

THE TENURES OF MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF KILLINGHALL.

WHEN the wapentake of Sadberge was granted by Richard the First to Bishop Pudsey, the services of certain holders of knights' fees therein were included by express mention, probably with a view to prevent the claims to the important military services of Brus and Baliol which, after all, were pertinaciously laid by the succeeding Bishops of Durham. The services granted were few in number, those of the Carrow family for Seaton and Owton, of the Amundevilles for Coatham and Trafford, and "the service of the son of Godfrey Baard and his heirs for a fee of two parts of one knight's fee for Midelton and for Hertburn."

This last service demands our attention in connection with the family of the Killinghalls, concerning whom our valued member and the quarterer of their ancient coat, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of the now classic seat of Blackwell Grange, has submitted the documents which are incorporated with this memoir.

Although, owing to some convenient arrangement, a Baard appears in Richard's charter of 1189 as sole owner of the two-thirds, he was not so beneficially. The tenure seems to have comprised the whole parish of Middleton St. George, which was divided into two great portions: Nether Middleton (or Middleton St. George proper) with West Hartburn; and Over Middleton or Middleton-on-the-Raw. Each of these portions represented one-third of a knight's fee.

OVER MIDDLETON, held by ONE-THIRD OF A FEE, was from the earliest times the possession of the House of Surtees. The Black Book of the Exchequer mentions that in 1166 William Fitz-Siward, their ancestor, held Gosforth and half of *Mileton* by one knight's fee. That *Mileton* is an error for Middleton is evident from the circumstance that, in 1241, the component parts of this knight's fee are stated to be, Gosford by two parts of a fee,¹ and a third of a knight's fee in the wapen-

¹ In 13 John, Gosford was held by half a fee of the old feoffment. Surtees, iii., 234. The Surtees family occurs in the Pipe Rolls of Northumberland as holding two parts of a fee.

take of Sadberge.² In confirmation of this, the holding of one-third in barony by Surtees in the wapentake between 1208 and 1214,³ and in the time of Bishop Beke, is given in the Testa de Nevil and the Feodary published by Mr. Surtees in the Appendix to his General History. It was not Dinsdale,⁴ for that manor was not holden in capite, but of the Baliol fee; yet it may often, from its vicinity, have been popularly confounded with Dinsdale, for Mr. Surtees states that it does not appear as an integral manor until the Inquisition after the death of Sir Thomas Surtees in 1434,⁵ an expression which militates against his enumeration elsewhere of the manor as the possession of Sir Thomas, who died in 1379.⁶ That the Surteeses, notwithstanding this confusion, or the leasing out of the beneficial interest, were still the tenants in capite, is proved by the license of Bishop Bury (1333-1345) to Sir Thomas Surteys to settle the reversion of a messuage and 6 acres in the vill which Richard Fitz-Robert and his children held for life. In 1434⁷ Sir Thomas Surtees died-seized of the whole vill of Over Middleton, then held by a money payment of 4s. 6d., and of Pountes Mill, which stood near a most ancient bridge across the Tees at Middleton. The name of Pounteys is probably an exact translation of the Latin *Super Teysam* and French *Surteys*, and in this way we have a place opposite the old ford at Nesham, called in the Clervaux Cartulary "*Eryome a Pountesse.*"⁸ There was a family called "*De Puntayse,*" which was connected with that of Bowes.⁹ The manor (except Pountees Mill, which, from the expression in 1434, was hardly part of it, and went to the heiress of the whole blood of Surtees) continued in the male line of Surtees until the last male sold it in 1598.¹⁰

NETHER MIDDLETON and *WEST HARTBURN*, also held by ONE-THIRD OF A FEE, was, in very early times, divided into moieties,

² Sur. iii., 234.

³ The Testa de Nevil seems to speak of the Sadberge fees in the vacancy after Bp. Philip's death.

⁴ Nor Morton, for the three carucates there are separately enumerated.

⁵ Vol. iii., 225.

⁶ Ibid. 231.

⁷ In 1417 John Killinghall was subtenant, and held of Surtees four messuages and eight oxgangs in Over-Middleton.

⁸ Mr. Surtees inclines to the synonym of *Pons Teyse* applied to the Bridge as the true origin of the word, treating the contemporary *Pons de Pountays* as a mere reduplication.

⁹ Hist. Darlington, lxiv.

¹⁰ Once for all, the statements without references are from our county historians. I have tried to put them into something like order. Those who wish to see the tenures and constitution of Durham methodized would heartily thank the Surtees Society for a grave abstract of the Durham Inquisitiones post mortem.

or *sixth parts of a fee*. It appears from the Black Book that in 1166 GODFREY BAIARD held the moiety of one-third of a fee, by partition between two sisters, one of whom seems to have been his wife. His one-sixth became the Bart moiety, descending to his family of that orthography and to the First House of Killinghall. The other moiety was in 1166 held in right of the other sister by another person of the same family name, ROLAND BAARD.¹¹ The division extended through both the vills of Nether Middleton and West Hartburn,¹² and, from a gift of land in the latter place to Pountees Bridge, it appears that WALTER DE CADAMO (Caen, Came) purchased from Roland *fitz-Pagan*, who, we may suppose, is the same person as Roland Baiard, and it seems likely enough that Godfrey and he took the name of Baiard in right of their sister-wives. But Came seems only to have purchased one-half of Roland's sixth part.¹³ Consequently, in the Testa de Nevil, Walter de Kain occurs as holding *one-twelfth part* only in barony; the other twelfth part being held in barony by ROBERT DE MIDDLETON.¹⁴

This twelfth part belonging to Middleton is never expressed as part of the manor of Nether Middleton and West Hartburn¹⁵ (which in practice was considered to be composed of three parts, two belonging to Bart and one to Came), nor did it participate in the Rectory which was divided between Bart and Came. It must therefore be sought for as a separate manor, or as part of some larger one in its neighbourhood.¹⁶ Two possessions of Surtees seem to answer the enquiry. One was Stodhoo, a manor of which, in 1511, Thomas Surtees had two parts. It is north of Dinsdale, but was of a radically distinct tenure, being held of the Baron of Greystock and not of the Honour of Barnardcastle. But, as it is situate in Dinsdale parish and not Middleton, and, in the closes contiguous to it, the tenants of Over and not Nether Middleton had intercommon, it is more probable Middleton's twelfth was the estate of Pountees, which, though not included in Over Middleton, is in the parish of Middleton. Its tenure is quite an anomaly, and seems to point to a possession by Amundeville after Robert Middleton. County

¹¹ Godfrey Bayard and Rolland Bayard are witnesses to an early Surtees charter of Bishop Pudsey's time.—*Sur.*, iii., 393.

¹² And, apparently, to Urlaw Close in Egglecliffe or Long Newton.

¹³ In 1197, Roland Baard's son paid 13s. 4d. towards Pudsey's debt to the crown.

¹⁴ In 1264, "Rauff de Middleton a Petit Halghton" occurs in the list of knights present at the Battle of Lewes.

¹⁵ Yet it was such, and accounts for the one-sixth of Bart being occasionally called a half of the manor.

¹⁶ Unless these are the lands held by the Surteeses in Nether Middleton under the other owners by an arrangement.

Flatt, which no doubt was close to County-lane (the representative of the old Roman road from Pountees Bridge), was held by a younger Surtees in 1385, of the manor of Trafford, and in 1387 his representatives came into court and acknowledged that Counts flat¹⁷ parcel of that manor was held, not of Tempest (then Lord of Trafford), but of the Bishop. The secret of all this was, that the Amundeville fee consisted of Coatham and Trafford: that the Bishop had, by grant of one of the owners of Coatham, become direct superior of those who held of it, and that Trafford itself, which had gone a different channel, was held by suit of court at Coatham. There were, probably, special reasons, in the case of Pountees, for considering it as held directly of the manor of Coatham, for the main line of Surtees held lands, perhaps by the same title, at Coatham. It is needless to enlarge on the Pountees lands. Their extent is unknown, and they were subdivided among the members of the Surtees race. County Flatt, before 1509, had been acquired by the First House of Killinghall, was still stated to be in Trafford, and, as such, was, in 1569, alienated with the Bart portion of Nether-Middleton.

The advowson of Middleton is frequently mentioned in connection with the Bart and Came shares, and the arrangement concerning it is very singular, and must have been come to at an early period, as "John and William, Parsons of Middleton," are witnesses to a charter in the time of Bishop Philip.¹⁸ There were two rectors or portionaries. One was appointed by the owners of *Bart's sixth*, and had a complete sinecure, "ab omni onere liberam et immunem, nomine Personatus:" the other by those of *Came's twelfth*, who had all the parochial cure of souls, "cum omni cura et onere, nomine vicariæ in Ecclesiâ de Middleton George." This partition of revenues between an idle *Parson*,¹⁹ and an industrious *Vicar*, was confirmed by Bishop Kellaw in 1312.

THE BART FEE.—GODFREY BAIARD, as we have seen, held one-sixth of a fee in 1166, and his son's service for a fee of two parts of a knight's fee for Midelton and for Hartburn is given to Bishop Pudsey by Richard's grant of Sadberge,²⁰ a tenure, as already explained, which

¹⁷ Can this be the Morkarflatt near Pountees in an early Surtees charter? and was the Count the well known Earl Morkar? Countyford is called Countesworth in 1594.

¹⁸ Sur., iii., 229.

¹⁹ Yet there is, says Surtees, a tradition of some religious establishment having stood in the grounds of Low Middleton, where a handsome cross (reported to have been brought from Nesham Abbey) stands. The story "possibly refers to some domestic oratory, which the owners of the lay or portionary rectory might very probably maintain."

²⁰ Hist. Tres. Dunelm. lx., lxii.



included the other holdings in the parish omitted by name in the charter. In 1197 RALPH BAARD, probably the son in question, paid 40s. towards Bishop Pudsey's debt to the crown, by some arrangement, and not because he was owner in the wapentake, for the list of payments is made up of very heterogeneous items. The list of Sadberge fees in the Testa de Neville (1208-1214) gives the old tenure of one-sixth in barony for Ralph Baard; and about this time there were two persons of the name, one of Middleton, the other of Hartburn.²¹ In 1312²² another RALPH BART held the sinecure portion of the advowson, and in 1320 ROWLAND BART's death transmitted half²³ the manor to his son RALPH BART. The military tenure had disappeared, and this portion was now held by suit at the Wapentake Court and 2s. 3d. In 1345 RICHARD BARD of West Hartburne gives a title of 5 marks to an ecclesiastic for ordination.²⁴ In 1364, the same names occur, another ROWLAND giving place to another RALPH for the same holding. He was still owner in 1367, Goceline Surteys then holding some of his lands in West Hartburn under him by 5s. 6d., but he had ceased to be so in 1379, when Sir Thomas Surteys held them under WILLIAM DE WALWORTH.

This personage was a knight, as appears by Hatfield's Survey, wherein he occurs as holder of lands at Haughton le Skerne. He seems to have been no other than the redoubtable Lord Mayor of London, who turned the tide of rebellion in 1381, was knighted on the occasion, and in the same year was appointed an executor of the will of Bishop Hatfield, for whom he had perhaps acted as sheriff in 1356. Mr. Greenwell thinks that Hatfield's Survey was not compiled until after the death of the prelate from whom it receives its name. The collection of materials for it was not made until between 1377 and 1380, so that the formal drawing up would not be made until perhaps 1382 or 1383. The Middletons and Hartburne are only mentioned in this way:—"De wardâ castri de Middleton St. George et Over Myddelton ad festum Paschæ 9s." The Lord Mayor, by his will in 1385, forgave the convent of Durham 100 marks on condition that they prayed for the soul of himself and John Lovekyn.²⁵ His name appears among those of his relatives in the Durham Book of Life, and his arms, Gules, a bend raguly Argent between two garbs Or,²⁶ adorned the cloister of St. Cuthbert's Cathedral.

²¹ *Vide* Surtees' charter, Surtees' Dur., iii. 229.

²² In the preceding interval we may perhaps rank the name of William Baardt, who is inscribed in the Durham Book of Life, in a hand of the 13th century.

²³ Correct, taking Middleton's twelfth into account.

