

ART. V.—*Thomas Langton and his Tradition of Learning.*
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IN my earlier communication on the family of Bainbrig of Hawkin, I was concerned not so much to recover a lost pedigree—though that appeared worth while—as to exhibit a family tradition of learning. The facts of descent were necessary to that purpose, and a genealogical method offered the most orderly exposition.

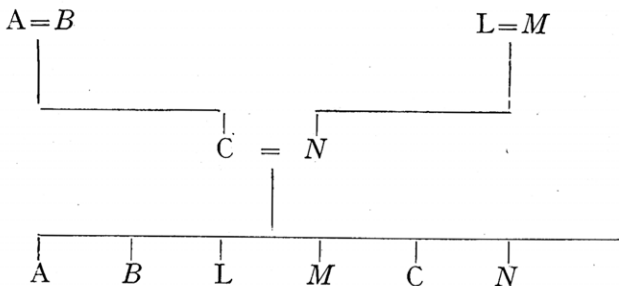
An attempt is now made on similar lines to reconstruct the framework in which that family is set, and to trace from its source the tradition which it inherited. The recognition of scholarship is not claimed for any but graduates, as persons attested after disciplined study. But the family tradition peeps out in many outside this category who, if not clerks, were at least clerkly and paid homage to education; and it is almost impossible to find a male representative who was 'no scholar' in the apologetic sense of modern times.

The early date from which this study begins—viz. the middle of the 15th century—suggests two preliminary observations: (i) a family succession of scholars at this period is not adequately accounted for merely by heredity, whether of brains or ambitious temperament: we shall have to look for opportunities of education and for continuity of influence in days when learning was rare and there was no open field for talent.

(ii) At such a date records for genealogical construction are hardly come by, and often can only conjecturally be fitted together. Between intelligent inference and ar-

bitrary assumption there is only an ambiguous frontier. It must therefore be understood that the conjectures adopted in this paper are not illusorily offered as facts; no other claim is made for them than probability more or less.

In this connexion I should define the limits within which I have followed the guidance of names. There is a tradition still living in Lunesdale that the children of a family ought to be named after their grandparents in priority to their parents. Such a tradition is not likely to be of modern growth, and I am convinced by local registrations, especially of simple folk, from the earliest times that the obligation was always felt. It is lightly met in modern times in the persons of one boy and one girl: but when only one name was given to a child at Baptism the requirement was more exacting. The scheme was modified and compromised in one way or another, and only piecemeal verification is possible. But on the whole I cannot doubt that the ideal family began with three children of each sex perpetuating in order the grandparents' and parents' names: a son named after his father is generally found to have elder brothers, and the eldest son of a family almost invariably bears the name of his paternal grandfather. It may be convenient to have before us a formula of these principles.



(or any other of the 20 possible arrangements that preserve simultaneously the relative order of A L C and of B M N).

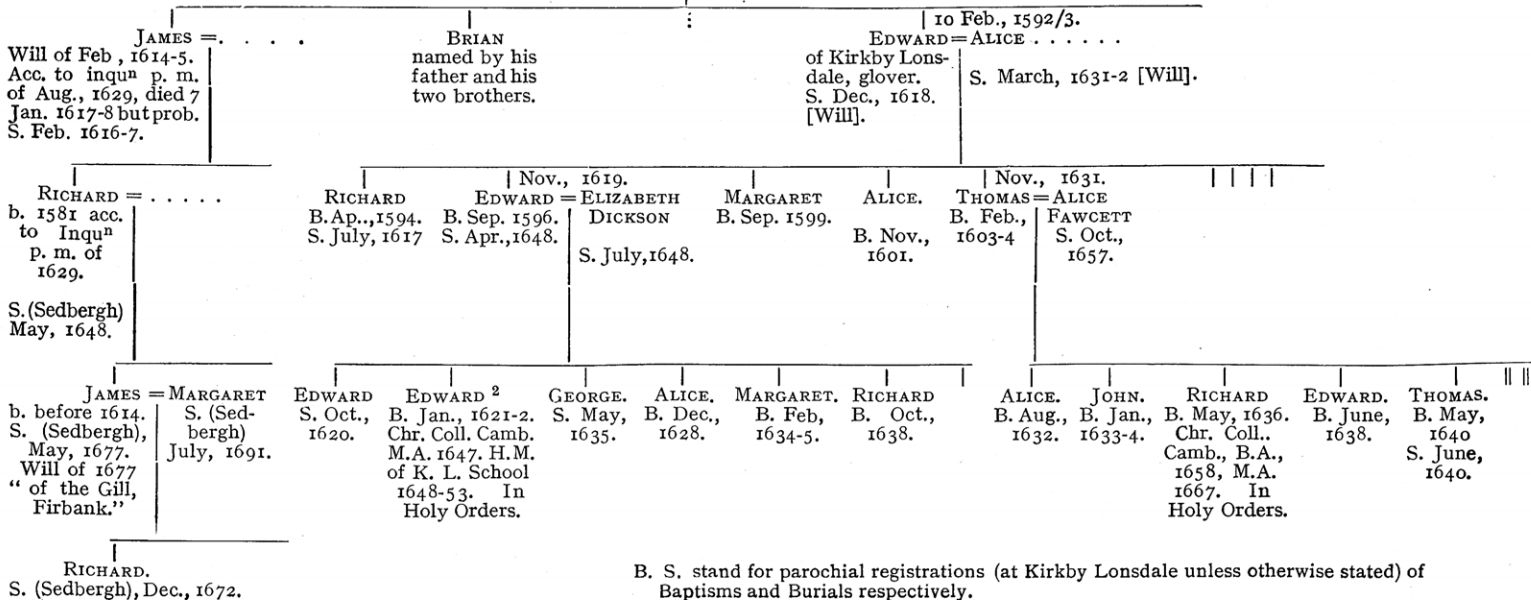
The Bainbrig family, with which this paper is largely occupied, can be seen to have been generally mindful of these principles. In the proved descents of many branches there is a regular tradition of names. In two cases, (Table iv, 6th generation and Table v, 8th generation), three of the four grandparents' names can be identified, and in the latter case the parents' names also occur in due order. Elsewhere (Table v, 4th and 5th generations) the succession is established in spite of defective registration. On the whole the consistency inspires confidence. And as analytical principles can be applied to construction, it is obvious that names may be a scaffolding by which to ascend in the pedigree. Such steps must be taken with caution. A conjecture resting on no other basis would impress no sober judgment; but with corroboration it may rise to a high degree of probability.

There is a rider to be added to the laws already enunciated. If the eldest son died without posterity to keep his name alive, the purpose of the tradition was thwarted; and a large proportion of first children died in infancy. It was a common custom of course to repeat the name of any deceased child in one subsequently born, but this was happily not an invariable practice, nor was it always a possible option. There is however evidence that, when a pedigree name had lapsed, it was customary—if not a family duty—that the name should be restored, when possible, in the next generation. The child so named after his great-grandfather appears to be properly a younger son, but cases occur when the eldest son is so named.

This requires illustration, and I will give two examples. First, a quotation (see p. opposite) from a well-vouched pedigree of a Firbank family of Bainbrig outside the limits of this paper. The senior branch is abbreviated to shew

FIRBANK.

RICHARD BAINBRIG = MARGARET
of the Gill Firbank. named in husband's Will.
Will pr. Feb., 1587.



only eldest sons, our interest being in the junior descents. Here there is general conformity with the standard. In the 3rd generation Richard the eldest son dies unmarried in early manhood. Both of his brothers revive the name in younger sons, one of them even delaying his father's name to do so. This is suggestive of a duty, and even an urgent duty, personal to themselves: for the name was already secure in the senior branch.

The second example also I have chosen on the ground of emphasis. It depends entirely upon parochial registration, and is marred by a gap therein, but, in the absence of occurrent names, the records are convincing. An Antony Mansergh is named at the Baptism of three children, Elizabeth (Aug., 1540), John (Feb. 1543/4) and Joan (June 1549). John's marriage is found in Jan., 1560/1 and the issue registered in the parish consists of Richard (B. March 1570), William (B. July, 1573) and Isabel (B. Feb. 1579/80). It may therefore be assumed that he had earlier children, and the register is wanting for 1566-9. His eldest son would regularly be named Antony; and as his line continues through Richard to John, and through John to Richard, there is evidence that a tradition of names was observed in the family. The former Richard had Cicely (B. Oct. 1601), John (B. Ap. 1604), Agnes (B. Jan. 1606/7 S. Mar. 1606/7), Antony (B. Feb. 1607/8, S. Mar. 1607/8), Antony² (B. Mar. 1609, S. not found), Edward (B. May 1610), Antony³ (B. Dec. 1613 S. Jan. 1613/4) and Agnes² (B. Aug. 1616, S. Sept. 1616). Here is a threefold attempt to restore the name Antony, and it is the only instance yet noted of a name *twice* repeated in one generation. A great loyalty would seem to be engaged.

The programme to be followed in this paper is (I) to get an adequate idea of Thomas Langton (who is the *fons et origo* of the succession to be traced) and of his family connexions. This leads to (II) the Bainbrig family of

Appleby, which, for convenience, is first pursued for several generations, though these are found to be junior to (III) a branch in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, the local ramifications of which are followed out until the male succession appears to fail. Next (IV) the Cambridge branch growing out of Lunesdale is separately considered: and finally (V) another local branch is discussed, which there is reason for thinking to be of the same family. In each of these sections the results reached are registered in a tabular pedigree. The specified purpose of this paper has governed my use of the materials, and in general I have avoided the duplication of work already done. A selection of documents is gathered in an appendix.

I. THOMAS LANGTON AND HIS FAMILY.

i. The earliest record found of this family in the Appleby district is a fine of 19 Edw. I (1290) by which Alan de Langton and his wife Alice conceded lands in Milburn to John de Helton and Agnes his wife. The manor of Langton at an Inquisition of 1 Edw. III. (1326) was found to be of no value.* In 1428 William de Langton was Rector of Long Marton.† A rent-roll of 1454 in the Machell MSS. (Vol. v, p. 394) preserves the names of Thomas and Nicholas Lanton. John Langton senr., and jr., appear in a will of 1568 (*App.* no. 13) with which we shall be concerned: and other chance notes of Appleby include a Richard in 1599 and Robert in 1634. It appears therefore that the family persisted for several centuries.

Thomas Langton, who in 1483-1500 was successively Bishop of St. David's, of Salisbury and of Winchester, and Archbishop-elect of Canterbury, is the central figure in a group of Westmerians who rose to public distinction through learning. He was born *c.* 1440, presumably at Appleby, where his affections remained centred and

* Nicolson and Burn.

† These *Transactions* o.s., viii, p. 424.

where he founded a chantry for the souls of his parents.* There is no evidence that his family had any social prestige. His sisters passed by marriage into some of the best families of the district, but probably only at the outer fringe. There is no Langton among the sixty-three "gentlemen within the Schyer" in 1539.†

In these circumstances the emergence of this man into the fellowship of scholars and statesmen at such a date is the more romantic. His patron is not known; but it is incredible that he could have found his way to Oxford and to Cambridge without substantial backing. Some devout and generous churchman of the type of John Machell of Crackanthorpe must have been moved by the friars of Appleby to smooth the way. He became a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1461, and was University Proctor in the following year. Only a few years later he is found occupied with the King's business.

We are not here concerned with his career in detail,‡ except so far as it illustrates his personality or his attitude to learning. His multiple preferments, and progress from See to See, are about normal for a man of his great distinction; primarily of course they mark the emphasis of royal approbation. But a man so honoured in three reigns is distinguishable from a mere courtier or personal favourite. Himself reared in the Middle Ages, he was Provost of Queen's before Grocyn began to teach Greek in Oxford. But in the course of his diplomatic missions he had caught the spirit of the Renaissance in enthusiasm for art and letters, and had opened his eyes on the continental advance in education. The honest rewards of diplomacy at his date are hard to determine, and are possibly over-estimated: he was certainly able to provide for the educa-

* This chantry was not scheduled by the Commissioners at the time of the suppression.

† *Records of Kendale* i, 83.

‡ A good biography is available in D.N.B.

tion of relatives with the best advantages of the time, and not improbably to portion his sisters. Eventually he was advanced to the richest See in the English Church.* But his estate at death is not swollen with accumulations. He disposes in money of less than a year's income.

There is happily a contemporary appreciation of the man still extant (*App.* no. 3). This occurs in a classical treatise of Richard Pace on the advantages of Greek studies, printed at Basle at the famous press of John Froeben in 1517. Pace began life as an office boy to the Bishop at Winchester. Langton observed his genius for music, and in the musician prospected the scholar: the boy was meant for greater things. Forthwith he packed him off to Padua to be taught Greek and Latin in the best school of the place, and paid all the expenses of his education. The work was still incomplete in 1500-1, at the Bishop's death—Pace was then at the university of Bologna†—but provision was made in his will for a further seven years' study. The Bishop's discernment was justified. Pace became distinguished in the New learning, and was a close friend of Colet and Erasmus, the latter of whom addressed to him a considerable proportion of his fascinating letters: he was employed by Henry VIII. as private secretary, and, among a long list of ecclesiastical preferments, succeeded Colet in the deanery of St. Paul's.

We have here completed a brief outline of Pace's history: all he says of himself is that, owing to Langton's generosity, he had the best educational advantages at Padua. And even this is reasonably clear of egoism in the context. His case was not exceptional, but characteristic. Langton was a keen humanist. He started a private school in his palace, and personally overlooked its work, studying the

* The revenues of various Sees are given thus in the *Liber Regis* (1786) from the King's Books of 1535: Canterbury £2682, Winchester £2873, Durham £1821, York £1610. Such incomes realized in present values are staggering.

† "Ricardo Pace scolari meo bononie studenti."

various dispositions of the pupils and examining them at night on the day's work, always on the look-out for merit, that by encouragement it might be made more.

This passage in the "de Fructu" has been depreciated as a casual and fragmentary allusion. But it is more than that. It is, within its own limits, a portrait with definite suggestions of personality. The author says that he has gone out of his way, as in duty bound, to keep his patron's memory alive. The tribute is paid with tact and modesty. Leaving to others his public career, he dwells on domestic features which would otherwise be unknown. He characterizes him as 'a second Maecenas'—which is good classical Latin. To the modern English ear 'a mediaeval Arnold' would perhaps convey a truer impression. He may have been a patron of literary men, even if Erasmus left England unsatisfied. But the facts rather portray an ardent educationist, a scholar who believed in the discipline of scholarship, and propagated it, not in indulgence of a hobby, but in obedience to a vocation.

Upon the death of Cardinal Morton, he was nominated (Jan. 9, 1500-1) to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and his election followed on Jan. 21; but six days later he died in London* of plague, having meanwhile on Jan. 25, made his Will, which we shall study for the light it throws on his family connexions.

2. But before proceeding to that, I wish to discuss the evidence for an elder brother William, also an ecclesiastic of distinction.

In 1466, as we learn from Nicolson and Burn, a dispute which arose between the Vicar of Appleby and the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, was arbitrated by William Poteman, LL.D., and William Langton LL.B. The former of these is a well-known man who had been Warden of All Souls

* The Southwark manor of the Bishopric of Winchester was known as "The Clink." The name still survives in Clink Street.

and came to York in the wake of Archbishop Neville about 1464; he is repeatedly named as Vicar General for the Archbishop and for the Archdeacon of Richmond, and was undoubtedly the most eminent lawyer of the Diocese.* This man must be taken as the Abbot's representative. The other arbitrator therefore is retained by the Vicar of Appleby, and may be assumed to have some special qualification, such as local knowledge, to determine his choice.

Moreover, eleven years before this date, viz. in 1455, the Archbishop of York had issued a Commission to report on the licensing of a Chapel, in which Mr. William Langton, LL.B., was named among others.†

Now there is a man of this name who occurs frequently in Yorkshire Wills of the date, a lawyer in the main stream of ecclesiastical society in York. He became Rector of Ousebridge, York, and was affectionately mentioned by one of his parishioners in a Will of 1458. His own Will was made in Dec., 1464 and came to probate in Aug., 1466.‡ As he is nowhere distinguished as a graduate on so many occasions, it seems a safe conclusion, even without the exact date of the arbitration in 1466,§ that he was not the arbitrator concerned.

We have therefore to reckon with a second William Langton, first identified as LL.B. in the legal circle of York in 1455. In July, 1457 he supplicated for the degree of Bachelor in Canon Law at Oxford.|| With this foundation in the two faculties of law he is very likely to be the man of the name who was presented in 1486 to the Chancellorship of York—and no other can be found

* *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iv, pp. 78, 79 n.

† *Ibid.* p. 103 n.

‡ *Test Ebor.*, vol. ii, pp. 90, 91, 205, 231, vol. iii, pp. 150, 199 n.

§ Since this was written I have found the exact date 7 June, 1466 in Machell MSS., vol. iv, p. 471.

|| Boase, *Regist. Univ. Oxon.*

alternatively.* In 1493 he succeeded Dr. Poteman in the Prebend of Nunwick in Ripon, when he is registered as S.T.P. He resigned the Chancellorship in 1495, became Precentor in 1495-6 and died in Nov., 1496. His Will, of which a portion is extant in the York register (App. no. 1), shews that he had been Rector of Folkingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, to which parish and to another in the same diocese he makes bequests. Of his institution to Folkingham no record has been found in the episcopal register, but it there appears that on 29 March, 1482, a clerk was admitted to the Prebend of Sleaford vacant by the resignation of Master William Langton, S.T.P. The institution of the latter to this Prebend is sought in vain, the last previous institution being that of Sir Nicholas Rawdon, priest, in 1465.†

It can hardly be doubted that this is, in outline, the career of one man. He was evidently a learned ecclesiastic, if, having graduated in both laws, he was perfected in divinity. We have already found for him a link with Appleby, and the question arises whether he was a relative of Thomas Langton. There are a number of coincidences which *in cumulo* appear convincing that the two men were brothers.

(a). Among the Bishop's servants named in his will is a John Langton: he is of course a relative, most probably a nephew.

The Precentor also leaves a legacy to John Langton, who, as he needs no further identification, must be his only near relative of the name.

(b). William Langton, as we have seen, resigned a Prebend at Lincoln in 1482.‡ In the following year both

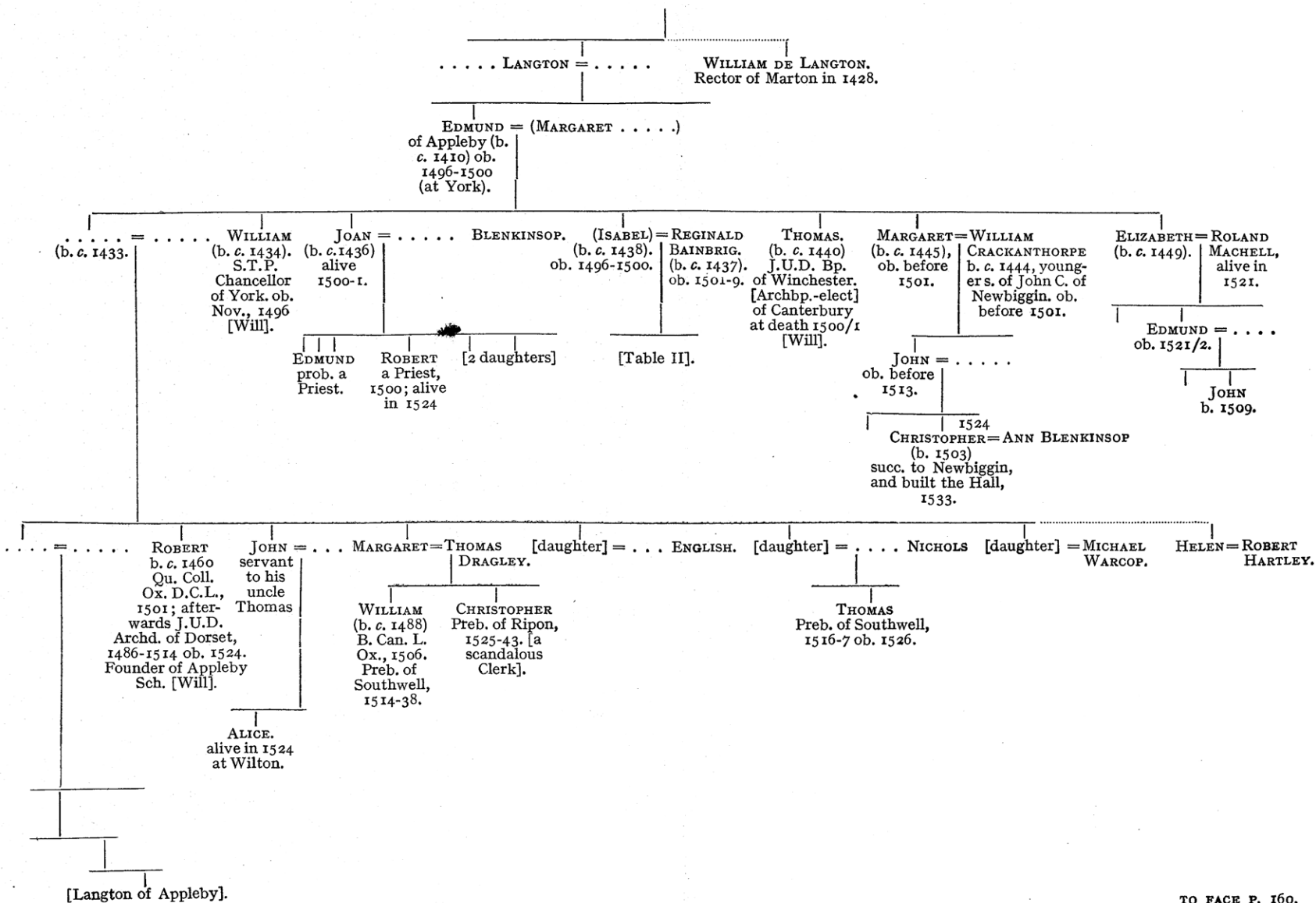
* This was written after search. I have since found in the Kalendar of Papal Letters (vol. xi, no. 660) a dispensation in July, 1463, for a William Langton, clerk, of the diocese of York, to hold a benefice without entering Holy Orders, while studying letters at a university. He was under 19 years of age at the date, and is therefore clearly a third of the name.

† I am indebted to Canon C. W. Foster, F.S.A., for this search of the episcopal registers.

‡ Thomas Scott, Bishop of Lincoln, had been translated to York in 1480.

I. THOMAS LANGTON AND HIS FAMILY.

Conjectures within round brackets.



Thomas Langton and his nephew Robert Langton were collated to Prebends in that church. We shall find in the course of this paper quite a number of cases in which one member of the family in fact made room for another in ecclesiastical offices. What is immediately arresting in this case is the preferment of three men of one family name so closely together in one cathedral. Thomas Langton's prebend in Lincoln (North Kelsey) passed to his nephew Christopher Bainbrig in 1495/6, Christopher Urswick having intervened.

(c). Antony-à-Wood relates that Thomas Langton, when he built his extension to the Provost's residence at Queen's College, Oxford, introduced a memorial of himself by a sculptured rebus of his name and See. The foundation of this was a *tun* in contact with which was the obsolete musical note called a 'long'—for Langton—while out of the bung grew a vine—for Winton.* His nephew Robert also, who gave windows to the college, is said to have set his mark upon them in a *long tun*.† It was clearly a family symbol.

There are still existing two books of a W. Langton of the 15th century specially bound for him, one (a Cicero in MS. of 1466) at St. John's College, Cambridge (MS., 156), the other a printed book ("Quaedam de vita Sti. Hieronymi" n.d.) in the John Rylands library. The latter has been rebound with the original sides incorporated. They shew the name Langton *in rebus* viz: the first syllable in letters the initial of which has an elongated stem passing through a *tun*.‡

(d). The two men are akin in music as well as in learning.

* Wood's *Athenae*.

† Wilkes *Hist. of Hampshire*, vol. ii, p. 286 n.

‡ The book was originally in the Spencer library, and Dibdin in *Bibl. Spenc.*, 1st suppl. vol. p. 146, gives a reproduction of the rebus. The book has W. Langton's signature. [For this information I am indebted to Mr. F. R. D. Needham of the Bodleian Library].

(e). The name of William Langton's father appears in the York register of his Will as Edward, according to the transcript supplied to me. This, as appears certain from the Patent Rolls, is a copyist's mistake for Edmund (See App. no. 1, n.).

Now Thomas Langton had *two* nephews of this name. Edmund Blenkinsop, son of his sister Joan, is named in his Will as a legatee; and a memorandum of 1521 preserved in the Machell MSS.* enables us to identify with probability the Edmund Machell who died in 1521/2,† seized of Bongate Hall and other property in Appleby, as the son of another sister Elizabeth, wife of Roland Machell.

Edmund Langton, the father of these two distinguished sons, evidently died between 1496 and 1500/1, and must have been an octogenarian. It seems unlikely that at such an age he would have been burdened with an executorship unless he were a member of the elder son's household at the time, and so specially familiar with his affairs.

