

STANTON IN THE STREET.

THE manor of Stanton le Street was a detached portion of the great Baliol fee in the wapentake of Sadberge. Its tenure was that of common socage. The village takes a high and airy position, and derives its name from a line of Roman road proceeding northwards from Middleton on the Raw and Sadberge. This is stated by the villagers to have been the high road, and to have passed by Sedgfield, and its probable course has been touched upon in the Northumberland Memoirs of the Archæological Institute, i. 64. Stanton (which is also called Great Stanton to distinguish it from another place of the same name near it) was in existence during the Saxon period, as two portions of a Saxon cross (engraved in the Archæological Journal, xii. 196) are built up in the north wall of its church. Their date is considered by Mr. Westwood to be prior to the 9th century. A field called Hawksley Garth, on the west side of the town, is full of rectangular remains. Further north are similar features in the fields to the east of the church. An old man supposed them to mark the sites of dwellings, and they may be the last relics of the Saxon village, for the church, which stands on a squarish platform, is considerably to the north-west of the present houses. From the north-east corner of the platform an enclosing work runs, and makes a right angle to a crossing of roads at the north of the village called Cross Hill. The hill itself is a large cone north-east of the crossing.

This little manor, in its descent through the families of Bertram, De la Hay, Menel, Kellaw and Denton, Lambton and Thirkeld, and Lambton and Rickaby, affords an opportunity of adducing new details respecting them and some of their Durham estates, and of compressing old ones into a more connected and feudal view than has hitherto been given in the local histories.

I. *BALIOL*.—Ursel (Urselius or Russelius) de Baliol is distinguished among the Norman conquerors of Sicily, and commanded the mercenary

bands of French and Normans who assisted Romanus Emperor of Constantinople in his unfortunate war of 1071. Gibbon supposes that this Ursel was the kinsman or father of the Scottish kings.¹ The former he probably was; the latter he could not well be. Rainald de Balgole, who occurs in Domesday (1086), was probably the Reginold de Balioll² whose daughter is stated in the Vernon pedigrees to marry Hugh de Vernon, whose father Richard de Vernon lived the "20th of the Conquest," and thus was Reginold's contemporary. Sir Thomas Phillipps's position that Rainald was the ancestor of the Baliols of England can hardly be assented to. Not to trouble to enquire whether Guy de Baliol, the grantee of the Baliol fee, was son of one Wimund de Baillioll,³ there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement that "to Guy Baylol, who came with William the Conqueror, King William Rufus, in the 7th year of his reign [1093-4], for his good and faithful service, gave the barony of Bywell, in the county of Northumberland, and made him baron thereof; and moreover in the said time the same King William Rufus gave the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, along with the lordships of Middleton in Teesdale and Gainford, with all their regalities and immunities thereto belonging."⁴ Stainton was parcel of the lordship of Gainford.

GUY BAYLOL, being thus seized, gave the churches of Gainford, Stainton, and Stokesley to the abbey of St. Mary's at York, between 1112 and 1131,⁵ for the souls of (amongst others) Dionysia his wife, and Bernard de Balliol his *nephew* (*nepotis*). Bernard the founder of Barnard Castle has generally been styled his son, as Bernard, junior, his grandson, would satisfy the word *nepos*; but independently of the improbability that the donor would pass over his son, there is other evidence that Guy died without male issue, for Bernard, between 1132 and 1161, confirms to the abbey the church of Gainford "which Guy de Balliol *my uncle* (*avunculus*), from whom I hold *by inheritance*, gave to the said monastery."⁶

By inheritance—yet assuredly Guy Baliol left a daughter, whose

¹ Ducange (he says) in his *Not. ad Nicephor. Byrennum*, l. ii., No. 4.) laboured the subject in honour of the president de Bailleul, whose father had exchanged the sword for the gown.

² The arms worn in right of this Reginold were Ermine, an inescutcheon Gules.—*Hart MS.*, 1077, fo. 95. b.

³ Walbran's Gainford, 147, and Pedigree of Baliol.

⁴ Spearman's Enquiry, 51, from Mickleton's MSS., B. fo. 9. The Testa de Nevil, under the Barony of Bywell, which owed castle-ward for all the Baliol fees, agrees.

⁵ Walbran, from Reg. B. M. Ebor., *Bibl. Cath. Ebor.*, 304. ⁶ *Ib.* 304, b.

descendants we shall presently trace, and who obtained the beneficial use of Stainton. I can only conjecture that arrangements in the nature of entails on the male blood were already in use, and that Bernard was in by special inheritance, unless *avunculus* is a clerical error for *avus*.

The seignory of Stainton continued to run with Gainford, and we shall find it in the unfortunate King of Scotland in 1279 and 1280.

II. *BERTRAM*.—*HAWYSE* (a common name among the Baliols) was wife of William Bertram, when, between 1100 and 1135, with her consent, and that of his sons, Roger, *Guy*, William, and Richard,⁷ he founded Brinkburn Priory. It appears from a confirmation deed of her son Roger that she was the daughter of Guy Baliol, and that her husband William held Stainton; for this

ROGER BERTRAM I., between 1149 and 1152, confirmed to St. Mary's Abbey the church of Stainton, "which my father William, and my grandfather Guy de Balliol, gave to the same church."⁸ In the apocrypha hanging over the origin of the Bertrams, it is impossible to say how much of inheritance was derived from the Baliols. He and his brother Richard originated the great houses of Mitford and Bothal. In 1166 Roger Bertram of Mitford, who held of the Crown by 5 fees, but had 6½ under him, states that all these had been enfeoffed by his "grandfather and father," and none by himself. All that we can attribute to the marriage are Stainton, held in socage of Gainford lordship, and Bechefeld, held by the heir of Roger Bertram *in marriage*, by socage tenure of the barony of "Bayll."⁹ Both families of Bertram adopted the orle of Baliol as their armorial bearing. The Bertrams of Mitford bore it Or;¹⁰ they of Bothal, Azure.¹¹

WILLIAM BERTRAM confirmed to the canons of Brinkburne all the grants which William his grandfather and Roger his father had made to them.¹² The tallage of his barony in 1196¹³ included 32*s.* for the tallage of Gretham (in the wapentake of Sadberge), and this is the first

⁷ Of Bothal. He held 3 fees in capite, 1166.

⁸ Walbran, from Reg. B. M. Ebor., fo. 312, b.

⁹ Testa de Nevil.

¹⁰ ROGER BERTRAM.—Gules, semy of cross-crosslets and an orle Or.—(*Glover's Ordinary*.) Fitz-William in 1585 quartered Azure, an orle Or, in right of Bertram of Mitford. The Bertram seals have sometimes the cross-crosslets, and sometimes not.

¹¹ ROBERT DE BERTRAM.—De Or, a un escocheon percée de Azur.—(*Parl. Writs*, i. 419.) Glover's Ordinary, under Le Baron de Bothale, agrees.

¹² Reg. de Brinkburne.

¹³ Pipe Roll, 8 Ric.

appearance of that place.¹⁴ The barony was then in the hands of the Crown.¹⁵

ROGER BERTRAM (II.) succeeded as son and heir. In one part of the Testa de Nevil¹⁶ he is stated to have held in chief the barony of Mitford by four fees of ancient feoffment (*i. e.* before the death of Henry I.) The members of the barony are set out, but Greatham does not occur. In a later portion of the same record (temp. Hen. III.)¹⁷ he occurs as holding the barony of Mitford by the service of five knights. "And all his ancestors have held by the same service since the Conquest, and from that tenement nothing is alienated or given in marriage or alms or in any other mode whereby our lord the king may have less of his service." The fifth fee may have been Greatham: In a survey of Sadberge between 1208-17,¹⁸ Roger Bertram is entered as holding "the vill of Gretham with its appurtenances in chief, which pertains to his barony of Northumberland; and owes suit to the wapentake." He joined the barons in 17 Joh. (1215-16), when his castle of Mitford and lands were given to Philip de Ulecotes. On the king's death restitution was ordered, and with some difficulty obtained upon a precept threatening the seizure of Ulecotes' own lands in Notts, Yorkshire, and Durham, unless he obeyed the commands of the new sovereign.¹⁹ This Roger de Bertram died in 1242.

ROGER BERTRAM (III.) His son followed in the same wake. "Sir Roger de Bertram demorant a Gretham," was among the knights of the bishoprick who bore a banner at the battle of Lewes in 1264²⁰ on the popular side. All his Northumberland estates were given to the custody of William de Valence, but probably soon restored on heavy fine, and there is a large conveyance to Valence himself in 1269.²¹ But Bertram is found wasting his inheritance as early as 1255. Among his many sales²² we find one of lands in Great Elaund to PETER DE MONTFORT, and it seems probable that Greatham shared the same fate. The rule of the new owner was brief. He fell into the same misfortunes as those in which his predecessor was involved. Although his name does not occur in the knights' services granted with Sadberge to Bishop Pudsey, it is evident from the Testa de Nevil that the Bishops of Durham soon

¹⁴ The other bailiwicks or manors of the barony were, Felton and appurtenances, 41s. 8d.; Mitford and its appurtenances, 41s.; Eiland and its appurtenances, 10s.

¹⁵ Hodgson Hinde's Northumberland, 286.

¹⁶ 3 Hodgson, i. 207.

¹⁷ *Ib.* 233.

¹⁸ *Ib.* 242.

¹⁹ Dugdale's Baronage.

²⁰ See the list in Hatfield's Survey by Greenwell.

²¹ See 2 Hod. ii. 40; 3 Hod. ii. 360.

²² Set out in the Hundred Rolls, p. 17.

claimed all the services locally in the wapentake, whether granted to them or not. "In the time of King Henry the Third, during the barons' war, Petrus de Monte Forti, lord of the manor of Gretham, lying within the liberty of the said bishoprick, that is to say in the wapentake of Sadberge, betwixt the waters of Tyne and Teyse, within the bishoprick of Duresme, for war levying against the king at the battle of Evesham, whereat he was slain; forfeited not only said Gretham, but also all the lands that he had within the realm of England; and albeit that said king, supposing forfeiture of war to appertain to him within the said bishoprick,²³ as it did in other places without, seized the said manor into his hands, the same king afterward well understood of the right of the said bishop, restored to him the said manor as by his letters patent thereupon made to the said bishop it doth plainly appear. This was the first forfeiture of war whereof is now remaining any manner of record."²⁴ The king had given the manor to Thomas de Clare, but revoked his grant, and executed a charter of restitution to the bishop,²⁵ dated 23 May, 1267. The bishop (Stichill) either had grave doubts of his title, or really earned the gratitude of the Montfords by a disinterested restoration of their land. At all events, we have a charter from PETER, son and heir of the late Sir Peter de Monteforte, to the bishop, of his manor of Gretham,²⁶ and in 1272 the bishop, in founding Gretham Hospital, says of the manor with which he endowed it, "which manor we had of the gift of our special friend Sir Peter de Montefort to increase the worship of the Divine Name."²⁷ There is ample scope between 1267 and 1272 for several transactions, and perhaps all is honest and straightforward; but the confusion thought to hang over the matter was increased by Greystanes saying that the bishop "bought that vill of one named Bertram," a proposition easily explainable by the supposition that the author was not cognizant of the real transactions, and that as Greatham once did belong to the Bertrams, he considered that his statement could not well be wrong.

