west front has a lofty shafted doorway, decorated with rich zigzag work. The flat buttresses are shafted at the angles, and the walls are crowned with a corbel-table of heads. The chancel arch is richly ornamented in two orders, the inner order being well moulded, and the outer order carved in zigzags with an enriched label. The outer order has been cut away in three places, apparently for the insertion of the rood. On the south side of the chancel there is a fourteenth-century window of three lights, the original form of which is lost except as regards its inside jamb and arch.

When the north aisle was added in 1866 the stones in the ancient wall were marked and moved out, one by one. The narrow Norman windows widely splayed on the inside, now in the north wall, may therefore be considered original.\(^1\)

---

\(^1\) There is no evidence of an ancient dedication.

\(^2\) The Rev. John Hodgson visited Rock 26th Oct., 1825. His notes show that the chancel was then 24 feet 10 inches long, 13 feet 7 inches wide. The nave was 35 feet 4 inches long, 17 feet 4 inches wide.
There are many ancient stones, once belonging to the building, now preserved as relics. The font is partly ancient, and there is a fine grave cover on the floor of the chancel. The cover bears a floriated cross, between a sword and an axe.

**Monuments, etc.**

On the north wall of the chancel there are five stone shields bearing the *three swine* of the Swinhoe, who were for a long period the owners of Rock, and one shield bearing *three water bouget*, 2 and 1, the arms of the Proctors.¹

On the south side of the chancel is a brass plate inscribed: 'Here lyeth interred the bodie of John Salkeld of Rock, esq', who departed this life the 10th of November, Anno D[um] 1629.'

Also on the south side of the chancel is the monument of Colonel Salkeld.

At the corners of the base of the monument are two small shields bearing the Salkeld arms. In the centre is a larger shield bearing the arms of Colonel Salkeld impaling those of his wife on a *bend three eagles displayed surmounted by a chief.*² At the base of the monument is the motto *Hic sum peregrinus.*

On the north of the chancel there is an inscription: 'To the memory of Charles Bosanquet of Hampstead, in Middlesex, and of Rock, second son of Samuel Bosanquet of Forest house in the county of Essex, esquire, and of Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter of Becchill in the county of Berkshire, esquire; born in 1769; married in 1796 Charlotte Anne Holford, daughter of Peter Holford of Westnibirt in the county of Gloucester, esquire. Her monument is in this church. He was many years governor of the South Sea Company; as governor of the Canada Land Company he was instrumental in bringing into cultivation vast tracts of land in Canada west; he was yet more extensively known as colonel of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster: after the peace of 1815 he for some years fulfilled the duties of a commissioner of military inquiry: he also, for a considerable space of time, filled the chair of the Exchequer Loan Commission. These various occupations did not cause him to neglect his landed estate at Rock, nor to forget the interests, temporal and spiritual, of those who dwelt upon it: he completed the division of the estate into farms: he restored the church which he found in a ruinous state: rebuilt the village and repaired and added to the old mansion, which, having been destroyed by fire, had lain in ruins for above

¹ Tonge’s *Visitation*, Surt. Soc. The Lluburnes also bore *water bouget*. Their arms appeared on the chapel at Belford (vol. i. p. 366). Raine says *this has doubtless a reference to the Swinhoe and their connections.* North Durham, p. 236, note.

² The name of Colonel Salkeld’s wife is not known, and the coat represented on the monument is not given in Papworth’s *Armorials*. The monument was apparently executed by a village mason, and the extension of the chief to both sides may be an accident. *On a bend three eagles displayed* are the arms of Strother.
70 years: finally he became resident at Rock with his family, and, having survived his wife for the space of eleven years, he departed this life on the 20th of June, 1850, aged 81 years. Above the inscription there is a medallion portrait. There is also a mural tablet to the memory of Charles Bosanquet of Rock, esq., died 15th February, MDCCCXXXIX, aged LXVIII.

On the south side of the nave is an inscription: 'In memory of the Rev. Robert William Bosanquet, he was the second son of Charles Bosanquet, esq., but succeeded to the Rock estate on his father's death in 1830, his elder brother having died in 1834. He was born on the 25th of January, 1800. He died on Christmas Day, 1880. Also of Caroline, widow of the above, who was born December 2nd, 1808, and died June 4th, 1883.'

The chapel was in early times subordinate to the rectory or vicarage of Embleton. The incumbent of Embleton was bound to maintain a chaplain at Rock, and a suitable amount of glebe (40 acres) was set apart in 1331 for his maintenance. Some time before 1663, however, the glebe was lost, and the chapel fell into disrepair, being generally destitute of an incumbent. At length in 1767 Rock and Rennington were constituted distinct cures with separate endowments, and at the present time the vicar of Rennington holds both parishes, and does duty at Rennington and Rock alternately.

Visitation, Etc.

1577-8, 29 Jan., 'Andrews Haistings, Scota,' was curate, and had no license.
1578, 30 July, George Pattison was curate.
1595, 13 Oct. [Rock and Rennington.] 'Janet Farrer supposed to be a witch, and hath spoken bad speeches leading to witchcraft.' Visitation Book at Durham, p. 10. In the same year (ibid. p. 24 v.) Robert Welisme was curate of Rock and Rennington. 'He serveth without license, and, being discharged by the commissioners in visitacion, serveth both the cures still.'
1607-1609. [Rock.] 'They want the new communion booke, and the windowes of their chappell are in decay.'
1609, Aug. 10. Rock chapel. 'They use no perambulation; they want a bible, a table of the ten commandments, the degrees of matrimony, a seat for the minister, a cloth for the communion table; the windows are in decay; no stalls or register book.' Durham Consistory Court.
1732. 'Rock. The chappell out of repair in the roof; the walls within dirty; the pulpit & reading desk in a dark & wrong situation; & the church-yard walls in ruins and fenceless; and as ye occasion of this, is presented Joseph Clerk of Morpeth, who was returned chappell-warden, but neither appeared, nor any for him, to take ye office on him.' Ibid.

1803. The following statement is preserved in the handwriting of Mr. C. Bosanquet: 'At a parochial visitation of the archdeacon of Northumberland (Thorpe) made in November, 1805, the chapel of Rock was presented as ruinous and unfit for the performance of divine service, which in fact had ceased to be performed therein. Pursuant to the directions of the archdeacon the necessary repairs were effected in the following spring, the walls were in great part rebuilt, the windows altogether newly formed and sashed (the character of the chapel being thereby much altered); and a new blue slate roof put on. At the same time

1 See p. 59.
2 See p. 73.
3 See history of Rennington for some account of the incumbents.
the west door, which had been walled up, and against which the earth had accumulated to the middle of the pillars, was opened, and a modern porch at the south side of the church was removed. A large black stone laid on piers, being the monument of Mr. John Sulkelel, stood in the place of and was made use of as the communion table. This was removed, and the upper part of the stone, which was broken, placed against the wall at the south side of the east window. A letter is also extant, dated 24th May, 1866, addressed by Mr. Bosanquet to 'Mr. William Crisp, chapel warden.' Mr. Bosanquet mentions in detail the repairs needed, and says that he has obtained an estimate for them amounting to £272. He offers to contribute £80 towards this, and to add £120 more, the interest to be applied to the endowment of a school. He hopes that they will thus remove the reproach cast upon Rock of having no place fit for divine worship, nor any means of education for the children.

1828. The following notes occur in some memoranda of Archdeacon Singleton: Rock chapel; visited August 4th, 1828; Revd Stagg Turner, curate. This chapel is independent, although under the same patronage, and held by the same incumbent as Rennington. The service is alternate morning and evening, and sacrament is administered four times a year. Rock has its parochial limits, and contains about two square miles. The deed of severance was executed in 1767 when the registers commence. They can raise about £10 by a church cess of one penny per pound; Merton college is bound to repair the chancel, but their movements, to say no worse of them, were so tardy that Mr. Bosanquet and some other benevolent individuals subscribed to its amelioration in 1866, when the whole church was well and liberally restored . . . Mr. Bosanquet, at present the high sheriff of the county, is a most munificent churchman. The handsome communion plate is of his gift, inscribed with his name and the date, 1866. The endowment is almost the same in value and in the same parishes and county as that of Rennington, namely, land in West Boldon let for £47 10s., and another parcel for £5 in Snape Quests in the parish of Stanhope; £200 from the Queen's Bounty and £1 as a fixed payment from the vicar of Embleton . . . Their population is 186; their church room accommodates 120. They have been more fortunate than their brethren of Rennington, as they still enjoy Mr. Edwards's legacy, which is secured and augmented by the care and generosity of Mr. Bosanquet. The following is the account which I received from him: he obtained from Mr. Hodges, formerly vicar of Embleton, £24, which he deems to be Mr. Edwards's money, and he [Mr. Bosanquet] has added as much as has purchased £240 in the 3½ per cents., the yearly interest of which is paid to the schoolmaster of Rock. The schoolmaster has other advantages from Mr. Bosanquet during pleasure, amongst others the use of the old house with a dial bearing the inscription: "Dom spectas, fugit." On the whole I derived much satisfaction from my visitation of this snug and improved little chapelry. One of the bells at Rock is inscribed 'Voco, veni precare, 1720, S[amuel] S[mith] Ebor.'

RENNINGTON AND BROXFIELD.

The road going south from Rock enters the township of Rennington at a spot where a small bridge crosses the Jingling burn. In ancient times Rennington included the hamlet of Broxfield, and extended much further west in the direction of Heiferlaw, and south-west in the direction of Alnwick Moor or Aydon Forest. In advancing south from the bridge already mentioned the road traverses what in the early part of the seventeenth
century was called the 'North field.' To the east, adjoining the burn, were the 'Water Acres,' to the west the 'Rock Burn Butts;' in the north-west corner of the township the 'Black Rigg Pasture.' Crossing the 'Long Mary Knows,' the 'Foggy Lands,' and the 'Fenman Butts,' the road enters the village, which has changed little in general plan during the last two hundred and fifty years. On the east a row of cottages terminates at the southern extremity in the vicarage and modern church, which stands on the site of a chapel of great antiquity, pulled down about sixty years ago.1

The remainder of the village, including a substantial school-house now in process of construction, is grouped round the village green to the south-west of the church. In addition to the 'North field' there were before the enclosure two other common fields at Rennington, viz., the 'West field' and the 'South field.' The latter lay on either side of the path now known as the 'Millway Loaning,' and included the 'West Award,' the 'Middle Awards,' and the 'Easter Awards.' A tract of land called the 'Black Butts' was so called because it projected between the west and the south field.2 There appears to have been a wood of oak trees in old times to the south-east of the church. This part was called the 'Hockwood,' a name which is now recognisable in the corrupted form of 'the Hocket.' The southern apex of the township consisted of a large moor covering almost a thousand acres, in the midst of which stood a cross called 'Luck's Crosse' or 'Fallen Crosse.'

In a survey of the earl of Northumberland's estate,3 it is said that 'the manor and towne of Rennington is parcell of the barony of Alnwick, scituatid in Bambrough ward in a good soyle both for corne and grasse, and is distant from Alnwick toward the north-east three miles. It was sometime parcell of the inheritance of Sir William Hilton, knight, then lord of the same, and of Shilbottle and others, in the right of Bona, daughter and heyre of Jermayne Tyson great grandchildle to Gilbert Tyson, whose was sometime lord of the whole barony.' The historian Surtees has compiled a pedigree of the ancient family of Hilton of Hilton castle in Durham.4 From this it appears that Gilbert Tyson gave to his second son, Richard, amongst other lands, Rennington and Broxfield,5 and that Richard's grandson, German

1 See p. 160 seq.
2 Where the strips abruptly meet others, or abut upon a boundary at right angles, they are sometimes called butts. Seebohm, *The English Village Community*, p. 6.
4 Cf. Tate, *Alnwick*, i. p. 45.
Tyson, had an only daughter and heiress Benéta. This daughter Benéta, or Bona as she is styled in the extract already quoted, married William de Hilton, a baron of the bishopric, who died before the year 1208.

The estates of William de Hilton eventually descended to his grandson, Robert, who held Rennington with other lands of the barony of Alnwick for two knight’s fees in the reign of Henry III. After the death of Robert de Hilton a survey was made of Rennington in 1267, from which it appears that there were several freeholders in the township. Philip de Broxfield held 40 acres, Everard Freeman held 24 acres, Hugh de Broxfield held 120 acres, and Richard de Broxfield held 48 acres.

The name of Alexander de Hilton, Robert’s successor, appears in the Subsidy Roll for Rennington in 1296.

| Rennington [sic]. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Summa bonorum  | £ s. d. | s. d. |
| Alexandri de Hilton | 3 16 0 | 6 11 |
| Ade Hedger | ... | 0 11 3 |
| ... | ... | 1 0 ½ |
| ... | ... | 2 3 ½ |
| ... | ... | 1 1 |
| ... | ... | 1 1 |
| ... | ... | 2 3 ½ |
| ... | ... | 2 4 ½ |
| ... | ... | 1 2 |
| ... | ... | 1 3 ½ |
| ... | ... | 2 1 ½ |
| ... | ... | 1 0 ½ |
| Summa huius ville, £ 12 10s. 3d. | Unde domino regi, £ 1 25s. 4d. |

Shortly before this tax was levied, Alexander de Hilton had a dispute with the abbot of Alnwick about rights of common and pasture in the neighbourhood of Heckley near Alnwick. The land in dispute had been in ancient times the common pasture of the men of Rennington, but in the year 1290 Alexander renounced all the rights of himself and his men to the pasture called Whitfield and the ‘green place’ called Oxincruke, and the ‘Merstia-lawes’ in the territory of Heckley, according to the ancient customary

1 Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd., 111. i. p. 209.
2 There were 160 acres of arable and 6 acres of meadow in demesne, worth 6s. 2d. a year. There were 12 bondage tenants holding 23 acres each. There was a meadow called Lyncksinlesche, and the manor was worth 24 gs. 9d. a year. Inq. p.m. 51 Hen. III. 43.
3 Only four names appear on a similar roll drawn up in 1336, viz.: William Hirdson, Robert Tullerson, William son of Thomas, and Henry Kithpac, who contributed 15s. 4d.
4 Rennington extended as far as Heckley at that time, see p. 154.
divisions, namely the two crosses standing on the king's road to Rock. Alexander acknowledged that the land within these marks was the property of Alnwick abbey.\(^1\)

Rennington with the rest of the Hilton estates came into the hands of Alexander's grandson of the same name, who received permission from the Crown in 1335 to give an estate in Broxfield to the canons of Alnwick abbey. It was stated at the time that the donor retained Rennington and other lands in his own possession.\(^2\) The township afterwards descended to William de Hilton, born about the year 1356, who was declared the heir of his father, Robert, in 1377. It is evident that he was for many years owner of the township, which he was in the habit of visiting from time to time, but his connection with the place had terminated before the 31st of July, 1414,\(^3\) when he was still living.

Rennington was shortly afterwards in the hands of the Percys, and was included in a grant made by Edward IV. to Robert, Lord Ogle, of lands which had belonged to the earl of Northumberland.\(^4\) The place is not mentioned in a survey of the lands of Lord Ogle made at the time of his death, and it was therefore probably restored by some private arrangement to the Percys. The families of Hilton, Percy, and Ogle were connected by marriage at the time, Lord Ogle's daughter-in-law, Eleanor Hilton, having married George Percy, third son of Sir Ralph Percy, for her second husband.\(^5\) From the fifteenth century to the present day the township has remained the property of the Percy family. The following is a translation of a rental of Rennington made in 1498:

The abbot of Alnwick holds his lands in Doxfeld\(^6\) by fealty and suit of court, as is said, and pays nothing. William Aske, esquire, holds there various lands and tenements which Conan Aske formerly held and pays ij$ vi\(^\text{d}\) a rose.

Thomas Philipson holds two husbandlands, which Walter Philipson formerly held, and pays 1$ and a rose.

Thomas Ylderton and John Tailor hold each a messuage and pay ij$.

The chaplains of the chantry of St. Mary of Alnwick hold certain lands in Doxfeld and pay ij$\(^7\).

1 Hodgson MSS.; cf. app. Tate, Alnwick, ii. The road traversing Rock was called 'White Cross Street,' see map of Rock (in 1599), p. 128.
2 Surtees, Durham, ii. p. 36. Alexander de Hilton had married Maud, daughter of Richard de Emeldon, see p. 59.
4 Sic; a mistake for Broxfield, where Alexander de Hilton had given land to the abbey, see p. 165.
5 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. On a similar rental of Rennington in 1488 is this note: 'Thomas Philipson holdeth ij husband lands in Rennyngton, and geveth at the feyer of Alnewayke at the feast of Seymt John Baptist yerely 1$ & 1 rose.'

Vot. II.
About the year 1586 an accurate survey of the township was made as follows:

The town of Rennyngtone is parcel of the lordship of Alnewyke, and was sumtyme parcel of the inheritance of Sir William Hilton, knight, Baron Hilton, then lord of the manor of Shilbottle as before is mentioned; it is a very geode soyle boith for korne and grasse if the same were use with good husbandry, and the scite therof is scituate in a conventient place for the mayntenence of his lordship’s service in all respects.

There is one chapell dependyng of the church of Emylton scituate in the east ende of the same towne, with one messuage and croft and certaine parcelles of land in the feylds there, perteyning to the said church, as heireafter more playnely shall be declared, which messuage, and crofte adjoynynge to the said church, with the said parcel of land and common of pasture unto the same apperteyning, was gevyn by one John Idertone of the better mayntenying of one preast and doyng the devine service ther: so that ther is all maner of such devine service as is to be ministered and done in churches, used and done in the said church of Rennyngtone, without that the vicare of Emylton have any profetts by teith or other-wayes comyng to him fourth of the said towne of Rennyngton, the yearely rents of the said manor and land with th’ appertenances, which is xiiij’ iiij’ by yere, onely excepted, and also the teith corne of the said towne to the persone. All the rest of the spiritualities pertaineth to the preast of Rennyngton.

The bounder of this towne of Rennytone in ancient tyme was endlong the bounder of Rock. Stamforde, Little Howghton, Great Howghton, Dennyck, Heckley, and the east parte of the forest Haiden, which now is called the Abbey More, Hefforsyde and Chirnsyde, but nowe the bounder thereof is in one smalle quantite by reason ther was sett a good portion of the south west parte thereof to Broxseyle, hamlet of the said towne of Rennyngtone and also other parte thereof adjoynynge to the said Abbey More or Heckley. More gevyn by the said William Hilton, by the consent of the lord of Alnwyk, to the abbott and convent of the late monasterie ther, which parcel of more grounde was then called [blank in MS.] with one hundredth acres of more grounde adjoynynge and pertenyng to the same; and in lye sort Robert Soapeth did gave to the said abbott and convent one messuage with certayne land in Broxseyle, as also one parcel ground called Broxhall, by oide records playnely appereth.

Goodes and cattell stolylange from the tenants of this towne sence his lordship went fourth of this contre and as yet not redressed as followeth, viz. [in the margin of the MS. which is torn] first daye of February, 1567: George Blythe, two maires; John Fysse, one meare; William Maxon, one meare; John More, cattell two, sheep xviij; Trestrame Philson, xxij sheape; Thomas Emylton, x1 sheape.

And wher the townes of Rennyngtone and Broxfield do yearlye paye to his lordship for castell ware and corneg by the hands of the forren baylye viij’ viij’, as also for certayne plewge dawerkes in hervest by the hands of the castle rece of Alnewicke viij per annum. as is heir[to for] . . . . ed. The same is collected among the said inhabitants as followeth by the rece and sworn men of Rennyngtone onlye, and by them paid to his lordship’s said officers in maner and forme before rehearsed, in such order as heireafter followeth, viz.: 2

The tenants of this towne is charged lickywise the payment of rent hennes, as other his lordship’s tenants in other townes are, etc.

These tenants be in great disorder for they be nether well horsed nor have any armour, nor yett in such tyme as any attemptaite is upon them by the ennemy, they do not come to giber to resist the same; ther is such one kynde of feare amongeth them (yt if be well serched) that would be put fourth of ther

1 Now known as Alnwick Moor or Aydon Forest.
2 There is no such schedule in the MS. and there is no lacuna.
hertes. They be also unquiet amongst ther selves, having undecent talke, nor yet usethe any good and neyghboursly wayes for ther common welthe, all which wold be by his lordship or his officers straitlye loked upon, as well for consciens cause as my lord's honoure, and welth of the said tenants.

Ther is one small parcell of grounde ther, parcell the demayne grounde, called Hocwood, yff the same wer well ditchesed and strongelye inclosed and that the wood which goweth therin were cutt lowe by the grounde and then keapesd as one springe ought to be, it wolde in shorte tyme growe to be such wood as the said tenants have great neade of, for ther be much espe' wood therin besyd other wood.

Since Mr. Cartynngton maide his booke of surveye, the tenants have alteridde the demaynes landes, husband landes, and cottaidge land of ther towne, for the most, in to other severall tenures and occupations than they wer in at that tyme, so that every reve payeth vi$ ob. more then nowe he collecteth for the foulle payment of his lordship's rent ther, and also the land muche unequall allotted, and so occupied by the said tenants, wherfor it wer very neadfull a division wer maid as befor is mentioned.3

In connection with the statement that the men of Rennington were not well horsed and had no armour, it will be observed that only three men attended the muster of 1538 equipped with horse and harness.3 The phrases in which the surveyor refers to the recent redivision of the township lands deserve special notice, as the periodical redivision of common lands before the enclosures has been the subject of much discussion. The language used would seem to imply that all the common lands had been redivided, and that the arable land had not been excepted. The surveyor contemplated a redivision at an early opportunity in order to rectify the inequalities which had arisen. The losses which the people of the place had suffered from the cattle thieves and marauders were perhaps partly due to the attitude of non-resistance which they had adopted. Their inertia encouraged the spoilers to revisit the place at frequent intervals. The following table refers to 1574:


In 1576 they sustained further losses:

Rennington. John Blythe, meane 1; Rycherd Leggard, hoggs viii; John Rychardson, horse 1;

Phillipson, shepe . . . . ; horse taken frome the same tennants May last, 1576, of the day light, iij.4

2 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
4 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
A very full survey and terrier of the manor was made in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The surveyor writing on the 6th of September, 1622, says: 'there was diverse demayne landes belonging to this manor as by auncient recordes appeareth, but they have bene of soe long tyme occupied and denied togeather with the tenement landes that nowe noe man hath knowledg truly to separate them, the one from the other.'

He proceeds to set forth an accurate survey of the common fields at Rennington made four years before, which can only be very briefly summarised here:

'The terrar of the manor of Rennington particularly conteyning all the arable landes, meadowes, pastures, balkes, wast groundes and commons in A’ 1618.' There follows a specification of the several fields, with the various parcels of land in them, the names of the tenants and the arrangement of the strips which they held, e.g.:

**The Southfield.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>Acres.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unthancke lands beginning at the east side</td>
<td>Rowland Philpion one head land free</td>
<td>0 1 11\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michaell Wilson one narrow land</td>
<td>0 0 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waye or Street common</td>
<td>0 1 16\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trestram Philpion one land</td>
<td>0 1 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Watson two lands</td>
<td>0 2 27\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Emelton three lands</td>
<td>0 3 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Watson two lands</td>
<td>0 3 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M’ Edmond Rodham one land</td>
<td>0 1 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trestram Philpion five lands</td>
<td>1 1 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rowland Philpion one land</td>
<td>0 1 12\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Blith, junior, one land</td>
<td>0 1 12\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Richardson one land</td>
<td>0 1 12\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trestram Philpion one land</td>
<td>0 1 9\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michaell Wilson one head land</td>
<td>0 1 9\frac{1}{4}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of acres of the Unthanck lands ... 6 2 29\frac{1}{8}

The following are the parcels mentioned in the respective fields:

(a) The Southfield. Easter Awards, Middle Awards, Unthancke lands, West Awards, West Dikes, Greeneletch, North Unthanke, Old Yard Butts, Hill Flatt. There follows ‘a collection of every man’s ground lying confusedly in the South feild of Rennington,’ showing that there were 79a. 1r. 25\frac{1}{8}p. of ‘tenement landes,’ and 9a. 3r. 11\frac{1}{8}p. of ‘freeholders lands.’

(b) Rennington Orchard, containing 5a. 1r. 31\frac{3}{8}p. of ‘tenement arrable,’ and 1a. or. 2\frac{3}{8}p. of ‘tenement meadow.’

(c) The Westfield. Crofts [‘M’ Edmond Rodham 3 butts free, ca. 1r. 30\frac{5}{8}p. William Watson 1 land & 1 narrow land, ca. 2r. 14\frac{1}{2}p.’ etc.]: Damheads, Foggie lands, Blindwell Meadowe Butts, Heild Hawuers,

1 He adds ‘there is in the fields of the same towne one myyne of coales, but of what value it may bee is not yet knowne.’
Long Flatt, Rye Ridds, Blakethin, Linkeyth, Linkeytech meadowe ["Michael Wilson one dealte, 2r. 10p.; Bartram Wilson one dealte, 2r. 30½.], Howpe Butts, Blake lands, Tofts, Gleebe (a flatt of 18 lands with a head called the Cocks poexe, 3a. 3½ p.), Horse stone, Howpe Butts, West streete lands, Middle sheete, Garbutts, Swinter land hauwers, Blindwell lands, Hirst, Short Crofts, West Blowbutts, Short Croft Butts (William Watson one land, 21½ perches; Michael Wilson one land, 24½ perches, etc.). A collection of every man's ground lying confusedly in the Westfield. Some total of acres arrable in the Westfield, 204a. or 11½ p. Some total of acres of the tenement meadow, 11a. 1r. 9½ p. Freeholders grounds, 33a. or 29½ p. Total of the Westfield, 245a. 2r. 11p.

(d) Renington Leazes.

(i) The Northfield. Rockburne Butts, St. Mary Knowes, Harlott Sheete, Clott Riggs, Long Mary Knowes, Fenham Butts, Crofts, Neatherlands, Gewe lands, Weete acres, Brade Arse, Old Yards ('beginning at the east side next to the towne end' containing parcels of 12½ perches to 26½ perches), Cruckses. A collection, etc., of ground in the Northfield. Comon Balkes, 2a. or 1½ p. Tenement arrable, 124a. 2r. 39½ p. Freeholders lands, 21a. or 1½ p. Total of the Northfield, 145a. 3r. 0½ p.


(g) The Meadow Dayles, Gewe meadow, Rock bourn Dayles. Tenement Meadow Deales, 11a. 2r. 20½ p. Freeholders meadow, 3a. 1r. 18½ p. Some total, 15a. or 5½ p.

(b) Renington Meadowes. Twenty Acre Meadowe, Cowde Close, Gowland Croke poole, Orchard Layning.1

(i) The Oxe pastures.


Some total of number of acres of all the arrable lands, meadowes, pastures, wast grounds and comons, besides freehold, conteyneth 1,756a. 2r. 9½ p. And some total of the freeholders land, 109a. 1r. 39½ p.

There follows 'a collection of farms in Renington, what acres everie man hath in arrable, meadow, and pasture, and of comons and wast grounds as followes':

## Tenement Farmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farme</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howse and garth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southfield arrable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard arrable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westfield arrable</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northfield arrable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlawfiearrable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Westfield meadow</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Twenty acres</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cowde close...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Gowlands Croke poole</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Meadow Dayles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Orchard Layning</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight gaytes in the Oxe pastures</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of acres of the said Trestram Philpions farme2...

---

1 The 'Orchard Layning' or 'loaning' is a semi-circular path from the village green to the church.
2 In the original the total is erroneously given as 74a. 2r. 38½ p.
The farms, similarly analysed in the terrier, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Yonge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>291/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Watson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>131/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Emlton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>131/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Richardson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>331/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>01/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symon Richardson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>291/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>91/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartram Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>131/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>101/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Emlton's farme</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>161/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowland Philipson's farme</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>281/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Richardson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>231/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Edmond Roddam's farme free</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>361/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[There follow cottagers, glebe, and details of the waste.]

If Tristram Philipson's farm is analysed it will be seen that the total of 74a. 3r. 81/2p. is composed of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>141/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox pasture</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House and garth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>381/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74 3 81/6

In addition to Tristram Philipson's farm there were twelve other tenement farms and two freehold farms in 1618, whilst there were twelve bondage holdings when the manor was surveyed in 1267. It should be remembered that the township had been reduced in size by various gifts since the thirteenth century, and that 166 acres of demesne land had been absorbed by the tenants.

The manor court rolls, preserved at Alnwick castle, contain a few passages referring to Rennington during this period; and there are records of courts held there from the year 1519. The men of Rennington were compelled to keep watch with the men of South Charlton every night 'at the Gallow' in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Some of the old feudal impositions continued to be exacted at a late date. In 1652 nine men from Rennington were presented, who had neglected 'to bring in turves' to Alnwick castle. Four men were also presented who had not 'brought in thorns to repair the hedges of the demesne."

1 Rowland Philipson and Edmund Roddam were freeholders.
The names of Blythe and Philipson will have been observed on the lists of tenants at various dates. The descendants of the Blythes are still in the village, and the Philipsons remained for a long time as copyholders. An old man who was called as a witness in a lawsuit in 1676, said that he remembered 'one Thomas Phillipson was bailiff of the manor of Rennington, and after him his son was and still is bailiff.' He went on to state that 'the townships of South Charleton and Dennicke appear and do service at the courts of the manor of Rennington,' and that Rennington was reputed to be 'a several and distinct manor by itself, without any dependance upon any other manor.' He also stated that the tenants were bound to plough a 'yoakinge' of the demesne at Alnwick castle, and to bring lime for repairs, and straw for the castle stables. Every tenant of Rennington was bound to give the 'foreign bailiff' of Alnwick 'two pecks of oats to feed the bailiff's horses.'

The township continued to be held in common until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1707 the tenants, with Mr. Edward Roddam of Little Houghton and the vicar of Embleton, addressed a petition to the duke of Somerset that the common lands might be divided 'because they were lying dispersedly in and throughout the lordshipp, by reason whereof your petitioners are very much dennified and cannot make any improvement without a division.' Eventually the land was divided, some of it in 1720, and the remainder in 1762. The effect of the division was an improvement in the condition of the tenants. In a survey made in 1727 it is said that the tenants 'were very poor and scarce able to pay their rents, but since they divided their farmes, having both coal and limestones within their grounds they have improved their tenements to be worth £25 per annum, and some improved to £30. Each tenement, being tenn in number, doe x plow dargs in all to the north demesne of Alnwicke, and bring in straw for the use of the auditt, for which each plow has sixpence or a dinner.'

In comparatively recent times Rennington was the home of Henry Ogle, who in conjunction with John Common of Denwick has a strong claim to be considered the inventor of the reaping machine. The machine was improved

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1 Edmund Roddam has been mentioned as a landowner in Rennington in 1618. His predecessor, John Roddam, had acquired land there on the 14th of February, 1520, from John Taylor of Headnell, and this land remained in the possession of the Roddams until August, 1710. Edward Roddam, late of Little Houghton, joined with his son of the same name in conveying the land to the Rev. Thomas Nesbit of Berwick. In 1758 Nesbit devised this estate to his son, John Nesbit. Exchequer Depositions, 28 Ch. H. Mich. No. 32. 2 'Day's works,' see Heslop, Northumberland Words.
and extensively adopted in America, and was then exhibited by McCormick at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Ogle profited nothing by his ingenuity; he was schoolmaster and parish clerk at Rennington for twenty-four years, and was in the workhouse in Alnwick at the time of his death on the 10th of February, 1848. Rennington is now wholly the property of the duke of Northumberland, with the exception of about 65 acres of glebe land, belonging chiefly to the vicar of Embleton.

The Chapel.

The modern church of Rennington, dedicated to All Saints, stands upon slightly rising ground at the south-east end of the village, and is built upon the site of an ancient Norman chapel. It is fortunate that sketches are in existence which show what the old chapel was, and there are documents which throw some light upon its history. It has been stated, in the sixteenth-century survey already quoted, that 'all maner of such devine service as is to be ministered and done in churches' was done in the chapel of Rennington.

1 Tate, Alnwick, ii. pp. 408-9.
This statement refers to the fact that the chaplains of Rennington in the Middle Ages claimed to be independent of the incumbents of Embleton, and to administer all the rites of the church as if they were vicars or rectors of a parish. These pretensions naturally caused some friction, and the incumbents of Embleton seem to have often tried to put a stop to the celebration of Mass at Rennington when William de Hilton was the owner of the township. All that is known about the early history of the chapel is contained in a statement which he drew up on the 31st of July, 1414, after he had ceased to be the owner of the manor. He stated that his ancestors gave certain lands in Rennington to chaplains to say Mass, long before any vicar was ordained by any bishop in that region to administer the Sacraments in the parish. It was often urged whilst he was lord of Rennington that the celebration of Mass at the chapel should be abolished. He thereupon gave orders that the tithes and land belonging to the chapel should be appropriated, to make it clear that any such abolition would directly contravene the wishes of his ancestors. In consequence apparently of this vigorous action no good reason for the abolition was discovered, and Mass was always celebrated whilst William de Hilton was lord of the place. He added that Sir John Kellowe, parson of Hilton, would confirm his statements. Kellowe had been receiver of the rents at Rennington for sixty years, and used to be entertained by the chaplain, on the occasion of his visits. He had stayed several nights with the chaplain, who was then living at Rennington for the purpose of celebrating Mass.¹ But the chaplains, though they enjoyed a measure of independence, were not wholly free from the control of the vicars of Embleton, who, by a deed dated the 23rd of June, 1331, were bound to provide a chaplain at Rennington. Forty acres of land had been at the same time expressly assigned to them in the township for the chaplain's maintenance.²

¹ 'Copies of diverse antient charters & instruments relating to the barony of Alnwick & the members thereof, viz: the certificate of William, baron of Hilton, touching the assignment of certain lands in Renngton by his ancestors in perpetuity to the chaplains there, for saying Mass for the souls of his said ancestors in the chapel of Rennington.' The document itself is in French: 'donne a Hilton la darroine joue de moys de Juyl, Ian nostre tressoverain seignur le roy Henr quint, etc., secound.' The chapel had been founded 'longement devant cto temps que fuyst ascun vicar ordeignes etant ministracion icy de Sacraments de mesme paroichain par ordeignaunce [ou constituon] faitz par ascun evesque dioce en cto partie.' The controversy was revived about 1524, when two men of Rennington were asked why they had usurped ['occupied'] the seven Sacraments. The following note follows the French deed: 'M. Tyndell vicar of Emyldon hath cited Rouland Blythe and Robert Schip, my lords tenantes of Rennyngton, to appere at Newcastell on Tewsday the last day of Maye, to schewe why they cause the vii Sacramentes be occupied in the chapell at Rennyngton, and as is said it hath been used ther tyme oute of mynde.' [Henry Tyndall was presented to the vicarage of Embleton in 1524; he resigned the living in 1538.]

² See p. 59.
The Norman chapel was visited by the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian, on the 26th of October, 1825. His notes and the sketches which are here reproduced show that the chapel consisted of a nave and chancel. On the north side of the nave there were three round arches, which had at one time opened into a north aisle, but in 1825 the aisle had disappeared, and the arches were built up. The chancel was 29 feet in length by 12 feet 9 inches in breadth, and the nave was 34 feet in length by 15 feet 9 inches in breadth. The chancel was lighted by one window at the east end, one window on the north side, and two on the south, and there was a piscina on the south side adjoining the altar. The nave was lighted by one window at the east end of the rebuilt north wall, and by three windows on the south side as shown in the sketch by Miss F. Pulleine, afterwards Mrs. R. W. Bosanquet. The windows represented in the sketch appear to have been modern sash windows. At the west end on the south side there was a plain square-headed Norman door. The tympanum was enclosed by a semi-circular arch richly ornamented with the zigzag moulding, and the hood-mould rested upon impost and detached shafts. In the centre of the chapel at the west end there was a font, and a bell turret stood on the west gable.

The old chapel was pulled down in the year 1831, and was replaced by a fabric in the 'style' of that period. The new building consisted of a nave with a large square tower at the west end. A chancel was built in 1865, and an aisle was at the same time added to the north side of the nave. The following is a list of the incumbents whose names can be ascertained:

**Incumbents.**


1578. Robert Welesme. *Visitation.* After this date the chapel appears to have fallen into disrepair and was for a long time destitute of an incumbent.

*Circa* 1760. Lancelot Wilson.

1 See p. 73.
1769. Richard Witton, curate of Rennington for 52 years, buried 2nd March, 1820.
1820. Stagg Turner. He was buried 29th January, 1834, aged 60. M.I.
1878. Frederick Barham Nunnely, M.D. University college, London.

Visitations, etc.

Circa 1595. Office against Matthew Taylor, 'he kepeh a tiplinge house in service tyne and manie resort thither.'

1607. 'They lack two psalters, two books of homilies, a seat for the minister, a communion table cloth, and covering for the communion capp. The windows of the church are in decaie. They have no stalls in the church.'

In a MS. book at Merton college is the following entry: 'The 2 chapels of Rock and Rennington belonging to this vicarage of Emildon and making part of the cure of it pursuant to the order of Nov. 18, 1766, and Feb. 25 and Aug. 1, 1768, are each augmented and endowed with £1,000: £200 of each thousand being contributed by the governors of the Queen's Bounty in their way of lots: and twice £200 more added by them to the like sums advanced by the college for 2 successive augmentations of each chapel; and being so augmented and endowed with £1,000 each are made distinct cures under one curate or chaplain apart from the vicarage. The vicar, however, nominating the chaplain upon vacancies, and giving up the chapel yards, the surplice fees of the said districts, and some cottages and ground for the site of a house for the said chaplain to be forthwith builded thereupon.'

In 1828 Archdeacon Singleton visited Rennington and reported as follows: 'I visited this church August 4th, 1828. Rennington is a perpetual curacy, quite distinct and independent both of the sister curacy of Rock and the mother church of Embleton, although it receives a fixed payment of £1 per annum from the latter, and Rennington has its parochial bounds, and is about two miles square. It has its own church rate, which at one penny in the pound will produce £8. Merton college repairs the chancel, but hitherto in a very unbecoming manner, indeed the whole fabric is in a very unsatisfactory condition. I have called for an immediate reparation and a renewal of the roof. Service is performed here alternately with Rock on mornings and evenings; M' Stagg Turner being curate of both under the patronage of the vicar of Embleton. Their vestments are barely sufficient; their communion vessels mean and of base metal; their books no more than legible, but their font, a gift of the Percy family, rather handsome. Sacrament is administered four times a year; there are no Catholics and few dissenters. The archway of the church is old and handsome, and there are traces of a more respectable and larger building. The endowment consists of 51 acres in West Boldon, and 3 acres 1 rood 36 perches in Stanhope, county Durham; £200 from the Queen's Bounty; a neat house built by M' Witton, the late curate, a garden and the churchyard. "The priest's moor" is hired by M' Turner from the vicar of Embleton. M' Edwards's donation to the school is lost, and they have no endowment for education, but the parishioners hire an easy rate a school house from the duke of Northumberland, the master being maintained by "quarter pence." Population, 300; church room, 100; no Catholics; a very few dissenters; registers from 1768.'
EMBLETON PARISH.

Memorandum, April 26th, 1826, Mr. Turner, the curate, informed me that a gallery was much wanted, and I since learn that the pavement is very insufficient.

1841. The Rev. Mr. Feilde, incumbent, a worthy and useful man. His marriage too with the daughter of Mr. Bosanquet of Rock has been a most useful connection.

INSCRIPTIONS.

1 In memory of John Younghusband, who died May 11, 1784, aged 76 years. Also Ann, wife of John Younghusband, who died Nov. 1, 1791, aged 83 years. Also Catherine, their daughter, who died June, 1814, aged 67. Also Ann, daughter of the above, who died May 10, 1826, aged 85 years. Also Isabel, daughter of the above, who died Nov., 1831, aged 82 years.

'To the memory of the Rev. Richard Witton, who was 52 years curate of Rock and Rennington. He died Feb. 27, 1820, aged 90 years. Also of the Rev. Stagg Turner, who was 26 years curate and sub-curate of Rock and Rennington. He died on the 23rd Jan., 1834, in the 60th year of his age.

Vincent Edwards's educational charity has been lost, as stated by Arch-deacon Singleton; but there is a small educational endowment left by Mrs. S. Grace, and now held by the Charity Commissioners. The great tithes belong to Merton college, and are worth about £550 a year. The gross value of the living is now £170, and the vicar of Embleton is the patron. The vicarage house was rebuilt in 1876, the expense being chiefly borne by the duke of Northumberland, the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, and Merton college.

BROXFIELD.

The small township of Broxfield, 319 acres in extent, lies about a mile to the south-west of Rennington village, and borders upon the parish of Alnwick. It was not in ancient times a separate manor, but was subordinate to Rennington, and formed part of the Hilton's estate. In a survey of the earl of Northumberland's lands made in 1727, it is stated that 'the town of Broxfield is a hamlet of Rennington: after the Conquest it was given by one William Hylton to one Jermain Broxfield att the request of Ivon Vescy, then lord of Alnwick, and after descended to one Robert Soopeth, cousin and heire to the said Jermaine Broxfield. The north syde of the town is of the parish of Embleton, and the south syde of Alnwick.' Jermaine, who is here stated to have been the recipient of Broxfield, appears to have belonged to a family named Ryband, especially connected with the parish of Howick. The greater part of Broxfield was held in villein tenure at the close of the

1 Census Returns: 1801, 41; 1811, 43; 1821, 28; 1831, 29; 1841, 24; 1851, 28; 1861, 27; 1871, 35; 1881, 22; 1891, 20.
thirteenth century by Hugh Rybaud.  
Adam Rybaud, Hugh's son, was one of the two persons who paid subsidy at Broxfield in 1296. He is styled Adam de Broxfield on the Subsidy Roll. The other person named on the roll is Jermaine Broxfield, who may be identified with the Jermaine already mentioned. It may be presumed that he was Adam's brother.

Brockisfeld: summa bonorum Ade de Brockisfeld, 55s. 4d. unde reddit 3s. 10d.; summa bonorum Germani de eadem, 44s. unde reddit 4s. Summa huius ville, £4 19s. 4d. Unde domino regi, 9s. 2d.

Adam and Jermaine probably held an equal amount of land, as it is evident that they were almost equal in wealth. The part of Broxfield which Adam Rybaud held became the property of his son William, by whom it was retained until 1334. In that year Alexander de Hilton gave to the abbot and convent of Alnwick the whole of the arable land and meadow which he had in the hamlet of Broxfield 'in respect of the villeinage of the heirs of William de Broxfield, at one time the property of Adam, son of Hugh Rybaud.' At the same time Alexander also gave to the abbey all the land in the same hamlet which John Tebbe had at one time held, with pasture for two beasts used in husbandry, six oxen, and two hundred sheep.

This gift to Alnwick abbey is referred to in the survey of Rennington made in 1586, where it is described as the part adjoining Heckley Moor. The portion allotted to the abbey was equivalent to one-half of the township. The canons of Alnwick would naturally exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the newly acquired territory which adjoined their parish, and the year 1334 may therefore be fixed as the date of the division of the township. From that time the north of Broxfield remained part of Embleton parish, whilst the southern half became a part of the parish of Alnwick. The southern half was the inheritance of the heirs of Adam de Broxfield; the northern moiety descended to the heir of Jermaine de Broxfield, namely, his cousin, Robert Soopeth. The latter was also a benefactor to the abbey, and gave to the canons a piece of ground called Broxshall.

The remainder of the estate of Robert Soopeth appears to have come eventually into the hands of trustees, by whom it was conveyed on the 17th

1 Ing. 17 Ed. 1. 25.
2 Tate, Alnwick, app. vol. ii. No. 27; cf. Ing. ad quod damnum, 8 Ed. III. No. 5.
3 Robert de Hilton in 1369 held only five-tenths of Broxfield, see Ing. 1369.
4 See p. 134. The canons of Alnwick had previously received from William de Vescy an acre in Broxfield for a sheepfold. See a deed of confirmation of William de Vescy, 'confirmo eam eis unam acram terre in campo de Brockesfeld justa divisas de Rennington ad faciendum ovile suum,' Rot. Cart. 35 Ed. 1. No. 25.
5 See p. 154.
of June, 1503, to Thomas Ilderton of Ilderton.\textsuperscript{1} It afterwards belonged to the Roddams,\textsuperscript{2} in whose hands it remained until the eighteenth century. It is now the property of the duke of Northumberland.\textsuperscript{3}

\section*{CRASTER.}

The township of Craster, in its older spelling 'Crancestre,' is situated on the coast at the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Embleton. The name of the place is probably derived from a camp upon Craster Heugh, about one-third of a mile south-west of the village, and a quarter of a mile east of Craster tower. The camp is an irregular entrenchment, naturally protected on the north and west by the steep sides of the heugh, and artificially defended on the east and south sides by two parallel ramparts. The ramparts, composed of earth and rough unhewn stones, may still be clearly traced to the north of a stone wall which now intersects the camp. To the south of this wall the outer rampart has been ploughed down, but the inner one remains.\textsuperscript{4} The camp is 215 feet long and 102 feet wide from the edge of the heugh to the inner rampart at the southern end. At the northern end it is 92 feet in width to the corner of the outer rampart. At the south-east corner of the camp a gap in the entrenchment has been made in recent times.

The heugh on which the camp is placed is a high and undulating ridge of whinstone, which begins at Scrog Hill in the neighbouring township of Dunstan, and running southwards parallel to the coast terminates in the bay of Swine Den, two-thirds of a mile to the south of Craster village.\textsuperscript{5} From the

\textsuperscript{1} Noterint, etc., nos Johannem Swynhowe de Rok, armigerum, Johannem Harbotell de Preston, generosum, Robertum Hoppyn de Hoppyn, generosum, et Henricum Wetwenge de Newton super mare, generosum, remisses Thoam Ilderton de Ilderton totum jus, etc., in terris et tenementis nostris de Broxfield, etc., justa Alnewyk. Datum apud Alnewyk, 17 Junii, 18 Hen. VII. Cf. Swinhorne Chartes; Hodgson MSS. A kinsman of Thomas Ilderton assigned land in the township for the better maintenance of the chantry priest. See p. 154.

\textsuperscript{2} On February 14th, 1520, John Taylor of Beadnell conveyed land in Rennington to John Roddam. Lambert MSS.

\textsuperscript{3} The southern half of Broxfield (in Alnwick parish) was bought by Robert Brandling after the dissolution, and passed to Edward Clavering of Callaley. The Claverings sold it in 1660 to Algernon, duke of Northumberland. For further particulars cf. Tate, Alnwick, vol. ii. pp. 33, 39, etc.

\textsuperscript{4} Both ramparts appear to have been visible at the south end some years ago, when Mr. MacLauchlan made the plan which is here reproduced.

\textsuperscript{5} The whin is quarryed in various places. Quarrying was an old industry at Craster. Cf. Newcastle Courant. 'Craster whinstone quarries. Wanted immediately a number of good hands that understand the dressing of the said stones for paving London streets. Apply to Mr. Dan Crafer at Preston, 14th March, 1772.'
camp upon the summit of the heugh an excellent view may be obtained of the surrounding township. The rocky coast-line is formed of the sloping beds of black and glossy whin, polished and scoured by the sea. To the north-east is the village of Craster, standing upon the shore where an indentation in the rock forms a natural haven for the cobs of the fishermen. Two limestone islets, the Little Carr to the north and the Muckle Carr to the south, act as a natural breakwater, and render the haven a safe anchorage except in very boisterous weather. A small stream which finds its way through a gap in the heugh, divides the village into two parts, known as the 'north side' and 'south side.' The inhabitants, no longer so numerous as formerly, maintain themselves chiefly by fishing, and have many characteristics which distinguish them from the agricultural people of the neighbouring villages. A stranger will receive a pleasing impression from the fisherfolk. He will observe their fine physique, their rugged but handsome features, and the peculiar softness of their speech. These traits, in some measure due to the simple and healthy occupation of the people, have been developed by their manner of life. The similarity of their names (and it would be hard to find a Craster man who is not an Archbold or a Simpson) shows that the inhabitants of Craster, as of other fishing villages along the coast of Northumberland, are a colony apart.

Half a mile east of the village is Craster tower, the residence of Mr. John

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1 Census Returns: 1801, 100; 1811, 118; 1821, 146; 1831, 212; 1841, 247; 1851, 222; 1861, 216; 1871, 217; 1881, 272; 1891, 197. The diminution is due to the decrease of the agricultural part of the population. The size of the township is 648 acres.
Craster. The original tower, now only a small part of a modern dwelling house, was built before the year 1415. It is mentioned as the property of Edmund Craster in the list of fortresses compiled at that time. It is built of excellent masonry, and is rectangular in plan, measuring externally 35 feet from north to south, by 29 feet 2 inches from east to west. The entrance, now approached from the offices of the hall, is in the east wall near the south end. There is an outer doorway, and an inner one which opens into the vaulted basement. In the passage between these doors, on the left in entering, is the door of the wheel-stair that went up in the wall, here 6 feet 5 inches thick, near the south-east angle of the tower. None of the steps of this stair are visible, and the drum has been closed in with a brick dome; but above this it is believed that much of the stair remains, and its opening out would add considerably to the interest of the building by again disclosing the original entrances to the upper floors. The three doors mentioned are all of the same late fourteenth-century character, having heads only slightly pointed and formed of two stones. The basement is 27 feet 7 inches long by 16 feet 5 inches broad; the vault, composed of narrow ashlars, is somewhat flat, the centre of the arch being 10 feet from the ground. At the south end there is a wide-splayed arched recess in the centre of the wall, no doubt for a slit or small window, though this is now hidden by the library of the modern house built against it. A similar recess at the north end has been interfered with, and is now covered with wood and plaster. In the east wall, about 6 feet to the north of the entrance, is a fire-place, 6 feet 5 inches wide, now built up. On the first and second floors sash-windows have been inserted in the west wall, which probably had no openings in it originally. The battlements are modern. In the old-fashioned garden, which adjoins the tower, fruits of many kinds reach perfection. Peaches ripen without any artificial heat, notwithstanding the proximity to the sea.

1 Harl. MS. 309, fol. 202 b ; 203 b.
The manor of Craster was included in the barony of Embleton,¹ and was
given by John son of Odard to Albert, to be held for the service of half a
knight's fee.² Albert, the founder of the Craster family, was in possession of
Craster before the year 1168, and by his wife, Christiana de Argenton, had
two sons, William and Yvo. The elder of these sons, William, inherited
Craster, whilst his brother Yvo received from his uncle, William de Argenton,
lands at Redcar in Yorkshire. Through his wife, Emma, Yvo was the father
of a family which discarded the territorial name of Craster, and assumed the
name of Redcar in its place.³

Much light is thrown upon the early pedigree of the Crasters through
the evidence given in a legal action promoted by William de Craster's grand-
son, Richard, in the year 1292. In that year Richard de Craster claimed a
certain serf, by name William son of Robert son of Stephen, who was born
at Newton-by-the-sea. Richard de Craster alleged that William was a
fugitive, and had fled from Richard's land shortly after the coronation of
Henry III. William denied that he was a serf, and Richard de Craster in
support of his claim alleged that his own ancestor, Albert, possessed a certain
serf named Egardus, William's ancestor, in the reign of Richard I.

In order to prove that Egardus was a serf by birth, it was stated that
Albert de Craster received from Egardus merchetum carnis et sanguinis, that
is to say, a payment made by a serf for a license to give his daughter in
marriage; and further that Albert de Craster taxed Egardus on his own
authority and at his discretion.⁴ Richard de Craster stated that the posses-

¹ See pp. 10, 13, note. ² Black Book of the Exchequer, fol. 73 b, Northumberland. See p. 13.
³ Gaisborough Cartulary, fol. 333. Surtees Society.
⁴ ‘Marchetum sanguinis inter vilissima servitiae recensetur.' Flota, lib. iii. cap. 15, sec. 1. The phrase
with regard to taxation is 'taxando ipsum alto et basso pro voluntate sua.' Ducainge says that 'alto et
basso' means 'supremo jure, souverainement.'

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tion of Egardus and his heirs had descended from Albert de Craster 'to
William as son and heir, and from William to one William as son and heir,
and from William to one John as son and heir,' and from John to Richard de
Craster, the claimant, as son and heir.

Richard de Craster also stated that Egardus had two sons, Adam and
Stephen, who had been the serfs of John de Craster, the claimant’s father, in
the reign of King John. Stephen had a son Robert, who had been a serf of
Richard de Craster in the reign of Henry III., and was the father of two
sons, William, the defendant in the suit, and Richard. In support of his
allegations Richard de Craster produced a certain William son of Odulph
(a second cousin of the defendant William, son of Robert), and also Richard,
brother of the defendant, who both acknowledged that they were his serfs.

William, notwithstanding the confession of his brother, denied that he was
in any way a serf, and he also asserted that his grandfather, Stephen, was
neither the son of Egardus nor the serf of any ancestor of Richard de Craster.
The defendant, according to his own statement, was a free man and of free
birth, originally living at Acklington, outside the lands of the ancestors of
Richard de Craster. From Acklington Stephen went to Craster to the land
of Richard de Craster’s ancestors, and there married Asa, daughter of John
son of Egardus. The defendant alleged that his brother Richard was there-
fore a free man, and that he might have been of free condition, had it not been
for his foolish confession of serfdom. After this statement Richard son of
Robert was again called and contradicted the defendant’s statement. He
deposed that Stephen was son of Egardus, born in lawful wedlock, and was
the serf of Richard de Craster’s ancestor, as he had previously stated.
Eventually William paid half a mark for leave to make an agreement, and
Richard de Craster acknowledged William to be a free man with all his
family, renouncing all claim to serfdom, and giving to William a written
acknowledgment to this effect.

It is evident that Richard de Craster, like many other genealogists, was
no. infallible, but the testimony which he gave with reference to his own
pedigree was unquestioned, and may be accepted as a correct statement of
the descent of the first five generations of the Craster family.

Richard’s father, John de Craster, was a joint owner of land in Dunstan
with Reyner de Dunstan in the year 1245. The customs and services which

1 'Stulta ejus recognitio.' 2 'Actionem nativitatis.' 3 Assize Roll, 21 Edw. I. 4 De nativo.
Reynor de Dunstan and John de Craster rendered to the owner of the barony of Embleton were estimated to be worth nine shillings and sixpence yearly.\(^1\) Ten years later John de Craster was acting as a juror for the country north of the Coquet,\(^2\) and is mentioned amongst those persons whose services were transferred by Hereward de Marisco and his wife Rametta, to Simon de Montfort in the year 1256. According to a family tradition John de Craster was killed at Evesham in 1265, and it is not improbable that he fell by the side of his lord to whom he owed military service. However this may be, Richard de Craster, the unsuccessful claimant in the suit already mentioned, succeeded his father in the possession of Craster before the close of the reign of Henry III., and the serf, Robert son of Stephen, rendered his services to Richard de Craster during the reign of that king. In 1278 in common with other men of similar degree Richard was called upon to provide sureties that he would take the degree of knighthood. The sureties which he provided were Richard de Wetwang, Alexander de Broxfield, Michael de Rock, and John de Kertingdon.\(^3\) The compiler of the family pedigree presents a perverted view of the affair when he states that Richard de Craster was 'knighted by Edward I. for his services in the Scottish wars.'

In a survey of the barony of Embleton, made in the year 1296, Richard de Craster is mentioned as holding the hamlet of Craster for half a knight's fee. He did homage and suit of court, paying 6s. 8d. for castle-guard, 1s. 3d. for cornage, and 2s. 6d. for an old mill pond. He was bound to plough with six ploughs, to harrow with twelve horses, to reap corn with twelve men, and to lead corn with twelve carts for one day. The men were provided with food by the lord of the barony of Embleton at the rate of twopence for every plough, and the lord of the barony might either exact the work itself or take five shillings in commutation as he pleased.\(^4\) The manor was estimated to be worth £13 12s. 4d. in ordinary years, a sum which agrees approximately with the gross rateable value of the township as assessed for the payment of subsidy in the same year.

\(^1\) In Dunstan consuetudines et servitia hominum Reyner de Dunstan et Johannis de Craucetpe, que debebuntur capitali domino, valent per annum ix viii. Johannes de Craucetpe reddit per annum pro quodam situ stagni viii.\(^2\) Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III. No. 45.
\(^3\) See Hodgson-Hinde, History of Northumberland, p. 296.
\(^4\) Inq. p.m. 25 Ed. I. No. 51.
Richard de Craster was succeeded in the ownership of Craster in 1313 by Edmund de Craster, knight, probably his son. He was one of the three persons who paid subsidy in Craster in the year 1336, and was appointed in 1347 to be a collector of the aid levied when the Black Prince assumed the degree of knighthood.

The next steps in the pedigree cannot be traced with accuracy, owing to the fact that the inquisitions for the family are deficient during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is certain, however, that the head of the family bore the name Edmund for several generations in succession. In 1352 Edmund de Craster, knight, was an owner of land in the township of Newton-by-the-sea, for which he rendered certain customary services to Thomas de St. Maur, and in 1415 the tower at Craster is stated to have been the property of Edmund Craster, who may have been his son or grandson. The latter may be identified with that Edmund who paid a subsidy in 1427, when he held a quarter of a knight’s fee in Craster.

Richard de Craster, a contemporary of Edmund, seems to have been a member of a younger branch of the family. He married Emma, the reputed daughter of Walter de Tynedale, and some remarkable evidence as to the circumstances attending his wife’s birth is preserved in the Treasury at Durham. Richard de Craster, by virtue of his marriage, was temporarily lord of the manor of Dilton, and possessor of land at Corbridge. On the 12th of September, 1416, when Richard de Craster died, this property passed to Sir William de Claxton, his wife’s cousin. It is recorded that Richard de Craster did not possess any land in Northumberland at the time of his death.

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1 Account of William son of Reginald, bailiff of Embleton for the year 1313.
2 They were Edmund de Craster who paid 10s., Edmund son of Alice, who paid 2s., and Richard Everard who paid 1s.
4 See p. 88. In 1359 Edmund de Craster, knight, was the owner of Craster. Dodsworth MSS. vol. lxxvi. No. 3.
6 De Edmundo Craucestre tenente huius partem unius foedii militis in villa de Craucestre, que tenetur immediate de domino rege, xxv[1]. subsidy roll, 6 Hen. VI. 1347, m. 4. Craster had been held by Edmund’s predecessors as half a knight’s fee. The estate had been therefore divided before 1427, or some part of it had been alienated.
8 Henry Craster, aged 40, was Richard’s brother and heir. Craster MS. ing. f.m. 4 Hen. V.
Two other members of the Craster family, probably younger sons, were serving in the French wars during that period. John de Craster and Lionel de Craster, with Thomas Grey de Bamburgh, were men-at-arms in the retinue of Sir John Grey at the battle of Agincourt.¹

Edmund Craster, assessed for his property at Craster in 1427, appears to have been still living twenty years later, when he is mentioned as a householder in Bamburgh,² and in 1461 a man of the same name, perhaps his son, held a cottage at Embleton called 'Peyntows' by copy of Court Roll.³ The latter may be identified with that Edmund Craster, who, in conjunction with Richard Craster, probably his brother, received a grant of the confiscated estates of John Beaumont at North Charlton. The grant was made by Edward IV. on the 26th of November, 1465, in grateful recognition of the services which Edmund and Richard had rendered to him.⁴ King Edward had granted to Richard Craster the office of bailiff of Bamburgh four years before;⁵ and it may therefore be presumed that the two men had been conspicuous for their activity in the Yorkist cause, whilst the castle of Dunstanburgh was being besieged.⁶

There is no evidence to show the date of the death of Edmund Craster, the recipient of North Charlton, and it is doubtful whether he should be identified with the man of the same name, who was appointed by Henry VII. on the 8th of July, 1489, to be constable of Dunstanburgh castle at a salary of 20 marks a year.⁷

Edmund Craster, the constable of Dunstanburgh, continued to discharge the duties of that office in the year 1506,⁸ and on the 31st of July, 1509, he

¹ History of the battle of Agincourt, by Sir Harris Nicolas, 1832, p. 347, where the name is spelled 'Chester;' a common misspelling of 'Craster.' It is not impossible that Craucestre was pronounced Craster, and that the misspelling arose in that way.
² See vol. i. p. 130, note. In 1443 he was lessee of the demesne land at Embleton, being described as 'of Durham.' See vol. ii. p. 68.
³ ministers' accounts (Embleton), bundle 353, No. 5862.
⁴ Rex. bonum et gratuittm servitium Edmundi Craucestre et Ricardi Craucestre contemptus, concessit eisdem manerium de North Charlton in comitatu Northumbrie et ivi messuagia, 100 acras terre et lx acras bosci in West Ditchburn, super Johannis Beaumount, armigeri, forisfacta ratione cujusdam actus Parliamenti iv° die Novemb., anno regni primo. Apud Westm. xxvi° Novemb. Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. IV.
⁵ Rex concessit Ricardo Craucestre officium ballivi castri de Bamburgh in comitatu Northumbrie, habendum per se, etc., quando bene se gesserit. Apud Westm. xv die Julii. Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV.
⁶ It may be observed as a coincidence that Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, on their view of Dunstanburgh, have stated that when the castle was besieged in 1461, 'Ralph. Lord Ogle, assisted by Edmund Cranestre and Richard Cranestre, bailiffs of Bamburgh, reduced it and took all the garrison prisoners.' Unfortunately the Bucks do not quote any authority. Richard Craster was also appointed by Edward IV. to be 'archieferarius' or bow-bearer in the forest of Dunby in Yorkshire, on the 27th of March, 1470. See Gisborne Cartulary, Surt. Soc. p. 105, n. 2: where it is suggested that 'archieferarius' means 'ironmaster.' Rot. Pat. 10 Edw. IV. n. 12. Another member of the family, William Craster, was settled in Yorkshire at the same time, in the capacity of bailiff of the village of Sinnington. Ibid.
⁷ Materials for the history of the reign of Henry VII. Rolls Series, i. p. 427.
⁸ See vol. i. p. 218.
entailed a part of his estates, including Craster tower, on his son Edmund, with remainder to his son Jasper and other children in succession. By another deed dated the 12th of September, 1509, he gave to his son Jasper his lands in Newton-by-the-sea. Having put all his affairs in order he died in the year 1511, and was succeeded by his son Edmund.

Edmund Craster, the heir to the estate, married a member of the Widdrington family, and died leaving issue two sons, George and Jasper. The elder son, George, became the owner of Craster tower, for which he paid a fee-farm rent to Tynemouth priory. He died on the 6th of March, 1546, leaving a young son, Edmund, four years of age. It is stated in an inquisition that George Craster made a will in the English language, and a copy of this document is still preserved at Craster. It runs as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord God MCCCCLXIII the 5th day of April, 1, George Crawster of Crawster, hale in my remembrance and in my body, make this my last will and testament in forme as followith. First, my soul I give unto Almighty God, our Lady St. Mary and unto all the saints of heaven, my body to be buried in the parish church of Emildon with my duties due to my curate accustomed and according to the king's acts. Also I give to the church of Emildon, to be prayed for, v, viii, and iii serzes. Also I give iii pound to a priest to sing a year for me and all Christian souls. Also I give to every one of my servants 6. Also I give all my lands and goods, moveable and immovable, to Eleanor my wife, and to Edmund my son (my debts and legacies paid) whom I make my executors, to dispose for the health of my soul. Also I will that Eleanor my wife, have the ordering of my son's lands so long as she is a widow, and, if she marry, then John Forster, Thomas Forster, and Thomas Crawster they jointly to have the ordering of him with his lands and goods, failing them my Lady Forster to have him. Also I give my child that my wife is withal, if it be a man child, the farm hold that Henry hath in Emildon, and, if it be a maid child, I will that she shall have three score pounds of the rent of my lands to her upbringing and to her marriage. Witnesses: Thomas Mailey vicar of Emildon, Rob. Bellomer priest, Richard Forster, Robert Coldrem.

Eleanor Craster, the testator's wife, a younger daughter of Sir Thomas Forster of Adderstone, shortly afterwards gave birth to the 'maid child' for which provision was made in this will, and the two young children, Edmund and Eleanor, were both brought up under their mother's care. The daughter

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1 Deed of entail, Craster MSS.  
2 See p. 92.  
3 *Inq. f.m. Craster MSS.* By an inquisition held on June 5th, 1511, it was found that Edmund Craster had held Craster in fee, and that it was worth £14 a year, with certain lands on lease from the duchy of Lancaster, viz., lands in Embleton and Dunstan and half the township of Warenton. In the inquisition it is stated that the heir was 3 years of age: probably 5 is a mistake for 30.

4 *Craster:* George Crawster, the possessor there, answers for s, and one pound of pepper, for the fee farm of the tower of Crawster, which he held of the late priory. Sidney Gibson, *Tynemouth*, vol. i. p. 228. *Ministers' Accounts*: *cf. ibid.* i. p. 222, ii. p. 165. No documents are known to exist which throw any further light on the connection between Craster and Tynemouth, and there is no mention of Craster in the Tynemouth Chantry at Syon house.

5 *In verbis Anglicanis:* *Inq. f.m.* 38 Hen. VIII.  
6 *I.e. torches.*  
7 Thomas Mailey, or Merley, who appears to have drawn up the will, was inducted to the living on the day on which it was written. See p. 69. The vicars of Embleton were generally non-resident, and George Craster hastened to make his will whilst the vicar was at Embleton on the occasion of his induction.  
8 *See vol. i. p. 228.*
Eleanor eventually married Michael Hebburn of Hebburn, and it was probably through her influence that her brother Edmund undertook to arbitrate in the well-known blood feud which prevailed between the Hebburns and the Storeys. Edmund Craster discharged his delicate task of arbitrator with so much tact and judgment that he was able to announce on the 29th of August, 1588, that the hostile families had agreed to be 'lovers and friends as they ought to be.'

Edmund Craster married Alice, a daughter of Christopher Mitford, an alderman of Newcastle, and was the father of a numerous family. By his will, dated the 7th of November, 1594, he left his 'lordship of Craister' and all his lands in Northumberland to his son John. He devised his lands at 'Barton in Richmondshire' to his wife for life, with remainder to his younger sons, Edmund and Thomas, to whom he bequeathed £60 for their portions. To his two eldest married daughters he gave £10 each, and to his five younger daughters 100 marks. He also left to his 'schoolmaster Sir Thomas x,' and to his sons 'John Craister and Henrie Collingwood, each, one old ryall.' Alice Craster survived her husband for two years, and is described in her will, dated 23rd September, 1597, as 'Alice Craister, widow, of Dunstanburgh.' Amongst various bequests she left to 'my sonne John one ryall, to my sonnes Edmond and Thomas £20 a pece, to my mother one ryall, to my son-in-law Henry Collingwood one silver salte with sixe silver spoones; to my daughter, Isabell Ogle, xx marks to buy hir a gowne, petticote and fore-kirtle which I did promise hir.'

Two of Edmund Craster's grandsons became distinguished military officers, and served at home and abroad in the wars of the seventeenth century. One of them, John Craster, became a colonel in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and was killed at Lutzen in 1632. His brother, William, was governor of Morpeth castle during the Civil War. Other members of the family, however, possessing fewer talents or opportunities, fell into humble circumstances. One of them appears to have left Northumberland in order to live at Carlisle, where his widow made her will in 1648.

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1 This interesting award has been frequently printed. See Fonblanque, Annals of the House of Percy, ii. p. 385; Collins, Parage, 5th ed. ii. p. 421; Bates, Border Hold, p. 303. One curious fact in connection with the affair has however escaped notice, namely that Richard Storey had murdered Jasper Craster, a great uncle of the arbitrator. In 1523 Robert Carr, bailiff of Alnwick, rendered account of 20s. the value of a horse which he had seized in the year 1521 from the goods of the fugitive felon Richard Storey, who had fled on account of the death of Jasper Craster, the earl of Northumberland's servant. Carr claimed the money for his fee as coroner at the inquest held after Jasper Craster's death. Bishop Percy's Papers, c. iii. No. 56, p. 22.

2 The will was proved on the 17th of July, 1595. Durham Probate Registry.

3 Ibid.
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17 December, 1648. Jaine Craster of the city of Carlile, widdow. To Ales Porter y* elder my gould ring, which now I weare upon my finger. To Mary Jackson my god-daughter one silver spone. To my cummother Jackson [a] 3* peice of gould, and to my cummother Mary Wilkinson [a] 5* peice of gould. To my grandchild Edmund Norman £20, when of age. To my grandchild Dolly Monke one how back white. To Thomas Craister, my sonne, all my carable landes,

After the death of Colonel John Craster at Lutzen, in 1632, the main line of the family was continued through William Craster, the governor of Morpeth, by his marriage with Anne Kellam. Edmund Craster, their eldest son, was sheriff of Northumberland in 1683. It was probably a younger son of Edmund Craster who had the misfortune to kill one of the Forsters in a duel in the garden at Craster. The only evidence of this affray is contained in the brief deposition of a witness, now deposited in York castle:  

8 March, 1679/80. At Craister; Ellioner Gilchrist saith that upon Thursday last, betwixt 3 and 4 a'cloke afternoone, she, being in Esq. Craster's garden, and there she heard a noyse. Therupon she went to the top of the garden wall to see what made the noyse. There she saw M' Edward Forster lyinge, and she also saw on M' Tho. Craster walking from him, and she see two swords drawn lying besides M' Ed. Forster's drawn. Then she called unto M' Craister, saying, 'What have you done to M' Forster?' but she heard no answere.  

John, eldest son of Edmund Craster the sheriff, was educated at Merton college, to which the living of his native parish of Embleton belonged. Upon the death of his grandson George, in 1772, the estate reverted to a collateral branch, namely, to Daniel Craster of Embleton, a nephew of Edmund Craster the sheriff. In this way Craster tower became the property of Daniel Craster's grandson, Shafto Craster of Craster, the last representative of the family in the male line so far as is known. He died on the 7th of May, 1837, aged 82, without male issue, and the Craster estate then devolved on his nephew, Thomas Wood. The latter had a grant of arms on the 2nd of May, 1838, and on the 22nd of the same month he received the royal license to use the surname of Craster in addition to that of Wood. His eldest son, Mr. John Craster of Craster, is the great grandson of Thomas Wood of Beadnell by his marriage with Anne, daughter of John Craster of Craster, and the grandson of John Wood of Beadnell by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Daniel Craster, the Craster heiress. Mr. John Craster therefore represents the direct line of this very ancient family through two channels.

1. Commother, a godmother. The term was also used in addressing an aged woman.  
2. Heslop, Northumberland Words.  
3. I.e., a hollow-backed young heifer. A 'how back' beast would be now described by a dealer as 'slack backed.'  
4. Ibid.  
5. My daughters Anne, wife of Thomas Monke, and Jaine Craister, and Edmund Craister, my sonne, executors.  
7. Depositions from York Castle, Surt. Soc. p. 188, note.  
8. Some biographical details of the later generations of the family are arranged as evidences after the following table.
CRASTER OF CRASTER.


Crest: A raven proper.

- **Albert**, living in 1168 and temp. Richard I.; received Craster from John son of Odard, for half a knight's fee.
- **William de Craster**, son and heir of Albert.
- **Yvo de Craster**, alias 'de Redker;' = Emma, nepos Willelmi de Argenton.
- **William de Craster**, son and heir of William, held Craster temp. Richard II.; Testa de Neville for half a knight's fee.
- **John de Craster**, son and heir of William; living temp. John; a juror in 1255; said to have been killed at Evesham in 1265.

Richard de Craster, son and heir of John; living temp. Henry III.; died circa 1313.

Edmund de Craster, knight; living at Craster in 1220 and 1336; collector of an aid in 1347.

Edmund de Craster, knight, a landowner in Newton-by-the-sea in 1352; owner of Craster, 22nd April, 1359.

Edmund Craster, owner of Craster tower in 1415; held a quarter of a knight's fee in Craster in 1427; a householder in Bamburgh in 1447.

Richard de Craster, married Emma, reputed daughter of Walter de Tynedale; died 12th Sept., 1416. Had a brother Henry, aged 40 in 1416.

John de Craster, Lionel de Craster, men-at-arms at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415.

Edmund Craster, esquire, a copyholder = Margery ... (see in Embleton in 1461; joint owner of North Charlton in 1465).

Richard Craster of Craster, sponsor at the baptism of Bertram Dawon of Warenton; bailiff of Bamburgh in 1467; joint owner of North Charlton in 1465; bow-bearer in the forest of Danby in 1470.

Edmund Craster, freeholder in Embleton in 1485; constable of Dunstanburgh in 1480 and 1506; settled his estates in 1509; died 1511.

Edmund Craster of Craster, = ... daughter of ... Widdrington of Widdrington. Visitation.

Jasper Craster, received land in Newton-by-the-sea in 1509; murdered by Richard Storey in 1521.

Edwards Craster of Craster, held Craster tower by = Eleanor (or Elizabeth), daughter of Sir Thomas Forster of Adderstone; married secondly Robert Widdrington.

George Craster of Craster; held Craster tower by payment of a customary rent to Tynemouth priory; *Inq. p.m.* 21st June, 1546; died '6th March last past;' will dated 10th April, 1544.
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Edmund Craster of Craster, aged 4 at his father's death; will dated 7th November, 1594; proved 17th July, 1595: devised the lordship of Craster to his son John.¹

Alice, daughter of Christopher Mitford,¹ merchant and alderman of Newcastle; will dated 23rd Sept., 1597; proved 6th March, 1599/1600; described as 'of Dunstanburgh.'²

Eleanor (or Margaret), married Michael Hebburn of Hebburn.

John Craster of Craster; living 1615; [M.A. Oxon. 27th June, 1577] (9).

Margaret, dau. of William Carr of Ford.

Edmund, Thomas. Both living 1606.

Margaret, married Henry Collingwood of Eal.


John Craster of Craster; high sheriff of Northumberland, 1683; administration granted 24th Sept, 1694, to his son Edmund.¹

Edmund Craster = Edith, dau. of Sir Matthew Forster of Adderstone.

John Craster, a colonel in the army of Gustavus Adolphus; killed at Lutzen in 1632.

William Craster, = Ann, sister of Arthur Kelham of Firth house; Arthur Kelham of Firth house in Callisparke, by will dated 13th Oct., 1684, devised to his nephew, Edmund Widdrington; son of William Craster, esq., one black snuff füllie.²

Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Fenwick of Denham; bond of marriage Feb., 1680 (? buried at Ellingham, 28th Dec., 1707].

Mary, daughter of John Ayton of Fawside, co. Durham; bond of marriage, Nov., 1689. 13th Feb., 1683/4. John Craster, gentleman, and Mrs. Mary Ayton mar., having been married some time ago by a nonconformist minister: this was done to satisfy the scruples of the gentleman's father.³ Will of Mary Craster of Shorehouse, widow, dated 1st Dec, 1720; proved March, 1720/1; daughter Elizabeth, executrix.¹

Edmund Craster of Craster; of Merton college, Oxon.; matriculated 10th Dec., 1680 (9); resided at Fawside; will dated 2nd July, 1722; bur. 22nd July, 1722 (9).¹

William Craster, = Steward of Stamford; mar. 7th April, 1702 (9).

Daniel Craster of Alnwick abbey; buried 21st Aug., 1702 (9); administration granted 3rd Nov., 1702, to his widow.

Thomas Craster, who in March, 1680, killed Edward Forster in a duel (? baptized 7th June, 1660/1).

John Craster of Craster; of Merton college, Oxon.; matriculated 4th July, 1712, aged 15 (9); entered at Gray's Inn, 3rd July, 1716; bensch. 1742; M.P. for Weobly, 1754/5; died at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, 31st Dec, 1763; buried at Taplow (9); will dated 24th Dec., 1763; proved at York, 29th Jan., 1764.¹

Edmund Craster, = daughter of Colonel Henry Killores, governor of Tynemouth castle; son: will dated 10th Sept., 1772; died 1st Oct., 1772.

William Craster, M.A., = Margaret of Oriel college, Oxon.; matriculated 9th April, 1720; aged 17; fellow of Oriel (9); died unmarried.

Bertram Craster of Brasenose and Lincoln colleges, Oxon.; matriculated 31st March, 1720, aged 16 (9); entered at Gray's Inn, 1st June, 1723; died unmarried.

Barbara, = Elizabeth, baptised at Lancaster, 7th May, 1691.

Isabel, baptised at Lancaster, 7th March, 1692; married at Chester-le-Street, 31st Aug., 1704; married, firstly, Christopher Blackett of Newham Craster, and, secondly, John Watson of Newcastle, merchant, afterwards of Goswick.

John Craster, eldest son; born 9th Oct., 1730; baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn; godparents, his uncle Villiers and uncle Mylott and Lady Dowager Inchiquin; died young.

Edmund Craster, second son; born 9th June, 1732; baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn; godparents, the earl of Jersey, Mr. Grey of Billingbear, and Lady Charges; died young.

George Craster of Craster, third son, and only surviving son; born 6th Dec., 1733; baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn; godparents, the earl of Orkney, George Lord Lansdown, and Lady Clinton and (c); entered at Grey's Inn, 24th May, 1754; an officer, Grenadier Guards; will dated 22nd July, 1771; buried 12th May, 1772 (c), 58. At his death the estates devolved upon Daniel Craster.

Olive, daughter of John Sharp of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor to House of Commons; married at St. Clement Danes, Feb., 1757 (c); died in Paris (c); buried 29th Jan., 1770 (c). Funeral expenses, including a hearse and pair to move the body from the Custom House to Long Acre and thence to Emberton, amounted to £288 18s. 1d. (c).

Mary, born 7th Jan., 1727/8; baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn; godparents, Lady Orkney, her grandmother Craster, and Lord Glenorchy (c).

Frances, born 1st Sept., 1737; baptised at St. Dunstan-in-the-west; godparents, Lady Henrietta Campbell, Lady Frances Sanderson, and Baron Hyton.

(A.)

(Isaac Daniel Craster and Elizabeth Fenwick.)

Mary, daughter of John Proctor of Dunstanhay, mar. 20th June, 1716 (c); bur. 16th Feb., 1724/5 (c).

Daniel Craster of Emberton; succeeded to the Craster estates in 1772, on death of George Craster; died 13th Oct., 1777, aged 66 (c); buried 17th Oct., 1777 (c). His portrait, painted when he was aged 92, is at Craster tower.

Barbara, baptised 22nd Dec., 1684 (c); mar. 10th June, 1701, Nicholas Whitehead, of Lesbury Field house (c). Elizabeth, bapt. 16th April, 1689 (c); married ...... Morely; living 1725.

Sarah, buried 25th Aug., 1720 (c).

William Craster of Craster, posthumous child; baptised 20th Dec., 1725 (c).

John Craster, bap. 14th, buried 30th Sept., 1726 (c).

John Craster, eldest son; baptised 20th June, 1753 (c); of Gray's Inn; died at Bristol, 28th Nov., 1779 (c).

Daniel Craster, baptised 6th Feb., 1753 (c); buried 25th May, 1779 (c).

Shafto Craster of Craster, baptised 21st Jan., 1755 (c); high sheriff, 1803; a Freeman of Newcastle (c); died 7th May, buried 20th June, 1857, aged 82 (c); will dated 1st Nov., 1813; proved 9th Nov., 1827 (c).

William, baptised 17th July, 1760 (c); died young.

Isabella, daughter of Charles Atkinson of Newcastle; married 29th November, 1831, aged 72 (c). She was a lady of unbounded charity. As mementoes to her friends, her husband gave mourning rings to the value of £750 (c).

Frances Isabella Craster of Preston, only child and heiress; born at Hermitage, near Hexham, 3rd May, 1784 (c). Under her father's will she succeeded to Preston, Spittlegate, and Annandale; died unmarried, 23rd June, 1860, aged 75.
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Edmund Craster of Preston; baptised 26th April, 1762 (a); high sheriff, 1822; buried 23rd Oct., 1824, aged 61 (b); intestate.

Phillis, daughter of Thomas Buston of High Buston; married at Warkworth, 25th June, 1812; died 20th Dec., 1813, aged 23. M.I., Ellingham.

Phillis, only child; baptised 21st Dec., 1813, and survived her birth 15 days.

Mary, baptised 2nd Sept., 1755 (c); of Annstead; buried 6th August, 1816 (c).

Barbara Christiana, baptised 27th April, 1764 (d); of Annstead; buried 10th Sept., 1822 (e).

Elizabeth, baptised 1st March, 1772 (f); died at Newcastle of small-pox, aged 17, 30th August, 1788 (f).

Ann Craster, baptised 25th May, 1758 (g); married 5th Sept., 1781 (g); died 11th March, 1832; intestate.

John Wood of Beadnell, eldest son of Thomas Wood, by his wife, Ann Craster; high sheriff, 1791; died 18th Nov., 1820, aged 85; will dated 28th June, 1817; proved 1830, by widow and executrix. (See vol. i. p. 332.) His portrait is at Craster tower.

(B)

(Issue of Anne Craster and John Wood.)

For other issue, see Wood of Beadnell, vol. i. p. 332.

John Craster of Craster; born 26th Sept., 1823; matriculated at St. John's college, Oxon.; 26th May, 1841, aged 17 (g); entered at Inner Temple, 1845; high sheriff, 1879; J.P. and D.L.

Charlotte Pulleine, only daughter of William Roddam of Roddam; married 1858.

Edmund Craster, born 14th Sept., 1824; of St. John's college, Oxon.; matriculated 28th March, 1843, aged 18 (g); E.I.C.S.; married, 1862, Katherine Margarett, eldest daughter of Henry F. Broadwood of Lyne, co. Surrey (who died in India in 1874).

Skaito Craster, born 22nd May, 1826; captain in the 8th (the King's) Regiment; died at Kangra, in the East Indies, 11th April, 1856. M.I., Embleton. (See p. 80.)

Richard Craster, born 19th July, 1828.

Thomas Wood, eldest surviving son, succeeded to the Craster estate on death of Shafto Craster in 1837. Had grant of arms, 2nd May, 1838, and on 22nd May had license to use the surname of Craster in addition to that of Wood. Baptised 27th Aug., 1766; buried 16th Sept., 1867, aged 81 (a).

Margaret Eleanor, daughter of John Longfield of Longueville, co. Cork; married 21st Aug., 1820.

George Ayton Craster, born 9th June, 1830; major-general retired, R.E.; married, in 1856, Charlotte Amelia, dau. of Colonel Vincent.

Thomas Henry Craster, born 4th Aug., 1831; matriculated at University college, Oxon., 26th April, 1853; vicar of Denton, in Lincolnshire; married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. J. Clements, sub-dean of Lincoln.

William Robert Craster, born 26th Sept., 1826; lieutenant-colonel R.A.; married 17th June, 1868, Mary Joanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Cowper Hincs of Breckenhrough, Yorkshire.

Henry Craster, born 10th Dec., 1840.

Eleanor Anne, died 1893. Anne, died 1882. Elizabeth Hannah Isabel; living at Beadnell hall in 1894.

Thomas William Craster, eldest son, born 28th Dec., 1860.

Edmund Stainhope, born 14th Feb., 1863.

William Roddam, born 20th Nov., 1867.

John Charles Pulleine, born 26th May, 1871.

Walter Spencer, born 3rd April, 1874.

Amy Frances Margaret.

(a) Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.
(b) Alumni Register.
(c) Embleton Register.
(d) Somerset House wills.
(e) Mr. Craster's Family Bible.
(f) Newcastle Courant, 11th Feb., 1757.
(g) Newcastle Courant, 23rd Dec., 1769.

(a) Gentleman's Magazine.
(b) Ellingham Register.
(c) Dr. Embleton, Barber Surgeon and Chandler of Newcastle, 1891, p. 78.
(d) Lesbury Register.
(e) Newcastle Chronicle, 7th Aug., 1874.

(a) Newcastle Chronicle.
(b) Poll Book, 1780.
(c) Newcastle Courant, 26th Nov., 1831.
(d) Newcastle Chronicle.
(e) Register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.
(f) Craster MSS.
Amongst the papers at Craster is the following letter, written in an infirm hand and endorsed ‘John Craster’s last letter to his son John C. in town.’ ‘Son, the time of desolution tems to approch. I am so ill that I have not streth nor time to order my afares as I would. I have toold your sister what I desire, which she will inform you off. You partly know what I desire. Your sisters to thousands pounds a piece and for your brothers your aunt’s estate and Boulend land. They are to pay you five hundered pound a piece at expiration of eight year, which your sister will tal you which way you are to dispose of it. As this is your father’s command I charge you perform it, as you tender his pies who is your afaecate father John Craster. October 21, 1720’ [or 1721]. The letter bears the Durham post mark, and is addressed to ‘Mr John Craster at John’s Coffee Hous in Foulwood’s Rents, near Greys Inn, London.’ The writer of this letter lingered for a year, during which time he made a will.

2nd July, 1722, will of John Craster of Fawside, co. Durham, ‘to be buried in Craster’s porch in Embleton church: Craster tower to my son John, now of Grey’s Inn, esquire, and my lease of Shoreswood hall and the corn tithes there, paying £30 per annum to my 2nd son William Craster of Oriel college in Oxon, and £80 per annum to my youngest son Bartholomew of Lincoln college, Oxon. My land at East Bowdon to my daughter Isabel, wife of John Mylou of Whithill, esquire. My land at Newfield, now in the possession of the Minikins, thence called Minikins Newfield, to my 2nd daughter Elizabeth Craster,’ etc. Raine, Testamenta.

1 December, 1730, will of Mary Craster of Shoreswood, widow, ‘to my daughter Elizabeth £200, my daughter Anne £250, to Mary Craster daughter of my son John £30, my daughter Elizabeth executrix.’ Proved 10th March, 1730/1.

Amongst the papers at Craster is ‘The genealogie, or descent of the noble family of the Ogles,’ endorsed ‘this is a true coppy, as they were formerly inscribed upon the walls within the channell of Bothall church, and transcribed by your humble servant William Hanay.’ It is evident from the following letter that John Craster was interested in this inscription: ‘To John Craster, esq., att Jno’s Coffee House in Fuller Rents, near Grey’s Inn, London. Kind s’, we hope you go safe to London. The clerk of Bothall having writ the family of Ogles, do send it by a friend. It was att Sheetwash when you called att Newcastle, and was in hopes to had the flavour of y’ company before you took journey; we both joyne in our kind respects to yself, she is, as I am, s’, y’ most humble serv’ George Bulman. 6th Nov. 1725.’

John Craster entered Parliament with the assistance of his wife’s family. There are several papers at Craster relating to his election contests, amongst them the following: ‘To John Craster, esq. My dear sir, I have talked with L. Granville on your expence at the election. He agrees with me that it shall be limited & not exceed on your part 800 £, but nothing must be spared towards securing success, & I shall write to Mr Cox to assist you with what money you may want, I am dear sir, most affectionately yours Thos. Villiers. Admiralty, 3rd April, 1727.’
Mrs. Catherine Craster's will was found 'in a closet in her apartments in Windsor castle.' Craster MSS. She appointed her nephew John Wood of Beadnell to be executor, and administration was granted to him on the 8th of September, 1810.

The portraits of George Craster and his wife, Olive, are in the drawing room at Craster tower. George Craster is represented as a captain in the Grenadier Guards in a red coat with green facings and a black cocked hat. His wife is in a blue dress and holds a squirrel. George Craster drew up the following petition, apparently for a title, for presentation to George III: 'Petition of George Craster . . . your petitioner's family from whom he received his existence and his fortune have been usefully employed in the service of their king and country ever since the time of King Henry the first, and your petitioner hoping to imitate their industry and virtues earnestly wishes to add to their glory and to obtain the testimony of your majesty's approbation of their good conduct by the honour bestowed on their name,' etc.

14th April, 1715, will of William Craster of Rock Moor house, gent., 'to my brother Daniel Craster 20', to my brother John 20, my brother Edmund £20, etc.; to my wife Susanna all my estate and my lease of Rock Moor house under Thomas Procter of Rock, esq.' Proved 1725. William Craster (younger brother of Dan Craster who died 1777, husband of Miss Pearson) was out in 1715. He was at this time a half pay officer, was taken prisoner and ordered to be executed. Sir David Smith's MSS. William Craster of Craster, Northumberland, came with Mr. Forster, and two others, into the Rebellion; these being all that gentleman brought in to the same fate with himself.' Robert Fatten, History of the Rebellion in 1715, 3rd edition, p. 118.

21st July, 1784, will of Daniel Craster of Craster, 'to my daughter Ann Wood 20 guineas, she hath already £2,600; my body to be buried in the family vault at Embleton.' Proved 1784. A picture of himself and his wife Anne, with their children John, Daniel, Edmund, and Elizabeth, is at Craster tower in the dining room.

The portrait of Shafts Craster, painted when he was 82 years of age, is at Craster tower. He is represented wearing a buff waistcoat. There are also portraits of his sisters, Barbara, Anne (who married John Wood of Beadnell) aged 21, died 1822, aged 75 years; and Mary (who lived at Annstead) '1777, died 1846, aged 61. Sykes delin.' The last mentioned is a very graceful portrait. Shafts Craster is still well remembered by old people in the district.

In reading the pedigree it will be observed that Edmund Craster, baptised 25th Feb., 1695, became an apprentice of the Barber Surgeons' Company, and resided in Newcastle. It is very probable, though no proof can yet be produced, that Mr. John Craster of Penicuik, Midlothian, is a representative of this branch of the family in the male line, and it has always been a tradition amongst his predecessors that they represented the ancient stock of Craster of Craster. Mr. John Craster of Penicuik has in his possession a 'Breeches' Bible, printed at London in 1576. On a blank leaf before the Psalms is this note: 'This booke was gyven to the alderman of Stamford, 25 Maii, 1577, 19 Elizabeth, by Robt. Johnson, bachelor of devynity, parson of North Luffenham in Rutland, who was some to Morice Johnson, sometime one of the aldermen of this towne, and it is ment that it shal be from yeare to yeare delivereu over to the new alderman at his admission and entrance into his office.' The village of North Luffenham is about 65 miles south west of Stamford. At the end, on the inside of the cover, is the note 'Edward Chirster his Bible. This Bible was given by my grandmother the 21 of September 1746.' The name of Edward Craster's grandmother seems to have been Margaret Whorledge, and there is a note on the fly-leaf, 'Edward Whorledge his book 1754,' and another note states that the volume was 'John Chirster his Bible: this Bible was given by my grandfather April 23, 1799.' The following pedigree is compiled from entries in the Bible and other sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Craster, born 23rd April, 1776; died 10th March, 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Craster, born 24th Dec., 1747; baptised at St. John's, Newcastle, 17th Jan., 1748.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hannah Fenwick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Fenwick, mar. at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 27th June, 1769.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Craster, born 25th Nov., 1752; married 12th Feb., 1774.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabella Gow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabella Gow (f).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Margaret Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Craster, Ann, born 18th Nov., 1766.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Craster, born 23rd April, 1776; died 10th March, 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jane Robson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane, born 4th Aug., 1770.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sarah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarah, born 24th April, 1772; baptised 14th June, 1772, at St. John's, Newcastle (f).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Craster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Craster, born 21st April, 1778.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William, born 26th Dec., 1777.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fenwick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fenwick, born 12th May, 1781.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thomas Craster, born 22nd Jan., 1803, = Elizabeth Shipley, married 7th Mar., 1822.

John Craster, born 24th March, 1824; baptised at St. Mary's, Gateshead; died at Wellington, Penicuik, Midlothian, 2nd July, 1890; buried at Penicuik.

Jane Greaves, married at St. James's chapel, Blackett Street, Newcastle, 5th June, 1829; living at Penicuik, 1894.

Thomas Vaughan Craster, born 17th April, 1859; died 19th Oct., 1881.

Edward Ernest Craster of Carwood house, Grange Road, Middlesbrough; born 6th Dec., 1861; L.R.C.P.

Robert Craster, born at Barnack Square, Newcastle, 19th Oct., 1854; living at Spencer Lodge, Bromley, Kent, 1894.

John Geoffrey Craster, born at Woodburn, Penicuik, 27th May, 1888; baptised 28th June, 1888.

John Craster, born at Barnack Square, Newcastle, 19th Oct., 1856; living at Wellington, Penicuik, Midlothian, 1894.

Three sons and two daughters.

Mary, eldest dau. of Dr. Daniel McKechnie of Mitton Park, co. Durham; married at Escombe, co. Durham, 1st Sept., 1887.

Mary, eldest dau. of Dr. Daniel McKechnie of Mitton Park, co. Durham; married at Escombe, co. Durham, 1st Sept., 1887.

DUNSTAN.

Dunstan is a manor and township situated on the sea coast between Embleton on the north, and Craster on the south. An ancient bridle-path leads from the group of fishermen's houses known as 'Craster North Side' along the sea coast to the walls of Dunstanburgh. No one who traverses this grass-grown path can be unmoved by the solitude of the scene and the stupendous grandeur of the ruined castle, rising with majesty above the sea, which beats against the base of the crags on which it stands. But before entering the fortress it will be well to describe the township of which it forms so conspicuous a feature. The hamlet of Dunstan adjoins the garden of Craster tower, and consists of a few cottages scattered round a small village green. To the east a whinstone ridge, a continuation of the Craster heughs,

The township has an area of 1,731 acres. The following are the Census Returns: 1801, 177; 1811, 209; 1821, 213; 1831, 183; 1841, 218; 1851, 256; 1861, 303; 1871, 312; 1881, 221; 1891, 244.
enters the township at the spot called 'Norwell Brow,' and running north for the distance of a mile terminates at Scrog Hill. On its western side the hugh rises abruptly to a height of 40 or 50 feet, and, sloping gently eastward, forms the black planes of whinstone, which here, as at Craster, constitute the sea beach. The continuity of this lofty ridge is broken in two places where small paths, called the Big and Little Shaird, give access to the sea. Beyond Dunstanburgh the bridle-path passes over the short wiry grass of the links near Dunstan Stead and, skirting the sands of Embleton Bay, reaches the northern boundary of the township where the Embleton burn falls into the sea. Dunstan Stead is one of the four chief farms. The other three are Dunstan Hill near the boundary of Stamford, Dunstan Square, and Proctor's Stead formerly known as Dunstan Hall. The last-mentioned building is most interesting and picturesque, and is best described by the illustration. The view was taken from the west in the late summer, when the red tiles of the roof rose above the thickly laden branches of the apple trees, standing in a garden gay with old-fashioned flowers.

The building has undergone so many vicissitudes, that it is difficult to form a positive opinion as to its original ground plan or the date of its foundation. There appear to have been two distinct towers, both of which are still faced in parts with early fourteenth-century ashlar. They may have been originally connected with each other, but the masonry which now unites them is of a much later date than that of the towers themselves. The eastern and larger tower (which is not visible in the illustration) faces the road from Embleton to Craster. Its eastern wall, containing two small lancet slits, has been cut down to form the gable of the seventeenth-century residence of the Proctors. That this has taken place is shown by a fire-place, 3 feet wide with a large stone head and plain chamfered jambs, which still remains immediately under the eaves of the south corner of the eastern gable. The floor of the garret, 23 feet 11 inches long, in which the fire-place is situated, has been so much raised that little of the fire-place is visible, and a portion of the rough doorway in the north-east corner is obscured. This door is one of a vertical series broken through the wall in order to communicate with a late extension of the building to the east. The eastern tower of Proctor's Stead does not appear to have extended beyond the

1 See p. 150.
massive wall containing the chimneys at the west end of the garret already mentioned. At the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century a gabled building appears to have been added in the angle formed by the west wall of the eastern tower and the north wall of the western one. A further projection, also gabled, was thrown out to the north to contain a square stone stair, placed in such a position as to give access both to the rooms in the eastern tower and to the Elizabethan addition to the west of it. The greater part of the south wall of the eastern tower appears to have been pulled down in 1669, to judge by the date over the doorway in the west end of it. This would be the easiest way to insert the numerous sash windows with the moulded heads and jambs of that period which it now contains. The present windows of the same character, probably inserted at that time, replaced the Elizabethan windows on the basement and first floor of the west gable of the house.

The western tower is of very small dimensions at the ground level, measuring externally 17 feet 10 inches from east to west, 15 feet from north to south, and internally 10 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 9 inches respectively. The lower portion of it, faced with whinstone, looks more modern than the upper part, which is faced with fourteenth-century ashlar. It is possible that the lower portion has been stripped of ashlar, and subsequently refaced with rubble, as in the case of the curtain walls at Warkworth and Etal. The second floor of the western tower has been cut down into a to-fall, and presents therefore the curious appearance visible in the illustration. The original height is fortunately marked by a piece of the string-course of the battlement at its north-east corner which still exists. The original openings of this tower appear to have been very small square holes, and a series of doors have been pierced in the east wall near the angle formed with the eastern tower. The uppermost opening may have been a window and not a door. Externally two rough whinstone corbels, projecting beneath, give it the appearance of a latrine. These stones, whatever purpose they may have served, were probably late insertions.

The manor of Dunstan was included in the grant of the barony of Embleton to John son of Odard,1 who allotted portions of it to various free tenants. In the early years of the reign of Henry III. these portions were
in the hands of Reyner de Dunstan, who held a quarter of the manor;¹ of Robert, son of William, who held 24 acres; and of William de Latymer, who held 100 acres by nominal services.²

In a survey made in 1249 it is stated that there were seven bondage tenants on the manor; the estate of one hundred acres which had previously belonged to William de Latymer had passed into the hands of Ralph de Musgrave; Reyner de Dunstan continued to hold a quarter of the manor, and John de Craster held a few acres by customary service.³ Seven years later, when Rametta la Vescuntesse transferred the barony of Embleton to Simon de Montfort, she specially mentioned the services due from Reyner de Dunstan as a portion of the proceeds of the barony.⁴

In 1269 Edmund, earl of Lancaster, having succeeded Simon de Montfort as lord of Embleton, purchased several small parcels of land in Dunstan. He bought five tofts in the east part of Dunstan from Roger de Musgrave, son of Ralph de Musgrave.⁵ He also bought from the same man three tofts in the north of Dunstan which William 'dictus Wyfe' had held,⁶ and the land called Musecrofte with the meadow appertaining to it, except the three acres which Roger de Musgrave had given to Richard de Wetwang.⁷ By another deed Roger de Musgrave gave to Gilbert de Withill thirty-four acres of arable land in the tillage called Musecrofte.⁸ This piece of arable land probably lay between Spittleford and the Embleton tile works, as the name Musecrofte may still be recognised at that spot in the 'Mosscrop plantation.'⁹

Reyner de Dunstan died before the year 1296, when a subsidy was levied on the inhabitants of the township. Richard de Wetwang, whose name heads the list, had acquired his land from the Musgraves, and the family to which he belonged was settled in Dunstan for many centuries afterwards.

¹ He appears to have been the son either of Ernulf or Aelard; see p. 13, note 1, and p. 14.
³ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III. No. 45.
⁴ See p. 18, note 2.
⁵ These tofts had been in the occupation of Walter son of Simon, Michael de Musgrave, Richard Crave, Reginald Rutherhurle, and Walter Werdonelle. The deed of transference is attested by Richard de Cawcester, knight; Alexander de Brocksefelde, Richard de Wythwang, Michael the clerk, Robert de Emerton, Robert Swithopp, and Peter de Emidon. Duchy of Lancaster, Great Cowcher, lib. i. fol. 148, No. 8.
⁶ Ibid. fol. 148, No. 9.
⁷ Ibid. fol. 148 b, No. 10.
⁸ Ibid. fol. 148 b, No. 11.
⁹ Marked on the 6 inch Ordnance survey.
DUNSTAN.

Dunstan. [Subsidy Roll, 1296] Summa bonorum Ricardi de Wetewang, £7 8s., unde reddit 13s. 53d.; summa bonorum Gunore, £1 7s. 6d., unde reddit 2s. 6d.; summa bonorum Willemi de Emildon, £2 13s. 4d., unde reddit 4s. 104d. Summa huius ville, £11 8s. 10d. Unde domino regi, £1 os. 9d.

Gunora, whose name appears on this list, was probably the widow of Reyner de Dunstan and guardian of his son Michael, who shortly afterwards succeeded to the property.

In 1298 Dunstan was again surveyed. At that time there were only 60 acres and half a rood of arable in demesne, and two bondage tenants holding 24 acres each. Six acres of arable which had belonged to Adam Scot were worth three shillings, and the chief tenants were Richard de Wetewang and Michael son of Reyner. The former held 80 acres of land, and the latter held a third of Dunstan for which he was bound to render various services to the lord of the barony. He had to plough with three ploughs, and to harrow with six horses, to reap with six men, and to lead corn with six carts. The men engaged in this work were supplied with food by the lord of the barony, at the rate of twopence for every ploughman or reaper. The services might be exacted at any time, but if not actually rendered a sum of 2s. 6d. was payable in commutation. The township was estimated to be worth £6 16s. 02d. usually, but having been recently burnt by the Scots was only worth £5 6s. 82d. at the time of the survey.1

A small holding is mentioned in this survey which had belonged to a man called Scot, and had reverted to the lord of the barony. The circumstance deserves special notice, as it is explicitly stated in one of the works of Duns Scotus, the celebrated thirteenth-century schoolman, that he was born at Dunstan in the parish of Embleton.2 On the other hand Dempster published a quarto volume, the main object of which was to prove by twelve distinct arguments that Duns Scotus was a native of Scotland. Without examining these arguments it may be observed that had one of them been conclusive, the remaining eleven would have been superfluous. The birthplace of the great schoolman will probably never be ascertained with certainty, but it may be urged in favour of Dunstan that Duns Scotus was a

1 Inq. p.m. 25 Ed. 1, No. 51.

2 The words are, 'Explicit lectura doctoris subtilis in universitati Oxoniensi super quartum librum sententiarum, silicet, dominii Johannis Dun, nati in quaedam villula parochiae de Emyldon vocata Dunstan, in comitatu Northumbriae, pertinente domini scholarum de Merron hall in Oxonia, et quondam socii dicti domus.' Fol. D. i, 6, Theolog.
fellow of Merton college, Oxford, to which the living of Embleton belonged, and to which a native of Embleton parish would naturally proceed.¹

On the 1st of May, 1320, after Richard de Wetwang's death, his widow, Justa, renounced her right to the estate in favour of her son Richard.² The name shows that this family was originally settled at Wetwang, a parish and village on the Wolds in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The founder of the Northumberland branch of the Wettangs probably came to Dunstan after Earl Edmund of Lancaster became owner of the barony of Embleton. Many of the officials of the earldom of Lancaster were natives of Yorkshire, where the ears possessed large estates. Four years after Richard de Wetwang had acquired his mother's property he gave to his son of the same name the messuage which he had formerly held from Thomas, son of Michael and grandson of Reyner de Dunstan. The recipient of the gift promised to pay nineteen silver pennies to the lord of the barony of Embleton.³ Thomas the grandson of Reyner, and his brother Robert, were two of the three persons who paid subsidy at Dunstan in 1336.⁴

It is evident that the Wettangs were gradually consolidating and augmenting their estate during the early years of the fourteenth century,⁵ and it is probable that the two towers of Proctor's Stead were built by a member of this family. It was ascertained by an enquiry held at Newton-by-the-sea on the 22nd of April, 1359, that one quarter of Dunstan belonged to Richard de Wetwang at that time.⁶

¹ Dunstan afterwards produced another worthy, namely, Captain John Wetwang (see p. 191). They are both mentioned in the poem called 'Cheviot,' published in Newcastle in 1817 from a MS. written by ‘R. W.’, and composed at the time of the rebellion in 1715. On p. 8 is this passage:

‘On Dunstanburgh we cast our wandering eyes,
Nigh this was John the subtle doctor born,
The glory of his age, of ours the scorn,
We love the rose, they doated on the thorn:
He by the angelic men was feared as much
As Captain John his townsman by the Dutch:
A book of logic was more dreaded far
In those days than in these a man of war.’

² 'Omnibus, etc., Justa, uxor quondam Ricardi de Wetwange, salutem. Noveritis me remississe Ricardum, filio meo, totum jus quod habebam in Domstane. His testibus: dominis Gilberto de Burudon tunc ballivo de Emeldon, Edmundo de Craucestre mittibus, etc. Datum in mea legitima viduitate apud Dunstane primo die Maii, anno gratie, MCCCXXX.' Hodgson MSS. w. p. 255.

³ The deed is dated at Dunstan, April 19th, 1324. Durham Treasury, Cart. Misc. No. 1475.

⁴ They were 'Ada Stourblehous ij', Thomas filius Michaelis iij. Robertus filius Michaelis xij. Summa, viij.'

⁵ In 1337 Thomas de Bamburgh, rector of Embleton, gave to Robert de Wetwang certain lands in Dunstan. Hodgson MSS.

⁶ Dodsorth MSS. vol. lxvi. No. 3.
WETWANG OF DUNSTAN.

Arms: Argent, a chevron azure between three lions gambs erased gules, on a chief sable as many shields or. Crest: A hedgehog or, quilled sable. Visitation.

Richard de Wetwang received land in Dunstan from Roger de Musgrave in 1269; living in 1270.

Richard de Wetwang of Dunstan, son and heir in 1320.

Richard de Wetwang held one quarter of Dunstan in 1359.

Richard de Wetwang, receiver of Margery, grand-daughter of Robert Wendout Dunstanburgh in 1417.

Edward Wetwang, son and heir; landowner in Newton-by-the-sea in 1447, constable of Dunstan in 1449.


Robert Wetwang of Dunstan hall; living 30th Oct., 1598 = Isabel, daughter of John Heron of Bockenfield.

Richard Wetwang of Dunstan; living in 1603; = Mary, daughter of Martin Fenwick of East Heddon.

William Wetwang of Dunstan; aged 22 in 1615; conveyed to his son Joshua in 1611.

William Wetwang, son and heir in 1651.

Henry Wetwang, of Dunstan, sold his estate at Dunstan in 1692 to Alexander Browne of Twizell.

John Wetwang of Dunstan, captain of a ship in the Dutch war, temp. Charles II.; master of the Newcastle Trinity House, 1677 and 1682; sometime of London, knight.

Robert Wetwang, merchant ad- Isabella Fell, married 3rd Feb., 1675/6; in 1717 of venturer, admitted to Drapers' Newcastle, widow; 'tronor Company, 26th March, 1675; and poison.' Brand, New buried at All Saints', Newcastle, castle, ii. p. 150.

26th March, 1698 (a).

John Wetwang, baptised 24th Elizabeth, baptised 20th March, 1677 (a).

Robert Wetwang, baptised and Mary, baptised 8th March, 1680 (a). buried and buried 23rd March, 1689/90 (a).

(b) All Saints' Register, Newcastle.
It is strange that no mention is made of the substantial towers at Dunstan in the list compiled in 1415, although the small towers of the vicar of Embleton and Edmund Craster in the immediate neighbourhood are recorded. Very shortly after this list was made one of the Wetwangs was appointed to the important post of receiver of the lordship of Dunstanburgh, and at the same period a branch of the family was rising to prominence in municipal affairs at Newcastle, where the name of Wetwang was well known at a comparatively recent date.

The main line of the family remained, however, at Dunstan, where Edward Wetwang in 1440 was appointed constable of the township. It is possible that he was the father of that Henry Wetwang, who stands at the head of the pedigree made by the herald in 1615. Henry Wetwang married Anne, daughter of John Clavering of Callakey, by whom he had a son of the same name, a freeholder in Dunstan from 1521 to 1531.

Robert Wetwang, son of the last mentioned Henry, was a freeholder at Dunstan in 1598, being then described as of 'Dunstan hall,' the building now known as Proctor's Stead. His property descended to his son Richard, whose name frequently occurs on the manor rolls. In 1598 Richard Wetwang was presented 'for takeing a stooke of wheate of the land of Ellen Swynow, and setting the same on his owen land.' Again in 1603 he was fined 6s. 8d. for 'takeing in of an under tenuante into the whole howse at Dunstan,' whence it appears that no provision was made by the manorial system for a sub-tenant paying an annual rent to a freeholder or copyholder. Richard Wetwang died before 1628, leaving a son William, who was assessed as a freeholder at Dunstan for the five subsidies granted to Charles I. in 1628.

1 *Duchy of Lancaster*, class ii. No. 16, Register temp. Hen. IV. part 3, fol. 1 b. The receiver was appointed on April 10th, 1417, and his name was Richard Wetwang.

2 Nicholas Wetwang, sheriff of Newcastle in 1454, bore arms: argent, a fess nebulee, three mullets in chief azure; on the fess a crescent or. Welford, *History of Newcastle*, i. p. 333. A man of the same name, sheriff of Newcastle in 1462, bore the arms of Wetwang of Dunstan, with a crescent on the chevron for difference. *Ibid.* p. 345. The Newcastle Wetwangs are frequently mentioned in connection with the Trinity House, etc., in the seventeenth century. In *Spearman's MSS.* is a note: 'Wetwang, a very old Northumberland family; one of them proprietor of the Weigh house, Newcastle. Mrs. Wetwang, an old Jacobite lady, had a magnificent gold chain she always wore on June 10th, the old Pretender's birthday; her sister married one [Jonathan] Story,' etc.

3 *Exchequer Subsidy*, 1428.

4 Embleton Manor Court Rolls, bundle 107, No. 1540, etc.

5 *Exchequer Subsidy Roll*, 1258.
Joshua, William Wetwang's son,\(^1\) inherited the family estate before the year 1657, when he erected a large family pew in the parish church at Embleton, which however he rarely occupied, though he lived constantly in the parish.\(^2\) After his death Colonel Salkeld obtained the pew from Joshua Wetwang's son, Henry, in the year 1688, upon the ground that he was 'of better quality and greater estate than Mr. Wetwang.'\(^3\) It is evident that the Wetwangs at this time were falling into poverty. Their estate had never been large, and had been gradually diminishing.\(^4\) It is not surprising therefore that Henry Wetwang sold the family property in 1692 to Alexander Browne of Doxford for £1,800.\(^5\) Two years after the transfer was completed, an entry occurs on the rolls of the Embleton manor court, which shows that the jury 'did amerce Alexander Browne, who bought and purchased lands of Henry Wetwang, gent., situate in Dunstan within the jurisdiction of this manour, for refusing to admit himselfe to be entered in the rolls of this court, according to the custome of the manour, £1 19s. 11d.' Browne did not probably intend to retain his newly acquired land, and on the 26th of June, 1705, he found an opportunity of exchanging his estate at Dunstan amongst other property with John Proctor for the manors of Shawdon and Crawley.

\(^1\) William Wetwang was still living in 1651, when he conveyed certain lands in Newton-by-the-sea to his son Joshua. *Lambert MSS.*

\(^2\) Joshua Wetwang died between 1663 and 1688. In 1663 he was rated for Dunstan. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III. 1, p. 228. Captain John Wetwang, the native of Dunstan, has already been mentioned (see p. 188). He was a celebrated sea captain in the Dutch wars, and may have been Joshua Wetwang's younger brother. In some notes copied by Mr. George Bouchier Richardson from the Newcastle Custom House books is the following letter: 'Gentlemen, by the direction of Sir Edmond Turner (who is lately come to town) I am to acquaint you that one Capt. John Wetwang, an eminent commander in the fleet in the late Dutch warr is using great endeavors to obteyne a patent for the making of all merchant bills of entryes in the port of London, etc. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, Philip Marsh. Custom House, London, 3 June, 1676.' His son Robert was apprenticed to John Strangways, merchant adventurer and draper, 11th November, 1665. On the 26th March, 1675, the term of apprenticeship having still eight months to run, he was admitted to the freedom of the drapers' fraternity, on which occasion 'Mr. Wetwang being called in, Mr. Governor acquainted him his petition had been read, and that out of that high esteem they had off, and singular respect to, his father Captain Wetwang . . . . the company was pleased to admit him.' *Newcastle Tracts.* John Wetwang the father was afterwards knighted, and was master of the Trinity House of Newcastle in 1677 and 1683. He lived for many years in London, and many of his letters relating to the business of the Trinity House are extant. On February 18th, 1697, Nicholas Fenwick, then mayor, wrote to Sir William Blackett, referring to Robert Wetwang, 'I am now importune by my brethren to acquaint your worship that Mr. Wetwange is looket upon to be a dyeinge man, and continues very ill.' *Ibid.*

\(^3\) This was the opinion of Archdeacon Basire, who probably knew nothing of the antiquity of Wetwang's family (see p. 44).

\(^4\) It seems never to have exceeded a quarter of the township. In 1663 Lord Grey held \(\frac{3}{4}\) of Dunstan. The remaining \(\frac{1}{4}\) was divided between Joshua Wetwang and Edward Craster.

\(^5\) *Lambert MSS.*
The Proctor family, originally settled in Yorkshire, was established at Shawdon at the beginning of the sixteenth century, through the marriage of William Proctor of Nether Bordley to Isabel, daughter of John Lilburn of Shawdon. John Proctor, who exchanged Shawdon for the Dunstan estate, married twice. Thomas Proctor, the eldest son of the first marriage, became ultimately the owner of Rock, whilst John Proctor, the second son of the second marriage, succeeded under his father's will to the land at Dunstan.

The old tower, formerly known as Dunstan hall, received from its new proprietors the name Proctor's Stead, by which it is generally known at the present day. But though the name of the Proctors remains associated with the place, the family did not retain the property for any great length of time. John Proctor, son of John Proctor and Elizabeth Ion, sold his land at Dunstan in 1778 to Daniel Craster for £7,700. In this way the old estate of the Wetwangs was added to that part of Dunstan which from ancient times had been the property of the Craster family. This portion of the township has descended to Mr. John Craster of Craster. The remainder of Dunstan was sold with the barony of Embleton, and has become the property of the Eyres' trustees.

**PROCTOR OF SHAWDON, ROCK, AND DUNSTAN.**

1 Thomas Proctor non probavit arma. Visitatio.

**GEOFFREY PROCTOR** of Nether Bordley in Craven; will dated 10th June, 1524; proved at York, 6th July, 1525; mentions his deceased wife Katherine and his present wife.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William Proctor; marriage settlement, 11th Dec., 1500; died 29th April, 1524;</th>
<th>Robert Proctor; died before 1524.</th>
<th>Richard Proctor; died 1524.</th>
<th>Henry Proctor, of Nether Bordley; living 1524.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>aged 22 years, 23rd June, 1507.</td>
<td>aged 22 years,</td>
<td>aged 22 years, 23rd June, 1507.</td>
<td>aged 22 years, 23rd June, 1507.</td>
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<td>Cuthbert Proctor of Shawdon; of the age of 15 and upwards at the death of his father; died 6th May, 1543;</td>
<td>Eustace; living 1524.</td>
<td>Henry; living 1524.</td>
<td>Dowsabel, Barbara, Dorothy. (All living 1524.)</td>
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<td>ing. p.m. 8th Feb., 1544.</td>
<td>Eustace; living 1524.</td>
<td>Henry; living 1524.</td>
<td>Dowsabel, Barbara, Dorothy. (All living 1524.)</td>
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</table>

1 Dated 12th July, 1708.

2 Mr. Craster has in his possession a curious map entitled 'a map with the contents and boundaries of Dunston belonging to Mr. John Proctor, surveyed November, 1724, John Robertson.' The map shows the 'west farm' containing 359 acres, another farm containing 219 acres, 'sum of all, 578a. 3r. 33p.' The following names occur: Gore Bank, back of the Fogue close, Chartyl and part of Church lane, that great close with Chart lands, the Fogue, Moscrew, Sculld Briggs close, Chaifor close, etc.

3 See pp. 42, 47.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Roger Proctor</td>
<td>daughter of William</td>
<td>1615</td>
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<td>of William</td>
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<td>Dorothy and Margaret</td>
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<td>Geoffrey Proctor</td>
<td>daughter of Anthony</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>West Lilburn</td>
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<td>Fenwick of Ken-ton</td>
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<td>parish South Gosforth</td>
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<td>John Humphrey Proctor</td>
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<td>to John H. Proctor</td>
<td>1664</td>
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<td>Dorothy Proctor</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>West Lilburn</td>
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<td>to Matthew Forster</td>
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<td>Roger Proctor</td>
<td>eldest daughter of</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>Newcastle</td>
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<td>George Swinburn of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Proctor of</td>
<td>daughter of William</td>
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</table>
EMBLETON PARISH.

Thomas Proctor, rector of West Coker, Somerset, for seven years; buried there 9th June, 1776; sometime of Taunton.

John Proctor, baptised at West Coker, 15th June, 1735 [died 20th July, 1753].

Karen Proctor, bapt. at West Coker, 13th April, 1738.

Betty Proctor, of West Coker, 29th Dec., 1759.

Thomas Forster, bapt. 22nd May, 1728 (6); in 1764 deputy surveyor of Customs, London; surveyor of Customs, Berwick.

Elizabeth, bapt. 19th Sept., 1759 (6); of Hartham; will dated 2nd July, 1755; proved same year.

Dorothy, bapt. 14th Dec., 1726 (6).

Vincent, bapt. 28th Mar., 1731 (6); married 21st April, 1733 (6).

Vincent = Eleanor Potts, native of Alnwick, of Walkworth, of Walkworth, baptized 30th March, 1758 (6).

Henry, baptized at Walkworth, 1758, 1764 (6).

Thomas Proctor, baptized at West Coker, 21st Dec., 1750; of Oriel college, Oxon.; matriculated 25th March, 1779, aged 18. In 1793 Thomas Proctor of Poinington was owner of advowson of West Coker (D).

Eliza, bapt. at West Coker, 29th Dec., 1759.

Henry, baptized at Lesbury, 5th Apr., 1705 (6), at Alnwick, of Richard Nicholson of Gloster Hill.

Vincent = Anne, dau. of Richard Nicholson of Gloster Hill,

Eleanor, baptized at Lesbury, 1764 (6).

(A) (Issue of John Proctor and Sarah Fenwick.)

Robert Proctor, of whom his father said 'I intend to make scholar,' devise of Halne abbey; died under age s.p.

John Proctor, of Dunstan, as brother of the whole blood he inherited Robert's estate; in 1717 a child; buried at Embleton, 19th Feb., 1777.

Eliza, daughter of William Ison, vicar of Walkworth; baptized 9th Oct., 1763; married at Walkworth 24th Jan., 1772; buried at Embleton, 22nd May, 1778.

Jane, married 13th Dec., 1710, to John Forster of Dunstan Steads.

Sarah, married 20th June, 1710, to William Couler of Lesbury.

Mary, married 20th June, 1710, at Embleton, to Daniel Caster.

Joanna, married 15th June, 1720, at Embleton, to Henry Darlington, jun., of Embleton.

1. Cicely, dau. of Andrew Kerr of Chato; buried 8th July, 1748, in Berwick.

John Proctor, of Dunstan and of Berwick, merchant; sometime of Sosslaw tower; baptized 26th Aug., 1726 (6); apprenticed 10th Dec., 1742, to John Edimston of Berwick; buried in Berwick church, Nov., 1748, aged 90 years. 1.

John, baptized 17th Nov., 1755; died at Nova Scotia, 1755, aged 39.

Andrew Proctor, born 20th Nov., 1757; buried 30th Sept., 1759 (6).

Kerr Proctor, born 29th April, 1761; liesit. R.N.; died in the West Indies, 1783.

Thomas William Proctor, born 22nd April, 1767; died at Madras, 1798.

Cicely, born 26th Oct., 1754; married at Berwick, 11th Feb., 1777, Anthony Lambert of Berwick; died in 1816, aged 62.

Elizabeth, born 21st July, 1753; married at Edinburgh, Jan., 1777, John Gregson of Stonerig and Buckley; died in 1842, aged 83.


Sarah, born 21st Nov., 1764; married Joshua Graves of Leeds, merchant; died 1st Jan., 1807.

Mary, born 21st June, 1768; married, 11th Oct., 1787, Robert Mangles of London, solicitor; died 24th Feb., 1839.

Tabitha, buried at Berwick, 1st Jan., 1755; Ann, born 6th Jan., 1766; died 17th Dec., 1767.

(1) Administration.
(1b) Newcastle Courant, 28th Jan., 1764.
(2) Berwick Register.
(3) M.I., Widdrington.