3. The Will of Thomas Langton (1500/1), which, I think, has not before been printed, is given textually in the Appendix. It repays careful study quite apart from our present interests. As an elaborate document dictated *in extremis*, it witnesses by its structure to an orderly mind, and by its detail to extreme conscientiousness. The pious bequests are extraordinarily comprehensive, extending beyond cathedrals and colleges to every type of religious house and fraternity. The testator's devotion to the friars is reminiscent of Stephen Langton. We have already remarked that he had not allowed money to accumulate, and it is not surprising, in view of the amazing income which he had in the last years of his life, that he disposes of a great collection of costly things, chiefly of course of religious use—several images of Saints, a triptych, seven basins and five ewers, all of silver, chalices, a Pax

* Vol. v, p. 324; see *App.* No. 9.

† Inquisition p. m. Chancery Series II, vol. 48 no. 106; see *App.* No. 10.

which had belonged to the Queen, copes and other vestments of greater and lesser richness and so on. Of another class no doubt are many of the silver-gilt cups and in particular the pair of gold salt-cellars studded with precious stones which he gives to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Patronage of the gold and silver smiths was a note of culture at the time: it is said that Henry VIII, impressed the Venetian ambassador with the sight of their shops in Cheapside. But apart from this, there is nothing grandiose in the Will. His servants include no noblemen: several of the names such as Machell and Warcop are redolent of Appleby and Westmorland. He has not been a collector of manors, but has bought one or two tenements, "the lands that were Roland Harrison's," etc., in the place of his birth. The general impression is of a man who belonged to his own people, after standing before kings, and whose affections were centered in the old home.

Reserving one tenement in part endowment of his chantry at Appleby,* the Bishop bequeaths the rest of his land to his sister Elizabeth and her husband Roland Machell and their heirs, with remainder to Reginald Bainbrig and his heirs. *Not*, it will be observed, to a *Langton*: no brother or nephew at Appleby is mentioned in the Will. It can hardly be questioned, in view of the fact that testator had Bainbrig nephews, that Reginald here named in remainder is the husband of a deceased sister. This conclusion will prove important.

"To the said Roland Machell and his wife 200 marks. To my sister Joan Blenkinsop 100 marks, and to her two daughters £20

* The Langton chantry is not scheduled by the Commissioners at the time of the suppression, the only chantry at St. Michael's, Bongate mentioned being the 'English' chantry. The other emolument of the priest was to be 8 marks per annum and the foundation was to endure—"si fieri commode poterit"—for a hundred years. It was surely not easy in 1500 to provide an annuity for 100 years. The Executor who accepted the trust would have to make provision for continuing it after his own death. This probably accounts for the manor purchased by Christopher Bainbrig and his provision in 1509 (see *infra* II § 3) so that the Langton chantry as a distinct foundation disappeared in 1514. What happened to the Bainbrig chantry is a separate question.

each. To John Crakenthorp towards the building of his house 40 marks. To Reginald Baynbrige £100. To Thomas Baynbrige £100. To Helen Baynbrige £100 and a piece of silver plate."

Here another sister, Joan, comes in view: the Bishop in providing for his own begins in his own generation. In this connexion it is probable that John Crackenthorpe is the representative of another sister now dead. This, I am led to think, was Margaret, wife of William Crackenthorpe, a younger son to whose heirs the succession at Newbiggin was passing. This William is known to have had a son John, who is probably the legatee mentioned and the expectant heir in 1500/1. He did not however outlive his uncle, for the next owner of Newbiggin was Christopher, presumably his son, who married Ann Blenkinsop in 1524 and built the hall of the manor house in 1533.*

Thomas Baynbrige will be found to be a son of Reginald. As he and Helen are here named individually, it is probable that they are brother and sister, and that, like the daughters of Joan Blenkinsop, they are closely joined with their father as members of his household.

"To Margaret wife of Thomas Dragley £100. To Elinor wife of John Colynson £100. To Helen wife of Robert Hertely £100. To Elizabeth wife of John Spencer £100.

To my nephew Mr. Christopher Baynbrige, [silver basin and ewer]. To my nephew Mr. Robert Langton, [the same]. To my nephew Lancelot Baynbrige [the same and £40 in money]. To my nephew Edmund Blenkinsop [the same]. To my nephew Robert Blenkinsop [the same]. To Roger Baynbrige £20.

* I am indebted to Mr. Dayrell Crackanthorpe of Newbiggin for the essential facts here relied on. It appears that the succession is rightly summarized in these *Transactions* o.s., xii, 35, except that Christopher is there supposed to succeed his father instead of his great-uncle. He is *consanguineus meus* to the John whom he succeeds. This John, the last of the four, married a Musgrave, and is probably the County Sheriff in 1512 and part of 1513 after which a Musgrave followed, whence it seems that he died in the course of the latter year. I find by an Inquisition of 24 March, 1503/4 [*Chancery Series* II, vol. 18, No 5] that a John C. of Newbiggin died 11 Sept., 6 Edw. IV (1466) and was succeeded by his son and heir of the same name, aged at his father's death, 24 years and more. This is probably the last succession in the older line: it furnishes a date for the birth of the last John, (1442) and so an approximate date for that of William, who is known to be his younger brother.

Here the five nephews are immediately accounted for, and Roger Baynbrige, not so described, is appended to the group. Lancelot, to whom alone of the nephews money is left, will be found to be a layman: of the others three are known to be priests. The plate identically bequeathed is probably for liturgical use (church ornaments are often found in laymen's inventories of this time) and this makes it likely that *both* of the Blenkinsops are of the clergy. But at least it is proved that no money is bequeathed to any known clerical relation. I suggest as a reason that the Bishop had made his provision for them long before in the education that made them clerks.

The four married women whom the Bishop names between his own generation and his nephews might naturally be taken for a group of married nieces. There are facts in support of the inference; for three of the four family names are afterwards recognised in church dignitaries. Shortly after Christopher Bainbrig became Archbishop of York (1508), Lancelot Collinson and Miles Spencer received prebends there. In 1514, William Dragley was made a Prebendary of Southwell, and somewhat later Christopher Dragley was similarly preferred at Ripon. The last named turned out a scandalous clerk of the worst type. Collinson is known by Antony-à-Wood to be a nephew of the Archbishop, and there is a strong probability,* that Spencer was in the same relation. Margaret Dragley, the first niece to come to mind, may be taken to be a sister of Robert Langton, who in 1524 makes bequests to the Dragley brothers, and speaks of Dr. Spencer as "my kynnesman" (*App.* no. 5). One may

* Since this was written, I have found a memorandum in the Patent Rolls which removes the matter from conjecture. "Papal dispensation to Miles Spencer, clk. of the see of Carlisle, sister's son of Card. Bainbridge, to hold two benefices now in his 19th year and a third when he reaches 23. Rom. non. Sept. 1 Leo X (5 Sept. 1513)." From this it is clear that Spencer was a child of 5 at Langton's death, and a boy of 15 when Archbp. Bainbrig gave him a prebend in York.

feel confidence in placing Elinor Collinson and Elizabeth Spencer as daughters of Reginald Bainbrig. Helen Hartley cannot be of that family, in which we have found a Helen unmarried at the time, but may be a sister of Margaret Dragley. But, in view of the event, these large legacies may be thought to be something more than personal remembrances to married nieces; more probably they are educational endowments for grand-nephews.

4. Robert Langton, the nephew who has been already mentioned, declares in his Will that he was born at Appleby. His father's name has not been discovered, and his brothers (for he is probably a younger son) were not in their uncle's favour. He himself is the first heir to the tradition of learning, and by his munificent bequest of £200 to Queen's College, Oxford, for endowment of a school in Appleby was afterwards acclaimed as the first founder of the historic Appleby School.* Such a man claims our notice; and without embarking needlessly on a biography† we may properly attempt here to interpret some of the facts.

In the circumstances it is fairly evident that he was beholden to his uncle for his opportunities. Indeed one may say confidently that he and his cousin Christopher Bainbrig mark the beginning of Thomas Langton's endeavours as an educationist. Probably they were educated abroad—Bainbrig is said to have graduated at Bologna—and in any case considerable expenses were involved. It is clear that the effort was justified in the result.

Robert Langton's first cathedral appointment in 1483 has already been noticed. His uncle was translated in the following year to Salisbury, and in 1485-6 gave him two

* It is remarkable that no corresponding development of the School is traced till 45 years later (1569), when it is said that Miles Spencer bequeathed "trust money from Langton and money of his own," for its endowment. In 1534 its endowment is returned as £4 11s. 3d. (See these *Transactions* o.s., viii, 405, 407)

† See D.N.B. *sub nomine*.

prebends in that church (with a like number to Bainbrig) and in 1486 the Archdeaconry of Dorset. This has the aspect of normal nepotism, in days when a man knew far less of the nephews of others than of his own. But in fact it is qualified by several considerations. Pure nepotism would have involved promotion for Robert Blenkinsop as well, of which there is no trace found. On the other hand the men here advanced were undoubtedly men of distinction. Both of them became Doctors of Law, and Robert Langton, further attained to the degree of J.U.D.,* which is to Richard Pace sufficient proof of the consummate learning of the uncle. And further, though it is well known that prebends, the duties of which could be vicariously performed, were sometimes bestowed at the time on boys, there is reason for thinking that this Bishop was unwilling to prefer these promising nephews till they had emerged from minor Orders.

When his cousin became Archbishop, Robert Langton became Treasurer of York, which office he apparently exchanged with Lancelot Collinson, the Archbishop's nephew, for his prebend in the same cathedral in June 1514. A month later he exchanged the Archdeaconry of Dorset for a prebend in Southwell with Richard Pace, who had doubtless been collated to it by Cardinal Bainbrig. Finally in 1516/7 he resigned the Southwell prebend, and was succeeded therein by Thomas Nicholls, a nephew named in his Will. The essential motive of these arrangements was clearly to relieve himself of the Archdeaconry, which he had held for 28 years, though he retained the two prebends in Sarum till death. It may be inferred from his Will that he resided during these years in Southampton in the 'goddishowse' (St. Julian's Hospital), where he maintained a *pied-à-terre* till the end. Possibly he administered that foundation for his uncle, who held

* The authority for this is Reg. Bainbrig. See these *Transactions* n.s., xi, 362

the Mastership under Queen's College, Oxford, from 1478, it is said, for 20 years.* If so, he may have succeeded to the Mastership. After 1514 he evidently resided in the Charterhouse in London, and so was brought into continuous touch with the Colet-More circle of scholars. At the obsequies of Henry VII (1509) he had been paired with "Mr. John Collett dean of Powles,"† and by this time Colet's foundation in St. Paul's Churchyard was fully established under Lilly. It was probably under the inspiration of Colet's example that he resolved to endow a school of learning in Appleby.

One or two other remarks suggest themselves upon this Will (1524), a spasmodic document in marked contrast with that of Thomas Langton. The testator's sister Mistress English recalls a well-known name. There was an English chantry in St. Michael's, Appleby, the foundation of Sir William English, Kt. Another sister seems to be the wife of Michael Warcop, perhaps the man named among the uncle's servants. A third is postulated as the mother of Thomas Nicholls. Margaret Dragley is not named, and was presumably dead. As in the uncle's case, no brother or other Langton of Appleby is mentioned; but the niece, Alice Langton of Wilton, may well be a daughter of the John named by both uncles. The testator prefers his cousin Robert Blenkinsop to his prebendary nephews in disposing of his silver heirlooms. The silver basin we have met before, and the "ewer without a tonne" is probably the known ewer in a fresh association, to symbolize the family name *in rebus argenteis*. Dr. Miles Spencer at this date is in London, practising among his fellows at doctors' commons. The priest Sir Olyver is misnamed as Redrode, his name was certainly Rudd.‡ Among the five or six

* A good account of this foundation is found in Wilkes Hist. of Hampshire, vol. ii, p. 276 foll. It was administered well by Queen's College (*Vict. Hist. of Hampshire*, vol. ii, p. 204).

† Brewer, *Letters and Papers*, vol. i, p. 16.

‡ See n. to Will, *App.* No. 5.

servants are George Bainbrig and his wife: of this man we shall hear more hereafter. A pleasant and characteristic feature of the Will is the provision for keeping the god-son Robert Warcop at school. A man of this name was Rector of Kirkby Thore 1568-97. He may be a grand-nephew. But Robert was a typical name in the Warcop family.

This is as far as our special purpose requires us to follow this branch of the family. With the exception of William Dragley, who graduated at Oxford in Canon Law in 1505/6, it would seem that Archdeacon Langton's nephews were relatively undistinguished. There is no evidence that they handed on the tradition by which they had profited. Thomas Nicholls, Bachelor of Decrees, who was perhaps his uncle's peculiar care and was put into his prebend at Southwell, makes a bequest (1526) to the poor in the parish of Bere, Dorset,* from which it is likely that he was Vicar of the prebendal church before Henry Wingfield, named as such in Robert Langton's Will. The younger Dragley was impeached by a colleague at Ripon for neglect of duty and disorderly living in 1537, when he was President of the chapter. The discipline meted out to him by the Archbishop after a Visitation appears absurdly inadequate,† and he still signed as "presydentt of the chapter" in 1540.

Robert Langton, like his uncle, was evidently full of loyal affection for his birth-place: it may be significant that, dying in London, he willed to be buried before the image of St. Michael, the patron of Bongate church.

II. BAINBRIG OF APPLEBY.

I. It has been seen that Bishop Langton had a sister—not improbably the Isabel named by his brother—married to a Bainbrig, and the conclusion has been adopted that

* The Will is abstracted in *North Country Wills* (Surtees Soc., vol. 116, p. 279).

† The whole proceeding is in *Memorials of Ripon*. (Surtees Soc.) vol. iii.

his name was Reginald. After a search of Inquisitions and Fines, no trace of the family can be found in Appleby before his time and it is therefore provisionally assumed that he was the founder of the family there. Where did he come from?

The question is not now raised for the first time. It was propounded in "Notes and Queries" in 1863 with very poor results. A conjecture, however, was made* connecting the Cardinal's family and those of Durham in descent from a John Bainbrig, buried in York Minster, who was Bailiff of that city in 1418-9.† About the same time a General Bainbrigge gave to the Town Clerk at York a pedigree based on this conjecture: and, as the only known attempt of the kind, it is given in the Appendix.‡ Unfortunately upon examination it yields no satisfaction. The Bailiff of 1418 is probably the potter who attained to the freedom of York in 1385,§ and was presumably born in 1364. He would be about 70 years of age, if surviving, at the date when the Cardinal's father was born. Again, the description "of Warcop near Hilton" would be impossible for anyone moving on secure ground. That being so, what confidence can be placed in the name assigned to the Cardinal's father, without evidence? But, having adopted Reginald in this role and accounted for the contemporary Thomas as the Cardinal's brother, I feel bound to shew reason against reversing the positions.

Among the "gentlemen of the schyer" as scheduled in 1539 we find Thomas Bainbrig and John Spencer in close connexion—for the list is not alphabetical—with persons who certainly belonged to North Westmorland. The former of these is no doubt of the Cardinal's kin,

* Series III, vol. 4.

† It may be noted that the Query had included also Edward Bainbrig of Middleton, concerning whom there was no reply.

‡ No. 39. This was copied by Canon Raine, to whose son, the Rev. Angelo Raine I am indebted for the Transcript.

§ *Ibid.* n.

and unless, without evidence, we assume more families than one, he must be presumed to be the man named in the Will of 1500/1. If he were the Cardinal's father, he would be a centenarian in 1539, a too remote possibility to reckon with. But as a younger brother he may well be the representative of the family in Appleby at that date, and, as we have seen, his mention in the uncle's Will can be congruously explained.

On the whole the York pedigree must be abandoned, so far as the Appleby family is concerned. It is not surprising that Bainbrigs, like others in the north, gravitated to York and traded successfully there. But as we shall in due course find the earliest assured records of the family in Westmorland itself,* we have no reason to go so far afield for a speculative descent of the Appleby progenitor.

2. The tradition that Cardinal Bainbrig was born at Hilton fits well with the facts that can be found about his family. It was a hamlet within the parish of St. Michael's, Bongate. "To St. Michael's church in Apleby are belonging these places following, 1st Bongate 2 Battlebur w^h are parts of Apleby and called vici de Apleby i.e., streetes of Apleby 3 Crakinthorp 4 Hilton and 5 Murton, 6 Langton and 7 Brakenbur Hamletts,"† Kirkber, which will subsequently appear as a secondary seat, is close to the last-named hamlets, and nearer to the town than Hilton.

Some history of the manor of Hilton Bacon is given by Nicolson and Burn. Our only possible concern with this is the remarkable coincidence—if it be no more—that Richard Restwold, owner of one moiety,‡ conveyed by way of settlement in 1500/1 his interest to Christopher Bainbrig and three other clerks who are four of Bishop

* *Infra* III, § 2.

† Machell MSS. vol. i. p. 305.

‡ He also owned Kirkber, etc. (See these *Transactions* N.S. viii, 284, 315).

Langton's Executors. The survivor of these conveyed it in 1525 to the Hilton family, which had owned the other moiety.

Reginald Bainbrig probably had a tenant-right under this manor, and there reared a goodly family. In due time the place became too strait for them, and the sons dispersed to found homes elsewhere. Christopher, Lancelot and Thomas we already know. Another, William, is probably to be annexed by the aid of a receipt for money in Latin (1515) preserved in the Machell MSS. (*App.* No. 8). which bespeaks a lawyer. He was presumably resident in Appleby. More important to us is John, who will be found in Lunesdale, probably in possession of ancestral tenements there, and from whom the local families will be derived later on. The evidence for George, who is clearly the eldest son, may be noted here.

It appears from the Patent Rolls that on 1 Oct., 1496 the King granted to George Baynbrigge, his heirs and assigns, the manors of Lokerley and Tydurley co. Southampton from the previous Michaelmas, to hold by fealty and a rent of £34 13s. 4d. On 7 Nov., 1509 a Pardon was granted for George B., gent. farmer of these manors, and of Heyshete [prob. Heyshott], Sussex, and Southwark. His Inquisition was taken at Winchester on 13 Aug., 1513, when the jury found that he held the Hampshire manors under the letters patent referred to, that he died on 8 Dec., 1512, and that his son and heir was Roger Baynbrig, aged at the date of Inquisition 30 years or more. In this royal favour we must discern the intervention of the Bishop of Winchester for a Bainbrig nephew: for though the Bishop does not leave him anything in his Will, he makes a bequest of money to Roger, whose name he appends to a list of nephews. George was evidently well provided for: and Roger Baynebrigg (Hants.) is found in a list of the Royal Household of 17 Henry VIII., as a "Sewer of Chamber out of wages."

Lancelot Bainbrig is found at North Cave, near Hull. His Will (1532) and that of Elinor his wife (1547) are registered at York. (*App.* Nos. 6, 7). Neither of them gives indication of links with Appleby, except that Emma Spencer, named by the wife, may be her husband's niece. The Bainbrigs mentioned apparently belong to the Teesdale and Snotterton families, in which Antony was one of the characteristic names: they may be the wife's relations, as also "my brother Gabriel and my sister Jane." But the probability remains unshaken that this Lancelot is the man already known as Cardinal Bainbrig's brother. Canon Raine has a note* that Robert (son of John) Elwald, Mayor of York in 1539, married a niece of the Cardinal. This man was admitted to the Freedom in 1505† and was therefore born in 1484. In 1524 Lancelot Bainbrig was associated with John Bainbrig and Robert Elwald in the purchase of two messuages with lands in Hugate, York.‡ This record is illuminated by Raine's note, which clearly cannot be based on it. Now it is remarkable that neither Lancelot nor his wife mentions any of the Elwalds, but, instead of this, the husband expressly forbids his wife under penalties "to goo unto any of the constables or be ordered after any of them." This can hardly be passed as an explosion *in vacuo* of an ecclesiastically-minded layman. It is far more probable that the land transaction had led to a quarrel with the ascendent magistrate.

Besides the six sons of Reginald Bainbrig thus accounted for, we have identified three daughters, viz: Helen, unmarried in 1500/1, Elinor, mother of Lancelot Collinson and Elizabeth, mother of Miles Spencer. Cardinal Bainbrig was less deliberate than his uncle had been in preferring his nephews. Collinson when he became a Prebendary of York had just graduated in law at Oxford, from which

* *Test Ebor*, vol. v. p. 245.

† *Surtees Soc.* vol. 96.

‡ *Yorks Feet of Fines*.

his birth may be presumed *c.* 1492: he succeeded to the Treasurership, as we have seen, in 1514, and held that dignity till his death in 1538. Miles Spencer, b. 1495, was a Prebendary before he became an undergraduate, and evidently was not spoiled by the treatment. He graduated B.C.L. at Oxford in 1513, was at Doctors' Commons in 1520,* and was J.U.D.—a double-barrelled Doctor—in 1526,† if not two years before. Apart from his learning, he continued the Langton tradition by a bequest to Appleby School, of which he was accounted as the second founder.‡ His will is said to have been made in 1569 and as he was succeeded in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, by death, in March, 1569/70, and in his York prebend of Riccall in June, 1570, it seems clear that he died before Lady-day, 1570—so that the legend of his survival to the age of 90§ must be given up. His tomb is in the nave of Norwich Cathedral, but the brasses are lost.

This may suffice to mark the tradition of scholarship, and to redeem from indefiniteness the generation through which it is passing. Reginald Bainbrig was the father of not less than nine children, the order of whom must be to some extent conjectural; and, being himself comparatively poor, was richly blest in his brother-in-law.

3. The centre of interest in this generation is necessarily Christopher, who, if not the greatest ecclesiastic in Westmorland history, certainly attained to the greatest eminence. The facts of his remarkable career have been collected in several biographies, but after all his personality

* Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

† Cf. Will of John Clifton of this date in Raine's *North Country Wills.*

‡ It has been seen above that Robert Langton in 1524 left £200 to Queen's College Oxford to build a school in Appleby. As nothing happened in consequence, it must be concluded that the College declined the trust. What Spencer did was apparently to add £40 in 1569 to the original benefaction: and the sum was increased to £300 by Reginald Hartley, with which an endowment of £20 per annum was secured by a rent-charge. [These *Transactions* o.s., viii, 404 *seq.*].

§ Blomfield, *Norfolk*, vol. iii, p. 90.

is left vague and indeterminate. Some inferences that have been drawn appear highly questionable; and, considering the importance of the man in the present study, I feel bound to offer my own observations upon his history and character.

The date of his birth has been generally assumed as 1464, from a tradition that he was 50 years old at death. A tradition on such a point may be received with caution, especially as the figures have the look of a round number, and may be good for the decade rather than the year. There is some reason for thinking that he was about three years older than this. His earliest known preferment is in April 1485, when he received by letters patent the benefice of Pembridge* in the diocese of Hereford "void by the resignation of Thomas Bishop of Salisbury." This living his uncle had permission from Rome to hold *in commendam* with the See of St. David's in 1483.† Why then, intending that his nephew should succeed to it, did he hold on to it for a year after his translation to Salisbury? Probably because the nephew was not old enough at the time for this preferment. If we suppose that he was 23 years old and not yet ordained to the priesthood, a year's delay is extremely significant. If, in the alternative, no canonical scruple was operating, it is difficult to see that one year of age mattered. The greater probability is that Christopher Bainbrig was born 1460/1 and ordained priest in the spring of 1485. If so, he would be 34 when he succeeded Langton as Provost of Queen's, and nearly 40 at his uncle's death.

We have already seen the foundation of his career in the uncle's enlightened patronage. Langton in fact dealt very equally with the two nephews who really fulfilled his hopes: he gave each of them two Prebends and an Archdeaconry, and such promotion was certainly

* A rich living afterwards scheduled in the King's books as worth £36 10s. p.a.

† *Patent Rolls*, 21 May, 1483. 6 July, 1483.

not beyond their merits. But while Archdeacon Langton went no further, save in academic distinction, Bainbrig, who was Archdeacon of Surrey before 1500/1, rose rapidly, by the King's favour, in ecclesiastical dignity. Here a few facts and dates are necessary to understand the position. In Sept., 1503 he became a Prebendary at York and in the following December succeeded to the deanery of the same church. In Nov., 1504 the King made him Master of the Rolls,* and a year later Dean of Windsor.† In 1507 he was appointed Bishop of Durham‡ and after holding that See for only a year, was translated to the Archbishopric of York.§ This is an impressive record for five years, but, in view of the First Fruits to be paid, it may well have proved embarrassing. As a matter of fact, when Martin Collins, Treasurer of York, died in 1509, the Archbishop was a debtor to his estate in the sum of £200.|| This seems fatal to the Venetian story¶ that he gave 20,000 golden ducats to the building fund of St. Peter's, Rome. The thing is arithmetically impossible, and would hardly deserve repetition but for the obvious implication that it was the price of his admission to the Sacred College two years later.

Bainbrig had been only four months in his Archbishopric when Henry VIII acceded to the throne, and, full of enthusiasm to prove his devotion to the Holy See, and ambitious to obtain recognition as the most Christian King, selected him as his ambassador extraordinary to the Papal Court. The permanent ambassador at the time was Silvester Gigeis, Bishop of Worcester. The Patent bears date 24 Sept., 1509. A few days earlier the Archbishop had made a Will, afterwards to be referred to,

* *Patent Rolls*, 13 Nov.