Such was the end of the Bertrams as lords of Greatham, but Stainton le Street was for a season to remain in their blood.

AGNES BERTRAM, the eldest daughter of the thriftless baron, married Sir Thomas Fitz-William of Emmelay, lord of Sprotborough, who had with his wife Stainton manor and 50*s.* per annum out of Greatham.²⁸ In

²³ "In the liberty of the Bishop of Durham of Halewarke folke."—*Charter of Restitution.*

²⁴ Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres, ccccli.

²⁵ Printed in 1 Hutch., 218.

²⁶ Printed in 1 Hutch., 219.

²⁷ 3 Hutch., 93.

²⁸ 5 Collins' Peerage, 161.

her widowhood she seems to have enjoyed the object of settlement as her own property, and passing by her son, Sir William Fitz-William (who had ample estates in Yorkshire, and whose son William was found to be a coheir of the Bertrams on their extinction in the main line in 1311), she conveyed to her daughter Agnes, "all my manor and all my land in the vill and territory of Stayneton in the Street, which I had of frank-marriage, and two oxgangs of land in the vill and territory of Getham, which Sir Roger gave me in frank-marriage," reserving a rent of one penny to herself and her heirs.²⁹ The two oxgangs of Greatham were probably the origin of the freehold lands there. The rest of the manor is demesne of the hospital.

AGNES, daughter of Thomas Fitz-William, as she styles herself, "to whom her father gave Stanton, Adwike, and Studfield,"³⁰ conveyed the greater part of her mother's gift to Richard de la Haye, burgess of Newcastle, as the manor with the vill of Staynton. "Rendering to me and my heirs 6*d.* at Easter, and doing suit of court and foreign service as much as pertains to the said manor, and for his relief, 12*d.* It shall be lawful for the said Richard and his heirs to erect a mill wherever they will, within the said vill and without, without any gainsaying."³¹

III. *DE LA HAYE*.—RICHARD DE LA HAYE, the Newcastle burgess who purchased Stanton, took a confirmation of it from John Fitz-John de Bailiol, in whose fee it is stated to be. The confirmation is dated in 1279, at Sadberge, and tested by the bishop's justices itinerant for the county, as it is here called, of that name.

Johannes filius Domini Jhohannis de Balliolo—Sciatis me confirmasse Richardo de la Haye, burgensi Novi Castri super Tynam—manerium de Staynton in Strata quod est de feodo meo. Quod quidem manerium habet de dono Agnetis filie Domini Thomae filii Willelmi.—Test. Dominis Roberto de Nevill, Gwycharde de Charron, Thoma de Herington, millitibus; Alano de Walkingham, Justic. Domini Episcopi Dunelm. Itinerantibus in com. Sadbyrg, &c.—Dat. apud Sadbyrg, die Sabbathi proxime post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici septimo.—[From an old copy in the Chaytor archives.]

The relationship between Richard de la Haye and Peter de la Haye of Spaldington, who occurs as trustee for Sir John Trayne, lord of Streatlam, in 1310,³² does not appear. This Sir John Trayne, who died

²⁹ 3 Sur., 399.

³⁰ Glover's Visit. Ebor., 1585.

³¹ 3 Sur., 399.

³² See 4 Surtees, i. 100; Testamenta Eboracensia, i. 12, and ii., 1311; and the Yorkshire Visitations of 1585.

in the same year, is said to have married Agnes, daughter and heiress of *Ralph de la Haye of Stainton in the Street*, and niece of Hugh Baliol. This could not well be. The pedigree of Bowes in the hands of the Bradley line of the family call her the daughter and sole heiress of *Peter de la Hay*, by Agnes, sister of Bernard Baliol, baron of Bywell, by whom he (Peter) had *Stainton super Stratam*. *Stainton near Streatlam* is probably meant, and it, like our *Stainton*, is on a Roman road; but the Traynes had it before the date assigned to their marriage with de la Haye, though it is quite possible that it came through some early daughter of Baliol.³³

THOMAS DE LA HAY, son and heir of Richard, was a minor in 1283; when he brought a writ of mort d'ancestor in the bishop's court against John Baliol, who thereupon acknowledged a messuage, 5 tofts and 35 oxgangs of land, and 18 acres of meadow in *Staynton in le Street*, to be the tenements which Richard de la Haye acquired from Agnes Fitz-Thomas Fitz-William. Baliol now confirms her charter as superior lord of the fee, reserving 1*d.* rent at Easter, and fealty and suit of court once in three weeks at his court at Gainford: and promises not to claim or sell the marriage of Thomas de la Haye.³⁴ "Et quia predictus Tho-

³³ "Which Sir John Trayne married Agnes, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Raphe de la Hay Lord Pearsey [?] of *Stainton in le Strato*, whose arms were Argent, a fess Gules, between six martlets of the second. To whom Bernard Bayloll, baron of Bywell, (who was grandfather of John Bayloll, King of Scots) gave with his said niece Agnes the lordship of *Streatlam*, with his lands in *Stainton*, *Broomylawe*, *Barforth*, *Cleatlam*, *Osmond-croft*, and *Hullerbush*, which deed is without date. There is also another deed of diverse lands and royalties from the said Sir John Trayne dated A. D. 1310."—*Old Pedigree in Randall's MSS.*

The settlement of 1310 was a genuine deed, and that without date was probably one of Bernard Baliol the great great grandfather of the Scottish king, living between 1161 and 1189. We find Walter Trayne Lord of *Streatlam* and *Stainton* in 1210, and his wife might be the daughter of some early De la Hay by a Baliol.

ARMS of Pers de la Hay.—Argent, three escallops Gules between two bendlets Sable.—(*Glover's Ordinary*.) The fess Gules between six martlets Sable occurs for De la Haye in the coats appended to the Durham Visitation of 1615, and in the Heraldic Dictionaries similar arms occur for various families of the name.

At *Streatlam Castle*, among the coats put up by Sir Wm. Bowes in the 15th century we have round a copy of his seal the arms of *Dalden*, *Baliol*, and the fess between six martlets for De la Hay. We also have separate tablets with *Dalden* (a cross patonce between four martlets, as per seals) and a fess dancette between three martlets (in the old pedigree said to be three *daws* for *Dawden*, while the genuine *Dalden* coat is given to Trayne). In the Visitation of 1615, after *Dalden*, we have a *chevron* engrailed between three martlets "for Trayner."

³⁴ The claim of the lord paramount to Thomas de la Haye's marriage seems to be based as follows:—The Bertrams held in socage. Wardship was an incident of knights service, but, by custom, of socage tenure also. Then if a holder by either service make a gift in tail, and the tenant in tail make a feoffment in fee, and the feoffee dies, the lord paramount, and not the donor, shall have the wardship of his heir.—(*See Co. Lit.* 76 a. b., 77 a.) Here Agnes Bertram, who married Fitz-William, had a gift in frank-marriage or special tail from Roger Bertram the holder. She conveys in fee, and the rule applies, if by custom wardship attached.

mas tempore confeccionis presentium fuit infra ætatem, Richardus le Tayntures et Magister Willelmus de la Haye, custodes predicti Thomæ omnia premissa habentes rata et grata, parti hujus scripti penes predictum Johannem residenti sigilla sua apposuerunt durantibus sigillis usque ad ætatem predicti Thomæ.”³⁵ In 1312 a fine was levied at Sadberge, by which the manor was settled to Thomas the father for life, remainder to Richard, Robert, William, Thomas, John, and Alan, his sons, in tail.

RICHARD FITZ-THOMAS DE LA HAY of Newcastle, seems to have taken a surrender of his father's life estate and settled an annuity of 20 marks on him. The wife of Richard was named Isolda.³⁶

JOHN DE LA HAY was lord of Staynton in the Street in 1356, when he conveyed to Robert de Behill and Euphemia his wife, a house in Halyelande upon Southill, nigh the tenement of William de Heroun, knight.³⁷ In 1362 he conveys Staynton to his brother William de la Hay, chaplain, who re-conveys to John his brother and Agnes his wife. By this or another settlement, Agnes took a life interest in the whole of the manor.

KATHERINE, wife of John Fitz-Alan Menel of Ingleton, appears to have been daughter and heiress of John de la Hay. In 1372 William de Ryse and Alan de Killom of Malton, chaplains and trustees under some settlement, give to Menel and his wife the reversion of the manor expectant on the decease of Agnes the widow of John de la Hay.³⁸ Katherine, as it seems, married again, and was the person of that name who occurs in the pedigrees of Laton as wife of Sir Robert de Laton of Laton in 1390. This will explain the grant in 1380 by Agnes del Hay, lady of Staynton, to Robert de Laton, knt., of a moiety of the rents of “the manor and vill of Staynton in the Street,” during the lives of Alan Menel and Robert his brother. The grandmother evidently is providing for the maintenance of Sir Robert's step-children, and she stipulates that if they die in her lifetime the estates shall revert to her. She seals with the usual arms of Laton.³⁹

IV. *MENEL*.—ALAN MENEL is stated in an old pedigree of the time of Henry VI.⁴⁰ (inserted in small capitals in the following genealogical sketch) to have died without heir of his body, and his brother Robert must have preceded him in the same fate. The heirship passed out of the blood of De la Hay to the paternal relatives of Alan Menel, who enjoyed the manor in moieties.

³⁵ Chaytor MSS., and Surtees.

³⁶ 3 Surtees, 400.

³⁷ 3 Surtees, 400.

³⁹ Ibid.

³⁸ Raine's MSS.

⁴⁰ Chaytor archives.

Robert de Maisnell, about the latter end of Hen. I. gave the town =
of Miton upon Swale to St. Mary's Abbey, at York (Dugdale).

Stephen de Maisnil, son and heir, confirmed his father's grant. Founded the =
house at Scarth, temp. Henry-I.

Stephen de Maisnil, a trespasser in the forests of Yorkshire (Pipe Roll of = Sibilla,
1178-9). With the consent of his sons Robert and Henry, he gave his dau. of
lordship of Steintune to Rievaulx Abbey (Dugdale). Held one knight's
fee in the franchise of Durham, 1166. Bulmer.

Emma, dau. = Robert de Mennil, a minor in 1190-1, and therefore Henry.
of Richard not born earlier than 1171. By advice of his wife
Malebisse, he gave 90 acres in Eston to Guisbrough Priory
whose 2nd (Cartulary of that priory in Brit. Mus. 263), "Ste-
phano Bulmer avunculo meo" being a witness. He
marriage is supposed to be the Robert de Meyneville or Ro-
her father billardus to whom King John gave in marriage
obtained. Agnes de Dyvelstone (Testa de Nevil, 3 Hodg.
Claus. 8 North'd., i. 214, 227; 229). She probably died
Joh. m. 3. s. p. Robert Menil died 8 Joh. 1206-7. =
per Dugd.)