* The son of this marriage, Mr. John Lambert of Alnwick, compiled the Lambert MSS., so often referred to in these pages. Mr. Anthony Lambert's grandson, Mr. Thomas Cook of Alnwick, has furnished material for the compilation of this pedigree and that of the Salkelds.
Evidences.

1 Geoffrey Proctor of Nether Bordley in Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was an agent of the Percys and other Yorkshire families. His connection with the Percys probably led to his son’s settlement in Northumberland, after his marriage with the Liburn heiress. Geoffrey Proctor’s most interesting will is printed in Testamenta Eboracensia, Surt. Soc. v. p. 182.

2 The will of Cuthbert Proctor of Shawdon is recited in the inquisition post mortem, 8th February, 1544. ‘To all Crystyn men gretynge in our Lord God everlasting.” Know your universities that where I the said Cuthbert Proctor hath made estate of all my lands, etc., in the townes and fields of Glanton and West Liburn to John Roddam of Lyttyl Hoghton the younger, Matthew Rodam of the same, etc., which deed byeth date 1 March, 15 Henry VIII., the feoffes immediately after my decease [are] to make an estate to Gaffryd Proctor my sonne, etc., and to John Rodam of Lytyle Hoghton. I give £20 to Katherine, my elder daughter, for her marriage portion if she wyl be guydyd in marryge by the said feoffes,’ etc.

3 Geoffrey Proctor of Shawdon by his will, 3 Aug., 1632, left the residue of his estate to ‘Sir John Clavering of Callalley, knight, and Umfrey Hall of London, chief bridge master of London bridge, for my wife and children.’

4 12 July, 1708, will of John Proctor of Dunstan, “to my dear wife Sarah Proctor, my house, etc., at Dunstan; to my son Robert the estate and lands called Hull abbey, and I also give unto my said son, [who] I intend to make a scholar and hope will prove diligent in his studies, for his encouragement and better maintenance at the university after my decease, £34 for 7 years.”

5 1st Aug”, 1788, the inclosed ring was given back to me by Mrs. Proctor, she thinking it was not fashionable. The history of this said ring is as follows: it was the wedding ring of John Proctor of Rock & Shawdon to Miss Fenwick of the Fenwicks of Kenton & Gunerton, near Newcastle, his second wife, who was mother to my father John Proctor of Dunstan. [The] said ring was given at marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ion, daughter to Vicker Ion of Warkworth, who was my mother, from her to me, and was the marriage ring of Miss Cicely Kerr who died, and was the marriage ring of my second wife Elizabeth Wilkie, daughter of Captain Robert Wilkie of Ladythorn. The motto of said ring was “United Hearts Death only parts.” These were all good wives and affectionate parents to their children. My desire is that if any of my sons marry that this ring be used at the marriage, and as fashions may alter, let the lady have a fashionable one, taking care of this that it may go always in the male line of the family. Signed by me the 4th Sept, 1788, at Soflaw, John Proctor.’ Copied from the original in the possession of Mr. Thomas Cook, of Alnwick, a descendant of John Proctor. John Proctor also possessed a key which had accompanied the family from place to place for many generations. The following account of its wanderings was recorded by John Proctor: ‘Antiquity of the old key belonging to John Proctor of Shawdon, about the year 1650; brought from thence upon the exchange of Dunstan for Shawdon with Mr. Alex. Brown about the year 1690 or thereabouts; this key of the cellar of Shawdon was the key of Rock cellar, from thence to Dunstan before the year 1695. My father born at Dunstan, where my grandfather died, was born in 1700, he died at Dunstan in the year 73 [1777]. Then this key was brought from Dunstan to my cellar at Berwick after the sale of Dunstan. Upon my purchase of Soflaw, in the parish of Kelso, I took the said key for that cellar. Soflaw I sold in 1794 to Dr. Munro, Edinburgh; brought the said key from thence to Berrington Hill, the cellar key there, from thence to Berwick again, cellar key there in 1805. How many locks must it have rusted away! John Proctor.” Sir David Smith’s MSS.
DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE.\footnote{This account of Dunstanburgh, originally written and now revised by Mr. Bates, is reprinted from the \textit{Archeologia \AEliana}, vol. xiv. ii. part 38, by permission of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.} 

The rugged headland, on which the ruins of Dunstanburgh stand, is the grandest feature in the great basaltic range that traverses Northumberland from Kyloe to Glenwhelt, and appears most prominently in the castle rock of Bamburgh, the crags of Shafo and Sewingshields, and the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. The situation of Dunstanburgh recalls in a manner those of the other great east coast fortresses of Scarborough, Tynemouth, and Tantallon, but is more romantic even than the last of these. No carriage road leads to Dunstanburgh, and the forced pilgrimage on foot has in itself an indescribable old-world charm. As the traveller comes along the shore from Embleton, a crescent of black cliffs rises a hundred feet out of the waves to form the northern rampart of the castle. He might almost expect to be challenged by the giant rocks of basalt that stand like so many warders drawn up round the base of the stately Lilburn tower, and might almost believe that the shattered turrets of the great gatehouse are sustained by power of enchantment, so much do their fantastic outlines, towering mysteriously over the green slope of the western escarpment, seem to set all known principles of gravitation at defiance. High as is the curtain-wall, in a strong north-east gale the sea dashes its spray above it. In addition to this rare combination of natural and architectural beauty, Dunstanburgh possesses historical associations of no common interest, which in their unique and melancholy character are in complete harmony with the scene. The other castles of Northumberland are principally famous for the part they and their lords took in Border warfare, Dunstanburgh is connected only with the internal history of England. It was owned by the two great popular leaders of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Simon de Montfort and Thomas of Lancaster, and its fortunes became closely interwoven with those of the Red Rose in the civil wars of the fifteenth.

The medieval stronghold, the largest castle in Northumberland, which comprises ten acres within its walls, apparently occupied only the northern portion of the natural fortress.\footnote{Some of the ground within the castle walls was at one time under cultivation. See Gough’s Camden, \textit{Britannia}, 1789, jil. 258.} The great gatehouse was placed where the
western escarpment becomes less precipitous, and from it to the deep inlet of the sea, beneath Queen Margaret's tower, the line of defence was formed by the south curtain-wall and its flanking towers. Traces of a rough stone rampart to the south of the present castle make it probable that the whole rock was fortified in pre-historic days. The very name 'Donstanesburgh' shows that it was a 'burh' or fortified tribal centre of the Angles, possibly at as early a date as Bamburgh, and established perhaps by some forgotten Dunstan. Nothing is known as to the causes that led to its subsequent abandonment. After the Norman conquest it was contained, without being specially mentioned, in the manor of Dunstan and barony of Embleton.  

As a part of this barony Dunstanburgh eventually became the property of Rametta la Vescuntesse, who, in the year 1255, accepted lands in Hampshire and Dorsetshire from Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in exchange for her estate in Northumberland. The motives which may have influenced Earl Simon in the acquisition of this northern property have been already discussed. After Montfort's death Dunstanburgh, with the rest of the barony, came into the possession of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, whose son, Thomas Plantagenet, succeeded to the earldoms of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, in 1294. By his orders the stone for the erection of Dunstanburgh castle began to be quarried on the 7th of May, 1313. The reasons that prompted the lord of Kenilworth and Pontefract to raise a castle on the wild coast of Northumberland are as suspicious as those that led Simon de Montfort to purchase the rock on which it stands. Earl Thomas was in almost open rebellion against his cousin Edward II., whose favourite Gaveston he had treacherously beheaded in the previous June, and he was not included in an amnesty till the following October. Dunstanburgh was not intended as a bulwark against Scotland, for Earl Thomas was not only one of the malcontents who stood aloof from the expedition which ended in the disaster of Bannockburn in June, 1314, but is even said to have jeered at the discomfited Edward as he passed under the battlements of Pontefract on his return. Indeed he stood accused of having come to a secret understanding with the Scots, and £40,000 was mentioned as the price they paid for his benevolent neutrality. All this time work was steadily going on at Dunstanburgh. By

1 See p. 14.  2 See p. 17.
8 'Opera castri et fossati de Donstanesburghe,' in the account of the receiver of Embleton. Dunstanburgh, 197.
Michaelmas 1314, 16 perches of a moat, 80 feet broad and 18 feet deep, had been dug on the west side of the castle, between it and the field of Embleton. Spanish iron had been purchased for the hinges, and the cramps for binding the stones together, and 'Eastland boards' procured for the doors and windows. Four carts and a couple of wains had been kept constantly going for stone, sand, and mortar, over and above those which the bailiff had been able to impress from the peasantry. Sea coal for burning the lime had been brought from Newcastle and elsewhere. A hostelry 80 feet long by 20 feet broad had been erected as a shelter for the workmen at a cost of 36s. 1d., and Master Elias the mason had been proceeding with the contract he had entered into with the earl for rearing the bows of the gatehouse to the height of 80 feet, with a tower above on either side of the gateway. The whole contract ran to £224, and of this £65 10s. had been paid for work already done. The great affection entertained for the earl by the clergy had been very practically attested by the presents they had sent for the 'garniture' of the castle of Dunstanburgh. The abbot of St. Mary's at York, the abbot of Alnwick, the priors of Nostell and Tynemouth, Master Robert de Pykering, and Master Peter de Dene, whom Earl Thomas had presented to the rectory of Embleton, had each given him two cart horses; the abbot of Newminster six oxen. One of the horses had been carried off by the Scots; but the fact that this is the only trace of their ravages in Northumberland after Bannockburn to be found in the accounts of the bailiff, tends rather to confirm the tradition that they intentionally spared the earl's estates. William Galoun, the bailiff, appears to have taken a very active part in furthering the earl's political schemes.

The colossal proportions of the great gatehouse serve to conjure up a vision of what the hall, chapel, and lodgings of Dunstanburgh would have been if Thomas of Lancaster, whose foible it was to assume the character of King Arthur in the pageants of the court, had carried out his evident intention of creating here a veritable 'Joyous Garde.' At the parliament held at Lincoln in January, 1316, the government of the country was virtually made over to him, and it was there that, after a short summer session, the king granted him on the 21st of August a license for strengthening his house of

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2 See p. 52.
3 'Warnestura castri de Donstanburgh' in *Duchy of Lancaster Records, Ministers' Accounts*, bundle 1, No. 3.
4 See pp. 23, 24.
Dunstanburgh with a wall of stone and lime, and crenellating and holding it without interference. Either this license merely legalised facts already accomplished, or it marks the date of the completion of the battlements of the gatehouse and the occupation of it by a regular garrison.

By a sudden and quite unexpected burst of energy on the part of Edward II., Thomas of Lancaster was in 1322 made prisoner at Boroughbridge, tried in his own castle hall at Pontefract, and, being convicted of secret dealings with the Scots, was executed forthwith on the 22nd of March. His advisers had in vain urged him to escape to Dunstanburgh before it was too late. The custody of Dunstanburgh was committed by the king to Roger Horseley, his seneschal in Northumberland. Horseley was afterwards directed to deliver it to Richard de Emeldon, a distinguished merchant of Newcastle, who on the 24th of March had been appointed keeper of the castles and lands of the late earl in both Durham and Northumberland. In the same year Richard de Emeldon furnished sixty-eight hoblars or light horsemen from the garrison for the invasion of Scotland. The constables of the castle were then John de Lilburn and Roger Mauduit, who, in common with other constables of Border castles, were severely rebuked by the king on the 26th of September for their negligence in not taking better precautions for preventing the incursions of the Scots. John de Lilburn was still constable of Dunstanburgh in 1326, when he served on a commission to provide ships from Dunstanburgh and other northern ports to protect the king from his French queen; it seems impossible however to imagine where the port of Dunstanburgh can have been. About the same time the bishop of Durham was ordered to fortify and victual Dunstanburgh among other northern castles.

Nothing important appears to have taken place at Dunstanburgh between the years 1326 and 1351, when the castle was in the possession of Earl

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1 Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. II. m. 25.
2 After this Thomas Lancastre and the barons counselid together in Blake Freres in Pontfracte, and the barons concluded to go to Dunstanburg, a castel of Thomas of Lancasters in Northumberland: but he utterly refusid that counsel, lest it might have be thought, that he had, or wolde have intelligence with the Scottes. Leland, Collectanea, i. p. 667, Hearne's ed. i. p. 464, from a French epitome of the Chronicle of William de Pakington, treasurer of the Black Prince.
3 Originalia, 15 Ed. II. ro. 11; Hodgson's Northumberland, 111. ii. p. 298.
4 Welford, History of Newcastle and Gateshead in 14th Century, p. 36.
5 Grose, Antiquities, ed. 1785, iv. p. 162, quoting Wardrobe Account of Roger de Waltham.
6 Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, iii. p. 146.
8 On 29th April, 1326. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, iii. p. 160.
Thomas's nephew, Henry, who had been created duke of Lancaster. At his expense a new roof of thatch was placed upon the grange, the hall, and the constable's chamber. Some alterations were also made in the Lilburn tower which had probably been built by the late constable John de Lilburn. At the same time the 'tower beyond the gates' was partially reconstructed; the 'little towers over the hall beyond the gates,' and the garrets of the hall were covered with lead, and other small repairs were effected.  

In 1368, when the barony of Embleton had become the property of John of Gaunt, a new drawbridge was made at the gate-tower of Dunstanburgh, and charges appear for the custody of the water-gate and of the barbican. Four years later we find John of Gaunt, titular king of Castile, ordering his esquire, William de Querneby, the receiver of Dunstanburgh, to repair the castle and to build in it a new wall in accordance with the advice of William de Nesfeld his steward in those parts. A warrant from him, dated at Kenilworth the 17th of April, 1380, directs the constable of Dunstanburgh to buy a certain number of salmon at Berwick and send them to the Savoy. The same year he came north himself with a large army for the purpose of establishing a lasting peace on the Border. He appears to have been dissatisfied with the state of Dunstanburgh, and when at Bamburgh on the 25th of October, he engaged John Lewyn, a mason from Durham, to build a 'mantelett' of freestone round the great tower in his castle of Dunstanburgh. The wall of this mantlet, estimated to be eleven rods in length, was to be 4 feet broad, and, with the battlement, 20 feet high from the ground. The work was to be completed by the following Michaelmas at the cost of 10 marks a rod, to include everything except wood for burning the lime and cement. Subsequently, visiting Dunstanburgh in person, John of Gaunt determined to have a new work of masonry erected adjoining Lewyn's mantlet, and he himself pointed out the exact situation it was to occupy to his 'dear and well-beloved' mason Henry de Holme. The work was to be carried out under the superintendence of his 'very dear and

1 This was probably the tower between the Lilburn tower and the more recent outer gate of the castle.
2 See pp. 26-29.
3 See pp. 29, 30.
4 Duchy of Lancaster, Ministers' Accounts, bundle 361, No. 5971.
5 Duchy of Lancaster Reg. Ed. xi. vol. xii. p. 149.
6 Ibid. Ed. xii. vol. xiv. p. 28 b.
7 "Pour faire un mantelett entour le grande tourre deiz le chastel de Donstaneburgh." Reg. of John Duke of Lancaster, Ric. ii. vol. xiv. p. 816. A mantlet seems to have been a term used generally for a defence of wood or stone added to other works. John Lewyn was also employed in building the castle at Bolton in Warrfedale.
well-beloved "bachelor" Monsieur Thomas de Ildreton, who had been appointed constable of the castle on the 29th of July previous. The terms of the contract were the same as those agreed upon with Lewyn; but as Henry de Holme had received nothing on account of it by the autumn of 1382, Thomas Galoun, the responsible receiver of Dunstanburgh, was commanded to pay the arrears at once, and to be more accurate in future if he wished to escape the duke's grievous indignation. The state of affairs at this time was indeed such as to cause grave anxiety to the duke. His efforts to restore peace had been unsuccessful, and the Scots, encamped in the immediate neighbourhood of Dunstanburgh, were ravaging the country. Vigorous action was evidently necessary. The neighbouring fortress of Bamburgh was repaired at a great expense, and the masons were again busily employed at Dunstanburgh. In addition to the work previously contracted for, Henry de Holme built six houses with their vaults, chimneys, and windows, and made a new entrance to the castle with a portcullis and a 'vice,' for which he was to receive twenty pounds. On the 20th of July, 1383, he entered into a further agreement with John of Gaunt at Durham for the erection of a new gatehouse of freestone at the castle of Dunstanburgh, renewing the voussoirs, jambes, and barbicans, and making use of the materials of the old gatehouse for the new work. The new gatehouse was to be vaulted, and to have a barbican, a postern, and the necessary arrangements for a drawbridge. It will thus be seen that John of Gaunt, to whom Kenilworth is indebted for the most beautiful portions of its castle, took a personal interest in the fortification of the great Lancastrian stronghold on the coast of Northumberland.

On the accession of Henry IV. the duchy of Lancaster, in which Dunstanburgh was included, became practically vested in the Crown. Robert Harbottle of Preston was made constable of the castle on the 13th of June, 1409, and on his death, ten or eleven years later, his brother, John Harbottle, was entrusted with its safe-keeping. In February, 1421, Henry Lound was appointed constable, and in consequence, it would seem, of his representa-

1 Ibid. p. 120. 2 Ibid. p. 62. 3 See p. 67. 4 See vol. i. p. 42.
5 Duchy of Lancaster Reg. Ric. II. vol. xiv. p. 79. The 'vice' was probably an escalier à vis or spiral stair.
6 Ibid. p. 81 b. This new gatehouse, built by John of Gaunt, should not be confused with the great gatehouse built by Earl Thomas, which is still in existence. See p. 210.
8 Ibid. part ii. (Warrants, 8 Hen. V.) p. 90. 9 Ibid. part i. (Patents, 8 Hen. V.) p. 73.
tions, the auditor of the possessions of the duchy in Northumberland received orders on the 18th of May of the following year to report on the state of Dunstanburgh, and to have it repaired without delay.1 During the year 1421, and for many years afterwards, the Scots were continually ravaging the district. They burnt the neighbouring villages, carried off the inhabitants as prisoners, and did not spare the castle.2 On the death of Lound a reasonable allowance was ordered to be made to his sons, John and Peter, for their custody of the castle and for repairs made by them to houses within it, in the interval before the appointment of Stephen Hatfield on the 20th of February, 1427.3 Hatfield complained to the council of the duchy that the castle was in a ruinous condition, and they therefore instructed the receiver of Dunstanburgh, in February, 1430, to supply him with sufficient funds for its immediate repair.4 The next year he informed them that the great gateway was so old and battered that it was on the point of falling to the ground, 'to the great peril of the safe guard of the castle, if a speedy remedy was not applied,' and, in consequence, renewed instructions were sent to the receiver on the subject.5

On the 8th of July, 1436, Ralph Babthorpe was appointed joint constable with Hatfield.6 From about this period an almost unbroken series of minister's and receiver's accounts for Dunstanburgh has been preserved. They contain various items of expenditure on the fabric of the castle during the years preceding each successive Michaelmas on which they were rendered. Thus at Michaelmas, 1439, there is an entry stating that the houses and chambers in the castle had been repaired and painted. An arched gutter had been made under the great tower. The foundations of the east tower of the castle had been repaired and strengthened at the cost of 9s. in masons' wages.7 During the following year 72 stones of lead were purchased at Newcastle, and brought 30 leagues by sea for covering the broken lead tiles of the hall and of the great chamber of the tower called the 'dungeon.' John Plummer cast this lead into tiles, and a mason was employed in repairing the 'taberdynge' of the hall and chamber and fixing small leaden tiles, called 'fillets,' on it for carrying off the water. Against the arrival of the auditor and receiver two mattresses stuffed with wool, a bed covering of buckram,

2 See pp. 31-34.  
DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE.

with three curtains, and a canopy and a tester of the same material, and two new dining tables, with their trestles, and two forms, were brought down from London to Newcastle by sea, the cost of the whole of the ornament of the auditor’s chamber amounting to 42s. 3d. The ornaments of the king’s chapel in the castle were conveyed from London to Dunstanburgh by land, the cost of their carriage being 2s. 8d. These ornaments consisted of a chasuble of bordely saundre of a green colour, with a podore, and amice of linen-cloth, a yard of linen-cloth to make a corporax for the chalice, and six yards for two altar-cloths, a super-altar, two tin vials, a pax-brede, a sacryng-bell, and a silver-gilt chalice. A pix cost 10d.2

A ‘minute’ house for an alarm bell was placed on the donjon in 1444, and the constable’s hall and the adjoining houses were thoroughly repaired.3 In 1454 a quantity of oak timber was purchased apparently to form the framework of a new grange for the desmesne,4 which was not completed before the following year.5 The well was cleaned out at the expense of 6s. 8d. in 1457.6 The year after a new tower was built at the entrance to the castle, and several windows in the great hall and chamber in the donjon were glazed.7 In 1459 considerable works were completed in the outer court of the castle near the sea, and a stone postern was built between the latter and a tower called the Elgyn tower.8 It is possible that Margaret of Anjou may have been here at some time during the Wars of the Roses, and that the Elgyn tower, called afterwards Egynclough, which overhangs the deep wave-worn chasm of the Rumble Churn at the south-east corner of the castle, received in her honour the name of Queen Margaret’s tower.9 By a

1 Probably a sort of silk stuff, sendau or coudal (see Du Cange and Roquefort), procured at Bordeaux, Bordeauxis.

2 Ducy of Lancaster, Receivers’ Accounts, bundle 361, No. 5976. In 1450 the chalice and some of the vestments had been mislaid by John Beece, the constable’s deputy, who was ordered to replace them. Duchy of Lancaster Documents, bundle N, No. 9, roll 4.

3 Receivers’ Accounts, bundle 361, No. 5978.4 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5979.

4 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5978. 5 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5982. 6 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5983.

7 Et in diversis custubus et expensis per dictum computatam in exteriori curia castri ibidem juxta mare et unius posterne de petris, inter turram vocatum Elgynclough et mare, unicum vadinus cementiorum lucracione lapidum et caragio eorumdem, etc. Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5984. Remains of a postern have been recently discovered in the east curtain wall.

8 This popular appellation of the tower is probably of more recent origin than the time of Grose, who, writing about 1772, does not mention it. Mr. Tate, in the sixth volume of the Proc. Benv. Nat. Club, called the tower St. Margaret’s tower, though associating it with Margaret of Anjou. If the tower was ever really called Queen Margaret’s and St. Margaret’s indiscriminately, it could only have been so called after St. Margaret, queen of Scotland. The name of Queen Margaret’s Cove has been given to the Egynelough, in consequence of its having being wrongly supposed to have been the scene of Margaret of Anjou’s final embarkation (see vol. i. pp. 45-46). The use of the word ‘cove’ in this sense is sufficient to show that the tradition is not of Northumbrian origin.
curious coincidence the south-east tower of Harlech, a castle occupying on
the coast of Merioneth a position as strong as, if not stronger than, that of
Dunstanburgh, long bore the name of Margaret of Anjou, who is known to
have been there in 1460.¹

The various sieges that the castles of Northumberland underwent by the
opposing factions during the Wars of the Roses are involved in great
obscurity, owing to the divergent accounts that appear in the meagre
chronicles of the period, and the little light that is afforded by contempo-
rary documents. Sir Ralph Percy, the fourth son of the second earl of
Northumberland who was slain fighting for the Red Rose at St. Albans in
1455, seems to have been appointed joint constable of Dunstanburgh
with Stephen Hatfield in succession to Ralph Babthorpe, who also fell there
fighting on the same side.² After the disaster of Towton on the 'Evil Palm
Sunday' of 1461, Dunstanburgh was one of the castles retained by the Lan-
castrians and by them 'victualled, and stuffed' with Englishmen, Frenchmen,
and Scots.³ From Michaelmas, 1461, however, we find that the demesne
lands of Dunstan, with the dovecot near the castle, and the grange, ox-stall
and other houses of husbandry within the castle, lately in the tenure of
William Lilburn and Richard Forster, were demised by Edward IV. to Sir
Ralph Percy at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d.⁴ The dovecot had been
turned into a kiln for drying malt on account of its ruinous state.⁵

On the 25th of October, 1461, Queen Margaret landed in Northumber-
land, and, aided by troops from France and Scotland, in the course of the
following month, obtained possession of Bamburgh, Alnwick, and Dunstan-
burgh.⁶ Thereupon King Edward marched north with a great host, and by
order of the earl of Warwick, who fixed his headquarters at Warkworth, the
three castles were invested on the 10th of December. Warwick himself rode
round to each of them every day; but the operations at Dunstanburgh were
carried out under the more immediate command of the earl of Worcester
and Sir Ralph Gray.⁷ Worcester was subsequently occupied by the siege of

¹ Geo. T. Clark, Medieval Military Architecture, ii. p. 81.
² Plampton Correspondence, Camden Soc. Publ. 1839, p. ci.
⁴ Account of the bailiff of Dunstan, from Michaelmas 1 Ed. IV. to Michaelmas 2 Ed. IV. in Duchy
⁵ Account of the bailiff of Embleton, from Michaelmas 1 Ed. IV. to Michaelmas 2 Ed. IV. ibid.
⁶ See vol. i. p. 44.
Bamburgh, when his place in the camp before Dunstanburgh was taken by the Lords Fitzhugh, Scrope, Greystock, and Powys. 1 The garrison defending the castle consisted of Sir Richard Tunstal, Dr. Morton, Sir Philip Wentworth, and six or seven hundred men. 2 By the 22nd of December Greystock and Powys seem to have left for an attack on Alnwick, leaving Scrope and Fitzhugh in the company of Wenlock and Hastings, who had probably arrived from the south with reinforcements. The besieging force at the disposal of these four lords is said to have been no less than 10,000 strong. In addition to Tunstal and Morton, Sir Thomas Fynder and the bailiff of "Kam" now figure among the garrison, which, having been reduced, possibly through some part having left by sea, is described as containing only six score men. 3 On the 27th of December Dunstanburgh honourably capitulated, 4 on the terms that life and limb should be spared, and that Sir Ralph Percy should, after swearing allegiance to Edward, have the custody both of it and Bamburgh. 5 Percy swore allegiance, and had both castles entrusted to him, but in the spring delivered them again into the hands of the Lancastrian party. 6 After the final rout of Hexham on the 8th of May, 1464, 7 the castle of Dunstanburgh was taken by storm. John Gosse, the captain of the castle, who had been carver in the household of the duke of Somerset, was carried to York and there beheaded. 8 The victorious earl of Warwick kept the feast of St. John Baptist at Dunstanburgh. 9

1 Cotton Charter, xvii. 10, printed in Excerpta Historica, Bentley, p. 365.  
2 Ibid.  
3 "The Wednesday by fore Cristmasse, anno Domini M'cccc.liij" ... In castello de Dunstalbow sus dominus Ricardus Dunstal, dominus Thomas Fynder, doctor Murton, bailivus de Kam, cum vij hominibus. Istos obidient dominus de Wenlok, dominus de Hastynge cum ij aliis dominis, cum xii hominibus. 4 Lambeth MS. 448, Camden Soc. Publ. 1880, pp. 138, 159. The Cotton account placed Fynderne in Alnwick, but the writer of Lambeth MS. 448, declares that the names of the Lancastrian leaders in that castle were unknown even at the time of his writing. 5 Dr. Morton lived to become archbishop of Canterbury and a cardinal.  
4 "And on S. John's day Dunstanburgh was yeelded to King Edward." Stow's Annales, ed. 1614, p. 117.  
5 See vol. i. p. 43.  
6 "Ralf Percy, knight, after his long abode in rebellion, was by our sovereign lorde taken benegnyly unto his grace ... yet nevertheless unkyndlye rered warre agaynste the kyng, and surrendered the castles of Bamburgh and Dunstanburgh to the said Henry, the kyng's enemie." Rot. Parl. 4 Ed. IV. quoted in Annals of the House of Percy, i. p. 285.  
7 This is the date given in the earliest document, the Act of Attainder of the duke of Somerset. Rot. Parl. 4 Ed. IV.  
8 The sayde lordes (the erle of Warwicke, the Lord Montacute, the Lordes Fawconbridge and Scrope) besieged the castell of Dunstanbrough, and by force tooke it, and Iohn Guyes, servaunt to the duke of Sommerset captyayne of the sayde castle, was taken and brought to Yorke; where, wyth a hatchet he was behedded." Grafton's Chronicle, ed. 1809, ii. p. 1.  
9 Item, the xxiii day of Juyne, my saide lordes of Warwike with the puissance, cam before the castelle of Alwike, and ad it delivered by appointment; and also the castell of Dunstanborough, where that my lord kept the feast of Saint John Baptist." College of Arms MS. (L 9) quoted in the notes to Warkworth, Chronicle, Camden Soc. Publ. p. 36.
On the 6th of March, 1465, Edward IV. appointed William Douglas porter of the castle of Dunstanburgh for life at the salary of 4d. a day, and four days later Robert, William, and Henry Haggerston were made joint constables of the castle. The castle and great barn were repaired in 1470, but after that date notices of expenditure on the maintenance of the fortress are seldom met with in the minister's accounts. On the 18th of December, 1471, Sir Henry Percy received from Edward IV. an annual grant of £40, and three years later we find that Henry, earl of Northumberland, was the constable. Afterwards, on the 8th of July, 1489, Edmund Craster was, in consideration of good service, appointed constable by Henry VII.

Towards the end of January, 1514, the ships of war, which Henry VIII. had ordered to proceed to the Firth of Forth under the command of William Sabyn of the Sabyne, had not been heard of since they victualled at Hull three weeks before. Thomas Beverley, who is described as 'an honest, sad and secret person,' was therefore ordered to look out for the missing vessels on the coast of Northumberland. He succeeded in finding Sabyn at Dunstanburgh, a rather singular harbour of refuge.

Writing to Wolsey on the 24th of May, 1524, Lord Dacre suggested that lead for the repair of the roof of the donjon of Wark might be procured from Dunstanburgh castle. In his reply, dated the 11th of June, the cardinal states that the king agreed to the proposal, and ordered as much lead to be taken as could be spared. Both Wark and Dunstanburgh were then in the custody of Sir William Ellerker, and when, in November, 1528, Ellerker lay 'at the mercy of God, not likely to recover,' we find the earl of Northumberland writing to his 'bedfellow' Arundel, asking him to use his influence in obtaining the appointments for him, as these posts had been filled by several former wardens of the Marches.

The royal commissioners Bellysis, Collingwood, and Horseley presented the following report on Dunstanburgh to Henry VIII. in 1538:

1 Duchi of Lancaster Records, Receivers' Accounts, bundle 361, No. 5985.
2 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5987.
3 Ibid. bundle 361, No. 5989. It is difficult to always clearly distinguish between the earl and his cousin Sir Henry Percy, the son of Sir Ralph Percy the former constable of the castle.
4 Ibid. ii. p. 142.
6 Ibid. 1v. i. p. 142. 7 Ibid. p. 174. 8 Ibid. 1v. ii p. 2125.
THE VIEU OF THE CASTELLE OF DUNSTANBURGHE, WICHE IS A VERY REUYNUS HOWSSE AND OF SMAYLLE STRENGTH.

There is no logynges stondynge but the dongoone, wiche has two litlelly towers jone the a pone athere end of the said dongoone; wiche dongoone with boith the towres the leydes of their royffes must be new castyne and mayd, with gutters, spowttes, and fylleettes. For the doyng therof, where leyde wantes, ther is in the said castelle old leyde that wyll ddo it, and more, and the charges for castynge of the leydes for all royffes aforesaid, vjl. The lente of the dongoone is xxxv yerdes longe; the brede of the dongoon is xij yerdes; the two towres of the said dongoone, ather towre, v yerdes and three quarteres longe, and iiij yerdes and iiij quarteres broyd. Item, one of the said two towres must haue a new royff and two flores, for the wyche viij tone of tymbere will serue; wych tymbere must be hade in Chopwelle wode and framyd at New Castelle, and caryd by wattere, iiij. Item, ther must be two dormontes⁵ for the said dongoon, of viij yerdes and a half longe. In one other howse of the dongoon ther must be fourre dormontes of viij yerdes longe. Item, for the said dongoon v royd of sarkynge borde. Item, for the said dongoon two royd of floyynge borde. Item, for the thyrde howsse of the dongoon a dormont of viij yerdes and a half longe; alle wyche tymbere a fore sayd must be had in Chopwelle wode and caryd by wattere; and alle charges therof by estimacion, viijl. Item, ther is a towre calyd Lyborne towre, wiche hath veray good walles and a gud royff of tymbere; but it must be new coueryd by leyd, and, for that leyd that wantes, ther is old leyd in the castelle to serue, and the charges of the plumber wyll be xvij. Item, ther must be for the said towre two flores, boithe bordes and yestes; for the wiche i tone of tymbere will serue, and for dores and windowes, which tymbere must be hade in Chopwelle wode aforesaid, and caryd by wattere; all charges therof by estimacion, iijl. Item, the walles of the dongoon, and battelmenys in the inner warde with a pece of walle above the svere gayt, and in dyuers places of the grete walles that compasses the holl castell, must be amendyt and pynd with ston and rowthe cast by lynne, for the wyche Iyd. wold do mych gud. Item, ther wolde be ane yrone gayt for the inner warde of thre yerdes and a quartere hye, and thre yerdes brode, wyche wyll cost for yron and maykynge xiiijl. Item, ther is a draw welle in the inner warde wych is very depe. Item, ther is no horse myyne in the said castell, and yf there be one mayd it wylle cost xl. Suma totalis, cvjl. xvijl.⁶

In Leland's account of the castles in Northumberland, written about the same time, is this passage: 'Dunstanborough a 2 miles beyond Howwick, hard on the se shore, it stondethe on a by stone rok, the castle is more than halfe a mile in compace and there hath bene great building in it.'⁷

On the 4th of July, 1543, Henry VIII. wrote, under the great seal of the duchy of Lancaster, to Thomas Burgoyn, esquire, one of the auditors of the duchy, William Denton, gent., receiver at Dunstanburgh, and Robert Horseley, gent., directing them to enquire concerning the repairs done to the castle and the castle walls by Sir William Ellerker, the late receiver, about the year 1528, and to report on the actual state of the castle with special reference to the old lead, timber, stone, or 'other stuff meete for byyldyng' that there was within the castle, as well as to the value of the lead.

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¹ i.e., main beams.
² Chapter House Books, B 24, P.R.O.; Proc. of Arch. Inst. 1832, ii. p. 62.
³ Leland, Itinerary, Bodleian Library, vol. iii. fo. 72.
Accordingly, in the autumn Francis Samwell came down to Dunstanburgh as Burgoyne’s deputy, and returned the following report to the chancellor and council of the duchy:

The Vue Takyn of the Kynges Castell of Dunstanburgh, by Francis Samwelle, deputie to
Sir Thomas Burgoyne, auditor to our sovereigne lorde the kyng there, the vj daye of October, in the xxxvth yere of the reigne of our sovereigne lorde kyng Henry the eight.

As concernynge the reparacion made by Sir William Eller carr, late receiver there, the said Sir William dyd cause to be made a pece of the wall over the gate. The charges of the same ys to be valued at viijl, at the most, insomuch he bought certeyn bolles of lyme of the churchwardyns that then was of Emeldon, wiche as yet ys unpayd for.

Also the seyd Sir William dyd cause to be made a pece of the seyd wall over the west syde, wiche as yet ys unbattellyd; the charges wherof ys to be estemyd at xls.

The state of the seyd castell, to begun at the gatehouse westward, & so to goo rounde about the seyd castell.

From the gatehouse, to goo apon the west parte of the seyd castell, the wall is sufficent & of a good strenght, except hyt be in lauk of the ymbattellyng of the seyd pece of the wall, the wiche the seyd Syr William Eller carr dyd cause to be made. And in the seyd wall ther ys on tower called Lyleburne, wiche hath a roffe of tymber & covered withe leade, howbehyt the leade ys decayed & gone in many places, and by the reason thereof the tymber ys sore decaye withe wether. And in the seyd tower there ys too greate mayne postes, that goyth thorough the one syde to the other of the seyd tower, where there hath byn of lyke in tymes past too flowers, howbehyt yt is without remembrance as yt ys seyd.

The wall of the seyd castell, to goo northwarde, ys sore decaye, by reason of the sec. Notwithstanding hyt ys not possible for the castell to be wone one that syde, bycause hyt is a roke of stone, that the castell wall dothe stande apon, wiche dothe assende plomme done a dosyn fadom, and the castell wall on that syde was never in heyth above ij yardes & a half, and apon that syde there ys no maner of tower.

The wall of the seyd castell, to goo estwarde, lyeth fully apon the sec by the space of vj [hundred] fote at the leaste, and there maye lande at that syde any maner of bothe in reasonable wether, and to enter into the castell all the seyd syde at there pleasure, in any maner of place.

The wall of the seyd castell, to goo southwarde to the yatehouse, the wall ys in good reparie & strong, and in the seyd wall ther ys one tower called Egyngcough, withe a roffe of tymber and covered with leade, howbehyt the leade ys gone & decayde in many places, and by reason thereof the seyd roffe is sore decayed with wether. The leade of the seyd tower conteynyth by estymacion ij foders dim. leade. And there hath byn too flowers in the seyd tower of tymber, howbehyt there ys nothyng remaynyng as nowe but ij greate postes & vj jestes of half a fote thyk & lyke bredythe, & in leynghyt vj fote. Also of the same syde of the wall there ys ij greate towers, withe a house goyng betwene theym; both wiche ys called the dongeon tower & shall conteyn in lenght lsxvj fote, & in bredythe xxvijij foter, withe a substancyall roffe of tymber & covered with leade; howbehyt the leade in many places ys gon & worne, by reason whereof the tymber is sore decayed in many places withe rayne & wether. And under the seyd roffe ther ys too flowers very well tymberd, howbehyt yt ys sore decayed with wether notwithstanding ther wolbe muche good tymber, and in case hyt be not lokyd apon shortly, hyt wolbe litle worth.

The yate house of the seyd castell is fallen downe holly, except v postes that hangyth over the seyd yate, wiche are lyke to fall every daye. The seyd postes are covered withe leade, conteynyth by estymacon half a foder of leade.
Also there ys suche leade lying in a house under the seyd dungeon tower, the key wherof remayneth to Thomas Grey, deputie constable of the seyd castell, so that I could not come to the sight of the seyd leade.

Also ther ys suche stone about the seyd castell, wiche ys fallen into the seyd castell, and also without the walles ; yt hyt were leed together, yt woll amount to very many loods of ston. 1

At the time when this survey was made a report was also drawn up as to the condition of the Moot Hall at Embleton, in which it is suggested that the hall should be repaired with lead and timber from the castle. 2 It is probable therefore that the castle, instead of being repaired, was dismantled and used as a quarry for buildings in the neighbourhood. Sir Robert Bowes in his Book of the State of the Marches, compiled in 1550, says: 'The castle of Dunstanborough is in wonderfull great decaye, and the utter wall thereof might be repayed with no great charge, also the gatehouse, and a house for a constable. And then surely it would be a great refuge to the inhabitants of those partes, yff enemies came to annoye them, either arriving by sea or coming by lande out of Scoteland, see that they brought no great ordynaunce or power to remayne any longe tyme there.' 3 Queen Elizabeth's commissioners, in 1584, thought the castle or fortress of Dunstanburgh 'not so needful to be repaired, nor so necessarie, as other, for the defence of the country or annoance againstes the enemies of the opposit border of Scotland, because the same is so farr distant from the sayd border of Scotland, and yet a housete of verye great force and strength, if it be thought gude by her majestye for any other respect, touchinge the sea coostes or otherwise, to be repaired.' They describe it as standing on the sea coast about 18 miles south-east of Berwick and as 'decaied for want of reparinge by long contynuance.' To restore it to its original condition would, they estimated, cost the large sum of £1,000; but it might in their opinion be made capable of holding a garrison of not more than a hundred horse or foot for about £400. 4 On the 27th of February, 1591, Queen Elizabeth issued a commission 'to view and survey the decayes and decaied places of the walles about the castle of Dunstanburghe,' by virtue of which 'Mr. Delavale, Mr. Ra. Grey, Mr. Clavering and Mr. Luke Ogle' repaired to the castle on the first of September following, and 'by the opinion and judgement of divers skilful artizans, freemasons and others, by perambulation and survey,' certified

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that fifty-three yards of the north-east wall of the castle towards the town of Embleton was utterly ruined in front, though the lining was 'in reasonable good state;' and that it would take the total sum of £63 6s. 8d. to repair it, 'which small time will make more chargeable to her majestie.'

James I. sold Dunstanburgh on the 28th August, 1604, to Sir Thomas Windebank, Thomas Billott, and William Blake, and they resold it to Sir Ralph Grey on the 21st November, 1605, and it continued the property of his descendants until the earl of Tankerville sold it to the trustees of the late Mr. Samuel Eyres of Leeds in 1869.

The wonderful strength of the masonry executed in the time of Thomas of Lancaster is strikingly brought out by the brave way in which the original towers and walls of the castle have withstood the assaults of time and tempest, while the subsequent works carried out by John of Gaunt and the Lancastrian dynasty have almost entirely disappeared. The great gatehouse of Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards converted into the donjon, is a block about 105 feet in breadth, consisting of an archway with two storeys over it, flanked by two towers each about 40 feet square, but having a semi-circular projection which extends 16 feet beyond the line of the square. These projecting bows, the cubenda, said to have been raised to the height of 80 feet in 1316, appear to have measured to the top of the battlements about 65 feet, above the present ground level near the entrance. They formed a sort of false front of two additional storeys, and attached to them on either side of the gateway were small turrets containing wheel-stairs. Shouldered doorways led into these turrets from the rampart-walk above the gate, and at the next floor level the turrets were slightly corbelled out beyond the sweep of the bows in a masterly fashion, so as eventually to make their walls rectangular. Each of these twin gate-towers is, with minor differences, so much the counterpart of the other, that the main features of their construction can be fairly ascertained by supplying what is fallen away in the one by what is left in the other. The umbrella-like groining, for instance, in which both turret stairs terminated, can still be seen through the uppermost doorway of the western turret, which opened on to the battlements of the bow. Three or four put-log-holes are still left high up inside the north wall of the eastern bow.

1 *Duchy of Lancaster Depositions*, 33 Eliz. 'Concernen' supervis' decas. muronum castri de Dunstanburghe.

2 *Et cubenda domus portae facienda de altitudine iiiij xx pedum cum j turri in utraque parte portae,* *Opera Castri de Dunstanburghe*, see p. 198.
As in the earlier gatehouse at Warkworth, the wall above the entrance archway is supported on five corbels. There is no sign of any provision for a portcullis near the outer arch, which however looks like a restoration. The entrance passage is 11 feet 2 inches wide. The buried bases of the side walls show that the road was formerly at a lower level. Mason-marks are plentiful on the four innermost ribs of the vault. At the far end of the passage there is, on either side, the doorway of a guard-chamber. The eastern guard-chamber, which is about 16 feet long by 6 feet 8 inches wide, has a three-ribbed vault, and contains two square aumbries and a small window to the north; the western, now entered from the inner ward by what was originally a loop, has a small fire-place, and was probably the porter's lodge. Just within the inner arch of the gateway is the groove for the portcullis, 6 inches wide, the portcullis itself having been 12 feet wide. Both ends of the passage were at one time walled up in order to turn the gatehouse into a donjon.

The flanking towers were entered from the courtyard by doors near the foot of the wheel-stairs in the north-east and north-west corners of the gatehouse. These wheel-stairs, the steps of which are about 3 feet broad, terminated in umbrella-shaped vaults. The drums have cross-shaped loops to the east and west in the basement, and to the north in the first floor. The ashlar of which Dunstanburgh is built are often of Cyclopean dimensions; one stone that forms the lintel of the door of the large room in the basement of the western tower is over 7 feet long. This room, which measures about 24 feet by 12 feet in the rectangular portion, and is 12 feet in diameter in the bow, is now much filled with débris. The head of a door in the west wall leading to a latrine is only just visible. There is a fire-place in the north wall and there are two cross-loops recessed in the wall of the bow, which is about 16 feet thick. The room on the first floor has a fire-place in the west wall, near which is the stair to a latrine. The second floor, unlike the two lower ones, which have intervening passages, is entered directly from the wheel-stair. The very similar interior of the eastern tower presents at the first floor level one of the most striking features in the castle; the arch thrown across the bow on the second floor, in order to carry the north wall of the false two-storied front, being of the noblest proportions.

The central room over the vaulted passage of the gatehouse is 26 feet long by 22 feet broad. In the south-west corner there is a mural chamber
with a cross-looped opening commanding the entrance; two slanting shafts in the south wall seem to have served the same purpose. Close to the north wall is the slit in the floor for raising the portcullis, and there are holes for two stays on which to rest it. The fire-place seems to have been in the west wall. This room was probably the great hall, the room above it being the chamber in the donjon, the windows of which were glazed in 1458.  

About 20 yards along the curtain-wall, which starts from the north-west corner of the original gatehouse, are the traces of what, when this was converted into the donjon, became the main entrance to the castle. It may probably have been the outer gateway of the barbican ordered to be built by John of Gaunt in 1383. The portcullis groove, about 7 inches in width, remains on the north side of the passage, which was 12 feet broad. The jamb of a door, opening into a recess, 3 feet 7 inches wide, is left at the first floor level on the south side of this ruined gatehouse. From the original curtain-wall, near this door, the north wall of the inner ward, of subsequent erection, ran eastwards, but not quite parallel to the donjon, for about 100 feet, up to a mass of ruin at the north-east angle of the ward, which represents the site of a tower that possibly contained the chapel. It then turned south for about 40 feet to the door of the east tower of the donjon, which it blocked up. The gateway of the inner ward is at the north end of this east wall. It had a portcullis 8 feet 9 inches wide, but the archway was at some time built up and a smaller door inserted. The wall of the inner ward probably represents the mantlet ordered to be built by John of Gaunt in 1380, while the gateway may have been that constructed by Henry de Holme in 1383. The draw-well in the inner ward has been filled up to within about 6 feet of the surface; the kitchen was probably near it.

On the west curtain-wall, about 30 yards north of the more recent outer gate of the castle, is another tower, probably 'the tower beyond the gates' of 1351. This tower is indicated as almost perfect in the Bucks' view of Dunstanburgh in 1728, but, owing to the friable nature of the rock beneath, it has so fallen to ruin that the only masonry left is a few courses of the

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1 See p. 203.
2 See p. 201. The road leading up to this gate is very distinct.
3 The length of the north and east walls of the inner ward seems to be about eleven rods, similar to the length of the mantlet, see p. 200. It must be borne in mind that variations in standard measures, and subsequent alterations to buildings make it often almost impossible to reconcile the documentary references to them with the existing remains, while, until the inner ward of Dunstanburgh is carefully excavated, its exact arrangements must continue more or less uncertain.
4 See p. 201.
lining of its south-east corner. Beyond this tower the west curtain is better preserved for a space of 40 yards, up to the angle where, adapting itself to the escarpment, it suddenly turns in a more easterly direction for another 40 yards when it joins the Lilburn tower.

The Lilburn tower, built probably by John Lilburn, constable of Dunstanburgh about 1325, occupies the highest position in the castle area. The walls are 6 feet thick; the space enclosed being about 13 feet 6 inches square. The stair went up in a turret at the south-east corner, which has all fallen away. In the east wall, immediately north of this, is an entrance passage 5 feet 3 inches in width. In the south wall of the basement near the present ground level are three aumbries, and in the west wall is the plain-headed recess of a lancet-window, the stone round it having been cut away to fit a square window-frame. At the first floor level the wall is set back about 10 inches, and on this ledge the beams rested, a large one having been laid across from north to south. A mural passage, with a flat roof

1 The mason-marks differ from those on the donjon.
of large flags supported on corbels, ran through the east wall, and formed a
continuation of the walk round the ramparts of the curtain-wall. A peculiar
double-window pierces both the inner and outer walls of this passage. The
remaining north jamb of the inner window contains holes for the insertion of
three stout bars. In the north wall near the north-east corner is a plain flat-
headed fire-place. Windows of two lights, of the usual Dunstanburgh
character, with shouldered recesses and plain seats, look north and west.
In the south-west corner is the entrance to a latrine. The arrangements
of the second floor have been very similar, but there is only a single light in
the plain-headed recess to the north, and above the mural passage, in the east
wall of the floor below, is a shouldered window recess. At each angle
of the roof a solid turret rose about 18 feet to the height of 60 feet or
so above the tower base. The only portions left of the battlements
between these turrets are two courses of large stones on the east side of the
south-west turret; below them is a rough spout. The north-west turret was
struck by lightning during a terrific storm in June, 1885, when three sheep
were killed by the lightning and three by the falling stones. The turret has
since been carefully repaired by the present owners of the castle.

Immediately under the north side of the Lilburn tower, a small postern,
with a round arch of the Decorated period, opens on the steep escarpment
in the direction of Embleton. The original height of the curtain-wall above
this postern is shown by the shouldered doorway that led on to the rampart
walk from the mural passage in the tower. The curtain continues in a
northerly direction for 40 yards further, and then, after making a sharp bend
westward in order to adapt itself to the contour of the slope, comes, at a
distance of 20 yards, to the brink of the Gull Crag, a precipice that rises
100 feet above the sea round the whole north side of the castle. A mass of
rubble marks the point where the curtain terminated.

Returning across the castle green to the east side of the donjon, the
great height of the southern curtain-wall is shown where it was tied into the
donjon near the commencement of the eastern bow. A wooden stair led
down on to the rampart-walk from a shouldered door on the second floor of
the donjon. The curtain extends towards the east for a space of 35 yards,
when it reaches the constable's tower, containing at one place the solid base
of what looks like the platform for a mangonel or some such engine of defence,
corbelled boldly out over the moat, here about 25 feet broad. The con-
stable's tower, of two storeys, about 15 feet square inside, projects 9 feet outwards beyond the line of the curtain-wall. At the north-east corner is the skeleton of a wheel-stair. The basement story in which is a small window at the north-west corner, is much filled up with rubbish. The upper floor has fire-places in the west wall, and good windows of two lights within recesses provided with stone seats, in the south wall. Passages lead off the stair into latrines in the thickness of the curtain, while at the second floor level a door, now built up, communicated with the rampart-walk. A little to the north of this tower are the ruins of a rough-walled building of late character, measuring inside 22 feet 4 inches in length, east to west, by 14 feet 4 inches in width. The courses of masonry projecting at the east end show that it was intended to be joined to another building, and there are also arches of similar masonry abutting on the north. From its close proximity to the constable's tower we may reasonably consider this to have been the hall of the constabulary with its adjacent houses, mentioned as being repaired in 1444.¹ To the east of the constable's tower, at a distance of 25 yards, is a small turret, measuring only 10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 6 inches inside, projecting 7 feet towards the moat. The vault of the basement is formed by large flags resting on a single rib. Near this turret is a flight of steps leading to the rampart-walk.

The southern curtain-wall terminates in the Elgyn,² or Queen Margaret's tower, at a distance of about 110 yards from the donjon, and situated on the brink of the great chasm with its cliffs of columnar basalt and metamorphosed limestone. At the time of Samwell's survey this tower was known as the 'Egynelcough.' The basement of the tower, about 11 feet 9 inches square inside, served as a postern. The round-headed north door appears to have been restored. The south wall has nearly all fallen away, but the two barrel-holes of the door may still be seen on the east side.³ The basement is built of large ashlar, some nearly 2 feet square. It was covered with flat stones resting on two massive ribs. The masonry of the superstructure is of a

¹ See p. 203. The original Latin runs: 'Circa scelationem et fere novam reparacionem aule constabulariae et domorum annexarum infra dictum castrum de Dunstanburgh.' ² Duchy of Lancaster, Receivers' Accounts, bundle 361, No. 3978.

² It seems almost certain that the 'Elcynbour' of 1459, and the 'Egynelcough' tower of Samwell's Survey are one and the same. Had this postern-tower at the Egginclough not been of the same age as the donjon, the language of the Receivers' Account of 1459 would have led anyone to believe that the turret to the east of the constable's tower was the 'Elcynbour,' and that the Egginclough tower was the postern built in that year between this, and the sea. See p. 203.

³ This postern is not shown in the Bucks' View of the castle.
poorer character than that of the basement. A wheel-stair, four steps of which are still entire, led to the upper floors and to the battlements of the south curtain, at the junction of the latter with the tower. The first floor has a recess, provided with seats, for a window of two lights in the north wall, and a passage to a latrine in the north-east corner. There is a fire-place in the east wall. The second floor, with corresponding arrangements, was supported on eight beams, laid north and south, as can be seen from the put-log-holes. The way in which the east side of this tower, with all the wild beauty of the Egginclough at its foot, was given over entirely to latrines, is an excellent example of the inability of mediaeval minds to appreciate the romantic scenes in which, for purely practical reasons, their habitations were often fixed.¹

A high piece of good ashlar-work is still standing round the northern edge of the Egginclough, but beyond this the east wall of the castle is of mere rubble, consisting of a whitish stone in some parts faced with basalt. In one place there is an opening to a narrow passage 5 feet long, in the thickness of the wall; in another, further on, the foundations of two converging walls run back westwards for 55 yards to what seems to have been a building about 35 yards long by 6 yards broad, possibly the grange in the castle.

¹ That part of the tower which contained the latrines has fallen into the clough since Mr. Archer's sketch of it in 1862, preserved at Alnwick castle.
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

The parish of Ellingham is bounded by the parishes of Embleton on the east, Eglingham on the south and west, and Bamburgh on the north. The parish, which contains the six townships of Ellingham, North Charlton, South Charlton, Doxford, Preston, and Chathill, is about five miles in length from Chathill on the north to Longlee Moor on the south, and four miles in breadth from Hangwell Law on the western moorland to Doxford hall near the boundary of Embleton. The g in Ellingham is pronounced softly as in many other place-names in Northumberland, for example, Edlingham, Eglingham, and Bellingham. The parish of Ellingham differs greatly in geological structure from that of Embleton, and presents many remarkable geological features which will be now briefly examined and described.

GEOLOGY.

The parish of Ellingham is situated to the west of Embleton, and in consequence of the south-easterly dip prevalent in the district we find, as might be expected, that only the lower beds of the ‘calcareous’ group and the sandstones, shales, and coals belonging to the ‘carbonaceous’ group of the series crop out in this parish. A limestone bed was, however, formerly quarried immediately to the north of South Charlton, and also at a place a little to the east of the north road opposite North Charlton, where extensive ‘tips’ and a ruined limekiln mark the position of the outcrop. As the limestone is no longer worked, and no trace of it is visible at the surface at the present day, the following section of the bed at North Charlton from the notes of the late Mr. George Tate, is of interest:

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1 In the possession of Dr. Hardy, by whose kind permission the notes are published.

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A slight displacement of the strata immediately north of East Linkhall, carrying a lode, appears to be the westerly termination of the fault which originates on the coast in the sandy flat near Newton North farm, and strikes south-westward in the direction of Brunton and Fallodon mill. Westward from the great north road the country rises into rounded sandstone hills forming the stretch of moorland, of which Hollinsheugh Hill (415 feet) on Longlee Moor, Crag Hill (520 feet) on Brockley Hall Moor, Camp Hill (595 feet) on North Charlton Moor, and Houghterslaw (609 feet) on the Middle Moor are the most prominent points. Extensive quarries have from time to time been opened in the sandstone, which is largely used for building purposes. The stone, which is usually of different shades of yellow according to the quantities of iron oxides present, varies from a fine-grained sandstone to a coarse grit. In most of the beds the matrix contains a moderate quantity of felspathic material, and the stone, though soft when freshly quarried, hardens on exposure to the air.

Several thin seams of coal, associated with these beds, have been worked in times past near Houghterslaw, Windylaw, and the Middle Moor. Old workings also occur on the east side of the road near Brownyside and Charlton Mires, and a shaft was sunk as recently as 1892 on Windylaw Moor, but was abandoned without being worked. It is difficult to assign to many of these seams their exact horizon, but the bed, the outcrop of which is faulted into the extreme north-west corner of the parish, probably represents the 'Main' coal of the Scremerston district.

To the east of the great north road the country is so thickly covered with glacial deposits that no outcrops of Carboniferous rocks are visible in this portion of the parish; the glacial deposits, however, present some very remarkable surface features. The Carboniferous rocks, which rise in ranges of sandstone to the west, slope away eastward, forming almost a level tract over the centre and east parts of the parish, where thick deposits of glacial material are piled in disordered mounds and hillocks. The hillocks consist for the most part of purple coloured, sandy, boulder clay, filled with a miscellaneous assortment of subangular, or rounded, boulders and pebbles, of which a few are scratched and polished by ice. The majority, however, are unmistakeably water-worn, and resemble the material forming the 'kaims' of Bradford and Hoppen to the north. Near the surface a large portion of the boulders consist of local sandstones and limestones, whilst whin, Cheviot
porphyrites and felsite, together with a hard white gannister, are plentifully scattered throughout the mass. It is also interesting to note the occurrence of two distinct varieties of limestone, the peculiar characters of which render them easy of detection. One of these is the altered pink limestone, with pale green crinoid stems, already mentioned as occurring plentifully in the boulder clay of the coast to the east. The origin of this rock has been traced to the south-west corner of Budle Bay, due north of North Charlton, and the line of transportation of the boulders at North Charlton from this source corresponds in direction with the surface groovings over the district. The other characteristic limestone boulders consist of the peculiar concretionary variety which occurs in the outcrops of the 'Oxford' limestone at Goldenhills near Bradford. This also is immediately on the line of striations from north to south. The reason for the accumulation of so great a mass of material at this spot is not at once apparent. It is true that the land on which it is piled would be the first level country that an ice sheet would pass over after traversing the sandstone hills to the west. It would therefore seem to be the natural place where material, washed down from such an ice sheet melting back westward, would accumulate; and the numerous boulders of Cheviot porphyrite contained in the deposit tend to support this view. But the scratches on the hills are approximately north and south, and the pink and concretionary limestones are almost certainly of northern origin. It is quite possible, however, that the deposit originally left by the Cheviot glacier was afterwards supplemented and re-arranged by the Scottish ice from the north, which brought with it its characteristic boulders and produced the striations which run north and south. The whole mass was afterwards scoured and re-arranged at the close of the glacial period by floods of water which removed the ice marks from the pebbles, and imparted to them their characteristic water-worn appearance. This theory will account for the ultimate mingling of the rocks from the north and west. But to whatever circumstances their aggregation at this spot may be attributed there is no doubt that they are true glacial deposits. The same can hardly be said of the curious parallel ridges and furrows which occur as excrescences on the surface of the drift in the immediate neighbourhood of North Charlton, and which have frequently been described as 'kaims.' Mr. W. C. Trevelyan, afterwards Sir W. C. Trevelyan, bart., pointed these out to Dr. Buckland in 1821, and the latter described them as a tortuous ridge of gravel, then supposed to be an inexpli-
cable work of art. Dr. Buckland, however, after an examination in 1838 of the upper glacier of Grindelwald and that of Rosenlaui, became convinced that the ridge was a lateral moraine, and he directed attention to the strie and other proofs of glacial action found in the district in support of his view. But although the land in the neighbourhood of the ridges is now under grass, there is no doubt that a considerable portion of it was formerly under tillage, and the north and south ridges and furrows can fairly be attributed to agricultural operations. There is, however, a curious series of east and west ridges in a field bordering on the east side of the great north road, nearly opposite North Charlton, which cannot be so easily accounted for. Mr. George Tate attributed them to the moulding action of water, but their strict parallelism, and the equal distance at which they stand apart, render it difficult to attribute them to natural agencies. Only two isolated groups of these ridges remain at the present day, which, however, are merely remnants of a once continuous series, for there are evident traces of an intermediate set of similar ridges and furrows which have probably been levelled to supply the stone with which the neighbouring walls are built. If the idea of their natural origin is abandoned it is difficult to see for what purpose they could have been constructed; and, though various surmises have been indulged in regarding their uses in cultivation or otherwise, no really satisfactory explanation of them has, as yet, been given.

In many places the drift assumes the form of steep mounds, cut out on one or more of their sides into well-defined terraces. Examples of these are seen at Chathill, Dunstan Hill, and near 'the Grove' at Charlton hall. The terraces on these hills have been attributed to the natural action of rivers and confined bodies of water in the form of lakes, but several facts connected with them are inconsistent with this theory, and tend to support the view that these terraces are also due to tillage. They usually occur only on the east and south sides of the hill, though occasionally they are continued round to the north, when that side is sheltered by neighbouring heights, but they never appear to occur on the west side, which is the quarter exposed to the winds prevalent in the district. Again, there is in no case any indication of a barrier opposite, which would have served to confine the

1 App. i. 2 Ibid.
3 These hills are composed of small fragments of stone. The name 'Chat hill' may refer to this fact. A 'chat' is a small piece of stone. See 'chat,' 'chatter,' Heslop, Northumberland Words.
water at a height sufficient to form the upper terraces; and, where the ground does rise to any height, no remains are found on it of corresponding terraces. The terraces themselves are not by any means horizontal or parallel to one another, but slope away towards either end, usually merging into a common exit or slanting road. Their composition, also, is against the theory of their aqueous origin; for, far from being composed of stratified river-sand and gravel, they consist almost entirely of soil. Perhaps the most complete example of such a terraced hillside is that occurring immediately to the north of 'the Grove' at Charlton hall. Here river-gravel has been obtained from the side of the mound opposite the eastern terraces, but, on inspection, the gravel is seen to be confined to the southern base of the mound, that is, to the channel of the present stream, and facing towards the direction of its source. It seems probable therefore that these terraces are also due to tillage.

The drift does not present many other features which require to be noticed, but in some places a purer stratified clay almost free from boulders is found occupying depressions in it. At Chathill, to the east of the railway station, on the boundary of the parish, the clay is employed for the manufacture of tiles, drain pipes, etc., and at Brockley hall, at the opposite extremity of the parish, a similar deposit is utilized for the same purpose. There are examples of recent deposits of peat in the bogs at South Charlton on both sides of the road, at Honeymug bog above Brownyside, and at Preston, where a strip of peat runs south towards Doxford hall.

ELLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The township of Ellingham, forming the north-western portion of the parish of the same name, is bounded by Newham and Newstead upon the north, by the parish of Eglingham on the west, by North Charlton on the south, and by Doxford, Preston, and Chathill upon the east. The township is a large one, having an area of 3,176 acres, and is about three and a half miles in length from east to west by two miles from north to south. At Chathill the main line of the railway passes at the distance of a mile to the north-east

1 Census Returns: 1801, 228; 1811, 221; 1821, 257; 1831, 328; 1841, 270; 1851, 313; 1861, 280; 1871, 261; 1881, 225; 1891, 251.
of the village, which is concealed from sight by the plantations and rising ground which intervene. From Chathill the road, passing in a southerly direction through the township of Preston, enters Ellingham at the bottom of a deep hollow, where a bridge crosses the burn which has been from time immemorial the boundary between the townships. The stream, now called the Long Nanny, formerly bore the name of the 'meadow burn' from the fact that it drains a tract of rich meadow land flanked by wooded slopes on either side. Beyond the stream the road, after ascending a hill, reaches the village school-house, where a path branches off through the fields to the right in the direction of the vicarage. Shortly before reaching the vicarage a well or spring will be noticed at the bottom of a hollow spanned by a rude stone foot-bridge. This spring is the well of St. Maurice mentioned in some of the ancient documents connected with the neighbourhood. The well may be approached by a spiral flight of stone steps, and the water in it will be found to be clear and good. After passing St. Maurice's well the footpath rejoins the main road at the vicarage, which stands opposite Ellingham hall. The church, hidden by the trees, is to the east, and the few houses which compose the hamlet of Ellingham are to the west.

Ellingham hall, the residence of Sir John Haggerston, bart., is a seventeenth-century house to which various additions have from time to time been made. The central portion resembles in general outline many of the small mediaeval towers which are found in the neighbourhood, at Embleton and elsewhere, but the masonry of which it is composed is not older than that of other parts of the building. The house was probably built in the seventeenth century by the Armorers who then possessed Ellingham, and was afterwards enlarged by Edward Haggerston and his wife Mary, whose initials and the date, 1703, appear above the front door. The interior does not present any architectural features deserving special description, but the house contains several family pictures, some of which are portraits of members of the Errington and Charlton families, with whom the Haggerstons have been connected by marriage.\(^1\) There are also some antiquities preserved by Sir John Haggerston, amongst which may be mentioned a fifteenth or sixteenth-century bell, at present lying upon the roof. It is said to have hung in a tree near the hall until a few years ago, when it

\(^1\) There are unfortunately no means of identifying the persons represented.
was placed in its present position. It bears upon a band the inscription ELSABETO PADSAY, with a dragon and a cross moline.1

The west wing of Ellingham hall contains a private Roman Catholic chapel, which has been used as a place of worship for almost two hundred years. The Society of Jesus, before its suppression in 1773, had divided England into ‘residences,’ and in accordance with this scheme Northumberland and Durham were grouped together as the ‘residence of St. John the evangelist, or the Durham district.’ The ‘residences’ were further subdivided into ‘missions,’ one of which was at Ellingham, those in the neighbourhood being at Alnwick, Callaly, and Haggerston.2 The priests in residence at Ellingham appear to have been usually members of the Society of Jesus, and various facts connected with them have been recorded by the historian of the society.3

From the upper windows of Ellingham hall a fine view may be obtained of the surrounding country. Immediately beneath is the garden containing flourishing ilexes, deodars, and Wellingtonias, with a well-grown araucaria. To the north is an avenue of beech trees of unusual size leading in the direction of the Broad wood and Hagg wood, which produced much valuable timber at the beginning of this century, when oak was used as material for the

1 There is no evidence to show whence the bell has come, but it appears from the inscription to have been in the possession of Elizabeth Pudsey, and a Roman Catholic lady of that name died in 1620. She was Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and married Thomas Pudsey, or Pudsey, of Barford on the Tees, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.


3 The following is a list of the priests who have served the mission: Cirk 1736, . Lingsley, and Francis Mannock, son of Sir Francis Mannock of Giffard’s hall; 1750, Ellingham (Mr. Pemberton), a salary from Factory (the residence of St. John) £30, and a field valued at £8 a year. No helps, unless a little beef or the like from Haggerstone, which latter I repay with interest. About one hundred and five customers to my shop.’ Foley, Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, series xii. p. 667. (The language of the report was adopted for the purpose of concealment, the penal laws being at that time in force.) 1753, John Thornton: Matthew Joy died at Ellingham, 21 Feb., 1798, aged 56: Charles Hanne died at Ellingham, 27 April, 1799, aged 88 (ibid. p. 652): William Warrilow, who worked at Ellingham, died at Newcastle, 13 Nov., 1807, aged 70 (ibid.): 1802, William Meynell. (Edward Haggerston, by his will, dated 18th July, 1802, bequeathed £140 per annum to the Rev. William Meynell, and directed that a priest should be kept always at Ellingham); 1805, J. Forshaw, a Benedictine; 1810, W. Birdball; 1813, Thomas Lawson; 1826, John Parsons; 1827, Thomas Maddock; 1829, Edward Crane; 1834, John Corlett; 1835, Thomas Parker; 1845, E. Smith; 1847, the chapel was without a priest, and was served from Wooler for about twelve months; 1848, George Meynell; 1856, the chapel was without a priest; 1856, Andrew Macartney; 1875, Aloysius Hosten; 1877, Gregory Jones; 1880, Joseph Cuthbert Fawell; 1883, Edmund J. Barnett; 1888, Bernard Darley; 1891, W. E. Baron. In the vestry attached to the chapel two relics are preserved which were found amongst the Haggerston papers. They are pieces of linen stained with blood. Attached to the first is a note in seventeenth-century handwriting, ‘Mr Tuving blood who was executed at York, i.e., the Rev. Thomas Thweng who was educated at Douay. He came to England on the English mission in 1665, and was executed at York, Oct. 23, 1680. The second piece of linen bears the note in old handwriting, ‘L’ Derwentwater’s blood.’
construction of the navy. To the east a wide expanse of sea is visible beyond broad undulating stretches of fields, meadows, and plantations, which combine to produce a soft and varied landscape.

Ellingham was the centre of an ancient barony which belonged to the family of Grenville in the reign of Henry I. At the close of the twelfth century the barony, having passed by marriage into the possession of the Gaugy family, became known as the barony of Gaugy, and is referred to by that name in the Black Book of the Exchequer and the Testa de Nevill. In the last-mentioned record it is stated that the barony comprised Ellingham, 'Osberwic,' Doxford, Cramlington, Heaton, Hartley, Jesmond, and 'Witelawe.' The township of Doxford adjoins Ellingham on the south-east, the townships of Heaton and Jesmond are in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the townships of Cramlington and Hartley are about ten miles north-east of the same place. There are, however, two places mentioned as belonging to the barony which it is not easy to identify, namely, 'Osberwic' and 'Wytelawe.' The former name is variously spelled Osberwic, Oseberwyk, or Osburgh Wike, and the place is described in an ancient deed, preserved in the Durham Treasury, as a 'hamlet' of Ellingham, that is to say, a parcel of land adjacent and subordinate to the manor of Ellingham. From documents, which will be subsequently referred to, it is evident that the residence of the owners of the barony of Ellingham was originally situated at Osberwic, and it is natural to suppose that the land surrounding Osberwic was demesne land. It is also evident that the Gaugys in the early years of the thirteenth century quitted their old residence, and constructed a new one which was subsequently known as the 'Newbigginge' or Newstead. A member of the Gaugy family was residing at the 'Newbigginge' in or about the year 1230, when he received permission to have a private chapel there, and the Cliffords, who succeeded the Gaugys, continued to reside at the same place, and were therefore known as the Cliffords 'del Newstead.' It is, however, noticeable that no mention is made of Newstead in the Testa de Nevill, although the name occurs more than once in the Hundred Rolls which were

1 Sir John Haggerston shot a fine specimen of the Great Bittern (Botaurus Stellaris) in the Broad wood on January 19th, 1885.
2 Liber Niger Scaccarit; Hodgson, Northd. i. ii. pp. 305, 303.
3 Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd. i. p. 260.
4 Ibid.
5 Durham Tres. 4th 2d Spec. No. 23, see p. 241.
6 Rot. de Banco Hl, 32 Edw. I. m. 46.
8 See vol. i. p. 260.
subsequently compiled, and that the name Osberwic, occurring in the former record, is absent from the latter. It therefore appears probable that the ancient vill or hamlet of Osberwic became merged in Newstead, and that the name of Newstead subsequently replaced that of Osberwic, just as the name Newtown was substituted for that of Warenmouth, the port of Bamburgh. The hypothesis that the two places are practically identical is corroborated in various ways. If the name was changed in the thirteenth century it is probable that the older name was afterwards occasionally used, and this will be found to have been the case. Again it has been already mentioned that the demesne land of the Gaugys and their successors must have been at Osberwic, and it will be found that there are abundant traces of ancient demesne lands at Newstead on the map of that place made in 1620; moreover Newstead was stated to be ‘all in demesne’ in the year 1676. There can then be little doubt that Newstead represents Osberwic, but there is no direct evidence to show the exact site of the more ancient vill. On the whole it is probable that the name Osberughwik survives in a corrupted form in the word Rosebrough, which is the name of a farm adjoining Newstead.

Wytelawe, the other site included in the barony, cannot be identified with certainty, but it appears to have been a farm of moderate extent, and is defined in one document, dated 1421, as a hamlet of the manor of Cramlington. The farm known as White Hall farm, in the township of Cramlington, in every respect corresponds with the description, and may be identified with Wytelawe.

It will be seen that the barony was naturally divided into two portions, of which Ellingham, Osberwic, and Doxford composed the northern half, whilst the southern half was composed of Cramlington, Witelawe, Heaton, Jesmond, and Hartley.

The barony of Ellingham was granted by Henry I. to Nicholas de Grenville, to be held by the service of three knight’s fees, and he was in possession of the barony in the year 1135, when Henry I. died. From what

1 Rot. Hund.; Hodgson, Northd. iii. i. p. 187, etc. 2 See vol. i. p. 193, etc.
3 Ralph de Gaugy was living at ‘Newbigginge’ in 1230, whilst his successor, Robert de Clifford, was living at Osberwic in 1256. See p. 236. 4 See vol. i. p. 236. 5 Vol. i. p. 268.
6 It is evident that there was an ancient settlement at Newstead, as numerous prehistoric interments have been discovered in the neighbourhood. See vol. i. pp. 257-259.
7 William de Cramlyngton held Cramlington ‘cum hameletto suo de Whitlawe, dicto manerio pertinente.’ Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. V. 18.
8 Liber Niger Scaccarium; Hodgson, Northd. iii. iii. p. 303. Vol. II.
place Nicholas came or from what stock he sprung is difficult to ascertain, but, if the name be accepted as a guide, it seems to have been derived from the small seaport town of Granville, situated on a rocky promontory jutting out into the English Channel in the department of La Manche. Most of the facts which can be gathered concerning Nicholas and his immediate successors are recorded in a number of original deeds, to which their seals are still attached, preserved in the Treasury at Durham. These deeds show that the Grenvilles were both wealthy and munificent, and conferred great benefits upon the convent of Durham. The series of deeds begins with one by which Nicholas de Grenville gave the church of Ellingham and the land appertaining to it to St. Cuthbert and his monks. At the same time he gave to St. Cuthbert a carucate of land in Cramlington with three tofts, four perches in width and twenty feet in length, thirty acres of arable land in the same place with a proportionate amount of pasture, and a fishery on the Tyne called 'Bradayere.' The gift is stated to have been made by Nicholas de Grenville on behalf of the souls of himself, his wife, his father and mother, his nephew William de Grenville, and all his relations. Amongst the witnesses are Hugh and Robert, nephews of Nicholas de Grenville’s wife, Anschet and Ralph, nephews of William de Grenville, ‘all the best and wisest men of Cramlington,’ and many others. Attached to the deed is an oval seal, upon which is a device representing an animal like a panther galloping to the left. The tail, passing between the legs, rises above the

1 The deeds relate to the gift of the church of Ellingham to the prior and convent of Durham; some of those, however, which give genealogical information concerning the Grenvilles and Gaugys are printed in this section, and will be subsequently referred to in the history of the church.

2 i.e., the broad yare or weir, a dam for catching fish. The word yare survives in a corrupted form in ‘Kepier’ near Durham, i.e., the kef, or, catching, yarr, for taking salmon.

animal’s back. The seal bears the inscription: 

\[ \text{SIGILLVM NICOLAI DE GRENVILE.} \]

William de Grenville, mentioned in this deed, was the son of Nicholas de Grenville’s brother Walter,¹ and inherited his uncle’s property. He is styled ‘Willelmus de Granavilla’ in a deed by which he gave to the convent of Durham a parcel of land near Newcastle, called Pottereshihera. The deed is attested by the donor’s wife Emma, and by many men from each of the places which composed the southern half of his barony, namely, Jesmond, Heaton, Cramlington, and Hartley.² William de Grenville appears to have died before 1158,³ and at his death the Ellingham barony was divided between his two sisters, Mabel the wife of Ralph de Gaugy, and another whose name is not mentioned, the wife of Hugh de Ellington, knight.

Ralph de Gaugy, who, by virtue of his marriage with Mabel de Grenville, inherited a moiety of the barony, appears to have belonged to a family of foreign origin, though there is no evidence to show whence it sprang. The name is spelled in various ways, but there is not any place which bears a name resembling Gaugy, unless it be the village of Chauché in La Vendée. It is evident, however, that the family of Ralph de Gaugy, though its origin is now lost, was not less rich and liberal than that of Grenville. There is still extant at Durham a deed of Ralph de Gaugy, addressed to ‘all barons and his friends and the men of the holy man’s folk,’ French and English. The deed records that Ralph de Gaugy gave the church of Ellingham to the convent of Durham with the consent of Ralph his heir, on behalf of the souls of the donor’s wife and other relatives. The deed bears Ralph de Gaugy’s autograph mark in the shape of a cross, which appears to have been made with labour and difficulty. Attached to the deed is an oval seal, deeply

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¹ *Durham Tras. 4th 2nd Spec. No. 9.*


³ Testibus istis, Emma uxor mea, . . . et multis alis hominibus de Gesemuthed et de Heitnohab et de Cramlingatuna et de Hertalave.'

³ This date is fixed by the fact that Hugh de Puisset confirmed the church of Ellingham, the gift of Ralph de Gaugy, in the possession of the prior and convent of Durham, by means of a letter addressed to Absalon the prior. Absalon is known to have died before 1158, and Ralph de Gaugy must therefore have been in possession of Ellingham before that date. Some payments made by William de Grenville are, however, recorded in the Pipe Rolls of 1158/9, and 1160/1.

⁴ *Halfueresfolch, i.e., the folk of the holy man (halig wer).* St. Cuthbert. The word has been frequently misunderstood, and it has been stated that ‘it did anciently signify such of the province of Durham, as held their lands to defend the corps of St. Cuthbert.’ T. Blount, *Law Dictionary,* 1717 (quoting Selden); cf. also *The New World of Words,* ed. Philips, 6th ed. by J. K. 1766. Again the editor of *Reginald of Durham,* Surt. Soc. p. 333, states that the word is from the Anglo-Saxon ‘halig, holy, wieran, to defend, and folk.’ Professor Skeat, however, states that the latter derivation is such a formation as no person with a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon grammar could conceive. He sees no great objection to the explanation ‘holy man’s people.’
dished, upon which is a device representing a man wearing a dress extending to the knees, engaged in combat with a dragon. The man’s sword is raised above his head as in the act of striking, whilst the dragon raises its head as high as the man's waist, and twists its coils around his body. The seal bears the inscription FRANGE I[EGE] TEGE SECRETAE. Hugh de Puiset, bishop of Durham, subsequently addressed a letter to Absalon the prior, in which he informed him that Ralph de Gaugy had ratified the gift in his presence by placing a curved knife upon the altar of St. Cuthbert.

Although neither the deed of Ralph de Gaugy nor the confirmation of Bishop Hugh bears any date, they must both have been executed before the year 1158, when Absalon the prior died. Shortly after the death of Absalon it was found desirable to define the terms of Ralph de Gaugy’s gift more precisely, and Bishop Hugh wrote to Germanus the prior, who was appointed to that office in 1163, stating at greater length the conditions on which the gift was made. As the terms of the original grant were in some respects modified by the subsequent confirmations, Ralph de Gaugy personally ratified the arrangements of Bishop Hugh, Prior Absalon, and the convent of Durham by a deed to which a seal is attached. Upon the seal is a device representing a bird with wings displayed and head nimbed. Round the bird is the inscription + SIGNVM CLEMENTIS DEI.

1 The seal is 1 ½ inches by 1 ½ inches.
3 See p. 268. It is noticeable that no reference is made to the earlier grant of the church by Nicholas de Grenville.
4 See p. 268.
6 The seal is oval, 1 ½ inches by 1 inch. No. 4 on plate, p. 268.
GREN维尔, GAUGY, AND CLIFFORD OF ELLINGHAM.


NICHOLAS DE GRENVILLE, possessor of the barony = ............ Walter de Grenville =

William de Grenville = Emma; living in 1168. Mabel de Grenville = Ralph de Gaugy; paid 20 marks for his relief in 1162/3; died before 1166.

Another daughter married Hugh de Ellington, knight, and had issue two daughters, of whom one married Ralph Baard, knight, and the other married Robert de Bulmer, knight.

Ralph de Gaugy, a ward of William de Vesi in 1166, held one moiety of the barony of Gaugy (or Ellingham) in 1168; died circa 1187.

Ralph de Gaugy, a minor in 1187, paid 60 marks for relief in 1195; died circa 1243 =

Ralph de Gaugy 'quartus,' paid £20 for relief in 1243; died 1279. Margaret ......., who survived her husband =

Adam de Gaugy, = Eva ......; living a widow in 1292. Ralph de Gaugy =

Alice de Gaugy =

Mabel de Gaugy (ac = ... Clifford, according to Robert de Meryng's statement) =

Ralph de Gaugy =

Alexander =

Robert de Clifford =

Robert de Gaugy, died s.p., circa 1304. Ivetta, daughter and heiress = ... Meryng. Robert de Clifford =

Robert de Clifford, died s.p.

Robert de Clifford, knight, on whom his father settled a part of Ellingham; died in his father's lifetime, = Elizabeth, daughter of John de Vaux; I. p.m. 32 Ed. III. 1st Nos. 24; died 28th March, 1357.

Robert de Clifford, knight, heir of his grandfather in 1359; sheriff of Northumberland in 1349; his lands were forfeited in 1360 and were given to Joan de Couphand.

Although Ralph de Gaugy had inherited a moiety of the Ellingham barony before 1158, he neglected to pay the relief due from him until 1162.\(^1\) He appears to have died very soon after that date, leaving a son and heir,

\(^1\) In 1162 Ralph de Gaugy paid twenty marks 'pro relevio terre sue.' Pipe Roll; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii.
Ralph, a minor at the time of his father’s death. The wardship of the heir was given to William de Vesi, who rendered account of thirty shillings in 1166 for the land of Ralph de Gaugy then in his possession. About the same time Henry II. confirmed Vesi in the possession of the whole fee of Ralph de Gaugy, ‘namely, Ellingham and Docheseffordam (Doxford), and Osberwyc and Hactonam (Heaton). In the discharge of his duties as guardian of the heir William de Vesi was called upon to confirm Ralph de Gaugy’s gift of the church of Ellingham.

In 1167 Ralph de Gaugy was still a minor, and his guardian spent forty-seven shillings in that year in stocking Hartley, ‘the land of Ralph de Gaugy,’ with 8 oxen, 1 horse, and 60 sheep. In the following year, however, Gaugy, then of age, took the management of the estate into his own hands, and discharged some of the obligations incumbent upon it. At the same time, in common with other barons, he was called upon to draw up a short report on the history of his barony to be delivered to Henry II. In this document he states that in the time of Henry I. his ancestors had held their fee by the service of three knights, and had enfeoffed a certain knight named Galon with the fourth part of a knight’s fee. Subsequently the barony had been divided between two sisters, of whom the eldest was Ralph de Gaugy’s mother. He therefore had inherited a knight’s fee and a half, for all of which he rendered service except for half the land given to Galon, namely, the eighth part of a knight’s fee. He had not himself given away any land, but his aunt, the wife of Hugh de Ellington, had enfeoffed Ralph Baard with the sixth part and Gilbert de Hetton with the twelfth part of a knight’s fee. Hugh de Ellington, the owner of the other half of the barony, was called upon to make a


21 Henricus, rex Anglie, etc. Scitis me redidisse, etc., Willelmo de Vesi . . . totum feodium Radulphi de Calgi, videlicet Ellingham et Docheseffordam et Osberwyc et Hactonam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Vesi Charters, Hartshorne, Feudal Antiquities, app. p. cx.

31 Episcopo Dunelmensis usque ecclesiae, nec non toti capitolo ejusdem ecclesie, omnibusque filiis Del et sancte ecclesie, hominibusque suis tam Francis quam Anglis, Willelmon de Vesi salutem in Christo. Scitis me concessisse et mea carta confirmasse donationem et concessionem quam Radulphus de Calgi fecit monachis de Sco Cuthberto de ecclesia Sci Mauricii de Ellingham in perpetuum elemosinam quantum ad me pertinent, pro salute animae meae et omnium antecessorum meorum. Testantibus his: Willelmo clerico de Stockesle, Philippo clerico, Galfrido de Walonie, Jordanus Deiram, Niclo filio Serl, Radulfo mascolo, cum ceteris probis hominibus.

[Endorsed] Confirmaatio Willelmi de Vesi de ecclesie de Ellingham. Durham Treas. 4th 2nd Spec. No. 3. Attached to the deed is a round seal, 2 inches, bearing three vetch plants with pods, and the inscription: SIGILLUM WILLELI DE VETCI.

41 Pipe Roll, eodem anno; Hodgson, Northld. III. iii.

51 In 1165 Ralph de Gaugy paid 20s. as aid. Ibid.

61 Carta Radulphi de Gaugli, Liber Niger; Hodgson, Northld. III. iii. p. 305.
similar report. He stated that he held half the barony which had belonged to William de Grenville, which William’s predecessor, namely, Nicholas de Grenville, had held at the time of the death of Henry I. A portion of the barony was still in the possession of William de Grenville’s widow, for which she made acknowledgment to Hugh de Ellington. The portion held in dower, with the eighth part of a fee held by Galon, amounted together to half a fee, and Hugh de Ellington had granted half a fee to his two daughters, who had married Ralph Baard and Robert de Bulmer. He therefore retained only half a fee in his own possession. 1

The division of the barony was not permanent, and Mabel de Gaugy lived to see the whole of the three fees re-united in the person of her son, in the year 1181. 2 Shortly afterwards her son died, and in 1187 Roger de Glanville the sheriff made a payment ‘for the gift of the lands of Ralph de Gaugy,’ 3 and in 1191 it is stated that Ralph son of Main owed forty marks ‘for the wardship of the heirs of Ralph de Gaugy.’ 4 Ralph son of Main appears to have received the wardship before the earldom of Northumberland was made over on the 25th of November, 1189, to Bishop Hugh de Puisset. 5 In consequence of this arrangement Bishop Hugh took all the produce of the earldom into his own hands, and amongst other profits he enjoyed the revenues of the Gaugy barony. 6 In 1195 Ralph son of Main made a small payment that he might be released from the compact into which he had entered, as the bishop had received all the profits of the wardship. 7 In the same year the heir, Ralph de Gaugy, grandson of Mabel de Gaugy, attained full age, and paid sixty marks as relief for the three fees of his barony. 8

Ralph de Gaugy, the third of that name, was in possession of the barony from 1195 until 1213, and various payments made by him in connection with his estate are entered upon the accounts of that period. In 1201 he paid £10 as scutage, and £6 for the expedition to Poitou in 1213, that being the amount assessed on the three knight’s fees of the barony. But though Ralph

1 4 Carta Hugonis de Ellington. 5 Ibid. p. 303.
2 Mabilia de Grenville et Radulfus Gaugi, filius ejus, reddunt compotum de iii marcis pro habenda seisina de feod’i militis et dimidi. 6 Pipe Roll, anno 1181; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii.
3 Pipe Roll, anno 1187; ibid. 7 Ibid. anno 1191. 8 Gestu Heirici II. Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 90.
4 In 1191 the sheriff accounted for £6 7s. 9d. ‘which the bishop of Durham had for the produce of Ralph de Gaugy.’
5 Radulfus filius Main reddit compotum de x£ ut scribatur in retulo quod sit quietus de x£ marcis, quas promisit pro habenda custodia heredum Raduli de Gaugy, quia custodiam illam non habuit, eo quod episcopus Dunelmensis cum habuit, cum Northumberland.’ Pipe Roll, anno 1195; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii.
6 Ibid.
de Gaugy nominally maintained control over the whole of his ancestor's lands, the barony appears to have become practically divided at this time into two portions, by the transference of Hartley and Jesmond to Adam de Jesmond to be held for the service of a knight's fee and a half. The amount of land which Gaugy retained in his own hands was further reduced by other small conveyances. Ralph de Gaugy III. appears to have died in the year 1243, when his son of the same name paid £20 for his relief.

This son was known as Ralph de Gaugy IV., and is so styled in a deed by which he gave the mill of Ellingham to Philip de Broxfield, with the land which Thomas, son of Adam, held in Ellingham. This mill was afterwards the cause of much dispute between Philip de Broxfield and the prior and convent of Durham. The prior appears to have built a new mill which Philip regarded as an infringement of his rights, and it was said that the prior would not allow his men to use Philip's mill. The dispute was temporarily settled on the 6th of February, 1279, by the renunciation on the part of Philip of any right to enforce suit of mill from the prior's men, but the

1 Testa de Nevill: Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 266.
2 Doxford was held by Roger de Mering for a quarter of a fee: John Baysing held 12 acres in Osberwic; Adam Riband held 6 bovates in Cramlington; Roger de Wytelawe held 24 acres in Wytelawe, and Henry Faber held 2 bovates in the same place. Ibid. p. 317.
4 Carta Radulfi de Caugi quarti. Omnibus, Radulfus de Cauqi quartus salutem. Noveritis me dedisse Philippo de Broksfeldo molendinum meum de Ellingham, etc., una cum tota terra quam Thomas filius Ade tenet in villa et territorio de Ellincham, scilicet viginti et quatuor acris terre et una aera prati, etc., tenendum, etc. Ita quod nec ego Radulfus, etc., aliquod alium molendinum possimus erigere, reddendo inde annuatim miri, etc., unum denarium, etc. Testibus : Dominus Radulfo filio Rogeri, Roberto de Lucre, Johanne de la Leia, militibus, Rogero de Ripeke, Willelmo de . . . . Nichol de Hauekhil, Henrico de Bilton, Johanne Harang, Roberto de Fauldon, Michael de Stokes clerico. Dodsworth M.S., vol. lxx. fol. 68.
5 Compositio inter Philippum de Broxfield et priorem Dunelm., de molendino de Ellingham.
6 Durham Tres. 4th ed. Spec. No. 22. Omnibus, etc., Philippus de Broksfeldo salutem in Domino. Noverit valetudinaria vestra quod cum muta est societas inter dominum priorem et conventum Dunelm., ex una parte, et me Philippum ex altera super quodam molendino leuato per predictum priorem, etc., in Ellingham, ad nocemumentum liberi tenementi mei in cadem villa, ut diebam. Et super eo quod predicti prior, etc., non permiserunt homines suis de Ellingham facere sectam ad molendinum meum in cadem villa, tandem die luna proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi septimo, his amicabiliter concurrunt in hae forma. Videbit quod ego Philippus de Broksfeld remisi et omnino quietem clamaui pro me, etc., in perpetuum predictis priori et consentienti totam sectam de singulis terris ac tenementis suis et eorum tenentibus quas dicti prior, etc., habuerint die confectionis instar scripti, quam quidem sectam diebam ad molendinum meum in cadem villa de Ellingham pertinere. Tenendum etc., in perpetuum. Remisi eciam, etc., totum jus, etc., quod habui, si quod habui vel habere potui, ad prosterendum predictum molendinum occasione alijus nocumen iod liberi tenementi mei in cadem villa in perpetuum. His testibus : Guseycharo de Charron tune senesceulo Dunelm., Waltero de Cambcehowe tune vicecomitie Northumbrie, Radulfo filio Rogeri, Johanne de Wyderington, Willelmo de Midelton, Nicholao de Sunycburne, militibus, Johanne de Lythegrynes, Johanne de Midelon, Alexandro de Brokesfeld, tugone de Tindale, Thoma de Milleburne, Willelmo de Tindale et aliis. Attached to the deed is an oval seal, measuring 1 inch by 2 inch, being an impression of an antique gem, representing a nude figure standing. The inscription is + S' FILIPPI DE BROKESFELD.
question was reopened subsequently by Philip's brother Alexander. The latter complained in 1292 that the prior and Walter de Tuggal had diverted the water from his mill, and had set up a mill themselves, so that the men who had used Alexander's mill had deserted it in favour of the prior's mill. The matter was not finally settled until the following year.  

Ralph de Gaugy IV. died in the year 1279, and Thomas de Normanville, the king's escheator, was directed to take possession of his lands until they could be delivered to the heir after homage had been rendered. But on enquiry being made it was found that Adam, the eldest son of Ralph de Gaugy, was a leper, and unable to come into the king's presence, and Thomas de Normanville was thereupon deputed to receive from him the oath of fealty and a reasonable relief. Adam, the leper, however died almost immediately after his father, and Robert de Clifford, a distant cousin of the deceased man, was called upon to discharge these obligations.

Some evidence, given in a lawsuit in the year 1304, throws light on the connection which existed between the Clifford and Gaugy families. In that

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1 Assize Roll, 1292; and cf. Quies clamacio Alexandri fratris et heredis Philippi de Brokesfelde de toto jure quod habuit in quodam molendino aquatico prioris Dunelmensis in Ellingham, de quo molendino dictus prior implicatatus fuit de docimento per predictum Alexandrum. datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, MCCXCVI. Durham Trea., 4th 2nd Spec. No. 21. Attached to the deed is a round seal, bearing as a device a Holy Lamb, and the inscription S. ALEXANDRI D' BROKESF. Two early deeds relating to Alexander de Briexfield and his son Thomas are preserved among the Duke of Northumberland's MSS. By the first deed John de Vesey gave to Alexander de Briexfield ten cart loads of firewood, in return for which Alexander renounced all claim to any interest in John de Vescy's mills at Anwick. The deed is dated at Anwick, Monday, December 27th, 1283, and is attested by W. de Kambhou seneschal of John de Vescy, Thomas de Rok, Robert de Fulodon. William le Messag, John de Midleton, and others. By the second deed Thomas de Bruxefeld, son and heir of Alexander, gave to Magister Walter de Wettewang the ten cart loads of timber assigned to his father. The deed is attested by John de Duddlene the lord's seneschal, Hugh de Lyom the lord's forester, Roger son of Ralph, William de Gorsewick, John de Rodom, and others.

2 He granted small parcels of land in Ellingham to various individuals. He gave half a carucate to William de Ucletre, 4 bovates to Robert de Doxford the chaplain, 24 acres to Roger de Haukeslau, and a carucate to a chaplain serving a chapel at Ellingham. Placita de quo warranto: Hodgson, Northd. III. i. pp. 93, 94, and Assize Roll, Surt. Soc. p. 328.


4 Quia est testificatum coram rege quod Adam de Gaugy, frater [sic] et heres Radulphi de Gaugy defuncti, qui de rege tenuit in capite, leprosia percussus est, per quod ad presciam regis ad homagium suum regi faciendo commode accedere non posse, mandatum est Thone de Normanville, senescallo, quod de fidelitate predicti Ade de terris et tenementis predictis loco et vice regis, capiat et acceptet ex tunc ab eodem Ada de rationabili relevio suo. Originalia, 7 Ed. I. Rot. I.; Hodgson, Northd. III. ii. p. 284. Adam the leper (who is stated in this document to have been the brother of the deceased Ralph de Gaugy) is styled Ralph de Gaugy's son in another document.

5 Mandatum est Thome de Normanville, senescallo regis, quod accipiat securitatem a Roberto de Clifford, consanguineo et herede Ade de Gaugy, defuncti, de rationabilis relevio suro de omnibus terris et tenementis que predictus Radulphus tenuit de rege in capite. Originalia, 7 Ed. I. Rot. 8. Ralph de Gaugy, father of Adam, appears to have suffered a confiscation of a portion of his estate because he had alienated some land without the king's license. Ibid. 7 Ed. I. Rot. 4.
year Robert de Meryng claimed from Robert de Clifford certain lands and revenues in Ellingham and Osberwic as his just and reasonable share of the inheritance of Ralph de Gaugy his cousin. Robert de Meryng, the plaintiff in the case, appears to have been a descendant of Roger de Meryng, who has already been mentioned as the owner of Doxford. Meryng, in order to prove his claim, was called upon to set forth the pedigree of Clifford and himself, and he stated that Adam de Gaugy the leper had a younger brother Ralph de Gaugy, who had a son of the same name. The latter likewise had a son, also named Ralph de Gaugy, who died childless. The inheritance then reverted to two sisters of Adam the leper, namely, Alice and Mabel. Meryng alleged that he was the great grandson of Alice the elder sister, and that Robert de Clifford was the great grandson of the younger sister Mabel. Meryng and Clifford were therefore, according to Meryng's statement, co-heirs to the Gaugy barony, and each was entitled to one moiety. Robert de Clifford, however, had obtained possession of the whole estate, and Meryng sought to reverse this. Robert de Clifford in his reply to Meryng's argument did not object to the plaintiff's statements except in respect to Mabel, who, according to Clifford, was the sister of the father of Ralph de Gaugy who died childless. If this statement was true Clifford was entitled to the whole of the estate as next of kin, but Meryng denied the truth of Clifford's assertion, and stated that Ralph de Gaugy, father of the deceased man, had not any sister named Mabel. There is unfortunately no record of the decision arrived at in connection with the case, and there is some reason to suppose that the facts were not accurately stated by either party. If the statement of Meryng is accepted, it is difficult to believe that he was of full age in 1304, being the great-great-grandson of a man who died in or about 1279, whilst the statement of Robert de Clifford is still more incredible. It is evident that doubts existed at that time in regard to some links in the pedigree, and it is probable that mistakes had arisen from the continuance of the same name through several generations of the Gaugys. Superfluous generations, introduced into the pedigree by an error, may have caused the confusion which cannot now be explained. But the result of the case was

1 See p. 232, note 2.

2 Robertus de Meryng per attornatum suum petit versus Robertum de Clifford mediatatem unius messuagii, quatuor carucatas terre, quadraginta acras bosci et sexdecim libras redditus cum pertinentiis in Ellingham et Osburgh Wike, ut jus et rationabilem partem suam, que eum contingit de hereditate quae fuit Rudolfi de Gaugy in Ellingham et Osburgh Wike, consanguinei predictorum Roberti et Roberti, cui heredes ipsi sunt et qui nuper obiit, etc. Et unde dicit quod predictus Rudolfus, consanguineus, etc., fuit
that Clifford and his descendants remained in undisturbed possession of the
property, and the name of Meryng disappeared from the district.

Adam de Gaugy, the leper, died in 1279, and Robert de Clifford was im-
m ediately afterwards found to be in occupation of his estate. 1 The new owner
of the barony of Ellingham belonged to a family of knightly rank in which the
name Robert had been transmitted from father to son for several generations.
In the early years of the thirteenth century the family was settled at Murton
near Orde in Islandshire, and at some time between the years 1207 and 1217
Henry de Orde transferred to Philip de Ulcotes the services due from Robert
de Clifford for the village of Murton. 2 The heirs of Philip de Ulcotes subse-
quently gave their interest in these services to the convent of Durham, 3 and
after further negotiations Henry de Orde, who had been cast into prison and
was anxious to obtain means of release, sold to the prior and convent 'all
the homage and service of Robert de Clifford' for the sum of one hundred
and five marks. 4 There is nothing in these passages whereby the special
member of the Clifford family referred to can be identified, but it appears
probable that he was the husband of Mabel de Gaugy. It may have been
his son or grandson who was ordered by Bishop Walter de Kirkham to do
homage to the prior and convent for a moiety of Murton on the 23rd of

1 Robert de Clifford paid half a mark for his tenement in Ellingham in 1280.  
Inq. 9 Ed. 1. No. 84.
4 Durham Tres. 4 th 1 st Spec. No. 5. North Durham, app. No. dccvi. This deed is attested by Ralph de Gaugy.
April, 1251. The homage seems to have been duly rendered, as Robert de Clifford was soon afterwards discharging the duties of sheriff of Norhamshire, a post of some importance in the palatinate at that time. The new owner of Ellingham appears from these passages to have belonged to a family which was gradually becoming prominent.

In 1292, after Robert de Clifford had been owner of the barony for twelve years, a survey was made of Ellingham. It was found that Robert de Gray and his wife Margaret held one-third of the manor from Robert de Clifford, and that there were numerous other small proprietors. At the time when the survey was made Eva, the widow of Adam de Gaugy the leper, was still living, and in 1292 she brought an action against Robert de Clifford for the recovery of some land in Ellingham and Osberwic as her dower, but the action failed on the ground that Adam de Gaugy, her husband, had never been admitted to formal possession of the estate. Four years later a subsidy was levied on the inhabitants of Ellingham, in connection with which the following list was drawn up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Osberwic. Subsidy Roll, 24 Ed. I. 1s/1.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa bonorum Roberti de Clifford</td>
<td>9 13 4</td>
<td>11 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Roberti Gray</td>
<td>6 3 0  &quot;</td>
<td>12 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Radulfi Basy</td>
<td>2 7 4  &quot;</td>
<td>4 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Walteri Punder</td>
<td>1 15 0  &quot;</td>
<td>3 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa huius ville, £19 1s. 8d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ellingham</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa bonorum Ricardi filii Simonis</td>
<td>1 9 0  &quot;</td>
<td>2 7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Gilberti Belle</td>
<td>1 2 6  &quot;</td>
<td>2 0½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Simonis Munding</td>
<td>1 7 0  &quot;</td>
<td>2 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ricardi filii Wilhelmi</td>
<td>0 15 9  &quot;</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Simonis de Walmeden</td>
<td>1 3 0  &quot;</td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wilhelmi filii Ricardi</td>
<td>1 4 6  &quot;</td>
<td>2 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rogeri Ra</td>
<td>0 16 0  &quot;</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wilhelmi filii Symonis</td>
<td>1 3 6  &quot;</td>
<td>2 1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Inganun Horn</td>
<td>0 16 0  &quot;</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Stephani Brewister</td>
<td>0 19 0  &quot;</td>
<td>1 8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wilhelmi filii Ade</td>
<td>1 0 6  &quot;</td>
<td>1 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Johannis Horde</td>
<td>0 16 3  &quot;</td>
<td>1 5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa huius ville, £12 1s.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3 Roger de Haukesldu and Isabella, his wife, held 48 acres; Roger de Mulesen and Beatrice, his wife, held 18 acres, etc. Adam le Chapelyn held 100 acres, an endowment of the chapel at Newstead. Hundred Rolls: Hodgson, Northd. III. i. pp. 133-134, 186-187.
4 Assize Roll, 652, 21 Ed. I. m. 23.
ELLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

TYNDELEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa bonorum</th>
<th>Willelmus de Hesselington</th>
<th>Henricus de Ryhill</th>
<th>Ade filii Mariot</th>
<th>Johannis Joy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£s. d.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unde reddit</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summa huius velle, £8 2s. 10d. Unde domino regi, 14s. 9½d.

From this list it appears that Robert de Clifford and Robert Gray, to whom he had granted one-third of the manor, were living at Osberwic, which has been already identified with Newstead. Tinely, where Alexander de Newton and William de Hesselington were living, is a farm on the borders of Ellingham and Doxford. Simon de Walmenden, whose name also occurs on the list, derived his name from the Alden or Walden burn, which is mentioned in some of the most ancient deeds connected with the church. Adam de Walmenden, possibly a relative of Simon, is described as a chaplain in a deed by which he transferred to the prior and convent of Durham his interest in four tofts in Ellingham, which lay on the south side of a mill pond, and seven acres appertaining to the tofts. He also conveyed to the prior and convent four acres in the field called Sunnildisflat, eighteen acres in a field called Etherisley, of which half was arable and half meadow, and more than six acres of waste between the 'red road and the limestone quarry.' By a deed, which may be assigned to the same period, Robert de Clifford granted certain concessions to the monks of Durham by making over to them his rights in a water-course after it left his mills at Ellingham, in order that they might divert it on to their own land, by directing its course towards their mill pond near the chapel of St. Mary. Attached to the deed is the seal of Robert de Clifford, bearing his arms three eagles displayed.

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Not long after these transactions took place Robert de Clifford asked for the royal license to settle a portion of his estate upon his son Robert and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John de Vaux. The license having been granted, in 1306 he settled upon his son a house at Ellingham, fourteen tofts, one hundred and sixty-nine acres of arable land, sixteen acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood. This estate was estimated to be worth a hundred and six shillings a year, and it was stated that Robert de Clifford, the father, continued to retain in his own hands the remainder of Ellingham and the manor of Murton near Norham.¹

Robert de Clifford the son, who in this way received an estate at Ellingham during his father's lifetime, had, by his wife Elizabeth de Vaux, three sons, Robert, John, and Thomas. Of these the eldest son, Robert, married Elena, daughter of John de Chilton, who appears to have acquired the manor of Murton near Norham between the years 1306 and 1328. On Wednesday, November 16th, 1328, John de Chilton settled Murton upon Robert de Clifford after his marriage to his daughter Elena. In the entail, which accompanied the settlement, remainder was left to Robert de Clifford, lord of Ellingham, the grandfather, to John and Thomas, Elena de Clifford's brothers-in-law, and lastly to Andrew, Roger, and John, younger sons of Robert de Clifford the grandfather.² By a similar deed executed on the 4th of May, 1330, Robert de Clifford the grandson entailed the residue of Ellingham, which remained in his own possession, upon his grandson Robert, subject to similar reversions.³ After these deeds had been executed Robert

¹ Ing. ad quod damnum, 35 Ed. I. No. 120. ² Robertus de Clifford de licentia feoffandī pro Roberto filio suo. ³ Robert de Clifford afterwards gave 200 acres of woodland in Ellingham to William de la Beche and his wife Eufemia. Ibid. 17 Ed. II. No. 222.


³ Edwardus, Dei gratia, rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis quod per finem quem Robertus de Clifford fecit nobis accezzimus prefato Roberto quod ipse de manerie suo de Elyngham cum pertinenciis, quod de nobis tenetur in capite, exceptis 1 messagio, 14 tofis, 169 acris terre, 16 acris prati, et 30 acris bosci in codem manerio, feoffare possit Michaeli de Presĕn. Habendum eum licentia quod dare possit et concedere predictum manerium prefato Roberto ad vitam. Remanecat Roberto filio Roberti de Clifford, remanecat Johanni fratri eiusdemi Roberti filii Roberti filii Roberti. Remanecat Thomæ fratri ejus,
de Clifford, the grandfather, retained only a life interest in Ellingham, and his object in effecting the entail appears to have been the exclusion of his eldest son from the inheritance. One of the family at this time had incurred the royal displeasure, and it is possible that a confiscation was feared if the estates were permitted to descend from father to son in the usual manner.\(^1\)

In the meantime Robert de Clifford, the husband of Elizabeth de Vaux, had parted with some of the property which his father had given to him in Ellingham, by conveying it to Richard de Emeldon, the merchant of Newcastle, in 1324.\(^2\)

Robert de Clifford the grandfather died in 1339,\(^3\) when it was found that he had not held any lands ‘in demesne as of fee’ in Northumberland or elsewhere, but he had held the manor of Ellingham and land in Osberwick by grant from Michael de Presfen, except fourteen tofts and other lands which he had settled in his lifetime on his son Robert. The deed of entail relating to the residue of the estate was then rehearsed, and John de Clifford, aged eighteen, was declared to be the heir, his brother Robert having died during his grandfather’s lifetime. A few particulars were added as to the condition of the estate, which was held ‘by the service of one-fourth part of a barony.’

The manor house was in a ruinous condition; and a third part of the ninety-one acres which composed the demesne land had been sown with seed at the winter sowing. All the rest was lying waste and uncultivated for lack of tenants, and could not be let, for nothing could be got from it either by grazing or in any other way. If the land could be let it might be worth

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1 In Kellawe’s Register (circa 1316) is the following letter: ‘Edward, etc., al honorabile pere, etc. Nous avons entendue qu’une parleance ad estre entre vous e Monseur Robert de Clifford de li retenir ovèse que vous, e nous merveillons durement de ceo que vous avez tenu tiel parleance od celui, qui vous savez bien que soi porte vers nous autrement que faire ne deust, e qui voet meynetir choses que se contraryes a nostre estat,’ etc. Regist. Palat. Duncelm, app. iv. p. 493. Rolls series.


3 Only five persons paid subsidy in Ellingham in 1336, viz.: ‘Willelmus Ercl, 3s. 4d.; Willelmus filius Walteri, 2s. 8d.; Adam filius Walteri, 2s.; Adam filius Willelmi, 2s. 4d.; Johannes Wyld, 1s. Summa, 11s. 4d.’
sixpence an acre, but both pasture and arable land were equally worthless; the only land which was of value was a small quantity of meadow land for hay. There were forty acres of wood, free from undergrowth, of some value for feeding swine. The moorland and a piece of separate pasture upon it were worth eleven shillings. At Osberwick 'an appurtenance of the manor,' there were seven tofts and seven bovates of arable land (each bovate containing twelve acres) in the hands of tenants at will, who paid seventy shillings a year. There were five cottar holdings worth twenty shillings. The perquisites of the manor court were worthless on account of the poverty of the tenants and the damage done by the Scots. It is evident from this survey that Ellingham had not escaped the numerous Scottish raids which took place after the departure of Edward III. for France in the year 1358. The king had left the management of affairs relating to Scotland in the hands of deputies, whose inactivity was in marked contrast to the renewed zeal of the partisans of David Brus.

Robert de Clifford, father of John de Clifford the new owner of Ellingham, had died before his son succeeded to the property, and his widow Elizabeth assisted her son in the management of his affairs until he attained full age. Owing to the Scottish depredations and the poverty of the estate, the tithes due to the prior and convent of Durham fell into arrear, and it became necessary to provide means for payment of a portion of the debt. John de Clifford and his mother therefore granted a lease of Sunderland wood near Ellingham to the convent of Durham for twelve years from Lammas day (August 1st), 1342. The wood began at 'le suth corner' at a spot called 'le Aken buske,' marked by a ditch running westward, between 'le Hagg' and

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1 Robertus de Clifford del Newested nullas terras tenuit in dominico suo ut intelligunt, sed dicunt quod idem Robertus tenuit ad terminum vitae suae die quo obit, ex confessione Michaelis de Presfen, manerium de Ellingham simul cum quibusdam tenementis subscriptis in Osberwike, eidem manerio pertinentibus, exceptis 1 messuagio, 14 toftis, 169 acris terce, 16 acris prati, 16 acris bosci in eodem manerio, de domino rege in capite, ut de corona, per serviciun quarte partis unius baronie. Ita quod post mortem ipsius Roberti manerium predictum, exceptis predictis, etc., Roberto filio Roberti filii Roberti Clifford, etc., remaneari. Qui quidem Robertus filius Roberti filii Roberti obit sine herede de corpore suo exeunte, dicit Robertus de Clyfford del Newsted tunc supersit. Et si idem Robertus filius Roberti filii Roberti sine herede, etc., obiit, tunc manerium Johannis fratri ejusdem Roberti filii Roberti filii Roberti remanens, qui quidem Johannes frater adhuc superstes est . . . Et si idem Johannes, etc., Thome fratri ejus . . . Et si idem Thomas, etc., Andree filio predicti Roberti de Clifford . . . Et si idem Andreas, etc., Rogero fratri ejus . . . Et si idem Rogerus Johanni fratri ejus, etc. Predictus Johannes filius predicti Roberti filii Roberti filii Roberti est heres propinquus predicti Roberti de Clifford del Newsted, etc., et idem Johannes fuit etatis 18 annorum ad festum Purificacionis B. M. Virg. proximum preteritum. Ing. f. m. 13 Ed. III. 1st Nos. 29.

2 Ridpath, Border History, p. 326, seq.

3 The Hagg wood is immediately to the north of Ellingham.
the High wood, as far as 'Bamburghgate' on the north. From that road it extended eastward to the ditch between the meadow and the wood on the east, and then south to the spot called 'Aken buske' already mentioned. The lease was subsequently renewed on the 26th of July, 1344, for a term of sixteen years. The boundaries specified in the renewal of the lease differ slightly from those already mentioned. Two seals are attached to the document, one of which is the seal of John de Clifford, bearing the arms three eagles displayed, and the inscription S. JOHANNIS DE CLIFORD. The device on the other seal attached to the deed is a plant, surrounded by a legend which is illegible.

Notwithstanding the careful discharge of his obligations with regard to tithes, Clifford was soon afterwards involved in a dispute with the prior and convent about rights of common of pasture on the moors of Ellingham and Oserberwik, 'the hamlet of Ellingham.' He eventually confirmed to the convent their ancient right of pasture on Ellingham and Oserberwick Moor, with free entrance and exit by 'le Kyrkway' to the moor and pasture of Moriley. In addition to the property which he possessed at

1 So called, perhaps, to distinguish it from the Broad wood, which lies to the north of the Hagg wood.

2 Qui quidem limites et divise incipient ad le Suthcorner in loco qui vocatur le Aken buske, qui se extendit per quamdam fossam versus occidentem inter le Hagg et altum boscum, et a dicta fossa inter le Hagg et altum boscum usque ad viam que vocatur Bamburghgate ex parte boriali, et ab illa via versus orientem usque ad fossam inter pratum et boscum in parte orientali, et per eandam fossam versus austrum usque ad limitem qui vocatur le Akenbusk de quo superius memoratur. Et est scendium quod predictus prior et conventus percipient et habeunt per sex annos proximos futuros, a dicto festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula computando, omnes arbores crescentes in pomerio dicti manerii de Ellingham ex utraque parte fosse pomerii memorati. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla dictorum Johannis priores, Elizabeth et Johannis, presentibus indenituri mutuo sunt appensa. Datum Dunelm. 22 die mensis Aprilis A.D. 1342. Durham Tract. Reg. 11th ed. fol. 115 verso.

3 Qui quidem limites et divise incipient a prima parte gardini qui vocatur le Orcheyard per viam quod dictur Bamburghway, se extendit versus orientem usque ad fossam inter pratum, quod vocatur Helmedowe et boscum qui vocatur Sunderland ex parte australi bosci qui vocatur Ellyngabethwood, extendit versus austrum per eandem fossam mutuo le Akenbusk usque ad predictum gardinum qui vocatur le Orcheyard in parte occidentali, ubi dicte limites et divise incipient, cum toto gardino dicto qui vocatur le Orchard de quo superius memoratur. Datum 22 die Julii, MCCCLXIV. Cart. Misc. Durham Tract. No. 516, and Reg. 1st fol. 21. There are other seals, apparently belonging to members of the same family, in the Durham Treasury, viz., John de Clifford, 1251, eagle displayed with head reverted, not on a shield; Robert de Clifford, three eagles displayed; Richard de Clifford, 1328, a Jess between three eagles displayed on a deed relating to Northallerton.

4 The 'Kyrkway' or 'Kirke Loningse' was close to Tinely (see p. 245), and Moriley appears to have been at Tinely. See history of St. Maurice's church. Moriley is the 'Morileia' mentioned in the deed of Mabel de Grenville. Scriptum Johannis de Clifford de communia pastura in tota mora de Ellingham et Oserbylyk et Moriley. Durham Tract. 1st ed. Spec. No. 23. Omnisbus, etc. Johannes de Clifford salutem in Domino. Cum contencio mota fuerit inter dominum Johannis, priorem ecclesie Dunelmensis, et ejusdem loci conventus ex parte una, et me ex parte altera super communis in moris, quareris, chacios et alios proficibus in villa de Ellingham et Oserbylyk, hameletto ejusdem ville. Concedo pro me, etc., quod dicti prior, etc., de cetero habebant et gaudebant ut de jure suo antiquo et de jure ecclesie sue Sancti Cuthberti Dunelmensis, communam pastura in tota mora de Ellingham et Oserbylyk ad omnimoda averta ipsorum priorum et conventus et suorum tenencium, cum libero introitu et exitu ad dictas moras, et cum libero introitu et exitu per le Kyrkeway ad moram et pasturam de Moriley sine impedimento mei Johannis, etc.

Vol. II.
Ellingham, John de Clifford retained also the manor of Murton near Norham, which had belonged to his ancestors, and had been entailed on his brother Robert and his heirs. A third of Murton had been assigned to John de Clifford’s grandmother Margaret, who had survived her husband. This portion was subsequently conveyed to John Heron.

John de Clifford himself continued to reside at Newstead where his ancestors had lived, and on the 29th of June, 1347, he granted a certain annual portion of grain from his manor of Newstead to the friars of Hulne. By a deed dated in the same year he remitted to the abbot and convent of Alnwick the homage and fealty due for a piece of land in Ellingham called ‘Brentehall fielde,’ which they had received by the gift of Adam de Ellingham. In 1349 John de Clifford was sheriff of Northumberland, being at that time about twenty-eight years of age. His mother Elizabeth was then living, and remained in possession of the lands which had been settled on her husband in 1306, until her death, which occurred on the 28th of March, 1357. In the following year her son John was called upon to pay a reasonable relief for her estate, which was of small value as the greater part of it was lying waste and uncultivated owing to the lack of tenants. The whole of the manor appears to have been in a very bad condition at this time, and the chapel attached to the manor of Newstead had fallen into ruin. In consequence of this, on the 13th of April, 1353, leave had been granted to John de

1 See p. 238.
2 Johannes de Clifford, dominus de Neusted, concessit totam tertiam partem manerii de Moreton, quam Margaretae, quae fuit uxor Roberti Clifford, tenet in domine de hereditate sua post mortem suam, Johanni Heron. Raine, North Durham, p. 254, note e.
3 Omnimus loc scriptum visiris, etc., Johannes de Clifforthie, dominus de Alengham, salutem, etc. Scitatis me remississe, etc., abbati et conventui de Alnewic et eorundem successoribus, in perpetuum, homagium et fidelitatem, que mihi debitur, de una dimidia carucata terra in villa et territorio de Alengham, que vocatur Brentehall fielde. Quam quidem terram predicti abbatis et conventus habuerunt ex dono Ade de Alengham. Qui dictus Adam dictam terram de me quodam tenuit pro homagio et fidelitate. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predicto homagio et fidelitate de cetero aliquid juris, etc., vendicare poterimus. In cujus, etc., Testibus: Rogeri Ffayrpage de Alengham, etc. Datum apud Alengham, anno MCCC septimo. Dedworth MSS, vol. xliv, fol. 11. Brentehall field was probably at Tinely, where a parcel of land still bears the name of ‘abbey lands.’ Sir David Smith, in some manuscript notes, says that two fields to the east of Tinely are called ‘the abbey lands,’ and are tithe free. More than 2,000 loads of stones were removed from one of the fields, most of them flat and laid as if for a flagged pavement, but no vestige of the foundations of buildings were discovered. At no great distance from the place was a large stone cross. On the farm east of the house and east of the lane which goes down from Tinely to Doxford, on the field adjoining the lane, are the remains of a small barrow. Another, much less, situated in the next field, was conveyed away at the same time as the abbey lands were improved, and underneath it was found an earthen vase of common pottery, but ornamented with devices, of size sufficient to hold 6 or 8 gallons, and it was full of human bones. An axe head of polished green felsite has also been found at Tinely.

3 Hodgson, Northd. II. ii. p. 17. 4 Inq. p.m. 32 Ed. III. 1st Nos. No. 24.
Clifford to cause the divine offices to be performed in any suitable place he could find, until the chapel of the manor was repaired.\(^1\)

Very shortly after his mother's death John de Clifford was associated with Henry de Lucker and other men of the district in causing the death of John de Coupland, one of the wardens of the Marches, who had won the royal favour a few years before by the part he took in the capture of David, king of Scots, at the battle of Neville's Cross. The apparently unprovoked murder of so prominent a man was an unpardonable crime, and Clifford and his associates, having been declared to be rebels, suffered confiscation of their estates. The murder appears to have taken place on December 20th, 1362, at Bolton Moor,\(^2\) and on the 10th of February, 1366, all the lands of John de Clifford were granted to Joan de Coupland, the widow of the murdered man, as compensation for the death of her husband whilst engaged in the king's service.\(^3\)

Six years after the date of this grant leave was given to Joan de Coupland to convey the manors of Ellingham and Newstead to Sir Richard Arundell in trust for herself for life, with remainder to Sir John Arundell his brother.\(^4\) Sir John Arundell died in 1379, when it was found that he had conveyed Ellingham and Newstead to trustees two years before his death.\(^5\) Through these trustees a portion of Ellingham appears to have come into the hands of John Heron of Thornton, and subsequently of Sir Robert Harbottle.\(^6\) Other portions of the estate came into the possession of Sir Robert Ogle and the earl of Northumberland.\(^7\)

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\(^1\) Regist. Hatfield, fol. 29, r.  'Datum in maniero nostro de Aukland, Apr. 13, a.D. MCCCLIII.'

\(^2\) Vol. i. p. 239.

\(^3\) Rot. Pat. 40 Ed. III. part i. m. 43. John de Coupland, by his will, had left all his property to his wife Johanna and Roger Corbet. The will is dated at the castle of Wark. Oct. 9th, 1359, and was proved July 12th, 1363. Regist. Hatfield, fol. 45, r. In the margin of the register is a note in an early hand, 'iste Coupland took the kyng Skoites night Durham.' The widow afterwards received leave to move her husband's body to Kirkham priory. Ibid. fol. 47, r.

\(^4\) Writ of Privy Seal, 46 Ed. III.; Ford Parish Inq. No. 18.

\(^5\) Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II. No. 1.

