



## ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA.

### I.—THE MANOR AND TOWNSHIP OF SHIPLEY.

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[Read 31st May, 1922].

The township of Shipley in the parish of Eglingham, with an area of 2037·070 acres, ordnance survey, is bounded by Ditchburn and South Charlton on the north, by Huhn park on the east, by Bassington on the south, and by Beanley and Eglingham on the west. It is watered by the Shipley and Eglingham burns, intersected by the highway between Alnwick and Wooler and in 1921 had a population of . . . .<sup>1</sup> dwelling in several farmholds. The ancient hamlet is represented by a single cottage with smith's shop on the north of the aforesaid highway and not far from the right bank of the burn. The township has a highest elevation of 451 feet over sea level at Shipley-hill.

There seem to be traces of a camp, or earth-work, some 200 feet above sea level, on the east of Shipley moor. A bronze spear-head with side loop, nearly six inches long, was ploughed up on Shipley farm, in 1865, and was presented to the duke of Northumberland by Mr. Edward Collingwood, then owner of that estate. It is preserved in the museum at Alnwick castle.

The variations of the spelling of the name of the place are as follows: Schipley in the reign of Henry III; Schepley in 1230; Schipleg in 1256; Chippeleie in 1278; Scheple in 1279; Cheppeley and Shepeley in 1291; Schipley in 1296; Schepleye and Schepley in 1335; Schipley in 1340; Shipplay in 1356; Shipeley

<sup>1</sup> The Census Returns are; 1801, 108; 1811, 152; 1821, 120; 1831, 95; 1841, 124; 1851, 147; 1861, 110; 1871, 114; 1881, 92; 1891, 59; 1901, 61; 1911, 54; 1921, . . . .

in 1480; Shiplay and Schepley in 1497; Shiplee in 1505; Sheplay in 1552; Shoplay in 1568; Shippley in 1579, etc.; etc.

The manor, which probably included the township of Bassington, was an original member of the lordship of Beanley,<sup>2</sup> created by Henry I in favour of Gospatric. But, as it was granted by his son Gospatric III between the years 1138 and 1166 to the lords of Stamford and Embleton, its original dependence on Beanley becoming attenuated and ultimately forgotten, it was reputed to be one of the manors of the barony of Viscount, or Stamford.

The manor in early times seems to have been within the royal forests of Northumberland, and to have contained trees and woods as well as deer and other game.

Although not expressly named in Stephen's charter of confirmation of Henry I's grant of Beanley to Gospatric, it is so set out in the great feodary called *Testa de Nevill*, drawn up about 1235, which states that Schipley was held of Earl Patric by John le Viscount by half a mark.<sup>3</sup> This is supported by a document, printed in the *Percy Chartulary*, evidently based on another copy of the certificate abstracted in *Testa de Nevill*.<sup>4</sup> From the Viscounts the place was held in 1247 by John de Eslintona and Richard Frebern.<sup>5</sup>

This John le Viscount, who in the records is styled John Viscount tercius,<sup>6</sup> died in 1244 and was succeeded by his daughter and sole heiress Rametta 'la Vescuntesse.' She, with her second husband Hereward de Marisco, granted her barony in 1255 to Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, in exchange for lands

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. VII, p. 56 n.

<sup>3</sup> *Testa de Nevill*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III, I, p. 214.

<sup>4</sup> *Percy Chartulary*, p. 469. (117 Surtees Soc. publ.)

<sup>5</sup> Record Office, Inquisitions Various, Chancery file 2, no. 14, cf. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. VII, p. 56.

<sup>6</sup> See Pedigree of Viscount, *New History of Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 11.

elsewhere.<sup>7</sup> On the 28 September, 1256, de Montford obtained a licence to enclose the wood and to make a park of Schipleg provided that he did not make a deer leap. The licence was granted, notwithstanding the finding of an inquisition *ad quod damnum* which had been taken at Newcastle, apparently on the same day, to the effect that the king would lose 3s. a year by the enclosing and disafforesting of the same wood.<sup>8</sup> Simon de Montford having fallen into rebellion against the king and having been killed at Evesham, his estates in Northumberland were confiscated. Having been a great popular leader one of his feet was brought to Alnwick abbey and was venerated as a precious relic until the dissolution of religious houses. The barony of Stamford, or Embleton, was granted 22 April, 1269 to the king's younger son Edmund, earl of Lancaster.<sup>9</sup>

On the 9th November, 1278, Edmund granted to his knight, Sir Lawrence St. Maur, the second husband of Sibilla, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Morwick, estovers from his wood of Chippeleie for the upkeep of his mill at Newton by the Sea.<sup>10</sup>

There is evidence that during the course of the thirteenth century, the manor had been subdivided and was held in moieties

Before the year 1256, John de Middleton, who took his name from Middleton near Wooler, and was ancestor of the family of Middleton of Belsay, obtained from John de Eslington a grant of a moiety of Sypplei.<sup>11</sup> The early descents of this moiety are obscure, but shall be noticed later.

At the Northumberland Assizes in 1279, Ingram of Scheple was

<sup>7</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, Vol. II, p. 16.

<sup>8</sup> *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 40 Hen. III, and Charter Roll 47, cited in *Percy Chartulary* p. 342n. cf. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III, 1331, p. 192.

<sup>9</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, Vol. II, p. 19.

<sup>10</sup> *Percy Chartulary*, p. 341.

<sup>11</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, vol. x, p. 327, cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, Part II, Vol. I, p. 358.

charged with slaying Adam Peche in Alnwick woods. The accused was a farmer whose cattle, of the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, were seized by the sheriff.<sup>12</sup>

## SHIPLEY SUBSIDY ROLL. 1296.

|  | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |           | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Summa bonorum Ingram   | 1         | 8         | 1½        | unde regi | 2         | 6¾        |
| „ Hugonis de Boulton   | 1         | 14        | 0         | „         | 3         | 1         |
| „ Johannis de Perth  | 0         | 13        | 4         | „         | 1         | 2½        |
| „ Johannis Studherd  | 3         | 4         | 10        | „         | 5         | 10¾       |
| „ Willelmi forestarii  | 0         | 16        | 2½        | „         | 1         | 5¾        |
| „ Thome de Emildon   | 0         | 12        | 0         | „         | 1         | 1         |
| „ Rogeri Caly  | 1         | 8         | 6         | „         | 2         | 7         |
| „ Johannis filii Willelmi  | 1         | 12        | 0         | „         | 2         | 11        |
| „ Ricardi del Peth'  | 2         | 10        | 4         | „         | 4         | 7         |
| „ Alina relecti Petri  | 3         | 2         | 0         | „         | 5         | 7¾        |
| „ Ade Wedhuke  | 1         | 17        | 2         | „         | 3         | 4½        |
| Summa huius ville 18 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> : unde regi 34 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> |           |           |           |           |           |           |

In 1314 the bondmen of Shipley made a payment for a licence to brew their own ale.<sup>13</sup> Between 1348 and 1351 twelve horse loads of rods were cut in the Shepleye woods and used for the roofing of the hall, constable's lodging and granary at Dunstanborough.<sup>14</sup> On the 13th April, 1417, Robert Harbottle of Preston took a lease from the duchy of Lancaster, of the Crown lands in Shipley, Embleton, etc., to hold for the term of 12 years,<sup>15</sup> and in 1421 the tenants of Shipley obtained an abatement of twenty-five per cent on their rents on account of their losses from the last Scottish invasion.<sup>16</sup> In a survey made 1435-1436, it was stated that the duchy rents and fermes in Shipley amounted to 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and the

<sup>12</sup> *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 325, 378. (88 Surtees Soc. publ.)

<sup>13</sup> Duchy of Lancaster Accounts, cited new *History of Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 23.