† *Ibid.* 28 Nov., 1505.

‡ *Ibid.* 17 Nov., 1507.

§ *Ibid.* 12 Dec., 1508.

|| *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iv, p. 277.

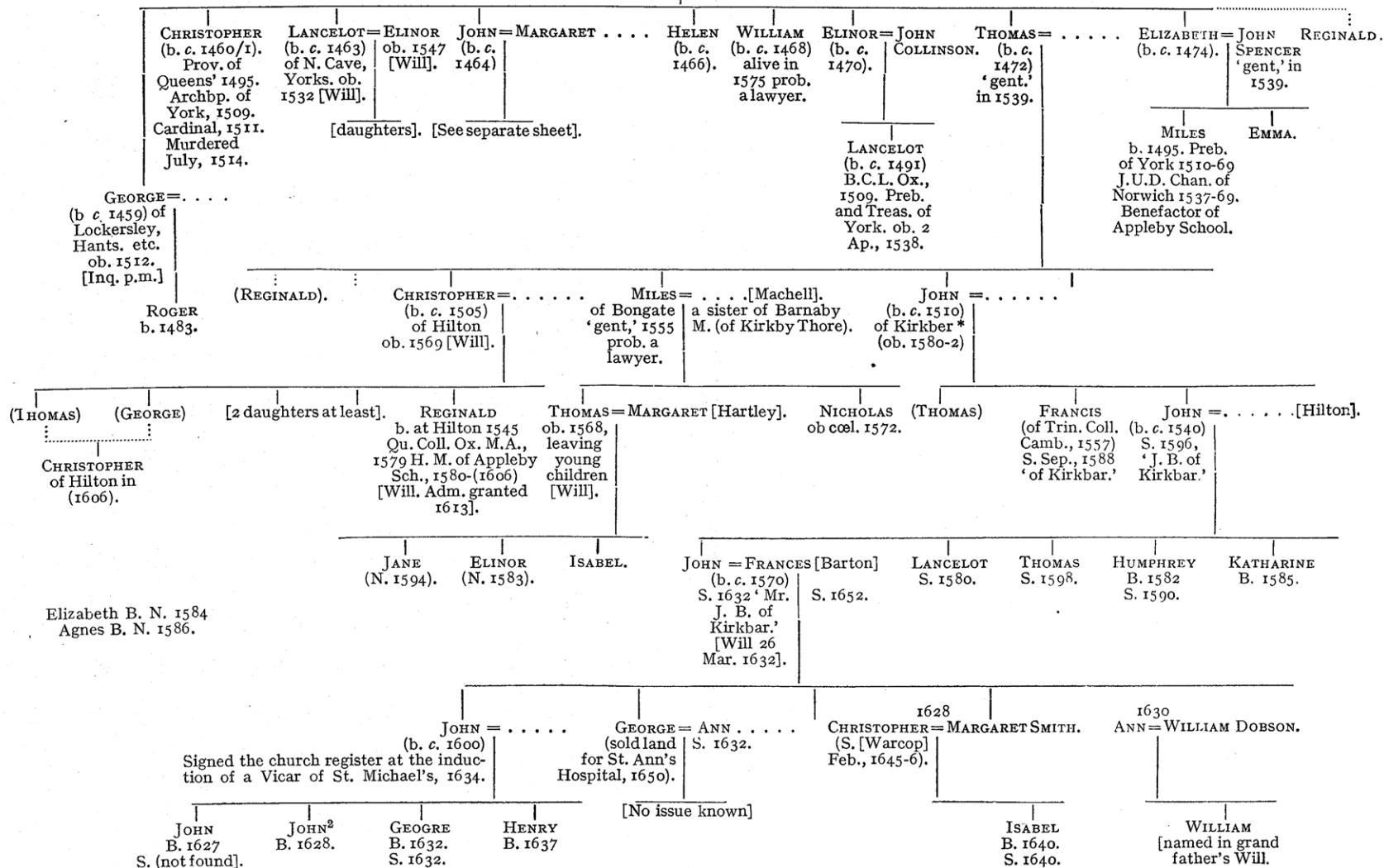
¶ *Dispatches of Sebastian Giustinian* (Rawdon Brown), vol. ii, p. 145 n.

II. BAINBRIG OF APPLEBY.

B.N.S. are parochial registrations of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at St. Michael's, Appleby. Conjectures within round brackets.

The parish registers of St. Michael's, Bongate begin in 1582. Many places are said to be indecipherable. No Bainbrig records between 1596 and 1625.

REGINALD BAINBRIG=(ISABEL) LANGTON
of Hilton near | da. of Edmund
Appleby (b. 1435-7) | L. of Appleby.



* John B. sen^r at the Inqu. [1580] of Thos. Bellingham [Records of Kendale i, 156 foll]. The Will of 1632 shows that this family held a burgage in Scattergate under the Bellinghams.

disposing of a manor, which probably represents trust money as well as his invested savings at that date. This mission must have gratified the Pope (Julius II), for he made him a Cardinal in 1511. In point of fact, Bainbrig threw himself heart and soul into the schemes of that bellicose Pontiff, and actually took the field with the Papal troops, while his letters to the King are largely concerned with the progress of military operations. The King also must have been satisfied, or the mission would not have been maintained for five years. Meanwhile the Archbishop was suffering by his absence from his See. His jurisdiction was invaded by the Archdeacon of Richmond (Thomas Dalby), his rents were withheld, and his appointments unmade. His last letter to the King, dated a month before his murder,* appeals to the services he has rendered, and renews his request for redress of these injuries.

Upon this history the biographer of *Worthies of Westmorland* would discredit Bainbrig on the ground that no man of character would have served Henry VIII; but probably few will agree, considering the splendid promise with which that reign opened, that any dishonour can be attached to such service. And if the activities are happily unfamiliar in prelates of later days, it is pertinent to recall that they were quite characteristic in the Middle Ages, from which England was only just beginning to emerge. But the same writer, in charging the Cardinal with a conspiracy of lies to deceive the Pope, makes an indictment which calls for more serious attention.

It is based on an expression employed in Bainbrig's letter to the King of 12 Sept., 1513, the material portion of which is thus given in "Letters and Papers":

" Went next day to Cardinal Sinegal and demanded the brief put into his keeping for Henry by Pope Julie. He acknowledged that by this victory the conditions were fulfilled: but

* *Letters and Papers* Henry VIII, 18 June, 1514.

refused to deliver it until he received order in writing from your Majesty, for so he was commanded by Pope Julie. He does not wish the Pope to know but that Henry had possession of it in Pope Julie's days."

The last sentence seems an adequate summary of the text, as quoted by Atkinson: "He praithe your Grace to lett itt be noo otherwise shewide butt that ye hade the said Breve in your handes in Pope July's Days, he wolde nott that the Popes Holiness that nowe is shulde in ony maner knowe the contrary."

It is assumed that the Brief in question was for the designation of Henry as the "Most Christian King." Atkinson has rushed into some confusion of thought. He says that the Brief "could not be granted unless the three should conspire to tell Leo X that it was made out before Julius' death." This, according to the terms of the letter was nothing but the truth: Atkinson does not impute a forgery. And the alternative presumption that the "grant" was to be obtained by false pretences from the existing Pope is equally inconsistent with the facts stated. The Brief appears to be an Act of Julius ready for delivery by the trustee when certain conditions were fulfilled. Its existence was unknown to the new Pope, and there were reasons for reticence until it was securely delivered into the proper hands. One plausible reason may be suggested. Leo, with all his culture, was unscrupulous in money matters. He owed Cardinal Bainbrig £350 for silver plate.* And he was bent on finishing St. Peter's by any means. If, as is well known, he levied 10,000 golden ducats for giving jurisdiction to the Archbishop of Mainz (whereby the abominable Sale of Pardons was started on the continent) what was he likely to exact for this Brief, if he had power to arrest its issue? It would indeed have been a King's ransom. The "conspiracy" is simply a

* Letter of Richard Pace to Wolsey, 11 Sept., 1514, in *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.* [App. No. 4].

judicious reticence which cannot be turned into a *suppressio veri* unless it can be shown that Sinegal was under obligation to make a disclosure to Leo before executing his predecessor's trust. At the same time it might well be that he ran the risk of the Pope's displeasure, so that "his trewe and faithful demenor" would lead Cardinal Bainbrig to suggest a recompense in "Promotion more or lesse."

Other vices which have been attributed to Bainbrig are an overbearing manner and violent temper. The former of these is always a matter of impression; the latter should be verifiable in fact. What is the positive evidence? There is no question that he was poisoned, probably at Spoleto, by a chaplain on 14 July, 1514. The murderer admitted the crime, and declared that it was instigated by the Bishop of Worcester, the permanent ambassador at Rome, who gave him 15 golden ducats to do the deed. This confession he afterwards withdrew in favour of a statement that it was purely a personal act of vengeance for a blow which the Cardinal had given him. In choosing between these alternatives opinion has divided; and those who have thought the latter psychologically more probable have discerned the violent temper. It seems more practical to inquire what was thought probable *at the time* by those who were in touch with the persons. Now it is certain that Richard Pace, who was in the Cardinal's suite and was one of his executors in Italy, entirely believed that the original confession was true. He shewed great discretion in minimizing the public scandal and even intervened to save the Bishop of Worcester from examination by torture,* but he *believed him guilty*. "As for the poisoning of my late lord Cardinal," he writes to Wolsey, 11 Sept., 1514, "it hath been in the hands of the greatest learned men in Rome, and determined by the

* *Foss Judges of England*, vol. 5, p. 34.

most part of them that my said lord was poisoned in such manner as is comprised in the confession of him that did it, sent by me unto the King's grace. I may not write herein that I do know. The Bishop of Worcester hath marvellous great favour *ad occultandam veritatem sed immortalis Deus tam horrendum scelus videtur odisse.*" Pace's conduct did not escape the notice of the Pope, and the King consequently made him his private secretary.

For a positive appreciation of Cardinal Bainbrig we must allow due weight to the implications of his great career. A man who was Head of a College, Master of the Rolls and an Archbishop may be assumed as of the highest calibre. The Tudors were not careless or undiscerning of intellectual qualities, and were attracted by scholars of the New Learning. But for a man's character and personality we are wont to seek to those who have lived with him and know him best: it is said that no man is a hero to his valet. From this point of view the greatest weight must be attached to the high reverence in which he was evidently held by Pace, a scholar like himself in the Langton tradition of whom we have more knowledge. This man and his friend John Colet were neither of them blind worshippers of ecclesiastical eminence: they were both of them devoted to light and learning. There is a passage in the "de Fructu" in which the accession to the Sacred College of a learned divine and spiritual preacher is ironically set forth as a curiosity, and the Princes of the Church are taken by no means seriously (See *App.* No. 3). It was therefore the person of Bainbrig, and not his high place, to which Pace was attached. He speaks of him as "ever to be remembered," (*App.* No. 3), and dedicates to him one of his books. Such a public tribute some time after the Cardinal's death goes to shew that he was a person accepted in the company that Pace kept—and we know that this company included Colet and Erasmus.

His only extant Will, dated 21 Sept., 1509, has been

printed by Dr. Magrath in his history of Queen's College. It is emphatically specific—"my last will as to the disposicion of my Manoir of Baldynton Seynt Laurence my present last Wille of and in the premisses." This property he left to the Colledge (i) to endow with 10 marks per annum a chantry in St. Michael's, Appleby, for the souls of Thomas Langton and the parents of the same, for his own soul and those of his parents, etc.,* (ii) to keep a Solemn Obit for Thomas Langton on Jan. 27, the anniversary of his death, (iii) to apply the balance of income for the "exhibucion and fynding of the scolers" in the college at that date each year. He is still commemorated among the Benefactors of the Colledge.

The whole estate which the Cardinal left at his death is impossible to determine. The position was complicated by the fact of his dying abroad. Soon after he left England in 1509, John Withers, a co-executor of the Will of Thomas Langton, obtained an individual Pardon as such, where he is described as Chancellor of Durham, Master of the Colledge called Shurburn House beside Durham, prebendary in the Cathedrals of London and Salisbury, Commissary, sequestrator general, surveyor and receiver general of the Archbishop of York.‡ This man evidently administered the portion of the estate that was left in England. The Cardinal's sole executors in Italy were Richard Pace and William Burbank† another member of his suite. On

* It has been suggested above (I § 3 n.) that this chantry is not an additional foundation to that of Thomas Langton, but its perpetuation with enlargement. The Bainbrig chantry is not accounted for in either of the Surveys under Henry VIII and Edward VI. As the endowment included other purposes, possibly the Colledge was able to apply the whole income to the scholars' fund.

† *Patent Rolls* 28 Oct., 1509.

‡ Probably an Appleby man. There is a letter of attorney of 4 Henry VIII in the Machell MSS., [vol. v. p. 303] by which Gilbert Wharton of Kirkby Thore appoints Edmund Machell and Thomas Baynbrig his attorneys to deliver seisin of lands in Kirkby Thore, Brampton, etc., to Thomas Warcop, esq. W^m Burbank and John Walter. Correspondence between Burbank and Wolsey is preserved in *Letters and Papers*. A William Burbank, LLD., was Archdeacon of Carlisle 1520-9 (these *Transactions* n.s. vol. xi, p. 102).

5 Aug., 1514, only three weeks after his death, his successor at York, the spectacular Wolsey, obtained a Patent for the restitution of the temporalities of the northern Primacy. On Aug. 18, he executed an indenture* whereby Ant. de Vivaldi of Genoa and others engage to pay for his *pallium* and the expenses of his promotion in the Court of Rome: £2000 is to be repaid by John Withers, clerk, and 5704 ducats by R. Pace and W. Burk, (*sic.*) resident in Rome, to Lazarus de Grimaldis and Andrea Gentili, Genoese merchants. For the fulfilment of this, Wolsey gives a bond† in £1300 signed "T. Linc. *post* Ebor." A week later, on Aug. 25, he wrote to Richard Pace‡ requesting that £1260, probably the exchange value of 5704 (silver) ducats, should be paid out of the Cardinal's estate for the expedition of his Bulls. What commensurate claim he had on the estate, cannot be discovered.¶ The accounts of Bainbrig's mission are not found; and in any case, one would think that the expenses attending the new Archbishop's promotion were personal to himself. Pace's reply on Sept. 10, 11, to this demand is preserved in the State Papers,§ and is quoted from the Kalendar in the Appendix (No. 4). It is not altogether free from obscurity, but the general position is clear. He complies—with reluctance—though there is no ready money in hand, and effects have to be realized: the claim is met partly by a subscription among friends. He is evidently afraid that the estate will not meet the personal legacies to the "brothers, kinsfolk and women, and all other his servants." However, Wolsey's interests were served; for the Bull of his appointment to the Archbishopric was dated on Sept. 15.

On the whole, it seems doubtful whether Bainbrig's career brought any access of wealth to his family. With

* *Ancient Deeds* A. 13, 516.

† *Ancient Deeds*, A. 13, 541.

‡ The text of the letter is not preserved.

§ *Letters and Papers*, Hy. VIII, 9 fo. 112.

¶ The upkeep of the property of the See had been neglected in Bainbrig's absence, but two years' revenue seems out of proportion for reparations.

such a question we have only an indirect concern. His importance to this paper is his place in the succession of Westmorland scholars. He owed everything to his uncle—as the pious requital of his Will seems to testify—and, like his cousin Robert Langton, was alive to the duty of handing the tradition on. If more conventional and less discriminating than his uncle in hurrying his kin into ecclesiastical benefices,* he was first of all the builder of their capacities. Miles Spencer must have owed to him the shaping of his education; and without his name and example, as well as his means and influence, the subsequent history of the Bainbrig family is hardly intelligible.

4. It will probably save confusion to proceed at once with the Appleby descents, leaving the senior families for separate treatment later. We therefore return to Thomas Bainbrig, whom we found, after the dispersion of his agricultural brothers, still at Hilton, and apparently unmarried, in 1500/1. Several members of that household were made, if not rich, at least well-to-do by the Langton inheritance. They became land-owners of course, and in due time, not improbably in 1512, Thomas became a gentleman of the shire.† It seems a natural conclusion that it was in 1501 that the Kirkber property was acquired. We might also expect that his marriage would not be long delayed; and we shall in fact find evidence that he reared

* A "Christopher Joyce *alias* Yoye consang. nostr." was given a Ripon prebend in March, 1511/2. I have not been able to trace the relation. He is presumably the Chr. Joye who paid first fruits in Feb., 1548/9 for the Rectory of Colney, Norfolk and Vicarage of Earham.

† Thomas Machell in the MSS. vol. iii, p. 82, speaking of his ancestors, refers to "Jo. Machell the Esqr. of the family who whether made so by Sheriff or from his father being a Kt., this is certane he was benefactor to all that succession since he was Esqr." This goes to shew that social status was settled by the County Sheriff, as might be expected from the fact of the 1539 list. There was probably a property qualification: but in the present case the significant factor is that John Crackanthorpe was Sheriff in 1512. John Spencer was still classed as yeoman at an inquisition of 1517 (Chanc. Series II, vol. 33 n. 35).

three sons to continue his line, viz: Christopher of Hilton, Miles of Bongate, and John of Kirkber.

We have a special interest in this part of the genealogy because it should discover Reginald of Hilton, who was Head Master of Appleby School 1580-1606, "a very learned person" according to Camden,* and the first known man to apply his scholarship to archæology in Westmorland. The late Professor Haverfield, writing of him in these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, 345, expressly left it to others to determine his relation, if any, to Cardinal Bainbrig.

Important clues are furnished by the Head Master's Will, which have not been hitherto explored. This document, which has remarkable individuality of style, is not free from mystery. Haverfield gives its date as 2 May, 1606: elsewhere it is quoted as 11 May, 1606, by an obvious mistake. Nicolson and Burn (i, 331) quote the year and, among the provisions, say that the bequest of his library to the School was subject to a payment of £6 to his executors. I print in the Appendix, with necessary corrections, the transcript supplied to me of the York register. The Will was apparently registered by someone who did not know Latin, and the recovery of the text, though not doubtful, has been laborious. It has no date of execution or names of witnesses: it has an obvious omission of a line or two describing the south boundary of Peartree garth: and there is no condition attached to the bequest of books. On the other hand, the testator specifically declares that he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, so that it was unknown in this form to Cooper, who ascribed him to Peterhouse in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*—in which he is followed by Venn—and to Haverfield, who relied on probabilities for a right conclusion.

He is therefore indisputably the Reginald Bainbrig who

* *Britannia* (1722), vol. 2, p. 990.

matriculated at Oxford from Queen's, "aet. 24," in 1572, and proceeded B.A., 1576 and M.A., 1579. The age recorded at Oxford is inconsistent with a Latin inscription* which he set up himself in 1602, and in which, according to the transcript, he recorded his age as 57 in *Arabic numerals*. That being so, the confusion of the four strokes of VII and VIII occurred at Oxford. His birth must be placed in 1545.

He wills to be buried, if he dies at Appleby, in the choir of Bongate church, where his *parents, brothers and sisters are already laid*, and leaves practically all that he possesses to his official successors at Appleby School. In the event of any of them attempting to deal with his house and garden as private property, he provides that these shall revert in remainder (i) to the heirs of Christopher B. of Hilton, and, failing such heirs, (ii) to the heirs of John B. of Kirkbar. It must be assumed that these two persons were alive and identifiable when the Will was made. The administration was granted to a Reginald Dobson, 17 Sept., 1613, but no burial of Reginald Bainbrig is found in the Bongate register between 1606 and this date: so that it is probable that he died away from home and that the Will was discovered by accident years afterwards.

5. A Muster Roll under Hugh Machell *temp.* Hy. VIII. is preserved in the Machell MSS. (vol. v, p. 394). It includes, under Hilton, the name of Christopher Bainbrig, and, under Colby, that of John Bainbrig. As Hugh Machell succeeded to Crackanthorpe in 1536, and Thomas Bainbrig was alive (presumably at Hilton) in 1539, while Reginald the scholar by his own testimony was born at Hilton in 1545, it is evident that the Roll belongs to 1539-45. Christopher and John are in the next generation to Thomas. At the date Christopher has succeeded to Hilton, and John who is afterwards of Kirkbar has not got there yet.

* Quoted in Hodgson's *Westmorland*, p. 80.

This Christopher made his Will (*App.* No. 12), in May, 1569. He desired to be buried in St. Michael's Church, and, save for one specific legacy of an ewe and a lamb to Dorothy Dobson (a common bequest to grandchildren) left all his goods to his "yonge son Reginald" making him sole executor. In this "yonge son" we cannot fail to recognize the scholar, whose father was, as we have seen, actually buried in St. Michael's Church, whose Will was proved by a Dobson bearing his own name, and who outlived more than one brother. He is the "yonge son," not by the number of his years, but in relation to elder brothers. This inheritance gave him the means of pursuing learning, and in due time proceeding to Oxford.

It is now possible, in view of the facts gathered, to frame the Hilton descents consistently with known principles. Thomas Bainbrig would naturally name his eldest son Reginald after his father, and possibly the second after his father-in-law. But when this was done, considering the distinction of his celibate brother Christopher, it was natural that he should wish to place a son under his sponsorship. If this was done, his elder brother or brothers did not live, and he succeeded to Hilton. He named a younger son, probably the third, Reginald because his grandfather's name had dropped out of the pedigree in his generation. Of Reginald's brothers the eldest would be Thomas. The other may be George, who was a juror at the Bellingham Inquisition in 1580: * for John Bainbrig sen. on the same jury was of Kirkber, and it is perhaps not likely that two brothers would be summoned. One of Reginald's brothers had a son regularly named Christopher, who was alive in 1606 when Reginald made his Will, and was then the representative of the Hilton branch. Thus Reginald the scholar is found to be a grand-nephew of Cardinal Bainbrig.

6. Miles Bainbrig of Bongate, whom I take as the

* *Records of Kendale*, i, p. 157.

second surviving son of Thomas of Hilton, is known by a letter of Attorney (1555) preserved in the Machell MSS. (*App.* No. 11), in which he is connected by a marginal note with Kirkber, and by the testamentary papers of his two sons: these documents are in the Appendix (Nos. 13, 14). I have also noted that he was empanelled for the inquisition (1554) on Thomas Salkeld,* in company with Henry "Krekanthropp," Thomas Hilton, John Machell, George Blenkinsopp, Ambrose Lancaster and others. He was alive in 1575 when he is named with John Baynbrige senior and John Baynbrige junior (*sic.*) among the subscribers in the East Ward of the County towards the Buyldynge of Temple Sowerbye. (Machell MSS., vol. 1. p. 471.) He married a sister of Barnaby Machell, who was, according to Nicolson and Burn, one of the first Governors of Appleby School under the Charter of 1573, and was alive in 1595 when he was associated in a trust with John Bainbrig of Kirkber.† The issue was two sons, Thomas and Nicholas. Thomas, who married a Hartley, died in 1568 leaving three young children, all girls: Nicholas died unmarried in 1572. As Thomas is regularly named, it is likely that Nicholas was the name of the mother's father, in which case she was probably a grand-daughter of Roland Machell, and, like her husband, of Langton blood. However that may be, this branch was extinct in the male line in 1606, when Reginald Bainbrig names John of Kirkber as second in remainder.

It may be thought that Miles Bainbrig was a lawyer: his connexion with the Machell disputes about Crackanthorp is on the whole more suggestive of an attorney-at-law than merely a lawful attorney.

7. The Kirkber descents are helped out by parochial registrations at Bongate, which begin in 1582. This

* *Chanc. Ser.* II, vol. 104, No. 119.

† *Records of Kendale*, i, 162, where I assume that Kirkbee is a mistake for Kirkber.

family is dominated by the name of John. The testator of 1632 (*App.* No. 15), whose eldest son bears the name, and whose father therefore bore it also, reckons among his grandchildren "John the youngest." Here are four generations of the name. And the earliest of these is not the first of all: for a man would hardly need to be distinguished as "sen." while his namesake was only a child. He was therefore himself the "junior" in 1580 when John Bainbrig senr. was a juror at the Bellingham Inquisition already referred to. For the founder of this branch we are thus brought back to a John in the third generation at Appleby, and this is no doubt the man of this name in Hugh Machell's Muster-Roll.

This man's eldest son should of course be Thomas, and the name John should not occur before the third. That this was actually the case, is suggested by the registration of 50 years later. A Francis of Kirkber was buried eight years before John (II), and the latter revives the name Thomas in his own third son. Francis is an unfamiliar name and may come from the mother's side. A man of this name entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1557 but did not proceed to a degree. It seems likely that John (II) married a Hilton, in which family, as in other local families of the time, the name Lancelot occurs. In the thirty years 1596-1626 it is said that the name of Bainbrig does not once occur in the parish register:* the 4th generation is gathered from the father's Will.

On the whole review of the Appleby family it appears at the point reached that only the Kirkber branch is continuing. But we have gone far enough to identify Reginald Bainbrig the scholar in relation to his kin, which was our chief concern in the genealogy.