\(^6\) The following transcript is in the Dodsworth MSS. A seal bearing a fess between three crescents was attached to the original deed. 'Omnibus hoc scriptum visiris vel auditoris salutem. Cum Willelmus de Durham nuper dederat, etc., Johanni Heron de Thornton terras suas, etc., in villa de Ellingham, prout in carta sua, etc., continetur, et super hoc dictus Johannes Heron fecit vivit Johanne Clavering, militem, et Willelmum Swynhowe in dictis terris, etc. Qui quidem Johannes Clavering, miles, et Willelmus feoffaverunt Robertum de Harbotell, Thomam de Lilleburn, et Johannem Gray capellanum in omnibus terris, etc. Novetis me dictum Willelmum de Durham remississe, etc., predicto Roberto de Harbotell, totum jus, etc., in omnibus predictis terris, etc. De his testibus: Johanne de Woddryngton chevaler; Johanne de Myddleton chevaler; Johanne Fox; Willelmus Rodem; Willelmo Strother; Roberto Hopyn; Willelmo Swan; et alios. Datum 28 Junii, 2 Hen. V.' Dodsworth MSS. vol. 45, fol. 110-125.

\(^7\) Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. V. 10, 9 Hen. V. 54, and 3 Ric. II. No. 1. Sir Robert Ogle was the owner of the tower of Newstead in 1415. Vol i. p. 261.
In 1424 a marriage was arranged between Margaret the daughter of Sir Robert Ogle, and Sir Robert Harbottle, son and heir of Sir Robert Harbottle and Isabella Monboucher. The marriage settlement dated the 14th of June, 1424, stipulated that the costs of the ceremony should be defrayed by Sir Robert Ogle, and that Dame Isabella and the bridegroom should settle all their lands in Ellingham on the offspring of the marriage. The marriage was to take place within forty days after the betrothal, and Sir Robert Ogle, the father of the bride, promised to give the bridegroom ten pounds of gold before the ceremony. This dowry was afterwards increased, according to a deed dated 24th of August, 1424, by the gift of a piece of land, one acre in length and three half acres in width, at the 'netherend' of the 'Douflhyll' in the fields of Ellingham, near the stream by the church, for the erection of a fulling mill, together with the right of cutting a water-course from the Walden burn through Prynscroft. Sir Robert Ogle also promised to give the bridegroom an estate at Newstead, until the receipts yielded fifty-five marks clear, or until that sum was paid. It was also stipulated that Sir Robert Ogle should keep and maintain his daughter and a damsel to wait on her constantly in his 'hostell,' with his son-in-law and his valet or other servant, together with their horses, when they came to visit him; the bride, on her part, was to find her own vesture and attire.

1 C'est endenture tesmoigne que accorde est et assentie Robert de Oge et John Bartram chivalers, d'un parte, et Dame Isabell, qui fuist la feme Robert Herbotell, esquier, qui mort est, et Robert Herbotell, fitz et heire de dit Robert, d'autre parte, que le dit Robert le fitz espousera et a feme prendra Margerie fille de dit Robert de Oge, quel marrage sera fait as costage le dit Robert de Oge a certen temps et iour pour estre assignes et limites per lez dites parties; et lez ditz dame Isabell et Robert le fitz feront estre fait seure estate en ley as ditz Robert le fitz et Margerie, et a lez heires de corps dit Robert engendreres, des tous les terres, molyns, et possessions ove lez appartenancez en Elyngham, quels furront le dit Robert le pere, et ceo deins quarront iours aprez ditz espousals celebrees, reversion et remayndrent al dit Robert le fitz as sez heires et assignes entapaynes. Et le dit Robert de Oge paiera devant mayn al dit Robert le fitz, devant lez dits espousals celebres, diz livers d'or d'Engletterre, etc. Done le quatorzimes iour de Juny, l'an nostre seigneur mill quatercentz vint et quater. 

2 Probably the stream now known as the Long Nanny.

3 Sciens presentes et futuri quod nos Willemus Warde vicarius ecclesie de Emeldon, et Johannes Gray, vicarius ecclesie de Neuton in Glendale, dedimus, etc., Roberto Herbotell, filio et heredi Roberti Herbotelli defuncti, et Margerie fille Roberti de Ogle, militis, nunc usori dicti Roberti filii, omnia illa tenementa, etc., in Elyngham, que quondam fuerunt dicti Robertii Herbotelli defuncti, et que nos simul cum allos terris et tenementis nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento ejusdem Roberti Herbotelli defuncti per cartam suam de feodo simplice inde nobis faciam, Habenda, etc., prelato Roberto Herbotelli et Margerie et heredibus de corpore ipsius Roberti filii, legitime procreatis, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servitia inde debita, etc. In cujus rei testimonium uthique parti hujus carte indenterate sigilla nostra apposuimus. Et quia sigilla nostra pluribus sunt incognita sigillum dicti Roberti de Oge eisdem paribus apponi procuravimus. Illis testibus: Roberto de Oge, Johanne Bartram, Wilhelmo Heron, Thoma Gray de Horton, Wilhelmo Elmenden, militibus; Wilhelmo Heron de Wanstingham, Thoma Lilleburn, Edmundo de Crawestre, Johanne Swynhowe, armigeris, et alius. Datum apud Elyngham 24 Aug. A.D. 1424. 

4 Hodgson MSS. ex MSS. Dodsivorth.
WARDE, vicar of Embleton, and John Gray, vicar of Newton-in-Glendale, as trustees of the bridegroom's father, put the newly married couple in actual possession of their lands in Ellingham.¹

Sir Ralph Harbottle, the grandson of this marriage, married Margaret Percy, and their grand-daughter Eleanor Harbottle, by her marriage with Sir Thomas Percy, became mother of Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland.²

In this way the portion of Ellingham which had belonged to the Harbottles became united to the estate which the earls of Northumberland acquired at Ellingham from the trustees of Joan de Coupland.³ When the earl of Northumberland's estate was surveyed about 1567 Dame Eleanor Percy had conveyed her lands at Ellingham to the earl, her son, who had reinstated his mother as tenant for life. The survey is as follows:

The bounder of Ellingham, with the several groundes thereof.

We find that yt beginnethe at y° Carse well beside Doxford, and from thence yt extendithe uppe the deane to the Tyney parke nooke, from thence endelongo Tinelie dyke towards y° west, tlly yowe come to y° heade of the Kirk Loning;¹ and from thence westwardes alonq y° heighe waye, called heighe Broome waye, to yowe come to Bromsyde Letchet;² and from thence southward alonq the middeste of y° said letche to yowe come to Northe Charleton dyke, and alonq y° said dyke to yowe come to Cuthbert well. And from thence to y° myer of y° marres,³ alonq y° said marres, and from thence northewards to y° ende of the forrest dyke at y° Graneside letche ende; and alonq the said dyke, calld y° forrest dyke, to yowe come to the heade of the Freest deane beside Browne rigge ende; and so downe y° Freeste deane to yowe come to y° king's yate in y° king's heighe streate.⁴ Nowe taken awaye from thence, as one olde dyke goethe downe, to yowe come to Paynes foordle; from thence alonq y° said dyke to yowe come to the Slatie foord⁵ at Newhame woode heade, and from thence downe y° burne to y° heade of [MS. torn] medowe. From thence southewarde alonq y° [MS. torn] to the southe nooke of y° said Hungrie medowe eastewarde, to yowe come to y° burne whiche ys marche betwixte Ellingeham and Prestone, called medowe

² Hodgson, North. ii. 2. pp. 261, 262 (Harbottle pedigree).
³ The earls of Northumberland do not appear to have had any interest in Ellingham before the confiscation of John de Clifford's lands. Amongst the Duke of Northumberland's MSS. there are some documents connected with the administration of the Ellingham estate at the end of the fifteenth century. In 1479/80 the sum of 220. 2d. was paid to Thomas Forster 'nuper de Edyrstan, junior' in return for his good services as bailiff of Ellingham. There is also a rental for the year 1498. The following is a translation of the first sentence: 'Thomas French took of the lord a messuage and i husband lands there, to be held for the term of 6 years, by warranty [plegium] of Edmund Preson and Henry Browne, and pays yearly xxviii. 4. The other tenants named on the rental are: Henry Browne, Edmund Preson, Richard Preson, John Thewe, William Thewe, John Allan, John Rome, Elizabeth Forster. At the end of the rental is the note: omnnes tenentes predicti reddunt domino annuatim pro pastura habenda in le Lawfuld, alias vocato Warnerlawe, per plegium alterius, vij' viij.'
⁴ i.e., 'le Kyrkeway' mentioned in the deed of John de Clifford, see p. 241.
⁵ i.e., Bromynside, which adjoins Tinely Moor.
⁶ The march cast between Ellingham and North Charlton is visible to the north of Honeymug bog.
⁷ 'Slatie foord' is marked on the northern boundary of Rock. See map, p. 128.
PELLINGHAM

ELLINGHAM PARISH.

burne; y' up the burne to yowe come to Hungrie forde. From thence uppe the said burne to Prestone brigge; and from thence up ye" said burne, as the water runeth, to the southe medowe dyke nooke, and up ye" said strande to ye Carse well wher we begane.

My lorde hath over and besyde his ancyent inheritance in ye" said town of Ellingeham certaine landes and tenements ther of ye" possessione of Sir Ralph Harbottell, knighte, his great grandfather, whiche he ys inherentyable unto by the righte worshipfull ladie dame Elynor Percy, his mother, and by ye" said Dame Elionor Percy, ye" said landes, amongst other, are given to my lord and his heirs, by his lordship granted againe to ye" said dame Elioner his mother for termyne of her lyfe, and therfor in this survey entered as his lordship's lands, [as] herafter shall appeare.

The prior and convent of Durham holdeth certen lands and tenements in Ellingeham by certayne service as herafter shall appeare.

The heirs of George Carre of Lesbury and Wm. Watson of Ellingeham holde certen lands in Ellingham by hommage, fealty, and sute of courte of Ellingeham, as herafter yt shall appeare.

[The names of the freeholders and tenants follow, amongst whom are mentioned: John Doxforde, holding certain lands in Doxford for a quarter of a knight's fee, and rendering a pair of gloves or id.; the heirs of William Bedell, holding a tenement and lands in Doxford; Thomas Franche, holding a cottage and garden with croft consisting of 5 selions of arable land adjoining the croft; the prior and convent of Durham, holding several parcels of land; Richard More, holding a cottage with a croft of 8 selions of arable land, containing 4 acres; Thomas Franche, holding the chief messuage, with a croft called Dowell crofte. The water mill was part of the possessions of the Lady Elioner Percy, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Harbottell. The church was covered with lead and in good repair in all respects, with a cemetery containing half an acre of land by estimate. On the east of the church was some land called 'Sc. Mowres wood' and 'le kirke crofte.' Attached to the vicarage were three husbandlands called 'le glebe lande,' and all the tenants had the right of grazing their cattle in 'le laire folede' and 'the heighie common more.' There was also a house in the tenure of William Atkinson, without any garden or croft attached, in which in times past the lord's court had been held.]

Adjoyninge to this town of Ellingeham on ye" north side thereof ys ye" woode of Ellingham, whiche lyeth open and not enclosed, wherein as well all ye" tenants as also ye" inhabitors of Ellingeham have hade tyme oute of memory commune and pasture; nevertheless where any freeholder ther hath ane parcell of inheritance, wherin any springe of woode ys, the same ys by them enclosed to ther best commodetie, wherfore it is nedful to be knowen whether my lord by lawe maye enclose ye' same and covert ye to his owne commodite or not, or at ye" least cause ye' same wood to be enclosed, and then fell all suche wood as ys nedful to be cut downe to his lordshipp's tenants theraboute, ye" other to remayne and so to be hayned, whiche shold be to his lordshipp's and his heirs no small profett and to his lordshipp's said tenants nothing hurtfull.

Vi ys to be noted ye' yf any suche springe shold be made of the said wood, that ye" said grounde were firste enclosed with strong hedges and order taken howe ye" same shold be yerely fensed and kept in good reperacion, and also suche persons appointed to be keepers and have ye" over seight of ye" same, as wolde not suffer any of the hedges to be in decaye, nor cattell to have pasture therin, nor yet, for any

1 Now known as the Long Nanny.
2 The information respecting the tenants and their holdings is in Latin.
3 In the margin: 'ther must be an office founde of this.'
4 'Est et ibi demin una alia domus constructa sine gardino, sine croto, in qua solebat per longum tempus elapsum curia domini custodiri, et modo in tenura Willicelmi Atkinson.'
5 The Hagg wood is immediately to the north of Ellingham. To the north of the Hagg wood is the Broad wood.
6 *i.e., enclosed or fenced.
cause or necessatie of ye tenants, the woode, or any parte or parcel of ye said springe, to be cutt or taken awaye, but ye same to be used and kepte as a springe ought to be; or else ye inhabitants of ye said towne and all ye contrie towards ye sea or nighte unto ye same, havinge had so greate accesse and liberie to cut and to take their pleasor therof, accountinge it (in a manner) ther owne by right, wolde never suffer the woode, once cut, to springe againe, whiche wolde be an utter undoinge of all his lordship's tenants adjoyninge unto ye same, and also such as dwell in other his lordship's townes theraboute, and no small discommodie to his lordship and his heirs.

The tenants of this towne be very poore men, nothinge able to make any sooche service as of dewtie they ought, the sterelietie of ye grounde as they allledge ys the cause therof. But ye especyall cause ys ye dysquietnesse and hatred ye ys amongst themselfe, ye greater thefe ye ys continualie aboute ye said towne, and disorder amongst them in neighbourheade, and ye they be over rumpe with gentlemen planted some amongst them, whiche ys rather ye cause of their great povertie than ane sterelietie or barrennesse of ther lande and groundz, whiche ys mooche needfull to be foresaene and with good circumspecon reformed.

And wheras tymne out of memory ye balef of Lucker hath alwayes had [from] everie tenant of these townes, hereafter mentioned, for more leave within ye highe more, nowe called Ellingham more, one bussell of wheate as appeteining to his office; nowe presently ye same for ye moste parte ys by them denied, some of them alledgeinge, for that he be his lordship's tenants, they are in all ye said commone more free to take turfe or hather for ther feule; the other townes as apperteyning to ye lordship of Bambroughte, partely for that ye cornes ys nowe at more valewe than in tymne aunceyent yt hath bene, and also moste specyallie because ther ys not [MS. torn] sufficient of turfe grounde nor yet hater within [MS. torn] precincte of ye said more of Ellingeham to serve ther necessitie, but that ye are driven to goe to ye mores of North Charlestone, Ditchborne, and Chattone, where they are well served, and, for the one half of that whiche ye demanded by the balef of Ellingeham aforesaid, deny the payment of ye said bushel of wheat, wherupon arrissethe dalie mooche convenynce [sic] betwixte ye said balef and them, and for that they cannot passe nor repasse to any of the said mores of Chattone, Ditchborne, or South Charlestone, but through ye grounde of Ellingeham, so that in ther return they be alwaies stopped by the said balef, wherupon arysethe ye said variance. Therfore, ye premisses considered, yt were good sooche order were taken herin as ye inhabitants should be served with necessarie feule, and ye said balef to receyve suche accuramblie dewtie as of right unto him apperteynt.

Townes apperteyning to the queen's majestie whiche have, by permissione of the balef, had more leave in Ellingham: Bambrough, Shostone, Sunderlande, Elford, Bednell, Newtone, Durtone, Flettome. Townes of his lordship holde of the castell of Anewic, wiche have hade the like liberie in the same comone: Tughall, Lucker, Swinho, Bruntone, Prestone.

All these townes above mentioned dyd ever take ther fewell from ye fresh dyke to Chattone-Sandyford, and by northe ye Hinginge Well Lawe, and from ye Hinginge Well Lawe to ye bounder of Charlestone; Flettone, southe and eastward, was ever reserved for Ellingeham, Doxford, Newstea, and Tindely.

And because Newstea, Lucker, and Prestone are noe incydent in all manor of service with the lordship of Ellingeham, for ye answeringe of all and singular things whiche doo conerce ther commone welthe in neighbourheade, they have alwaye hade, as before ye at lengthe the recyt, more leave in the saide northe parte of ye commone of Ellingeham, without payenge anythinge to the said balef or any other balef ther, as well for the townes of Ellingeham, Doxford, and Tindely, whiche be of ye lordship's self; and, as for

1 Hangwell Law is at the west extremity of Ellingham township.

2 i.e., as belonging to the Gaugy barony and not to the barony of Alnwick. Half a mile north of Hangwell Law is the 'three Barons Ford,' crossing the Sandyford burn. The ford derives its name from the fact that the commons of the three baronies of Gospatric, Ditchburn, and Gaugy were contiguous at that point. See vol. 1. p. 256.
Ellingham, yt hath the xye like, because yt ys parcel of Lucker and Newstead; but, as concerning all manner of royalty, yt saie townes of Prestone, Newshead, and Lucker with Warneforde doe sute and make yer appearance at xye knightly courte of Anewe, and ther doe make ther presentements accordingly. But as for Ellingeham, Doxord, and Timely [they] do present all manner of r[s]alty at Ellingeham courte aforesaid, and ought not of righte to be called in the knighty courte of Anewe.¹

It will be observed that when this survey was made the tenants of Ellingham were in a very poor and miserable condition. They attributed their poverty to the poor quality of the ground, but the surveyor suggested that the true causes were their hatred of one another, continual thefts, and the fact that they were 'over runne with gentlemen planted nowe amongst them.' The meaning of the latter phrase is obscure, but it is possible that some of the earl's friends or officers had been placed at Ellingham to protect the village from the continual raids which then prevailed. Ralph Grey of Horton went to live at the neighbouring village of Embleton during this period, in order to afford the protection of his presence to the people of that place. Whilst he was there he utilised the time and labour of the tenants in building for himself a substantial house, and the tenants, as they received no remuneration, became greatly impoverished. It is possible that the people of Ellingham were exposed to similar abuses, and it is probable that the continual loss of cattle and goods had discouraged them from attempting to earn a livelihood. The great damage sustained by the whole of the neighbourhood through the raids of cattle stealers will be best illustrated by some extracts from official reports.² The following report relates to the year 1573:

A collecton of certayne spoyles comytted by the Scotts upon the tenants of the right hon. the earle of Northumberland synce the xviith yere of her majesty's raigne,² whereby they are in greate decaye of horse and armor, hetherto havyng no redress for theire said spoyles.

[Endorsed] 'A collecton, etc., presented and prosecuted before the L. lieutenant of the north, mense Septemb. 1593, by John Browne, his L. steward learned in Northumberland.'

Bylton: John Slegge, Edmund Slegge, John Shepperde, Edmund Anderson, spoyled & lost 2 horses, 3 kyne, with insight goods to the value 33s.


¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
² Those entries only are printed here which refer to places dealt with in vols. i and ii. There are numerous entries relating to other places in Northumberland.
³ i.e., 1573. ⁴ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
Further particulars are given on a similar list:

A brief noate of all suche goods and cattall as hathe beine stollen and reste frome the tennants of the erle of Northumberland by the Scotts and theves, sene his entrye, untile Ester last past; 1 collected out of the bills of the said tennants exhebited unto his lordship for their releif and redresse therin, viz, from the tennants of:


It is to be remembered that, sene Ester last, a greit number of spoiles and hereships ar done upon the said tennants and not here meneyoned, and of theis things the more parte have bene complained upon & billed for, and no redresse ordynary obteyned; yt might therfor pleas your honore that your lettres maye be to the regent of Scotland, that he will give directyon to the wardens of that realm that the said causes should be answered for the releif of the pore men, accordyng to the lawes of the Borders and treatise of the prynces, and also sone notice to the wardens of England to have consideracon, and to use diligentie that redresse therof maye be requeryed and hadd. 2

A note of all such goods and cattall as ar rest, stollen, and taken from the tennants of Henry, erle of Northumberland, by the Scotts and theves sence his entry to his lands. 3

Houghton: Frome Edmond Hutson by Jock the Sawter, Dand Wetherburne, Hobb Alanson, & theyre fellows, shepe, lx; frome Edward Sheppard, shepe, x; frome Cuthbart Walby by Jock Glendowen and Cuthbart Elder, shepe, xi; stolen by the same persons from Edward Shipard, shepe, x; frome Robert Shipard, x; and from Tho. Adam xiiij, xxxij; frome Henry Hutson by Jamy the Cove, Jock Harewell, and Raufe Burne called Short Werk, mears ij, horse i; Tho. Grame, shepe, xx.

Lucker: Georg Lyndsey, oxen and kyne, v; the same George, one black meare, i; Tho. Tarrye, i meare; William Hudson, i horse.

Newham: Georg Law, shepe, li; Georg Forstar, iij.

Tuggill: Roger Wayk by Jamy of the Cove, Jock Harewel, & others, oxen, vi.

Long Houghton: Henry Hudson, horse and mear, iij; Tho. Graime, shep, xx; Cuthbert Walby, shepe, xi; Edward Shipard, Robert Shipard, and Tho. Adam, shepe, xx, by John Glendower my lord wardens man at this present; Edward Shipard by the Scottes, shepe, xx; Edmond Hudson, shepe, lx; wedow Todd by Frenche, an Englishman and put into Scotland, one meare, i meare; William Gray, oxen, iij; John Scott fourthe of Colledg parke, oxen, iij; George Elder, horse, ij; Leonard Arthur of Burling, renten howshold stuff, valew xiiij.

Howky: William Hearing by Rauf Short Turck, Jock Harewell, and ye fellows, meare, iij; from the same Will by Jock the Salter, Dand Tompson, and Dand Wetherburne, shepe, xiiij.

Bilton: Edmond Sleig, certen insyght, viii; the same Edmond, horse, i; Edward Blythe, oxen and meare, vi; John Forstar, oxen, v; wydow Anderson, shepe, xv; M John Anderson was slaine in Bilton at the reskewing of goods there by Jock Hayrewell & his fellows; Johne Sleige, by Rauf Burne and his fellows, oxen v, nag i, meare i; Edmond Sleig by Rauf Burne and his fellows, in howshold stuff xvi, by Rauf Burne, etc.; Edward Blythe by Rauf Burne and his fellows, oxen vi, meare i; John Forstar, oxen, v; James Howye, oxen and kyne xiiij, horse i.

South Charleton: Cuthbert Coward by Hobb the gune, Jock Clerk and Mary's Jock, swin. viij.

1 i.e., since Henry, eighth earl, entered upon his estate. Thomas Percy, seventh earl, was executed on the 22nd Aug., 1572. Henry Percy was summoned to Parliament as eighth earl in 1576.

2 The list which follows is attached to this document.

3 This document refers to the same period, viz., 1576.
Attached to the previous document is the following letter, which appears to have been written by the earl's officer after he had collected all the information he could obtain with regard to the raids:

Accounts of spoils and robberies (committed by the Scots upon the tenants of earl of Northumberland in the barony of Alnwick, the lordship of Rothbury, and other places in Northumberland); anno 1567 and 1577.

May it please your honorable lordship to be advertised that the spoyle and heryship with the Scottish and English theves contynewethe so arguend your honoures tenants here in this countrey, that without speadly remedye provyded in that behalf, as theye are alredye not able to make service unto your lordship and officers under the same, so will they be lesse able to paye your lordship the rent, yt yt be not forseene in tyme; for remedye and amendement wherof ther is nothinge so necessarye as a gentleman of worship in the countrey to be appoynted countable of Alnewyck, whiche by his labour and industrie will not onelye seake to dant theves, but also by frendship to gett such acquaintance amongst the Scottish as to fynd such as will stand upp and avowe poore mens goodes, for otherwise to seek redresse at the wardeyns hands ys a mere folie, for what faire wordes so eevere he give or what so eevere he saye, when tymne serve, they prove nothinge. Howye of Alneham for example cannot have that which was the wardeyns promise at London, I mean the tryall of fourte gentlemen of England and as many of Scotland, or one assisse accordinge to the lawes of the border; he was aanswered, as this borer can declare the last daye, that when he might have had delverye for the principall, he wold not, and nowe he shold tarye the wardeyne of Scotland and Nicholas Forsters' lesoure.

Your lordship's revenewe her in Northumbreland doth decay for lack of a surveye; ther is in decay in Lesbury of the tenement late in th'occuppation of Georg Carr xliij., and in Tughall v\(^\text{th}\), and likewise in diverse other places for lacke of ability that men are not able to occupye and have nothinge to distreyne upon.

I have send [sic] your lordship herewith one hundred pounnds, and with much a do that they wold carye yt, for that some therof ys in money. I shall therfor humbly dasyer your honourable lordship to fynd meanes to gеть your money, which is to be send [sic] from hence, to be delivered by exchange, that I maye paye yt at Berwycke or here in the countrey, for that cariage cannot be had to serve your lordships expectacion, gold beynge very evill to come by, suche as is good, and, on th'other partie, the moneye ys so weighty that none hathe list to deal withall, both for the trouble of caring and the charge. I have to send your lordship more, if I can gett yt conveyed into gold, by James Swinowe, who reparthee upp presentlye. I cannot yet commend by Mr. Bowes' moneye but am promysed daye by daye to have yt.

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. At the end of the document is this note: 'M\(^\text{th}\) that David Burns of the Lough, James of the Cove, Will Feltershawes, and other theire complices, to the number of xx persons, came to Shilbottell wood to the howse of John Stamp. Ther toke him prisoner and iiij geldings worth xx\(^\text{th}\), and a nag worth v marks, and spoiled the howse of all the insight they cold carye.'

2 Son of Sir John Forster. See vol. i. p. 156, etc.
Raphe Harbottle (if your lordship be not a lett and staye thereof) will cast awaye him self upon James Midleton's daughter, which were gret pety, he, beyng so proper a yought as he ys, might mach with the best in the countrye. Thus humlye taking my leave I wishe the daylye encrease of your lordships honour, with longe lyef and good helth to you and all yours. From Tynemouthe this xijth of Novembre, 1576.

Your lordships humble at comandement, Ro. HELME.

[Endorsed] 'Roberte Helme's letter the xijth of November, 1576, touchinge the spoile of my lord's tennantes,' etc. [Addressed] 'To the right honorable th'erele of Northumber.'

After the execution of Thomas Percy, seventh earl of Northumberland, on the 22nd of August, 1572, the manor of Ellingham escheated to the Crown, and was not restored to the Percy family with the rest of their estates. For several years the place was granted on lease to various tenants, one of whom was Arthur Creswell. By a clause in his lease it was stipulated that he should provide a horse and armour for every tenant, that he should protect the village with a strong hedge, and provide every farmhold or tenement with an able man. These clauses appear to have been inserted in the lease for the protection of the people of the district, but they in some measure failed to produce the desired effect, as Creswell almost ruined his under-tenants by exacting heavy fines, perhaps in order to discharge the obligations imposed upon him. After Creswell's lease had expired, Ellingham was placed 'under the rule' of Ralph Harbottle, a member of a younger branch of the Harbottle family, who has been referred to in the letter of Robert Helme as a 'proper youth,' who was about to make an imprudent marriage. No formal lease appears to have been granted to him, but Ellingham was placed under his general supervision. The unprotected state of the Border at this time was causing serious anxiety to the royal officials, and a searching enquiry was instituted in order to ascertain the true condition of all the villages and the number of armed men in them. The following extract from the report refers to Ellingham and the villages in the neighbourhood. The report is dated the 10th of March, 1579/80:

Diechaum: A village of Raphe Greye's, esq., wherin ys vij tennaunts, iij of them horst and fflurneshed, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.¹

Midilltoun: called Midilton by the sea, a villag of Georg Mushamp's and Thomas Lilborne's, gent., wherin ys vij tennaunts, one horst and fflurneshed, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.²

Bellforth: A village of the latt L. Conearr's lands, and some part therof Roger Armarrer's, gent., wherin ys xij tennaunts, iij horst and fflurneshed, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.³

¹ See vol. i. p. 403. ² Ibid. p. 397 ³ Ibid. p. 391.
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

Easengtoun: A village of the latt L. Connearseas lands, some part therof St. John Foster's, knight, and some part therof Thomas Lilborne's, gent., wherein ys xij tenaunts, ij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cauuse of decaye by them showed.¹

Mowswen: A village of Thomas Swynhouse, gent., wherein is vj tenaunts, all of them vnfurnished, no cause of decaye by them showed.²

All these townes or villages aforesaid, are dwelleng and inhabetaunt within Glendall ward, in the East marches of England.

Etherstoune: A village of M. Thomas Foster's, esq., wherein ys vj tenaunts, iij of them horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cauuse of their decaye by them showed.³

Bradforth: A stead wherein ys Thomas Bradforth, gent., and iij his servants furnished.¹

Vtchester: A village wherein dwelleth John Horsley, gent., beyng the land of S' Valentyne Browne's, knight, in all tymes heartfoore haveng xij tenaunts dwelleng thenyppon, untill of latt that one Thomas Jackson, latt of Berwick deceased, haveng an estatt of morgage therein, did holde expell the said tenaunts and put the land therof to pasture, and so yt remaynes to this day.⁴

Spindlstoun: A village of Thomas Fosters of Etherston and Will'm Strvthers of Newton, esq., and others, wherein ys x tenaunts, iij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decayes by them showed.⁴

Bewdill: A village of some fireholders and tenaunts, pertening to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys iij tenaunts, ij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Bednell: A village belongeng to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys viij tenaunts, iiij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Sonderland: A village belongeng to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys xx" tenaunts, vj horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Shorstonne: A village belongeng to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys xj tenaunts, one of them horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Fleitham: A village belongeng to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys iij tenaunts, one horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Ellford: A village belongeng to the castill of Bawmbrugh, wherein ys xj tenaunts, iiij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decayes by them showed.

Preston: A village of her majesty's, vnnder the charg of Raphe Harbottill, gent., wherein ys v tenaunts, nuper comitis iiij horst and furnished, th'oother vnfurnished, no cause of their decaye by them showed.

Ellengham: A village of her majesty's, vnnder the revell of Raphe Harbottill, gent., wherein ys ix tenaunts nuper comitis and fireholders, all of them vnfurnished, declareng that one Karswell takeng a lease therof, did so flyne them, that they aledge that the onely cause of their decaye.⁷


¹ The following passage occurs in Border Papers, No. 78: 'the queen's lands in Northumberland,' 1580.
² Preston cum Ellingeham: 'The tenaunts in Ellingeham, parcell of Preston, are of the yerly rent of lxx'. They are not founde to be leased.

Swynhoo: The lands and tenements there, by yere, xxvii. There ys a lease of land & tenements to the x"" Marcij value of xxij" ob. granneted to Arthure Creswell, ad vsum tenentium, wherein ys a proviso to make over seuerall leases to every seuerall tenant of his own tenement, payeng his charge disbursed ratably; the queen's majestie was answered of one yeres rent for a fyne. There ys covenant & bonde to fynde horse & armor for every seuerall tenant, to make quicksett, & to enhabit every tenement with an hable man.' Cf. also vol. i. p. 291.
ELLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Stamforth: A village of her majesty's belonging unto the lordship of Dunstonbruge, under the revell of duchie. M. Raphe Grey, esq., wherein ys xij tenaunts, all of them vnfurnished; aedgeng that the cause of theyr decaye, ys that they are overmuch charged with service, in brengeng of some stuffe toward the bewyldeng of a housse of her majesty's in Emulton near to the said Stamforth.1

Emulton: A village of her majesty's, belonging to the lordship of Dunstonbruge under the rule of duchy. M. Raphe Grey, wherein ys xij fireholders and tenaunts, vj horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye showed.

Dunstonbruge: A village of her majesty's, vnder the charg of M. Raphe Grey, esq., wherein ys xij tenaunts duchy. and fireholders, iij horst and furnished, and th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.

Newtoune by the sea: A village of M. Lawsone's and other's sondrye gent., belonging to the lordship of Dunstonbruge vnder the charg of M. Raphe Grey, esq., wherein ys xij fireholders and tenaunts, one horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, for the cause of theyr decayes, some of them aedgeng oppressioon by theyr masters, and such like casses.2

Anwicke lordship as foloweth.

Rock: A village of Willm. Lawsons's, esq., wherein ys xij tenaunts, vj of them horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.3

Howick: A village of S'Thomass Grey, and other gent., wherein ys xix tenaunts, iij horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of their decayes by them showed.

Northcharlton: A village of M. Wetherengtoune's, wherein ys xvi"" tenaunts, vj horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decayes by them showed.

Swynhow: A village of her majesty's, wherein ys xvi"" tenaunts, one of them horst and furnished, th'other super comitis vnfurnished, declareth that the great fifyenes which they latlye paid vnto one Karswell, Northumbrie, who hath taken a lease over them, ys the cause of theyr decayes.

Tuggill and Tuggill hall: A village of the earl of Northumberland, wherein ys x fireholders and tenaunts, v horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.

Luckar: A village of the earl of Northumberland wherein ys vij tenaunts, all of them vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.

Newham: A village of the earl of Northumberland, wherein ys xij tenaunts, iij horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause for theyr decayes by them showed.

Southcharlton: A village of the earl of Northumberland, where ys xvi"" tenaunts, vj of them horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, showeth, that followeng of theyr goods, stollen by the Scotts rebells of Ledisdall, some of these said tenaunts were taken and by the Scotts spoiled. Afterwards the said tenaunts, followeng theyr action or bill at the daye of trew, they had a Scotts man deleyued at the daye of trew vnto the L. Scropp. And the L. Scropp haveng the Scott in Carllell, the Scott was sett at lyberty and the poor men as yet never recompensed any waye, which is the cause by them aedgeng of theyr decaye.

Broxfild: A hamlet of S'John Fosterr's, knight, and others, wherein ys xij tenaunts, all of them vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.

Rynnengton: A village of the earl of Northumberland, wherein ys xij tenaunts, one horst and furnished, th'other vnfurnished, no cause of theyr decaye by them showed.4

1 Ralph Grey of Horton rebuilt the Moot hall at Embleton as a residence for himself, at a cost of £124 13s. See vol. ii. p. 41. 2 See pp. 91, 92. 3 See p. 127. 4 In an interlinear note 'ad xv"" per annum.' 5 See pp. 154, 155.
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

Longhowghton: A village of the earll of Northumberland, wherin ys xxvij tenaunts, iij horst and furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decayes by them showed.

Lesbury: A village of the earll of Northumberland, wherin ys xxij tenaunts, vj horst and furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse for th'other decaye by them showed.

Dyneck: A village of the earll of Northumberland, wherin ys xiiiij tenaunts, ij horst and furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decaye by them showed.

Hear endeth Alnwick lordship, for this wardenry, beyng hollye vnnder the charg of the earll of Northumberland and his haylcs.

Hawkley: A village of S' Thomas Greyes, knight, wherin ys ix tenaunts, all of them vnffurnished of horsse, no causse of th'other decaye by them showed.

Dockforth: A village of M. Dockforth's, wherin ys vj tenaunts, all of them vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decaye by them showed.

Aylinhoe: A village of Georg Midlame's, wherin ys iij tenaunts, one of them furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decayes by them showed.

Bowmer: A stead of John Carrs of Bowmer, wherin ys hym self and his man furnished.

Shippley: A village of her majesty's vnnder the reall of Lewke Ogill, wherin ys ix tenaunts of her majesty, and one Raphe Colenwed, ij horst and furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decaye by them showed.

Burton: A village of her majesty's, vnnder the reall of Lewke Ogill, wherin ys seven tenaunts of her majesty, and others, ij horst and furnished, th'other vnffurnished, no causse of th'other decaye by them showed.  

It will be observed that not one of the nine tenants at Ellingham was provided with armour or weapons, although it had been specially stipulated in Creswell's lease that he should provide every tenant with armour and a horse.  

1 See vol. i. p. 291.

2 Border Papers, Muster of the East Marches, No. 47, 10th March, 1579/80.

Creswell held a lease from the Crown of Ellingham and Swinhoe. His lease of Ellingham no doubt contained the clause inserted in the lease of Swinhoe. At Swinhoe only one tenant out of seventeen was 'furnished.'
with a spear or lance in 1584. A general comparison between the two reports will be found instructive:

Muster of the East March. 1-3 Sept., 1584.¹

The review and musters of all the h horsmen and fottmen betwext the ages of xyvth and sextye, inhabetteng with these East marches of England for anyempest Scotland. Taken the r first and third day of September, 1584, by the right honorable the L. Hunsdon, L. governor of Berwick, L. warden of the said East marches, one of the lords of the quene's majesty's most honorable prevey counsell.

1584, tertio die Septembr'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>in the towne of Diechen of able men horst and furnished</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>none</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen in the said towne with jack and speare</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>iiij</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with spear or lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>xij</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Midilton by the sea of able men horst and furnished with jack or with speare</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>ij</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen in the said towne with jack and spear and stell capps</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>iiij</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Bellforth of able men horst and furnished with jack and speare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Eastengton of able horsmen furnished</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>none</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the said towne of fottmen with jack and speare and stell capp</td>
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<td>vj</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a spear or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Edderston of able men horst and furnished with jack and speare</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen in the said towne with jack and speare</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>vij</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>vj</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Warnford with spear or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Twisilhouse² with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Warden² with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Crocklawhouse² with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the township of Mowssen of able men horst and furnished</td>
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<td>none</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with jack and speare and stell capp</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>iiij</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Breadforth of able men horst and furnished</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or lawnc onlye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called Hoppon with a spear or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>in the village of Vichester of fottmen with a spear or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the village of Spydillston of able men horst and furnished</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen with jack, a speare and stell capp</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the village of Bewiddill of able men horst and furnished</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlye</td>
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<td>in the towne of Lwckarr of able horst men furnished</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the cett or stead called the New towne of able horsmen furnished</td>
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¹ Border Papers, No. 253. ² Twizell house near Adderstone.
³ Warenton. ⁴ Crocklaw, in the township of Warenton, see vol. i. p. 214.
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Shostone of able men horst and furnished</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the said towne of Shostone of fottmen with jack and spear and steill capp</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Sonderland of able horsmen furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Ellforth of able horsmen furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>in the towne of Feleitham of able horst men with jack and speare furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>in Newton by the sea of able horst men and furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Ellingham of able men horst and furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlyye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the ceit or stead called Newstead of able men horst and furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the village called Doxford of able men horst and furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>in the towne of Emvldon of able horst men furnesed</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen with jack and spear and steill capp and some bowes</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a speare or a lawnc onlyye</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item</td>
<td>of fottmen ther with a bow, or a speare or a lawnc</td>
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1 Bamburgh was omitted in the survey of 1579. In 1575 the village of Bamburgh was 'in decay and ruine,' and the 'place called the towne' was 'not knowne.' See vol. i. p. 154.
ELLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The manor of Ellingham appears to have remained in the possession of the Crown until about the year 1637, when it was sold to William Armorer, who was probably connected, though it is uncertain in what way, with the Armokers of Belford. ¹ The estate subsequently came into the hands of

¹ The following is the will of a miller of Ellingham of this period: 'Ellingham, 7 Aprill, 1633. 1. Robert Forster in Ellingham doe make my last will; my body to be buried in Ellingham church, my wife Isobell full executrix. Legacies left be this testator. I leave to Thomas Forster, serving in Newcastle, 6 sheepe, being gimmers, price thereof 4s a piece; also 10th T. Also I leave to him a red strkke price v. Item, a Blake kow, great with calfe, price 20s. But all the rest of my goods to my wife. This is my last will and testament, given up by my owne mouthe the aforesaid day of the aforesaid month and yeare. Before this witnesses; Wm Edington, Marke Richesonne, and Cuthbert Bryce.' [Proved 20 Aug., 1633]

The following is the will of Robert Forster's widow: '13 Apr., 1638. 1. Isobell Forrester, wife of Robert Forster, deceased, somtyme miner in Ellingham mylyn, doe make this my last will . . . as
William Armorer's son and afterwards of his grandson, as appears from the evidence of an old man, who was examined as a witness in a lawsuit on the 28th of May, 1708. His deposition is as follows: 'Robert Edington of Newham, yeoman, aged 75 years, says that when he first knew Ellingham, it was in the possession of William Armorer, father of William Armorer; after whose death the same was held by William Armorer his son, and after his death by Robert Armorer his son, until he sold the same to the defendant (Edward Haggerston) about six years ago.' From the depositions of other witnesses examined in the same suit it appears that William Armorer, senior, enclosed a portion of Ellingham Moor with a stone wall in the year 1653, when Gilbert Davye was vicar of the parish. This enclosure was an infringement on the rights of all the freeholders whose consent had not been obtained, and was a manifest breach of the ancient agreement by which John de Clifford had confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham the right to pasture cattle throughout Ellingham Moor. William Armorer, senior, died before 1675, and Lancelot Dobson, who had succeeded Davye as vicar, attempted to make some compromise with his son. It was temporarily arranged that Dobson should receive an allotment of seventy acres in lieu of common rights, but after an interval of a year and a half the chapter of Durham refused to sanction the compromise. Dobson thereupon continued to enjoy his right of pasture throughout the moor until the year 1687, when Armorer began to

for my small worldly goods, I give them whollie to my brother William Nutton, his two daughters Beillie Nutton, wife to William Eddingtone in Newhame, Margaret Nutton, his sister in Ellingham, of all I have two eyen [sic], of the which I leave the hawket cowe to William Eddingtone his wife. Item, to Margaret Nutton, sister to the said Beillie, I leave a blacke cowe. Item, to Robert Eddingtone, son to the said William, I leave a blacke strike of a year old. Item, as for the insight geir and the kyen forssaid, I wil that the said William Eddingtone, husband to the said Beillie, be executor, and Margaret joynt executrix with him. Maid and written the 13th of April, 1658, in presence of Marke Richartsone, Cuthebert Andersonsone, and James Douglas minister of Ellingham and writer herof. Inventorie prysed by Ralph Caruer and Marke Richetsone. Imprimis two kyne, four nobles a pece, indle 5" 4". Item, a strike, a noble, 6" 8". Item, potts & pannes, altogether prysed to 20". Item, four pewter diblers, and three candlestickes, 4". Item, implements of household stuffe; ane bed, and ane cupboord, ane cawell, and ane vessell benke, and three chests with dishes and wooden diblers, ane canne, ane colloge, and ane wasching tubbe, valued to 30". Item, the bed clothes; six phaddes, ane blanket, Item, hinning; two pair of sheuits, two towells, two codwares, two weiring coates, and two cloakes, valued to 16" 8". Item more, a pair of tongues, a speit, and a pair of potclips, 1" 4"; the total sune, 7" 2". Durham Probate Registry.

Some of the words occurring in this inventory are unusual. A 'dibler' or 'dubbler' is a large dish. The meaning of the word 'cawell' is doubtfull, but Murny in the New English Dictionary gives a similar quotation, 'One almyere and a cawell with a counter.' A 'cole' or 'collock' is a tub or similar vessel; 1695, Kennett, Par. Antiquity, gloss, s. v. Colerus, 'a great piggin, or pail, with a wide neck is called a collock in the north.' 'Codware' is a pillow-case. 'Pot-clips' are hooks used for suspending pots over the fire.

Heslop, Northumberland Words.

2 See p. 241.
make large enclosures. In the following year William Armorer, junior, died, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who not only refused to sanction the old agreement but would not listen to any of the vicar’s proposals. Dobson, being an old man of small means and in a weak state of health, felt himself unable to maintain the contest without assistance. He therefore entered into correspondence with Mr. Morton, a member of the chapter of Durham, with the view of procuring his help. Dobson wrote from Chillingham on the 11th of June, 1690, to Morton as follows:

Syr, had your anger been as deep rooted as I finde your friendship, then had I been more miserable than now I accopt my selfe happy in havinge soe potent an advocate with the rest of my reverent patrons. This informacon, though the cause some times of trouble and charge, yet afterwards may produce greater favours amongst wise men, when the truth is known. You have viewed the supposed trespass, in recompence, for an attonement, on Monday next I have ordered the workmen to hedd in two acres of ground already sprung 3 yards high, and, when the beasts have cropped, I have ordered them to be cut and fenced till they be past all danger; neither shall they be touched during my life, and as soon as I can agree with the tenants, who have a lease, I shall spring more if you require it, with such care that the growth shall not be such refuse as is alreadeye cutt. Syr, seeing I consent to whatever you will require, I hope you will order your attorney to send a dischare to the sheriff and bayliffs, and think allse of sending a letter to Mr. Armorer, either to confirme the old division or make a new one, els you will assist me in throwing down his inclosures upon the common, for upon the word of a prest, the costs at law with his father and the loss of the benefit which might have accrued upon the confirmation of that division, made by consent, amount to above £400 (soe prejudicial to me and the church was Cartwright's pique). Syr, might I be favoured with a letter from you per Belford post, it would be a great obligation to

The humblest of your servants, LANCLT. DOBSON.

For the Revd. M'r Morton, prebend at Durham, these.

During the following month Dobson found an opportunity of examining

1 20 Sep., 1688, inventory of the goods of William Armorer of Ellingham, gent. Raine, Testamenta. This inventory is not now at Durham, and no wills of the Armorers of Ellingham can be found at the Probate Registry. 2 The only notices of this family in the Ellingham registers are: 19 June, 1696, Ann dau. of M'r Robert Armorer bap. 3 21 March, 1695, William son of M'r Robert Armorer bur. 4 14 Sept., 1699, Ann dau. of M'r Robert Armorer bap. 5 21 Aug., 1698, Robert son of M'r Robert Armorer bap. 6 The following note refers to Dobson's enclosure and plantation, which he appears to have substituted for the old wood called Maurice wood: 'Ellingham, Julij 16th, '90. We, the curate & churchwardens of Ellingham doe hereby certify that M'r Dobson hath newly fenced three sides of a parcel of ground, whereon there is a new spring of oakes growne 3 and 4 yards high; and is ready to carry the fence further, if it be thought requisite; but he is perswaded to stop because the oakes there and in the ground next adjoyning are already sprung up past all danger of being cropped. There be growing there many more than were in Maurice wood, and if not cut will infinitely be better: this to be done: witness our hands, Ja. Basken, curat. Robert Atkinson, Geor. Morison.' Hunter MSS. vii. No. 203. 7 Maurice wood had produced fine timber in the sixteenth century. On the 8th Sept., 1551, the dean and chapter granted a lease of certain houses in Holy Island. It was stipulated that the lessee should repair the houses "in all manner of reparations, except great timber, which the said dean and chapter shall find to be taken within their woods of Ellingham, called St. Maurice wood." Raine, North Durham, p. 160.

8 Dobson seems to have incurred the anger of some of his patrons by felling trees on the glebe in Maurice wood. Dobson says that Maurice wood was 'refuse,' and the curate's certificate states that the vicar's new plantation would soon be better than the old wood.

9 Dobson appears to allude to the fact that the dean and chapter had refused to sanction the compromise. 10 Hunter MSS. vii. No. 200.
the records connected with the living, and he discovered that in times past
the glebe had suffered from similar encroachments. Writing on the 17th of
July, 1690, Dobson says: 'Once Mr. Dean, upon examination of the vicarage
endowment in the registry by Johannes and Margarett2 de Greenvilla,
ordered Mr. Adamson to begin a suit, but it came to nothing. But if my
reverend patrons will be pleased again to examine the grant, they will find I
enjoy not a third part of what was given.3 All lost carelessly, and I doubt
not past recovery, so that there is reason to look carefully to what is left, else
ill men will be pinching on all hands.'4

In the summer of the following year the state of affairs was still
unaltered, and Dobson describes the deadlock which had ensued in another
letter to Morton. This letter, like the previous one, is dated from Chillingham,
and it appears therefore that Dobson, like many of the clergy at that
time, was not a resident in the parish of which he was incumbent:

Chillingham, May 4 [1691].

Rev. Sir, No sooner hath God enabled me to get out of my bed, but though with a weak arm,
where the gout this time seised me, I give you this short account of my proceedings with Mr. Armourer,
heretofore my seeming kind friend, but now my enraged enemy: for, by letters pressing him to chuse
arbitrators, in order either to confirm the old division made by his father or make a new agreement both
about the common and also the pretended modus for his tithe of Ellingham and Preston, he at the last
consented to a meeting on Thursday in Easter week, but when four men met about it, he would not suffer
his party so much as treat about the legality or equity of it, but pretended that, if his father made any
such agreement, he understood not himself. Neither would he consent that I should have any interest in
the common, although his father consented to join 60 acres to the glebe in lieu thereof, nor pay any more
than a pretended modus for the hay tithe, though his father gave 10 acres more upon that consideration,
in all 70 acres. Truly, sir, the accomplishing the former agreement, in suit and otherwise, made me part
with £20 per annum of my wife's jointure; yet it proved lost by the dean and chapter's unkindness to
confirm it, which would have been more advantage to the church in future than possibly it can prove to
me, and I perceive Mr. Armourer confines on some or other in the chapter still to oppose their rigorous
assistance before I die, but I hope you will take it into your more serious consideration than suffer the
church's interest thus forcibly to be oppressed.

I sued Mr. Armourer for the hay for which he agreed, and stopped him on the common from
ploughing for which he also agreed, but now I am as infirm and poor as then I was active and had
money. . . . I enjoyed the former agreement a year and a half, but lost it when the chapter refused
their consent, after which I enjoyed the moore in common till the year before Mr. Armourer died, when
again he enclosed and I hindered him (about four years since), and then he appointed a meeting for a
new agreement, but died before we got it ended; but now his son will hear of no agreement, but encloseth
apace all what I and my tenants enjoyed in common. . . .

I am, sir, your most faithful servant, Lancelot Dobson.5

1 A mistake for 'Nicholas.' 2 A mistake for 'Mabel.' 3 The boundaries of the glebe are minutely
specified in the ancient deed of Mabel de Grenville. See the history of St. Maurice's church.
4 MSS. in the possession of the Rev. W. Wilson, vicar of Ellingham. 5 Rev. W. Wilson's MSS.
In the following year Dobson died, and the Ellingham estate passed shortly afterwards into new hands. On the 10th of January, 1698, Ellingham was sold by Robert Armorer for the sum of £3,796,\(^1\) to Edward Haggerston, a younger son of Sir Thomas Haggerston, bart., of Haggerston, who had for many years filled the office of governor of Berwick. Edward Haggerston and his first wife Mary, daughter of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale in the county of Durham, appear to have resided on their newly purchased estate. They to some extent rebuilt the house in which the Armorer had lived, and the letters 'E. H. M.,' being the initials of Edward and Mary Haggerston, with the date 1703, are at present visible over the door of Ellingham hall.

It might have been expected that the old dispute about the moor would terminate with the death of Dobson and the sale of the estate. This was, however, not the case, and the suit still dragged on, causing much ill feeling between the new squire and Dobson's successor, Robert Pattison. The transfer of the property had been scarcely completed when Edward Haggerston wrote from Haggerston on the 14th of February, 1698/9, to the clerk of the bishop of Durham's court as follows:

'I was att Ellingham some time since I saw you, where I would have been glad to have seen the parson, which he was told of, tho' had not ye civility as to come near me of late, or to send any mesage, so y' I could not bring myself to wait on him, nor indeed never shall till he seekes it of me, w'h if youle please to let him know you may, for I am resolved never to truckle to any such as he, especially as he has given me just occasion.

In spite of this ill feeling a meeting between the squire and Pattison, the new vicar, was still contemplated, and is referred to by Pattison in a letter to a correspondent written on the 1st of March, 1698/9. Some passages in the letter throw a side light upon the occupations and mode of life of a country clergyman at that time. He says:

'I have spoken with Mr Haggerston about our meeting at Durham, and was desirous that it might be upon the 10\(^{th}\) of April, or soon after, but he would give me no positive answer as to that time, but would have it sooner, which I cannot assent to without great inconvenience, by reason we are now beginning to be very busy in plowing and sowing, and shall be till after Easter, so that I cannot spare horses till that time. Besides I would not willingly be out of the parish till after Easter. I perceive he will be at Croxdale\(^{2}\) about that time. I desire therefore you would be pleased to write to him to meet me then, for he will be willing to comply with your motion more than mine.

My house being so very ruinous I am forced to provide for building this spring, and accordingly employed three masons in winning stones about a month or more, having already wun (as they compute)

\(^{1}\) Sir John Haggerston's MSS. \(^{2}\) The residence of Edward Haggerston's wife's family, see p. 263.
about 200 fathoms, and ordered my servant to begin to lead them [on] February 28th. But Mr. Haggerston's steward by his master's orders stopt them, and would not suffer them to lead any away. Now this quarry, being in the common, my predecessors used always to win stones there . . . so that I am very much disappointed of my intention, for I intended by the Divine permission to have begun to build my house in April next, and in my journey to Durham to have bought firdales and other wood for that purpose at Newcastle.

As the vicar became more impoverished his complaints became more urgent. He wrote on the 13th of December, 1699:

Haggerston is just now enclosing or letting to farm the best part of the moor or common, and endeavours to drive the poor vicar quite off it. I may very well be poor considering the hard circumstances I have had ever since I entered upon this living, the wood all cut down, the glebe very much impoverished, the vicarage house repairing every year, and now after all falling down, so that I am providing for building of it, God willing, the beginning of next summer; taxes and assessments very high every year since I came, for I pay a part of all taxes of the townshipp of Ellingham, and therefore ought to have a reasonable share of the common. I wish to God I were in a condition to maintain the rights of poor St. Maurice without troubling my reverend patrons. [In a postscript the vicar adds]: We both give our most humble services to the Rev. D' Morton and his lady, and also to the Rev'd D' Graham and his ladies, begging their furtherance and assistance in this affair.

Eventually Dr. Morton and the chapter of Durham began to render the vicar more active help, and Pattison was eager to show signs of proper gratitude. Various legal processes having been set in motion upon both sides with little result, Haggerston determined to appeal to the law as administered by the manorial court, a tribunal which had not been applied to for more than a quarter of a century. Pattison, writing on the 17th of October, 1700, says:

Yesterday Mr. Haggerston held a Court Leet at Preston tower, and summoned my tenants to appear, he sent his boylife into the church to summon my clerk to appear when he was ringing to prayers, but I would not suffer any of them to appear, whereupon they were all fined by the jury, one whereof is a papist. This court has not been holden this 35 years until now, as I am credibly informed by ancient inhabitants, and none can remember that ever the vicar or his tenants did ever answer at that court. Neither the vicar of Embleton, nor the vicar of Elingham, or any of their tenants answer to the earle of Tankerville's courts, which are holden every year in their parishes . . . . Mr. Haggerston still delays to let us have our division of the common, and I am afraid our old witnesses many of them will drop off this winter, for Mr. Hume is lying dying at my house.

1 Patron saint of Ellingham church.
2 See p. 259.
3 MSS in the possession of the vicar of Ellingham.
4 He adds in a postscript to one letter: 'My wife having this opportunity has sent Madam Morton a small present of Beadle cockles per bearer, my servant, who is going to Norton to fetch my son home this Easter. I would not have you to put yourself to charge, the gift is small, good will is all.' Ibid.
5 An important witness in the suit.
ELLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

HAGGERSTON OF ELLINGHAM.

(To illustrate the descent of the Ellingham estate.)

Sir Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, second baronet (see Raine, North Durham, p. 224).

Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Howard of Corby.

1. Mary, daughter of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale, born at St. Omer's, died 27th May, 1749; buried 2nd March, 1750/1.

2. Mary, daughter of William Fitzherbert of Derby; married 20th June, 1726, by which he left all his land at Ellingham, Tinely, and Chathill to his nephew Sir Carnaby Haggerston; died 21st April, 1740, aged 72; M.I., Ellingham (a).

Sir Carnaby Haggerston, third baronet, of Ellingham and Haggerston; will dated 20th Nov., 1755, proved 1756, by which he left Ellingham, Tinley, and Chathill to his youngest son Edward; died 17th July, buried 20th July, 1756 (a), aged 59. M.I., Ellingham.

Lady Winifred Maxwell, that of Everingham park; an-cestor of Lord Herries. 

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Peter Middleton of Middleton and Stockeld; married 5th Nov., 1721 (c); died at York, Dec., 1769.

Edward Haggerston of Ellingham; born at Haggerston; married Anne Mary, daughter of William Powden, of S.lop; will dated 18th July, 1802, proved 1804, by which he left Ellingham and Preston to his nephew Thomas Haggerston of Sandhoe; died 17th March, buried 22nd March, 1804, aged 72 (a); died 30th June, 1831.

Edward Haggerston of Ellingham; born at Haggerston; married Anne Mary, daughter of William Powden, of S.lop; will dated 18th July, 1802, proved 1804, by which he left Ellingham and Preston to his nephew Thomas Haggerston of Sandhoe; died 17th March, buried 22nd March, 1804, aged 72 (a); died 30th June, 1831.

Edward Haggerston of Ellingham, died in childhood. Mary, married 23rd Nov., 1829, Henry S. Stephens, capt. 56th Foot.

Anne, baptised 19th Oct., 1723 (c); mar. Thomas Clifford of Lytham.

Elisabeth, a nun at Ponteise; living 1753.

Mary, a nun at Grave- line; living 1753.

Frances, buried 14th Feb., 1731/2 (c).

Jane; living 1753.

Sir Thomas Haggerston, fourth baronet; baptised 11th Sept., 1722 (c); died 1st Nov., buried 27th Nov., 1777 (c).

Mary, daughter of George Silvertop of Minsteracres; married at Bywell, Nov., 1724 (c); died 22nd May, 1773.

William Haggerston, assumed first the name of Constable, and afterwards at Bywell, Nov., 1724 (c); died 22nd May, 1773.

Edward Haggerston of Sandhoe, afterwards of Ellingham; will dated 9th July, 1822; died 7th Feb., 1828; buried at Ellingham. 

Winifred, daughter of Edward Charlton of Red- mouth; died 7th Jan., 1816, aged 54; M.I., Ellingham.


Sir Carnaby Haggerston, fifth baronet; died 3rd Dec., 1851, aged 73; died 3rd Dec., 1851, aged 73; died 3rd Dec., 1851, aged 73.

Rebecca, daughter of Walter Smythe of Hambridge, Hants; marriage licence 3rd Aug., 1755; died at Hooton, Cheshire, 20th June, 1836.

Thomas Haggerston, of Sandhoe, afterwards of Ellingham; will dated 9th July, 1822; died 7th Feb., 1828; buried at Ellingham.

Winifred, daughter of Edward Charlton of Redmouth; died 7th Jan., 1816, aged 54; M.I., Ellingham.

Edward Haggerston, died in childhood. Mary, married 23rd Nov., 1829, Henry S. Stephens, capt. 56th Foot.

Winifred, married at Alnwick, William Forster (see p. 111).

Sir Thomas Haggerston of Ellingham; born 13th July, 1785; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1831 on the death of his uncle Sir Carnaby Haggerston; died at Brussels, Dec. 11th, 1842.

Margaret, only child of William Robertson of Ladykirk; marriage licence 24th Jan., 1815; died at Grimston lodge, Tadcaster, 4th Nov., 1829.

Sarah Anne, dau. of Henry Knight of Terrace lodge and Cleckham house, Armington; married 10th Aug., 1853, John W. Collingwood of Cornhill (a).

Edward Haggerston, died in childhood. Mary, married 23rd Nov., 1829, Henry S. Stephens, capt. 56th Foot.

Frances Carnaby, haptised 31st Aug., 1805; married 3rd Jan., 1825, John W. Collingwood of Cornhill (a).

Winifred, married at Alnwick, William Forster (see p. 111).

* It is stated in the Herald and Genealogist, 1866, that Anne Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, second baronet, was elected ninth abbess of Ponteise in 1753, and died 8th October, 1785.
In consequence of the vicar's care Hume survived the winter, but in the following June Pattison writes: 'One of our old witnesses is dead this winter, and Mr Hume was near dead, and if two other old men drop off, farewell Armorer's encroachment, if their testimonies that are yet alive be not preserved.'

Shortly afterwards arbitrators were appointed, and the evidence of the old witnesses was taken on commission. In addition to this, careful search was made in the ancient records of the dean and chapter, where, amongst other documents the deed of John de Clifford was found, whereby he conceded to the prior and convent rights of common throughout Ellingham Moor. This deed had an important bearing on the case, and eventually judgment was given in favour of the vicar, and the value of the living was in consequence substantially increased.

Edward Haggerston, who purchased Ellingham in 1698/9, by his will dated the 29th of June, 1726, devised all his lands in Ellingham, Tinely, and

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1 The friends of the vicar sent a circular letter to Dr. Morton. 'Reverend sir, we are heartily concerned for our worthy brother. He is over-matched, and needs your assistance, which we humbly beg for him. Reverend sir, your most obedient servants, John Thomlinson, Vincent Edwards, Thomas Fenwicke, James Forster, Joseph Nicholson.'

2 See p. 241.

3 The following depositions were taken on commission, 28 May, 1708: 'George Richardson, aged 80, knew the three Armorers, grandfather, father, and son. He remembered the building of a stone wall on the moor, and the rebuilding of the wall. The places called Wandy Law and Black Chesters were part of the moor about 50 years ago, and have since been enclosed by William Armorer and Robert, his son, and appropriated to the township as their proper inheritance.' Paul Richardson stated: '55 years ago William Armorer, father of William, built a stone wall on the moor, and that all the grounds on the north side of the stone wall, called Wandy Law, Black Chesters, Standing Stone, Gorestrother, and Millburn were then parts of the moor, and occupied by the vicars as well as by William Armorer the grandfather, and the vicar's goods went on the north side of the wall.' William Edington, aged 85, stated 'about 70 years ago vicar Davye and his herd stinted the moor on all parts of the common east of Sooterpotletch and Wufol Dikes, etc.'
Ellingham Township.

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Chathill to his nephew, Sir Carnaby Haggerston of Haggerston, then in the county palatine of Durham, at the same time charging the estate with the payment of £2,000 to be applied by trustees to the use of his widow. The trustees named in the will are Thomas Forster 'late of Adderston,' the rebel general, and Edward Grey of Shoreston. Edward Haggerston died on the 21st of April, 1740, and under the provisions of the will Sir Carnaby Haggerston was in possession of Ellingham until his death in 1756, when it descended to his youngest son Edward. Edward Haggerston married Anne, daughter of William Plowden, who was living at Ellingham in 1767 when she received the following letter. 'Our master,' to whom the writer refers, was no doubt Mrs. Haggerston's husband:

For Mr. An Haggerston, living at Mr. Dawson's, wine merchant, in Princes Street, Hanover Square, London. Ellingham, March 19th, 1767.

Good Lady, This is with my love to you, hoping that you are well, as I am at present, and to let you know that I have heard all about the town of Ellingham, near Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, that our master can refuse you nothing, and I hardly crave your great goodness and generosity, if you have no objection, that you will ask our good master to let me ride Laurence Gibson's galloper at Bedenham races, and that you will give my love to our good master, and to all those that enquire about me. You had a fine slapping calf dyed yesterday, but the rest at home are well and contented. Matty Burn and Tibby Gurdon and Mr. Jens Younes are all in good health, and send you their humorous respects, as also does Mr. Jennison and myself.

I am, good lady, your affectionate friend and loving postillion, till death do us part, J. Whexam.

Edward Haggerston died childless on the 17th of March, 1804, and by his will, dated the 18th of July, 1802, Ellingham, with land at Preston and elsewhere, was left to his wife, as trustee for his nephew Thomas Haggerston of Sandhoe, second son of his deceased brother Sir Thomas Haggerston, in tail male, with remainder to his nephew's children in succession. Sir Thomas Haggerston, the sixth baronet, having succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle Sir Carnaby in 1831, inherited Ellingham under the provisions of the will already specified, but did not inherit the more ancient family estates, which became the property of Lady Stanley, the only daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston the fifth baronet. Sir Thomas Haggerston died at Brussels on the 11th of December, 1842, and Ellingham is now the property of his nephew, Sir John de Marie Haggerston, the ninth baronet.

1 This race meeting was maintained at a later date. Nicholas Brown Forster, of Bolton, was killed by a fall from his horse at Beadnell races in April, 1794. See p. 110.

2 From a contemporary manuscript volume compiled by Thomas Beckwith, the York antiquary, now in the possession of the Rev. Canon Raine.
The Church of St. Maurice.

It is very probable that there was a præ-conquest church at Ellingham as at many other places in Northumberland, but there is no documentary evidence of the existence of such a building, and no remains of a cross or other præ-conquest monument have been discovered in the neighbourhood. It is, however, certain that a church was in existence in the lifetime of Nicholas de Grenville, who possessed the barony of Ellingham in the reign of Henry I., and the original deed is preserved in the Treasury at Durham which
records the grant from Nicholas de Grenville of the church of Ellingham to St. Cuthbert and his monks. The deed, which has been already printed, may be assigned to the first half of the twelfth century. The date of the death of Nicholas de Grenville cannot be ascertained, but the property which he possessed eventually descended to his nephew, William de Grenville, who died about the year 1161, when the barony of Ellingham was divided between William's two sisters, of whom the eldest, Mabel de Grenville, married Ralph de Gaugy. By this marriage Ellingham passed into the possession of a new proprietor, who confirmed the gift of his predecessor Nicholas de Grenville. The charter of Ralph de Gaugy is similar in purport to that of Nicholas, and in it he states that he has granted the church to the convent, on behalf of himself, his wife, and other relations, with the assent and by the wish of Ralph his heir, and he expresses his desire that the monks shall hold the church of Ellingham as freely as they held any other churches in the fee of other barons. It is possible that some dispute had arisen about the terms of the original grant, and it is noticeable that no reference is made in the deed of Ralph de Gaugy to the original grant of Nicholas de Grenville.

The gift of Ralph de Gaugy was subsequently confirmed by Bishop Hugh de Puiset, by a deed executed before the year 1158. In the deed of confirmation Bishop Hugh mentions the fact that Ralph had ratified his gift in the bishop's presence by placing a curved knife on the altar of St. Cuthbert. It was at the same time stipulated that Geoffrey, then parson of Ellingham, should retain possession of the church during his life, and that, after Geoffrey's death, the son of Ralph de Gaugy, who was best qualified, should be presented to the parsonage. It was agreed also that Ralph de Gaugy's son should pay five shillings a year to the convent of Durham, and that after his death the church should be the free property of the convent, and the prior and convent should keep the 'parsonage' freely in their possession. There is in the same document a subsequent clause which appears to be at variance with the provisions already specified. By this clause it was agreed that Ralph and his heirs should have the advowson ('advocationem') of the church, as other barons were wont to have the advowson of other churches.

1 See p. 226. 2 See pp. 229, 230. 3 See pp. 227, 228.
4 The deed is addressed to Prior Absolon, who died in 1158.
5 A knife was at that time not uncommonly used as a mark of ratification or attestation. Two deeds are still preserved in the Treasury at Durham, to which knives are attached in the place of seals. See Raine, North Durham, app. No. DCLXVI, and p. 77, note s.
founded upon their lands. It is evident therefore that the gift was not entirely free from reservation, and it is possible that Ralph de Gaugy retained the right to confirm the nomination of the prior and convent. Lastly, Ralph and his heirs, by common consent of the chapter, were to be received into the fraternity of St. Cuthbert, and to be made partakers, both in life and death, in the alms and prayers of the church of Durham.  

Another deed of confirmation of somewhat later date is similar in tenor, but is attested by different witnesses.  In this document some land attached to the church is mentioned, which constituted the ancient endowment of the rectory. This endowment was further increased by the generosity of Mabel de Grenville, who gave to the church of St. Maurice of Ellingham all the land of Elwold the dreng, and Aliz, and Gamel his son, and Michael his brother, and all the wood of St. Mary, extending from the bridge on the south side of the church, by the side of St. 

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2. Durham Treasury, 3rd & 1st Pont. No. 11. This confirmation of Bishop Hugh was itself subsequently confirmed by Ralph de Gaugy by a special deed, see p. 228.

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2. The following deed was not executed before 1163, when Germanus became prior: *Confirmatio Hugonis episcopi de ecclesia de Ellingham. Hugo, Dei gratia, Dunelmensis episcopus, Germano priori totique conventui beati Cuthberti et archidiaconis suis et omnibus clericis de sua diocesi salutem. Notum facimus nobis Radulfum de Calgi, assensu Raduli heredis sui, dedisse et concessisse Deo et beato Cudberto et conventui Dunelmensi in elemosinam perpetuam pro anima sua, et pro anima patris et matris et parentum suorum et heredum et omnium successorum suorum, ecclesiis de Ellingham, cum tota tena quod ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere et quiete possidendum, sicut liberius et quietius aliquam ecclesiariam tenent in feudo alicujus baronis, siue episcopatus Dunelmensis, siue alicuius episcopatui. Hanc donationem et elemosinam nostrae ratam habentes, eadem conventui beati Cudberti, diiectis uidelicet filiis nostri, in perpetuum concedimus et presentis carta confirmamus eandem ecclesiam, cum omnibus pertinentiis sui, ut prior et conventus personaturum ejusdem ecclesiae habeant, et liberam in omnibus in perpetuum habente facultatem eandem ecclesiis disponendi ad utilitatem ecclesiae Dunelmensis. Si quis autem in posterum hanc nostrae confirmacionis et concessiones donationem infringere aut anniillcare presumperit, nostre animaduersionis sententiam se noverit incursuram. Testibus: Buchardo et Johanne archidacce, Salomone decano, Alan presbytero de Valesech, Aschet presbytero de Hovic, Simone camerario, Johanne de Rana, Helia clericis, W. Cholumbario, Angelea clericis, Patricio presbytero et Hugone fratre ejus, Osberto de Vuderintune, et aliis multis clericis et laiciis. Ibid. 3rd & 1st Pont. No. 11."
Maurice's well, to the stream running through the meadow belonging to the church, and from the stream near the northern part of the church meadow to the Preston burn, separating Ellingham from Preston. The boundary then followed the course of the Preston burn to Preston bridge, thence to the 'Redepethe' going up stream, along the 'Redepethe' to 'Morileie,' the whole of which belonged to the church, and along the road outside the wood to the church bridge. The endowment, so minutely specified, was granted by Mabel de Grenville on behalf of herself and her husband Ralph de Gaugy; and Mabel, following her husband's example, ratified her gift by placing a curved knife on the altar of the saint, Maurice, to whom the church was dedicated. The deed of endowment was attested by many of the laity and clergy living in the neighbourhood of Ellingham, amongst whom may be noticed, Hugh the chaplain of Fallodon, John the chaplain of Tuggal, Robert the chaplain of Bamburgh, and Elias de Duxford. Attached to the deed is Mabel de Grenville's seal, bearing the Holy Lamb, with the inscription

\[ \text{SIGILLVM MABELLE DE GREINVILLA.} \]

1. Per rivum fontis.
2. There is a foot-bridge over a small stream to the south of the church, opposite St. Maurice's well, probably the 'fons' mentioned in the document.
3. *i.e.* the burne which is marche betwixte Ellingham and Preston, called "Medowe burne," see p. 243; the 'meadow burn,' now called the Long Nanny, doubtless derived its name from the 'pratum ecclesie.'
4. The boundary of the glebe given by Mabel de Grenville is here conterminous with the township boundary in the sixteenth century. 'Upe the burne to yow come to Hungrie Forde, from thens uppe the saide burne to Prestone brigg' ('usque ad pontem ejusdem ville').
5. *Via redarum,* i.e., Redepethe, a parcel of land mentioned in an ancient deed relating to Preston, q.c.
7. There is a bridge a little to the north of the church.
9. From 'scilicet,' inclusive, to the end is written in another hand.
St. Mary's wood, mentioned in this document, has long since disappeared, and the name is no longer remembered by the inhabitants of Ellingham. The name was derived from the chapel of St. Mary in the valley, which probably stood in the wood or in the immediate neighbourhood of it. This chapel still existed in the year 1333, when a new thatch roof was placed upon it, but it is not mentioned in any document after that date. It too is now forgotten, and no trace of it has yet been discovered. It may be possible, however, to approximately identify the site of this ancient building, and, if excavations were made, traces of it might be found. It appears to have been situated near the burn running through St. Mary's wood, in the immediate neighbourhood of a mill pond belonging to the monks of Durham.\(^1\) It may be supposed that the wood at one time comprised the land now called the glebe, which extends on the south-east of the church to the boundary of the township of Preston, which is divided from the township of Ellingham by a deep and picturesque ravine, through which runs the stream formerly called the Meadow burn, and now known as the Long Nanny. This ravine is probably the valley in which St. Mary's chapel stood.

It will be observed that Mabel de Grenville's deed is endorsed 'the charter of Mabel de Grenville concerning all the land of Elwold, the dryng, and of others, and concerning the wood of St. Mary of Ellingham given to the church of Ellyngham.'\(^2\) The language of this endorsement suggests the supposition that St. Mary's wood had at one time been attached to the chapel as its endowment, and it appears from other records that land had been specially conferred upon it, also by the gift of Mabel de Grenville, who had given to it half a carucate of land, namely, forty-eight acres with tofts and crofts. The land was given on condition that there should be a resident chaplain, finding all the necessaries for the chapel, and performing services regularly in it for the souls of the faithful departed.\(^3\) The deed, in

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1 Robert de Clifford gave the monks leave to divert the stream, after it left his mills, to the pond belonging to the monks, near the chapel of St. Mary. See p. 237.

2 The endorsement is written by two different hands. The part written in the oldest handwriting is 'Carta Mabille de Greneyilli de tota terra data ecclesie de Ellyngham.' The words between 'terra' and 'data' have been subsequently inserted.

3 Carta Mabille de Greneyilli de xlviii acris terre, etc., datis ecclesie de Ellingham. Notum sit omnibus hominibus, tam futuris quam presentibus, Mabiliam de Grainuilla dedisse et concessisse et hae sua carta confirmasse capelle Sæ Marie in talle de Ellingham dimidia carucata terre in eadem uilla, scilicet xl et vii acras cum tofis et crofis in liberam et perpetuum eleemosinam, pro anima sua et pro animabus predecessorum suorum et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Ita et capellanus sit ibidem annuatim residerit, et omnia necessaria capelle inuocens et cantans in capella illa assidue pro fidelibus defunctis usque in sempiturnum. His testibus: Luc' sacerdote, et Roberto capellano de
which the gift is recorded, is endorsed 'the charter of Mabel de Grenville concerning forty-eight acres of land given to the church of Ellingham,' and is attested by various witnesses, some of whom had attested the grant previously mentioned. The endorsement shows that the land, nominally appropriated to the chapel, was absorbed in the glebe of the parish church to which the chapel was subordinate, and, when the two documents are compared, there can be little doubt that the land of Elwold the dreng and St. Mary's wood, mentioned in the endorsement of the first, is identical with the half carucate given to the chapel of St. Mary, and absorbed in the general endowment of the parish church, as stated in the endorsement of the second. After the chapel had fallen into ruins, the wood appears to have ceased to bear the name of St. Mary, and was called St. Maurice's wood. It continued to be so called until the seventeenth century, when Lancelot Dobson cut down the trees in it, and substituted for it a new plantation upon another site. Neither the wood of St. Mary nor that of St. Maurice is now in existence, but the glebe is still known as St. Maurice's park.

Ralph de Gangy, the husband of Mabel de Grenville, died about the year 1166, leaving a son Ralph, a minor at the time of his father's death. Mabel de Grenville survived her husband, and a deed of confirmation is preserved at Durham which may have been executed during the period of her widowhood. By this deed she ratified again the gift of the church for the health of the souls of her father Walter, Nicholas her uncle, and William her brother. Mabel de Grenville's seal is attached to the deed, and is a fine specimen of the art of the twelfth century. It bears as a device a Holy Lamb, with a nimbus round the head, and the inscription

\[ \text{SIGILLVM MABILIE DE GRAINE-} \]

Rimintune, et Ylgero similiter, et Roberto capellano de Neuhenham, Reginaldo Finchehalle, Ada de Dunelmo et Helya de Dofordox, et Hugone de Falnedun, Heustacio, Gamello, Henrico clerico, Jordano Eschouiani, Wilelmo de Fletheam, et Alano de Wiltune, et Roberto capellano de Lidel, Hugone clerico, Wilelmo de Mautune.' \( \text{Durham Treasury, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Spec. No. 8.} \) Larger seal, 2\( \frac{3}{4} \) inches.

\[ ^1 \text{Ellingham church land is called St. Maurice's park, and contains about 170 acres, which includes the land that is properly glebe, the whole being the gift of one of the Gausy family.} \] \( \text{Sir David Smith's MSS.}\]

\[ ^2 \text{See p. 229.}\]

\[ ^3 \text{Carta Mabille de Greneuilla de ecclesia de Ellingham. Mabilia de Grainuile omnibus uidentibus uel audientibus has litteras, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beato Cuthberto et conventui Dunelmensi, ecclesiam de Ellingham in perpetuum et puram elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, pro salute anime mee et parentum meorum, scilicet Walteri patris mee, et Nicholai auunculi mee, et Wilhelmi fratris mee, et heredum meorum. Et soli et precipio ut hec donacio mea rata sit et firma in perpetuum; et si quis heredum meorum banc elemosinam meam perturbare temptauerit, eum heredem deuoceo. Hiis testibus: Simone Camni, Thoma capellano ejus, Edwardo scriptore, Godefrido clerico, Stephanu blundo, Situro clericio, Johanne presbitero, Radulfo presbitero, Rihaldio presbitero, Magistro Aristotele et Magistro Rovberto, Walerto de Kettun, Alano pulment, Ingelario clerico, Walerto de Welpint, Ricardo diacono, Gileberto.' \( \text{Durham Treasury, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Spec. No. 9.}\)

\[ \text{THE CHURCH OF ST. MAURICE.} \]
vilen. \(^1\) At about the same time William de Vesci, to whom the lands of Ralph de Gaugy had been assigned during the minority of the heir, confirmed the gift so far as he was concerned.\(^2\) Mabel de Grenville in a further confirmation stipulated that Adam her son should retain the church for his life, in accordance with the arrangement made by his father.\(^3\) Adam de Gaugy, the son of Ralph de Gaugy and Mabel de Grenville, had been instituted as rector of Ellingham by Hugh de Puisset, on the presentation of Germanus, who became prior of Durham in the year 1163.\(^4\)

Adam de Gaugy, whilst he was rector of Ellingham, alienated a small portion of the estate which his mother had bestowed on the church. It will be remembered that Mabel de Grenville had given to the church certain drengs, amongst whom were Aliz and Gamel his son. Gamel appears to have died in his father's lifetime, and Adam de Gaugy then assigned to his father Aliz, now called Aliz de March'a, the house which Gamel had occupied, and his land, with the croft called 'Alden,' and the house made near the 'Alden' land. He also gave to Aliz the croft called 'sunnolt,' with the arable land attached to it, and half the arable land of Etherislei, and half the meadow land in the same place, and the whole of the wood between the limestone quarry and the 'rubra via' or red path, previously called the 'via redarum' or Redepethe. Adam stipulated that Aliz should pay two shillings a year to the church of Ellingham on the feast of St. Cuthbert during his lifetime, or as long as he wished to hold it. After the death of Aliz it was provided that the payment should be made to any one of the children of Adam whom Aliz might select. It appears, therefore, that Adam de Gaugy, the parson of Ellingham, had been married and had children.\(^5\)

\(^1\) The seal is No. 1 on the plate, p. 268. The seal is 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in diameter.  
\(^2\) See p. 230. 
\(^3\) The deed is a duplicate of the 4\(^{th}\) 2\(^{nd}\) Spec. No. 9, with the additional clause 'ita tamen quod Adam, persona ejusdem ecclesie, tenebat eandem ecclesian libere et quiete, quandiu nixerit, reddendo inde convenient Dunelmensi annuitum, sicut solet, quinque solidos.' \emph{Ibid.} 4\(^{th}\) 2\(^{nd}\) Spec. No. 9 (a). 
\(^4\) Hugo, Dei gratia, Dunelmensis episcopus, archidiaconis et clericis et laicis de episcopatu Dunelmensi salutem. Notum ui nobis priorem G. et conventum Dunelmensem dedisse et concessisse Ade clerico, filio Radulphi de Chalgi, in liberam et perpetuum elemosinam ecclesiam de Ellingham cum capella et omnibus pertinentiis suis. Nos quoque presentacione prioris G. eundem Adam de eadem ecclesia inpersonauimus, et presenti carta confirmamus idem eandem ecclesiam in elemosina, secundum tenorem literarum karissimorum filiorum nostrorum G. prioris et conventus Dunelmensis. Testibus: Buchardo et Johanne archid', Salomone decano, Alano presbitero de Walsend, Aethein' presbitero de Houte, Simone camerario, Johanne de Rana, Helia clerico, Willelmo elemosinario, Hugel' clerico, Patricio presbitero et Hugone fratre ejus, Oseberto de Widerintune et aliis multis Francis et Anglicis, \emph{Durham Treasury}, 3\(^{rd}\) 1\(^{st}\) Pont. 12. 
\(^5\) Carta Ade de Caugi de domo Gamel, etc., facto Aliz de March'a. Notum si omnibus hominibus has literas uidemus vel audiendibus, me Adam de Caugi dedisse, etc. Aliz de March'a pro servicio suo donum Gamel et terram ejus, cum crofto et theto, et croftum Alden, cum domo quo facta est justa terram Alden et croftum Sunnolt cum cultura ejus, et dimidiam terram de Etherislei cum dimidio prato, et totum
Ralph de Gaugy, Mabel de Grenville’s son, died about the year 1187, and the barony then came into the hands of his son Ralph, who obtained possession of his patrimony in the year 1195. To that period may be assigned a deed in which Ralph de Gaugy stated that he had inspected and handled the charters of Mabel de Grenville, his grandmother, and Ralph de Gaugy, his father, relating to the church of Ellingham, which he confirmed, at the same time rehearsing the boundaries of the church land, as they had been defined in the previous deeds.

In addition to this confirmation, the gifts or grants to the church of Durham of the church of Ellingham received the formal sanction of Pope Innocent III., on the 23rd of April, 1199, at the special request of the prior and convent of Durham. In the bull, in which the papal sanction is recorded,
Ralph de Gaugy is styled the founder of the church, but there can be no doubt that it was in existence in the lifetime of Nicholas de Grenville, and before the marriage of Mabel de Grenville to Ralph de Gaugy.\(^1\)

Shortly after the promulgation of the papal bull, Ralph de Gaugy, the grandson of Mabel de Grenville, by a deed executed between the years 1209 and 1213, when William de Blunville was discharging the duties of sheriff, granted to the mother-church of Ellingham, in exchange for other lands, a toft between the land of Thomas, the parson's man, and that of Agnes the widow, and the croft attached to it, extending as far as the Alden or Walden burn, which has been previously mentioned. The deed is attested by various persons then living in the neighbourhood of Ellingham, amongst whom may be noticed, John Vicecomes the owner of the barony of Embleton, Simon de Lucker, Alexander de Bradford, William de Ulecestre, German Tisun, Helyas de Doxford, William de Meringes (a landowner in Ellingham whose family was subsequently connected by marriage with the Gaugys),\(^2\) Hugh de Charlton, and others.\(^3\)

Adam de Gaugy, the rector of Ellingham, appears to have died at the beginning of the thirteenth century. After his death, between the years 1209 and 1214, when William was prior of Durham, the lands and revenues attached to the church were granted on lease to Roger de Burton for the

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\(^1\) Bulla Innocentii III, super confirmatione ecclesie de Ellingham. Innocentius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis priori et conventui Dunelmensi saltem, etc. Ecclesiam de Ellingham vobis per manus bone memorte H. Dunelmensis episcopi et R. de Gaugi, ipsius fundatoris, concessam, sicut cam justa ac pacifice possidetis et in scriptis exinde confectis plenius continentur, vobis, etc., auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, etc. Datum Laterani, i. sancti Maii, pont. nostri anno 11\(^a\)o. Durham Treasury, Cart. iii\(^b\) fol. 103. At about the same time Richard de Marisco, archdeacon of Northumberland, also gave his sanction.\(^5\) Confirmatio Ricardi de Marisco, archidiaconi Northumbrie, super ecclesiam de Ellingheam. Omnis, etc. Ricardus de Marisco, archidiaconus Northumbrie, saltem. Scultis nos gratam habere et ratam donationem quam Hugo, Dunolmensis episcopus, de assensu Radulphi de Gaugy et Raduldi heredi sui, fecit Deo et Beato Cuthberto et conventui Dunelmensi super ecclesiam de Ellingheam, habendum et tenendum, etc. Testibus: Magistro Alexander Nequam, Wilelmo de quatuor Mariis, Roberto de Veland, Henrico de Curienay, Ricardo de Tunny, Magistro Simone de Taliin. Magistro Roberto Morell, Magistro Willemo de Neuill, Willemo de London, et alii.\(^6\) Ibid. 2\(^a\)o 2\(^a\)o Pont. No. 4.

\(^2\) See p. 229.

\(^3\) Carta Radulii de Gaugi de tofo et crofo, etc., datis ecclesie de Ellingham. Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri me Radulfum de Gaugi dedisse et concessisse Deo et Sco Mauricio et matrici ecclesie meee de Ellingham, pro salute anime meee et antecessorum meorum necnon et heredum meorum, bona animo et integra voluntate, in libera et parum et perpetuum elmosinam, totum thofum quod est inter Thomam fili hominem (person) et Angnetem uiduam, et totum crutum ejusdem thorfi usque ad Aldeborne, in escambio dominor et thoforum quae fuerunt Roberti filii et Walteri filii Ansellii: adeo libere, etc., sicut aliqua elmosina liberius, etc., datur uel tenetur, etc. His testibus: Willemo de Blunville tunc uicecomite, Johanne Uicecomite, Olouro le moine, Rogero filio Radulfi, Symone de Lуще, Alexandro de Bradeforde, Willemo de Vlecestre, Germano Tisun, Willemo Mautafant, Gileberto de Thogesden, Helyas de Doxforde, Osberto de Iciein, Willemno de Meringes, Hugone de Carleun, Philippo Ribau, Willelmo filio Berenger, Willelmo Brian et multis aliis.\(^7\) Durham Treasury, 4\(^a\)o 2\(^a\)o Spec. No. 12, with seal.
term of his life, to be paid by payment of a rent of £10 of silver yearly. By the conditions of the lease it was covenanted that Roger de Burton should decently serve the church, and pay all incidental charges, and Roger swore that he would be faithful in all things to the prior and convent, and pay the rent in two instalments of £5 each at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. It was subsequently agreed that Roger de Burton should renounce all claim to the church of Ellingham and its revenues, if at some future time the prior and convent should guarantee him a revenue of forty marks (£26 13s. 4d.) in some other benefice. This contingency, however, did not arise, and Roger de Burton retained the rectory of Ellingham until his death, which occurred shortly before the 7th of October, 1239.

In the meantime the prior and convent of Durham had procured another papal confirmation of their right to the church, in consequence probably of the insecurity of church property, and to avoid the disputes in which many religious houses were involved. In accordance with their request Pope


2 Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiiis, etc., Magister Rogerus de Burton salutem in Domino. Nouerit viuensitas uestra me teneri solvere Priori et monachis Dunelm: quindecim marcas argenti annuatim de ecclesie sua de Ellingham quam accepi ab eis ad firmam tota uita mea, videlicet septem marcas et dimidiam ad Pentecosten et septem marcas et dimidiam ad festum beati Martinii. Cum vero predicti prior et monachi ad voluntatem suam reddidit quadraginta marcarum in certo beneficio ecclesiastico mihi praedicti, ego predictam ecclesiam de Ellingham cedam, nec de cetero aliquid juris in vicaria uel personatu uel firma uel aliqua re ad dictam ecclesiam pertinente mihi uendica. Juravit autem idem salutem in omnibus observaturum et fideliter negociis beati Cuthberti et illorum intendam, et quod predictam firmam ad terminos prefatos fideliter persoluet, nec queram artem uel ingenium unde in aliquo sinu perdentes. Et in huius rei testimonium et confirmationem, vna cum sigillo meo, appostruent huic scripto sigilla sua dominii Abbas de Alnewic et de Tinemuthe et de Brinkeburne prioris. Durham Treasury, 4th 2nd Spec. No. 25. The four seals are still attached.

3 There was then a vacancy in the see of Durham between the episcopates of Richard Poore (1229-1237) and Nicholas de Farnham (1241-1249). Confirmation domini Alani, archidiaconi Nordumbrie, super ecclesiam de Ellingham, facta ad mandatum domini Willelmi archiepiscopi Ebor, sede Dunelm: vacante, in pleno capitulo nostro apud Alnewic, sub sigillis dominorum petri abbatis de Alnewic, Alani prioris de Brinkeburne, et Walteri prioris de Bouleyn, die Sancti Marci pape, anno dominii MCCC. treicesimo nono. Durham Treasury, 4th 2nd Spec. No. 14. The four seals are still attached to the deed. The seal of Walter, the prior of the house of Bolton in the parish of Edlingham, is oval, 1 1/2 inches by 1/2 of an inch. The device is a bishop blessing, holding a crozier, the head of which is wanting, in the left hand. A figure to the right of the bishop is kneeling and praying. Inscription: ... RECTORIS DOMV ... D ... BOL ... (SICILLVM RECTORIS DOMVS DE BOLTON).
Honorius III., on the 9th of March, 1226, confirmed the church to them as their possession, and added that it had been bestowed on them for the support of the poor and the guests of their monastery.¹

One of the privileges which the prior and convent of Durham possessed, as owners of the rectory, was the right to pasture cattle throughout Ellingham moor,² which stretches to the west of Ellingham and North Charlton as far as Bewick and Ditchburn. The latter place was the centre of the small barony of Ralph Fitz Roger, a descendant of Ralph Fitz Main, who also held the township of North Charlton from the lords of the barony of Alnwick.³ The moorland attached to these places was very extensive, and at a comparatively recent date the inhabitants of many of the townships in Bamburghshire were in the habit of driving their cattle through Ellingham to graze upon these pastures.⁴ The rights enjoyed by the respective townships were, however, from an early time the subject of dispute, owing to the undefined nature of the boundaries. In consequence of a controversy which arose between the prior and convent and Ralph Fitz Roger an attempt was made on the 14th of July, 1266, to fix the limits of the commons and to determine the rights of the respective parties. The common in dispute stretched from a ditch near the gallsows of Ellingham in a southerly direction to the marshy ground called Bemelismersk lechth, thence to Threperstrother and 'le Hengandewelle,' now called the Hangwell Law, a hill at the western extremity of Ellingham, where that township joins North Charlton. The prior and convent renounced on their part their rights in the pasture from the stones fixed on the west of Threperstrother as far as Hangwell Law, and Ralph Fitz Roger gave to the prior and convent the residue of Threperstrother, marked off by the stones and a ditch or furrow extending to 'Suterpethlethe,' now called Souterpot, a place between Honeymng bog and Brockdam Moor, where a pile of stones stands to this day, called Souterpot cairn. From Souterpot the dyke passed to Bemelismersk lechth, and thence eastward to the north road, described as the 'king's road which leads from Charlton to Berwick.' The right of the prior to pasture cattle, to cut peats on the peat bog of Threperstrother, to dig turves and cut ling there, his ancient privilege, was expressly reserved.

¹ Hon. Ill. saint ecclesia de Ellingham, etc. Eaprotter, dilecti in Domino fili, vestris justis precibus inclinati, ecclesiam de Ellingham cum pertinentiis suis sustentacioni pauperum et hospitalium vestri monasterii deputatam, etc., auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, etc. Datum Laterani, vii. Id. Marcii pontificatus nostris anno undecimo.' *Ibid.* Car. iii ² fol. 155.
Attached to the deed, recording this agreement, is a fragment of the armorial seal of Ralph Fitz Roger, the lord of the barony of Ditchburn. The arms on the seal are *vair, on a chief a cross patonce*.

Not long after the settlement of this dispute a new incumbent, named Alexander, was instituted to Ellingham. On the occasion of his induction some new regulations were made with reference to the revenues due to him. Alexander was summoned to appear before the official of bishop Robert de Stichill in the church of St. Mary's hospital in Newcastle, on the 17th of February, 1273, and it was then arranged that he should receive the ordinary altar dues of the church, namely, tithes of wool, lambs, hay, mills, and other petty tithes, and that he should have the use of a piece of land in Ellingham suitable for building purposes, to be held with the land in North and South Charlton previously belonging to the church. In case of any extraordinary burden the vicar for the time being was to be answerable for the third part, and to render an account of such expenses to the ordinary. By this arrangement the living of Ellingham was constituted a vicarage in the usual way, and the great tithes with the other profits of the rectory were reserved to the prior and convent, who maintained a house at Ellingham apart from the vicarage, in which the monks, who were engaged in the administration of the rectorial estates, might live. The various items of receipts and

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1† Compositio inter Priorum Dunelm.: et Radulflum filium Rogeri super pastura de Ellingham. Cum mota fuisset controversia inter dominos priorum et conventum Dunelm.: ex parte vna, et dominum Radulflum filium Rogeri, ex parte altera, super communia pastura a fossa justa furcas de Ellingham versus castrum vsque ad le letche de Beremisersk, et sic procedendo vsque Threperstrother, et sic vsra vsque ad le Hengandewelle, Anno Domini MCCCIXO sexto, pridie Idus Julii, dicta controversia conquieuit in eunc modum, videlicet, quod dicti prior et conventus pro se et servientibus suis concesserunt et quietum clamaverunt dicto domino Radulfo et hereditibus suis totum jus et claenum quod habuerunt in dicta pastura, a lapidibus fixis et positis ex occidentali parte de Threperstrother vsque ad le Hengande welle in perpetuum. Dictus vero dominus Radulflus pro salute anime sue, etc., concessit et quietum clamauit Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et dictis priori, etc., de se, etc., in perpetuum, in liberam, etc., elemosinam, communiam predictam a precatis lapidibus ex occidentali parte de Threperstrother, et sic per medium de Threperstrother secundum metas in eodem marisco ex consensu partium fixis, et deiniceps procedendo sicut sulcus trahitur vsque Suterpettoletch, et de Suterpettoletche vsque Beremiserskelech, et sic per sulcum inde tractum vsque ad viam region que ducit de Charleton versus Bereyck. Ina quod licebit dictis priori, etc., et hominibus suis de Ellingham aueria sua in dicta communia pastura pro voluntate sua passere, et infra turbaram de Threperstrother petiba foderne et commodum suum inde pro libo suo facere, blesam vero foderne et brueram radicare quando voluerint, vbi antiquitus radicare solebant et foderne. In cijus, etc., vii parti huius scripti cyrografiati penes predictos priorum et conventum remanenti predictus dominus Radulflus sigillum suum apposuit et parti altrui, etc.; Durham Treasury, 4th ed, Spec. No. 20. The seal is oval, 1½ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. The inscription is [Σύγγραμμα ΔΑΔΟΥΝ ΡΟΓΕΡΙ]. The seal is engraved, No. 5 on plate, p. 12. The arms of the barons of Ditchburn have been lithographed unknown. Raff de Fitz Barnard bore a similar coat, viz., *vair, on a chief gules a cross patonce argent*. See Papworth, An Ordinary of British Armorialis, p. 571, and cf. Harl. MSS. 6137 and 6589, fo. 18.

2 Durham Treasury, Cart. 11th, fol. 37. 'Ordinatio vicariarum de Ellingham,' etc.

3 Roger del Prestes de Ellingham' attests a document in 1302. Assize Roll. The house in which Roger lived was distinct from the 'camera monachorum justa domum vicarii' built in 1335. See p. 279.
expenditure were entered by the monks on the rolls of the proctor of Norham.

The following extracts relating to Ellingham are derived from these rolls, now preserved in the Treasury at Durham: 1

1329. The proctor accounts for the great tithes of the church of Ellyngeham for the year 1329, viz., from Ellyngeham, liij' iiiij'; Suth Charlton, iiiij'; North Charlton, viij' xiiij' iiiij'; Preston and Duxford, iiiij' xiiij' iiiij'; also xx' from the vicar for the term of the vill from Martinmas in 1329. Total, xxi'.

Receipts appear for paid from the proctor, liij' iiiij'; total, xvi' x', so the receipts exceed the expenditure by ciij' iiij', which the proctor spent in the payment of debts, and therefore the accounts are equal.

1330. Necessary expenses: Paid to Dominus J. de Stapilton, the collector, for the church of Ellingham, vi'. The proctor accounts for the tithes from the year 1330, viz., in arrears, ciij' iiij'; for tithes of the fruits of autumn of the year 1330, lxiiij' iiiij'; for the repair of the chancel of Ellyngeham, 2 Total, xvi' x vii'; therefore the accounts are equal.

Expenses: Paid to Walter de Scadairesbore, the bursar, xiiij viiij'; to Elisabeth de Clifford, xi'; viij', to John de Rodam, xiiij'; to Ralph de Rok, xvi' viiij'; paid by the terrier. For an alb and an amice purchased by Dominus Nicholas the chaplain, xiiij'; for the drink of the men repairing the mill, vii'; for the expenses of the proctor and J. Galon' at Ellingham, where they met in order to have a conference with Walter de Beche, knignt. xij'; for an ordinal with sequences for the whole year for the church of Ellingham, xiiij'; Total, xvij' viiij' x'. Receipts exceed expenditure by xiiij' xiiij', the proctor paid in debts xiiij' xiiij', and owes iiij'.

1333. Arrears of the church of Ellingham: 3 from Dominus Robert de Clyfford for tithes of Preston and Duxford for the year 1329, xiiij' iiiij' iiiij'; from the same for Ellingham, lxiiij' iiiij'; from Adam de Ellingham for Preston for the year 1333, lxiiij' iiiij'; from John de Rodam for North Charlton for 1331, xx'; from Ralph de Rok, xx'; from Dominus John de Stapilton, vicar, viiij'; Total, xxiij viiij'.

1333. Account for Ellyngeham from 1333 to Martinmas 1334. Arrears, xi' x'. Total without arrears, xvi' viiij' iiiij'; with arrears, xxiij' xviij' iiiij'.

Proctor's expenses for the same term. Paid to W. de Insula, master of Fane, xiiij' viiij'; to W. de Hexham, xiiij'; paid for two oxen sent to Dominus W. the bursar by W. de Kyburne, xiiij'; paid to W. de Scaccario by order of the prior, xiiij' iiiij'; paid for two cows, one bull, and two heifers given to the bursar, xiiij'. Total, xxiij viiij'.

1 The earliest of these rolls in which Ellingham is mentioned is that of 1329. There is, however, an entry on the roll of 1293 on the expenses procuratoris de Norham, Insula, et Ellingham ut petit per particula in cyrographo, from which it appears that earlier rolls of the proctor of Norham, once in existence, contained matter relating to Ellingham.

2 In reparacione cancelli de Ellyngeham. 3 Wife of Robert de Clifford of Ellingham. See p. 229.

4 An alb is a vestment of white linen hanging down to the feet.

5 A square of white linen (called also hisfald-in and kerchief) folded diagonally, worn by celebrant priests, formerly on the head, but now by priests of the church of Rome about the neck and shoulders. Murray, New English Dictionary.

6 For una alba cum amita de dominus Nicholas capellanem emptis.

7 John Galou was then bailiff at Embleton. See p. 25. 8 'Ad habendum colloquium.'

9 A landowner in Ellingham. See p. 238. 10 The ordinal is a directory or perpetual calendar, giving the services appropriate for each day in the year.

11 Sequences are hymns in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel.

12 'Pro uno ordinario cum sequencis totius anni pro ecclesia de Ellingham.'

13 On a small separate roll. 14 Then lord of the manor of Ellingham. See p. 229.

15 Twelve acres were let to Elizabeth de Clifford at an annual rent.
Necessary expenses: For making an enclosure round the wood of St. Mary at Elyingham, xij; for the roof of the chapel of St. Mary, iiiij; for mowing two acres of meadow for the roof of the said chapel, xiiij; for lifting and leading the same, viij; for drawing straw for the said chapel, xvij; proctor's expenses at Elyingham 'per vices,' vi. Total, xxviii

1335. Arrears of Elyingham [on a small separate roll]: from Robert de Clifford for Preston and Doxford for 1329, iiiij xiiij iiij; from Elyingham for 1330, lxiiij iiij; from Adam de Elyingham and John de Reddam, junior, for North Charlton, xi; from Ralph de Rok, xx; Dominus John de Stapilton for 1330, vii viij; John Bell for grazing sold to him in 1333, vii; John Sissor for his ferm, vii; 'Alicia filia viduc,' iiij; Hugo clericus, ij; Elizabet de Clifford for tithe of Elyingham for 1335, iiij. Total, with other items amounting to vii iiij, xvi xix iiij.

1335/6. The account of the proctor for the church and revenues of Elyingham. Arrears: xiiiiv xviii vii ob. Tithes: North Charlton, ix vii viij for the year 1335; Elyingham and Tyndley, iiij; Preston, iiij; Doxford, iiij; South Charlton, cvi viij. Total, xxvii vi viij. Fruits of the same ville at each term, viz., xx from the land of John son of Simon from Martinmas in the year 1335, till Pentecost next to come; from Adam Sissor, vii from the land of 'Alicia filia viduc,' iiij; from the land of the widow of Andrew Sek. iiiij; from the glebe of the church from the term of Pentecost only, vii viij, because it was waste at the preceding Martinmas; from the mill, xxx. Total, lxvii viii. Total without arrears, xxxiii vii iiij.

Necessary expenses in building houses. In 'stranu' and 'hathir,' bought for the roof of the mill, and in the woodwork of the house, and in making walls and buying a door and windows for the house, xvii iij for a hundred 'spikynes' [large nails] bought for the mill wheel, vii; for repairing a wall within the chamber of the monks near the vicar's house, vii; for cutting up a tree blown down by a storm in the cemetery of Elyingham, viij; proctor's expenses at various times, xij iiij. Total, xxxix vii.

Money paid out: to Dominus W. de Scaccario, by the prior's letter. c: to Magister Johannes de Herlawe, collector of money for the expenses of the nuncios of the lord pope, at their coming to the lord king of England, from all churches appropriated to the prior and convent of Durham in Northumberland, except Holy Island, lxiiij xij: paid to Robert Idewyne for the repair of the chancel of Bedlington by order of the terraror, lx: paid to Simon de Rothbury master of Faren, lxvi viii.

1338/9. Arrears of the church of Elyingham: from Dominus Robert de Clifford for tithes of Preston and Doxford since the year 1329, iiij xiiij iiij; from the same, for tithe of Elyingham for the year 1330, lxiiij iiij: from Adam of Elyingham, for tithe of Preston from the year 1333, vii viij; from John de Rodou, junior, for tithe of North Charlton for the year 1331, xi; from Radulfus de Rok, xx: from John Bell de Doxford for the meadow sold to him in the year 1333, viij: from John Textor of Preston for his ferm of the same year, xvii; from Elizabet de Clifford for tithes of Elyingham and Doxford for the year 1338, vii: from Stephen Messer de Backton for his ferm, iiij vii; from Dominus Thomas,

1 Et de iiij in coopertura capelle Sce Marie. For further particulars respecting the chapel of St. Mary in the valley. See p. 270.
2 Et de xiiij in falcatone ij acarum prati pro coopertura dicte capelle.
3 In tractatione stramini pro dicta capella. For the process cf. Surt. Soc. xxviii. p. 145.
4 xvi viij de gleba ecclesie de termino Pentecostiis tantum, quia vasta fuit ad festum Sci. Martini precedentis.
5 Expense necessarie in structura donorum. In stranu et hathir emptis pro coopertura domus molendini, et in carpentaria ejusdem domus, et in factura partium cum hostio et fenestris predicte domini emptis.
6 In reparacione cujusdam parietis infra cameram monachorum reparatii juxta domum vicaria. Cf. p. 277.
7 A small separate roll, endorsed 'arreragia ecclesie de Elyingham.'
8 Robert de Clifford makes the payment for the year 1330. After his death Elizabeth de Clifford makes the payment as guardian of her son John, a minor. See p. 240.
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

vicar of Ellingham [i.e., Thomas de Gatesheued. presented to the vicarage in 1337. see p. 284] for tithe of Norht Charleton, lsviij viij'; from the same, for tithe of Tyndlay for the same year [1338], viij'; from William Person for his term, the same year, vi'; from 'Alicia filia vidue,' iij'. Total, xxiiij viij'.

1338 9. Payments: to Walter the glazier, for making glass windows at Norham and Ellingham, viij'; for the expenses of the proctor in returning from Ellingham to Norham to attend to the sale of the tithes, after the departure of the tanner, the proctors, and the others with him, xvi'; iij'.

The account of Michael de Chilton, proctor of the church of Ellingham from the day of St. Martin-in-hyeme [Nov. 11], 1338, to the same day in 1339. Arrears, from the previous year, xx viij'. Tithes for the year 1338, Ellingham, iij'; Doveford, iij'; Norht Charleton, xiij viij'; Tyndlay, x'.

Ferms: received from William son of Walter, for the glebe of the church. xxiiij' iij'; from the land of John son of Simon, x'; William Person, x'; Adam Sissor, v'; Alicia filia vidue, iij'; Andrew Sek, iij'; from the land of William the vicar's servant, iij'; from the land of the mower ('messoris') of Ellingham, v'.

Necessary expenses: for three bolls of wheat bought by William son of Walter for baking bread, and for bread bought at Burnburn and for beer bought at Ellingham, v; iij'; for the carcasses of oxen and sheep bought there, xx'; for three sucking pigs bought there, xx'; for xij pullets, iij'; for white fish bought, xx'; for a hundred white herrings bought, vi'; and for vi bolls of oats for the horses, iij'. Total, xviij' vi'.

Costs of houses: for a carpenter making an upper chamber and other things, and 5 doors for xiiij days, iij'; to John Waller for as many days, iij'; to four men preparing clay for the walls, xvi'; to two men working at the said work for xiiij days, iij'; for two roods of clay wall between the hall and the kitchen, xx'; for a man roofing the kitchen by contract, xvi'; for 'wykirres' and 'temples,' iij'; for a man attending the thatcher for xiiij days, iij'; for forty-six thresher of rushes or sedge for thatch, and leading the same, iij'; iij'; for 'mekkes' or hurdles bought, viij'; for four oxen hired for carrying a tree, iij'; for a necessary made in the said upper chamber, v'; for two 'gavells' or gables, made for the kitchen and the two walls of the same, iij'; for 'maingeres' and 'beckes' made for the horses in the stable, iij'; for saving boards for five doors, xvij'; for two locks bought for the same, xij'; and for hooks, bands, and nails for the doors. iij'. Total, xxix' iij'.

Cost of the mill: for timber bought in the wood of Eglingham, xvi'; for two carpenters making the mill of Elyngheam, xxx'; for carting the timber from the wood of Elyngheam to Ellingham, viij'; for six hundred 'scomailles' and three hundred 'spikyngges,' vii viij'; for xi stones of iron, bought for the mill, vi viij'; for a smith for working the iron, iij'; for making a dam and sluice for the mill, xxix'; for two 'bolsters' of brass, made for the axles of the mill, iij'. Total, iij iij iij

Payments: to Symon de Rouyebery, master of Farne, for the offerings granted to the king at Newcastle by the island of Farne, xix; iij' iij'. In the assignment of the tithe of Preston by the prior and tanner to the same, iij'; paid to the bursar, xiiij xvij' iij'.

1 'In soluzione facta Walero vitriario pro fenestris vitreis factis apud Norham et Ellingham, viij'.

The church and mill had apparently not escaped the general devastation of the district at the time. See p. 29. 2 'Pullis gallinis' 3 'Albis piscibus' 4 'Alcibius albis.' 5 'Solarium.' 6 'Operantibus circa lutum pro parietibus.' 7 'In ij rodos muri lutei factis inter aulae et coquinam.' 8 'Cooperanti coquinarum ad tascam.' 9 'Probably osiers used in thatching. ' Temples' are rods used for the same purpose.' 10 'Cuidam homini servienti saccitextorem.'

11 'Item computat in xili travis de gloy emptis, cum cariago.' Gloy is the Latin 'gladius,' French 'glayeu.' 12 'Item in uncias, ligaturis, cum clavibus pro predictis hostiis.' 13 The mill was in working order in 1335 6. It appears to have been destroyed between 1336 and the date of this account. 14 'Factura stagni cum uno clouse.'

9 'The bearing for a water wheel, dialect. ' A great beam turned by an overshot water wheel on 2 boulsters.' 10 Murray. New English Dictionary, sub. cap. 'Bolster.'
1341/2. Account of the proctor of the revenues of the church of Ellingham from Nov. 11, 1341 to Nov. 11, 1342.

Arrears, xxxij" xij" i". Tithes : Ellingham for year 1341, xl; Doxford, bx; Preston, iij"; Tyndley, viij"; assigned to the proctor for his expenses, North Charleton, viij"; South Charleton, iij". Total, xxi" viij". Tithe of Bolton, vi" vi" viij"; mill of Bolton, xij" iij". Ferms : from William son of Walter xxiij" iij"; Adam de Mare, x"; William Person, x"; William Wyldhate, x"; Alicia filia widuce, iij"; Emma widow of Andrew Sek, iij".

From the mill nothing, because it was burnt by the Scots, but the mill is now let for xxxi, to be paid in the year next to come. Total, without arrears, xxxi viij" iij"; total, with arrears, ix vi vi". Acquittance by payment to Elizabeth, for ix acres of wood bought from her as appears by her own deed, xii" iij" iij"; to the same for timber, wood and stuff growing in the garden called 'le Horchearde', xl; paid to William de Insula, master of Farne, xvi" xij" iij"; paid to William at Michaelmas, iij" iij"; paid to Robert de Bentons bursar of the house of Durham, vii".

Necessary expenses : two bulls of wheat bought for baking bread for the proctor, iij vi"; one quarter of an ox, iv"; muton, xij"; pigs, vi"; two sucking pigs, xij"; two hors, vi"; half a quarter of malt, xix".

Cost of houses : for sixty 'bordis de ferre' bought for the upper room of Ellingham, x"; for sixty 'spereus' of oak, vi"; for the Thatcher roofing the houses, xij"; for a woman twining straw and attending the Thatcher for vi days, vi"; for buying eight 'bordis' for doors and windows of the houses of the manor of Ellingham, xvi"; for a carpenter making the doors and windows for three days, ix"; for hooks, bands, and keys for the doors and windows, xvi"; paid to a carpenter for making an alve [a floating board of an undershot water wheel, on which the water acts] belonging to the fulling mill, and a long alve for the mill and the sluice, x".

1344. Tithes : Ellingham, l; Preston, iij" xij" iij"; Norht Charleton, viij" vi" viij"; Tyndley, xvi". Total, with other items, xxx viij" viij".

Necessary expenses : for making 271 rods of ditch round the wood called Sant Marywod, and round a meadow attached to the wood, xxx viij" ob.; paid to John the forester for watching the wood of Sant Marywode and Sonnderland at xij" a year for xij years, xij"; for making two 'lidyeyates' in Sant Marywode with the necessary fittings for them, iij"; for large carts and stones hewn in the quarry near the mill, xvi"; paid to the Sawyer for mending the roofs of the kitchen and stable by agreement, iij"; paid to a plumber for mending the defects in the choir of Ellingham church, with a small beam bought for the same, iij"; for an ivory pix" and two vials" and two zones bought for the albs of the vestments in the same church, iij"; in the expenses of Hobb of Fenham, once our lad, seeking William and John Heron at Ford, Croulawe, Bolton, Routhbery, and Beverwyck four times to ask for money, iij"; for the expenses of William Clerk and Robert de Fenham seeking John Heron in the same year, on the eve and on the day of All Saints and the two following days, iij"; paid to a boy" for driving ozen from Norham to Ellyngem with William son of Walter, iij"; for the expenses of Robert de Kelhowe and others with him on the 29th of August, xi" xj" ob.; for the expenses of the proctor at Ellingham on November 25th, for holding the...
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prior's court for three days, iij': iij'; for the same on January 13th for two days, and April 25th for three days, iij' vi'; and on June 11th for two days, to discuss the matter of granting to Adam de Doxford the right of common in our meadows, iij' vi'; for six quarters of oats bought for our horses, and those of others coming at the time of account, x vi'; allowed to William son of Walter of Ellingham by the prior, vi'.

1367. Account of the provost of Elyingham. Arrears: for Preston since 1365; xxxij' iij'; for Doxford, xxvi' viij'; for production of the church since 1364, xx' viij' viij'. Total, xxvi' viij' viij'. Received from North Charlton and Suth Charlton for the year 1366, xx'; from Preston, lxxiij' iij'; from Doxford, iij' iij'; from Ellingham, xxvi' viij'. Total, xxvi' viij' iij'. Received from the demesne lands of the same vill for the year 1366, xxx' and xvi'. Total, xlv' iij'. Paid to John de Beryngton the bursar by Dominus Adam, vicar of Ellingham, xx'; owed by the vicar of Ellingham for Doxford, iij' iij'; owed by the same for the term of the demesnes for 1366, xv'. Arrears of the church for 1364, xx' viij' viij'.

1400. From William, bailiff of Ellingham, iij'; from Dominus William, vicar of Berewyc, for tithes of Ellingham, vi'; for the tithes of Ellingham sold to Dominus John Ambell, xviij'.

1423...[final figure lost]. From Robert Ogle, 'chivaler, xiij' xiij' iij' for tithes of Ellingham; from John Harbotyll xl' for tithes of Preston.

1424. For tithes of Ellingham and Tyndley sold to Thomas Brown of Ellingham, xl'; for tithes of Preston and Doxford to Robert Herbotley, 'arniger, li'; memorandum that John Newburne shall pay to John Durham, bursar, in 1425, xxxij' iij' on behalf of Robert Herbotley, in part payment of the li'.

1425/6. The tithes of the vill of the two Charltons sold to John Newton for li' xiij' iij'.

1428/9. For tithes of Ellingham sold to Thomas Bourne. xxxij' iij'; for tithes of Preston, Doxford and Tyndley sold to Robert Harbotyll, xlv' viij'; for tithes of North and South Charlton sold to Thomas Hdyrton, viij' xiij' iij'.

1433. For tithes of Ellingham from Thomas Bron, xiij' iij'; for tithes for North and South Charlton from John Norham and Richard Clerk de Berewyc, viij'; for tithes of Preston and Doxford from Robert Herbotyll, lxvi' viij'; for tithes of Tyndley from Thomas Berghalgh, lxvi' viij'.

1449/50. From R. Clemenell for tithes of North Charlton, iij' vi' viij'; for South Charlton from Thomas Butre and R. Masson, xxvij' viij'; for tithes of Preston and Doxford sold to John Swynhowe de Roke, iij' iij'.

1452. For tithes of Preston and Doxford li', from Bartram Harbotyll and William Lilburn.

1460. For the tithes of the vill of Preston from Bartram Harbotyll, xiij' iij'; for Doxford from the same, xl'; for tithes of Ellengham from R. Fenkall, i'; for North Charlton from Thomas Ilderton iij' xiij' iij' for South Charlton from Thomas Butre and Robert Masson, xl'.

1461/2. From Bartram Herbotle for tithes of Preston xiij' iij'; for Doxford from the same, xl'; for tithes of Ellingham sold to ... Newton, i'; for tithes of the vill of North Charlton seized by Thomas Carr and presumptuously carried off, iij' xiij' iij'; for tithes of South Charlton similarly seized and presumptuously carried off by Ralph Gray, xl.'

8 This passage shows that the prior of Durham exercised a special manorial jurisdiction over his property at Ellingham. On the 16th of October, 1700, Edward Haegerston summoned Robert Pattison, then vicar of Ellingham, to attend his Court Leet at Preston tower, and Pattison stated that 'none can remember that ever the vicar or his tenants did ever answer at that court.' See p. 262.
9 The convent appears to have farmed the demesnes in the interval after the confiscation of the estate of John de Clifford, and before it was given to Joan de Compland. See p. 243.
4 'Ville de duobus Charltonis.'
1 The tithes had been rendered before the seizure; they therefore appear in the accounts, though not actually forthcoming. Sir Ralph Grey probably seized the corn for the use of the garrison of Bamburgh castle, which had been captured by Sir Richard Tunstall. On the 25th of October, 1462, Queen Margaret landed near Bamburgh. She afterwards laid siege to Alnwick, which was obliged to yield for lack of provisions. See vol. i. p. 44.
1462/3. From the tithes of the whole parish of Ellingham nothing this year, because they were taken by Sir Ralph Percy and various men of his, yet they were wont to pay xi" xvi" viij. 1

1464. The glebe of the rectory of Elyngeham is let to William Yonghusband, chaplain and vicar there, by indentures for the term of xv years, this year being the ninth, by payment of xi" yearly, for which the bursar cannot answer this year, because the men of Ralph Percy and Ralph Gray took possession of the glebe. 2

In 1468 the tithes of the whole parish were sold to the vicar and Thomas Dowdale for xi" xiiij" iiiij. In 1472 they were sold to the vicar, Thomas Pulforth and Thomas Dowell. In 1480 they were sold to Robert Herbotyll, Adam Browell and William Maxon, and they were sold to the same persons for several years following. In 1495 the tithes were sold to the prior of Hulne, the vicar of Ellingham, R. Hartnot, Adam Browell (elsewhere called Adam Butrell) and W. Maxwell. In 1520 the tithes of Ellingham were sold to the vicar, Thomas Davison and Thomas Franche; the tithes of Preston was sold to the master of Farneland for xvi" viij; the tithes of Doxford was sold to the prior of Hulne; the tithes of North Charlton were sold to George Macrel, R. Taylor, R. Mathoson of Berewyc; and the tithes of South Charlton was sold to T. Maxson, then vicar of Ellingham. In 1539 the tithes were divided between the vicar and Gabriel Forster. The tithes of North Charlton were held by George Mathowson and John Carr of Hulne. 3

It is evident that the value of the benefice varied greatly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The great tithes appear to have produced between £20 and £30 in a year of fair prosperity, and in addition to them the convent of Durham received the proceeds of the mill and the rents of their estate; on the other hand large sums were expended on the repairs and renewal of houses and buildings owing to the frequent Scottish depredations. It was therefore difficult to estimate the value of the benefice for purposes of taxation, and it was necessary to re-adjust the valuation at frequent intervals, in accordance with the rapidly changing circumstances. The valuations afford fairly trustworthy evidence of the general condition of the country, and a comparison between them will demonstrate the rapid fluctuations in the value of property. In 1292, for the purpose of the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the rectory of Ellingham was estimated to be worth £30 a year, and the 'portion of the vicar' was worth £6 13s. 4d. 3 Twenty-six years later, after the Scottish wars of the reign of Edward II., both rectory and vicarage were estimated as worthless, and were stated to be devastated and entirely destroyed. 1 In 1340, however,


2 Old taxation of churches and ecclesiastical benefices within the archdeaconry of Northumberland at one mark in forty. The rectory of Ellingham, valued at 45 marks (£30), paid 13s. The portion of the vicar, valued at 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.), paid 3s. 4d. Regist. Palat. Dunelm. (Kellaw) Rolls Series. iii. p. 98.

3 Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 357.
the rectory had recovered from the damage which it had sustained, and was assessed at £36 13s. 4d. In the reign of Henry VII. the vicarage was valued at £6 5s. 4d., and in the time of Queen Elizabeth the old valuation of 1292 was again resorted to for purposes of taxation. In 1650, during the time of the Commonwealth, the vicarage was estimated to be worth £37 yearly, and this valuation appears to have remained the same for several years afterwards. About the year 1736 the value of the vicarage was £120. In the middle of this century the ecclesiastical commissioners certified, on the 29th of January, 1855, that 'the last yearly value of the vicarage was between £400 and £500.' At the present time the gross value is stated to be £580, and the net value £340. The following is a list of the incumbents of Ellingham from the twelfth century to the present time, so far as their names can be ascertained:

RECTORS.

Circa 1150. Geoffrey.  
Circa 1163. Adam de Gaugy, son of Ralph de Gaugy and Mabel de Grenville.  
Circa 1209. Roger de Burton, who died circa 1239.

VICARS.