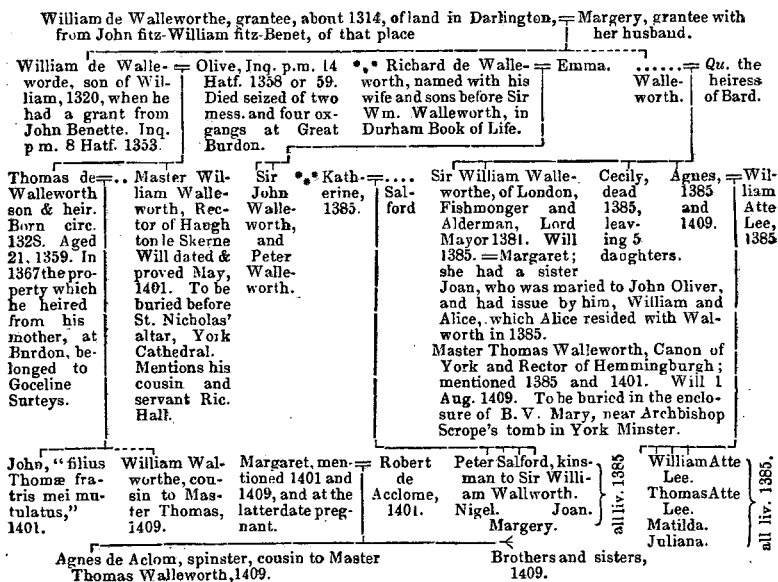
²⁴ Reg. Epi. Dunelm.

²⁵ *Excerpta Historica*.

²⁶ Glover's Ordinary. Stow's London. Sir William was a fishmonger. In the *Archæologia*, vol. 30, there is an interesting paper by J. G. Nichols, Esq., on the in-

That the knight was a relative of the previous owners of Middleton, is evident from the will of the only relative of his own name whom he mentions, Master THOMAS WALWORTH, his brother, who was a legatee of his plate, books, &c. This Thomas, who was a canon of York, was an executor in 1401 to his cousin Master William Walleworth, rector of Haughton le Skerne,²⁷ and by his own will, dated 1409, left to his sister Agnes a gilt piece which formerly belonged to Sir William Walleworth, knight, his deceased brother; to William Walleworth his cousin, 40l., and to *Thomas Barde, his cousin, 40l.*²⁸

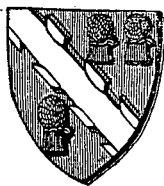
Neither of these wills contains any evidence of the heirship of the two brothers, or of the transmission of the Durham estates of the Lord Mayor. Eight years after the death of Thomas, however, we find the the Bart fee in the hands of JOHN KELYNGHALL, whose relationship to them seems certain, by the fact that his descendants placed their own paternal arms in the background, through the general adoption of the coat worn by the Lord Mayor. The persons named as in relationship are briefly given below, and in such a ragged pedigree we dare not even guess the probable place of the Kelynghalls, the inheritors of the land and arms.



fluence of the amity existing between the companies of Goldsmiths and Fishmongers upon the arms of the members of the latter in the 14th century. Fishes and the leopards' heads of the assayers are blended in various ways, and in three cases in

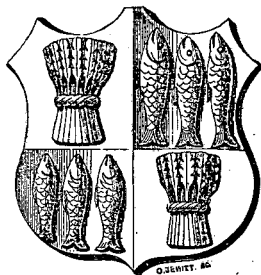
²⁷ Test. Ebor. i. 279.

²⁸ Test. Ebor. i. 353.



Of the older arms of Kelynghall we shall presently speak, but first we dispose of those of Walworth. They were borne by the Killinghalls in different ways; sometimes in their original form²⁹; sometimes with three garbs, the bend going over all, and nearly hiding one of the garbs³⁰; at others, the garbs are three, the bend being between them³¹; and, in one

instance,—an oaken shield, in Mr. Allan's possession³²—the bearing is but a single garb to economise space. Glover gives a variation for Wayworthe, a bend engrailed between two garbs argent.³³ It may be added that the second line of Killinghalls held the possessions of the Benets and Walworths in Hundon and Ness,³⁴ (which latter estate belongs to R. H. Allan, Esq.) at Darlington. A portion of these may have been purchased of Lumley in 1566,³⁵ but the Killinghalls had lands at Darlington before 1503.



The name of Killinghall or Kelynghale seems to point unmistakeably to Killinghall, near Ripley, the seat of the Inglebys, as the cradle of the race,³⁶ and it is a coincidence that, at its first appearance in the palatin-

5 Edw. III., garbs are added. Mr. Nichols observes that Walworth's coat had garbs, and suggests that an alliance with the Bakers also is implied.

One thing is not explained. The Fishmongers (as stated in the paper) anciently bore dolphins and St. Peter's keys, the Stock-fishmongers two sea-lucies or stockfish in saltire, with crowns over their mouths, and the two companies were not united till 1509. There was an impalement of dolphins and keys with the arms of the Goldsmiths in old St. Paul's. Nevertheless, in the combined arms given by Mr. Nichols, the fish are not dolphins but lucies, and, in one case, they are in saltire, exactly as the Stock-fishmongers bore them, save the crowns. We believe Sir William was a Stock-fishmonger, and the question arises, whether these old coats do not refer to an alliance of the Goldsmiths with that craft. But see the whole paper. The subject appears to be confused. Stow calls the two companies the Stock-fishmongers and the Salt-fishmongers, and seems to speak of them generally as Fishmongers. He calls Walworth "the glory of their company."

²⁹ Seal of Margaret Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, widow, 1652 (Chaytor Archives). The dictionaries give the same coat for Killinghall of Cumberland.

³⁰ Glover's Ordinary. J. B. Taylor's copy.

³¹ Latterly this was the usual form, and it was so allowed by the Heralds among the Allan quarterings.

³² There was a duplicate in the Allan Museum, now at Newcastle.

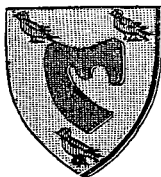
³³ And another for Walworth. Sable, a bend raguly Argent between six bezants Or.

³⁴ *Vide* Hist. Darlington.

³⁵ Sur. iii. 354.

³⁶ Agnes, widow of Robert de Kelynghale, in good circumstances, made her will at York in 1414, but she names none of her husband's relatives.—(*Test. Ebor.* i. 373.) John Kyllingall occurs in a York will of 1406 as vicar of Kirkby Stephen.—(*Test. Ebor.* 342.)

ate, the rich rectory of Haughton was filled by Henry de Ingleby, (1354-1375) a prebendary of Darlington and divers other churches. In 1366 we have Thomas de Killinghall among the Oxford students at the expence of the church of Durham³⁷; and sometime between 1338 and 1374, Master John Kyllinghall witnesses a release from Marmaduke de Lumley in the Prior's Chamber.³⁸ John de Kyllynghall appears in Hatfield's Survey (*circa* 1380) as holding Edmondsley, a messuage and 60 acres at Sadberge, late Richard Lelom's, and a garden on the outside of Kyngsgate (the narrow Dun Cow Lane), Durham. In 1385 he was clerk to Bishop Fordham's justices itinerant,³⁹ In 1395 he had the satisfaction of seeing a son and heir to his legal gains, the mother was a wealthy widow, suitable to a lawyer of his prudence. She was Agnes, daughter and heiress of John de Herdwyk (who died *cir.* 1390), and widow of Gilbert de Hoton. Killinghall held several estates in her right for his life, and in 1413 had mounted from his clerkship to the bench, and served Cardinal Langley as Justice Itinerant.⁴⁰ He died four years afterwards. His widow survived him, and from a grant in 1432, she seems to have reassumed the name of Hoton.⁴¹ Her inheritance went to her issue by her first spouse, and the Kill-



halls appear to have taken little or nothing by her, save her ancient blood, coheirship, and arms, for the quartering of Killinghall, Or, a maunch sable, between three martlets (*hirundines*?) Gules, is ascribed to her. The maunch alludes, perhaps, to Conyers, as the Hotons wore three trefoil leaves as a crest, a close resemblance to that of Conyers of Hornby and Horden.

At the time of his death in 1417 the Justice held nine messuages in the Bailey, Durham, by Castle-ward, viz., by finding an archer to defend the pass of Kyngesgate in time of war, and three burgages by land-male, &c. He also held *the manor of Nether Middleton* of the Bishop by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., considerable property in Over Middleton of Thomas Surtees, and the manor of Graystones of the Bishop as of his manor of Cotham Mundeville by the service of keeping the gaol of Sadberge.⁴²

³⁷ He occurs as such in the rolls of Finchale and Holy Island, both cells contributing to the cost. On Easter Eve, 1357, he was ordained an acolyte, and in 1358 a subdeacon, being described as monk of Durham.—(*Reg. Epi. Dunelm.*)

³⁸ Surtees, ii. 104.

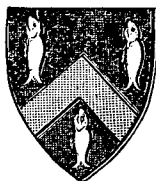
³⁹ Rot. Fordham. Hutch. i. 316. In the same year, John Killinghall and John de Egglescliffe granted one moiety of the manor of Sunderland [by the Bridge] to Sir John Nevile of Raby.—(*Sur.* iv., 122.)

⁴⁰ Surtees, iii. 221.

⁴¹ Sur. iii. 33.

⁴² See Surtees, iii. 274.

HIS son JOHN KELYNHALL (1417-1442) had in his father's lifetime strengthened his hands by an alliance with a knightly family, Beatrix, sister of Sir John Clervaux of Croft, knight,⁴³ and granddaughter of Sir John Clervaux of Croft, knight, by Beatrix, daughter of Sir John de Mauleverer, being the lady, who bore him his heir about 1412. His arms are



given as Sable, a chevron Or,⁴⁴ between three *kelynges* Argent.⁴⁵ But what was a kelynge? The reader of Urquhart's Rabelais may remember that the soling of Gargantua's shoes required "1100 hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*."⁴⁶ The codfish appears to be meant. "Keling he tok, and tumberel; hering and the makerel."⁴⁷ "*Morus*, a hadok, a ke-

lynge or a codlynge."⁴⁸ At the great inthronization feast of Archbishop Neville, 1464, there were served "Kelyng, codlyng, and hadocke boyled." Of course the pun has no bearing on the origin of the name Kelynhall, which seems to be cognate to Killingholm in Lincolnshire, and Chillingham in Northumberland (both of which were Chevelingham, or rather perhaps Cheuelingham), and to many other similar compounds. The old bearing lingered in the family long after the adoption of the Walworth coat, in fact to the last days of the second house of Killinghall, appearing on the seal of Robert Killinghall, Esq., in 1721, as three kelynges in pale. The same variation occurs on the oaken shield already noticed and engraved; and on the seal of John Killinghall, who died in 1574, we shall find a single kelynge used as a device or badge. The crest of a cockatrice appears on a seal of a Killinghall of the second half of the 17th century, in the possession of Leonard Hartley, Esq., and on the plate of the last Robert Killinghall, which bears the assay mark of 1719, and belongs to Robert Henry Allan, Esq., by the descent hereinafter mentioned.

In 1434, John Kelynhall presented his son Robert to the sinecure

⁴³ See Test. Ebor.

⁴⁴ In a drawing of this coat for "Henrie Killinghall of Myddleton Georg, armiger" in a roll of Durham arms, *temp.* Eliz., belonging to the Rev. James Raine, jun., the chevron appears to be Argent.

⁴⁵ Clervaux Roll Pedigree at Clervaux Castle, and Harl. MS., 1540, p. 163. In a catalogue of bearings of Yorkshire families from a MS. belonging to Robert Legard, Esq., Anlabie, appended to Glover's Visitation (J. B. Taylor's copy), we have Sable a chevron Or between three *lances* of the second, for Killinghall.

⁴⁶ Ozell's note on the passages says that the Camb. Dict. explains keeling as "what the Latins or rather the Greeks call *Salpa*, *i. e.* a Stockfish. Rather, as Cotgrave says, a kind of small cod, whereof Stockfish is made." Had the pun not been very obvious, another allusion to Walworth the Fishmonger might have been suspected. The Killinghall fishes are expressly called kelynges by the Heralds.

⁴⁷ Havelock.

⁴⁸ See Promptorium Parvulorum i., 72, 210, 296.

rectory, and dying in 1442, was succeeded by his son JOHN KELYNHALL (1442-1486), of Middleton George, Esq., whose younger son, Robert, stands as head of the second house of Killinghall. His son Thomas was born about 1438, and in 1469, he, with William Kelynhall, of Durham, Esq., and Thomas Kelynhall, of Egglescliffe, Esq., probably his uncle and his own son, both resident on the family estates, entered into a bond to Richard Alwent. A William Kelynhall, gent., was a witness to a sanctuary claim at Durham in 1484.

This John died seized⁴⁹ of 140 acres called West Hartburne *by Knight's service*, so that the the money payment of 1320 had given way to the old tenure.

THOMAS KELYNHALL (1486-1493) was succeeded⁵⁰ by his son HUGH KELYNHALL,⁵¹ who was a sanctuary witness at Durham in 1490, and died in June, 1509, leaving a widow, Elizabeth. The inquest after his death comprises property at Nether Middleton, Middleton George, Cuntflatt, Trafford, Middleton a raw, Durham, Gateshead, West Hartburne, Graystones, Fawlees,⁵² Brickclose, Wolsingham, Huntley Field, Stanhopp.⁵³

WILLIAM KELYNHALL, Esq., of Nether Middleton, born about 1494, succeeded. His wife Eleanor was a widow in 1526, and his will from Mr. Allan's archives shows the whole status of the house five years before that time, with an uncle Christopher and sister Elizabeth, who are new to genealogists.