* I am indebted to the Rev. G. Wheelhouse, Vicar of St. Michael's, Appleby, for his search of the Register and transcription of all Bainbrig records.

III. THE LUNESDALE FAMILY.

1. The links which connect the Lunesdale Bainbrigs with those of Appleby are too definite to be ignored. Here we find at the beginning of the 16th century the same product of scholars, and are faced with identical problems concerning means and opportunities of learning and effective patronage which can only be solved in continuity with the previous history. And if we discover Archdeacon Langton and Richard Pace to be interested in members of this family, we must needs conclude that Christopher Bainbrig is not aloof. Moreover we find the two families bound together in a common tradition of names: Reginald and Christopher, for example, first met with in Appleby, have a consistent course in both.

2. The antiquity and continuity of the Lunesdale family are attested by a number of scattered records which prove remarkably coherent. In the Subsidy of one-fifteenth levied in 1332 Gilbert de Baynbrig of Barbon was assessed on £6 2s. 6d.,* which was the largest assessment but one in the whole Barony. In 1336 a Henry de Baynbrigg is named as holding a close in Sleddalebrunnolf.† In Feb. 1374-5 Gilbert son of Roger de Baynbrig bought messuages and lands in Sedbergh to hold to said Gilbert and his heirs with remainder in succession to Robert and John his brothers and Margaret his sister.‡ In 1376 Robert de Bainbrig is mentioned as lately in possession of land in Sleddale.§ In 1422/3 a Roger Baynebrigg of Sedbergh obtained a papal dispensation (*ex post facto*) for his marriage in the 4th degree:|| this has the aspect of a man easing his conscience in his later days. It appears also from the Cockersand Cartulary

* *Records of Kendale* vol. ii, p. 369.

† *Records of Kendale* vol. i, p. 302.

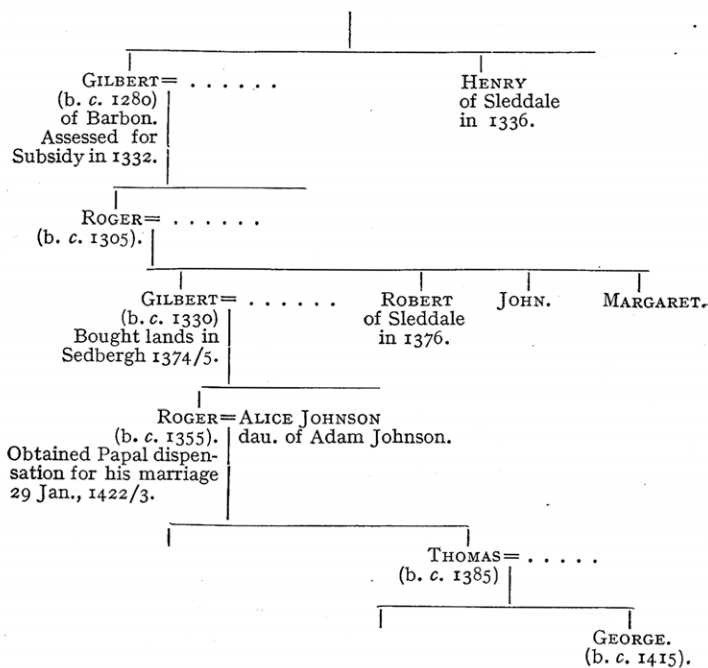
‡ *Yorks Feet of Fines*.

§ *Records of Kendale*, vol. i, p. 147.

|| Quoted from Archbp. Bowett's Register in Surt. Soc. vol. 45, p. 322.

that a John Baynbrige was tenant of Abbey lands in Bland 1453-61. And in 1486-1515, George son of Thomas son of Roger Baynbrig complains against Sir Roger Belyngesham knight and Robert Falshede *re* detention of Deeds relating to messuages and lands in Sleddale and Sebberr late of the said Roger Baynbrig.*

It is clearly possible, seeing that the last of these records links the lands in Sedbergh and in Sleddale in one possession,† to find in the whole series a succession of six generations of one family, as follows:



* P.R.O. Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 115, No. 37. There is no internal evidence to suggest the date of this particular process.

† Note also that Henry de Baynbrig was one of the jury at the Inquisition concerning the Casterton manor (1334) given in *Records of Kendale*, vol. ii, p. 330.

And it is at least a remarkable coincidence that we are brought down to a George who may possibly be the father of the first Bainbrig of Appleby—for this man was born about 1437, and his eldest son George about 1459.

It is not supposed that there was a complete migration of the family to Sedbergh in 1374. The tenant-rights at Barbon etc., further south would no doubt be jealously preserved in the family.*

3. When registration begins in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale (1538) the name is frequent, but there is nothing to show where the families were settled. As we have seen that Christian names are significant in the family, it may be mentioned that the name Gilbert is only once registered, in Oct., 1549, when a man of the name descends upon the parish (probably from Sedbergh) to take a bride from Middleton. On the same day Joan Bainbrig of Hawkin was married to Edward Moore.†

The burials of the first dozen years are important, because they probably link us on with the latter part of the previous century. It is immediately noticeable that a Reginald is buried in 1548/9: he is in the next generation to the Reginald of Appleby and might be a younger son of the same, but he may quite as well belong to a collateral family. Geoffrey is a new name, but it descends. A generation later, in the earliest Sedbergh Will that has been found,‡ Christopher and Geoffrey appear as brothers. There is also a Christopher who was Rector of Little Parndon, Essex, 1538-48,§ who is about contemporary. It is therefore probable that the names Reginald, Christopher and Geoffrey were established in the family.

* The earliest Bainbrig discovered in the Clergy is a J. Baynbrig [*sic*] who is mentioned in the Administration Account (1400) of the Exors. of Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond as Rural Dean of the Richmond Deanery [*Test Ebor.* vol. iii. p. 15].

† These *Trans.*, N.S., vol. xxiv, p. 126.

‡ Will of Robert Bainbridge, Feb., 1562/3. [Arch. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

§ Newcourt's *Repertorium Londinense*.

But there is overwhelming probability that the descents which we are to follow derive from John (buried July, 1542), seeing that the eldest grandson in each of four families received that name. This John is taken to be a brother of Cardinal Bainbrig, provided for in family tenements which had descended to his father after he was settled further north.

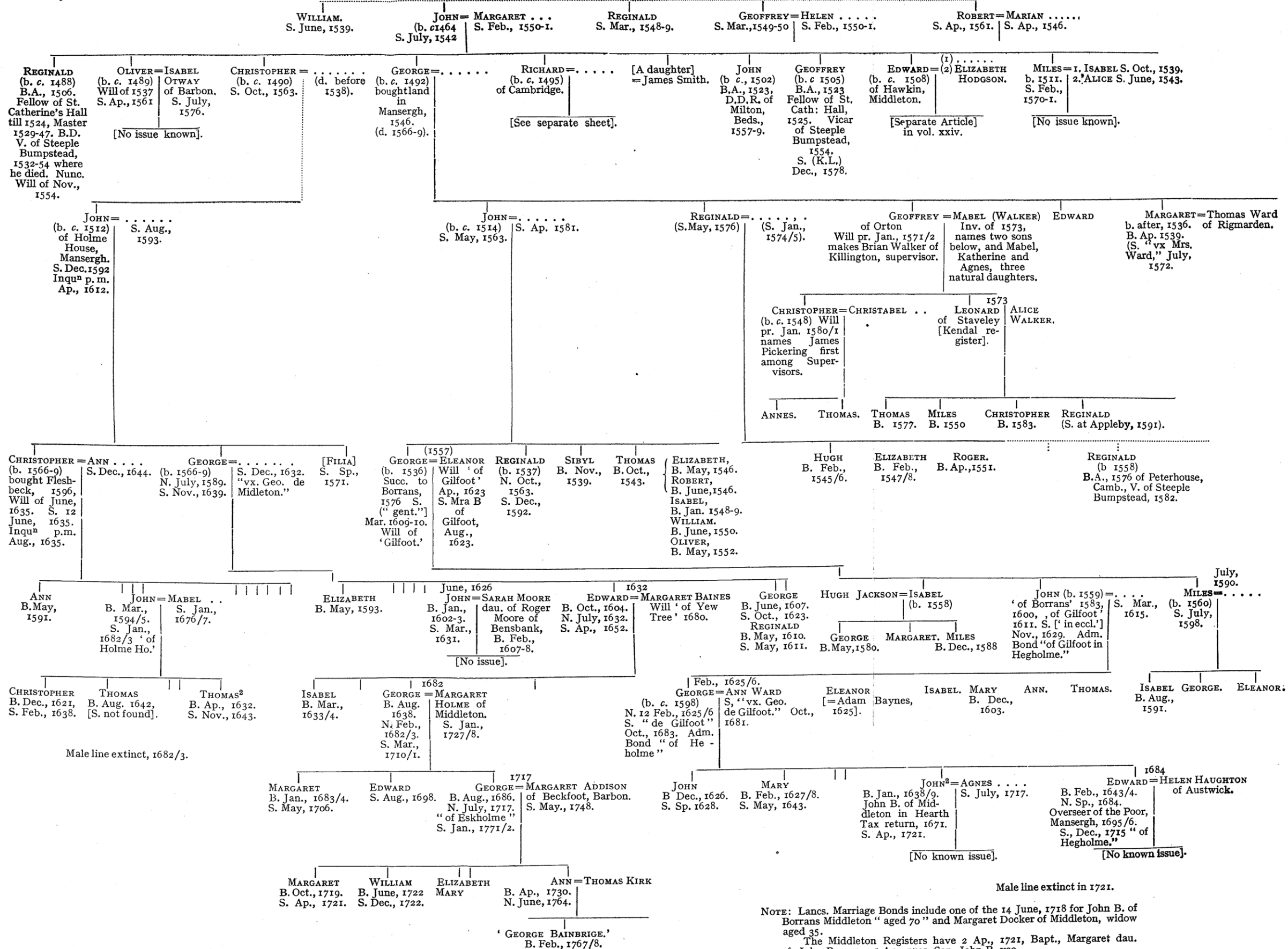
4. He had, like his father, a large family, which can be reconstructed with considerable probability, but not without some pains. In 1506 Reginald, and in 1523 John and Geoffrey Bainbrig, graduated B.A., at Cambridge. Of these John disappears from view until he is found, 1557-9, Rector of Milton, Beds., when he is D.D. Reginald became a Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall—recently founded for a Master and three Fellows—till 1524, when he removed to King's Hall (afterwards merged in Trinity College), but returned to St. Catharine's as Master in 1529. Meanwhile, *c.* 1525, Geoffrey had been elected to a Fellowship there. The dates should be noted. Both of these Bainbrigs are known by Cambridge records to have belonged to Westmorland, and the Master is definitely known to have been born at Middleton.* Reginald held the Mastership till 1547, when he retired to Steeple Bumpstead in Essex, one of several benefices that had been bestowed on him,† and there died in 1554, whereupon Geoffrey was forthwith presented by the Crown‡ to that living. Administration of Reginald's estate was granted in due course in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to George Bainbrig as next of kin; but this was afterwards quashed by Decree of 2 July, 1555 upon the swearing of a Nuncupative Will of 5 Nov., 1554 (*App.* No. 17), by which

* The authorities followed in D.N.B. appear unimpeachable.

† He was presented to Bumpstead in 1532 at which date the Advowson was in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's [Newcourt, *Repertorium Londinense*]. The Dean of the time was Richard Pace.

‡ His composition for First Fruits is dated 14 Dec., 1554. By the suppression of the College of Stoke, Suffolk, in 1549 the Advowson had passed to the Crown.

III.—BAINBRIG.—Extension in parish of Kirkby Lonsdale.
 B. N. S. are parochial registrations of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.
 Conjectures in round brackets.



NOTE: Lancs. Marriage Bonds include one of the 14 June, 1718 for John B. of Borrans Middleton "aged 70" and Margaret Docker of Middleton, widow aged 35.
 The Middleton Registers have 2 Ap., 1721, Bapt., Margaret dau. of John B., yeo. 5 Ap., 1721, Sep. John B. yeo.
 At Kirkby Lonsdale is the Register 6 Sp., 1801, S. Margaret B. of K. L., aged 80.

Male line extinct in 1771/2.

Male line extinct in 1721.

it appears that the testator was residing with a married niece in the parish.

About 1540 a Geoffrey Bainbrig appears in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale as priest of the Spital (St. Leonard's) chantry,* and so continues till its suppression. He granted in 1543, for the term of his own life, a lease of the chantry lands to George Bainbrig on easy conditions, and the two together, after the Chantry Act, offered resistance to the lessee of the Crown, which led to proceedings in the Court of Augmentations and a local Inquiry under a Royal Commission in 1551. Geoffrey Bainbrig was cited as one of the local clergy by the Bishop of Chester at his Visitations of 1548 and 1554, but the name is wanting in the list of 1562: the second of these Visitations was earlier in the year than Reginald's death.

Thus we arrive at triangular relations between these three. George is next of kin to Reginald; Geoffrey succeeds Reginald both in a Fellowship and in a benefice; and George and Geoffrey are intimately associated in Kirkby Lonsdale. But this is not a complete proof that all three were brothers. The matter, however, is advanced to practical certainty if we refer to the Will of Oliver Bainbrig (1557) (*App.* No. 18)—the earliest Bainbrig Will in Lunesdale—who names "my brother George," to whose sons he leaves his tenements, and also "my brother Mr. Bainbrig," whose name he joins with his own in a gift for a school and priest at Barbon. The latter of these, so distinguished in a Will of medieval character, is most probably a graduate priest. I conclude that Reginald, Geoffrey, George and Oliver were brothers. George we have previously encountered as serving with his wife till 1524 in Archdeacon Langton's household: such a man would be conversant with affairs, and is the likeliest brother to take action in the supposed intestacy.

* In succession to Edward Crane, see *Records of Kendale*, ii, p. 351.

The emergence as scholars of three brothers in a Middleton family at this date becomes credible only in the tradition that we are tracing. The father John is not one of the nephews named by Bishop Langton in his Will, and it may be that his brother Christopher was the patron of his children. The "promotion" of Reginald (b. c. 1487) must certainly be ascribed to him; and as John and Geoffrey were quite young at the Cardinal's death, it is probable that their education was completed by the elder brother, then established in his career. There had probably been some set-back, since they both find their way to Cambridge in the same year.

The succession of Geoffrey to Reginald in two positions has a family likeness with other successions that we have already observed. Possibly he was of poor health, or from some other cause did not fully rise to his opportunities: there is no record of his proceeding beyond his first degree. But in any case it is likely that, in so small a society as that of St. Catharine's, his position would become difficult, or even impossible, when his brother returned as Master in 1529. How could this be relieved? He was then of age for priest's orders, and an obvious course would be to place him in charge of a parish. If he went as Curate to Bumpstead in 1532, he would be a link between that place and Cambridge, where, as we shall afterwards find, he had a married brother settled (probably as an inn-keeper), and the eventual marriage of a niece to a parishioner would be facilitated.

5. Before proceeding further with the genealogy, it may be well to review the results already obtained. We have collected five brothers, Reginald, John, Geoffrey, Oliver and George, of whom the first three were of the clergy. Oliver also—judging from his Will—had no children of his own that lived, and not improbably 'brought up' George's family in the days when he served Robert Langton in Southampton and London. As Oliver will be

found to distinguish *two* nephews as John senr. and John jnr., another brother is postulated. He will be identified as Christopher, buried in 1563.

Reginald, as bearing the paternal grandfather's name, is without doubt the eldest son. From the date of his graduation his birth may be placed *c.* 1488. Similarly we may conjecture *c.* 1505 for the birth of the younger of the two brothers John and Geoffrey. Oliver has the unfamiliar name, and is therefore probably the second son: he succeeds to the tenements, or to the best of them, and in particular disposes of a tenement in Middleton which afterwards is found to be Borrans. This is therefore in all probability the farm on which the family was born.

But the generation is not yet complete. We must assuredly annex Edward (*b. c.* 1508) whose descendants at Hawkin peculiarly sustained the tradition of scholarship.* He is found at death in possession of Eskholme, to which Oliver had aspired, and he includes among his supervisors a representative of each of the other two branches of the family in the parish. There was possibly some religious cleavage between the elder and the younger brothers.

One sister only is known, by Edward's Will: she together with Richard the founder of the Cambridge branch (hereafter to be discussed) may be placed in the gap between the first four brothers and John.

And lastly there is some reason for thinking that Miles (*b.* 1511) belongs to this family. He was examined as a witness before the Chantry Commission of 1551 already referred to, when he was said to be 40 years of age. A man of the name, as shewn by the Feet of Fines, bought land in Mansergh in 1547 and in Sedbergh in 1550. He married twice, but apparently had no issue.

Geoffrey is no doubt the Dnus Galfridus Bainbrig buried at Kirkby Lonsdale in Dec., 1578: he may have resided on his benefice in Essex, but the fells drew him home at

* See these *Transactions* N.S., xxiv, p. 123.

last. The burial of George is not recorded, and may therefore belong to one of the unregistered periods, 1556-60 and 1566-9: he was alive in 1557 when Oliver made his Will.

The family continues in descents from Christopher, George, Richard and Edward, the last branch of which has been traced in my previous communication. The elder branches in the parish are in strong contrast with that of Hawkin in proving barren ground to the prospector for scholars: they ran their course in homely virtues and parochial distinction.

It may be noted that these descents from John Bainbrig of Borrans, while not exhaustive of all records of the family name, are believed to include all the families established within the parish before 1650, except that of Firbank (probably an offshoot from Sedbergh) from which a quotation has been made.

6. For the next generation, which also arises before registration begins, we depend primarily upon Oliver's Will (*A^{pp}*. No. 18). On a careful study of that document it appears that the four nephews to whom he makes bequests are all sons of George. The first of these he identifies as "my brother's son John the younger," where the last words are superfluous unless there were two brothers who had a son of this name. The John of his own generation was far away in the south, and cannot be the cause of the distinction. This suggests that John B. of the Holme House named among the supervisors is the senior nephew. And there is confirmation in the registers, which, after the date of this Will and within a century of the birth of these two, include only two burials in this name, viz., in May, 1563 and in Dec., 1592. Six years are blank in the period, but there is no evidence of other persons to whom the records may refer. It seems fairly safe to conclude that they actually refer to Oliver's nephews; and as John of Holme House is again a supervisor for

Edward of Hawkin in 1583, the burial of the younger must be assigned to 1563. Independently there is evidence in the tradition of names. John's successors at Holme House are known to be Christopher—John—Christopher. This raises a strong presumption that he was himself the son of a Christopher. This Christopher is forthcoming in the records and finds a natural place in the family, named after his father's distinguished brother.

7. Holme House in Mansergh was a tenement of 26 acres, and, according to the Inquisition* taken in 1612, twenty years after his death, it was all the property of which John was seised at death. The Jury found that he died 20 Dec., 1595 and that Christopher his son and heir was 50 years old at the date of Inquisition. The dates are wrong, as often. His purchase of land in 1565† was probably an enlargement of Holme House, but the larger transaction of 1589‡ cannot have been personal to himself. In 1575 he acquired the freedom of Kendal to trade in ironmongery on Saturdays and Fair days.§ The only parochial registration in which he is involved during his life is the burial of a daughter unnamed (probably an infant) in Sept., 1571, from which it may be inferred that he married (possibly for the second time) after his father's death, when he was over 50 years of age, and that his sons were born in the gap of 1566-9.

The succeeding generations at Holme House can be disentangled in the parish register, and only one or two observations are to be added. Christopher, the next heir, became more prosperous. He is one of two or three persons assessable in Mansergh in Subsidy Rolls of 1610,|| 1613 and 1624. He had nine or ten children, but of his

* Chanc. Series II vol. 675 No. 123.

† *Records of Kendale* vol. ii, p. 386.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 387.

§ *Kendal Boke off Recorde.*

|| *Records of Kendale* vol. ii, p. 388.

sons only the eldest, John, survived him, to whom he bequeathed one shilling (*App.* No. 20). From the Inquisition of 9 Aug., 1635,* it appears that he had bought by Deed of 12 Feb., 1596/7 the adjoining tenement called Fleshbeck, and was also seised of one messuage with 12 acres in Middleton "called Wraytrees or Cowtrees." His heir, John, was found to be 38 years of age at the Inquisition, which is wrong. This John lived to be nearly 88 and was the last of the male line, his sons having died young.

The discovery of 'Cowtrees' in this family is the means of identifying a junior branch—for it will hardly be doubted that the tenement is that afterwards known as Ewe Tree or Yew Tree, where several generations can be traced from a George Bainbrig of Middleton who married in 1589. The name Yew Tree still survives in a little farm of 14 acres (with fell pasture) which looks like an appendage to Eskholme.† This branch was probably poor in the earlier generations; but eventually, early in the 18th century (*App.* Nos. 21, 22, 23), they annexed Eskholme (which, as we know by the Hawkin letters, was unlet in 1707/8) and they are afterwards described by one or other of the two tenements till the end.

8. We must now go back to the second generation to follow the family of George, the first of the name in Kirkby Lonsdale, who has already been in evidence. As a younger son in a large family he had no prospect of succession to land, and, as often happened in such circumstances, had taken service in a gentleman's household. We found him as a legatee among the servants of Archdeacon Langton, his father's first cousin, who bequeathed him ten marks. Nothing is known of him between 1524 and

* *Chanc. Series* II, vol. 533 No. 64. This is not given in the Appendix, as a duplicate of the same in the Court of Wards is available in Records of Kendale, vol. ii, p. 395.

† Machell (vol. ii, p. 239) notes that "Ew" is found in Eskholme.

1543, in which year he leased the Spital lands from his brother Geoffrey. In 1546 he was able to buy land in Mansergh—probably Gilfoot in Hegholme, which was afterwards the headquarters of the family—and a few years later he was a prospective, if not the actual, purchaser of of the chantry lands of which he had been the lessee. Of his family we know, by his brother Oliver's Will, four sons, John, Reginald, Geoffrey and Edward, and a daughter Margaret, the last under age in 1557. As his grandson George in 1609 names 'Mr. John Ward' as his cousin, it is probable that Margaret was the first wife of Thomas Ward, who succeeded to Rigmaden in 1559.*

The younger sons call for little mention, Edward is possibly the father of a son Miles (B. 1554/5) whose wife and three children with Edward himself died of plague in Oct., 1578: but the identity is not certain. Geoffrey seems to have married a Walker of Killington, and farmed a tenement at Orton, not improbably that belonging to the Pickerings:† he can be followed to the third generation. Reginald had two sons, Hugh and Roger, who are known only by their baptism; and his chief interest is that he is the likeliest father of a Reginald (b. c. 1558) who graduated from Peterhouse in 1576 and was the third Bainbrig in succession to hold the vicarage of Steeple Bumpstead.

John the eldest son has been already mentioned as the chief heir in remainder to his uncle Oliver. His family is steadily developing when the registers begin, and cannot have begun much earlier. It very properly includes an Oliver and an Isabel. He died in 1563, perhaps before his father, and therefore did not succeed to Borrans, which

* *Records of Kendale* vol. ii, p. 385, Brian the younger brother was baptized 5 Feb., 1541/2, so that Thomas probably came of age in 1559. Margaret Bainbrig was baptized Ap., 1539, and was buried, July, 1572. John Ward was baptized Oct., 1564 and his first son and first daughter were named respectively Thomas and Margaret.

† *Records of Kendale* vol. i, p. 189.

did not revert till 1576. It seems certain that his heir was George, born *c.* 1536.

9. This George of Gilfoot, who died in 1610, is really the key to the reconstruction of this branch of the family. He is named as a yeoman in the Grammar School charter (1591) and is registered at burial as "gent." when this designation was becoming more common. His wife Eleanor, who survived him for 13 years, is dignified as "Magistra" in the register of her burial. Their Wills will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 24, 25). It will be gathered that they had three children, Isabel, John and Miles, in this order. Isabel was married to Hugh Jackson, whose family begins in 1580. With the help of this clue, we may feel confidence in assigning the marriage of George and Eleanor and the birth of their children to the un-registered years, 1556-60.

Gilfoot apparently remained the family seat, but he bequeaths to his wife "the house where I now dwell and all other my houses for life." The valuation of his goods is suggestive of great impoverishment. His public esteem clearly rested on other values.

10. John, the next in succession, was at Borrans in 1583, when for some reason he was chosen as a supervisor in preference to his father by the Hawkin kinsman, but he eventually moved to Gilfoot.* He died intestate in 1629 (*App.* No. 26), and his children's names are recovered from the Administration Bond and his parents' Wills. Only one of the Baptisms is found at Kirkby Lonsdale; but the Killington Chapel was licensed in 1585, and it is probable that the other children were baptized there. The heir George can hardly have been born much before 1598.

11. This last George is identified at his marriage with Ann Ward in 1625/6, and died intestate in 1683 (*App.* No. 27). His family is gathered from the parish register.

* He is described as John B. of Gilfoot in the Will of Christopher Wood of Hegholme Hall (1611).