Circa 1273. Dominus Alexander.  
Circa 1300. John de Stapleton.  
1311, May. Richard de Roadbiri 'decanus de Baumbergh.'  
1337. Thomas de Gatesheued, after the resignation of Stapleton.  
1346. Adam de Softlaw, after the death of Gatesheued.  
1358. Adam de Toghale, after the death of Softlaw.  
1361. William Thorpe, after the resignation of Toghale. He exchanged the benefice of Ellingham for that of Stannington in 1363.

1363. John de Redwell, formerly vicar of Stannington.  
1381. William de Byllyngham, presented 21st March, inducted 16th April, after the death of Bothe.  
1389. Henry Leyng, after the resignation of Byllyngham.  
1399, March 29th. William Verdale, after the resignation of Leyng.  
1401, December 18th. Thomas Cundale, after the resignation of William Verdale.  
1417. John de Synderby, presented 8th May, inducted 22nd May, after the resignation of Thomas Cundale.

1 Nonarum Inquisitiones; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii. p. xxxix.  
2 Ibid. p. xxvii.  
3 Circa 1577, vicarage of Ellingham £6 13s. 4d.  
4 Ibid. p. xxxix.  
5 Ibid. p. lii.  
6 See p. 267.  
7 See p. 272.  
8 See p. 275.  
9 See p. 277.  
10 Randall's MS.  
11 Archbishop of York's Visitation at Alnwick, from the original roll at York.  
12 Ibid. see p. 280.  
13 Ibid.  
14 Ibid. and see p. 282.  
15 Ibid. and cf. Regist. Hatfield, fol. 58 v.  
16 Comissio, etc. ad audiendam causas permutacionis faciendae inter dominum Willemum Torp, vicarium ecclesie de Ellingham, et dominum Johanne de Redwell, vicarium ecclesie de Stannington, Dated 'ultima die mensis Nov. MCCLXIII.' Regist. Hatfield, fol. 58 v.  
17 Ibid.  
19 Ibid.  
20 Ibid.  
21 Ibid.  
22 Regist. 111. fol. 2.  
1439. John Furnesse, presented 19th April, after the death of Synderby, inducted 13th May.1
1455. November 6th. William Yonghosebande, after the death of Furnesse.2
1463. William Robynson, after the resignation of Yonghosebande.3
1464. William Yongeheusbande, after the resignation of Robynson.4
1474. John Ellergyll, after the death of Yongeheusbande.5
1490. Richard Davyson, after the death of Ellergyll.6
1512. Thomas Maxon, chaplain, after the death of Davyson.7
1534. February 6th. William Turpyn, after the death of Maxon.8
1538. July 5th. Cuthbert Watson, after the resignation of Turpyn.9
1578, April 7th. Robert Coperthwaite, A.B., Queen’s college, Oxon., after the death of Watson,10
B.A., 17th May, 1569; rector of Bothal, in Northumberland, in 1578/9.11
1579, November 18th. William Duxfeilde, clerk, 1 sacri verbi Dei minister,1 instituted after the
resignation of Coperthwaite.12
1588. Martin Liddle, after the death of Duxfeilde.13
1662. Patrick Bromfield, deprived for non-conformity.16 ‘A very facetious but plain-hearted man. He
sustained himself, when he was silenced, by practising physic.’17
1662, July 28th. George Hume, A.M.18
1665. October 20th. Lancelot Dobson, A.M., after the death of Hume.19
1692. December 20th. Robert Pattison, A.M., after the death of Dobson.20
1714, March 11th. Joseph Davison, A.M., after the death of Pattison. He died 1st October, and was
buried 4th October, 1759, aged 76.21 Administration granted at York, 26 June, 1762, to Margaret Davison,
his niece.
Joseph Davison was non-resident (see p. 280); on 8th August, 1758, he nominated William Wilson as
curate at a salary of £30 a year.
1759, December 22nd. Robert Davison, M.A., son of Edw. Davison perpetual curate of St. Nicholas,
Durham; he was of Lincoln college, Oxon., B.A. 1732; M.A. 1735; died 11th February, 1768, aged 55
years; buried at Ellingham.22
1768. Thomas Randall, B.A., presented July 20th, inducted August 13th; son of Thomas Randall of
Eton, Bucks.; educated at Eton; matriculated at Corpus Christi college, Oxon., 21st July, 1731, aged 20;
B.A. 1735; he was afterwards usher at Durham Grammar school under the Rev. Richard Dongworth,
M.A., whom he succeeded both in the head-mastership and in the vicarage of Whitworth, Durham. Being
disabled by frequent attacks of gout from attending regularly at the school. Randall agreed to resign both
the mastership and the vicarage of Whitworth in 1768, on being presented to the vicarage of Ellingham.
He does not appear to have resided constantly at Ellingham, where his duties were discharged by a
curate.23 He was a diligent antiquary, and a contemporary and friend of Dr. Christopher Hunter and of
George Allan, F.S.A. He made good use of the free access afforded to him during his residence at

1 Ibid. 3 Randall’s MS. cf. p. 283. 4 Ibid. 5 Ibid. cf. vol. i. p. 244 and p. 218.
6 Randall’s MS. 7 Regist. Tunstal, fol. 24. 8 Ibid. fol. 26. 9 Regist. Barnes, fol. 3. John
Nasmythe was then curate, and John Watson parish clerk. Surit. Soc. vol. xxii.
14 See p. 238. 15 Regist. Kenet, fol. 905. In 1662 at a visitation the church was declared vacant.
16 Calamy, Silentium Ministris. 17 Regist. Cosin, fol. 8. 18 Ibid. fol. 17. 19 Ellingham Register.
23 On the 8th August, 1770, Randall appointed John Fell to be curate, at a salary of £40 a year.
Ellingham to the libraries and public offices, and transcribed many important documents relating to the see and the chapter. He died on 25th October, 1775. The extract is an extract from his will dated 20th December, 1774: "I, Thomas Randall of the city of Durham, clerk, do make this my last will. I desire to be buried as near as possible to my dear wife in Bow church; to Isabella Roussier my sister in law £20, now living with Mr. Wentworth, who has promised to provide handsomely for her. . . . I give to Mr. George Allan of Darlington, attorney at law, all my manuscripts relating to the antiquities of Durham and Northumberland, together with my printed books which have these words printed and pasted on their covers "the gift of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Randall of Durham to George Allan of Darlington." All my household goods and table and bed linens now at Ellingham I would have to be sold, and the money arising from the sale to be distributed impartially among the poor of Ellingham parish, that frequent the church, to be given at the discretion of Daniel Crafer junior of Crafer, esq." The manuscripts mentioned in the will consist of several closely written quarto volumes. By the terms of the bequest they were given to George Allan of the Grange near Darlington, and were subsequently used in the preparation of Hutchinson's *History of Durham.* They were sold by Allan to the dean and chapter of Durham, and are now deposited in the cathedral library. Allan afterwards printed privately at Grange, *A State of the Churches under the Archdeaconry of Northumberland and in Hexham Peculiar Jurisdiction,* with the succession of incumbents, extracted from the manuscripts of the Rev. Thomas Randall, A.B., deceased, late vicar of Ellingham in the county of Northumberland, and master of the Grammar School in Durham, 4th pp. 62. This is often, but not always, bound up with Hutchinson's *View of Northumberland.* Randall was buried at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 30th Oct. 1775.

1775, November 20th. Nicholas Hornsby, son of Thomas Hornsby of St. Nicholas, Durham; matriculated at Merton college, Oxon., 17th December, 1760, aged 15; B.A. 1764; M.A. 1768; died 30th March, 1779, aged 34.
1779, July 20th. James Smith, died 12th May, 1803, aged 63.
1803, July 29th. Charles Perigal, M.A. of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 7th December, 1854.
1855, January 27th. Charles Thorp 'the younger,' eldest son of Charles Thorp, D.D., archdeacon of Durham, canon of Durham, and warden of the university of Durham; he was of University college, Oxon.; B.A. 1850; M.A. 1851; curate of Blanchland 1850-5; vicar of Ellingham till his death, 17th February, 1880.
1880, June 8th. William Wilson, M.A. of Durham university, formerly incumbent of Ryhope.

The church of St. Maurice, which is almost entirely modern, stands at the east end of the village upon a site which combines the advantages of beauty and strength. The ground on which it is built is of the nature of a promontory. To the north-east, east, and south-east the land slopes rapidly away into a valley, beyond which may be seen many of the hamlets of Bamburgh parish and the sea at Beadnell bay. To the west the church is cut off from the village by a belt of wood, the dark background of which renders the tower visible at a distance of many miles. It is unfortunate that no remains

1 Another bequest was given to the poor of Ellingham at a later date. By her will dated 15th September, 1826, Barbara Crawford of Alnwick, widow, left the interest on £125 to be distributed annually on New Year's Day.
2 One of the volumes of the Ellingham registers contains a page in Randall's handwriting, relating to the vicars of the parish. 3 See p. 288. 4 On 9th August, 1790, Smith appointed William Terred, B.A., to be curate at a salary of £15 a year.
exist of the church which stood upon this site at the beginning of the twelfth century in the lifetime of Nicholas de Grenville. Only two fragments of an ancient building are incorporated in the modern masonry. One of these is the head of a lancet window in the east wall of the south transept; the other is a piscina in the south wall adjoined the altar at the east end. It is probable that large portions of the Norman building were in existence in 1567 when the church is stated to have been in every respect in good repair and covered with lead. Between that date and 1604 the lead roof appears to have been removed, with the result that the whole structure became decayed and ruinous. In this condition the church seems to have remained throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, until in the year 1805 it was decided to build a new one. For this purpose money was obtained, and a new building was erected, but the work was so badly done that in 1859 it was necessary to call the attention of the patrons of the living to its dilapidated state. On the recommendation of Mr. Salvin it was decided to entirely rebuild the church, as any attempt at repair would be costly and unsatisfactory. The Rev. Charles Thorp, at that time vicar of the parish, accordingly procured designs for a new building from the Rev. J. F. Turner, afterwards bishop of Grafton and Armidale, which were adopted. The present church, built in 1862, is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with transepts and a central tower. The architectural features of the building do not require any detailed description.

INSCRIPTIONS.

The vault of the Haggerston family is in the south transept, where are mural tablets bearing the following inscriptions: 'Here lies the body of Edward Haggerston, esq., son of Sir Thomas Haggerston, bart., who died April 21, 1740, in the 73 year of his age. Here lies also the body of William Fitzherbert, esq., of Norbury in the county of Darby, who died May 6, 1724, in the 69 year of his age. May they rest in peace, Amen. Here lieth also the body of Edward Haggerston of Ellingham, esq., who departed this life on the 17 day of March, 1804, aged 72.'

'Here lies also the body of Thomas Haggerston, esq., of Ellingham, died February 7, 1828, aged 72.'

'Here lies the body of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. He died July 17, 1756, aged 59. To the memory of a tender and loving father this monument was erected by his dutiful son, Edward Haggerston.'

1 'Est etiam ibidem [Ellingham] ecclesia, cum plumbo tecta, in omnibus bene reparata.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

2 Easter Tuesday, 16th of April, 1805. Resolved that the sum of £300 be raised upon the occupiers of the parish to be laid out in repairing or rebuilding the church. That the committee consist of Edmond Craster, esq., and Mr. John Taylor, the Rev. C. Perigal, vicar, Robert Hodshon Cay, esq., etc. Churchwardens' Book.
Here are deposited the mortal remains of Winefrid, wife of Thomas Haggerston of Ellingham, esq., who died January 7, 1816, aged 54 years.

In the churchyard, beside the south wall of the chancel, there is a flat mutilated stone, bearing a long inscription of which only a small portion can be deciphered. It begins as follows:

| If valour, wisdom,  | Had not yet here in- |
| Wealth or noble    | [H]is corps whose s[oul]|
| Blood might have   | Lives in eternall rest. |
| The fatal destinies | Of the memory of this parish, who died the 12 day of May, 1803, aged 63 years. Also of Jane, his wife, who died the 21 day of June, 1807, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Mary Brown from Doxford, who died March the 30 day, A.D. 1765. Alexander Brown, esq., from Doxford, who died December the 27, 1768, aged 68 years.

To the memory of Robert Ker, esq., of Hoselaw, who departed this life at Doxford, the 4 of October, 1792, in 26 year of his age. Also Jane Ker, wife of the above, who died at Alnwick, Aug., 14, 1824, aged 58 years.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Nichol, late minister of the gospel, at Warnford, who died Janr 10, 1799, aged 49 years.

To the memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Frankland, who died on the 4 day of Dec., 1813, in the 21 year of her age.


In 1688 several persons were presented for holding a conventicle in the house of Clement Gourley in Brotch (Tate, Alnwick, ii. p. 160, and in 1735 Joseph Yalloly, of North Charlton, is mentioned as trustee of the meeting house in Bondgate, Alnwick. *Ibid. p. 172.


* See vol. i. p. 254, note 5.
THE CHURCH OF ST. MAURICE.

'In loving memory of Frederick Bryan Browne, 2nd son of Major Browne of Doxford hall, who died Jan' 19, 1892, aged 38 years.'

'In memory of Helena Gwynifred, wife of Alex. Browne of Doxford hall, who died Dec. 21, 1882, aged 60. Also of Alex. Browne of Doxford hall, late Capt. 11th Regt., who died Jan' 14, 1894, aged 81.'

The following inscription is on a mural tablet in the north transept: 'Sacred to the memory of Phillis, wife of Edmund Craster of Preston in this parish, esq., and daughter of Thomas Buston of Buston, of the parish of Warkworth, esq., and of Phillis, his wife, she died Dec. 20, 1813, in the 23 year of her age, leaving a daughter who at her baptism received the name of her dear mother, and soon after followed her into a better world, aged only 15 years.'

VISITATIONS, ETC.

31 May, 1578. 'They lacke a pulpit, the pore mane’s boxe, the coveringe of buckerham, the coveringe of the communique cuppe, a byble of the largest volume, the second tome of Homylies, the postells, the Queene’s injuncions, and the tables of degrees of consanguinite & affiniteye.'

1595-1601. 'The parishioners will not finde bread and wine for communion thrise yearly. They want a register book.'

1601. 'Their church is in decaie.' Anthony Tailor, churchwarden, presented 'because he omitted his duty to present those as broke the Sabbath.'

1604. The churchwardens were presented because 'they have not levied the fyne of xii£ a pece of such as have bene absent from dyvine service, according to the statute. Their church is in great decaie both in roofo, walles, windowes, stone and leade, in so much that £100 will not suffice to reapeire the same; and their churchyard is unfenced.'

20 June, 1707. 'Ordered that linnen for the communion table, with a decent carpet, flaggon, and patten be provided at the expense of the parish, as also that the church be flagg’d and whitned.'

1726. Copy of a letter from Dr. Eden upon the presentments made by the churchwardens of Ellingham. 'I order you by virtue of my late visitation to point the roof of the church and to repair the walls, etc., and that you in my name require the vicar to glaze and repair his house, and either to reside amongst you or show cause for non-residence. Thomas Eden, official, Durham, May 4th, 1726.'

Circa 1736. 'Ellingham, Joseph Davison, not resident; families 240; curate; value £120; nine Presbyterians, 31 Papists; one meeting house where Mr. Herie teaches; a mass-house, ... Lingsley priest; a private school, catechism every Sunday, sacrament 4 times; 35 come.'

1796. 'Each farm's share of this quarter's poor sess at £1 5s. 8d. per farm, May 1, 1796. Edward Haggerston, esq., 2 farms, £2 11s. 4d.; Thomas Youens, 2½ farms, £3 4s. 2d.; Arthur Crawford, 2½ farms, £3 4s. 2d.; Luke Youens, 2½ farms, £3 4s. 2d.; Brownside, ½ farm, 12s. 10d.; James Hedley, ½ farm, 12s. 10d.; Edward Tindal, 4 farms, £3 2s. 8d. Total, 14½ farms. Total sess, £18 12s. 2d.' This entry shows that Ellingham township contained 14½ customary farms or ancient husbandlands. This was the last assessment in which the farm was employed as the basis of rating. The next entry in the churchwardens' book is 'Nov. 11, 1796; this assessment being the first by the pound rent at 4d. in the pound.' There appear to have been sixty farms in the whole parish. 'Sep. 23, 1794. At a private meeting of the minister, churchwardens, and four and twenty, it is agreed that one shilling a farm be collected to pay John Staward the sum of £3, being ballotted for militia man.' Churchwardens' Book.
NORTH CHARLTON.

To the south of Ellingham is the township of North Charlton, which has an area of 2,807 acres, and a population of 153 persons. The western portion of the township consists of high boggy moorland, upon which numerous prehistoric interments have been found at various times. The moor is divided into three parts, known as the Middle Moor, North Charlton Moor, and Linkhall Moor. About the year 1834, when search was being made on North Charlton Moor for building stones, four cists were found under a cairn, a little to the north of the spot called Heathery Tops. The cairn was said to be 10 feet in height and 60 feet in circumference. The cists, which were found after the cairn had been removed, were each 3 feet 6 inches in length, and were placed near the circumference, and almost in a line corresponding to it. In each cist an urn was found, three being upright and one inverted. Three of them were about 7 inches high, described as being of the 'usual or common shape like a flower pot; they were ornamented with markings crossing each other, such as might be made by a twisted cord, and contained charred earthy matter. The fourth urn was larger, being 18 inches in height, tulip-shaped, and elegantly ornamented. It also contained charred remains. Six other cists were opened in other parts of Charlton Moor, but nothing was found in them.

Similar remains have also been found in other parts of the township. On the 8th of January, 1824, during the removal of a cairn on the farm of Mr. Black at North Charlton, two cists were found on the east side of the high road. One of these was 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep. At the west end a stone was found placed as a pillow, with a skull resting upon it. Lying across the breast of the skeleton was a bronze knife-dagger, with a blade 6 inches in length, thin and tapering to the point. A haft, apparently of bone, was riveted on to it, but soon crumbled away. The stones of which the cist was composed were removed, but are still to be seen at the side of the drive which leads from the high road to Charlton hall. The spear was sent to Mr. John Cay of Edinburgh, at that time proprietor of the estate.

1 Census Returns: 1801, 217; 1811, 179; 1821, 230; 1831, 244; 1841, 238; 1851, 239; 1861, 184; 1871, 168; 1881, 159; 1891, 153.

2 See the notes of the late Mr. George Tate, Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, 1890/91. Dr. Hardy has kindly allowed his own materials and Mr. Tate's unpublished notes to be used.

3 It is No. 1,756 in the Greenwell collection in the British Museum.
The village of North Charlton stands on the west of the post road, opposite a field in which the remarkable ridges known as the 'combs' are situated. In the angle formed by the village street and the high road there is a knoll covered with trees called Castle Close plantation, probably the site of the chapel of St. Giles, which fell into ruin in the fourteenth century. The outlines of the foundations of an oblong building, running east and west, are still visible upon the top of the knoll. The graveyard attached to the

chapel appears to have occupied the ground to the south, between the hillock and the cross, the remains of which stand in the middle of the village near the high road. The ground is now laid down in grass, but numerous graves were formerly disturbed when the land was in cultivation. To the northwest of the Castle Close plantation there is a similar clump of trees known as Camp plantation, in which the remains of a triangular entrenchment may

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1 The origin of these ridges has been discussed. See p. 220.  
2 See p. 292.
be traced. The entrance to the camp appears to have been on the east side. On the south-west side is the Charlton burn, which, with the Sheperton burn, supplies the neighbourhood with water. The last mentioned stream rises in the western moorland, and, running through Edington dene, flows into the grounds of Charlton hall, which was formerly known as Sheperton. To the south of Charlton hall are two large farms, called East and West Linkhall.

The township of North Charlton, forming part of the barony of Alnwick, was held by the lords of the barony of Ditchburn near Eglingham, along with Adderstone, for a knight’s fee of ancient feoffment. One of the founders of the family, which possessed the small Ditchburn barony, was Ralph son of Main, the progenitor of the numerous Fitz Ralphs, who afterwards succeeded to his inheritance. Ralph, son of Main, lived in the middle of the twelfth century, to which early period may be assigned a deed, preserved in the Treasury at Durham, by which he gave fifty acres of land to the chapel of St. Giles in North Charlton. In addition to this he gave to the chapel two ‘mansions’ and two acres of land, to defray synodal expenses, an ancient customary charge levied upon ecclesiastical benefices. He also granted to the chapel the land on which a hospital had been founded, as far as the Charlton burn, with a small addition to its previous endowment. The gift was made on behalf of the souls of Ralph son of Main, Agnes his wife, and Ralph his heir, and was attested by Richard abbot of Alnwick, Geoffrey, probably the first recorded rector of Ellingham, Simon de Lucker, Ralph de Gaugy, and other men of the locality. Attached to the deed is the seal of Ralph son of Main, bearing a wild boar as a device.

1 The Edingtons were a well known family in the neighbourhood in the seventeenth century. See p. 258.
3 Carta Radulfi filii Main de quinquaginta acris terre datis capelle sancti Egidii de Cherletoun, Vniuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiiis, etc., Radulfi illius Main salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dechisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et capelle Sancti Egidii de Cherletan quinquaginta acras terre cum duabus mansionibus, et insuper duas acras terre pro sinodo, concessu sponde meae Agnetis et heredis mei Radulfi, pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum nostrorum in perpetuum et liberam eleemosynam. Concessi etiam predicte capelle omne illam terram in qua fundata erat domus infirmorum usque ad ripam riuuli, et ad augmentum illius mansionis, que est in eadem uilla, utius pertice latitudinem apud occidentalem partem de uico usque ad aquam, et apud orientem partem erit mansio illa quadrata usque ad eadem aquam. Quare uolo et concedo, concessu Agnetis sponde mee et Radulfi heredis mei, ut predicta capella terram præminatam habeat, teneat, et possis de libere et quiete. Sic ut aliquas eleemosinas liberius et quietius habeatur, tenetur, et possidetur. Salvo jure matricis ecclesie per omnia et in omnibus. Haec testibus: Ricardo abbate de Alnewic et ejusdem loci conventu, Galfrido sacerdoti, Rodberto capellano, Simone de Luere, Radulfo de Caugi, Galfrido de Rochi. Ricardo filio Leuenad, Alyandro et Roaldó fratres ejus, Sier, Aidrop, Thoma Peasvm. Durham Treasury, 4th 5th Spec. No. 26. The seal is No. 2 on plate, p. 12. The device on the seal, which is much damaged, is a wild boar.
In the middle of the thirteenth century North Charlton had become by inheritance the property of Ralph Fitz Roger, who possessed a forge in the wood at North Charlton in 1253.\(^1\) Shortly afterwards he was involved in a dispute with the prior and convent of Durham with reference to rights of pasture on the moor between North Charlton and Ellingham, which were the subject of a special agreement between them in the year 1266.\(^2\) He was still living in 1295, when he gave to William de Vesci his mills at North Charlton, with the right to enforce suit of mill from all the customary tenants of the 'sokyn.' The deed of gift, executed at Charlton, was attested by Walter de Cambhow, Richard de Craster, and the whole of the knight's court of Alnwick.\(^3\) In the following year, 1296, a subsidy was levied upon the inhabitants of North Charlton, and the name of Ralph Fitz Roger stands at the head of the list of those who paid this tax. Amongst the other names may be noticed that of William son of Mayn, who appears to have adopted the name of the founder of Ralph Fitz Roger's family as his patronymic.

\(\text{NORTCHARLETON. Subsidy Roll, 1296.}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa bonorum domini Radulphi filii Rogeri</th>
<th>(\text{\£ s. d.})</th>
<th>(\text{s. d.})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roberti Lauorok'</td>
<td>4 9 0</td>
<td>unde reddit 8 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrici Newbonde</td>
<td>0 15 6</td>
<td>1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Thome</td>
<td>1 18 6</td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancelmy</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmi filii Mayn</td>
<td>1 3 6</td>
<td>2 1 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmundi molendinarii</td>
<td>1 13 6</td>
<td>3 0 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Johannis</td>
<td>3 11 0</td>
<td>6 5 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elye de Preston</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
<td>2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberti Haspald</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
<td>3 10 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardi Fabricij</td>
<td>1 11 0</td>
<td>2 9 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberti de Preston</td>
<td>1 7 8</td>
<td>2 6 ½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summa huius ville. \(\£2\) 8s. 8d. Unde domino regi. \(\£2\) os. 9½d [sic].

\(^1\) *Rot. Pip:* 37 Hen. III.
\(^2\) See p. 276.
\(^3\) Carta de molendino de Northcharlon. Sciant presentes, etc., quod ego Radulphus filius Rogeri, dominus de Northcharlon, dedit, etc., domino meo, domino Willelmo de Vesci, omnia molendina mea de Northcharlon cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, cum terra et omnimodo secta sua, tam intrinseca quam extrinseca quam tractavit, etc., cum omni dominio et libertate ad ipsa molendina spectantibus, vel casibus quibuscumque, tam in piscaribus quam in omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, etc. Volo et concedo pro me et hereditibus meis quod dictus dominus W. de Vesci, etc., possit distinguere et compellere omnes custumarios et singulos del sokyn, quociens opus viderint ad consuetudines, etc. His testibus: domino Waltero de Cambhow, domino Ricardo de Craucestre et aliis multis; teste eum tota curia militum de Alnwick. Actum apud Carleton die Veneris proximo post octav Pasche, anno gracie M ducentesimo quinto. [Between 'ducentesimo' and 'quinto' the word 'nonogesimo' is interpolated in a later hand.] *Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.*
Ellingham Parish.

North Charlton passed with the rest of the barony of Ditchburn to the Beaumonts about 1320, and remained in their hands throughout the fourteenth and the greater part of the fifteenth century, until John de Beaumont, being taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, was attainted in 1464 for his adherence to the Lancastrian party. North Charlton was thereupon granted to Edmund and Richard Craster, but, when Henry VII. came to the throne in 1485, the Beaumonts were restored to their honours and estates. The connection of the Beaumonts with North Charlton was maintained until about 1532, when John Beaumont and his wife Alice conveyed North Charlton in trust to Sir Reginald Carnaby. In that year John Beaumont having the misfortune to be detained as a prisoner by the Scots, the earl of Northumberland wrote on the 22nd October, 1532, to make complaint to Henry VIII. on the subject. He informed the king that 'the comptroller of Scotland and Thomas Scott hath nowe delveryed Beamond, owner of Charlton, which was taken prisoner, and gyven him a coote of velvet in recumphence of hys hard intertegiment in Scotland, yet nevertheles they do deteigne and hold hys broder with all other men goodes and insight, beynge taken at the same time, nor yet redressyng the slaughter of your subgiettes than slayn.' Four years later, in 1536, when Sir Ingram Percy was on his way from Newstead to Alnwick, he 'took possession of North Charlton, a town which Carnaby had lately purchased, and of his lands there, proclaiming that he took them for his brother Sir Thomas.'

Upon the death of Sir Reginald Carnaby his property was divided among his three daughters, of whom the second, Ursula, became the wife of Edward Widdrington. Upon a partition of the estates North Charlton was allotted to her, and she shortly afterwards directed that the township should be carefully surveyed. A transcript of this survey is still preserved, endorsed 'a copy of a very fair terrier wrote in a very long roll of parchment.' The terrier is entitled 'a booke of survey made and collected by Ursula Wid-

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1 Pedes Finium, 14 Ed. II. No well-known name occurs on the Subsidy Roll for North Charlton compiled in the year 1336.
2 Subsidy Roll, 127, 10 Ed. III. m. b dorso. 3 Charlton North: Alexander de Rihill, 2s. 8d.; Simon Littill, 4s. 8d.; Simon Ascelyn, 1s.; Johannes Kirkman, 5s. 4d.; Elyas de Preston, 5s.; Johannes Molendinarius, 1s. Summa, £1 10s. 8d.
3 In 1342 John de Beaumont and Eleanor his wife held North Charlton. Inq. p.m. 16 Ed. III. No. 35. In 1427 Thomas Beaumont held half a knight's fee in North Charlton. Subsidy Roll, 6 Hen. VI. 35s.
4 Escheat Roll, 4 Ed. IV. See p. 173.
6 State Papers, Domestic and Foreign, vol. xii. part i. 1090, s. 26.
7 Among the papers of the Cay family.
drington of all her manors, landes, etc., within Northumberland and Hexhamshire, as well in common as parted by consent the 20th of January, anno 1578. The survey, after specifying the names of the various tenants and the amount of their holdings, proceeds as follows:

The moore of North Charleton is a huge ground and compass in many plotts, very fertile and good in all places, passing good pasture for all beasts, which contains of due measuring MCMCLXXXIII acres, 3 roods and vii days worke, in all, lix + xix + iiiij acres.

Smiddie Landes. There are certaine lands there called the Smiddie lands, how it is comed by that name it is dooubful, but it is measured with the towne.

The true bounder of the towne of North Charleton as followeth: Ye shall beginne on the east side of Charleton fields at the loaning of the head of Risley side, and so south into the old dike of Dallaines foorde, and so from Dallaines foord south and by Kitty-candy foord into the mill steedes, south west up Kitty-candy foord unto a dike nook of mudd, and so following the same dike north and by west unto the Meadows Letch, following the same letch unto Alnwick foord.

Then from Alnwick foord north and by west through the Long Lynk mire unto the Long Lynk; and so from the Long Lynk west the height thereof unto a mention of an old dike at the Long Lynk end. And so following the dyke or syke upon the west and by north to the west end of Scots Close, and so from Scots Close west up the dyke between North Charleton and South Charleton, till you come to the west end thereof. Then from thence unto the two standing stones on the west side of the Brocks on the south side of ye Wynether; and so from the two stones unto the Foxholes. Then from the Foxholes west unto Hesley-deane or the Whinydeane and so to the foote thereof. From the Whinydeane foote turning northward unto the foot of the Gray stone at the foot of Unerton to the Todholes, then from the Todholes west and by north-west unto Feltersfauld. And so from Filtersfauld still west and by north up Blackbourne to the head of Blackbourne; then from the head of Blackbourne north unto the Coppishall of Hareside. And so east Hareside unto the three Barron fords, then from the three Barron fords south-

1 Each tenant is stated to have held 'certain lands in the feilde as the quarter fallath.' Amongst the freeholders are mentioned, Thomas Swynbourne of Capheaton, Elisabeth Scott, Margaret Chryston, Katherine Newton, Barbara Newton, etc. There were 14 tenants, viz.: Cuthbert Forster, Matthew Cutter, John Shelte, Peter Maxwell, William Taylor, John Taylor, William Taylor, John Scott, John Hood, Simon Taylor, John Cowden, John Newton, Edward Duxford, Phillis Forster, and 10 cottagers. One of the tenants made the following complaint, 30th June, 1590: 'Complains Cuthbert Forster of Charlton upon John Karr and Will Karr, sons to the laerde of Corbett, James Karr of Morbottle, bastarde sonn to the saide laerde, with there complices, who had staile and receipt xxx' kye and oxenn in Lent, 1588.' Border Papers, No. 678.

2 Another passage in this terrier states that a plot of land contained 71a. 1 rood. 5 davyes worke, and 2 perches. See p. 128, where the letter 'D' stands for a unit of measurement on an estate map made in 1593. Cf. Heslop, sub. cap. 'Darg.' Northumberland History, 'in ancient terriers dagg is used as an equivalent for a certain quantity of land; probably as much as can be ploughed in one day's work; or a day's work of mowing, as in the Elsdon terrier we have 9 dargs of meadow lying east, and 4 dargs in the Todholes Haught.' Cf. also '13 rigs being 4 dargs.' Hodgson, Northb. ii. i. p. 92, note. A field at Amble Moor house, containing 24 acres, is called 'the four and twenty darg.'

3 The whole township contains only 2,807 acres at the present time.

Kite Catforth well and Kitter Catforth foord are marked on the north-east boundary of Rock, on the map, p. 128.

5 Hazel Dean in the middle of Brockley Hall Moor.

6 Otherwise known as 'Unburn,' meaning apparently the undefined land.

7 The Black burn runs in a north-easterly direction through the township of Ditchburn. It is evident that North Charleton formerly extended much further to the north-east than at present.

8 Hare Crag is about 1 1/2 miles due north of Eglingham.

9 See p. 247. Three Barons foord is on the Sandyford burn on the west side of Rosebrough Moor.
wards unto the Hinging-law-well up the Mossie Letch. From the Mossie Letch and the Hyngyn-law-well cast unto a standing stone on the Hinging Law. And from that stone take east to Sharpe Lawe, then from Sharpe Lawe still east unto the Sowdrepit Lawe, 2 and so from Sowdrepit Lawe east unto Charlton Myers. Then from Charlton Myers east down the March as the water falleth unto Crewes Lawe and from Crewes Law east unto Barwick-Yett. 3 Then from Barwicke-Yett cast unto the Stone Cawcie; 4 and from the Stone Cawcie east unto Lyzardes hill; then from Lyzards hill east to Dosford Street, and so from Dosford Street south unto the Lomning at the head of Risleyside, where this bounder first begunne.

Ursula Carnaby by her marriage with Edward Widdrington had a son, Sir Henry Widdrington, knight, through whom the estate of North Charlton passed to Sir William Widdrington. 5 The latter sold the place for £1,000 to his sister Dorothy, wife of Sir Charles Howard of Naworth. In 1644, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, Sir Charles Howard’s lands in North Charlton were ‘sequestered for his recusancy,’ but on his death, which occurred in 1652 ‘at Sir William Riddell’s house in Gateshead,’ his widow petitioned for the discharge of the sequestration, which appears to have been granted. 6 In 1663 Dame Dorothy Howard conveyed North Charlton to trustees, from whom it passed in 1669 to William Charlton, and eventually in 1695 to Jabez Cay and Jonathan Hutchinson. 7

Jonathan Hutchinson, who purchased a moiety of North Charlton on the 28th August, 1695, was the son of William Hutchinson a prominent merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had filled the office of mayor of that town. His son Jonathan afterwards became an alderman, and married Mary the eldest daughter of Ambrose Barnes. In the life of Ambrose Barnes it is stated that Jonathan Hutchinson, after his father’s death, ‘was chosen burgess for the town of Barwick-upon-Twede, and for the 12 years he sat in the House of Commons he made not a penny profit to himself, but spent his

1 Hangwell Law is at the north-west corner of North Charlton.
2 Now known as Souterpot.
3 i.e., the ‘king’s gate in y’ king’s heighe strete.’ See p. 245.
4 This appears to have been due south of Tinely.
5 On a list of freeholders on the Alnwick barony compiled in 1586 is the following entry: ‘The heirs of Reginald Carnaby, kt., hold of the said earl the said town [North Charlton] by the half of a knight’s fee and other services, which Rogerus filius Radulfi did sometime hold,’ etc.
6 Royalist Composition Papers, First Series, vol. 31.
7 At the Alnwick barony court, held in October, 1682, the jury found that William Charlton, then late of Langlee, deceased, was in his lifetime seized of the town of North Charlton, and afterwards conveyed the same to Thomas selby of Biddleston, esq., and the said Thomas Selby conveyed the same to Timothy Robson of Newcastle and Matthew Jefferson, merchants. The latter held a manor court at North Charlton on 29th Oct., 1685, when the following were summoned to appear: Sir Francis Radcliffe for lands in right of his wife; John Patterson; William Smith; Matthew Quarrier for land in Togsdene; Richard Forster; Edward Collingswood for land in East Ditchburn; John Carr; and various copyholders in North Charlton.
8 See p. 73.
own estate whilst he served the public. This excellent man was member of Parliament for Berwick at the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of June, 1711. A few months later his widow sold North Charlton to John Cay of Laygate, South Shields, younger brother of Jabez Cay who had purchased the other moiety of the township.

Jabez Cay, who purchased the other moiety of North Charlton, was descended from a family of Newcastle freemen. One of his descendants, John Cay, sheriff of Linlithgowshire, writing to the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, on the 10th of April, 1832, says: ‘as to my own pedigree it will require some time and research, and I must beg your indulgence for a while. The nut is not worth the cracking. It is but the history of some old freemen of Newcastle, who by industry and some good sense contrived to make enough of money to buy the land I now possess, and which it has been a struggle for my grandfather and father to retain, chiefly in consequence of a grievous law plea with the earl of Northumberland,’ and which I fear will one day quit the family, for it is now heavily burdened, and its owner has too numerous a progeny to admit of his making a wealthy squire of the eldest.’ Again on the 1st of August, 1832, the same writer adds, ‘our name was formerly spelt Kay, and it is a tradition in the family that Cains the founder of the college at Cambridge belonged to us, and that his fancy was a cause of the change of spelling. This I doubt.’ From the following pedigree it will be seen that members of the Cay family have been distinguished in various ways.

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1 Among the Cay papers are some notes of the steward of North Charlton relating to a manor court held there in 1685. Whereas we find that the common pound fold belonging to this manner is out of repair, and in decay, and that it ought to be repaired by ye several farmers and cottagers within the said manner, we therefore order that the several farmers and cottagers shall, at or before St. Andrew’s day next, repair the same, and from time to time so keep the same in good repair, upon pain of every farmer’s and cottager’s fault, iij’ iii’.

2 We find that there wants a pair of stocks within this manner. We therefore desire that the lords of this manner will be pleased to give wood and iron towards the making of the same, which the lords grant to do. We thereupon order that the several farmers and cottagers shall severally contribute to the making up of the same and place them at the cross in North Charlton, and that they shall be set up, at or before St. Andrew’s day next, upon pains of vi’ viii’.

3 The following is the will of a farmer of the township: ‘5 Oct., 1631. 1. Humphray Forster of North Charleton doe make my last will, etc. . . My body to be buried in the church of Ellingham, and I doe make my wife full executrix. Item, to my sonne Cuthbert L4, to my sonne Thomas L4, to my dochter Jeane L4, to my sonne Cuthbert Forster vi oxen, and the foresaid twelve pounds to be payed by Richard Young, called Wyte Richard, in Sunderland, and they themselves to sue for it at their owne proper cost. Item, more to my sonne Cuthbert, for trouble as executor, two naggges, and all the Corne sawen in the ground as also all the household stuffe. Debts owene to the testor; by Richard Young in Sunderland 12m’ etc. Before these witnesses, G. Cowen minister, Thomas Forster,’ etc. Proved 4th April, 1633. Durham Probate Registry.

4 30 July, in the evening, the great cause depending between the Right Hon. the earl of Northumberland and John Cay, esq., was decided in favour of the latter. Newcastle Courant, 1st August, 1761.

5 A large number of letters from the Cayes to the Rev. John Hodgson are preserved in the Hodgson MSS. They relate chiefly to Horsley, who received help in his work from Robert Cay of South Shields.
North Charlton remained the property of the Cay family until 1849, when Charlton hall, and the land known as Sheperton, was sold to William Spours of Alnwick.1 It was subsequently sold in 1878 to the Rev. William Tudor Thorp the present proprietor. Other portions of the township were sold by the heirs of Mr. John Cay to Mr. A. J. Baker-Cresswell, and are now the property of Mr. Cresswell's great-grandson.

CAY OF NORTH CHARLTON.

Thomas Cay, or 'Kay,' of Newcastle, apprenticed 1594 to John Brown of Newcastle, baker and brewer (a); described as baker and brewer, April, 1662; buried 14th Jan., 1622/3 (m).

John Cay, or 'Kay,' of Newcastle, 'baker and brewer,' baptised 8th Sept., 1695 (m); married 9th June, 1759 (m); died 8th June, 1862.

Thomas; buried 13th Dec., 1614 (m).

Nicholas, baptised 4th Feb., 1669/10 (m). Married, baptised 26th July, 1612; buried 13th May, 1613 (m).

Robert Cay of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 'baker and brewer,' baptised 5th Feb., 1631/4 (m); admitted free, 1654; a prominent Nonconformist (a); married, 14th Oct., 1680, to possession of lands in Tynemouth; will dated 4th March, 1681; proved 8th June, 1682.

Elizabeth Carr; married 26th March, 1665 (m); a widow in 1684, when she advenced her maut loft to be a place of assembly for preaching and praying (a). Her ghost is said to have haunted a house in Newcastle, and was 'laid' by Andrew Bates (curate of St. John's from 1689-1710) (a), but she died 27th Feb., 1723 (a).

Jabez Cay of Newcastle and North Charlton, baptised 31st Aug., 1666 (m); graduated in medicine at the University of Padua, 13th March, 1685 (a), having been banished from Scotland for taking part with a band of students in burning the Pope's effigy before Holyrood on 5th Nov., 1682, when James, Duke of York, was Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. Purchased a moiety of North Charlton, 28th Aug., 1695. Some of his letters are printed in the correspondence of Thoresby, the antiquary of Leeds (a).

Died 22nd Jan., 1703.

Jabez; born 8th Feb., 1667/8 (a); 'free' 1686/7 (a); free of Hoastmen Company, 1697 (a); admitted to possession of land in Tynemouth, 20th Oct., 1708 (a); appointed 1st Sept., 1726, an original trustee of the Meeting House in Hanover Square, Newcastle (a); a trustee of the Morpeth Meeting House, 20th July, 1721; and was 22nd May, 1727; proved 27th Jan., 1731 (a).

Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Woolf of Laygate, and of Bridlington, Bond of marriage, 27th May, 1697; died 19th May, 1727 (a).^2

Jonathan Cay, free of Bakers and Brewers' Company (a); a clergyman in Virginia (a); married Dorothy Fratt.

Dr. Richard Gilpin of Newcastle, author of Democritus Britannicus (a); of Newcastle, 1710; widowed, 1712; died Newcastle, 1771.

Dorothy, daughter of the above.

John Cay of North Charlton and of Laygate, South Shields; born 8th Feb., 1667/8 (a); 'free' 1686/7 (a); free of Hoastmen Company, 1697 (a); admitted to possession of land in Tynemouth, 20th Oct., 1708; appointed 1st Sept., 1726, an original trustee of the Meeting House in Hanover Square, Newcastle (a); a trustee of the Morpeth Meeting House, 20th July, 1721; and was 22nd May, 1727; proved 27th Jan., 1731 (a).

Robert Cay of Newcastle; admitted freeman of the Hoastmen Company of Newcastle, 9th Feb., 1703/4 (a); in partnership with his mother. Died 19th May, 1727 (a).^3

Jonathan Cay, free of Bakers and Brewers' Company (a); a clergyman in Virginia (a); married Dorothy Fratt.

Elizabeth; married Joseph Partis (a).

Hannah; married John Gilpin of Whitehaven, merchant; marriage settlement 25th May, 1709 (a).

Barbara; married about 7th Jan., 1698, William Rutter of Newcastle (a).

(a) Life of Ambrose Bature (Surt. Soc.), p. 409.
(b) Ibid. p. 168.
(c) Spearman MS. Newcastle Magazine, 1823, p. 35.
(d) Letters of Eminent Men addressed to Robert Thoresby, F.R.S.
(e) Life of Ambrose Bature, p. 473.
(f) Nicholas Brown's Diary.
(g) Scots Magazine, 1823, p. 38.
(h) Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, p. 582.
(i) Gentleman's Magazine, Feb., 1795.
(j) Ellingham Register.

1 North Charlton estate to be sold, 26 Sept., 1849. Lot 1, farms of Haughterslaw, 337 acres, and Middletonmoor, 583 acres, rent £226. Moorland, let with Edington, 317 acres, £70. A bed of coal of excellent quality, etc., acreage, 1,238 acres. Lot 2, Charlton North side, 335 acres, rent £400. Lot 3, Edington, 250 acres, rent £340. Lot 4, mansion house of Charlton hall, rent £74 10s. 7d; farm house, 140 acres, rent £170.
Robert Cay of North Charlton and of Laygate, South Shields; born 1694; admitted free of Bakers and Brewers, 1st Oct., 1724 (4); free of Hoastmen Company, 10th Nov., 1743; assisted Horsey the antiquary in the preparation of his works; in a letter signed 'B. K.' he suggested the foundation of an infirmary at Newcastle, and one of the wards in the infirmary was afterwards known as the 'B. K.' ward; will dated 10th Sept., 1750; died 25th April, 1754 (a).

Elizabeth, daughter of Reynold Hall of Catesleigh; marriage settlement, 17th March, 1726; married 26th May, 1726 (o); died 22nd April, 1742, at Bath; buried at Warko (e).

Henry Cay, born 1644 (e); matriculated at Edinburgh, 13th Mar., 1718 (o); edited an edition of the statutes at large.

Sarah, daughter of H. J. Bowl of Gray's Inn; marriage settlement, 20th June, 1721; died 21st Dec., 1764 (o).


Grace, Henry, born 1724 (o).

John Cay of North Charlton, born 16th April, 1727 (o); admitted to Bakers and Brewers' Company, 1772 (4); of the Middle Temple; became involved in a lawsuit, and took sanctuary at Holyrood; died 15th May, 1782 (f).

Frances, daughter of Reynolds Hodson of Lintz; marriage settlement, 31st Aug., 1726 (o); died at Fish rows, Edinburgh, 23rd July, 1804; buried at Restalrig (o).

Robert Cay, born 27th Dec., 1730 (o); in 1757 a lieutenant in the 6th Regiment of Foot; afterwards colonel in the E.I.C.S.; died April, 1779, of wounds received in action in India (o).

Gabriel Cay, born 26th July, 1732 (o); in 1757 of Warkworth, merchant; living in Virginia, 9th Nov., 1779; where he is said to have been comptroller of Customs at Williamsburg; died circa 1792 (o).

Grace Cay, born 21st Oct., 1725 (o); died 15th April, 1801, leaving her nephew Robert Hodson Cay her nephew and only next of kin.

Robert Hodson of Cay of North Charlton, only son; born 5th July, 1755; L.L.D. Edinburgh; a judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland; died at Edinburgh, 31st March, 1810; buried at Restalrig; will dated 15th Aug., 1824; proved 14th Jan., 1825.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Liddell of Dockwray Square, North Shields; married at Tynemouth, 20th Oct., 1750 (j); died 27th Oct., 1831; buried at Restalrig, Midlothian.

Emily dau. of William Bullock, secretary to the Government in Jamaica; married 1st June, 1810; died at Edinburgh, 20th June, 1836 (o).

Robert Cay, R.N.; born 12th July, 1773 (o); died 1st Sept., 1857, on board H.M.S. Atlas; Albert Cay of Edinburgh, wine merchant; baptised 17th Aug., 1795 (o); died unmarried, 18th Sept., 1869; George Cay, baptised 26th July, 1801 (o).

Robert Dundas Cay of Edinburgh; W.S.; registrar of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong; baptised 4th Oct., 1807 (j); died 1888 (o).

Isabella, daughter of William Dyce of Cuthill, M.D.; married 29th Oct., 1833 (o); died at Hong Kong, 21st June, 1852 (o).

William Dyce of Edinburgh, C.E.; born 28th March, 1838; of Edinburgh university; of Bakers and Brewers' Company, Newcastle; etc. And other children.

Frances; born 25th March, 1792; married John Clerk Maxwell of Nether Corsock, and had issue James Clerk Maxwell, F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity, and professor of Experimental Physics in the university of Cambridge.

Jane Cay of Edinburgh; baptised 1st Aug., 1797 (j); died unmarried 1st Jan., 1876 (o).

Elizabeth (j); died in infancy (o).
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

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<tr>
<td>John Cay of Edin-</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Ged-</td>
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<tr>
<td>burgh, born 13th</td>
<td>des, daughter</td>
<td>des of Thomas</td>
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<td>July, 1820; W.S.;</td>
<td>of Thomas</td>
<td>McKenzie of</td>
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<tr>
<td>solicitor to the</td>
<td>McKenzie of</td>
<td>Applecross,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Office;</td>
<td>M.P. for Ross-</td>
<td>M.P. for Ross-</td>
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<tr>
<td>died in Edin-</td>
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<td>shire.</td>
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<td>burgh, 28th May,</td>
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<td>1892; 4.6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Cay of</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Ann Mont-</td>
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<td>Elmsford, Vic-</td>
<td>gomery;</td>
<td>tory; born</td>
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<td>toria; born</td>
<td>married</td>
<td>17th Feb.,</td>
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<td>1722; died 8th</td>
<td>29th April,</td>
<td>1851 (x).</td>
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<td>Aug., 1888, at</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brisbane (x).</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Cay;</td>
<td>died 26th</td>
<td>Emily; married R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June, 1840.</td>
<td>Robertson of Auchleeks,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Elizabeth; married G.A.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mackenzie of Liverpool.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucy; married Sir Mon-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tage Stopford, K.C.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frances; died young.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sholto Montgomery Cay of Brisbane, born 12th Nov., 1856.  
Albert, born 11th June, 1860.  
Ann; married ... Hammond.  
John William.  
Lucy Margaret.  
Geddes Elizabeth.

1 16th Nov., 1635, John Cay, being fined by the fraternity for using bad language and swearing, be answered that he would ‘anger the veines of the Company’s heart, and that he would not put off his hatte, neither to the steward nor any of the company.’ Bakers and Brewers’ Books.

2 ‘1703, 8th Feb. Visited cousin Whitzer, who told me of the death of my kind friend and benefactor to my collection of natural curiosities, Dr. Cay of Newcastle: sense and seriousness filled his last hours, as Mr. Bradbury’s expression was. He died 22nd January.’

3 1703, 19th May. ‘To enquire for Mr. John Cay, brother to my late ingenious friend and kind benefactor, Dr. John Cay, whose death was a public loss as well as to me in particular.’ Thoresby’s Diary.

For an account of Mr. Cay’s experiments with fire-damp, etc., see Horsey, Northumberland, chap. iii.

4 Mrs. Cay is said to have been of the same family as General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec.

SOUTH CHARLTON.

In an old survey it is stated that ‘the towne of South Charleton, being parcell of the barony of Alnewick, is situated in Bambrough ward, fyve miles distant from Alnewyck, which is the next market towne adjoyning to the same.’1 In 1620, when this survey was made, the village consisted, as at present, of a small number of houses, running nearly east and west in the centre of the township. Towards the west the ‘town gate,’ or village street, led directly to open moorland stretching north to the land of North Charlton, then belonging to Sir Henry Widdrington, and west towards Bewick and Ditchburn. On the remaining sides the village was surrounded by the unenclosed arable fields, which were four in number, namely, the North field (153 acres), the East field (122 acres), the Middle field (96 acres) to the south-east, and the West field (153 acres) to the south-west of the village. At the north-east corner of the township was the ox pasture, ‘called East Broom,’ containing 69 acres, and at the south-eastern extremity were two parcels of land called Chirnysye (125 acres) and Grauell Croft (55 acres), remnants of the ancient demesne land of the manor. To the south of

1 Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. The township has an area of 1,881 acres. Census Returns: 1861, 166, 161, 139; 1821, 170; 1831, 187; 1841, 188; 1851, 175; 1861, 153; 1871, 156; 1881, 127; 1891, 121.
the West and Middle fields, adjoining Shipley mill and Hulne park, there was another large piece of common, which, with the moor already mentioned on the west, contained 629 acres, or one-third of the total area of the township at the present time.

In February, 1824, a barrow was opened on the hill called Longlee, formerly known as Langley Hill, which is about three-quarters of a mile to the south-west of South Charlton, and forms the highest elevation in the neighbourhood. In the centre of the barrow a cist was found, made of four large stones placed upright and rudely jointed together. The cist was 3½ feet in length from east to west, 1 ½ feet in breadth, and 2 feet in depth. In the centre a fine urn or 'food vessel' was found, lying upon its side and filled with ashes. It is 5 inches in height, 5½ inches in diameter at the top, and 2½ inches at the bottom. It is dark in colour, and is ornamented round the shoulder by a grooved line, on which there are unpierced ears at regular intervals. The urn is now preserved in the museum at Alnwick castle. Traces of similar prehistoric interments may be seen in many other places on the moors which surround South Charlton. There are also some remains of camps at Buck Law to the south, and at Chester Hill to the north-east of the village.

The manor of South Charlton, formerly a part of the barony of Alnwick, was in early times the property of the knightly family settled at Lucker, by whom it was held along with Hoppen and Falden for one knight's fee. The earliest record relating to the township is a deed preserved in the Treasury at Durham by which Simon de Lucker, the third of that name, who lived in the thirteenth century, gave five roods of land in South Charlton to the monks of Farne for the erection of a building upon it. The land was that which Thomas de Folebyri had formerly held at the west end of the vill called Upton. The monks also received pasturage for six cows and their 'following' up to the age of three years, and grazing for two oxen, a horse, and forty sheep with their 'following,' from the lambing season until Michaelmas every year, the whole being given in exchange for half a quarter of wheat which Simon de Lucker had promised to give yearly by a former deed. Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Warenton and wife of Simon de Lucker, is mentioned in the grant, which was attested by Ralph Fitz Roger, lord of the

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1 For an engraving of the vessel see plate viii. of the Catalogue of the Antiquities at Alnwick Castle. The vessel is on the right-hand side of the plate. 2 A bead, said to be Roman, was found in 1874 on Charlton Moor. It is ½ of an inch in diameter and is formed of glass fused with lead. 3 Testa de Nevill: Hodgson, Northdt. III. i. p. 299. 4 'Ad exitus eiusdem mile, in occidentali parte que notatur Upton.'
adjoining township of North Charlton; Ingelram de Warndham, brother-in-law of the donor; Nicholas, John, and Hugh, canons at Bamburgh; Robert and Henry, brothers of Simon de Lucker, and others.¹

Simon de Lucker III. died before 1279, when his lands had become the property of his brother Robert, who attested the charter already mentioned. By a deed executed on Friday, 21st July, 1279, Robert de Lucker granted to John de Vesci common pasture for all his beasts in his forest of Hulne, on the land intervening between Hulne forest and the arable lands in Robert de Lucker's field on the north of South Charlton. Robert de Lucker at the same time reserved to himself his usual rights on the moor, and the special privilege of bringing again into cultivation 'three green places on the north of Turueschawes,' as far as a stone wall erected on the day on which the deed was executed.² Seventeen years later, when a subsidy was levied on the inhabitants of South Charlton, Robert de Lucker was living at Lucker, and his name does not therefore appear on the following list:³

**Sutcharleton. Subsidy Roll, 1296.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa bonorum</th>
<th>Walteri filii Willelmi</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>...</th>
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<th>£</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simonis filii Ade</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephani de eadem</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willelmi de Holme</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ade Punder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roberti molendinarii</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Absalon</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willehni fil Hille</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walteri fili Randuli</td>
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<td>Ade Brum</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Ricardi de Ecline</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugonis kirkemam</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Ade grece</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willehni fili Johannes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
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</table>

Summa huiss ville. £3 10s. 10d. Unde domino regi, £2 19s. 2d.¹

² Quod animalia habebant communam in mora de South Carleton. Omnibus hoc scriptum visurus, etc., Robertus de Laker salutem. Volo et concedo, etc., quod animalia domini Johannis de Vesci, etc., et similiter animalia alia in foresta ipsius domini Johannis de Holne commoracione communam habebant ubicunque in tota mora de South Carleton inter forestam ipsius domini Johannis et terras arribales campi mei in predicta villa versus boream sine impedimento aliquis in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod licet mihi et hereditibus meis brueram crudicar et turbam in eadem mora blestare, et similiter quod possimus virides places in boreali de Turueschawes usque ad quendam muncellum lapideum, die confectionis hujus scripti levatum, versus orientem, in terram arribalem redigere sine contradictione aliquis. Ita tamen post vesturam asportationem animalia omnia habem communes, etc. Actum apud Ashwievk die Veneris in crastino Sec. Margetete, anno gracie miliesimo ccc septungesimo primo. Testibus: dominis Radulfo filio Rogeri, W. de Middleton et aliis.¹ The date is interpolated in a later hand. *Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.*
³ See vol. i. p. 238. A similar list was compiled in 1336. *Charleton South*: Johannes de Roddon, 6s. 8d.; Robertus filius Walteri, 2s. 4d.; Adam filius Roberti, 1s.; Willelmu del Hill, 2s. 8d.; Willelms de Holthall, 3s. Summa, 15s. 8d.¹
After the death of Robert de Lucker the township of South Charlton became the property of his descendant John de Lucker, who died on 20th April, 1352. The latter was eventually succeeded by his grandson David de Lucker, who was a minor at the time of his death, which occurred on 21st August, 1379. A survey of South Charlton was then made, and it was found that David held two-thirds of the manor, the remaining one-third being in the hands of his aunt Christina. The two-thirds constituting David’s portion contained one hundred acres of demesne land, twenty acres of meadow, twelve husbandlands, each containing twenty acres, and six cottar holdings, all of which escheated to the lords of the barony of Alnwick in consequence of the treason of David de Lucker’s uncle Henry, who would have been his heir. Since the death of David de Lucker, in 1379, the township has belonged to the Percy family, and the rolls of the bailiffs of South Charlton are preserved amongst the early accounts of the Percy estate. Unfortunately they are for the most part merely formal documents, and rarely throw light on social life or illustrate the condition of the property. The bailiff paid a small sum every year into the hands of the earl’s receiver, until the year 1442, when there were no profits from South Charlton and Langeley (Longlee Moor), because they had been granted with Ellingham, Newstead, and Lucker to Sir Henry Percy, who afterwards became the third earl of Northumberland.

The tenants of South Charlton, in common with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, took an active part in the work of commissariat and transport connected with the various expeditions directed against James III. of Scotland between the years 1480 and 1482. In the middle of the summer of 1480 a commission was given to the duke of Gloucester, in conjunction with the chief men of the northern counties, to array and arm the men of these counties, in order to oppose an incursion which the Scots were then preparing to make. The summer was spent in actions of little consequence, but in the autumn greater activity was displayed by the English. A large army was raised, of which one detachment laid siege to Berwick, whilst another proceeded to Jedburgh under the command of Henry Percy, the fourth earl. The earl appears to have left Alnwick in September, 1480, and

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1 Inq. p.m. 26 Ed. III. 42. 2 Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II. 42. 3 See vol. i. p. 239.

from that place he at first went south to Durham, which was probably chosen as the meeting place of all the leaders of the expedition. His baggage was conveyed to Durham on five waggons by the tenants of Shilbottle and Denwick. Subsequently, on his return north, the tenants of Shilbottle, Lesbury, Bilton, Houghton, and Denwick combined to assist in carrying some of the materials and provisions of war on fifteen waggons from Alnwick to Jedburgh. A wheel came off one of the waggons belonging to a tenant of Lesbury, and another wheel was bought from William Maxwell, a tenant of South Charlton, in order to replace it. Amongst other men from the district, who rendered similar help, are mentioned Allan Reed, who received two shillings for conveying the earl's stores to Jedburgh, and Richard Dycson who received sixteen pence for the same service. A man named Buckan also received sixteen pence for carrying the earl's harness and a pair of gardyvyants.

The following is a translation of some of the entries on the roll which relate to the expedition:

Cost of carrying the lord's stuff from Aylnewyk into Scotland. In money paid to Adam Durwell (v. viij'), to John Blaxton (vi' viij'), to the tenants of Shylbotell and Denwyk (xvi' viij'), for carrying the lord's stuff from Aylnewyk to Dorham with their v waggons in the month of [blank] in the time of this account, xxx'. And in money paid to Adam Barwell [sic] and John Blaxton by agreement for carrying the lord's stuff from Aylnewyk to Newcastle with their vii waggons, xiij' viij'. Paid to George Bra (v'), Thomas Taylour (v'), Adam Burwell (v'), the tenants of Shylbotell (v'), Bylton (v'), Lessebury (x'), Hoghton (x'), Denwyk (v'), Rugley (v'), for carting arms and habiliments of war, and victuals and other of the lord's stuff from Aylnewyk to Gedworth in Scotland this year, at the time of the lord's journey thither with his army, with five waggons, namely for each waggan v' in going and coming, bxxv. Necessary costs with minute expenses. For money paid to a surgeon (xiiij' iiiij') for taking care of a French gunner who was in the lord's service at Gedworth, greatly injured in his face and body by the heat of the fire there, and for new articles of clothing in all his apparel, as for his cloak (toga') v' viij'; one tunic iij' viij' ob.; one shirt (camisia') xiij'; a hat (pielo'), and a pair of shoes (sotularium') viij'; a belt (zona') vi, and a purse (v ob.) with vi in the same, a pair of boots (caligurum) i ij' ob. and twelve pairs of shoes, ob.; also for his board vi' viij' as contained in the bill, xxx'. And in money paid to William Dower for making five score and four bows from the lord's materials within his castle of Aylnewyk by certificate of Thomas Stodir, constable of the castle, from the lord's departure from that place in the month of September in the time of this account to Nov. 7th following, viz.: for each bow iij', xxxiij' viij'. And for moneys paid to John Buttre, the carpenter, for his wages for working in the castle from the lord's departure in September in the 20th year, till Martimmas following, for the plauncheryng of the lord's stable and for making new posts, and for making 'les guncart.'

1 South Charlton: Bailiff's account, 'xxl. soluti Willelmo Maxwell præ una rotæ ab eo capita pro cariagio stufure domini in magno viagio versus Scociam hoc anno, et posta super plaustrum unus tenens dominus de Lesbury, vice alterius rote plaustri sui in dicto viagio factœ.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

2 Bagge or gardeviante to put meat in.' Halliwell, Dictionary of Archaic Words. 'Gardeviant, a wallet for a soldier to put his victuals in.' The New World of Words, 1796.

3 Caliga is also used to mean hose. Cf. Promptorium Parvulorum, circa 1440, 'Hosun, or doing on hosun, caliga.' Account of John Harbotell, esq., receiver, Mich. 9 Ed. IV. Mich. 20 Ed. IV. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
In the sixteenth century South Charlton was in the possession of a number of small tenants, who held their copyholds of the earl of Northumberland. The names of some of these tenants appear on the Muster Roll of 1538:

South Charlton. Muster Roll, 1538.

Rynyon Bell, Willme Watson, Mathe Bell, Willme Bell, able with horse and harnes. Cuthime Bell, Willme Bell, John Brankson, Willme Masson, Antony Newton, Henry Maxwell, Thomas Fargus, Alexander Bell, Willme Anderson, Ed. Masson, Ruaffe James, able men without horse and harnes.

In 1570, when Edmund Hall and William Humberston made a survey of South Charlton, the township was in the hands of seventeen tenants at will and two cottagers, who paid a total rental of £17 18s. 9d. One of the tenant farmers was George Strother of Abberwick, who, by his will dated 14th of October, 1584, bequeathed to his cousin Robert Clark 'the goodwyl and right of a farmhold in Sowthe Charlton, now in the tenore of Odnell Selby.'

Odinel Selby, who held the office of keeper of Hulne park, was probably a member of the family of Selby, settled at Twisell in Norhamshire. By his will, dated the 10th of January, 1585/6, after directing that he should be buried in the church of St. Michael at Alnwick, he adds:

I gave my sonne Raphe Selby unto the right honorable earle of Northumberland, my good lord and master, as frely as God gave him to me, ye it shall please his honor to take hym to his service, to serve hym in my place, as I have donne his lordship's father, and the earle his lait brother, theses and thirteyn yerers ... [I gave] to my said sonne Raphe the good will of the office of the kepeshipe of Hull parke, ... and my good will of the Peathe, which leythe within Charlton field. ... I gave to [my wife] Annes, during her wedhead, ye she and my sonne Raphe cannot agree together, in the office of Hull parke, the farmhold in South Charlton, with the stone howse, which I lately builded there; and the other farmhold there to remayne still in the handes of my sonne Raphe, for the mayntenance of his howse, and the kepinge of his two brethren at the scole, whilste they come to lawfull age. And ye so be that my sonne Raphe do not kepe the office in Halle parke, then I gave him the good will of my two farmholdes in Charlton, and the cottage with the copyholdes of the same. ... To Annes, my wyffe, and to my fynen sonnes, Raffe, John, Thomas, Marmaduke, and William Selby, all my cattell, that I have in Charlton, and aboute my howse, at home, in the parke, that is to saye, note, shpe and naiges, to be parted equallie among them. ... To my wyffe and my sonne Raphe all the corne at Charlton (except this yerers corne onely), and they to give unto my sonnes, Marmaduke and William, for the space of fyve yerers, to euither of them, 20 by yere. The corne at Charlton this yere, that may be spared for fyndinge of my house, shall be sold for payment of the lordes line.

The number of tenants at South Charlton appears to have varied little throughout the sixteenth century. In 1580 there were fifteen tenants in the village, of whom six only were provided with armour and weapons. In explanation of this circumstance the tenants alleged that whilst pursuing some of the Scots of Liddesdale, who had stolen their goods, some of their own

1 Wills and Inventories, Surt. Soc, i. p. 136, note.
2 In Hall and Humberston's survey a parcel of land is mentioned called Pethe. Vol. i. f. 136 b.

Vol. II.

SOUTH CHARLTON TOWNSHIP.
number had been captured, and that a Scotsman whom they had caught and
handed over to Lord Scrope, warden of the Marches, had been set at liberty,
and no recompense had been given to them.¹

Ralph Selby, to whom his father had left his farm in South Charlton,
became afterwards the bailiff of the township, and whilst acting in that
capacity he received the following letter from the earl of Northumberland
with reference to the suit of mill, which the tenants had neglected to render:

Whereas I am certified by the steward of my court in Northumberland that my tenants and farmers
of South Charlton in the said county do not grind their corn and graine at my mill in the said
county, these are therefore to require you, Ralph Selby, my bailiff of South Charlton, and my tenants and
farmers therein, that from henceforth you do grind your corn and graine at my mill of North Charlton,
being the nearest mill of mine unto you: herein I require you not to make default as you tender my favour. Given under my hand and sealed the xvi-th day of May, 1616.²

Four years later a survey was made of the township, entitled:

South Charlton lordship. A survey taken of the lordship of South Charlton, of all the demaines,
closes, arrable landes, meadowes, balkes & waist groundes as they lye particular there, and set downe
under the names as they be now severally occupied & measured, according to the parche or poule of five
yardes & a halfe by Francis & Willm Mayson. 1620.

At the beginning of the survey it is stated that ‘there is no damayne
landes belonging to the said manor which can be found out, onelie there is
a parcell of ground, called Chirnside, which is reputed as parcell of the
demaynes heretofore belonging unto the same, and is nowe demised unto
the tenants by indenture for a terme of yeares at the rent of lxvi° viij'. The
following is an abstract of the terrier:

Houses and garthes in South Charlton beginning at the east end of the south rowe as followeth, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Charlton North field. Dawes meadow beginning at the west syd.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Anderson 1 dale of m²</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Selbie the rest of the m²</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The peece and Well closes beginning at the south syd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willm Hunterich 2 lands</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Wetheral 3 lands, etc.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopton walles beginning at the west syde.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Selbie 1 land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Taylor 2 buts</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hopper 1 but</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Selbie 1 head but</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hopper 1 land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Selbie 5 lands belonging to his cottag²</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of Hopton walles [with other parcels]</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See p. 253. In 1584 there were 8 footmen and 6 spearmen in South Charlton.
² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
The other divisions of the North field were: Dame Strother Flatt, Houpe Buttes, Pillerich Flatt, Houpe Rigges, Harbutt’s Knowle, Crooke Letch Buttes, Overmarlitch Flatt, Midle Marlitch Flatt, Nether Marlitch Flatt, the Long Meadow Dales (in which 12 tenants held each one dale), the Stile Buttes, Farneylaw Meadow (divided into ‘dales’), Farneylaw Flatt, Battie Field Flatt, Charletonway Buttes, the Birke Flatt, Birke Buttes, Cragge Meadow Dales (in which the ‘dales’ were 24 to 36 perches in size), Prest Spot Meadow, Prest Spotte Buttes, Lishmoore Buttes. There follows ‘a collection of everie man’s ground, what acres he hath in arable land and meadow in the North field,’ showing that there were 142 acres of arable, 11 acres of meadow.

Similar lists follow for the East field, in which the field names were: Cragg Rigges, Tuggell Gares, Kippitlaw Flatt, the Lincke Rigges, Leyming Strother Meadow (in which most of the tenants held dales of 33 perches, but John Tayler held 1 ‘swayth’ of 12 perches), North Ratterich, South Ratterich, Hound Thorns Flatt, Mage Rage Flatt, Eelewelle Buttes, Grumsea Landes, Hole meare Rigges, Widge Acres, Easte Windie Law Sheete, the Houpe Landes, Gunnerlaw, Eller hill Buttes, Chester Flatt, Foule Meadow Dales, Chester hill Buttes. It is then stated that ‘the totall some of the number of acres of all the arable landes, meadowes, balkes and waist groundes in South Charleton East field conteyne 122a. 3r. 51₂₄p. A similar specification follows for the ‘Midle field,’ showing a total of 38a. 2r. 16₂₃₄p. of arable, and 38a. 6r. 14₂₃₄p. meadow. Then follows a specification for the West field, showing a total of 147a. of arable and 8a. 2r. 10p. meadow.

There follows an account of the Oxe Pasture: ‘there are belonging to the tenants of South Charleton in the foresaid Oxe Pastures sixtie lower gaites.’ The demaines contained 2 parcells of ground of 55 acres (Grauell Croft) and 125 acres (Chirnside) respectively.

There follows a ‘some of the fermes,’ viz.:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Selby</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22  1₂₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Wetheral</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38  1²₁₄₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Harbottle</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georg Nicholson</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hopper</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7  ₂₁₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Scott</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hunteriche</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6  2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Cowarde</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Coward</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert Bell</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15  2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathew Bell</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24  1₂₃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There follows a specification of the amount of the cottage holdings, amongst which are mentioned ‘the chapple and chapple garth, comon or wayst ground,’ in the tenure of John Huntridge.

It appears from this terrier that the customary farms of South Charlton were in the year 1620 in the possession of thirteen tenants, whose holdings varied from 35 acres to 74 acres. Some of them, namely John Selby and Luke Wetheral, held two farms, and there is good reason to suppose that there were originally sixteen farms or husbandlands in the township, but, when the manor was surveyed in 1379, there were twelve husbandlands on

¹ The fraction one-sixteenth of a perch occurs constantly in Mason’s survey. The land was measured with the perch of sixteen and a half feet, and space was saved in recording the survey by expressing feet and yards as sixteens of a perch.
the portion belonging at that time to David de Lucker, which constituted two-thirds of the township. In a survey of the barony of Alnwick, made in the year 1727, it is stated that South Charlton consisted of 'xvi tenements besides cottages, each teuement does one plow darg to Alnwick north demesne. The whole towne payes xvij rent hens and other bondage services for repaires of the castle of Alnwick.'

The tenement lands in the township seem to have been divided about the year 1685 into two portions for greater convenience of cultivation.\(^1\) The land belonging to four of the tenements was thrown together on the eastern boundary of South Charlton where it adjoins Rock, and the residue was allotted to the other twelve customary holdings. Afterwards it was found that the two parts had been very roughly and unequally estimated, owing to the varying quality of the soil, and the fact that no survey had been made.\(^2\) A similar partition had previously taken place at the neighbouring township of Rock, and at Long Houghton, where the partition also gave rise to similar complaint.

It is stated that in the year 1829 each of the inhabitants of South Charlton, serving in the yeomanry cavalry, possessed an allotment of 4½ acres of land, with an additional half acre in the 'coal ground,' which lay between the village and the main road. Similar parcels of land were held by all the local tenantry of the duke of Somerset, who performed military service before the Militia Acts were passed. The land held in this manner was locally known as 'bod-land.'\(^3\) The township is now the property of the duke of Northumberland.\(^4\)

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\(^1\) On a rental of South Charlton made in 1685 there are notes opposite the names of two tenants, 'not to grant this lease for refusing to come about the division,' 'not to grant this lease, his son refusing to divide.'

\(^2\) Survey of South Charlton in 1727. The view of the acconnt of Joshua Whitehead, bayliff there for one whole year. John Henderson, sometime Marmaduke Selby, Thomas Hunter, hold 4 tenements. Memorandum, these four tenements adjoyne upon Rock ground where it is but barren soyle and wett ground, and not so good in proportion with the other twelve tenements, the division being very unequail, not being surveyed. *Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*

\(^3\) *Hodgson MSS.* 'Bod-land' appears to mean 'equipment land,' i.e., land for providing military equipment. *Cf. Murray, New English Dictionary,* where it is stated that 'boden' occurs in the Scottish Acts from 1429 in the sense of accoutred or armed; Scot. Acts, Jan. 1. s. 22. 'Ilk baronme . . . sell see and ordaine his men to be bodin, as is before written. And gif he dois not this . . . the schirrefe sall raise of ilk yeaman then not bodin, as is foresaid, a wedder.' *Cf. Ibid. s. 123.* 'Burgesses of twenty punders in guds saulc bodin with hat, doublet, or habirgeon.' No instance of the form 'bod' is given.

\(^4\) It was stated by a witness in a lawsuit in 1676 that the townships of South Charlton and Denwick were bound to appear and do service at the manor court of Rennington. One of the witnesses in the same suit gave evidence which explains the absence of many of the ancient court rolls from Alnwick castle. *Depositions on behalf of Lady Percy and others defendants.* 'James Stockdale of Kirke Hamerton in the county of York, esq., aged 68 years, deposes that about 30 years ago [circa 1646] all the ancient court books, court rolls, and other evidences, then in the north parts, which did concern the said castles, manors, lordships, etc., were packed up in a deal chest and sent by sea from the port of Kingston-upon-Hull for London, by direction of Earl Albernon, which chest unhappily miscarried, and was lost and never recovered again.' *Exchequer Depositions,* 28 Chas. II. Mich. No. 32.
THE CHAPEL.

A chapel existed at South Charlton in the middle of the thirteenth century. It had probably been built by a member of the Lucker family. The land attached to the chapel is mentioned in the year 1273, and the name of Hugh, the 'kirkeman,' occurs on the list of the people living in the village in 1296. In early times the inhabitants of both North and South Charlton appear to have claimed to be independent of the vicar of Ellingham in ecclesiastical matters, perhaps upon the same grounds as those on which William de Hilton based a similar claim at the neighbouring village of Rennington. The quarrel terminated in a formal trial, which was heard before Ralph de Blaykeston, the official of the bishop of Durham, on the 18th October, 1343. The vicar of Ellingham was represented by William Rok, and the parishioners were represented by John de Tughall, Thomas de Bednell, and Robert de Emylden. It was decided that the celebration of all the sacraments, with the fees for purifications and similar offerings, should be reserved as the exclusive right of the parish church. It was also ordered that the parishioners of North and South Charlton should attend the mother church four times a year, namely, on the three principal festivals, and on the day of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. In addition to this they were bound to attend confession in Lent, and to pay tithes at the proper season. It was also ordered that two inhabitants of the townships should attend the mother church every Sunday in order to hear the vicar's injunctions, and to make arrangements with the rest of the parishioners with regard to the church and cemetery. Lastly, the inhabitants of North and South Charlton were ordered to provide fully for the celebration of Mass in their own chapels. Not long afterwards the divine services held in the chapels were entirely suspended, from the effects of war or some other cause. During the time of suspension the inhabitants of North and South Charlton were directed to contribute to the maintenance of the parish church by a decree dated the 8th of May, 1363. It is very probable that the chapels were allowed to fall into

1 See p. 277.  2 See p. 302.  3 See p. 161.  4 Cessario dissentionis inter vicarium de Ellingham et parochianos de North et South Charleton.  5 Durham Tresor. Cart. ii. fol. 52-53.

6 Ad contribuendum fabricie ecclesie de Elingeham. MD quod sub data in maniero nostro juxta Westmonasterium viip die mensis Maii, anno domini MCCCLXIII facta fuit commissio perpetuo vicario de Ellingham ad movendum et compellendum incolas et inhabitatores villarum de Southcharleton et North Charleton, parochianos dicte ecclesie, quod contribuant emendacioni, reparacioni et fabricie dicte ecclesie et cemiterii ejusdem per suspenisonem Divinorum in capellis villularum predictarum.  7 Registram, Hatfield, fol. 43 v.
ruin at this period, as it is evident that the whole district suffered severely from the Scottish inroads. In 1450 these depredations had become so frequent and serious that the earl of Northumberland built a tower at the end of South Charlton chapel, especially designed for the protection of the villagers in time of war.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the chapel again lapsed into a semi-ruinous condition, being destitute of any regular incumbent. The building was, however, occasionally used until a comparatively recent date, and an old woman named Mary Weatherhead, who died in 1814, aged 70, remembered a marriage and a funeral which took place in it when she was very young. The chapel stood at the east end of the village, where a parcel of land is still called Kirk Croft. In 1823 the steps leading up to the chapel yard gate still remained, but in 1829 the wall round the chapel yard was taken down, and the yard itself was included in the 'Half acres.'

South Charlton was constituted a separate ecclesiastical district in October, 1860, and the present church, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated on the 12th of September, 1862. The church, which was built by Algernon, duke of Northumberland, at a cost of £2,720, consists of a nave, with a porch on the south side, and a chancel with a vestry on the north side. Duke Algernon also built the vicarage house at a cost of £2,200, and endowed the benefice with the sum of £4,108. The benefice was further endowed by the dean and chapter of Durham with the annual sum of £76 14s., being the tithe rent charges arising from North and South Charlton. The first incumbent was the Rev. Robert Henniker, M.A., who resigned on the 16th of February, 1870. He was succeeded on the 6th of March, 1870, by the Rev. William Ingle Meggison, M.A., who died on the 25th of February, 1885. The present vicar is the Rev. Alfred Field, M.A., appointed on the 12th of July, 1885. The duke of Northumberland has the right of nominating the incumbent.

1 'Ad edificationem unius nove turris defensabilis ad finem capelle ibidem, pro salva custodia dicte ville tempore guerre, lxvi' viij.' Account of William Cokke, receiver of the earl of Northumberland, Mich. 28 Hen. VI.-Mich. 29 Hen. VI. Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. : cf. Bates, Border Rolls, p. 21. In 1450 the houses at Embleton were roofless on account of the war (see p. 34).

2 Visitations, passim.
DOXFORD.

The small township of Doxford is situated on the east of the parish of Ellingham, between Preston on the north and North Charlton on the south. Doxford hall, a substantial house built in the Grecian style, stands on rising ground where the township adjoins Preston. The country in the neighbourhood is well wooded, and less flat than the land nearer to the sea. To the south-west of the house is a steep mound of about 200 feet in height, known as Dunstan Hill, which is cut, especially upon its eastern side, into several well-defined ridges or terraces. The terraces are similar to those which exist at Charlton hall and other places in the neighbourhood, and may be attributed to the operations of agriculture. The mound is, however, well adapted to the purposes of fortification, and it is possible that traces of a camp existed formerly upon the summit. Mr. MacLauchlan, who visited the spot in 1864, traced the remains of what he considered to be an oval entrenchment, with an entrance on the north-east, at the southern extremity of the hill, as shown in the plan made by him.

The early history of Doxford is identical with that of Ellingham. The township, the name of which was originally spelled 'Docheseffordam,' constituted a hamlet of Ellingham, and was held in the reign of Henry III. as a part of the barony of Gaugy by Roger de Mering for a quarter of a knight’s fee. Roger de Mering’s descendant, Robert de Mering, subsequently, in the year 1304, claimed a moiety of the whole barony of Gaugy, as his inheritance through his great-grandmother, Alice de Gaugy. Robert de Clifford, who was at that time in possession of the entire barony, appears to have succeeded in resisting the claim, and the name of Mering, after the year 1304, is not again mentioned in connection with either Ellingham or Doxford. After Mering had ceased to possess Doxford the township became the property of a family deriving its name from the place. Thomas de Doxford, who appears on the Subsidy Roll for 1296, may be regarded as the founder of this family.

1 The township has an area of 608 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 49; 1811, 56; 1821, 54; 1831, 79; 1841, 56; 1851, 75; 1861, 74; 1871, 61; 1881, 100; 1891, 95.
ELLINGHAM PARISH.

Doxford.

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<td>Summa bonorum Thome de Doxford</td>
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<td>&quot; Thome filii Radulfi</td>
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<td>&quot; Radulfi filii Willelmi</td>
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<td>&quot; Ade de Bedenal'</td>
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<td>Summa huius ville, £6 9s. 4d. Unde domino regni, 118. 9d.</td>
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</table>

The Doxfields did not attain to the degree of gentry, but belonged to the yeoman class of small freeholders, who frequently adhered to their patrimonial estate more tenaciously than the larger landed proprietors. Like the Hoppenes, the Bustons, and similar families in the neighbourhood, the Doxfields remained in possession of their land for many centuries, but, as there are no inquisitions relating to them, there is not sufficient material for the construction of a pedigree. The names of the successive proprietors can only be ascertained from a few scattered and incidental references.

In 1336 the head of the family appears to have been Adam de Doxford,1 who was succeeded by Richard de Doxford, his son, ten years later.2 Richard de Doxford, with other tenants, held the township as a quarter of a knight’s fee, and contributed ten shillings in 1346 towards the expenses of the knighthood of the Black Prince.3

After the confiscation of the estate of John de Clifford, at the close of the fourteenth century, the Doxfields became the free tenants of the earls of Northumberland, as lords of the barony of Ellingham, and the names of some members of the family appear on the early lists of freeholders on the Percy estate. The name of Henry Doxford appears on a rental dated 1488, in which it is stated that he held one hundred and five acres in Doxford, a ‘hamelette’ of Ellingham.4 Again, on a rental dated 1508, there is a memorandum that Henry Doxford showed his charter before the earl’s commissioner at Alnwick on the 8th of February. According to the terms of the charter Henry Doxford held his land by the annual payment to the earl of a pair of white gloves or one penny, and was bound to pay a small fine in case of forfeiture in the earl’s court at Ellingham.5 In 1567 Doxford was in the

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1 In 1336 the following paid subsidy at Doxford: ‘Adam de Doxford, v. iiiij; Johannes Taillor, iiiij’; Thomas de Doxford, xiij. Summa, x. iiiij.
2 ‘Ricardus de Doxforde, filius et heres Ade de Doxforde.’ Originalia, 34 Ed. III. fol. 33.
3 Exchequer Subsidy, 14 Ed. II, fol. 119 Ed. III. ‘Et de x. pro quarta parte unius foedi militis, quam Ricardus de Doxforde et aliis tenentes tenent in villa de Doxforde de baronia Gage.’
5 1508/9. ‘Memorandum quod Henricus Doxforth ostendit cartam suam coram commissionario domini apud Alnwick viij die Februarii anno xxiiij regis Henrici viij, et per dictam cartam, cujus copia remanet inter memoranda Northumbrie ejusdem anni, continebatur quod idem Henricus tenetur solvere annuatim domino 1 par. cireotarum albarum vel 1, et viij pro foris factura in curia ejusdem domini apud Ellingham.’
possession of John Doxford and the heirs of William Bednell, who may have been a descendant of Adam de Bedenal, a proprietor in the township in 1296.\(^1\) John Doxford appears to have been still living in 1580, when it was stated that 'Dockforth' was 'a village of Mr. Dockforth's, with six tenants, all unfurnished [with armour or weapons].\(^2\) Shortly after 1580 he died, and was succeeded by Robert Doxford, who sold some of his land in Doxford to William Hadston, a native of the same village. William Hadston was subsequently convicted of felony, and executed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1602. His estate would thereupon have escheated to the earl of Northumberland, but Edmund Roddam of Little Houghton, on behalf of his elder brother, John Roddam, then living in Scotland, claimed a part of the land on the ground that it had been conveyed to him by Hadston before his conviction.\(^3\)

Robert Doxford, the last of an ancient family, died in 1635 without issue. By his will dated 7th November, 1631, he devised the portion of Doxford, which he had retained in his own possession, to his cousin, Gilbert Swinhoe of Berrington. The will is as follows:

> In the name of God, Amene. I, Robert Doxford of Ellingham, in the county of Northumberland, gentilman, weake in body, but in gooode and perfect memory, thankes be to God, doe make this my last will and testymen in manner and forme folowinge; first I give and bequeath my soule unto Allmichty God, and my bodye to the earth from whence it came, to be desently buryed at the discretion of my exequyture hereunder named; and as tuchinge my worldly goodes, whear with it hath pleased God to bless me, I give them in manner and forme folowinge [sic]; first, I give and bequeath unto my well beloved cousen, Gilbert Swinhoe of Berrington, esquire, & his heires for ever, all those my lands, etc., in Doxford, late in the possession of Nicholas Forster and his assignes, as also all those my lands in Beadnell, commonly called the Blake Hall, late in the possessione of George [Harbot]ell, deceased, and his assines, and all my other landes whatsoever within the kingdome, and lastly I constitute and ordaine my said cousen Gilbert Swinhoe my sole exsequytor; renuncing all former wills, etc. Dated 7th November, 1631.\(^4\)

\(^2\) See p. 254.  
\(^3\) Liber Feodarii. "Robert Doxford who holds of the castle of Alnwick, sold x\(^4\) worth of lands to William Hadston of Doxford, who forfeited the lands, being convicted of felony and executed at Newcastle Assizes, 1602."  
\(^4\) 22 Oct., 1622. Edmund Rodham of Houghton, 2\(^{nd}\) brother to Mr. John Rodham of Houghton, claimeth the land by conveyance from Hadston (as it is said), and John Rodham, at this audit at Alnwick, 1620, in his brother's absence, desireth respite of tyme till his brother come forth of Scotland for answer, at which time he shall either yield his claim to his lordship, or shew sufficient evidence for the same."  
\(^5\) Sir David Smith's MSS.

The Doxfords had held property at Beadnell for some time before, as appears from the following wills: 'Will, dated 22 May, 1611, of Ronald Doxford of Beadnell. I give all my goods and estate to my wife Isabell Doxford and my son George Doxford, and appoint them executors. Item, I give to Mr. Mathew Forster of Edderstone, esquire, my wife Esabel and my son George. Item, I give to my daughter, Katheren Doxford, £20. Item, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth Doxford, one black quie. I leave supervisors of this my will George Harbottell of Crookletch, gent., and Ralph Taillor of Yeastingone, yeoman.' Witnesses to the will: Cuthbert Forster of Warden Foord, George Harbottell of Crookell, Thomas Forster of Charlone, Ralph Taillor of Beadnell, with others. Proved 12th March, 1612. Administration of the goods of George Doxford of Beadnell committed to Isabell Doxford, the mother of the deceased, and to Katherine Doxford and Elizabeth Doxford the sisters of the deceased.
The township reappears thirty years later as the property of Robert Brandling, a son of Sir Francis Brandling of Alnwick abbey, and brother of Francis Brandling of Hoppen. 1 Robert Brandling married on the 14th of August, 1656, Margaret Forster, and was buried at Alnwick on the 10th of March, 1664. 2 At his death the estate of Doxford came into the possession of his brother-in-law, Nicholas Forster, whose will, proved in 1678, is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen.  I, Nicholas Forster of Doxford, gentleman, do first of all comend my soule unto Almighty God, etc., and my body to be buried in the quire of the church of Alnwick; and for my reall and personall estate, I dispose of them as followeth. First, I give my whole estate of lands to my beloved brother William Forster. Item, I sett off and appoynte y' my personall estate pay my debts which are as followeth: to William Jobson of Hebron White house twenty pounds, to Edward Vardy of Ragley twenty pounds, to Henry Houndham ten pounds, to William Baxter twelve pounds, to Margrett Huntridge of Alnwick ten pounds, to Thomas Wilson of Sunderland eight pounds, to Robert Knesbett of Doxford twenty pounds, to William Bowmaker two pounds, to James Walker seven pounds, to John Fish of Alnwick £1 18., to Georg Clark of Alnwick £1 6s., to M" Margaret Dawson & Mary her sister £1 10s., to Katherine Carr of Alnwick £1, to George Morson of Preston £5, to James Oliver of the Newstead £5 12s., to my sister Grace Brandling £10, & what shall be more of this my personall then will pay my debts I order for funerall expences, onely what as followeth of my personall estate I forwih [sic] after my buriall order to be given as followeth: to my cosin Robert Armorer one young stond' colt, to M" Jane Armorer one cowe and a calfe or sterke, & to her sister Grace a quy sterke, to my sister Grace two cows, & to my brother Ralph Brandling one filly goinge at the White house, to my sister Margaret Brandling one cow and calfe, to M" Mary Hortbottle my little white mair & fower pounds in monies to buy her a mourninge gowne, to my godson Weemes one quy sterke, to Roger Young two ewes, & to John Forster two ewes, to my cosin John Armorer six ewes, and William Vardy one ewe, and to William Davison six ewes, & to my aunt M" Elizabeth Armorer five pounds to buy her a mourninge gowne. And if it happen that this my personall estate will not ammount to the payinge of these my debts and legacies, that then my brother William, out the rents of the estate I have left him, pay the same. I do constitute my beloved uncle M' William Armorer supervisor, who I make sole executor. Dated 6th July, 1678, attested by R. Ward, vicar of Kirkharle, etc., and sealed with an armorial seal, quarterly, 1 and 4, a cross moline; 2 and 3, a chevron between three crescents. 3

Under the terms of this will Nicholas Forster's brother, William, succeeded to the lands at Doxford, which he bequeathed by his will dated the 5th of August, 1684, to his nephew, John Armorer, son of William Armorer of Ellingham:

Will, dated 5 Aug., 1684, proved 1685, of William Forster of Doxford, gent., To my dear wife Sara Forster the sume of £50 yearly out of my lands at Doxford together with the house there, and also my lands and tenements in Newton by the sea for her life. I direct my said wife shall receive the sum of £6

3 Durham Probate Registry.
yearly for the keeping of my cose John Law. To my sister Gracie Davison, for the use of her son Robert, the legacy of £50. To my cose Grace Armorer of Ellingham £30. To my sister, Margarett Brandleing, £10 to buy her a gowne. To my man John Forster £10. To my godson Willm. Pemberton one good milk cowe. To my cose, Willm. Davison, my gray cloathe suite with the plait buttons & my black velvitt cap. To my goddaughter, Jane Davison, the black filly. I order that my debts be paid out of that part of my estate which is over and above my wives joyntry, as also the legacies and gifts which I have left by this my will, and for the better performance of the same I appoint my loving uncle Willm. Armorer of Ellingham & my cose Willm. Davison, gen', trustees. I give and bequeath my lands & tenements in Doxford, with all other lands, to my nephew John Armorer of Ellingham and his heirs for ever, and failinge them to my nephew Robert Armorer & his heirs for ever, & for want of such issue to come to Jane Armorer, Grace Armorer, Hana Armorer, and Elizabeth Armorer. I give to my nephew John Armorer all leases with all my personal estate, and doe make him sole executor of this my will.¹

Doxford was sold at the close of the seventeenth century, with Ellingham and the rest of the property belonging to the Armorer. The new owner was Alexander Brown, a younger brother of William Brown of Bolton, who died on the 16th October, 1706, and was buried at Bolton.² Under the terms of his will, dated 1st May, 1702,³ all his lands passed to his brother, William Brown of Bolton, who had previously purchased estates at Alnmouth, Branton, and elsewhere. The latter by his will, dated 6th of March, 1711/12, bequeathed to ‘William, eldest son of my eldest son Thomas, my estate in Almout, and to Alexander, his second son, my estate in Doxford.’⁴ Alexander Brown, to whom Doxford was given by his grandfather, died at Doxford on the 27th December, 1768,⁵ leaving, amongst other children, a son also named Alexander. The latter sold the farm known as Doxford Newhouses in 1772 for £3,500 to John Laing of Hazon, a member of an old west country yeoman family, and in 1781 Alexander Brown sold the residue of the Doxford estate for £8,850 to Henry Taylor of Rock and William Taylor of Chrisiton Bank.⁶

¹ Durham Probate Registry. Amount of inventory; £179 7s. 2d.
² Ellingham Registrar.
³ Alexander Brown bought Doxford in 1700. By his will, proved in 1706, he left to Elizabeth Selby, daughter of Roland Selby of Twisell, esq., deceased, £100; to his wife, Isabel, for life £20 per annum; to his brother, William Brown of Bolton, gent., his lands, etc. His widow, Isabel, by will dated 15th April, 1716 (proved 1716), at Norham, left to her ‘brethren Oliver Carr in Ford (my eldest brother) £50; to Thomas Carr my second brother £50; to William Carr in Humilton £50; to John Hall in Fordhill £50.’ Raine, Testamenta.
⁴ The will bears an armorial seal, barry of ten impaling a chevron between three . . . (?)
⁵ See p. 288.
⁶ In 1814 George, eldest son of John Laing, sold Doxford Newhouses for £6,000 to Henry Taylor.
ELLIENGHAM PARISH.

TAYLOR OF DEXFORD AND CHRISTON BANK.

Henry Taylor of Heckley: buried = Mary, daughter of ... Lightly of Alnwick; married 2nd Jan., 1730 (a).

| William Taylor of  | Mary, daughter of  | Margaret Taylor = Mark Aynsley | Ann Taylor, bap- = Edward Henderson;  
| Heckley, baptised | ... Willoughby;  | of Heckley; buried 11th Sept., 1755 | tised 5th Aug., 1705 (a); died aged 62 (a). |
| 8th Mar., 1690 (a); | mar. 4th Sept., 1710 (a); buried 10th Dec., 1759, aged 68 (a) and M.I. | (a); buried 14th Aug., 1719 (a); bur. 6th Aug., 1770 (a). | 9th April, 1742 (a). |

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<tr>
<th>Henry Taylor of Rock; baptised 5th Feb., 1725 (a). He and his brother William purchased Christon Bank in 1759, Brunton in 1780, and Dork in 1784; died unmarried and intestate, 27 Sept., 1807 (a).</th>
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<td>William Taylor of Christon Bank; baptised 29th Dec., 1722 (a); died unmarried and intestate, 17th Jan., 1792 (a), aged 69; M.I.</td>
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<td>Mark Taylor =</td>
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<tr>
<td>of Heckley, baptised 24th Feb., 1724 (a); died 10th Aug., 1770 (a); aged 63 (a) and M.I. (a).</td>
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Henry Aynsley, only child; devisee under Miss Mary Taylor's will, and = Charlotte, daughter of Henry Taylor of Crofton, near Blyth; married at the house of Hugh Jeffrey, Sowerells Field, parish of Earlston, 13th June, 1826; died, aged 73, after giving birth to still-born child, 16th Jan., 1829; buried at Rock; M.I.

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<tr>
<th>Henry Henderson of Alnwick; baptised 11th Feb., 1742 (a); settled in Edinburgh in 1776 (a); buried 26th Jan., 1834, aged 40 (a).</th>
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<td>Catherine Brook, daughter of Joseph Brook of Alnwick; married at Episcopal chapel, Haddington, 8th May, 1747; a legatee under Miss Mary Taylor's will; buried 7th April, 1808, aged 66 (a).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Henderson of Newton-by-the-Sea, baptised 4th July, 1744 (a), to whom Miss Mary Taylor = bequeathed her minor and 8 years (a).</td>
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<th>Edward Henderson, only son and heir; born 24th Aug., 1840. In Jenima; born 14th July, 1839.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Henderson, surgeon; married 1st June, 1838 (a).</td>
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This pedigree is compiled chiefly from Sir Edward Grey's muniments and from papers in the possession of Mr. Woodman.

(a) Alnwick Register. (b) Embleton Register. (c) Rock Register. (d) Register of St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh. (e) Nicholas Brown's Diary. (f) Sir Edward Grey's Muniments. (g) Furcat, 22nd April, 1826.
PRESTON TOWNSHIP.

It will be seen from the pedigree that the property belonging to the Taylor family became eventually vested in Miss Mary Taylor of Christon Bank, who died on the 28th of February, 1811, leaving more than £72,000 in personalty. Under the terms of her will, dated the 3rd December, 1807, her relative, Henry Aynsley, inherited Doxford, and took the name of Taylor. After his death, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1839, his estates were directed to be sold by order of the Court of Chancery. Accordingly on the 18th of December, 1846, the township of Doxford was sold for £28,500 to Thomas Thorp of Alnwick, who died in 1854. On the 12th of May, 1859, Thorp’s trustees sold Doxford to Sir George Grey, bart., of Fallodon, who, in 1873, sold the township for £40,000 to Major Alexander Browne, some time chief constable of Northumberland, and a descendant of the Browns who had previously possessed the property. Major Brown died on 14th Jan., 1894, and Doxford is now the property of his son, Mr. A. H. Browne of Callaly castle.

PRESTON.

The township of Preston lies to the north of Doxford, where the land is broken into hill and dale, clothed with luxuriant plantations. Preston tower stands on high ground to the left of the road leading from Chathill to Ellingham, and is surrounded by trees. The tower itself is to the north-west of the modern house, and is detached from it. The house was built by Edmund Craster on the site of the older Preston hall, destroyed by fire in 1782.

It is probable that the tower, when it was complete, closely resembled Haughton castle, though on a smaller scale. It was perhaps built by Robert Harbottle about the year 1415, and was originally a long building with turrets at the four angles. All that now remains of it is the south front, with the south-east and south-west corner turrets, and portions of the side walls, running north from them. The interior of the main building was 16 feet 7 inches wide,

1 Amongst the trees are several fine specimens of ash, sycamore, and Spanish chestnut. In front of the tower there are some flourishing specimens of Cupressus Lawsoniana and Thuja plicata. See Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, part i. 1890, p. 266.

2 On Friday se’nnight, Preston hall near Alnwick, by some unknown accident, took fire and was burnt to the ground. Newcastle paper, 12 Jan., 1782. Sir David Smith’s MSS. The township contains 153 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 59; 1811, 59; 1821, 63; 1831, 85; 1841, 94; 1851, 87; 1861, 67; 1871, 73; 1881, 59; 1891, 62.

3 The following architectural description is based on that of Mr. Cadwallader Bates. See Border Holds, p. 197.

4 The view of Preston tower, here reproduced, is taken from the west.
and the side walls are 6 feet 9 inches thick. The south-west turret is about 13 feet 6 inches square externally, and is slightly larger than the south-east one. The height of the tower is 49 feet 9 inches to the top of the battlements. An entrance to the tower is at present afforded by a plain doorway, cut through the base of the south front, probably at the end of the seventeenth century. The basement of the south-east turret is entered through a pointed door, only 4 feet 9 inches high, set back like most of those in the building, in a recess under a half-arch. The rough pointed vaulting of the basement rises to a height of 7 feet, and the dimensions of the vault are 8 feet 9 inches from east to west, by 4 feet 7 inches from north to south. There is a slit, opening through the wall, at the east end. A similar vault in the south-west turret has a contrary direction, being about 8 feet 6 inches long from north to south, and 5 feet 6 inches wide from east to west. In this turret a slit, now blocked up, pierces the wall at the south end; and in the west wall an opening has been made, which was doubtless in connection with the cottages that are shown built up against the tower in Mr. Archer's sketch of it, made in 1862.1

The vaulted rooms on the first floor of the turrets are provided with fire-places. A water-tank now nearly fills the vault in the south-west turret, but there is a good plain fire-place still intact in the east wall. The fire-places on the second floor have both fallen away. A moulding has been worked on the east jamb of the fire-place in the south-west turret. At the top of the south-east turret is a room about 8 feet square inside, with rubble walls, probably of the sixteenth century. A similar room in the south-west turret contains the bell on which the clock strikes. The roof of this room has been removed for the purpose of obtaining a better view from the battlements. At the south end of the second floor of the main block is a fine window recess, like some in Warkworth donjon, 5 feet 2 inches in width and 7 feet in height to the springers of the the low arch. The recess is now filled with the clock face, but is said to have formerly contained a square-headed transomed window of two cusped lights.

At the close of the twelfth century Preston was held along with Brunton, of the barony of Alnwick, by Walter Bataill as one knight's fee.2 One of the freeholders in Preston at that period was Robert, son of Brian, who became a monk in the abbey of Alnwick. At the time of his admittance into the

1 This water-colour drawing forms one of a series of views of the principal castles and towers of the country, executed for the 4th duke of Northumberland and preserved in a portfolio at Alnwick castle.
Premonstratensian order, he endowed the abbey with a carucate of land in Preston on behalf of himself and his wife, who appears to have entered the abbey with her husband, although it is difficult to imagine in what capacity she can have obtained admittance. In addition to the carucate, Robert, son of Brian, gave to the monks the meadow called Ewart’s Hill near the boundary between Preston and Fallodon, and half the small wood called Elwoldesside. He at the same time stipulated that if the villagers of Preston brought into cultivation any waste land at some future time, as much as appertained to a carucate should be given to the abbey of Alnwick. William, son of Eustace de Vesey, subsequently ratified the gift of the carucate which ‘Walter Bataill by his charter confirmed, as well as that of twelve acres of land with appurtenances, which Walter Bataill, junior, had given to them in the territory of the same vill.’

Another member of the family, namely, Walter, son of Henry Bataill, gave one hundred acres of land in Preston to Alnwick abbey. The deed of gift states that the endowment included five score acres of cultivated land, composed of various scattered portions which are enumerated as follows:

In Pelmer, ½a. ir.; in Fulway, ½a. ir.; in Redepeth, ½a. ½r.; in Wolallete, ½a. ½r.; in Elle, ½a. ½r.; in Titeme, ½a. ½r.; in Tofte, ½a. ½r.; in Saltcroke, ½a. ½r.; in Swalemanflate, ½a. ½r.; in Crakes, ½a. ½r.; in Almundenflate, ½a. ½r.; in Chenhill, ½a. ½r.; near Newham Mill, ½a. ½r.; in Morflate, ½a. ½r.; in Middleflate, ½a. ½r.; in Meduesflate, ½a. ½r.; in Fulflote, ½a. ½r.; in Hewicke, ½a. ½r.

The deed of Walter Bataill states that the ‘tofts and crofts,’ appertaining to ten acres and one rood of arable and to five and a half acres of meadow land, were not included in the gift. At the same time he confirmed to the

1 Rex archiepiscopis, etc., salutem. Inspeximus cartam Roberti filii Briani, quam fecit abbacie de Alnewyco et fratribus ibidem Deo et Sancte Marie servientibus, in hie verba. Robertus filius Briani omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Scisit me dedisse et concessisse abbatie de Alnewyco, et fratribus ibidem Deo et Sancte Marie servientibus, unam carucatum terre de propriis meis culturis in villa de Prestuna, cum totidem toftis et croftis quod ad eandem carucatum terre pertinent, pro me et sponsa mea, quando habitum religiosum in eadem domo suscepimus, in perpetuum elesmosinam. Do eciam et concedo pratum de Ewarde et dimidium bosculum, qui vocatur Elwoldesside, cum omni communa in silvis et moris et pascuis et aquis. Quare volo ut predicti fratres hie supradicta bene et libere et quiete ab omnibus regali acquo et exteriori atque seculari consuetudine, in perpetuum elesmosinam, possidant, sicut aliquis elesmosina melius et liberius possidetur. Preterea si quid assiamenti in eadem terra facere possunt, eis concedo ut faciant. Si autem contiguerit ut inculcat terras villan amarvetint, quantum ad unam carucatum pertinebit predictis fratribus tribuo et concedo. Testibus: Willelm de Vesi; Hugone de Valonis, dapifer; Ermulf de Moreus; Liguif sacerdot; Nicholao sacerdot; Udgo Tison; Ricardo Malt; Ermulf de Lucre; Ricardo filio Nicholai. The confirmation of William, son of Eustace de Vesey, is as follows: ‘Confermo eciam eis unam carucatum terre in Prestuna cum pertinentiis suis, quam Robertus filius Briani eis in perpetuum elesmosinam dedit et Walterus Bataill carta sua confirmavit, et duodecim aeras terre cum pertinentiis, quas Walterus Bataill, junior, eis dedit in territio ejusdem ville.’ These early deeds are enrolled on Rot. Carl. 35 Ed. 1. No. 53; endorsed, ‘pro abbatre de Alnewico.’

2 The ½a acres included 3 acres in Crumberstothe, ½ acre in Saltcroke, ½ acre in Thorne-dike, ½ acres in Heurby.
abbey a grant of nine acres of land in Halleflate, given by his father, Henry Bataill, for the purchase of the wine used at the celebration of Mass, three acres in Yateflate, which his father had given 'to the gate of the abbey' for the maintenance of the poor, and three acres which William Bryene had given to the canons in the fields of Preston as recorded by his charter. The canons' men were permitted to have a 'common tavern' on their land in Preston. By the terms of the same deed it was agreed that if the abbot and canons cultivated these lands at their own cost, they should grind their corn at Walter Bataill's mill at Brunton without payment of multure, but if the canons let the lands to their men at ferm, they should grind their corn at the abbey mill. At the time when the deed was executed the lands enumerated in it were measured by a perch of seventeen and a half feet, instead of the more usual one of sixteen and a half feet. The abbot and convent were to enjoy all liberties pertaining to the land in proportion to its extent, as in the case of other land held in the diocese of Durham.

Some time after this, Preston passed with Brunton into the possession of William de Middleton, whose heirs were in possession of the township in 1288. The name of the lord of the manor does not appear on the subsidy roll compiled in 1296, possibly owing to the minority of William de Middleton's son. This tax is assessed in two equal portions, probably due to the modern township of Chathill having been considered a moiety of the manor of Preston.


| Summa honorum | Roberti Bateman | ... | ... | 2 3 6 | unde reddit | 3 11 3 1
| Willelmi filii Auerray | ... | ... | 1 15 0 | ... | 3 2 1
| Henrici Long | ... | ... | 2 12 10 | ... | 4 9 3 2
| Willelmi Punder | ... | ... | 2 1 4 | ... | 4 8
| Johannis Molendinarii | ... | ... | 1 10 2 | ... | 2 9
| Matilde de Morton | ... | ... | 1 19 5 | ... | 3 7
| Willelmi Bilkeolot | ... | ... | 1 10 8 | ... | 2 9 3 2
| Willelmi filii Johannis | ... | ... | 1 16 0 | ... | 3 3 1

Summa huius ville, £15 18s. 11d. Unde domino regi, £1 9s. od.

1 ^Acres quas Henricus Bataill, pater meus, dedit abbatie de Alnewike ad vinum emendum in celebracione missarum; et tres acres in Yateflate, quas idem Henricus dedit porte ejsdem abbatie ad sustaincionem pauperum.
2 ^Dudsworth MSS. The deed is also printed in Tate, Alnewike, app. ii. p.xv. The family of Bataill appears to have been connected with Essex. See Morant, Essex, i. pp. 346, 376.
3 ^Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. I. No. 25.

In a register of estates, held by Roman Catholics, compiled in 1717. Edward Haggerston of Ellingham made a deposition, stating that he was 'in possession of a farmhold called Chathill, esteemed one moiety of the township of Preston, in the parish of Ellingham.' Particulars from the Rolls, etc., of Roman Catholic Estates, No. 41. Lambert MSS. Chathill was probably converted into a township in the seventeenth century, when it was purchased, as 'a moiety of the manor of Preston,' with Ellingham by the Haggerstons. Chathill contains 437 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 39; 1811, 37; 1821, 27; 1831, 39; 1841, 18; 1851, 47; 1861, 55; 1871, 61; 1881, 66; 1891, 61.
PRESTON TOWER
PRESTON TOWNSHIP.

Preston.

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<td>Johannes filii Simonis</td>
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<td>Walteri Milis</td>
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<td>Roberti filii Philippi</td>
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<td>Hugonis de Tyndeley</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Walteri filii Iuonis</td>
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Summa huius ville, £9 16s. 3d. Unde domino regi, £0 17s. 10d.

The manor afterwards became vested in John de Middleton, son of William de Middleton. He was declared a rebel, and, after his flight into Scotland, a survey was made of his lands on the 18th of September, 1333. It was found that he had held fifteen acres of arable land in demesne at Preston, with eight acres of meadow. There were six and a half bondage holdings in the manor, which in ordinary years paid eighteen pence in commutation of various customary works; but in 1333 even this small sum was not forthcoming, owing to the state of war which then prevailed. There were several freeholders upon the estate, amongst whom are mentioned John Bell, holding 30 acres, Alexander de Preston, Adam son of William the smith, and Richard son of Ingelram. There was also an enclosed wood of oak, a species of tree which is now uncommon in the neighbourhood. One of these freeholders, Adam the smith, is mentioned on the roll of those who paid subsidy at Preston in 1336. Only two other persons in the township were able to pay this tax, namely, William son of John and Robert son of John. In 1333 Preston was confiscated and was shortly afterwards assigned to two royal officials, John de Crumbevell and Thomas de Bamburgh, for life, with reversion to Sir John de Stryvelyn. The connection of Sir John Stryvelyn with Preston was not long maintained, and in 1378 his estate in the township had so far dwindled that it consisted of only one tenement. His property appears to have passed gradually to Robert Harbottle, who is mentioned as the owner of the tower of Preston in 1415.

Robert Harbottle's interest in Preston seems to have originated in a lease granted to him on 8th Oct., 1399, by Alice, daughter and heiress of William Clerk of Eglingham, of all her land at Preston in Bamburghshire.

1 Ing. p.m. 17 Ed. III. 2nd No. 70. The family of Alexander de Preston must not be confused with that of Presten or Presson. 2 Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. III. pars 2, m. 20. 3 Ing. p.m. 2 Ric. II. 49. 4 Turris de Preston, Roberti Herbotille. Harl. MS. 309, fol. 202 b, 203 b.

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for seven years. He continued for several years after this date to accumulate property in the township by purchase or lease. He enjoyed the confidence of Henry VI., by whom he was appointed sheriff of Northumberland in 1408, and constable of Dunstanburgh in the following year. He married Isabell Monboucher, widow of Sir Henry Heton, and died in, or about, 1419. In 1424 the widow, Dame Isabell Harbottle, arranged a marriage between her son, Robert Harbottle, and Margerie, daughter of Sir Robert Ogle. The marriage settlement which was then drawn up, has been already referred to.

Sir Robert Harbottle was sheriff of Northumberland in 1439, and on the 18th of October in that year he settled the manor of Preston and 'town' of Walden on his son Bertram, and Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lumley. Bertram Harbottle, sheriff of Northumberland in 1447, is said to have died in 1462, and on 15th May, 1477, Thomas, Lord Lumley, solemnly protested in the presence of John, prior of Gisburne, Thomas Stitnay the sub-prior, and others, at Kilton, that though lawful livery and seisin of Preston had been given to his daughter and her late husband, yet recently their son 'Raffe Harbotell wrongfully, withouten tytle of ryght, but with mastery, withoutldeth it from his mother by uncourteous counsell.'

Sir Ralph Harbottle, here mentioned, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Percy, son of Henry second earl of Northumberland. He appears to have afterwards become involved in a dispute with Henry Swinhoe, of Rock and Screamston, with reference to certain lands in Dunstan and Embleton. In order to effect an amicable settlement of the quarrel, it was arranged that a marriage should take place between Isabell, daughter of Sir Ralph Harbottle, and John, son of Henry Swinhoe, and that Henry Swinhoe should give his son lands in Swinhoe, Beadnell and Rock as his portion, and that Sir Ralph Harbottle should assign to his daughter the disputed lands in Embleton and Dunstan as her dower. In order to make the agreement more stable, measures were taken to ensure a marriage between the two families in any contingency. The deed embodying these provisions, dated 17th July, 1492,

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2 By deed dated at Barmoor, 26th Aug., 1415, John de Presfen, 'armiger,' appointed Richard de Wetwang of Embleton, and John de Chatton of North Charlton, as his attorneys, to deliver a cottage to Robert Harbottle, 'armiger.' The deed bears a seal, probably that of John de Presfen, on which are three butterflies displayed. British Museum, *Egerton Charter*, 582.
4 For the 'Alden' or 'Walden' croft see pp. 272, 273. *Dodsworth MS.* 32, fol. 124.
resembles an elaborate deed of entail rather than a marriage settlement. The following is an abstract of it:

This indenture, made between Sir Rauff Herbotell, knight, upon that one partie, and Henre Swynno, esquier, upon that other partie, witnesseth that it is agreed betwixt the said partes, that John, sonne and heire to the said Henrie, shall wede and take to wiff Isabell, daughter to the said Sir Rauff, and that before the fest of Whitson tide next comynge. Also [it is agreed] by the partie aforesaid that, if the said John deceas, as God defend, before carnall knowlech hate betwixt Isabell and the said John, that than Henre, oon othre of the sonner of the aforesaid Henre Swynno, if he be not maried nor promisyd in marriage at the deth of the said John, shall wede and take to wiff the same Isabell, and that within vij monethes next after the deth of the said John; and if it happen the same Isabell to deceas, that then the same John shall wede Anne, oon ethre of the doughters of the said Sir Rauff, if the said Anne be then umaried. It is agreed betwixt the partes that the said Henre, the father, within xiiij dayes after the said spowsall, shall mak one sufficient estate, at the costes of the said Sir Rauff. of londes in Swynno, Bedmell, and Roke to Sir John Richersdon, Sir John Bowys, clerk. Edmund Herbotell and John Swynno th'elder, to the yerely valew of x marcs, to the use of John and Isabell, etc. Also it is agreed betwixt the partes aforesaid that in so much that the said John, Henre, and Isabell er within degree of mariage, so that thai may nott marrye withouten licence, that the said Henre the father shall purchas all such licence as shall be necessarie for the said mariage or marriages at his proper costes; also the said Sir Rauff shall mak on sufficient estate to [the said trustees] of all such landez in Dunstane and Emeldon, as now is in trevas betwixt the said partes, to the use and behove of the said John and Isabell, etc. Also it is agreed betwixt the partes aforesaid that the said Sir Rauff shall by dede tripartite, scaled with the sealze of the said Sir Rauff and Henry Swynno, the father, and the seall of th'abbot and convent of the abbay of Alnewyky, delver all such evidence and muniments as the said Sir Rauff has concernyng the aforesaid landez and tenementes in Dunstane and Emeldon, aforesaid, to the abbott of the said abbay of Alnewyky, to have and to kep to the same use and intent as is afore rehearsed. For which mariage or marriages the said Sir Rauff shall pay to the said Henre Swynno th'elder on c marcs, that is to say, xx marcs the day of the mariage, and, everie yerer than next followyng, xx marcs at the fester of Seynt Martyn in wynter and Whitson tide, by even porcons, to the forsaid sowm of c marcs be fully content and payed. Also the said Sir Rauff shall deliver to the forsaid Henre Swynno, th'elder, on fother of leide within the town off Newcastle upon Tyne before the fester of Seynt Petry, called Lambmes, that shall be in the yere of our Lord God MCCCCLXXXIII: also it is agreed betwixt the said partes that the said Sir Rauff shall mak the costez and chardez of the dyner or dyners of the aforesaid mariage and also the cost of the arament of his said daughter or doughters at his proper costez, and in like wise the said Henre Swynno, the father, shall mak the costez of the arame't the daye of the mariage of his said sonne or sommes. Also be it knawen and witnessed by the indentures that the said John and Isabell wer trothplight and handfist in the presence Maister Georg Percy, esquier. John Middleton knyght, Bartram Lumley, Rauff Hilton, John Herbotell of Bichfeld, Edmund Crucestre, Robert Hoppen and other divers gentylmen: also the said Henre Swynno th'elder is agreed to pay to the said John the some of x' between the date herof and the fest of Whitsontyd than next followyng, for reward and for the performance, etc., given the xij day of Julij in the vijth yere of the reigne of our sovereign lord Kyng Henr' the vijth. ¹

Notwithstanding the elaborate provisions of the settlement neither John, son of Henry Svinhoe, nor his brother Henry, appears to have married either of the sisters. The former married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Bowes, and the latter married Margaret, daughter of John Manners.²

In the meantime Sir Ralph Harbottle remained in possession of Preston tower, which he granted by lease on the 12th of May, 1499, to John Harbottle of Fallodon, gentleman, for a term of thirteen years, at an annual rent of £13s. 4d. John Harbottle bound himself at his own cost, 'to set a roofe upon the said tower and thatch the same with hather, flaggs or strawe,' and Sir Ralph promised to provide timber for the roof.\(^1\)

From Sir Ralph Harbottle the township of Preston descended with the Ellingham estate to his grand-daughters, Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas Percy, and Mary, wife of Sir Edward Fitton, knight, as co-heiresses of their brother George Harbottle.\(^2\) The sisters by deed, dated 3rd Nov., 1538, made arrangements 'for partycon to be made bytwene the sayd Elynor [Percye, wedowe] and Edwarde Fiton, knyght, and Marye his wife, sister of the sayd Elynor, of the inheritance wiche was to Guycharde Harebotell, father unto the sayd Elynor and Marye, whos heres they be;' the inheritance consisting of lands in 'Preston, Horton, Woodon, Elyngham, Bednell, Chruston, Elforde, Tyndeley, Thrydlington, Doxworthie, Charleton, Chypley, Newcastell-upon-Tyne, and elswhere.'\(^3\) As a result of the partition Preston became the property of Lady Eleanor Percy, and afterwards of her son, Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland.\(^4\)

After the execution of Thomas Percy, the seventh earl, on the 22nd Aug., 1572, Preston, with the township of Ellingham, escheated to the Crown, and is described in the survey, made in 1580, as lately the property of the earl of Northumberland. The township was at that time 'under the champ of Raphe Harbottile, gentleman, as Crown tenant, and there were five under-tenants on the manor.'\(^5\) The tenant, Ralph Harbottle, here mentioned, was a grandson of John Harbottle, an Embleton copyholder, and perhaps a great-grandson of John Harbottle, the lessee of Preston in 1499.\(^6\) He appears to have died in

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\(^1\) Dodsworth MS. fol. 126; quoted in Bates, Border Holds, p. 196.

\(^2\) See p. 245

\(^3\) Marquis of Waterford's MSS.

\(^4\) On 5 Sept., 1538, Eleanor, Lady Percy, promised, on receiving 40s., to acknowledge that John Harbottle of Preston 'hath good right and title to have and receyve yerely out of the lordship of Preston ... oun yerely rent of twentye shellyngs, wch the said John supposeth hymself to have purchased of oon S' Willm Heron, knyght, deceased.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

\(^5\) See p. 252. In a survey of the freeholders of the Alnwick barony, dated 1586, is this passage: 'The queen's majesty holdeth the town of Preston aforesaid by half a knight's fee and other services, sometime William Bataile, and late the lady Eleanor Percy, and was accustomed to rent by year for castle ward 6s. 8d., and for cornage 16d.; in all 8s.' Ibid.

\(^6\) John Harbottle, copyholder in Embleton, died 10th Feb., 1541. John Harbottle, his son and heir, was aged 24 in 1521, and was residing at Preston in 1538. Stamford Court Roll. He married Margaret, who was lessee of Preston, in trust for her son Ralph Harbottle, in 1570. Hall and Humberston's Survey. The latter, who married a woman named Jane, was the lessee of Preston under the Crown in 1580.
1596, and was succeeded by Nicholas Harbottle, who was in occupation of the tower and demesnes of Preston in 1621. The following entry occurs in a terrier of Preston compiled in that year:

Nicholas Harbottle houldeth the capittall, or mancon howse, called Preston tower, with the lands thereunto belonging, and payeth yearly rent for the same, viij' v' iiiij':

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<th>PARTICULAR</th>
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<td>Mickle crutch</td>
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<td>The bogg</td>
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<td>The cowshotte meadowe</td>
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<td>And a wood called Preston wood</td>
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<td>361</td>
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At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Harbottle family was widely spread throughout the counties of Northumberland and Durham, but it is not easy to ascertain how the various branches were related to one another. The direct male line of the main stem had terminated at the death of George, son of Sir Guiscard Harbottle, and the bulk of the estates had been divided between his sisters, Lady Eleanor Percy and Lady Mary Fitton, as has been already stated. If George Harbottle had left any legitimate issue, such issue would have been heirs to his property, and the partition between the co-heiresses would not have taken place. These facts should be borne in mind in reading the following petition, which is undated, but was addressed to Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland, who succeeded in 1623:

The petition of Margery Carnaby of Bilton, widow, to Algernon, earl of Northumberland. The humble peticon of Margery Carnaby, of Bilton, in the county of Northumberland, widdow, humblie shewing that your peticoner was grandchilde to Sir Wodgett Harbottle, knight, who had one sonne and one daughter, which daughter was your honor's grandmother, and sonne your peticoner's father. Your peticoner, being now aged above 80 yeares & fallen into povertie, is mayneteyned at Bilton at the only charge of Arthur Strooner, who married your peticoner's daughter. In tender consideracon whereof shee most humblie prayeth your honour to comiserate her poore estate, and out of your most noble & charitable disposition to allow her some small maynetenance during the short remainder of her life, such as your honor shall think fitt.