TO ALL TREU CRISTEN MEN to whome this my deide and last will shall come I William Kelyngale of Midilton George in the Countie of Dur-esme esquier sendis gretyng in oure Lorde God everlastyng. WHEREAS I the said William Kelyngale by my deide dated the eight day of May in the thirten yere of the [1521] reigne of oure soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the eight have inffeoffed William Eure, knyght, Robert Bowes, Marmaduke Surteys, esquyers, John Surteis, clerk, Christofer Kelyngale and Christofer Conyers gentilmen off and in the maner of Midilton

⁴⁹ A small estate at Brafferton, and Urlaw Flatt at Egglescliffe, occur in his Inquisition. The latter, we presume, is at the modern Early Nook.

⁵⁰ Isabella his wife, who stands as mother to his heir, occurs 1479-80. Cecily was his widow.

⁵¹ "Margery, sister of Hugh Killinghall," married Ralph Bransby, of Birdforth, about this time.—(*Glover's Visit., Yorkshire.*)

⁵² Way decreed between Fawleeze and *Killinghall-birk*.—Liber Cancell. Dunelm. D. fo. 7. (*temp. Eliz. et Jacobi.*)—J. J. Wilkinson's MSS. xi., 174.

⁵³ Old Catalogue of inquests found in the Exchequer of Durham, 1856. Urlaw is, in this Inquisition, and that on the death of William; 1527, we believe, said to be in Long Newton.—(*See Surtees, iii., 213.*) It was perhaps considered appurtenant to West Hartburn, and shared in its division, for it occurs in the younger line of Killinghall in 1541, but the tenure would be of Castle Barnard, if it was in Long Newton.

George and of and in all and singuler the landes tenementes rentes revercions and services in Midilton George afforeseid, West Hertburn, Graistayns, Eglysclyffe, Brafferton, Over Midilton, Midilton in Teasdale, Durham, Gateshed, and elles where within the Bishopbrige of Duresme: and also of and in all my landes and tenementes in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne; and Cramlyngton in the countie of Northumberland: and also of and in all my landes and tenements in West-rungton [West Rounton] and Over Dicensale in the countie of Yorke to and for the use and entent that my last will may therof be fulfilled and performed as by my seid deide more playnly doith appere Know THEY ME the afforseid William Kelyngale by this my present deide to haiffe esspecified and declared my last will of and in my seid maner and other landes and tenementes in my seid deide conteigned in maner and forme as followith First I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased of and in my seid maner of Midilton George and all the other landes and tenementes afforseid to the use of me the seid William Kelyngale for terme of my lyffe naturall and duryng the seid terme suffer me the seid William peaseably and withoute interrupcion to take and perceyve the issues and profites therof and immediately after my discesse I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased of and in all my landes and tenementes in Eglisclyff and Brafferton, Midilton in Teasdale, Durham, and Gateshed within the Bishopbrige of Duresme, and West-rungton in the countie of York to the use and behove of Elynore my wiffe duryng hir naturall lyffe in full recompence and satisfaccion of hir joyntor and dower to hir of right belongyng of and in all the seid maner landes and tenementes and every parte and parcell therof iffe che so list to accept it and if che will nott so accept it than I will that my seid feoffes stand and be seased therof to the perfourmance of this my will and than my seid wiffe to have hir joyntor and dower as the law will assigne hir in favorable maner [✕ Also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Elizabeth my suster and hir assignes to take and perceyve yerly xli. of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in West Hartburn to such tyme as che or hir assignes shall therof resceyve the somme of eight score poundes to and for the preferment of hir mariage and hir fynding, *erased by the testator*] And also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Christofer Kelyngale myne unkill to take and perceyve of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in Graistayns xlvjs. viijd. yerly duryng his lyffe And also I will that my seid feoffes shall take and perceyve the residue of all the issues and profites of all my landes and tenementes in Hartburn and Graistaynes to and for the sustentacion and salary of an honest preste which I will shall sing for the sawles of me myn auncestors and heires in the parishe church of Midilton George by the space of seven yeres next after my deathe perceyving yerly for his salary vij markes. Also I will that my seid feoffes shall suffer Robert Thomson my servant to take of the issues and profites of my landes and tenementes in Over Dicensale xxs. yerly duryng his liffe. And also I will that my seid feoffes suffer Richerd Henryson to take and perceyve of the issues and profites of the seid

landes in Over Ditchensale ~~xxx~~s. yerly duryng his liffe. And if Elioner my wiffe aftir my deth refusse suche dower as I haiffe by this will assigned to hir and take hir dower by the comen lawe so that therby any person or persons to whome I haiffe assigned any profite by this my will can nott have the full profites therof Than I will that every suche person or persons shall take of the issues and profites of such landes as I haiffe assigned by this will for my wiffe dower so myche yerly as they shal be mynished by hir dower assigned by the comen law. And if at the tyme of my deth my goodes and catalles be not of sufficiant valew to pay all my dettes and my legaces conteigned in my testement Than I will that my seid feoffes shall take the issues and profites of all my landes and tenementes not byfore assigned by this my will to such tyme as they shall therof content and pay the remanent of my dettes and legaces wherunto my goodes will nott extend And this my affor reherced will I notifie and declare to my seid feoffes to be my last will and all other writtynges or cedulles conteynnyng any will heretofore to be made by me I revoke and renounce to be my deide And this my last will of my landes I desire my seid feoffes by way of charitie to se performed And what coste that they or any of theym shall haiffe in and abowte the perfourmyng therof I will it be borne of the issues and profites of my seid landes And after this my will performed I will my seid feoffes stand and be seased of all the seid maner landes and tenementes to the use and profett of my right heires for ever In witnes wherof to this my last will I haiffe sett my seale Yeven at Midilton George the xth daye of May the yere of the reigne of oure Sovereigne Lorde Kyng Henry the Eight the xiiijth [1521].

By me Wyllm Kyllinghall

[*In dorso.*] A Also I declare by thys myn [*hawne erased*] awne hand wrytyng y^t I by gud delyberation and for speciall cause haue cansellytt and putt owthe of thys wⁱⁿ wrytyng my wyll the arte^{ly}ffe cōfñyng the legasye of Weste Hartebrū to my sys^t In wytnessyd hereof I hawue subcrybytt w^t my name.

Wyll^m Kyllinghall.

FRANCIS KELYNHALL, the successor, dissipated the estates of his ancestors, and probably thought he was doing quite enough for his relations if he was the means of obtaining a captaincy in the garrison at Berwick for his cousin Ralph, of the second house of Killinghall. There he was captain himself for many years, and there he died in 1587, leaving a widow, Katharine.⁵⁴ His share of West Hartburne was sold to William Wrenn,⁵⁵ who died in 1558-9 seised of half the manor, which

⁵⁴ Hugh Killinghall was buried at the same place in 1580.

⁵⁵ The estates at Eggescliffe and Brafferton appear to have been included in this sale.

in 1628 was aliened by his grandson to Francis Forster. Before 1567, he sold the manor of Graystones to Edward Perkinson. In 1569, the manor of Nether Middleton, and County Flatt, and County Acre in Trefford, shared a similar fate, the purchaser being

RALPH TAYLBOYS of Thornton Hall, Esq., who had married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Killinghall, Esq., of Middleton St. George. This Henry does not occur in the Killinghall pedigrees. His great grandson Ralph Tailbois (who died an infant) was born in 1591, and Henry Killinghall of the second house was not married till 1572. Eleanor's father was probably the Henry Kelynghall who witnessed a claim to sanctuary at Durham in 1517, and as to time would stand as uncle to Francis Killinghall.⁵⁵ But her husband could not keep the estate of her ancestors, for, in 1573, he sold the manor of Middleton St. George and lands in Trafford field to

ROWLAND JOHNSON, Surveyor of Berwick, and of course well acquainted with the Killinghalls. He died seized of *two parts* of the manor and advowson, leaving CUTHBERT JOHNSON, his son and heir, who who had livery in 1584, and built the Red House or New-Hall, which he seems to have sold, accompanied apparently with his manor, to

NINIAN GIRLINGTON, of Girlington, gent., who probably claimed some latent equity, for he was the husband of Ellen, a daughter of Francis Kelynghall, the former possessor, who was his second wife. On the 18 Feb., 1593, the will of Katherine, her mother, was proved at Richmond, and the Rev. James Raine, jun., has obliged me with his copy of it:—

In Dei Nomine. Amen. Katheron Kyllynghall, of the parochie of Wyclyf, wydowe, layte wyffe of Francis Kyllynghall of Myddleton George. To be buryed wher it plesethe my executors. Unto my doughter Margery Stafferton 15*l.* to be payd of such bonds as Henry Kyllinghall and Henry Parkinson standeth bound unto me for and in consyderacion of my thyrd or dower in Graystones behynd and unpaid synce the deathe of my husband—every one of hyr chyldren 20*s.* to be payed in lyke manner fourthe of the sayd bonds—Anthony Gyrlington⁵⁶ my gylted goblett, and, yf he dye, to John Gyrlington hys brother, and, yf John and he dy, to Anne Parkinson ther syster my grand chyld—John Gyrlington 4 marks—every one of my sonne Gyrlington his doughters⁵⁷ 10*s.* The rest of my goods to Anne Parkinson my sole executor. I make my sonne Gyrlington my supervysor and do gyve him a double

⁵⁵ In the note * of Surtees, iii., 222, for Henry son of *Henry*, read Henry son of *Ralph*.—(*Mr. Raine's Copy of the Berwick Register.*)

⁵⁶ Her eldest grandson. He seems to have died s. p. before 1593.

⁵⁷ Probably those by his first wife.

soveraigne of gold which is twenty shillings for his payns. Wytnesses, Nynyan Gyrlington, He: Bullmer. [Signs with a cross. Seal, a tradesman's mark.]

Before 20 Nov., 1596, Richard Madockes, a goldsmith of London, who had married Cuthbert Johnson's sister, had purchased Red House of the same Cuthbert or of Ninian Girlington. In 1598-9 JOHN GIRLINGTON (retaining "the Grange") granted the manor and advowson to RICHARD HEIGHINGTON, a yeoman, who resided here in 1601, and afterwards settled at Greystones, another of Francis Killinghall's alienations. He must have aliened to the above RICHARD MADOCKES (perhaps in trust for Killinghall⁵⁸), who, in 1606, conveyed the manor of Middleton George to HENRY KILLINGHALL, of the Second House of Killinghall, and his wife for life, remainder to their son William and his wife Susan (Moore) and their heirs. The sinecure rectory is found afterwards in the same family.

The Madockes family had Skirmingham, of which see Surtees's account. Richard's widow and daughter were buried in Darlington church, the latter at the cost of the above William Killinghall in 1643.⁵⁹

THE CAME FEE—We now take up the twelfth of a fee held by WALTER DE CAME, being half of the sixth previously held by Roland Baard. It was called one-third of the manor of Middleton St. George, and had the working rectory attached to it. Before 1208, William de Cadamo and Robert de Cadamo witness a charter in the neighbourhood,⁶⁰ and, in the Testa de Nevil, Walter de Kain is represented as holding one-twelfth in Barony. In 1312, JOHN DE CAMBE held the working rectory (to which he presented his son John, a priest), and in 1337 ROBERT DE CAMBE died, holding half a messuage and 30 acres in Nether Middleton by suit at Sadberge, and 13*d.* castle ward, and JOHN DE CAMBE his son succeeded. In 1367 Goceline Surtees held lands at Nether Middleton of JOHN DE CAMBE,⁶¹ and at West Hartburne of John de Cambe's heirs.⁶² In 1384, another Goceline held 4 oxg. 13 mess. in

⁵⁸ See the conveyance from him in Surtees.

⁵⁹ "1640, Mrs. Maddockes for her mother lairestall, 3*s.* 4*d.*—1643, Mrs. Judith Maddockes (spinster, *Par. Reg.*) for her lairestall which Mr. Killinghall senior bath promised to pay for."—(*Darlington Church Accounts.*)

⁶⁰ Surtees, iii., 229.

⁶¹ Surtees, iii., 229.

⁶² *Ib.* 226. There seems to be some error, unless, as is probable, another John had succeeded. In 1379 it is stated by Mr. Surtees that all Goceline Surtees's lands at West Hartburne were held by Sir Thomas Surtees of Sir William Walworth, but it is evident from the sequel that the Cames had not alienated their third of the manor.

