

ART. XIII.—*Bainbrig of Hawkin in Middleton, Westmorland.* By the Rev. R. PERCIVAL BROWN, M.A.,
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HAWKIN Hall is a charming old house on the east bank of the river Lune in the old township of Middleton. Unseen from the main road, it is sought out only by the curious. The exterior aspect has been changed by the introduction of modern windows; but it still bears conspicuously on its west front the arms of the Bainbrig family, who ceased to live there two centuries ago. To this blazonry I shall recur. Meanwhile the history of the family has faded to a legend. The house was built, according to Nicolson and Burn,* by Christopher Bainbrig, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, who was also born there; he married at the age of sixty and had nineteen children. These statements, more than half false, have been perpetuated. The heroic family was quoted in the *Critical Review* in 1778. In 1823 (Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* having appeared in the interval) Whitaker records †: "At Hawkin Hall . . . was born Dr. Christopher Bainbridge master of Christ's College, Cambridge, whose memory has been handed down as the flagellator of Milton" (and he misquotes, with disastrous prosody, the well-known couplet in *Elegia I*). "This man is further remarkable for having married at sixty and for having had nineteen children." Dr. Peile, in his *Biographical Register of Christ's College*, is keenly interested in the family, and shows evidence of some local research; ‡

* *Hist. of W. & C.*, i, 258, (1777).

† *Hist. of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, p. 280.

‡ e.g. vol. i, p. 222, George Otway.

but his enquiries have not established any connexion between the various men of the name in the College Register, most of whom he thinks came from this district; and in one or two instances in which he considers a connexion, his conclusion is wrong.* It is the aim of this paper to disperse the legendary atmosphere which still envelops Hawkin, and to bring into order the ascertainable facts concerning this branch of the Bainbrig family.

I.—It is fortunate that three Hawkin Wills are extant in Somerset House. Before examining the first of these, that of Edward Bainbrig (1583),† it is desirable to take note of the parochial registrations in this name. They are as follows:—

16 Oct. 1540 Bapt. Ellan d. of Edward Bainbrig.

2 Ap. 1542 Bapt. Dorothy d. of do.

6 May 1545 Bapt. Dorothy d. of do.

15 Jan. 1546/7 Bapt. Isabel d. of do.

3 Mar. 1548/9 Bapt. Christopher s. of do.

14 Sept. 1550 Bapt. Julian d. of do.

2 Feb. 1552/3 Bapt. Ann d. of do.

17 Feb. 1554/5 Bapt. Miles s. of do.

[1556-1560 (April) break in Register]

1562 Bapt. Edward s. of Henry.

[May 1566—May 1570. Break in Register].

16 Nov. 1570 Bapt. fil. Edwardi B.

24 Mar. 1571/2 Sepult. George fil. Edw.

18 Feb. 1573/4 Bapt. Thomas fil. Edw.

26 Oct. 1578 Sepult. Edw. B. (pest.)

19 Jan. 1581/2 Sepult. vx. Edw. B.

11 Mar 1583/4 Sepult Edw. B.

27 July 1590 Sepult. vx: Edw. B.

5 Mar. 1591/2 Bapt. Edwardi fil. Christopher.

In view of the Will these records are somewhat startling.

* E.g.; (i) he does not know that the Master was half-brother of Chr. B. (vol. i, p. 98); (ii) or that the 2nd Chr. B. was related to the Master; (iii) i, p. 461, he thinks Edward B. was possibly a younger brother of the last-named Christopher. He was in fact the son of another Edward.

† The Will is dated 7 Mar., 1584, and the inventory is taken 13 Mar. (year not stated). As the burial is registered 11 Mar., 1583/4, it seems that the year is wrong in the execution.

We shall find that Christopher and Thomas belong to the same father, who also had a daughter married in 1549, so that the family can hardly begin later than 1530, and continues till 1573. Edward Bainbrig of Hawkin therefore married more than once. The children registered before Christopher cannot, as I think, be assigned to any other Edward, and the dates suggest the development of one family. I assume, therefore, that the first Dorothy died and the name was designedly repeated, according to the common custom. It will be found that another daughter Alice falls to be added to the family, *c.* 1557. That being so, it is probable that Julian and Ann at least are in continuity with the preceding family. The case of Miles is more doubtful, and I think the probability is the other way. Plague started on 1st October, 1578, in Mansergh, and the Register marks twenty burials as due to this cause, of which one-half are accounted for by Bainbrigs and their connexions. Between 13th and 26th October, not only Edward Bainbrig was buried as above, but the wife, the son and the two daughters of Miles; two children of Richard Bainbrig * were simultaneously victims; and Richard Wilson, who married Alice Bainbrig in 1541, is found to lose his wife,† his daughter of the same name, and a child of his son Miles before the end of November. Thus in two families three generations were involved, and it seems probable that in each case they were living under one roof. The children of Miles Bainbrig can be identified by their baptism, and if he is the person baptised in 1554, he was a father at the age of 17, which would consist with his having no separate home. In any case, this history leads us away from Hawkin to the other side of the river, where Bainbrigs were settled in more than one tenement.

* John Bainbrig of *Killington*, by Will of 16 July, 1567, left tenements to his sons Edward and Richard jointly [Archd. of Richmond].

† Administration bond for Alice Wilson (with surety of Mansergh) dated 1579 [Archd. of Richmond].

There will be no question as to the marriage of 1549:—

Edward Moore—Johane Baymbrig vi^o die Octobr.

This is the only marriage of an Edward Moore before 1583, when Edward Bainbrig names him as "my son" in his will.* Joan must therefore be annexed to this family about 1530. We may therefore conjecture 1505-1508 for the father's birth.† And if seven children were born 1540-52, it seems exceedingly likely that the first decade of the marriage would be more prolific still. The nineteen children of Hawkin are almost in sight. Another child, Alice—as has been said—has to be added between 1556 and 1560; and a second marriage is postulated, as it is certain that Thomas belongs to the same father. As neither the burial of the first wife nor issue of the second marriage is in evidence 1560-6, for which period we have registers, we may assume that the bereavement and remarriage both occurred 1566-70—when Edward Bainbrig was 60 years of age—and that George is the first child of this marriage. To this extent the facts of history support the legend, but the honour is due not to Christopher Bainbrig, but to his father Edward.