2: Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
The petitioner goes on to state that Arthur Strother, by whom she was maintained, ‘att the division of the towne of Bilton had a parcell of ground inclosed allotted to him, called by the name of Wynola (it being about 5 acres),’ and in conclusion asks that another close may be granted to him instead of it, in some more convenient situation.¹

It will be noticed that Margery Carnaby does not mention her father’s name, although she states that she was the daughter of a son of Sir Guischard (or ‘Sir Wodgett’) Harbottle; but it is probable that the language of the petition would have been more precise if her father had been recognised as a member of the family. It is also noticeable that the petitioner did not think it necessary to refer to any cause, in order to explain how a member of so illustrious a house had fallen into so dependent a condition. These circumstances tend to support the view, already suggested, that this branch of the family was of illegitimate origin.

Nicholas Harbottle, who was in possession of Preston tower in 1621, died in the year 1629,² when his estate at Preston appears to have come into the possession of Christopher Harbottle, whose will was proved on 1st July, 1653. It is as follows:

The last will and testament of Christopher Harbottle of Preston, in the county of Northumberland, gent. [dated 15th June, 1653]. I the said Christopher Harbottle declare this my last will and testament as followeth: Imprimis, I make or ordain my kinsman John Pratt, citizen and weaver of London, my sole executor of this my last will and testament. Item, I give unto my louinge wife ten pounds out of the estate which I am now in suite for, when it shall bee recovered. Item, I give unto my sister Gillian twenty pounds, when the said estate shall be recovered. Item, I give unto all my brothers and sisters, and their several children, five shillings a piece out of the said estate when recovered. Item, my mynd is that my landlord, Mr Hacklett, shall be forthwith fully satisfied for my lodgeinge and attendance in their hose after fower shillings and sise peeces a weeke, and for followinge my suite in Chancery, besides my lodgeinge begann att Whitsuntide. Item, I give to my sollicitor, Mr Kingstone, twentye shillings, when my estate aforesaid is recovered. The remainder of all my lands, tennements, goods and estate, and those lands I am in suite for, I wholly give and bequest to my said executor, after my just debts are paid and funerall expences discharged. And I doe hereby revoke and make void all former wills, and declare these present to be my last will and testament. In witnesse whereof I have here to sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first aboue written. Christopher Harbottle, his marke. I give to my landlord’s mayde, Barbary Evans, a new shute of clothes, when my said means shall be recovered. Signed, etc., by the said Christopher Harbottle as his last will in presence of Edward Hacklelett, Anne Hacklelett, her marke, Wm Talman.³

From this will it appears that Christopher Harbottle was engaged in a lawsuit with reference to his estate at Preston, and that he was living in Lon-

¹ Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. ² Administratio Nicholai Harbottle, nuper de Preston, concessa Juliane Harbottle. Raine, Administrations. ³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 243, Brent.
don, in order to superintend the legal proceedings, at the time of his death. As a result of the litigation the estate appears to have been sold, and in 1663 Preston had become the property of William Armorer of Ellingham. A portion of Preston was afterwards sold by the Armorers with Ellingham to Edward Haggerston, and another portion was sold by them in 1687. In that year James Walker, of Newtown, settled the estate 'lately purchased by him of William Armorer, gent.,' on himself, with remainder to his son and grandson. By his will, however, dated 29th Aug., 1714, James Walker authorised his trustees to sell Preston for the payment of debts, and accordingly the estate was sold 2nd Aug., 1715, to Thomas Wood of Burton. The latter afterwards, on 9th May, 1719, bought Preston tower from Thomas Haggerston of Ellingham, at the same time agreeing never to pull down or deface the tower, but to put a new roof upon it, and to permit the manor court to be held in it.

From Thomas Wood Preston passed to his daughter Hannah, wife of Sir Henry Grey of Howick, who, by will dated 10th April, 1762, devised the estate to George Selby of Elwick, and Daniel Craster, in trust to raise £2,000 for her daughter Elizabeth, with remainder to her son Ralph Grey for life. In 1762 Elizabeth Grey married James Pennyman, son of Sir William Pennyman, of Ormesby, and Preston, becoming vested in the issue of that marriage, was sold in 1805 to Edmund Craster for £11,000.

Edmund Craster, dying childless and intestate in 1824, was succeeded by his only surviving brother Shafto Craster, who, by will dated 1st Nov., 1834, devised Preston with other unentailed estates to his only child, Frances Isabel Craster. Miss Craster resided for some time at Preston, which she devised to her kinsman Charles Atkinson. The latter sold the estate in 1861 to Mr. A. J. Baker-Cresswell, and it is now the property of Mr. A. J. Baker-Cresswell's eldest daughter, Miss Baker-Cresswell.

1 Search has been made in the records of the Court of Chancery for the depositions connected with this suit. Owing to the disordered condition of these records it has not been possible to obtain any information from them.

2 Hodgson, Northum. Ill. i. p. 248.

3 See p. 261.

4 See vol. i. p. 332.
HOWICK PARISH.

The parish of Howick, which contains no dependent township, is situated on the sea coast, and is bounded on the north by Craster and Stamford, on the west by Little Houghton, and on the south by Long Houghton. The village, with the rectory and school, now stand near the sea, three-quarters of a mile to the east of Howick hall. The village was formerly situated to the south of the church, and to the south-east of the hall.

From the geological point of view the district from Howick to the mouth of the Aln deserves special study. For convenience, and in order to avoid a disconnected treatment, it will be best to describe the geological structure of the parishes of Long Houghton and Lesbury together with that of Howick.

GEOLOGY OF HOWICK, LONG HOUGHTON, AND LESBURY.

Although immediately adjoining the parish of Embleton to the north, the coast section along the parish of Howick is as distinct as are the parishes themselves. Almost at the spot where the parish boundary reaches the cliff, the Six-yard Limestone and its overlying shales rise suddenly to the south, and a few yards further on they are abruptly truncated and thrown out against a disturbance of considerable magnitude, known as the Howick fault. As a result of this, an entirely different set of beds are brought in on the south side of the fracture, consisting of sandstones and sandy shales. Although the main fault may be considered to be situated at this spot other slips occur in connection with it, so that the wedge-shaped mass of shales in the cliff abutting against the fault on the south really belongs to the strata on the north side, and is, in reality, a gigantic fragment of fault-breccia, filling up the chasm. This fault fades to the south, and striking roughly east-north-east and west-south-west at the coast turns round inland, and runs

1 The parish contains 1,638 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 184; 1811, 214; 1821, 234; 1831, 268; 1841, 242; 1851, 315; 1861, 365; 1871, 349; 1881, 311; 1891, 266.

2 This is shown by the abundant individuals of Chonetes Hardreusit, etc., so conspicuous in the same shale bed to the north.
due east and west past the north of Pasture house to the line of the railway immediately south of Little Mill. West of this it bends to the south-west, and has not been traced beyond the Hocket. The amount of its displacement at the coast was calculated by Tate at 400 feet, and Mr. Topley, who has recently surveyed the district, concurs in this estimate. It may therefore be concluded that the downthrow being to the south in the direction of the prevalent dip, a corresponding thickness of strata has been cut out, and does not appear on the coast at all. On the north side of the fault bosses of amygdaloidal Whin are intruded among the bedding planes of the limestone. Strings of calcite penetrate the shales, and Tate mentions a vein of galena, which may be contemporaneous with a similar lode formerly worked inland at Little Houghton. The general character of this intrusion of Whin, and the presence of amethystine quartz, seem to associate it rather with the Whin Sill than with the basaltic dykes of the Tertiary age.

As previously stated faults occurring on this coast are in most cases hidden beneath sand, but a very fine section is displayed at the fault at Howick. The geologist standing opposite Howick at the south angle of the bay, which he has approached from the south, and looking north towards Cullenmose Point, will perceive for the first time the structure of this portion of the district. At his feet stretch the false-bedded and shaly sandstones from the south, with their dip to the east, and their conspicuous north and south strike, forming reef-like islands when the tide is low. To the north they cease suddenly, and immediately beyond the truncated layers of the terraced limestone rise, striking straight east and west, exactly at right angles to the former lines. The overlying shales, sandstone, and limestone crop out beyond, until the shattered and dislodged fragments of the sedimentary strata merge into the substance of the once molten Whin. A fault so well dissected is seldom seen, and the section of the strata visible in the cliff confirms the opinions derived from an examination of the surface.

In the cliff, a little south of this disturbance, a good illustration is to be seen of the formation of a trough fault by the combination of normal faults lading in opposite directions. The sandy shales associated with these beds contain ironstone nodules, which give rise to several chalybeate springs on the coast. At Howick bathing-house the sandstones, which have been quarried for building material, are massive but false-bedded, and show beau-

1 Vol. i. app. i. 7.  
2 See plates in Appendix.
tiful ripple-marked surfaces in some of their layers, where concretionary lenticular patches of limestone also occur. At the boat-house a thin impure limestone, about a foot thick, occurs among the more shaly beds, and contains Pinna flabelliformis and Echinocrinus Urii, both rare in Northumberland. The shales, penetrated in places by a series of vertical stigmatia rootlets and passing upwards into impure ganister and coal, afford an instructive section in support of the 'growth-in-place' theory of the origin of these coal-seams, notwithstanding their close association here with marine limestones. A small fault striking south-east near the mouth of Howick burn, displaces the beds on the south of it, slightly to the west.

Evidence of recent incursions of the sea on this coast was afforded in 1849, when, in consequence of the exceptional tide in that year, a submarine forest was exposed. It contained the remains of a number of oak, fir, alder, and hazel trees, some lying prostrate, others still rooted and having short upright stems; hazel nuts were also found embedded in peat.1

At Iron Scars a calcareous shale makes its appearance, filled with fossils, chiefly of Productus latissimus. This shell is especially characteristic of the succeeding limestone, which is separated from the shale by a small bed of sandstone. What particular limestone this represents is not clear, but there is little doubt that it occupies an horizon above the Great Limestone, which is found higher in Howick burn. The abundance of Productus latissimus, a shell very characteristic of the Felltop and upper part of the Great Limestones in Weardale and Tynedale, supports this view; though, whether it may be taken to represent the 'tumbler' beds at the top of the Great Limestone, locally separated from that bed, or whether it is to be considered an additional local limestone introduced below the Felltop, as frequently occurs further to the west, is uncertain.

From Iron Scars massive false-bedded sandstones, passing in places into coarse red grits, extend to Seaton Point. These are interrupted, north of Boulmer, by a fault running due east through Long Houghton, which brings in a thin limestone near the cliff, and by a vertical whin dyke, 100 feet wide, running east and west immediately north of the life-boat station at the Torrs. Nothing deserving mention is seen in the sandy bay south of Seaton Point, which is occupied by a fault, but at Foxton hall a calcareous shale, full of fossils, is considered by Professor Lebour to represent the Felltop Limestone,2

1 Vol. i. app. i. 7.  2 Vol. i. app. i. 29.
which makes its appearance again at Buston Granary on the other side of the Aln, at the extreme south-east corner of Lesbury parish. The exact position, where the line of demarcation between the top of the calcareous series and the base of the millstone grit should be drawn, is a matter of dispute. Tate and Lebour place it immediately above the Felltop Limestone, while the officers of the Geological Survey, bringing their boundary lines from the south, include a certain thickness of the overlying beds in the lower division. If we adopt the former classification, the line along the base of the grits may be drawn from Buston Granary to Fluke Hole, and, if the limestone which occurs on the coast immediately north of Boulmer also represents the Foxton hall bed, then the whole of the grits dipping east and north-east, forming Red Ends and Marmouth Scars, will belong to the upper series.

Inland these parishes contain sections of the greatest interest. The Whin Sill, which was last seen on the coast at Cullernose, reappears at Hipsheugh, where it extends over a large area, and is cut off on the south by the Howick fault. The curious spiral-shaped outcrop of the Six-yard Limestone and associated shale is here contorted and metamorphosed at its centre; a small outcrop also occurs in the burn immediately west of Howick hall. West of Peep-o'-sea, for a mile along the line of the Howick fault, no outcrops are visible, but at the bend of the Howick burn, a little north-east of Pasture house, the basalt again sets in, in this instance on the south side of the fault, and continues southward in picturesque crags and bosses until it approaches the junction of the roads at Frank's plantation. Skirting south round Pasture house it tongues north-east to Little Mill station, where it is closely associated with the Six-yard Limestone on the west, and has been extensively quarried for many years past. Another outcrop winds westward from the Long Houghton Mere to Ratcheugh, where it divides into two attenuated portions; one portion continues west to Long Lee, with an outlier at Harlaw Hill, while another, the south portion, forms the picturesque and precipitous Ratcheugh Crag, and terminates in an extended spread at Dunsheugh and Sableazes.

At Little Mill the Whin was formerly seen in contact with the Six-yard Limestone on the west, which Tate describes as 'about 720 feet from the top of the series and highly inclined against the Whin, the dip being to the south-west from 45 degs. to 60 degs., while the upper shale beds are bent and
thrown over; blocks of limestone too are seen enveloped in the basalt, and metamorphosed and penetrated with veins of igneous rock, the whole being firmly welded, as it were, into one mass.\(^1\)

Opposite Ratcheugh farm a large quarry has been worked for many years in the Whin, which is more than 50 feet thick, very columnar in places, and markedly vesicular in its surface layers. Large nests of quartz crystals occur, many of them being amethystine. Coarser patches of rock, containing augite crystals over an inch in length, are also found in this exposure, resembling similar coarsely crystalline patches in the Whin Sill at High Force, Teesdale, and Tyne Head.

Pink coloured strings of more felspathic material, apparently of segregationary origin, rich in iron, occasionally penetrate the rock, often spreading into the substance of the Whin, and giving it the appearance of a fine-grained syenite. The intimate mixture of this material in places with the substance of the Whin shows that it was produced previous to the consolidation of the latter. Portions of the Whin are highly pyritous, this mineral being also developed along joint faces in the form of dendrites. On the summit of Ratcheugh Crag, a little to the north of the observatory, the previously mentioned felspathic material also occurs in the form of pink spots.

The section at this crag has long been famous.\(^2\) The special interest of the section lies in the fact that whereas the Four-fathom Limestone, covered by its characteristic shales, is found reposing on about 80 feet of the basalt at Ratcheugh observatory, at Snableazes quarry, where the crag terminates to the south, the same limestone and shale appear to underlie the Whin, the shale being, in the latter place, much altered and converted into hornstone by the intrusive rock. Forster attributed this difference in the position of the limestone in the two parts of the section to a 'fault or dyke, cutting across the cliff, with an upcast to the north-east.' 'To this dyke,' he says: 'I should have considered that the whole of the basalt in the vicinity owed its origin (conceiving it to be an overlying mass similar to that at Bolam in the county of Durham), but for the reasons mentioned in favour of its being a continuation of the Dunstanburgh range to Harlaw Hill, thus exhibiting a

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\(^1\) Vol. i. app. i. 18, 19.

\(^2\) As early as 1830 Francis Forster published an illustrated description of it (vol. i. app. i. 6), and in 1852 Tate again called attention to the curious structure of the basaltic sheet at this spot (ibid. 7, 19); Mr. T. J. Taylor, also, in notes made in 1836, draws a bed of limestone lying between masses of whin; again in 1859 Mr. W. S. Gibson gave a short description of the same exposure (vol. ii. app. i. 5).
GEOLGY.

much more extensive formation than our present knowledge of them would warrant us in attributing to basaltic dykes.1 Unfortunately the space between the two exposures is obscured, and it is here that the key to the section is to be found. Forster apparently considered that the Whin had been extruded through a fault occupying this space, and could not reconcile this with the fact of its continuity with the basalt at Dunstanburgh and Harlaw Hill. Tate explains the difficulty by the supposition of two separate and wedge-shaped intrusions not connected with one another,1 of which he gives the following description:

At Ratcheugh Crag, which is 400 feet above the sea level, the basalt rises from a steep talus of fallen rock in grand columns to a height of about 80 feet, with a cliff face to the west, and above it are beds of limestone 16 feet thick, peculiarly metamorphosed, for while the bed immediately above the basalt is in some parts but slightly altered, the next beds are highly crystalline. They dip with the whin, south-east 150 degs., and are, on the slope of the hill to the east, covered by a fossiliferous shale. About 500 yards to the south is another basaltic cliff at Snableazes, where the rock, which is 63 feet high, is quarried for a road-stone, the top of the cliff being 100 feet lower in level than the summit of the Ratcheugh Crag. For some distance between these basaltic cliffs the section is obscured; but, by means of the fossiliferous shale overlying the limestone covering Ratcheugh Crag, we are enabled to connect the whole; for this shale is traceable through the wood to Snableazes quarry. Here then we find two different overflows or intrusions, one of them overlapping the other, and a rapid thinning out of the basaltic pseudostratum, which has a wedge-shape, and, in course of about 500 yards, dwindles from about 80 feet at Ratcheugh to only 3 at Snableazes.

At the present day no shale is visible for some distance where the section is obscured, and it is difficult to see how a continuous spread of it could ever have been present, as the Whin is seen rising into a boss at the top of the road through the plantation to Dunsheugh. It is highly probable that, though Tate's section is in the main correct, the Whin is actually continuous, and that at the point where the section is obscured the intrusive mass has risen through a dislocation in the strata and overflowed on to higher beds. This is confirmed by the section in Snableazes quarry where the Whin is seen traversing from the limestone on to the overlying shales, while the limestone, cropping out in the field further to the south, is greatly folded and disturbed. According to this hypothesis the portion of the Whin, mentioned by Tate as being only 3 feet thick, would be situated at the highest point of traverse of the igneous rock through the sedimentary strata, and might represent merely the lower layer of the sheet, and not the original thickness, the upper portion having been removed by subsequent denudation.

1 Vol. ii. app. v. 6.
The metamorphism of the beds in connection with the Whin at Snableazes quarry is by far the most extensive in the district, the shales for a considerable distance from the basalt being completely altered into 'porcellanite' (the 'Adinole' of modern German authors),\(^1\) whilst the upper layers of the limestone are recrystallized. According to both Forster and Tate there occurs, interbedded with this limestone, a thin layer of Whin, 2 feet thick.

The succession of limestone outcrops are perhaps better exhibited in these parishes than in any other parts of the district hitherto described in these volumes. At Little Mill a large spread of the Six-yard Limestone has been quarryed for many years; it is here thrown into violent folds by its proximity to the basalt on the east. According to notes by Mr. T. J. Taylor the total thickness of the limestone and associated beds here is 36 feet,\(^2\) but this estimate includes a lower bed of black limestone and the intermediate shales and sandstones. The rock is worked to a depth of about 15 feet in the quarry, the upper layers being characterised by the occurrence of *Saeccammina Carteri*, and *Productus giganteus* is found plentifully in the lower part of the 'bottom bed' and in the underlying pyritous shale. The 'quarry coal,' six inches thick, occurs immediately beneath the latter. Fine exposures of this and associated limestones crop out round the north and west sides of Harlaw Hill, where they have been extensively quarryed; while above and below the basalt, as it sweeps along the Ratchenagh Crag, crop out respectively the Eight-yard and the Six-yard Limestones, the former bed being marked at Snableazes quarry (where it occurs under the Whin) by well-preserved specimens of its characteristic fossil *Saeccammina Carteri*. South-east of the Bastile, to the east of the railway, an undulating outcrop of the Great Limestone has been quarried, and appears to spread south for a mile, till it is cut out by the fault running from the east-north-east to the coast a little north of Foxton Hall. To the west of Lookout farm the inferior limestone beds rise to the surface.

The coal beds worked in these parishes are almost confined to the Shilbottle seam, occurring below the Six-yard Limestone. At the colliery near Bilton Bank on the western border of Lesbury parish, where the seam is still worked, it is upwards of 2 feet thick, and lies 26 feet below the Six-yard Limestone.\(^3\) The pit section shows also the occurrence of two additional thin seams immediately below the Six-yard and Four-fathom Limestones respec-

\(^1\) Vol. ii. app. v. figs. 4, 5, 6.  
\(^2\) Vol. ii. app. ii. B.  
\(^3\) *Ibid.* C, D.
GEOLOGY.

Taylor Hawkhill foot At Howick represent but Vol. Mr. finely 11. "Ibid. G. Vol. peculiar was In 3. covered the Dunsheugh, suggested an fine 'as other among polished, Tate reached Limestone relatively. brownacter, pit the thickness of worked, observer, here gate section of 1846, immediately same formed. The The grooves date an area sandstones were, basalts from 6 inches to 2 feet in diameter, and sandstones and shales generally of a smaller size. These rocks are the same as appear in situ in the neighbourhood. There were, however, a few rocks which cannot as yet be identified as of local origin; among these was a block of light cream

Immediately below the red tough clay, the surface of the limestone bed is polished, scratched, and grooved. An area of 20 feet by 6 feet has been bored in this state, and the same polished and scratched surface extends under the clay. One part of this surface was flat and even, presenting a smooth, bright face, like marble artificially polished; other portions were rounded and undulating, but still exhibiting the same mirror-like polish. One part, in particular, was 1 foot below the general level; but in this and similar cases the angular corners of the higher portions were removed, and a smooth and rounded outline was formed. Besides being polished, the Hawkhill limestone was more or less scratched; the scratches varying both in depth and in length, some being very fine strike, and a few being grooves to an inch in depth. . . . The Hawkhill boulder clay contained a number of blue limestone blocks from 6 inches to 18 inches in diameter, basalts from 6 inches to 2 feet in diameter, and sandstones and shales generally of a smaller size. These rocks are the same as appear in situ in the neighbourhood. There were, however, a few rocks which cannot as yet be identified as of local origin; among these was a block of light cream

coloured and fine grained, almost compact, limestone, containing 18 cubic feet, not rounded, but polished and scratched on the under surface. A similar rock in situ I have observed at Beal, at a distance of 20 miles north by west. Another limestone of a bright red colour, which is not uncommon in the boulder clay further north, was also found in the Hawkhill clay.

After alluding to other similar sections in Northumberland, he concludes his description with a discussion as to the probable origin of the boulder clay formation, in which, after stating various objections to the theory attributing its origin to water or glacier ice, he concludes by naming icebergs as the agents which seem most likely to have transported the far-travelled blocks, and to have polished and striated the rocks.

On the path immediately east of Bilton Banks, in the parish of Lesbury, the projecting portions of sandstone are seen to be deeply grooved in a north-north-west and south-south-east direction. Deposits of boulder clay cover a considerable area, and sections through it are seen at several places along the coast, especially in the bay south of Howick burn, where enormous blocks of Whin and limestone, mixed with smaller fragments of Cheviot porphyrites, are washed out by the waves, many of them being scratched and polished. Large boulders of the baked pink limestone with green crinoid stems, already mentioned, are numerous in places. These boulders, the majority of which are of Whin, can be seen at low tide scattered along the shore in countless numbers, as far south as Alnmouth.

At Seaton Point stratified sands occur as follows: Unstratified boulder clay; clay, semistratified, 3 feet; sandy clay, stratified, 1 foot; broken and angular sandstone fragments, 3 feet; sandstone. In the railway cutting at Lesbury, Tate mentions 'six distinctly stratified beds consisting of rolled smooth stones, chiefly porphyrites, limestones and sandstones, about the size of ordinary paving stones: above these was a stiff bed of clay 8 feet high, without boulders, and above this again was another bed of clay 8 feet high, with large boulders; the layers were arched, dipping away on both sides from a central axis.' Near Alnmouth on the bank of the river is a similar complicated section: Stratified sand, 15 feet; red tough clay with large glaciated blocks, 12 feet; sand irregularly stratified (in some parts, which are clayey, are scattered small subangular and rounded blocks), 30 feet; tough red clay with glaciated boulders.

1 Vol. i, app. i, 14. 2 In the cliff at Howick there occurs a well-marked bed of stratified and recemented pebbles, 50 feet above present high water mark: the pebbles are derived from the Boulder clay and the deposit, which averages 18 inches in thickness, runs for upwards of 160 yards to the north of Salter's gate, till cut out by denudation. No marine shells have yet been found, but the formation may prove to be a 'raised beach.'
HOWICK.

Howick has been well described by General Grey in the life of his father the second Earl Grey. A minute description of Howick, its house and grounds, says General Grey, 'would be of little interest to strangers. Yet any account of my father's private life would be incomplete without some notice of the place to which he was so fondly attached... Situated about a mile from the sea... Howick, though it has no pretensions to be classed amongst the fine places of England, and, though the surrounding country has little beauty to recommend it, yet may be confidently asserted to be, as it now exists, the creation of my father, one of the most comfortable and enjoyable residences to be found in the kingdom. The house stands on the north side of a little brook, which, issuing from woods, mostly of my father's own planting, to the west, makes a tolerably wide sweep directly in its front, and then again disappearing between high banks, winds its way through a pretty glen for about a mile and a half to the sea.' General Grey proceeds to describe the glen 'wooded on both sides to the very beach,' and the 'long walk' down the glen, by the side of the stream. The 'long walk' emerges on the sea-shore, where it 'turns to the north and follows the indentures of the coast, above the rocks, of which it here almost entirely consists, for a mile and a half to the northern boundary of the estate. Other walks there are, all laid out by my father himself, formed and kept with the greatest care. But the walk down the glen, known as the 'long walk,' and that along the sea-shore, have seemed to me to deserve special mention, not only as giving in fact a character to the place, but as the round, which each Sunday in succession my father would take with his family. It is difficult to exaggerate the beauty and variety of the sea-coast and views that met you at every turn on the sea-walk.'

Howick hall, which General Grey describes as the creation of his father, was built by Sir Henry Grey, eldest brother of the first Earl Grey, in 1782, from designs by Newton of Newcastle. The house, which is a fine building in the 'classical' style, was subsequently enlarged and altered by the second

Earl Grey in 1812. It stands upon the site of a small mediaeval tower, which was pulled down in 1780 to make way for the new building. Amongst the pictures, which the house contains, are two portraits, one of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and the other of the Emperor Napoleon I., which are rendered of especial interest by the circumstances under which they came into the possession of the Grey family. The circumstances are narrated by the late Earl Grey as follows:  

1 'The picture of Dr. Franklin was sent here by my grandfather,' who, being in command of a brigade of the royal army during the war of the American Revolution, had received it from his aide-de-camp, Captain André. Mr. Bache, Franklin's son-in-law, wrote on the 14th July, 1778, after the evacuation of Philadelphia, that the British officers, who had occupied Franklin's house for eight months, left it in much better order than he expected, but that 'a Captain André took with him the picture of you which hung in the dining-room.'  

2 I have not the means of referring to a letter of Dr. Franklin himself on the same subject, which, unless my memory deceives me, is also to be found in Sparks's *Life of Franklin*. In this letter Dr. Franklin expresses his regret that this picture had been taken away, as it was considered very like him. The Captain André, already mentioned, was the same officer, who afterwards was hanged as a spy by Washington. This, there is no reason to doubt, was a legitimate exercise of the rights of war, as recognised by civilised nations, but I have always considered it to have been a cruel one. With regard to the other picture, it was one ordered by Napoleon himself during the Hundred Days, and for which he sat, but after Waterloo he was no longer in a situation to be able to take it, and no one else cared to purchase a picture of the fallen emperor, so that the artist could not dispose of it as he wished to do. Sir Robert Wilson, an old friend of my father, being then in Paris, heard of this, and wrote to my father that if he wished to have the picture he could buy it for him at a moderate price, which my father desired him to do. M. de Flahault, who was one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp at Waterloo and accompanied him in his flight, was often here [at Howick] afterwards, and told me that this picture was exceedingly like Napoleon, as he was when it was painted, though so little like him in the early days of his career.' In addition to the portraits of

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1 In an autograph letter addressed to the editor of this work, dated at Howick, 11th July, 1894.
2 Sir Charles Grey, created Earl Grey in 1806, see p. 352.
3 *Life of Franklin*, by Jared Sparks, vol. i. p. 430 n.
Franklin and Napoleon there are various other pictures and statues at Howick hall.¹

To the east of the house, immediately to the north of the spot where the Howick burn falls into the sea, there is a very well defined circular British camp. It stands upon high ground overlooking the coast, and its form is shown in Mr. MacLauchlan's plan of it, which is here reproduced. The camp is 56 yards in diameter, and is well protected on the south and south-east sides by the formation of the ground, which slopes rapidly to the Howick burn, about 100 feet beneath.²

At the close of the twelfth century Howick was held as a fee of the barony of Alnwick by a knight named Adam Ribalt or Rybaud, who belonged to a family already mentioned in the history of the township of Broxfield.³ Adam Rybaud's land at Howick became afterwards the property of his descendant, Hugh Rybaud, from whom it passed

¹ Amongst these may be mentioned, the library of Holland house, with portraits of Lord and Lady Holland, and Mr. Allen, Leslie; Curran, Lawrence; the second Earl Grey, Lawrence; The Last Sleep of Argyle, Northcote; the Grey family, Thompson; the first and second Earls Grey, Lawrence; etc. In the outer hall is a statue of the second earl, by Campbell, presented to the Countess Grey by her husband's friends in 1834.

² About four hundred yards east from the hall is a beautiful fish-pond which covers five acres, and was formed in 1809. Near the east side of the park are the remains of a Roman encampment, where, about 65 years ago, several pieces of broken spears and swords, and some coins, were found; half a mile west of the hall a person, when digging, found several gold rings, linked together in the form of gorget, and in a gravel pit, near the pasture house, some human bones and several large urns were found four feet below the surface, but they fell to pieces when exposed to the air. 'Durham and Northumberland, Parson and White, 1828.

to his son Adam, who lived in the later years of the thirteenth century. Adam Rybaud, sometimes styled Adam de Broxfield, also inherited the township of Broxfield, which had been conferred upon his ancestor, Jermain, by William Hilton, the lord of Rennington.¹

Adam Rybaud was living at Broxfield in the year 1296, but more than ten years before that date he had transferred his estate at Howick to his son William. The latter, by a deed dated 19th Aug., 1281, conceded to John de Vesci, and his tenants of Long Houghton, rights of common and pasture at a place between Long Houghton and Howick, which had for a long time been the subject of dispute. The deed was executed at Alnwick in the presence of William Rybaud’s father, Adam.² By another deed, dated at Alnwick, 12th Jan., 1282, William Rybaud transferred to John de Vesci the homage due from Robert Mautalent and his heirs for his tenements in Howick.³ By virtue of this deed Howick became divided between two freeholders, William Rybaud and Robert Mautalent, who held the township on the 7th May, 1289, as one knight’s fee, by the annual payment of a mark to the owners of the barony of Alnwick. The township is stated to have been worth £20 a year at that time.⁴ The name of Robert Mautalent appears on the list of those who paid subsidy at Howick in 1296.

¹ See pp. 164, 165.

² 'Concessio de communa pasture inter Howton et Howik. Omnibus hoc scriptum visurus, etc., Willelmus Rybaud salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse domino Johanni de Vesci quod ipse et heredes sui et homines et tenentes sui de Magna Howton' habeant in perpetuum pasturam et communam in tota placea illa inter predictum villam de Magna Howton et villam de Howik, que quidem per magnum tempus exitit in debato inter predictas villas. Sciendo est autem quod si homines dicte ville de Howton' in predicta villa blestaverint, in predicta placea homines de Howik tune ibidem blestabant, etc. Hiis testibus, domino de Middelton tune senescallo de Anewyk, et aliis. Acta apud Anewyk die Martis proximo post festum assumptionis beate Marie, anno gracie MCCC octogesimo primo; presente Ada Ribaud patre meo.' Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.

³ 'Carta de homagio debito de ten' in Howik. Omnibus, etc., Willelmus Rybaud salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., domino Johanni de Vesci homagium Roberti Mautalent et heredum suorum mihi debuitum de ten' quod tenuit in villa et territorio de Howik, simul cum omnibus serviciis, etc., que ad me vel ad quoscumque antecessores meos, ratione predicte tenure, in predicta villa quoqumodo dinoescuntur pertinere, una cum secta curie debita de codem ten', etc. Hiis testibus: fratre Thoma tune abbate de Anewyk, dominis W. de Cambou tunc senesc{e}, Radulfo filio Rogeri et aliis. [Interpolated in a later hand] Datum apud Anewyk die Lune prox' post Ephi'an Domini, anno Domini millesimo CCC octogesimo secundo.' Ibid.

⁴ 'Item Willelmus Rybaud et Robertus Mautalaunt tenent Howick pro feodo unius militis et reddunt per annum xiiij' iij', et valet per annum xxi'. Item, Petrus Harrang tenet l'arva Houton.' Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. 1. No. 25.
HOWICK.

Howyk'.

Summa bonorum Willelmi de Denewik'... ... ... 0 12 3 unde reddit 1 1½
" Lal' fil' Rogeri ... ... ... 1 0 4 " 1 10½
" Ricardi filii Lalle ... ... ... 0 18 6 " 1 8½
" Willelmi de Craucestre ... ... ... 0 11 3 " 1 0½
" Rogeri Rede ... ... ... 0 15 6 " 1 5
" Roberti de Houtton' ... ... ... 0 14 4½ " 1 3½
" Thome filii Radulfi ... ... ... 0 16 3 " 1 5½
" Hugonis de Wans ... ... ... 0 19 1 " 1 8½
" Willelmi Hirde ... ... ... 0 18 1½ " 1 7½
" Jacoby Molindinarii ... ... ... 0 14 8 " 1 4
" Roberti Moutalond' ... ... ... 3 1 0 " 5 6½
" Agnetis de Burudon' ... ... ... 2 12 0 " 4 8½
" Johannis del Clay ... ... ... 1 14 8 " 3 1½
" Willelmi de Rotland' ... ... ... 1 10 0 " 2 8½
Summa hujus ville, £16 18s. od. Unde domino regi, £1 10s. 8½d.

The name of William Rybaud, which is absent from this list, occurs amongst the twelve jurors who were appointed to assess the subsidy on the inhabitants of Bamburgh ward.¹ He lived until about the year 1334, when, on account of the villeinage of his immediate heirs,² his property at Howick appears to have passed to his kinsman, Peter Harang, whose descendants retained a moiety of the township until the close of the sixteenth century.

The family of Harang, or Hering, was one of great antiquity. The founder of the family was Gilbert de St. Clare, probably a Norman knight, who held the township of Little Houghton in the twelfth century. The earliest information relating to the Harangs is contained in an inspeximus by Edward I. of certain ancient deeds relating to Alnwick abbey, amongst which was one of Gilbert de St. Clare, granting to the abbey two bovates in Little Houghton. Edward I. at the same time confirmed the abbey in the posses-

¹Duodecim Juratores Warde de Baumburk'.
Summa bonorum Edmundi de Hopune ... ... ... 11 6 unde reddit 2 10½
" Ade florestarii ... ... ... 1 10 10 " 3 7½
" Walteri de Tughal' ... ... ... 4 10 6 " 8 2½
" Ade de Doford' ... ... ... 2 15 6 " 5 0½
" Roberti de Doford' ... ... ... 1 6 0 " 2 4
" Hugonis de Rodum ... ... ... 1 9 0 " 2 7½
" Thome Legge ... ... ... 2 4 8 " 4 0½
" Rogeri de Ellinham ... ... ... 2 4 0 " 4 0
" Johannis filii Ade ... ... ... 3 8 0 " 6 2½
" Willelmi Ribaud ... ... ... 3 6 0 " 3 11½
" Johannis de Rock' ... ... ... 1 0 4 " 1 10½
" Petri Harang' ... ... ... 3 8 0 " 6 2½
Summa hujus duodecim, £28 os. 10d. Unde domino regi, £2 10s. 11½d.

²See p. 165.
sion of two bovates given by Peter Harang, the son of Gilbert de St. Clare, and of one bovate granted by Peter Harang's son, John.\(^1\) It may be conjectured that Peter Harang was either the illegitimate son, or, more probably, the stepson of Gilbert de St. Clare.

Peter Harang married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Jermain Rybaud, by whom he had the son John, already mentioned, another son Thomas, and a daughter Rose. John Harang, who succeeded to his grandfather's land at Little Houghton,\(^2\) subsequently inherited, through his mother's father, Jermain Rybaud, an estate at Howick which he settled in 1279, upon his son Robert.\(^3\) At about the same time John Harang's brother, Thomas, bestowed upon his sister, Rose, all the land in Howick which Margaret, his mother, had given him by her charter, 'that is to say Symon son of Ralph, my serf, with all his following and all his chattels,' with two bovates which Symon held of him, and two fields called Kengesflatte and Scortsflatte. The deed was attested by Thomas Harang's brother John, Adam Rybaud, and William his son, John Harang's son Robert, John de Clay who was living at Howick in 1296, and others.\(^4\)

\(^1\) Confirmao eciam eis quinque bovatas terre in Parva Hortun, scilicet duas bovata terre cum pertinenciis quas Gilbertus de Sancto Claro eis dedi, et duas alias bovatas terre cum pertinenciis quas Petrus Harang, filius ejus, eis dedit in eadem villa, et unam bovatum terre cum pertinenciis, quam Johannes Harang, filius ejusdem Petri, eisdem contulit ibidem, sicut cartes eorum testinatur. \(\text{Rot. Cart. 35} \text{Ed. I. No. 25.}\)

\(^2\) See p. 343.

\(^3\) Assize Roll, 7 Ed. I. Surt. Soc. pp. 283, 284.

\(^4\) Carta Thome Harang facta Rose Harang, sorori sue, de terris suis cum pertinenciis infra et extra villam de Howyk. \text{Sect. etc., quod ego Thomas Harang dedi, etc., Rose Harang, corori me, totam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sine aliquo retenemento, infra villam de Howyk et extra, quam Margeraria, mater mea, mihi per cartam suam dederat, scilicet Symonem filium Radulphi, natiuum meum, cum tota sequela sua et omnibus catallis suis, cum duabus bovatis terre quas idem Symon filius Radulphi de me tenuit, et duas culturas de Kengesflatte et Scortsflatte, excepta tercia parte quam Goda quondam tenuit in eadem. \text{Preterea dedi eisdem Rose decinam partem molendini de Howyk, quam habui ex dono matris me. Teneunda, etc., eisdem Rose et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis adeo libere, etc., sicut eam tenui. Redendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis, tantum, unum denarium ad natale Domini, et faciendo forissecum servicium quantum pertinet duabus bovatis terre in villa de Howyk. Et ego Thomas, etc. Quod cum dicta Rosa absque heredibus, etc., tota predicta terra cum pertinenciis sichi et heredibus meis revertetur. Et ut, etc. Huius testibus: Philippo de Broxfield, Johannes de Mydilton, Johanne Harang, Ada Rybaud, Willelmo Rybaud filio ejus, Roberto Harang, Hugone Gray, Michaele Ros' clerico, Johanne de Clay, Willelmo de Salisbury et aliis. \(\text{Durham Treasury, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{2}^{\text{nd}} \text{Spec. No. 43.}\)

\text{At the foot are the following memoranda: ‘Memorandum est de cart’ nousis Johannis Chapl’ quibus potest quilter potest istas terras alienare. Memorandum est quilter dicit cartas antiquas esse combustas. Memorandum est seismam vestram pacifica et notaria [sic], testibus proborum totius villae. Et quainter propositum destruire cartam istam talliam. Memorandum est quilter homines de Howyk moment vos esse cautum de reselina et de refeofamento. Memorandum est quilter jam post decessum suum statum suum vendidit quia heredi non satis norte.’ There is another deed endorsed: ‘Willelmus Hering de Novo Castro super Tyman,’ by which Hering grants a burgage in Elvet, Durham. Round Seal. \(\text{\# S’ Willi Hering.}\) Device, a herring between a cross and a fleur-de-lys. \(\text{Ibid. 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{17}^{\text{th}} \text{Spec. No. 25, A.D. 1333.}\)
HARANG (OR HERING) OF HOWICK AND LITTLE HOUGHTON.

John Harang, heir of German Rybaud, owner of Little Houghton, circa 1279

| Robert Harang, circa 1244-1288 |
| Thomas. |
| Rose = ...... |

Peter Harang, owner of Little Houghton in 1314

| Robert Hering, circa 1352 |
| Thomas Harang; living in 1339. |

Emeric Hering, representative of Newcastle in Parliament in 1415, owner of the tower of Howick in 1415.

Adomar Hering, representative of Newcastle in Parliament in 1425, a landowner in Howick.

Peter Hering, living circa 1521

| Robert Hering of Howick; died about 1557 |
| Thomas Hering of Howick, circa 1559 (see vol. i. p. 2). |

William Hering; held half of = Isabel (? Alder); will dated 14th July, 1598; widow of Richard Middleham of Alnemouth, Howick in 1585.

whose will is dated 12th Nov., 1577; a quo Middleham of Howick.

Robert Hering; sold his share of Howick in 1597; inventory dated = Margaret (or Elizabeth) ......, who was living with 28th Dec., 1598/9; administration 6th Sept., 1598/9

Thomas Crawe at Howick in 1604.

William Hering, aged 17 in 1603.

| Thomas. |
| Margaret. |
| Susanna. |
| Alice. |
| Elizabeth. |
| Grace. |

under age in 1599.

John Harang and his son Robert attested several of the deeds of John de Vesci relating to Hulne priory, but they are not styled knights, although their names occur among those of persons of knightly rank.\(^1\) John Harang appears to have died before the year 1296, when his land at Howick became the property of Peter Harang, whose name occurs, with that of William Rybaud, among the jurors by whom the subsidy was assessed.\(^2\) Peter Harang also inherited his ancestors' estate at Little Houghton, which he retained in the year 1314.\(^3\)

About the year 1334 the small property which the Harangs hitherto possessed in Howick appears to have been augmented by the inheritance of the lands of their kinsman, William Rybaud, and from this time to the end of

\(^1\) Feudal and Military History of Northumberland, Hartshorne, app. pp. 74, 75.  
\(^2\) See p. 341.  
\(^3\) Inq. p.m. 8 Ed. II.
the sixteenth century the estate of the Harangs was estimated and rated as a half of the whole township.¹ Five years later, on 15th Aug., 1339, Thomas Harang of Howick, on behalf of himself and his heirs, gave an annual revenue of twenty shillings from his land in Howick to the friars of Hulne to provide ornaments for the church of Hulne. At the same period Walter de Wythill bestowed an annual revenue of half a mark upon the same religious house on behalf of his father Gilbert, his mother, and Alice his wife. The payment of this sum was charged upon the land of Gilbert de Wythill in Howick, which Adam, son of Bryan of Howick, and Leticia, his wife, had formerly held.²

In the middle of the fourteenth century the head of the family seems to have been Robert Hering, who received, by royal grant, the wardship of certain lands in Howick in 1352.³ At his death he was succeeded by his son, Emeric Hering, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Emeric Hering is described as a ‘chaplain’ in a deed preserved in the Durham Treasury, by which, in conjunction with John Lange, he, as trustee, settled an estate in Howick on the illegitimate children of John del Chapell of Howick. The settlement is dated at Howick, 20th Oct., 1399.⁴ Another deed is also preserved in the Durham Treasury, apparently referring to the same transaction, by which William Fraunceys, clerk, quit-claimed to William de Dodoington, chaplain, all lands, rents, and services in Howick, which he had enjoyed in conjunction with Emeric Hering, chaplain, by the gift of Robert Hering, Emeric’s father. The deed is dated 28th April, 1402.⁵

¹ See p. 345.
² Feudal and Military History of Northumberland, Hartshorne, pp. 83, 84. No well-known name occurs on the Subsidy Roll for Howick, compiled in the year 1336. ‘Howyk’: Thomas de Clay, 4s.; Nicholas de Bewyk’, 3s. 8d.; Nicholas Bercriusius, 3s.; Robertus filius Hugonis, 2s.; Johannes de Beneuail, 2s. 8d.; Johannes Eldre, 3s. 4d.; Willelmus de Denwyk’, 4s. Summa, £1 2s. 8d.²
³ Consilii litterar regis habet Robertus Heryng de custodia unius tofit, duodecim acrarum terre, et quarte partis unius molendini in Howyk.’ Originalis, 32 Ed. III. Rot. 10.
⁴ Carta Emerici Heryng et Johannis Lange de omnibus terris suis in villa de Howyk. Presens carta indentata testatur quod nos Emericus Heryng et Johannes Lange, capellan concessimus, etc., Johanni del Chapell de Howyk et Emme, uxori ejus, omnia terras et tenementa quae habimus de domo et feodal-memento predicti Johannis in villa et territorio de Howyk, tenenda de capitalli domino fecit illius per servicia inde debita, etc. Et si predictus Johannes et Emma obierint sine hereditibus, etc., tum remaneant Willelmo filio predicti Johannis et Emme bastardo. Et si predictus Willelum obierit, etc., etc., Johanni filio predictorum Johannis et Emme bastardo. Et si predictus Johannes et Emma bastardo. Et si predictus Edmundus, etc., tum Thome de Home, clerico. Et si predictus Thomas, etc., tum mihi predicto Emerico, capellan. Et nos, etc. His testibus: Thoma Gray de Horton, milite; Roberto de Swynhow de Rok; Willelmo de Rodom; Roberto de Swynhow de Howyk; Thomas del Hall et multis aliis. Datum apud Howyk, xx die mensis Octobris, anno Domini MCCXClXIX.’ Durham Treasury, 4th 26th Spec. No. 44.
⁵ Quia clamacio Willemi Fraunceys de omnibus terris suis cum pertinentiis in villa de Howyk.’ Ibid. No. 45.
Emeric Hering appears to have increased his small patrimonial estate by trade or some other means. In 1415 he was in possession of a tower at Howick, which was described in 1538 as "a little pile, a mile from the shore." Shortly afterwards, in the years 1421-2, he was a representative of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Parliament, and five years later, in 1427, his land at Howick had become the property of Adomar Hering, probably his brother. Adomar Hering was a representative of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the Parliament of 1425.

The Herings retained a moiety of Howick during the remainder of the fifteenth and the whole of the sixteenth century, when they gradually lapsed into the small yeoman class. Owing to the subordinate position which they occupied information with regard to them becomes more scanty, but it is possible to trace various successive generations of the family throughout this period. In 1488-9 Peter Hering held a moiety of Howick, and in 1541 Robert Hering held the same portion of the township, Sir Ralph Grey being the owner of the other half. He may be identified with Robert Hering, whose son William was involved in a dispute with Archdeacon Lever, the rector of Howick, about the payment of tithes. The following are the depositions of witnesses in the suit, examined before the Durham Consistory Court in the year 1571:

John Ladyman of Howick, curate, aged 23, saith the said Mr. Levir hath been parson of Howick by the space of ij yeres last past and more. He saith that by the space of ij yeres, wherein this said deponent hath been curate to Mr. Levir, all the tithe corn hath been paid to Mr. Levir or his deputie, except the tithe corn of William Heron, who, in anno 1569, paid to this deponent the sum of xx d for all his tithe corn, that yere growinge and renewinge amongst others in the townse feilds, and for the last yere, 1570, the said William refused to pay his tithe corn, being lawfully demandyd the same, to this deponent, deputy to the said parson. He saith that a thrave of wheat about Howik is worth xx d, & a thrave of ry xvi", a thrave of byg xvi", a thrave off peas xvi", a thrave of oats xvi". He saith that William Heron was demandyd and required to pay his tithe of the said severall graines by this deponent, upon the ground, at the appointment of the said Mr. Levir, but the said William Heryng refused to pay, alledging his custom to pay thereof for only xvi"

John Whettle of Howick, laborer, aged 30, saith that a thrave of wheat is worth xvi", a thrave of ry xvi", a thrave of byg xvi", a thrave of benes xvi", oats xvi".

2 Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fifteenth Century, i. pp. 266, 270.
4 De Radulpho Grey, militis, tenente dimidium feudi militis in villa de Howik, que tenetur immediat de predicto comite [Henrico Percy] . . . . iiij' iiij'. De Adomaro Herin, Willimo Hardynge, et aliis, tenentibus alteram medietatem unius feudi militis in predicta villa de Howik, que teneatur de predicto comite, iiij' iiij'.
5 Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fifteenth Century, i. p. 273.
6 Radulfus Gray tenet medietatem de Howyke. 'Petrus Herong tenet alteram medietatem.' Rental, 1488-9, Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
7 Rental of the earl of Northumberland's estate. In 1559 Thomas Hering of Howick is mentioned in a list of the chief gentlemen dwelling in Bamburghshire within the East Marches. See vol. i. p. 2.
Howick Parish.

Untyll these iiiij yeres last past this deponent hath bein a tithe gatherer for the parson ther by the space of xxiij yeres continually, and for the tymne that Robert Heryng, father to the said William, was alyve, which was by the spacie off x yeres before he died, this examinate and certain other poor men dyd cary upon ther carts all maner of tithe corne, frome yere to yere, that dyd renewe of the said Robert's grounds, lying in Howik townfe feild amongst other men, as he dyd also all other neighbours corne that renewed in the township of Howik; and nowe, sence the said Robert died, which is about xij or xiiij yere agoo, this deponent, also by the spacie of dyvers yeres unto this iiiij yeres last past, haith gathered lykwaies the tithe corn, growing and renewing upon the said William's land, by the spacie of viii yere sence, for about iiiij yere agoo, when the travers fell betwixt Mr' Levir and Mr' King, the said William toke in hand to kepe his own tithe.

John Cawarde of Howicke, laborer, aged 50, deposed that he knew Mr' Ralph Levir well for the space of four years, and William Heringe 'off a childe, beininge borne in Hower, wher also this deponent was.' He saith the said William had all these v manner of granes renewing within the townfe and feilds of Howick in the yere therin mentioned, for this deponent haith seyn on his land all those granes growinge this last yere.

To articles v and 6 he cannot depose, saing that he is a fisherman & usith the sees, & therfor canott. He hath litle skill of threves of corne, but he thinkes ij threves of wheit will be little more then a bushell off wheit, which bushell is usually sold for ij' iiiij, and after the same maner he deposithe of the resyedyw of the granes, for that he canott depose certainly of the quantite of the thraves.

He saith that the said William Heryng had his tithe off the said several granes demandyd by John Ladyman, and one of Mr' Archdeacon's men, whose name he knoweth not, but they gatt none off hym the said Heron, for he, the aforesaid Heron, toke yt away by for the tyeters came, for this deponent was one off dreith [sic] men, which was personal present in the feilds of Howik at that tymne, and all the tithe, that was there gatherd or tiethed. this deponent halpt with his cart to leyd the same to gyther to the parson's use, and as for the act of Parliament this deponent canott depose what yt is, but he thinks William Heron dyd with wronge that left not his tithe, for that this deponent haith gatherd the tiethes, wher the said William's corn grewe this yere, dyvers and sondrye yeres heretofore, as well in the said William's tymne, as also in his latt father, Robert Herine dais, & never maid any stop or stay of the payment theroff, by the spacie of xxx yeres first and last; and that the said William payd his tithe without lett or stop sex or viij yeres to gyther.

Thomas Cuthbert of Howick, husbandman, aged 50, haith knowne Mr' Levir sence the tymne that he was archdeacon of Northumberland or named to the same; the said Mr' Levir haith bein parson of Howik, being archdeacon of Northumberland, these ij yeres last past and more, and also in lawfull possession of all the said tithe as his predessors, i.e., William Kyngge and Mr' doctor Davell, for their tymne, have se boyn. This deponent ys a husbandman of the said township, and haith sene the said William's corn dayly as his owne. He saith for the greatnes of the thraves of the said corne of the said Heron he canott certainly depose, Mary, the said William sitts of fyve mark farmekeold and this deponent of but xi', and this examine this yere gawe x thrave of wheit to tithe, thre thrave of ry, sex thraves of byg, ij' thraves of peis, & sex thraves [blank], and that a thrave of wheit wolde be but a keninge of corn, and a kening of corn worth xiiij', rye after x' a thrave, byg x', peis x', y' oats, and other he canott depose, for that ever a thrave wolde be but a keninge of corne of no graine. He saith that yt is trew that Ladyman demanyd the said William Heron's tithe, but his folks led all away & lett no tithe, for this examine did se the said William Heron's folkes tak up all his corne away to gyther, the xth with the ixth part.

Robert Peirson of Howick, husbandman, thinks he (Heron) haith no frelegd for his tithe corne, more then this examine and others haith for ther farmeolds.

1 Dr. Robert Davell, master of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin in Newcastle, and vicar of Bedlington.
2 Depositions before the Durham Consistory Court, now in the custody of Mr. John Booth at Durham.
It appears from these depositions that William Hering had attained his majority before 1571, but certain payments were still due from him for the relief of his lands in 1581. The following entry on a list of freeholders of the barony of Alnwick shows that he continued to retain his ancient inheritance in the year 1586:

Manor of Howick (1586), Thomas Grey, knight, holdeth of the said earl [of Northumberland] the moieties or one half of the said town of Howicke by the service of a knight's fee and other services, which Adam Ribbaud did some time hold, and renteth by year, at the terms aforesaid, for castle ward vii viij, and for cornage viij, in all viij iiiij.

William Hearer, gent., holdeth of the said earl the other moiety or half of the said town by the like service, which Adam Ribbaud sometime held, and renteth by the year at the said terms, for castle ward vii viij, and for cornage viij, in all viij iiiij.

William Hering appears to have died shortly after 1586, leaving a widow Isabel, who had married, as her first husband, Richard Middleham of Alnmouth. In her will, dated 14th July, 1598, she directs that she shall be buried in the church of Howick, and mentions her daughter-in-law, Margaret, wife of Robert Hering, and her daughter-in-law's child, Margaret Hering. She also bequeathes to her son, Thomas Middleham, twenty shillings, "if he come into the country. In the absence of Thomas Middleham, her son, she had acted as the guardian of his son George, who styles her his mother in his will dated 12th April, 1587, which is as follows:

I, George Midlame off Howycke, in the countie off Northumberland, gentleman, etc., do make this my testamente, containinge my last will, in manore and forme followinge: fyrste I bequeathe my soull to Almighitie God, my maker and Redemer, and my bodye to be buried att the discretione off my frendes. Item, I bequeathe to my daughter, Annas Midlame, my fernshold that I had of Sire Thomas Graye, withe the corne sowen on the ground off that fernshold. Item, I bequeathe to the said Annas, my daughter, all suche insyghte goods as I had geven unto me in dowrye withe her bir mother. Item, I bequeathe to my mother, Isabell Herrone, the fernshold appertaining to the house I dwell in, withe the corne sowen on the ground. Item, I will that my mother shall paye to my daughter, Annas Midlam, yearly, sixe shillings eache pence, in consideratione off her bondage to Sir Thomas Graye. Item, I do geive my said daughter, Annas Midlame, to my father-in-law, John Carre. Item, I make myne executors my uncle, George Alder, and my mother, Isabell Hearone, these witnesses, Myghell Fenwicke, Edward Alder, Robertte Scotte, and John Earston, clarke, with others. [Proved 1587.1]

1 Com. Northurb. 1581. A note of the wards, marriages, and relieffs of such heyres as be in his lordship's hands, eyther dew to him, etc. The heires of [blank] Heringe, for the profitts of his lands in Howyck, per annum, xiiij v, Alnewick ix, Newcastell ii, Gaytsyde iiij viij, and in the South Sheyldes viij viij. In toto per annum xxv iiij; holden of his lordship by knight's service and dew to his lordship for vi yeres ended at Michaelmas last, 1581, anno xiiij regime predicte, bysyds his brother's legace and the iiij for his mother as it is said. [In the margin in a later hand]: This heir in the custody of William Grey who hath the comodities for the said vi yeres, by what warrante I knowe not. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

2 See will of Richard Middleham of Alamouth, 12th Nov., 1577; Raine, North Durham, p. 183.

3 Raine, Testamenta. The will cannot now be found in the Probate Registry at Durham.

4 Durham Probate Registry.
George Middleham's wife, to whom he refers in his will, was Barbara, daughter of John Carr of Lesbury. The latter in his will, dated 17th Oct., 1587, proved in 1589, says: 'I commit Agnes Midlam to the tuition of my wife, desiring John Carr of Hetton to defend her title to her father's inheritance. And whereas I am charged by the executors of George Midlam to have conveyed some part of her evidences privily away, here I take it upon my conscience that I have not hurt or empaired them the breadth of my nail, nor ever concealed anie part thereof from theme.'¹

Isabel Hering’s son Robert, with Margaret his wife, shortly before his mother’s death, had sold his share of Howick to Sir Edward Grey of Morpeth castle, by conveyances dated 10th May, 1597, and 8th Oct., 1599.² The estate included 'all their lands in Howick called the town farm hold and the green, together with all evidences, escripts, and myniments.' Unfortunately these records, some of which were doubtless of great antiquity, have perished with the other old documents relating to Lord Grey’s estate at Howick.³ The terms of the conveyance were soon afterwards the subject of dispute, as it was alleged that Robert Hering, who died about the 6th Sept., 1599, had only a life interest in his farmhold which he was not competent to sell. On a list of freeholders of the Alnwick barony compiled in April, 1602, it is stated that ‘Robert Herynge dyed seysed of the half of Howike and ane estate for terme of lyfe, and William Heryng is his sonne and next heare, and of the age of xvij yeres.’⁴ There is also a memorandum, dated 22nd March, 1603, directing the earl of Northumberland’s officer ‘to seaz the lands of William Heringe in Howyke, Alnewyk, and other places, agenst his lordship’s next audyt.’⁵ Eventually the dispute was settled, and the land was divided in 1607 between Sir Edward Grey and John Craster.⁶ After that date the Herings, whose ancestors had resided at Howick since the twelfth century, are not again mentioned in connection with the place.

The descent of the other half of the township, which was granted by Adam Rybaud’s successor, William Rybaud, to Robert Mautalent before the year 1282,⁷ remains to be traced. This portion became afterwards the property of John Mautalent, who transferred his allegiance to the Scottish king during the wars in the reign of Edward II. For that reason his lands in Howick, stated to be of the annual value of £9 6s., were confiscated by the

¹ Durham Probate Registry. ² Lord Grey’s MSS. ³ Large masses of papers are said to have been destroyed by a fire which occurred at Howick hall. ⁴ Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Sir David Smith’s MSS. ⁷ See p. 340.
Crown in 1318. On the 17th of May, 1319, they were given to Thomas de Grey of Heton, who in that year filled the offices of constable of Norham castle and sheriff of Norhamshire and Islandshire. It was stipulated that Thomas de Grey should also have the reversion of six husbandlands at Howick, then in the possession of Christiana, the mother of John Mautalent. At the same time a small parcel of John Mautalent's land, which was not included in the grant to Thomas de Grey, was given to Adam de Benton. This land was generally worth thirty shillings a year, but in 1362 was only worth twenty shillings 'on account of the pestilence then lately passed.' From this it appears that Howick was not exempt from the effects of the plague which devastated the district in the middle of the fourteenth century.

The moiety of the township, acquired in 1319, has remained in the hands of the Grey family from that time to the present. Howick does not, however, appear to have been the residence of any member of the family until the close of the sixteenth century, when, as has been already stated, Edward Grey of Morpeth (afterwards Sir Edward Grey, knight, of Howick) acquired the estate which had belonged to the Herings.

1 *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 12 Ed. II. No. 17.

2 The gift was made in the presence of the Parliament, then assembled at York, and the land given to Thomas de Grey comprised 'centum et octo acras terre et octo acras prati cum pertinentiis in Howyk juxta Alnewyk, in comitatu Northumbrie, qui fuerunt Johannis Mautalent, qui Scottis inimici et rebellibus nostris contra nos nuper adhesit, etc.' *Teste rege apud Eboracum, xvij die Maii.* *Rot. Pat.* 12 Ed. II. part 2, m. 12.

3 *Et non plus, causa pestilencie nunc ultimo preterite.* *Inq. p.m.* 36 Ed. III. part 3, 2nd Nos. 41. Adam de Benton died on 20 Sept., 1349. He had married Beatrice, by whom he had a son John de Eslyngton, who died before 1356. *Inq. p.m.* 30 Ed. III. 1st Nos. 17. John de Eslyngton had a daughter Joan, aged 15 in 1356, who married Robert de Eslyngton.

4 There is no evidence to show that Thomas Graye, living at Howick in 1597, belonged to the main line of the family. The following is an abstract of the will of John Todd, in which Thomas Graye is mentioned: 'Will, dated 7 Sept., 1597 [proved 1598], of John Todd of Howick, cottoman. Item. I give to my wife and my children, if my wife passe through this sickness that now she is visited with, my goods: and if my wife dye, then I give all my goods to pay my debts withall, and for the use of my children, to my neighbour, Thomas Graye, and trust he will act as a father to my children; after all debts are paid, and if my browne kowe can be saved and two calves, I will that the said Thomas Graye give the same to my daughter, Jane Todd. I make my aforesaid neighbour and friend, Thomas Gray, executor of my will.'

The following is the inventory of Ralph Clavering of Howick: 'Praised by fewer sufficient men, viz., John Pringell, Oswald Braddy, John Smith, and John Braddy, on the sixth day of June, 1618. Iniprimis, 20 oxen at 40s the piece, £40; item, 5 yce at 40s the piece, £10; item, 2 stotts at the price of 40s.; item, one black horse, £20; item, one nagg and one mare, £7; item, 2 large wanes and 2 shorte wanes the 3d. and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the price £25 6s. 8d.; item, 22 gymers and one touppe at £5; item, 9 shepe hogs at 3s. 4d. the piece, 30s.; item, 3 bedsteads at 30s.; item, owing to the deceased by Ralph Clavering his father, which was promised him at his marriage, £200; item, owing to the deceased by Henry Collingwood of Eateill, £10.'

A true inventory taken on the 7th day of Oct., 1618, by the said fewer men above named: Item, 5 bowles of wheate valued worth 10s. the bowell, 50s.; item, 15 bowles of beare estimated to 7s. the bowell, 5s 5s.; item, 2 bowles of peese at 8s the boule, 16s.; item, 80° bowles of oats estimated worth 4° 6d. the bowelle, £18.
2nd of September, 1593, purchased from his brothers, Roger and Arthur Grev, the 'tower of Howick and certain lands there' for £100.\(^1\)

Sir Edward Grey, a direct descendant of Thomas de Grey of Heton, the constable of Norham, may therefore be regarded as the founder of the junior branch of that illustrious family, known as the Greys of Howick.\(^2\) Before dealing with their history it will be well to quote the words of the late Dr. Raine, who made the pedigree of the Greys the subject of special study. He says: 'The history of a family of this antiquity, possessed of extensive estates, allied to the chief nobility of England, nay, even to royalty itself, frequently employed in the service of the Borders or in wars at home or abroad, would of itself supply ample matter for a volume of a considerable size. No family, perhaps in the whole of England, has in the course of the centuries through which the line of Grey can be traced, afforded so great a variety of character. It has had its warriors and its statesmen, its authors and its divines \ldots{} and to come to the present time [1845] it can boast of a statesman, whose name will descend to posterity as the chief promoter of one of the most important political changes which has been effected in the British constitution for many a century. But the nature of a work like that upon which I am engaged does not admit of matter belonging to general history.'\(^3\) It will be necessary here to recognise the same limitations with regard to the connection of the family with the general history of the kingdom at large, which Dr. Raine imposed upon himself, and it must suffice to place before the reader the pedigree of the Greys of Howick with such illustrations and evidences as space and the scope of this work will admit.

Of the insight: Item, 3 bedsteads at the pryce of 8s. 4d.; item, one little table and one chaire, 3s. 4d.; item, 3 chists valued at 6s. 8d.; item, one table and one frame and long furme valued at 6s. 8d.; item, 6 buffit stooles att 4s.; item, one almerie and arke, 3s. 4d.; item, one dublet, britches, stockins and hatt, 6s. 3d.

Of these cornes within prased, there is soe much to be taken to paye the hymes ther boules, and for the shering of the corn: Item, 10 higne 10 boules of humble corn; item, the higne wages, 26s. 8d.; item, for shearing of the corn in money, 45s.; item, 6 shepe att 30s.; item, one cowe and one stote, 8s. 4d.; item, for breade and beare and other necessaries thereunto belonging, 40s.\(^1\) Durham Probate Registry.

\(^1\) Lord Grey's MSS.

\(^2\) The early history of the family will be more appropriately given in the history of Chillingham.

\(^3\) Raine, North Durham, p. 327.
### GREY OF HOWICK

**Arms:** Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules; a bow rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, in dexter chief point a mullet of the last, Grey of Chillingham; 2nd and 3rd, or and azure, on a bend gules a bezant, Grey of Horton.

**Crest:** A scaling ladder in base sinister or, hooked and pointed. **Supporters:** Dexter, a lion guardant purpure, dexterly crowned; sinister, a tiger guardant proper.

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**Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham,** eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Anthony Grey of Horton; will dated 6th Oct., 1581; inventory dated 13th Dec., 1581.

- **Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham,** died 17th Dec., 1565 (see Raine, North Durham, pp. 326, 327).*
- **Sir Thomas Grey of Horton,** from whom descended the Grey's of Chillingham; knighted at Berwick, 18th April, 1603; died 7th Sept., 1622.
- **Sir Edward Grey of Howick,** daughter of Roger Strange of Hunstanton, Norfolk.
- **Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham,** died 9th Apr., 1590.†
- **Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham,** died 1st Mar., 1597, aged 50 years and 6 months; buried in the chancel of Morpeth church; M.I.†

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**Henry Grey of Newcastle** = Mary, dau. of Sir John Wildrington; born on the same day as her husband.

**Sir Roger Grey of Outchester,** knighted at Edinburgh by James I., 29th June, 1617; will dated 23rd Feb., 1640; proved 1642.‡

**Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston,** knighted at Auckland by James I., 1617; will dated 28th June, 1657.†

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**Philip Grey of Howick,** adm.<br> delt at Gray's Inn, 26th May, 1598, being then described as "of Morpeth, gent.;" administration 10th February, 1615.†

**Edward Grey = Margaret, daughter of Morpeth,** will dated 27th Jan., 1656; buried in Morpeth church.§

**Ralph Thomas Grey,** from whom descended John Grey, the Greys of Angerton.∥

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**Edward Grey of Howick,** succeeded to his grandfather's estate; died 1657.††

**William Charles,** died young.


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(a) Long Houghton Register.  
(b) Howick Register.  
(c) Felton Register.  
(d) Edlingham Register.  
(e) Alnwick Register.  
(f) N. Brown's Diary.  
(g) Gentleman's Magazine.  
(h) Tynemouth Register.  
(i) Emblem Register.  
(j) Newcastle Chronicle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Grey of Howick</td>
<td>Died 7th June, 1666, aged 38; buried at Howick (a); M.I., Howick churchyard; administration 20th May, 1667, granted to Magdalene, the widow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Grey of Howick</td>
<td>Son of Thomas Forster of Adurstone; married Magdalene Grey, 13th May, 1681; Register of St. Mary in South Bailey, Durham; also at Howick (a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grey of Acton</td>
<td>Married Dorothy Grey of Acton, and co-heiress of Overgrass (a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Married Elizabeth, daughter of, ... Forster of Greensee, parish of Felton, Mr. Martin Gray of Howick and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster of the Greens married 3rd Feb. 1669 (b).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Grey</td>
<td>Married Anna Maria, died 18th April, 1665; M.I., Howick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Buried at St. Mary’s, South Bailey, Durham, 9th Feb., 1708.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalene</td>
<td>Married 6th April, 1709; proved 1710; buried 12th Feb., 1710, at St. Mary’s, in the South Bailey, Durham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth, baptised 6th Dec., 1666 (a).</td>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Grey</td>
<td>Baptised 1st Feb., 1665 (b); will dated 5th Feb., 1706 (c); proved 1710; buried 25th June, 1710 (d).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Grey</td>
<td>Married Margaret (Pearson); buried 16th Jan., 1667 (e); married eight years; born four sons; died 25th July, 1685 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan, baptised 26th May, 1664 (g); married Samuel Bell of Wooden; bond of marriage, 1683 (h).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy</td>
<td>Married 2nd Aug., 1687, Robert Ogle of Egingham (i).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Married 10th March, 1671 (a); married George Towrey, who was buried at Kirk Oswald, Cumberland in 1717.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret, baptised 25th Jan., 1667 (a); married 9th July, 1696 (b), Charles Brandling of Felling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Married 29th July, 1671 (a).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir Henry Grey of Howick</td>
<td>Baptised 4th Dec., 1691; created a baronet, 11th Jan., 1746; will dated 14th Dec., 1749; buried 6th May, 1750 (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Grey, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, 16th May, 1709; aged 14; a student of the Middle Temple, 1711; will dated 22nd Oct., 1717; proved 1717; died 27th Aug., 1728 (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grey</td>
<td>Married 26th May, 1664 (a); married Ann, daughter of Morwick; will dated 26th July, 1757; died 27th Aug., 1757; buried in South Audley Street church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Grey</td>
<td>Married 25th June, 1728 (b); killed in a duel by the earl of Pomfret, 24th Feb., 1752; buried in South Audley Street church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Married 21st Aug., 1721; buried 10th Jan., 1724 (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>Married 8th Aug., 1724; Margaret, baptised 19th Oct., 1726; married and Oct., 1733, Sir Grey Cooper (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Youngest child, baptised 1st June, 1740; married Sir James Pennyman of Ormesby, co. York, bart., M.P., at Whitburn, 9th Dec., 1762 (a); died 12th Sept., 1815.</td>
</tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Sir Charles Grey, of Falldon</td>
<td>Baptised 23rd Oct., 1720 (b); created Baron Grey of Howick, 1801; Viscount Howick and Earl Grey, 1805; died 14th Nov., 1807; buried 26th Nov., 1807 (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Grey of Southwick, co. palatine of Durham; married at Bishop WeirnOUTH, 8th June, 1762; buried at Howick, 13th June, 1822, aged 78 (b).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Grey of Preston</td>
<td>Baptised 8th Jan., 1737; died in London, 28th Aug., 1877 (f); buried in South Audley Street chapel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Married 28th Aug., 1772 (b); buried 28th Aug., 1877 (f).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>Married 28th Aug., 1784; Margaret, baptised 8th Dec., 1726; married and Oct., 1733, Sir Grey Cooper (b).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td>Only daughter of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby; born 4th March, 1776; married 13th Nov., 1794; died 25th Nov., 1861; buried at Howick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sir Henry</td>
<td>Charlotte, only daughter of George Grey, born 25th Oct., 1805; Charles des Vooux; married 25th Oct., 1805 (c); died in London, 11th Jan., 1845 (c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Married at St. Michael le Belfrey, York.</td>
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</table>
**Sir George Grey of Falldon; born 16th Oct., 1767; died 3rd Oct., 1828.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Grey, lieut.-col.</td>
<td>born Falldon, July, 1770; bapt. 27th Aug., 1770 (i)</td>
<td>12th Regiment of Foot; died at the Cape of Good Hope, 17th Jan., 1792; unmarried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Grey, bishop of Hereford and prebendary of Westminster; born 25th Mar., 1752; B.A., Christchurch, Oxon., 1803; sometime rector of Whickham, died 24th July, 1837; married three times, and had issue by each wife.</td>
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</table>

**Elizabeth, eldest daughter; born at Falldon, 7th April, baptis'd 9th April, 1765 (i); married by special licence at Falldon, 26th Jan., 1788, Samuel Whitbread, M.P. for Bedford (who died 6th July, 1815); died 28th Nov., 1846 (i).**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Althea, baptis'd 8th April, 1785 (i); married (1) 24th Aug., 1807, Captain Beestworth, killed in action at Bergen, 25th May, 1808; (2) 30th October, 1809, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry; died 28th July, 1832.</td>
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**Henry, third Earl = Maria, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley Grey, K.4., etc.; of Sprostonborough, co. York, bart.; born 28th Dec., 1804; died 9th Oct., 1894.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, bart.; born 20th March, 1814; married 26th July, 1836; died 4th Nov., 1890.</td>
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**Sir Frederick William Grey, admiral R.N.; born 23rd Aug., 1805; married 20th July, 1836, Barbarina, daughter of F. Sullivan, vicar of Kimpton; died 2nd May, 1878.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Charles Grey, = Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, bart.; born 20th March, 1814; married 26th July, 1836; died 4th Nov., 1890.</td>
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**William George Grey, born 15th Feb., 1819; secretary of legation in Paris; married 20th Sept., 1858, Theresa, only daughter of Major-general Count Stedingk of Sweden; died 16th Dec., 1866. (The widow married secondly, 5th July, 1873, Count Gustave d'Otrante, and has issue.)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisa Elizabeth, born 7th April, 1875 (i); married 9th Nov., 1816, John George Lambton, first earl of Durham; died 26th Nov., 1841.</td>
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</table>

**John Grey, born 6th March, 1812; baron. canon of Durham and rector of Houghton-le-Spring; married (1) 1830, Lady Georgina, second daughter of Frederick William, marquis of Bristol; died 16th Jan., 1869; (2) 11th April, 1874, Helen, daughter of John Eden Spalding.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George, fourth Earl Grey, born 28th Nov., 1851; M.P. for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland, 1885-86.</td>
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</table>

**Francis Richard Grey, hon. canon of Durham, rector of Morpeth; born 31st March, 1813; married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of George, sixth earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, 13th Aug., 1840 (who died 12th May, 1891); died 22nd March, 1890, s.p.**

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<tr>
<td>Alice, daughter of R. Stayner Holford of Westoe, W.R. of Gloucestershire; married 6th June, 1877.</td>
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**Sybil Mary, born 28th Nov., 1848; married 20th June, 1867, William, tenth duke of St. Albans; died 7th Sept., 1871.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William, tenth duke of St. Albans; died 7th Sept., 1871.</td>
<td>Victoria, to whom H.M. the Queen stood sponsor; married 6th June, 1877, Lieut.-col. Lewis P. Downey of the Coldstream Guards, a younger son of William Henry, Viscount Downe.</td>
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**Sybil, Evelyn Alice.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilian Winifred.</td>
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</table>

**Charles Grey, born 6th April, 1850; died 23rd June, 1855.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Event</th>
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</table>

**Sybil Mary, to whom H.M. the Queen stood sponsor.**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Sybil Mary.</td>
<td>1874-86.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HOWICK PARISH.

EVIDENCES.

1 On 26 March, 1533, the wardship of Ralph Grey, son and heir of Sir Edward Grey, knight, deceased, was granted to Sir Thomas Clifford. On 6 May, 1554, Ralph Grey entered into a covenant with Sir Francis Inglefield, master of the queen’s Court of Wards, to maintain the castle of Wark at his own charges in as good order as it then was, and to keep a resident garrison consisting of a porter and eight soldiers. That he had been somewhat inattentive to his duties may be inferred from a letter in Sadler’s State Papers (vol. i. p. 414), by which the earl of Northumberland, as warden of the East and Middle Marches, and Sir Ralph Sadler were directed to call Sir Ralph Grey before them, ‘to charge him to make his repair to that castle, and to follow also such order for the surety there-of, as being agreeable to his covenant.’ On 30 Nov., 1559, Sadler wrote to Cecil, informing him that he had promised ‘a day to Sir Ralph Grey for the East Marches,’ of which Sir Ralph Grey had been appointed deputy warden. In 1552 Sir Ralph Grey was one of the commissioners for the enclosure of the East Marches, and was sheriff of Northumberland, 1562-3. Mr. Woodman’s MSS.

2 The will of Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham, is dated 20 Dec., 1589, proved 1590. The following passage occurs in it: ‘Item, I give to my brother Edward Graye for the term of xxi years, for the term of his life att his choyse, the townes of Myndrum and Kyllyam . . . . and also th’ east fieldes of kyllyam and the Hagghouse . . . Item, I geve and bequith unto my olde servant, Raphel Graye of Alawick, one annuitie of x£ to be paid hym out of the rest of Howicke yearelle during his life.’ Durham Probate Registry.

3 Sir Edward Grey of Morpeth was constable of Morpeth castle from 1584 to 1589, and high sheriff of Northumberland in 1597/8. The following is preserved amongst Lord Grey’s MSS.: ‘M’ Edward Grey & M’ John Craster’s articlles for the division of Howicke. At Howicke in Julij, 1607. A note of remembrance for such things as are concluded of, by us the arbitrarors whose names are subscribed, and we indifferently chosen, betwene M’ Edward Grey and M’ John Craster, concerning the portion of there lands & other things in Howicke by the consent of both parties. Imprimis it is agreed that M’ Grey shall have all lands, milnes, rents, etc., and what other profits or commodities soever, the saide M’ Craster now hath or doth enjoy, or of right ought to have within the town, territories, or fieldes of Howicke, to the saide M’ Grey and his heires is [sic] to have and enjoy as followith: First, in regard of his lands, commons, intercommuns, medowes, pastures and other commodities whatsoever hereto belonginge, he is to have an hundred twenty nyne acres and a quarter of an acre, begynnynge at the north west side of Howicke grounds, where they bounder of Craster groundes, called the Home dikes, and scoe comenga towards the toune of Howicke, till the full number of suche acres be fully compleat and ended. Secondly, in consideration of his milne, he is to have forty acres of ground, begynnynge where the other hundred twenty and nyne acres ended, upon the north west part, stretcheing downe towards Howicke south east ward, butting on Craster ground at the north east, and upon Howicke borne upon the southe west. Memorandum, that M’ Edward Roddam will fall a beast gate within his grounde allotted to M’ Craster, for which M’ Craster is to have three acres of grounde, in consideration, adjoyninge to the forty acres aforeside, butted on the other sides with Craster demayne & Howicke burne aforesaid, etc. Item, if the number of all these acres allotted to M’ Craster shal streche so far as any part of the north more, begynnynge at an old dyke at the north end of the more, for so much of the north more as shall fall in M’ Craster’s part, to make it voleyable with the other, there shall be allowed in measure after the proportion of four acres and a half acre at the score. Item, for so much erable land of M’ Edmond Roddam’s as shall fall within his land allotted to M’ Craster, M’ Craster shall have see much adjoyninge to his lands aforeside, butted as aforesaid, and, if any of Swinmoes land or the glebe land erable or pasture shall fall within these lands allotted to M’ Craster, M’ Grey is to save M’ Craster harmlesse. Memorandum, that M’ Grey is to sowe the wheat seede nowe at Michaelmas next, and the beare seede in the fauge [fallow] quarter, and that M’ Grey shall enter to the oate seede and the beare seede fallinge in that quarter. Memorandum, that M’ Grey is to sowe the wheat seede now at Michaelmas next, and the beare seede in the fauge [fallow] quarter, and that M’ Grey shall enter to the oate seede and the beare seede fallinge in that quarter. Memorandum, that M’ Grey is to enter to the milne att Newe Yeares daye next. Memorandum, that M’ Gray is to procure S’ Raiphe Graie’s consent to his partition. Lastly, if any ambiguitie arise betwixt the two parties, it is reserved to us the arbitrarors to judge and deermeyne thereof, as to our discretions shall be thought meete. Edward Gray, John Craster, Mathew Forster, Ephraim Widdrington, Roger Widdrington, J. R. Gray.’ During Sir Edward Grey’s lifetime there appear to have been fifteen customary tenants at Howick. A manuscript in the Dean and Chapter Library at Durham refers to ‘Howicke, a town three miles distant from Alawick, in the beginning of King James his regne, consisting of 15 plowes.’ See Raine, North Durham, p. 197.

The following is an abstract of Sir Edward Grey’s will, dated at Morpeth castle 10 Jan., 1627, proved 1631:

1 Whereas I am seised of the demene and manour of Howicke, the one moitie in fee ferme, th’other in fey simple, to me and myne heires for ever, after the expiration of one lease, formerly made by me and yet unexpired; my will is, and I do hereby give and bequeath unto Margaret Gray, widowe, late wife of my eldest sonne Phillip Gray, deceased, one annuity of £25 for life, out of the said manour. Item, I do give the aforesaid manour and lands in
Howicke unto Edward Gray, eldest sonne of my sonne Philipp Gray, deceased, and to the heirs male of his body, etc., with remainder to John, Ralph, and Philip the sons of Gray, deceased, respectively, falling them and their heirs, unto Edward Gray my own sonne. I give to John, Ralph and Philip, sons of my son Philip, £500, to be devised amongst them, and this five hundred pounds is to be raised, partly out of the stocke goinge and depasturinge in my lands in Howicke aforesaid, and partly out of certaine somes of money remaininge in the hands of Randall Fenwicke my sonne in law. I give unto Edward Gray, sonne of my said sonne Philipp Gray, all myne household stuffe remaininge in myne house at Howicke in the possession of my sonne in law Randall Fenwicke, but yet so as my said sonne Randall may retaine his payinge unto the said Edward Gray the some of £59 in money. Item, I give unto my two daughters, Catherine Fenwicke and Elizabeth Gray, twenty pounds a piece to buy each of them a gowne. Item, I give unto my daughter, Elizabeth Gray, the third parte of myne household stuffe remaininge in Morpeth castle. Item, I give unto my grandchild Elizabeth Fenwicke, daughter of my daughter Catherine Fenwicke, the some of forty pounds for the helping of her portion or her other preferment; and whereas my sonne Thomas Graye hath in his marriage run a course to his owne prejudice and overthrow and to my discontent, yet evereyleesse, haveinge formerly intended him the lease of the tithe of Learmouth demesne for his naturall life, I doe, notwithstandinge his miscarriage by this my last will confirm the same unto him, accordinge to my former intencon, and I doe likewise give unto him, the said Thomas Gray, one horse, which is and shall be the filliall and child's portion he may expect from me, and no more . . . Item, I leave my men servants unto the care and consideracon of my sonne Edward Gray, to gratifie them with such thinges as he shall thinke necessarie. The residue I leave to my son, Edward Gray, whom I make sole executor." Durham Probate Registry.

"Henry Grey, of Newminster, under the will of his brother Sir Thomas Grey, had a life interest in the demesne and null of Heaton. By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Widdrington, he left issue three sons and two daughters, viz., Thomas Grey, Edward Grey of Staindrop [will dated 2 Nov., 1638], Robert Grey, Isabel wife of Robert Pemberton, and Margaret wife of Toby Ewbank of Staindrop. The inventory of his goods is dated 10 May, 1597. His widow married secondly William Jenison. '1602, Nov. 5. The declaration of Mary Graie, alias Mary Jenison, nowe wife of William Jenison, esq., and late wife and administratrix of Henrie Graie, late of Newminster abbey, deceased.' Raine, Testamenta. Henry Grey was buried in the chancel of Morpeth church, where there is the following inscription:

IN OBITUM HENRICI GRAY NUPER DE NOVO-MONASTERIO, ARMIGERI, QUI OBIT ULTIMO DIE MARTII ANNO DONGI 1597. POSUIT THOMAS GRAY FILIUS PRIMOGENITUS PIETATIS ERGO.

De bon valor servir le Roy.

Conditus hic jaceo quartus genitore Radulphi
Filius ex Graio milite sic jaceo,
Nupta fuit mihi Wodringtonae chara Maria
Miliitis ac clari nata Johannis ea;
Una dies partus nos, ut baptismatis una
Junxit, sic uno lex hymnicae toro.
Annos bis septem sociali foedere juncti
Rupent tertieae vincula nostra dece.

Bis binos pueros mihi, tresque Lucina puefias,
Præbuit extincti pignora chara mei.
Lustrict decem (praeter sex menses) poene peregi
Cum sequit visis staminis Parca mee.
Absulit heu invisa ferre xesto virti,
Quem potuit satius mitis humasse senem.
Non temere adducar letheas (rector) ad undas
Dum mortem momenti hac monumenta tuis.

Above the inscription is a stone, bearing a combination of the ancient and modern crests of the Grey family, a battering ram with a scaling ladder attached to it; the ram being the engine used in making the breach, to which access was obtained by the ladder.

5 For the will, etc., of Sir Roger Grey of Otchester, see vol. i. pp. 206-209.
6 For the inventory, etc., of the goods of Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston, see vol. i. p. 184.
7 For the will of Dame Margaret Grey of Spindleston, see vol. i. p. 187.
8 10 Feb., 1615, administration of the goods of 'Philip Graye, gentleman, of Howicke.' In 1618 Philip Grey's brother and administrator rendered his account. 'The declaration of the accompt of Mr. Edward Gray, gentleman, late brother and administrator of Philipp Gray late of Howick, gent., deceased . . . paid unto John Lamb of Heley, gentleman, for the debt of the late deceased during his lyfetime by bond, £110. Paid unto Randolf Fenwick of Little Harle, £32. Paid to Mr. Robert Delavale, esquier, for rent due to the earle of Northumberland, £15.' Durham Probate Registry.

9 The following is an abstract of the will of 'Catherine Horsey of Long Horsey, co. Northumberland, widowe,' from the original at Richmond in Yorkshire, dated 20 Aug., 1642. 'My annuity of £24 out of the lands of Sir Francis Brandling in Newminster abbey, granted 1 Sept., 1639, to my nephew and cousin Wm Gray, gent., third son of my nephew Edward Gray of Morpeth abbey; my said nephew Edward Gray of Newminster abbey, and my niece Margaret, his wife; my niece, Catherine Fenwick of Little Harle, widow; Edward Gray, younger son of my nephew,
Edward Gray of Morpeth abbey; my nephew John Errington of Hutton Rudby; Catherine, his wife, and Catherine their daughter. My nephew, Robert Chavering of Brinkburn; and nephew, John Chavering, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, alderman and merchant; my niece, Isabel Catterick, and her daughters Bridget, Elizabeth, and Mary Catterick. My nephew Edward Gray of Swinhtorp; my niece, Mary Elphank, and Jane Errington, her daughter; my nephew Thomas Grey of Angerter's children, and their uncle Edward Gray. My nephews, John, Robert, Edward Gray, and Martha Gray, sons and daughter of my nephew, Ralph Gray, knight, deceased; my niece, Elizabeth Gray of Morpeth. My annuity of £30 out of the lands of Brinkburn granted to me by my nephew Robert Chavering of Brinkburn, 1 Dec., 1658. The testatrix died at Carlton, in the parish of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, where she was staying with her niece, Isabel, who had married Anthony Catterick, esq., of Stanwick.

The will of Edward Gray of Morpeth, dated 27 Jan., 1647, proved 1678, is abstracted as follows: 'Whereas I was seized of an annuity of £40 out of Great Swinburn, Colwell, Holmshaw, and Whiteside law, I give it to my second daughter Margaret Gray and her heirs for ever; I give my annuity out of lands and coal mines, called St. Edmund's lands, belonging to Sir Thomas and Sir W. Riddell, late of Gateside, knt., to my third daughter, Catherine, and her heirs; to my youngest son, Charles Gray, and my youngest daughter, Elizabeth Gray, my tith corn of Ellick alias Hwicke; to my eldest son, Henry Grey, so much of my demesne of Outchurch as shall happen to be free from engagement to Col. Atkins for my Lord Widdrington's debt; my eldest daughter Mary Riddell; to the wife of Temple of Berwick, shoemaker, £20; my son, Charles, and my three daughters, Margaret, Catherine, and Elizabeth Grey, executors; my kinsman, Sir Francis Ratcliffe, knt.; my son Henry Grey, esq., my two nephews, Edward Gray of Angerton and Edward Fenwick of Blagdon, supervisors.' Durham Probate Registry.

Administration of the goods of Margaret Gray of Morpeth, widow, was granted 18 Oct., 1661, to Henry Grey her son.

10 Thomas Grey displeased his father by his marriage. He died before 1656, leaving five children, who were all living in that year, viz., Thomas and Edward Grey of Angerton, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Ann.

11 Edward Grey of Howick may be identified with that Edward Grey who is mentioned in a letter from Sir Arthur Herilige to William Lenthal, speaker of the House of Commons, 4 July, 1648. Herilige states that he has taken prisoner, among others, 'Colonel Edward Grey, commander-in-chief of the forces in Northumberland,' and that 'Colonel Grey compounded at Goldsmith's hall, and did take the covenant, and so have some others, and there is not a man in the north of England that hath done you more mischief than Col. Grey. I shall take the best care I can to keep them safe in Tintern castle till I know what your commands are; and you have now in custody your chiefest enemies in Northumberland and bishoprick, for the beginning of this new war in the northern parts, and the taking of Berwick.' King's pamphlets, British Museum, golden number 375; tract 25. Cf. Bates, Border Helds, pp. 401-3.

12 Edward Grey appears to have possessed Angerton mill, which he settled 10 March, 1641, on Edward Grey, probably his son. Hodgson MISS.

13 Here lyeth under buried the body of Phylip Grey of Howicke, esquire, who departed this life the 7 day of June, being the 28 year of his age, anno Domini, 1666. M.I. Howick.

The will of Edward Grey of Howick is dated 22 March, 1666, proved 1670. He bequeathed to his brother, Martin Grey, all his lands in Overgrasse; to his cousin, Thomas Grey, £10; to his brother, John Grey, all the rest of his lands. 'Inventory; imprimis his purse & apparel, £5; his saddle nagg, £3; summa bonorum, £8.' Durham Probate Registry.

14 John Grey, heir of Edward Grey of Howick, paid 20s. 8d. for the relief of his lands in Howick in 1662. Alnwick Court Rolls. By his will dated 11 Dec., 1676, John Grey bequeathed his estate, both personal and real, to his son John, and £1,000 to his wife Dorothy, executrix. 'Lastly my pleasure is that William Reed shall be maintained within the house with good dyet and cloathing during his natural life, & also that my executrix after my decease shall distribute amongst the poor of Howick the same forty shillings, & to my nephew, Phillip Grey, the same of five pounds for a token, & to Richard Musgrave, clerk & curate of Howick, two twenty shilling pieces of gold.' Inventory, 4 May, 1681. 'Imprimis, his wearing apparel, £15; his saddle & pistols found in his pocket, £10. The silver plait; two tankards, four salters, a posset cup, one dozen of spoons, & a little taster, £16, etc. Inventory: 'For his apparel, purse, watch, swords and pistols, furniture for his pad, £80.' Durham Probate Registry.

15 Edward Grey, grandson of Martin Grey of Overgrass, voted for Overgrass in 1774.

16 On the floor of the chamber in the following inscription: 'Here lyeth under buried the body of Anna Maria Gray, who departed this life the 18 of April, and also the body of Edward Grey, who departed this life the 14 day of Sept., son and daughter to Philip Gray of Howicke, esquire, anno Domini, 1667.'

17 The will of John Grey of Howick, dated 5 Feb., 1706, was proved in 1710. He bequeathed to his executors, Thomas Wood of Burton and William Wedell of Mousen, all his lands in Howick (except the water mill). 'I do hereby devise that if it shall happen that the estate, or the greater part thereof, devised by ye late Rt. Hon. Ralph
Lord Grey, baron of Warke, to me, in tale male, expectant upon ye death of Henry Nevill, now Henry Grey, without issue male, doe, or shall fall or come in possession to my said eldest son, Henry, by virtue of ye last will and testament of ye said Ralph, late Lord Grey, then my lands to pay additional fortunes to my said children.' The testator bequeathed the mill to his sister-in-law, Mrs Grace Perison, for life; and gave £10 to his niece, Margaret Bell, daughter of Samuel Bell of Wooden, and to his niece, Grace Weddell, daughter of William Weddell of Mousen. *Durham Probate Registry.*

18 On the floor of the chancel of Howick church is this inscription: 'Here lieth buried Margaret, the wife of John Grey of Howick, esquire, who, after she had been married eight years, bore four sons, and lived eight and twenty, died in Jan., 1698.

If Faith, if Hope and Charity be grace,
She had em all,
Than juge where's now her place.'

19 Magdalen Grey of Durham, by will dated 6 April, 1709, bequeathed 'to my cousin Thomas Grey, second son of John Grey of Howick, my eight messuages or farmholds in Stannington, and my lands there called Lord Lumley's lands, and a moiety of the manor there, and my mine of lead ore, called Jeffrey's Grove, in Blanchland,' etc.

20 The will of John Grey of Morwick is dated 26 July, 1777. He had issue three sons and three daughters, viz., John, a captain in the army, who was killed in Germany; Henry, who entered the navy; Charles, who succeeded his father; Margaret, whose will is dated 21 Aug., 1777; Anne, who married John Grey; and Mary, who married William Hay of Alnemouth.

21 The will of Thomas Grey of Howick, gent., dated 22 Oct., 1717, was proved in 1717. The testator directed his brother Henry 'to distribute for 10 years, on the day I die, £5 to the prisoners of Morpeth gaol.' He bequeathed £5 to his aunt Susanna Bell, and £10 to his aunt Mary Trowry. '1 request and desire my loving brother, Henry Grey, that none be invited to my funerall, when it shall please God to take me hence, but such who live in the parish of Howick that he shall think fit to invite; and that he may, on the day of my funerall, give unto each poor person in the parish two shillings and sixpence, and to each other poor person, who shall be att my funerall, one shilling; and I likewise request my said brother, Henry Grey, that he will yearly supply wine for administering the sacrament in Howick church.' *Durham Probate Registry.*

22 Henry Grey was elected M.P. for Berwick, 11 March, 1723, and was high sheriff of Northumberland in 1728. 'Whitehall, 11 Jan., 1746. The king has been pleased to grant to Henry Grey, of Howick, esq., the dignity of baronet of Great Britain.' Gentleman's Magazine. By his will dated 14 Dec., 1749, he devised £200 to the free school at Howick.

23 'In March, 1787, was killed an ox of 6 years, fed by Sir Henry Grey at Howick, whose carcass weighed 152 stones 9 lbs., besides 16 stones 7 lbs. of tallow.' N. Brown's Diary.

24 Thomas Grey, captain in the 1st Guards, was killed by a sword thrust in the breast, in a duel with Lord Lamper, afterwards Lord Penfret. *Newcastle Courant,* 7 March, 1752.

25 Charles Grey was born at Howick in 1729, and in 1746 became an ensign in the 6th Regiment; he afterwards raised men to form an independent company, and was made captain in the 30th Regiment, 21 March, 1755. In 1758 he served with the 20th Regiment in the expedition to St. Malo. He accompanied the regiment to Germany, where he was wounded at the battle of Minden, 1 Aug., 1759. On the 16th of October, 1760, he was in command of the same regiment at the action fought at Kloster-Kampen, which lasted for twenty hours. Captain Grey was again wounded in this engagement. On 21 Jan., 1761, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and received the command of the 95th Regiment, with which he served in Portugal. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the king in Dec., 1772, and major-general on 29 Aug., 1777. He afterwards commanded a brigade of General Sir William Howe's division in the American War, where he gained the sobriquet of 'No-flint-Grey' from the following circumstances. On the night of the 20th of Sept., 1777, when the American general Anthony Wayne and his troops were occupying some houses in the village of Trenton, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, he was attacked by a strong detachment under Major General Grey, and, although he had taken measures to guard against a surprise, the onslaught was so sudden that his men, who were sleeping on their arms, were unable to make an effective resistance, and above 150 were either killed or wounded with the bayonet. As the success of the attack depended on the completeness of the surprise, General Grey gave orders that his men's muskets should not be loaded, but, just before reaching the scene of action, he discovered that his second in command, being nervous about going into a fight with unloaded arms, had made the men load. Much displeased, General Grey, as it was impossible to draw the charges from the muskets, thought the only way, to guard against the risk of marring the completeness of the surprise, was to have the flints taken out of the muskets, and so make his men understand that they must trust entirely to the bayonet. In the following month Grey was opposed to Washington on 4 Oct., 1777, at German-town, Philadelphia, and fought in
numerous engagements during the next five years. In Jan., 1783, he was nominated to the command of the forces in North America with the local rank of general, but in Sept. of the same year he was transferred to the command of an expedition against Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. In 1782 he was made Knight of the Bath, and was promoted to the rank of general in 1796, when he was appointed to the command of the Southern District (Portsmouth). In the following year he became Governor of Guernsey and a member of the Privy Council. On 23 Jan., 1801, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Grey de Howick, and on 11 April, 1806, was created Viscount Howick, and Earl Grey. See *History of the 20th Regiment*, by Lieutenant Smyth, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Charles Grey, afterwards the second Earl Grey, the eldest surviving son of the first earl, was born at Fallowdon, 13 March, 1764. He was educated at Eton with Wellesley and Porson under Dr. Davies, and at King's college, Cambridge, which he quitted in 1784, before attaining his majority, to travel on the Continent in the suite of Henry, duke of Cumberland. A vacancy having occurred in the representation of his native county, he was recalled from his travels by his uncle Sir Henry Grey, who issued an address to the freetholders in which he assured the electors that 'nothing could have tempted me to take this liberty, but my persuasion that his principles and his future conduct will not disappointed the expectation of those with whose approbation he may be favoured.' He was returned as member for Northumberland in July, 1786, and made his maiden speech 21 Feb., 1787, in opposition to the address to the king for the commercial treaty which Pitt had just concluded with France, 'greatly condemning it.' Mr., afterwards Speaker, Addington, who was present on the occasion, says, 'he went through his first performance with an elocution which has not been equalled within my recollection. He is not more than 22 years of age. I do not go too far in declaring that in the advantage of figure, voice, elocution, and manner he is not surpassed by any member of the House: and I grieve to say that he was last night in the ranks of opposition, from whence there is no chance of his being detached.' How the expectation and promises, alike of the partial uncle and of the generous political opponent, were simply justified and fulfilled, his fellow countrymen know. He was shortly afterwards named one of the managers charged with the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Of his conduct in that capacity Macaulay says in his essay on Warren Hastings: 'Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed. At an age when most of those who distinguished themselves in life are still contends for prizes and fellowships at College, he had won for himself a conspicuous place in Parliament. No advantage of fortune or connexion was wanting that could set off to the height his splendid talents and unblemished honour. At twenty-three he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons, at the bar of the British nobility. All who stood at that bar, save him alone, are gone, culprit, advocates, accusers. To the generation which is now [1847] in the vigour of life, he is the sole representative of a great age which has passed away. But those who, within the last ten years, have listened with delight, till the morning sun shone on the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty and animeted eloquence of Charles, Earl Grey, are able to form some estimate of the power of a race of men among whom he was not the foremost.' In 1806 Grey, as Viscount Howick (his father having been created Earl Grey), was for a short time First Lord of the Admiralty in the administration of Grenville and Fox, and became soon afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs. Upon the death of Fox, Lord Howick became leader of the Whig section of the Government, and in 1807 was summoned to the House of Lords as Earl Grey, after his father's death. At about the same time the ministry resigned.

For the next twenty-four years Grey, being out of office, did not take a very prominent part in politics, but continued to support the Catholic claims, and deprecated the assumption by England of the part of principal in the Spanish war. In 1830 he became identified with the party in favour of Parliamentary reform, when the ministry of the duke of Wellington was in power. Eventually, after a protracted struggle, authority was given by William IV. to Earl Grey, on 17 May, 1832, to create a number of peers sufficient to secure the passage of the Great Reform Bill through the House of Lords, and the opposition to the measure thereupon collapsed. In 1833 Earl Grey retired from public life, in which he had obtained distinction by his great powers of oratory and readiness in debate. Earl Grey was a Knight of the Garter, and governor of the Charter house. He died at Howick, 17th July, 1845. A monument, bearing a statue of Earl Grey, stands at the head of Grey Street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bearing the following inscription: 'This column was erected in 1838, to commemorate the services rendered to his country by Charles Earl Grey, K.G., who, during an active political career of nearly half a century, was the constant advocate of peace, and the fearless and consistent champion of civil and religious liberty. He first directed his efforts to the amendment of the representation of the people in 1792, and was the minister by whose advice, and under whose guidance, the great measure of Parliamentary Reform was, after an arduous and protracted struggle, safely and triumphantly achieved in the year 1832.' See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Charles Grey, second son of the second Earl Grey, was born at Howick, 15th March, 1804. He entered the army in 1820. He was appointed, in 1823, lieutenant 23rd Welsh Fusiliers; in 1825, captain 43rd Light Infantry;
in 1828, major 60th Rifles; in 1830, lieut.-col.; in 1834, major-general; in 1855, general. He was colonel of the 3rd Buffs, 1860-2, and afterwards of 71st Light Infantry. He was private secretary to his father when First Lord of the Treasury, and soon after the Queen’s accession became one of her equerries. He was private secretary to Prince Albert from 1849 until the Prince’s death, from which time he served the Queen as private secretary and as joint keeper of the Privy Purse, until his own death, 31st March, 1879. He represented High Wycombe in Parliament from 1831 to 1837. He wrote a life of his father, entitled, Some Account of the Life and Opinion of Charles, second Earl Grey, London, 1861, and compiled, under the Queen’s direction, The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, London, 1867.

The Church.

Ralph Flambard, who was bishop of Durham from 1099 to 1128, gave to the convent of Durham the land called ‘Hewic,’ which Aedward the monk (who built the priory church of Lindisfarne) had previously held. The bishop at the same time granted that the sheep belonging to the convent should enjoy pasture upon the common in ‘Hewic,’ where the sheep of the bishop and his men were accustomed to graze. From this deed it appears that some land at Howick had, from ancient times, belonged to the see of Durham, and it is probable that it constituted the glebe of the chapel, of which Aedward the monk was perhaps the chaplain before he was sent to Lindisfarne. However this may be, there was a chapel at Howick before the year 1158, of which the first recorded incumbent was Asket the priest.\(^1\)

\(^1\) Ranulfus. Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus, Papeden et omnibus hominibus de Aelandscire et Northamscire salutem. Scias me dedisse et concessisse Deo et Scot. Cuthberto et conventui Dunelmensis ecclesie terram illam quam Aedward monachus hactenus tentit, sollicit Hevici, in perpetuum elemosinam. Quare volo et concedo precipio quatumus ipsi monachi candem terram bene et in pace et ab omni scributione et ab omni consuetudine et ab omni exactione liberam et quietam in perpetuum tenat et possidet. Excepto quod singulis tantummodo annis v solidos et iiij denarios defunt. Preterea precipio ut ubi mea pecora et meorum hominum pastura pascant similiter eorum et ipsorum hominum pecora in communem pastura pascant. Testes: Robert archidiocon; Rogerus de Cosnecierius; Aschetin de Wric et Johannes de Mund, et multi ali Franci et Angli. Durham Treasury, 2\(^{nd}\) 1\(^{st}\) Pont. No. 5. A perfect seal of Bishop Ralph is appended to the deed, which is endorsed in a contemporary hand: ‘Ranulfus episcopus de Hewic et communia pastura.’

\(^2\) The late Dr. Raine thought that ‘Hewic’ ought not to be identified with Howick, but did not suggest any other place with which it could be identified. A fifteenth-century endorsement of the deed and an entry in the Repertrium support the view that Hewic is identical with Howick. See p. 228, note 2.
HOWICK PARISH.

Since the time of Bishop Ralph the benefice of Howick appears to have remained in the possession of the convent until the time of the Dissolution, and after that time of the dean and chapter of Durham. The rectory was for a long time attached to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, until by an order in council, dated 27th Aug., 1842, it was separated from the archdeaconry, and constituted an independent benefice. It is now in the gift of the bishop of Newcastle.

The modern church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands upon the site of the older chapel in the grounds of Howick hall. The adjoining graveyard is shaded by many ancient yews, which overhang the Howick burn. An inscription in the church itself records the fact that 'this church was built at ye expence of S' Hen. Grey, bart., 1746,' and another inscription states that 'this church was rebuilt and enlarged by Henry, third Earl Grey, in the year 1849.' A sketch preserved in the vestry shows that the church, built by Sir Henry Grey, was an entirely new building, intended to resemble a Greek temple, and retained no traces of the older Norman chapel which it probably superseded. The alterations and enlargement, carried out by the third Earl Grey in 1849, have done much to modify the design of his predecessor.

Rectors. 1
1822, 6 Jan. Oswald Head, M.A., died 1 Feb., 1854, aged 55, having been curate and rector for 33 years.
1866, 8 Feb. William Champion Streatfeild, M.A.
1884. Charles E. Green, B.A., University coll.; Durham.

Visitations.
1601-1607. Office against the churchwardens of Howick. 'They want the book of homilies and the queen's injunctions, and their church is fallen in decay.'

1 In the graveyard, on the south of the chancel, there is a thirteenth-century grave cover, coped, with a flat top. There are also four other grave covers on one of which is a cross.


3 Oswald Head was appointed rector 6 May, 1846, after the resignation of Archdeacon Raymond on 1 April, 1846.
HOWICK CHURCH.

1604, 15 April. Office against Thomas Crawe, 'for putting awaie his owne wife, and (as his wife reported) he kepeth one Margaret Hearon, a wedow.'

1662. 'Omnia bene.'

1663. 'View of Ecclesiastical State.' 'The rector of Howick, belonging to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, both church and chancel were ruinous, the chancel repaired by the archdeacon. 'Tis of late destitute of a curate, but supplied by the archdeacon's care.'

Circa 1736. Bishop Chandler's Visitatio. 'Rectory, Howick. Archdeacon Sharp; resident, Thomas Nisbit, curate, at £40, value better than £60. Families, 36; no dissenters. The school endowed, G. Reed, master; sacrament monthly, about 25 come.'

1827. Archdeacon Singleton's Visitatio. 'Howick. This rectory is part and parcel of the archdiocesan dignity. The church is in good order and the parsonage excellent, being occupied by my curate the Revd M' Head. Whatever dilapidations I received, together with some additional outlay of my own, I have directed to be expended on the repairs. I let the churchyard to Earl Grey for a small rent, and he accommodates upon equally easy terms the curate with a piece of garden ground contiguous to the rectory house. There is no modus pleaded in the parish. I continue to receive the ancient payment of intercommon tithes from the vicar of Long Houghton upon the payment of the annual charge. I also receive £2 8s. from a farm in Embleton. I met D' William Van Midert, lord bishop of Durham, at Howick, and went with him over the church July, 1827. He was, as might be expected, well pleased with its condition and appointments. The school, of which the archdeacons are visitors, is well maintained. Lord Grey has lately been so good as to increase the accommodation of the old school house; the children come regularly to church . . . The glebe is said to be five acres, but it must be short measure . . . Whatever it is, it is close to the house and seems good land.'

Inscriptions.

Sacred to the memory of George Edmund Byron Bettsworth, esq., of H.M.S. 'Tartar,' who fell in an action with some gunboats near the port of Bergen, on 16 May, 1808, aged 23 years. He married, 24 Sept., 1807, Hannah Althea, daughter of Charles, Earl Grey, who, in testimony of her affection and her grief, has caused this tablet to be fixed near the spot where his remains are interred.

In memory of Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of the Honourable and Reverend Edward Grey, rector of Whickham in the county of Durham. She was born 1 Sept., 1783; she died 26 May, 1821.

The following is inscribed on a tomb under a canopyed recess in the south wall of the chancel: 'In memory of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey, K.G.; born 13 March, 1764; died 17 July, 1845. Also to the memory of Mary Elizabeth, Countess Grey, wife of the above; born 3 March, 1775; died 26 Nov., 1861.

William George Grey, born 15 Feb., 1819, died 19 Dec., 1865; youngest son of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey, K.G.

To the memory of Charles Grey, son of major-general the Honble Charles & Mrs. Grey; born 6 April, 1850; died 23 June, 1855.

In memory of Charles, 2nd son of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey; born 15 March, 1804; died 31 March, 1870. General in the army, colonel of 71st Highland Light Infantry, and for 33 years as equerry and private secretary, the faithful and trusted servant of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

To the beloved memory of Sybil Mary, duchess of St. Albans, daughter of Gen'l the Honble Charles Grey, and wife of William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th duke of St. Albans; born 28 Nov., 1848; died 7 Sept., 1871; aged 22.

Some of the inscriptions are printed in the evidences of the Grey pedigree, see p. 356, etc.

Vol. II.
In memory of Frederick William Grey, admiral, G.C.B., third son of Charles, second Earl Grey; born 23 Aug., 1805; died 2 May, 1878; buried at Sunninghill, Berks.

General the Hon’ble Charles Grey, 2nd son of Charles, Earl Grey; born 15 March, 1804; died 31 March, 1870. Also Caroline, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Harvie Farquhar, bart.; born 20 March, 1814; died 4 Nov., 1890. Also Charles, his eldest son; born 6 April, 1830; died 22 June, 1855.

Christiana, wife of Alfred Grey, died 29 June, 1877.


Maria, Countess Grey, wife of Henry, third Earl Grey, and daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, bart., of Sprotbrough, Yorkshire; born 4 March, 1803; died 14 Sept., 1879.

Charities.

Magdalen Grey, by her will, bearing date 6th April, 1709, gave to Theophilus Pickering, D.D., and the Rev. John Morton, archdeacon of Northumberland, £300 on trust, to dispose of the same for such charitable uses as they should think fit. The proceeds of this fund were devoted to the maintenance of a school at Howick, which was further endowed by Sir Henry Grey, bart., who by his will, dated 14th Dec., 1749, gave £200 for the use of the school. He also gave £5 a year to the poor of Howick to be distributed annually on Nov. 21st.
LONG HOUGHTON PARISH.

The parish of Long Houghton, which contains 4,007 acres, is bounded by the parishes of Howick and Embleton upon the north, Alnwick on the west, and Lesbury on the south. The parish comprises the three townships of Long Houghton, Little Houghton, and Boulmer with Seaton House. It is about two miles in length along the sea-shore from Iron Scars to Seaton Point, and three and a half miles in breadth from Denwick Lane end on the western boundary to Long Houghton Steel, a promontory on the coast.

The township of Long Houghton, containing 2,789 acres, constitutes the greater part of the parish. From the summit of Ratcheugh Crag, a precipitous hill 400 feet in height near the western boundary, a fine view may be obtained of the surrounding country. To the east a long stretch of the sea coast is visible, broken by many jutting headlands, which form with broad curving sweeps the intervening bays. To the south and west the prospect embraces the fertile valley through which the Aln threads its way with continual windings to the sea. To the north-west the pale blue line of the Cheviots may be seen beyond the wooded slopes of Alnwick and the higher moorlands of Eglingham. Beneath is the hamlet of Long Houghton, brightened by the red-tile roofs of the cottages, above which rises the massive grey tower of the church, the only place of strength to which the villagers could formerly resort in time of trouble.¹

There was formerly a well defined prehistoric camp upon Ratcheugh Crag, which was so far destroyed about a century ago that it is difficult now to ascertain its dimensions or describe its shape. Traces of its outlines, however, were in existence when Mr. MacLauchlan visited the spot, which were sufficient to enable him to make the plan of the entrenchments here reproduced. Amongst other prehistoric remains discovered at Long Houghton may be mentioned a cist, which contained the skeleton of a body

¹ Census Returns: 1801, 371; 1811 418; 1821, 469; 1831, 470; 1841, 483; 1851, 547; 1861, 491; 1871, 427; 1881, 442; 1891, 416.
buried in the usual contracted position, accompanied by an urn. Another urn, which, when perfect, was 10 inches high, was found on Lowstead farm, about 150 yards from the sea. It is said to have had, when discovered, a richly ornamented cover. On the farm at Boulmer stone axe-heads have also been discovered.

Long Houghton formed a portion of the barony of Alnwick, but no part of the township appears to have been granted to any freeholder, with the exception of the mill, which had come at the end of the thirteenth century into the possession of William du Boys. He and his widow, Constancia, ultimately resigned their interest in the mill to John de Vesci, for an annual revenue of twelve marks, and the whole of the township was afterwards held by small copyholders immediately of the lords of the barony.
extant list of these tenants is that compiled for the assessment of a subsidy in 1296, which is as follows:

**Magna Hotton. Subsidy Roll, 24 Ed. 1. 1296.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Details</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa bonorum Willelmi Collan</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Walteri filii Radulfi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ade filii Walteri</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Radulfi filii Gerardi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ade de Denewyck</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Juliane vidue</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 18 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Willelmi filii Gerardi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jacobi filii Petri</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ade filii Walteri</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Thome de Swinhowe</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 8 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hugonis filii Galfridi</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rogeri Colin</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rogeri de Denewick</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ricardi de Denewick</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 16 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ade Rede</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 9 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Walteri filii Huelot</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Willelmi Pakock</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Thome Huelot</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hugonis filii Walteri</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unde domino regi, £2 7s. 11d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This list contains the names of nineteen tenants, whose goods were worth £26 7s., but the property belonging to the lord of the manor at Long Houghton was not included in the assessment. It is probable that at this time the demesne lands, which the lord retained in his own hands, were of great value, as the annual proceeds of the manor amounted to £92 7s. 4½d. shortly before the subsidy was levied.¹

In 1336, after the Scottish wars, the number of tenants at Long Houghton, who were able to pay a subsidy, had greatly decreased,² but in 1352 the condition of the manor had so far improved that it produced £33 16s. 10d. in annual revenue.³ Again in 1368, when a survey was made of the barony of Alnwick, it is stated that the manor of Long Houghton was ruined and wasted, but 240 acres of demesne land produced ninepence an acre annually. There were also twenty-four acres of meadow, and two water mills, one being in ruins, the other yielding a hundred shillings a year. There were twenty-

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¹ *Inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. I. No. 25.
² Subsidy Roll, 1336. ¹Houghton magna: Adam Broun, 4s. 8d.; Thomas Gudlad, 3s. 4d.; Robertus filii Willelmi, 2s. 4d.; Walteor Clericus, 2s. 8d.; Wilhelmu de Houwyk, 2s. 4d.; Johannes Collan, 4s.; Walterus Collan, 9d. Summa, 20s. 1d.
eight bondage holdings on the manor, of which eighteen yielded each sixteen shillings a year to the lord, whilst ten were desolate and waste; and there were twenty-nine cottar holdings, of which eighteen yielded 6s. 8d. a year each, whilst eleven others, lying waste, yielded only a shilling each.  

Various surveys and rentals of Long Houghton show that the bondage and cottar holdings on the manor continued unchanged for a long period. A rental of the year 1497 may be summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Messuages</th>
<th>Husbandlands</th>
<th>Cottar Holdings</th>
<th>Rent. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Grane</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clarke</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Styuald</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Grame</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hudson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Adam</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Clarke</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Thomson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Tod</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tynckler</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adam</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grame</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John —</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>31 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Hudson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Elder</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Hudson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Spurwell</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hudson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dawson</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Adam</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 tenants

In addition to the tenants mentioned in this schedule, Robert Elder, the blacksmith, held half a husbandland, called Smethyland, attached to his forge; Richard, the Miller, held a cottage with a garden and two selions of land, and there were seven other similar small cottar holdings.  

1 Inq. p.m. 42 Ed. III. No. 48.  
2 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
seen that the number of husbandlands or customary farms in the township had not varied between the years 1368 and 1497.¹

About 1567, when a very full survey was made, the number of husbandlands had been reduced from twenty-eight to twenty-seven, in order to rectify some inequalities which had arisen when the township had been divided into two parts shortly before. It is fortunate that the surveyor upon this occasion discharged his duties in a very conscientious manner, by writing a report in which he not only presents a faithful and finished picture of the conditions of life in the village at that time, but also refers to the state of affairs in times anterior to those in which he wrote, and to institutions which were passing away. In this report the surveyor, after briefly describing the nature of the soil, refers to the division of the township into two parts, and recites the reasons which had led to the division.

His remarks upon this subject are best illustrated and explained by reference to the map of Long Houghton made in 1619. This map, when studied in conjunction with the survey, shows that in the early years of the sixteenth century Long Houghton contained three common fields of arable land, namely, the East field, the West field, and the South field. At some time shortly before the year 1567, these three fields were divided into two portions, in such a way that the West field, the northern half of the South field, and the northern part of the East field constituted one half of the township, and the south part of the South field with the south part of the East field constituted the other half. The division was made in order that the tenants might enjoy greater convenience for the cultivation of their lands. Before the partition, in consequence of Long Houghton being 'a very long towne,' the tenants had been obliged to travel long distances to reach their strips, scattered in outlying portions of the township, but, when the partition was made, the land was rendered more accessible to the tenants dwelling in the north and south ends of the village respectively. The effect of the division was generally beneficial to the tenants, by whose wish it was made, but the advantages which resulted were not sufficient to silence the complaints of some who thought that they had sustained injustice. A brief time elapsed

¹ On one of the rolls of the receivers of the earl of Northumberland's estate, dated 1503, there are some entries relating to payments made by the bailiff of Long Houghton. The bailiff paid xli. to the sacrist of Alnwick abbey, to provide three sone of wax for the candles used at the obsequies of the earls. He also gave 3s. 4d. to Thomas Rydelall, chaplain, for taking care of the earl's clock in Alnwick castle ('pro custodes, orilog' ejusdem domini infra castrum de Alnewyk'). *Ibid.*
before the tenants of the north end discovered that their neighbours of the south end enjoyed the better half in all respects, and the disposition of the meadow and pasture under the new arrangement gave rise to general complaint. The surveyor in 1567 found so much disorder prevailing, that he thought a good double dike, set with quick wood, should be made to separate the villagers of the north and south ends from one another. His advice appears to have been followed, as the map shows a well marked division between the respective portions.

After referring to the division the surveyor proceeds to set out the boundaries of the township, and to give full particulars as to the names of the tenants and the size of their holdings. He then refers to the reduction of the number of husbandlands from twenty-eight to twenty-seven. He recommends that the tenants should be obliged to render assistance to one another whenever it should be necessary to rebuild houses which had fallen into ruin, and that a good blacksmith should be maintained on the land set apart for that purpose. He then describes an institution which was falling into disuse, namely the division of the town into 'ploughdayles' or groups of four tenements. The possessor of each of these tenements had formerly a cottage appertaining to it, in which a fisherman was maintained. Every 'ploughdayle' in this way provided a crew of four men for a coble, and the fish procured by the coble were a useful addition to the means of livelihood enjoyed by the tenants. Moreover in harvest time the crews of the cobles could be utilized as reapers. After briefly touching upon other topics, the surveyor states that persons had been formerly appointed by the lord's court to keep good houses of entertainment for travellers, and no one else had been allowed to make entertainments for profit, but a lax custom had been introduced by which bridal feasts and dinners to celebrate the churching of women were provided by unauthorised persons. The map will be found a great assistance in identifying the place-names referred to in the report which is as follows:

Houghton Magna. This town of Houghton is a very great . . . the arable lande thereof lyeth for the moste parte nighe . . . sea syde, and is dogned with the sea wracke, to the comodite of the said tenants: it is a very good soytle, they have sufficient of pasture grounde, and it is for the most parte fyne grounde, especially ther pasture for ther oxen, havinge good springs of water in every part thereof: and, because of the greatnes of the said towne, the towne is now dividit in two partes, for

1 An abstract of this part of the survey will be found at the end of the report which follows.
2 MS. damaged.
3 MS. damaged.
that they were xxvij tenants byside cotteagers, havyng alwayes and in every place every one tenant one rige by [him] selfe, and so consequentlye, from ryge to ryge, that every tenant had one rige, then the first did begin to have his a ryge [sic] for his lot agaync, and so by rygge and ryge it was in every place deviident amonoge them to the great chardge and labour of every one of the said tenants: although the same portion did geve to every tenant like quantite of all sortes of lande, yet it was so paynepene to them and ther cattell that for the moste parte the said tenants did never manure their grounde thorowgly, whereby they did fall in great povertie; and also ther severall grounde, called their owne pasture, before the partition was made, was in breacce tyne over catyng and maide baire of felyng, for that the same laye in divers small places, because of the nombre of the cattell that pastured upon the same. And now they have pasture sufficient for the said oxen, yt the same be hymed and fred xxd dayes after Saynt Eleyne Daye, as also they all togyther became more weltye sence the partition than they were before, albeit it is partly to be reformed as heireafter shall be declared.

The service of the tenants of this towne is lyc in all respects to the tenants of Lesburye, which shall be at lente declared in the title of Lesburye: as for any title or right to any common pasture grounde in the somer quarter for their oxen, they have none as the tenants of Lesburye have, nor yet nether for turves, peit, or yet hather, in any other plase than within the precynt of ther ownye groundes and feyldes, savenge only that they have alwayesse had ther oxen goyng within the west and Hulhe parkes, aagreeing with the gresser for the same by the space of xxd dayes or ther upon, vidz. from the Feast of the Invention of the Crosse unto segent [sic] moneth be called and proclaimed, which thynge they cane not want, for in that tyne ther oxen pasture, beyng fredde and kepied in hayning, will serve ther oxen to the oxen tyne of the yeaare, or ells it will not be sufficient pasture for the sayd oxen duringe the sayd tyne above mentyoned.