<sup>14</sup> Embleton Bailiff's Rolls, cited *ibid.*, p. 27.

<sup>15</sup> Duchy of Lancaster Papers, cited *ibid.*, p. 31.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 32.

ferm of the water mill was 2*l.*, making a total of 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.<sup>17</sup>

In an inquisition taken 9 June 1505, on the death of Sir Ralph Harbottle, knight, it was found that he died seised of the manor of Horton by the Sea, Preston in Ellingham, and of lands in 'Shiplee' and other places.<sup>18</sup> The Harbottle lands in Shipley were acquired by the Percies by the marriage of Sir Thomas Percy with Eleanor, granddaughter, and at length co-heir, of the above named Sir Ralph Harbottle.<sup>19</sup> Seemingly, they escheated to the Crown on the execution of the seventh earl of Northumberland.<sup>20</sup>

At the muster taken on Fleetham moor, 21 April, 1538, by Sir William Eure, knight, there appeared from

## SHIPLEY.

George Browell, Edward Peez, John Arcle, Richard Maxwell, Robert Fergusse, Cuthbert Peer, Thomas Watson, John Wilkinson, Richard Maxson, Robert Watson, Richard Luke, Robert Huntres, Roger Nichelson, Jamys Gair, Reyon Maxson. Habill men wantinge horse and harness.<sup>21</sup>

In the Order of the Watches upon the Middle Marches made in the month of October, 6 Edward VI (1552) it was ordered that from Bolton to Lemington was to be watched with two men nightly and thereto was appointed Bolton, Abberwick and the Woodhall: from Titlington to 'Haroppeswyer,' by north the hill, to be watched with eight men nightly of the inhabitants of Titlington, Bassington 'Sheplay,' East Ditchburn, West Ditchburn, Eglingham and Harehope: the Setters and Searchers of these watches, Cuthbert Mowe, John Wethered' and the grieve of Titlington.<sup>22</sup>

At a muster of the East Marches taken by lord Hunsdon, the

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.

<sup>18</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, Henry VII, vol. II, p. 576.

<sup>19</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, vol. IX, pp. 266, 270.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* vol. II, p. 251.

<sup>21</sup> *Arch. Ael.* 1st ser. V, p. 171.

<sup>22</sup> Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum* (ed. 1747), p. 193.

Lord Warden, in March 1579-80, Her Majesty's village of Shippley under the rule of Lewke Ogill sent nine of the Queen's tenants and one of Ralph Collingwood's, two only being furnished.<sup>23</sup> In another muster taken by Lord Hundson on the 1st and 3rd September, 1584, Shippley sent only three men, who were unmounted,<sup>24</sup> but, later in the same month, at a muster of Horse, there attended from Shippley:—

Cuthbert Collingwood, Leonard Ogle, Symon Maxone, William Claye, (who were returned as effective), and Robert Ford, Roger Browell, William Mantell, Nycholas Anderson and George Lawson (who were not effective.)<sup>25</sup>

Having brought the story of Shippley down to the eve of the Union of the Crowns—a truly momentous fact in Border History—it will be convenient to give the later descents under three chapters or heads, which may be styled, the Collingwood fee, the Grey fee, the Mill and the Tithes.

#### THE COLLINGWOOD FEE.

As has been already stated, there is evidence that in and before the year 1256 the manor was held in moieties, one of which, in that year, belonged to John de Middleton. This moiety was acquired, before 1346, by the family of Cartington of Cartington in the parish of Rothbury; for in that year John de Cartington paid 10s. to an aid, for a moiety of the vill of Schipley, stated to be parcel of the barony of Viscount and held as a fourth part of a knight's fee.<sup>26</sup> The genealogy of the Cartingtons is almost hopeless, for every heir seems to have had his father's name of John. In 1428, John Cartington was seised of a moiety of the vills of Cartington and Shippley which he held of the King in socage as of the Duchy of Lancaster, paying 5s. yearly for all services.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, Vol. I, p. 18. *cf. ibid.* p. 33.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 154.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 161.

<sup>26</sup> *Cal. Feudal Aids*, 1284-1431, p. 70.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, 1284-1431, p. 79.

John Cartington, of this family, was an officer in the management of the estates of the Earl of Northumberland and probably drew up the survey preserved in the Duke of Northumberland's muniment room, known as Cartington Rental. Its date is 1500.<sup>28</sup> With much probability he may be identified with John Cartington of Cartington who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Claxton of Dilston. This John Cartington and Jane his wife had a daughter and sole heir who carried her paternal, as well as her maternal, inheritance in marriage to Sir Edward Radcliffe *juris uxoris* of Cartington and Dilston.<sup>29</sup>

In a Survey made *circa* 1586 it is stated that the Queen held half of the town of Shipley as of her manor and castle of Dunstanborough, and 'Cuthbert Collingwood, knight, holdeth' the other halfe of the said towne, sometime Jno. Cartington's 'and late Roger Rattliff' paying 6s. 8d. for free rent.<sup>30</sup>

Although the Mr. Radcliffe who conveyed to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood was undoubtedly a member of the family of Radcliffe of Dilston no one bearing the name of Roger of the period appears in the most excellent pedigree of the family, printed in the tenth volume of the new *History of Northumberland*.<sup>30a</sup>

From Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, who died in the end of December, 1597, and his successors, the property seems to have been rented by cadet members of the family.<sup>31</sup> Martin Collingwood of Shipley, gent., who was living in 1645 is entered in a list of papists dated 20 August, 1655,<sup>32</sup> but Shipley is not

<sup>28</sup> Cf. new *History of Northumberland* vol. x, p. 116.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. Radcliffe pedigree, *ibid.* p. 280.

<sup>30</sup> The Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

<sup>30a</sup> Mr. Radcliffe's name was not Roger but Francis. He sold his lands in Shipley and Whytgirse in 1591 to Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley, gent. Feet of Fines, Trin. Term, 33 Eliz.

<sup>31</sup> Sir Cuthbert Collingwood in his will dated 24 Dec. 1596, mentions Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley. Ralph Collingwood of Shipley was a supervisor of the will of William Gallon of Alnwick dated 4 November, 1574.

<sup>32</sup> Welford *Royalist Compositions* p. 87. (III Surtees Soc. publ.)

specifically named in the list of estates for which Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, a papist, delinquent, begged leave to compound in 1653.<sup>33</sup> It may have been previously transferred to his eldest son George Collingwood, who in 1663 was rated for property at Shipley at 20*l.* per annum.<sup>34</sup>

The other landowners who were rated were Lord Grey at 26*l.* and Gilbert Reed at 8*l.* These entries are ambiguous. It may be said with confidence that Gilbert Reed<sup>35</sup> had no freehold interest either in the Grey fee or in the tithes, though he may have had such an interest in the other moiety which in these pages is described as the Collingwood fee.

Martin and George Collingwood of Shipley were two of the gentlemen who met on Bockenfield moor, 29 January, 1660-1 and engaged themselves to ride as volunteers under William, lord Widdrington.<sup>36</sup>

The above named Martin Collingwood made his will on January 15, 1661-2, in which he described himself as of 'Shipley in the parish of Eglington, gent.' He gives to his wife Margaret, then with child, his lands in the hands of his cousin Cuthbert Collingwood of Ditchburn. He names his brother George and his cousin Cuthbert Collingwood of bishopric. The will was proved July 12, 1662, when the administration of the testator's goods was committed to his brother George Collingwood.<sup>37</sup> The expected child proved to be a son who died at, or soon after, his birth and was buried at Eglington in 1662 as 'son of Martyn Colonwood of

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 168-170.

<sup>34</sup> Book of Rates, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III, I, 247.