Nether Middleton of John de Cambe, by a pound of cumin,⁶³ derived from Sir Thomas, the heir of the former Goceline.⁶⁴ In 1384, MATANIA DE CAME died, seized of a messuage and 12 oxgangs⁶⁵ by the service of 1337, and WALTER DE CAME was heir of his brother John.⁶⁶ His Inquisition is dated 10 Skirlaw (1398). Between 1507 and 1521 THOMAS CAYME of Theddlethorp in Lincolnshire, gent., sold his third part of the manor of Middleton George,⁶⁷ and the advowson, to ELIZABETH KILLINGHALL, widow of Robert Killinghall of the second house of that name, who presented a rector in 1531.

Robert Kelynghall (younger brother of the Thomas Kelynghall who was born in 1438) accompanied Thomas Blakiston, who married his sister Joane, on the latter doing homage for Blakiston to the Prior in 1477, and is called brother by him in a settlement of 1482. His first wife Agnes appears to have kept him childless for great part of his life. In 1491 he and she were admitted to the fraternity of the monastery of Durham, and she died shortly after. Her husband's heir Christopher was born in 1494 or 1495, and, unless all his father's lands were settled, the doctrine of half-blood did not intervene between him and the next surviving son, William, who was born about 1505. These were evidently children of an old man by a young wife, for he died in 1507, and she survived him 34 years. She was daughter of Thomas Surtees, Esq., of Dinsdale, and in 1503 her husband enfeoffed some members of her family of lands in Darlington, Newbiggin-upon-the-Dike,⁶⁸ Sadberge, Long-Newton,⁶⁹ and Stillington, for her use as long as she remained his widow and unmarried. She was evidently a grave and prudent person, and she spent her savings in the honorable occupation of founding a new family of Killinghalls in wealth and property, to take the place of their decadent cousins; and here followeth the pith of the record of her investments, from her descendant's archives at Blackwell.

To all . . . to whome this present will indented shall come here or see. Elizabeth Kelynghall of Myddilton George in the Bishopprick of

⁶³ Inq. p. m. 4 Fordh.

⁶⁴ Radclyffe's ped. of Surtees. J. B. Taylor's MSS.

⁶⁵ These discrepancies frequently occur, perhaps by the different modes of including or excluding wastes, &c.

⁶⁶ Inq. p. m. 4 Fordh.

⁶⁷ From the enumerations of the estates of the Killinghalls afterwards, it appears that this designation included West Hartburn and Urlaw.

⁶⁸ The Great Whinstone Dike.

⁶⁹ Three oxgangs, held of Castle Barnard. (Inq. p. m.) We do not know the origin of this, or of some others of the estates of Robert Killinghall. Possibly they came by his first wife. At Sadberge, however, his father had property which probably passed to him by settlement.

Duresme wedowe sendeth greting..Where as I..and John Surtes clerk, Rauff Surtes and Arthure Surtes gentilmen,⁷⁰ stonde..seased to..the use of me and my heirs of and in thre croftes foure score and six acres of lande thre acres of medowe and ten acres of pasture..in Schildone besides Auklande..by force of a recovere in a writt of entre in le post hade ayenst Thomas Cayme of Thedilthorp in the countie of Lincoln gentilman And where also the abovenamed John..Rauff..and Arthure Surtes gentilmen stonde..seased to..the use of me..and myn heirs of and in oone mesuage a hundreth and fourty acres of lande thirty acres of medowes foure score acres of pasture fowre acres of wodde in Myddiltone George..oone fysshing their in the water of Tease ..the third parte of the maner of Myddiltone George..and the advowson of the chirch of Myddiltone George..as by two..recoveres..maid for the performance of certen grauntes bargane and sale of..the premisses maid by the said Thomas Cayme unto me..appareth..I..have maid..my last will..and requyre my said feoffes..to stonde..seased..to..the use of me..for terme of my lyff And aftir my decease the said John Surtes and other his coorecoverers..to stonde..seased to..the use of paiement of my dettes.. And after my dettes fully paid..and other sich legaces as I shall declare in my last will to be taken of the said landes then I will that the..corecoverers..shall stonde..seased of all the landes..in Schildone..for the use of John Kelinghall my yonger sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use of Wilyam Kelinghall my eldest sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use and performance of my will And of all my landes..and other the premises in Myddiltone George..for the use of Wilyam Kelinghall my eldest sonne [in tail male, rem.] to the use of the abovewriten John Kelinghall [in tail male] And for defaute of sicke issue..the..coorecoverers shall stonde..seased of and in all the abovewriten..premisses in Schildone and Myddiltone George..for sich use..as I..by my last will shall hereafter therupon make ordre and declare Moreour it is the full mynde and will of me the foresaid Elizabeth that the abovenamed John Surtes and othir his coorecoverers and their heirs and the heir or heirs of the overlever of eny of theym shall stonde and be continually sealed of and in all the foresaide landes and tenementes to and for the uses above expressed without any estate or gift of the said landes and tenementes hereaftir to be hade and maide to the abovenamed Wilyam and John or to their heires masles or the heirs of any of theym soo that the said Wilyam and John and their heirs shall not have eny possession of the said landes but oonely in use of estate tail to theym and their heirs masles of their bodies lawfully begoten aftir the maner and forme as is abovewriten.⁷¹ Always provyded and foreseen that I..at my pleasour shall and maye chaunge alterate adde mynyshe putt in or putt out eny

⁷⁰ John and Ralph were her brothers, and Arthur is named with them in the Inq. p. m. 1511 or 1512, of her nephew Thomas Surteys whose death caused such misery to her house by the doctrine of the half-blood.—(*Radclyffe's ped. of Surtees*, J. B. Taylor's MSS.)

⁷¹ In this curious clause the testatrix wishes to prevent a common recovery by preventing the existence of a legal tenant to the præcipe, and, not anticipating the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII., attempts to create a mere equitable estate tail in perpetuity.

article or articles worde or wordes conteyned and specified in theis presentes and that sich alteration &c. shall be accepted. .as my dede and to be as parcell and parte of this my will. .11 July, 19 Hen. VIII. [1527]

Before 1536, for bequests are made to the monasteries of Mount Grace and Nesham, Ralph Surtees, her brother, left to his "sister Kyllinghall vi punderde salmon."⁷² She died in 1541, and was succeeded by her eldest surviving son, WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq. In 1529, he and his brother John were bound over to keep the peace towards Edward Oglethorpe of Newsham, near Eggescliffe,⁷³ and he seems to have had a sister who married Thadye, for, in 1558, Richard Thadye, of Bruntoft, gent., leaves to his uncle William Killinghall his white gelding, and appoints him guardian and supervisor.⁷⁴ He died in Dec. 1559, seized of one third of the manor of Middleton Saint George, and of lands in Sadberge, Newbigging, Long Newton, Darlington, Stillington, and West Hartburn.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, Esq., Middleton George, was brother and heir. Mr. Surtees says he was "aged 25, Sept. 3 Eliz., 1561", but the stops are erroneous and the age omitted, the 25 referring to the day of September on which his brother's inquisition is dated. Probably he was poorly off in this world's wealth before his brother's death, as Richard Thadye, in 1558, forgives John Killinghall all such debts as he was owing unto him, and makes a bequest unto John Killinghall's children;⁷⁵ and in 1548-9 we have his name as one of the "poor gentlemen" brethren of the college of Staindrop, which was founded "as well for the praying for the dead as for the sustentation of such poor men as have served the Earl" of Westmerland for the time being.⁷⁶ Here, perhaps, is the reason of his son Henry joining in the Rising of the North. Afterwards he appears as a "prudent and wealthy man," and in 8 Eliz. added to the family estate at Darlington, by a purchase from Lord Lumley.⁷⁷ His seal, used by his son Henry in 1586, is given in the margin from the Chaytor Archives, and the following are extracts from his will.⁷⁸



⁷² Will proved 1549. Durham Wills, Sur. Soc. 133.

⁷³ Surtees, iii., 208.

⁷⁵ Durham Wills.

⁷⁷ Close Rolls, quoted by Surtees.

⁷⁴ Durham Wills.

⁷⁶ Barnes' Proceedings, Sur. Soc.

⁷⁸ Allan Archives.

1572, Dec. 14. John Killinghall of Middleton George—to be buried in the parish church of Middleton—to the poore people of Darlington, 10s. (besides to those of Middleton, Consclif, Dinsdaile, Eglicslife, and Windlerton)—my sonne Henrie $\frac{1}{3}$ of leases of my cole pittes of Wyndlerton and Ryton—my sonnes Raufe, John, and Robert, the other $\frac{2}{3}$ —in contentacion of there childes portions and such bequests as there uncle William Killinghall my brother haithe geaven them—Anne my doughter 200 markes—my daughter Elizabeth⁷⁹ 200 markes—my doughter Isabell 200 markes in full, &c., (as before)—the 600 markes to be raised of my godes, &c., at Kerleberye⁸⁰ *Dinsdaile* and Trasfourthe hill—to my lovinge Anne Parkinson,⁸¹ Kerleburie, to use at hir discretion to hir contentacion and to the profit of my children if she shall thinke meit—my sonne Thomas K.⁸² 40l.—Myles Blenkinshopp my servaunte—Henrye my sonne, Traforde Hill—said sonne Henrye in consideracion of suche landes as I purchased and have in Darlington, whereof I leave hym my heire; to paye yerelie fourthe of the same to every one of his said thre bretheryn Raphe,⁸³ John,⁸⁴ and Robert, or to there governors for there behoufe, fyve markes a peice so longe as they and every of them leaves—sister Anne Parkinson—brother and sister Clarvax⁸⁵—sister Parkinson my thre chistes in my chamber that I laye in at Mydleton, and the stuffe therein my said thre daughters shall have—said sister my standishe⁸⁶—nephe Henrye Parkinson a baye colte—Raphe Jameson my baye farralas⁸⁷ horse—Robert Bankes my horse could *lumpe in the houghe*—30s. Mr. Thomas Euire owith unto me—Thomas Brystowe my graye gason⁸⁸ horse—brother Richerd Clarvax—Proved 1574.

⁷⁹ She married Marmaduke Norton of Stranton, Esq.

⁸⁰ The manor of Carlbury, in the parish of Conscliffe, was at this time in the Queen's hands by the attainder of the Nevilles. Dinsdale and Trefford Hill were in private owners. Killinghall seems to have been an extensive speculator in coals and agriculture.

⁸¹ The testator's wife was Anne, daughter of Richard Perkynton of Beamond Hill, co. pal. Esq. The sister Anne Perkinson of the will seems to be Anne the daughter of Ralph Hedworth. She survived her husband Edward Perkinson, Mr. Killinghall's brother-in-law, who, by will, 1567, leaves to his "sister Killinghall, for a token of remembrance, his silver beeds."

⁸² Died without issue. Harl. MS. 1540, p. 163.

⁸³ Ancestor of Killinghall of Berwick and London. See Appendix.

⁸⁴ He had a base son, John Killinghall. Harl. MS. 1540, p. 163. The marriage of John Killinghall with Anne Billingham at Darlington in 1618 must be taken to his nephew John, who was baptized in 1574.

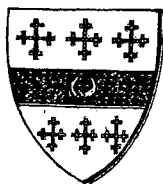
⁸⁵ Margery Killinghall, the testator's sister, married 1. Rowland Place, of Halnaby, Esq., and 2. Richard Clervaux of Croft, Esq. On 8 Feb., 1571-2, John Place of York, gent., leaves to his father in law, Mr. Richard Clarvaus, his best winter gelding which he used to ride upon in winter himself, called *Graye Tempest*: to his mother Clarvaus all the money she owes him: and to his uncle Killinghall one ould angell. (MSS. Jac. Raine, jun.)

⁸⁶ An inkstand, which constitutes the bearing of the Standish family.

⁸⁷ Farrales is still used in the sense of barren.

⁸⁸ Garson, a youth. Here a young horse.

HENRY KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir, who succeeded in 1574, and died in 1620, had, in his father's lifetime, become unfortunately connected with the Rising of the North, but was received into the protection of the Earl of Warwick and the Lord Admiral on Jan. 9, 1569-70. Probably he had been led into the Rising more through his family alliances than any controlling principle. His mother's relations (the Parkinsons) were much connected with the Nevilles; his sister was wife



of Marmaduke Norton, eighth son of old Richard the rebel patriarch; and we have his father's name in connection with the college of Staindrop. After the Rebellion, in 1572, he married Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Layton of Sproxton and Scuttersele, co. York. Whether he was of a thoughtless, rash disposition, or was hopelessly involved by his

share in the Rebellion, does not appear, but he parted with his principal Darlington possessions to a family of Foster, who had also acquired West Hartburn, an old manor of the elder line of Killinghalls, by purchase from the Wrens, and who in 1649 use the arms of Killinghall on a seal. They had perhaps picked it up on their purchase. Other sales were made in 1586, and about the same time we find him making some compensation to his injured Queen by discovering for her some lands which he thought she ought to have had in the great dispersal of church possessions. The history of these lands is rather amusing as they appear in the proceedings taken before the Council in the North Parts.