The bounder off the towne off Great Houghton. The bounder of Houghton, beynynge at the borne mowthe of Houyke and from thence southe warde alonge the sea syde by the lowe water marke unto yowe come to Me[r] mowthe . . . , and from thence alonge the sea syde southe warde as the lowe water marke goyeth rounde abowt Lange Hewghe and Connyngarth to the west end of the same Connyngarth, and then there is one olde dike which lyeth north & south enlonge the west ende of the said parcell of grounde called Connyngarth, and betwyx that olde mention of dikk and the West Seaton dikk is one parcell of common which is the common waye that the burgesses of Aylmowthe haith to ther common, which is called Houghton and Aylmowt common; and then this bounder styerlyth north warde by the said West Seaton dikk to the east noyke of the Merye butts, and then west warde up the said dikk to the Breck dikk alonge the Breck dikk to the north east end of the same: and ther is lyenge with owte the northe dikk of the said Brekes iiij [sic] rygges, now over runne and growne with wyynes, which is parcell of the grounde of Lesburye, therfor this bounder extyndeth uphe the north syde of the said iiij rygges to yowe come to the Est Noyke, at the sowthe ende of the Brone Parke, then alonge the sowthe dikk of the said Brome Park to Cichacker dikk, and alonge the same dikk to yowe come fornewest the sowthe noyke of the west dikk of the cotti-yrds, and, as that dikk goeth, to the Sikett dikk, and, from the northe noyke of the same, then right sowthe west to one march stone which is sett a little be sowth the sowth east noyke of the sowth flate, a little out the dikk: from thence westward to a great stone lying within the dikk at the merye butt, which is doubled crosse. The dikk ther was latly made by the tenants for markynge ther dikk stright, and from thence up Eastford and dikk [sic] to the west noyke thereof, and then north west to a great graye stone in Sayning Bank Brege bysyde Hacker Snypes, and then westward to a grey standing stone be west the Hirds hill, then west warde over the hyll and up the letche to the little stones lying in the mydle of the letche, which are marche betwyx Lesburye, Houghton, & Hawkle, and then sowth west to a great graye stone a little besowth Rimpeed dikk, for the tenants of Houghton have a raik for ther oxen in all places abowt ther grounds with ther arable lande. From that

1 May 3rd.
stone south west to another great graye stone, lying at one waye side, then sowth west downe the letech to the sowth nooke of Divshey dycke, from thence north west, up the letech called the Meare letech, to a standyng stone with one little crosse, being one the east syde of the said letech, and then northward to a stone without the dicle of Snapes Leases, from thence to the Marche Hill, wherein standeth one stone; from thence to the Graye-stone Well-heyd, which is marche betwyx Houghton, Denwyk, and Hawkle. And then northward alonge the hye strete, alonge Denwyk Est dicle to the Chatterynge forde, and then, alonge the hye waye or streate, to Kyelstone forde; from thens alonge the Kyng's streate to a little waye that do come from Broxfield toward Howghton, and west that waye to the Reade forde; then north the borne to the noyke of Brosfeld Medowe; then eastward to the fallen crosse, now takyng away, called Lucke's crosse; then south east to a little hill havyng thre stones lying in it and is march betwyx both the Howghtons and Renyngton: from thence to the water falles: from thence south east to a little kerne of stones beneath the furry rodes, then east to another stone, then eastward over the hyle and over the dick, late byldit by John Roddom, to a graye stone besyd, nowe inclosed to Litle Howghton, and then through the Longhe to the graye stone on the sowth syde of the water gait, then down the letech to a mention of an old dicle, downe the dicle to a well called Kerse well, then downe the old mention of Litle Howghton old dicle to the Heye Strete at the head of Grenesyde, which strete is gevyng forth by the Roddoms, and north alonge that strete to the Quarrell heed; downe the north end of the Quarrells to a graye stone; then north alonge the balke; then downe the diche of the abbey lande to Reverse Knowy-yett and . . . then a great comon pasture lying betwixt the arable land . . . Howghton and Howyk and is belonginge to them b . . . mouth . . . dick . . .

It is to be noted that before the partition of this towne every tenant had, besyd his husband lande, certayne parte of the demayne lands; every husband lande was at the yearly rent of xxij', the rent that any tenant paid more was for the parcell of demayne lande laid to his tenement, which was vij' by yeare, and to one tenement which had but one half of his husband land xxij' for demayne; if it were of more rent than xxix' for husband lande and demayne land, the same was for cottages, at ij' ij' by yeare for every cottidge, or ells per one parcell of ground, called Tedderyng, ij' per annum.

And for so muche as this towne of Houghton is a very long towne, so that therby the tenants had a great waye to the occupation of ther land, by reason every tenant had but one rigge linge in one place for the moste parte, which was much hurtfull to the said tenants, thersore it was thought by his lordship's officers, and also the said tenants thereunto willingly assented, that the said towne should be devidit and sett in two partes, the sowthe towne to have suche lande as by measure and lott and also by ther own division is appoynted unto them, and likewise the norte towne to have that which lieth most night unto them, as also the medowe and the pasture grounde which was devidit and sett to ether towne, by themselves as well as by his lordship's said officers: in which partition is the xxvij husband lands, the demayne which was occupied by the said xxvij tenants, and also the half of husband lande with the demayne lande which then was occupied unto it, with the Brome parke and Sikett to the same appertaining; and also xij cottages at ij' ij' wanting the cottage houses builtit, with one parcell of ground called the Tedderyng at xxij' by yeare, all which was occupied by the said xxvij' tenants and nowe devidit equally amwinge them. Furrth of the wich was takyng one tenement; and, wher ther was xxvij' tenements with ther appertenance, ther is nowe maid but xxvij for makyng the division equall & full by the request and assent of the said tenants; and nowe that tenement, with gardyng belonging and with one acre of arable lande laid unto the same, is maide one cottage, and lettyng to one John Slegge as is before mentioned, and therby is improved yearly to my lord iiij' iiij'.

1 MS. damaged.
And whereas, in every partition of so great a towne as this towne of Howghton, it care not well be so equally deviided that nether partie have the better of the other, yet wher any great deference fully apperith to be, in this or such liche partitions, although it did not at the first appeire or were knowe, yett it is much requisite it wer with consideration refomed. Therfore for that the south ende of Howghton, all things considerit. haite the better haliffe in all respects, as well of the arable lande, medowe grondne, as also of the severall pasture, and that the severall pastures of both ends of the said towne lyeth not adjoyninge to ther corn feldes & medowe ground, but the one pasture of the north ende adjoyninge upon the corne-felds and medowe of the southe ende, and likwyse the sowthe ende pasture adjoyning to the corne felds & medowe of the north ende, to the great disquietness and discomodite of boyth the said parties, it wer much requisiit that the tenants of the north ende should have the severall pasture nowe appertenynge to the tenants of the sowthe ende, and that pasture pertaining to the tenants of the north ende to be haide to the tenants of the sowthe ende, that done. And that ther wer one doublle dicke, sett with good quickwoode, maide betwyxt ther said felds and grounds; it should qualify and sett at quietness the great disquietness and disorder that is nowe amonge them, by reason ther grounds lieth open and not inclosed. so that the cattell of either ende of the said towne doyth daily trespaces in the corne, medowe, and pastures of boyth the said parties, and therby they are much indamaged. Also it is to be noted that although the tenants of the north ende have parte of ther land lying upon the southe syde of the comen lonyng and waye, which is the comen passadige to the west, as well for that it is the only waye which the inhabitantes ther have, or alwayes have had, with ther cattell, to ther comen pasture ground lying on the west parte of the said towne, as also beyng the comen waye towards Alnwyk and other townes, and serveth for one common passadige as well for straygers as for the said inhabitantes, it is convenient that the said tenants of the said sowthe ende of Howghton should be compelled to make ether the sowthe dicke of the sayd leyning, or ells the partes of boith the dickes, as before the partition they have been alwayes accustomed to do, for in the said partition ther was no condition maide amonge all the said tenants to the contrarye.

It wer much neadfull that every tenant and cottynger of this towne of Howghton did inclose ther croftes and garthes, adjoyning to ther tenements. with good dics, sett with quick wood, and, wher the same will not growe, they to be inclosed with one stone walle under one great penaltie; it shall be no less profitable to the tenants then savegarde of ther goods and cattell. It is much neadfull the said tenants be compelled to repairre and amende ther comen wayes, which in antient tyme was maide ande apoynted for the easement and comoditie of all the inhabitaters ther, which be at this present, and especially sence the said partition, in tyme of wynter not passable with no cariage; which must be repaired before that ther croftes be inclosed, as before is mentioned.

It wer convenient and also a great comoditie to the inhabitaters of this towne that, when as any tenants or cotteagiers have ther tenement cottaide house or any parte therof ruynowse and to be byulldit, that every tenant and cottynger should helpe the said tenant and cottynger to carye and lead stones and other thyngs necessarie for his buyldyng, as it is at length recited in the title or survey of Lesbury: and also, for that ther be much lime-stone nigh and in the felds of the said towne, it wer no lesse neadfull, as one great comoditie to the said tenants, to have ther walls of ther tenements and houses maide with lyrne and stone; and, although the same at the first wil be thought to be over chargeable for them, because they be but poore men, yett, all thynges consyderit and that ther wer yearly, or at least as the opportunity should require, one lyrne-kylne brout in every end of the said towne; that done, it would be no great chardge to the said tenants then they are at nowe with buyldyng of the same howses with morter only.

And wher in antient tyme, as apperith in the olde records, ther was, for the helpe ease and comoditie of the inhabitaters ther, one comen forge, with certayne land unto the same appertenyng as before is

1 Similar partitions were frequently made, e.g., at Rock, and South Charlton.
2 i.e., brought. see Heslop, Northumberland Words.
mentioned, of intent that he that had the same shoulde be the comen smyth ther, and serve the inhabitants ther in all thinges, for therc money, that unto his occupation should apperteyn, and that also none of the said inhabitants should go with ther wourk to any other forren smyth under a great penaltie, but have ther wourk to the said comen forge, and he lycwyse, before the same forge and land was unto him demised, was proved to be a good smyth and able to serve the said tenants, then the said smyth was able to leve and the tenants well served, and now the said forge and land is demised to such as is not able to serve the said tenants, wherfore it wer good he wer compelled ether to lynde one good smyth or another appoynted to the said forge or lande.

In the antient tymne also the said towne was devidit in plowghdayles, viz.: in every plowgh-daylle iii' tenements, and every tenant had to the same his tenement one cottayde apperteynyng, and in the same ther dwellid one fisher man, so that every plowgh-daylle had one coble going to the sea, and therby the tenant was not only maile welthay and riche and well served with labourers in the hertest tymne, but also it was a marvelous commodite to all the cuntre, for ther was no towne so scituate nigh the sea as this towne is, and have good hayynes for landyng of cobles, but they had cobles going to the sea in fisshyng as is above expressed, and nowe, as in this towne ther be none, evynso lycwyse they be much decayed in all other places to the great decaye and impoverishment of the inhabitants of the said towne, as also the comen whelte of the holle cuntre adjoynynge therto; and nether officer, nor yett other persone, yett mynded to move the same to be redressed and reformyd, the more is pite.

Ther be severall havens within the precincts of the tertyories or grondye apperteynyng to this towne which be all principall and good havens for cobles to lande in, viz.: the hayngye of Merchmounte, Bowmer, and Conyngarth hayng called Gryndlye, wherein, in the antient tymne, the said cobles going to the sea landid theim, payenge the price fysshe to the lord, which was the greatest and special cause of the decaye of the said cobles, for so often as any of the saide cobles did bring in any fishe at any of the said havens, the best fishe that was in the said coble was taikynge for the lord, and, if there wer but one fishe, it was the price-fishe taikynge from the poore men, and nothynge remained unto them to be towards ther levyng; therfor it wer good the lord wer contented with the rent of xiij by yeare for the said price-fishe, and the same to be paid equally amongst all the cobles that shall go fourth the said hayngges, as it is now paid by the farmer of Balmere, and the cobles to be discharged of paying any price-fishe; other waise it is but vayn to travell for the setting forth of any cobles.

It is to be noted that ther do apperteyne to the vicaryge of Houghton the teithe haye, lynte, hempe, and all other petye tythes of Litle Howghton. Great Howghton, and Bowmer, as the oblation and offeryng of the parishioners ther, and one tenement house and gardyng in Great Howghton, as befor in the title of that towne is mentioned, and also the oblations and offeryngs of the inhabitants of Bowmer, with the tynde-corne and haye of the same, and all other petye tythes ther, and also the petye teithes and offeryngs of all such as do dwell and remayne in Conyngarth; but the tenants of Great Howghton haith ther teith haye by antiente custome, for certayne money yearly at Easter to be paid to the said vicarre; but as for the teith haye and other dewties of Litle Howghton is by force and by a laite agreement without ryght with-holdinge from the said vikare, for the which he receveth a smallege conteyne of money. The teith fische owght [not] to be paid to the parson, yett it wer good, seye the churche as yet is possessed therof, it should contenewe for the better mayntenance of the said vicaire; then wer the same one competent levyng for one preast, otherways this is to small levyng for any lernid man to kepe residence ther; it is now cessed in the Qweyns Majestie's Records to the yearly valewe of . . .

The churche and steeple of this towne is the great strenth that the poore tenants have to drawe to in the tymne of warre, wherfor it wer neadfoul the same be, for that and other causes, kepied in good reparations, and thereunto the parishkeyners be alwaies straitly comandit, and request maide to the Qweynes Majestie's officers for the reparyng of the chansell so often as nead shal require.

1 Blank in MS.
LONG HOUGHTON.

And wher John Carre, laite of Bowlmer, did inclose one parcell of the comen of Howghton and Aylnmowth, nyghte the house of Bowlmer, called Bowlmerlowghe, as appeareth by one mentione of a diche maide by the said John Carre, nowe in decaye, it is good that comandment be gevyn by his lordship that the same parcell of gronde should be in comen and as parcell of the comen aforesaid, as it hathe been alwaise before the taikynge in of the said, and that the inhabiter of Bowlmer do not hynder such as ought to have pasture in the said comen, to have ther cattell goyng in the said parcell of gronde as alwayes they have been accustomed.

And wher the fermer of Bowlmer baith his medowe gronde, for the most parte, lying amonge the medowe gronde of the tenants of the south ende of Howghton, throwge the which the said tenants have by antient custome had always sufficient waye leafte to manure and occupye ther land ling nighte the same medow, as well sence the said partition of Howghton as before and tyme fourth of memorye, to the great discomodite of the said fermer of Bowlmer, it is requisit the said tenants showlde have the said medowe gronde, and by exchange geve as muche and as good of the meadowe gronde, pertaining to them and lying mor nigher Bowlmer than the other; it shall be no hurt to nether partie and one great quietness to boith the parties.

In antient tyme, as tyme fourth of memorye, ther hathe bene certayne appoynted by the Lord's courte to keepe good howses, to serve the Qwynes Majestie's people that travellythe, as also the inhabiter as nead required, with lodging, meat, and drinke, as well for the persons so travellyng as for ther horses to have good stablyng and horsemet for ther money payeng; at which tyme ther was no inhabiter within the said towne that might make any feast for any cause within his owne house, onles he did make the same of fre cost and did take no money for the same, but, if he did, he was at the Lord's court grevously amerceyd, but nowe the inhabiter do begynne to make bridell and church dyners, when ther wyffes be churchd, and take money for the same so that the said fermer of the . . .!

A terrier, containing the names of the tenants, the size of their holdings, and other particulars, follows the perambulation of the boundary of the township in the original survey. The following table shows the names of the tenants of the twenty-seven husbandlands, with the amount of arable, meadow, and pasture of which their holdings were composed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arable.</th>
<th>Meadow</th>
<th>Pasture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Elder</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Grayne</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hudson</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Clerke</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hudson</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Wedell</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Elder</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Hudson</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard Harper</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert Elder</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant (name illegible)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adam (late in the tenure of William Elder)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his father</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 M.S. damaged. *Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*
The rental of the township in 1567 may be summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demesne land</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>A toft in Little Houghton</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27½ husbandlands</td>
<td>39 5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 cottar holdings</td>
<td>3 9 4 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inhabitants of the village suffered severely about the year 1573 from the raids of cattle stealers, which they were unable to repel owing to their lack of weapons and horses. In the opinion of one of the earl of Northumberland's advisers nothing was so necessary, in order to stop the raids, as the appointment of a 'gentleman of worship' to be constable of Alnwick castle; but the earl was singularly unfortunate in his choice, when he selected his kinsman, Thomas Percy, for that office. The complaints against him were numerous. In 1602 Robert Clerke, one of the tenants of Long Houghton, whose name has been already mentioned, was examined before 'John Ogle of Casse parke and Raphe Carre of Howbourne.' Clerke said that he had placed twenty sheep hogs in the charge of a neighbour, who shortly afterwards asked Clerke to send for them, as a disease had broken out among them, and several had died. Clerke asked how many were alive, and was informed that there were eleven left, but when he received them he could not count more than ten:

Whereupon Clerke seemed to be very angry that he should lacke one of his number in one night, and said he would charge him for all the whole; notwithstanding he receaved these tenne. The next day, they being put forth to the field, there comes a hogge to them with the same mark, and came home to his house with the said hogges, which Clerke seeing thought it had bene his owne hogge that his neighbour had denied the day before. He took it into his own house, and, perceiving the marke wearinge away, did renewe it againe, and afterwards perceived that it had not his eare marke; but the matter rested untill one of his neighbors came and made claim to the said hogge, to whom Clerke answered that, if it were his, he had nothinge to say to it. The other refused it, sayinge he had sett his owne marke on yt. The poore man, for fear of trouble, was content to geve x and his hogge againe, which the other tooke for his full satisfacon. In process of tyne it was made knowne to Mr. Percy, who sent for the said Clerke and put him in Alnwick castle, who could not be releasst until he had condiscended to geve Mr. Percy xx for the said fault. And further did geve to one Thomas Adame 40 to bringe him to that agreement who was at that instant bailiff of Longhoughton. We [the judges] asked him what he meant to geve so much money for so small a fault. He answerst that a neighbor of his, dwellinge in Denneck, for the receipt of a waife shipe, notwithstanding he made proclamation on the markets days in Alnwick market, was taken and put in Alnwick castle and paid x for the said fault and therefore made me compound. Further the said Robert Clerk did much complaine of the carriage of woode and come to Alnwick castle that they were utterlie undone by it.\(^1\)

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\(^1\)In 1580 Long Houghton produced a rental of £34 17s. 2d. Fonblanque, *Annals of the House of Percy*, vol ii, p. 582. In addition to this customary rental occasional fines, levied on the admission of tenants, produced large sums, e.g., 'sum of all the money which was exacted by the last admissions upon the tenancies of the towne of Houghton, cxliii\(^3\) xx\(^2\) x\(^2\).

\(^2\)See pp. 249, 254.

\(^3\)See p. 259.

\(^4\)Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
Another complaint was made against Thomas Percy by James Dunne, who had been led to expect the wardship of a boy named John Elder, a son of one of the tenants of Long Houghton. The boy was, however, placed in the hands of Robert Mellet, Thomas Percy’s servant, with his ‘portion’ of £15. Mellet shortly afterwards dying, Thomas Carr of Boulmer and Mellet’s father asked Percy to allow Dunne to have the tuition of the child, and Dunne gave Percy 20s. for his ‘goodwill.’ Dunne had the wardship for three years, but Percy then deprived him of it, and would not suffer Dunne to ‘mowe his meadow nor shear his corne, until he was enforced by the order of two spiritual men to pay Mr. Percy £4.’ Moreover, when he was summoned to Alnwick on the day of ‘trewe,’ Percy sent messengers ordering Dunne to send him his nag. Dunne replied that he himself ‘was as sufficient to serve his lordship as any that he would set upon him, and going with his neighbours to meet Mr. Percy, he [Percy] took the said Dunne by the collar and pulled him off his horse, bidding him walk like a knave.’

Several letters of this period, preserved among the duke of Northumberland’s muniments, refer to Long Houghton mill. It will be remembered that, when the manor was surveyed in 1368, there were two water mills, only one of which was in working order. The manorial mill appears to have been afterwards transferred to the banks of the Aln in the township of Lesbury, where a mill was until recent times known as Long Houghton mill. It stood on the Aln between Lesbury mill and Bilton mill, in the hollow of the road near the railway viaduct. The mill, which was at all times an important part of the manorial economy, is specially referred to in the survey of Long Houghton made in 1567, as follows:

The tenants of this towne of Great Howghton are bounde to grynde ther corne at Howghton mylne, and to be ther multerid at the xij corne; they are grevously merced if they or any of them be convicted in the courte of Howghton for goyng awaye with anye corne to be gronde at any other mylne. They do also leid the mylne stones great tymbre to the said mylne, and mayteneth the mylne house in reparations from the east ende of the said mylne to the mylne hirst and hopper, which is the change of the termor to bylde and maynteyne; the said tenants do leykwyse repare the mylne dame so ofen as neade do require. The said tenants geve yearly to the said termor certayne mouter malte, called drye malte, viz., evrey tenant one boilde beire malte, to be paid unto the said termor of the said mylne at or before Sainct Peter daye in June, amountyng to in all xxvij booles. It is to be noted that the mylne of Houghton standeth and is sett within the lordshippe of Lesburye, and was somtyme Lesburye mylne, but for that the same was by my lord’s antecessors considered, that one mylne was sufficient to serve the inhabiteres of the lordship of Lesburye, they having two mylnes, the one of them was taiking by them

1 Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.
from Lesburye and maide parcell of Howghton, gyng and grantyng unto the tenants of Howghton sufficient waye unto the same mylne, and chardgyng them with the like services as the inhabiter of the said lordship of Lesburye was bounde to do or make to the said mylne.¹

At the end of the sixteenth century Long Houghton mill was in the tenure of Thomas Dackam, an old servant of the earl of Northumberland, as lessee. Writing to the earl on 18th April, 1605, Dackam asks for a renewal of the lease, and states that he was unable to appear before the earl's commissioners because he 'was commanded in the king's majestie's service att Durham aboute recreants' lands and goods, and made receyvor thereof.' In his absence grave accusations had been made against him, but he comforts himself with the reflection that 'your lordship did never charge me with one groate wrongfullie gotten, I thanke God for yt.'² On 6th Sept., in the following year, the earl wrote to Robert Delaval, his officer, requesting him to ascertain what Houghton mill was worth 'at the rack,' and 'what the moulter maulte wil be worth at the uttermost valewe of Lesbury millnes.'³ Shortly afterwards some confusion arose with regard to the lease. The earl, who was then confined in the Tower, appears to have granted the mill to William Wycliffe, without informing his agents, who in the meantime had renewed Dackam's lease. Dackam, writing to the earl on the 20th Nov., 1607, says:

M's William Wycliffe by some graunte, as he pretended, from your honour, hath latelie forciblie putt me oute of the possession of the saide mylne, and ... doth still detaine the same from me, contrarie to lave, and receyv'd my rent due to me, ever since Lammas last, was twelve monthes, which is extreame deallinge in hym, whom I did accompte of as my verie deare frende. And in regard it is, sithence I came to my noble lord your father to serve, fortie seven yeares, havinge in all that tyme both to him and your honor duly accompte and cleared all my receyvings and accompts from tyme to tyme, I never having penny fee for my office but the bare wage of fourye marks yearelie.⁴

In the meantime Wycliffe, finding that he could not obtain possession of the mill, was contemplating an action at law. Stockdale, another of the earl's agents, writing on the 13th Dec. in the same year, attempts to dissuade him from this course. He writes to Wycliffe:

S't, I receaved your letter the laste wecke, at x of the clock at night, and am sorry to heare their should be any suite betwene you and Thomas Dackam. His lease of Houghton millne was graunted to him in the yeare 1585 by his lordship himselfe, and the enrollment thereof I tooke, and finding the rente reserved upon the same to be little or lesse then the ould auncient rente, he was advised to renewe the same, and to my remembrace obtained a warrant or letter to his lordship's commissioner, who demised the same to him accordingly with the moulter maulte, to which demise Sir William Fenwick,

¹Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ²Ibid. ³Ibid. ⁴Ibid.
Thomas Stanley and myself and others as I remember have sette our hands. And I would desier you not to bringe my Lord and us in question before the authority for that thinge which wee did (as wee take it) by good warrant. And Thomas Dackham also, being an old servitor to his lordship, and to his father as you knowe, I would pray you to suffer him, according to the meaning of his graunte, to have and enjoy his terme, which is not longe, for the courte at Yorke will construe the wooreste of our behavior in his case.¹

Soon afterwards Wycliffe was in possession of the mill, which did not, however, realise his expectations. Writing on the 31st Oct., 1610, he reminds the earle that he had received a lease of the mill 'towards the reparring of my losse and payments in Scotland.' The lease had formerly yielded him £30 a year, but this sum, 'sence I have been estranged from that countrie, ys both slowly and unthankfullie paid, to my trrouble and sore charges;' he therefore asks the earle to cancel his lease.² The mill was accordingly transferred to other lessees.³ The customary services due to Long Houghton mill were a frequent source of friction between the miller and the tenants.⁴ In addition to this the miller of Long Houghton was exposed to the rivalry of his neighbour, the lessee of the adjoining mill which served the tenants of Lesbury.

In 1658 Mrs. Lewen was the tenant of Long Houghton mill. Her son-in-law, Nicholas Whitehead, writes to one of the earl's officers, on the 21st July, 1658, as follows:

Sir, I must not only become your humble sewter mysele, but also present you with my mother's, who earnestly desires you will be pleased not to further M' Carr to have any hand [or] interest in Lesburie milline, for, if you should, he will make Longhoughton milline worth nothing to my lord nor to hir; now she, having bestowed great charges in makeinge the said milline anew & building hir with stone and ymne, which will save wood hereafter; for he hath always bene a very bad troublesome neighbor to hir, and has incenowed to putt both strangers & others from my lord's milline of Houghton, by his threatningar to impound their horses if they come out of the milline dore upon his ground, and its lykely he will now be much wors & threaten common people, when it may bring benefit to himselfe in constrayning people if possible from Houghton milline to Lesbury milline. And allredy, as few days as he has enjoyed the millne, he has threatened the millnare of Houghton milline and others of Houghton for coming through his ground, althoe it be the ordinarye & accustomed way to Houghton milline, etc. She [M' Lewan] will be content with any partner you shall apoynt except M' Carr, for his caridg is so hye and boysteros that he is thought nether fitt partner nor tenant.⁵

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² Ibid. ³ George Whitehead writes to the earl, 6th Feb., 1612: 'I have made stay in Robert Clarkes handes and Raphe Frissel's, the tenants of the moother manille and Houghton Millne, some twenty oode pounde. . . . My servantes ar much troubled by a busye fellowe, one Nathaniell Orde, deputy to Sir William Selby, but I cannot say that it is Sir William Selby's faulte, but rather excuse him bycause of late I have ever found him very observing of your lordship. His actiones ar very absurde, he doth not oppress my men, bycause they will not stand barehead befor him, and offers to beat him that is bathell of Sheels under your lordship.' Ibid. ⁴ In 1632 Edward Adams was fined 1s. for refusing to lead mill stones to the mill. Other tenants were fined for refusing to 'cast flaggs' for the mill. ⁵ Ibid.
Much light is thrown on the condition of the tenants at Long Houghton during the early years of the seventeenth century by a terrier preserved at Alnwick castle. The terrier was compiled in 1614, only five years before the map of the township was made. The map was made to illustrate it, and should be studied in conjunction with it. The following comparatively brief abstract will suffice to indicate its nature:

Houses and garths, beginning at the north end of the east row of the town of Longhoughton:
- Some of acres of the houses and garthes of the east row aforesaid: 35 3 39\frac{1}{3} A. R. P.

Houses and garths, beginning at the south end of the west row:
- Some of acres of the houses and garths on the west side of ye towne: 24 1 9\frac{1}{3}

Some total of the number of acres of all the houses and garths within Longhoughton town aforesaid is: 60 0 39\frac{1}{3}

Parcels of demeane in Longhoughton:
- Brome parke demeane & cont.: 23 2 29\frac{1}{3}
- Sicletts meadowe demeane: 4 0 11\frac{1}{3}
- Coteardes demeane: 3 3 1\frac{1}{3}

Some total of the number of acres of the three parcels of demeane aforesaid is: 31 2 2\frac{1}{3}

Long Houghton south end. The South field. Wester dikes beginning at the North side:
- Some of the Wester dikes: 18 0 16\frac{1}{3}

High lawes beginning at the east side:
- Some of the High lawes: 3 3 4

South flatt beginning at the north side:
- Some of acres of the South flatt: 57 0 18\frac{1}{3}

Bastie lands beginning at the East side:
- Wm Hunter 2 lands and the hedge and dike containing: 1 1 4
- Henrie Reade one land... 0 2 30\frac{1}{3}
- George Scott one land... 0 2 29\frac{1}{3}
- George Garrot one land... 0 2 27\frac{1}{3}
- One land free... 0 2 23
- George Garrot one land... 0 2 22\frac{1}{3}
- George Scott one land... 0 2 20\frac{1}{3}
- Widowe Strother one land... 0 2 18\frac{1}{3}
- Thomas Adam, junior, one land... 0 2 16\frac{1}{3}
- John Butler one land... 0 2 14\frac{1}{3}
- Lionel Tate one land... 0 2 11\frac{1}{3}
- Mathew Nicholson one land... 0 2 9\frac{1}{3}
- Martine Tuggell one land... 0 2 7\frac{1}{3}
- John Shepherd one land... 0 2 5\frac{1}{3}
- Thomas Egger one land... 0 2 3\frac{1}{3}
- George Bowden one land... 0 2 0\frac{1}{3}
- Widow Strother one land... 0 2 6\frac{1}{3}
- Thomas Adam, junior, one land... 0 2 6\frac{1}{3}
- John Butler one land... 0 2 6\frac{1}{3}
- Lionel Tate one land... 0 2 6\frac{1}{3}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Nicholson</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hunter</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrie Reade</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Scot</td>
<td>two lands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Garrot</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martine Tuggell</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Egger</td>
<td>one land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bowdon</td>
<td>3 lands &amp; dikes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Bastie lands</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0 3 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lawe sydes beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law Heildes</td>
<td>beginning at the south side</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Garrott</td>
<td>12 croft lands at the east end of the Flatt meadow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 7 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Flase meadow beginning at the east end:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the South Flase meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Flase lands beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Flase lands</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Flase flatt beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carre</td>
<td>one land and one yard belonging to his cottages, 0 a. 2 r. 2 p.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Flase meadow beginning at the north end:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the North Flase meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 6 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Middle Flase meadow betwixt the Flases flatts beginning at the west end: [divided into deals.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Middle Flase meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North-east Flase meadow beginning at the south side: [divided into deals and lands.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the North-east Flase meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Flatt meadow beginning at the north end: [divided into deals.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the South Flatt meadow aforesaid</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0 71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short Aller tofts beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Short Aller tofts</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plondon parke beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Mr. Edw. Rodham 8 landes 2 a. 2 r. 37 4 p.]</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long Aller tofts beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Long Aller tofts</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cleugh meadow beginning at the west side: [divided into deals.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Cleugh meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Banke meadow beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Bancke meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wander knowles beginning at the north side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Wander knowles aforesaid</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cleugh hayuers beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Cleugh hayuers is</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hungery butts beginning at the south side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Hungery butts.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smooth meadow beginning at the north side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of the Smooth meadow</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONG HOUGHTON PARISH.

Weatifurreans beginning at the north side:
- Some of acres of the weatifurreans ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 6 2 P. 16
- Kaie yard havuers beginning at the north side:
  - Some of acres of the Kaie yard havuers ... ... ... ... ... ... 21 0 P. 32
- Kaie yard butts beginning at the south side:
  - Some of Kaie yard butts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 1 1 P. 38
- Clubshaw flatt beginning at the south side:
  - Some of acres of Clubshaw flatt ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 8 0 P. 0
- Kayle yard meadowe beginning at the east side:
  - Some of acres of Kayle yard meadowe is ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 1 1 P. 12
- Laffer lands beginning at the south side:
  - Some of acres of the Laffer lands ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 10 2 P. 18
- Short Hawthornes beginning at the south side:
  - Some of Short Hawthornes ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 2 1 P. 12
- Long Hawthornes beginning at the south side:
  - Some of acres of the Long Hawthornes aforesaid ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 4 1 P. 8
- South Crums steeles beginning at the south side:
  - Some of acres of the South Crume steeles ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 9 1 P. 22
- South Perie acres beginning at the north side:
  - Some of the South Perie acres is ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 2 0 P. 0
- Slatt Pitt meadowe beginning at the east side:
  - Some of acres of the Slatt Pitt meadowe is ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 0 3 P. 37
- Slatt Pitt lands beginning at the south side:
  - Some of acres of the Slatt Pitt landes ... ... ... ... ... ... A. 3 0 P. 36

Collection of the South field:

A collection of everie man's ground what acres he hath in arrable lying within the South field of the South end of Longhoughton towne as followeth, that is to say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Scott, arrable</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Garrott, arrable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrie Reade, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hunter, arrable</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Nicholson, arrable</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lionell Tate, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butler, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adam, junior, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowe Strother, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bowdon, arrable</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Egger, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shipherd, arrable</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martine Tuggell, arrable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carr, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Clarke, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fenckle, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Eldier, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cuthbert, arrable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Cleugh, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Toddle, arrable to a cottage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Edward Rodham, arrable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comon or wast grounde with the hedges and dikes conteyning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 24½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of acres of the tenement land in arrable aforesaid ... ... ... ... ... ... 235 0 21½
LONG Houghton.

Southside.

A collection of every man's ground, what acres he hath in meadow lying within the Southfield of the South end of Longhoughton towne as followeth, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Rents</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Scott, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Carte, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Reade, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hunter, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Nicholson, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lionel Tate, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butler, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adam, junior, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Strother, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bowdon, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Egger, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shipheard, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Tuggell, in meadow</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of acres of the tenement meadow aforesaid ... ... ... 32 3 10½

Freehold arable and meadow in the south field aforesaid ... ... ... 8 1 31½

Some total of the number of acres of arable lands, meadowes, balkes, and wast groundes, belonging to the tenants and freeholders within the South field aforesaid is ... ... ... 276 1 23½

Similar specifications follow for the north end of the south field:

Some total of the number of acres of arable lands, meadowes, balkes, & wast grounds belonging to the tenants and freeholders within the [north end of the] South field ... ... ... 99 1 13½

Pastures belonging to the north end of Longhoughton:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Rents</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dunshawe pasture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Hewghe pasture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawlaw pasture, with layne that goeth from the town to it, is ... ... ... 21 3 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some total of the number of these said pastures belonging to the north end of Longhoughton towne is ... ... ... 165 1 13

The Ox pasture.

There are belonging to the tenants and freeholders of the north end of Longhoughton towne, in the aforesaid Ox pasture, one hundred and twelve gaites:

Euerie gaite of the aforesaid one hundred and twelve gaites in the said Ox pasture conteyneth ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 1 9

The aforesaid hundred and twelve gaites are in the tenure of these persons whose names are hereunder written:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Rents</th>
<th>Perch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some of acres of the tenants gaites aforesaid ... ... ... 136 1 35½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 gaites freehold</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some total of the number of acres of all the gaites in the said Ox pasture is ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 165 1 13

Longhoughton East Moore, which Alnemouth claymeth to have pasture in, cont' 532 1 9½

North More, which lyeth all along by their feild side ... ... 75 1 20½

Longhoughton West More conteyneth ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 499 0 22½

Connon in question between Longhoughton and Rennington conteynyng ... 58 3 17½

Connon in question between Longhor and St' Raph Gray for Howick cont' 115 2 30½

A parcell of connon to be improved, lying on the south side of Bulmer demean, and a parcell of Longhoughton East feild, and is meered and sett forth ... 80 0 11½
Longhoughton towne gates with the wast grounds, the layne that leadeth to the
South feild, the layne that leadeth to the West More, and the layne that
leadeth into the East feilds conteyne ... ... ... ... ... ... 24 1 24½
Similar specifications of the parcels of land in the other feilds are given in the
terrier. There follows a collection of the demanes.
A compendious collection of all the acres belonging to the demanes, tenements,
and freeholders in Longhoughton aforesaid, what acres euerie man hath
and holdeth in arable meadowe and pasture as followeth:

Mr. George Whitehed the demanes following:
Buimer houses and Salter Close demene arrable ... ... ... ... ... 12 0 19½
Buimer Greenes demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2 0 10
Buimer Blacke garth demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 2 4
Cafe Close demene pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5 0 24½
Meere Mouth Greene demene pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 14 1 15½
Becke Close and the Sea Banke demene pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 45 2 15½
Narrowe Becke demene pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5 1 3½
Toft Close demene arable ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 62 1 22½
Toft Mere Close demene meadow ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 51 0 3½
Ouen Hill late inclosed arable ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4 3 28½

Some of acres of the demanes aforesaid ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 203 2 10½
Mr. Geo. Whitehed the demenes lying within Longhoughton towne feilds:
Sauer meadowe in the East feilde ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3 2 16½
Steele meadowe in the East feilde ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3 0 24
Howle meadowe in the East feilde ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3 3 0½
Lyllie butts in the Westfeild ar : demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2 3 4½

Some of the said demanes within Longhoughton aforesaid ... ... ... ... 13 1 5½
Mr. George Whitehed, the demanes, called Easter Seaton and Wester Seaton:
Easter Seaton Close ar: demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 50 0 22
Wester Seaton Close pasture demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 41 0 13½
Coney Garth and the Longheugh pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23 2 20½
A parcell of ground lying betweene the sea sand and Wester Seaton ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 3 20½

Some of the said demanes in Easter Seaton & Wester Seaton ... ... ... ... 122 2 36½
Demenes in Longhoughton:
Broom parke arrable demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23 2 29½
Sicketts meadowe demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4 0 11½
Cotyards demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3 3 1½

Some of acres of these said three parcell of demene ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 31 2 2½

There follows a specification of the tenement farms, e.g.:

Thomas Adam senior ferme as followeth:
One house, garth, and crofts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 3 24
One other house, garth, and crofts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2 0 3½
One croft containing ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 0 32½
Arable in the East feild, West feild and South feild conteyning ... ... ... ... 63 0 7½
Meadow in the East feild, West feild, and South feild ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9 1 20½
In pasture groundes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23 2 19

Some of acres of the ferme aforesaid ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 100 1 15½
LONG HOUGHTON.

Thomas Adam senior ferme, late Clarices:
One house, garth, and croft ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 2 2½
Arable in East feild, West feild, and South feild ... ... ... ... ... ... 30 1 14½
Meadow in the East feild, West feild, and South feild ... ... ... ... ... ... 3 3 17½
In the Ox pasture ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 11 3 9½

Some of acres of the ferme of the said Thos. Adam senior, late Clarices 47 2 3½

The names of the farmers and the size of their holdings are shown in the following list. Those in the first group were tenants in the northern division of the township, and those in the second group were tenants in the southern division:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Farmer</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adam, senior</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adam, senior</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Shepperd</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmond Hudson</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Fawcous</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grayme</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elder, junior</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Adam</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Thompson</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elder, senior</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Brankston</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Taylor</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cuthbert</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Scott</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Garett</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrie Read</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hunter</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Nicholson</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lionell Tate</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butler</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adam, junior</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow Strother</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bowdon</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Egge</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shipherd</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martine Tuggall</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There appear to have been thirteen farms or husbandlands in the northern half, and fourteen and a half farms in the southern half of the township. In addition to the farms there were several small cotter holdings.

Looking at this terrier as a whole it will be observed that the primitive system of land tenure had survived the division of the township into two parts. The effect of the change which took place in the sixteenth century was to confine the land of each tenant, which had previously been scattered throughout the whole township, to a more limited area, but within the new limits the size of each tenant's holding was unchanged, and the land continued subdivided in innumerable strips, as it had been from time immemorial. The inconvenience of this system of agriculture became evident to the tenants by the experience of daily life, but it was only partially removed by the partition. The difficulties attending the partition were great, as it was necessary to calculate the exact size of a large number of strips, and to allot to each tenant strips of corresponding size and quality in other parts of the township. It is therefore surprising that the tenants did not make a more radical change, and, after calculating the total area of every man's strips,
assign to each his land in severalty. The only obstacle to such a change appears to have been the difficulty of making the necessary calculations, but this difficulty had been removed, to some extent at least, by the compilation of a highly complex and elaborate terrier. The causes, which prevented this change from taking place immediately, are scarcely intelligible to us, but the fact that it did not take place remains as a remarkable testimony to the effect of custom upon human action.¹

The terrier illustrates the system of land tenure prevailing at Long Houghton in 1614, but it does not give any information as to the conditions upon which the tenants held their lands. In 1567 it appears, from the survey previously cited, that the tenants held their lands by the payment of small customary rents and fines. This system had continued almost unaltered until a few years before the terrier of 1614 was compiled. A gradual change was then in progress, but the tenants still enjoyed great latitude in buying or selling or sub-letting their farms amongst one another. A curious instance of this is furnished by an undated petition of William Taylor of Long Houghton to Hugh Potter, the earl's commissioner, which describes with much obscurity the purchase of half a farm by Henry Reade from Robert Clerke.²

It appears from a letter, written by Robert Delaval to the earl of Northumberland, 8th June, 1610, that the old customary rents were at this time undergoing a great change. The concluding part of Delaval's letter throws an interesting light on Northumbrian horse breeding in the seventeenth century. Delaval writes:

William Bowden of Longhoughton, I advartyised your honour by my last letter but one (for whom I writ to your lordship for a lease), that he had a sonn, but I was mystaken. There is too youthe about his house, and hath bene ever since there invancye brought upp by him, and they are both his brother's sons. The man is some 50 yeares old and verye healthfull and as lykelye as other wyse to wear out a good many of the yeares of a lease of his tenement. I formerly acquanted your lordship that he desired a lease for xxiiFFE yeares at duble his oyled rent, it is xxx² per annum, the [rent] he paid your honour afour but eight yeare agoe for his coppye hould estate; if [it] please your honour to send him, with the old tennent of Rennington, a lease at duble his rent, the poore man wilbe verye glade thereof, and, if it maye please your honour, I would not have anye denied a lease uppon the like condisyon that be coppye houlders, that arr so lykelye to leve as he is, and hath paid a fyne so latelye. I have seane a very fyne pascinge maire thats blacke and of a myddle syse, which I can buy for your lordship, and hath so good a forhand and heed, as I knowe not where the like is to be had in these parts. The puppe that Sir John Fenwicke

¹A number of other questions are suggested by this and similar surveys, which must be reserved for discussion in another part of the work. One point which requires explanation will be noticed in the schedules of strips. For instance, in Bastie lands, George Bowdon holds 3 'lands.' Why is the numeral 3 retained? ²Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
gave the kinge, that was the swefiest horse held to be [in] Ingland, which was geven to the duc of Hulster, is full brother by the horse to thise maire. She hath this year, tharts some five weakes ould, a verye fayre horse coult, tharts gotten with a horse that paseth Sir Raiphe Graye's, that wyll not be soold for a hundreth pound, and the gent that owes her wyll not sell his mayre and coult under xx\textsuperscript{h}, and, if I dislike the coult, he wyll abait me xx\textsuperscript{e} nobles of the xx\textsuperscript{h}. The maire is this yeare covered againe with a marvellous fayre graye Turke that paseth a litle, but verye excellent good shapp. The onely falt that I fynd in the maire is her age, for she is this yeare eather a x or xij yeares ould, which makes me onely forbare to buy her tyll I hearre from your lordship. If your lordship wyll have me buy her, I shall have both maire and foole well keept heare tyll the next springe, and then the maire maye be sent upp, and the foole left heare, where, if it maye please your lordship, I desire verye much to breed him a horse for your lordship tyll he be thre yeares ould, befor he be sent upp.\textsuperscript{3}

Another letter written by Robert Delaval to the earl, 17th April, 1611, also illustrates the increase of the old customary rents. He writes:

I have delveryed, to be geven your honour by M	extsuperscript{r} Fotherley, the retorne of the last warrants touchinge the compoundinge with your tenents that oweth fynes for takeinge leases at treble the old rent, which was executed togethers with the warrant for compoundinge with George Salkeyld for his tenement in Hull parke. . . . The hopes the tenents hath nowe geven them in that your honour wyll raett [sic] there fynes, makes most of them all unwyllinge to take leases, so as I feare they will rather wyllinglye paye a fynye that maye happalye make them beggers all ther lifes, then geve treble rent for a lease. I receved from your honour a warrant of laett to seeke a tenement in Longhoughton late Ephraim Forster, and nowe in one William Hearon occupatyon, which Hearon oweth his fynye. I desire your honour wyll be pleased to sende me a lease for Hearon, who humbly intreats it may be mad in Thomas Tomson's name,\textsuperscript{4} a freind of his, under the rent of iij\textsuperscript{h} x\textsuperscript{r} per annum. And the old rent of it was 30\textsuperscript{r} per annum. All the tenement is in utter rewing, not haveinge any house belonginge the same for one to dwell in, which mad me compound with him under iiij\textsuperscript{h}, which in extreemytie may be the utmost raett and vallew of it, haveinge also lese erable land belonginge it then other tenements of the like rent hath.\textsuperscript{5}

The whole course of events during this period evidently tended gradually to the consolidation of the small farms in the hands of a few large holders. Edward Adams mentioned by William Locke, one of the earl's agents, in a letter written in 1696, was a farmer of this class. William Locke's letter is as follows:

Alnwicke castle, June the 5\textsuperscript{th}, 1696.

Mr. Thornton, I received yours of the 28\textsuperscript{th} May from York, and inclosed you will receive an account of the mulcture corne & milne rent for the yeare (95), I know not how we came to omitt it. I have not as yeat receved the money for 20 Woller bowles of it, which I sold to a carreyer for 20\textsuperscript{r} 6\textsuperscript{d} per bowle. But indeed he would have paid me, but I refused his money. There is some small arrears besides which I must answer. I could not at first righty understand how much every one paid, but now I am perfect in the account. I perceive that Lady day rent (93) for Longhoughton milne must be answerd in with the mulcture corne, due for that yeare, being at St. Peter day following, which should have been accounted

\textsuperscript{1}The word 'maire' is written over the word 'pappe,' which is struck through.

\textsuperscript{2}Duke of Northumberland's MSS. Attached to the letter is Delaval's seal. For the breed of horses maintained at Alnwick castle and destroyed in Cromwell's time, see pp. 134, 135.

\textsuperscript{3}Thomas Thompson was a tenant in Long Houghton in 1614. See p. 383.

\textsuperscript{4}Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

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for at Michaelmas last... I finde there is a great deale of trouble in collecting the mulcture corne and the price uncertain, and Ile assure you I have found some losse in the measuring it out againe. I know not what George C. alwayes answered for it, but he swears to me that he lost considerably by it: 10s and 6d per bowle is a great price of what it used to be, and 9s per bowle for oates is a third parte more then the usuall price. There is not halfe the sucken to the milne that was formerly when the rent was but £3 6s 8d, the town e being soe much depopulated. Edward Adames hath 12 farmes & several cottages in his hand, in which farmes were formerly 12 several familyes, and there is but 27 farmes in the town. If you looke upon the account: you'l give a guess who alsoe lives not upon their farmes, soe consequently the mulcture to the milne must abate, and when the present millers turne is out of Lesbury milne, who has now both the mills, if they are not letten again both together the rent must of nescessity abate. If his grace would be pleased to bestowe this lease on me it would be a great helpe to me. I finde M' Clarke toke it away from my father Whitehead, however I cannot claime a right to it. I can only say it would ease me of a great deale of trouble both in the collecting & in my accounts, and be a profit too, therefore, if you think fitt, speake a good word for me.

We have sad rainey weather here, which puts a stop to our carrying on the worke of the dams at Warkworth. We have not yeat gott home the timber. William Milbourne tells me there has been above 350 salmon taken sence the aulet, now there is a great flood in the river. I am afraid this will not prove a good yeare for the finishing the dams. When our worke goes effectually forward Ile give you an account. In the mean time, give me leave to tell you, we are putt hard to it to provide money to pay the workmen, that is passable. Our tenants are in daily expectation to be advised what to doe with their money, & soe am I too. You have pretty well dreand this countrey of the broad passable silver. If any money be clipt, its taken here by weight only. Pray give me advise, as soon as you can, what I shall doe; if nothing but broad unclip' silver will pass, I shall make a great many hollydays, for it will be in vaine for me to seek that it is impossible to be found.

I suppose you will have a relation of the keell bullyes and the colliers at Newcastle. They have put a stop to the bringing coales down the river, and take provisions in the market without money and without price. M' Carnaby, M' Brooker's tennant, is married to a captain, who after 2 or 3 dayes went into the south. I think they call him Fitz-Jeffery. I have nothing els at present save my humble service to M' Beach and M' Coles, & accept the same yourselves from your humble servant, Wm. Locke.1

It will be seen that the change, which had been in progress at Long Houghton, had produced the partial depopulation of the village. Edward Adams had obtained possession of twelve of the twenty-seven farms, in addition to several cottages, and many of the tenants of the other farms were not resident in the township.

During the same period another change was in progress which also greatly altered the aspect of the township, namely, the enclosure of the commons. The map of 1619 shows that about half the township consisted at that time of unenclosed common. A curious dispute took place about the year 1613 between the small farmers and cottagers of the township, helped by some of the inhabitants of Alnemouth, and 1'George Whitehead, gentleman, of Warkworth,' who had enclosed some part of the common by virtue of a

lease from the earl of Northumberland.¹ The following petition of the tenants, which is undated and torn in places, may be assigned to the year 1613:

The humble petition of the tenants of Longhoughton, etc. Humblie sheweth your lordships poore suppliants and tenantts of Longhoughton that whereas about the seventh of Februarie last past, by the evil and lewed counsell of some persons [s] [e]speciallie of ... Spence, Thomas Carre and Clement Strother of Alnemouth, your lordship's suppliants ... disordered manner assemble themselves, to the number of threettety persons, with weapons offensiv ... lances and swords appointe to mete another compaine of Alnemouth brought by the said Sp[ence] ... threettety noe, with such warlike weapons at or neare a place called Bowmer, and there being all of one assent and consent dyd in most rytoys manner behave them selves, and dyd pull downe one hudge builded by one George Whitheade, gentleman, your lordship's officer, uppon your lordship's common belonging to Longhoghton, for which unlawfull act and misdemeannor your lordship's poore suppliants have incured your lordship's heavie displeasure. Therefore your lordship's poore suppliants humblie do submitt them selves unto your lordship's honorable censure. And do most earnestlie begge and crave your lordship's pardon for this their great offence. Promising upon their lives never to commit the like againe. And for that common belonging to Long Houghton they utterlie do hereby disclaim any title thereunto, but onlie such as it shall please your lordship hereafter to grante them of your honorable goodness. And wilbe contended further to undergoo such punishment for this offence as it shall please your lordship to inflict upon them. Hopeing upon this their submission your lordship hereafter will stand their honorable good lord and mister, etc. And for this common utterlie relinquishing all titles whatsoever, but such as they shall receive from your lordship and best shall please your lordship to grant them.²

After this the enclosure of the commons proceeded rapidly. Different portions were enclosed by agreement of the few persons interested at various times. Some portions were enclosed in 1674, and other portions in 1726 and 1807.³

The amalgamation of the farms and the decrease of population tended also to extinguish the old services, which were nevertheless maintained to some extent until a comparatively recent date. In 1676 it was stated that the tenants of Long Houghton still paid 16d. a year cornage rent, and that every farm there carried in yearly, for the use of Alnwick castle, ten bolls of coals and a horse-load of straw for the stables, with seventeen pecks of barley.⁴ Edward Adams, son of Robert Adams, then bailiff of Long Houghton, has already been referred to as the tenant of twelve farms in 1696. At that time the greater part of the township was the property of the lord of the manor, but, in the course of the eighteenth and present centuries, the few parcels of land which remained in the possession of small freeholders have passed by purchase into the hands of the duke of Northumber-

¹ Agreement between the fermers and cottagers of Longhoghtom in county of Northumberland for defending their right of common.² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
² Ibid. ³ Act 47 Geo. 111.
⁴ Eschequer Depositions, 28 Chas. 11. Mich. No. 32, taken at Heddon-on-the-wall, 4th Sept., 1676.
land, who is now the owner of almost the whole township.\(^1\) The following pedigree illustrates the history of the Adams family, which has been until recent times identified with the place. The pedigree shows how tenaciously families of this class adhered to their place of birth. For the space of four hundred years the descendants of the small copyholders, Richard and William Adam, have remained in the same locality, and the constant change of time and fortune has been unable to break the bond of birth and old association.

**ADAMS OF LONG HOUGHTON AND SOUTH ACTON.**

**Richard Adam and William Adam,** tenants in Long Houghton in 1497.

John Adam, tenant in Long Houghton in 1557.

Thomas Adams, bailiff of Long Houghton in 1602 (\(\alpha\)) =

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Adams, bailiff of Long Houghton; baptised 15th Oct., 1617 ((\alpha)); in 1682 purchased South Acton from Dorothy Gray of Howick; in 1686 a frequenter of Bampard's conventicle ((\gamma)); tenant of twelve 'farms' at Long Houghton in 1696; will dated 14th March, 1715; buried 24th Aug., 1719 ((\alpha)).</th>
<th>Dorothy, daughter of William Brown of Alnlyke, and Harkhill; married 50th Aug., 1713 ((\alpha)); buried 25th Jan., 1758 ((\alpha)).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Cook, 'daughter of Edward Cook of Amble New hall,' married 26th Nov., 1668 ((\alpha)); died at Acton; buried at Long Houghton 17th Aug., 1734 ((\alpha)).</td>
<td>Robert, bapt. 10th Feb., 1609/70 ((\alpha)); buried 19th July, 1704 ((\alpha)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Adams = Eleanor (or Elizabeth) Wardhaugh ((\alpha)).</td>
<td>Mary, baptised 6th Jan., 1674/5 ((\alpha)); died 1729.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Adams = Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryde; died at Alnwick, aged 80, 10th June ((\alpha)); buried at Felton, 14th June, 1782 ((\alpha)).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thomas Adams; died in infancy, Feb., 1725 (\(\alpha\)).

Edward Adams of Acton, baptised 1st Aug., 1713 (\(\alpha\)); a captain in the militia; buried 9th Aug., 1767 at Felton, s.p. (\(\alpha\)).

Alexander Adams of Northumberland Street, Newcastle; baptised 28th Aug., 1755 (\(\alpha\)); died in Newcastle, 29th March, and buried at Felton, 5th April, 1817 (\(\alpha\)); aged 84; unmarried. By will dated 11th May, 1815, he left the whole of his real and greater part of his personal estate to his natural son William.\(^1\)

Benjamin Adams, baptised 31st April, 1736; of London; s.p. (\(\alpha\)).

Thomas Adams of Alnwick, attorney-at-law; baptised 28th April, 1736 (\(\alpha\)); buried at Felton, 26th Jan., 1813, unmarried (\(\alpha\)).

**William Adams, M.D., of Calcutta,** died in the province of Bengal, 24th Oct., 1818, aged about 40 (\(\alpha\)). By an informal will his personal estate passed to his maternal cousin, Thomas Naters, sometime of Newcastle, bucher, afterwards of North Hero, Lake Champlain, U.S.A. (\(\alpha\)). Thomas Naters assumed the name of 'Jacob von Matter,' and bought the castle of Goldenberg, near Zurich, where he died Oct. 24th, 1836. By his will he devised £200,000 to William Mather of Newcastle, builder.\(^2\)

\(^1\)In 1871 an exchange was effected between the duke of Northumberland and Earl Grey, by which Hawkhill, long in the possession of the Grey family and surrounded by lands belonging to the duke of Northumberland, was exchanged for land in Long Houghton adjoining Howick. The exchange had been long in contemplation and was effected under the provisions of a then recent Act of Parliament, by which the land was transferred with all its burdens and subject to the terms of any settlement.

\(^2\)A
Robert Adams, half-brother of Long Houghton; baptised 1st July, 1714 (4); buried 3rd Sept., 1714 (4); aged 66, s.p. (4).  
Thomas Adams, half-brother of Long Houghton; married Jane, baptised 21st June, 1717; died 4th May, 1775; aged 60; s.p.  
Jane, baptised 21st June, 1717; aged 60; s.p.

Jane Smith of Long Houghton parish; died 15th March, 1824; aged 77; M.I., M.I., Long Houghton.  
Joseph Adams of Alnemouth, bapt. 8th May, 1723; buried 1739, s.p. (6); Benjamin, s.p. 26th Nov., 1724; died 7th April, 1725.

Robert Adams, baptised ... 1778; 'a student of medicine,' died 12th July, 1796; M.I., M.I., Long Houghton.  
William Adams of Acton, a sailor; sometime a prisoner at Ver- 

don; died Sept., 1824; aged 35 (4).  
Barbara, daughter of Martin Brewis of Alnemouth.  
Eleanor; married at Long Houghton, 1st Oct., 1823 (6); Robert Carr of Ratcheugh; died 6th Sept., 1845; s.p. aged 67; s.p.  
Jane; married at Long Houghton, 2nd July, 1823 (4); John Brewis of Swardan, afterwards of Eskot; died 26th Jan., 1849, aged 60; M.I., M.I., Felton.  
Sarah; married at Long Houghton, 2nd Dec., 1824 (4); Aaron Smith of Alnwick; died 29th Sept., 1849, aged 67; M.I., M.I., Alnwick.

Robert Adams of Acton, = Anne Margaret.  
born 18th July, 1818; died 24th Oct., 1860; daughter of Francis Forster of Gateshead, Alnemouth.  
M.I., Felton.  
William = Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Smith of Alnwick.  
Jane; Martha; married William of Alnemouth; died ... 1892.

Jane Eliza Adams of Acton; only daughter = Robert Shout Douglas of Sunderland; born 22nd Dec., 1839; and heirress.

(b) Lambert MSS.  
(c) Tate, Alnwick, vol. ii, p. 161.  
(d) Lesbury Register.

1 Alexander Adams amassed a very large fortune as an India merchant. He purchased an estate at Espley from Captain H. Whitehead, in 1783, for £4,000. At his death he was the owner of real estate at Espley, Eskot, Acton, etc.

2 Thomas Adams purchased the estate of Eskot, in 1792, from Thomas Carr, for £21,000.

3 '12th Feb., 1778, William, supposed son of Alexander Adams and Barbara Carter, spinner, baptised.' Register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.

The will of the late Dr. Wm. Adams has been received in England from East Indies, where he died in Oct., last, as formerly mentioned. He has bequeathed the whole a trilling token or two of renumeration excepted of the immense property, amounting to near half a million sterling, to which he became entitled under the will of his late father, Alex. Adams, esq., of this town (but which he did not live to take possession of) unto his cousin, Mr. Thomas Naters (the son of his mother's sister), who is now in the state of Vermont, North America, having been unfortunate in trade in England.' Newcastle Courant, 15th May, 1819.

An order under the sign manual has been received for the sale of the landed estate of the late Alexander Adams, esq., and for dividing the proceeds amongst the heirs-at-law.' Tyne Mercury, 2nd July, 1852.

4 A most melancholy accident occurred on the west road, about two miles from Alnwick, on Wednesday last. As Thomas Adams, esq. of Longhoughton, who has just succeeded to the valuable estate of Acton, was returning from a visit to a neighbouring gentleman in company with the young lady to whom he was to have been shortly married, he fell from his horse and was conveyed into Alnwick the same night alive. 'Newcastle Papers, June, 1822.'

Amongst the many failures occasioned by the unexampled depression, consequent on the termination of the late war, was the bankruptcy of Mr. Thos. Adams of South Shields, a respectable shipowner. A dividend was paid. He a few years after succeeded to property in Northumberland, and intimated to his creditors his intention to pay his debts in full. A fall from his horse ended his life before arrangements could be made. His brother, Wm. Adams of Acton, esq., and his brothers-in-law, Aaron Smith, esq., John Brewis, esq., of Eskot, and Robt. Carr of Long- 
houghton, have handed to the assignees a sum sufficient to discharge the above-mentioned debts in full.' Ibid., Dec., 1824.
LONG HOUGHTON PARISH.

LONG HOUGHTON CHURCH.

The church of Long Houghton before the Dissolution of the monasteries was a chapelry subordinate to the mother-church of Lesbury. Between the years 1143 and 1152, Eustace Fitz John, lord of the barony of Alnwick, gave the chapelry of Long Houghton to the canons of Alnwick abbey, with all the tithes of his demesne of Houghton; and it remained in the possession of that religious house until the Dissolution. There is no documentary evidence to show at what date the chapel was built, neither is there any evidence of an early dedication. In later times, however, it is spoken of as that of St. Peter. 1

After the Dissolution the chapelry of Long Houghton was constituted an independent parish, as is stated in the survey of the manor of Long Houghton made about the year 1567. The writer of the survey, after incidentally remarking that the church and steeple were the only places of strength that the parishioners could withdraw to in time of war, 2 proceeds as follows:

In the same towne of Great Houghton is noe one parishe churche, which before was chapell dependent to the churche of Lesbury, the same erection was at the dissolution of the monasterie of Alnwick made by Willm. Herison, then last abbott ther, and so confirmed by the preence and spiritual officers, the name of hymne that first baie the name of viker of the said churche was S' Cuthbert Dawton; the second, S' Edward Hedsgen, chanoines; the third, newe levyng, S' Thomas Thompson, preast, who entered thereunto by the gft of the preence; and, in breue tyme after, when my lord was created erle and was restored to his lands, 1 he had among other thynges the patronage of this churche of Howghton with the patronage of other iiiij churches, whiche afterwarde, with the yearely valewe of this vicaridg, shal be declared.

In another portion of the same survey it is stated that the church was in sufficiently good repair, being covered with a leaden roof, and there was a cemetery containing three roods of land by estimation. Before the Dissolution, one of the canons of Alnwick abbey had been always resident at Long Houghton to perform the duties of a parish priest. The advowson was afterwards given to the earl of Northumberland. 6 Some account of the later history of the benefice will be found in the following biographies of the vicars.

1 Dodsworth MSS. vol. 49, fol. 11. 2 Arch. Ael. vol. xiii. p. 344.
3 In the thirteenth century the chapel afforded an asylum to fugitives from justice. William Brun of Bridlington, in 1256, withdrew to the church, where he confessed that he was a robber. Assize Roll, Surt. Soc. p. 125.
4 April 31st, 1557.
5 A blank in MSS. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
6 'Quo ecclesia ante suppressionem monasterii heate Marie de Alniewece erat una capella, et unus ex canoniciis monasterii predicti ibidem erat semper residen, officio sacerdotali fungii, et, dictum monasterium in manibus domini regis veniens, tunc erecta fuit ad cathedralam ecclesiam, et vicarius ejusdem modo admittitur per Thomam, comitem Northumbrie, ut amplius patet per suas litteras patentes, et ex concessione Philippi et Marie, tunc regis et regina. Ibid.'
LONG HOUGHTON CHURCH.

VICARS.

1539. Cuthbert Davson, formerly a canon of Alnwick abbey.
...... Edward Hedgen, formerly a canon of Alnwick abbey.
1551, Sept. 15th. Thomas Thompson, presented by Edward VI., when the benefice was in the hands of the Crown.

1574, Mar. 23rd. Thomas Davison, presented on the death of Thompson. On 31st May, 1567, Thomas Davison, vicar of Long Houghton, was charged with having no letters of orders.

1580. John Ersden.
1598. John Archer, on the death of Ersden.

1616. Christopher Wagstaff, on the death of Burden. On the occasion of Wagstaff's death the following letters were addressed to the earl of Northumberland:

Right Honourable, It may please your lordship, I did in my former letters certeify your lordship that your late vicar of Longhoughton is deade, and, if it please your lordship to send me downe by this bearer an advoesome in my name. I shalbe as good a husbande to make a good bargaine for your lordship as I may, and the sooner you send the better bargaine I shall make for your lordship, for all the benefit I desire for myself is this, that in the passinge it I may doe myself some pleasure in my tythes of Bowemer. I write this because it may be my former letters may happily not be came to your lordship's handes, etc.,

GEORGE WHITHEAD.

Yorke, this xxith of April, 1617.

1617, July 11th. Thomas Burleton, presented on the death of Wagstaff. Some facts concerning his life are narrated in the proceedings of the Court of High Commission at Durham. In 1635 he was charged by his principal parishioners at the court with drunkenness. It was stated that, when he should have been reading prayers, he was occupied in making shirts out of the surplices. It was alleged that he was 'no preacher,' he had never been heard preaching, neither had he procured any preacher for the space of seven years. The parishioners had been forced to engage Mr Stephenson, curate of Alnwick, as preacher, and to remunerate him for his services. Moreover Burleton had proclaimed the banns of marriage between himself and different women on two successive Sundays. He was suspended for three years, and was ordered to make a public submission in the parish church in his ordinary apparel.

1640, Feb. 3rd. Henry Lever, B.A., presented on the death of Burleton. He was son of Sampson Lever of Brancepeth and Scuteshouse, and grandson of Thomas Lever, master of Sherburn house, Durham, preacher to Edward VI., and prebendary of Durham. Henry Lever was baptised at St. Oswald's, Durham, 18th Jan., 1606, and became master of Alnwick grammar school and monthly preacher there. In 1644 he was appointed rector of Brancepeth as successor to Dr Cosin, and was one of the first visitors appointed by Cromwell to inspect his new college at Durham. About Candlemas, 1659, Henry Leaver

1 Regist. Tunstal. 2 Surt. Soc. xxii. pp. 29, 76. 3 Cf. Surt. Soc. xxii. p. 36. 4 In 1604 Edward Fawcus was presented 'for calling the minister's wife, preiste gibbe.' 5 Visitation. 6 Sealed with a chevron between three fleurs de lis. 7 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. 8 Acts of the Court of High Commission, Surt. Soc. p. 126.
had a call from Branspeth' to St. John's, Newcastle, from which he was ejected in 1662. He then removed to Shincliffe, to the house of his late wife's son, where he remained till 1665, when he returned to Newcastle and married again. 'I cannot learn,' says Calamy, 'that he had any settled congregation there after his ejection.' Brand states that about this period he was minister at Kirkby Lonsdale. In 1669 he was accused of preaching at conventicles in Newcastle, and in 1672, after the declaration of Indulgence, he 'had a call' from the people of Darlington. He was buried at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, 6 June, 1673. He left no children, though twice married. 

...... James Kidd, who resigned in 1649.

1649, Dec. 6th. Charles Chambers presented, *per spontaneam resignationem magistri Kidd.* The presentation may have been antedated, as the following petition, which refers to the vacancy of the benefice, was drawn up on 12 Dec., 1649, by John Roddam, William Burrell, George Burrell, and other parishioners:

The humble petition of the parishioners of Long Houghton, To the Right Honoroble Algernowne, earle of Northumberland. Humbly sheweth your honour's humble petitioners, being your lordship's tenants in the parish of Longe Houghton, among many miseries in these sad tymes, have now for a long tyne lyen under one as sad as any can be, the want of a carefull and constant vicar. He who last had the charge of them upon some occasion leaving them of a sudden, from whom they have not heard very neare this six months, whereupon, least your honor might be endamaged in your title, and that we may have the supply of what we want so much, and so earnestly desire from your honor, wee take the humble boldness to petition your lordship's presentation for another. But so it is, may it please your honour, the mainutenance is so small, and the rather because of the burdens of these tymes, and for that many, though always better then ours, have large augmentations, being better freindes also, wee have this discouragement in ours that wee have no house to invite a vicar too, the smallness of the incumb and the single lyfe of former incumbents having suffered the vicarage house to be wholly dilapidated. Having found your honour always very gracious to our petition, we are the more encouraged to this from your lordship's respect and bounty to God and His church, that your honour will be pleased to crowne our requests with your honourable consent in presenting whom we are bold to recommend to your honour, having now the opportunity of one whom we should be happy to enjoy, whose name is Mr Charles Chamber, who, in tymre of our wants, hath bene the onely man that hath afforded us comfort in preacheing God's word unto us, and that of your grace and bounty you will also deigne to afford some assistance to the repaireing and rearcing of an house, that so we may continue to bless God for your honourable patronage, &c.

In the Oliverian Survey it is stated that 'Mr Charles Chambers serves the cure [Long Houghton] pro tempore, and the said vicaridg is of the yearly value of twenty and foure pounds.'

...... Samuel Lane, ejected for non-conformity; described by Calamy as 'a man of great sincerity and of an unblameable, exemplary, conversation.'

1663. John Currey, M.A., son of Edward Currey of Carmanbye, Cumberland; mat. Queen's coll., Oxon., 25th Nov., 1636, aged 16. M.A. 1644. In a 'view of the ecclesiastical state of the archdeaconry of Northumberland,' compiled in 1663, it is stated that 'Mr Currie is not instituted nor inducted, velat per annum circa 30.' In 1665, Ap. 24, Mr John Currey, vicar of Longhoughton was buried (natione Scotus)'

1665. Rowland Salkeld, on the death of Currey. Salkeld was curate of Stockton from 1641 to 1662. 'Mr Salkeld, during those unhappy times [the Commonwealth], got this chapelry [Stockton] turned into a


2 Walker, Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. p. 289. *Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.*

3 Tate MSS. *Silenced Ministers, vol. ii. p. 511.*

4 Ibid. *Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.*

5 Long Houghton Register.
vicarage, which he secured to himself. At the Restoration of King Charles II. he removed to be reader at Gateshead, and afterwards got a living in Northumberland. In 1660 Salkeld was appointed curate at All Saints, Newcastle. He died in March, 1672/3.

1673. John Prideaux, son of Richard Prideaux of Newcastle, minister of All Saints; mat. St. Edmund's hall, Oxon., 1667; B.A. 1671; rector of Little Petherick, 1679; vicar of Tregoney, Cornwall, 1689; succeeded to an estate in Devonshire, by will of his brother Richard Prideaux of Newcastle, merchant.

1679. Richard Musgrave, after the resignation of Prideaux, a kinsman and perhaps a son of William Musgrave, vicar of Long Benton from 1667 to 1703; married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Johnson of Low Buston, through whom he obtained a third of Johnson's estate at Low Buston and Thirston. By his will, dated 16th Oct. 1666, he directed that he should be frugally buried in the parish church of Long Houghton, and directed that '10 or 12 guineas be taken out of the money in the house for my son Richard, to procure him his degree in either of our universities.' The seal attached to the will is barry of five, two annulets.

1696. George Duncan, previously curate of Alnwick, where he was held in high esteem by the common council. He began the Long Houghton register, as it at present exists, in 1696; in it he records his own second marriage, 1701, July, Geo. Duncan, vicar of Longhoughton, to Margret youngest daughter of Kerr of Littleden, very ancient baron of Teviotdale near Kelso.

1730, Nov. 23. Samuel Hall, afterwards vicar of Chatton.


1784, Nov. 29. Percival Stockdale, some time vicar of Lesbury, q.v.

1812. William Procter, born at Long Preston in Yorkshire, 4 Oct., 1762, master of Alnwick Grammar school for 45 years, vicar of Lesbury, and curate of Alnwick; died in 1839, aged 77.

1839, Ap. 20. Percy Gilpin, whose father was a well-known writer on landscape gardening and author of Forest Scenery: was instituted at Long Houghton owing to the fact that his mother had been governess to the sister of the patron; during his incumbency the present vicarage was built.

1842. Henry Edward Bell, B.A. Univ. coll., Oxon., 1834; vicar of Chatton, 1871.

1871. Lawrence Johnstone Stephens, B.A. Caius coll., Cantah, 1851; M.A. 1855; during his incumbency the church was renovated at a cost of £1,500.


MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In memory of Robert Adams, senior, who departed this life in 1797; Sarah, his wife, departed this life in 1779; Jane, their daughter, who departed this life in 1772; Isabella, their daughter, departed this life in 1802; Margaret, their daughter, who departed this life in 1818.

1 Brewster, Stockton, p. 115. 2 Life of Ambrose Barnes, p. 387. 3 1672/3, March, M' Rowland Salkeld, vicar of Longhoughton, died about this time. 4 1666, Oct. 3, John, son of M' Rowland Salkeld, vicar of this parish, mariner, & Barbara Cramlington, spinster, mar. 5 1675, Oct. 3, M' Mary Salkeld, the wife of Rowland Salkeld, vicar of Longhoughton, was bur. Long Houghton Register. 6 Life of Ambrose Barnes, p. 129. 7 Deeds relating to Low Buston.

8 In compiling the registers he was in the habit of recording criticisms on the characters and habits of his parishioners, see Tate's notes on the history of Long Houghton. Hist. Berw. Nat. Club, vol. v. p. 79, etc. Sir Henry Grey wrote on 18th March, 1730, to the duke of Somerset's agent, to inform him that Duncan was dying, and 'therefore desires you'll be pleased to make a motion to his grace the duke of Somerset in favour of M' Nesbit, curate of Howick, who is very well known in the parish of Longhoughton to be a man of a very good life and conversation, and one that no body cou'd ever charge with any neglect of his duty.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS. 8 See p. 100. 9 Nicholas Brown's Diary. 10 Cf. Tate, Alnwick, ii. p. 96. 11 Archdeacon Singleton's Visitation. Vol. 11. 50
In memory of Edward Anderson of Snableazes, who died 12 July, 1761, aged 69 years. Edward Anderson, his son, died 14 July, 1801, aged 71 years.

To the memory of Lieut.-Gen. George Burrell, C.B., late col. of 39th Reg., who died at Alnwick on 4 Jan., 1853, aged 76 years, whose remains are interred in the burial ground on the north side of this church. Also of his sons, Henry Duncan Burrell, late lieut. of 18th Royal Irish Reg., who died at Alnwick on 31 Dec., 1848, aged 27 years, whose remains are interred near to those of his father's. And Graham Burrell, late lieut. of the Royal Reg. of Artillery, who died at sea on his passage from England to Ceylon on 18 March, 1847, aged 25 years. This tablet is erected as a tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of her father and brothers by Georgina Skinner.

To the memory of Henry Pearreth Burrell, esq., of Little Houghton, who died 11 Aug., 1856, aged 81. Also of Jane, his wife, who died 9 July, 1852, aged 74.

To the memory of Dorothy Burrell of Alnwick, who died 11 March, 1850, aged 68. Also of Ann Burrell of Alnwick, who died 24 Dec., 1852, aged 64. And of Harriett Burrell of Alnwick, who died 24 Nov., 1855, aged 68.

Sacred to the memory of John Clark of Bebside, in this county, esq., a native of this parish, who departed this life on the 29 of May, 1800, aged 73 years.

In memory of William Clark, esq., of Dockwray Square, a native of this village, who died the 16th Aug., 1810, aged 69 years.

Erected by his numerous friends to commemorate the public services of Wm. Finlay, schoolmaster of the parish for the long period of 37 years, who died 13 March, 1836, aged 56 years.

Erected in token of gratitude, in memory of Isaac Milburn, bonesetter, who died at Longbank, 30 Jan., 1886, aged 92. [Isaac Milburn, whose reputation as a skilled bonesetter was as wide spread as deserved, was born at Throphill, near Mitford, where his father was a joiner. To this trade he was brought up, but he afterwards entered the service of the Trevelyans as gamekeeper at Wallington. Whilst living there he found opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of comparative anatomy, and he subsequently devoted his remarkable talents to the service of his neighbours. His natural gifts frequently enabled him to effect cures of broken or injured limbs, where the skill of duly qualified medical men had been fruitless.]

The following epitaphs, which are no longer legible, are preserved in the Bell collection. 'Here lyeth the body of Frances, daughter of Edward Roddam of Little Houghton, esq', buried 19th May, 1683. Here lyeth also the body of Mary, wife of the said Edward Roddam, and mother of the said Frances, who departed this life the 10th of May, 1700.'

Visitation and Miscellanea.

Circa 1601. A charge was preferred against the churchwardens 'that their register booke is not in church, and the communion booke and queene's injunctions are [illegible], that their church doore hathe no lock.'

1604, July 24. An accusation was made against Andrew Brown 'that he received not the communion at Easter last . . . that the body of the church is in great decay, and they want the new communion booke.'

1736. In the visitation of Bishop Chandler it is stated that Long Houghton contained 141 families, of which two were Presbyterian and one Papist; there were two English schools, sacrament 12 times a year, to which 40 came; the value of the benefice was £50.

1792. Archdeacon Thorp directed that the church should be repaired, and the south wall of the chancel was taken down and rebuilt. In a terrier, dated 7th Aug., 1792, it is stated that 'the church is repaired by the parishioners, according to an old division of farms in the parish, which were in all 34, of these 28 are chargeable on Longhoughton, 3 upon Boulmer, and 3 upon Little Houghton. The churchyard wall is repaired by the same division of farms, Littlehoughton repair 7 yards and a quarter from the
N.E. corner of the churchyard, Bownor a like proportion, and Longhoughton the remainder. The chancel is repaired by the impro priators of the corn tithe. The clerk, who is appointed by the vicar, has his wages paid by the aforesaid division of farms, for each of which he receives 6s., and for every cottage 3s. yearly at Easter, besides some small perquisite at burials and marriages. He also officiates as sexton, and has 6s. for digging a grave.

Another ' turrer of the vicarage of Longhoughton,' undated, records that the vicarage consisted of ' one hall house, one parlor, a ketchen, two chambers above a barne with little garth beside the barne to the west.' Among the vicar's perquisites was 6s. 8d. for every small line coble at Easter, for every hooking coble, five groats. The value of the benefice is now £232, derived from tithe rent charge.

The registers begin regularly in 1696, but some entries from the year 1646 are preserved in transcripts made by George Duncan. The following extracts are taken from them:

1708. Robt. Langley of Whitby in Yorkshire, was cast away by a French privateer, Sunday, July the 11th day, near the Salter's gate in Howick parish, buried there.

1712. Mr. James Duncan, barber surgeon of Newcastle, and Mrs. Margaret Forster of Engram, were married Dec. 6.

1712/3. William Grey, the warlak doctor of Little Houghton, and Jane Simpson, his own servant, married 29 Feb.

1784, Dec. 10. 10 sailors, who were lost at sea in the great storm in Dec., 1784, bur.

1785, March 13. A mariner, supposed lost in the late dreadful storm in Dec. last; the body much mangled, without head, legs, or thighs, bur.

1794, Jan. 28. 3 mariners, belonging to the May Flower of Alemouth, lost near Dunstanborough castle in the great storm of 25 inst.

1809, June 27, N.B. When John Clark [of Belside] was interred, there was [found], sunk about 8 inches below the surface, a stone sacred to the memory of Roddam Moore of Newcastle upon Tyne, who died 10 Oct., 1699. This stone lies in the chancel over the bodies of Roddam Moore and John Clark. [1699. Mr. Roddam Moor, merchant in Newcastle, whose grave is a box of stone, bur. Register of Burials.]

CHARITIES.

Cuthbert Chessman, who died 11th Aug., 1729, bequeathed out of his quarter part of his tithes of Long Houghton, £3 yearly, for the poor of Long Houghton town, to be paid at Christmas and Whitsuntide. The amount is distributed by the minister and churchwardens on Whitsunday yearly, to about 20 poor persons, in various small sums.

Stanton Neale, by his will, proved at Durham, 4th April, 1814, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of Long Houghton an annuity of £10, payable out of his fourth part of the tithes of corn and grain of the parish, to be paid the day before Christmas, yearly, to the poor of the township of Long Houghton on Christmas day.

As the village is approached from the railway station the church forms a striking feature in the scene. Backed and partly hidden by trees, with its massive tower, presenting much of the appearance of a place of defence, for which purpose, indeed, we know it was used in days now long gone by, it dominates the neighbouring houses and gives an air of importance to the town. Nothing has been discovered during the 'restoration' of the church, or at any other time, which shows that a church and cemetery, with its accompanying memorial crosses occupied the site, but there are indications

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
in the building itself, which tend to show that before the Norman conquest a church existed here. This appears to have consisted of a nave and chancel only. Of this early building nothing remains except the east wall of the nave with the chancel arch, the lower portion of the north wall, and the north-east angle of the nave as high as the eaves of the present roof. The plaster hides the nature of the walling internally, but the outside of the old north wall shows that it is built of irregularly coursed rubble, some large stones being used, and in its general character it is similar to that of the walls of pre-Conquest churches generally. The lower parts of the jambs of the north door still remain, but the arch is all gone. They are certainly a later insertion in the old wall, and have a plain narrow chamfer on the angles. The chancel arch is quite plain, with square soffit and jambs. It has an impost moulding of slight projection, chamfered beneath, and this is carried along the east wall as a string-course. There is nothing in these details to show that it was built either before or after the Conquest, but it must have been erected within a very few years of that event. It differs entirely from, and is certainly earlier than, the tower arch, which can scarcely be later than the closing years of the eleventh century, by which time the country had begun to recover from the devastation inflicted in 1069 on Northumberland by King William, after the murder of his lieutenant, Earl Robert Cumin. At a time when the whole land was lying waste, and to some extent depopulated, by the terrible revenge which the king took for the rebellion against his authority, it was not likely, indeed it was impossible, that any church building could go on; and when the condition of things had so far improved that men began again to resume their ordinary life and work, a new style of architecture had developed, from which the chancel arch of Long Houghton is widely separated in its general form and details. It seems, therefore, on the whole more probable that the first church, of which there are any remains, was built before the Conquest than after, though that opinion cannot be entertained with certainty.

The first addition to the church was the tower, which appears to have been added a little before the close of the eleventh century. The stone used in this part, to which its use is confined, is of a red colour, and corresponds with that of which the Norman church at Lindisfarne is built, and indeed it is not impossible that the same men who worked upon Lindisfarne priory may also have been employed at Long Houghton. The
Long Houghton Church.

Tower opens into the nave by an arch of more than ordinary beauty and richness. It is interesting to observe that it is identical in section, except that its dimensions are less, with two of the three orders of the eastern tower arch of Durham cathedral, part of the work of William of St. Carilef, which cannot be later than 1096. The difference between the elaboration of the arch as compared with the jambs is curious, but there is no reason to suppose that both are not of the same date. The arch is of two orders, the outer one on the east face has a hollow and roll moulding and a plain soffit. The inner order consists of two deep hollows and a semi-circular roll. The outer order on the west face is unmoulded. There are no capitals, but a projecting impost, chamfered beneath, is carried over the square pilasters in the jambs.

The west and south windows in the lower and earlier stage of the tower, the walls of which are 4 feet 3 inches thick, are original, though the west one has been partly reconstructed; the north one is modern. An interesting feature in the tower is the presence, here and there, of a thin coat of gesso, with which the interior of the lower stage was covered. The upper, belfry, stage was added probably in the thirteenth century, but there is not enough of detail left to enable a precise date to be given. The windows are modern, and do not correspond in any way with those that must originally have been there; in their design they belong to a time before that of the building of the belfry. At the west end of the south side, and at the north end of the west side, a massive buttress has been added in the fifteenth century to counteract the shrinking of the tower, which, however, is still going on. On the east face of the tower the line of the original nave roof is visible, and another grooved line represents a later roof which covered in one span the nave and aisle.

The aisle, which is on the south side of the nave, is of the Early English period, and dates from about 1190. The arcade is of three bays, with chamfered arches of two orders, and a chamfered hood moulding towards the nave. The columns are octagonal, with plain moulded capitals and bases, the latter resting on square plinths. The east and west ends spring from corbels, which in their form follow the line of the inner order of the arches. The only old window is that at the east end of the aisle. This was originally a lancet, of which the head still remains visible on the exterior of the wall. It had a semi-circular inner arch. The jambs have been cut away, below the spring of the arch, to widen the splay, when the two-light traceried
window of the fourteenth century was inserted. The head of this window is cut out of one stone, and is somewhat similar to one still remaining in the ruined church at Jesmond. A heavy buttress of four stages was built at the south-east corner, probably when the later window was put in.

There is a plain square squint on the south side of the chancel arch. The chancel is entirely modern though built of the stones from the ancient one. At the east end of the modern south wall two small arches are built in internally, one plain pointed, the other trefoil-headed. They may be the heads of piscinas. The font is an old one though not of an early date. It has been re-chiselled and stands on a new shaft. In the vestry is preserved a Norman capital, probably belonging to the south door of the nave, and contemporary with the tower arch; and in the east wall of the chancel, on the outside, is built in a single arch stone, with a rich zig-zag moulding, which also probably belonged to the same doorway.

In the tower is preserved a shouldered stone coffin; that of a young child, found with its lid, which is 2 feet 6 inches long, and has a plain cross of the saltire form upon it. A small grave cover with the shears, belonging to a young girl, is built into the east wall of the chancel, near to the piece of...
zigzag moulding already mentioned. In the churchyard, to the south-east of the church, is a cross, which may possibly be part of the shaft and head of the old churchyard one. The head has three fleur-de-lys terminations, which are now cut down. A similar one still remains at Blanchland with the head complete.

BOULMER AND SEATON.

Boulmer, with Seaton, is a township consisting of two separate parcels of land, lying to the south of the promontory known as Long Houghton Steel. The small fishing village of Boulmer is very picturesquely situated near a natural haven, which, being a bow-shaped mere or inlet, may not improbably be the source from which the name of the hamlet is derived. The population, which is wholly engaged in fishing, has increased since the construction of the main line of the North Eastern railway, which provides the means requisite for the prompt despatch to distant markets of the perishable produce of the place.

It has been remarked that the natives of Northumberland are, on the whole, of very pure Anglian descent, but it is believed that the fishing folk of Boulmer and other places on the coast come of a Scandinavian stock. However this may be, it is certain that in size and weight the men of Boulmer compare favourably with those of other parts of England. The fact that it has not been their habit to intermix much or to intermarry with the agricultural inhabitants of neighbouring townships may have tended to develop the differences in speech and physique which now characterise them. During the last century their forefathers carried on a flourishing local industry by the manufacture of kelp, of which they made about 118 tons a year. The ashes of the kelp were very valuable, being sold for as much as £5 a ton, whilst the expense of manufacture was not more than fifteen shillings a ton. The proceeds of this industry were largely supplemented from less legitimate sources. Many stories of the old Boulmer smugglers are narrated in Wilson's Tales of the Borders.

Seaton, the other parcel of land of which the township is composed, lies to the south of Boulmer. It was formerly divided into two parts, known as

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1 Boulmer contains 246 acres, and Seaton contains 148 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 110; 1811, 102; 1821, 104; 1831, 140; 1841, 133; 1851, 149; 1861, 156; 1871, 244; 1881, 222; 1891, 186.

2 There is a local proverb, 'Better to wed over the midden than over the moor.' Out of 32 families, twelve bear the name Stephenson, and eight bear the name Stanton.
Easter Seaton and Wester Seaton, both of which appear to have belonged at one time to the manor of Alnmouth. ¹

The history of Boulmer in early times is identical with that of Long Houghton, the whole of the land in the township having originally constituted a part of the demesne of that manor. It was at a later date divided into four tenement holdings, which were afterwards amalgamated, and granted as a single holding to one large tenant farmer.

As a part of the demesne Boulmer and Seaton were under the direct control of the lords of the barony of Alnwick, and in 1279 the township was assigned to Isabella, wife of John de Vescy, as her dower. The name of Isabella de Vescy for this reason stands at the head of the Subsidy Roll of the township, compiled in 1296. For the assessment of this tax Boulmer was amalgamated with Denwick. The origin of family names is illustrated by some which occur upon the list, e.g., Robert ‘at the town end,’ Arnald ‘at the hill,’ Robert ‘at the red side,’ etc. The roll is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulmer Denewik'</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa honorum Isabelle de Vessy</td>
<td>6 12 4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Warini filii Matilde</td>
<td>1 10 6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jacoby filii Godefridi</td>
<td>1 13 0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Roberti Attetonhend</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Arnaldi Attehille</td>
<td>1 11 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Willelmi de Haucon</td>
<td>1 7 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rogeri filii Godefridi</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Willelmi de le Whonomme</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Johannis filii Matilde</td>
<td>0 18 6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jacoby prepositi</td>
<td>3 13 0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ade prepositi</td>
<td>2 2 10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Roberti Atteredside</td>
<td>1 6 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Johannis Crapiss</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Roberti de le grene</td>
<td>0 11 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summa huini ville, £25 19s. 5d. Unde domino regi, £2 7s. 2 1/2d.

At the death of Isabella de Vescy the demesne which she held as dower became probably absorbed in the rest of the tenement lands of Long Houghton. When Boulmer re-appears as a separate estate, in the sixteenth century, it is described as a messuage, formerly consisting of four tenements, having attached to it an estate of seven score acres of arable and meadow, as was

¹'Notes whereby Boulmer is within the manor of Longhoughton, and Seaton proves to be within the manor of Alcmouth.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
recorded in the ancient rolls. In 1559 this estate was in the hands of John Carr, as lessee, who died about the year 1567. In the survey of the manor of Long Houghton, which was made at that time, it is stated that,

John Carr of Boulmer, laite deceased, hade, by the dimission of the said laite admissiones, iiiij" cottings in Howghton aforesaid, as is before mentioned; wherein dwelleth tenants by his appoyntment, against the antient order of his lordship's courte and dimission of inheritance. The service of the said iiiij" cottyngers is maide to the houose of Bowler, as the same was parcel therof, and not unto his lordship as other the cottyngers ther ever have bene accustomed to do; wherfor it wer good that his lordshipp and counsell should consider therupon, weying the abuse of the thyng, as also havyng regard to the customarye hold of the tenants granted by his lordship unto them by the said dimissions, as also the taikynge awey the said iiiij" cottyngers from the said John Carr's eldest chyld, and what inconveniencye maye ensewe thereof to others that hold ther tenementes by copies or like dimissions, and ther upon geve such order as ether the said iiiij" cottyngers be demisde by his lordship to the sone of the said John Carre, or ells to such other tenants as his lordship shall appoynte.

Shortly before this survey was compiled theishers of Boulmer had received an unexpected windfall. On 23rd Dec., 1565, a ship was wrecked upon the Hullie Carrs (now known as Bally Carr) off Seaton Point. Amongst other things, which the vessel contained, was a chest full of gold, which was being conveyed to Mary, queen of Scots. The circumstances of the wreck may be narrated in the language of the survey:

Sea wrack. My lord haith, as in the title of Aylmowith is declared, the sea wheck that chansyth upon the sea cost of this lordship, as also all other ryaltyes. Ther chanced, the xxiiij daye of Decembre anno 1565, one shipe, of Flusheing in Sealand, brikkyng and wrecked upon the Hullie Kare besyd Boulmer, wherein was one Frances Yenkeslady, Ynglishman, then servante to Marye, the queyne of Scotland, which brough fourth of Flandres unto the said prencesse of Scotland a great masse of golde, which was founde in one cheist, castyng upon the rocke, by the said Thomas Shippert of Howghton and theishers of Boulmer, which was, with other goods which was castyng fourth of the said shipe, arysted for my lord, wherof his lordship did receive two thousand pounds and above, althoagh the lord of Bedfurt, then levtynante and deputie for the lord admiral, maid inquiry and challenge ther-unto for the prence, which . . . debitid befor the queyns majeste and her honorable . . . at the demand of the said queyne of Scotland . . . [MS. damaged].

John Carr, the lessee of Boulmer, was tenant for forty-one years, under a lease dated 18th Dec., 1534, at an annual rent of £5 11s. After John Carr's death, his son Thomas Carr became tenant, but the lease expired in 1575. He continued for some time afterwards to live at Boulmer, but fell

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1 In the survey of Long Houghton, made about 1567, is this passage: "Terra dominicalis, enter this first. John Carre tenet unum messuagium vocatum Boulmer luxta mare, prius quatuor tenementa, cum diversis gardinis eisdem messuagis spectantibus ac viiij" acras terre arrabiles et prati, ut per veteres rotulos seu recordi diu plene patet." Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
2 Vol. i. p. 2, note.
3 Ibid. 4 i.e., Long Houghton. 5 Ibid. 6 Hall and Humberston's Survey: Public Record Office. Vol. II.
into financial difficulties, through the expenses which he incurred at the instalment of the ninth earl of Northumberland as knight of the Garter. In an undated petition, which may be assigned to the year 1591 or thereabouts, he states that he was with the earl at his 'enstalement at his own chardges, which cost him xxx', and was 'at the chardges of himselfe and three other persons by the space of xvij daies in London, to the some of xxxij.' In conclusion he asks the earl that he may be admitted as 'tenant of the living which he now hath.'

In 1602 he addressed another petition to the earl of similar purport, in which he complained bitterly of the spite entertained against him by Thomas Percy, the constable of Alnwick castle. He appears to have obtained the lease which he desired, but he continued to incur the enmity of the earl's officers. In 1607 William Orde, one of these officers, was directed by the earl to make a survey of Boulmer and Seaton. Writing from Prudhoe, on 14th Sept., 1607, to the earl, then in the Tower, Orde reported as follows:

It may please your lordship, that your honour may more securely and tyrannously resolve, I have taken the best viewe of Bowmer and Seaton I could; which I esteeme of that woorth, as your lordship will get xxx yearly for the same, and a tennant honestly live withall; if so be he may be quit of Carr the now lesior, who by his braggin speaches would seeme to terrifie any, either for bidding for it, or taking it of your lordship. And of this, as of the greatest impediment to your busines, a speciall care must be had, that your officers may honestly concurr, least the conteynance, or connivence of one may cause a greater imputation be laid on the rest.

In the following year Carr's lease expired, and George Whitehead, one of the earl's officers, was put in his place. He did not, however, live peacefully at Boulmer during the early years of his tenancy. Writing on 16th July, 1608, he says, 'for Bolmer and Seaton, Carr and all his frendes ar in armes against me with many a bragge, his lease beinge alredy expired. I houlde he deserves no favour.' The sentiments entertained by Whitehead with regard to Carr were reciprocated with equal warmth by the latter, who, in 1613, placed himself at the head of a party of armed men gathered together to resist certain enclosures made by Whitehead, which were considered to be encroachments on public rights. Thomas Carr appears to have died about four years afterwards.

George Whitehead, the new tenant of Boulmer, belonged to a family

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. 2 Ibid. 3 Ibid. 4 See p. 387. 5 Petition of Thomas Carr, aged 18, son of Thomas Carr, for the restitution of 6 cottages in Long Houghton, a lease of the Redd water at Alnmouth, and 6 oxen which had been distrained for his relief. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
largely employed in the seventeenth century by the earls of Northumberland in various capacities. The history of this family is illustrated by the following pedigree, which is as complete as the materials at present available will admit:

**WHITEHEAD OF BOULMER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Whitehead, an officer of the earl of Northumberland, tenant of Boulmer in 1608; compounded as a delinquent in 1649.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Whitehead of Boulmer; present at the muster on Buckenfield Moor in 1660; in 1668 absent of the barony of Warkworth and collector of rents in Tynemouthshire; presented at the archdeacons' court, 13th May, 1681, for not accepting the office of churchwarden; buried 4th March, 1685/6 (a).</td>
<td>Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington of Cheeseburn Grange, who by will dated 23rd Sept., 1664, bequeathed to my daughter Margaret Whitehead, wife of Nicholas Whitehead, gent. £100; buried 27th Sept., 1669 (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Henry Whitehead of Boulmer; buried Oct. 1724 (o).</td>
<td>Barbara, daughter of Daniel Craster of Craster; married 10th June, 1701 (a); buried Oct., 1732 (b).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Whitehead, = Margaret of Berwick, bap. 1706 (a); married 23rd April, 1733 (a).</td>
<td>Thomas Watson, junior, merchant (d).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In 1656 Henry Whitehead was collector of the earl's rents at Acklington, Birling, High Biston, and farmed Boulmer and Seaton.

2 Nicholas Whitehead of Boulmer rated for his lands at High Biston in 1665, which he sold in 1672 to Joseph Forster of Shilbottle Wood house. *High Biston Abstract of Title.*

3 James Whitehead devised £200 ‘to my kinsman James Whitehead, now an apprentice to Mr. Milbank; and my testament to my son Nicholas Whitehead’s wife of the aforesaid Nicholas, my tenant here at Bowmer, and all I have at Welbeck to my executors. Executors, my aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead of Bowmer and the aforesaid Nicholas.’ *Prerogative Court, London.*

4 ‘August 3rd, 1664, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead of Boulmer and the aforesaid Nicholas.’ *Long Houghton Register.*
George Whitehead, the founder of the family settled at Boulmer, took the side of the king in the Civil War, and had to pay a fine in 1649 as a delinquent. In 'a true particular of the estate of George Whitehead of Bullmer' it is stated that, in addition to his leasehold at Boulmer, he held half a farm on lease in right of his wife, and was entitled to 'one half of 15th' in moneys payable to him and Mrs. Barbary Errington, at the surrender of the lease to John Errington.1 The descendants of George Whitehead remained at Boulmer until the eighteenth century. The farm, which has been let to various persons in recent years, is still the property of the duke of Northumberland.

LITTLE HOUGHTON.

The township of Little Houghton, occupying the north-western corner of the parish of Long Houghton, is bounded by Howick on the east, and Rennington on the west.2 In the centre of the township is situated Little Houghton tower, which was for many centuries one of the residences of the Roddam family. The nucleus or core of the house is a small medieval

1 Royalist Composition Papers, Second Series, vol. iv. No. 863.
2 The township contains 83 acres. Census Returns: 1801, 73; 1811, 59; 1821, 77; 1831, 80; 1841, 136; 1851, 165; 1861, 130; 1871, 107; 1881, 123; 1891, 121.
LITTLE HOUGHTON.

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tower, to which additions have been made at various times, but chiefly in the seventeenth century. The mediæval portion of the building was partially demolished in 1818, but it is stated by a person, who visited the place before the alterations, that the tower was about 25 feet square, with walls 5 feet thick. The lower storey was vaulted, and there was a newel stair in one of the corners; the door was massive, and the wards of the key used in opening it were 4 inches square.¹ Sufficient is fortunately left of the ancient masonry to show that this description is in its general features correct. The original entrance to the tower appears to have been a square-headed door, now blocked up, upon the west side. At a later date a round-headed door was broken through the massive wall at the west end of the north side, to communicate with the present kitchen. The original entrance was then built up, and entrances to the lobby, separating the tower from the extension to the north, were formed on the east and west sides. Both these entrances were probably made in the seventeenth century, and their date may be approximately fixed by an inscription upon a plain but handsome fire-place in a bedroom on the upper floor. It bears the letters E. R. M. and the date 1686. These letters are the initials of Edward Roddam and his wife Mary Sangwill, who were married on 24th July, 1674. A very large fire-place of the same date, 10 feet 4 inches wide by 4 feet 8 inches high, still remains in the room upon the ground floor now used as a study. The tower, owing perhaps to its small size, is omitted in the early lists of similar buildings, and has generally escaped observation at a later date. It is, however, referred to by Mark in his survey of Northumberland made in 1734, who states that the building was 'remarkable as a strong tower of great antiquity.'²

The first recorded owner of the township of Little Houghton is Gilbert de St. Clare, probably a Norman knight. Nothing is known of his parentage or place of birth, but an early transcript of a deed drawn up in his name is preserved amongst the duke of Northumberland's muniments. By this deed, which is addressed to all men, French and English, Gilbert de St. Clare gave to Magister Liulph, for his homage and service, a bovate of land in Little Houghton, consisting of twelve acres. The twelve acres were composed of various small parcels of land, namely, a toft and croft consisting of an acre (which had been in the tenure of Liulph), one acre at the garden, three roods which had also been in Liulph's tenure, half an acre at 'Belhe,' four acres in

¹ Tate MSS. ² Unedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland, Hodgson-Hinde, p. 68.
LONG HOUTHON PARISH.

Water-rig, two acres in 'Svellece,' one acre and three roods of demesne land, and one acre of meadow at Stanibrigg. Gilbert de St. Clare at the same time gave to Lyulph pasture for one hundred sheep in the vill of Houghton, and freedom from mulure. The deed of gift may be assigned to the later part of the twelfth century.¹

The estate of Little Houghton became afterwards the property of Peter Harang, who is styled son of Gilbert de St. Clare.² Peter Harang married Margery, daughter and heiress of German Ryband, by whom he had a son, John Harang. The latter is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill as holding Little Houghton of the barony of Alnwick for one knight's fee.³ After the death of John Harang the township appears to have passed, through his son Robert, to Peter Harang, probably his grandson. In the year 1289 Peter Harang is recorded as the owner of Little Houghton, which was of the yearly value of £13.⁴ His name does not, however, appear on the Subsidy Roll of 1296:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parva Hutton.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa honorum Willelmi Rydel¹</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Johannes Brock²</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Walteri Mote</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Johannes filii Roberti</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa huius ville, £5 7s. 3d.</td>
<td>Unde domino regi, 9s. 9d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He was still the owner of the township in 1314,⁵ but shortly after that date his family left Little Houghton, and resided in the neighbouring township of Howick, where its representatives remained for many centuries.⁶ The land which had belonged to the Harangs in Little Houghton passed during the same period into the possession of the Roddams, who are mentioned in connection with the place as early as the year 1326. In that year

¹ Omnibus hominibus, Francisc et Anglicis, has litteras visurus vel auditurus, Gilebertus de Sancto Claro salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, etc., Magistro Lyulpho pro homaggio et servicio suo unam bovam terre etij acrarum in parva Hothum [sic], scilicet toftum et eftum unius acre que fuerunt Lyulpili, et ad gardinum unam acram, et tres rodas quae fuerunt eiusdem Lyulpili, in Bellic [sic] dimidiam acram, de dominio meo in Water-rig iiij acras; scilicet duas et dimidiam que fuerunt predicti Lyulphii, unam et dimidiam de dominio meo in Wilcot; duas acras que fuerunt eiusdem Lyulphii in Svellic [sic], unam acram et dimidiam, et unam rodam de dominio meo, et unam acram prati ad Stanibrigg de dominio meo, illi et heredibus suis, tenenda, etc., reddendo milii, etc., tantum annuatim xij, etc. De eisiam et concedo et habe uss mea confirmo predicto Lyulpho et heredibus suis pasturam ad centum ovibus in predicta villa de Hachtum [sic]. Et sic evendum est quod impi erant quieti de mulura ad molendinum meam de Hochtun. Quod, si forte ego vel heredesc mei non poterimus warrantiare predictam et aysiamenta predicta Magistro Lyulpho et heredibus suis, dabimus eis ad escambia ad valenciam predicte terre et aysiamentorum. Hic testibus: Johanne filio Johannes Vicecomitis, Nicholao de Morvic et aliis.² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁴ Inq. 17 Ed. I. No. 25.⁵ Inq. 8 Ed. II. No. 65.⁶ See p. 341 sig.
Henry de Percy granted to William de Roddam the wardship of the lands in Houghton, belonging to John, son of John de Roddam, during the minority of the latter; and, in return for this concession, William de Roddam promised to serve Percy both in peace and war with another armed man until his ward attained full age. It was stipulated that Percy should provide for William de Roddam the same apparel which he gave to his other yeomen, in addition to hay, oats, nails and horse-shoes for six horses, waggons for six grooms, and compensation for horses lost in war.¹

John de Roddam, the heir to the estate, was one of the two persons who paid subsidy at Little Houghton in 1336.² The history of the family to which he belonged will be more appropriately dealt with in the history of Roddam, and it must for the present suffice to trace very briefly its connection with Little Houghton during the succeeding centuries. In the middle of the fourteenth century William de Roddam³ was the owner of the township, which in 1427 had passed into the possession of his descendants, Nicholas and Robert Roddam.⁴

In the sixteenth century members of the same family were still residing in the place. The name of William Roddam occurs in the list of men dwelling at Little Houghton in 1538,⁵ and Robert Roddam is recorded as the owner of Little Houghton in 1569.⁶ The management of his estates fell into the hands of his wife, whose conduct was unsatisfactory to the tenants. One of these, named John Aneill, complained that she had turned him out of his house, and had replaced him by a Scotsman. He stated his case as follows:

To the right wo' M. Thomas Randolphe, esquier, L. ambasadour for the quene's mate at this present ymployed in Scotland.

In most lamentable wyse complayneng, showeth to your L. your poor supplyant John Aneill of Elderton wthin the medill marches of England, that wheras yo' poor supplyant hath dwelt, these ij' years by past at Wasondaye last, in Elderton afforsaid, vpon the lands ther in government and revil of one Robert Rodham of Little Haughton, gent., and his rent and service for his tenement hath paid and done, with the best of the teneants of the said towne of Elderton, yet so it is, right wo', that the wiff of the said Rodham yesterday, being the 17 of this instant June, hath come vnto your poor supplyant house, accompanied wth ij servauntes and viij Scotts men, presentl y come forth of Scotland for that purpose, and then and ther haue forcablye and vyolentlye cast your poor supplyant and his wiff and children and goods

¹ Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 128, quoting Rot. Pat. 2 Ed. III. Rot. 18.
² ¹Houghton parva. Johannes de Roddon x. Johannes filius Hugonis ij'. Summa xij'. In 1344 lands belonging to John Heryng in Little Houghton were confiscated for rebellion. Plac. Abb. 18 Ed. III. Rot. 4.
³ Ing. 25 Ed. III. No. 52, 42 Ed. III. No. 48. ¹Subsidy Roll, 6 Hen. VI.
owtt at the dour, and hath ymprisonned ij' of your poor supplyant's children in the towerr. And, con-
trarye all right equytic and the lawes of this realuae, ther put in and planted one Scotts man wthin his house-
hold goods and cattalls, yesterday as aforesaid come out of Scotland to be her tenant ther in. And moreover, right wo' she the same Rodhame's wif, sene Candilllas last, hath brought in and planted in the said towne of Elderton iiiij other households of Scottish persones, to the great discouragement of trow
English subjicets, and to this the vther vndoing of yo' poor supplyant, his poor wif and children, for ever, 
besecheng yo' wot most favourable help and reformation hearin, for the wth your poor supplyant shall daylye praye, Yo' L. poor supplyant most humlye,

[Endorsed by Randolph] John Neele of Elderton put owte of his house and Scotts placed in the same,
whin the Middle Marches neare the Barders of Scottande, vpon Saterdaye laste, the 18 of June, 1586. A
principal caus of y' decay of y' Borders. This thyng is so commen amongst all men of anye wealth that
have lande neare unto the Borders, that ther is not all moste an Engleshe tenant that canke keape the
lande theye haue or gette anye lande to occupae. The lyke also invesed by some men of good credit in
the east Marches, as the owner of Menylaws hathne an Engleshe man that dwelleth in hyt. The partie
named in the supplication complained vpon by the poore man, is a broker in the lawe, an arrant papiste.
The lande dothe belonge to one Elderton, a commen wryter of supplications abowte the courte and West-
minster hall. Yt is commenlye reported that euerie thryde man wthin x myles of the Borders is ether a
Scotte tenant or servant to an Engleshe man, both in Middle and Easte Marches.

Robert Roddam, the husband of the lady mentioned in this petition, is
referred to as a freeholder in Little Houghton in the surveys of the Percy
estates compiled at this period. From these surveys it appears that he was
not the owner of the whole of the township, some part of which was held by
customary tenants of the earl of Northumberland by copy of the court roll of
the manor of Long Houghton.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Edmund Roddam was pro-
prietoet of Little Houghton. He died in 1631, leaving amongst other issue
by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, a son John. The latter by
his will, dated 19th April, 1658, bequeathed all his lands in Little Houghton
to his eldest son, also named John, whom he directed to pay an annuity of
£35 to his second son Edward, at the same time expressing his wish that 'hee
[Edward] bee kept at Barwicke schoole, and if his genius lead him to bee a
scollar, hee be made one.' He bequeathed also to his eldest daughter £300,
and a house in Bishopsgate Street, London.

Edward Roddam, the second son of John Roddam who succeeded under
this will, resided at Little Houghton at the close of the seventeenth century.

1 Border Papers, No. 435.
2 One of these tenants was Hugh Selby, whose will, dated 16th April, 1588, was proved the same year.
The following is an abstract of it: 'Hewe Selbie of the parish of Longhoughton, my bodie to be buryed
within the parish of Longhoughton. Item, I bequeath to my sone, Hewe Selbie, two boulds of wheate.
Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Jane Newbegynne, one boole of wheat. Item, I bequeath to my sone in
lave, John Newbegynne, one boole of wheat. I make my sole executrix my wife, Ursula Selbie.' Durham
Probate Registry. In 1625 Sir Ralph Selby, knight, had property in Little Houghton. Subsidy Roll, 22
Jan. I.
3 Adm. 16 Feb., 1631. 4 Raine, Testamenta.
He married Mary Sangwill on 24th July, 1674, and afterwards enlarged and altered the house at Little Houghton, which became by inheritance the property of his second son, Edward. The latter, in conjunction with his nieces, Winifred and Mary, daughters of his elder brother, John Roddam, sold Little Houghton in 1710 to Dorothy, widow of William Dawson of Newcastle, for £3,850. From the following pedigree it will be seen that the property belonging to Mrs. Dawson descended to Henry Brunell, son of Dorothy Peareth by her marriage to Hawdon Brunell, and to Henry Peareth Burrell, son of Barbara Peareth by her marriage to John Burrell. In the middle of the present century Earl Grey purchased the shares of Little Houghton belonging to both these gentlemen.

PEARETH, BRUMELL, AND BURRELL OF LITTLE HOUGHTON.

1. Elizabeth Jackson of Chaterheugh. | 2. Dorothy Latimer: marriage licence, 25th Feb., 1746; married at St. Nicholas's; died 29th Dec., 1755. | 3. Dorothy, widow of William Dawson of Newcastle, roper. She on 1st May, 1710, purchased Little Houghton from the Roddams for £3,850; articles before second marriage, 19th and 20th Nov., 1711 (c); married 20th Jan., 1711/12, at All Saints'; will dated 12th May, 1744; proved 25th Feb., 1746/7. "Mistress Dorothy Peareth of Little Houghton buried Oct., 1746 (c)."

Henry Peareth of Newcastle and Little Houghton, merchant; baptised 18th Sept., 1713, at St. Nicholas's; will dated 17th Feb., 1788; died at Little Houghton, 25th Dec., 1790, in his 78th year; buried 20th Dec., 1790 (c).

Dorothy, eldest daughter and co-heiress; baptised 18th Jan., 1747/8 (c); died at Beadnell; buried 30th Jan., 1826, aged 79 (c).

Hawdon Brunell of Fleshmarket, Newcastle, merchant; married 5th Oct., 1769 (c); died at Beadnell; buried 16th June, 1819, aged 81 (c).

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Blackett of Nisbet; married at Jedburgh, 26th June, 1825 (c).

Mary, third daughter of George of Little Houghton, which he sold in 1845 to Lord Grey; died 27th June, 1845, aged 72.

William, born 18th Oct., 1775 (c); died 19th June, 1817, aged 35 (c). John Harrison, born 18th Dec., 1785 (c); went abroad. [Dorothy Ann; died 23rd Nov., 1816 (c).]

Maria, born 11th April, 1782 (c); died 24th Aug., 1829 (c). Margaret Isabella; died 4th June, 1855 (c). Georgiana; died 3rd June, 1859 (c).

Henry Brunell of Morpeth, solicitor, eldest son; baptised 11th Oct., 1772 (c); owned moiety, or south side, of Little Houghton, which he sold in 1845 to Lord Grey; died 27th June, 1845, aged 72.

Hawdon Brunell of George of Little Potts of Netherton; born 22nd May, 1782. Sept., 1781; died 1st Feb., 1862.

William, born 18th Oct., 1775 (c); died 19th June, 1817, aged 35 (c).

Elizabeth; married Benjamin Thompson of Morpeth. The son of this marriage assumed the name of Bullock on succeeding to Spittal Hill estate.

^1 1700, May, Madam Mary, the wife (a most virtuous lady) of Edw. Roddam, esq., of Little Houghton, valde inimius. ^2 Long Houghton Register of Burials. ^3 Lambert MSS.
LONG HOUGHTON PARISH.

Henry Brunnell, of Newcastle, surgeon; died s.p.
George Brunnell of Morpeth, solicitor; d. s.p., 25th Nov., 1843.
John Brunnell, H.M. Customs; d. s.p. Matthew Brunnell of Morpeth, surgeon; died 1839, s.p.
Edward Brunnell, rector of Holton.
Charles Brunnell, rector of Sharrington.
Francis Brunnell, of Morpeth, solicitor and Town Clerk.
Dorothy Jane; married Rev. Thomas Finch.
Pearce Hawdon Brunnell, baptised 28th April, 1830 (a); buried 22nd May, 1834 (a). Henry Pearce Brunnell, baptised 7th Aug., 1835 (a). Went to Canada.
Mary Ann, baptised 31st Aug., 1827 (a); married John T. Ridley of Hartlepool. Mary Ann, baptised 31st Aug., 1827 (a); buried 29th May, 1830 (a).

Henry Pearce Burrell of = Jane, daughter of Henry Little Houghton, eldest son; owned one moiety, or north side, of Little Houghton, which he sold to Lord Grey; baptised Dec., 1775 (a); died 11th Aug., 1856, at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, s.p.; buried at Long Houghton; will dated 2nd Feb., 1853.
Guy, captain R.N. and of Stamp Office, Alnwick, by his wife Jane, sister of Nathaniel Punshon of Killingworth; married 11th Oct., 1803 (c); buried 13th July, 1852, aged 74 (c).

William, third son; baptised Dec., 1781 (a); died in the West Indies, s.p. John Burrell, captain = Catherine Maria Frances, daughter of Charles Grey of Morwick; married 5th Oct., 1813; died at Morwick, 5th Jan., 1845, aged 55 (c). Dorothy, baptised Sept., 1779 (a); died 11th March, 1830, aged 88; M.I., Long Houghton. Ann, baptised 1786 (a); buried 29th Dec., 1852, aged 64 (a). Harriet, baptised 1784 (a); died 24th Nov., 1852, aged 68 years. Barbara, born 24th Aug., 1788; baptised 7th May, 1798 (a); married Luke Smith, and died s.p.

John Burrell, captain in the army; died in ... daughter of ... Heslop ... Burrell, second son.

Henry Duncan Burrell, lieutenant 18th Royal Irish Regiment; died 21st Dec., 1818, aged 37; M.I., Alnwick (a). Graham Burrell, lieutenant Royal Regiment of Artillery; died on his voyage to Ceylon, 18th March, 1847, aged 25.


At the northern end of Little Houghton is situated the farm of Little Mill, which, in 1710, was computed as one-fifth of the township. In 1713 the farm was conveyed by the Roddams to Hannah Barron of Stamford for £920. The latter on 21st Oct., 1727, transferred it to George Davison, her eldest son by her first husband. George Davison's son, Nathaniel Davison of Alnwick, some time consul at Nice, was a friend of Sir Henry Taylor, who makes reference to him when he writes:

My father had a friend (a relative, I believe, though a distant one) of the name of Davison, much older than himself, an accomplished man, who had travelled in the East, had been British consul at Nice,
had come home, married, and died, leaving a widow with the remains of great beauty, and four daughters, one of whom was brilliantly pretty, and all of whom were attractive (in one way or another and more or less) from simplicity and gracefulness of manner, brightness, singleness, and saliency of character, softness, and an uncultivated refinement. I can barely recollect the father. Probably I should not have recollected him at all but for his pigtail, one of the last survivors, I suppose, of the latest generation of pigtails.¹

Nathaniel Davison sold Little Mill to Lord Grey. Some more facts relating to his family are set forth in the following pedigree:

**DAVISON OF LITTLE MILL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>George Davison of Bowsdon and Newton, afterwards of Little Mill, eldest son, to whom, 22nd Dec., 1779, his mother conveyed lands in Newton; will dated 12th Feb., 1780.</th>
<th>Hannah and Newton, after George Davison of Bowsdon and Newton, afterwards of Little Mill, eldest son, to whom, 22nd Dec., 1779, his mother conveyed lands in Newton; will dated 12th Feb., 1780.</th>
<th>Hannah Mills, parish of Edlingham, 23rd Feb., 1796, Hannah = 2. John Barron of Stamford, widow, purchased land at Newton-by-the-see; died at Barmoor; buried at Embleton, 21st Nov., 1796 (c).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Davison of Bowsdon and Stamford, bond of marriage, 20th Dec., 1689; bur. 24th Feb., 1702 (O)</td>
<td>= Hannah Mills, parish of Edlingham, 23rd Feb., 1796, Hannah = 2. John Barron of Stamford, widow, purchased land at Newton-by-the-see; died at Barmoor; buried at Embleton, 21st Nov., 1796 (c).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, sister of Nicholas Davison, wedding, 24th May, 1696 (c).</td>
<td>= Mary, sister of Nicholas Davison, wedding, 24th May, 1696 (c).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Davison of Newton-by-the-see; in 1756 of Newton Cap, co. Durham; will dated 14th May, 1763, then of Southampton Buildings, Holborn; proved at Prerogative Court, 14th Jan., 1775 (c).</td>
<td>Hannah Davison of Berwick; succeeded to her brother's lands at Newton; living unmarried, 26th Jan., 1789 (c).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Davison of Alnwick; sometime consul at Nice and Algiers; died at Alnwick, 23rd Feb., 1809, aged 72; buried at Long Houghton. In early life he travelled in the East with Wortley Montague, with whom he in 1763 visited Syria. He is said to have discovered the room over the chamber in the great pyramid of Gizeh (J). Davison's journals, plans, and drawings passed to his widow and to his nephew, Dr. Yellowley.</td>
<td>= Margaret, daughter of William Thornton of Swinhoe (Q); married 6th June, 1780, John Neal of Gracechurch Street, London, linen draper; will dated 27th Sept., 1808; described as of Berwick-on-Tweed, widow (Q).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

George Davison; died young.

Nicholas Francis Skelly Davison, M.D.; Caius college, Cambridge; of Bowsdon and of Russell Square, London; succeeded to Little Mill at the death of his uncle Nicholas Davison, and sold it to Lord Grey, 1826, Nicholas Davison, esq., of London, voted for lands in Bowsdon (c).

Jane; died unmarried at Hockering, Norfolk, 21st June, 1818; letters of administration granted to her brother Nicholas, 3rd Sept., 1838.

Ellen; married 25th June, 1816, at Alnwick, Adam Atkinson of Thropton Spital, afterwards of Gallowhill and Lorbottle (d); left issue.

Margaret, of Alnwick, second daughter; died unmarried, 13th Jan., 1837; will proved 8th April, 1837.

Mary; married 14th Mar., 1822, Rev. Edward John Hownam, rector of Hockering, Norfolk (d), and had issue (a).

Mary Davidson; buried June, 1794 (c).

Hannah; married John White of Berwick, saddler; died 25th Dec., 1782 (e).

Margaret; married John Gallon of Alnwick, 4th June, 1764 (d); buried Dec., 1764 (d).

Jane Davison, second = John Yellowley of Alnwick; died 9th Aug., 1787, aged 55; M.I., Alnwick.

Mary Davison; buried 16th Aug., 1741, aged 5 (c).

John Yellowley, M.D. Edinburgh, F.R.S., third son; born at Alnwick, 30th April, 1774; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and one of the originators of the Geological Society of London; in 1839 was president of Medical Section of British Association at Birmingham, etc.; died at Cavendish hall, Norfolk, 31st Jan., 1842. 

(a) Newton Papers. (b) Bamburgh Register. (c) Embleton Register. (d) Nicholas Brown's Diary. (e) Long Houghton Register.  


(g) 12th Dec., 1754, married at Bamburgh, Mr. W. Thornton of Doxford to Miss Jane Brown of Swinhoe, a celebrated beauty with a great fortune. Newcastle Magazine.

(h) Poll Book. (i) Schedule of deeds in the possession of Mr. Robert Middlemas. (j) Alnwick Register. (k) Newcastle papers. (l) Bell Collection.
LESBURY PARISH.