He was not simply a statesman, but traded as a clothier, and no doubt had enlarged his outlook by travel and associations of business. In 1553, when Robert Applegarth, after 25 years' service‡ as a priest in Kirkby Lonsdale, was preferred by Queen Mary to the Vicarage, his sureties for payment of First Fruits were Edward Bainbrig and two London tradesmen,§ with whom the

* The lacuna in the Marriage Register where one folio has been cut out is from 19 Nov., 1542, to 3 Oct., 1546.

† Of four earlier weddings of Bainbrig daughters I am convinced that none can involve a member of this family.

‡ He is named in the will of Bryan Mansergh, 19 April, 1529 [Arch-deaconry of Richmond, Lonsdale Deanery].

§ Obligantur Edm. Moyse de p'och. bte marie at Bowe London haburdasher et Edwardus Baynbrigg de Middleton in Com. Westm'land Clothier et Thomas Moyse de p'och. S. Albani in wood strete, London, grocer [F.F. Book in P.R.O.].

Vicar can hardly be conceived to have had direct dealings. But though a man of property and substance, he is not given any honorific distinction by the registrar of the parish. As yet there were not many masters,* and "generosity" was not yet diffused.† He is possibly, but not certainly, the "Mr. Bainbrig" in a will afterwards to be quoted. But as a kinsman of an Archbishop and Cardinal—whose name he continued in his family—and himself the brother (as I think probable) of Reginald Bainbrig, Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, he cherished ideals of learning. He possessed a library himself, which he bequeathed to his sons, after making the best possible provision for their education.

His son Christopher entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1566, and proceeded B.A. 1570-1 and M.A. 1574. Before Christmas, 1574, he was elected to a Fellowship at Christ's, and was Dean of the College 1580. He proceeded B.D. in 1581, and became Rector of Little Horstead, Herts, in February, 1582-3, which Rectory he held till 1604.‡ No record of his presence there has been found, and it may be safely assumed that he was an absentee. He vacated his Fellowship at midsummer, 1584.‡

Edward Bainbrig survived till March, 1583-4,§ when he was probably from 75 to 78 years of age. His will, which survives in excellent condition, is a business-like document with patriarchal touches. I append my abstract:—

..... To my eldest son m^r Xpofer Bainbrigge his heirs etc. for ever my two Messuages and Tenements in Middleton called Lewes House and Caderaine [One third in each reserved to testator's widow for life] . . . the Fee Simple of my

* Mr. John Middleton, Mr. Edward Mansergh and Mr. Ward are the only laymen so distinguished before 1560.

† He was however described as "generosus" in the inquisition post mortem at Appleby of 20 Jan. 1590/1. (P.R.O. Chancery Series 11, vol. 144, no. 142).

‡ Peile, *Biogr. Register of Christ's College*, vol. i, p. 98.

§ The Inquisition declares that he died 17 May, 1584, and is also wrong in the age of his heir.

two Tenements in Manser [one third reserved as before] my Tenemente at Hawken according to custom . . . I give unto mye younger son Thomas Baynbrigge one Close called Hesslerigge in Manser to hym and to his heires for ever. Item I give unto my said son Thomas Baynbrigge one tenement called Eskome and that my son m^r Xpofer Baynbrigge and Elizabeth his mother shall occupy joyntlye together the whole close of Heslrigge and the half of Eskom duringe the nonage or minoritie of the said Thomas” [They are to find Thomas with school till he come to lawful years] . . . “I give unto every one of my daughters yet unmarried 20 pounds apiece in penny and penny worth over and besyd bedding and household stuff . . My wife shall find my daughters yet unmarried with meat and drink and close until marriage. And if it please God to call my wife that my son m^r Xpo shall do the like . . . It is my will that m^r Xpo shall pay unto my wife for the bedding insight and wearing aparall of my said daughters unmarried 10 pounds a piece I give Thomas silver spoones etc. . . . half my ark and almerie . . . and half my bookes To my son m^r Skotte's nurse 10 grotes My servant Robert Lowes and his wife to have meat and drink at Hawkin for life My wife and son m^r Xpo Bainbrigge shall give to my son Thomas 20 nobles apiece when he shall come to lawful age. My son m^r Xpo B. to be my sole and oneley executor *Supervisors*—my sons in law, m^r Warde, James Sidgwick my brother in law m^r Scotte John Hodgson of Carlell my brother Edward More my son Thomas Otway my son Thomas Lapyge Edmond Layfield John Bainbrig of the Holm houses John Bainbrig of the Borrans and Peter Smith my son in law.” *Witnesses* John Ward Thomas Scotte clearke Henry Hoggard with others.

The valuation of his goods amounted to £173.

The heir is of course properly described as Mr. Christopher, but it is rather singular that the description should be maintained at every mention of him. Mr. Thomas Scott, clerk, to whom I shall return later, is clearly distinguished among the sons-in-law. His marriage took place at Kirkby Lonsdale, 14th February, 1581, and the baptism of a child, Elizabeth, follows in June, 1583. Edward Moore lost his wife in February, 1561, at the birth of Helen, the fifth (or perhaps sixth) child. Thomas Otway married 5th October, 1561; his

wife was buried 31st July, 1570, and he apparently married again in June, 1571. The marriage of Peter Smith is registered 30th June, 1577, but the name does not occur before or after.

As for the unmarried daughters, the will is suggestive of multitude. The testator appears to be well-to-do, but no more. Hawkin, it will be noted, is held by customary tenure. It is also noteworthy that while he leaves Eskholme to his younger son, only one-half is to be occupied during the minority. This farm had apparently been a disputed interest in the family. In 1557 Oliver Bainbrig (an elder brother) willed it to a nephew Reginald, adding, "If I come quietly unto Eskholme Farmhold I bequeath for my brother Mr. Baynbrigg and myself £7 to Barbron Chapple for the use of a school and a priest." The farm is in Middleton, bordering on Barbon.

John Bainbrig of Holme House (Mansergh) and John Bainbrig of the Borrans (Middleton) are respectively a nephew of the testator and a nephew's grandson now of age.