Whether they constitute the small close in Middleton-one-Row now part of the glebe of Dinsdale, we cannot tell, but the story opens in 1578 with Thomas Blakiston, the Rector of Dinsdale, being disturbed in the possession of two ox-gangs in Middleton-one-Row, which he, and, as he stated, all his predecessors had enjoyed in right of the rectory,⁸⁸ by John Surtees, the Lord of the Manor of Over-Middleton and George Gladley, his tenant. The Rector brings suit, and the defendants make it out that the land had been leased by the Surtees family to one of its members, who happened to be Rector, and that the lease had expired.

YORK, 9 Oct., 20 Eliz. [1578] THOMAS BLAXSTON, *v.* JOHN SEWERTIES and GEORGE GLADLEY. Depositions for defendants.

John Hudson of Morton, grassman, aged 54. Marmaduke Sewerties⁹⁰

⁸⁸ *Inquisitio de valore Beneficii de Dinsdale, 1466.* "Item in redditu pro ii. bovatis terræ in Midelton Superiori xs." "Item in decimis garbarum de eadem annuatim xviii*d.*—*Sur.* iii., 239. Probably the premises had long been leased to the rectors out of favour to them.

⁹⁰ Born about 1494, aged 17 in 1511, when he was heir of the half blood to his brother Thomas, and maintained his ground in Over-Middleton in spite of common law. The date of 1557 as that of his death, is a misprint in Mr. Surtees's History. He lived some years later, to "extreme old age."

was seized of the mannor of Middleton one Rawe. The premises are part of it. Hath sene a writing wherebie the said Marmaduke graunted the same unto John Sewerties⁹¹ uncle unto the said Marmaduke and parson of Dinsdell for the life of John and twenty years after. Depo-
nent, then but a boy of a dozen or thirteen years of age,⁹² was present at the buriall of the said John Sewerties, and then had a penny [the funeral dole] given him. The lease expired 24 yeres ago. The said Marmaduke borrowing xs. of Rowland Clerk [rector 1561 to 1571] upon his signett, and the said Rowland within or about a moneth after com-
yng to the said Marmaduke and requesting to have his money, the said Marmaduke tolde the said Rowland that it was but a small thing that he the said Marmaduke had of him, and that therefore he thought that the said Rowland would not have bene so hastie with him. For, quoth the said Marmaduke, if I would, I could take the two oxganges of land, which thoue occupiest here in this towne, from the, which is a hundreth tymes better than the money thow lent me. Nay then, quoth the said Rowland, that I thinck yow cannot do. Yes, quoth the said Marmaduke, that I can: but be thow good to me, and I will be good to thee. Why, sir, quoth the said Rowland, any thing I have yow shall com-
aunde. And well then, quoth the said Marmaduke, come hither to me againe such a day, and I will show the good specialtie that the two oxganges is myne to do with what I list. And so, for that tyme, the said Rowland departed. And, comyng againe to the said Marmaduke, at the tyme appointed, which was within or about thre weekes then next after, the said Marmaduke showed such evidence unto the said Rowland Clerk, towching the said two oxganges of land, that the said Rowland Clerk perceived that he had not any right thereunto: for thereupon, this examinant is privie, and doth right well know, that the said Rowland Clerk did compounde and agree with the said Marmaduke for the said tenement and two oxganges of land, and paid unto the said Marmaduke fower poundes xs., besides the xs. which the said Marmaduke ought him, which made upp fyve poundes; and that, in consideracion thereof, the said Marmaduke did fullie conclude and agree to and with the said Rowland, that he the said Rowland should have and enjoy the said tenement and premisses during his naturall life.—Defendant John Sewerties was th'onlie sonne of and next heire unto Marmaduke. About St. Ellenmas last he entered the premises and was seized, and demised them to the said George Gladley as tenant at will.

Raphe Archer of Middleton one Rawe, laborer, ag. 30 [confirms Hud-
son's statement]—Did receive at th'ands of the said Rowland Clerk, at thre severall tymes, fower pounds tenn shillings, parcell of the some of *vli.*, to the use of the said Marmaduke, in consideracion of the afore-
said agreement, and paid the same over to him accordinglie. And after-
wards this examinant was present at Darlington; and, then and there,

⁹¹ John Surtees was Rector from 1498 to 1529, so this might well be; but Hudson, in his deposition ten years after, says that Marmaduke told him that his ancestors had given the oxgangs to his uncle for the above term.

⁹² This, and a succeeding statement about the termination of the lease, would make John Surtees die about 1535, but the lists of Dinsdale rectors kill him in 1529, George Reed succeeding p. m. Surtees in that year. Rowland Clarke p. m. Reed comes in 1561, and Thomas Blaxton the plaintiff in 1571, p. m. Clarke.

did heare and see the said Rowland come to the said Marmaduke, and speake thus to him, Sir, now I have paide yow all my money according to our agrement, and therefore I pray yow now let me have assurance made for my life that I be not any more troubled. Marrie, parson, quoth the said Marmaduke, that I will with good will: and come, go with me to Mr. Hailes. And so they went together to Mr. Hailes to have assurance made of the premisses according to the said agrement.

The copies of depositions are sealed with "her highness signette"⁹³ remaining with her majestie's secretarie there" [at York] 1589, on the occasion of another suit to be noticed immediately. The rector asked for his ten shillings in an 'evil day. It is obvious that the affections of the Surteeses, supplanted in Dinsdale by the Places, would be transferred to the parish of Middleton.

How the suit ended does not appear, but it is probable that the rector won his ends, for a new ground against him had to be taken, an allegation that the augmentation was for superstitious purposes. This was substantiated to the satisfaction of the queen's officers by Henry Killinghall, and on 25 Apr., 28 Eliz. [1586], a grant of the premises was made to John Owbray (or Awbrey), and John Radcliffe; and Killinghall purchased from them, probably by collusion. The indefatigable parson and his tenant were exchequered in 1588 by the new owner, who describes himself as "Henry Kyllinghall of Midleton George, gent., fermor to her majestie of one messe, one litle close, and *two ox-ganges*, conteyninge by estymacion *fourteen acres* [each?], in Midleton one rowe in the tenure of Thomas Blakeston, clerke, and George Baynebrigge, gent., which were geven for a priest to say masse, and to praye for the deade soules for ever within the church of Dynsdell," and complains that Blakeston and Bainbrigge had got divers evidences "by colour whereof they had entered to the great hinderance of the orator who had at his own costes discovered the tittle for her majestie."

The defendants answered that "the Deane and chapter are seased of the advowson of Dedinsdell,"—that the incumbents have been seized of the property in dispute as parcell of the glebe, and Blakiston was pre-

⁹³ It contains the royal arms, with a sword held at either side. *Dieu et mon droit*. At the foundation of the Council of the North, in Henry VIII's time, Bishop Tunstall thus writes from York to Cromwell, "Your Lordship at my departing said, that the king's seal, that we should use here, was not ready. Master Uvedale hath a goodly signet of the king's delivered unto him by your Lordship at his departing, as he saith, which containeth a difference from all other the king's signets, having on either side of the king's arms, a hand with a sword upright in it: which signet, if the king be so pleased, would suffice for these parts, the print whereof in paper I send you herein enclosed; desiring to know the king's pleasure, whether we shall use the said seal or not, for in the meantime necessity compelleth us to use it."—*State Papers*.

sented about 17 years sythence and that Baynbrigge only dealt as servant to him. The gift for superstitious uses is denied, and all the rest of Killinghall's statement is traversed.

Deposicions taken at Darlington for Henry Killinghall, gent., before John Coniers and Henry Lawson, Esquires, and Raphe Tonstall and George Pudsaye, gentlemen, 30 July, 30 Eliz. [1588] *James Urppyn* of Middleton one rowe, clarke, aged four score, says that the property pays tithe to Middleton George. *John Hudson* of Murton, aged 65, had hard one Mr. Marmaduke Surties his master say that the premisses was geiven by his auncestors to one John Surties, some times parson of Dinsdell, for the terme of his life and 20 yeares after his decease. Hath seene a deede in one Sir Rowland Clarke's handes then parson of Dinsdell, delivered by one Marmaduke Surties to the said Sir Rowland for to reade, by which it appeared to the said parson that the right of th'inheritance was appertaininge to the heires of the Surtises, and then the said parson did compounde with the said Marmaduke to have the premisses duringe his life, payinge 5*l.* for a fine to the said Marmaduke. For thirty yeares past the parson of Dinsdell hath received the profittes. The premisses are within Middleton George, and payeth tithe unto the said parson.⁹⁴ *Robert Place* of Nether Dinsdell, gent., aged 65 yeares, sworne at Dinsdell 27 September, hard yt to be the Surtis land. *Robert Nelson* of Middleton one rowe, aged 80, says that the tenants have bine constables of Middleton George. It lyethe within the Lordshipp of Middleton one Rowe. *George Myers* of Middleton one Rowe, aged 54 yeares, says that the tenants have been churchwardens of Middleton.

For the defendants *Christopher Warde* of Martin in Cleavland, aged 54, says that for 46 yeares the premises have been parcells of the gleebe of Dinsdell. His father was tenant to the parson of Dinsdell for 24 yeares, and he 4 yeares after. *Nicholas Wasse* of Stoddaw, aged 55, says that parson Reade, parson Clarke, and parson Blackstone, enjoyed the same for 26 yeares. *George Ward* of Hurworthe, aged 60, says that his father was tennent to Sir George Reade for 20 yeares. *Robert Ward* of Hurworthe, aged 60, says that his uncle⁹⁵ was parson of Dinsdell and his father was tennant.

Probably the parson again won the day, practically so at all events.

In 1605-6, as we have seen, Henry Killinghall obtained the two-thirds of the manor of Nether Middleton which had been comprised in the Bard fee, accompanied by the sinecure advowson. But he does not appear to have recovered his difficulties, for we learn from the Dinsdale abstract that in 1607 he and Richard Maddocks, for 300*l.*, granted three closes called Night Fold, the Middle Close, and the West Close in

⁹⁴ See note on page 87.

⁹⁵ Sir George Reed, who, in an interesting will printed in Surtees, iii., 241, mentions all these Wards.



AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF KILLINGHALL

Sadbury, to Christopher Place. In 1608, they levied a fine of lands in Houghton and Long Newton to Place. And on 28 Jan., 1608-9, we have a mortgage in the shape of a lease, from Killinghall and Richard Maddockes of Skirningham, gent., to Ralfe Cotesfurth of Newtonne Ketton, gent., for 100 years, at 12*d.* rent, of a messuage in Sadbury on the Hill, alias Sadbargh, on the west side of the Gaoele,⁹⁶ late in the occupation of William Killinghall, gent., son and heir of the said Henry, with all the arable lands and *meadows* within the three *corn fields* in Sadbury, alias Sadbargh, which are not within the compass of the commission for partition of the outsides of the said arable fields there.⁹⁷ Cotesfurth was a mere trustee for Lambton of Stainton, for, on 26 May, 1615, in consideration of 105*l.* paid by William Staveley of Thormonby, co. York, gent., to Margaret Lampton of Houghton Feild, widow and executrix of William Lampton, Esq., for the due debt of Henry Killinghall, she and Ralfe Cotesfurth of Winton, co. York, gent., administrators of the former Ralph, with Killinghall's approval, grant the lease to Staveley and George Tomlinson of Burdforth, co. York, gent. Mr. Killinghall died in 1620. His brother Ralph was a captain in the garrison of Berwick, probably through his kinsman Francis of the first House of Killinghall, and founded a family, of whom something may be seen in Appendix A.

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir (1620-1644) succeeded. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan, daughter of John Moore of the Myntgarth [Sir George Saville's property], York, Sergeant-at-law, "who never obstinately defended an unrighteous cause." The inventory *post mortem ejus* is in the possession of R. H. Allan, Esq., being *sixteen feet long*.⁹⁸ The honest lawyer had

"one old black cloth night gowne; a faire new satten doblet and a pare of tafety hose; an old sleveles jackett and doblet of rash of two colors, &c. &c.; a tablet of gold with a blew sapher and vi. pearles given to *his daughter Suzan More* as well before his will makyng as since [a good girl, evidently, for the old man trusted 5*l.* 3*s.* "in his coffer standing in his daughter Suzan's chamber"]; one gold chayne weighing ix. ounces, and halfe a frensh crowne at 53*s.* 4*d.* the ounce; one bracelet of gold 6*l.*; one nutt set in silver gilted with gold 40*s.*; a stone pott set in silver with a cover gilted 13*s.* 4*d.*; an halbert and a

⁹⁶ It will be remembered that the elder house held Graystones by the service of keeping this gaol.

⁹⁷ Chaytor Archives.