Two of his children died young, but he was survived by two sons John and Edward; and the elder of these entered into a Bond (of only £5) with Joseph Ward of Killington to administer the estate.

12. The next generation calls for one or two remarks. The father and mother both survived to a great age at Gilfoot. The elder son doubtless married and presumably occupied Borrans: he is in the Middleton Hearth tax returns of 1671. Meanwhile Edward remained at Gilfoot unmarried till his father's death. His Marriage Bond of Sept., 1684, describes him as of Mansergh, and he was still at (Gilfoot in) Hegholme when he died, without any known issue, in 1715.* Thus his elder brother, also childless, was left the sole representative in his branch of the family at the age of nearly 77. Two years later he buried his wife Agnes. A year later still, according to the Lancashire Marriage Bonds, John Bainbridge of Borrans, Middleton, "aged 70" contracted a marriage with a widow of 35—surely a gallant enterprise. There was apparently issue of this marriage, one daughter Margaret, baptized at Middleton 2 April, 1721. Three days later John Bainbridge was buried there. His name is still preserved in Middleton by a foundation of prizes given to children of the Church, which, according to Sayer,† dates from the period 1670-1712.

IV. THE CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

1. This branch was referred to in my former communication as claiming in 1684 the family arms still visible at Hawkin Hall. We are now in a position to verify its relation to the family as a whole. It may be recalled that the claimant, Richard Bainbrig, shewed descent

* Gilfoot was acquired by the Godselves of Rigmaden and was included in the sale of that property in 1781.

† *Hist. of Westmorland*, i, 354.

from an uncle of "Dr. Br. Bainbridge, Ma^r of Christ's College in Cambridge," declaring that his grandfather, who died c. 1648, aged 58, was the said Master's first cousin. The relationship so expressed cannot possibly stand. The Master of Christ's (b. 1573) was the youngest son, and probably the 19th child, of Edward (b. c. 1508), who was himself, as we have now discovered, either the youngest or the penultimate son of a large family. And the other facts offered to the Herald are no more accurate. The Master of Christ's was not Brian, but Thomas; and the claimant's grandfather, so far from being the first to settle in Cambridge, was in the 4th generation, and died in 1655/6 aged 61. But, though the details had all gone wrong, the essential history of the family had been handed down, that they were of Westmorland descent, and had come to Cambridge in the wake of relatives distinguished in the university.

When their property comes into view, it is found to consist primarily in an inn, "Ye Black Beare" in the parish of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, and it is therefore probable that the first generations were occupied in that trade, which may account for their attaining some measure of prosperity. The inn was not sold till 1670; and a hostelry in Cambridge holds out as much promise of family continuity as a tenant-right in Lunesdale. It is probable enough that they kept the 'Black Beare' for more than a century. But it is certain that the 3rd generation was in being before Thomas of Hawkin, afterwards Master of Christ's, was born: and therefore a much earlier link must be sought for the introduction of the first Bainbrig to trade in Cambridge. It is appropriately found in the first Bainbrig to graduate, Reginald, Master of St. Catharine's Hall, who was eager, as we have found by other tokens, to relieve the congestion in his family.

Thus the families of Cambridge and of Hawkin were

in fact collateral in descent from two brothers, equal heirs to the family traditions: which fact must be allowed due weight, as well as the stimulus of atmosphere, and the challenge of the Hawkin cousins, when we find the characteristic aspirations after learning resurgent in the Cambridge branch.

2. The registers of Holy Trinity parish do not begin till 1564, and the earliest record of this family found is the marriage of George Benbridge in 1579: then, after a break of 13 years, there is continuous history for fifty years at least. Out of these materials we can construct the descents from a Richard who appeared in the parish in 1592 and was churchwarden in the following year. This man is, with George, in the 3rd generation, and as he immediately steps into a place of confidence, must be supposed to be the representative member of the family—whereby a presumption arises that his grandfather was a Richard. The second generation is dependent on inference to some extent, but fortunately is not without definite traces.

James Bembrig of Cambridge made a Will in Nov., 1597, which came to probate in the following month (*App.* No. 28). He leaves three children John, Annis and Francis, the last still serving his apprenticeship. The daughter's name proclaims his affinity with the North, and he is no doubt a member of the family with which we are concerned. Annis was married at All Saints' Cambridge in April, 1580, and was therefore born *c.* 1560: Francis was born after 1576. The father James clearly belongs to the 2nd generation as a younger son, and leaves no records in Holy Trinity parish.

This conclusion leads to others, in view of the consistency which the family shews in the tradition of names. John, the eldest surviving son of James, is not the first-born son; for James had an uncle of this name and his father therefore bore some other name. On the other hand, as James

was a grandson of a John, his eldest brother ought to bear the name, and there is no evidence that the senior line descends from John: while the revival of the name in a younger son of James' family is congruous with the assumption that it had died out in his generation.

3. The heir in the 2nd generation must therefore be sought in a son intermediate between John and James. He was born *c.* 1530 and died before the registers begin (1564). His widow was therefore left with young children. His son Richard was probably born *c.* 1555, and George, who is named only at his marriage in 1579 is a younger son. These two sons may well be the whole of the family. If their mother "kept on the business still" in their childhood, she may well have developed parochial celebrity as "goodwife Bainbrig"—by which style she is registered at burial—and would not depend on their assistance when they came to marrying age. Her husband's name was most probably Richard (ii) in view of the sequel, but it is necessarily conjectural.

Their son Richard (iii), as has been said, first appears in registration in 1592, a few years before his mother's death. He had then three children baptized within 26 months—which has the aspect of the beginning of a family—but four girls afterwards married will naturally be taken for earlier daughters. The last of the seven children accounted for was a son baptized as Richard (iv). There may of course have been a son by the former marriage who did not live—and herein lies the margin for error in the conjecture of Richard in the 2nd generation—but his heir was in fact Richard (iv), and there is at least no positive reason for conjecturing a son of another name.

4. Richard (iv) is the grandfather of the claimant for Arms in 1684, and parochial records correct as well as amplify the facts presented to the Herald. He married, not twice, but thrice, and had not seven but fourteen children. His first marriage was with Mary Munday, by

whom he had three sons and three daughters in $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. Of these his second son, John, evidently died young (though his burial has not been found) because the name was repeated later in the same generation. The mother of this family was buried in July, 1625, and, just six months later, Richard married Ann Wiseman by licence in his parish church. She was buried, in the name of Amy, in Jan., 1629/30, and left a short pathetic Will (*A pp.* No. 29), a singular feature in which is that her husband is misnamed as William, to whom with his five children she makes a bequest. There was no surviving issue of this marriage. In 1632-40 seven more children are registered of Richard and Rose, among whom Thomas² (B. 26 Jan., 1636/7) had a highly distinguished career at Trinity College, Cambridge, being a Senior Fellow and Vice-Master at his death in 1703. He is said to be commemorated by a monument in the ante-chapel of the College,* and his biography is included in the Dictionary of National Biography. His Will is given in the Appendix (No. 31)

5. The 5th generation spread over 23 years, and the Thomas just referred to was only a boy when Richard (v), the eldest son in the first family, had graduated from Clare College and was already established as Curate of Wilburton, Cambs. There he remained till his death in 1670. By his Will (*A pp.* No. 30) he ordered the sale of the "Black Beare," which he had inherited fifteen years before, and made a special bequest of his "whole library" to his elder son. He is the first known graduate in the Cambridge branch.

The Wilburton registers before 1739 are lost, but there are the Bishop's transcripts at Ely for the period 1599-1648, after which there is a gap till 1677. The Curate

* This I have not been able to find : it is probably one of the stones now laid on the floor.

evidently soon shirked the duty of making these returns: but on the last page in 1648 there is recorded the Baptism of Richard (vi) his heir. The other children of the family are known from the Will of 1670, at which date they were under age.

6. Richard (vi) entered Trinity College, where his uncle, only twelve years his senior, was already established; and after taking his degrees, became Chaplain of the College. He afterwards held the vicarage of Littlebury, Essex, and before 1684 was presented to the living of Witchford, Ely, in the neighbourhood of which his uncle had landed property. He was still a bachelor when he claimed his Arms, but married before 1684 was out. He lost his wife within three months. Two years later he married Mary Malabar, doubtless a near relative of the uncle's "loveing and worthy friend" in Ely. The two marriages are recovered from the Witchford transcripts in the diocesan Registry, but no children of the second marriage are on record there. This has led to a search in the registers of Ely itself, whereby the Baptism of Richard (vii) has been discovered in Holy Trinity Church in 1690. Another son, Thomas, is known by the Will of Dr. Bainbridge (1699) who makes him his heir.

This branch shows the same loyalty to ancestral traditions which is found throughout the family. Its peculiar interest is that it recovered the pursuit of learning after a century's service of man and beast to find the means.

V.—A BARBON FAMILY.

1. This family, which begins three generations after Reginald Bainbrig of Appleby, must be briefly noticed to complete the genealogy. It is an off-shoot from Hawkin, as I think; but as this is a matter for argument, it seemed better not to complicate the Hawkin story with such a

discussion, but to reserve it for consideration in the present context.

Henry Bainbrig, the founder of the line, is known only by three parochial records, viz:—the Baptism of a son, Edward, in 1562, the burial of another, Giles, in 1582, and the burial of his widow in 1615. His own burial is not recorded, and must be assigned to 1566-9, the second gap in registration. He was born before 1538, when the registers begin, and, considering the long survival of his widow, must have died young. His name is strange to the Bainbrig family, and recurs only in descents from a John of Barbon, who died in 1641 and whose children date from 1590. It seems an inevitable conclusion that this John was a son of the first Henry; and clearly he may have been born in the unregistered period of 1566-9.

2. The question then arises of the order in which these sons of Henry are to be placed—for there is an earlier gap in registration, 1556-60, to be reckoned with.

Now the name Giles is never registered in the Bainbrig family except at this burial of 1582, whence it may be inferred that it derived from the maternal side, and that he was the *second* son of the generation. If this be granted, two possible orders have to be weighed—viz: Edward, Giles, John and John, Giles, Edward—the point for decision being whether John and Giles were more probably born in 1556-60 or in 1566-9, for they must both belong to one or other of these periods. In the former alternative, Giles would be over 22 years of age, in the latter, under 16, at his death in 1582. Here the registration itself is helpful. Giles is described as “*fil Henrici*”—and we should not otherwise know him at all—but the usual practice of the register is so to describe (except under necessity for distinction) only persons regarded as having no independent significance. It is most improbable that a man who was of age would be registered in this way, especially when his father was dead. On this ground I

conclude that Giles and John were born in 1566-9, and that the order of the sons is Edward, Giles, John. Edward is without history after his Baptism, and as his name is revived in a younger son of the next generation, it becomes practically certain, in view of the family customs, that he was the eldest son of his father, and died as a child in 1566-9.

That being so, we look for a man of his name as father of Henry *c.* 1535-8, and he is found in Edward of Hawkin. This man had a daughter Joan born *c.* 1530, probably his first child; and unless he violated the tradition, his first son would be named John. This son did not survive, and may be one of the persons buried in 1552, 1554 and 1555 in this name: but his name was replaced in the 3rd son of the next generation in accordance with custom. On the whole it seems probable that John and Henry were the first two sons in the large family at Hawkin, and that Henry had issue.

Against this must be set the fact that Edward of Hawkin makes no mention in his Will (1583) of this grandson John, the only Bainbrig of his own family in the 3rd generation. This can hardly be imagined without some estrangement between Henry and his father—or possibly between Henry's widow and her father-in-law. But such things have been.

3. John's family of eight children is fully registered. Five of them survived him in 1641, three sons and two daughters, and these are all named in his Will (*App.* No. 32). Though he left a very small personal estate, he disposed of it with a sense of proportion, and made charitable bequests, including something to the Grammar School. It will be observed that his eldest son Henry was born fourth in the family. This may have suggested urgency for securing his grandfather's name in the next: but three more sons followed afterwards, amply sufficing to meet the customary obligations.

V. BAINBRIG OF BARBON.

B.N.S. are records of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at Kirkby Lonsdale, unless otherwise stated. Conjectures are enclosed in round brackets.



* Registered as Elizabeth at baptism.

Edward and Oliver in this generation died in childhood, and John and William were apparently unmarried. The family continues through Henry the eldest son.

4. This Henry greatly improved his fortunes, and, though he only survived his mother for three years, and meanwhile inherited only half of his father's tenement, left a substantial personality in 1659/60 (*App.* No. 33). He desired to be buried "among his ancestors" in Kirkby Lonsdale Church. He had two sons, John and Edward, and two daughters, Isabel, already the mother of three children, and Elizabeth, under age at the date of the Will. It is therefore clear that the first child was intended to be Isabel, as the family tradition required, and was mis-registered as Elizabeth*—unless through a mishearing she was actually baptized in this name. The younger daughter, who actually was known as Elizabeth, is not registered at Baptism, but her marriage in 1665 is identified with the help of her mother's Will (*App.* No. 35).

5. The next heir, John, was able to marry as soon as he came of age. Possibly he occupied a farm at Bainbridge in Wensleydale, where it seems likely on the whole that his father had a secondary tenement.† He died in 1696, leaving a son Henry and three daughters whom his Will names in their order (*App.* No. 36). Isabel the eldest daughter is not otherwise known, so that once again the due tradition of names is established apart from the register. The Will provides portions for all three daughters; and two of them were married shortly afterwards. But it would seem that the son was seriously handicapped.

6. He is found at Barbon a few years after his father's death. Two children were baptized in the parish church,

*One or two other instances of this confusion are found in the parish register. It is hard to decide whether eye or ear has been at fault. Possibly Elizabeth and Isabel might be interchanged in transcribing rough Vestry notes into the parchment book.

† See abstract of Inventory *App.* No. 33 with n.

viz: Edward in Aug., 1700 and Frances in Sept., 1703. As he was 39 years of age at the former date, it may be concluded that his married life began elsewhere. He has left a signature in the churchwardens' books in 1704, but after that year there is no further trace of him, except that his tenement at Barbon was one of those enfranchised in 1718, and the family disappears from the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale. Edward was sent to Sedbergh School, which was presumably more accessible, and as the trail of local descents is picked up at Dent, it is practically certain that Frances wife of Henry Bainbridge buried there in Aug., 1744 is the mother of the family.

Edward, the son already known, was admitted from Sedbergh to St. John's College, Cambridge, in May 1717, where he is registered as the son of Henry B. born at "Barton" near Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 17 past. He graduated in due course and was ordained, and in 1738 became Vicar of Hampsthwaite, Yorks., where his family of eight children is registered.* He held this vicarage till 1771, but was represented by Curates after 1768, in which year he was licensed to the chapel of St. Helen's, Auckland, co. Durham. He died in 1780. His second son, Thomas, who from the age of 11 was repeatedly a witness to Hampsthwaite marriages, is not known to have himself married till middle age: his wife was a young widow Ann (*née* Waters) and the issue of eight children is learnt from "The Chesters of Chicheley" (Waters) p. 728.†

In May, 1725 the same College at Cambridge gave admission as a Sizar to Henry son of Henry Bainbridge "born at Langer House near Skipton and 23 years of age." This is old for a Sizar, but not old enough for the facts.

* His marriage with Elizabeth Gibson of Kirkby Lonsdale is registered at Middleton in July, 1740. This Elizabeth is not accounted for in the parish records. It is not improbable that she was a daughter (b. 1719/20) of Joseph Gibson the 2nd of Whelprigg, who married Elizabeth daughter of James and Elizabeth Fowler of Barbon.

† Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist, Cambridge, Pt. iii, p. 318.

Lainger House, which is marked on the Ordnance map, is in the parish of Rylstone-in-Craven. The register of that parish has only one Bainbrig record, which is the Baptism of Henry the son of Henry Benebridge on 11 Oct., 1694. No evidence has been discovered of a family of this name in any of the contiguous parishes. It seems therefore an inevitable conclusion that the child baptized in 1694 is the Sizar of 1725, and that he simply 'confessed to 23' at entry. Whether he belongs to the family we are considering, is a separate question. For several reasons it appears highly probable. Going beyond the superficial congruities, we shall find tokens that this family, the elder branch in fact of the Hawkin descents, which, as we have seen, had never lost its family consciousness, was keen to assert its heredity, especially now that Hawkin Hall had been sold, and the glories of the junior branch were less dazzling. And that Edward, on securing a footing in a learned profession, should assist a brother in the same direction, is strictly in keeping with the family tradition.

Henry, as bearing the father's name, would be, by the family custom the third son, the eldest being John: and it will be found that John is the first name bestowed in two families of the next generation, in both of which the name Henry is omitted—surely not without significance.

The second son may be conjectured to be Marmaduke who was born in 1689, according to the record at his burial (afterwards to be referred to) by which alone he is known. But the only local descents ascertained are through Thomas, who may be the 4th son born *c.* 1697.

7. This Thomas Bainbridge is first discovered as a parishioner of Dent at his marriage in May, 1733 with another member of that parish. Four children of the marriage, all sons, were baptized there. It is possible from the dates that there was an earlier son named Henry, but the probability is the other way, as has been assumed above. The father died in the same parish in 1760, and

has no known link with Lunesdale, except that he maintained the tradition of keeping the name of Edward alive.

8. The line continues through John, the eldest son, who was baptized at Dent in April, 1735. He married Ann Hodgson in June, 1757, when both parties are described as of the parish. In view of the sequel it is important to note that in the eleven years 1725-35 only one John Bainbrig and only one Ann Hodgson were baptized in that parish, the latter being a daughter of James Hodgson of Deepdale.

There were nine children of this marriage, eight of whom are found in the Dent register: Henry the 4th son is known from a monumental inscription in Kirkby Lonsdale churchyard (*App.* No. 38). The generation is interesting as affording a practically perfect example of the orderly tradition of names: and in particular the revival of Henry and Frances is an important link with the Barbon family. Henry, it will be noted, is restored in the collateral generation also.

According to the inscription referred to, James the 5th son died aet. 14 on 21 June, 1780 and was the first to be buried in the conspicuous tomb opposite the west door of Kirkby Lonsdale church. On that date the parish register has the burial of James, son of Marmaduke and Mrs. Bainbridge, of Biggins, having previously at 19 Aug. 1779 recorded the burial of Marmaduke Bainbridge of Biggins aged 90. Here is a precious muddle, suggesting that the persons were only vaguely known to the parish clerk. It cannot be doubted that the boy buried in 1780 was the son of John and Ann of Dent: but the mistake in registration suggests that he was being brought up by Marmaduke and his wife—it links Marmaduke with the family. It would seem that Marmaduke, who had a boy's memory of life at Barbon, had resolved to end his long life in the ancestral dale.

John and Ann were clearly resolved to be buried at

Kirkby Lonsdale, and in due time were brought from Sedbergh, like others of the family, to the burial-place that they had acquired. The records shew the family failing in the matter of ages. John was not 91 years old at death, but 81, and his wife, instead of being a year his junior, was his senior by three years.

9. They had brought up two of their sons for liberal professions. Thomas the eldest son, whose academic career has not been traced, was ordained, and after holding for many years the Rectory of Addlethorpe, Lincs., retired to Sedbergh,* and died possessed of considerable property, (*App.* No. 37) chiefly in Lincolnshire, but including also land in Dent: he was 86 years old at death, not 84 as recorded on the tomb, and was probably a widower without issue surviving.

His younger brother Henry followed medicine—he is said to have graduated as a Doctor—and practised as “ Surgeon and Apothecary ” in Sedbergh. He married Mary, daughter of Wilson John Robinson (and grand-daughter of Thomas Maudesley of Rigmaden) whom he is said to have first professionally attended to London for a consultation. The first child Margaret lived to be 29, but the other two, one of whom was a son (Godsalve Mawdsley) both died in infancy. By a second wife he had two daughters, Ann, who lived unmarried to the age of 85, and Sarah, who was married to Bryan Batty, Surgeon, of Sedbergh. These daughters were enriched in 1844 on the death of their uncle Thomas, who outlived his brother by 28 years, and in whom, so far as is known, the male succession in Lunesdale became extinct.

The governing principle of this paper, as of that which prepared the way for it, has been to trace a tradition of

* Not perhaps before his father's death, which is chronicled in the “ Gentleman's Magazine,” 1817 (vol. i, p. 187) as of Mr. Bainbridge, father of the late Dr. Bainbridge of Sedbergh, Yorks.

scholarship. The genealogical research, while not content to be fragmentary, or, even in conjecture, incoherent, does not therefore claim to be exhaustive. It has sufficed to convert a list of scholars into a lineage. Without duplicating persons, we may recall two Archbishops, one of each Province; two other Heads of Houses in the universities, and besides them five other Fellows of Colleges, including a Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, two Cathedral Chancellors learned in the law, with other minor dignitaries, a founder of a Classical School and a scholarly Master of the same—a remarkable record, probably unique, for one yeoman family. We have witnessed the lamp passing from hand to hand—or blown out and rekindled—during nearly 400 years. A family so devoted to spiritual ideals deserves the highest honour in the history of the County. The inspirer and founder of such a tradition may well be acclaimed among scholars as the worthiest of Westmorland worthies.

[I renew my acknowledgement to Colonel Chippendall and to Mr. C. F. Hardy for their interest and help in various ways, and record my thanks to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle for access to the Machell MSS. and for permission to print transcripts.]

APPENDIX.

I.—WILL OF WILLIAM LANGTON, PRECENTOR OF YORK

(10 Nov., 1496).

(a). William Langton Precentor sepeliendum coram ymage Sancti Salvatoris in ecclesia Ebor Isabellæ sorori

[the rest of this folio has been destroyed by fire].

(b). Item lego Radulpho Helm servienti meo xxd. Item Willelmo Allerton j bigam cum toto apparatu et vjs. viijd. Item Radulpho Sympson xxs. Item Johanni Langton xs. Johanni Anderton xs. Item Johanni Leek xiijs., iiijd. Item Ricardo Atkynson vs. Item Edwardo Langton vjs. viijd. Item ordino

facio et constituo Edwardum patrem meum Dom Will. Pynchbek et Johannem Anderton executores meos* et lego pro labore suo vj coclearia de argento et deaurat. Et lego fabricæ ecclesiæ de Fokingham x marcas sub condicione quod seniores parochiani ibidem successori meo illas terras [restituant] quæ ab antiquo pro dilapidacione et reparacione cancelli et Rectoriæ dictæ ecclesiæ assignari pertinere consueverunt et pertinent in perpetuitate sub pena reassumendi prædictas terras in manum Dom. Regis. Item lego ad usum ecclesiæ parochialis de Skerebek j librum vocatum manuale et j honestum vestimentum. Item lego fabricæ ecclesiæ Colleg. Beati Wilfridi Ripon cs. percipiendos de Dom. Thoma Bakhous precentore ejusdem ecclesiæ colleg. quos mihi debet. Item lego Ricardo Skot ad maritagium filiarum suarum xls. Item lego Margaretæ Molyners cognatæ meæ xxs. Et lego iiij ordinibus Fratrum civitatis Ebor. cuilibet domui iijs. iiij. Item lego Christophero Anderton xxs. Residuum executoribus meis ad disponendum pro salute animæ meæ prout eis melius videbitur expedire.

2.—WILL OF THOMAS LANGTON, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

25 JAN., 1500/1.

[Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Moone 10].

In dei nomine amen. Vicesimo quinto die mensis Januarii anno domini millesimo quingentesimo apud Manerium meum de Southwerk juxta civitatem London Ego Thomas Langton Winton' Episcopus compos mentis condo testamentum meum in hunc qui sequitur modum. In primis commendo animam meam deo omnipotenti beatissimeque Virgini Marie et toti celesti Curie Corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia Sancti Swithuni Winton' prope tumbam et Scrinium beati Swithuni ubi meis executoribus commodius videbitur.

Item remitto dict. ecclie. Cath. Winton cclxiiij li quas prior et conventus eiusdem ecclie. Cath. mihi debent ex mutuo. Et do et lego eidem ecclie. Cath. Centum libras pro sepultura mea iuxta Scrinium Scī Swithuni Sñ in toto cclxiiij li. et tam predict' Remissionē q̄ predict' legatum facio sub hac condicōe quod

* On the Patent Rolls at 9 Oct., 1499 there is a Pardon of outlawry to Richard Bird of Ripon, co. York for not appearing before the justices of the Bench to answer *Edmund* Langton, William Pynchebeck and John Anderton touching a debt of £40. There can hardly be doubt that these are the Exors. of William Langton, so that there is a discrepancy as to the father's name. As he had two grandsons named Edmund, there is a strong probability that this was his name, and that the mistake is in the copying of the Will.

imperpetuum quotidie celebretur una missa per unum fratrum monasterij predict' pro salute aiē mee et parentū ac amicorum meorū ac non aliter nee alio modo.

Item lego eidem ecclie Cath. Winton' duas pelues argenti deauratas. Item lego cuilibet monacho presbrō dict. ecclie Cath. Scī Swithuni existenti in meis exequiis et missa xxd. Item lego cuilīt monacho non presbrō eiusdem ecclie xijd. Item lego cuilīt alteri sacerdoti ibm̄ missam eodem die celebranti et exequias dicenti xxd. Rogando eos ut eorum quilibet dicat binas exequias et duas missas pro aiā mea et animabus parentum meorū ac om̄n fidelium defunctorum.