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| Sir Stephende Men- nil, knt., a minor 1206-7, 1217-18. | Nicho- las. | Robert, a natural son (Dugd. quoting = Communia de t. Paschæ, 6. H. iiii, 1221-2, vol 2). Qu. Robert de Hil- ton, buried before the altar in the Friary of Yarm, in inferior gradu, towards the south. (See the original note of burials in Graves' Cleveland.) | = Agnes, said to be sister and heir of Adam de Hilton of Hilton, in Cleveland. |
| ↑ MENEL OF WHORLTON. | | | |

"And all these was of the progeny of the Hiltons."

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| Hugh de Menel, "Lord of = Hilton" (?) buried in the near her cemetery of Yarm Friary, husband. heir to his bro. William. | Alice, bur. near her husband. | William fitz Robert de Meinill granted to Hugh de Meinell, his brother and heir, a toft and croft in Hilton in Cleveland which he had by demise of Alan de Malteby. [Qu. one of the first two governors of Baliol Coll. Ox.—W. D. B.] |
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Robert de Menell, bur. near the said =
Alice.

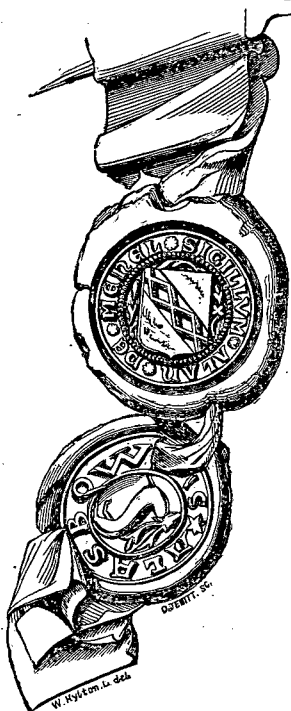
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| John de Menell, buried near = the said Robert, to whom, as John de Hilton of Clive- land, and to Sibil his wife, Stephen de Rosselles in 1303 conveys the whole manor of Hilton, with the homage and service of the freemen and natives, and the reversion of the land which Sir Richard de Kirkbride and Christiana his wife hold for her life. Qu. if this Christiana was not the person of that name who was the wife of Nicholas Menel, Lord of Whorlton, and against whom in 1290 he took futile proceedings for attempting to poison him? In 1285 this Nicholas held "Hilton, except the portion of William de Pottou," Whorlton, &c., of the liberty of the church of Canterbury (Kirkby's Inquests), and died in 1299. | = Sibil (de Skerningham), buried near her hus- band. | William de Menil witnesses a deed dated at Headlam 1309 (4 Sur. 98.) |
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* * * William de Potowe held $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee in Hilton of Walter de Fauconbrige, the
coheir of Brus, in 1285. In 1279 Robert de Pothou held the same (Inq. feodorum
Petri de Brus). There were then other holdings under Brus. The same Robert de
Pothou held land at Moresham under Guisbrough Priory as the inheritance of his wife
Juliana, daughter of Richard de Hilton (Guisb. Cartul. Cott. MSS. Cleop. D. ii. 292).

Cuthbert Nicholas de Menville, fitz Menville, John Menvill of Hiltoun d. s. p. In 1332 he quitclaimed to Adam fitz William Menill of Ingleton, and Alice his wife, 2 parts of 10 marks issuing from the manor of Snoterdon (par. Staindrop) and his right in the other 3rd part, assigned for the dower of Agnes, who was wife of Cuthbert Menville. He was buried as Lord of Hilton in the cemetery at Yarm.

Cecily (dau. and h. of Thomas Salcock of South Salcock, Yks.) buried near him. William de Hilton, among the esquires or knights of the North Riding from whom 20 men at arms were to be chosen against the Scots, 1338. Nicholas de Hilton, John de Hilton, and Ralph de Hilton were to contribute to their costs. * * Adam de Menville, ancestor of the Menvilles of Horden, was contemporary with this generation.

MENIL alias HILTON of HILTON in Cleveland.
"And all these gentilmenn be in the freers of Yarum."



Adam fitz William Menill of Ingleton, liv. 1332 ut supra. ALANUS MENNELL = Joan. John Menyle of Somerhouse gives a title to an ecclesiastic for ordination in 1345. DE INGLETON, who with Joan his wife in 1357 granted a tenement in Midel street in Hertipoul to John de Park and Agnes his wife for life. His wife's seal resembles one of the close of the 14th century found at Bramford, in Suffolk, and exhibited to the Archaeological Institute at Norwich. It presented a stag couchant or pierced: "ALAS BOWELES."

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| JOHANNES, FILIUS ET HÆRES, called John fitz Alan Mennell of Ingleton in 1372. | = Katherine, 1372 (de la Hay, remarried to Sir Robert La-ton). | MARGARETA COHÆRES. | = JOHANNES SETON DE KELLOW. |
| | | ALICIA COHÆRES. | = WALTERUS DE DENTON. |
| ALANUS, OBIT SINE HÆREDE LEGITIME PROCRE-ATO. | JOHANNES KELLOW. | JOHANNA | = ROBERTUS THYRKELD. |
| Robert. | ALICIA. | JOHANNES THYRKELD DE DENTON, QUI NUNC EST. | |

The manor of Stainton was by the above co-heirship permanently divided into moieties.

1. THE KELLAW OR LAMBTON MOIETY.

V. KELLAW.—While the relations of Bishop Kellow held two-thirds of the manor of Kellow, the other third was held by another

branch of the same family. The earliest owner of Kellaw that I find is Unspac⁴¹ or Hunespac,⁴² a witness to several charters of Bishop Flambard, and amongst others to the dying prelate's charter of restitution to the monks. In two charters he occurs among members of the family of Musters,⁴³ and in 1130 witnessed Geoffrey Escolland's restocking of waste manors in the bishoprick.⁴⁴ Bishop Rufus gave his daughter Emma, with his lands in Durham, Kellaw, and Plausworth, to William the Chamberlain by the following charter [inter 1133-1137], which the king confirmed:—

G.⁴⁵ Dei gratiâ Dunelm. Episcopus: Omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse &c. Willelmo Camerario meo Emmam filiam Hunspaci in uxorem, cum omnibus terris quas Unspacius tenebat de me in die quâ vivus et mortuus fuit in Dunelm et Kellaw et Plawsworth.⁴⁶—Concedo eciam ei Burdon⁴⁷ cum omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent, terram ultra aquam in Dunelm quam Unspacius tenuit de monachis. Testes Algarus Prior, Rogerus Sub-prior et omnis conventus Ecclesiæ Dunelm., Robertus Archidiaconus, Raym. Archidiaconus, Willelmus Magister Fabianus [sic] Simond. Capellanus, Aluerod Clericus, Arkembald, Rogerus de Cosner, Gaufridus Escoland, Radulphus de Modbery, Robertus Louell camerarius, Rodbt. Bret de Ubbervill, Radulfus Haget, Osb'nus de Wiric, Dolphin filius Uctredi, Giselbriht. . . .

The next mention of Kellaw is in the bishop's return of knights' fees in 1168, where we have the son of LUKE DE KEVELANE holding one knight's fee of ancient feoffment, *i. e.* from before 1135. That the letter in the name printed *n* is really *u* is evident from Bek's feodary (after 1279), where we have the same half fee held by "Liberi de Kellaw." The deduction, that between the periods of Pudsay and Bek the manor had become divided, is confirmed by the endowments of Sherburn Hospital. In Pudsay's foundation charter we have the following pas-

⁴¹ 1 Sur. cxxv.

⁴² Scrip. Tres. Dun., lvi.

⁴³ 1 Sur. cxxv.

⁴⁴ Pipe Roll of 1130.

⁴⁵ The old copy in the Chaytor archives whence this important charter is taken reads H instead of G here, and *Houfr.* for Gaufridus, and *Hiselbriht* for Giselbriht, among the witnesses. The uniformity of the error and the attestation by Prior Algar afford its correction.

⁴⁶ In Hatfield's Survey William de Kellowe of Harebarrowes was one of four free tenants of the vill of Plausworth, but I hesitate to say that there was any continuous possession of it with Kellaw, as Boldon Book treats the whole of their tenure as that of Simon Vitulus or Veel, by the same services.

⁴⁷ Burdon, near Houghton le Skerne, had recently been restored by Flambard to the convent, and, unless the expression, "quam Unspacius tenuit de monachis," refers to Burdon as well as the land at Durham, Burdon near Wearmouth must be meant. Mr. Surtees (vol. i. 248) would transfer the inquisitions touching a manor of Burdon held of the bishop in capite to Burdon near Haughton, but I see no opening for it there, and Mr. Surtees himself omits them in his vol. iii. in treating of the latter place.

sage :—“Moreoöver we confirm to them one carucate of land nigh Gar-mundsway with all things to the same appertaining, which is called Raceby, which we long ago purchased from the first baron of the said land, the cultivator and inhabiter, and gave to them, as in the charter of the same baron which they have thereof is contained; rendering there-fore in every year to the lord of Greater Kellow 15s. for all service.” Now, in a charter tested by Sir Marmaduke fitz Geoffrey of Horden, (who died about 1281,) Thomas fitz Thomas de Kellawe, and others, ALEXANDER DE KELLAW gave to Sherburn Hospital a rent of 5s. paid by the hospital out of his portion of Raceby.⁴⁸ We may infer from this that Alexander held one third of the manor, and it appears that the relations of Bishop Kellaw held the other two thirds. The bishop, in 1316, makes his brother Patric de Kellawe his executor, and had in 1311 given him Harberhouse.⁴⁹ In 1313 Richard fitz Patric de Kellawe was lessee of, a tenement in Durham,⁵⁰ and in 1344 this Richard de Kellaw died holding reserved rents in Raceby and two parts in three of the mill of Kellaw, and various possessions in Great and Little Kellaw. Harberhouse regularly descended in his family, which ran by an heiress into Forcer.⁵¹

The descendants of Alexander de Kellaw, who eventually held half of Stainton le Street, seem to fall into the following order :—

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| Alexander de Kellawe, contemporary with Sir Marmaduke fitz Geoffrey, (who died cir. 1281). | = Mervedonia. Her seal during her widowhood was inscribed s. MERNE-DONIE KELLAV (4 Sur. ii. 162.) |
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| Nicholas fitz Alexander de Kellawe, contemporary with John fitz Marmaduke, who died 1311 (1 Sur. ii. 290.) | = Henry fitz Alexander de Kellawe, to whom his brother Nicholas gave a rent in Durham, which he sold in 1283. The conveyance is dated in the Bailiey, and bears a seal with a lion rampant. s. HENRICI FIL. ALEXANDRI (4 Sur. ii. 162). | = Qu. Isabel Kellaw held a chief messuage at Hartlepool on the south of the seashore towards the Slykewelle on the north, in dower before 1317, when it was in other hands (3 Sur. 401, from the Chaytor archives). |
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| John fitz Henry de Kellawe occurs in connection with Thornlawe from about 1300 to 1345, when he settled his lands there in trust for himself and his heirs, rem. to his sister Elizabeth. In [1345] | = Elizabeth de Kellaw in 1359 gave to Nicholas fitz William de Kellaw her manor of Holome and possessions there and in Hoton for life, and granted the reversion to <i>William de Claxton</i> , chivaler. [Nicholas | = William fitz Henry de Kellaw had a toft and 20 acres in Thornlaw from Thomas de Ederdacres, and in 1308 Wm. de Ederdacres released all his right in Thornlaw. In 1321 he had a grant [of | = Thomas de Kellaw, had $\frac{1}{3}$ of Kellaw from John de Kellaw (Inqu. 8 Hat. 1352-3). |
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⁴⁸ See the charter printed in 1 Sur. 287.