⁹⁸ It would be well worth printing at length, as a most minute description of a wealthy lawyer's household, and the place of his abode has its interest. The document is as a brand from the burning, for it was found accompanied by a pair of rusty scissors.

battle axe [*in his bedchamber*]; a cote of plaite, a corslet for a horsman with one gantlet, a shaife of arrowes, and a black bill [*these in the hall*]; [*chaple chamber mentioned, and quissings made of nedleworke, cope and vestments, &c.*]; an Irish rugg of chekker work, a Turky carpett for a table; *her majesties picture*, one great brasse pott of 43 pound, 6*d.* per pound, one brode oversea parme weying 36 poundes, two chawf-yng dishes and *perfumyng panne* [*in the kitchen*]; Mr. Mores owne picture, two other pictures and a table of armes; a pare of tables 1*s.* [*chess board?*]; one gray mare called *Suzanis mare* 33*s.* 4*d.* To paid "to Mr. Bowsfell the draper for blacks to the mourners 13*l.* 8*s.*; for spices, *strauberyes* [*the lawyer died in September*], wyne, cakes, and other things spent of the funerall day 36*s.* 1*d.*; for wryting the inventaries into paper and parchment and for the will and probacion thereof and other charges about the same, 4*l.* 10*s.*" Net value of goods and debts 847*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Legacies: "to his son Francis More, a signet of gold praysed to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Katheryn More his wife a nest of sylver tonnes gilt being six in number, with a cover, &c." Susan got "his best silver salt doble gilt and the cover thereof, a gilt goblet without a cover, a dozen of his best silver spones *with the apostles at th'ends of them*, a gold ring with a blew sapher stone in it, a tablet of gold (see above), and one of his best fether bedds."

Serjeant Moore was twice married. "Margrete Moure wif to Mr. Sergeant Moure, aboute 1*x* yeares of age" was buried 5 Dec. 1572, at St. Michael le Belfrey, York. We do not therefore understand Poulson's statement that he married Catherine Holme (who survived her first husband Marmaduke Constable 60 years) at Siggleshorne, in 1569.⁹⁹ "Susane daughter of Mr. Sergeant Moure" was christened at St. Michael le Belfrey, on 15 April, 1576, and was married to Killinghall in or before 1605-6.¹⁰⁰ Five years afterwards, in 1611, she must have been exceedingly annoyed with the Spiritual Court proceedings against her spouse, who "entertayneth in his house as kitchin wench a woman that hath had two bastards at a birth (as if that made the matter worse!)—it is not pretended that he is suspected with her, but he owes 8*s.* 4*d.* sessement, and licks the churchwarden with his staffe when he calls for it." Mr. K. answered that "he acted out of charitie, and struck the churchwarden lightlie with a small gold-headed cane which he useth to walk with ordinarily."¹⁰¹ The entry is headed Middleton St. George, and the rate was probably for lands there; but the children of Killinghall at this time were baptized at Sockburn. About 1620, he questioned Mr. Francis Foster (the owner of the Bard fee in West

⁹⁹ Holderness, ii., 23.

¹⁰⁰ See the settlement of that date. Surtees, iii., 222.

¹⁰¹ Surtees to J. B. Taylor.

Hartburn) for his tithes in kind, [in respect of his sinecure rectory, no doubt already held in lease from its incumbent] and would have had Mr. William Case, then rector [of the working rectory] to have joined him in suit. But the rector refused because he had received of Foster "twenty shillings in money to buy a cloke, three bushells of ry, and besides the said Francis Foster being a good friend unto him." The subject was renewed by John Killinghall, his successor. All his children were by Susan Moore, but on 11 July, 1625,¹⁰² William Killinghall married Margaret Pepper, at Middleton, and the mention of Mr. Cuthbert Pepper and his wife's daughters in his will, induces us to give the marriage to old Mr. William and not to his son.

1642, July 8 (proved 1649). William Killinghall *late* of Middleton George, Esq., if it please God to call me to his mercie nere home to be buried amongst my ancestors att Middleton aforesayd [this so happened] but without pompe vaine glory or unnecessary ostentacion or charges, but if I dye not att or nere home then to be buried where it shall please Almighty God to appoint—my loveing wife all her jewells, my silver cann, six spoones, my lesser silver salt—sonne John my evidence chist my painted deske, &c.—daughter Margaret my sonn John's wife my silke curtains and vallance as a token of my love and affection—sonne Robert all my schoole books and law books with desire he may make good use of them and follow that profession—son Henrie—daughter Katherine—Sir Thomas Widdrington and Cuthbert Pepper for the benefitt of my sonne Robert the next presentacion which shall happen after my death of that part of my parsonage which Mr. Joseph Cradocke hath.¹⁰³ And whereas alsoe I have a lease from the sayd Mr. Cradocke of that part of the parsonage which he hath at the yearly rent of 10*l.* during the life of the sayd Joseph Cradocke graunted in my sonne John's name in trust and whereof neverthelesse I doe receive the benefitt I doe hereby give the sayd lease and all the benefitt and profit thereof to my sonne Robert for his better maintenance to be educated in learning—Greate Stainton to sonne Robert and issue male [he died childless], rem. to my grandchild Wm. Killinghall,—my sonne Thomas,¹⁰⁴ his eldest sonne Thomas, and my daughter his wife—sonne William—daughter Susan Nelson—son John my bere vessell and the lead cesterne in the kilne and to his wife 5*s.*—sister Margery¹⁰⁵—sister Katherine—every one of my wives daughters a noble to be made in rings to weare in remembrance of me—to the poore of Midleton parish 20*s.* to

¹⁰² Copies of registers in the Allan Archives.

¹⁰³ The sinecure rectory. Cradock was appointed in 1625. It is now a mere lay rectory, in the hands of the present owners of the manor.

¹⁰⁴ See Appendix A.

¹⁰⁵ Among some recusants on a flyleaf of Darlington register is a Margery Killinghall of that place, buried in 1644-5. The entry may relate to this Margaret or to the "pretended wife," by a "clandestine and unlawful marriage" of Mr. Francis Killinghall (of Middleton George, gent., aged 63, 1642) her brother.

be paid yearly by the space of three years after my death out of the lands due to my sonne Robert—wife and sonne Robert residuary legatees and executors—Sir Tho. Laiton and Sir Tho. Widdrington knts., John Wytham and Cuthbert Pepper Esqs., supervisors—to each a noble to wear in a ring.



JOHN KILLINGHALL, son and heir (1644-1652), fell upon evil times soon after his marriage in 1637 with Margaret, a daughter and (on her brother's death in 1649) a coheir of William Lambton, Esq., of Stainton,¹⁰⁶ by whom he obtained half of Stainton and Haughton Field. Of gentle blood, he of course adhered to the milder tyranny of Charles I. in preference to that which was to succeed it, and at the first outset of the troubles he and his brother-in-law Nicholas Chaytor (who married the other heiress of Lambton) were concerned in the great questions of the day.

During the Ripon treaty of 1640, "a great complaint was made to the English commissioners by two Durham gentlemen against Meldrum, secretary to the Scotch General Lesley, who at the time the new assessment was laid upon the Bishoprick, publicly spoke these words in the Shire House: 'I wonder you are so ignorant, that you cannot see what is good for yourselves: For they in the South are sensible of the ensuing good, and that we came not unsent for, and that oftner than once or twice, by your Great Ones.' There being a doubt made at these words, Great Ones; he replied to them 'your own Lords,' with a further explanation. All this was offered upon oath by the two gentlemen to the commissioners; but the Lords only required them to write down the words, and subscribe their names, which were *John Killinghall* and *Nicolas Chayter*. The paper being shewn to the Scotch Commissioners, they sent it to General Lesley at Newcastle, who sent back another paper to Rippon, in which his secretary denied the words. Whereupon some of the English Commissioners required they should go to the Scotch camp at Newcastle, and give in their testimony before Lesley himself. The gentlemen replied, 'They had rather, and could more safely testify it in any court of England; yet they would do it there, provided they might have a safe conduct from the Scotch Commissioners;' there being as yet no cessation of arms. Hereupon a messenger was sent to them for a safe conduct for the gentlemen; but he brought this answer from the Earl of Dumferling, 'that the two gentlemen were unwise, if they went to give such testimony at the camp.' And then speaking with the Lord Lowdon, he again told the messenger 'that such a safe conduct could not be granted, and that he would satisfy the Earl of Bedford.' Upon which last answer the two gentlemen were dismissed, and the business seemed to be at an end. However, by

¹⁰⁶ We purposely abstain from breaking into much new detail concerning this family here.

means of private intercourses, another discovery was made of more than ordinary importance; which was a forged ingagement of the Lord Savile's, formerly hinted at, which having the names of many English Lords and great men, seems to have had greater effects than all the real invitations."¹⁰⁷ Lord Savile had forged them, and now the Scots had been disgusted at what they considered the bad faith of their owners.

In 1642 being lessee, like his father, of Cradock's sinecure rectory, he renewed the dispute with the Fosters, and filed a bill in Durham Chancery against Richard Foster of Darlington, and others, for non-payment of tithe in kind from the township of West Hartburn. The defendants pleaded a composition. For Killinghall the following persons were produced as witnesses:—Magdalen Case of Middleton one Rawe, widow, aged 53, who spoke to Wm. Killinghall's dispute 22 years before, and that she received the *cloke-money* and corn at Darlington from Francis Foster for her father-in-law, Rector Case; William Case of Middleton one Rowe, yeoman, aged 29, the rector's grandson; Francis Killinghall of Middleton George, gent., aged about 63, who had taken tithe for his father Henry Killinghall, Esq.; *Thomas Killinghall of Middleton George, gent., aged 44, &c.*¹⁰⁸ West Hartburn now pays a modus only.

During the great rebellion Mr. Killinghall had to pay for his loyalty in the sum of 440*l.* as composition for his estates, and died in January 1651-2. "Our good frend Mrs. Hiington and her husband are both ded, and Mr. John Kilingoul," was the intelligence transmitted on Feb. 19 by Mrs. Basire to her exile husband touching his political companions. In less than a year after Mr. Killinghall's death, his widow had to submit to the ruling powers in the following form:—

I doe declare and promise to be true and faithfull to the Common Wealth of England as it is now established without a king or house of lords.—MARGARET KILLINGHALL.

These are to certify whome it may concerne that Margaret Killinghall of Midleton George in the county of Durham widdow came before us, James Clavering, Esq., and John Walton, Esq., Justices assigned to keepe the publike peace in the county of Durham, at Durham, in the county aforesaid, the eleaventh day of January, in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty two; and did, then and there, before us, and in our presence, take and subscribe the ingagement above written according to the Act of this present Parliament in that behalfe set fourth and provided. In Witnesse, &c., JA : CLAVERINGE [*Seal*, the arms of Mascall], JOHN WALTON [*Seal*, the arms and crest of Danby of Danby on Yore.] Witnesses, &c., ED : PARKINSON, THOMAS KILLINGHALL, THOM^m. MASCALL.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ Allan Archives. ¹⁰⁷ Echard's England, p. 482. ¹⁰⁹ Chaytor Archives.

Cotesworth, who has already passed us as a trustee for the Lambtons, shared the misfortunes of his friends, for, 1654, the coheireses were unjustly kept out of certain lands, the inheritance of William Lambton, deceased, by reason of the recusancy and delinquency of Ralph Cotesworth, who conveyed to William Rickarby. On this occasion there was an affidavit of *Thomas Killinghall of Middleton St. George, gent, aged 40.*¹¹⁰

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL (1652-94) son and heir of John, was now representative of the family. In 1673, he married Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheireses of Robert Dodsworth, Esq.,¹¹¹ of Barton, in Richmondshire, by Margaret daughter of Arthur Hebburne, of Hebburne, and through this marriage, and that of his brother Robert Killinghall with Mary Dodsworth, the other coheiress, the whole possessions of the Dodsworths were eventually brought into the Killinghall family, Thomas Dodsworth, the only brother of the ladies, dying in 1680, childless. Mr. Killinghall was concerned in the famous Fishgarth Riot of 1 Sep. 1681, for which see Surtees's

Durham, iii, p. 203, and the cause of the rioters was ultimately successful, for on "Dec. 12th, 1682, the fish-garth belonging to Sir Henry Marwood and Mr. Belkington was pulled down to the halfe water as far as did concerne the county of Durham. Mr. William Bowes came with a posse comitatis when it was pulled downe. It was indited as a common newsance, whereupon a verdict was given and judgment and execution upon the verdict."¹¹²

In 1678, Mr. Killinghall had lost his wife after a marriage of only six years, and, in 1691, his mother, the coheiress of Lambton, died, having, on 31 May, 1688, made a will, of which the following portions may be preserved.

Margaret Killinghall of Middleton St. George, widow, well stricken in yeares and somewhat indisposed, but of a sound perfect disposing mind and memory—soon William Killinghall one little guilt bowle, one great case of drawers, and my great Cambridge Bible—grandsoon William Killinghall the younger 10%. and one silver tancekard—grand daughter Margaret Killinghall 10%. and one flowered silver beaker, or cupp with ears; and a little silver taster—grandchildren Robert Killinghall and Elizabeth Killinghall, children of my sonn John Killinghall late deceased 10%. each—said Robert Killinghall one plaine silver

¹¹⁰ Sworn 1654. Chaytor Archives.