II.—Christopher Bainbrig, at his father's death, was just 35 years of age.* He lost no time in undertaking the responsibilities of his inheritance. He resigned his Fellowship, as we have already seen, at midsummer, 1584, and no doubt came to Hawkin to assume his position in the life of the district. In 1587 he was one of the twenty-four Parish Feoffees who petitioned the Crown for a Charter for the Grammar School of Kirkby Lonsdale. He may well have been the pioneer of the movement. The Charter is dated 1591, and Christopher Bainbridge, clerk, is unmistakable. As to his rebuilding Hawkin according to the legend, on several grounds, practical as well as psychological, it seems most likely.† He needed a

* And therefore just under 42 at the date of the Inquisition p.m., quoted above, when his age was declared to be 44.

† See however note *infra* § III.

residence not simply answerable to his condition, but with suitable accommodation for his stepmother and a not inconsiderable number of sisters, mostly older than himself and "as yet" unmarried. He evidently did not himself marry during his stepmother's life, but his marriage may be placed soon after. His heir was baptised 5th March, 1591-2, in the name of Edward, after his paternal grandfather, according to the custom, of which this family was extremely observant. And this son survived him, as his will shows. It seems probable that there was no other child of the marriage; but as the registrations are problematic I will set out the records and give my conclusion:—

16 May 1591. Bapt. Ann B. fil. Xpo.

5 Mar. 1591/2 Bapt. Edward B. fil. Xpo.

27 Mar. 1592 Sepult. filij Xpo. B.

28 Jan. 1592/3 Bapt. Ann B. fil. Xpo.

2 Mar. 1594/5 Bapt. John B. fil. Xpo.

The child buried cannot be Edward, because he is known to have survived, but might be a twin of the same. Edward cannot very well be the brother of either Ann. But Christopher Bainbrig of Hawkin had a first cousin once removed, named Christopher, in Mansergh, to whom John and all succeeding children certainly belong, as proved by his will (1635). There is no evidence of a third Christopher at this time. Some mistake, therefore, has occurred in registration, in view of the duplicated name Ann. And the simplest assumption is that in the burial *filij* should be *filia*.*

The parish register at 31st May, 1604, records:—

Sepult. [Dnī] Xpo Bainbrig.

which completes the identification of this man with the Cambridge don: † for the living of Little Hornead was

* Thus the two Anns are assigned to Christopher B. of Mansergh, whose wife bore this name.

† Peile (*op. cit. supra*) had not been supplied with this record and loses trace of the man after 1584, leaving the impression that he was residing on his benefice in the following years.

vacated in that year by the death of the Rector of this name, his successor compounding for First Fruits on 19th July following.

His will is extant in a ruinous condition, but the following provisions have been made out. He leaves a widow Helen, to whom he gives half of his lands for life, and after her death all to his son Edward, if he survive to age. Failing that, or in default of issue, he leaves the whole to his brother Thomas, who is to pay £100 to be divided among testator's sisters and their children. If Thomas die without issue, testator's nephew, Samuel Hodgson, is to succeed, and if that succession fail, another nephew, Christopher Scott. "My wife shall have the education and bringing up of my said son Edward and the occupacon of his said land to his use and comoditie during his minoritie . . . and if it shall please God to call . . . before my said son shall come to . . . twentie yeares Then I comitt his education and brynging up to my brother Thomas Bainbrig. . . . My wife shall pay to my sister Alice Scott the sum of 40 pounds a year at Whitsuntide and Martynmas by even porcons." A mention of Francis Scott is also found. The valuation of goods is about £250.

An Inquisition post mortem was held at Kendal, 1st September, 1604, at which it appears * that Christopher Bainbrig esq. died 29 May 1604 and that his son and heir was . . . Bainbrigg aged, at the time of the Inquest, . . . years 6 months. The deceased at his death was seised of 2 messuages or tenements called Heyberland and Wardland and divers acres of arable land meadow and pasture

* Farrer and Curwen, *Records of Kendale*, the abstract kindly supplied to me by Mr. J. F. Curwen in advance of publication. [Since writing as above I have had an opportunity to read the original in the P.R.O. (Chancery Series 11, vol. 284, no. 49). I read the description as *Cler.* not *Ar.*, and the heir's name as Edward and his age 12½ (*duodec. annorū et sex mens.*). The Inquisition was (quite gratuitously as it seems) repeated seven years later with identical results (vol. 320, no. 43), and both proceedings were duplicated in the Court of Wards].

thereto belonging in Midelton, and of 2 other messuages or tenements in Midelton and land and of a close there called "le Hall terne" or "le Terne Close," and of 2 messuages in Mansergh and divers acres . . . and of certain other lands and tenements in Mansergh called Haslerig. Heyberland and Wardland held of John Middleton Esq in free socage and by payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ d and one "le broad arowe head." The 2 other messuages in Middleton held of the King (le Marquis Fee). The messuages at Mansergh of Henry Brabyn, etc., etc.

It will be seen that the parish register supplies the details lacking as regards the heir. On a comparison of the properties detailed with those enumerated in his father's will, I suppose that Lewes House and Caderaine are here described as of the ancient inheritance of Heyber and Ward, two well-known family names of the district. It seems probable that Christopher Bainbrig had bought up his half-brother's interest in Eskholm and Hazelrigg, and that the two messuages in Middleton held of the King are Hawkin and Eskholme. On the other hand, he appears to have parted with his father's two freeholds in Mansergh. It is just possible that these were Gilfoot and Holme House, two riverside farms lying north and south of Rigmaden, the former facing Hawkin. Both were occupied by generations of Bainbrigs, and a member of each family was included for some reason among his supervisors by Edward Bainbrig in 1583.

Of the persons mentioned in the will, Samuel Hodgson (born 1585) was at the time at Christ's College, Cambridge,* and proceeded to his degrees. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 1607-8 as "Samuel Hodgson of Carlisle gent." but there is no evidence that he was called to the Bar, and a man of the name was ordained in London aet. 29 in December, 1614. As this nephew belonged to Carlisle, it is possible that the testator had found his

* Peile's *Biogr. Register of the College*.

wife in the family to which his stepmother belonged. Christopher Scott is evidently the son of testator's sister Alice, for whom he makes special provision. The marriage of Mr. Thomas Scott, clerk, in 1581, and baptism of a child Elizabeth in 1583, have already been mentioned. On the latter occasion he is registered as a "preacher." If this is significant, it may indicate Puritan convictions which would be a bond with Christopher Bainbrig. A man of this name graduated B.A. from Queen's College, Oxford, 1553, and became Fellow of Trinity College in the same University, 1555, and was vicar of Castle Sowerby 1571-84,* vacating the living by resignation. On many grounds this seems a likely identification. It would seem that he was dead in 1604, and that the widow had returned with her children to her birthplace. Christopher Scott was married at Kirkby Lonsdale in June, 1621, and in 1622 Francis Scott, son of Thomas Scott, was admitted to Christ's College after preliminary education at Middleton and Kirkby Lonsdale.† Both were therefore young children in 1604, which proves that their mother's birth has been rightly placed after 1552 and not before 1540.