<sup>35</sup> On the 21st Feb. 1624-5 the King granted to John Earl of Annandale, *inter alia*, a cottage and garden in Shipley, Northumberland, parcel of the manor of Preston, parcel of the possession of Thomas, late Earl of Northumberland, attainted of high treason *Pat. Rolls*, 22 James I, part 2. This property has not been traced. It may possibly have been that held by Gilbert Reed in 1663.

<sup>36</sup> *Proc. Newc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd ser., vol. v, p. 163.

<sup>37</sup> Raine, *Test Dunelm.*



Shiplie.' The day or the month cannot be deciphered in the register.

From George Collingwood of Eslington this moiety of Shipley was purchased by Edward Collingwood of Newcastle, barrister-at-law, a prosperous member of the family of Collingwood of East Ditchburn. He made his will 8 April, 1701 and died three days after. He was succeeded by his son of the same name who died 1 March, 1720-1, being succeeded by his son, another Edward Collingwood, who was party to the division of Shipley in 1744.<sup>38</sup>

1744, October 15. Indenture made between William Potter of Newcastle, esq., Roger Pearson of Titlington, esq., Thomas Forster of Lucker, gent., and Richard Peck of Newbiggin, gent., of the first part, Edward Collingwood of Chirton, esq., of the second part, Matthew White, esq., of Blagdon of the third part, John Towry captain, R.N. of the fourth part, Robert Fenwick of Newcastle, gent., and Jane his wife of the fifth part; Reciting that the said Collingwood, White, Towry and the Fenwicks were seised of the township of Shipley, that is to say, Collingwood of one moiety and White, Towry and the Fenwicks each of one sixth part and that they had appointed the said Potter, Pearson, Forster and Peck to be arbitrators and to make a division.

The arbitrators awarded: (a) to Collingwood 929a. or. 34p. commonly known as Shipley South-side, bounded by Whitehouse and Necessity on the east, by Bassington on the south, by Bolton and Eglingham moor on the west, and by lands hereafter allotted to Towry on the north-west, the north and north-east; also the Stone-close and Calf-close and certain buildings in the village of Shipley and part of the town-gate as doled out. (b) To White [ . . . ] acres known as Shipley North-side north farm, bounded by South Charlton grounds and the grounds hereafter allotted to the miller of Shipley on the east, by the said Stone-close and the lands hereafter allotted to the Fenwicks on the

<sup>38</sup> Cf. 'The Ancestry of Admiral Lord Collingwood,' *Arch. Ael.* 3 series, vol. II, pp. 158, 159, 160.

south-east, the south, south-west and west, and by West Ditchburn and South Charlton on the north-east; also certain houses, barns, etc. and part of the town-gate. (c) To John Towry 260a. or. 21p. known as Shipley North-side south farm with certain crofts, buildings, etc. (d) To Robert and Jane Fenwick 298a. or. 18p. commonly called Shipley North-side Middle farm bounded by Shipley Town on the east, by the lands allotted to Towry on the south, south-east and south-west, by Eglington common on the west, by West Ditchburn grounds and the lands allotted to White on the north-west, north and north-east; also part of the south crofts as doled out and certain buildings, barns, etc., in the town of Shipley. (e) They award to Robert Murdee in lieu of the stints claimed by him 14a. 3r. 37p. of land adjoining the mill as now doled out. Provision for roads, etc., etc.

Edward Collingwood, party to the division, died 19 May, 1783; and was succeeded by his son also named Edward who died in 1806. By his will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 5 June, 1806, he gave Shipley with other real estate to his grand nephew Edward Stanhope who, as directed, assumed the name of Collingwood.

In 1824, Mr Edward Collingwood gave some forty-seven acres to the duke of Northumberland in exchange for 123 acres in Bassington for the improvement of Huhn park, and subsequently, in 1888, the Collingwood trustees sold the whole of their property in Shipley—comprized in one large farm—to the duke of Northumberland.

#### THE GREY FEE.

The duchy of Lancaster moiety of Shipley was granted by the Crown, March 12, 1613-4, to William Whitmore, esq., and Jonas Verdon, gent., under the description of the vill or lordship of Shipley, co. Northumberland, now or late in the tenure of Ralph

Gray,<sup>39</sup> knight, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to hold of the king as of the manor of Enfield, Middlesex, by fealty in free and common socage.<sup>40</sup> The mill was reserved.

From the Crown grantees, Whitmore and Verdon, the property was acquired either by Sir Ralph Grey or by his son William Grey, who was created a baronet in 1619, and Baron Grey of Wark in 1624. In 1663 he was rated for his purparty of Shipley at 28*l.* per annum,<sup>41</sup> although he would seem to have conveyed it in, or before, the year 1658, to his eldest son Ralph Grey to enable him to make a settlement on his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Ford of Harting, Sussex. By a post-nuptial settlement dated April 3, 1658, the Shipley property was limited to the second son of the marriage, but this arrangement was subsequently revoked and the property was settled on the three younger children, Ralph, Charles and Catherine Grey in fee.<sup>42</sup> Ralph Grey afterwards fourth Lord Grey of Wark, on March 13, 1704-5, devised his share to his nephew Grey Neville of Billingbear, in tail, with remainder to his brother Henry Neville, remainder to the testator's cousin John Grey of Howick.<sup>43</sup>

As the property, then held in shares, was soon dismembered and alienated, its descents shall be traced under the heads or names of the farms as they are known at the present time, viz., Shipley Lane, Shipley Smallburns and Shipley-hill.

#### SHIPLEY LANE.

formerly known as Shipley North-side south farm, with an area of

<sup>39</sup> Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham held under a lease dated 18 May, 33 Elizabeth (1591), granted to John Audley and Samuel Fore, the survivor of whom had assigned the same to Roger Grey, esq., brother of the said Sir Ralph Grey. Duchy of Lancaster Misc. Books, No. 25, folio 40b.

<sup>40</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 10 James I, part 21.

<sup>41</sup> Book of Rates Hodgson, *Northumberland* part III, vol. 1, p. 247.

<sup>42</sup> Lambert MS.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

265 acres, was originally reckoned to be in value one third part of the Grey fee or one sixth part of the whole township.

It represents one of the shares in Shipley which Ralph Grey, afterwards second Baron Grey of Wark, by deed dated 31 July, 1672, limited to his three younger children. Although not by the same deed, the rectorial tithes of Stannington were limited in a similar manner, and, in the event, the surviving son of Catherine, wife of Richard Neville of Billingbear who was only daughter of the above named Ralph, Lord Grey, 10 May, 1739, sold one third share of the Stannington tithes to John Towry, captain R.N.<sup>44</sup> In the absence of evidence to the contrary it may be inferred that about the same time Captain Towry purchased the one third part of the Grey fee in Shipley.

John Towry was apparently the son of George Towry, who married in 1687, at Penrith, Mary, one of the daughters of John Grey of Howick. Mrs. Towry is named in the will of her nephew Thomas Grey of Howick, dated 22 October, 1717, but apparently died soon afterwards, being buried at Kirkoswald.<sup>45</sup>

Captain Towry, who was party to the division of the township of Shipley in 1744, made his will, March 1, 1757, and gave his whole estate, including his house at Southampton to his wife Penelope for her life, and, on her decease, to his nephews Henry John Phillips and George Phillips.<sup>46</sup> Henry John Phillips, a captain R.N., dying *circa* 1762, his interest passed to his brother who assumed the additional name of Towry, and under the description of G. Phillips Towry,<sup>47</sup> esq., of Wingfield Park, near Ascot, voted in respect of

<sup>44</sup> Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part II, vol II, p. 331.

<sup>45</sup> 1717, June 27, Mr. George Towry buried *Kirkoswald Reg. Cf. new History of Northumberland*, II, pp. 352, 357.