¹¹¹ A branch from Thornton Watlass. The history of his family belongs to the manor of Barton.

¹¹² Killinghall Rent Accounts. Allan Archives.

tumbler—said Elizabeth Killinghall one silver pottinger, and a small silver tumbler—daughter Ann Woolridge¹¹³ wife of Phillipp Woolridge gentleman—William Killinghall and Thomas Killinghall sons of my nephew Thomas Killinghall late deceased¹¹⁴—rings 20s. each, to my nephew Sir William Chaytor Barronet, nephew Mr. Henry Chaytor, neise Ann Oagle, soon in law Phillipp Woolridge, daughter Ann Woolridge, soon William Killinghall, daughter in law Mary Pemberton, Rowland Place of Dinsdale, Esq., Mr. Francis Place—Residue of personalty to daughter Ann Woolridge—she executor.¹¹⁵

Mr. Killinghall was on good terms with his unfortunate cousin Sir William Chaytor of Croft, in writing to whom, in 1684, he uses gilt-edged paper.¹¹⁶ He died in January 1694-5,¹¹⁷ having made his will in June previous.

William Killinghall of Middleton St. George, Esq., 13 June, 1694—to be buried in my parish church of Middleton—son William Killinghall—unkles Mr. Robert Killinghall and Mr. Henry Killinghall—sister Mrs. Ann Woolrich—daughter Margaret Killinghall 1000*l.* in six years, but if she shall refuse to consult with and take the advice of the supervisors to this will and do *undervalue and cast herself away* in marriage with any person against their consent, only 500*l.*—mother-in-law Mrs. Margaret Chaytor, Rowland Place, Esq., Lyonell Vane, Esq., Robert Bowes, Esq., William Pennyman, Esq., Sir William Chaytor, Mr. Henry Chaytor, uncles Mr. Robert and Henry Killinghall, nephew Robert Killinghall and neece Elizabeth Killinghall, children of my late brother John Killinghall, sister Mrs. Mary Pemberton,¹¹⁸ brother Woolrich, sister Woolrich, Mr. Raigne the minister of this parish, Mr. Simon Teale, Captain Arthur Hebborn, Mr. Parcivall Teale, 20s. a peice for rings—my servant Ann Teale 50*l.* in gratification for her faithfull and good services [*meretrix ejus fuit*, GEO. ALLAN,] and 10*l.* to buy mourning cloaths—son William executor—Robert Bowes, Esq., William Penniman of Normanby, Esq., Rowland Place, Esq., and Lyonell Vane, Esq., supervisors.¹¹⁹

WILLIAM KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir (1695-1703), soon found it necessary to put an end to the incumbrances on his Lambton estates,

¹¹³ Mrs. Anne Woolrich, an old widow gentlewoman at Darlington, bur. there 4 Nov., 1733 [aged 91].

¹¹⁴ See Appendix B.

¹¹⁵ Copy by Richard Hilton of Darlington, one of the witnesses. Allan Archives.

¹¹⁶ Chaytor Archives.

¹¹⁷ Surtees.

¹¹⁸ Mary Dodsworth, after John Killinghall's death in 1682, re-married John Pemberton of York a year afterwards, and their children by their former spouses also made a match. This arrangement, which made husband and wife brother and sister in law, very frequently occurs in old pedigrees.

¹¹⁹ Attested copy. Allan Archives.

which had probably existed from the times of the civil troubles. The year after he succeeded, there was a sale by his trustees, and a curious history his steward gives of it.

"Robert Colling of Long-Newton bought all the estate at Haughton field at 1200*l*. *Note.* Mr. Colling would not stand to the bargain without abatement of 10*l*. by reason his money had laid ready some time; and Mr. Spearman calling in his 1600*l*., at this juncture [we] were glad to comply with him and Mr. Ogle, by reason wee could not raise moneys any other way to pay Mr. Spearman of. He had lent the same to Mr. Vane [Lyonel Vane, Esq.] for Sir Humphrey Harbort, soe wee paid it to Mr. Vane for his use as above per Mr. Colling 642*l*. By Mr. Robert Hilton his purchase money for Ralph Pincher farme with half tyth of it and one Mr. Hilton had in the town before 500*l*. Of Mr. Ogle's that C. Pinckney received and paid Mr. Vane 300*l*. Item paid him by other money had of Mr. Richard Wetherelt and Mr. Francis Place¹²⁰ [of York] as account with Mr. Vane 158*l*. = 1600*l*.

Mr. Thomas Ogle bought all Mr. Killinghalls moiety of Stainton at 1650*l*., but *bafled* him out of 25*l*. on account of a *gentlewoman* Mr. Ogle *proposed as a match for Mr. Killinghall*,¹²¹ which if he had married the purchase was to be 1600*l*. onely, but [he] was to pay 1625*l*."

In charging interest against Robert Colling in 1699 for the Haughton field sale money, "Mr. Killinghall thinks tis very unreasonable he shod pay interest for his very purchase money and Mr. Colling have the rent of the land which should have paid it.—And as Mr. Colling made him abate 10*l*. for not making out the title to Counsell in the time first fixed upon, it is very unreasonable he should suffer for the wrightings not beeing ready to execute at Candlemas when he should have seald and paid the moneys which had sunck soe much interest to him."

In the account the items are

To the Purchase moneys for Haughton field, which by the agreement between Mr. Killinghalls trustees and Mr. Robt. Hilton of Stockton was to be paid or interest sunck the second of February 1696-7, in consideration of which the purchaser to have the May day rents next following 1200*l*. To the interest of that money from the 2d of February 96-7 to the 12^o April 97, 13*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*. = 1213*l*. 19*s*. 5*d*.

"The jointured widow long survives." Never was there truer saying in respect of this gentleman's grandmother. The widow of Robert Dodsworth had been snapped up by a gallant and impoverished loyalist, Colonel Henry Chaytor, professedly to afford him the very means of subsistence.¹²² "The burial of my noble friend Collonel Chaytor, was

¹²⁰ The celebrated painter and engraver. See Sykes' Loc. Rec., sub 1728.

¹²¹ He never married.

¹²² Chaytor Archives.

the 25th Oct., 1664.”¹²³ His widow was then three score and five years old. Thirty five years have passed, trouble after trouble has reduced the Chaytors to something near akin to beggary—literal beggary as to the head of the house, the poor Baronet of the Fleet prison¹⁴—and here, in 1699, Margaret Chaytor of Barton, widow, is still entitled to 90*l.* per annum out of Croft estate. There were great arrears, as well there might be, and William Killinghall of Barton had advanced to her 40*l.* He is her descendant, and the Chaytors have no privity of blood, yet for the love she bears to the old baronet’s spendthrift sons, she agrees to take 30*l.* per annum only, William Killinghall’s score is to be cleared off by 4*l.* per annum for *four* years, and the remainder of the 90*l.* is parcelled out among the young Chaytors and their sister Anne.¹²⁵ The old lady will outlive that grandson Killinghall, for he breaks his leg by falling down stairs in the Manor House at Barton, and his death is the result about New-year’s day, 1702-3. On 25 September, 1703, the veteran of *three centuries* (she was born about 1598) thinks she must make her will, but she can only sign it with three strokes, though in “health of body and of sound, good, and perfect memory.” It belongs to the history of the Dodsworths, and it is sufficient to say here, that among her bequests to her granddaughter Elizabeth Killinghall (afterwards Pemberton), she leaves “her bed wherein her dear grandson William Killinghall, Esq., deceased, did formerly lie,” and to her residuary legatee, “her dearly beloved grandchild Margaret Killinghall, in tender consideration of the love and respect she bore unto her and of 7*l.* which she borrowed and did owe her, the bed in her own chamber whereon she now laid.” She died 24 Feb., 1703-4, aged 105.

MARGARET KILLINGHALL (1703-1706), sister and sole heir of William, on 22 Nov., 1704, made her will.

Margarett Killinghall of Barton co. Yorke spinster—I do entirely and sincerely submitt my selfe, soul and body, and all that I have, to the gracious providence of Almighty God; not doubting but, when he shall call me out of this mortall and sinfull state to appear before him in his glory, he will mercifully receive my soul, and accept of that ransom which my blessed Savior Jesus Christ hath paid as a propitiacion for

¹²³ St. Cuthbert’s, Barton, Par. Register.

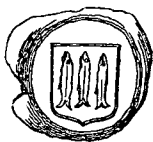
¹²⁴ He was continually pawning an old ancestral ring of considerable value, which he calls “old Clervaux.” But his troubles form a long and curious subject, and must not be disturbed piecemeal.

¹²⁵ Chaytor Archives.

my sins, in whose meritts entirely I confide, having been educated and bred up in that and other articles of faith professed in the Church of England, in whose communion I have lived, and hope, by the mercy and favor of Almighty God, to do—property at Middleton St. George, Trafford Hill, and Dinsdale to couzen Robert Killinghall of Middleton St. George as by former deed—rem., being desirous that all my hereditaments shall remain and be in the name or blood of the Killinghalls so long as it shall please God to continue the same, to cozen William Killinghall of Holy Island and heirs male—rem. to Thomas Killinghall,¹²⁵ my cozen, brother of the said William Killinghall and heirs male—rem. to my right heirs.—[the Mannor of Barton alias Barton Graing with same remainders, but in the case of Robert Killinghall only they are enlarged to his daughters as tenants in common].—To Elizabeth wife of Wm. Pemberton of New Castle upon Tine Gent. 20l. p. ann.—aunt Mary Pemberton—her three sons John, Thomas, and Francis—children¹²⁶ of my uncle Henry Killinghall—20l. to poor of Barton, same to poor of Middleton St. George—unto my kind friend Mr. Christopher Pinckney of Eriholme co. Yorke Gent. in consideration of his great kindness and service done to me and my family 20l., to be by him laid out in a piece of plate with my late brother's coat of armes to be engraven thereupon—to the said Elizabeth Pemberton linnen in the closett at Barton and the large silver tanckerd which was my grandmothers Chaytors and also two silver porringers—to my aunt Woolridge the silver caudlecup which she gave me—residue to my said cozen Robert—he sole executor.

MARGARET { *Seal, Killinghall quartering
Lambton. Crest, the ram's
head of Lambton.* } KILLINGHALL.¹²⁷

This will was useless, for on the 5th May following the worthy spinster entered into marriage settlements with Cuthbert Pepper, Esq., of Moulton, and was buried exactly ten months afterwards, 5 March, 1705-6, dying, in all probability, in child-birth.



ROBERT KILLINGHALL, Esq., son and heir of John Killinghall, brother of William Killinghall, father of Mrs. Pepper, succeeded.¹²⁸—(1706-1758.) Engravings of the seal used by him, and the crest upon his plate, both already referred



¹²⁵ See Appendix B.

¹²⁶ Probably females, as the Holy Island cousins are preferred as inheritors of the estate.

¹²⁷ Allan Archives. Original.

¹²⁸ Add to Surtees:—"born 30 May (Family Bible): bap. 8 June, 1682, at Hurworth." In 1717, his cousin Henry Chaytor, Esq., by a will which was a firebrand in his family, makes him a trustee, and leaves him 20l. and a young grey mare. Mrs. Woolrich was a witness to support the will.

to, are presented by Mr. Allan. By his first wife Jane, daughter of George Allan of Darlington, Esq., he had issue.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, Esq., *ultimus suorum*, who died 20 June, 1762, aged 35, unmarried, The funeral ceremonies of the last heir male of his ancient house cannot be uninteresting.

JOHN KILLINGHALL, ESQR., FUNERAL, Saturday, 26 June 1762, one o'clock.

ORDER OF FUNERAL.

Room with corps. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Half an hour past ten. John Dunn, John Bell.

To stand at Mrs. Eden's door. Half an hour past ten. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Jonathan Bellanby,¹²⁹ Thomas Hobson.

To stand at Posthouse door. Mutes with cloaks, hatbands [gloves] and staves. Half an hour past ten. Richard Reah, John Rymer.

To shew mourners, gentlemen with scarfs, and tenants, to the Posthouse to dine there, as named in the list, 11 o'clock. Richard Bland.

To shew Darlington gentlemen with scarfs to Mrs. Eden's house, Yellow Room, one o'clock, as named in the list. Francis Wilson, clerk.

Darlington other people to be shewn into Mrs. Eden's house as long as there's room. Then to be shewn to Mr. Richard Bland and Mr. Cloudsley's houses. Francis Wilson.

Company: Mrs. Eden's house. To serve round with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Francis Hunt, Edward Dunning.