III.—The next heir to Hawkin was, as has been seen, a boy of 13 years at his father's death. His "education and upbrynging" did not devolve upon his uncle Thomas, who was now a Fellow of Christ's. His mother, after six months' widowhood, was remarried in December, 1604 to Christopher Stockdale, a widower of middle age, and lived till 1636. Christopher Stockdale was "of Hawkyn," in 1606,‡ and his burial is registered in February, 1622-3. Of the boy's educational history there is no trace, and

* Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*

† Peile's *Biogr. Reg. of Christ's College.*

‡ Inquisition at Lancaster 19 Mar., 1617 [Lancs., & Cheshire Record Soc., vol. 16, p. 93].

he passes entirely out of sight* till he reappears as the father of children in the register, and finally comes to burial as "Mr. Edward Bainbrig of Middleton," 9th October, 1647. His family can—with difficulty—be disentangled, though another Edward married in 1619 and a third (of Middleton) in 1632.

Eliminating the third family by the aid of a will, we can distribute the remaining registrations as follows:—

<i>Edward B. of Hawkin.</i>	<i>Edward B. = (Nov. 1619) Elizabeth Dickson.</i>
5 Aug. 1619 Bapt. Alice fil Edw. B.	20 Oct. 1620 Sep. Edward fil Edward B.
24 May 1621 Bapt. Richard fil Edw. de Hawk . . . g.†	6 Jan. 1621/2 Bapt. Edward fil. Edw. B.
5 Nov. 1623 Sep. Richard fil. Edw.	7 Dec. 1625 Bapt. Alice fil. Edw.
3 June 1624 Bapt. Elizabeth fil. Edw. de Hawkeing.	19 Feb. 1631/2 Bapt. Mary fil. Edw.
3 June 1624 Bapt. Mary fil. Edw. de Hawkeing.	1 Feb. 1634/5 Bapt. Margaret fil. Edw.
22 Aug. 1624 Sep. Elizabeth fil. Edw. in eccl.	14 May 1635 Sep. George fil. Edw.
13 Sept. 1627 Bapt. Richard fil. Edw.	14 Oct. 1638 Bapt. Richard fil. Edw.
29 May 1636 Sep. George fil. Edw. de Hawkin.	4 Ap. 1641 Bapt. infant fil. Edw.
23 Sept. 1637 Sep. Richard fil. Edw.	1 Ap. 1648 Sep. Edward Bainbrig.
9 Oct. 1647 Sep. Mr. Edw. B. de Middleton.	9 July 1648 Sep. Elizab. vx. Edw. B.

* Since this paper was written the Rev. Christopher Gathorne has kindly supplied me with a reference to this family in the Machell MSS. (vol. II, p. 293) from which it appears that Edward Bainbrig married Ann d. of Mr. Richard Burton Rector of M[arton, 1591-1640]; that his father Christopher married "Widdo Moore"; and that his son Thomas' first wife was a Robson of Edenhall. To Edward's son Christopher Machell appends the remark "who builded." This ought to be conclusive that Hawkin was rebuilt, not by Edward's father but by Edward's son. Caution however seems necessary, for Machell describes the elder Christopher as Dr. Bainbrig (which he was not), and the Edenhall marriage is not found in the register of that parish.

† This will be probably be accepted as *Hawking*, but the indecipherable letters are practically a straight line, so that *Hawkrig* would be quite possible.

It is a curious coincidence that in each family there is a George buried whose baptism is not recorded: it is extremely unlikely (though not impossible) that in 1635 *Sep* is a mistake for *Bapt*. The baptism of 1627 (with the corresponding burial) can, of course, be assigned to the other family.

From these records we may infer that Edward of Hawkin was residing there by 1619. He had presumably begun his married life at Long Marton, where his heir *Christopher* was born, probably between 16th June, 1615, and 25th February, 1615-6, and also another son, *Thomas*, who will eventually materialize. The parish registers of Long Marton are lost for this date. No will can be found, but it would not be surprising if, after the example of his grandfather, Edward Bainbrig left Eskholme to his younger son. It is at Eskholme that Thomas is first found, some thirteen years later.

IV.—Christopher, son of Edward Bainbrig, was admitted as a pensioner to Christ's College, Cambridge, 16th June, 1632, at which date he was 16 years of age. His birthplace was registered as "Marton, Westmorland," and he had received his previous education under Mr. Leake,* at Kirkby Lonsdale School. He proceeded B.A. 1635-6, M.A. 1639. He became a Fellow of the College before Christmas, 1637, and was ordained on his Fellowship in May, 1638. In 1644 he was ejected as a royalist, and Cambridge knows no more of him till after the Restoration.†

In December, 1647, "Mr Christopher Bainbrig of Hawkins" was sworn as one of the twenty-four Parish Feoffees under the Charter of Kirkby Lonsdale School.‡ Probably his father, who had died two months before, had held the like office, which seems to have attached itself to certain

* John Leake, clerk, H.M. 1625-32.

† Peile, *op. cit. supr.*

‡ Minutes of Parish Feoffees.

estates. The vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale had been dispossessed as a militant royalist, and a militant Presbyterian reigned in his stead. In the circumstances the election of Christopher Bainbrig is remarkable. It not only recognised him as an outstanding parishioner, who could not be left out of the Governing Body, but assumed him to be permanently resident upon his estate. He took part in the Feoffees' business, and his scholarly signature is to be found in their Minute Book. There is no evidence that he suffered further in the Civil War.