<sup>46</sup> Hodgson, *Northumberland*, II, II, 331. It does not appear which of the two nephews.

<sup>47</sup> By indenture dated March 31, 1770, George Phillips Towry, then residing at Hartlaw in the parish of Shilbottle, previous to his marriage with Susannah Haywood of Isleworth, Middlesex, spinster, brought his lands in Shipley and certain tithes into settlement

his freehold lands in Shipley at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1774. On the marriage of his son, George Henry Towry, captain R.N., with Elizabeth daughter of George Chamberlain of Devonshire place, by indenture of lease and release, dated 2 and 3 November, 1802 respectively, the Shipley property was brought into settlement.

Captain George Henry Towry having died in his father's lifetime, without surviving issue, the latter made his will, February 16, 1815, being therein described as one of the Commissioners for Victualling H.M. Navy, and gave all his real, leasehold, copyhold and personal estates to his daughter Anne, lady Ellenborough, who, on the 26 April, 1817, obtained a grant of administration with the will annexed from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

On February 3, 1875, the property was sold and conveyed by Anne, lady Ellenborough's grandson Charles Edmund, third baron Ellenborough, to Mr. William Dodds of Alnwick, who was already in enjoyment of a lease of the property.

On Mr. Dodds' death 18 June, 1920, the property was offered for sale by auction 22 February, 1921, and was purchased by Mr. Thomas Stafford of South Charlton.

#### SHIPLEY SMALL-BURNS.

formerly known as Shipley North-side middle farm with an area of 308 acres, was originally reckoned to be one third part in value of the Grey fee, or one sixth part of the township.

It represents one of the three undivided shares created by the settlement made 31 July, 1672 by Ralph Grey, afterwards second baron of Wark, in favour of his three younger children. From one of these three coparceners, the property descended to Charles, earl of Tankerville, who in 1731, sold it to his brother-in-law, Charles Clark of Newcastle, who had married Jane, one of the daughters of Edward Colville of Heworth White-house, a member of the

Butchers' company of Newcastle. By will dated December 20, 1731, Clark gave his Shipley farm and other property to his wife absolutely. Mrs. Clark married secondly Robert Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant, and of Lemington, the articles before marriage being dated 29 and 30 March, 1739. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick were parties to the division of the township 15 October, 1744. Under the power reserved in her marriage settlement, Mrs. Fenwick made her will 26 March, 1746, and devised to her husband<sup>47a</sup> for life, remainder to her three sisters, Camilla, countess of Tankerville, Susanna, wife of Richard Allan of Rotterdam, merchant, and Rosamond, wife of Roger Pearson of Titlington. These ladies, 2 December, 1767, conveyed to Richard Carr of Lesbury and West Ditchburn.

This property still belonged to the Carrs in 1826, when at the second election of that year Knights of the Shire, Michael Carr of West Ditchburn voted in respect of an annuity issuing out of Shipley. Before 1841 it was purchased by William Baird of Alnwick who, on the 7th May of that year, was party to an agreement for the commutation of tithes. By his nephew and devisee, Mr. John Forster Baird, the property was sold 12 May, 1875, to Mr. Alexander Browne, by whose devisees and trustees it was again sold in 19. . ., to Mr. John Harrington of Alnwick, to whose trustees and devisees it now belongs.

#### SHIPLEY-HILL

formerly known as North-side north farm, has an area of 475 acres although it was computed to be only one sixth part of the township in value. The farm buildings occupy a commanding position on a hill, the highest elevation of which is 451 feet over sea level, Ordnance Survey.

<sup>47a</sup> To be let, at Shipley, a farm of 300 acres now in the possession of Robert Browell and Luke Scott: also one-third of the corn tyth of Shipley township.— Er quire of Mr. Fenwick, Westgate Street, Newcastle. *Newcastle Courant*, 18 Feb., 1744.

It probably represents the third share or purparty, of the Grey fee in Shipley limited by the settlement of 31 July, 1672 to Ralph Grey, who subsequently, on the death of his eldest brother in 1701, without issue male, became fourth and last baron Grey of Wark. On October 31, 1734, Charles, earl of Tankerville (only son of Mary, lady Ossulston, daughter and sole heir of Ford Grey, first earl of Tankerville and third baron Grey of Wark), Henry Grey theretofore called Neville, and Henry Grey of Howick, son and heir of John Grey of Howick, who amongst them had inherited the ancient possessions of the Greys of Wark, Horton, and Chillingham, conveyed their purparty to Matthew White of Blagdon, esq.<sup>47b</sup> He was party to the division of the township in 1744. He was created a baronet in 1756 and by will dated 3 September 1755, gave his estates to his brother-in-law Matthew Ridley of Heaton, with remainder to the latter's eldest son by his *second* marriage. Father and son suffered a recovery in January, 1768, and subsequently conveyed to Ralph Atkinson of Newcastle.

Ralph Atkinson of Newcastle, merchant adventurer and hostman, was a great character of his day, who had attained great wealth by trading in Newcastle. He died unmarried, 16 May, 1827, giving his real estate at Angerton and elsewhere, which he had purchased, to trustees to hold to his niece, Mary Ann, daughter of James Atkinson, and wife successively of Lieut. Col. Charles Philip Ainsley, a Jed forest man, and of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, with remainder, after her death, not to the issue of her first marriage, but to the eldest son of the second marriage who, on succeeding, assumed the name of Atkinson.

The Atkinson trustees were parties to the agreement dated 7th May, 1841, for the commutation of tithes, by which agreement—

<sup>47b</sup> To be let at Shipley, three miles from Alnwick, a farm of 470 acres with one-third of the corn tithes. Enquire of Matthew White, esq., Blagdon; or Mr. Johnson, Newcastle. *Newcastle Journal*, 2 Dec., 1749.

which was confirmed by the Tithes Commissioners, 24 December, 1841—a tithe rent charge of 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* was agreed to be paid to the vicar of Eglingham in lieu of vicarial tithes.

The property was purchased in 1917 from the Atkinson family by Sir Walter Runciman, bt.

#### SHIPLEY-MILL

stood on the right or west bank of the Shipley burn, and closely adjoined the lands of South Charlton. It belonged to the duchy of Lancaster moiety of the manor and was granted by James I, May 29, 1609, to Edward Ferrers of London, mercer, and Francis Phillips of London, gent., to be held as of the manor of Enfield, Middlesex, by fealty in free and common socage, paying yearly 26*s.* 8*d.* Although the mill is duly entered in the Book of Rates of 1668, it is not clear who was then the owner. At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1734 Edward Anderson of Long Houghton and Robert Miller of Lesbury both claimed to vote in respect of Shipley mill, but the claim of the former was seemingly rejected. Shortly afterwards it was in possession of Robert Murdee who facilitated the division of the farms of Shipley by consenting to accept land in lieu of his beast-gates.

1744, May 2. Indenture made between Robert Murdee, of Shipley mill, yeoman, of the first part, Edward Collingwood, of Chirton, esq., Matthew White of Blagdon, esq., John Fenwick of Newcastle, gent., and Jane his wife, and John Towry, captain, or commander, R.N. of the other part. Reciting that the parties named as of the second part are seised of the township and village of Shipley and that the said Murdee is seised of Shipley mill and of six or more stints, or beast gates, yearly to go and depasture on its moors or commons of Shipley in the summer time, and after the clearing of the infield grounds of hay and corn for the same to go and depasture in the infield grounds along with and so long as the cattle of the tenants or farmers of Shipley are permitted. Reciting also that Collingwood, White, the Fenwicks and Towry have come to a division and partition of the township of Shipley. Fourteen acres three roods and thirty seven perches of land



adjoining Shipley mill as now doled, or marked out, are conveyed to Murdee in full recompence and satisfaction for all rights which he had, or claimed to have, for any beast gates.