The parish of Lesbury, containing 4,337 acres, lies to the south of Long Houghton, and is bounded by Alnwick and Shilbottle on the west, Warkworth on the south, and the sea upon the east. The parish includes the townships of Lesbury, Hawkhill, Bilton, Wooden, and Alnmouth.

LESBURY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Lesbury, which has an area of 1,646 acres, was well described by a writer in the sixteenth century, who said that 'the towe of Lesburye ys scituate upon the river Alne, yt ys a very trime lordship, of grounde fertyle, yet yt ys very deare rented, havinge but very small pasture grounde perteininge therunto, for that yt ys a very goode corne soile for all maner of graine, and that the most parte of ther land lycethe so nighe the sea that the same ys manured with sea wrecke, which ys no lesse comoditye to the tenants than cause of the good corne that groweth there.'

The village of Lesbury adjoins the boundary of the township of Bilton, and lies in a sheltered position in the lower portion of the valley of the Aln, which is here about three miles wide. The valley is bounded on either side by gently sloping banks, which in some places attain a height of 350 feet above the sea level. The proximity of the sea renders the climate so mild and genial that the crops come to maturity in the lower part of the valley at an earlier period than in other places in the county. The soil, which is still for the most part under the plough, has been rendered by improved methods of cultivation even more productive and valuable than it was when the description already cited was written.

The township was in early times a part of the barony of Alnwick, and, like Long Houghton, was not granted to any freeholder, but was kept under

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1 Census Returns: 1801, 874; 1811, 558; 1821, 576; 1831, 591; 1841, 628; 1851, 750; 1861, 759; 1871, 814; 1881, 960; 1891, 943.
3 Few prehistoric remains have been found in the township. But, about 1823, a fine 'Drinking Cup' was found in a field called 'Birney-knowe,' in the township of Lesbury. It lay in a rudely-formed stone cist, which was divided into two parts. The cup is ornamented by five horizontal zones of dotted lines, the intermediate spaces being filled with upright or slightly slanting lines, which have been formed by a knotted strip of bone. The cup is 5 inches high, 4½ inches wide at the top, and 2½ inches wide at the bottom. It is engraved in the Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle, plate xii. (on the right hand side). Another vessel, similar in character, was found in the other compartment of the cist, and is in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.
the direct control of the lords of the barony. It was occupied in the thirteenth century by a number of small copyholders, whose names are recorded on the Subsidy Roll of 1296:

**Lesbury.** Subsidy Roll, 24 Ed. I. 1296.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summa honorum Willelmii Hare</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>unde reddit</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willelmii filii Roberti</td>
<td>1 11 0</td>
<td>2 9 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade loppister</td>
<td>1 12 6</td>
<td>2 14 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmii filii Agnetis</td>
<td>1 16 8</td>
<td>3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Gilberti</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>2 6 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Germani</td>
<td>1 9 6</td>
<td>2 9 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmii filii Galfridi</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
<td>3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilberti de Hotton</td>
<td>2 8 2</td>
<td>4 4 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawys volda</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
<td>2 4 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmii Bateman</td>
<td>1 19 6</td>
<td>3 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricardus filii Ade</td>
<td>2 1 4</td>
<td>3 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galfridi Atteburn</td>
<td>1 11 6</td>
<td>2 10 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmii filii Germani</td>
<td>1 11 6</td>
<td>2 10 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summa huius ville, £27 19s. 4d. Unde domino regi, 39s. 11d.

From this list it will be seen that there were thirteen inhabitants of Lesbury who were able to contribute to a tax at the end of the thirteenth century. Forty years later, owing to the impoverished state of the country, less than half this number were able to make a similar payment; but in 1352 the condition of the inhabitants had much improved. In that year a survey of the manor was made, from which it appears that there were 225½ acres of demesne land, worth sixpence an acre yearly, and 32 acres of pasture worth one shilling an acre. A water mill produced £10 13s. 4d. a year, and there were twenty bondage holdings, each consisting of 24 acres of land. Of these four were waste and uncultivated, but sixteen were each worth 13s. 4d. a year. There were also eleven cottar holdings, and some small freeholders.

From records which will be subsequently referred to it will be found that the twenty bondage holdings or customary farms, mentioned in this survey, survived at Lesbury for many centuries afterwards.

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1 *Testa de Nevill;* Hodgson, Northd. III, i. p. 269. There was one small freeholder in the thirteenth century. *vis.:* William the falconer, who held half a carucate in Lesbury. *Testa de Nevill; ibid.* This land afterwards came into the hands of Robert the ship's carpenter, of Almmouth, by whom it was transferred to John de Vesci. The deed of transference is attested by Ralph Fitz Roger and William de Turberuill. *Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.* By another deed, executed in the thirteenth century, John de Vesci gave to William Scot, his 'valet,' and Christiana his wife, a toft and croft in Lesbury, which Eustaceus Faber had held, for the increase of Scot's tenement in Swynelleisheles. The deed is attested by Robert de Hiltan and Walter de Cambou. *Ibid.*

2 In 1288 the vill of Lesbury was estimated to be worth yearly £82 14s. 3d. *Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. I. No. 25.* This valuation included the demesne land.

In the early years of the fifteenth century an annual sum, amounting to about £20, was paid from the proceeds of the manors of Lesbury and Bilton to Sir Ralph Grey of Wark, who, in consideration of this sum, was retained in the earl of Northumberland's service for life. Sir Ralph Grey died in 1443, and the amount which would have been due to him for the last half of that year was expended in the repair of the mill and tenants' houses at Lesbury. Various other items of expenditure in connection with the mill are recorded on the rolls of the bailiff of the manor at the same period, and several payments were made to the tenants for their help in carrying the earl's baggage on the expedition to Jedburgh in 1480, which has been already referred to.

At the close of the fifteenth century, in the year 1498, a schedule of the freeholders in Lesbury parish was drawn up, which specifies the various parcels of freehold land, the customary rents which were paid for them, and the services due from some of the freehold tenants. The following is a translation of the rental:

Rental, 14 Hen. VII. [1498]. Lesbury. The abbot of Alnewike holds there one Grysgarth, and pays yearly ijv. The same abbot pays yearly to the lord for a dyke made by him at Rawthorunlech, iijv. The same abbot holds an encroachment made by him at Callech, and pays iijv ob. The vicar of the church there pays yearly to the lord for lez shores, vy, and for a certain wall, iijv, built on the lord's waste called Seynt Margarete groyne, vij. The abbot of Alnewike holds there vj cottar holdings and pays yearly, and for six autumn works at the feast of St Cuthbert in September, vy. The same abbot holds one husbandland in Bilton, that is for one autumn work at the same feast, iv. The tenants of Bilton pay the lord yearly at the same feast for vij autumn works, vijv. The same tenants pay the lord yearly at the feast of St Cuthbert for vij cart loads of peats, vijv. Thomas de Hawkyl holds the lord yearly for iij cart loads of peats and for iij autumn works, xxv. Thomas Middiliam holds a field called Blakforthlande, formerly belonging to John de Ailemouth, by service, etc. The vicar of the church of Ailemouth holds there a field called Redledate, formerly belonging to John de Ailemouth, and pays ixv, formerly iijv. John Midilton, knight, holds there

1 Raine, North Durham, pp. 326, 327.
2 Et in feodo domini Radulfi Gray, militis, retenti cum domino ad terminum vite sue per literas suas patentes, percipiendio annuitat de firma villatarum de Bylton et Lesbury per manus suas proprias, terminis Martini et l'entecostis, hic solv(ut) pro termino Martini infra computum, et pro termino Pente-costis nihil, quia mortuus est, et non plus quia residuum dicti termini reservatur pro reparacione molendini et domorum ten(enciun), xiii in viij. [In the margin:] 'De cetero nihil, quia mortuus est.' Receiver's Accounts, 21-22 Hen. VI. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
3 In diversis custibus et expensis factis super reparacione molendini granatici predicti . . . ac pro emptione unius petri ferri circa fabricationem ejusdem, nec non pro emendacione fusili et cooperitura domus ejusdem. Bailiff's Rolls. Ibid. [1471].
4 On a roll of the year 1480 are notes of payments, 'diversis tenentibus hujus dominii [Lesbury] pro cariagio suffrare domini cum ij plaustris de Aylncwyske Gedworth in Scociam, tempore magni viagii dominii ibidem hoc anno x.' There is also a note, 'Md. ylat I. Sir Thomas Kedall resuid of John Dawson of Lesbury melle, ij quarters ij bulls bland mawt and ij bulls quet, be the comandment of the stowart, the quilk was takyng or the stowart depawid.' A waste burgage at Lesbury called 'Chauntrey rygge' is also mentioned.
xvj acres of arable land called Sunderlande, etc., xvj. Edward Lilborne holds there a cottage, etc., ij. The said Thomas Midilham pays to the lord yearly for the right of way to his land called Midilham flat, ij. The guardians of the light of St. Mary hold there ij selions of land, ij.¹

A similar rental of Lesbury manor, compiled in the year 1500, contains a list of the copyhold tenants, and the amount of their rents as follows:

John Sleg, 39s.; Thomas Fyffe, 42s.; Robert Fyffe, 40s. 2d.; Edmund Legh, 16s.; Thomas Page, 41s. 2d.; Robert Berop, 42s.; Robert Smyth, 42s. 1d.; Edmund Mainer, 32s.; John Fyffe, 24s.; William Legh, 40s. 2d.; John Simson, 40s. 2d.; John Sedman, 35s.; John Wilkinson, 40s. 2d.; William Mantell, 44s. 8d.; Thomas Sedman, 39s. 4d.; the vicar of Lesbury, 42s.; William Wright, 42s.; John Todd, 40s.; Robert Robinson, 44s. 8d.; Thomas Fyffe, 40s. 2d.; John Fyffe, 46s. 8d.; John Sleg, 29s. 4d.²

These two rentals afford some evidence as to the number of tenants and their mode of tenure before the year 1567, when an unusually full survey of the manor of Lesbury was made. Before proceeding to examine this survey in detail it will be well to briefly summarise the subjects with which it deals.

The surveyor, after describing the place and the nature of the soil, expresses his opinion that the township, although large, should not be divided into two parts.³ The system of cultivation by means of strips scattered throughout the common fields, he states, was inconvenient in so large a township, and tended to impoverish the tenants. On the other hand the difficulties which hindered a division were great; in the first place the quality of the soil varied very much; and, secondly, if a division was made, it would be very difficult to provide each half of the town with an equally good water supply. Similar divisions had taken place elsewhere, with generally satisfactory results, and this fact probably suggested the same experiment at Lesbury. On the whole, however, it was thought better to allow things to remain as they were. After reciting the township boundaries, the surveyor then proceeds to refer to the bad condition of the houses in the village, which was partly due to the absence of any good stone quarry or clay for making mortar. If, however, the tenants could be made to render more help to one another in their building operations, a great improvement might be effected. It would be well if every tenant desiring to repair his house could have his materials ready at some time appointed by the manor court. All things being in readiness the tenant would then give formal notice to the reeve, whose duty it would be to see that every one rendered his proper proportion of assistance.

Although there was an abundance of arable land, there was a deficiency of pasture in the township. In order to remove this inconvenience it had been

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
³ He speaks in one place of three parts, and in another place of two parts.
arranged that the tenants should pasture their cattle on a piece of common hitherto specially reserved for the lord's use, at Swinelee or Shield-dykes, which still retains the name of Lesbury Moor. Moreover, in addition to the pasture set apart for the lord, the arable and meadow land of the freeholders was kept distinct from that of the copyholders. In the matter of pasture, however, the freeholders enjoyed the same rights of stint as the copyholders, in proportion to the size and value of their tenements, except those freeholders who had no house or cottage in the township. These persons enjoyed no right of common.

After referring to the mill and the services accustomed to be rendered to it, the surveyor mentions that the tenants of Lesbury and Hawkhill were often at variance about rights of common. It will be seen from the map of Lesbury, made in 1624, that the commons of Lesbury and Hawkhill adjoined one another. It would have been a good plan to clearly separate the commons of the two townships. Such a course had been suggested, but could not be carried out for various reasons.

In respect to the common forge the same abuses had arisen at Lesbury, which have been mentioned in the history of the township of Long Houghton. In ancient times there had been a common forge provided with a suitable amount of land. The blacksmith, who occupied the tenement, had also formerly been the only person entitled to provide food for travellers, or to make any entertainment for which payment could be demanded. In this way the blacksmith's duties had been well discharged, and travellers had been provided with good hospitality. By degrees, however, every one considered himself at liberty to brew and bake in his own house, and to do blacksmith's work. This abuse should be corrected.

In common with the neighbouring villages, Lesbury suffered from the cattle raids which prevailed at the time when the survey was compiled. In order probably to prevent the continuance of cattle stealing and thefts from houses, it was recommended that the tenants of Lesbury should make good dykes round their crofts. Some of these crofts were on the south side of the village near the river, where the soil is gravelly. For this reason the hedges did not grow so well as they would do if the ground was of clay. Another obstacle to the proper enclosure of the crofts was the fact that many of the ridges in the crofts were intermixed. An exchange might, however, be made. In any case it was necessary that the crofts should be strongly hedged.

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\[\text{1 See pp. 371-2.}\]
The surveyor then mentions a plantation of alders, situated between Lesbury bridge and Long Houghton mill, which stood on the Aln, not far from the present railway viaduct. It was thought desirable that this plantation should be more strictly preserved to provide timber to be used by the tenants in repairing their houses.

After referring to the rent hens payable by the tenants, he then mentions William Herrison, the last abbot of Alnwick, who had been a free-holder in Lesbury and employed in the earl of Northumberland’s service. He appears to have annexed certain lands to his tenement, and this fact was recorded in order that the circumstance might not be forgotten.

Towards the end of the survey certain recommendations are made with a view to the general improvement of the condition of the tenants. The system by which cobles were maintained at Long Houghton has been already mentioned. In that village the demesne land had been allotted to the tenants, and these, twenty-eight in number, had been grouped together in seven plough-dayles. By this means each plough-dayle had provided a crew for a coble. A similar institution had never been in use at Lesbury, which had been supplied with fish from Alnmouth. The latter place had originally been part of Lesbury, and had been specially founded, as the surveyor states, to be the seaport of the surrounding district. But the haven there had much deteriorated, and it was suggested that, by instituting plough-dayles at Lesbury, a new fishing hamlet might be created at a place called Grindla haven. Lastly, the surveyor mentions that the vicar of Lesbury had enjoyed from time immemorial the tithe of the multure of Lesbury and Long Houghton mills, and he incidentally states that the church of Lesbury was the first parish church founded in that region. These preliminary remarks and the map of the township made in 1624 will be of assistance in reading the surveyor’s report, which is as follows:

The towne of Lesburye ys scituate upon the river Alne; yt ys a very trime lordship, of grounde fertyle, yet yt ys very deare rented, havinge but very small pasture grounde perteininge therunto; for that yt ys a very goode corne soile for all maner of graine, and that the most parte of ther land lyeth so nigh the sea that the same ys manured with sea wracke, which ys no lesse conioditye to the tenants than cause of the good corne that groweth there.

It wer not good that this towne wer devyded into thre severall towne, althoughe yt ys a greate towne, many tenants and cotteagers, every tenant having his lande lyeinge rigge by rigge and not in flats nor yet in parcels of grounde by yt selve, so that therby the labor of the tenants and their

1 See p. 368.
cattell ys muche more, to the greate destruction of the said tenants, and are for the moste parte very poore men, for that the lande of the said townes lyeth in such sorte, as also the greate diversetye that ys yn the goodnesse of the same, and specially the wante of water that the two [sic] parts so deyvyed shold have, wher nowe they have water plentye sufficienct for them all, and dwellinge together they are more able to resyte ther enemies.

Yt wer a very harde and dificulte mater for any person to make devysion thereof, or a better comodetye in all respectes to the inhabyteters there (the premises consydered) then ys at this present tyme, although the same seames to all mens judgment other wayes to be.

First mesure lij perches from the water marke of the water mowthe of Aine, the bounder and heinge that distance from the said water mowthe towards the southe. And then beginne at the lowe water marke of the sea, and from thence right weste to the dyke called Bustone Goate, to yow come fornest a balke ende now myer, most lyke to be a letche, which ys a balke lyenge and adjoyynge to the southe syde of the third rigge besouthe the well in ye Chanley Flatt; then up ye balke or letche (as ys lyeth) westward, right up throughe the corne feilde, at this tymes bothe the lordships well known, to yow come to the west dyke of the said arable grounde adjoyynge to the common moore, and from thence right west over the common moore to one rounde hill in the east syde of Warkworth waye; from thence to another rounde hille, and so to another rounde hille; from thence to a greate stone standinge at the footes of the husbandmans letche, at the easte bounder of Shilbottle, which ys a burne at the easte syde of Carter deane. And then northward up the burne to the north ende of Carterdeane, from thence downe the burne at a place called Bilton burne, to yow come to the wall or pale of Calledged parke; alonge the same wall or pale of the parke to yow come to the northe noyke of Scanley Flatte, at the southe ende of the Elders Hawe, savinge only the grounde withoute the pale and betwixt the pale and the water, which ys parcell of the said parke lefte forthe for the pale wall; from thence downe the southe syde of the said water of Aine to yow come to the mowthe of the burne that ys bounder betwixt Hawe, and Dennicke, called Hawe burne; from thence up the said burne to Wymond wike, and then up the water streame that cometh from Grayste well heade, which ys marche betwixt Houghton, Hawe, and Denwick; from thence northeast to the marche hille, wherein standeth a stone, and eastward to a stone withoute the dyke of Snabs leses, and then eastward to a well wher ys lyenge two greate graye stones, and then southerward to a stone set on end with a crosse hewen therin, from thence downe the letche which ys called Mere letche to the noyke of Doushawe dyke, then northeaste as the letche goethe to a graye stone which lyeth without the dyke, on the weste syde of the waye which lyeth betwene Retche-hewghe and Lesburye, from that stone north easte to an other graye stone without the said dyke called Rimpet dyke, and then stille northeaste to thre litte stones, sett together in the head of the letche which marches betwixt Houghton, Hawe, and Lesburye; from thence downe the letche and right easte northeaste over the hill to a grey stone sett on end in one plain peice of the moore, a litte be weste the Hyrde hille, and then eastward to a greate grey stone in Sayning banke braye, besyder Herker Snipes, then southe to the noyke of Houghton Best-yorde lande dyke, then downe the dyke to a grey stone within the dyke at the Morysse buttes of Houghton, which ys doble crossed, for the tenants did caste that dyke in that place for makinge ther dyke streight, leavinge more grounde to Lesburye than they did take in, and from thence easte to one stone a litte withoute the noyke of the southe flatte dyke of Houghton; then easte northeaste downe over the moare, right levell with the northwest corner of the Cottyeards dyke, then southe the Cottyeards dyke, and right over to Chirche-akre dyke, then easte the same dyke to the southe easte corner of the Broome parke, then right downe the northe reane of the north west lee rigge, nowe overgrown with whinnes and lyenge in common without the brocke dyke, to the easte ende of the same rigge, wher ther ys a mencyon of an
old dyke: then sonthe ye same to the east dyke of the brocke, alonge that dyke to the weste nooke of the northe dike of Weaster Seton, and then lyeth a lide common which ys parell of Houghton and Almounth, and not to Lesburye, betwixt East Seton and West Seton; for Easter Seton, as the upcast of the plonghe goeth, ys parell of this bounder; and then sonthe alonge the west end of the Cony-garthes to the lawe [sic] water marke, and along the same to the place wher we did beginne.

The town of Hawele is situate at the west parte of ther grounde upon the

The Bounder water of Aine. Yt lyeth verye straye, for as yt appeareth yt ys bounded with the

of Hawele. grounde of Bilton upon the southe, Calledge parke upon the west, ye feilde of

Alnewick upon the northe west, Dennicke and Houghton upon the northe part, so

that yt these places yt ys not nedefull to write particulerye the metes of this bounder, because they

are touched at large yn the bounders of Lesburye, Denwick, and Houghton. But for that the bounder

on the east syde of Hawele ys not seperated from Lesburye, yt ys nedefull the same be putt in writinge,

which, beginninge at the southe weste ende of a little strynde at the northe part of Houghton mylne,

but then up the strynde as yt goeth by Hawele dyke to yow come to the northe ende of the same

dyke, as well withoute the northweste dyke of Lesburye as within, and then northeaste the moare by

marche stones to the said thre marche stones sett in the letche besyde Rimpeth dyke, which ys marche

at that place betwixt the townes of Lesburye, Houghton, and Hawele, as ys before rehearsed in the

bounder of the lordship of Lesburye and also of Houghton; all which marches ys at this daye well

known.

It wer expedient that the reave and sworn men of thes townes of this lordship, as also of all the

other lordships, should upon Saint Mark's daye¹ eather ride or goe aboute the marches of every towe,

under a greate penaltye, upon cause eny of them wold denye to kepe ther oderlye tymfe in going aboute

the said bounders, the same to be enquired upon at every courte, and my lord to be answered ther-

upon by streate of courte and to remayne recorded in the courte rolles.

After reciting the names of the tenants, in a schedule which will be subsequenty referred to, the surveyor continues:

Memorand: the said meswage,² viz. the hall howse, utter parler, the byar, and the kitchinge, and
the courtinge within the same, and also a greate parte of the said earbe garthe, lying at the east end
of the said hall howse and courte, are beilded and stand upon my lord's common grounde, and ys no
parell of grounde pertaining to the said monastere,³ for the seite of ye said mesuage was in one of
the said croffes, and betwixt that and the churchye yearde dyke was voyde, and laye in common
within these xxx⁴ yeares by paste, and the said mesuage with the premises were builded, made, and
sett by the said Willm. Herryson, clarke, abbott of the dyssoled monastery of [blank], at or a little
before the dyssolution of the said monastere.

There is one crofte conteanneing xij rigges, of the quantity of an acre and an halfe of grounde, which
petteenith to two tenements now in the tenure of Thomas Slegge and Thomas Ladyman, and yt lythe
betwixt the said two croffes of the said William Herryson and the foresaid newe improvement, and
now ys occupied by the said Wm. Herryson as parell of his onne inheritance, contrarye to all
right, for suche lande as the said tenants have for the same ys of my lord's lande and parell of my
lord's husband lands in the said Herryson's occupayton, and also the said exchange was not known
to my lord nor his officers.

[Here follow more names of tenants, etc.]

¹ April 25. ² Of William Herrison. ³ Of Alnwick.
LESBURY TOWNSHIP.

Forasmuche as this ys a greate towne and many dwellers therein, beinge very poore men, for the most parte ther howses nothinge stronge, which ys divers wayes to be adjudged to be a greate hindrance to the said inhabitors; the cause wherof ys ther ys no good stone quarrye to be had nighte the said towne, nor yet good claye for makinge of mortar; yt wer good that when any tenant goeth aboute to make gode buildinge, that all the tenants and cottagers shold helpe the said tenant havinge his howse in decaye, with suche carriage as shal be nedefull for his or any of their buildinge; yt shold cause them to have ther tenements well builded without any haste or damage to any person, to the poore of the said towne a greate welthe and commodeyte. Provided allwayes that yt be agreed upon in the lord's courte ther, what tyme of yere shalbe appointed for the said buildinge, so that those that will builde, have, against the said tyme appoynted, all suche thinges as shal be requisite for ther buildinge at ther peril. And upon warning by the said tenants, reely to builde ther said tenements or any parte thereof, gyven to the reve, he to command and see that every tenant do helpe his neighbour as ys afores mencyoned, or cause him or them therin offendinge, at the next courte by the waye of presentment, not paye to the builders so muche monye as his or ther part of carryage sholde come to. and also paye the fine sett by the courte to his lordshippe.

The said tenants, for that they have lytle pasture grounde, tyme forthe of memorye have had ther oxen in the lord's comon which apperteaneth to the Sheald Dykes, alias Swine-les by my lord's licence, for that the said common was allwayes in the lord's hande, by cause the Swine-les was occupied to the lord's use for kepinge the lord's store of cattell, and, since that tyme the same was demysed unto tenants, the said tenants of Lesbury have in some certan pasture for ther oxen, without payenge any thinge for yt, and also turfe, peate, and hather, that was in respect of the cause above said, and that they are sore charged by diverse wayes with servyce as shalbe declared.

It ys to be noted that there ys no parte nor parcell of any balke within the sand feilds of Lesbury perteaninge to the freholders of the said towne, for that the hold the same by certeine number or quantetye of acres of land arable, ther medow grounde sett forthe and marched to them likewise, haveinge onlye pasture with ther cattell by extinthe as other neighbours have, to the quantetye and value of ther tenements and lande; but suche as have no teuement within the said towne, but number of acres of land lyenge in the feilde, the same have no pasture amongst the said tenants, but at lycence of them that are the fermors there, nor yet any other lybertye, savinge onelye waye leave for the manorie of ther said lande to ther best commodetye and proffett.

The tenants of Lesburye, and all other the inhabitors there, are bounde to grynyd at the milne of Lesburye, in like maner as yt ys declared in the tytle of Bilton. And, of the tenants as for the tenants, they are bounde to leade iij milne stoues for one milne stone lled of Lesbury. by the tenants of Woulden, they are moultred at the xijth corne, and they do knowe ther parte of the milne damme. Every tenant payeth yerely thre buishells of malte called dry moultel malte, and the same ys all bere malt, yerely to the fermor of the milne. Except Thomas Ladyman, who payeth yerely one bolle, and Thomas Slegge thre kennings, the cause why the dry moultel malte ys payed ys declared yn the tytle of Bilton.

It ys to be noted that all the tenants of Lesburye, Hawkle, and Woulden give bere malte for ther drye moultel malte, and the tenants of Bilton paye blande malt, that ys the one halfe bere malte and the other ote malte. The said tenement called the abbaye land onelye excepted, which payeth all ote malte, as in the tytle of Bilton ys declared and at lengthe specyfied.

The tenants of Lesburye and Houghton have had tyme onte of memorye waye leave to goe to Hulne parke with ther carryage, for leadinge anythinge from thence to the castell of Alnewick, on the north syde of Broxfeild and downe that grene waye westward, and by the same grene way through the more nowe called called Hecklee-Moare, in old tyme parcell of the forest of Ayden. And from Hegbery style upon his lordship's owne grounde, which lyeth betwixt the parke wall and the upcast of the rigges
of Hecklee to Ilinden gate. And nowe the said tenants can have no passage, neither through the said moare of Hecklee nor yet through the said parcel of my lord's grounde, to ther great hinderance and troble, bycause the same ys nowe enclosed within these xyers by Sir John Foster, so that, against all right, the tenants are thereby muche trobeled and my lord also leseth parcel of his owne inheritance. Wherefore it behoveth that his lordship and counsell shold consyder and se reformation therin, and that shortly, for diverse respects which be at lengthe heretofore particularly touched: the other, although muche nede requirethe, yet yt this place nor yet in this booke are not to be intermeddled withall.

Ther ys sometyme vayrancie betwene the tenants of Hawkle and Lesburye for the pasturage of cattell, in the pasture grounde which is adjoyning one upon an other, wherof ryseth often tymes question of a dyke to be made endlonge the bounder betwixt them, and, although reason ys that eather towne shold have ther grounds inclosed to them selfe, that the tenants might receive all the profitt thereof to them selves, yet the ursuresse of the grounde wher the dyke ys to be made, the great charges of making the same, the small quantetye of pasture that pertaineth to eather towne, and of the trespassse consydered, yt ys better that yt remaine in the same order that now yt ys in, for the profitt of bothe the townes and specyally of Lesburye.

In the auncyent tymre, as appeareth by my lord's records, ther was, for the common welthe of this towne of Lesburye, a common forge with [blank] riggs of arable land pertaining to the same, at the yerly rente of xi", as before ys charged with the tenement of James Rennicke, because he hath the occupayton of the said lande: the forge nowe in decaye, and every person that will now taketh upon him to worke in the said towne as common smyte, wher before the common smedye with the said lande was letten by the lord's courte to suche one as was a good smyte and of good conversayton, having also the brew ferme of the towne demyssed unto him with the said forge and lande. In which tymre the tenants wer not only well served for the maintenance of ther plouinge irons and all other necessarie work belonginge to a smyte, but also they and the queene's people was well intreated, and had any thing they neded in tymre of ther necessetie, eather for lodging and horsemence of strangers passing that waye or ther owne dyett. Albeyt that now, for that his lordship's court ys kept dysorderlyye, ther ys muche contentyion aboute the use of the said brewing and bakinge, for that the tenants clamne to make ther feast in ther owne houses, and to take monye for them against the old auncyent order of my lord's court there. And also others (by the beringe of them who have no charge thereof) suffered to brewe and bake at ther pleasure, contrayre to order, so that they, which have of longe tymre payed the said brew rente, are not able to maintaine suche good order therin as as they ought to doe; yet, yt the said courte wer kept with suche reverend order as ys required of yt selfe and in tymre auncyent was, neather durst the said tenants transgressse the said custome nor yet lyve so dysorderlye in ther neighbourhead, as now they doe to ther great impoverishment, and the dysworship of them that have the charge thereof.

It wer good that the tenants of this towne shold be compelled to make ther crofte dykes and backe frouts, although the grounde on the southe syde of the towne be channel'd grounde, therfor, though the cannot be made so strong hedges as of clay grounde, and that yt will not be for the comodetye of the tenants to have ther crofts so enclosed, by cause every tenant and cottager have in some parte of ther crofte riggs lyenge amongst ther neighbours, which causes not withstanding, yt ther wer exchange made of suche lande as lyeth in that order, the runninge downe the ryver by the ends of the crofts on the southe syde and also the abundance of well springs which be on the northe consydered, and that the said tenants wer ther with contented, the crofts of the said towne may be made as strong as they may be in other places, to the great strengthe of the towne and welth of the inhabitants.

1 Gravelly.
LESBURY TOWNSHIP.

Ther is growinge alonge the syde of the saide ryver, from the bridge ther to Houghton milne, a good springe of younge allers, yt the same be cheryeshed and hayned and not suffered to be cut downe, ther wold be in few yeres sparres suffycient to serve the most parte the inhabitersthere to repaire and build ther houses as nede shold require, the same are now cute downe and spoyled and nothinge will be lefte there, except yt be remedyed by his lordship's courte and the offencers grevouselye amercyed.

Everye tenant, cottager, and cotterell, do paye yerye, over and besydes ther rent hennes. rente, one henne called a rente henne, and receyveth againe yt, they are gathered by the forain ballyf and the greve of every townes wher suche hennes be dewe, and that yere the saide greve payeth no henne but taketh paynes to collect them duringe my lord remaine in the countrie; they are collected to his lordship's use, and in his absence the constable hath them. My lord is not therefore answered of them in the audite, for that they be parcell of the constable's fee in my lord's absence and incydent to his ofifice of constableshippe.

And yt ys to be noted that the said William Herryson, late diseased, one of his lordship's chief officers in this countrie, the tyme he lyved he obteaned the said two tenements and cottage which he annexed to his free lande; th'enone of the said two tenements ys now in greate rewyne and decaye, so that ther ys neither barne nor seat howse there, saving that on the grounde thereof ther ys builded a cottage house against order. In like case, yt yt be not foresene, the other tenement wil be suffered to be rewinouse also, of intent ther shold be no tenant admitted unto them, but the lande be occupied with the free lande pertaining to the said William Herryson. Therby his lordship and his heyres shall lease the service of the said tenement, and in the ende challenged to be ther inheritance, or at least some parte of ther lande pertaining to them, as particularly ys hertofore toucht. And even so yt ys apparent the wood which was gyven to the rebuilding of the said tenement ys bestowed uppon the house belonging to his owne inheritance, wherfore in this as in other things before mencyoned yt wer good his lordship shold take some good and certaine dyreccioun.

And althouche (as yt ys touched in the tylte of the brouche of Alemowthe) in amycyent tymes yt was taken forthe of this lordship, of intente yt shold be planted with suche persons as wold trafique by the sea, as at lengthe in the same ys declared. yet consideringe that the scite of the said towne doth marvelouselye weyre with the violence of the wynde and sea, wherby the haven ys muche indammaged and ys not nowe so good as yn tyme past yt was, yt wer muche expedient that this towne of Lesburye and the towne of Houghton wer broughte to suche trade of fyshing, as the inhabitants of Houghton wer at suche tyme as the demaynes ther were devided amongst the tenants, and the xxvij tenants to be put in sevin ploughe daylles, that ys foure tenants in every ploughe daylle, and, as they had ther lande-lyenge by rigge and rigge together, and also one cottagere appointed to everye tenement, even so every ploughe daylle had one cobbell, then fyshers dwelled in ther cottage, at which tyme the comon welthe floryshed, the lord was well answered of his rente, and the said tenants able to lyve welthelye and to serve ther lord and master. Althouche yt be decayed in Houghton aforesaid and the tenants of Lesburye hertofore therwith nothing acquainted, yet in the one yt ys to be renewed and in the other to be establlised, granting lycence to those of Lesburye to land at Grinilla haven with ther cobbles, the other, and that also to serve for Houghton [sic], by which what increase of the lord's service, what welthe of the said tenants and common welthe, by God's helpe wold ensue, ys easye to be adjudged.

It ys to be noted that the vicar of Lesburye hath the xth of the moulter corne that ys grounde or taken within any of the said milnes of Lesburye and Houghton. and hathe had the same tyme forth of memorye, for yt was the first parish churche that was founded in that quarter, and the said milne of Houghton standeth and ys sett upon the grounde of Lesburye, and the same
LESBURY PARISH.

was the milne of Lesburye, as well as the other which ys now Lesburye milne was in the xiiiir yere of the reigne of the king of most famouse memorye H. the viiiith.

The tenants of Lesburye take to ther use all tolles and stalladge that chaunteeth or ys payed them, for that they pay yerly to his lordship, as they did to his lordship's antecessors, xviith by the hands of the foraine balyffe for the same. And two of them do watche with others upon the fare even at night, which watche ought to contynne nightyle, all the nighte to the some risinge, duringe the tyme of the said faire.1

In the original survey, after the recital of the boundary, there follows a list of the tenants upon the manor, and a schedule of the rental. The latter shows that the total rent of the manor was £57 16s. 6½d., which was made up as follows: Demesne lands, £17 1s. 9d.; twenty husbandlands, £26 8s.; the land formerly belonging to William Scott, 16s.; twenty cottage holdings, £3 8s. 4d.; fee farm, 16s. 3½d.; cotterell, 4s.; mill, £8; 'Hungere crofte' and 'Rose medowe,' 4s. 10d.; 'Hepstrother hilles,' 3s.; an improvement, 8d.; two selions of land, 6d.; another improvement, 1s.; the common forge, 1s.; three selions of land near the 'hall crofte,' 1s. 2d.; the brewery, 10s.2 This schedule shows that the husbandlands were still estimated as twenty, being the number of bondage holdings on the manor in the year 1352.3 These husbandlands or farms contained on an average 31½ acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. The normal rent of a farm was about 40s. a year, and the fine on a farm appears to have been generally about £6 at the time of the survey. With three exceptions the farms were copyhold.4

At the beginning of the survey it will be observed that the tenants are described as holding their land 'lyeinge rigge by rigge, and not in flattts nor yet in parcels of grounde by yt selfe.' The latter mode of tenure appears to have been considered more convenient, but in 1567 no attempt had been made on the part of the copyholders to adopt it. In process of time, however, experiments began to be made with the view of improving the old methods of cultivation, and on the 6th Dec., 1597, it was resolved by the tenants of Lesbury at the manor court, 'that they shall, between this and the 1st of March next, procure a survey of the South field in Lesbury, and

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
2 The total is given as £57 17s. 2½d. in the original.
3 See p. 414.
that every tenant shall have his land laid in several, and the same to dyke in convenient time after the said survey, and whosoever shall repugn this order shall forfeit to the lord 40\(^{\circ}\), if there can be gotten a surveyor in the time above specified, or else whosoever a surveyor can be gotten. Whosoever shall repugn to dyke in his ground in several within one quarter of a year after the said survey and knowledge of his part, shall forfeit 40\(^{\circ}\). as above said, and in the meanwhile it is to lie as it is, without converting it to tillage upon pain of 40\(^{\circ}\), whosoever shall make default to the contrary.\(^1\)

This resolution of the manor court indicates that the tenants felt unable to improve their agricultural system until a complete terrier was compiled, but it was difficult to procure a surveyor capable of undertaking so onerous a task. No complete terrier appears to have been compiled until 1614, when an elaborate survey was made by one of the earl of Northumberland's officers. This survey is entitled 'The terror and true content of acres of all the lands, arrable, meadowe, and pasture, comons and wast grounds, within the said manor of Lesbury, sett downe under the names of the severall tenant which doe now occupie the same.'

Owing to the very voluminous nature of the terrier it is impossible here to give more than the following brief abstract of its contents.

After a survey of the crofts, etc., there is a terrier of the West field:

Lesbury, the West feild. South Brig haugh begining at the east side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acres.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Carre 1 land and dike</td>
<td>0 0 38(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Fressell 2 lands...</td>
<td>0 1 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carre 1 land...</td>
<td>0 0 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Tailor 1 land...</td>
<td>0 0 32(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carre 2 lands...</td>
<td>0 1 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fenwicke 1 land...</td>
<td>0 0 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carre 1 land...</td>
<td>0 1 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Carre 2 lands...</td>
<td>0 1 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hampsell one land...</td>
<td>0 0 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Milne one land...</td>
<td>0 0 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Freswell one land...</td>
<td>0 0 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Rueley one land...</td>
<td>0 0 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Simpson one land...</td>
<td>0 0 27(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Armorer one land...</td>
<td>0 0 26(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sleg one land...</td>
<td>0 0 25(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilkinson one land...</td>
<td>0 0 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common or wast meadowe by the waye side...</td>
<td>1 0 13(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of South Brig haugh...</td>
<td>4 3 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other parcels of land in the West field are surveyed in a similarly minute manner. The names of these parcels were: West bridge haugh, East bridge haugh, Hether side, Halley well butts, comon meadowe on the Pootes wayst, Poote lands, Broad deales, Crosse land butts, Crosse land hauverse, Agnes acres, Durte poote butts, Burne knowle hauwers, Burne knowle roodes, Earsland roods, Earsland hauvers; some total of the West feild, 110a. 1r. 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)p.

There follows a survey of the North-east field, in which the parcels of land were: Long Morrifur lands, Hodden heads letch and Hodden Tippett comon meadowe, Hodden buttes, Heldon buttes, Heldon hauvers, Tongue butts, Hame of Hedlons, Sweeting roods, Hawuers, West deare sides, Long Weasell flatt, Short Weasell flatt, Griffin buttes, Crosse butts, Hawuers dikes, Hudletch meadowe, Castle close

\(^1\) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The surveyor proceeds to give a compendious collection of all the demaines, tenements, and freeholders within the lordship of Lesbury aforesaid, what acres cuerie man hath and occupieth in arable meadowe, and pasture, as followeth, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demaine land</th>
<th>The Hall crofts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demaine arable</td>
<td>6 3 38½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sawkild one house builded on the hall croft and one garth demaine</td>
<td>0 1 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fenwicke the grasse garth demaine</td>
<td>0 2 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Fenwicke 2 lands in the Easte feld, lying at the yard meadowford demayne</td>
<td>0 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of all the said demayne</td>
<td>8 2 11½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then follows a list of farnes in Lesburie, with the names of the owners, i.e., to take one instance, 'John Carre farnes as follow':

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres. R. Per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1 21½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 3 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0 33½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 2 21½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the West feld, North-east feld, East feld, and in the South feld ... 105 1 47½
Meadowe in the North-east feld, East feld, and South feld ... 6 2 26
In the Oxe pastures 24 gates ... 20 2 35

Some of acres of John Carre farnes ... 139 2 27½

The other farms were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87 3 37</td>
<td>Alexander Renely ... 45 2 22½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 1 39½</td>
<td>John Wilkinson ... 42 2 27½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 3 18½</td>
<td>William Armorer ... 45 2 14½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 3 31½</td>
<td>William Wilkinson ... 46 2 30½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 1 38½</td>
<td>Edward Shipherd ... 48 0 30½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 1 18½</td>
<td>Robert Fenwicke halfe of a ferme, late Sydmans ... 10 1 16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 3 26½</td>
<td>John Carre halfe of a farme, late Sydmans ... 11 1 26½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 0 22½</td>
<td>Robert Fenwicke, late Actons 8 1 35½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 3 17½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The surveyor states: 'There hath been the site of a manor or capital message and certain demanye lands usetherewith, but now the house is utterly decayed and scarce any mention where it stood, and the demanye lands have been confusedly mixed with the tenants and so of long time denised, so that now they cannot be distinguished saving some few parcell which yet do retain the name of demanye lands.' The map shows that the manor or hall was at the east end of the village.
LESBURY TOWNSHIP.

Then follows a list of cottagers, after which is a schedule of the freeholders, who were: Robt. Fenwick, holding 59 acres; Mr. Rodham, holding 10 acres; vicar of Lesbury, holding 4 acres; the king's majesty, holding 1 acre; Ephraim Armor, holding 29 acres; Thos. Bunyon, holding 9 acres; Mr. Lawson, holding 8 acres; Anthony Strother, holding 4 acres. John Carr held the water corn mill with 8 perches of land. The commons are specified as follows: The common land at south side of water of Aln, 9 acres; the common land (another parcel) at south side of water of Aln, 5 acres; Lesbury common, 266 acres; Lesbury common at the west side of Bastford lands, another parcel, 108 acres; Lesbury town gate, 20 acres.

This terrier shows that there were four common fields at Lesbury, namely, the West field, the North-east field, the East field, and the South field. Some inequality in the size of the farms had arisen before the terrier was compiled, owing probably to the fact that the early part of the seventeenth century was a period of transition, when copyhold was giving place to leasehold. It is, however, clear that the twenty bondage holdings, husbandlands or farms, which existed in 1532, and are again referred to in 1567, survived in a modified form in 1614. The farm at Lesbury, as at other places, was used as a unit of assessment until the end of the eighteenth century, and for this purpose the farms were regarded as equal.¹

It has been stated that the early part of the seventeenth century was a period of transition in the tenure of land from copyhold to leasehold. But this change, which greatly altered the social system, did not take place without dispute. The tenants at Lesbury, as at many other places in Northumberland and Durham, refused at first to acquiesce in taking leases, and endeavoured to retain their position as copyholders. Thomas Fotherley, one of the earl of Northumberland's agents, writing from Newcastle on 14th Aug., 1614, reported to the earl that 'in those trialls for some coppieholds in Newham, Lucker, and Lesburye, the judges making some haste awaie, because they would not ride uppon Sondaies, and that I feared a packt jurie, the matters being of a verie greate consequent to your lordship, I forbare the trialls of them for this present, and besides in mine owne hearing two causes concerning tennante rights passed on the tennants behaulefes: Mr. Baron Bromley, before whome the records of Nisi Prius were heard, seemed something to favour tennante rightes, which also made me forbeare.'² But the resistance was not long maintained. Fotherley, writing to the earl on 16th Aug., 1615, says, 'I formerlie acquainted your

¹ See resolution of the churchwardens, etc., 28th Sept., 1783, in Earl Percy's paper on 'The Ancient Farms of Northumberland.' Arch. Ael. vol. xvii. p. 1, seq.

² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
lordship of a fine of xixh due for two tenements and a cottage in Lesburie by
Georg and Gawen Salkeld seaven yeres since, for the which a suit is
comenced against them; they are contented to surrender the coppiehold
estate, if your lordship will pardon the fine, and take a lease for xxi yeares at
doble the rente. They are but gardians for the heire, being uncle to him
whose name is George Salkeld of the age of xvi yeares, and in respect of his
being under age still secure the rente. This I referre to your lordship's con-
sideracon, praiing your aunswere, for that I have proces against the parties
for the debte.\textsuperscript{11}

William Armorer, another of the tenants at Lesbury mentioned in the
terrier of 1614, wrote to Sir John Fenwick, the earl of Northumberland's
agent, about the year 1633, saying that he had formerly been in possession of
an estate at Brislee by patents from the earl, but had lost the same, 'he being
left in minority to the tuicion of his nuckle Cuthbert Armorer, who was over-
thrown and utterly undone with gревious suites concerning the slaughter of
one Thomas Salkeild, which was done by your peticioner's unckle in the
defence of the right and honor of my lord his father.' William Armorer
stated these matters to the earl 'when my lord was in the country in his
majestie's progress;' probably in 1633 on the occasion of the coronation tour
of Charles I. to Scotland. After the earl had perused the patent 'he said he
was sorry it was letten, but tyme would come, and in the mean tyme, if
there were anything were neare him might pleasure him, he should be well
respected and used.' William Armorer then stated that he held a farmhold in
Lesbury by copyhold, and another at treble the old rent; he asked for a lease
of both farms for twenty-one years, and promised, if the lease was granted,
that he would yield up his copy.\textsuperscript{2} William Armorer afterwards became
tenant of Lesbury mill.

One of the largest farms at Lesbury at this period was in the tenure of
John Carr. His predecessors had been tenants of the mill since the middle
of the sixteenth century, and had possessed much property, in the neighbour-
hood. The following pedigree and evidences will illustrate the history of
this family:

\textsuperscript{1} The change referred to had been in progress for several years. 'Oct., 1607. The returne of the
proceedings at Almewick in answere of his lordship's instructions, Lucker. Thomas Orde and Jo;
Forster, tenants of the whole towne of Lucker (except one tenement in the houlding of Thomas Finkell),
utterlie refuse to surrender there copie houlds and will not yeld to take by lease. Lesburye. For the
tenement in Lesburye, late Henrie Moones and in the houlding of John Carre, we have made offer thereof
and cannot finde ame that will take a lease at vi\textsuperscript{h} per annum, and therefore have made a graunt to John
Carre of it at vi\textsuperscript{th} per annum.' \textit{Duke of Northumberland's MSS.}
\textsuperscript{2} Ibid.
## CARR OF LESBURY

**Arms:** Quarterly, 1 and 4, on a chevron three estoiles; 2 and 3, argent, two bars and in chief three escallops azure.  
Care [of Woodhall]. *Visitations.*

### John Carr of Woodhall, of the family of Carr of Hetton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Carr of Woodhall, named in the will of his brother George</th>
<th>George Carr of Lesbury, keeper of Warkworth park; will dated 10th Mar., 1559; buried in St. Nicholas', Newcastle.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Carr of Woodhall and Lesbury; will dated 17th Oct., 1587; proved 1589.2</td>
<td>Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, who gave her a rent charge or annuity out of Chevington; living in 1626.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carr of Woodhall, Walwick, and Elrington,</td>
<td>Roger Carr of Newmoor = Mary...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unde Carr of Woodhall, Carr of Eshott.</td>
<td>CARR OF LESBURY.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### James Carr of Halton; will dated 8th Jan., 1609; proved 21st Mar., 1619.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James Carr of Halton; will dated 8th Jan., 1609; proved 21st Mar., 1619.3</th>
<th>Lancelot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
<td>Thomas Carr of Alnemouth; Ursula.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### John Carr the younger of Lesbury and of West Ditchburn; in 1629 purchased a lease of Old Bewick; will dated 16th May, 1634.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Carr the younger of Lesbury and of West Ditchburn; in 1629 purchased a lease of Old Bewick; will dated 16th May, 1634.4</th>
<th>Dorothy, daughter of Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle; marriage settlement dated 15 James 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Carr of Alnwick, merchant; mentioned in the will of his brother John; inventory 11th July, 1645.</td>
<td>Ralph Carr of Lesbury; married the widow of Mr. Ralph Manners of Framlington. ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carr of Alnwick, merchant; mentioned in the will of his brother John; will dated 11th April, 1644.5</td>
<td>Ralph Carr of Lesbury; married the widow of Mr. Ralph Manners of Framlington. ↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### John Carr of Lesbury and of West Ditchburn A ward of Sir William Widdrington, through whose influence he took up arms on the king's side, and was fined for delinquency. Will dated 23rd September, 1668; proved 1687.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Carr of Lesbury and of West Ditchburn; under age 1668; will dated 1749; buried 28th July, 1727... (a).</th>
<th>Mary, daughter of Charles Cowling of...; marriage settlement, 5th June, 1692; buried 15th May, 1730 (a).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carr of Lesbury; living 1668.</td>
<td>Robert Carr of Lesbury; living 1668.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane; living 1668.</td>
<td>John Carr of Hipsburn; died 6th April, 1748, aged 87 (b).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### John Carr of Lesbury and West Ditchburn, baptised 15th May, 1696 (c); buried 2nd Aug., 1767 (d); will dated 12th March, 1697.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Carr of Lesbury and West Ditchburn, baptised 15th May, 1696 (c); buried 2nd Aug., 1767 (d); will dated 12th March, 1697.</th>
<th>Mary, daughter of John Horsley of Milburn, grange; will dated at Ponteland, 30th June, 1726; bur. 14th Nov., 1733 (a).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carr of Lesbury; baptised 18th May, of Alnwick; will dated at Ponteland, J an., 1732.</td>
<td>Charles Carr, Robert Carr of Lesbury; living 1668.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr = Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Robert and Jane Carr of Prestwick; married at Ponteland, 14th April, 1726; bond of marriage, 2nd April, 1726.</td>
<td>Robert = Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Robert and Jane Carr of Prestwick; married at Ponteland, 14th April, 1726; bond of marriage, 2nd April, 1726.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances; married (1) Henry Strother of Hilton Banks and (2) Edward Forster of Higham Dikes; buried 1st July, 1797 (c).</td>
<td>Frances; married (1) Henry Strother of Hilton Banks and (2) Edward Forster of Higham Dikes; buried 1st July, 1797 (c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Carr of Hipsburn</td>
<td>died 21st April, 1782, aged 81 (a); buried 27th April, 1782 (a); will dated 12th Aug., 1779; proved 1782.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carr of Serton</td>
<td>Ann ...; buried 26th Jan., 1789 (a); aged 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Carr, heir to grandfather</td>
<td>drowned at sea, aged 15 (b); s.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Carr of West Ditchburn</td>
<td>Ann, daughter of John Taylor of Monkwearmouth; married 10th March, 1801; died March, 1856, aged 78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Carr of East Ditchburn</td>
<td>Mary, daughter of John Hopper of Middlemoor; married 16th August, 1799 (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Carr of Bondicar</td>
<td>Susan, dau. of Arthur Storey of Beadley; married at Eglingham, 12th May, 1829; died 28th May, 1837, aged 62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Carr</td>
<td>Eliza, daughter of William Mekkam of Monkwearmouth, married 28th June, 1838.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Carr of Tidlington</td>
<td>Anthony Carr = Mary Jane, daughter of J. Simmonds of London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carr of West Ditchburn</td>
<td>Maria, daughter of William Brice of Liverpool; succeeded to West Ditchburn under his brother John's will, and died 30th June, 1872.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Francis Carr of West Ditchburn</td>
<td>Ann, born 16th June, 1864; died 22nd March, 1889; buried at Eglingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Carr</td>
<td>Mary, born 25th Jan., 1772; died 4th Feb., 1832; buried at Eglinham.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Lesbury Register. (b) M.I., Lesbury chancel. (c) Ellingham Register. (d) Visitation. (e) Eglingham Register.
LESBURY TOWNSHIP.

EVIDENCES.

There was a tombstone in the chancel of Lesbury church, bearing the arms of Carr of Lesbury and Ditchburn. The Carrs resided at the west end of Lesbury, near the turnpike gate. Sir David Smith's MSS.

1 In 1538 George Carr, keeper of Warkworth park, appeared at a military muster. Arch. Ael. iv. pp. 161, 162.

In 1549 (May 24) 'George Carr of Lesbury and Person Heryson' were the gentlemen charged with the care of Ratheugh beacon. George Carr of Lesbury was keeper of Warkworth park and was succeeded in that office by Hugh Finch, who made complaint that a certain tenement or farm in Brothwick, a perquisite or parcell of the keepership, after Carr's death had been obtained by Robert Carr, together with all other farms and tenements held by George Carr, deceased, on lease for a term of 21 years. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

In 1553 George Carr obtained a 21 years' lease from Edward VI. of Lesbury mill, parcel of the possessions of the earl of Northumberland. Augmentation Office, vol. 224, fo. 368. Robert Carr, who succeeded to George Carr's leases at Brothwick, seems also to have obtained Lesbury mill, and is called Robert Carr, 'the rebel.'

The following is an abstract of George Carr's will:

In the name of God Amen, to March, 1559, I, George Carr of Lesbury, gent., [direct] my bodye to be buried in the churche of St. Nicholas in Newcastle. Item, I gyve and bequesthe to my wyffe, Dorothee Carre, the yerell rent of viij d viijd for the thriddes of my lands and goods; the said money lythe in thistle pleses, in Felton parish viijd, by the hande of Thomas Johnson of Acton, and xiij d xiijd in Ellingham, and xiij d xiijd in Bellesurthe; and further my wyffe to have my lease of the newe improvement of the Reade fisinghe, wherein Mr. Herrison and Richard Clerkson are comperriners with me. To my daughter Anne Carre the revererd of my lands in Ellingham and Bellesurthe after my wyffe's death, for her life, and then to my bastard some, John Carre, then to my nephew John Carre of the Woodhall and the heires maties of my brother John Carr his father, and then to my daughter Margarett; and all such interest of mortgage as I have of my cosyne John Carre of Hetton landes in Halliwell, mortgaged upon the same of xxiij d and in further advancement of his mariage xxiij d xiij d out of my goods; provided she follow the consaille of her mother, Mistris Thomlinson of Newcastle, my sister in lawe, Mistris Mytforde of the saime, my cosyn, Cuthbert Horseley, John Carre of Hetton, Robert Horseley and Richard Carre. To my bastard sonne John Carre, all maner of leaues, landes, mylynes and tythes, together with myne office of Warkworth parke as my letters patents will shew, provided he be ordered by the counsell of my friends Cuthbert Horseley, John Carr of Hetton, Robert Horseley, Richard Carre, John Carre of Bowmer, William Herrison and Robert Taylor, clerkes, and John Carre of Woodhall, and I commit him and his goods to the care of John Carre of Bowmer, William Herrison and Robert Taylor, clerks, till he be xviijd, provided they make yerely accompt to the other fyve above mentioned. And if he dye before then, they to come to my nephew John Carre of the Woodhall. To my sister in lawe, Mistris Mytforde of Newcastle, widowe, all the teithe hennes of my parce of the parsonage of Felton, for her life, and after her death to Mistris Thomlinson of Newcastle. To my said bastard some, John Carre, two cotages which I have in Aylemouth, and two of the cobles which I have there. To my cosyn John Carr, sonne to Richard Carr of Elyke, the other coble I have in Aylemouth in the bandes and occupancy of Robert Forster. To my daughter Margaret Greine and her iijd daughters fyve old ryalls. To Lancelot Lysie's wyffe two old ryalls. To Hugh Finch's wyffe two olde ryalls. To my cosyn Henrie Muschance xx d, and I further forguye and release unto hym all debts and reckynings. Executor, my bastard some John, and if he dye my daughter Anne Carre. Item, concerning the children of Robert Manners of Newton, the tyrcon of whom was committed to me by ther mother: the eldest of them I gyve to my cousin, Robert Carre of Keamerstone, and the other two to the order of William Herrison, clerke, and John Carre of Bulmer, and I gyve to eche of the said children xviijd. Item, I bequest to John Carre of Bulmer the order of Luke Heringes, with xviij of threemores and my gyffe together in money, and xviij by yeare, which she haithe of his father's gyffe. Item, I will that my nece, Beale Ogle, notwithstanding my former bequest, shall have the occupation of the teithe corn of Ockle Felton during my years, paying the accustomed rent. Item, I will that my nephew Henrie Muschance shall have the teithe corn of the Grene, paying the accustomed rentes during my said yeres. To Anne Mytforde the younger one oxide ryall. Wytnesses hereof: Cuthbert Horseley, Richard Carre, John Carre, Robert Horseley, Anne Mytforde, wedow, Edmund Lestinson (?), Henrie Muschance, Thomas Lawe, William Hunter, and Andrew Herrison. Proved 29 Aug., 1560. From a manuscript in the possession of the Rev. Canon Rails.

The following is an abstract of the will of John Carr of Lesbury, gent., bastard son of George Carr:

4 Feb., 1574. I forgive the executors of William Harrisson, late of Lesbury, clerk, all such debts as he was owing to me. To my cousin, John Carr of Bolmer, all such interest as I have or ought to have in the mill farmhold with certain cottages in Lesbury, in one tenement at the Snapp house, with one farmhold in Bredderick, and in the leases for fishinge for salmon in the water of Aile, and in the sea, according to the meaning of the last will of my father, George Carr of Lesbury, deceased, and also to certain covenants passed between the said William Harrisson, John Carr of Bulmer and Robert Tomson, appointed by the last will of my father tutors and guardians to me during
my nonage, and Robert Carr of Swarland; executors, my cousin John Carr of Bolmer, my cousin Isabell Hoppe and Robert Taylor, unto whom I give all further my goods and chattells and my lease of the half tithe corne of North Charlton; proved 1574. From a transcript.

John Carr of Lesbury, by will dated 17 Oct., 1587, proved 1589, appointed his wife Katherine and his son William executors. He bequeathed his lands to his wife during the minority of his children 'to bring up my children in learninge and vertuous exercises.' He bequeathed to his eldest son, William, his lands in 'Wallicke, Woodhall, and Elrington,' with various remainders. He directed that his wife should have Woodhall and Woodhall mill for life, and bequeathed to his son John 'my lands in Lesbury, which I hold by licence of my lord of Northumberland.' He directed that his sons James, Lancelot, and Thomas should be maintained at the Grammar school with the tithes of North Charlton, until they were 18 years of age. He bequeathed to his son Roger his tenement lands in Long Houghton and Hauxley, and to his base son George four 'quies and 20 eves.' The testator added: 'I commit Agnes Midlam to the tuition of my wife, desiring John Carr of Hetton to defend her title to her father's inheritance. And whereas I am charged by the executors of George Midlam to have conveyed some part of his evidences privily away, here I take it upon my conscience that I have not hurt or empaire them the breadth of my naile, nor ever concealed anie part thereof from them.'

George Carr of Lesbury, the bastard son of John Carr, is described as a yeoman, in his will dated 23 July, 1607, by which he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, the third part of his goods and 'the senant right of my two tenements, trusting my lord will give his consent.' The testator referred to a marriage 'intended between Thomas Carr of Balmer's son and one of my daughters.' As the testator left no male heir the copyhold escheated, and Delaval wrote to the earl of Northumberland, 16 Jan., 1688: 'I forgot to put your lordship in mynd for a warrant to informe you of the worth of the tow tenements in Lesbury, laet George Carr's, who was bas begotten and left noe chyldren but four daughters, whom the custome of the manner will not admitt as tennent.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

John Carr of Hetton, in the parish of Chaiton, by will dated 27 Feb., 1588, committed his body 'either to the earth, birds, fewles, fyshes, sea or wills.' The testator appointed 'Roger, my cousin's son' his sole executor, and added, 'the said Roger is third son of John and Catherine Carr of Lesbury.' See History of the Carrs, privately printed, vol. i. p. 202. The testator died in 1589, whilst he was serving in the expedition to Portugal, sent to support Antonio against Philip of Spain. A dispute afterwards arose about the probate, in an action 'Katherine Carr contra Ann Carr.' The following is the deposition of a witness:

30 Jan., 1589-90. Archibald Harley of Lesbury, yeoman, oct. 26, says: "that about Shrovetide last this examine beinge in London, at signe of the Rad Lyon in Fleet street, attendinge of John Carr deceased, then his master, the said John Carr beinge appointed a capitaine to goe in the Portingale voyage, did in his chambre, in his inne aforesaid, tell this examine that he ment then to make his will, and divers evenings wrote on the same, as this examine thinketh, seing him write and read over some part thereof, and having finished the same will, as this examine thinketh, the said John Carr one evening in his chambre aforesaid did reade the same all over, and the next morninge did deliver the same will, with divers other writings, to Mr. Thomas Carr, parson of Ford, and willed him to deliver the will and some other of the writings to Mrs. Katheryne Carr aforesaid, which will he then said was his last will and testament: and about a fortnight then next after, the said testator departed from London and went to Pimnmoth, wher he ley till Easter weke, and then sailed with the rest of the soouldiers to Portingale, and so came to Lisboune, where in the assaulte of Lisboune, the said testator was shotte in the boorde with a muskett; whereupon this examine and others conveyed him presently to his chambre in Lisboune, where a gent of his company did ask him, the said testator, if he would make his will, and he, beinge of good and perfect memory, answered that he had made his will at London, and had committed the same to his cousinge Thomas Carr, to be delievered by him to the said Katheryne Carr, and that well he said should stande, and then said that his brother Valentyne Carr, beinge then with him, had drownne him to that doyng, and wished that God should forgive him, and said that he would give him dwellinge his life vj' sly' slyly yerry out of his lyveinge, and so within one houre after he dyed, this examine holdinge him contynually in his armes, from the tymke that he entered into his chambre till he dyed."' Depositions before the Durham Consistory Court.

Roger Carr of Newmoor house, by his will dated 1 Ap., 1620, directed that he should be buried at Lesbury. He bequeathed to his eldest son, Thomas, his two farms in Lesbury held of the earl of Northumberland; and his farm in Hauxley after his mother's death. The will was proved July 6, 1622. Durham Probate Registry.

James Carr of Halton, by will dated 8 Jan., 1609, bequeathed to his 'cousin Agnes, daughter of my brother William . . . . two stotts in Cheviot, going with my brother William's in the lord of Ford's ground.'

Thomas Carr of Alnmouth, gent, bequeathed to his daughter Margaret £60 if 'she match herself to Lancelot Carr, and William Carr be content to let her have £80.'
Lesbury Township.

6 Ralph Carr of Lesbury, gent., by will dated 11 Apr., 1644, bequeathed a mare to his son Robert, a horse to each of his other children, 'my chest,' etc., at Weldon to my two daughters, the great caldron as an heirloom to my eldest son.' Ralfe, Testamenta.

7 In the marriage settlement, between John Carr, son and heir of John Carr the elder, of Lesbury, gent., and Dorothy, daughter of Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle, it is provided that 'if Margaret, wife of John Carr the elder, survive, she shall have sufficient meat, drink, and household in the house of John Carr her son, and £10 per annum in equal payments.' Henry Collingwood agreed to pay £200 for dowry, 'in consideration for which Dorothy shall have West Ditchburn settled upon her children, and a jointure of £20 a year in widowhood.' John Carr the elder agreed to give sufficient meat and drink in the house at Lesbury to John Carr, his son, and Dorothy his son's wife. Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

8 19 April, 1647. 'John Carr of Lesbury, gent. His delinquency that he was in arms against the Parliament. That he hath taken the National Covenant and Negative Oath before the Committee of Northumberland, as they certify by their certificates dated 24 March, 1645, and render himself upon the reducing of the city of York. That he compouns upon a particular delivered in under the hand of one Matthias Hunter in his behalf, who hath undertaken that he shall submit to such fine, etc., and by which he doth appear, etc., that he is seized in fee, of lands in West Ditchburn, etc., of the yearly value before these troubles of £24, for which his fine is £48. That he is possessed of the remainder of a term for five years yet to come of, and in certain lands and tenements lying in North Charlton, in the said county, and holden of the dean & chapter of Durham, of the yearly value before these troubles, over and above the rent reserved, £13 13s. 4d., for which his fine at half a year is £6 6s. 8d.'

9 22 July, 1647. John Carr of Lesbury, gent., humbly offers to the consideration of this honourable Committee a true particular of his estate which he tenders his oath upon; and will undergo at his peril:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imprisn his land in West Ditchburn, per annum</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of which he pays to the king of vicondal rent per annum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Bamburgh castle per annum</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And to the church of Eglingham per annum</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So that he never made in the best times of his lands in Ditchburn above: 17 5 4

Royalist Composition Papers.

In 1648 John Carr addressed a petition to the earl of Northumberland, showing 'that whereas your petitioner, his ancestors and progenitors have beene servents and farmers to your right honorable ancestors and yourselfe tyme without the memory of man, and amongst other things farmers to Lesbury mill, and these five years last one Thomas Thompson of Wooddon hath witheld his gret and moulter from the said mill, and his service from your honour's court there, to your petitioner's loss and damage of six pounds per annum,' etc. The petitioner asked for a new lease and that his losses might be compensated.

In 1663 Mr. John Carr of Lesbury owned two thirds of East Ditchburn and the whole of West Ditchburn. Book of Rates.

John Carr, by his will dated 23 Sept., 1668, directed that he should be buried 'in the chancel of Lesbury church, among the bones of my predecessors, and my booke called Gerrarde's Herball, I leave it to such one of my sonnes as shall most delighte himself in study of physice.'

The mill, which was for a long time in the hands of the Carrs, was a very important institution in the township, and yielded a large rent. William Archbold, writing to an agent of the earl of Northumberland on 25th June, 1658, suggested that the mill might be let to John Carr, as it had been long in the tenure of his predecessors. He also refers to some other matters in his letter, which is as follows:

Right worshipfull, I received your letter the 19th of June, wherein your worship desires one accompeate from me for Lesburie mill & Warkworth fishings; as for Lesburie mill I did never see Mr. Widdrington's letter, for it was not comd when I parted from your worships, but Mr. Hunter told me that your worship's had written to him to forbid me to meddle with her, upon which I did torbeare;
till nowe I have harde from your worship. As for the greate flood it hath not don her verie much harme, I am sure 20 or 30 will mend itt; but they doe verie little to her that now hathe her, neither doe I thinke they are able to doe it; for she is exeding farre out of repair, & they are low in money and verie carles of her; and, whereas M° Widdrington offers 34th p. annum for her & demands 20th & greate timber towards the repaires, I can furnish youre worshippe with a verie able tenant that hath his house & land joyninge to that mill; & will give my lorde 34th p. annum & take the repayres in his owne hand, & give youre worships 10th besides; I thinke youre worshippe knowes the gentleman, it is M° John Carr of Lesbury, who saith that his predecessers were farmers formerly to her; & he hopes your worshippe will exepte of him as soon as another for to be tenant to her. . . . . I have alse spoken with M° William Armorer, who saith that he wilbe willinge toe deliver op to any man upon your worship's letter, neither doe I perceive that he hath any greate mind to keipe her any longer.

As for the fishings att Warkwoth, truly I heare by all men that they are verie bad this yeare, for they are forbid to sett ringe nets to gett fishes to pay the fishers wadges with, which is not a way that was used formerly; but they are foured to doe it, because there is soo few gott with there greate nets; & I touke ocation to ride privitly to Warkwoth parke; where I found 8 greate treese of oake had been cutt this yeare of the best in the parke, & a peace of barke worth 20t or thereabout. Robert Davison makes use of the most of the wood for a house which he is buildinge in the parke, & they give it forth that they have a warrent from youre worshippe, but as far as I can learne there warrent is but for thre treese, if they have it att all; but I doe heare that there is ten or eleven cut this yeare, & som of them goes to other uses, which, if it please God, your worshippe shall have a more full accompt of afterward. I doe heare the smith of Acklington had some treese from the parke, but how many I know not as yett, & he had som stons from the castle to builde a chimley with in Warkworth; as for the wood left from the dames the last yeare, I hear M° Whithead sould it for 10t, beinge the name of topes, & besides Robert Adams cut doune one oake tre & som graines of another, and made wheales of for his owne use. As for the dam heade, the greate flood hath wished forthe a greate deale of stones & earth att the fitt of the sheate, soe that, if it be not filled up before winter, the whole dame wilbe in a greate danger of burstinge oute with floods. I am persuaded that the two M° Forsters can give your worshippe more light concerning the wood then I have don as yett. in respecte my time is soo short & I desire not to be knowne in the busines; but if it kom to a pinch I fear not to mak it all out to the full. As for Arthur Strother I have gott him & the tenants all verie well agreed, & hedgecroft is now settled in your worshippe's pound, with the consent of all parties to dispose of as your worships pleases, att Mighelmars, & Ogle of Whithill is content never to oune it more, etc.

From the Cawledge parke, the 25th of January, 1658.

[Endorsed] 'To the Right Worshipfull Hugh Potter, esquire, att Northumberland house, these with care present, London.'

During the whole of the seventeenth century the ancient manorial customs continued to be maintained at Lesbury, but the manorial court was falling into decay. In 1676 William Armorer was bailiff of the manor, and his father, of the same name, had been bailiff before him. The township of Bilton continued at that time to appear and do suit at the court of the manor of Lesbury, which had been held at Lesbury until a few years before this date, when it had been removed to Alnwick.1 Every farm on the manor

1 Exchequer Depositions, 28 Chas. II. Mich. No. 32.
continued to lead ten bolls of coals for use at the castle, and the ‘brew-ferm,’ or tax levied on all brewers and retailers of beer, was still maintained. These customs gradually fell into disuse, partly through the changes in the social system, and partly through the perfunctory manner in which they were performed. One of the agents connected with the manor named Anderson, writing on 20th Dec., 1724, lamented the changed state of things. He said 'Denwick, South Charlton, Lesbury, Shilbottle, and Bilton are obliged to doe bondage service to the castle [of Alnwick], viz.: leading materialls for repair, coales, whins, straw, but now almost deny, or at least neglect to doe it, and nothing I can get from them to doe till just when the audit is appoynted, and then insist on 6d. for drinks for each fother of stones, and not half-loades. . . M' Thomas Armorer, he is bailiff [of Lesbury] and has 2 farms, has brought in no coales to the castle for these 24 years by past. Please give me leave to demand so much money of them as is commonly given for the carriage, and then wee shall both gett better measure and better coales, and agree with a certain person to bring in the bondage coales: in summer the tenants, ther servants, when they goe to coal-hill, the fellows will not stay to gett good coales, but take up all the bad small coal, which is intended for burning lyme, saying anything will serve for the castle use, and, when brought, they will argue that they are to leave them without the castle gate, and not to bring them in.'

Whilst the ancient customary services were falling into disuse and oblivion the enclosure of the moor was in progress. In the survey of 1567 it is stated that the tenants of Lesbury, having very little pasture ground in their own township, had from time immemorial depastured their oxen in the common of the lord of the manor at Shieldykes, a piece of ground now within the township of Alnwick. But, at the beginning of the eighteenth century the tenants had almost lost their right of common on this moor through long disuse, as they had found that their cattle, bred upon a fertile soil, did not thrive on the barren moorland.

Lesbury Moor appears to have remained unenclosed until 1717, when stints on it were held by the vicar of Lesbury, Alexander Adams of Alnwick, and Edward Gallon of Alnwick. The portion of the latter was a

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
2 In the court roll of the manor of Lesbury of 1702 is an order, 'Whereas there has been of late a great neglect in not riding the bounder of Lesbury West common, joining on with the Black Lough and the Shield-dykes, we order and appoint that upon St. Mark's day yearly every farmer shall be there and ride the bounder, and whoever shall be deficient shall be fined 3' 4'.
HERRISON AND FENWICK OF LESBURY.

William Herrison, abbot of Alnwick, afterwards vicar of Lesbury; sur = rendered the abbey, 22d Dec. 1540, and acquired freehold lands in Lesbury, formerly belonging to Alnwick abbey; living circa 1567, 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William Herrison, only son; died young.</th>
<th>Margaret Herrison, his elder sister, and co-heiress to her sister's freehold land in Lesbury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... Herrison, = Michael Fenwick.</td>
<td>... Herrison, = Robert Fenwick, brother of Michael Fenwick; died p. Thomas Fenwick, his nephew, was next heir. In his will dated 18th Nov. 1616, proved 1617, he mentions his son John, under age, and daughter Pollie. 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thomas Fenwick of the Fawnes, nephew and next heir to Robert Fenwick, and named in his will. 8

William Fenwick of Lesbury; named in will of his uncle Robert Fenwick; by will dated 19th July, 1631, appointed his brother Thomas to be supervisor for his wife Pollie, and his son Thomas to be executor; buried in Lesbury chancel; owner of property in Whelpington.

Thomas Fenwick of Foxton hall; = Elizabeth [sister to Thomas Binyon of Alnmouth]; to whom her husband devised a tenement in Alnmouth. [In 1638 Lancelot Newton and Elizabeth Fenwick renewed a lease.]

William Fenwick, to whom his father devised two burgages in Alnmouth. In 1651 paid fine on renewal of lease.

John Ferris; in 1664, aged 18, chose George Craster of Little Houghton to be his tutor, with whom in the same year he took a lease of Foxton hall [brother or half-brother to Nicholas].

Nicholas Fenwick, whom his father directed to be brought up by his mother and his uncle Matthew Forster.

Elizabeth Fenwick; married Michael Coulter, who in 1677 held lands in right of his wife.

Margaret Fenwick, alias Clerk.

(a) Lesbury Register.

1 1549. May. The names of the gentilmen, balyffes, and other officers not being in the King his Majestie's garrisons within Glendeliv, Cuckeredall, Bambroughshire, Belbandsyer, and Noramashyer. . . . Sir Robert [sq.] Herrison, clerk, vicar of Lesbury, late abbot of Alnwick, Geo. Carr of Lesbury, John Carr of Boulmer, George Henes of Howick, etc. Rebeal Castle MSS. Historical MSS. Commission, 12th Report, part iv. vol. i. p. 39. See also p. 420, where it is stated that William Herrison was abbot of Alnwick. It is elsewhere stated that Dominus William Herrison of Lesbury, clerk, held 10 acres called Acting's lands, which became the property of 'widow Herrison, relict of William Herrison.' 

In 1536 William Herrison held six cottages in Lesbury, late the property of Alnwick abbey. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

2 We find that Robert Fenwick is dead, and held of the lord of this manor one tenement in Lesbury, of yearly rent of 4s. 10d., and half a husbandband of yearly rent of 8s., and also a cottage of the rent of [blank] by copy of court roll, and that Thomas Fenwick is nephew and next heir of the full blood, and, for the freehold land, Margaret Fenwick, the wife of Michael Fenwick, is the heir to the wife of Robert Fenwick deceased, being the elder sister, which is holden in free socage. Lesbury Manor Court Roll, 16th May, 15 James I. On Aug. 1, 1625, administration of the goods of Ralph Fenwick of Dilston was granted to his daughter Margaret, widow of George Tempest, and others. Ralph was Robert Fenwick's brother.

3 14th March, 1628, John Charlton of the Bower was indicted on suspicion of stealing three kine, the goods of Thomas Fenwick of Lesbury, and also one grey gelding, upon which he was riding at the time of his apprehension. Calendar of Assizes, 1629; Arch. Ael. i. (400) p. 138.

4 Thomas Fenwick of Foxton hall by his will directed that his son Nicholas should be brought up by his mother and his uncle Matthew Forster.
small close with a cottage, which was appurtenant to lands in Lesbury. The duke of Northumberland bought this plot in 1845, and at the same time procured the other freehold plots by purchase or exchange.

The descendants of some of the freeholders living at Lesbury in the sixteenth century retained their property in the township until recent times. One of these was Michael Coulter, who was descended through the Fenwicks from William Herrison, the last abbot of Alnwick, who became vicar of Lesbury after the Dissolution. The pedigree given on the preceding page shows how the property which he possessed came into the possession of the Fenwicks, and was added to the estate which they had previously held in Lesbury.

From this pedigree it will be seen that the freehold belonging to the Fenwicks passed into the family of Coulter, by the marriage of Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of William Fenwick, to Michael Coulter of Lesbury. It is interesting to trace the descent of the property of the last abbot of Alnwick through the various generations of the Coulters to Michael Coulter, who sold his freehold estate in Lesbury in 1840 to the duke of Northumberland, who is now the sole owner of almost the whole township. The Coulter pedigree is as follows:

**COULTER OF LESBURY AND PONTEIAND.**

Arms (on a gallery in Lesbury church built in 1744): Azure, on a chevron argent three Catherine wheels sable.

**Michael Coulter of Lesbury**; in 1677 held lands in Lesbury in right of his wife; died 23rd Feb., 1722/3; aged 75; M.I., Lesbury church; in burial register called 'senior.'

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Fenwick of Lesbury; buried Dec., 1706 (a).

| William Coulter of Lesbury; in 1722 voted for Lesbury, and in 1725 purchased a share of the tithes from Francis Brandling; will dated 27th June, 1744; proved at Durham, 7th July, 1753. | Sarah, daughter of John Proctor of Dunstan; married at Embleton, 26th Dec., 1710; buried 8th Dec., 1771, aged 86 (a). | John Coulter of Newcastle, tobacconist; will dated 15th March, 1742; proved 1743; made bequests to parishes of St. Nicholas, Ponteland, and Lesbury; party to a deed dated 29th Sept., 1740. | Mary, daughter of Robert Carr of Prestwick; will dated 7th May, 1763; proved 1774; executrix of her husband's will. | Catherine, baptised Nov., 1602. | Michael Coulter of Haggerston; administration granted 16th July, 1750, to his brother John Coulter of Newcastle tobaccoist. |

(a) Lesbury Register.  (b) Surtees, Durham, vol. i. 257.  (c) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.  (d) St. John's Register, Newcastle.

(c) On 3rd June, 1764, was married at St. Nicholas', Mr. George Anderson, an eminent master builder here, to Miss Sally Coulter, a young lady of great merit and accomplishments, with a handsome fortune.  Newcastle Courant.
### LESBURY PARISH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shafto Coulter of Newcastle, merchant, and of Prestwick; will dated 25th Mar., 1800; proved 1801. To be buried in Ponteland.' Voted for Prestwick, 1774; eldest son and heir of John Coulter.</td>
<td>Elizabeth; married George Blankinsop of Whickham, to whom her brother Shafto devise his Prestwick estate. Jane Coulter of Newcastle, t.p.; will dated 30th Jan., 1800; proved 1800. Mary; married George Anderson of Newcastle, bricklayer (she was his second wife); died 4th Aug., 1804, aged 84 (c). Dorothy; Barbara Coulter of Prestwick; will dated 22nd Oct., 1798; proved 1800. Ann; married Shafto Craner of Craster; bond of marriage, 12th June, 1750. Catherine; will dated 23rd Jan., 1781; proved 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Coulter = Margaret Surtees; married 21st June, 1759 (d). Robert Coulter of Newcastle, merchant; will dated 24th March, 1786; proved 1787. Fenwick Coulter of Newcastle, linen draper; administration granted 5th April, 1780, to his brother Robert.</td>
<td>Proctor Coulter = Mary Procter, collector of excise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Coulter of Lesbury, eldest son; baptised 27th Dec., 1712 (a); will dated 17th Sept., 1776; buried 2nd March, 1777, aged 6½ (c).</td>
<td>Michael Coulter; married 2nd June, 1779 (a). John Proctor Coulter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Pemberton of Bainbridgeholm; baptised 6th Mar., 1745; 20th Dec., 1758, with her husband conveyed her share of Bainbridgeholm to her kinsman, Richard Pemberton (f); buried 11th July, 1782, aged 70 (a).</td>
<td>Michael Coulter, baptised June, 1757 (a); in deed of 13th May, 1785, described as 'of Darlington, officer of excise.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Coulter of Linkhouse, in parish of Warkworth; baptised Nov., 1731 (a); buried 9th Dec., 1795 (a). Sarah, baptised 1779 (a); married 27th Sept., 1786 (a), James Smyth, curate of Lesbury; buried 1760 (a). Mary, baptised 1760; married ... Roberts, and was living 1758 (c). Catherine, baptised 1729 (a); Jane; living 1758 (c).</td>
<td>Mary, daughter of John Storey of Benley; married at Eglingham, 1781; buried 4th Feb., 1790, aged 57 (a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, daughter of John Storey of Benley; married at Eglingham, 1781; buried 4th Feb., 1790, aged 57 (a).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Coulter, baptised April, 1787 (a); married 12th Nov., 1806, at Lamberton Toll Bar, John Fuller; died 13th Jan., 1811, s.p.r buried at Dryhope, Holderness, 18th Jan., 1811 (c). John Proctor Coulter.</td>
<td>Bridget, Mary, baptised April, 1790 (a); .... 1780 buried 21st Jan., 1792 (a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Coulter of Friday Street, London; baptised June, 1783 (a); voted for Lesbury, 1826, and sold his estate there to the duke of Northumberland in 1840.</td>
<td>The Church of St. Mary.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the survey of the manor of Lesbury, made in 1567, it is incidentally mentioned that the church of Lesbury was the first parish church founded in that quarter. No authority is quoted in support of this statement, but it is possible that records referring to the foundation of the church existed in the sixteenth century which have since perished, or, more probably, that an oral tradition survived which has since been forgotten. However this may be,

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1 For the evidence of the dedication, see p. 441.
the statement is made in so definite a form that it should not be disregarded. It is not necessary to suppose that there was any church at Lesbury, at a very early date; on the contrary the statement might possibly support the supposition that the parish church was a comparatively late foundation, as a tradition as to the precise date of the building would otherwise have been less likely to survive. Corroborative evidence tends to strengthen the same hypothesis. There is no doubt that the small chapels in many townships are survivals of an ecclesiastical system anterior to the division of the country into parishes, and some records relating to Rennington suggest that the chapel in that township was an earlier foundation than the parish church of Embleton to which it became afterwards dependent. An ancient chapel of the same kind existed at Alnmouth in the parish of Lesbury, and remains of a memorial cross have been discovered at Alnmouth which show that a church existed at that place in Anglian times. On the other hand no remains of pre-Conquest masonry exist in the church of Lesbury, and no portions of a cross or other memorial of that time have been found in the vicinity.

There is no record relating to the church before the year 1147, when Eustace, son of John Monoculus, otherwise known as Eustace Fitz-John, gave to Baldwin, his clerk, who became the first abbot of Alnwick, the church of Lesbury with the chapels of Alnwick, Houghton, and Alnmouth. From this it appears that before the year 1147 the church of Lesbury was the mother-church, and that the chapels of Alnwick, Long Houghton, and Alnmouth were subordinate to it. After that date the church became subordinate to the recently founded abbey of Alnwick, to which the advowson belonged, and so lost somewhat of its independent position. In a subsequent confirmation of his gift, Eustace Fitz-John stated that he had given to the abbey the church of Lesbury with its appendages, namely, the chapel of Houghton, and the chapel of St. Waleric, and the chapel of Alnwick, from which it appears that the chapel at Alnmouth was dedicated to St. Waleric. He also gave to the abbey all the tithes of the parish of Lesbury, and a plot of ground in the borough of St. Waleric. In a later confirmation by William, son of Eustace de Vesey, this plot of ground is described as being in 'Alne-

1 Eustachius filius Johannis monoculi, qui duxit in uxorem Beatricem filiam unicum et heredem Iuonis de Vesey, dedit abbati de Alnewic ecclesiam de Lesbury cum capellis de Alnewic, Houghton, Elmout, Baldwino clerico suo, et fuit primus abbas de Alnewicke, anno Domini 1147? Dodsworth MSS. lxi. fol. 89.
2 Dodsworth MSS. vol. 49, fol. 11, etc.
3 'Et unam mansuram in burgo de Sco. Walericco.' Ibid.
Lesbury, where the chief house of the canons is situated.' Alnmouth therefore was otherwise called the borough of St. Waleric. At the same time William de Vescy gave to the canons the fishery of Lesbury with all the privileges appurtenant to it.¹

The church of Lesbury, although it had been granted to the abbey of Alnwick, continued to be served by secular clergy, until the middle of the fourteenth century. In the year 1331, however, the abbot and convent addressed a petition to the bishop of Durham, Lewis Beaumont, in which they stated that the churches of Lesbury, Shilbottle, and Alnham, belonging to them, had been in times past served by seculars, and that on this account much litigation and discord had arisen. They asked, therefore, for permission to present members of their own body to these livings. By a decree dated 31st July, 1331, Bishop Lewis granted their request, but omitted to make any stipulation as to the income to be paid to the new vicars. It will be understood that the new arrangement was very beneficial to the abbey, as it was not only within the power of the canons to confer the benefices upon members of their own house, but also to pay the vicars a stipend regulated by themselves, and to appropriate the residue to their own uses.² The benefice at this time was very valuable.³ After 1331 the history of the benefice becomes merged in that of Alnwick abbey until the Dissolution, when the advowson became vested in the Crown. The Lord Chancellor retained the right of presentation until 1892, when the advowsons of Lesbury and Shilbottle were transferred to the duke of Northumberland, who granted to the Lord Chancellor the right of presentation to Alwinton, Holystone, and Ilderton, in exchange. Further facts, illustrating the history of the benefice, will be found in the following list of the incumbents, which is as complete as the materials will admit, and in the visitations, etc.

Vicars.

1306, July 20. John de Barneburgh.¹
1311, May. Robert de Emeldon.²
1342. John Bernard, a canon of Alnwick abbey, instituted on the death of Robert de Emeldon.³

¹ 'Et unam mansuram in Alnmunc, ubi capitalis domus canonicorum sita est, et croftum ubi situm est horreum eorum. Confirma eemum predictis canoniciis piscaturam de Lescebiri cum omnibus pertinentiis,' etc. Rot. Cart. 35 Ed. I. No. 25.
² 'Ordinatio vicariarum trium monasterio de Alnwick appropriatarum,' dated at Middleham, 'ultimo die Julii anno Domini 1331.' Durham Treasury Regist. II, fol. 104 r.
³ In 1306 the benefice was valued at 105 marks, the portion of the vicar being 10 marks. Regist. Kellawe, etc. III. p. 95. 'Register, Kellawe, Rolls Series, i. p. 529.
⁵ Ibid. iii. p. 436.
1377. John Vigorous.¹

Ibid.

1418. John de Doddington,² after the resignation of Wallour.⁴

1420. John de Alnwick, instituted on the death of Doddington.³

1423. Robert de Middleham.

1423. William Marshall,⁶ instituted in the benefice of Chatton, July 8, 1427.


1432. William de Estlington,⁵ canon of Alnwick abbey, on the death of John de Alnwick.

1501. John de Alnwick.

Ibid.

Robert Kendall, elected abbot of Cokysande in 1531.⁸

1531, Oct. 31. Thomas Wynfelde, canon of Alnwick abbey, chaplain of the church of Alnwick, presented by Roger, abbot of Alnwick, to the parish church of St. Mary of Lesbury, on the resignation of Kendall.⁹ On 4th Dec., 1535, William, abbot of Alnwick, apparently anticipating the dissolution of his house, deputed his power of presentation to the benefice of Lesbury to George Wilkynson, alias Lesbury, canon of Alnwick abbey, George Clarkson, and Robert Henryson.¹⁰

1566, Oct. 2. Edward Adthe, priest, presented on the death of Wynfelde by Christopher Adthe 'pro lac vice tantum patronum.'¹¹ Edward Adthe was a native of Long Houghton, and appears to have resigned the benefice of Lesbury in favour of William Herrison, late abbot of Alnwick.¹²

Robert Kendall, elected abbot of Cokysande in 1531.⁸

1575. Robert Taylor, a legatee under the will of Edward Adthe, formerly vicar of Lesbury. He may have been Adthe's nephew. Adthe bequeathed 'to my sister Agnes Tayler one old riall... Item, to Robert Taylor, vicar of Lesbury, my best goun,' and appointed Robert Taylor to be one of his executors.¹⁳

1579. John Ladyman, after the deprivation of Taylor: formerly vicar of Shilbottle 1571-79; afterwards vicar of Warkworth.¹⁴

1586. John Empsall,¹⁵ will dated 29th June, 1609, proved 1610, whereby he bequeathed his farm in Lesbury to Robert Fenwick of Lesbury, etc., in trust for his wife Margery, and for ye childe she is now conceived withall, if it please God to send her safe deliverance: & that, if it be a man childe, chargeinge the said Robert & Thomas, as they will answer before God's judgement, that they will doe theire best endeavoure to guide that my said wife and childe by the consent & goodwill of the Lord.¹⁶

1609. Patrick Mackilwyan, on the death of Empsall. He was very shortly afterwards engaged in a dispute with the parishioners about tithes. Robert Delaval, writing to the earl of Northumberland, 13th

¹ Randall, State of the Churches. ² Ibid. ³ Register, Tunstal, fol. 8.


¹⁰ Ibid. ¹¹ Regist. Tunstal, fol. 37.

¹² Edward Adthe's will, dated 1st Feb., 1565, is printed in Surt. Soc. Wills and Inventories, part i. p. 240.


¹⁴ For further particulars see p. 436, and the history of Alnemouth.


¹⁷ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ¹⁸ Durham Probate Registry.

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July, 1615, says: 'May it please your honour, the bearer heareof, Thomas Hopper, one of your honour's tenants of Bilton, is purposely sent with a petition from all your lordship's tenants there, to acquaint your honour that the vicar of Lesbury, of which parish they are, ever since his cominge to his church, beinge now six yeares, hath refusse to receive of them a yearly rent of xiiij' iiijd they have always paid the vicar there for those tyth hay att a certayne daye, beinge the Sonday before the first faire of Anwicke. They are able to prove that there townes never payed tyth hay in kinde. . . . The vicar is a Scotsman, beinge the first that ever questioned there tyth in kinde.' Three years later, in 1618, Mackilwyan contended that the tithes should be paid in kind, stating that he had a record 'to shew that the tith he hay is due to me in kind, neither should Biltonn, becaus in the tyme of warres it had the key for xiiij' iiijd be more priviledged than the rest of the parish.' On the other hand the parishioners asked the earl 'to be pleased to be a meane to take order with the said vicar, he being a Scottish man, that the old tyth may be accepted.' The dispute was maintained for many years, and unseemly quarrels were frequent. One of the parishioners, William Carr, a farmer of Lesbury, was prosecuted before the High Commission Court for calling Mackilwyan a 'theff, carle, and Gallowaik knave,' the allusion being to the fact that Mackilwyan was born in Galloway. Mackilwyan died in 1659, leaving descendants in the village.  


1666. John Falder, B.A., also vicar of Shilbottle, 'a man of good learning and unblameable life,' ejected from Shilbottle in 1640, restored 1660; married 1635 Jane Forster of Alnwick, sister to George Forster, vicar of Holam, and daughter of Nicholas Forster of Rugley, whose will is dated 9th Dec., 1659.  

1673. June 27th. William Fenwick, M.A., on the resignation of Falder, of Edinburgh university, sometime of Christ's coll., Cantab., and of Oxford university; married Dec., 1674, Jane Shaftoe of Ponteland; also vicar of Shilbottle 1673-1688; administration 29th Oct., 1689, granted to Jane the widow, to the use of William, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, and Barbara, children of William Fenwick. A stone recently unearthed under the communion table at Lesbury is inscribed: 'Here lieth the body of William Fenwick, vicar of Lesbury and Shilbottle, who departed to the mercy of God, 20 Oct., 1688. Here lieth the body of Mary Harrison, wife of the Rev. John Harrison, vicar of Felton, who departed the . . . March, 1722.'  

1688. James Forster, on the death of Fenwick: curate of Alnwick 1687-1692; married 23rd May, 1689, Mary Claxton: vicar of Shilbottle 1688-1712; bur. 24 Aug., 1712. In 1717 'a petition relative to the widow of the Rev. James Forster, vicar of Lesbury,' was presented to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions. Martha Aydon said that she had 'kept M's Mary Forster, widow of M.' James Forster, parish of Lesbury, for 20 weeks without any gratuity. Your petitioner is a poor woman, and the said M's Forster, being melancholy, requires constant attendance.'  

1712. Nov. 8. Edward Shanks, on the death of Forster; vicar of Shilbottle 1712-1726; stated at the bishop's Visitation. 1722, to have been a drunkard, a disorderly person, and blamable in a great many respects; buried 17 Jan., 1724/5.  


1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.  
3 See p. 70.  
5 Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.  
6 Bell MSS.  
7 Register of St. John's, Newcastle.  
8 Lesbury Register.
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.


1784, Nov. 29. Percival Stockdale, son of the Rev. T. Stockdale, vicar of Bransston; born in 1736, educated at Alnwick and Berwick Grammar schools, afterwards at St. Andrews university; entering the army he served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the expedition against Minorca; resigned his commission in 1752, and took holy orders. He was irregular in his life, but possessed some literary talent. His domestic troubles were the subject of a satire written by Thomas Collingwood of Alnwick, entitled 'The Dead Alive Again, a farce presented and acted at Alnwick.' Stockdale was present when the piece was acted. He afterwards wrote an autobiography, published in two 8vo volumes at London in 1809. He died 14 Sept., 1811, aged 74, and was buried at Cornhill.†

1812, Aug. 6. William Proctor, M.A., born in 1762 at Long Preston in Yorkshire; appointed in 1794 master of Alnwick Grammar school; curate of Alnwick in 1799; died at the school-house in Alnwick in 1839, aged 77.‡

1839, June 4. Oswald Head, M.A., some time curate and rector of Howick and vicar of Long Houghton; during his incumbency the church was repaired under the direction of Mr. Salvin; he died 4 Feb., 1834, aged 53.

1854, Feb. 20. Charles Dowson, resigned the benefice.

1858, Sept. 19. Edward Lawrence Marrett, third son of Thomas Marrett of Vizniagram, East Indies; B.A. St. Mary hall, Oxon., 1850; M.A. 1853; rector of Morborne, Hunts., 1854-55; vicar of Lesbury 1858-1885; rector of Welbury, 1885.


VISITATIONS, ETC.

Circa 1567. The church is described as being in a good state of repair. A small part of the chancel roof was not covered with lead, and there was no glass in the windows. There was a churchyard containing three roods of land by estimation.†

1604, July. Office against the churchwardens, 'that their church steeple is like to fall, and that they refuse to search the all houses in tymes of divine service, wherein are great abuses many tymes.'

1607. 'They want the two bookes of homilies, a table of the commandments, a pulpit cloth and quisheons [sic], and a communion table cloth; they want stalls.' Cuthbert Dickinson was accused of 'playing at football in the churchyard.'

1607-1609. The vicar was 'non-resident, and it is likewise presented against him that a wife, being sicke upon Easter daies last, requested to have received the Holy Communion the first; which being by him denied her, she went home and dyed.' It was also alleged that the churchwardens did not 'levye xij a piece of such as absent themselves from their parish church and divine service, according to the statute, although there be great cause, and that they say it is better to walk then to sleepe in service tymes, and that the surpliss is undecent and torne; they want the Bible of the largest volume, and the new communions book; the church is much decayed.'

Circa 1659. Maria Moor was presented for taking down all the lead of the chancel, and other ornaments of the church.

1663. In the 'view of the ecclesiastical state' the benefice is stated to be worth £55 a year, in the king's gift. The impropriator was Mr. Charles Brandling, the value of the great tithes of Lesbury being

† See p. 100. ‡ Foster, Alumni Oxonienses.


¶ Tate, Alnwick, p. 96.

† Est et ibidem cathedralis ecclesia, cum uno cemiterio quadrato de tribus rodis terre per estimationem, prope adjacens dictam domum vicarii, in australi parte eiusdem dominus, qua quidem ecclesia in omnibus bene reparata est, quaedam parva pars cancellii sive chori modo habet tecta cum plumbo ut omnis alie partes eiusdem ecclesie sunt, ac fenestrae non sunt vitree sed aperte. Datas of Northumberland's MSS.
£30, and of Bilton and Hawkhill £50. The vicar, Cox, resided at Berwick. The church and chancel were ruinous. The following is an account of the glebe land and tythes belonging to the parish church of Lesbury: dated 1st Dec., 1663: 'Imprimis: the vicarage house, with one barren and a byre and a garth on the backe of the barn, one close scinate and being above Houghton mill, and two ridges of land on the east side of Houghton mill gate, and one butt of land thereunto belonging. Item, the tythe hay of Lesbury, Hackle, and Wooden in kindes, and for the tythe hay of Bilton the inhabitants there pay 26s. 6d. per annum, plowing and manuring the vicarage land every yeare at a seasonable time, and also leadinge nine father of coals and lower father of turves, the minister paying for the coals and wininge of the turves, and the minister or vicar there is to give the tenants of Bilton sufficient entertainment during the time they are doing their bondage. Item, there belongeth to the said vicarage tythe lambe and wool, calves, geese, pigg, & hen tyth, lint and hemp, all these pay tythe in kindes, and the hemp and lint of Bilton is allowed in ther hay money. Item, one lake house, with a ridge thereunto belonging, which the minister always had, paying rent for the same to the earle of Northumberland. Ralph Carr, Will Brown, Alex. Woodhouse, Cuthbert Hoppe, churchwardens.'

1732. Parish church out of repair, but they are now repairing the roof of part of the body of the church. No rood. The minister doth not dwell in the vicarage house, because it is rebuilding and not quite finished. Two schoolmasters who teach English, and, as they believe, not able to pay for a licence.

1736. At the time of Bishop Chandler's Visitation, there were 71 families; 14 being Presbyterian, and 3 Roman Catholic.

1801. Stockdale, in some lengthy replies to questions addressed to him by Bishop Barrington, stated that he was not constantly resident. He had expended £200 on the vicarage house; there was a school at Lesbury and another at Alnemouth, containing 60 and 50 scholars respectively.

1840. Archdeacon Singleton reported that the 'steeple is, if not unsafe, at all events in an unsatisfactory state, resulting I should think from injudicious repairs after some neglect. . . . I was shy of giving any orders, which might awake a church-rate war.'

1846. Under the direction of Mr. Salvin, the south wall and a portion of the north wall were rebuilt, and the roof and tower were repaired at the expense of the duke of Northumberland and Earl Grey.

The endowment of the vicarage now consists of £282 4s. 6d. a year from tithe rent charge, and there are four acres of glebe. The parish register begins in 1689.

There is a house at Lesbury, the use of which is granted by the duke of Northumberland for a school, and residence for the master. The endowment is derived from the will of Henry Strother, dated 27th June, 1718, whereby he gave his parcel of ground called Pyne-hill, in the township of Lesbury, for the benefit of Lesbury school.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Here lieth the body of Wm Fenwick, vicar of Lesbury and Shilbottle, who departed to the mercy of God, 20 Se . . . 1688.

Here lieth the body of Margaret Harrison, wife of ye Rev. John Harrison of Felton, who departed ye . . . Mar., 1722.2

...... sons of the Rev. Edward Shanks, vicar Lesbury & Shilbottle, . . . the 7 Aug., 1716, the other the 7 June, 1719.

Here lieth under buried the body of Arthur Strother of Bilton Banks, who departed this life the 26 day of Sept., anno Domini 1708. Henry Strother of Bilton Banks, gent., interred the 17 day July, 1718.

Here lieth the body of Mr Wm Brown, of Alnike, who departed this life the 25 day of May, anno Dni 1736, ætatis sue, 88.

Here is also interred the body of Mr Jane Brown, relict of Mr Wm Brown . . . . obiit 16 Feb., 1751, æt. 95.

1 For an account of the tithes of Lesbury, etc., see Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, vii. p. 450, etc. The duke of Northumberland is now sole owner of the great tithes. 2 Lesbury Register.
Here lyeth the body of Michael Coulter, who departed this life the 23rd of Feb., in the year of our Lord 1722, and in the 76th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Roseden, late of Hilton Barns, who departed this life ye 25 day of Jan., 1746/7, at his own sui. 65.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Armorer of Lesbury, who departed this life April 21st day, anno Dom. 1741, aged 80.

Here lyeth underneath the body of Robert Carr, gent., who departed this life the 26 day of July, 1726. And Margaret his wife, who departed this life the 16 day of . . . 17 . . . aged . . .

Robert, son of Mr John Garret, of Wooden, died the 8 of May, 1739, aged 2 months.

William, son of Mr John Garrett, died the 26 March, 1744, aged 21 years.

M' Magdalen, wife of Mr John Garret, died 1 Jan., 1753, aged 67 years.

M' John Garret died 26 Ap., 1756, aged 84 years.

In memory of Ralph March, of Field House, who departed this life 10 March, 1829, aged 69 years; Wm March, father of the above, died 20 Sept., 1798, aged 66 years. Also Eleanor, wife of the above Wm March, died 15 Dec., 1824, aged 86 years. Wm, son of the above Wm & Eleanor March, died 17 July, 1813, aged 49 years.

Also Isabella, their daughter, died 17 July, 1816, aged 40 years.

Also interred here, Jane, daughter of Joshua & Isabella Donkin, of North Shields, who departed this life 31 May, 1829, aged 20 years.

John Carr, of Hipsburn, died 9 April, 1748, aged 87 years. Isabella, wife of Ralph Carr, died 11 March, 1743, aged 33 years. Thomas, son of Ralph Carr, died 2 May, 1752, aged 17 years. Wm, son of Ralph Carr, died 6 Jan., 1778, aged 36 years. Also Ann, his wife, died 23 Jan., 1780, aged 36 years. Ralph Carr, of Hipsburn, died 21 April, 1782, aged 81 years. Dorothy, daughter of Wm Carr, died 22 July, 1793, aged 22 years. Also Ralph, son of the above Wm & Ann Carr, who was lost at sea, aged 15 years.

Whether or not there was a church at Lesbury before the time to which some parts of the present building belong, it is impossible to ascertain, but there is nothing left which can be attributed to an earlier date than the beginning of the twelfth century. Though it has been much damaged by injudicious repairs and rebuilding, which render its architecture somewhat difficult of interpretation, it still possesses many features characteristic of a mediaeval Northumberland church. From some points of view the sturdy tower, covered though it is by a modern and incongruous roof, as it rises above the surrounding trees, makes a prominent object in the landscape.

The plan comprises a tower at the west end, a nave and chancel; the latter of more than ordinary proportionate length, being in excess of that of the nave. Both nave and chancel have a north aisle of two bays, the latter extending to a little beyond the middle of the chancel, and having at its east end an additional building, probably of the seventeenth century, which is now used as a vestry.

1 1730, May. M' Margaret Carr, of Alnwick, widow, bur. Register.
3 26 Jan., 1780. M' Ann Carr, relict of M' Wm Carr, Seaton house, bur. Ibid.
4 24 July, 1793. Dorothy Carr, of Field house, 2 dau. of late Wm Carr, of Seaton house, aged 23 years, bur. Ibid.
The original church apparently consisted of a nave, a chancel, and a tower. Of this church there still remain the greater part of the north and east walls of the nave, which have an original string-course on the inner face; the jambs and the impost of the chancel arch; and the lower portion of the south wall of the tower. It was probably built in the earlier years of the twelfth century. The arcades were broken through the original walls apparently about the end of the same century, but the way in which the capitals and bases have been damaged by re-chiselling, both here and in

A View of Lesbury (Belby, 1773). From a portfolio in the possession of the duke of Northumberland.

the chancel arch, makes it difficult to speak with any certainty of their date. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the present chancel, with the chancel arch, replaced the older and smaller one. There are three lancet windows on the south side of the chancel, which, though renewed externally, appear to retain their original internal arches and jambs. The east window of three lights, inserted about the middle of the fourteenth century, is all original, with the exception of the tracery and mullions, which are no doubt to a large extent a reproduction of the old ones. On the out-

1 An aisle added to a chancel in the twelfth century is a very unusual feature in a parish church, but the architectural details in this case appear to make the date assigned the most probable one.
side the original hood moulding, with carved heads as terminations, is a noticeable feature. At the time when the chancel was enlarged the tower also appears to have been extended, and to a great extent rebuilt. It is of two stages, there being a set-off about mid-height; and the belfry has two old lancet windows on the north and west sides, the first not being in the middle of the wall, but towards the north. A modern lancet on the east side probably represents an old one. A string-course on the south side, a little above mid-height, appears to mark the extent of the twelfth-century walling, as on this side the set-off is of two deep slopes moulded beneath. The tower arch, which is very lofty, seems to be of fifteenth-century date. It has a chamfered arch, with roll moulding on the soffit, which is treated in the jambs as a shaft, with semi-octagonal capitals and bases. The roof was put on to the chancel about the end of the fifteenth century. It is a very fine example, though perhaps a little rude, of the wood work of the period. It has the peculiarity of having beneath the ridge beam a thin moulded straining piece connecting the tie beams. The beams have deep hollows carved with bosses of conventional leaf and flower patterns, with grotesque creatures, one an animal like a pig, and with the crescent and shackel bolt, Percy badges, and a scallop shell. The font, placed on an octagonal shaft, is itself octagonal, with slightly hollowed faces, which have upon them four plain shields and two crescents, and two shackel bolts. It is of very rude work, and is probably of the same date as the chancel roof. The occurrence of the Percy badges on these two pieces of work seems to point to their being due to the munificence of the then earl of Northumberland.

The two arches of the chancel arcade, leading into what was, no doubt, at least one chantry, are now of the same width, but originally the east one was wider. The alteration was made in 1853, and power to make it is contained in the application for a faculty then granted. In the two western angles of the chancel are stone brackets, set across the angle, for the purpose of carrying the rood beam. There are three buttresses at the east end of the chancel, the middle one, which is shorter than the others, and the north one are old, the south one being modern. On the north side of the church are four massive buttresses, one of the middle ones having much less projection than the others. The east one marks the end of the chancel aisle; the wall

1 A bend charged with three escallops is part of the armorial bearing of the family of Middleham of Alnemouth, for a long period large owners in the parish of Lesbury. It is quite possible that the escallop on the roof belongs to that family, the then representative of which may have contributed to its cost.
to the east of it, which extends to the end of the chancel, constituting the
north wall of the present vestry. There are two modern windows in the
chancel aisle, the eastern one of two, the other of three lights; they are
most likely reproductions of old windows, for they are of quite a different
character to the bald and featureless windows placed in the church at its
'restoration.' The porch is modern.

HAWKHILL.

The township of Hawkhill, having an area of 736 acres, lies to the
north-west of Lesbury, and contains a substantial farm house, situated on the
road from Alnwick to Alnmouth. A smaller house adjoining the railway at
the south-west corner of the township, is known as Old Hawkhill, and marks
the site of the manor house and hamlet. Old Hawkhill stands on rising
ground overlooking the valley of the Aln, and commands one of the most
picturesque views to be obtained in the neighbourhood. Numerous pre-
historic interments were found in stone cists in 1850 on the hill called
Shell-law, which is about 182 feet in height, and close to Hawkhill farm.
The cists were of various sizes and of the usual type, but one was double, and
contained a fine specimen of the so-called 'Drinking Cup,' as well as a
'Food Vessel' of ruder manufacture.¹

In the thirteenth century the township was held of the lords of the
barony of Alnwick by Richard de Hawkhill, as one knight's fee.² He was
succeeded by Nicholas de Hawkhill, who was the owner in 1289.³ His name
stands at the head of the list of the persons who paid subsidy at Hawkhill in
1296:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hawkhill</th>
<th>Subsidy Roll, 24 Edw. I. 1296.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa bonorum Nicholai de cadem</td>
<td>£ 10 1 2 unde reddit 18 3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ade filii Vting</td>
<td>£ 13 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrici de Brozerwik</td>
<td>£ 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogeri filii Rogeri</td>
<td>£ 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogeri filii Vredii</td>
<td>£ 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannis filii Vredii</td>
<td>£ 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholai de Hiddeley</td>
<td>£ 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa huius vile, £18 8s. 1d.</td>
<td>Unde domino regi, £1 13s. 5½d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The 'Drinking Cup' is engraved in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club, vol. iii. p. 63. It is now in the museum
of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
² Testa de Nevill; Hodgson, Northd. 111. i. p. 209.
³ Inq. p.m. 17 Ed. I. 25.
Nicholas de Haughhill granted an annual revenue of twelve pence from his estate to the canons of Brinkburn, for the maintenance of a light in their church.\textsuperscript{1} The deed by which this gift was made may be assigned to the end of the thirteenth century, and the name of Nicholas de Haughhill frequently appears among the witnesses attesting deeds of the same period. His connection with Hawkhill appears, however, to have been severed in 1299, when the sheriff was ordered to arrest him for an assault which he had committed on the person of German de Broxfield, the king's bailiff of Coquetdale.\textsuperscript{2} It is probable that Hawkhill was confiscated after Nicholas's conviction, for when it is again mentioned, in the year 1314, it is stated to have been the property of John de Burghdon.\textsuperscript{3} The name of John de Burghdon does not appear on the list of the inhabitants of Hawkhill in 1336,\textsuperscript{4} but in 1346 Alice de Burghdon, perhaps his widow, continued to hold the township of Henry de Percy.\textsuperscript{5} In the course of the fourteenth century, Hawkhill passed again into the hands of new proprietors, being granted by Henry de Percy to Thomas de Grey. The latter was in possession of it in 1368,\textsuperscript{6} and the township remained in the hands of his descendants until a few years ago, when Lord Grey exchanged it with the duke of Northumberland.

Hawkhill being a small and comparatively unimportant township, never possessed an independent manor court, but was subordinate to the court of Lesbury. The tenants were bound to do suit to Lesbury mill, as is stated in the survey of the township made in 1567, which is as follows:

The town of Hawkle, although ye be holden of the lordship of Alnewick by knight's service, as at length ye appeareth in the charge of the forayne bailiff, and oweth suite to the knight's courte in Alnewick, yet, for that ye ys within the bounder of Lesburye and parcell of that lordship, the lord and tenants there are bounde to answer at the courte of Lesburye, as well for the servyce there as that the said town of Hawkle ys parcell of the lordship of Lesburye as ys beforefased.

The tenants of the said town of Hawkle are bound to grinde ther corne at Lesburye milne, in like maner as the tenants of Woolden and Bilton do. They and suite to the knowe there parte of the milne damme of Lesburye which they are bound to make lord's myrne of and repaire; they are not bounde to repaire or make any part of the milne howse, the tenants but are charged with suche lyke service as the tenants of Woolden are. There be of Hawkle, in the said town tenne husband lands, every one [of] which payeth to my lord yerely by the hand of the fermor of Lesburye milne one boule of dry moulter malte, at or before the feast of St. Peter; they are grounde at the xvith pecke for the moulter, they paye yerelye to the greve of Lesburye for horneyeild [blank]

\textsuperscript{1} Brinkburn Cartulary, Surt. Soc. p. 138. \\
\textsuperscript{2} Assize Roll, Duke of Northumberland's MSS. \\
\textsuperscript{3} Ing. p.m. 8 Ed. II. 65. \\
\textsuperscript{4} They were Nicholas de Clemenhill, Willelmus filius Ricardi, and Walerus Hulson. Subsidy Roll. \\
\textsuperscript{5} Feudal and Military Antiquities, etc. Hartshorne, ii. p. 123. \\
\textsuperscript{6} Ing. p.m. 42 Ed. III. 48.

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Ther ys on the northe syde of the water of Alne, on Hawkle syde, one smallle parcell grounde, parcell of the grounde of Bylton, torne by yeolence of the said water from the lande which lyeth on the southe syde thereof, yt conteaneeth by estimacion [blank]. Yt wer good that the tenants of Bilton wer comanded under penaltie to occupye the same with tilladage, to eate the herbage therof with ther cattell, or at the leaste to move and take awaye the haye that shall growe upon the same, and convert it to ther owne commodetye, keping therby the possession of yt, as of righte they ought to do, for yt ys not xxx° yeres by-past since the same was torne awaye with the water. And thereby the tenants of Hawkle shallbe compelled to suffer the tenants of Bilton to enjoye yt quietlye.

The greve ys charged yerely with the collectyon of my lord's rentes there, and hath allowance at every audit of vii vs 4° for his paynes in the collectyon thereof, and for causing the tenants, upon commandement gyven to him, to make service to his lordship at suche tyme as yt shal be thought requisite. He ys chosen greve at the courte there holden in Octobere. Yt were good that the office of greve sholde go orderlye aboute the towne, every one of the tenants to have the same after other, wher nowe yt faileth to one to another disorderlye, makeinge sometymes greate troble.¹

When this survey was made Hawkhill was the property of Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham,² and one of the principal tenants was James Frissell, the lessee of Long Houghton mill. Frissell died in 1599, and the inventory taken at his death shows that 'fyve oxen and two quys, upon the tenement in Hawkle, were stole by the Scottes the night after he dyed.'³

Upon the death of Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham, in 1590, Hawkhill became a part of the inheritance of his brother Edward Grey of Morpeth, who was the proprietor when the following survey was made in 1614:

Hawkle towne and closes: Hawkle, houses and garthes, feilds, closes, pastures, lying on the north side of the water of Alne with the comon thereunto adjoyning, belonging unto M' Edward Grey and con't 689a. 1r. 0s. Hawkle haugh, lying on the south side of the water of Alne and in the east end of Calledge parke, which belongeth to M' Edward Grey, conteyning 17a. 2r. 8ls., Robert Fenwicke 11 lands, lying within the north part of Hawkle and is called Mary acres, freehold, 2a. or. 5½l. Some totall 708a. 3r. 14½s. within the territorie of Hawkle.⁴

The township appears to have subsequently belonged to Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston, brother of Sir Edward Grey of Morpeth and Howick. In the inventory of the goods of Sir Arthur Grey, dated 1st June, 1636, it is stated that a sum amounting to £543 was due to him for the rent of Hawkhill.⁵ A portion of this should have been forthcoming from the sub-tenant John Grey of Lesbury, who was probably a kinsman of Sir Arthur Grey. Among the debts which John Grey owed at the time of his death was a sum of £22 10s. due to 'Sir Arthur Gray for his rent and his crop.'⁶

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² See p. 254. ³ Durham Probate Registry.
⁴ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ⁵ See vol. i. p. 184, note.
⁶ Will of John Gray of the parish of Lesbury, yeoman [dated 4 Sept., 1631, proved 1633]. °my bodie to be buried in Lesbury church. I leave my lease to my wife Margaret during her life, the rest of my goods I leave to be parted between my sonnes, Thomas & Robert Gray. I bequeath to my son
In 1663 the township was in the possession of Lord Grey,¹ and in 1701 it was the property of his descendant, Lord Tankerville. In a survey of the barony of Alnwick, made in 1704, three years after Lord Tankerville's death, it is stated that 'Hawkell alias Hawockhill,'¹ was the property of the late earl of Tankerville, 'and before him Thomas Grey, knight, son and heir of Ralph Grey, held by one knight's fee, which Richard Hawkell sometime held.'² The township remained the property of the Grey family until 1871, when, as has been already stated, Earl Grey transferred it to the duke of Northumberland in exchange for land in the township of Long Houghton.

The tithes of Hawkhill, with those of Bilton, were in the possession of Francis Brandling of Bilton Banks in 1723. One of Brandling's daughters married Thomas Ilderton, and her descendants resided at Hawkhill during a great part of the eighteenth century, probably on account of the facilities which they enjoyed in the collection of their tithes when living there. In 1839, when an award was made under the Tithe Commutation Act, a rent charge of £114 was allotted to Sanderson Ilderton on account of his tithes of Hawkhill.

**BILTON.**

The township of Bilton, containing 1,382 acres, is bounded by Shilbottle on the west, High Buston on the south, and the river Aln upon the north. The village is situated in the centre of the township, which is touched by the main line of the North Eastern railway. Bilton formerly contained three common arable fields, namely the North, East and South fields, as is shown by the map of the township made in 1624.³ The manor house and garth then stood at the west end of the village, at the north side of the road leading from Bilton common in the direction of the river. The map shows also a series of coal pits upon Bilton common, lying in two parallel rows, which were evidently worked by what is known as the bell-pit system. By this system pits or shallow shafts were sunk down to the level of the coal-

George his three children, when they come to lawful years, 40s. each. I leave my daughter Katherine Davison him three children two quys of two year old to be divided amongst them. I leave to my son Ralph twenty nobles for his lifed portion. I appoint my wyfe principal executor of my will. Debts and legacies owing by testator. To Ralph Gray for his filial portion, £6 3s. 4d.; to George Graye's children, legacies, £6; servants' wages, £3; to Sir Arthur Gray for his rent and his crop, £22 10s.; for funeral dynnars, £3; for mortuarie, 5s.; for taking, drawing, & copying the wills and inventories, 10s.¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

¹ Rate Book, 1663; Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 249.
² See p. 413.
seam, and the coal at the bottom of the shaft was worked out. The system was a very rudimentary one, and the workmen were unable to extend their operations by means of galleries, probably owing to the difficulty of providing suitable drainage and ventilation.

In addition to the village of Bilton and the houses grouped round the railway station, the township contains several farmsteads, amongst which may be mentioned the 'Walk mill,' Spy-law, Bilton Barns, and Bilton Banks. The farm, which stands on the site of the old Walk-mill, lies in the valley of the Aln, below old Hawkhill and above Long Houghton mill.

The township of Bilton was subordinate to the manor of Lesbury, and constituted a part of the barony of Alnwick. At the close of the twelfth century it appears to have been held as one knight's fee by Herevicus Coleman, who is mentioned in the Black Book of the Exchequer among the tenants of William de Vesci, holding by military service.\(^1\) His descendant, styled Hervicus de Bilton in the Testa de Nevill,\(^2\) held the township in the thirteenth century, but seems to have died before 1296, when the following list of the inhabitants of Bilton was compiled for the assessment of a subsidy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biltona</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summa honororn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricard filii Radulf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radulfi filii Johannis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholai Brocy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willemi Scot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogeri filii Radulf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnetis vidue</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willemi filii Willemi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricard de Kirkeley</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa huius ville, £13 2s. gd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The township remained in the hands of the same family until the middle of the fourteenth century,\(^3\) when, in 1358, William, son of Henry de Bilton, granted to Robert de Umfreville, senior, knight, the reversion of the township of Bilton, which John de Belyngham held during the life of Eleanor, widow of Richard de Bilton.\(^4\) In consequence of this conveyance Robert de Umfreville is stated to have been the proprietor of the place in 1368.\(^5\) Shortly after that date Bilton, with Prudhoe and other estates belonging to the Umfrevilles, passed to the earls of Northumberland.