At the Restoration of the Monarchy he was restored to his Fellowship at Christ's, returned to Cambridge, and was soon Senior Fellow in the Society. He received the degree of B.D. in 1661 by royal mandate. In the same year the college presented him to the Vicarage of Caldecote, near Cambridge, which he held without vacating his Fellowship. Eight years later he accepted the living of Clipston, Northants, and was then required by the college to choose between the living and his Fellowship. He chose Clipston, and there remained till his death, 25th February, 1698-9. He died intestate, and administration was granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury* to Edward Bainbrig "*nepoti ex fratre*," i.e. son of his brother. Peile refers to an inscription put up in his memory by this nephew at Clipston. It gave his age at death as 85, and his birthplace as Hawkin, both facts at variance with the records made at his entry to college. The latter error is not surprising, but the mistake in the age is somewhat remarkable. It is just possible that it was the sculptor's misreading of 83. If born between 16th June, 1615, and 25th February, 1615-6, he would be 16 years of age on entering college and 83 at death. And though this would make him slightly under canonical age at ordination, the case of a College Fellow was a likely one for dispensation.

* Admin. Book, fo. 37, 24 Mar., 1698/9.

Thomas, the only younger son in this generation who came to man's estate, is altogether without history till February, 1661-2, when he is found at Eskholme in Middleton at the burial of his son *Roger*. His birth may be placed second in the family, probably in 1617, so that he was then in middle age. His appearance roughly synchronizes with the return of his brother to Cambridge, and is not improbably connected with it. Christopher was concerned to have an interested person to look after his property; and as he had not married between the ages of 30 and 45, his deliberate return afterwards to the celibate Fellowship might seem decisive. But, apart from this, it is a plausible conjecture that Eskholme was *Thomas'* portion, and if it was let at his father's death, a lease may not improbably have run out after fourteen years. His earlier home cannot be determined. It may possibly have been as far away as Norfolk, where his eldest son afterwards preferred to reside. He had already three children when he came to Eskholme—*Edward* (doubtless the eldest son, according to the tradition of names); *Roger*, whose burial has been mentioned; and probably [Ann*] ("Bainbrig de Escholme in Midleton"), buried 25th January, 1670-1. His wife *Elizabeth* died at the birth of the next child, named *Christopher*, in December, 1662. After four years he married *Margaret Dixon*, and had issue—*Alice*, *George*, and *Thomas*, the last of whom lived only two years. He himself died in September, 1675. There is an Administration Bond for the widow, *Margaret*, to provide for the four last children (*Christopher-Thomas*) during their minority, etc. *Edward* therefore was of age. The deceased is described as of *Hawkin*, and the valuation of goods amounted to £257. In his Marriage Bond of 14th November, 1666, he was of "Aysham in

* If the burial had been that of *Thomas'* mother I think she would have been distinguished as *Mra*. On the other hand his first daughter would be named *Ann*, according to family custom.

Middleton," wherein Eskholme rather than Hawkin must be held to lurk. Perhaps again we may conjecture that a lease of Hawkin had expired in 1674, and that he had gone into actual occupation shortly before his death. His family are found to be still there twenty-five years later, when next heard of.

V.—Christopher Bainbrig, B.D., Rector of Clipston, as we have seen, died intestate in February, 1698-9, and his real estate passed to a nephew, Edward Bainbrig, as next-of-kin. This Edward has been already placed in the family, and the evidence will be forthcoming in due course. As he was not a minor in 1675, he was middle-aged in 1699. The other survivors of Thomas' family were Christopher, aged 36, Alice, aged 31, and George, aged 28: they had lived at Hawkin from childhood. There is no trace of a marriage of Edward, either here or elsewhere, nor of Christopher. Of the latter's continued residence in the parish I have found one possible trace, viz., a refined signature (somewhat reminiscent of his uncle's) in the Churchwardens' Account Books in 1723.* Alice was married from Hawkin in 1700, having perhaps increased her attractions in the previous year and a half. George, the youngest survivor, made a hurried marriage in October, 1699, and had five children baptised at Middleton, 1699-1710, being throughout described as of Hawkin. Some letters written by him in 1707-08 are preserved by the Gibson family of Barbon, and a facsimile reproduction exists in the vestry of Middleton church. They are addressed to a "Dear Brother," whose name does not appear, but who is evidently at home in the neighbourhood of Holt in Norfolk. The brother had been at Hawkin in the autumn of 1707, and had travelled homeward *via* Clipston. There is a reference on 11th June, 1708, to the "sad accident" at Holt (no doubt the fire known to have happened shortly before), when "Cousin

* See however note below.

Bainbridge's * house escaped." The writer's children can be identified—Kitt is delighted with his letter, Peggy sends her duty, Sibby is growing: but among salutations sent there are none for wife or children of the addressee. Both the brothers have evidently friends at either end. The writer has "drunk his brother's health in claret" with named friends more than once.† He speaks of "your property," and, besides passing on local news and gossip, reports the bad outlook for landlords, unlet farms, etc. The correspondence leaves the impression that the writer is his brother's tenant and agent, and corroborates a record quoted by Miss Margaret Gibson,‡ which, though unverifiable, has all the character of a lawyer's memorandum: "Hawkin was sold in 1714 by Edward Bainbrig late of Hawkin and then of Slodey § near Holt in Norfolk to Thomas Hutton of Overforth near Beetham. All which said messuage, etc., were formerly the estate of Christopher Bainbrig, B.D., and lately were in occupation of George Bainbrig brother by the half-blood of the said Edward Bainbrig."

Edward Bainbrig was buried at Stody, 26th March, 1729, but the death of Christopher cannot be dated. As both were unmarried, the continuation of the family must be followed through George, their younger brother. He died in December, 1710, aet. 39, a few days after the birth of his fifth child. By his will, dated 24th December, 1710, he leaves all his personal estate to four trustees, to sell the same and pay £400 to his son Christopher, £250

* A Thomas Bainbrig of the Durham family, educated at Kirkby Lonsdale and Christ's College, was Headmaster of Holt School, 1664-91; but the Stody registers which begin in 1681 give the impression that Bainbrigs had been settled there for at least two generations. They possibly descended from the Cambridgeshire family, which is said to derive from a nephew of Edward B. of Hawkin with whom this paper begins.

† The brother Christopher is not mentioned in the correspondence.

‡ "A Glimpse into Lunesdale 200 years ago" [printed for private circulation, by T. Wilson].

§ Should be *Stody*.

to George, and £100 to each of his daughters, at age * . . . "To my mother Mrs Margaret Bainbrigg and *my brother Mr Edward Bainbrigg* a guinea each." There are bequests for the poor in four townships. The valuation totalled £818, of which about £390 is represented by loans on security.