Company: Mr. Richardson's, Richard Bland's, Mr. Cloudsley's, Mrs. Shepherd's houses. To serve round with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Tenants: Posthouse: Isaac Robinson's room. To serve tenants and gentlemen's servants with a glass of white wine first. Then a glass of red. Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Tenants' hatbands and gloves to be delivered as directed by list. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Hatbands and gloves to be given to gentlemen's servants as they come. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

To give Mr. Allan notice when all are served and ready to move. Francis Hunt, John Boys, Edward Dunning, Mrs. Killinghall's servant, William Morgan.

Mourners to go on notice from Posthouse to Mrs. Eden's parlour and there put on cloaks.

Corps put in the Hearse.

Coachman, Hearse; John Joyrden; Mrs. Eden's George; Mr. Boys' post-boy—All to be ready with cloaks on at Mrs. Eden's door exactly at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

¹²⁹ In another list Bellanby and Reah are transposed in their localities.

Four mutes with staves, 2 and 2. To be ready mounted on horseback to go before the hearse before the corps are brought out. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Tenants all to be mounted on horseback, before the corps are brought out, and to be ready to go off before the mutes 2 and 2. Mrs. Greenhow's man.

Tenants go first, 2 and 2. [Barton tenants, hatbands and gloves. Tho. Lax, James Dunn, Andrew Armstrong, James Forster, Thomas Watson, Thomas Marshall.—Middleton Tenants. Robert Kay, John Wright, Thomas Wilkinson, John Roantree, Thomas Mitchinson, John Robson, Christopher Jackson, Christopher Richardson (scarf).—Yarm Tenants. Mr. Waldie, George Merrywether, Richard Ellis, Michael Welsh, Roger Shepherd at Maltby near Yarm.]

Mutes follow, 2 and 2. [Hatbands and gloves.]

[To ride before the corps with cloaks. Francis Hunt, Edward Dunning, William Morgan, Ralph Wilson, hatbands and gloves.¹³⁰

Hearse [coachman, hearse, hatband and gloves, postilion the same].

Mourners' coaches.

Miss Allan's coach [John Joyrden, hatband and gloves.]—Mrs. Eden's chaise [Mrs. Eden's George, hatband and gloves.]—Miss Allan's chaise [John Boys, postboy, hatband and gloves].

Bearers, 2 and 2.

Gentlemen with scarfs, 2 and 2. [Darlington scarfs; Dr. Trotter, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Thomas Lee, Mr. Holmes, Hen. Ornsby, Capt. Clement, Mr. Francis Lowson, Mr. Cloudsley, Mr. Robson, Mr. John Boyes (house used), Mr. Truman, Dr. Laidman, Dr. Turner, Mr. Plewes, Francis Wilson, clerk (invited), Mr. Thirkeld, Mr. Wood (parson), Richard Bland (invited company), Mr. Richard Richardson (house used). Other places, scarfs; Mr. Hodgson, Fieldhouse; Mr. John Mewburn, Mr. Harrison, Blackwell; Mr. Simpson, Richmond; Mr. Hartley, Middleton Tyas; Mr. Colling, Mr. Harrison, Hurworth; Mr. Ward, Mr. Addison, Dindsdale; Mr. Cowper, S.H.G., Mr. Richardson, tenant, Mr. Stephenson, Middleton; Dr. Kirton, Mr. Isaac Sparke, Mr. Thomas Newsham, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Michael Robinson, Mr. Hopkinson, Yarm; Mr. Hardcastle, Haughton; Mr. Mewburn, Croft; Richard Ellis, tenant, Yarm; Mr. William Newsham, Yarm.]

All other persons to follow. [*Middleton Parish out houses; gloves sent to Middleton*;—Mr. Wrightson; Wm. Smith; Tho. Wilkinson; Wm. Stonehouse; Wm. Ianson; Jonathan Garbut; Robert Todd; Matt. Middleton, B.; George Middleton; Wm. Middleton; John Ware; Michael Sadler; Nicholas Salvin; Silvanus Arrowsmith; John Pincher, Junr., B.; James Cooke; John Wright, B.—*Middleton-one-Row*;—Robert Pearson; Edward Walker; Wm. Bamlet; John Ditchburn; Isaac Garbut; Matt. Graham, B.; Nicholas Gascoigne; John Pincher, clerk; Tho. Oliver; Peter Douglas; Martin Cock; John

¹³⁰ Mrs. Killinghall's servant follows in the list of hatbands and gloves, but the mark of delivery is wanting, and he is not bracketed into the number to ride. Yet perhaps he did so, as he was with the rest in giving Mr. Allan notice of readiness to move.

Christillow; Ralph Wright, B.; Edward Wright, B.; James Carter; George Addison, B.; William Allan, B.; William Kirk; Wm. Smith, miller.—*Darlington List.* Edw. Colling; John Appleby; Mr. Wright; Dr. Trotter's servant (hatband); Mr. Morland; Mr. Burrell; Michael Colling; Mr. Curry; Mr. Darnton; Mr. Sober; Mr. Rudd's apprentice; Mr. Kirton; Mr. Angle; Henry Watson; Mr. Richardson, returned, quaker; Mr. Thorne; Mr. Lax; Mr. William Dent; Mr. Reed; Mr. Stobbs, Old Hall; John Wilson; Mr. Wharton; Joseph Cunningham; Tho. Robinson; Mr. Wakefield, returned, quaker; Mr. Coates; Mr. Daniel; Mr. Maddeson; Mr. Kendry; Mr. Grundy; Thomas Stelling; Thomas Hedley; Isaac Linsley, returned, quaker; Thomas Colling; James Manners; Richard Booth; John Hayton; Hen. Wright; Wm. Moor; George Mempress; Mr. Hedley, returned, quaker; Mr. Backhouse, ditto; Mr. Philips, ditto; Mr. Hall; Isaac Atkinson;¹³¹ Richard Lee; Mr. John Clement; Mr. Wastell; Mr. Stobbs; Mr. Edw. Lowson;¹³² Mr. Fra. Lowson, his clerk, Peter Collier; Richard Preston, sexton; Geo. Chrisop; Mr. Terry; Phil. Carter; John Norton; Robert Dunn; Robert Ward; Mr. Page; Hump. Thompson; Mr. Aire; Wm. Stelling; Ed. Pease, returned, quaker; Christopher Wardale; Isaac Robinson; Mr. Parkin; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Litster; Mr. Pease; Mr. Thornhill, not well, returned; Mr. Pratt; George Shaw; Mr. Greenhow's man; Mr. Forster; Mr. Ogden; William Trace; Mr. Granger; Mr. Ridsdale; Geo. Bainbridge; Mr. Stowell; Mr. Steadman; Francis Boyes; Tho. Stelling; Tho. Robson; Rob. Luck; John Coarson;—Hallowell; Mr. Duperoy; Thos. Johnson; John Greathead; Mr. Tunstall; George Appleton; Nicholas Cooke; William English.—*Darlington Women. Gloves.* Mrs. Chipsis; Mrs. Hilton; Mrs. York; Mrs. Plummer; Mrs. Newby; Mrs. Shepherd; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Stephenson; Mrs. Mauleverer; Mrs. Bowes; Miss Smart; Mrs. Noble; Mrs. Shepherd; Miss Madgson; Mrs. Allinson; Miss Brockett; Mrs. Greenhow; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Mary Plewes; Ann Hedley;—Lonsdale; Sarah Santas; Mrs. Parkinson; Mrs. Cade, Greentree; Bechy Dobson; Mrs. Proctor; Cordy Dickinson; John Wright's wife, tenant at Middleton; Citty Richardson's wife; John Allinson, Yarm; Margery Wood; Alice Adamson.]

Corps to be set down on the thistles standing in the field before churchyard.

Under bearers to take up corps, shoulder height.

Bearers in order to take hold of pall and walk forward to church.

Left hand bearer.

Right hand bearer.

Scarf upon right shoulder.

Scarf on left shoulder.

Mr. Holmes

Atlat. 35.

Mr. Bendlowes

Mr. Eden

1762,

Mr. Bland

Mr. Witham

Obit 20 June,

Mr. Farmer

Mr. Arderne

John Killinghall Esq.

Mr. Chaytor

¹³¹ No mark of delivery.

¹³² No mark of delivery.

Mourners.

Left hand.

Francis Pemberton
 Sober Allan
 James Allan, Junr.
 Leonard Robinson

Right hand.

John Pemberton
 John Allan
 James Allan
 Robert Allan

To give dole, 6*d.* and 3*d.* Henry Ornsby, Mr. Christopher Richardson.

Rings. 8 bearers, 8 mourners, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pinckney, Miss Allan, Mrs. Eden.

WILLIAM PEMBERTON, grandson of Elizabeth the aunt of John Killinghall and devisee (1762-1778) married Winifred Cocks of Plymouth, and his son and heir WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Esq. (1778-1801) devised the manor to his maternal aunts, to the prejudice of his cousin and heir-at-law, George Allan, Esq., M.P., who, with a view to invalidate the will, had a trial at law at the Durham Assizes in 1806, when a verdict passed in favor of the parties claiming under the will, and the Cocks family have since remained in the undisturbed enjoyment of the estate.¹³³

The representation of Killinghall, however, vested in the descendants of James Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, by Elizabeth Pemberton, the only daughter of John Killinghall's aunt who left issue, and through a devise from the latter gentleman to his maternal aunt Hannah Eden (formerly Allan) the manors of Barton eventually followed the blood of their ancient owners, and are now vested in Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Hall, High Sheriff of the county of Durham in 1851, and chief of the House of Allan, who quarters the shields given in this article.



¹³³ Hist. of Darlington.

APPENDIX A.

KILLINGHALL OF BERWICK AND LONDON.

THE following descent from Ralph Killinghall, brother to Henry Killinghall, stands in the Harl. MS., 1540, p. 163, as given in italics. Some Berwick Registers are applied in ordinary type.

RALPH KILLINGHALL, *Captain of the Garrison of Berwick*, married Dorothy and had issue

Mary, bur. 25 Aug., 1578.

Henry, bur. 22 Jan., 1589.

Elizabeth, bap. 26 Ap., 1591, bur. 3 Feb. 1604.

Joseph, bap. 8 Dec., 1594.

Robert, bap. 10 Aug., 1596.

Phillis, bur. 15 Dec., 1596.

His wife Dorothy was bur. 10 Sep., 1596. *He married secondly, Isabel daughter of Thomas Manners of Cheswick.*¹ [Ralph Killinghall and Esabel Ogle were married 13 Oct., 1597.] *and by her had issue*

? Elenor, bur. 26 Sep., 1599 [perhaps of the former marriage].

RALPH, bap. 30 May, 1599, *of whom below.*

Margery, bap. 19 May, 1601.

George, bap. Dec., 1603, bur. 26 Feb., 1608, *died without issue.*

Elizabeth, bap. 30 March, 1609, bur. 18 May, 1609, *died without issue.*

[Perhaps the MS. refers to a third Elizabeth.]

Isabella Killinghall, widow, was buried 5 Nov., 1642.

RALPH KILLINGHALL *of London, married Elizabeth daughter of Myles Prescott of Hackney, co. Middlesex, and by her had issue*

? Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, bap. 25 Nov., 1639, at Berwick.

1. *Ralph, died young.*

2. *John.*

3. *Frances, died young.*

¹ The marriage occurs in Mundy's pedigree of Manners. Her mother was Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Henry Orde of Orde. She seems to have been previously married to an Ogle.

APPENDIX B.

KILLINGHALL OF HOLY ISLAND.

This branch appears to stand thus :

William Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, Esq., bur. 1644. — Susan Moore.

John Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, buried 1651. \wedge	Thomas Killinghall, bap. at Sockburn 21 July, 1607; of London; mentioned in his father's will 1642. <i>Qu.</i> Thomas Killinghall of Middleton St. George, gent., aged 40. 1634. Thomas Killinghall bur. 24 June, 1663, at Middleton. Living 1642.
--	---	-----------------------

1. Thomas Killinghall, eldest son, mentioned by his grandfather. 1642. "Master Thomas Killinghall bur. 1 Aug. 1682," at Holy Island; mentioned by Mrs. Margaret Killinghall as late deceased, 1688.	= <i>Qu.</i> "Mrs Mary Killinghall of Middleton in <i>Yorkshire</i> ," bur. 3 June, 1688, at Holy Island.	2. William.
---	---	-------------

William Killinghall, mentioned by Mrs. Margaret Killinghall, 1688; of Holy Island. 1704, when he was put in remainder to the Middleton estate by his second cousin Margaret.	Thomas, mentioned 1688; of Holy Island, yeoman. 1697; in remainder to his brother William 1704.
--	---

Thomas Killinghall, apprenticed to John Morresby of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, barber-chirurgeon, 21 Oct. 1697. On 11 July, 1699, he chose to serve out the remainder of his time with John Raine. He does not appear to have been made free.

W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

Gateshead.