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1 Liber Niger Scaccarii; Hodgson, Northd. III. iii. p. 306.  
2 Testa de Nevill: ibid. III. i. p. 209.  
3 In 1336 the following paid subsidy at Bilton: "Henricus de Bilton iiiij; Willelmus filius Nicholai iiij; Hugo Albyson xx; Robertus Nethird iiiij. Summa, xij."  
5 Inq. p.m. 42 Ed. III. 48.
In the fifteenth century Bilton, with Lesbury, was conveyed to Sir Ralph Grey of Warke, for life, who, at his death, in 1443, left the mill in such defective a state that it was necessary to expend £5 7s. 2d. upon its repair.\footnote{1} About thirty years afterwards further expense was incurred by the earl of Northumberland at Bilton in connection with the construction of a new coal pit. William Tod and John, the quarryman, were engaged in 1479, for the sum of £11, to sink a shaft through the limestone, in order to reach the coal. A large number of workmen were employed in the operations connected with this undertaking. It was necessary to obtain fifteen cartloads of timber from Cawledge park and Shilbottle wood, and to adjust the timber so as to support the sides of the pit. Eight stone of iron and steel were also bought, with an iron hammer, a hook, 2 pickaxes, 400 wedges, and other iron implements. It was moreover necessary to make a long rope, in order to draw stones, earth, and water out of the pit by means of a bucket.\footnote{2} The coal mine was very valuable in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as it produced a rental of £15 a year in 1489, when it was let to William Tod, William Algud, and Thomas Fyffe for a term of six years. It was stipulated in the lease that the lessees should sink only two new pits, one within the first three years and the other in the last three years of their lease.\footnote{3} This clause was probably inserted to prevent the lessees from prematurely exhausting the coal by the construction of several new shafts. A similar clause was inserted in the lease of the coal mine granted to George Clarkeston of Alnwick, merchant, 14th June, 1533, for a term of sixty years. By this lease it was arranged that Clarkeston should have 'free passage from the said cole-pyttes and also staythe the lies, and place bothe at the said cofield and also at the water syde at Aynemough for uttering and carryng away the said coles for his most advantage and

\footnote{1} Et in considerabilibus custibus et expensis hoc anno factis super reperacione molendini de Bilton valde defect' in fine Radulph Gray. militis, qui habitu dictum dominium ad terminum vite cvij' ij'. Bailiff's Rolls, 1443. \textit{Duke of Northumberland's MSS.}

\footnote{2} Et in denariis solutis in partem custus sincacionis unius novi putei ad mineram carbonum de Bilton hoc anno, ut in partem vadium Willelmii Tod (xlij' x') et Johannis Quarry' (xxxix' viij') per concilium dominii conduct' pro xi libris ad penetrandum quarrar' ibidem et dictum puteum sincandum, iiij' ij' v'. Et sol' aliis diversis hominibus laborantibus in aliis necessariis operibus circa sincacionem dicti putei, ut in succione xiiij plasti' meremii infra pratum de Caulage et bosco de Shylbolle, cum cartax' (iiij' iiij') corundem usque dictum puteum, fissur', locacione, et imposizione (vij' iiij') ejusdem meremii in dicto puteo ad supportand' latera ejusdem ad divers' vices, quasi vadiis unius hominis per xxij dies ad iiij' per diem, et pro viij petris fer' (v' iiij') et calib' (v') empi' pro i mallo ferri, i hamo, iij pykkas, et iiij cum' ac aliis diversis necessariis instrumentis ferri ad idem opus fabricaci' (ij') corundem empi' canabi' (ij') pro i uno inice faciend' pro lapillus, terra, et aqua hauriend' a dicto puteo, facturi' (ij') ejusdem et pro i situla empta pro eodem opere, xxij' v'. Bailiff's Rolls, 1479.82. \textit{Duke of Northumberland's MSS.}

\footnote{3} Account of William Clarke, 5 Hen. VII. \textit{Ibid.}
profyt . . . and also for one year and longer for coles that shall fortune not to be caryed, that is above the ground at that tyme . . . provyded alway that the said George shall have but two pyttes or mynes of coles together and at one tyme . . . and also provided that the said George shall not take nor excede the number of viij' chalders coles out of eyther pyt, which is xvij chalders of bothe pyttes, evrye daye.' If so much coal could not be obtained on any day 'by reason of dampe or other impedyment,' leave was given to the lessees to take more on another day, and it was arranged that Clarkeson should pay the earl 40s. a year for the first ten years, and £4 13s. 4d. yearly for the remaining fifty years. The earl also let to Clarkeson 'four lee landes, lying and bounding on the east parte of the wellyng dubbes in Byiton field, and of the sowthe parte to the dyke of Haresyde, and on the northe parte to the pyt called the pallese pyt,' on which to build cottages for his workmen and servants.¹

At the close of the fifteenth century Thomas Slegge was the chief tenant in Bilton. He appears to have occupied the manor house and to have farmed the demesne ground. His holding, in 1499, included three husbandlands, and one husbandland called Randellysland. The other tenants at that time were Thomas Andreson, Edward Mantyll, Edmund Browne, Edward Robynson, William Lapyn, William Frost, Edward Shephird, Thomas Clerk, John Andreson, and John Sand. Each of these held one husbandland at a small customary rent.² There were, therefore, fourteen husbandlands or farms at Bilton at this time.

In 1567 a survey was made of Bilton, in common with other townships on the earl of Northumberland's estate. As the surveyor had fully described the state of agriculture and other matters in his survey of the township of Lesbury, to which Bilton was subordinate, his remarks with regard to the latter place are comparatively brief. He specially mentions, however, the limestone quarry, and the coal-mine. He then refers to the losses which the tenant had incurred in recent raids, and states the terms on which William Grey held his lease of the coal-mine. His remarks are as follows:

ᵦ Bilton.

Quarrey of stone. There ys, within the sayde feilds of Bilton, good freestone quarrell and good slate quarrell, but yt will requyere a greate castse of earth or yt be maide bayre and redy to b be brought in.

Lymestone. There ys also, in the part of the feilds, a good lymestone quarrell and greate plenty of the same.

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² Rental of Bilton, 1498/9, Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
Cole mynes. It were conveniently the same coole mynes shuld be wrought for, though the same will be costlye to wynne the water gayte, yet the seame of the coole ys large, and the coole so good that yt shuld be no lesse comoditye to the countrey there about then the preservation of his lordship's woods.

Goods and cattells stolne from the tenants of Bilton, not as yet restored nor agreed for, since his lordship went forth of ye countrey unto the first of February anno regni regine Eliz. decimo. John Heppell, one horse; Wm Shepperd, one maire.

[William Graye, the lessee of the coal-mine, is then mentioned, and the surveyor adds:] It is to be noted that the sayd Wm Graye may woorke, [and] by virtue of ye sayd lease, synk, within any parte of ye lordship of Alnewyck, for cooles, the free comon moore off Alnewyck except, and such lands as apperteyneth to any freholder. He bounde by his lease to find at one tyme but two pytts within ye same lordship, and also to wynne every day xvj chalder only, wherefore my lord may by lawe demyse. and to any other person, lease or leases to sink for cooles within any part of the said lordship, the sayde forenamed places only excepted, at his lordship's pleasure: the sayd lesette by the sayd laite erle to the said Clarkson, deceased, now in the hands of the said Willm. Gerye, to the contrarye notwithstanding.¹

The tenants at Bilton suffered severely from the raids which took place about 1576. Edmund Slegg, Edward Blythe, John Forster and others lost a large quantity of cattle, and Thomas Anderson, one of the tenants, was killed in an attempt to rescue his property.²

In course of time the demesne land at Bilton appears to have become intermixed with the tenement land, and there was some probability that, unless it was resumed by the earl, its extent would be forgotten and the land would become absorbed by the copyholders. Whitehead, one of the earl's officers, writing to the earl 30th Aug., 1608, says:

Mr Delavell and myselfe have had the tennantes of Bilton before us, accordinge to your lordship's warrante, touchinge the demesne ther. Ther answere is that they have it by copye, and will stand to it that they have, and will not yield to any leasee. The rente of it is vij" xije, and is devided into ten menes handes, for as, if it continue as it doeth, your lordship shall nether have profite, nor never drawe into an intire demesne, therfore, and principally for the more spedy reformacione hearof, I have advised with this bearer presently to repayre to your lordship, and to be willinge, for the better drawinge this service to good end, that he shall take it by lesse from your lordship at vij" rent, and that he shall manmage the sytue at his owne chardege, and to enclose it, when he shall recover it; which beinge done, I make no questione but, before the yeares expire, it will be a demesne woorthe xx" by yeare at the least, and for this cause only I have procured his cominge to your lordship.³

Robert Clarke was the lessee entrusted with the delicate task of recovering the demesne. In his endeavour to discharge the duty imposed upon him he speedily became at variance with the tenants. Thomas Slegg,⁴ one of the

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² See p. 249. ³ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. The letter is endorsed in the earl's handwriting: 'For this, as for Countesse parke, I have given commission to lett leases in trust, for, if it be demesne, they can not claim it copyty, and I shall be as well able to trye my right as an other shall,' etc. ⁴ The Sleggs were an old copyholding family. Edmond Slegg was admitted a copyholder in 1562; his son John Slegg was admitted in 1584. John Slegg's son, Edmond Slegg, was admitted 15th Dec., 1606, when he paid 20 marks fine.
copyholders, addressed a petition to the earl, in which he stated that Robert Clarke of Alnwick had a lease, dated 14th Dec., 1610, 'of the townshipp of Bilton or of a great part thereof' for twenty-one years. It was said that Clarke 'goeth about to disposese this peticionar and other your poor tenants of their said costomarie tenaments.' Clarke had instituted a suit at London, but, according to Slegg's version of the story, 'seing your poor tenants there redie to joyne with him in tryall, and knowing his title not good, he did not certify the record.' The tenants sought to bring the matter to a trial, but 'were persuaded and intreated not to troble them selves any further, but to go home and be contented;' if they did so 'they should never be further troubled by Clarke or any other.' Slegg said, however, that Clarke had brought other actions, and the tenants being 'poor simple men greatly feare further troble (for which they are unfitt) in regard that for a yeare and a halfe now last [past], their rent will not be receyved, though they have lawfully tendered the same, at the dayes or feastes in which they were dew.' In conclusion Slegg asked the earl to weighe their cause and maintain their custom.¹

Thomas Slegg was especially interested in the matter of the demesne ground, as the farm which he occupied was composed exclusively of demesne. This is shown by the terrier of the township compiled in 1614, of which the following is an abstract:

**Bilton: The scite of the towne.**

The terrar of the towne and territories of Bilton ... performed by Francis Mayson in anno Domini 1614. Bilton towne begining at the west end of the north rowe, etc. ... The number of acres of Bilton, houses, garthes, and crofts aforesaid. 25a. rr. 18½p. The South feild; Broad butts lying on the east side of the burne begining att the north side.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Widowes halfe a parcell of ground with the laine</td>
<td>o 2 13½</td>
<td></td>
<td>William Shipherd one land</td>
<td>o 0 39½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dand a quarter of a parcell of ground with a laine</td>
<td>o 1 6½</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Awnicke one land</td>
<td>o 1 0½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stampe a quarter of a parcell of ground with a laine</td>
<td>o 1 6¼</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Kirspe one land</td>
<td>o 1 11½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster a narrow land</td>
<td>o 0 14½</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Dande one land</td>
<td>o 1 2½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shipherd a narrow land</td>
<td>o 1 15½</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Stampe one land...</td>
<td>o 1 3½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster one land</td>
<td>o 0 36½</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuthbert Hopper one land</td>
<td>o 1 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Roston one land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some of the Broad butts...</td>
<td>3 1 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
South field of Bilton aforesaid, as followeth, that is to say: Demayne arrable, 33a. 1r. 25½p. Demainme meadow, 5a. 2r. 15p. Some total of the South field, 176a. or. 18½p. Then follows the East field, containing 138a. 1r. 18½p. The North field contained 216a. 2r. 14p.

The following is a survey of one of the parcels of land in the North field:

Broadway butts beginning at the south side.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Kirspe one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>Thomas Awnicke one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Awnicke one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>William Shiperd one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Foster one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>John Foster one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>Henrie Roston one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hoppel 2 lands</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cuthert Hopper one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Awnicke 2 lands</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32½</td>
<td>John Stampe one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hopper one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>Thomas Dand 3 lands</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Awnicke</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17½</td>
<td>Henrie Roston one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Widhouse one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cuthert Hopper one land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dand one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>27½</td>
<td>Some of acres of the Broadway butts</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stampe one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Widhouse one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kirspe one land</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>31½</td>
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</table>

The Ox pasture contained 166a. or. 15p.

There follows: A collection of all the acres belonging to the demenes, tenements, and freeholds in Bilton aforesaid, what acres euerie man hath and occupieth in arrable, meadow, and pasture. Thomas Sieg demeane ground as followeth: The manor house garth and a close, 4a. 1r. 4¼p.; arrable in the South field, East field, and in the North field conteynynge, 36a. 1r. 13¼p.; meadowe in the South field, East field and in the North field, 6a. 1r. 20½p.; in the oxe pastures 12 gaites, 19a. 3r. 29p.; some of acres of the demene ground of Thomas Sieg aforesaid, 66a. 3r. 28½p. Other similar parcles are specified, and then follows a 'some toall of the number of acres of all the demeanes, howses, garthes, closes, etc., within the territorye of Bilton aforesaid conteyneth 174a. 2r. 13½p.'

A collection of fearmes in Bilton: Richard Widhouse 2 farmes as followeth: two mesuages and 2 garthes, 1a. 1r. 38½p.; arrable in the South field, East field and in North field, 33a. 1r. 32½p.; meadowe in the South field, East field, and in the North field, 4a. or. 29½p.; eight gaites in the oxe pasture, 13a. 1r. 6p. Some of acres of the fermes of the said Richard Widhouse, 52a. 1r. 26½p.

Other farms mentioned are:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dand 2 fermes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Henrie Roston</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Anwick 2 fermes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Cuthbert Hopper</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kirspe ferme</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Richard Widhouse, cottage and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shepherd</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>John Wake ferm</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stampe</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Collection of freehold lands: Clement & Arthur Strother ferme in Bilton as followeth, freehold, one mesuage and a garth, 1a. 1r. 8½p.; arrable and meadow in the South field, East field, and in the North field, 21a. 1r. 27½p.; Spinell close, lying within Lesburye South field, arrable, cont', 4a. 2r. 15p.; four gaites in the oxe pasture, 6a. 2r. 23p.; some of acres of Clement and Arthur Strother's ferme in Bilton, and Lesbury aforesaid, 33a. 3r. 33½p.; Bilton comons, 702a. 2r. 11½p.

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
It appears from this terrier that Richard Widhouse was one of the largest tenant farmers in Bilton in 1614. One of the farms which he held had formerly belonged to John Heppell, who has been already mentioned in the survey of 1567. It remained in the possession of the Heppell family until about 1609, when Widhouse invited Katherine Heppell to bring her chest and goods to his house, promising to keep them safe to the use of the said Katherine; and, having got the chest in possession, did take out of the same all the copies of the said farme. John Heppell, Katherine's brother, implored the earl not to allow his tenants to be by such coosenage and wrongfull evidence wrested from their possessions. Notwithstanding this high handed proceeding Widhouse appears to have obtained great influence among the tenants. In the year 1612 the lessees of Bilton fulling mill stated that when the earl's forraine balif did goe to deliver your power suppliants possession of the said parcell of ground, by vertue of the said lease, divers of them [the tenants of Bilton] came weaponed in most outrageous manor, and did withstand your officer therein, offering him strokes, sayinge neither lord or officer should come one that ground, nevertheless divers tymes your honour's officer hath bene there, and, in your lordship's name, comandinge them to deliver possession thereof, which most contemptuously they refused to doe, and in most ryotus manor doe plowe the same, and specially by the meanes and procurement of one Richard Widowes, a tenant of Bylton, who is a setter on of all the tenants there, to oppose them selves therin against your lordshipp, and sent his sonne theither with weapons giveinge him directions to kill one of us your power suppliants, and . . . he hath drawen all the tennants to this dissolvedyance in bynding them to him in good somes of mony.

About ten years after the terrier of Bilton was compiled, the township was 'divided.' It is not always easy to understand what is meant when the lands in a township are said to be 'divided,' as the word may signify either

1 *Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*
2 *Ibid.* The following will shew the amount of property possessed by one of these tenant farmers:—Will of Thomas Alnewick of Biltowne, yeoman [dated 28 Nov., 1619, proved 1616], my bodie to be buryed in Lesburye church. I leave to my eldest sone, Thomas, my leases of all my lands in Biltowne which I hold of the erle of Northumberland with all corne and crop. Item, to my daughter, Agnes, two kye and eight sheepe. Item, to my sone Robert a stot, ten shillings money, a yewe, a gymmer & a hogg sheepe. I leave my sone, Samuel, a boale, a yewe, a hogg sheepe, & ten shillings money. Item, to my sone Edward two yews, a boll of bigge & another of oates. I give to my nept', Margaret, the daughter of Thomas, my sone, a minshoke. I leave yearly to my wyfe, Margaret, a boll of bigge & another of oates during her natural life. I appoint my said sone Thomas executor.' Amount of inventory £33 is. 8d. *Durham Probate Registry.*
that the common lands were enclosed and afterwards held in severalty, or
that the township was simply divided into two parts for greater convenience
of cultivation, without any change in the system of agriculture, as was done
at Long Houghton and other places. One or other of these things may have
taken place at Bilton, as the language of the petition of Margery Carnaby,
in which the division is referred to, will bear either interpretation. The
object of her petition was to procure for Arthur Strother, at whose expense
she was maintained at Bilton, another piece of land instead of a parcel called
Wynola, which he had received at the division of the township.¹

The estate, which belonged to the Strothers at Bilton, was the farm
called Bilton Banks, which had belonged to Alnwick abbey. On the death
of Arthur Strother of Bilton Banks in 1696,² the farm became the property
of his son Arthur, who married 10th May, 1689, Sarah, daughter of Henry
Johnson of Low Buston, and was buried at Lesbury 29th Sept., 1708. He
left issue, an only son, Henry Strother, afterwards of Bilton Banks, who
married 5th Oct., 1714, Frances Carr of Lesbury, whose initials, with those
of her husband, and the date, 1713, may still be seen on the door of the small
mansion house at Bilton Banks. Henry Strother was buried at Lesbury
17th July, 1718, and under the terms of his will, dated 27th June, 1718, his
farm became the property of his uncle, Richard Strother of Alnwick. The
latter died in April, 1719, and the farm at Bilton Banks was sold on 6th
Oct., 1721, by his widow, Jane Strother, and her son, Richard Strother of
Alnwick, apothecary, to Edward Grey of Alnwick, merchant, for £210.

Edward Grey, the purchaser of the estate, was a member of a younger
branch of the Greys of Howick, as will be seen from the pedigree on the
following page.

Edward Grey, the new proprietor of Bilton Banks, settled the farm on
William Cooper of Newcastle, M.D., on 29th Oct., 1723, on the occasion of
his marriage to Mary, one of Edward Grey’s daughters. Dr. Cooper, by his
wife Mary, had issue Sir Grey Cooper, third baronet of Nova Scotia, as
will be seen from the pedigree on page 461.

¹ See p. 326. ²¹ 1696 . . 24, Arthur Strother of Bilton Banks, bur.¹ Lesbury Register.
LESBURY PARISH.

GREY OF ALNWICK.

Martin Grey of Overgrass, a younger son of = Elizabeth, daughter of ... Forster of Greenes, parish of Felton. * 1669, Feb. 3rd, Mr. Martin Grey of Howick and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster married (a).


William Grey, 1st married Dorothy Lisle (c). Robert Grey (d). Catherine (e).

John Grey of Alnwick, baptised 26th Oct., 1630 (a); will dated 10th April, 1723; buried 25th April, 1723 (f).

Martin Grey of Alnwick, post-master; baptised 3rd Mar., 1684/5 (g); died 14th, buried 17th Oct., 1745 (h), aged 84; M.L., Alnwick; letters of administration, 12th June, 1745, to Mary Grey the widow.

Mary, daughter of ... David; son; bond of marriage, 13th Oct., 1717; married 16th Oct., 1727 (i); died 20th Sept., 1781 (j).

John Grey, baptised 26th June, buried 27th June, 1714 (k).

John Grey of Alnwick, = Ann, daughter and co-heiress of James Scott of Alnwick and of Thompson's walls, parish of Kirknewton; bond of marriage, 12th July, 1742; married 13th July, 1742 (l); buried 1st June, 1742 (m).

Edward Grey of Alnwick and Overgrass, only son; baptised 23rd Aug., 1723; living 1782 (n).

James Grey of Alnwick attorney; baptised 4th May, 1714 (p); buried 3rd May, 1775; aged 29 (q); will dated 20th April, 1772; succeeded to Thompson's walls under will of his uncle James Scott.

John Grey of Alnwick, = Ann, daughter of John Grey of Morwick; married at Warkworth, 27th July, 1775 (r); buried 30th May, 1820 (s).

Scott; buried 9th Sept., 1753 (t).

Ann Grey, only child and heiress; baptised 4th Nov., 1774 (u); died a minor, 5th Dec., 1782 (v); buried 7th Dec., 1782 (w).

(a) Felton Register. (d) Nicholas Brown's Diary. (f) Edinburgh Register.
(b) Bell Collection. (e) Newcastle Chronicle. (g) Newcastle Courant, 31st July, 1773.
(c) Alnwick Register.

* There is another entry in the Alnwick Register : ' 3rd Sept., 1717, Mr. Edward Grey and Mrs. Jane Forster married.'

1 Bond of marriage, 25th January, 1725/6, William Grey, parish of Felton, gentleman, and Dorothy Lisle of the same.

2 1 February, 1782, Mr. Edward Grey is building a vault in Alnwick chancel, seven foot in length and two foot three inches in breadth ' (d).
### BILTON.

#### COOPER OF BILTON BANKS.

Sir John Cooper, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638; = Christian, daughter of Robert Skene.

Sir John Cooper, second baronet; died 3 p.m.  Rev. James Cooper, next brother = ......

Ann, daughter of Anthony Compton of Berwick; married 2nd Jan., 1695/6 (a); buried 12th Feb., 1698/9 (a).

William Cooper of Berwick, M.D., and of = Ann, daughter of ...... Carr, East Ord; was party to division of East Ord common in 1732 (f); buried 12th Oct., 1723 (g).

William Cooper of Newcastle, M.D.; = Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Grey of Alnwick; married 20th Oct., 1724 (b); buried 25th Feb., 1762.  
Margery; married Matthew Forster of Berwick, M.D.; bond of marriage, 2nd June, 1729; married 3rd June, 1759 (c).  
Ann, baptised 18th Jan., 1723; died April, 1758, (d).

Margaret, daughter = Sir Grey Cooper, third baronet; born at Newcastle; of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; sometime secretary and commissioner to the Treasury and a Privy Councillor, 1 restored the dormant baronetcy, 1st Aug., 1775; of Worlington park, Suffolk, where he died, 20th July, 1801, aged 75; M.I., Worlington: possessed lands in parish of Corbridge; sold the Bilton estate on 12th May, 1800.  
Elizabeth, daughter of ... Kennedy of Newcastle; married ... 1762 (e); died at Worlington, 3rd Nov., 1800, aged 75; buried there.

Sir William Henry Cooper, fourth baronet; born 29th May, 1766.  
And other issue. See John Burke's Baronetage, 1845.

### Footnotes:

1. 1762, Feb. Died at her house in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, after a lingering illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Cooper, relief of the late Dr. Cooper; a lady whose agreeable temper, great sense, and other valuable qualities made her death deservedly regretted.  
2. An agreeable young lady, with a fortune of £10,000.  
3. Whose memory will be revered by his family, honoured by his friends, and valued by all men who knew the able physician, the polite gentleman, and the honest man.  
4. Grey Cooper, esq., barrister-at-law, son of the late Dr. Cooper of this town, is appointed First Secretary to the Treasury in the room of W. Mellish, esq.  
5. Sir Grey Cooper, 12th May, 1800, in consideration of £1,550, conveyed the estate to Edward Henderson of Newton-by-the-sea, the underlying minerals being reserved to the duke of Northumberland.  
6. As elsewhere mentioned, Henderson was party to the division of the Threap Moor. His daughter, Mrs. Potts, sold the estate for £3,500, in 1833, to the duke of Northumberland.

Sir Grey Cooper, on 12th May, 1800, sold Bilton Banks for £1,550 to Edward Henderson of Newton-by-the-sea, and under the terms of the will of his son, Edward Henderson, dated 30th June, 1820, Bilton Banks was sold to John Potts of Wallsend, Henderson's brother-in-law. Eventually on 17th May, 1834, the duke of Northumberland bought the estate from Potts for £3,300.

1. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
The descendants of many of the ancient copyholders at Bilton continued to reside in the township until a comparatively recent date. One of these was Arthur Alnwick, who, in 1727, held a tenement farm at Bilton 'called a six ox-gate farm.' A similar farm was in the occupation of Henry Rosedon.

The tithes of the township were in early times the property of Alnwick abbey. At the Dissolution they became the property of the Brandlings, through whom they descended to the Ildertons. The township of Bilton is now the property of the duke of Northumberland.

WOODEN.

Wooden, pronounced Ooden in the vernacular, is a small township at the south extremity of Lesbury parish, which contains 276 acres. It appears in early times to have formed a part of the barony of Alnwick, and to have been granted by the lords of that barony to a member of the Gaugy family. The place may be identified with the croft called 'Alden,' which was given by Adam de Gaugy in the twelfth century to Aliz de March'a. It will be remembered that Adam de Gaugy, rector of Ellingham, gave to Aliz de March'a, at the same time, the croft called 'Sunnolt' or 'Sunnildisflat,' which appears to be identical with Sunderland flat, a parcel of land at the south of Lesbury East field, on the north side of the Aln, not far from Wooden. There is no doubt that much of the land afterwards incorporated in the borough of Alnmouth and the township of Lesbury, was at one time a part of the township of Wooden, and it is probably due to this circumstance that the chapel of Alnmouth was known until recent times as 'Woden's chapel.'

The small estate of Aliz de March'a became afterwards the property of Adam de Walmden, who renounced his rights in 'Sunnildisflat' to the prior and convent of Durham. The Alden or Walden croft, however, appears to have remained for some time in the hands of a family deriving its name from the place, until some portion was conveyed to Richard de Emeldon, from whom it passed to his widow Christina, wife of William de Plumptton. At the time of her death, in 1364, she held land in 'Wolden,' Alnmouth, and Lesbury, and thirty-two years afterwards her daughter Jane, who had

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1 The Rosedons were tenants on the farm called Bilton Barns.
2 See vol. i. p. 247.
3 The Threap Moor was divided in 1815 between the duke of Northumberland and Edward Henderson.
4 See pp. 272, 273, note, etc. 5 Ibid. 6 See pp. 236, 237. 7 Inq. p.m. 38 Ed. III. 36.
married Sir John de Stryvelyn, was found to possess one-third of 'Woldon.'
This portion in 1396 was in the hands of Sir John Middleton, who also
possessed 12 acres in Sunderland flat, near Lesbury. Throughout this
period, and until a much later date, Wooden remained closely associated
with Ellingham, a part of which had passed from the Gaugys into the hands
of Sir Robert Harbottle, who, on 18th Oct., 1439, settled the manor of
Preston and the town of 'Walden' on his son Bertram and Jane his wife,
daughter of Sir Thomas Lumley. In this way Wooden, with Preston and
Ellingham, became the property of Eleanor, Lady Percy, grand-daughter of
Sir Ralph Harbottle, whose inheritance is stated to have consisted of land in
Preston, Horton, Wooden, and elsewhere. The township of Wooden was
surveyed in 1567 with the rest of the estate of Lady Eleanor Percy's son,
Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland. The survey is as follows:

WOULDEN.

Within this bounder ys the towne of Wouldon parcell of the lordship of Lesburye, called the
Percyes Fee, in ayncent tyme gyven by the lord of Alnewick [blank] for certaine service doyng.
Ther be diverse parcells of the arable lande lyenge in and amongst the arable lande of Lesburye, and
likewise they have lande adjoyninge to the backe fronts of Alemoute; for the burge of Alemoute was
parcell of Lesburye also, and gyven forthe as yn the tytle thereof ys declared. The tenants of Woulden
be voyde of all service, saveinge onely to serve the lord with horse and armor and suche lyke foraine
service; they sute to the lord's courte, throwen [sic] to the lord's milne of Lesburye onely excepted, for
they know that parte of the milne damme they are bounde to repayre and make, they are moultered at the
xvi pecke, they do also paye moulter malte, viz. the tenants of my Lady Percy, late Harbottell,
x pecks; the tenements apperteaninge to the howres of Roddam, x pecks; the tenements lately apper-
teaning to the monastereye of Brinkeburne, iiij pecke; the tenements apperteaninge to Ornde, iiiij pecke;
which in all amounteth to j bowie, j buishell and j kenne. And also they, with the tenants of Lesburye,
leade the milne stones, viz. for two milne stones ladd by the tenants of Lesburye, the tenants of Woulden
leade one milne stone. Neither are they bounde to make or repayre any part of the milne house, nor yet
do leade any greate tymber to the said milne, they paye yerelie to the grewe of Lesburye v^4 as parcell
of their horneyeilde. They gye yerelye every tenant one rente henne to the constable of Alnewich in the
lord's absence, albeit yt be but of shorte tyme exacted. Therfor yt ys good that yt be by his lordship
and officers considered upon, and order to be gyven therin, as unto justice and equitye shall appertaine.
The tenants of Bylton and Overbuston do troble the tenants of Woulden for the common pasture, which
woold also be ordered by his lordship and counell.

In another survey, made at the same period, it is stated that 'Wooden was parcell of the manor of Preston,' and was let to two tenants with other
lands which had descended to the earl of Northumberland, on the death of
Lady Eleanor Percy, his mother.

1 Ing. p.m. 14 Ric. II. No. 47. 2 Ing. p.m. 20 Ric. II. 37. 3 See p. 243, etc. 4 See p. 322.
5 See p. 324. 6 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. 7 Hall and Humberstan's Survey.
LESBURY PARISH.

The men of Wooden suffered very severely from raids of cattle stealers in the year 1589. Sir John Forster, writing to Burghley, 30th June, 1590, enclosed the following list of their complaints:

Complaines William Awder and Johanne Branxton of Wooden vpponn James Hall of Hevisid and his complices, for stealinge and receiptinge xv kye and oxenn, and three horses and meares, and insight goodes to the valewe of xl
d sterling, the xxvij of October, 1589.

Complaines Andrew Pringle vpponn [blank]. Cowtart mann to Watte Pringle of Clifftown, and Jocke Storie of Awtennburn mane to James of the Cove, and theire complices, for stealeinge and receiptinge three oxenn frome Lesburie, the Monday after Michaelmas, 1587. Complaines Nicholas Minners of the Newtownn, vpponn William Davison of Woodenn house and his complices, for receiptinge of vs xiiiij sheepp, stollenn the xixth of Sept., 1589. Complaines Joanne Bransoun of Woodenn vpponn Johnne Carr, son of the laire of Corbett, Andrewe Carr his brother, Johnne Meddeliest of the Grange, Jocke Dowgles of Hownam Kirke, and Dande Dougles called Dande of the Iren, and theire complices, who had stalle and receipt frome Woodenn, the first Thursday in Lente, two meares, the one whitt, the other beye, 1589.

It will be observed that the men of Wooden were not the only persons who had reason to complain of loss of cattle, as William Davison of Wooden house had made a raid with so much success that he drove with him a flock of a hundred and fourteen sheep on his journey homeward. The losses entailed by these raids must, however, have been most serious to the tenants, many of whom possessed very few cattle. John Brantxou of Wooden, for instance, whose losses were exceptionally heavy, was the son of a man who could only bequeath four sheep and one cow to his family at the time of his death.

When Wooden was surveyed in 1614 the township belonged to two freeholders, Edward Roddam and Ephraim Armorier. The township was divided between them as follows:

WOODEN: A SURVEY TAKEN OF WOODEN TOWNE.

Mr Edward Rodham, 207a. 3r. 28p.; Ephraim Armorier, a flat called Channell flat, freehold, 17a. 2r. 30p.; Ephraim Armorier, one other little flat by the river side, 3a. 3r. 11p.; some total of the number of acres of the houses and garthes, feildes, closes, and pastures, within the territory of Wooden aforesaid, is 230a. 1r. 29p.

1 Border Papers, No. 678.
2 Some namesakes of Davison were not novices in the work: 'Complaineis Henry Rotherford, of Myddletoun hall, vponand Davison of Hoslere, Robert Davison Hather landes, and theire complices, who had staile and receipt from the Newtownn, in Rothburie Forest, xvj kye and oxenn, a near couler whitt, price xls., and insight goodes to the valewe of v markes sterleng, about the laste of November, 1589.' Ibid.

3 Will of John Branxnon of Wooden, in the parish of Lesburie [dated 5 March, proved 29 July, 1577]. 'My bodie to be buried within the church of Lesbury. I appoint my wife Alice Branxnon, my sonne George Branxnon, and my sone John Branxnon executors of my will. Item, to my brother Robert Branxnon, one yeoe one lambe. Item, to my sonne Michael Branxnon one kowe, on [blank] in Allmoth. Item, to my sonne Christopher Branxnon, 2 boules of corne and 2 yeoes. I do give my daughter Annes Branxnon with her portion unto my sonne George Branxnon.' Durham Probate Registry.

4 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
At the time when this survey was made the hamlet consisted of four houses, situated near the Aln and adjacent to the South field of Bilton township. Before the year 1663 it had passed into the hands of Henry Thompson.¹ In 1704, it is stated that ‘Samuel Bell, gent., late Jonathan Thompson, and Mr. William Brown’ held at Wooden ‘several messuages, some time in the tenure of the Lady Ellinor Percy, the pryor of Bremburn, Robert Roddam, and Robert Ord.’² Very shortly afterwards the estate passed into the hands of Samuel Gill, a merchant of Newcastle, who by his will, dated 1719, bequeathed annuities from his land at Wooden to his nieces Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Lazenby of Hexham, and Frances Dawson of Hexham, widow.

The farm eventually became the property of John Gill of Edinburgh, who was a freeholder in the township from 1748 to 1778. In 1778, William, son of Francis Forster of Low Buston, contracted to purchase Wooden from Dr. Gill, and Francis Forster, by his will dated 31st July, 1778, bequeathed £7,000 to his son to complete the purchase. But the sale was never carried into effect, as the purchase money was sent to Ireland, and was afterwards lost through the failure of a bank in Dublin.³ Owing to the abandonment of these negotiations Wooden was sold in 1801 to Thomas Buston of High Buston, and Edward Gallon.⁴ The duke of Northumberland acquired the portion belonging to the Gallons about 1845, and that belonging to the Bustons about 1880. The old thatched mansion-house, lighted by small windows with stone Mullions, was pulled down about ten years ago.

ALNMOUTH.

The township of Alnmouth, containing 296 acres, is situated at the south-east corner of the parish of Lesbury, and stretches from the mouth of the river Aln along the shore to Marden house. The village of Alnmouth,⁵

¹ Rate Book; Hodgson, Northd. III. i. p. 262.
² In 1663 Mr. Humphry Bell of Wooden was denounced as a notorious ‘seducer and schismatical’ Calamy says that he was the ejected vicar of Ponteland, ‘tho’ much solicited to conform, yet upon mature deliberation he refused, and was content to turn farmer for a livelihood; he died in 1671.’ His widow, Mrs. Margaret Bell, and her son, Samuel Bell of Wooden, were presented at the sessions at Alnwick in 1682 as dissenters. Mrs. Margaret Bell was buried at Lesbury in August, 1697. Her son, Samuel Bell of Wooden, married in 1683 Susanna, daughter of John Grey of Howick. She was living in 1717. They had four sons and two daughters.
³ See will of William Forster of Warkworth, dated 8 Sept., 1778. York Registry.
⁴ At the division of the Thropp Moor in 1815, 14 acres were awarded to Wooden township.
⁵ Census Returns: 1821, 466; 1831, 415; 1841, 480; 1851, 488; 1861, 452; 1871, 469; 1881, 335; 1891, 593. The name of the place was until recently invariably pronounced and frequently spelled Almmouth.
formerly an ancient borough, is five miles east of Alnwick, and stands on the left bank of the Aln, where the ground rises to a height of fifty feet above the sea level. The hill, on which the village stands, is a wedge-shaped promontory, sloping sharply away to the river on the west and to a long stretch of sandy links towards the north. The large granaries which still remain in the midst of the red-tiled cottages show that in former times the mouth of the river was used as a harbour for the export of grain. Now, however, they have been for the most part converted into dwelling-houses to meet the requirements of a modern watering-place.

The prehistoric remains, which deserve to be noticed in connection with the township, are not numerous. There is, however, a camp, about two hundred yards from the north end of Alnmouth, on the east side of the road. It is, as shown by Mr. MacLauchlan’s plan, an irregular quadrangle,
about 90 yards in length from north to south, by 70 yards from east to west. Mention may also be made of a bronze spear-head, \(5\frac{3}{8}\) inches long, with a loop on either side, which was found in the bed of the Aln, near Alnmouth, in making the foundations of a foot-bridge.¹

In a sixteenth-century survey it is stated that the town of Alnmouth was 'sett on an angle or corner of the lordship of Lesburye, gyven forth by the lord of Alnewyk to one certaine nombre of persons,' to whom the lord of the barony granted the same liberties and free customs which the burgesses of Alnwick enjoyed. This tradition, which is supported by trustworthy evidence, shows that a new town was founded at Alnmouth after the Conquest by one of the first lords of the Alnwick barony; but there can be little doubt that a town of some size had existed much earlier, either on the present site or in the immediate neighbourhood of it.

In the summer of the year 1789 two fragments of a præ-Conquest cross, probably memorial, were found at the mouth of the Aln, near the ruins of a church, which has since disappeared. The fragments are very richly sculptured, and may reasonably be taken to mark the site of a large church built to meet the needs of an important town. It will be remembered that the

¹ Engraved in the *Catalogue of the Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*, p. 58.
Aln, which flows beside the mound on which the church once stood, marks the ancient boundary between the diocese of Lindisfarne and that of Hexham, of which Cuthbert was chosen bishop in the year 684. The circumstances which attended his election may be briefly explained. In the year 681 Trumbriht had been appointed bishop of Hexham, but was deposed for misconduct in 684, when it was found difficult to find a suitable person to fill his place. A synod to elect his successor was held in the presence of King Ecgfrith, and under the presidency of Archbishop Theodore at Twyford, on the banks of the Aln, when the suffrages of those present fell on Cuthbert. Beda, who records the proceedings of this synod, is unusually precise in his description of the place where it was held. He says it was 'near the river Alne, in a place which is called Adtwisyrdi, which means \( ad \ dupe\ x\ v\ ad\ um \)' or at the two fords. There is not now any town upon the Aln called Twyford, but Alnmouth corresponds to the description, as two fords across the river exist there. Moreover, it is probable that the synod was held at a spot which could be reached by sea, and no more suitable meeting place could have been found than a town on the boundary of the diocese over which the new bishop would have to exercise jurisdiction.

In the course of time the town which was at Twyford seems to have disappeared, but it is probable that some remains of the church were in existence in the twelfth century when the lord of the barony of Alnwick determined to create a new town and harbour at the mouth of the river. The date of the rebuilding of the town may be approximately fixed by a charter, of which an ancient transcript is preserved among the duke of Northumberland's muniments. By this deed William, who became earl of Northumberland in 1152, and was afterwards better known as William the Lion, king of Scotland, granted leave to William de Vescy to have a court at 'St. Waleric, which is called the new-building [Neubiginge]. The deed, which was executed at Edinburgh, is attested by many illustrious persons,

2 Cum ergo multis ibidem annis Deo solitarius serviret (i.e., Cuthbert in his cell at Farne) .... contigit ut congregata synodo non parva sub praesentia regis Ecgfridi juxta fluvium Alne, in loco qui dicitur Adtwisfridyri, quod significat dupe vadum, cui beatae memoriae Theodori archiepiscopus praesidebat, uno animo omniumque consensu ad episcopatum ecclesiae Lindisfarnensis eligeretur. Beda, Hist. iv. 28. The charter of Ecgfrid, purporting to be granted to Cuthbert at Twyford is a clear forgery. See Kemble, Codex Diplom. Aevi Saxonicii, xxv.; cf. Haddon and Stubbs, Councils and Documents, etc., iii. pp. 165, 166.
3 Whittingham, an early Anglo-Saxon settlement, with a pre-Conquest church, has by some been identified with Twyford. There are two branches of the Aln there.
amongst whom may be noticed earl William's mother, the Countess Ada, daughter of William de Warren, second earl of Surrey.\(^1\)

In order to provide land for the site of the new town William de Vescy took 'an angle or corner of the lordship of Lesburye,' which was separated from the rest of the manor by natural boundaries. To provide a place of worship for the burgesses it was not necessary to build a new church, for one was already standing at the mouth of the river, which it would only be necessary to enlarge or rebuild. After the enlarging or rebuilding of the chapel, it appears to have been reconsecrated in honour of the patron saint of the new town. It had been apparently heretofore called Walden or Wooden chapel, from the name of the township in which it stood. Henceforth it was intended to be called the chapel of St. Waleric, but nevertheless it continued to be popularly referred to as Woden's chapel until recent times.

The borough and chapel of St. Waleric were named after a saint whom a Norman baron would naturally select as the patron of a new seaport. St. Valéry was the founder and first abbot of the monastery of Lenconaus at the mouth of the Somme, which with the adjacent town took his name in the ninth century. St. Valéry died in 622, and after his death his body was, like that of St. Cuthbert, frequently moved from place to place. In the course of time it became celebrated for its wonder-working properties, of which the Conqueror on a famous occasion was anxious to avail himself. It will be remembered that Earl William's expedition was hindered at the outset by contrary winds, when attempting to set sail from the harbour of St. Valéry. There was danger of a panic when William ordered the body of the saint to be brought forth and exposed to the air, whilst he implored from the saint a favourable wind. The ultimate success of the expedition was attributed to the miraculous properties of the relics,\(^2\) and it was natural that the Conqueror's followers should delight to honour the saint to whom they ascribed their victory. St. Valéry was not, however, a saint whose name would recall any

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\(^1\) This ancient charter is now printed for the first time directly from the original manuscript: 'Willelmus comes Northumbri', illustris suis, constabularis suis, vicecomitibus suis, ministris suis omnibus, necnon omnibus hominibus suis, Franci et Anglici Northumbri, qui sunt et qui venturi sunt, salutem. Notum vobis facio quatinus do et concedo Willelmo de Vescy ut habeat forum suum apud Sanctum Walericum, qui vocatur Neubinginge, cum omnibus rebus et rectitudinis omnibus que melius et libertius pertineant uti foro tocius Northumbri; igitur libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliquis in tota Northumbri habet et tenet forum suum liberius et honorabilius; volo et jubeo quod idem Willelmmus de Vescy teneat predictum forum et habeat. Testantibus his: Osberto, priori de Jedworth; A. comitissa, mater ejus; Gilberto Constab; Odenel d'Umframailla; Edmund camerario; Hugone Giffard; Willelmo Mascule; Rodberto de Bailli; Magistro Ricardo de Deneb; Walt de Peletot; Magistro Godf; apud Edenburgh.' \(Duke of Northumberland's MSS.\)

\(^2\) See Bollandists, \textit{Acta Sanctorum}; cf. William of Malmesbury's \textit{Chronicle}. 
pleasing associations to the minds of the native English, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the town built by William de Vescy upon the coast of Northumberland soon ceased to be known as the borough of St. Waleric, and is always referred to in later records as the town of Alnmouth. Nevertheless, St. Waleric's day, April 1st, was observed until the sixteenth century by the inhabitants of the district, although the name of St. Valéry is not included in the Roman Calendar.¹

The new town of Alnmouth so far prospered that Eustace de Vescy, on 2nd Jan., 1207-8, procured permission from King John to have a port there, and a market every Wednesday.² The chief product sold at the market was fish, which are still caught in large quantities within a short distance of the place. Some questions connected with the payment of tithes of fish gave rise to a serious dispute which continued for some time, and was not settled until the year 1249. On St. Oswin's day in that year a meeting took place at which the abbot and convent of Alnwick were present on the one part, and the community of the borough of Alnmouth on the other, under the presidency of William de Vescy. Certain regulations were then drawn up for the payment of tithe in the future, which throw much light on the conditions under which the fishing industry at Alnmouth was carried on. The regulations are somewhat obscurely expressed, but the general result was as follows. Fishermen, who went to the fishery of Doggedrawe,² in some cases borrowed tackle or perhaps fish from other persons, and it was agreed that anything borrowed in this way should be restored without payment of tithe, but anything remaining over was liable to tithe. A fisherman who went to the fishery of Doggedrawe with his own tackle was bound to pay tithe from the whole of his catch, subject to a fair deduction for labour and expense. In some cases tackle, or even the boat itself was lost, but the abbot and convent were not liable to contribute anything out of their tithes to repair

¹ Complains Mistres Karr of Lesburie, upon Davie Graye of Mowe, for a blacke horse stolenn att Wallrishe day laste, 1589, price vobo. Border Papers, No. 678.

² Johannes, Dei gratia, etc. Scitis quod nos concessimus, etc., Eustacio de Vescy quod habeat unum portum apud Alnemouth et unum mercedam ibidem qualibet die Mercuri, et unan fermam apud Rodenham per duos dies duraturum, incaedam die Sci. Edmundi et duraturam die proximo sequente, etc. Testibus: dominis P. Wynton et Johanne Norwicens episcopis; R. constabul Cestr, Willelmo Bri, Petro de Bruys, Hugone de Nevell, Waraft filio Gerold, Willelmo de Cantilupo, Radulfo Geron. Datum per manum Hugonis de Well archidiaconi Wellens apud Wynton, secundo die Januarii regni nostri nono. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

³ Doggedrawe or dogdrave appears to denote cod or other fish of large size. It will be observed that in the present instance doggedrawe is distinguished from herrings. The word often occurs in the Durham Household Book (Surt. Soc. xvi.), e.g., in 1539/40 three horses carried 100 dogdrave from Shields to Durham.
the loss, unless they did so of their own free will. Permission was given to the abbot and convent and their chaplains of Alnemouth thrice a year to excommunicate all persons in the town who fraudulently borrowed in order to enjoy exemption from tithe, and any persons suspected of this habit might be called on to specify upon oath the borrowed articles. In cases of damage to a boat's equipment or nets, or the boat itself, when they were borrowed, a sufficient quantity of herrings should be restored to the owner as compensation, and the residue was liable to tithe. Should there not be sufficient herrings in the boat to compensate the damage, the abbot and convent were in no case bound to restore more fish than was found in the boat. The fishermen were lastly bound to pay a fair tithe of all other kinds of fish, whether caught by large vessels, boats, or in a seine net, and oil and hemp were also liable to tithe.  

The abbot and convent of Alnwick, in addition to their right to tithe of fish caught in the sea, were sole owners of the fishery in the Aln at Alnemouth, which they enjoyed by grant from John de Vescy. The latter had granted to the convent the fishery in the Aln from Rolandscarres to the sea.

Shortly after the death of John de Vescy the town appears to have attained a high degree of wealth and prosperity, as shown by the list of the inhabitants who were assessed for taxation in 1296, which is as follows:

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1 Anno gracie MCCCLXIX, die Sci. Osmini Martiris, ita convenit inter dominum Reginaldum abbatem et conventum de Alnewik ex parte una, et communiter burgi de Alneinouth tunc presentem ex altera, presidente et consentiente domino Willemo de Vescy filio et herede Eustacii de Vescy, de omnibus queralis decimarum piscium prius inter ipso motis, unde tota lis inde nota in hunc modum conquievit. Ita scilicet quod per istam formam subscriptam in perpetuum de piscacione sua. Decimabit ut cum in piscacione de Doggedrawe debeat proficiet et aliquid alienum ex mutuo sibi acceperint, in reditu suo prius illud mutum sine decimacione restituent. Et quod residuum fuerit legitime decimabit. Et quia cum propriis catallis dictam piscacionem de Doggedrawe inierit, cum aliqua deducione laboris vel expensarum, totum cum ad portum proprium redient integre decimabit. Et si aliquod navis vel eciam ipsum navem, quod abit, in dicta piscacione perdiderint, abbas et conventus de Alnewik in nullo nisi sponte de gracia sua voluerint, elidem de decimis suis ad reparationem predictorum tenebuntur.  

Preterea licebit dictis abbatii et conventui et suis capitannis de Alnemouth ter in anno excommunicare generaliter omnes illos de villa de Alnemouth qui ingeniose et ex industria aliquid mutuabuntur sine necessitate ac intencione quod sancta ecclesia rectam decimam suam debeat amittere. Et qui aliquid alienum ad istam piscacionem de Doggedrawe faciend' ex mutuo acceperint, in reditu suo illud per sacramentum corporaliter pristitum probare debebunt, si suspecte fuerint personae. Verum cum ad allices capiendum exierint, et casu aliquod navis armamentum vel retilia periderint vel ipsum navem, quod abit, frangi consipserit, de ipsis piscibus vel alectibus, qui tunc in ipsa navi continebuntur, ista prescripta damna restaurabuntur ex integro. Et, quod residuum fuerit, secundum quantitatem suam fideliter decimabitur. Et si minus inventur in illa navi quam quod sufficiat ad ista damna restauranda ex integro, abbas et conventus in nullo eis tenentur ad illam horam preter quam de illis piscibus qui tunc infra bordam navis inveniuntur. Et de omnibus aliis piscibus, cujuscunque generis fuerint, sive de navibus sive ballocis vel eiam de sagena capi fuerint, decimam suam sine omni contradiczione persolvent; de canabo autem, et oleo debita decesta cum aliis decimis secundum formam prescriptam predicte capelle de Alnemouth remanebunt.  

2 Dodsworth MSS.; the deed was confirmed by Henry, earl of Northumberland at Warkworth, 14 Sept., 1441.
LESBURY PARISH.

ALNEMEW. Subsidy Roll, 24 Ed. I. 158/1.

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This list shows that the town was gradually becoming larger and more prosperous, as the harbour gave good anchorage to vessels engaged in foreign trade as well as to the smaller fishing boats. The port is often mentioned in the records of this period. In 1314, for instance, Richard de Emeldon, the great merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, addressed a complaint to Edward II. touching the seizure of skins from ships belonging to him which had set sail from Alnmouth, and in 1316 the bailiff of Alnmouth was directed to provide vessels suitably equipped for the military expedition to Gascony. Again in 1326 all the ships of Alnmouth, capable of carrying 30 tons or more, were ordered to proceed to Orwell in Suffolk for the defence of the kingdom, and not long afterwards the bailiff of Alnmouth was directed to send three or four men to Norwich to take council for the defence of the realm.1

Richard de Emeldon, who was so prominently connected with the trade of the place, was an owner of several burgages in Alnmouth in addition to the land which he held at Lesbury, Wooden, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood. It is probable that the resources of the harbour were greatly developed by him, and the port might have become one of the most important in the north, had it not suffered severely from the inroads of the Scots. The town appears to have been almost entirely destroyed about the year 1336, as at that time only one inhabitant was able to contribute to a subsidy. The name of this person was John de Alemouth, who possessed the sum of five shillings in goods.

For some years after this date the town was partially abandoned and in a state of disorder. Geoffry Sergeant, one of the few inhabitants, had been forced to flee into Scotland because he had killed a man in Alnmouth. For this reason the Lady de Vescy had confiscated his land, which was afterwards given to Richard de Soppett in 1349. Owing to its deserted condition the borough appears to have been granted to various lessees, who were allowed to make such profit as they could without payment of any rent. One of these lessees was John Barker, who held the place during the lifetime of John Lematon, by a grant dated 3rd Aug., 1440. Twenty-four years later, on 9th April, 1464, Henry VI. granted leave to the burgesses of Alnwick to ship coals, wool, and other produce obtained between the Blythe and the Tweed, at Alnmouth, on condition that no portion of such produce was allowed to fall into the hands of his rebellious subjects.

Shortly afterwards, with the re-establishment of peace, the fortunes of the town again revived. In a rental, compiled in the year 1498, a large number of burgesses are mentioned, in addition to the freeholders. Amongst the latter were the heirs of Thomas Midlam, the abbot and convent of Alnwick, and the vicar of the church, who held 30 acres of land. The family to which Thomas Midlam belonged had been connected with the place since the fourteenth century.

1 Ing, p.m. 7 Ed. III. No. 38. 2 Subsidy Roll, 1336. 3 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
4 'Almouthe. Et viij de firma integre ville ibidem per tempus compoti nichil, quia dominus concessit dictam villam cum pertinentiis Johanni Barker habendam et tenendam durante vita Johannis Lematon sine aliquo inde prefato domino vel heredis suis reddendo per factum cujus datum est apud manerium de Petteworth, iij Aug., i8 Henry vi., penes dictam Johannem Barker rem(anens). 5 Receiver's Roll, 21-22 Hen. VI. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
6 Muniments of the borough of Alnwick. See Tate, Alnwick, ii, app. p. v.
7 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. Among the burgesses mentioned are Edward Lyborne, Thomas Whytley, John Crawestre, chaplain, Edward Smert, John Carre, William Smert. Elizabeth Andeson, William Dawson, Mariana Robynson, Edward Lyborne, William Bolton, Patrick Thykenny, etc.
8 See pedigree of Midlam; Raine, North Durham, pp. 182, 183.
But, though the trade of the town was gradually developing, the improvement was slow. In 1503 only seven ships paid the customary toll of eight pence,1 which was exacted by the bailiff of the port. This official was succeeded in his office by John Carr, son of John Carr a former bailiff of Alnwick, who was appointed on May 4th, 1528, ‘at the waig and fe thereunto used and of olde tyme due and accustomed, that is to say one peny by the daie every daie in the yere.’

In order to develop the trade of Alnmouth, many of the burgesses of Alnwick, who were interested in the fortunes of the seaport town, entered into an agreement with the earl of Northumberland, on 5th Dec., 1529, whereby they arranged to make a weir or haven at Alnmouth, on condition that the earl should give them wood for the purpose. On behalf of the earl it was undertaken that he should, after the haven was constructed, confirm to the burgesses by a formal writing ‘all such liberties as his noble ancestours hath afoyetyme givyn unto the burgesses of the seid town of Alnewyke and Ailemouth.’2 The result of the improvements in the accommodation provided by the harbour was soon visible in an increase in revenue, and on 18th April, 1535, the earl was able to assign to his servant George Clarkson an annual sum of £5 8s. 4d. from the issues of his lordship of Alnmouth.3

About the year 1567 a survey of Alnmouth was made, which is a very valuable record bearing on the social life of that period. A brief summary of the topics with which it deals will render the survey more clear and intelligible. In the first place reference is made to the destruction of the town by the Scots. The date of the destruction is not mentioned, but from what has been already said, it is probable that a long time had elapsed between the date of the destruction and that of the survey. The liberties which the town had enjoyed are then recapitulated, and it is stated that since the destruction the privileges of the place had been extinguished, and the site of the town had been granted to lessees. After a description of the site of Alnmouth the surveyor proceeds to narrate its history, and to specify the reasons which led to the foundation of the borough, and the benefits which its existence had conferred on the neighbouring district. These advantages had been lost since the town had fallen into ruin, and many lax customs had been allowed to spring up which ought to be speedily abolished.

1 Duke of Northumberland’s MSS. 2 Ibid. 3 Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 251. 4 Duke of Northumberland’s MSS.
ALNMOUTH.

After a full description of the church at the mouth of the river and its constitution, the boundary of the borough is briefly described, and a schedule of the tenants is set forth. Certain recommendations are then made which, if carried into effect, might lead to the reformation of many abuses, and the dues to be paid to the lord are formally recorded. It was thought that a profit might be made out of the rabbit warren, if it was let to a good tenant on suitable terms. The reasons which had led to the enclosure of the scattered strips of arable land at Alnmouth are then enumerated, and the way in which the enclosure had been effected is fully described. After a survey of the commons and highways the writer refers to a parcel called Sergeant lands, which derived its name from a tenant in the fourteenth century, who has been previously mentioned. He then records the services which the burgesses had been accustomed to render in the maintenance of the beacons of the district; after which he again alludes to certain good customs of the borough which were no longer observed, but which ought to be revived. The concluding passages are perhaps the most remarkable in this very valuable record. The writer deprecates the narrow-minded criticisms of certain persons who treated his recommendations as those of a good natured but unpractical man. He alludes to the rapid change of fortune which had always been manifest in the history of the North, and records his conviction that not only Alnmouth but also Alnwick, the towers and walls of which had been begun and not finished, should be cherished and maintained for the common wealth of the country. The survey, which deserves very careful study, is as follows:

AYLEMOOUTH.

Surveyed. The browghe of Aylemouth, before the same was invaded and destroyed by the Scots, in every thing was used and then ordered as th'auuncyent browghes of this realme at that tyme were, and had the like liberties for ther trade of living as any of the said browghes scituat upon any port, haven, or cryk, nowe have, or have had, in all respects; and was then governed and ruled by one baliff and one burrowe greave, over and beside other officers, and wer elected and chosen by the freemen of the said browghe yerly, and then nothing chargeable to the lord by fees or otherwise; for at that tyme the lord had only a certaine fre rent called burrowe rent, paid yerly for all the burgage of the sayd towne and land pertyning thereunto, as for the rent which was dewe to the lorde for any tenement, burgage, or lande, fallinge unto him and his heires by waye of escheate or other wayes, with the rent of the common bake bowse, towle, and stolladige, and the profett that grewe or did come from the ankeradge, chimiadge, and for measures, with the said burrowe rent, was collected and answered at terms usall by the sayd bayliff and burrowe greave, with such profits and casualties that did fall to the lord by streat of the court, all which was yerly unanswered and dewly accomplisht for by the said bayliff and burrowe greave; and, since the said invasion, the said browghe did fall into the lorde's hands, and thereby the libertyes
extinct, which was th'only cause that the lord hath the rent and services decreased, the good and ancient rule & government of the boroughs abolished, and also the common welthe of the country nighe thereabowt much is dempnyfied, and now all the sayd burgages and ther appurtenances are letten by copye of corte, saveinge suche tenements with certain landes pertyng to the same and holden of his lordship by certain services, as hereafter shall appeare, and the rest of the lande there is the lord's and letten by his lordship's dimission, the inhabytors ther nowe in great poverty. Almighty God reforne ye.

Discriptio. The scite of the borough of Aylmouth is planted and sett enlonge on hill, upon and enlonge the water Alne upon th'easte parte therof, and at th'entring of the said water into the sea, wiche hill, wher the said towe [is], is sett on an angle or corner of the lordship of Lesbyrye gyven forth by the lord of Alnewyk to one certain nombre of persons, and, calling them by the name of burgyesses, did gie unto them the lyke frendly and fre customes, over and besides these parcells of ground folowing, viz.: M[ar]sden west and Lavell Croft, east and wester Seatonnes, and to have certen common grounde with the tenants of Houghton as hereafter shall apperteyne [sic], all wiche was taken and sett forth of the said lordship of Lesbyrye, as his burgages of Alnewyk in all respects have that the sayd towe of Aylemouth, and [the] burgages thereof shold not only use and frequent all manner of traffiques eysbir by sea or land, as th'inhabitors of every haven towne ought to doo, to the common welthe of the country and their owne commodite, but also his burgages of Alnewyk shold with theme and by ther selfe use the lyke traffiques, and have concourse and recourse and landing within any parte of the said grounde perteyning to the sayd Aylemowthe with any ship, crayer, boate, or coble, without the interruption or lett of any of the said burgues of Almowthe, for as it was thought at the first tyme that the burgesses of Alnewyk shold for the common welthe of the said country bringe all manner of merchandise by sea and in at the haven of Aylmouth from diverse and sundry countries in ther owne ships, crayers, or boates, and likewise to use the trade of fishing and make sale thereof in Alnewyk accordingly: even so, for that ye scite of Aylmouth was placed upon the sayd haven, the burgages thereof to be seafaring men called maryners, that they might occupy the sayd crayers or boates, as well goyng upon merchands voydges as also upon fishing, at wiche tyme the sayd burgues of Alnewyk and Aylmouth did occupy the sayd trade of traffiques by sea they were not onely welshe themselves, th'inhabitors of the sayd boroughs in good order, but also the holle country round about with victuals and other ther necessaries was well and plentifully served, and at that tyme ther remayne not one person in any of the sayd boroughs but that ether he were of on faculty or others for the maintenance of the sayd burgoues, or else was not suffered to remayne therein, and nowe at this present they be verie [few] in nombre in eyther of the sayd boroughs that use the sayd trade of living, or use the like industry for the maintenance of the sayd common welthe in maner & forme befor recyted, but a great parte of the sayd two boroughs is planted with vagrant and idle persons and with others, wiche givye ther selve to no such trade as shold serve for the maintenance of the sayd common welthe, and thereby the sayd boroughs be not only greatly impoverished and specially this borough of Aylemouth brought into misery, but also is a marveylouse decaye to the common welthe of the countrye round about, which (if it please God) might by my lord's helpe with no discomodetye to his honor, the good rule and order of officers, the good will of a few persons havinge minde thereunto extended, easely in everie point be amended and reformed, to th'advancement of a common welthe and abolishing idleness and all other kind of evill livinge.

Advocatio ecclesie. There is one churche all covered with lead for the most parte ther standinge upon the sowe the parte of the sayd borough, and upon the water banke neig the said haven, with on parcell of gronde called the churche yarde, and apperteyning to the sayd churche, wherin in auncyent tyme ther was alwayes thre presstes and one clark; two of the sayd presstes, viz.: the master and his felowe, otherwise named the vicar and his felowe, were found and had livinge of th'abbot and convent of the late monastery of Alnewyk, and the sayd vicar towards ther sayd finding had the two tenements with all the lande perteyning therunto that did belonoge to the sayd abbote and convent in Aylmouth, without any
rent payinge, and also diverse burgages there, over and besyde all maner of tyethes of the sayd towne, with the tyeth fishe of his owne coble, the tyeth fishe of all the rest of the cobles onely excepted the thride prest and the clarke was found by the inhabitants of the sayd towne; at wich tyne the service of God by that meanes was mainteyned, the churche and parishioners in ther dewe order, wher nowe ther is only one prest and no clarke, who hath onely the tyeth of the said towne with other pety tyethes thereof. and for the clarke's wadge iiijd of every houre and not well payd him, as also th' oblations dew, wich doth not amount to the some of liijd iiijd by yer. The prince hath letten all the rest by lease, and recdyved the yerly rent thereof, so that, yf yt be not by some meanes forseen after the death of the vicar that ys nowe, who hath also one pention of the prince, ther will no prest of any understandinge or knowledge tak upon him the sayd cure, and all for lack of livinge. Even so the churche shall decaye and th' inhabitants there brought to nothinge, and in th' end the towne wast, wch plague God avoyd.

The border of this browghe ys not neadfull here to be recyted, for the circuit is not gret and the thing well known by it self, for they have upon the west, between them and the water of Alne, land perteyning to Lesbury and Wolden in thre several places adjoyninge night th'end of ther borowgh garthes, one the northe envyroned with the land of Lesburye, devided by one balke perteyning to theme bothe, at the northe parte of M[ark]sden, and downe the south syd of Blakford lands unto the lowe water marke to the sea, and alonge the sea syd, as the sayd lowe water marke goyth, to the water mowthe, and upe the water of Alne to the west ende of the churche; yet have the baliff and burrow greve of Aylmouth authorithy to rest any person, shippe, crayes or boats in or upon the sayd water of Alne, although the sayd water be in some partes without the sayd bownder, viz.: from M'le Myystersford eastward to the haven mowthe. And also ther is laying within the felds of Lesburye certeyn parcels of ground one the west syd of the water, over and besides the two Seatons, perteyning to the said browghe, as hereafter shallbe declared, wherin the said baliff and burrow greve may use ther office, and no other officer of the lorde; the contempts and trespasses done therin must be aanswered at the courte of the sayd browghe, wich in auncyent tyme hathe been helden every twenty dayes once, and now for poverty of th'habitants there is but one courte in the holle yere, and wher they have had gret freldige hertofore they are all together in a manner becomed in bondage. From the church yard dyke alonge the west rawe or side of the towne as foloweth, viz.: [Then follow details of the holdings, of which the following is an abstract.]

Richard Clarkson holds a free tenement called Lee Cheshill, and there is there a road called Whorle Wynde; Thomas Dand of Bilton holds there a selion; Robert Pynne holds a burgage nowe was, and there is there a tenent or toft with two crofts containing 4 selions of land called Wortley alias Baker's House, there was a tenement formerly belonging to Alnwick abbey with xviij acres in Aylmouth fields; other places mentioned are Salter's Layne, Le Chymnis, the north ende of the west syde of the towne, a street called Sopwell Gate, the North Wynd which leads to 'le Walleps,' a road from le Walleps which leads per altum montium to 'le Sandes sledde' or sea syde, and to the pasture of Lesbury called Lesbury Hewge; Whitley's Close: Medlome's Lane, Watson's Wynde, a tenement with xxx acres of land in the fields of Aylmouth, viz., Seaton Est and Seaton West, Meden Levellis, West Croft with other lands on the west of the water of Alne near Overbuston called . . . near the land of Richard Midlome called Read letch flitt, near the road from Wouden to the Alne (late belonging to the vicars of the church of Aylmouth); Liborne Layne, lee Conygarth; le Bekenhill; 'le Fysher Gapp,' called 'le comons,' belonging to the burgesses of Aylmouth.

Richard Midlome holds a messuage called 'Le Chymnis,' with a dovecote, and pays for the messuage and for all other burgages lying within the borough, or in the fields of the town, belonging to the said Richard Midlome xixs iiid. [In the margin] Georgius Midlome.

Forsonuch as ther hath not bene of longe tym e one trewe survey taken of this browghe nor of the land perteyning unto the same, by reason whereof the lord leasith parte of his inheritance ther, th'old rente
LESBURY PARISH.

partly imbusied, the frelade and ryaltys thereof in a maner all extincte, the courts keapt and used forth of th'auncient order, not onely to the great discomodity of the lord and his heyres, the utter impoverishment of the burgyses of the said browghe of Aylmouth, and lykewysse to the burgyses of Alnewyk, but also to the great hinderance of the comon welthe of the country joyning thereunto as hereafter yt shall appeare. For reformation therof it wer a thing mache needfull one speciall courte to be keapt in the said browghe, at the wich the lord's learned steward with the surveyor of his lordship's lands, with others whom his lordship shall think meyt to have the searche thereof, be present having authority from his lordship by comission, as well to reforme the sayd disorders or any other things requisit to be reformed, as also establish in what order and by whome from thence forth they shalbe orderly keapt and mainteyned.

Ryaltys. The lord and his ancessors have had always as well wracke of the sea falling or chancing of the coast ther and thereabout, the profit of th'aunceridge of every shipp or greate boate conyng within and landinge upon the grounde of the hanno of the sayd browghe of Aylmouth, as also towele of any goodes sold forth of any ship or boate lyinge or byeonge within the said haven, th'owner of any such goodes so brouught in with any suche shipp or boate ought to retayle none but by license of what country he be of, but shall resort to the baliff of Alnewyk, wiche baliff shall sett price of all kynde of wares brought in there, the fremene of Alnewyk and Aylmouth to be the first served for ther money, th'inhabitators of the countrye therabout to have the rest by the price aforseyd, paying to the lord ther towele and stalladge accustomed, the lorde owght to finde the measure and to be answeered for every measure by any shippe or boate occupied, xij, the burgyses of Alnewyk by ther court to appoynt certeyn persons to be metters of any thynge wiche is to be measured with the said measures, they to be sworn to do trewlie betwixt the byer and the seller and have for ther paynes as is accustomed in Newcastell where [blank in MS.]

Cony Warren. The lord hath also one warrant of conyes ther, now presently fully stored, one bothe the sides of the town, in the lord's hands, and occupied to his lordship's proper use, but yt the same wer letten to rent wold yerly give iiij, the fermor of the same to beare all charge therunto apperteyninge, and also, when he shall leave the sayd warrant, then it to be fully stored as it shall [sic] then or at that tyme when the lord shall demye yt, or at th'entrynge of any fermor therunto. And for that the said warrant might happily, after that it wer to rent letten, in the fermors defalt fall in decaye, it wer and shold be requisite the sayd warrant to be vyewed by four discreet persones & such as had the knowledg therin, as well at the entry of any fermor therunto, as also at everie yere's end, by the appoyntment of the lord's surveyor or other appoynted by his lordship in that behalf, and also that every fermor wer bound stratlye by obligation, fyndinge surtees and under good somes, the sayd warrant to be keapt & left in the same order, as is above menteyoned, and then shold the lord have his rent trewlie payd, the fermors comoditye, and diverse other persons for ther money be served: the lord herby to have a yerly comoditye, wher now he receyveth verie litlle, but is at charge. Yf yt be his lordship's pleasor the sayd warrant to be letten for rent, yt wer expedient ther wer provision in his lordship's grant that the sayd poor inhabitors of Aylemoth shold not grely be indamanged, his lordship's frends served, and most specially, for the tyme of his household remayninge in the countrye, to be served with a certeyne nombre yerly, or as the tyme of his abode there shall requyer, for on certeyne price to be menteyoned in his sayd grant, without which the rent were not so profitable, but the gret damadg that the sayd burgyses & tenants of Lesburye wold receyve shold far above the sayd valwe of rent exceed.

All th' errable lands & medowes perteyning & lyinge about the same town, and also lyinge on the west syde of the water, and in both the Seatons, wer hertofore occupied as in comon by the lord's tenants and other the said freholders, viz.: every one of them having ther ridge of land lying one by one, as ridge by ridge, throwghout and in everie place of the sayd feldes to the gret discomodity of the occupyers thereof, wiche thing was considered and particion made by the lord and his councellors consent,
as also by the sayd Richard Midlome and his sonne Thomas Midlome, and the sayd Richard Clarkson, for ther parte of the sayd lands beyng ther inherittance, and lykewyse by the sayd Richard Clarkson's consent for the quen's majestie's inherittance ther, wherof the sayd Clarkson was fermon, all which things was done by the appoyntment of twelve of the most discreetest husbandmen of diverse townes of the lordship of Alnewyk lying ther about, so that all the lands & medowe grounds lyinge in Mersden & other places about the town, with the lands lying of the water upon the west syd therof, did amount to the quantitie [sic] & nombre of acres of ground as the sayd land perteyning to the quen's majestie, the sayd Richard Midlome and the said Richard Clarkson, and therwith they wer contented, for the sayd land did lie nigh the sayd town they required to have the same for ther porcyons, so that George Clarkson fermon to the land perteyning to my lord ther, and known to be his lordship's land at that tyme by waye of escheete, had to the lord's use both the two parcells of ground called Eyster and Wester Seaton for that portion that was his lordship's owne inherittance, and he fermon thereof did erecte and builde one howse in Easter Seaton for the occupation and manering of his lordship's sayd lands ther, & by his comandement in July, 1562, all whiche particion wold be put in writinge & under his lordship's signe and seale.

* * * * *

And the sayd burgyses have alwayes bene accustomed to land ther cobles upon Coningarth or Lange Hewgh, parcell of the lordship of Howghton, without payinge any fish called Kaen fish or price fish.

Fforsomuch as ther is one parcell of ground in Easter or Wester Seaton, as appearith by th'old records yerly rented at vi' and called by the name of Sergeant lands, supposed to be in the hands of the sayd Richard Midlome, and nowe in the tenor of the sayd George Clarkson by reason of the sayd exchange, which parcell of land is nowe supposed to be parcell of th'inheritance of the sayd Richard Midlome, that the same is my lord's inherittance & no parcell of the sayd Midlome's as by the old records plainly appearith, & cometh into the hands of his ancestors the tyme they were officers ther, with diverse burgages then wast, since which tyme they have contynewed therwith without answering the lord any rent since the sayd tyme, as appearith in the title of the brough by several titles above said.

Servicia burgensia. The service of the said burgyses is in the tyme of warres and necessiteye to kepe upon ther owne charge one good sur watch upon the Wallop Hill, as well by daye as by nighte, and also to have ther two heakens of wood sett upon the said hill, the same to be made for fyer pannes to be hung therupon, and fyer to be made therin for warning of the countrye, as opportunity shall serve, by land or by sea, over and besides the nighte and neibhorly watche abowe the town, and also to kepe the haven well beakened for the coming in and mor surte of every ship, crayer, or boute, that shall come in at the same, and also to gynde ther come at the lord's milne of Lesburye, and to be muldet at the 24th comne as the burgyses of Alnewyke doo to the lord's mylnes ther.

Pistrinum. The Lord had alwayes one comon oven in the sayd broughhe, wher in all manner of bread that was baken to be sold payed tolle, and the same was used as now the comon oven of Alnewyke is, and the lord had on certen yerly rent for the same, and now every inhabitor of the said broughhe, be he fre burges or stallenger, both bake and sell bred at ther pleasan, payth nothinge to the lorde, so that the lord leasith his rent, the bred that ys mad ys not after the assisse or statute, and the poor inhabiants therby much endamaged.

And wher as in tyme auncyent, as also with in these xxx° yeares by past, th' inhabitors of the said broughhe was for the most parte fishermene, th'others wich were not above tene householders and yett of suche industrye as manteyned the sayd fishermene towards ther occupation, at that tyme ther was neyther bakyne nor brewinge of any person, but eyther he was fisherman or had cable goyng upon the sea, suffered and permittet in the sayd broughhe, so that the sayd fisher had the profitt therof amongst theme, where now, of thre score householders, ther be but xx° fishermen, the rest for the most partes lyveth by bakyne, brewinge, and retalynge the same to the sayd fishermene, without order as above, th'other, oneles yt be the baliff, the vicar, and sixe other persons that lyveth by other industrye, doth gyve
ther selue to seak ther lyvyng abowt in the countrye, regardinge nothinge the comon welthe of the saide
towne. And also the rest of the townye lyeth in wast burgages, occupied by foroner, and much
hurtfull to the sayd comon welthe of townye and countrye aforesaye, herby it is easily to be perceyved
howe the comon welthe of this browge is decayed and the townye so farre owte of order that ther lyeth
nothinge with out the howse, be it provyded for theirfewell or other ther necessaries towards ther
livinge, but ytt shall be stolne and taken awaye by some of the said inhabitors and no reformation had
therin.

The most redyes remede of the above sayd disorders, and reformation of the comon welthe of the
sayd browge, is my lord to graunte the said browge unto his burgyses of Alnewyke for the auncent
rent with hath bene payed to his lordship's auncestors thes therscore yeres by past, and reserving
to his lordship and his heyres his lordship's lands ther holden at will, the ryaltyes, cony warrant,
escheys, and the profett of courts there, my lord herby shall be fully aanswered of his rents & other
casualtyes that shall chance or fall to his lordship, and the sayd burgyses of Alnewyke, if they do tendre
th' advancement of ther comon welthe and the countryye, may then take such order that in every thing
the sayd browge be reformed and browght to the same trade of lyvinge as hertofore it hath bene and is
above menytioned, which thinge although it nowe seemith verie hard to be browght to pase, might easely
with conference of suche as haith knowledge in suche trade of lyvinges, browght to inhabit and dwell in the
sayd browge of Alemouth, and the helpe of suche of the said burgyses of Alnewyke, as wold for
respecte of comodity laye forth certen somes of money for the byng of such vessells as shold best serve
that haven and ther sayd trade of lyving, and unto the maintenance thereof ther be divers thinges nowe
easily to be obeyned which wold be required and looked for, not needfull in this place to be recyted but
with good consultations to be provyded, the premises considered, onely th' officers wold not execute
justice, with God's helpe all things that are nowe in disorder wold be reformed and the comon welthe of
both browges and country shold in short tyme shew itselue in better case than nowe yt is.

And fynally, wher ther be divers persons that will suppose and tak the declarations and devyse
aforesayd eyther come of some light brayne or of persons inventing things not able to be browght to
passe, and thinking to enduce others, by ther longe partes in words of persusion, to beleave things not
credable, or at least not to be intermeddel withall, it wer much requisite they shold consider ther owne
trade of lyving and be content therwith, so farre as good order rewli them, and suffer others to leave
ane introduction for the maintenance of the comon welthe (although not altogether perfecte) to such
persons as eyther nowe or hereafter shalbe of mynde to requyer the setting forth of ye same, and therby
at lest, as ther good will is not to further the said comon welthe, even as they shall hinder no other
person that wold have yt to proceed. Neverthelesse such persons as is naturally minded to consider the
welthe of the country wherein he was born, will remember the fraines of fortune, and that the townye of
Bewricke were Scottish (as yt hath bene hertofore, which thing God forbidde), they wold then think the
browge of Alnewyke, the haven of Aylmouth, good to be cherished and mad for the defence and
comoditye of the holle country for all maner of respects, the towres and walles in Alnewyke already
begonne and not finished will partly wytnes the same, and yt suche thinges be not every thing that is for
the comon welthe of a countrye wold be [sic] sett furth, folowed, and manteyned, the travellers therin
cherished, mainteyned, and helped, and others that contempusously is against yt, wold be vylipend,
reformed, or at least secluded from all such as intermedieth therewithall.

Custumis, theolos, batillag, et anchorage. And it is to be noted that my lord owght to be aanswered
of certayne custome for anye kind of wayres browght in at the sayd haven or laden ther by any foroner
that ys no fre burgesse, called in th' auncent roulles of records theaugir, which is called the custome of
the towne chamber, which custome must be taken in lyke manner and to lyke valewe as yt ys taken in the
towne chamber of the towne of Newcastle-upon-Tyne or such lyke corporate townes occupied with
shipping; at this tyme his lordship ys neather aanswered of the said custome nor yet of the sayd
Ankeridge, towle or stallagd, nor yet of any sea wracke, which wold be founde in court ther and aunswerd at every audit and engrossed in th' auditor's roulles, which be the best records that can be had for such purposes.

For the reformation of the sayd decay of his lordship's inheritance and disorders, ther wold immediatly on survey be made of the sayd bworge, and to the like effect as is before mentyoned, whereat the late ship wracke which chaunced at Mermouth the xxiijth of Decembre anno 1565. et anno regni Elizabeth regime viiijth, wold be called for, found by verdict, and the parties called in to mak answerd for all things which by theme was found ther, and the same recorded in th'auditor's roulles, as before yl ys expressed, as well the quantite of the gold as any other thing.

[In the margin 'Note, not to be allowed any more.'] My lord is charged with the bayliff's fee, which is xxiijth iijth which is no accustomed fee, for yt was always accustomed that the bayliff shold be at th' apoyntment of the burgyses, withowt any charge to my lord or his antecessours.

It will be observed that a large number of 'foreigners' were living at Alnmouth in 1567. They were for the most part Scots, as is shown by an alien subsidy roll for the year 1541 which gives the names of eighteen Scotsmen then living in the town. They formed about a third of the whole population, as in 1567 there appear to have been sixty inhabitants, composed of twenty fishermen, the bailiff, the vicar, six persons living by the proceeds of various industries, and thirty-two persons engaged in the unlawful occupation of baking and brewing. It was not to be expected that the remarks of the surveyor would pass unnoticed, as he was evidently animated by a sincere desire to see just dues rendered to his master, and the revival of the prosperity of the town. But nothing appears to have been done in order to carry his recommendations into effect until 1594, when the earl wrote to one of his officers from Petworth, on 27th June, as follows:

Being crediblie enformed that my towne of Alemouth, which heretofore hathe ben able to doe good servyces, and retayned and brought upp dyvers seamen and fyshers for the service of my howses and the generall relief of moste part of the country thereaboutes, is nowe all most utrylye depeopled and brought to waste, partylye in respecte that men of the countrye for their particular ease have bought the burgages in Alemouth which they suffer to laye waste, caryenge from theme the profytes of the soyle in the harveste, and not doinge so muche as the deuyces of neighborhood towards the people there left, much less any services due to my selifie, and yeat nothertheles they clayrne the ease of my tollage in Alnewicke in respecte they be burgagers of Alemouth, accordinge to an aunclenyt allowed prescripshon in that behalff. I thought requisit therefore to will and require you that henceforward there be non admytted to any of the said burgages but such as wilbe resydent dwellers on the same, and that all of you conjoyne in your helpe and best devyses for repaire of the said towne and replenishinge the same with fyshers. In which meane season I will not that any of my people that hath a waste burgage in Alemouth shal be allowed to retaile or passe with his goodes towle free in Alnewicke, after the coustome aforesaid, untill they reedeifye their seid burgages, which I praye you see executed with effect to your uttermoste. So I byd you most hartelye farewell.

Petworth, this xxvijth of June, 1594.

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS. 2 Alien Subsidy Roll, 52 Hen. VIII. 3 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
The earl's instructions appear to have been partially obeyed, but at the beginning of the seventeenth century the condition of Alnmouth had not greatly improved. In a survey of the town, made in 1614, it is stated that:

Alnmouth in tymes past was used for a creeke and haven for all ships, cracas, cobs, and fisher boats, to land in, and before the same was destroyed by the Scotts it was used as the amcunc burroughes, and as such like creekes and havens of this realm then were, and had the like liberties, freelage, and free customs as the burgesses of Alnwick, etc. But, since the tymne the said burrough was soe destroyed, the traffique by water hath ceased and the haven not soe much frequented as before, and for lack of government the same hath fallen into the lord's hands together with the liberties thereof, and so remayne at this day; the inhabitants there very poore and the town and burrough in great ruine and decay. There is within the said mannor and burroughe a benefice which was of amcunc tymne given by the lord of Alnewicke to the late dissolved monastery of St. Marie's in Alnewicke, whereof the kings ma"er, by reason of the dissolucion, is patron, and one Sir John Spence is now viccar and incumbunt there, and is now worth by yetre [blank].

At this time the site of the town with the adjoining fields and commons contained 252a. 3r. 27½p., and the town consisted of two rows of houses, the East row in which were thirty-six tenements, and the West row in which were thirty-eight tenements.¹

Some of the burgesses of Alnmouth at this time were involved in a dispute with George Whitehead about the enclosure of a piece of common. In 1613 Ephraim Armorer, John Spence, and Robert Soulby 'for themselves and the burgesses of Aylemouth' addressed a petition to the earl of Northumberland in which they stated that, Whitehead having enclosed a piece of ground alleged to be common, they had 'in peaceable manner entered into the same ground, and with their feete cast downe to the quantitie of one roode of the hedge, without doing vyolence to anye person whatsoever.' Whitehead, on the earl's behalf, had 'preferred two several suits in his majestie's High Court of Starr Chamber,' and threatened the tenants' ruin. Another aspect of the matter is shown in a letter written by Whitehead from Tynemouth to the earl, 16th Aug., 1613. At the beginning of the letter Whitehead refers to a great social change which was in progress when he wrote, and the concluding passages show that the behaviour of the Alnmouth burgesses had not been quite so peaceful as it had been represented to be. The letter is as follows:

For your tryalls of coppye houldes estates against Hunter of Rothebury Forrest, the matter was much debated, and great adoe ther was, but in the end the day was ours. Coppye houldes ar downe the wynde,

¹ Amongst the burgesses were Arthur Strother, Thomas Carre, Ephraim Armorer, Joseph Forster, Thomas Dand, Thomas Binnion, Edmund Roddam, George and Arthur Causties, George Lawson. Ephraim Armorer had the hall and Dovecot close. *Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*
after death in your lordship's power. For Hunter was overthrown contrary to all the country's expectation, and your lordship intreated by the judge to lett Hunter have a lease for one and twenty yeares, he payinge eight poundes fyne and the oldre rent. I thinke a course very profitable and honourable both to your lordship to use mercy with conquest. For I assure your lordship the country is much troubled with this overthrow of copypry housle estate, and it was a good day for your lordship, for it was worth a good fewe thousand poundes to your lordship, for nowe I make no doute nowe [sic] to see your lordship's estate better to five hundred poundes a yeare by your copypry housles in this contry; for as nowe we may lawfully proccede for thos ar fallen already, of which I have many tymes enformed your lordship. These ar the best newes I can write to your lordship for the present which I hould it my dewety to certify your lordship with the first.

For your lordship's other matters, concerninge the Starre Chamber with Alemouthe men, your lordship may please to understand that by Thomas Carr his procurement they have put up a pettieon against me to the judges, but what the effect is as yet I knowe not. I thinke Mr Fotherley will learne it nowe at Carlyle, howe I am abused by theses contry people. I will not be troublesome to your lordship at this tyme, but I am sure I must kepe no goodes hearre, for in tyme they will stealie all from me, for even nowe they have stolen two horses from me at Warkworth, cost me sixteen poundes, and diverse fatt sheepe, onely to weary me out of the contry, and allsoe I had warninge given me that ther was a plot layd to steale out of my stable my best horse which is nowe your lordship's, beinge lately taken from the soyle, and I am forced, till he be redy to be sent up, to lay two men every night in the stable to kepe him. I meane, as some as he is redy, to send him up within these twenty dayes, and a copple of excellent good houndes to my lorde Percy. I must humbly intreate your lordship's pardon I write not at large of these businesses, bycause the party is redy under sayle, and tyde taryes one no man.

To the earle of Northumberlande . . . at the Tower.¹

The result of the suit in the Star Chamber was that the burgesses of Alnmouth 'yielded themselves,' so that Whitehead was able to inform the earl that 'I have withdrawn the sute out of the Starre Chamber, and goe forward with my improvement.'² That George Whitehead, who was so unpopular with the tenants, was very zealous in the earl's interest is shown by a letter addressed by him to the earl, on 9th May, 1614, which requires no explanation to render it intelligible:

Captaine Whiteheid to his lordship of the 9th of May, about the pirattes shippe and gooedes seised at Alnmouth, with the inventory of them.

Right honourable, upon the xxvijth of April ther arived a small barke a Danishe buylidinge into Alemouthe, and runne her selfe a grounde one Warkworthe syde of the river. Ther she stayed till the seconde of May, and no man had any suspicione at all of her, till it was my chance, havinge bene ridinge abroade in the heighe landes, to enforme my selfe touchinge your lordship's better profits. and, havinge taken possessione of the Clinche, to bringe it to triall. The same day I came to Warkwoorth the about your lordship's damme : and soo ridinge to Bowemer I espyed this shippe and dyd ryde unto her, and upon examinatione of some men I became jealouse of her, and upon further conference I was fully satisfyed she was pirattes gooedes ; wherrupon that night I sett watch, least they should privly steale out of her any gooedes : and the next morninge I sent for your foreigne bailifie, the bailifie of Alnewicke and Lesbury, with my brother, and ther the second of this instant I did seaze her as pirattes gooedes. And the master

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² Ibid.
of her did confess that she was a Pakinge boate, and that one Tucker was captaine of her, and that she was taken by a great shipe and given to this Tucker, who had but xxvi men in her, but finding the master's shippe better then this he took her, and gave him this, for as without all question she is confiscate; for since I did seaze her, I have M' Coke his opinion under his hande that she is lawefully seazed. The goodes I have unladen, being small holonds barrels of rye meale, barley and small shippe beare, to the number of 160 barrels, as by this inventory your lordship may percewe. As sone as I have taken order for the shippe to be in safetie, and the goodes to be prayed, I will presently attend your lordship to knowe your lordship's further pleasure; for the barrells ar many of them wett, and must be disposed presently. They are already prised by foure sworn men, but yet I hope to sell then dearer by a fourth parte.

The shippe is about xi\(\frac{1}{2}\) tonnes; in decay; hayth but one cable and one ancker, her sayles not very good. I mean to have carpenters and ship masters from Newcastle to valewe her, bycause we will make the most of everything, yt she fall to be your lordship's right, which I take she is, for ther is no questione but betwixt the kinge and your lordship. Howe ever I am sure we ar in possessione, though soone, after I had seazed her, would have bene doyng with her, but what is or was within her is surely made for your lordship. I thinke she will be made woorh So\(\frac{1}{2}\) or ther abouts with her goodes, as by this inventory your lordship may percewe. I shall make all the haste I can to your lordship, and I hope to be with your lordship the xxvij\(\frac{1}{2}\) day of this instant.

[The rest of the letter refers to Tynemouth.]

Your lordships poore servant till death, GEO. WHITHEAD.

Newcastle, 9th May, 1614.

Goods which was taken out of the pirats ship, beoth the number of each quantity of grayne as also how they are prised by George Gallon, and Robeart Fenwicke his lordship's savants, and prised by fowre honest men whose names ar under written. [In the margin, 'The ship seased the 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) of Maye, lyinge one the southe side of the river which comes by Almouthe.'] Barrels of rye meale, \(\£\)81; barrels of maulte, \(\£\)19; barrels of salte, \(\£\)6; barrels of barley, \(\£\)18; barrels of pease, \(\£\)2; barrels of cut barle, \(\£\)2; barrels of beare, \(\£\)3; one barrel with netts, \(\£\)1.

[In the margin.] These goodes ar prased and valued by these honest men at these rates. We valewe the rye meale, beinge small hollond barrels, which in our judgment containe a bushell of one measure or there abouts, at ij\(\frac{1}{2}\) the barrell, which is xxvij\(\frac{1}{2}\) s\(\frac{1}{2}\).

The barle maulte, beinge not good, as outlandish moult, beinge 19 barrells, we valewe at iiiij\(\frac{1}{2}\) the barrell, which is iiij\(\frac{1}{2}\) xij\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Bay salt, sixe barrells at iiiij\(\frac{1}{2}\) the barrell, xxvij\(\frac{1}{2}\). Barley: we valewe the barley, beinge full of wilde oats and evill, eight at iiiij\(\frac{1}{2}\) the barrell which is iiij\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Two barrells of pes, the one halfe out, viij\(\frac{1}{2}\); two barrells of cut barley, x\(\frac{1}{2}\); barrels of beare beinge 3, xij\(\frac{1}{2}\); barrel of nets, x\(\frac{1}{2}\). Remayyninge in the shippe as yet. Barrels of mealle, 5; barrels of peas, 2; barrels of cut barle, 2; barrel of salte, 1; barrels of beare, 6.

This is unprised by cause in the shippe and is geven to maincteyne the master and his company towards there chages home, beinge three hundred miles from home, by his lordship's allowance, for they have nothinge to relieve themselves on.

Of barrells of beare ther is allso in the shippe 26, which beinge smalle shipp beare, ar valewed at iiij\(\frac{1}{2}\) everie barrell, but I thinke they will give more, which is v\(\frac{1}{2}\) xij\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Also the shipp with one ould cable and ancker, and some sales, beinge a Norway youth as they call her, abute forty toones. The prayers' names, George Scot, Bertram Nicholsone, Thomas Hopper, William Armorer, as under ther handes doth appeare, in the presence of George Gallone, Robert Fenwicke, and my self. [Endorsed] A true inventory of the piratt's goodes. 1

1 Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
At the Dissolution of the monasteries the rights which the convent of Alnwick had enjoyed with regard to the Alnmouth fisheries escheated to the Crown, and in 1649, a survey was made 'by commissioners of the fishings of Alnmouth, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late king.' The royalties of the fishery were then in the hands of trustees, and it was usual for the owners of every boat to pay a noble as an annual rent, or one tenth of the fish caught. This fishery is now the property of the duke of Northumberland, who receives £8 a year from the fishing boats, being at the rate of £1 for each boat.

In the course of the seventeenth century the commons, which have been already referred to in the survey of 1567, underwent some change. In the sixteenth century the commons are described as consisting of all the hills and plain ground lying about the town, and no large enclosures took place until 1688, when a part of the common was enclosed for the use of William Brown of Ewart, at that time the principal freeholder in Alnmouth. It was at the same time agreed that the remainder of the freeholders should continue to enjoy rights of common over the greater part of the remaining moor, which was not enclosed. The tenants of Alnmouth, with the tenants of Long Houghton, continued to enjoy a large tract of land as common which was situated at Long Houghton, until it was divided in 1807 by Act of Parliament, as has been already stated in the history of Long Houghton. A piece of land at Alnmouth, estimated to contain 80 acres, not divided under the terms of this Act, still remains unclosed.

The manor court of Alnmouth, which is still occasionally held, continued to impose fines and to maintain certain old customs at the end of the seventeenth century. A rental, drawn up at the manor court about the year 1700, gives the names of various persons into whose hands the ancient tenements had descended by inheritance or purchase. A few extracts from this rental are as follows:

Maner de Alnemouth. Liberi tenentes.

William Browne, gen., late [blank] Armorer, and before him M’ Ephraim Armorer, and sometime George Mydlam, gent., holdeth a messuage called the Chinnies, a little croft with a dovecot, containing iiij acres, and of arrable land in the common fields there vixivij acres att 2s the acre. And rent by yeare at the feasts of St Martin the Bishop and Pentecost equally, xix 3/.

Idem, late M’ Tho. Binyon, a parcell of ground called the Cheshill, containing iiij acres, sometime the heires of Richard Clarkeson. Rent by yeare, iiij 3/.

LESBURY PARISH.

Wilfred Lawson, gen., late George Lawson and [blank], and before Lawrence Clarke, held a messuage with a tot and croft lying together, and of arable land in the common fields, sometime the heirs of Edward Libourne. Rent by yeare, iij' iii'.

M' Michael Coulter, late the heirs of M' Wm Fenwick of Lesbury, and sometime the widow of Wm Hoppin, and Wm Herrison, clerk, held these diverse parcels of land in Lesbury fields, in diverse places called Acton lands. And rent by yeare, x', etc.¹

William Brown, mentioned in this rental, was a son of Alexander Brown of Ewart. He appears to have purchased a large number of the burgages at Alnemouth, which was at this time again becoming more prosperous. In a survey of the town, dated 1727, it is stated that 'this towne consists of near one hundred ancient burgages with croft lands cont' [blank]. This ancient burrough is scittuate in Bambrough ward, etc., the towne allmost depopulated, but now the inhabitants begin to erect houses and granerys for corne, in order to shipp off all sorts of grain thereat.²

William Brown eventually sold his estate at Alnemouth to Edward Gallon, who belonged to an old family long connected with the district:

GALLON OF ALNWICK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percival Gallon of Alnwick</th>
<th>John Gallon; named in will of his nephew William.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Gallon of Alnwick</td>
<td>John Gallon of Alnwick; will dated 25th Aug., 1582.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret; married Nich. Forster of Newham; living 1574.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'The old good-wife of Newham.' See vol. i. p. 276.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Edward Gallon, to whom his father devised lands in Trewitt, then under age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Gallon, to whom his father devised lands in Alnwick.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Gallon, to whom Cuthbert. Alice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ² Ibid.

¹ In 1539 Percival Gallon and Hugh Gallon were lessees of the great tithes of the township of Shilbottle. Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 23.
² In 1567 William Gallon paid a free rent of 2s. 9½d. for a burgage in the Market Place, Alnwick. Tate, Alnwick, i. p. 257.
³ In 1567 William Gallon of Alnwick, by will dated 4th Nov., 1574, directed that he should be buried in the parish church of St. Michael, at Alnwick: 'I give my daughter Beyll to my sister Margaret Forster, the old good-wife of Newham.' The testator mentions his wife, his brother John Gallon, and his uncle John Gallon. Proved 10th Dec., 1574. Raine, Testamenta.
⁴ In 1567 John Gallon was one of the keepers of Cawledge park. Administration of the goods of George Gallon of Cawledge park, parish of Alnwick, gentleman, was granted 27th July, 1620, to Edward Deval of Alnwick castle, gentleman; John Alice and Jane Gallon, the children, being under age.

The will of John Gallon of Alnwick, gentleman, is dated 25th Aug., 1582: 'To be buried in the church of Alnwick as nigh my father, Percival Gallon, where he lyeth, and other my brethren and sisters; to William Gallon, my son, and his heirs male, my lands in Alnwick which I bought of Mr. George Middleton of Silksworth, co. Durham, gentleman,' etc.
### ALNMOUTH

#### A

| John Gallon of High Shaw, = Sarah |
| George Gallon of Alnwick, third son; baptised 1st Feb., 1669(a); skinner and glover; died 23rd July, 1730(a); will dated 22nd Aug., 1729, proved at Durham, 17th Aug., 1730, devises his leasehold tenement in Long Houghton to his son Edward. |
| William Gallon of Alnwick, third son; baptised 1st Feb., 1669(a); skinner and glover; died 23rd July, 1730(a); will dated 22nd Aug., 1729, proved at Durham, 17th Aug., 1730, devises his leasehold tenement in Long Houghton to his son Edward. |
| Mary, = James, | Isabella, bap. 22nd May, 1663(a). |
| Tite; married bap. Nov., 1875(a); 17th Apr., 1762(a); living (a). at date of husband's will. |
| | Daniel, bap. 23rd Oct., 1683(b); bur. 11th Sept., 1684(a). |

#### B

| Edward Gallon of Alnwick, baptised 18th Dec., 1711(a); (a) admitted attorney, 6th June, 1733; died 26th April, 1765, aged 53(37); letters of administration 2nd July, 1765. |
| Anne, daughter of Arthur Strother; baptised 16th March, 1709(a); marriage settlement, 11th May, 1693, proved at Durham, 17th Aug., 1730(a); will dated 22nd Aug., 1729, proved at Durham, 17th Aug., 1730, devises his leasehold tenement in Long Houghton to his son Edward. |
| William, baptised 18th Dec., 1711(a); burial 21st Dec., 1711(a). |
| John Gallon, baptised 12th Feb., 1716(a); of Alnwick, corn factor; 31st May, 1781, assigned his personal estate to his nephew, Edward Gallon of Alnwick, with whom he resided; buried 20th March, 1810(a). |
| Isabel, bap. 6th Sept., 1724; buried 24th March, 1744(a). |
| Jane, bap. 23rd Oct., 1716(a); married ... Michael Forster of Newcastle, who with his wife was party to release, 8th April, 1740; bond of marriage, 16th Oct., 1739. She was living 1784, and died before 1793. |

#### C

| William Gallon of High Shaw, = Sarah |
| Edward Gallon of Alnwick, baptised 29th Oct., 1738(a); owned lands in Warton; was commonly called 'Justice Gallon,' but by Stockdale 'the Gothic squire'; died unmarried 12th July, 1812(a); will dated 3rd Jan., 1800. |
| Margaret, dau. = John Gallon of Alnwick and of Newton-on-the-moor, baptised 7th Jan., 1739/40; buried 16th May, 1770(a); will dated 15th April, 1770; proved at Durham, 21st May, 1770. |
| John Gallon of Alnwick and of Newton-on-the-moor, baptised 7th Jan., 1739/40; buried 16th May, 1770(a); will dated 17th July, 1770(a); proved at Durham, 21st May, 1770. |
| Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strother; marriage settlement, 5th Dec., 1766; married 11th Dec., 1766. |
| Mary, bap. 3rd Feb., 1733/4; buried 30th Jan., 1740(a). |
| Anne, bap. 14th Aug., 1737(a). |
| Jane, bap. 10th Dec., 1740; buried 18th May, 1742(a). |

| John Gallon of High Shaw, = Sarah |
| Edward; buried 12th March, 1736(a). |
| Hugh, baptised 22nd Oct., 1732(a); buried 17th July, 1736(a). |
| Isabella, | Mary, bap. 11th Jan., 1732/3; buried 9th July, 1736(a). |
| Mary, baptised 4th May, 1739; buried 10th Oct., 1739(a). |

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1 28th February, 1786, died at Alnwick, Mrs. Margaret Grey, great aunt to Edward Gallon, esq., styled by Stockdale 'the Gothic squire,' aged 89 (a).
In the course of the eighteenth century the town regained some of its old prosperity. In a survey of Northumberland, made by Mark in 1730, it is stated that it was 'a very good harbour for ships, and is the only flourishing place for trade and shipping, except Blythes nook, between Newcastle and Berwick.' Many stories are told of the adventures which befell the shipping which frequented the port.

In 1744, a vessel the *Thomas and Margaret* of Sunderland, and a Berwick brigantine laden with corn, were captured off Alnmouth by a privateer after a five hours' engagement, in which 27 men were killed. Again, in a letter written at Alnmouth, dated 5th April, 1747, it is stated that 'last week a privateer off here took a fishing-smack, which was ransomed for £250, and believes she took another sloop which we had no particular account of. In the fishing smack was a young lad, a passenger going to London, in hopes (being a surgeon) of getting into an East India ship. He was stript of £20 in cash, and all his clothes, which he valued at upwards of £30. He came ashore in a melancholy condition, and had not so much as a coat left, save a wide one, that he wore above his night gown, and had not a wig left him, and in that condition rode home to Berwick next day.'

Many similar stories are still remembered in the district, and some of the Alnmouth ships, for instance the *Express* and the *Alnwick Packet* are not yet forgotten. At the same period many large granaries were built, which are no longer required for the storage of grain, as no vessel now enters the river. Whilst the trade of the port was in its most prosperous

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1 *Newcastle Gazette*, 8th April, 1747.
THE CHAPEL OF ST. WALERIC.

In July, 1789, two fragments of an inscribed cross, of præ-Conquest workmanship, were found near the ruins of St. Waleric's chapel at the mouth of the Aln. The illustrations represent the front and the back of the cross. The height of the two fragments, when put together, is 3 feet, and their greatest width is 1 foot 5 inches. On the front of the stone is a representation of our Lord upon the cross, the thieves are on each side of him, but, being a good deal mutilated, are not very easily distinguishable. Two soldiers stand at the foot of the cross, one holding the spear and the other the reed. At the top of this side of the stone, which may be regarded as the front, is a single line of inscription. The central portion of the back of the stone is defaced, but the other parts of it are filled with bold but graceful knot-work, and a single line of inscription. The narrow sides of the shaft have been decorated with a pattern similar to that seen on other parts of the stone, and on one of the sides there are three short lines of inscription. With the exception of two, or perhaps three, Runic characters, the whole inscription is formed of Roman letters. The line on the front of the stone above the cross has been read as follows: [hl]dwyg . meh . feg[de], i.e., Hludwyg me fixed. The three lines on the side may be read [?]avl eadylfes thr[th]. The word 'Savl' is supposed to be some form of exhortation, and the last two

Vol. II.
words may mean 'Eadulf's grave.' The line on the back of the cross is MVREDEH . MEH . wo[HT], i.e., 'Myredeh me wrought.' The fragments are now preserved in the museum at Alnwick castle.

The chapel of St. Waleric, near which these fragments were found, probably marked the site of a large præ-Conquest church, as has been already said. It was perhaps rebuilt in 1147, when it was given by Eustace Fitz John to Alnwick abbey, and was at that time endowed with land on which one of the chief houses of the canons was built. The hill, on which the chapel stood, is surrounded on three sides by the river Aln, and was formerly connected with the north shore by a narrow neck of land, which was broken through by the river in 1806. In recent times the chapel has usually been referred to as 'Woden's chapel,' perhaps, as has been already suggested, because it was built on land which formed a part of the township of Wooden.

The early records connected with the chapel are not numerous, but it is mentioned in the year 1305, when Peter de Dunstan was accused of stealing a chalice and vestments from it, but was acquitted.

In the survey of Alnmouth, compiled in 1567, it is stated that the chapel was at one time served by three priests and a clerk, whence it is evident that it was a church of large size. Two of the priests were maintained by Alnwick abbey, and the third priest was maintained by the inhabitants of Alnmouth, who also paid the clerk. At the time of the Dissolution Roger Spence, a canon of Alnwick abbey, was incumbent, but it was feared that there would not be sufficient funds to justify the appointment of a successor.

1 See Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle, No. 279, etc. 2 See p. 439. 3 Assize Roll.
In 1567 the church was covered with lead, but the following notes from visitations will illustrate the gradual decay of the chapel in later times:

**Visitations.**

1577. Destitute of an incumbent, and served by a stipendiary priest.

1578. Roger Spence was present at a visitation as vicar, with Edward Spence, parish clerk.

1604. "Their church is in decay, but the parish is so poor, that they are not able to repare the same.'

1607. "They want a surplesse, a pulpit, booke of homilies, a communion cupp of silver. Their church is in decay; the lead on the church to be sold wold repar all.'

1614. Sir John Spence was vicar.

1661. In this year churchwardens were appointed.

1662, Dec. "Office against John Carr, gent., Ralph Carr, gent., and Edmund Shippeard, of the parish of Lesbury, for takeing away Alemouth church lead, the bells and stones from the same,' and against Mary Moore 'for takeing downe all the lead of the chancell, with other ornaments of the church.' [16 March.]

1663. "To certify we have no terrier nor have we glebe land, except one butt of land which payeth 12 pence by year. There is not a house belonging to the curate, only the Easter reckonings, tithe lamb and wool, geese and pigs, and title hay in some places, which will not amount above £5 by year.'

Thomas Burletson, and William Walker, had been churchwardens.

In 1714 the chief bell was taken from Alemouth to Shawdon, and was there used as a dinner bell until the fire of 1849, when it was melted.

1734. Mark says in his survey, 'the church is now quite ruined and the covering entirely gone, there having been no service except burying of the dead for many years.' The last fragments of the chapel were blown down on Christmas Day, 1866, but a few grave stones, the inscriptions on which are comparatively modern, may still be seen on the hill where the chapel stood.

In 1839, Algernon, duke of Northumberland, gave the people of Lesbury a temporary chapel, and a new chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was built by public subscription on a new site given by the duke. The present vicar is the Rev. D. Moore, who has a stipend of £230 a year. The great tithes which had been the property of Alnwick abbey, became afterwards the property of the Gallon family, and are now merged.

The town has from time to time been visited by eminent Nonconformists. John Wesley, writing in his Journal, 19th July, 1748, says, 'we rode to Alemouth, a small sea port town famous for all kinds of wickedness.' Three years afterwards he came again, and 'then found the largest congregation he had seen in all Northumberland,' but in 1752 he laments that 'with all our care and skill, we cannot in nine years time form a society in this place, even though there is none that opposes, poor or rich, Nay, though the two richest men in the town, and the only gentlemen there, have

1 See p. 476.

2 The former vicars were: 1860, Laurence J. Stephens; 1865, John Carter Brown; 1866, Henry Lewis Winter.
done all which was in their power to further it.' A chapel for the Methodists was built in 1830 by John Appleby of Low Buston, which was used till three years ago, when a new chapel was built on land held by lease from the duke of Northumberland.

The chapel of St. Waleric stood on a piece of rising ground to the south of the present village, and separated from it by the river Aln, which, however, seems to have made its way to the sea by a channel, at one time to the north and at another to the south of the church.

That a church, either of wood or stone, existed there in Anglian times is shown by the remains of the memorial cross discovered on the mound in 1789, and if Ad Twifyrdi is the present Alnmouth, there must have been a church there as early as the synod of A.D. 684. But of that building nothing seems to have been left in the chapel which appears to have been built in the twelfth century. What was the nature of that chapel is only known to us now through some drawings preserved, among other local sketches, in a portfolio belonging to the duke of Northumberland, and by an engraving in Grose's Antiquities, dated 1775. The earliest of these drawings are two, A and B, here reproduced, made in 1771, and another, C, made about 1804, which shows that in the interval some part of the building had been destroyed.
We learn from these views that the chapel at the time they were made was without a roof and much ruined. It also appears that the nave was the first part which disappeared, probably by the river and sea breaking through the space which had connected the mound with the land lying to the north. So far as can be inferred from the drawings it would seem that the arches opening into the nave from the transept were then built up, and that the chapel at that time consisted of the transept and chancel. The east wall of the chancel was the next part to be destroyed, which occurred before the year 1775, the date of the copper plate engraved by Sparrow and published in the fifth volume of Grose's Antiquities. This was followed by the disappearance of the east wall of the chancel and of the east and north walls of the transept, the last part that remained being the greater part of the west and south walls of the transept.

The chapel was of considerable size and of some architectural importance, and it is fortunate that it is possible, from these old drawings, to reconstruct, in some measure, an ecclesiastical building of more than common interest.

It consisted of a nave with aisles, at least three bays in length, but possibly longer; a transept of considerable projection, but without aisles, of
equal height with the nave; a long aisleless chancel, and a small porch, added, possibly, in the seventeenth-century, at the south end of the transept. The nave and transept had each a clerestory. There was no central tower, the roofs of the nave and transept simply mitreing where their ridges joined one another; nor was there probably any tower at the west end. The ridge of the chancel roof was placed just beneath the corbel table on the east side of the transept.

The chapel, the remains of which existed until last century, was built during the latter part of the twelfth century, some time between 1170 and 1190. The arches of construction were pointed, whilst those of decoration, the doorways and windows, were all round-headed. The nave opened into the transept by three pointed arches, the central one rising above the clerestory level. The treatment of the piers supporting these arches was peculiar and unusual. Heavy clustered piers of eight members rose as high as the spring of the aisle arches. The outer portions of the capitals of these piers carried the aisle arches, whilst the inner halves, towards the nave, carried groups of
clustered shafts, which, rising as high again as the piers, supported in their turn the main central arch. The effect of this arrangement as seen from the chancel, and that produced by the contrast between three lofty arches on the west, and the lower one opening to the chancel on the east, as seen from the transept, must have been very striking. The transept had a double range of windows on the east side, two windows, one above another, in the north wall, two coupled lights in the south wall, and windows in the gables, circular to the south and coupled to the north, above a set-off in the walls. It had a bold corbel table on the east and west sides, that on the west side is shown as being above the nave arch in the north-west view (B), clearly by an error on the part of the draughtsman, as the tie-stones of the nave clerestory are shown projecting from the transept wall, and distinctly indicate a nave roof of the same level as that on the transept. The occurrence of a window in the buttress on the north-west angle seems to indicate a newel-stair to give access to an upper gallery, for which the evident thickness of the walls gives some warrant. It will be observed that the doorways in the ends of the transepts are not placed centrally, but towards the west in each case. This shows that altars existed on the east side of the transept, one at least in each wing. The doorways were placed towards the west, so that the traffic from one to the other along the transept might interfere as little as possible with the use of the altars. An instance of the same arrangement is seen in Newbald church, Yorkshire, a fine late Norman building, with a transept, having a doorway at its north and south end, placed opposite to each other and near the west wall of the transept. The chapels of the Nine Altars at Fountains and Durham have each two doorways in a similar relative position.

The chancel appears to have been extended towards the east in the thirteenth-century, as both the two-light window in the east bay on the south side and the two lights in the east wall would seem to be of greater size and later character than the other windows. The work of the whole chapel was of a very plain and bold character, and the windows were small in proportion to the size of the building.

The views are as follows: A, south-east view, showing chancel, transept, and porch; B, north-west view, showing north and west walls of the transept, and the remains of the nave; C, south-west view, showing nave arch built up and north aisle arch gone.
## APPENDIX 1.

### REFERENCES TO GEOLOGICAL PAPERS (continued).

1. **Wood (Nicholas)** ... On the Geology of a part of Northumberland and Cumberland. 
   Map and sections. *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northd. and Durham*, vol. i. p. 302 ... ... ... ... ... ... 1831
2. **Buckland (Dr.)** ... Kames at North Charlton. *Proc. Geol. Soc.* vol. iii. p. 345 ... ... ... ... ... 1840
3. **Tate (George)** ... Polished and Scratched Rocks in the neighbourhood of Alnwick. 
   *Trans. Tyne, Nat. Field Club*, vol. i. p. 348 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1849
4. **Hancock (Albany)** ... Vermiform Fossils found in the Mountain Limestone district of the 
   North of England. *Ibid.*, vol. iv. p. 17, plates 3-8 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1858
5. **Gibson (W. S.)** ... Basaltic Formations and Boulder Clay in Northumberland. *Brit. Assoc. Report*, p. 108 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1859
6. **Tate (George)** ... Geology of Beadnell in the County of Northumberland, and a 
   description of some Annelids of the Carboniferous Formation. 
   *Geologist*, vol. ii. p. 59 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1859
7. **Stevenson (W.)** ... Geological Notes. Middleton, Hoppen, Bamburgh. *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. v. No. 2, pp. 95, 97, 103 ... ... ... ... ... ... 1865
8. **Tate (George)** ... Note on Glaciation at Little Mill. *Ibid.*, vol. v. p. 372 ... ... ... ... ... ... 1868
9. **Bethune (Rev. A.)** ... Notice of Dyke at Dunstanburgh. *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham*, vol. iii. p. 180 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1869
10. **Bosanquet (Rev. R. W.)** Report on Lord Jersey's Lead Mine at Rock. *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. vi. p. 57 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1869
    edition, p. 75, and plate 21 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1869
12. **Anonymous** ... Geological Notes on the Coast near Beadnell. *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xii. p. 502 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1889
13. **Tate (George)** ... Notes on the Surface Geology of North Charlton, Chathill, etc., 
    from MS. notes. *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 268 ... ... ... ... ... ... 1891
APPENDIX II.

SECTIONS OF COAL WORKINGS IN THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE FORMATION.

(A.) HOCKET WELL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Faths)</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black shale</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B.) LITTLE MILL QUARRY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Faths)</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackie</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dun stone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three leaf bed</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 inch stone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuttiey bed</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom bed</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 4 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C.) SHILBOTTLE COLLIERY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Faths)</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay and freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey thilly post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavy post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal and metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey thilly post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong grey post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark grey post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong blue metal (with ironstone nodule)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thill</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey post</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D.) SHILBOTTLE COLLIERY (Winch, 1814).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Faths)</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue slate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thill</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thill</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main shale</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thill, freestone, and metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue stone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thill and ironstone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(E.) LONG DYKE PIT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (Faths)</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Dant</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beddy limestone and metal</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whinstone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freestone</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironstone shale</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse brown coal with spar</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whinstone, white at top and dark blue towards bottom, coal, etc.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse coal with sulphate of iron</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The coal was not reached on account of a whin dyke 80 yards to the south of the pit.)
## Appendix II.

### (F.) Little Mill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Faths, Ft, Ins.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six yard limestone</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry coal</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shale</td>
<td>0 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impure limestone (bandstone)</td>
<td>0 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire clay (variable)</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (with band 6 inches)</td>
<td>0 2 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (G.) Little Houghton Colliery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Faths, Ft, Ins.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil and clay</td>
<td>2 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone ('Six Yard')</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>0 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>2 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black shale</td>
<td>2 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark metal (bandstone)</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (with band 6 inches)</td>
<td>0 2 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (H.) Dunsheugh Coal Pit (Forster).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Faths, Ft, Ins.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bed of Carboniferous limestone (cropping out under the basalt with a few feet of intervening shale)</td>
<td>2 3 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (I.) Hawkhill Farm (Tate).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Faths, Ft, Ins.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder clay with some large and many small boulders</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five beds of blue Carboniferous limestone with shale partings</td>
<td>3 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse shale, mountain limestone fossils</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal of a poor quality</td>
<td>0 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse shale with mountain limestone fossils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From the note book of T. J. Taylor, 1846.*
APPENDIX III.

View of the Coast at Cullernose Bay, showing Junction of the Whin Sill and Sedimentary Rocks.
APPENDIX IV.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION FROM HOWICK TO CULLENOSE POINT.

SCALE 36 INCHES = 1 MILE. — 1:1760.

By E. J. Garwood, M.A., F.G.S.

---

Scale: 36 inches = 1 mile.

Legend:
- **Boulder Clay**: Containing pebbles of Cheviot porphyrite, pink limestone, quartz, and local rocks.
- **Band, 1 to 2 feet thick**: Of stratified conglomerate, resting on purple clay (raised beach).
- **Limestone**:
  - 1: Four-fathom limestone.
  - 2: Six yard do.
- **Sandstone**.
- **Shale**.
- **Diorite (intrusive) Whin Sill and Howick Whin Dyke**.

Key Markings:
- **Faults**.
- **Significant Beds**:
  - 'Four Fathom' Limestone (Fossils — see Tate's List, Vol. 1, Appendix 1, 71).
  - 'Six Yard' Limestone (Fossils).
  - 'Altered and Breciated Sill' beneath Whin.
  - 'Altered and Breciated Sill' displaced and embedded in Whin.
  - 'Metamorphosed Felspathic Grit', with secondary garnets.
  - 'Whin Sill'.
APPENDIX V.

Harkess Rocks, Bamburgh, showing sedimentary rocks caught up in the Whin Sill.
After Prof. G. A. Lebour, M.A., F.G.S.

1. 

2. Section along Stag Rock.

3. Section across Stag Rock.

4. Inclusion of Shale and Limestone in Whin.

5. Little Mill section. After Tate.

6. Little Mill section. After Tate.

7. Ratcheugh section. After Tate.
APPENDIX VI.

Professor Thorold Rogers has published an account of the charges incurred by John de Middleton and his servant on a journey from Oxford to Avignon and back, in the years 1330 and 1331. (History of Agriculture and Prices in England, vol. ii. pp. 631-634). The object of the journey was to procure the appropriation of the church of Embleton to Merton college, with the sanction of the Roman Curia. The journey occupied seven months, from 21 Jan., 1330, to 24 Aug., 1331. The record of it, which is printed at length by Professor Rogers, gives the various stages and four rates of exchange. Professor Rogers also printed (ibid. pp. 635-642) an itinerary of a journey from Oxford to Embleton and back in 1331 (Jan. 5-March 16), when various representatives of Merton college travelled to the north in order to procure the appropriation of the great tithes of Embleton in the bishop of Durham's court. The account of this journey should be compared with a similar record printed in Arch. Ael. vol. xvi. 1, p. 115, relating to the year 1464.

APPENDIX VII.

THE ARMS OF THE VICOUNT FAMILY.

Land in the chapelry of Horton, in the parish of Woodhorn, appears to have been at an early date in the possession of the sheriffs of Northumberland, and afterwards of the Viscount family. Probably for this reason the place was known as Horton Shireve in the thirteenth century. See Hodgson, Northumberland, II. ii. p. 260. The following deed, a conveyance of land by Walran de Horton, or Walran Vicecomes, is preserved in the Marquis of Waterford's MSS. at Ford castle. There is no evidence to show in what way Walran de Horton was related to the Vicounts of Embleton, but there can be little doubt that he was their kinsman and that his seal bears the arms of the Viscount family.

'Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walranus de Hortone dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmauui Thome de Castre septies viginti et decem acras terre in villa de Hortone cum vilenagiis, villainis, sequelis, et catallis eorum, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, illas scilicet quas recuperauui de domino Johanne Baard in curia domini regis. et postea per magnum assisam in eadem curia retinui. Adeo integras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut dictus Johannes easdem tenuit in maritagio cum Issabella filia mea. Habendum et tenendum dictis Thome et Issabelle et hereditibus suis de dicta Yssabella procreatis in foedo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene, in pace et integre in omnibus sicut dictus Johannes eas tenuit. Et si contingat
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In references to female names the surname in parentheses is that of the husband’s family.

The point at which the history of a township commences is indicated by the use of small capitals.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO VOLUME I.

Page 15, line 29, for 'Cor-di-Galli' read 'Cauda Galli.'
Page 18, line 11, for '607' read '617.'
Page 34, note 2, for 'although' read 'unless.'
Page 98, line 23, for '1888' read '1886.'
Page 157, Thomas Forster of Adderstone and Frances, daughter of Sir William Forster of Bamburgh, were married at Little St. Mary's, Durham, 22 Jan., 1689.
Page 187, last line of note 6, transpose Thomas and William.
Page 188, it is now Mr. Twigge's opinion that Oswald Younghusband, executed in 1616, died sine prole, and that Thomas Younghusband, rated for Budle in 1663, was a son of Cuthbert Younghusband of Adderstone, uncle of Oswald Younghusband.
Page 188. John and Grace were issue of the marriage of John Younghusband and Margaret Brewis. (The issue of two marriages have been confused by a printer's error.)
Page 189, for 'Pickering' read 'Pickhill.'
Page 192, line 7, for '£37,000' read '£39,000.'
Page 204, line 12, for 'Richard' read 'Henry.'
Page 229. Ralph Forster of Carham was issue of the marriage of Thomas Forster of Adderstone and Barbara Laws; administration of the goods of Ralph Forster of Alnwick was granted 18 March, 1733/4, to his mother Barbara Forster.
Page 229. Dorothy Forster, wife of John Armstrong of Berry Hill, was buried 7 May, 1771. Bamburgh Register.
Page 233, line 36, for 'Forster' read 'Fenwick.'
Page 232. Thomas Alder of Belford West hall was buried 7 June, 1753.
Page 269, line 8, for 'is' read 'was.'
Page 297. Additional information confirms and amplifies the Bradford pedigree. In the depositions of witnesses examined in a chancery suit, Bradford v. Carr (Easter Term, 2 Jas. II.), preserved in the Marquis of Waterford's MSS., it is stated that Thomas Bradford, born circa 1591, died circa 1664, was 'under very low circumstances some time before his death . . . and was arrested for debt and throwne into the comon gaole for the county' [of Northumberland]. Thomas Bradford's son, Ralph, married Margaret Cole, 26 March, 1663 (Gateshead Register), and was buried 26 Aug., 1664, leaving issue a son, Ralph, who was buried 24 Nov., 1664 (ibid.). Margaret Bradford, the widow, remarried about 1674, John Jenkins of Barnes, co. Durham. Of the other issue of Thomas Bradford, by his wife Jane Thompson, (1) Mary, the eldest daughter, married George Pringle, gent., and died before 1664, leaving issue a daughter, Jane, who married Ebenezer Durant; (2) Elizabeth married Bryan Grey; (3) Philadelphia died unmarried.
Page 332 (2nd generation on the page), delete 'died before 1754 . . . John Wood.'
Page 333, line 2, for 'Thomas' read 'Mrs.'
Page 333, line 6, for '1749' read '1748.'
Page 356. Tuggal hall was bought in 1878 by Colonel John Wood for £2,000. After Colonel Wood's death it was sold in 1889 to his sister, Miss Wood.
Page 360, line 18, for 'Greenses' read 'Greenses.'
Page 360, line 32, for 'Goodchild' read 'Hugh Miller.'
Page 362, line 14, for 'serratings' read 'scratchings.'
Page 394, line 13, for 'John' read 'George.'
Page 400, line 8, for 'son' read 'grandson.'
Page 403, line 28, for 'son' read 'grandson.'
Page 407, for 'Mentin' read 'Cleutin.' The name of the French envoy was Henri Cleutin d'Oysel.
Page 415. It was not the eldest but a younger son of Major-General John W. Younghusband, who served in the Pamirs, viz.: Francis Edward Younghusband, C.I.E., born 1863, formerly captain in the King's Dragoon Guards, now in the Indian Intelligence Department.