Item lego cuilīt fratrū quatuor ordinū in universitatibus Cantabriggie et Oxonie pbrō xij d. Et non presbrō vj d.

Item lego cuilīt fratri quatuor ordinū mendicanc' presbrō tam in Civitate Winton' q^m Civitate London' cuilīt fratri ut antea dicit' de aliis xijd.

Item lego frībus observancie in villa Southampton' pro suis precibus fundendis ut Solempniter dicant missam et exequias et postea alias p'ces suas caritativas pro salute aiē mee in plenā contentationem quadringta librarum per me prius eis promissarum xli.

Item lego fratribus et sororibus domus dei de Goddishouse in villa Southampton' ut orent pro anima mea cuilīt eorum ijs. Item lego domū de Goddishouse predict unā peciā argenti per discrecionem' executorū meorū deliband.'

Item lego cuilīt socio presbrō Aule Pembrochie in Universitate Cantabrigg' ad orand' pro aiā mea iijs. iijjd. Et cuilīt socio non presbit'o xxd. Item lego siste com̄uni illius aule xl li. Item duos meliores Antiphona' pro capella dicte Aule pannos pendent' de nova factur' cum armis meis pro dict' aula sufficient' apparand' de countefet Arais et unū vestimentum cū capa cū pertin de nigro serico de Damasco.

Item volo quod preter istas missas disponant' inter fratres mendicantes Mille grossi vel Mille missas pro aiā mea infra mensem a die mortis mee celebrent aut disponant' int' pauperes presbrōs existentes in studiis et alibi non beneficiatos secundum discrecionem executor' meor'.

Item in die sepulture mee disponant' inter pauperes xx marc' aut xxli. vel maior' summam si necesse fuerit.

Item volo quod quilibet socius in collegio Regine Oxonie habeat vjs. viijjd. Et quilibet presbit' et scolaris non socius ijs. ut orent pro aiā mea. Item lego siste eleemosynarie in eodem collegio Regine

xl marcas. Item lego eidem collegio Regine unam sectam de optimis vestimentis meis,

Item do et lego ecclie Cath. Meneven' unam capam precii x marc' vel unum iocale eiusdem valoris.

Item lego ecclie Cath. Sarum unam capam precii xxli. vel unum iocale eiusdem valoris.

Item volo quod unus cap^{uus} idoneus celebret si fieri cōmode pōterit per spatium centum annorū pro salute aiē mee et parentum meorū et oīm fidelium defunctorum in ecclīā paroch. Sancti Mich'is de Appulby percipiēdo pro salario suo añuatim octo marcas. Et volo quod idem cap^{uus} et successores sui habeat et habebunt duran. term. Annor. predict' unam domum sive ten. cum pertinen' iacen' ad finem pontis de Appulby in Com. Westm' heñd et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis duran. term. predict.

Item lego domui fratrum in villa de Appulby ut orent pro aiā mea xx marc.

Item do et lego priorisse et Conventui de Winteneŷ ut orent pro aia mea xx li.

Item lego prioratui btē Marie de Southwyke priorique et Con^{tui} eiusdem illas quadraginta libras nuper ab eodem priore furtiue ablatas que mihi deuenerunt ut Escaeta ratione libertatis franchise mee Wintoñ ut ipsi orent pro salute aie mee.

Item do et lego Roulando Machell et Elizabeth sorori mee et uxori sue et hered' ex eorum corporibus l'time p'creat' omnia illa terras et ten' ta que nuper fuerunt Rouland Herrison' Roberti Orders et Stories jacen' in Com Westm'l' excepto uno ten'to cum p'tin' jac' iuxta finem pont' de Appulby predict' duran' t'mino quo capellanus supradict' et successores sui celebrabit et celebrabunt pro salute anime mee in eccl'ia p'och' scī Mich'is de Appulby predict', quod quidem tent' cum suis p'tin' dict' cap^{uus} et successores sui duran' t'mi'o predict' h'ebit et tenebit seu occupabit habebunt tenebunt seu occupabunt Habend' et tenend' om'ia illa terras et ten'ta mea p'dict. cum suis p'tin' in Com' Westm'l' excepto ten'to preexcepto prefato Rolando Machell et Elisabeth ux' sue et hered' suis de corporibus eorundem l'time p'creat' imperpetuum de capital' d'nis feodi illius per sericia inde debita et consueta. Et si contingat dict' Roulandū et Elizabeth ux' suam sinē hered' de corporibus eorum l'time p'creat' obire Tunc volo quod omnia illa terr' et ten't' cum suis p'tinen' sup^a dict remaneant Reginaldo Baynbrige et hered' et assign' suis imp'pm [tenend] de capital' d'nis feod' illius p sericia inde debita et consueta. It' lego eidem Roulando Machell et Elizabeth ux' sue cc marc,' It' do et lego Johanne Blynkensop' sorori mee c

m^{arc.} It' lego duabus filiabus dict' Johanne viz., cuilit ear' xxli. It' lego Johi Crakenthorp ad edificacionem domus sue xl m^{arc.} It' lego Reginaldo Baynbrige cli. It' lego Thome Baynbrige cli. It' lego Elene Baynbrige cli. et unū ciphum siue peciā de argento. It' lego Margarete uxori Thome Dragley cli. It' lego Elinore ux' Joh'is Colynson cli. It' lego Elene ux'i Roberti' Hertely cli. It' lego Elizabeth ux' Joh'is Spencer cli. It' lego M. Xp'ofero Baynbrige nepoti meo unā pelvem de argento et unū lauacr' de argento. It' lego M'ro Roberto Langton nepoti meo unā pelvem de argento et unū lauacrū de argento. It' lego Lanceleto Baynbrige nepoti meo unā pelvem argenti et unū lauacr' de argento. It' lego eidem Lanceleto in pecuniis xl. li. It' lego Edmundo Blenkinsop' nepoti meo unā peluem et unū lauacr' de argento. It' lego Roberto Blynkensop nepoti meo unā pelvem et lauacr' de argento. It' lego Rogero Baynbrige xx. li. It' lego Joh'i Hebson servienti meo xl. li. It' lego Rogero Lancaster illas xxiiij li. xiiij s. iiij d. quas nuper de me mutuat' est et michi debuit. Et ulterius lego eidem Rogero Lancast' in pecuniis quinque marcas. It' lego Arthuro Bostoke lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Ogan gen'oso nuper servienti meo iiijli. It' lego Jasper' Filoll' nuper servienti meo iiijli. It' lego Waltero Blonte servienti meo lxxvj. s. viij d. It' lego Johanni Wely servienti meo cs. It' lego Rob'to Seymor servienti meo lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Lancaster servienti meo vjli. xiijs. iiij d. It' lego Johanni Langton servienti meo lxxvj. s. viij d. It' lego Thome Ayman servienti meo liijs. iiij d. It' lego Ric'o Flewet cs. It' lego Jacobo Horsman vjli. xiijs. iiij d. It' lego Will'mo Hall liijs. iiij d. It' lego X'pofero Staveley cs. It' lego Will'mo Councill' cs. It' lego Gameleno Berwyke cs. It' lego Johanni Hulson xls. It' lego Egidio Machell cs. It' lego Joh' Hall cs. It' lego Ric'o Forke lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Ric'o de Garderoba cs. It' lego Joh'i Horsman cs. It' lego Thome Hulson cs. It' lego Michaeli Warcop cs. It' lego Roulando Port' lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Roberto Cator in pecuniis xls. et equu suū. It' lego Johanni Hunte om'ia debita que michi debet aut debuit. Et ulterius lego eidem in pecuniis lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Baker lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Smyth iiijli. It' lego Thome Staveley iiijli. It' lego Will'mo Banaster lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Fissher xxvjs. viij d. It' lego Rico' Terbocke lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Shep'd iiijli. It' lego Joh'i Mark lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Willm'o Smyth xls. It' lego Edwardo Lancaster cs. It' lego Roberto de Garderoba cs. It' lego Johanni Harryson lxxvs. viij d. It' lego Joh'i Caterbarbes xls. It' lego Thome

Shererd xls. It' lego Johanni Colswayn xls. It' lego Will'mo Becke lxxvs. viijd. It' lego Thome Bowett xls. It' volo q' Thomas Trigge h'eat om'ia stipendia sua sibi debit' et aretio existent'. It' lego M' Machell scolari studenti in univ'sitate Cantabrig' xls. It' lego Thome Uvedale filio Will'i Uvedale milit' xxli. solvend' de pecuniis quas idem Will'mus Miles michi debet in p'nti. It' Remitto Jacobo Tyrrell militi illas Centum libras quas michi debet, unde remanet billa in custodia mea. quam volo sibi reliberari. It' volo et lego eccl' iis p'rochi'bus de Penreth et Seham ubi olim fueram beneficiatus viz., cuili't eccl'ie ear' unam calicem valoris cs. et unum par vestimentorum. It' volo q' exhibeant^r sex scolares p' spaciū viginti annorum ad studend' in scienciis liberalibus et theologia in collegio Regine si com'ode stare poterit. Et si inveniant^r aliqui de sanguine meo qui sunt litteris dediti et bonor' mor' volo q' illi aliis preferant^r Et quod quili't istor' sex h'eat per annum sex marcas scili't pro cois septimanatim pro quoli't viijd. Et Residuum pro aliis eis necessariis. It' lego Collegio Regine ymaginem sci Clementis de argent' deaurato. It' lego Ric'o Pace Scolari meo bononie studenti pro exhibicione sua pro septem annis in studio pro quoli't anno xli. lxxli. It' lego Abbati Monasterii de Radingue unam tassiam argenteam deaurat' cum coopertorio deaurat' que solēt remanere apud Farnham.* It' lego Monasterio sancti Swithuni Winton, unam ymaginem argenti deaurat' de sancto Swithuno. It' lego Collegio beate Marie Winton' unum paxebrede de argento deaurat' quod fuit ultimū domine Regine Anglie. It' lego Aule de Pembroke in Cantibrig unam tabulam de argento deurat' cum duobus foliis claudend.' It' lego collegio sancte Elizabeth' juxta civitatem Winton, unam ymaginem de sancto Joh'e evangelista de argento et deaurat. It' lego R'do d'no Ric'o Ep'o Dunolm' duos annulos aureos viz., pontifical' et alium de Quartera. It' lego R'do d'no Joh'i Ep'o Couen' et Lich' librum Pontifical' et unum parium salsarium dict' le salt de auro cum coopertor' cum lapidibus preciosis infixis. It' lego Johanni Wely illas quindecim libras tres solid' et quatuor denar' que pendebant in lite inter ipsum et me. It'm lego eccl'ie p'roch' beate Marie juxta Suthampton unum par vestimentor' de s'c'dar' optimis meis viz., pro presb'ro diacono et subdiacono. It'm lego eccl'ie p'roch' de Bisshoppes-waltham duas capas blodias et de velueto et unum par vesti^{or} de serico blodio. It' lego Prori de Mottisfount feod' confirmac'o'is sue que michi in p'nti debet et con^{tu} ejusd' loci ut ore't pro me xxs. It'm lego cuili't servienti meo lectum quem occupat quotidianu'. It' lego Abbatisse et con^{tu} Mon' beate

Marie infra Ciuitate' Winton' ut orent pro me unum ciphum stant' argenti deaurat' cum coop'tor' p discrecione' exec, meoru deliband It'm lego Abbat' et conue'tui Mon' de Hida duo salsar' magna stant' de argent' totalit' deaurat' cu' coop'tor' Et Remitto eidem Abbati iiii^{xx}li quas michi debet dictus Abbas racione mutui, eaqz de causa ut oret pro me. It'm volo & ordino per hoc test'm meu' quod executores mei infrascripti h'eant potestatem augmentand' et diminuend' suprascripta legata et eoru quodli't, et ab eisdem et eoru quoli't detrahendi. Necno' si aliquā dubia int'uenerint in hoc testamento meo h'eant p'tatem int'pretand' et declarand' eadem dubia prout eis visum fu'it expedire. Residuu' vero o'i'm bonoru meoru sup'ius vel inferi' non legatoru et debitis meis p'solut et fun'alibus expens' meis p'solut' do et lego R^{do} p'ri Joh'i dei gr'a Couen' et Lich' ep'o Mag'ris Xp'ofero Baynbrige Arch'no Surr' Nicholao Mayew legum doctori cancellario meo Ric'o Newport in legibz baccallario Briano Estthorp' et Johan'i Wythers Artium Mag'ris Joh'i Pounce Armigero Ac d'no Math'io Fox decano capelle mee, quos quidem R'dum p'rem Joh'em Xp'oferu' Nich'm Ric'm Brianu' Joh'em Wythers Joh'em Pounce ac Matheum ordino facio et constituo huius testa^{ti} mei et ultime mee volun^{tes} executores, ut ip'i ordinent dispona't pro salute a'i'e mee p'ut eis melius videbit' deo plac'e et saluti a'i'e mee melius p'ficere. Et eiusdem testame' ti mei Sup' uisores ordino facio et constituo R^{du} in X'to p'rem et d'n'm Ric'm dei gr'a Dunolmen' ep'm et viru' discretum Reginaldum Bray militem. Et eidem Reginaldo Bray militi lego pro labore suo in sup'uisione et adiuuame'to exec' meoru et dispositione bonoru meoru p' executores meos faciend' xli. In Cuius Rei testimo^m sigillum meu' apponi feci. Hiis testibz Arthuro Bostoke Waltero Blount Roberto Seymo' Joh'e Hebson et Rogero Lancaster gen'osis Will'mo Councill Gameleno Berwyke Will'mo Becke valect, Mag'ris Joh'e Wely et Symone Watson Notariis publicis. Dat' die et anno supradict.'

Proved before the commissary of Christ Church Canterbury, the archiepiscopal see being then vacant) 20 May, 1501 by Christopher Baynbrige, Richard Newport and John Wethers, executors abovenamed, with power reserved for a grant to the other executors when they come.

3.—RICHARD PACE "DE FRUCTU QUI EX DOCTRINA PERCIPITUR."
[Printed at Basle 1517, with dedicatory letter to John Colet,
Dean of St. Paul's].

[p. 17]. Exigit iam suum musica quoque doctrina locum, a me praesertim quem puerum inter pueros illustravit. Nam Thomas

Langton Vynтониensis episcopus' decessor huius qui nunc uiuit, cui eram a manu minister, quum notasset me longe supra aetatem (ut ipse nimis fortasse amans mei indicabat et dictitabat) in musicis proficere, Huius, inquit, pueri ingenium ad maiora natum est. Et paucos post dies in Italiam ad Patavinum gymnasium quod tunc florentissimum erat ad bonas literas discendas me misit, annuasque impensas benigne suppeditavit, ut omnibus literatis mirifice favebat et aetate sua alterum Maecenatem agebat, probe memor (ut frequenter dictitabat) sese doctrinae causa ad episcopalem dignitatem provectum. Adeptus enim fuerat per summam laudem utriusque iuris (ut nunc loquuntur) insignia. Item humaniores literas tanti aestimabat ut domestica schola pueros et iuvenes illis erudiendos curarit. Et summopere oblectabat audire scholasticos dictata interdum a praeceptore sibi noctu reddere. In quo certamine qui praeclare se gesserat, is aliqua re personae suae accommodata donatus abibat et humanissimis verbis laudatus. Habebat enim semper in ore ille optimus Praesul uirtutem laudatam crescere. Et siquis ei uidebatur hebetioris ingenii, voluntatem tamen non deesse, huic naturae culpam non imputavit, sed suauiter hortabatur, ut diligentius contenderet cum natura, proponens aliorum quorundam exempla qui ita fecerant. Quod siquem notasset non per ingenium sed peruersam suam negligentiam alieniorem a literis, hunc sapientissimis uerbis obiurgabat, demonstrabatque argumentis nihil ei feliciter euenturum quem tantae uirtutis, quanta est doctrina, contemptorem esse non puderet. Idem in munere episcopali ita se gessit ut apud tres reges ingenii doctrinae et experientiae causa in maxima fuerit auctoritate. libuit in hoc paulo extra propositum uagari ut excellentissimi uiri memoria per me (de quo optime meritus fuit) posteris commendaretur.

[p. 32]. Docet igitur Musica et orare bene et concionari. Quarum rerum non ignarus, fons ille Theologiae frater Egidius egregie in pulpitis ecclesiasticis etiam contra ipsos summos Pontifices saepissime cecinit, nunc creatus Cardinalis ut taceat. Caeterum in eo creando Leo Pontifex uere Max: honori suo maxime consuluit, non solum quia ob admirabilem scientiam dignissimus fuit qui crearetur, sed quia uiuente (ut intellexi) Julio II Leo adhuc Cardinalis, motus doctrina huius excellentis uiri, apud eum intercessit ut tunc in sacrum collegium asciretur. Sed Julius, ut erat uir iustus et timens Deum, quum audisset Cardinalem nulla noueri nisi doctrinae ratione, Probe, inquit, nosco incredibilem doctrinam fratris Egidii, filii nobis in primis chari et dilecti, et sola doctrina est in causa, ut non possim illum

illaesa conscientia in Cardinalium numerum referre, quo possit commodius uerbum Die quotidie (ut facit) populo praedicare, quod Cardinali creato minime liceret. Est enim, ut scitis, hoc a Cardinalium dignitate et consuetudine longe alienum, sed diuina prouidentia factum est, ut quod Leo tunc Cardinalis procurarit nunc Pontifex Max: per se facere posset. Sane utriusque Pontificis in hoc uiro iudicium nemo non merito probauerit. Nam Julius, ut pius uir et Christiani gregis studiosissimus pastor, noluit eum creare, ut commodius erudiret populum, Leo omnino creandum censuit, ut uel unus saltem in sacro collegio summus esset theologus, nisi siquis fortasse alius clam me aequo doctus in idem dulcedine purpurei pilei captus irreperit collegium.

[p. 34]. Sed repentina Cardinalis Angliae defuncti morte (cuius memoria in perpetuum mihi est colenda) impeditus et Romam relinquere coactus institutum prosequi non potui.

[p. 111]. Haec sunt, mi Colete, quibus studiosos literarum iuuenes ad doctrinam amplexandam hortandos instruendosque putauit. Quae si tibi uel iuuenibus tuis, qui per te publice erudiuntur, placere intellexero, operam me non luisse iudicabo.

4.—LETTER OF RICHARD PACE TO WOLSEY.
[Calendar of State Papers Hy. VIII., 9 fo. 112].

[It appears that on Aug. 25 Wolsey had written to Pace asking him, as representative of Card. Bainbrig, to pay £1,260 out of his estate to expedite the issue of certain Bulls. Pace replies:—]

10 Sept., 1514. At its receipt I had not one ducat of my late lord's in my hands, nother the bank of Grimaldis, nother none other had any money of my said lord's. All the stuff left at Mr. Burbank's departure does not amount to the sum required. The cloth that was sent out of England is not esteemed, as the colours were not good. Has however made shift with his friends and paid into Grimaldi's bank 4,000 ducats of gold for the said expedition of your grace's Bulls. To make up the sum will keep certain rich vestments and an altar cloth of gold, which stuff did cost my late lord 500 ducats of gold. Writes now to Mr. Burbank to present Wolsey with one other rich cloth of Arras and has written to Mr. Wythers to supply the sum wanting. As to Wolsey's desire that proper respect should be had "unto your places which be fallen into great decay" Pace as principal Executor consents thereto, both for Wolsey's satisfaction and the good of the late Cardinal's soul. Withers had no right to make any promise of any payment to be made of the Cardinal's goods in Italy, where Pace and Burbank are the sole executors. Your grace shall receive

with this letters from the banker and from Card. Surrentin of what money Bainbrig left in Italy. Hopes that Wolsey will see justice done him for his great labours and little profit in this matter. Recommends to him the late Cardinal's brothers, kinsfolk and women and all other his servants, and that they be not deprived of their legacies.

P.S.—Has found means to pay £1,000 for the Bulls.

[Continuation of same *Ibid.* fo. 116].

11 Sept., 1514. Forgot to write that the Pope owed him 700 ducats of gold for plate. Can't get the money. Wishes that those who wrote to him that the late Cardinal's goods should be sequestrated if Pace did not content Wolsey would sequestrate also these 700 ducats

As for the poisoning of my late lord Cardinal it hath been in the hands of the greatest learned men in Rome, and determined by the most part of them that my said lord was poisoned in such manner as is comprised in the confession of him that did it, sent by me unto the King's grace. I may not write herein that I do know. The Bishop of Worcester hath marvellous great favour *ad occultandam veritatem, sed immortalis Deus tam horrendum scelus videtur odisse.*

5.—WILL OF ROBERT LANGTON, CLERK, PREBENDARY OF CHARMINSTER AND BERE IN THE CHURCH OF SALISBURY.

[Dated 20 June, 1524. Prerog. Court of Canterbury.

Bodfelde 21].

If I die here in London I desire to be buried in the body of Charterhouse church before the image of St. Michael, and I bequeath to the convent there x li and the dishes, forms tables tubs in my house here in Charterhouse.

To Sir William my goostly fader and Chapleyn xli. and Francis my Servant vj li. xiijs. ivd., and to John Hersman my servant vii li. and to George Bainbrige and his wife vj li. xiijs. ivd. and to Roger my coke x li. and to John Buck the under cook xli. And I will that they remain in company togider at my cost and charge till that they be provided of masters. And to Hugh Burges vii li. and to Sir Olyver Redrode vii li. And I bequeath to the four orders of friars and the Cross friars to every order xxs. To the prisoners of Newgate Ludge Kynges benche and the mrc'helsey to every prison house xls. to Redeme those that lye for their fees. To the Charterhouse called Shene vii li. and to the other seven places of that Religion here in Inglonde beside this house London to every house xls. to be praid for To the place of Syon both to men and women to every one of these places xxs. Also I bequeath the

God's House in Southampton to the prior and fellows to have to the use of their house all my stuff that I have in my house there to the intent that they shall dress the Rood loft in their Chapel and xls. to give to the poor brethren and sisters there. Also I will the quenes College in Oxford have two hundred poundes to purchase lande and to make a Scole house in Appylby where I was born.

I bequeath to my suster Mistress English cli. And Mighell Wercopp and his wife and children c marks. And to Alice Langton my nece at Wilton xxli. And to Master Robert Blenkinsopp a standing gilt cupp and a silver basyn and an ewer without a Tonne. To William Dragley of Southwell and his brother Christopher of Ripon a gilt goblet each. To Roland Bredman my kynnsman vli. Also I will that Sir Henry Wingfield vicar of Bere have vli., and Sir hugh Thorpp Vicar of Bishopton sometyme my chapleyne other vli. Also I will that Laurens my servant have vli. that xxli. be given to poor people. And to every church where I was parson or vicar or prebendary vli. And to every parish to the poorest parishioners there to be delt among them xls. in every parish. And also I will that my launder Margaret Deny have vli. To Master Clifton* a gilt cupp and to John Master steward servant and William Sylle xxs. a pece. And to my godson Robert Payce xxs. and to Robert Warcopp my godson to keep him at scole as much as is necessary.

I ordain as executors Mr. Robert Blynkynsopp, Mr. Thomas Nycholl my nevewe and Mr. John Clifton Steward with Master Payce and Master Docter Spencer my kynnesman. I will he have a goblet. And I will that my lord of London and Master Richard Payce the King's secretary be supervisors. Also I will that there be given to the exhibicions of pour scollers in Oxford xli. Also I will that Richard Wanse have xxs. Also to Hugh Whylben servant to Master Payce vli. Also I give to my lord of London to se my Will truly executed xli. and as much to the other. The Rest of my goods unbequest to Executors to bestow them to the wealth of my soule. And I give to my nevewe Thomas Nycolls xxli. I make this will 20 June 1524 in the presence of

* The Will of John Clifton here named (proved 12 June, 1528) is given in *North Country Wills* (Surtees Soc., vol. 116) at p. 120. He makes a bequest to Sir Oliver Rudd, who is no doubt the priest here named as Redrode. He is the messenger who delivers in London the record of the Inquisition taken at Brougham on Edmund Machell (See No. 10) and is probably a Westmorland man. A William Rud is a juror at the Inquisition at Clifton (1517) upon Richard Vernon (Chanc. Series II, vol. 33 No. 35).

Sir William my goostly fader and all my household servants viz:— George Baynbrig, John Shorak, Francis Paryll *alias* John Francis and Roger Boon desiring them to be witnesses that this is my last will.

[Proved 9 July 1524 by Robert Blynkynsopp Thomas Nicholls and John Clifton, clerks, power reserved to other Exors.].

6.—WILL OF LANCELOT BAINBRIG OF NORTH CAVE NR. HULL.

(22 Feb., 1532/3).