⁵⁰ 4 Sur. ii. 164.

⁴⁹ 4 Sur. ii. 148.

⁵¹ See the pedigree in 1 Surtees, 65.

1345 he and she had license to settle 3 parts of the manor of Mordon, and one third of that of Great Kellawe, and in 1347 they founded a chantry at the altar of B. Mary in the church of St. Helen at Little Kelloe, and in subsequent conveyances of the Thornley lands (and apparently of the share of Mordon) to the Harpyn family, those lands were charged with its perpetual maintenance (See 1 Sur. 66, 83, 84; 3 Sur. 44). In 1348-9 he gave Kellaw to Thomas de Kellawe ("De Thoma de Kellawe pro ingressu manerii de Kellawe ex dono Johannis de Kellawe" Halmot Rolls, 4 Hatf. 31). Thomas died seised of one third of the vill (Inq. p. m. 8 Hatf. 1352-3). It occurs in the inquest on John de Kellaw, 11 Hatf. 1355-6, charged with provision of 12*d.* for a light before the crucifix in Kellaw church, and 12*d.* to the chapel of John de Fernacres at Fernacres, and 6*d.* to the repairs of the bridge at Huton (Abstract of Inquisitions in Cursitor's office). He gave the manor of Holum to Nicholas de Kellawe. ("De Nichalao de Kellawe pro ingressu manerii de Holum de dono dicti Johannis." Halm. Rolls, ut supra.)

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|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Nicholas fitz William de Kellawe, the grantee of Holom for life, 1359. In 1354, 9 Hatf. Nich. de Kellaw recovered 3 mess. and 1 car. in Thornlaw against Matida de Brune, William her son, Ralph Harloo, and Robert de Croxdale (1 Sur. 84.)</p> | <p>*** 1364. John, son and heir of William Makpays of Claxton. releases to William Claxton, chiv., and Joan his wife, 4 oxgangs, &c., in Claxton, which he had recovered against Joan the widow, and John the son of John de Kellaw of (3 Sur. 142).</p> | <p>Lawrence de Seton, = A daughter. probably one of the Setons who held under Carrow. Lawrence is a name of the Garnets and Sayers, both connected with the Setons. His descendants had property at Seaton, held under Carrow.</p> | <p>Qu. Joane de Kellaw, who conveyed a tenement in the Bradchare in Hartlepool, to Thomas de Bedale 1362 (Chaytor archives, per 3 Sur. 401).</p> |
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| <p>John, son and heir of Lawrence de Seton (called John Seton of Kellow in the old pedigree, temp. Hen. VI.) in 1371 released to Thomas Lumley a toft and 2 oxgangs called Malton Lands in Thornlawe, and "all the right by inheritance descended to him and his heirs by the death of Nicholas de Kellaw, his uncle, and the same year released to Tho. Wayte and Eleanor his wife (widow of Tho. Harpyn), and to Thomas and Katherine Lumley (daughter of Harpyn), all right generally in the lands which ever belonged to his ancestor John de Kellaw."</p> | <p>Margaret, d. and coh. of Alan Menell of Ingleton.</p> | <p>John Lawrenson de Seton, married Joane, daughter and coh. of Adam de Seton, knt., and coh., ex parte materna, of John de Carrowe, who died in 1387. Their son and heir, Thomas Lawrenson, ag. 22, 1404, was called Tho. Seton of Worsall, Esq., and in 1426 settled his estates on William Hoton of Herdwyk (3 Sur. 180, 190, and under Seaton).</p> |
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John de Kellaw of Seton, in 1392, conveyed to Henry Pillok the burgages in Hartlepool which he had by right of inheritance after the death of John his father. Pillok, in 1398, alienated a burgage in Northgate (Chaytor Archives, per 3 Sur. 401). Had $\frac{1}{4}$ of Kellaw manor, and held two parts of the manor of Ingleton of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, John being his son and heir (Inq. p. m. 2 Lang. 1407-8).

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| <p>John de Kellawe, an infant in the bishop's ward (Inq. p. m. 4 Lang. 1409-10). Alice his sister and heir.</p> | <p>Alice, heiress. = Robert Lambton, held a mess., 3 oxgangs and a half, and 6 cottages, in right of his wife, at Seaton, held by rent of the heirs of Carrow, 1427 (Inq. p. m. Avice Langton or Elmden).</p> |
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Before passing to the Lambtons, I venture to note the principal tenures of Ingleton, which must often be mentioned, and which was not reached by Mr. Surtees.

"Ingeltun" was one of the appurtenances of Staindrop granted by Cnut to the church, and the manor was held of the prior by the Nevils as parcel of Raby and Staindrop. The Lambtons, as will be seen, held one third of the manor under the Earls of Westmoreland by military service. John de Kellow (Inq. p. m. 2 Langley) is said indeed to hold two parts of the manor, but these perhaps included Thirkeld's share. The Bowes family held three messuages and forty acres of the earl from the 14th century at least to the time of Elizabeth. William Pudsey, knt. (5 Fox), held a mess. and thirty acres of the earl, and 'Jakys' was his son and heir. Agnes, wife of James Pudsey, held the same, and William was brother and heir of James (Lib. Inquis. temp. Ruthal, fo. 4). In Tunstal's time Matthew Phillipp held a mess. and twenty acres of the earl in socage, Percival being son and heir, and on 20 July, 5 James I., George Marley by fine acquired similar premises from Agnes Rowntree, widow, and Ralph Rowntree. One of these holdings might be a purchase from Thirkeld.

In the Book of Rates of 37 Eliz. Ingleton occurs under both Gainford and Staindrop parishes, and the Inquisition of the Baliol fees in 1307. (Kellow's Regr. per Walbran) gives Denton and Ingleton as constituting a subinfeudation of 1 fee.

VI. *LAMBTON*.—The origin of ROBERT LAMBTON, the husband of Alice Kellow, his settlement in Cleveland, and the fact of his youngest son being held at the font by Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, Joan his mother (who was half-sister of Henry IV.), and the Cardinal Bishop of Durham, have been a puzzle to antiquaries. That he was a very near relation of the Lambtons of Lambton is evident from his will, dated Monday before Holy Cross, 14 H. VI., proved 27 Oct., 1435, in which he names as executors his wife Alice, his uncle William Bekwyth, and his cousin Thomas Lambton. In Mr. Surtees's MS. pedigree of Lambton of Stainton he adds "Esq." to the last name, and from other Lambton names occurring hereafter in a settlement of 1458, there can be little hesitation in identifying it with Thomas Lambton, then a younger son of the house of Lambton, and after 1442 its representative. This Thomas, however, evidently stands a generation below his kinsman of Cleveland, and I suspect that the latter will prove to be the son of a brother of William the grandfather of Thomas, who died in

1430.⁵² Mr. Surtees in the above-mentioned pedigree calls him "Robert de Lambton, sometime styled the younger, afterwards of Nunthorpe in Cleveland," and his will describes him as of the parish of Ayton, where he desires to be buried. Amongst the bequests there is one to his wife of the lands and tenements of John Hedelam, then in the testator's hands until he came of full age. Some of these lands were doubtless at Nunthorpe itself, from whence this John Headlam dated his will in 1461, and thus Mr. Lambton might be dwelling on his ward's lands. Yet I cannot but suspect that there was a relationship between the families, and if so, as the Headlams do not previously occur at Nunthorpe, there might be a coheirship in the lands. In Headlam's will Richard Lambton is an executor in company with Richard Clervaux, John Killinghall, and Nicholas Morlay, who confessedly were relations of the testator.⁵³ Again, Glover has for both names the same coat—Gules,



a chevron (Or, for Hedlame, Argent, for Lambton) between three lambs' heads coupé Argent. The heralds in 1575 gave the more usual coat of a fess between three lambs to this younger line of Lambton, and latterly have differenced it with a trefoil, but there would most likely be a more radical distinction in the



honest days of heraldry.

ALICE, the heiress of Kellaw, survived her husband, and the inquest after her death (2 Jan. 2 Nevil, 1440) includes the third part of the manors of Ingilton and Kellawe, the former held of Joan Countess of Westmoreland, the sponsor of her child. Other lands were settled on

⁵² There was in 1575 an inscription on brass in Chester church memorializing this William Lambton and Alice [Salcock] his wife, with their impaled arms. Mr. Surtees adds that it was in the Lambton pew in the south aisle. There is still a female figure under one of the pews in this aisle, with the matrices of a male figure, arms, and inscription.

⁵³ The following position differs from the received statements, but it is the only way in which I can reconcile the evidences and dates:—

John Hedlem of Stainton in the Karrs, 1371-1377: gave lands in Staynton = Joan,
(near Streatlam) to his son John and his wife Joan, 1398 (4 Sur. 98); | 1371.

John Hedlem, = Joan, = Agnes, daughter of Sir John Clervaux of Croft, knt. (Glover's
1398. 1398. Visit.) Her brother Sir John died in 1443.

John Hedlam of Nunthorp, Knt., a minor in 1435: will dated 26 Mar., pr. 24 Aug., 1461 (2 Test. Ebor. 247). "John Hedlem of Hedlem, after the decease of Henry Hedlem (liv. 1415), suted peaceably to the Baylyzhaule of Staynton, and soon after let to farm the said hall to Elizabeth Hedlem, wife of the said Hery for the term of her life; and after her decease the said John Hedlem, father of Gyffray Hedlem, entered peaceably to the said hall." | Joan. = Nicholas Morley of Normanby, Esq., 1446.