At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1748 the same Robert Murdee voted in respect of Shipley mill, while John Murdee of Shipley and William Murdee of Chillingham were admitted to vote in respect of annuities charged on the same. No one seems to have voted in respect of Shipley mill at the contested election of 1774, but soon after it is found in possession of the family of Arthur. In the register of burials of the parish of Eglington, under date December 5, 1800, is the entry 'James Arthur, Shipley Mill, and proprietor of it, aged 81.' His descendants migrated to Lyham in the parish of Chatton, and at the election of 1826, Thomas Arthur of South Lyham voted for mill and lands in Shipley. His descendants in 1877 sold the mill, with the land attached to it, to the duke of Northumberland. It is now laid on to the South Charlton farm and no building of any kind remains.

#### THE TITHES.

The rectory of Eglington, of which Shipley was parcel, was originally given to the prior and convent of Tynemouth, but after long disputes it was surrendered by them to the mother house of St. Albans. It continued in the possession of the abbot and convent of St. Albans down to the dissolution of religious houses when it came into the hands of the Crown.<sup>49</sup>

On May 19, 1610, James I granted to Francis Morrice, esq. and Francis Phillips, gent., in consideration of a large sum of money paid by them, (*inter alia*) the tithes of Shepeley and other townships in the parish of Eglington, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich.<sup>50</sup> From the Crown grantees the tithes of

<sup>49</sup> Odonel Selby of Hulin abbey in his will dated 10 January, 1585-6, mentioned his lease of the half of the tithe corn of Shipley and his cottage there.

<sup>50</sup> Pat. Rolls, 8 James I, p. 31.

ShipleY were acquired directly or indirectly by the Greys of Chillingham, and they are named in a deed made 3 April, 1658 by Ralph Grey, esq., described as of Harting, afterwards second baron Grey of Wark. They are comprized in the settlement made 30 and 31 July, 1672, and thenceforward followed the descents of the three purparties of the Grey fee in ShipleY.

On the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, by an agreement dated 7 May, 1841, lord Ellenborough as owner of ShipleY-lane farm, the trustees of Ralph Atkinson as owners of ShipleY-hill farm, and William Baird as owning ShipleY Small-burns farm, merged the tithes of and in their respective estates, as did the duke of Northumberland in the 47 acres of which he had become possessed and had laid into Hulf park. The rectorial tithe of Mr. Edward Collingwood's farm at ShipleY was commuted for a rent-charge of 68*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, payable in equal shares to lord Ellenborough, the Atkinson trustees and to William Baird; Baird's trustees in 1911 sold to the duke of Northumberland who merged. The rectorial tithe of ShipleY mill was commuted for a rent charge of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, payable in equal shares to lord Ellenborough, the Atkinson trustees and William Baird.

The vicarial tithes for the whole township were commuted for rent-charges amounting in the aggregate to 56*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*<sup>51</sup> The agreement was confirmed by the Tithes Commissioners, 24 December, 1841.

#### THE TOWNSHIP OF BASSINGTON.

The township of Bassington, or Bassingdon as it may be more correctly written, in the parish of Eglingham is bounded by ShipleY on the north and north-west, by the township of Hulf

<sup>51</sup> The vicarial tithes comprised a modus of 10*s.* for the tithe of hay, for each milk cow 2½*d.* for every farrow cow 1½*d.*, for tithe of hen from each house 6*d.*, for each foal 4*d.*, for bees 4*d.*, for wood burnt 2*d.*

park, in the parish of Alnwick, on the east and south, and by the chapelry of Bolton on the south-west. On its eastern boundary it has the Shipley burn, on its southern boundary the river Aln, and on its western boundary the small Dingle burn. It has an area of 236·518 acres, and its greatest elevation above sea level is 235 feet ordnance survey. There is only one house in the township, of the usual Northumbrian type of a small farm-house, on the gable of which is cut the date 1766. It is approached by an avenue a quarter of a mile in length of well-grown ash trees. In 1921 it had a population of . . . .<sup>52</sup> It is now divided into two parts by Huln park wall, the larger section being without the wall and now pastured with Shipley farm.

The early history of Bassington<sup>53</sup> is obscure, for it is never once named in the Pipe Rolls, Testa de Nevill, Calendars of Inquisitions, or similar records. It was not parcel of the barony of Alnwick otherwise more might have been known about it. From this

<sup>52</sup> The Census Returns before 1861 do not appear to have been taken separately; they are as follows; 1861, 9; 1871, 9; 1881, 7; 1891, 8; 1901, 7; 1911, 7; 1921, . . . .

<sup>53</sup> On Saturday, 28 December, 1889, the late duke of Northumberland, then earl Percy, gave a lecture in the town hall of Alnwick, on the origin of place-names in the district. The imagination of his audience was kindled by a picture he drew of Bassington as it might have been a thousand years ago. He pictured woods of alder, birch and small scrub by the banks of the streams; and, by the woods, green meadows, or leas, on which the freeholder fed his sheep. There was probably on the top of the hill a wooden house, with a high paling about it, also of wood, to keep out wild beasts and also for protection. A barn and a brew-house might be behind the house. Perhaps nearer the river would be the cottages which formed the *ton* or hamlet, which ton had its name from the Mr. Bassing, the son of Basse or Basi, the freeholder who lived in the house on the hill. Further up the river was the land cultivated in strips from 20 to 30 yards broad and from 200 to 300 yards long, and between the cultivated strips there would be a strip of grass, bracken, etc. The cultivated lands would be divided into three fields, the West Field, the East Field, and the South Field, for, he had little doubt, that the fields still so named represented the old Saxon fields or part of them. These fields would be cultivated by the men who lived in the cottages in the *ton*, to each of whom Mr. Bassing had given about 30 acres and furnished with two oxen, one cow, six sheep, etc., for which they paid him in kind and labour.

Two round stones with flattened sides used for pounding, ploughed up near Bassington in June, 1852, are preserved in the Alnwick castle museum. In the catalogue they form exhibits nos. 125 and 126.

silence an inference is raised that the place originally formed a part of some other manor and township; and its geographical position is such, hemmed in as it is between the parish of Alnwick and the chapelry of Bolton, that if it has been shorn from off another township, that township must have been Shipley.

This is supported by the following extract from a survey of the Percy estates, made in 1567, which reveals the process in consequence of which a separate township was evolved:

The history of Bassingdone near Hulne Abbey. Upone the north west and joyninge to the sayd . . . . haveinge the sayde ryver of Alne rynnige betwixt . . . . . lyeth one parcell of grounde with one tenement called Bass[ingdone], laite parcell of the inheritaunce of Johne, Duke (of) Longcaster, and one hamlett of the towne of Shipley and is holden of the manor of Dunstanbroughe. Yt was gyven to one Rauffe Carre and his heires with dyvers parcells of other landes for a certen yerelye whyte-rent, payinge for ever, by the Most Excelent Prince Kinge Henry the Eighth in recompence of the sayde Rauffe Carre's<sup>53a</sup> service which he dyd in France; and he sould the same tenement, with th' appurtenances, to Bertrame Carre his son, and so dyed; after whose death his eldest sonne called Rauffe Carre, would not permyte his sayd yonger brother to enjoye the same accordinglye, and so with force, occupied the premysses to his owne comodetie and use unto such tyme he was troubled and put in warde in Londone for nonpayment of th'arrerages whiche shoulde have bene paid to the Prince by his father and hyme for the said whyte-rent goinge furthe of all the sayd landes there, for his releas, was constrayned to sell the sayd tenement with th' appurtenances and the towne of Warnden to Lowrance Fowbery of Hulne,<sup>54</sup> in the countie of Yorke, and to his heirs for ever, whiche he a longe tyme after dyde peassably enjoye and possesse the same accordinglye, and afterward sould the sayde towne of Warnden to one Johne Selby, laite Porter of Berwicke, who after he dyd sell the sayd town of Warnden to Thomas

<sup>53a</sup> This Ralph Carr was of Newlands in the parish of Bamburgh, a place which he, and his family, held by lease from the Crown. *cf. new History of Northumberland*, vol. I, p. 217.