In dei nomine Amen the xxij day of February in the year of our Lorde God 1532 I Lancelot Baynbrige of the parishing of Northcave beyng of an holl and perfitt memorye maketh my testament and last will in this maner First I giffe my saull unto Almyghtie Gode and to the Glorious Virgin Sanct Mary and to all the sancts in heven and my bodie to be buried in the Crosse ille wthin the parishe church of Northcave beside the grave of Thomas Twyssill. Also I giffe my best oxe to my mortuarie and to the Highe Alter of the said church xxd. Also I giffe towards the fundacon of a gilde of our Lady to thentent to have a Prest syng in the said Church iiijli. if the parishoners wilbe given the said gilde and helpe thereto and if the parishoners of Northcave begyne not the said gilde within a yere after my dethe Then I wyll that the said iiijli. be giffen to a prest to sing for my saull the space of one yere which prest shalbe at the assignente of Master Robert Waide. Also I wyll that there be disposed the day of my Buriall for my saull vjli. xiijs. iiijd. Also I gyve unto everyone of my Godchildren iiijd. which can be known to be my Godchildren. Item I give to my sister Jane xxs. Also I giff to Gabriell my brother and to Anthonye Baynbridge sone of Henry Baynbrig and to Anthonye Baynbrige sone of John Baynbrige all my rament equally to be devided amonge them. Item I giffe to Anthony Baynbrige son of John Baynbrige one cove. Item I giffe towards the fyndyng ij Sergis before the Rodelofte ijs. The residew of all my goods unbequeathed I giffe unto Elinor Baynbrige my wiffe whome I make my Executrice to dispose them at her pleasour for the helthe of my saull so that she be ordred after my mind shewid unto her and Master Robert Waide whom I make supervisor of this my last will and testament and he to have for his Labour xls. and if my said wife Elinor Baynbrig wilnot be ordered after my mynde shewid unto her and to Master Robert Waide the which mynd is this that if she marie again or goo unto any of the constables or be ordred after any of them then I will that Maister Robert Waide my supervisor have delyvered unto him xxli. to dispose for the helthe of my

sauill after his discrecion. Thies Wittenesses Richard Padley and Martin Wills.

[Administration granted to the widow with the approval of Mr. Robert Wade S.T.B. 22 March, 1532].

7.—WILL OF ELINOR BAINBRIG OF NORTH CAVE,
GENTLEWOMAN. (15 Mar., 1547).

In the name of God Amen the xvth daye of March in the year of our Lord God MDXLVI I Elynore Baynbrige of Northcave gentlewoman holl of mynd and memorie doth make my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. First I bequeath my soull to Almightye God to our Ladie Sancte Marie and to all the Sanctes in Heaven and my body to be buried within the Church of Northcave so nyghe to my husband as may be. I bequeath to the blessed sacrament for tithes negligentelie paid ijs. I bequeath to the Church of North Cave for my Burial vjs. viiij. I bequeath to the Soull Preste for the terme of vij yeres everie yere vjs. viiij. I bequeath to Elynore Snowsell a fedder Bed with the Bolster one pare of blanketts one white coverlett and a coveringe of ymagerie worke. I bequeathe to Margaret Davie one silver sponne having an acorne of the end. I bequeathe to William Haire preste one silver spoone having an acorne of the ende. I bequeath to Hughe Jemmyson one silver spoone having an acorne of the ende. I bequeath to John Jemmyson one silver spoone. I bequeath to Hughe Jemmyson doughter one pewther dubler one powder dish and one powder sawcer. I bequeath to Elynore Padley one counter of the greteste, as well v pewther dublers v pewther dishes ij sawcers one fether Bed with the bolster one paire of blankets one paire of lynen sheets and ij coverletts. I bequeath to Thomas Padley one fether Bed with Bolster one coverlett one femyll shett and one of lynen. I bequeath to William Padley one fether bed with the bolster ij coverletts and one pare of lynne Shettes. I bequeathe to Richard Padley sone of Ric. Padley one fetherbede with the bolster one coverlett one femill shett and one of lyne. I bequeath to Elizabeth Pickhaver my best kirtle but one. Item I bequeath to Anne Pickhaver my gowne that I were everie holidaye. I bequeth to Emme Spencer my rough pettiecote and to her mother my best kerchief. I bequeath to every preste beinge at my Burial iiiij. to every clerk ijd. to everye childe that doth sing id. and to all other scolers ob. a pece. I bequeath to every one of my godchilder iiiij. The residue of my goods my debts paid and well performed I bequeath theme to Richard Padley my sone in law whome I make my holl executor.

These being Witness, Sir William Raw my curate, Richard Barker, William Foster, John Haire.

[Proved 21 Feb., 1547/8 by the Executor named].

8.—RECEIPT FOR MONEY BY WILLIAM BAINBRIG, 3 APRIL, 1515.

[Machell MSS. vol. v. p. 309].

Pateat universis per presentes me Willm Bainbrig recepisse habuisse et die confectionis presentes habuisse quattuor marcas et viginti den̄ de Hugone Mawchell in pleñ solū x librār sterl. quos solui Nich. Lowther capella^o pro feoffamento mearte sorōr predicti Hugonis de quibus quidem x libris fateor me fore soluto dictumque Hugonē inde quiēt per presentes sigillo meo sigillat datt tertio die App'lis Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto.

9.—MACHELL MSS., vol. v. p. 324.

Mem that S^r Rich Garnett the Vicar of S^t Lawrance have paid to Rowland Machell and Edmund Machell in the yeare of our lord god mil^occcccxvij imprimis xiijs. iiijd. { x^{li} em for Nicholls flayl^{tt}

Item to John Helton

Paid to Rowland Machell and Edmund { Clays* in the yer of our lord god M.ccccc.xxj.

Item to Edmund machel

Item to Edmund machel wife

Item to Nicoll Machell

Item to Edmund Mach

It to Thomas of Blenkinsoppe

Item to Breanus Mach^l

Item to Edmund Machel

Item to Edmund Machel money

Item to Edmund Machel

It. to Jacob Machel in gold vjs. 8d.

Item to Edmund Machel and Roland in gold afore Guy Machel

* This does not by any means explain itself. The clue appears to be "X^{li} em." The Vicar of St. Laurence has bought land for £10 payable in 15 instalments of one mark. The 13th instalment not being paid in full he takes the precaution of having with him a leading parishioner when he claims a full discharge. Guy Machell is no doubt of Colby Laithes in his Parish. The persons who receive the instalments must be members of one family. I take Roland to be the father and Edmund (married) Nicholas Brian and Jacob to be sons. Thomas Blenkinsop may possibly be a son-in-law. The document was known to E. Bellasis who places Edmund in his pedigree as an elder brother of Roland [*Trans.* o.s., vol. viii, p. 466] which I think less likely. Thomas Machell (vol. iii, p. 74) describes a tract of ground in Bongate parish called St. Nicholas from an ancient leper House (for 4 lepers) which stood on the site of the existing farm-house: "who were the founders of it I know not: only Rob de Veteripont confirmed to the Abbey of Shap."

10.—INQ. POST MORTEM EDMUND MACHELL, CHANCERY SERIES
II, vol. 48, No. 106.

“Delivered to the Court Nov. 30 by the hands of Oliver Rudd,
Clerk.”

Inqu' taken at Brougham Westm. on 14 Nov. 19 Henr. viii (1527)
before William Hoton esq., escheator.

On the oath of Thomas Dudley esq., James Pykering esq.

Thomas Fallowfield gent., Robert Barton gent., William Hylton
gent., Edmund Braydley gent., M Teysdale gent., William
Byrde gent., John Smyth gent., John Do son gent., Chr.
Brougham gent. and John hylton gent.

They say that Edmund Machell died seised of 7 burgages etc.,
in Appleby and of one Messuage called Bondgaythall with 40 a. of
land 50 a. of meadow 60 a. of pasture etc.

The said E. M. died 2 Feb. 13 Hy. viii (1521/2) and John Machell
his son and heir is 18 years old or more.

11.—LETTER OF ATTORNEY (1555) IM MACHELL MSS., vol. v.,
p. 338.

Be it knowne to all men by these presents y^e we Richard
Maychell off Cawdebeche Gentillman and John Maychell son and
heyre appeyrent of y^e same Haue ordyned mayde constytuted
and in our places putt our well belloued yn Chyrste Myles Bayne-
brygg off Bongaytte* gentilman oure trewe and lawfull Attorney
to enter yn for us and yn our strenghe and naymes off and yn
y^e moytie or one halffe of y^e demayne lands of y^e said Crakan-
thorppe withe theyre appurtenants withe halfe of y^e howses and
edefyngs belongynge to the same demayne: And possessyon and
seasyn theyroff to tayke: and after the sayme possession and
seasyn theyreoff so hadde and taykyn, then ffor us Arenghe and in
our naymes full and peceable possessyon and seasyn off y^e seyde
halffe demayne and oder the premysses unto Julyan Maychell
wedoo to delyuer to haue and to hold y^e sayde halffe demayne and
oder y^e premysses unto y^e sayde Julyane for terme of hyr naturall
lyfe Accordynge to y^e tenure and effecte of one Indenture off y^e
dayte off thys presents mayde betwene ye said Richard Machell
and Jhon upon y^e on partie and y^e sayde Julyane on the oder
partie unto this present letter off Attorney Annexede.

Dated y^e xxviith day of November in y^e second and thyrde
yeres of y^e Reygnes off our moost dred souraygnes Lorde and Ladye
Phylloppe and Marie by the grace of god kynge and queene of
England, France, Neaples, Jerusalem and Yrelande deffenders of

* There is a marginal jotting of 'Kirkber' against this line.

y^e faythe prynces of Spaine and Cecilie Archdukes of Austrye etc.

Rychard Machell. John Machell.

Assut inter Machell et Baynbrige.

Day is giffen to y^e parties to be att London in the cheker chamers meñs pasche: their to pleide.

THE INDENTURE REFERRED TO ABOVE. (MACHELL MSS.,
Vol. v., p. 326).

Thys Indenture mayde y^e xxvijth of November 2 and 3 Phil and Mary Betwene Richā Maychel of Cawdebecke yn the countie of Cumberland gentilman and Jhon Maychell son and Heyre Appeyrente of y^e same Richarde off Crakanthroppe yn the countie of Westmorland gentilman upon the one partie and Julyane Maychell off Crakanthroppe Aforesayde Wedoe upon y^e oder partie Witnesseth [the said Richard and John have demised granted and "to farm letten" and by these presents] dymysethe grantethe and to farme Lattethe unto y^e sayde Julyane Maychell The one halfe or Moytie off all thayre demayne lands medows etc. wth theyr Appurtenants sett lyinge & wth Crakanthroppe wth halfe the howses buyldyngs and edefyngs pertayninge and belongynge to y^e same demayne To have holde occupie and enjoye y^e saide one halffe or moytie of all the sayd demayne lands etc. wth all and singular commodityes profytts and Appurtenants to y^e same yn any wyse appertayninge. And also sufficient woode to be taken of the woods of the said demayne for husbandrye gere howese boote heyboote and fyreboote as occasion shall resonably Requyre unto y^e said Julyane Machell ffor y^e tearme off her natural liffe. The sayde Julyane yerely yeldynge and paynge for y^e sayme demayne lands and all oder y^e premisses unto y^e said Richard Machell and Jhon their heyres etc., four pounds at y^e feasts of Pentecost and Saynte Martyn yn Wynter [If the rent is not paid in whole or in part within 20 days of the due dates it shall be lawful for Richard and John to distrain. If the rent is unpaid 40 days after due date "and no distresse can be found upon any parcell of the premysses," or if the said Julian be not willing to remain and dwell there, then it shall be lawful for Richard and John to re-enter].

12—WILL OF CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIG OF APPLEBY.

(20 May, 1569).

xxth day of Maye 1569 I Xpofor Baynbridge makes my last will and testament my bodye to be buried in the churche of St. Michells I geve and bequethe all my

goods oxen sheppe horses household stuff
to my yonge son Reginald Baynbridge whom I mayk my full
executor. I geve to Dorathe Dobson one ewe and a lam I make
Thomas holker(?) supervisor.

[Proved 3 Oct., 1569].

13.—WILL OF THOMAS BAINBRIG OF BONGATE, APPLEBY.

(24 June, 1568).

The xxiiij of June 1568. I Thomas Baynbrigg of Bondgate in
the parish of St. Michael's of Applebye make this my
last will and testament I give and bequeath to Thomas Harison
all the clothes I ware. The residue of all my goods.
I give and bequeath to Margaret my wife Jane, Elinor and Isabell
my daughters equallie whom I make my holl executors.
and my will is that Margaret my wyfe have the governance and
bringing up of my said children and daughters. Also
I ordeyne and mayke supervisors of this my last will my
father Mylles Baynbrig my frend Mr. Thomas Teebie my uncle
Barnabie Machell and John Hartlay of Langton brother to my
wyfe.

Witnesses: John Langton elder John Dover and John Langton
the yonger.

Proved 6 Dec., 1568.

14.—INVENTORY OF NICHOLAS BAINBRIG OF BONGATE,
APPLEBY. (30 June, 1572).

Inventorie of all the goodes and catells of Nycholas Baynbrigge
of bondgate priced by foure sworne men viz., John Hall, Hugh
Blencarne John Laysonbye, Robart Nelson xxx of June, 1572.

Value of goods xviiijli. xiijs. iiijd. Debytory of the sayme:
to Robart Morlande xlvjs. viijd. funeral expenses xls. catell
wynteringe xxs.

[Endorsure]. Inventorium Nicholous Bainbridge de Appulby
. administratio commissa fuit Miloni Bainbridge eius
patri xvij die Juli 1572.

15.—WILL OF JOHN BAINBRIG OF KIRKBARGH, APPLEBY.

(26 March, 1632).

The 26th March, 1632. I John Bainbrigg of Kirkberge within
the parish of Saint Michael's of Bondgait doe ordaine my
last will and testament my body to be buried within the
parish church of Saint Michael's. I give and bequeath to John
Bainbrigg my eldest sonne my lands and demain reserving after
my death the one halfe therof to Francis my wife during her life.

. To my said sonne all that my message and tenement at Bondgait of yearely rent of vis. viiid. To George Bainbrigg my second sonne message which I bought of Miles Hartley of yearely rent of xvs. in the Towne feilde of Apleby or Scattergait my house and new barn and garth to Eden side holden in burgage of Sir James Bellingham house and garth in Scattergait called Mantlaine Lambe house of the yearely rent of to my Sovereigne Lord the King paying for the same the somme of viili. which my sonne Christopher Bainbrigg oweth to Mr. Richard Branthwait of Burnstead. I give and bequeath minston moor with licence and consent of the Right Honorable Francis Earle of Cumberland to my sonne George Bainbrigg and Christopher Bainbrigg. I give to my sonne Christopher one ark in the Kybarne. I give to John Bainbrigg youngest and William Dobson my daughter child a silver spoon. To Francis harison my cosin one blacke cowe which I bought of John Harrison of Murton. It is my will that those goods nominated in a note in writing under my hand shall remaine as sett forth towards my daughter Ann. Residue to Francis my wife and Ann my daughter whome I make my full and whole executors making my cosin Mr. Thomas Hilton of Murton and Mr. Henry Barton my brother in law supervisors.

Witnesses: Thomas Barton [Signed] John Bainbrigg.
Barnard Smith

[Proved 6 Feb., 1632].

16.—WILL OF REGINALD BAINBRIGG OF APPLEBY [Probate
17 Sept., 1613].

Dei opt. max. nomine inuocato, absque cuius nutu neque quicquam rite inchoari nec recte perfici potest, Ego Reginaldus Bainbrigg Hiltonie natus et nunc gymnasiarcha Scholæ Appelliane, serie mecū cogitans de nouissimis ac de morte, quæ omnibus certa, et hora mortis incerta, Utile et honestum credo antequam me mors impediatur, quæ propter varios rerū casus semper nobis impendat, propter vitæ breuitatem procul ēe non potest, nunc dei gratia dū corpore simul et animo sanus sum de me ipso ac de rebus meis testando disponere. volo igitur hanc meā ultimā voluntatem ordinare ac scriptis committere, ne de rebus meis propter meam negligentiam post meum obitum litigetur.

Imprimis animam meā peccatricem sed diuinam misericordiam implorantem et de illa sperantem recommendo humiliter Jesu Christo, ut eam a se creatam suiue sanctissimi sanguinis pretio

redemptam protegat nee permittat ad suorū manus hostiū peruenire, ignoscat illi delicta preterita et ignorantias suas, suscipiat creaturam creator et fictor figmentu suū: corpus autem hoc mortale terre, unde origo est sibi, volo restitui. Sepeliri velim si Applebie moriar in Choro Ecclie S^{ti} Michaelis in Applebia, quia ille locus anime mee gratus et iacent illic parentes mei fratres et sorores. Et lego ipsi Ecclie unam marcā Argentī.

Transeo ad disposicōem aliarū rerū. *Domestica suppellex*. Oīem suppellectilem meam successoribus meis scholarchis possidentem relinquo, cuius catalogus est apud decem schole gubernatores. hortū meū qui vocatur peartreegarth prout iacet ad viam publicam ducentem ab Ecclia S^{ti} Laurentij ad liberam scholam, qui ex parte australi [the registered copy is here continuous, but has obviously missed a line or two defining the southern boundary of the property with reference to the Vicar afterwards mentioned] et burgagiū prioris nuper de Wetherall ex parte boreali, et abbuttat super Regiam viam que ducit ad le buttes et aquam Edenū, et tangit horre ūdicti vicarij ad orientem, meis successoribus gymnasiaricis in perpetuū habendū et tenen' lego, ut ibi successores mei literis vacare possint et ut veluti sacrū et coie gymnasiū cōiter ab oībus possideatur—ea tamen lege ut neque illi committant neque alienent neque ut propriū cuiquam sit licitū possidere; quod si fiat (quod absit) tum volo predict' hortū cū oībus pertinentiis redire ad heredes Christopheri Bainebrigg de Hilton et pro defectu taliū herediū ad heredes Johis Bainebrigg de Kirkbarr in perpetuū. domū meam mansionalem (que domus hipodidascali vocetur in perpetuū) que spectat ad dictū hortū Dno Richardo Lowdin hypodidascalo et eius successoribus hypodidascalis in perpetuū concedo—ea tamen lege ut neque illā cōmittant neque alienent, quod si fiat, tunc volo predict' domū mansionalem redire ad heredes Xpoferi Bainebrigg de Hilton et pro defectu taliū herediū ad heredes Johannis Bainebrigg de Kirkebarr. Et burgagiū illud quod iacet inter Peartreegarth ad austrū et Mansionalem domū Cantuarie beate Marie a boreali parte, quod requisitui [a] Christophero Walker Vicario Ecclesie S^{ti} Laurentij ad construendum illic edificiū pro pueris et iuuenibus instruendis, successoribus meis scholaricis in perpetuū firmiter possidend' dimitto. Illudque burgagiū meū prout iacet inter burgatiū Henrici Faucett ad occidentem et horreū Barnabei Unthanke ad orientem in tenuta Elizabeth Wilson anūalis Redditus ijs. iiijd, hunc Anūalem redditū ijs. iiijd. Willmo Lowther supreme classis supremo disipulo et eius successoribus in perpetuū hac condicione lego Ut quotannis undecimo die Maij duo paria carminū in laudem

Roberti Langton et Milonis Spencer huius schole fundatorū et unū par in mei memoriā eiusdem schole benefactoris componant et hæc tria paria carminū preceptorī pro tempore existenti ostendant, ipsū predict' Willmū et successores eius dictū Anūalem redditū abinhabitantibus dicti burgagij recipere volo; et cōmūniter vocabitur 'the Scholers burgage.' Pulchrū est, inquit phiūs, de Rep: bene mereri. ideo ad honorem et famā huius schole omnes libros quos nunc habeo huic schole lego hac lege, quod libri non vendantur neque quomodolibet distrahantur sed in illo loco quem ego fundavi, qui est tutus (ut spero) ab incendijs, conseruentur, hac spe ductus quod postea de tempore in tempus alij meū sequuti exemplū librorū suorū partem dictam schole relinquent atque ita facile poterit ad unā satis bibliothecam perueniri, quod si fiat in Dno gaudebo me quodam modo fecisse principiū tanti boni. Catalogus librorū huic testamento appensus est. quatuor coclearia de arginto cū indo noiē collegio Regine ubi educatus eram lego. *Heres instituendus.* heredem instituere reliquum est cui fortunas meas relinquam. curatores testamenti huius schole gubernatores constituo qui me semper magno affectu prosequuti sunt. Vos igr presentes et vos qui futuri. per sancūm dei amorem et per sacra amicitie et propter liberorū amorem oro rogo obsecro obtestor, curate memores quantū vrē fidei comittam ut omnia mea ex sententia apud uos deposita bene pie honesteque gubernentur. testes in his tabulis sunt quorū nomina subsequuntur. ego idm̄ ille Reginaldus Bainebrigg testamentū mea manu exaravi meoque signo obsigraui hisque testibus signandū obtuli et hanc meam nouissimam voluntatem valere volo iure testamenti. Valet Superstitēs immortalitatis non immemores.

Et. decimo septimo die mensis Septembris Anno Dni 1613 Probac. fuit hñoi testm. per testes iurat. etc. Comissaque fuit Ad: bonor' eiusdem defti Reginaldo Dobson ad exequend' et perimplend' hñoi testm. iuxta testatoris intencoem iuxtaque iuris in ea parte Exigenc. prius iurat. saluo iure consangu'.

17.—NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF REGINALD BAINBRIG, B.D (1554).

Sworn in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury.

In the Name of God Amen. On the 5th day the month of November A.D., 1554 Mr. Raynolde Bambridge, clerk, Vicar of Bumpstead at Tower in the co. of Essex being in his perfect mind and memorie, lauded be Jesu, made and declared his testament nuncupative containing his last will in the presence and hearing of certain honest persons hereunder named in manner and form following and by these words or other like nearth as followeth

that is to say, Here is my frynde Leonard Gill which has married my brother's daughter whom I love well and I am comen unto him and to end my life with him to the intent he shall keep me honestly during my life and after my decease cause my body to be honestly buried in my parish church of Bumpstead and pay my debts. I commit unto him the said Leonard Gill the disposition of all my goods moveable cattels and credits wheresoever they do remain therewith to do his own pleasure and freewill and the same Leonard Gill he did make and ordain his sole executor.

Witnesses then and there being present John Haggis, John Wilson, John Swayne and Richard Hole the month and year above said.

Probate granted to L. Gill and Grant of Admoñ already made to George Bainbrig quashed and cancelled.

Decreed 2 July 1555 at London.

18.—WILL OF OLIVER BAYNBRIGG. (Archd. of Richmond; Lonsdale Deanery). [Dated 18 June, 1557].

I bequeath to the poor of Kirby Lonsdale 10s. To the mending of bridges and ill ways in the said parish 10s.

To my wife my tenement for life, with remainder to my brother's son John Baynebrygg the younger of my tenement in Midleton and to Ranold Baynbrigge my brother's son the tenements in Askholm and Kirby in Lonsdale. To Margaret Baynbrigg ny brother's daughter 15 marks at her lawful age. To Isabel Beck 3s. 4d. and all her wages. To my brother George 20s. To my brother's elder son John 6s. 8d. To Edward Baynbrigg my brother's son 6s. 8d. and to his brother Geoffrey 6s. 8d. If I come quietly unto Eskholme Farmhold I bequeath for my brother Mr. Baynbrigg and myself £7 to Barbrone Chapple for the use of a school and a priest. To Robert son of Giles Moore of Midleton 40s.

Executors my wife Isabel and my brother's son John Baynebrigg the younger. *Supervisors* William Bouskall of Casterton, John Otway of Barbon my brother and Edward Baynbrigg son of George, Oliver Grenewood Edmund Wytton and John Baynbrigg of the Holme House.

Inventory taken 8 June 1560* by John Dicconson, Robert Beylif, Thomas Soanes and Reginald Baynbridge. Valuation about £140.

Proved 25 June, 1560.*

* Mistake for 1561. Testator was buried 1 Ap., 1561.

19.—INQUISITION POST MORTEM, JOHN BAINBRIG OF MANSERGH. [Chancery Series II., Vol. 675 No. 123].

At Kendal 20 April, 1612. Roger Otway gen., Escheator.

On the oath of James Strickland, Henry Kytchin, Miles Eskrigg, Robert Wilkinson, Chr. Garnett, John Mowson, William Collysonne, Nicholas Cooke, Robert Wilsonne, Robert Dicksonne, Miles Dawson, Gervase Strickland, Robert Harisonne and John Chambers.

John Bainbrigge late of Holme House in Mansergh was seised at death of one messuage or tenement in Mansergh called Holme House, also 20 a. of arable 2 a. of meadow and 4 a. of pasture in Mansergh called Greate Towne Bancke, Gaterigge Close and Gaterigg Myer.

John B. died 20 Dec., 38 Eliz. [1595] and Christopher B. is his son and heir. The said Christopher is 50 years old at date of Inquisition.