Geoffrey Headlam, liv. 1475. =

^

her son Thomas for life, rem. William Lambton, another son, rem. Richard his brother. . . . Thomas and William were dead, and Richard Lambton was therefore son and heir, and was aged 14 and upwards.⁵⁴

RICHARD LAMBTON was born at Nunthorpe on Ash Wednesday, 1425, and was baptized in the church of Ayton, being held at the font by Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, and Joan Countess of Westmoreland.⁵⁵ The Durham Visitation of 1575 commences with him, and calls him Richard Lambton of Lambton. He is described as of Haregat, co. York, Esq., on 30 June, 36 H. VI., 1458, when he and his wife Alice settled lands in Staynton, Ingleton, Seton Karrow, &c., on Sir John Nevil and Sir John Lambton [the knight of Rhodes, who was brother to Thomas Lambton of Lambton, and is said to have slain the worm of Lambton], William Lambton, clerk [brother of Thomas and John, and afterwards master of University College, Oxford, 1461], William Lambard, clerk, Thomas Bekwyth, and others.⁵⁶ He died for the cause of the Red Rose, on Towton Field, in 1461, seised of one third of the manors of Great Kellaw and Ingleton,⁵⁷ and half of that of Stainton in the Street, held of the manor of Gainford by the service of a halfpenny and of attending the manor-court of Gainford three times a year.⁵⁸

That the family would pass through the storm consequent on the change of dynasty was not to be expected. Staynton and Ingleton remained with the slain knight's heirs, but in the time of Bp. Tunstall the third of Great Kellaw appears in the inquest of Ralph Dalton's possessions; in 1568 in that of Robert Dalton's, and in 1572 in that of Robert Dalton's, clerk.⁵⁹ The property, however, once more occurs in the name and blood of Lambton. While Robert Lambton, the eldest son of the dead Lancastrian, continued the line at Stainton, Percival Lambton, the second son, filled the law-offices of Bishops Fox and Sherwood; married a daughter of the knightly house of Clervaux,⁶⁰ and settled at Bellasis, near Billingham, which he and his descendants

⁵⁴ Chaytor MSS. A manor of Stainton in the Strete occurs in the inquest after the death of the great Earl of Westmoreland, 20 Langley, 1426 (3 Hutch.), and on 1 May, 24 Langley, a pardon issued from the Bishop to William Tunstall and others for acquiring it from the late earl without licence.—(*Madox's Form.* 332.)

⁵⁵ 3 Sur. 62.

⁵⁶ Mr. Surtees's MS. pedigree in J. B. Taylor's MSS.

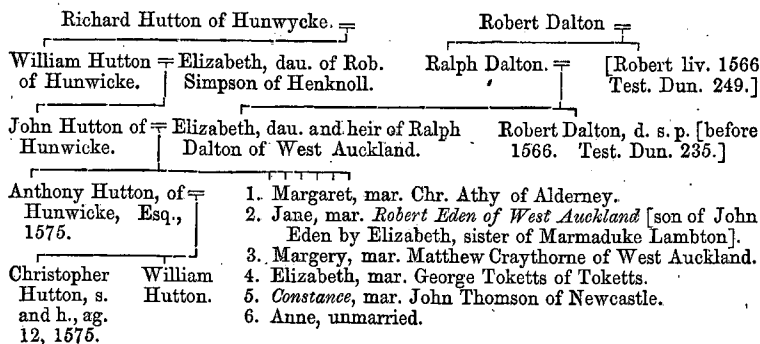
⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ 3 Sur. 61.

⁵⁹ Abstract of Inquisitions, Cursitor's Office. See the pedigree of Hutton and Dalton below.

⁶⁰ Said in the Visit. of 1575 to have been daughter of Richard Clervaux, but her father was Marmaduke Clervaux. A monumental inscription in Billingham church proved this. It is printed in Hutchinson's history, and pews probably now hide it. A label of brass in the nave, much defaced, and not usually noticed, commemorates some yeoman of Bellasis.

leased from the convent. He died in 1523. His son and heir William, who died in 1534 or 5, married Constance, daughter of John Dalton of West Auckland, Esq.⁶¹ (living his widow, 1548⁶²), and this marriage may have carried an interest in Kellaw, for in 1577 Marmaduke Lambton, the offspring of it, conveyed to his nephew Robert Eden the reversion of his tenement in Great Kelloe, of which Dorothy, wife of Michael Constable, Esq., but late wife of Robert Dalton,⁶³ Esq., was seised for term of life. In the same year Eden conveyed one third of the manor of Great Kelloe, to John Forcer, who had the other two thirds as heir of the other house of Kellaw. In Marmaduke Lambton, who evidently took name from his great-grandfather, Marmaduke Clervaux, the male line of Percival ceased. He certified his pedigree at the Visitation in 1575, with the arms of Lambton of Lambton undifferenced, and we there gather that he was afflicted with the infirmity of Milton, "Ex relatu *Blynde Lambton*, sed minus vere ut apparet per relationem Roberti Lambton de Lambton." This remark by Glover alludes perhaps to the erroneous introduction of the words 'de Lambton' in two parts of the pedigree, instead of 'de Stainton,' rather than to the more extraordinary circumstance that *the informant's own father is omitted*. Probably both errors lie to Glover's own door rather than to any wilful fib of the sightless Marmaduke—to his misconception of the northern vernacular. Philipson, in his print of the Visitation, annotates the descent as a "blind pedigree," an expression marked by Surtees as "not perhaps in the grave style fit for a Visitation."⁶⁴ There is another very singular error in this Visitation, which I may not find another opportunity to mention. The pedigree of Hutton of Hutton is made to stand thus:—

⁶¹ 3 Sur. 62.⁶² Surtees MS. ped.⁶³ 3 Hutch. 340. Surtees calls him John, but see the pedigree of the Hiltons, of whose stock Dorothy was.⁶⁴ Proof sheets of the Visitation.

The arms of Hutton quartering Dalton⁶⁵ are given. Notwithstanding all this, it is pretty certain that Anthony Hutton had not the heirship of Dalton, and that he was not the son of John Hutton at all. John Hutton, in 1565, treats him indeed like an heir by bequeathing to him "for a token his gold ring with the seal of his arms," but he was heir male only, for he is called "my brother," and his second son William is mentioned.⁶⁶ Then John's wife, sealing her will in 1566 with "the seal of the Daltons' arms," only mentions her five daughters.⁶⁷ The Edén pedigrees treat Jane Hutton as an heiress, and the point seems to be decided by the admittance of the three elder daughters (probably all that were then of age) as *daughters and heirs of John Hutton, deceased*, to copyhold property at Newton-Cap in 1577. The names of their husbands occur as in the Visitation.

But to return to Stainton.

ROBERT LAMBTÓN, "sometime described as of Great Staynton, Esq.,"⁶⁸ was aged 10 in 1461 or 2 in ward of his mother Alice, and had livery in 1476 or 7. In 1479 he and Dame Margaret Lambton, nun, appoint an attorney to collect rents in Hartlepool.⁶⁹ His seal is defaced; that of Margaret presents a tree between two damaged figures. In 1487 or 8 Robert Thrilkeld, the owner of the other moiety of Stainton, made partition with him of the demesnes of Staneton.⁷⁰

THOMAS LAMBTÓN, his son and heir, married Isabel daughter of John Slingsby of Scriven, Esq.⁷¹ My copy of Glover's Visitation, in the Slingsby pedigree, calls him "Thomas Langton of Harogatt."

ROBERT LAMBTÓN, of Stainton and of Hampstwayte, in Yorkshire, gent., was his son and heir. In 1562 we have mention of that family of Marley which grew steadily into wealth and position at Hilton and Ingleton,⁷² and finally ousted its landlords. Then it was that this

⁶⁵ I give the descent from the Visitation. In John Richardson's Abstract of the Inquisitions in the Cursitor's Office, the title of two acres at St. Helen's Auckland, held in 16 Langley of Wm. Sockburne (who held of John Colville, knt.) stands thus:—

16 Langley. John Dalton. William, son and heir.

4 Booth. John Dalton. Robert, brother and heir.

8 Sherwood. Robert Dalton. Isabella, wife of John Lawrence, sister and heir.

t. Ruthall, No. 34. John Dalton. Ralph, son and heir.

t. Tonstall, No. 202. Ralph Dalton. Robert, son and heir.

⁶⁶ Test. Dun., 234.

⁶⁷ Test. Dun., 249.

⁶⁸ Mr. Surtees's MS. pedigree.

⁶⁹ Chaytor archives. See 3 Sur. 401, for other transactions at Hartlepool.

⁷⁰ Chaytor archives.

⁷¹ 3 Sur. 62. In his MS. pedigree he had given the wife as "dau. of . . . Percy." The Durham Visitation affords no name. The will of Robert Lambton in 1563 mentions his cousin Francis Slingsby.

⁷² Some of these Marleys settled at Newcastle, and, if I remember rightly, the gallant Sir John Marley sprang from them.

Lambton leased a house &c., at Ingleton for 25 years, to Edmond Marley of Ingleton, yeoman, who "shall duringe the said tearme serve in the Quene's warres, and dischardge the sayde Robert, his heires and assignes, of all chardges, duties, and sessments in the same warres, as other tenaunts of the said Robert



Lampton dóe accordung to their tenors, and shall leade and carrie unto the sayde Robert, or his heire, one loade of cooles, conteyninge fyve quarters, and the same to deliver at his dwellinge house nowe in Stainton, or els in Ingleton aforesaide."⁷³ The seal of Lambton presents a sort of griffin in conflict with a winged worm; possibly in reference to the celebrated tradition of the elder house of his name.

The will⁷⁴ of Robert Lambton or Lampton, as the name is almost invariably spelled in the 16th century; is made in the reign of Elizabeth, on 27 March, 1563, and the preamble is remarkable for the absence of invocations, while the mention of the Virgin is retained. "I bequeath, commit, and give my soul unto Almighty God, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Three Persons, and One God, trusting surely to be saved from the thraldom of the devil and all other my adversaries, through the mercies and death of Jesus Christ, very God, and very Man, my Maker and Redeemer, and through his goodness only to be in the society and fellowship of his blessed mother Mary our lady, and all elect company of heaven." He desires burial in Stainton church-yard if he died there, and it took place accordingly on 6 June following.⁷⁵ He gives "unto poor people for God's sake, 40s." It is at first sight a peculiarity in the will that the bringing up of the heir, and the custody of his lands, are committed, not to the widow, but the testator's cousin, Francis Slingsby, who is required to bring his charge up "in godliness, virtue, and learning." But we must observe that the testator's mother, who had been a Slingsby, was still living, seemingly at Hampsthwaite; and her grandson may have contracted affections and become accustomed to a control which it was not advisable to sever, independently of the advantage of masculine nurture. Then follows a singular condition of the tenancy of one of the Marleys—the support of his landlord's base issue. "I bequeath unto Elizabeth Wilkinson 10*l.*, and to Ann Lampton and her sister, daughters of the said Elizabeth, to either of them 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, equally to be divided between them. Item I will that George Marley bring the younger of these my daughters up of my farmhold that he dwelleth in near Inglestone, and that the said

⁷³ Chaytor archives.

⁷⁴ Test. Dun. 211.

⁷⁵ 3 Sur. 62.