<sup>54</sup> For notices of the Fowberrys of Fowberry, in the parish of Chatton, and of their descendants, the Fowberrys of Holm and of Newbold, in Yorkshire, see *Hist. Beww. Nat. Club*, vol. XXII, pp. 325-330.

Foster of Edderistone, gentlemane, and his heirs for ever, whiche he nowe peassably therby enjoyeth the same without trouble of any persone, and the sayd Lowrance Fowbery so ceased of the sayd tenement with the appurtenances of Bassingdone as before is mentioned, and by his last will and testament dyde bequyeth the said tenement with th'appurtenances unto Johne Fowelbery of Spawlding-moor, in the said countie of Yorke, gentlemen, and by virtue of his uncle's sayd graunt he entered into the said tenement of Bassingdone, with th' appurtenances, receyved the rent, tooke the profetts, and peassably enjoyed the same, duringe all the tyme of his lyffe, and, beinge so thereof seased, dyed seased, after whose death, the sayd tenement with th' appurtenances dyd descend and . . . . unto George Fowlb[ery] as son and heire unto the sayde Johne Fowbery, receyved the rent, toke the profetts thereof and, being thereof so peassably seased, dyd sell the sayd tenement with th' appurtenances unto the Right Honourable Thomas nowe Erlle of Northumberland, and his heires for ever, and dyd by certen persons authoryshed by hime, dyd delyver over possessione and seasinge, of the tenement aforesaid, with th' appurtenances, unto certen attornayes authorysed by the sayde Right Noble Erlle for the receyvinge of the possessione of the said tenement, with th' appurtenances, according to the meaninge and trewe performance of the sayde graunt which was done before sufficient recordes and in all respectes accordinglye.

And Robert Wetherelle, farmer of the said tenement of Bassingdone, partly by the persuasion of Thomas Foster of Edderstone, esquire, and also for that the lorde dyde punysse hime for the killinge of his deare he dyd denye that he helde the said tenement of Bassingdone, or any parte thereof, of any of the said Fowberyes, notwythstandinge he had a lease therof of the said Johne Fowberye for yeres yet induringe, and also the payment of the said rent whiche he paid unto theme as above is mentioned; but alledged he had the saide tenement of the said Thomas Foster and John Haulle, of the Bysshobrygge of Duresme, who claymeth the same to be the inheritance of the daughters and coheirs of the said Rauffe Carre yonger, as by an order maid by Sir Robert Bowes, knight, then Mr. of the Rowles, betwixt the said coheires of the said Rauf Carre and the said Fowberyes at lengthe will appeare, whiche order was one the behalfe of neyther of the said two parties kept nor performed nor yet the same good nor sufficient in the lawe to take away the inheritance in that sorte or by any meanes. Wherefore as his Lordship is by the said parties above named wrongfullye kepte from the

said tenement of Bassingdone, with th' appurtenances, against all equitie and right, even so neyther suche as haithe hadde dealinge therein in followinge the sute thereof above nor yet which hadde the doinge therein in this countrie have throughlye done that thinge which his Lordship did expect at their handes.

The surveyor goes on to recommend that Bassington be enclosed by a wall or pale, to enlarge, as it were, the Earl's West park; and notes 'the house of Bassingdon standyth faire to be made a keeper's house.'

Thomas Percy, the seventh earl of Northumberland was restored in 1557 in the family estates which had been in the Crown since the death of the sixth earl in 1537. Trying conclusions with queen Elizabeth, he not only lost his head in 1572, but his estates were again forfeited to the Crown. During his ownership of the estates, he purchased from the queen's auditor and receiver the site of the dissolved priory of Huln with certain lands thereto belonging, which site and lands adjoined Bassingdon.

Soon after the earl's execution at York, Huln<sup>55</sup> was granted to Sir John Forster, who was for a very long time Warden of the Middle Marches, and, as such, and in other ways, did the state great service. Sir John Forster, who made use of Alnwick abbey as his official residence, died in 1602, leaving behind him broad lands but much debt. His son and successor Nicholas Forster of Bamburgh found himself obliged to realize money by the sale of part of the estates to pay his father's debts. Huln and Bassingdon were sold to John Salkeld tenant of the same.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. II, p. 56.

<sup>56</sup> 1575, November 15. Will of Thomas Salkeld of Bassingdon, gent. To be buried in Alnwick church. I give to my wife Annes my interest in my farm-hold at Bassendon. If she marry I give the same to my son John Salkeld. I give him in trust to my beloved lord and master the R<sup>t</sup> Hon. Sir John Forster, knight, Lord Warden. My son Ralph and my other children, William, Margaret and Marian. Supervisors my brothers Ingram Salkeld and William Salkeld and Odonell Selby. Proved 27 July, 1577. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.* John Salkeld of Huln Abbey by will dated 5 June, 1623, gave the site of Huln to

8 August, 1604. Deed of feoffment and grant, bargain and sale between Nicholas Forster of Bamburgh, esq., and John Salkeld of Hull abbey, gent. In consideration of 300*l.* paid by Salkeld, Forster conveys to him the 'scite of the late dissolved priorie or fryaridge of Hull, . . . three enclosures or parcells of land with the appurtenances, lying and being within the wall and precincts of the said priory or fryeridge of Hull, together with all and singular houses, edifices, buildings, lands and tenements, meadows, feedings to the said priory belonging or with the same used or occupied. And also all that other messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the parish of Eglington . . . . . commonly called or known by the name of Bassenden . . . . . then or late in the tenure or occupation the said John Salkeld or his assigns . . . . . together with all deeds, etc.'<sup>57</sup>

On the 25 May, 1654, John Salkeld of Bassenden, gent., conveyed his messuage or tenement, in the parish of Eglington, known by the name of Bassenden, then in the possession of Margaret Salkeld, widow, to Gilbert Reed of 'Longtown,'<sup>58</sup> Northumberland, gent., to secure 120*l.* This was followed by the absolute sale of the property, 21 June, 1659, the consideration being 400*l.* In 1663, Gilbert Reed was rated for Bassington at 20*l.* per annum.<sup>59</sup>

Gilbert Reed the purchaser must have been advised that the Forsters still retained some claim on the property, for on the 4 August, 1668 he procured from Sir William Forster, of Bamburgh, 'in consideration of a competent sum of money' a release of his rights in Bassington. A recovery was suffered 28 November, 1668.

his eldest son John, his mortgage on Faloden and Tyneley, to his second son Thomas, his freehold lands at Bassenden, and Shipley to his third son William. A pedigree of Salkeld of Hulin Abbey and of Rock, with evidences to prove the same, may be found in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. II, pp. 140-142.