VI.—After the sale of the old Middleton home, it is evident that the family settled in Kirkby Lonsdale. "Christopher Bainbridge Vicar of Cothswrock† and Warmington in Northants" was buried here 26th February, 1741-2. The man instituted to the latter vicarage 6th May, 1735, and to the former on the day following, had the degree of LL.B. He can therefore be identified beyond doubt as the Christopher last named. He entered Christ's College in February, 1724-5, aged 22 years, became a scholar of the College in 1725, and graduated LL.B. in 1730. These facts are gathered from the College register, which also records that he was born at Biggins, but lacks his father's name, and is probably in error as regards his school.‡ His late entry suggests that he had to depend on his inheritance for the expenses of his university education. His ambitions were justified, and he proved worthy of the name he inherited by his college distinction. No evidence of his being married is forthcoming from either parish in Northants or in Kirkby Lonsdale, and the fact of his dying here favours the conclusion that he was a bachelor, or at least childless. The burial of "Isabel Bainbridge of Kirkby Lonsdale, Widow," in March, 1758-9, may be taken as that of his mother. Meanwhile his younger brother George had married, possibly twice, and through him the family is continued.

* His 3rd child and 2nd son Thomas had died in infancy.

† A mistake for *Cotterstock*.

‡ "Ed. at Kirkby Stephen under Mr. Pooley." Mr. John Pooley was H.M. of Kirkby Lonsdale 1714-26, but there is no evidence that Kirkby Stephen had a Master of the same name.

VII.—To the George just mentioned (born December, 1710), after accounting for all other registrations in the name, the following records must be assigned:—

- 28 Feb. 1734 Bapt. Isabel d. of George B. of K.L.
- 13 Dec. 1745 Bapt. Elizabeth d. of George and Alice B. of K.L.
- 28 Dec. 1749 Bapt. George s. of George and Alice B. of K.L.
- 23 Jan. 1760 Sepult. George B. of K.L.

and it is practically certain that in sequence with these is the burial, 21st January, 1793, of "Mrs. Alice Bainbrig of K.L. aged 85."

From the long gap between the first two children, it would be natural to infer that they were half-sisters, but there is no evidence apart from this that their father was twice married.

VIII.—He left a son, a boy of eleven, who, according to the tradition of names, was the third George in the line. All three had had the misfortune to be brought up by a widowed mother. With the third the male line ceases. He has left no traces behind him. He is not even a witness at his sisters' marriages. All that is known of him is that he lived to the age of 53, and at burial is registered as "of Kirkby Lonsdale gent."

In contrast with this, the two sisters Isabel and Elizabeth made very good history. The elder was married 22nd June, 1769, to Henry Remington, Esq., of Melling, and it is owing to the marriage connexion between this family and the Gibsons of Barbon * that the Hawkin letters have been preserved at Whelprigg. Elizabeth Bainbrig was married 6th May, 1779, to Richard Gathorne, Esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale. Their daughter Isabel became the wife of John Hardy, Esq., Recorder of Leeds, to whom she bore eleven children, including Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy (born 1814), the first Earl of Cranbrook.

* Joseph Gibson, Esq., married Anne, grand-daughter of this Henry Remington in 1841.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

IX.—Thomas, the younger surviving son of Edward Bainbrig of Hawkin, was a boy of ten at his father's death in 1583-4. His education was committed by the will to his mother and his half-brother Christopher. His school cannot be identified: possibly he was home-taught, for his brother was, of course, not merely a scholar but a long-practised teacher. He did not enter the university till he was about 20 years of age, when he was admitted, as was naturally to be expected, into Christ's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1596-7, M.A. 1600, was a Fellow of the College before Michaelmas, 1599. He became D.D. 1617, and in 1622, when he was the senior Fellow, was elected to the Mastership. As Master he is said to have been undistinguished, though strict and effective. Uncommitted in the controversies of the time, he remained secure when so many other Heads of Houses were dispossessed by Lord Manchester in 1643-4.* He was, of course, the "*durus magister*" † of John Milton, and responsible for the poet's rustication when he fell foul of his tutor: the story of more violent discipline, to which Dr. Johnson gave currency, appears to rest on a flimsy foundation.‡ He offered resistance to a Royal Mandate for the disposal of a Fellowship in 1631.§ This courageous stand was taken, as Dr. Peile believes, in defence of the claims of the mighty-mouthed poet, but the point is not quite certain.|| A man capable of this should hardly be suspected as a respecter of persons. But the contemporary letters of Joseph Mead,¶ a Fellow of the College, represent him as "so addicted to his kindred that where they may have a benefitt there is no

* Peile, *Biogr. Reg. of Ch. Coll.*, i, 207.; *id. Hist. of Ch. Coll.* p. 164.

† *Eleg.* 1, 3.

‡ David Masson's *Milton*, vol. 2, p. 328.

§ Peile, *Biogr. Reg. of Ch. Coll.*, i, 364.

|| *Id. Hist. of Ch. Coll.*, p. 149.

¶ Quoted by Peile, *Hist. of Ch. Coll.*, p. 132.

persuasion whosoever hath the injurie." The Master, it appears, had the assignment of rooms in College to the tutors, and those who were best provided with rooms were apt to be best provided with pupils. "The plott is to gett the chambers which are convenient out of the possession of others, and then to appropriate them to his kinsmen-fellowes, so as to allow gentlemen to chuse their tuition as stored with rooms to place them." This, of course, is not disinterested testimony, and the plurality of kinsmen-fellowes has not been identified.

We have already seen * that the Master as a young man had parted with his inheritance in Westmorland. He maintained, however, some personal links, and it is traditional that in 1634 he gave the site (probably acquired from the Grimeshill estate) and 40s. in money for the Chapel-of-ease in his birthplace.† His career naturally absorbed him in Cambridge. He married (aet. 49) shortly after he became Master. His wife, Mary, who was evidently some twenty years younger, bore him nine children and survived till 1670-1. Peile, who supplies this date, says that most of the children died young. It will, however, be found that five survived him. The registers of St. Andrew's the Great, Cambridge, being reported mostly indecipherable, recourse has been had to a transcript in the Diocesan Registry, which yielded to patient investigation the records of eight children, only one year, 1638, being found hopeless. To this year may be assigned with probability the birth of Henry, who is known by the will of Henry Wilson of Underley, dated 26th November, 1638.‡ "... I give unto Doctor Bainbrigg M^r of Christ's Colledge in Cambridge and his blessed children fortie poundes. Item more I give to him and my godchild his son Henrie three score poundes . . ." There had

* Supr. § 11.