Georgè Marlye shall have and occupy the said farmhold to most gain and profit, bringing her honestly up as she ought to be till she come to the age of 17 yeares, the said George yielding and paying yearly therefore unto my heirs the accustomed rent, which is 56s. by year, and also maintaining, upholding, and keeping up the houses of the same in good and sufficient reparations from time to time, and doing such service as is to be done in the wars of the realme therefore."

The testator's wife was a daughter of Richard Hebborne of Hardwick, co. pal., Esq. She married four husbands:—1. Rowland Mordaunt, 2. Lambton, 3. Anthony Place of Dinsdale, 4. Thomas Kirton.⁷⁶ In December, after Lambton's death, she leased to Christopher Wilkinson, her servant, her messuage and demesne in Great Staynton for 60 years [*i. e.* for her life], at the rent of 4*l.* Wilkinson assigned to Francis Slingsby of Scriven, Esq.⁷⁷ Thus was the widow's dower disposed of.

WILLIAM LAMPTON of Great Stainton and Hampsthwaite, Esq., was son and heir. He married Anne, the daughter of Henry Tempest of Broughton, co. York, Esq., and his inquest in 1598 comprises half of the manor of Great Stainton, and one third of the manor and vill of Ingleton, held of the queen by reason of the Nevil attainder by one twentieth of a knight's fee and 1*d.* rent. His death took place some years before the inquest, before 1581, when his widow leases to Cuthbert Marley of Engleton, yeoman, a mess. and land there in his own occupation, and half of a kilne there in the tenancy of himself and Edward Marley. In 1582 she had remarried to William Burton of Kelinghall, co. York, gent., and they lease messuages and land at Ingleton to Christopher Marlye and John Marley. In 1586 there was an agreement between Burton and Rickarby, who now owned the Thirkeld estate, for a division of the manor, and in 1587 Burton and his wife leased a messuage croft and thirty acres in the Northefeld of Staynton.⁷⁸

The four Marleys mentioned above are the same tenants as are mentioned for Ingleton in a survey of the tenures of William Lampton, which mentions the Queen's Majesty, and agrees with the hand-writing of Elizabeth's time. The following passage occurs under Stainton:—
"Also it dothe appeare by evidence ther haith bene a wyndmyll which weare nott onlye necessarye, butt verrye like to be comodious if one weare builded againe ther. The tymber will be harde to gett to do the same. Ther is a place supposed to be concyled, and that Mr. Chator of Durham hath purchased it, as belonginge to a chappell which came to the Kinge's hands by the statute of Chantries, which suerlie cannott be so, for thatt was onlye a chapell of case, and had no lands save thatt

⁷⁶ 3 Sur. 62.⁷⁷ Chaytor archives.⁷⁸ Chaytor archives.

STAINTON IN THE STREET.



place on the Lord's waste wher it stode, and so nott geven to the Kinge by the statute."⁷⁹ The place in question was perhaps conveyed in a "message or tenement and one cottage with appurtenances in Stainton, and four oxgangs of land with appurtenances, containing thirty acres of land," which are contained in the queen's grant to John Awbrey and John Ratcliffe, 28 Eliz., and by Awbrey conveyed to John Richardson of Durham in 42 Eliz.⁸⁰ But Chaytor's title was probably similar to that of the Lady-lands in Sheraton, which his descendants successfully defended against Richardson by inquisitions *which were drawn by the complainant himself*.⁸¹

WILLIAM LAMBTON of Great Stainton, Esq., son and heir, dissipated much of his inheritance. He was aged 17 in 1598, and in 1604 alienated considerable lands at Ingleton (probably the whole of the Lambton share) to George Marley, sen., George Marley, jun., Cuthbert Marley, Henry Smelt, and George Marley, son of Edward Marley, by fine. The fines do not give any correct criterion of the exact quantities.

Mr. Lambton married Margaret, the younger daughter and co-heiress of Dr. John Barnes, Rector of Houghton-le-Skerne, and brother of Bp. Barnes. The seal of the rector is given in the margin. Mrs. Lambton was eventually sole heiress, and bought the manor of Little Houghton or Houghton-field, the history of which I have elsewhere traced.⁸² Mr. Lambton's will is dated 6 June, 1612, and at the inquest after his death, he being seised of the moiety of Stainton, the charter of Baliol in 1283 was produced to the jurors.⁸³ His widow was living on her Houghton inheritance in 1625, when Charles I. required a loan of 15*l.* from her, "doubting not but that, this being the first time he had required anything in this kind, he should receive such a

testimony of good affection with such alacrity and readiness as might make the same so much more acceptable, seeing he required but that of some which few men would deny a friend, and had a mind resolved to expose all his earthly fortune for preservation of the general."⁸⁴ Of course she had to pay.

⁷⁹ Chaytor archives.

⁸⁰ Supra, p. 21.

⁸¹ 1 Sur. 56.

⁸² Hist. Darlington, cix.

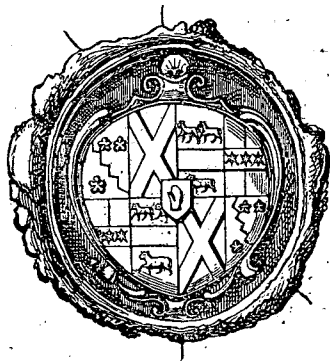
⁸³ 3 Sur. 61.

⁸⁴ Chaytor archives.



WILLIAM LAMBTON, Esq., of Haughton-field, *ultimus suorum*, son and heir, aged 22 in 1630-1, died issueless in 1649, and was buried in Haughton church.⁸⁵ His two sisters, Anne, the wife of Nicholas Chaytor of Butterby, Esq., and Margaret, the wife of John Killinghall of Middleton St. George, Esq., were his co-heiresses. The history of the Killinghall portion was traced in a former article on the Tenures of Middleton St. George.⁸⁶ It is observable that property in Great Stainton is dealt with in the will of John Killinghall's father in 1642.⁸⁷ The Chaytor quarter of the manor shared the fate of the other estates sold under the private act of 1695, in a vain attempt to free Sir William Chaytor from debt, and Thomas Ogle, the purchaser from Killinghall, perhaps acquired it, at least he devises a moiety of the manor in 1725. To the subsequent title as shown by Mr. Surtees I cannot add anything.

The Lambton arms form a conspicuous feature in the seal of the unlucky Sir William Chaytor, and Margaret Killinghall was so enamoured of her co-heirship that her seal⁸⁸ gives the Lambton crest in preference to that of her paternal ancestry.



2. THE DENTON OR THIRKELD MOIETY.

VII. *DENTON*.—As the evidences relating to the issue of Walter Denton, who married the other co-heiress of Menel, give the descent of that estate in Denton which the Tonges called a manor, and thus explain what was unsatisfactory to Mr Surtees and Mr. Walbran, I must say a word upon Denton generally.

Denton and Ingleton formed one fee in the subinfeudation of the Baliol possessions, and afterwards Denton is generally found to be held of the Earls of Westmoreland, they again holding of the owners of Barnard Castle. But to this state of things there was an exception. Some lands called Arcelbrake and Cherrytree-meadow, which belonged in 1511 to the Surtees family, and afterwards to Brakenbury, are ex-

⁸⁵ Chaytor MSS.

⁸⁷ 2 Arch. *Æl.*, 93.

⁸⁶ 2 Arch. *Æl.*, 94.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 100.

pressly excepted in the Inquisitions as being held of the Nevils, as of their manor of Raby, in socage.⁸⁹ I can only conjecture that they had obtained these lands from the church of Durham, since an early owner of Denton made the following grant for the use of the almoner:—

Jothlinus de Dentona—monachis Dunelmensibus ad Eleemosinariam eorum duo tofta et unum croftum in villa de Dentona, unum scilicet toftum cum crofto propinquiorem molendino versus orientem, et aliam toftum ex alia parte torrentis inter duas vias, et iiij^{or} acras terræ et dimidiam acram, et unam rodam et dimidium rodæ in magna cultura ex occidentali parte culturæ, et unam acram terræ et septem perticatas de residuo acræ ad Holestan, quæ tangit campum de Carleberhe, et pasturam octo bobus et iiij^{or} vaccis et sequelæ earum tribus annis, et centum ovibus et sequelæ earum tribus annis, et sex porcis et exitui eorum unius anni, et duobus equis cum omnibus aliis communis predictæ villæ pertinentibus.—Testibus, Thomæ de Mundevilla, Waltero de Wessigton, Ricardo et Roberto Capellanis de Dentona. *Meldredo de Wallwrth.* [&c.]⁹⁰

William de Denton confirmed his father's grant, and gave other property for 15 years after 1211. Jollan de Denton is most probably the *John* of Surtees, who gave to William his son and heir half of the *chief messuage*, orchard, and mill at Denton, which look very like manorial possessions.

At a more recent period the daughter of Nicholas de Denton married Nicholas Brakenbury, and one of her descendants united the Surtees estate to what he already possessed, and his son married a co-heir of the Tempests who held a considerable estate under the Nevils. But to marshal such continually changing tenures would be endless.

WALTER DE DENTON,⁹¹ the above Nicholas, and one William de Denton, were all jurors at the Inq. p. m. of the Earl of Warwick in 1369-70. Walter had by his wife Alice, the co-heiress of Menel, an only daughter and heiress,

JOAN DE DENTON, successively married to Threlkeld and Tailbois.

⁸⁹ Inq. 7 June, 3 Ruth. Tho. Surtees. 8 Aug. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mar. Anthony Brakenbury. 14 Dec. 13 Jac. Agnes Marshall.

⁹⁰ Almoner's Book. The grant of Prior Bertram of the premises to Martin the Carpenter of Denton, for his homage and service, at the rent of 13*d.*, is printed in 3 Sur. 3.

⁹¹ The following are probably some of his ancestry:—

Peter de Denton =

Walter fitz Peter de Denton, witnesses the charters of Jollan and William de Denton.

Peter de Denton. =

Walter fitz Peter de Denton, with to a charter relating to Stainton near Streatlam, in 1301, a juror on John Baliol's Inq., 1306.

Richard de Denton, a juror on the Inq. on the 1st Earl of Warwick, 1315-6.