20.—WILL OF CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIGGE OF MANSERGH,
Dated 2 June, 1635.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I desire to be buried in the parish yard of Kirkbie in Lonsdale. I bequeath to my grandchild Christopher Bainbrigge one pair of bedsteads in the nether parlour, a press and a table there and two almorys and abcard in the buttery, 3 silver spoons and a silver bowl. To my son in law Robert Holme £3 and to his wife 40s. and a silver bowl. To Robert Holme 3 silver spoons. To my daughter Frances Ewen 3 silver spoons. To my daughter Jane Atkinson 3 silver spoons for the use of her children. To my daughter in law and her three youngest children 40s. To Edward Mansergh 10s. To my son John 12d. To my late man John Ewen 10s. To my servant Agnes Gesling 10s. *Executors* my sons in law Robert Holme and John Ewen and my daughter Jane Atkinson and I give them the residue of my goods except the widow right of my wife Anne. *Supervisors*. Rowland Glover, Edward Mansergh. Witnesses.—Edward Mansergh, John Ewen.

Proved 2 July, 1635.

Inventory taken 16 June, 1635, valuation £126.

Bond dated 2 July, 1635 by Robert Holme of Barbon beckefoote, co. Westmorland yeoman John Ewan of Kirkby Lonsdale, yeoman and Edward Atkinson of Sedbergh, co. York, yeoman, in £260 that Robert Holme, John Ewan and Jane Atkinson will well and truly carry out the will of deceased. Signed Robert Hollme, John Ewan, Edward Atkinson.

14 March, 1636/7. Witnesses have been strictly examined and declared testator's true purpose was that the residue should be divided into three parts, for Robert Holme, John Ewan the elder, and the children of Edward and Jane Atkinson and not for the said Jane.

21.—ESTATE OF JOHN BAINBRIG OF MIDDLETON (1631)

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

Bond dated 14 July, 1631 by Sarah Moore* of Kirby Lonsdale, co. Westmorland widow and James Moore of Bensbancke, gent. in £200 [condition not stated].

[Note at foot] for the execution of the Will of John Bainebrig, late of Midleton, deceased, proved 14 July, 1631 by the executrix. "Mr. Mayers hath the will."

22.—WILL OF MARGARET BAINBRIDGE OF THE EWETREE IN

MIDLETON CO. WESTM. WIDOW. Dated 4 Oct., 1680

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I bequeath to my daughter Isabel Burrough 2 pairs of sheets, a waistcoat coat and smock.

To my daughter Mabel Harrison 2 pairs of sheets a feather bed and brass pot.

To my daughter Elisabeth Bainbridge a feather bed bolster, pillowcase etc.

To my cousin Jean Burrough a brown coat.

Residuary legatee and executor, my son George Bainbridge. Signed (mark).

Bond dated 20 Dec., 1680 by George Bainbridge etc. all of Midleton yeomen in £100 that said George shall duly execute the Will of his late mother. Signed. George Bainbrigg (marks of) Bryan Thirnbeck, Henry Holme.

Inventory taken 7 Dec., 1680. valuation £37.

23.—WILL OF GEORGE BAINBRIGGE OF ESKHOLME IN MIDDLE-

TON YEOMAN. Dated 21 June, 1708.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I bequeath to my wife Margaret a third part of my houses and tenements: after her death to my son George who shall have the other parts. To my daughter Mabel £30 at her age of 21. Residuary legatee and executor, my son George. Supervisors: John Procter, clerk, William Moore of Borwens, yeoman.

Signed. George Bainbrig.

* Mistake for Bainbrig. John Bainbrig married Sarah Moore.

Witnesses. Jo: Procter, Clerk, Wm. Moore, John Sowermire.
Inventory taken 10 March, 1710/1 Valuation £60.
Proved 22 March 1710/1 by the executor.

Bond dated 22 March, 1710/1 by George Bainbrigge of Eskholm
and William Moore of Middleton for the former to prove Will etc.

24.—WILL OF GEORGE BAINBRIGGE OF GILFOOT. Dated
2 Dec., 1609.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I desire to be buried in the parish church of Kirby Lonsdale.
I bequeath to my wife Eleanor Bainbrigge the house where I now
dwell and all other my houses for life and the third part of my
goods. To my daughter Isabel Jackson £6 13s. 4d. To Margaret
. . . . son [hole in MS.] I brought up £3 6s. 8d. To my son in law
Hugh Jackson my best hat. To his son Miles Jackson my best
cloak. To George son of John Bainbrigge my best hose and
doublet. To George son of Miles Bainbrigge a great meal ark a
table etc. after my wife's death. Residuary legatee and executor
my son John. *Supervisors* my cousin Mr. John Warde and my
son in law Hugh Jackson. Witnesses: John Ekridge, Robert
Noddall.

Codicil of 1 March, 1609/10. I bequeath to Isabel and Eleanor
Bainbrigge my son Myles daughters 10s. each. To Anne Bain-
bridge daughter of my son John 20s. and to his other daughters
10s. each.

Inventory taken 14 March 1609/10 of the goods of George
Bainbrigg of Gillfoot. valuation £24.
Proved 21 April, 1610.

25.—WILL OF ELEANOR BAINBRIGG OF GILLFOOT. Dated 25
April, 1623.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I desire to be buried in the parish church of Kirby Lonsdale.
I bequeath to my daughter Isabel Jackson a pair of sheets, 2 pairs
of blankets and a coverlet. To her daughter Margaret Jackson a
feather bed. To George Bainbrigge son of my son John 15s. and
a silver spoon. To Thomas Bainbrigge 5s. and a silver spoon.
To Ellen Bainbrige daughter of John my best gown and 5s. To
Isabel Bainbrige 5s. To Mary Bainbrige 5s. To Ellen Bainbrige
daughter of Miles Bainbrigge deceased a red petticoat. To
Isabel Aykrigg my best ruff. To Thomas Wright 2s. 6d. To
Mabel Barker 6d.

Residuary legatee and executor, my son John Bainbrigge

Supervisors, Edward Bland, John Aykrige. Witnesses: George Bainbrige, John Aykrige, Robert Noddalle.

Inventory taken 19 Aug., 1623 valuation £8 16s. od.

26.—ESTATE OF JOHN BAINBRIG OF GILLFOOT (1629/30).

Bond dated 28 Jan., 1629/30 by Thomas Baynebrigg of Gillfoote co. Westmorland and Isabel and Mary Bainbridge of the same, spinsters, and George Baynebrigg of the same, gent. in £280 [conditions not stated].

Signed Thomas Bainbrige, Geo. Bainbrigg and 2 marks.

[*Note at foot*] for the administration of the goods of John Bainbrigg late of Gillfoote to be granted to Thomas, Isabel and Mary Bainbrigg children of deceased.

Inventory taken 4 Dec. 1629 of the goods of John Baynbrigg of Gilfoot in Hegholme deceased by Edward Bland, Bryan Walker, Jo: Aykrige and Robert Noddall [no valuation given].

27.—ESTATE OF GEORGE BAINBRIDGE OF GILFOOT [1683].

Bond dated 15 May, 1683 by John Bainbrige of Gillfoote and Joseph Warde both of the parish of Kirby Lonsdale co. Westmorland in £5 that the said John Bainbrige administrator of the goods etc. of George Bainbrige late of Hegholme in Mansergh deceased will make an inventory of the goods etc of deceased.

Signed: John Baynbrige, Joseph Ward.

28.—WILL OF JAMES BEMBRIDGE, OF CAMBRIDGE. Dated
21 Nov., 1597.

[Cams: Archd. Court. vol. 6, fo. 12].

Jacobi Bembridge.

I James Benbrid of Cambridge. to be buried in churchyard of St. Andrewes Cambridge To Annis my daughter the tenement at end of my house now in tenure and occupation of Robert Tyndall so long as the lease lasteth: also to said Annis a greate red cheste To Francis my sonne when his apprenticeship cometh forth a longe plaine cheste, six pewter dishes etc. also my said Sonne Francis shall have the benefit of the house standing on Jesus College ground if ye lease canne be gotten of the Master and Fellowes as it is promised for ten years To John my sonne and his heirs the rest of my goods, he to be my sole Executor. Dated 21 Nov. 1597. *Signed* James Bembrig. Witnesses Richard Bridge, Xppher Adison.

Proved 14 Dec., 1597.

29.—WILL OF ANN BEMBRIDGE OF CAMBRIDGE 11 Jan, 1629.

[Cambs. Archd. Court, vol. 8, fo. 193].

Amy Bembridge.

. Amy Bembricke of Cambridge. To my Mother fyve pounds and my ring. To my Brother forty shillings and to his wife my Kersey gowne to his childe the little coat made for Matt with two loame work aprons. To my foure sisters and their husbands each of them a pair of gloves To my mayd Joane my red stufte petticoat. And to my nurse my boyes petticoat. To the poore of Trinity Parish fifteen shillings. To Anne Evance fyve shillings. To Mr. Bridge forty shillings. To my beloved husband and his fyve children fyve pounds. I make my husband William Bembridge, Sole Executor. 11 Jan., 1629.

Signed Ann Bembridge.

Witnesses Anne Sandeford, Guy Sandeford.

Proved 5 Feb., 1629.

30.—WILL OF RICHARD BAINBRIDGE, CLERK, OF WILBURTON,

CAMBS. Dated 1 Aug., 1670.

[Cambs. Archd. Court vol. 10, fo. 122].

Richard Bainbridge the elder of Wilberton Cambs., Clerk, 1 August 1670. To Katherine my Wife and to Thomas Bainbridge my Brother and to Richard Bainbridge the younger my eldest sonne and their heirs my messuage or Tenement called ye Black Beare in Holy Trinity, Cambridge, now occupied by Thomas Ward innholder with the outhouses and buildings, yards and stables. Also my lease of the pastures grounds and closes called New Closes neere Cambridge in the bounds of Grantchester now in the use or holding of the said Thomas Ward which I now hold of the Provost and Scholars of Kings College, Cambridge—they the said Catherine, Thomas Bainbridge and Richard my Sonne and their heirs as soon as convenient after my death to sell the said messuage or tenement and lease for paying my debts and for raising the portions of my wife and children after my debts are paid the overplus to be equally divided amongst the said Katherine my Wife the said Richard my Sonne and my other foure children named John Bainbridge, Mary Bainbridge, Katherine Bainbridge and Elizabeth Bainbridge share and share alike only my Sonne Richard to have tenn pounds more than my other children, the portions of my four children to be paid at their ages of one and twenty years the money of the said foure children to remain in the hands of Katherine my Wife for their bringing up and main-

tenance. If either of my said five children die before their portions become due their share to be divided between the survivors of my children. My said Wife Katherine to enter into a Bond in £200 unto the said Thomas Bainbridge and Richard Bainbridge that she shall not in any case or at any time claim or demand any dower or thirds out of the said messuage etc., but shall release all her right and title thereto. If my said Wife refuse to give such Bond then she shall receive no benefit by this my Will. To my Wife Katherine for life my freehold messuage or tenement with barn, orchards etc., situate next the Almshouses in Wall Lane Holy Trinity, Cambridge, and at her decease I give and bequeath the same to my said Brother Thomas Bainbridge and my said eldest Sonne Richard and their heires they to sell the same and divide the money between my said five children equally at one and twenty years. If any of my said children die before twenty-one their share to be divided equally between my surviving children. To my said Brother Thomas twenty shillings to buy him a ring. To my said Son Richard my whole library and watch. To my Son John my tobacco box and silver seale. To my said Son Richard my gold ring. Residue to my wife Katherine, my said Wife my Brother Thomas and Richard my Son to be Executors.

Witnesses, John Gostlin, Thomas Bastard, Samuel Newton.
Proved 25 Oct., 1670.

31.—WILL OF THOMAS BAINBRIGG D.D., SENIOR FELLOW AND
VICE-MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Dated 13 Feb., 1699.

[Chancellor's Court, Cambridge, Vol. 4. fo. 419].

Thomas Bainbrigg the elder Doctor in Divinity one of the Senior fellows of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge. . . . My body to be decently interred according to the discretion of my loveing and worthy friend Nicholas Malabar the elder of Ely, esquire. I do give and devise to my kinsman Thomas Bainbrigg the younger the sonne of Richard Bainbrigg my Nephew and to his heirs all that my Manno^r of Thetford in the Isle of Ely and other my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Thetford and Stretham or elsewhere within the said Isle. To the children of my Sister Rose Badger Tenne pounds to be equally divided amongst them. To my Sister Mary Mills Five pounds. To my three Nephews John Herring, Jared Herring and William Herring five pounds apiece. To my loveing friend Mr. William Corker forty shillings. To the widow Elliott my Beddmaker five

pounds. The Residue of my money debts goodes and chattells whatsoever not before given or bequeathed I wholly will and give to my said kinsman Thomas Bainbrigg the younger, and appoint him the said Thomas Bainbrigg the younger my Kinsman full and sole Executor, and appoint the said Nicholas Mallabar the elder guardian of the body and estate of my said Kinsman Thomas Bainbrigg the younger during his minority, Dated 13 Feb., 1699.

Witnesses, Saml Newton, Nath. Coe, Hen. Porter.

[No date of proof].

32.—WILL OF JOHN BAINBRIGGE OF BARBON, PARISH OF KIRKBY LONSDALE. Dated 25 Oct., 1639.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I desire to be buried in the church or churchyard of Kirkby Lonsdale. I bequeath to my wife Isabel half of my tenement in Barbon: after her decease the whole to my son Henry, he paying his brothers John and William £6 13s. 4d each. To my son Henry the great ark a cupboard etc. To my sons Henry Bainbrigg, Thomas Richardson and Richard Garnett my great brass mortar.

To my son John Bainbrigg the tann fatts lyme pitt. To my son-in-law Richard Garnett bed-stocks. To my son Henry's wife, a silver spoon.

To my daughter Eliza a silver spoon. To my daughter Julian a silver spoon. To my grandchildren 2s. each. To my son William Bainbrigg my sheep. To the free school of Kirkby Lonsdale 10s. To the stock of Barbon Chapple 6s. and to the poor there 5s.

Residuary legatees and executors: my wife Isabel and sons John and William Bainbrigg. Supervisors: my cousin William Mansergh, Thomas Garnett, Henry Bainbrigg, Thomas Richardson and Richard Garnett.

Signed. John Bainbrigg.

Witnesses. Richard Garnett, Ric. Crosedaile, Henry Bainbrigg, Edward Garnett.

Proved. 30 Sept., 1641.

Inventory taken 13 Aug., 1641 by Thomas Garnett, Robert Gibson Edward Garnett and Thomas Richardson £28 11s. 10d.

33.—WILL OF HENRY BAINBRIGG OF BARBON CO. WEST-MORELAND. Dated 17 Dec., 1659.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I desire to be buried in the parish church of Kirkby Lonsdale amongst my ancestors. To my eldest son and heir apparent

John I bequeath as heirlooms one large meal ark in the east end of the fire house wherein I now dwell, one large flesh tub, one gavelock, a long table and all the ploughs and ploughgear.

To my son Edward a stable chamber and the loft over it. To my daughter Isabel wife of George Robinson £10: to her children John Anne and Isabel Robinson 20s. each. To my son George Robbison £5.

Executors: my wife Isabel and son Edward.

Supervisors: my cousin Edward Garnet the elder and my brother-in-law Edmond Garnet.

Signed Henry Bainbrigge.

Witnesses Edward Garnett, Edmond Garnett.

Bond of 24 Oct., 1661 by Isabel Bainebrigge of Barbon co. Westmoreland Edmond and Richard Garnett of same, yeomen, in £200 that said Isabel relict of deceased will pay Edward and Elizabeth Bainbrigge children of deceased their filial portions at their ages of 21. Signed: (mark of) Isabel Beinbrigge, Edmond Garnett, Rychard Garnett.

Another Bond of same date by same parties that the said Isabel will duly execute the will.

Inventory (undated) of goods of Henry Bainebrigge of Bainebrigge of Barbon* appraised by Edward Garnett, Richard Garnett, Edward Garnett and Edmond Garnett. Valuation £144 14s. 6d.

34.—ESTATE OF EDWARD BAINBRIDGE OF BARBON (1676).

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

Bond dated 1 June, 1676 by Isabel Baynebridge, John Baynebridge, Edmund Garnett all of Barbon in £100 that the said Isabel will well and truly administer the goods etc. of the said deceased.

Signed (mark of) Isabel Bainebridge, John Beinbridge, Edmond Garnet.

Inventory of the goods etc. of Edward Baimbridge of Barbon who died 26 May, 1676 taken by Thomas Johnson, Edward Garnett, James Richardson, Thomas Garnett £12 10s. 6d.

35.—WILL OF ISABEL BAIMBRIDGE OF BARBON PARISH OF KIRKBY LONSDALE. Dated 10 Feb., 1680/1.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I forgive my son John Bainebridge £10 he owes me and to his four children I give 5s. each. To my daughter Isabel Robinson of

* It is possible that this is not a *lapsus calami* as might be inferred and that there was another tenement at Bainbridge in Wensleydale. It is clear from the Will that the testator had changed his dwelling, and his descendants two generations later disappear from Barbon and are rediscovered at Dent.

Yeallon £3 and to her four children 2s. 6d. each. To my daughter Elizabeth Birbeck half my meal and malt. To my son John Bainebridge my cousin Thomas Garnett and to Edward Garnett the younger £10 in trust for my daughter Elizabeth Birbeck. Residuary legatee and executrix: my grand-daughter Ann Robinson. Supervisors: my brother Edmond Garnett and James Richardson. Signed (mark). Witnesses: Edmond Garnett, Edward Garnett, Richard Garnett, James Richardson.

Inventory taken 16 Feb., 1680/1 by Richard Garnett Edmund Garnett Edward Garnett Joseph Gibson. Valuation £72 9s. 10d.

Bond of 17 Feb., 1680/1 by Anne Robinson, Edmond Garnett, and John Bainbridge all of Barbon yeomen in £200 that said Anne Robinson will duly execute the will of said deceased. Signed (mark of) Anne Robinson, Edmond Garnett, John Beinbridge.

36.—WILL OF JOHN BAINBRIDGE OF BARBON PAR. OF
KIRKBY LONSDALE. Dated 5 June, 1696.

[Archd. of Richmond: Lonsdale Deanery].

I bequeath to my son Henry my mansion house and land except as is granted to my three daughters by deed. If he pay them £80 he is to have the whole. To my daughter Isabel Baimbridge £30. To my second daughter Hannah Baimbridge £25. To my third daughter Sara Baimbridge £25. Residuary legatees: my son and daughters. Executrices: my said three daughters.

Signed: John Beinbridge (seal).

Witnesses: Joseph Gibson, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Garnett, Henry Bembridge.

Inventory taken 12 June, 1696: Valuation £99 7s. 7d.

Bond of 15 June, 1696 by Isabel Bainbrigg, Hannah Bainbrigg, and Sarah Bainbrigg, spinsters, Thomas Garnett and Thomas Richardson yeomen, all of Barbon, in £200 that the said Isabel, Hannah and Sarah will duly perform the said will. Signed (mark of) Isabell Bainbridge, Hanna Bainbridge (mark of) Sarah Bainbridge, Thomas Garnett, Tho: Richardson.

37.—ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF THE REV. THOMAS BAIN-
BRIDGE OF SEDBERGH IN THE COUNTY OF YORK AND
LATE RECTOR OF ADDLETHORPE IN THE COUNTY OF
LINCOLN.

[Dated 27 June, 1843].

To my niece Sarah Batty wife of Brian Batty of Sedbergh, Surgeon late Sarah Bainbridge Spinster and youngest daughter of my late brother Henry Bainbridge of Sedbergh, Surgeon all my freehold land in Firsby co. Lincoln which I purchased of Titus

Bourne. Also all my freehold land situate in the Parish of Ingoldmills Addlethorpe which I purchased of John Butler and the messuage and land in Legbourne co. Lincoln which I purchased of James Hebblewhite. Also all my houses and land situate in the Parishes of Hogsthorpe and Manby cum Chapel co. Lincoln which I purchased of Samuel Walmsley Also all that freehold land situate in Addlethorpe purchased of Charles Kemp the cottage in Ingoldmills purchased of Daniel Wardel the land in the Manor of Ingoldmills purchased of John and William Loft, the land in Mumby purchased of Michael Harr and the lands in Addlethorpe and Hogsthorpe purchased of Bertie Mathew Esq., Joseph Eldin, Henry Rubin Kemp and William White.

To my niece Ann Bainbridge eldest daughter of my said late brother Henry Bainbridge my lands in Cumberworth purchased of John Shuttlewood and my houses, shop lands and hereditaments in Hogsthorpe Mumby and Orby purchased from Edward Hodgson, Mrs. Hutton's Trustees, John and William Loft, Henry Wilson, William White, William Spalding and Jonathan Kemp.

To my only surviving sister Frances Croxton widow of Arthur Croxton of Sedbergh, yeoman all my Estate at Backstongill in Dent co. York for life and after her decease to her daughter my niece Elizabeth wife of William Sidgwick of Ravenstondale near Kirkby Stephen co. Westmorland Independent Minister and after her decease to her husband William Sidgwick for life if he survive the said Elizabeth and on his decease to his children and if they die without issue then to my niece the said Sarah Batty.

To my niece Elizabeth Sedgwick £1200.

To Isabella Bainbridge widow of my late brother Henry Bainbridge of Sedbergh £200.

The residue of my Estate to be divided into five equal parts. To my niece Ann Bainbridge two parts. To my nieces Sarah Batty and Elizabeth Sedgwick and my sister Frances Croxton the other three parts.

Executrix my niece Sarah Batty.

Witnesses: Geo. B. Bryden, Dawson Watson.

[Proved 24 Aug., 1844 by Sarah Batty the Executrix.]

38.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN KIRKBY LONSDALE CHURCH-YARD.

Here lie the remains of JAMES 5th son of JOHN BAINBRIDGE late of Sedbergh, Gen, and Ann his wife who died 21 June, 1780 aged 14 yrs.

Also of ANN wife of the said John Bainbridge who died 31 March 1800 aged 73 years.

HENRY 4th son of the said John Bainbridge many years Surgeon and Apothecary in Sedbergh who died Dec. 25, 1816 aged 53 years.

JOHN BAINBRIDGE the aged Father who died 3 Feb., 1817 aged 91 years.

MARGARET daughter of Henry above named who died Aug. 28 1817 aged 29 years.

Also of ISABELLA BAINBRIDGE widow of the above named Henry Bainbridge who died Nov. 25, 1819 aged 74 years.

Also of SARAH wife of Bryan Batty and daughter of above Henry Bainbridge who died March 18, 1876 in her 78th year.

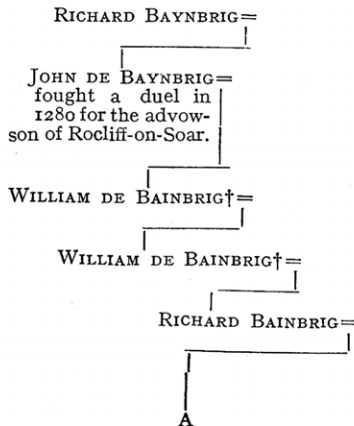
Also of BRYAN BATTY, Surgeon of Sedbergh who died Aug. 30, 1876 in his 84th year.

The remains of Thomas Batty who died 29 Nov., 1879 son of the above named Bryan Batty are interred in St. John's Church, Garsdale.

To the memory of the REV. THOMAS BAINBRIDGE son of Mr. John Bainbridge late of Sedbergh deceased and many years Rector of Addlethorpe, Lincs., who departed this life 10 April, 1844, aged 84 years.

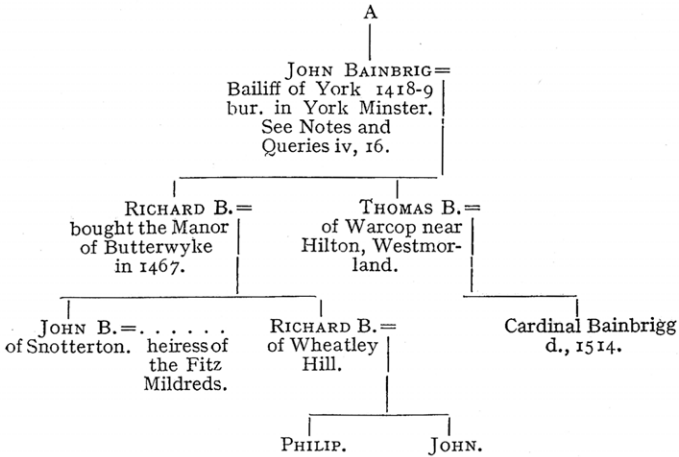
Also of Ann niece* of above who died 31 Jan., 1881 aged 85.

39.—A BAINBRIG PEDIGREE GIVEN TO A FORMER TOWN CLERK OF YORK BY MAJOR GENERAL BAINBRIGG ABOUT 1863.
(From the collection of the late Canon Raine).



* Originally sculptured as "daughter."

† "Mentioned in the Royal Charter as living in York, 1327."



NOTE. Admissions to the freedom of York are printed in Surtees Soc., vol. 96. They include the following Bainbrigs:—1335/6, William fil. John de B. taverner; 1351, John de B. litester; 1385, John de B., potter; 1418, William B., potter. In 1414 John B. is one of the 4 *Camerarii*.