† Ware, "The Ancient Parish of Kirkby Lonsdale" (Thurnam, 1890), p. 24.

‡ Prerog. Court of York, prob., 15 Nov., 1639.

been just time enough to place this child under the eponymous protection of the rich merchant. Henry is not named in his father's will: doubtless he died in the meantime. It will be noticed that the paternal grandparents' names are bestowed on the first son and daughter, and that in two cases the name of a deceased child is repeated at the first opportunity.

The will, dated 11th September, 1645, with codicil of 18th October, is a wordy document of some thirty folios.* The testator provides for his wife Mary, two sons, Edward and Thomas, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Susan. Besides the income for life of his whole estate, he gives his wife absolutely his half interest in leasehold property at Impington, Cambs., the other half of which had been bequeathed by his sister-in-law to his son Thomas. It may be inferred that this interest had come into his possession with his wife. Apart from this, his property consists in leaseholds at Bourn and Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, held by "certain friends" under Christ's College for his use. These "feoffees in trust" are to declare the trust in writing, and to settle the property upon the wife and children. He gives the Bourn lease to Edward, and that at Cottenham to Thomas. The sons are to be of full age at twenty-three: if either die before this age, his portion passes to the survivor: if both, to the sisters. The codicil delays the passing of the Bourn property for three years after the mother's death, but does not make the same provision as regards Cottenham. Elizabeth is to have £200 in two equal instalments, the former at age or earlier marriage: she was about 19 years of age. To Mary he gives £100, and to Susan £300, at age or earlier marriage. The last two portions are to be increased by £100 or £200 if possible. "... To my best Mother and nurse Christ College in

* Univ. Court, Cambridge, prob. 23 Sept., 1646.

Cambridge £50 which was the whole sum disbursed by the said College in procuring the new river to be brought by and to the said College. . . ." There are legacies to servants, and mourning rings for the Fellows at his death and his successor in office. Like his father before him, he divides his books between his two sons.

The testator was clearly much preoccupied with his daughter's portions. His leases must have contained renewal covenants favourable to a long view. And he anticipated a long survival of his widow, in which he was not disappointed.

X.—EDWARD BAINBRIG (born 1626), the elder son, had entered Christ's before his father died, and proceeded B.A. 1646, M.A. 1650. He was of full age in 1649, according to the terms of his inheritance. He died in 1651, leaving a short will.* " . . . I do bequeath all my goods and interest in my lands or leases to my dear Mother Mrs Bainbrigg whom I do make, etc. . . ."

The younger son, THOMAS (born, 1631), was a boy of fourteen at his father's death, and the estate was "to provide all necessities for his education." In 1649 a Thomas Bainbrig "son and heir of Thomas Bainbrig of Cambridge deceased" was admitted to Gray's Inn, and in 1650 a man of this name on admission to Trinity College, Cambridge, was registered as the son of Thomas Bainbrig of Cambridgeshire. This was without doubt the son of the Master. He proceeded B.A. in 1653, was called to the Bar at his Inn 1660, and graduated M.A. (by Royal Mandate) in 1661. On 11th July, 1662, a licence issued in the London diocese for a marriage between Thomas Bainbrig of Gray's Inn, esq. Bachelor 28 and Sarah Stretchley Spinster 17 daughter of Edward Stretchley of St. Mary-le-Bow citizen and scrivener. The man's age is wrongly given: admission to the Inns of

* Camb. Archd. Court, prob. 2 Dec., 1651.

Court at eighteen was normal, at fifteen it would be a curiosity. He had a son Thomas born 1664—of this convincing evidence will be forthcoming—but it seems probable that this was the only child of the marriage. His will has not been found, but it seems clear that he was not alive at his mother's death (1670-1) to enjoy the Cottenham lease.* The renewal was secured some years later by her executor, evidently in the interest of the child.

This is a convenient point for setting out the successive grants of this lease, which Mr. S. G. Campbell, Bursar of Christ's College, has very kindly supplied from the Muniment Room. They shew that by constant renewals the property was preserved in the family for a century after the Master's death in 1646:—

- 1653 lease to Marie Bainbrigg for 21 years from Michaelmas.
- 1667 „ Mary Bainbrigg for 21 years from Michaelmas.
- 1674 „ Christopher B. of Clipston as Exor. of Mary B.
relict of Thomas B. [term not stated].
- 1688 „ Thomas B. of Trinity College M.A. for 21 years
from Lady Day.
- 1695 „ Thomas B. of Trinity Hall for 21 years from
Lady Day.
- 1702 „ Sarah B. of Kensington in the County of Middle-
sex widow, executrix of the late Thomas B.
Fellow of Trinity Hall for 21 years from Lady
Day.
- 1709, 1716, 1723 the same.
- 1730 „ Samuel Herring Lombard St. London, Woollen
Draper for 21 years from Lady Day.

XI.—THOMAS BAINBRIG, of the third generation, is recognised at his admission to Trinity (his father's college) from Bury St. Edmund's School in 1679. He was then registered as born in London, the son of Thomas Bainbrig,

* Since this was written I have found in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury an Administration granted 12 Oct., 1666, to Sarah Bainbrig, widow of Thomas B., late of parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, deceased.

and 15 years of age.* He had lost his father as a child; he was probably the only child of a young mother, and was reared with an inheritance in view. Meanwhile he had inherited the family brains, and was educated according to the best family tradition. He became a Scholar of Trinity in 1683, and graduated M.A. in 1687, by which time he no doubt had entered into possession of the Cottenham leasehold. This he renews in his own person in 1688, and again in 1695. Between the last two dates, on 17th January, 1690-1, he had been elected to a Fellowship in Trinity Hall, in spite of the protest of the Master. The Rev. G. A. Chase, Tutor of the Hall, who has kindly furnished these facts, adds that, in the scrutiny papers of his election which are extant, he has been qualified, in a later hand, by the epithet *famosus*, by which it seems clear that his personal character was impugned. He died still in enjoyment of his Fellowship, in 1696, and left a short will.† “. . . I give and bequeath to my cozen Mrs. Mary Herring the wife of Mr. Gerrard Herring tenne pounds to buy her cloth for mourning. Residue of all my goods lands and tenements I give and bequeath to my loveing Mother Mrs. Sarah Bainbrigg . . . she to be my Executrix.” “Jared” Herring appears as a nephew in the will of Thomas Bainbridge, D.D., Vice-Master of Trinity (hereafter referred to), who died, aged 67, in 1703‡; he had evidently married a grand-daughter of Thomas Bainbrigg, Master of Christ’s, to whom the Fellow of Trinity Hall was attached. It seems likely that Sarah Bainbrigg at her death, 1723-30, having no child of her own to consider, decided that the property should pass into the family of this favourite cousin.