VIII. *THRELKELD*.—ROBERT THYRKELD stands as the name of Joan de Denton's husband in the old pedigree. She had re-married Thomas Tailbois before 1426, when Ralph Nevil, the great Earl of Westmoreland died seised of 27s., issuing out of land in Denton, with the service of Thomas Tailbois and other tenants there, which are held of the Earl of Warwick.⁹² By charter dated 1 Aug., 1433, she and her second husband, Thomas Tailbois of Denton, agreed with Robert Lambton and Alice his wife to make partition of the lands at Stainton, reserving in common and undivided the manor-mill, a cottage and two acres near the church-yard, the common bakehouse, and wright's shop, the court, profits of court, and rents of free tenants, and the moors, marshes, and wastes. On the Dec. following, the same Joan and Thomas conveyed property in Staynton in the Street, Aclyffe, Karlbury, and Wakirfeld, to John Threlkeld, her son and heir. To this conveyance, and to those hereafter made by John Threlkeld the grantee, there is appended a seal bearing a flower or ornament of 6 petals or leaves.⁹³



JOHN THRELKELD or Thirkeld of Denton, "qui nunc est" when the old pedigree, our faithful guide, is made, gave to his sons Rowland⁹⁴ and John all his lands in Ingleton in 1470. In 1472 he and his wife Maud gave their lands in Staynton to their son John Thirkeld for life, charged with 6s. 8d. per annum to their daughter Agnes until she should marry, and after John's decease to their sons Robert and Geoffrey. In 1473, John Threlkeld "of Denton, senior, Esq.," conveyed to Robert Wyclyffe, Esq., Ralph Wyclyffe, Esq., Robert Thirkeld, son of the settler, John Thirkeld, jun., another son, Geoffrey Thirkeld, and three ecclesiastics, all his property in Denton, Staynton upon the Streyte, Aclyffe, Bolom, and Carlbery. By this, or some previous arrangement, a considerable settlement must have been made upon William Thyrcelde, gent., the heir, for, in 1480, the latter conveyed to Robert Thyrcelde, his son and heir, all his lands in Staneton in the Strete, rendering yearly to the said William during the life of John Thyrcelde his father, 40s., in the vill of Preston in Awndernesse, in co. Lanc.⁹⁵ William seals with a griffin passant, and was evidently in expectancy of an independent income on the death of old John, who, in 1481, once more uses the seal with the

⁹² Walbran's Gainford, 114.

⁹³ Chaytor archives.

⁹⁴ To whom, in 1471, William Bowhes, Esq., sealing with a bird, quit-claims property in Ingleton.—(Chaytor archives.)

⁹⁵ Chaytor archives.

hexapetalous flower to convey to his son John, and Katherine that son's wife, two tenements in Stanton in the Street.⁶⁶

WILLIAM THYRKELDE, son and heir, has already been noticed.

ROBERT THIRKELD, Esq., son and heir, in 1487-8, made another partition with the Lambtons of the demesnes of Staneton, and perhaps survived

ROBERT THIRKELD of Denton, Esq., who never appears to have thrown off the appellation of "the younger." In 1531 was made an indenture between Henry Vavasour and Margery his wife, late wife of Robert Thirkeld the younger, of Denton, Esq., deceased, and John Bainbrigge; whereby it is covenanted that Antonye Bainbrigge [of Snotterton, aged 10, 1531] should marry Anne, daughter of the said Robert Thirkeld, and if Antony died, another son of the said John should espouse her, and if Anne died, Antony should marry one of the daughters of Vavasour and Margaret, or some other gentlewoman of good progeny, by the advice of Robert Bowes and Thomas Menvell, executors of Robert Threlkeld's will. The trustees of this settlement were George, Robert, and Richard Bowes, Antony and Thomas Mennill, and Rauff son of the said Robert Thirkeld, deceased. I presume that this

RALPH THIRKELD was the heir, but died without issue, and that his brother Robert succeeded him.

Here a younger line, which appears in Dugdale's Durham Visitation, breaks off.

[Robert] Thirkeld, =

| | |
|--|--|
| Robert Thirkeld, of Denton, 5 Eliz. utpote per finem levat. 9 Aug. id ann. in curia Dnæ. Regina apud Dunelm. | John Threlkeld of Evenwood. Will 10 May, 1592. To = Jane. be buried at St. Helen Auckland—to Annas, Elizabeth, and Jenett Threlkeld a why each—Anthony Threlkeld of West Auckland a why, with all the plough gear and wain gear—Anthony Ubank the same—Annas Ubank—Lancelot Ubank. Wife Jane, and Anthony, William, and Jane Threlkeld, executors (Sharp's MSS.) He is also said to have died 1572 per inq. (Surtees' MSS.) I have examined the date of the will itself. |
|--|--|

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Anthony Threlkeld of Evenwood, son and heir, died circa 1615. | = Jane, d. = Agnes Hodgson, mar. 20 Oct. 1599, at St. Helen's, Cumb. Auckland. | 2. William Threlkeld, d. s. p. 3. John Threlkeld, d. inf. Jane, wife of . . . Rutledge of Raby, co. pal. Anne. |
|---|--|---|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| John Threlkeld of Dale, co. Cumb. | = Anne, dau. of John Young of Aymesbank, co. Cumb. | Jane, wife of Chr. Hewson of Buckcroft, co. Cumb. |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|

⁶⁶ Chaytor archives.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Anthony Thirkeld of Dale, co. Cumb. son and heir.</p> <p>2. John, d. inf.</p> | <p>3. Edward Thirkeld of Durham, gent. Aged 42, 1666. Signed an address to Cromwell 1658. Admin. renounced by his widow and taken by his son Edward 1675. Entered his pedigree 1666. <i>Arms</i>—Argent, a maunch Gules, and a crescent for difference, within a bordure Sable. <i>Crest</i>—a Turk's head Proper. [Can this possibly be a vile pun?] Surtees, in his MSS., says that he and his wife occur in Chancery Interrogations in 1692.</p> | <p>= Anne, dau. of Willm. Bell of Durham, alderman: mar. at Witton Gilbert 9 Sep. 1643, liv. 1675.</p> | <p>Catherine, wife of Robert Watson of North-sleugh, in Gilsland, co. Cumb.</p> |
|---|---|--|---|

| | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| <p>William, s. and h. ag. 18, 1666.</p> | <p>Edward Thirkeld, aged 16, 1666. Admitted of Gray's Inn 13 June, 1670, then of Durham. Bur. at St. Nicholas, Dur., 15 Apr. 1682.</p> | <p>= ? Taylor.</p> |
|---|--|------------------------------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Eleanor, bap. at St. Nich., Dur., 1 Feb. 1676-7.</p> | <p>Taylor Thirkeld, of the Nolt-market, Newcastle, gent.; bap. at St. Nic., Durham 22 Dec., 1678.</p> | <p>= ... = 2. Mary. Will, when a widow, 24 July, 1743—nephew Tho. Snowdon a tankard with the Snowdon arms —niece Mary Lawson, d. of Roger Lawson.</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>The Rev. Taylor Thirkeld, of Whickham when his marriage license was dated 10 Oct. 1732; perpetual curate of Barnard Castle 1740.</p> | <p>= Dorothy, dau. of John Bacon of Staward, Esq.</p> | <p>Eleanor, born 20 Ap. 1704; mar. at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 21 Aug. 1724; died at Gateshead 27 Nov. 1776, aged 72; bur. at All Saints', Newcastle; will 12 Nov. 1776.</p> | <p>= Blythman Adamson of Newcastle, master - mariner, &c. He was grandfather of the late Jno. Adamson, Esq. of Newcastle, sen. secretary of the Soc. Ant. Newc.</p> |
|---|---|--|---|

William Thirkeld, mentioned in Mrs. Mary Thirkeld's will 1743, as "son of Rev. Taylor Thirkeld."

ROBERT THIRKELD of Denton, gent., as by fine levied at Durham on 9. Aug. 1563. He married Isabella, daughter of William Tonge of Thickley, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford. She was of Inglebie in 1572, when she proceeded in the Durham Spiritual Court against her husband, the proceedings mentioning his (half) brother Thomas Vavisor, and stating that the defendant was then very ill.⁹⁷ I presume that he conveyed Denton to his wife's relations, as George Tonge, Esq., of Denton and Thickley, died seised of the manor in 1592.⁹⁸ Threlkeld must have behaved as badly to his heir as to his wife, for, in 1586, Anthony Rickardbye had succeeded to his moiety of Stainton. Rickaby died seised of of it in 1594, when he was held of the queen's manor of Gainford in socage by one halfpenny rent.⁹⁹ I have no particulars of the recent descent of this moiety, and proceed to trace the Threlkelds in their decay.

By his wife Isabel Robert Thirkeld had issue:¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Surtees' MSS.

⁹⁸ 4 Sur. 2.

⁹⁹ 3 Sur. 61.

¹⁰⁰ 12 Sharp's MSS. 184, from proceedings.

WILLIAM THRELKELD of Evenwood, who was married at St. Helen's, Auckland, on 4 Feb., 1594, to Margaret, daughter of Bryan Downes of Evenwood, by Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Wren of Birchester, and sister to Sir Charles Wren. William Threlkeld made his will 4 Jan. 1613, making his wife and son Henry executors, and Sir Charles Wren, Knt., Henry Tonge, Esq., Mr. Bryan Downes, and testator's brother (in law) Mr. George Downes, supervisors. The inventory is dated 16 Jan. following.

HENRY THIRKELD had a devise from his father of all his lands according to the custom of the court, but an attempt to dispossess him was made by Lancelot Thirkeld, alias White,¹⁰¹ and it is stated that Henry's wife was called Margaret.¹⁰² On 21 Apr., 4 Car., this Henry, as son and heir of William Thirkeld, deceased, took a surrender of 11 acres and other copyhold premises at Evenwood, from Margaret the widow of William, who had a life estate by widow's-right.¹⁰³ I cannot find any admittances of Henry's descendants, so he must have sold the premises, and, as Henry is an unusual name in the family, and comes into Tonge at the same time, no doubt from Clifford, I am inclined to identify him with Henry Thirkell of Tudhow, who was buried at Brancepeth, 20 Jan., 1621.¹⁰⁴

WILLIAM THRELKELD, clerk, was, I take it, son or grandson of Henry, because his family settled in Brancepeth, and the name of Henry occurs in his issue. He was chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and had the living of Startforth, but from family or other reasons, he served as curate of Brancepeth. "Aprill, 1675. Mr. William Thirkeld, curate of Brancepeth, sepult. in the Quire the 6 day." His successor at Startforth was presented on 29 Sep. in the same year. "Mrs. Thomasine Thirkeld, the widow of the Revd. William Thirkeld, aged 86, once curate of

¹⁰¹ The following descent upon the Court Rolls may refer to his family:—

Lancelot Thirkelt. =

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Lancelot Thirkelt, son and heir, admitted 10 Oct. 1632 to a hall (i. e. the fore-room or 'house') and chamber at Evenwood. | = | Eleanor Thirkelt, widow of Lancelot Thirkelt, adm. to land at Evenwood south of Round Hill, 1650. |
|--|---|---|

Lancelot Thirkeld =

Thomas Thirkeld, cousin and heir of Lancelot Thirkeld, viz. son of Lancelot, son of Lancelot Thirkeld, adm. 23 Sep. 1679, to the land near Round Hill.

James Thirkeld was a copyholder at Evenwood. = Anne.

Margaret, wife of George Booth, adm. as coheir 1712.

Eleanor, wife of . . . Vicars. Her son John was the other coheir in 1712.

¹⁰² 12 Sharp's MSS. 184, from proceedings.

¹⁰³ Court Rolls.