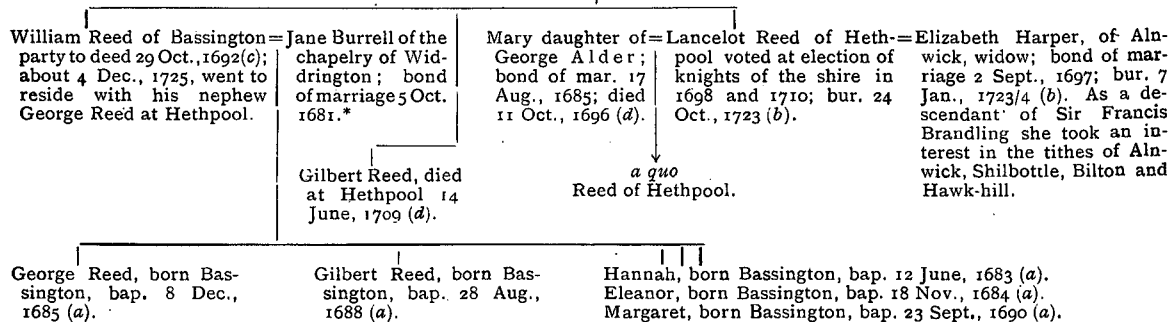
<sup>57</sup> Abstract of title.

<sup>58</sup> There is no place in Northumberland now called Longtown. It is probable that the place referred to was Langton, now Lanton, in the parish of Kirknewton.

<sup>59</sup> Book of Rates; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. I, p. 265.

PEDIGREE OF REED OF BASSINGTON.

Gilbert Reed of 'Longtown' [Lanton], Northumberland, took a covneyance 25th May, 1654, of Bassington from John Salkeld (c), and was rated for the same in 1663; described as of Bassington in 1668 (c).



\* 1739/40, Feb. 12, Mrs. Jane Reed, Bassington, bur. Eglington Register.

(a) Eglington Register.  
 (b) Alnwick Register.  
 (c) Bassington Abstract of Title.  
 (d) M.I. Kirknewton.





Before the 4th July, 1692, Bassington was purchased by George Burrell, sometimes described as of Chibburn, in the chapelry of Widdrington, and sometimes as of Craster. The conveyance was confirmed or perfected by an indenture of feoffment, with livery and seisin thereon endorsed, dated 29th October, 1692, made between William Reed of Bassington and the said George Burrell, whereby, in consideration of 5s. and for divers other good causes and valuable considerations, Reed confirmed to Burrell 'all that township, village or hamlet, lands and grounds thereunto belonging, commonly called or known by the name of Bassendon' theretofore in the possession of Gilbert Reed, gent., and then in the possession of the said William Reed.

Before the date of this (second) conveyance, George Burrell, described as of Chibburn, gent., by deed dated 4th July, 1692, for a nominal consideration, conveyed Bassendon to his son and heir William Burrell.

'provided always and nevertheless it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that in case the above named William Burrell, son and heir of the above named George Burrell, shall happen to die without heirs male, or heir male, that then whosoever shall happen to enjoy the above named tenement and lands after the death of the above named William Burrell shall pay or cause to be paid unto George Burrell, second son of the above named George Burrell, the sum of one hundred pounds.'

William Burrell married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Forster of Hartlaw and High Buston, the bond of marriage being dated 26 January, 1692-3. There was made a post-nuptial settlement dated 9 November, 1693, between George Burrell of Chibburn and his son William Burrell of Bassendon of the one part, and Francis Forster of Nether Buston, gent., and George Forster of Newcastle, doctor of physic, of the other part.

After William Burrell's death his widow married (as his second wife) 10 July, 1714, at Warkworth, Joseph Palfrey of Acklington

and Morwick. As a widow for the second time she continued to enjoy her dower out of Bassington.

William Burrell, who died in 1699, left issue three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, George Burrell, succeeded him in Bassington, and married 21 May, 1718, at Warkworth, Anne daughter of his stepfather Joseph Palfrey by his first wife Catherine Grey of Kyloe.<sup>60</sup> By this marriage there was issue, who reached maturity, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son William 'being well provided for by his uncle Palfrey in Ireland' and the second son Joseph being provided for by another uncle, [. . . .] Palfrey of Hetton-house,<sup>61</sup> their father George Burrell of Bassington, by will dated 15th August, 1759, gave Bassington to his third son George and fourth son John, charged with portions to be paid to their three sisters. The two brothers, under the description of George Burrell of Bassington, gent., and John Burrell of Alnmouth, gent., by deed dated 1st May, 1770, agreed to partition their inheritance. In 1782, George Burrell sold his moiety to the first duke of Northumberland.<sup>62</sup>

John Burrell<sup>63</sup> survived until February, 1796 and his heirs in 1807 sold his moiety to the second duke.

<sup>60</sup> A post-nuptial settlement, dated 31 July, 1718, was made between George Burrell of Bassington, gent., of the first part, and Bryan Grey of Kyloe, esq., John Davison of Warkworth Barns, gent., of the other part. It states that the bride was daughter of Joseph Palfrey of Morwick.

<sup>61</sup> There is no printed pedigree of Palfrey, and the history of the family invites investigation. They held the old Muschamp fee in Lyham and rented the remainder of the township from the duke of Somerset; they owned Hetton-house in the parish of Chatton; they enjoyed a lease of Gloster-hill, parcel of the rectory of Warkworth, under the bishop of Carlisle, and a lease of lands in Acklington from the earls of Northumberland and the duke of Somerset. They also had interests in Ireland, perhaps near Port Arlington. In the event, the whole or greater part of their property came to the Burrells.

<sup>62</sup> After the sale of his moiety of the property, George Burrell seems to have remained, as tenant, until 1794, and afterwards. All of his children seem to have been born at Bassington.

<sup>63</sup> The pedigree of John Burrell's descendants is given in the account of Little Houghton. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 409.



William Burrell held lands in Swinhoe of the Earl of Northumberland =

George Burrell of Chibburn, chapelry of Widdrington, in 1662 renewed the lease of lands in Swinhoe; and in 1675 = took a lease of lands in Longhoughton renewing the same in 1696 (a); purchased Bassington before 4 July, 1692 (g)

William Burrell of Bassington, son and heir, born Cresswell, bp. 20 Oct., 1668 (h); art. before mar. 9 Nov., 1692 (g); voted at the election of Knights of the Shire 1698; bur. 6 Dec., 1699 (i).

Margaret dau. of Joseph Forster of High Buston, bond of marriage 26 Jan., 1692/3. She married secondly at Warkworth 10 July, 1714, Joseph Palfrey of Morwick.

George Burrell, second son, born at Chibburn, bp. 27 March, 1676 (h); named in deed 4 July, 1692 (g).

John Burrell, third son, of Lesbury Field-house; will dated 25 April 1729 (b).

Elizabeth Anne [Jane, wife of William Reed of Bassington].

George Burrell of Bassington, son and heir, bapt. 13 June, 1695 (a); renewed lease in 1726 of lands in Longhoughton formerly held by his grandfather George Burrell, and after by his mother Margaret (a); bur. 15 Dec., 1765 (a). Will dated 15 Aug., 1759, pr. 1766; recites settlement made after his marriage dated 31 July, 1718 (b); voted at the elections of Knights of the Shire in 1734 and 1748.

Anne, dau. of Joseph Palfrey of Morwick, by his first marriage; mar. 21 May, 1718, at Warkworth. Post-nuptial settlement 31 July, 1718 [bur. 20 Oct., 1769 (a)].

William Burrell, bp. 24 Oct., 1695 (a); named in the will of his brother Joseph.

Joseph Burrell, described as of Bassington, born at High Buston; bapt. 15 Nov., 1698, at Warkworth; died at Bassington, bur. 15 March 1779, aged 81 (a); will dated 25 June, 1777, pr. 1779 (b).

Frances, bapt. 8 Apl., 1697 (a) [wife of Joseph Forster, bond of marriage 3 Feb., 1728-9].  
Mary, born High Buston, bp. 20 July, 1700 at Warkworth.