XII.—At the Herald’s Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1684, a RICHARD BAINBRIGG, M.A., Vicar of Witchford, Ely,

* Trin. Coll. Registers.

† Prob. 14 Sept., 1696, Chancellor’s Court, Cambridge.

‡ Dated 13 Feb., 1699, Chancellor’s Court, Cambridge.

claimed his Arms—"on a chevron between three martlets as many bucks heads cabossed: Crest a buck's head"—claiming descent from a grandfather of the same name, "first cozen (viz., brother's children) to Dr. Br. Bainbrigg Ma' of Christs College in Cambridge ob. cir. 1648 aet. 58 ann. descended out of the north." *

The claim is annotated with the remark, "Taken from a tobacco-box and are the arms of Bainbrigg of the Bishoprick of Durham, only the birds there have legs, to which they must make out their relation."

The pedigree exhibited to the Herald is demonstrably neither complete nor correct so far as it goes. The claimant does not know the Christian name of the Master of Christ's. He assigns a wrong age to his uncle, Thomas Bainbrigg, D.D., Fellow of Trinity, who subsequently left to the claimant's son the Manor of Thetford and other property in the Isle of Ely. He omits one or two aunts who are known by that uncle's will. And it is impossible that his grandfather, born in 1590, should be a first cousin of the Master of Christ's: a generation must have been omitted. But, most curiously of all, he makes no mention of his own younger brother John, to whom his father had bequeathed specifically his "tobacco-box and silver seale." †

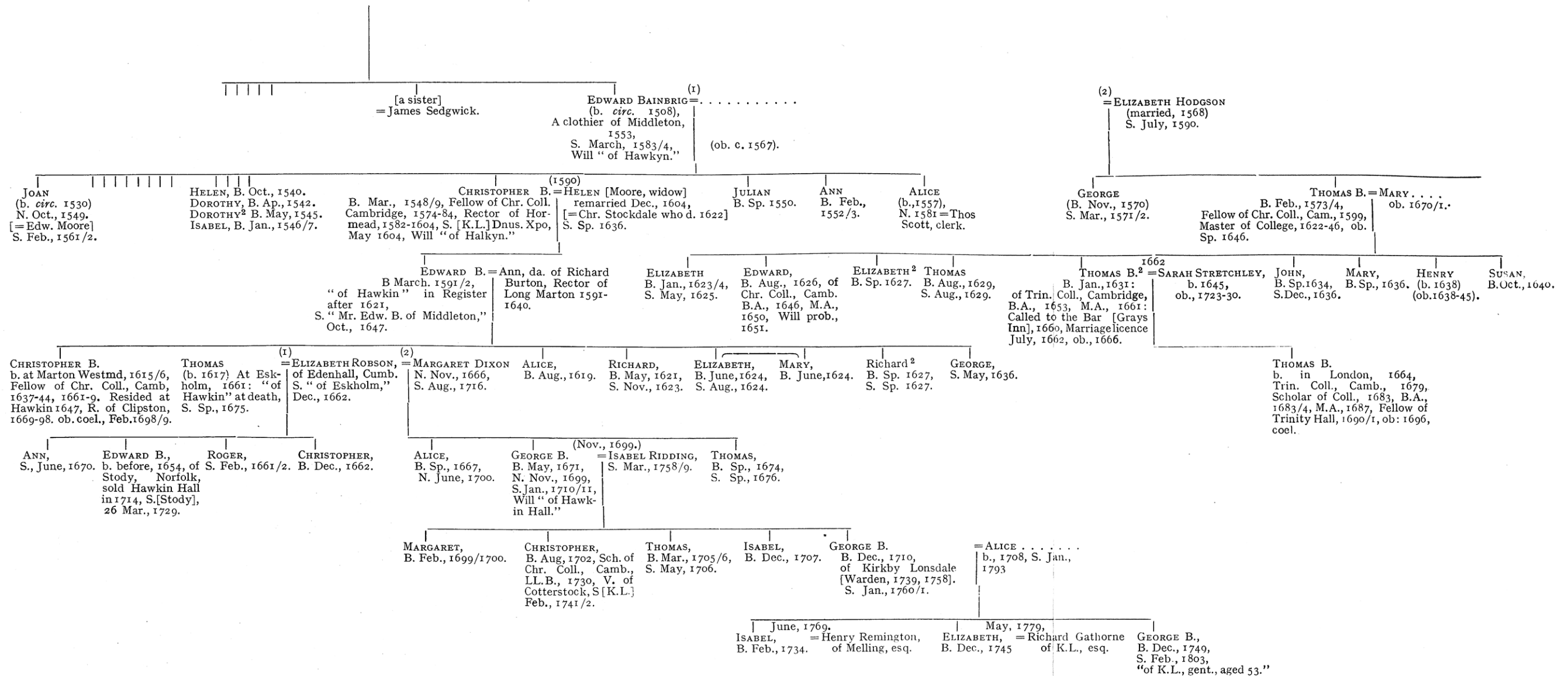
But their tradition of a connexion with the Hawkin family is probably correct. The tobacco-box, at all events, is historical. And its interest to the present paper is that it confirms the blazon of Hawkin Hall, where martlets, not choughs, are represented.

[Grateful acknowledgement is due to Colonel Chippindall, of Kirkby Lonsdale, for access to his library and frequent consultations; and to Mr. C. F. Hardy, author of "The Hardys of Barbon," for invaluable and continuous collaboration over several years.]

* *The Genealogist*, vol. 3 (1879), p. 236.

† Will of Rich. Bainbridge of Wilburton, clerk, dated 1 Aug., 1670, prob. (Cambs. Archd. Court), 25 Oct., 1670.

PEDIGREE OF BAINBRIG OF HAWKIN HALL, MIDDLETON.



NOTE: B. N. S. are parochial records of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. Conjectures are enclosed in round brackets.