William Burrell, son and heir; also nephew and devisee of his maternal uncle [ . . . ] Palfrey from whom he received a portion of Lyham-hall, par. Chatton; bapt. 13 June, 1719 (a); described as of Port Arlington, Queens County, Ireland, in 1758, when he sold Lyham-hall, etc. to the Earl of Northumberland; resided in Ireland until about 1775, died at Bassington 13 May, 1776, bur. 18 May, 1776 (a).

Joseph Burrell of Hetton house, par. Chatton, bp. 13 Aug, 1721 (a); nephew and devisee of [John] Palfrey, died at Alnwick, aged 73, bur. Belford, 15 Aug., 1794.

Anne, dau. of Joseph Forster of Newton by the Sea; bond of marriage 25 Aug., 1741, mar. 29 Aug., 1741 (e) [died 14 May, 1797, aged 84, bur. Embleton].

George Burrell of Bassington, bp. 20 Sept., 1730 (a), to whom with his brother John, their father gave Bassington; voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1774; sold his moiety of Bassington in 1782; died at Bassington, 20 Jan., 1815, aged 85 (a).

Eleanor, dau. of Nich. Whitehead, mar. 2 June, 1766 (a).

John Burrell, bp. 5 Jan., 1733-4 (a), of Ratcheugh in 1774, when he voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in respect of Bassington, mar. Barbara, dau. and co-heir of Henry Peareth of Little Houghton.

a quo Burrell of Little Houghton (c).

Margaret, bp. 1 Nov., 1724 (a), wife of Winsmore Pulleine; [he died at Alnmouth and was buried at Lesbury 15 Feb., 1788 (h)] bur. 3 Oct., 1772 (a).  
Frances, bp. 1 Oct., 1727 (a), wife of John Chrisp of Shield-dykes, mar. 13 July, 1751 (a); bond of marriage 13 July, 1751.  
Anne, bp. 22 June, 1736 (a), wife of Ralph Storey of Abberwick, mar. 29 March, 1757 (a).  
Catherine, bp. 12 Oct., 1738 (a), died in her father's lifetime.

John Palfrey Burrell, born Lyham, bp. 19 July, 1749 (f), bur. at Belford, 17 May, 1750.

Ann Burrell, dau. and co-heir, born at Lyham, bp., 2 March, 1743-4, mar. 17 Oct., 1771 (l), died at Alnwick, bur. 31 May, 1802 (a). Will dated 18 April, 1802.

George Palfrey (alias Palfrey George) Burrell, sometime of Northumberland St., Newcastle, stated to have been son of William Burrell of the kingdom of Ireland; voted for Hetton-house at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1774; died 27 July, bur. 2 Aug., 1820, aged 69 (a).

[Mary] Burrell, dau. and co-heir, [born Lyham, bp. 21 Sept., 1742 (f)].

Donald Cameron, nephew of Lochiel, mar. Dec., 1765, in Edinburgh.

Jane Handasyde of Newcastle, bond of mar. 7 Jan., 1799, mar. 11 Jan., 1799, at St. John, Newcastle.

William Palfrey Burrell, of Hetton-house, born 19 Sept, 1772, bp. 11 Nov., 1773 (l); of Christ Coll., Oxford, mat. 20 Oct. 1790, B.A., 1794; voted for Alnwick at the election of Knights of the Shire 1826

Anne, dau. of Rev. Robt. Sanderson, master of Morpeth school by Lilius Cresswell, his wife, bond of mar. 7 Oct., 1801, mar. 8 Oct., 1801, at Morpeth.

George Palfrey Burrell, of Alnwick, bank agent.

Mary, dau. of Rev. William Forster, vicar of Lesbury, died 30 Oct., 1852, aged 80, s.p.

John Palfrey Burrell, born 24 Sept., 1774, bp. 18 April, 1776 (l); admitted to Grays Inn, 29 April, 1795, living 1824.

Mary Anne, born 18 July, 1778, bapt. 26 June, 1779 (l), bur. 22 July, 1780 (a).

Anne, dau. and sole heir, born 28 Aug., 1802, bapt. 11 Jan., 1803, at Morpeth, wife of John Stephenson, capt. 6 Dragoons, mar. 3 Sept., 1820, at All Saints, Newcastle [? mar 2 Giacinto Marras of Naples].

George Burrell of Alnwick, grocer, bp. 15 Sept., 1767 (a).

Elizabeth Harrison of Alnwick, bond of marriage 28 Jan., 1795, mar. 29 Jan., 1795 (e).

Nicholas Burrell of Canongate, bp. 14 Dec., 1769 (a), mar. 25 Dec., 1804, in Edinburgh, Mary, dau. of Alexander Veitch of Glasgow

Joseph Burrell, bp. 20 Oct., 1771 (a).  
his descendants were living in New Zealand in 1890.

John Burrell of Canongate, Alnwick, bp. 14 June, 1774 (a).  
William Burrell, born 20 Dec., 1782, bp. 23 Nov., 1784 (a), died 13 Jan., 1821, at Watling Street, London.

Hugh Hodgson Burrell, bp. 2 Feb., 1791 (a), bur. 19 Oct., 1810 (a).

Anne, bp. 8 Oct., 1777 (a), bur. 27 Nov., 1781 (a).  
Eleanor, bp. 4 Nov., 1779 (a), bur. 10 Dec., 1781 (a).  
Frances, bur. 23 Nov., 1781 (a).  
Eleanor, bp. 23 Sept., 1785 (a), christened at the age of four years, 22 Sept., 1789 (a); died October, 1813 (a).  
Anne, bp. 22 Sept., 1789 (a), bur. Aug., 1817, aged 29 (a).  
Jane Pearson, bp. 27 April, 1794 (a); was residing in Canongate, Alnwick, in 1828.

George Burrell, eldest son, bp. 5 Nov., 1801 (e).  
John Burrell, second son, bp. 5 Nov., 1801 (e).  
[perhaps other issue].

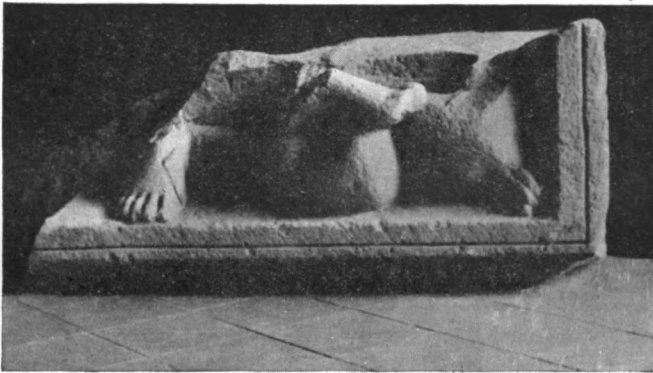
- (a) Eglington Registers.  
(b) Raine, Test. Dunelm.  
(c) cf. pedigree of Burrell of Little Houghton new *Hist. Northumberland* II, 409.  
(d) Enrolment of leases at Alnwick Castle.  
(e) Alnwick Registers.

- (f) Chatton Registers.  
(g) Bassington Abstract of Title.  
(h) Lesbury Registers.  
(i) Longhoughton Registers.  
(k) Woodhorn Registers.  
(l) St. Andrew, Newcastle, Registers.



The tithes of the township of Bassington were commuted by order of the Tithe Commissioners in 1841 for a rent-charge of 8s. 8d. payable to the vicar of Eglingham, and for a rent-charge of 16l. 7s. 6d. payable to the earl of Tankerville.<sup>64</sup> In 1870 the duke of Northumberland purchased the charge issuing out of his lands lying within his park, and in 1875 merged the same.

<sup>64</sup> Cf. Grove, *Alienated Tithes*, p. 250.



FROM HOUSESTEADS