¹⁰⁴ Thomas Thirkell of Tudhoe, probably his brother = . . .

Thomas Thirkell, bap. at Brancepeth 17 Feb. 1621-2. Mary, bap. at Brancepeth 11 Aug. 1624.

Brancepeth, died at Newcastle, Jany. 13, 1706, and was buried in Brancepeth church Jany. 16th, by the Rev. John Tonge, rector."¹⁰⁵ Born in 1621, she might bear William, "son of Wm. Threlkeld, subrector," in 1671. But another child, Elizabeth, was baptized on 28 Sep. 1676 (Sharp's MSS.), and another, Ralph, on 19 Feb. 1676-7 (Surtees' extracts), and Edward Threlkeld's administration bond (See p. 98), dated 14 May, 1675, is witnessed by John Thirkeld of Trewick, co. Nd., gent., and William Thirkeld, of the city of Durham, clerk. Were there two William Thirkelds, curates, father and son, and was the latter he who, according to family tradition, was connected with St. Nicholas' church in Durham, and was sometime in exile with Bishop Cosin?

The following children of a subrector are from the registers and from a list of the issue of the incumbent of Startforth, by his wife, "a French woman."¹⁰⁶

Deodatus, of whom hereafter.

Henry Threlkeld, of Brancepeth, skinner and glover, whose issue is given in a note.¹⁰⁷

Israel, bur. 24 Oct. 1668, at Brancepeth.

William, bap. 4 Ap., bur. 3 Oct., 1671, at Brancepeth.

William, a doctor of medicine in Durham, 'died of a lithargy.' He had issue a son William, and he had issue a son of the same name, who died childless.

Ralph, bap. 19 Feb., 1676-7, at Brancepeth.

¹⁰⁵ Copies of these registers have been obligingly supplied by the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto, the present rector of Brancepeth.

¹⁰⁶ Inf. Mrs. Busby, 1822.

¹⁰⁷ The following is on the authority of a table-monument at Brancepeth and Mrs. Busby:—

HENRY THRELKELD of Brancepeth, skinner and glover, married Margaret Farding, and had issue—

William, who married the daughter of Watson of London, and died in 1770 (M. I.), aged 98? according to Mrs. Busby. *Qu.* a watchmaker near the New Exchange, in the Strand, 1728.

Ralph, died unmarried. *Qu.* at the sign of the Oil-jar, in the Strand.

Henry, died unm., bur. at Brancepeth 3 Ap. 1708.

Thomas, died unm., bur. at Brancepeth 24 Dec. 1714.

RICHARD, of whom presently.

Margaret, eldest dan., died 1758 (M. I.)

Jane, wife of Henderson.

Anne, wife of Wind.

Mary, wife of William Dean of London.

Thomasine, wife of Harrison.

RICHARD THRELKELD, born at Brancepeth, was baptized there 3 Apr. 1697, and died there in June, 1788, aged 89 (M. I.). He married Margaret, dau. of George Robinson of Bishoppton (she died 1770, aged 77, M. I.), and had issue—

Henry, who married Catherine Crow of London, and d. s. p.

William, d. s. p. 1807, aged 77 (M. I.)

Margaret, d. unm. 1812, aged 81 (M. I.)

Isabella, wife of John Busby. He died 1805, aged 79. She was living in Bishopwearmouth 1822, aged 89, "quite blind, but very perfect in intellect, and in good health," and communicated a great portion of the Threlkeld pedigree to John Brough Taylor, Esq. She had two children, Isabella Busby and Threlkeld Busby.

Elizabeth, bap. 28 Sep., 1676, at the same place. I presume that this was the only daughter mentioned by Mrs. Busby, who married George Lonsdale of Quarrington Redhouse, yeoman. Their daughter Jane, who eventually was heiress of her father and brother, George Lonsdale of Manfield (buried there in 1733), married Richard Cornforth of Quarrington, gent., who died in 1763, and was steward to Lord Seaforth. Of his descendants, something may be seen in the History of Darlington, xlix.

DEODATUS THRELKELD, or "Datis Thirkeld, who was born in 1657, and therefore probably in France, was a watchmaker in Newcastle,"¹⁰⁸ erected a new clock with two painted dials in the steeple of All Saints' church in 1691, which cost 42*l.* 3*s.*, and he had a salary of 50*s.* yearly for taking care of it. In 1696, he took down and set up the clock, adding wire, &c., and in 1703 he mended its hammers and made it strike.¹⁰⁹ In 1724 he was a freeholder of Tritlington, in Northumberland, and in 1728 we have the following curious paper in the handwriting of his son, by his first wife, Hannah Anderson:—

DIRECTIONS for my son Deod^s. Threlkeld to find his Grandfather in case of my Death. Aug. 26, 1728.

You have two cousins in London, y^e one Wm. Threlkeld, living in y^e Strand, near y^e new Exchange, Watchmaker, London; y^e oth^r Ralph Threlkeld at the sign of y^e oyll jarr in y^e Strand, London; you may direct your letters to them for news of your Grandfather, or copy of his will. I hope they will give you a true account, and which way to proceed. There is in Newcastle your cousin Francis Batty, Goldsmith, living in the Side, in N.C. upon Tyne. I desire you to make the most use of him, he being my Attor^v to take care of your Grandfather's Estate in case of his Death, therefor apply yourself to him for a copy of your Grandfather's will, and how all affairs concerning y^r Grandfather's Estate; but take the advice of Mr. Scott or Mr. Jn^o Tucker, or some our friends in Virginia before you proceed; likewise you may make a friend of Mr. Robert Ilderston in N.Castle.

In case you should go for England, y^e nearest way is to London, and then inquire for the relations as above written and take their directions; from London to N.Castle you may go in a Colier ship to Sheels, which is seven mile by water to Newcastle, and there enquire for y^r friends as directed above; from NC. to Morpeth is twelve miles by land; from Morpeth, in Northumberland, to Tritlington house, which is y^r Grandfather's Estate, is three miles, but I do not question but (you) will have good encouragement before you come to Tritlington, that you may proceed wth courage, and heir the estate of your Grandfather, which is your undoubted right, is the prayer of your affectionate father.

Deod^s Threlkeld.

The Estate of Tritlington is worth one Hundred Pounds per Annum,

¹⁰⁸ Mrs. Busby.

¹⁰⁹ Sepwith's Acc. of All Saints' Church.

and one Annuity of about Forty Pounds per Ann. Likewise my father sold a farm of land and house at Newburn, five miles from N.Castle, which was my mother's, for two Hundred Pounds, that was properly mine. My mother's maiden name was Hannah Anderson.

When you direct a letter to your Grandfather, direct for Mr. Deod^s Threlkeld, to be left at Mr. Thos. Shipley's, Merch^t., in Morpeth, North^a.

There is an old will of mine, made to my sister Hannah Milburn¹¹⁰ when I was Batchelor, and now in possession of Samu^l Milbourn, Tinman in N.Castle. I desire you go to him wth cousin Francis Batty and cancell y^e same will by order of me.

Deod^s Threlkeld.

Virgin^a August y^e 26, 1728.

I copied this from a paper in the possession of old Mrs. Busby in Bp. Wearmouth—Subscribed, "a true Copy of Mr. Threlkeld's Directions for his son Deod^s Threlkeld."—J. B. T.—4th May, 1824.

What came of these American heirs does not appear, but they did not get Tritlington, nor did the next heir. Old Deodatus, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of .. Ilderton, "had three children," John, Thomas, and Elizabeth.¹¹¹ On 30 Nov., 1731, John was privately married at Gateshead to Jane the daughter of Gawen Aynsley of Harnham, Esq., (by Jane daughter of William Ogle of Causey Park) to whom he had been introduced at Sir Wm. Middleton's, Belsay Castle. The young couple were disinherited and deserted by their parents on both sides. Mr. Threlkeld recalled the money which he had lent to John to begin business with as a merchant in Newcastle. This put him into embarrassed circumstances, and Sir William Middleton procured him the situation of postmaster at Morpeth, which office he held till his death. His father died the year after the marriage, on 26 Feb., 1732, aged 75, and was buried in Hebburn Chancel (M. I.) His displeasure had caused him to disinherit John, and Tritlington was devised to a younger son, Thomas, who married Anne Hunt, and resided at Popham, co. Southampton. In 1784 he sold all his property at Tritlington.

JOHN THRELKELD lost the wife for whom he sacrificed his prospects, in 1743. She was 45 years old when she died. He was remarried to her relation Dorothy, the daughter of Ralph Wallis, of Copland Castle and Knaresdale, by Elizabeth Ogle; and in 1760, Henry Ogle of Cawsey Park, Esq., settled Netherhouses, near Elsdon, on the pair and their son Henry.

¹¹⁰ Of Armathwayte Castle, co. Cumberland.—(Mrs. Busby.) See 2 Nich. and Burn, 342. Mrs. Busby makes John Threlkeld to be also by the first wife, but the monument at Hebburn is precise as to his being by the second.

¹¹¹ M. I. Hebburn.

STAINTON IN THE STREET.



HENRY THEBELKELD, *ultimus suorum*, died issueless a few years before Mr. Hodgson wrote. The representation descended to his half-sister MARY, who married George Mitford, a surgeon of Morpeth. Her mother's family relented when it was too late. Her daughter ALICIA was devisee of the Aynsley estates, and married the Rev. Lord Charles Murray, who took the name of Aynsley. It is time for me to end my story: for if the blood of Howard cannot always ennoble, how shall that of Murray suppress the effect of Dr. Raine's bold life of Hodgson, to whose pages I am indebted for my closing descents.

W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

* * * One or two of the cuts in this article are from my History of Darlington. The rest have been kindly presented by R. H. Allan, Esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell Hall, who quarters the arms of the owners of the Lambton moiety of Stainton.

††† With reference to Middleton St. George (2 Arch. *Æl.*), the division of Roland Baard's part between Walter de Kain and Robert de Middleton is explained. Bp. Pudsey granted Cornesho and Hethley to Simon the Chamberlain, who surrendered to the use of his nephews, Walter *de Cadamo* and Robert *fitz Roger*. In Boldon Buke they occur as Robert *de Cadamo* and Walter *fitz Hugh de Cadamo*. Bp. Poictou confirmed the grant to them by their original names, as did King John in 1200. That they were the Walter de Kain and Robert de Midelton of the Testa de Nevil (inter 1208-1217) seems evident by Hugh *de Mideltun* (doubtless the successor to Robert's moiety) confirming a grant of Walter de Kam at Cornslokw to the church.—2 *Sur.* 240: *Greenwell's Boldon Buke*, 31, xlv.

Roland Baard probably died issueless, as he grants "consilio nepotum suorum" (*Guisburne Cart.* 298). From the grant of Sadberge to Pudsey, it appears that *nepotis*, as applied to the heir of Godfrey Baard in ward to his uncle Ralph, in the Pipe Roll of Ric. I., should read *nepotis*, as in that of 34 Hen. II.

As to the descent of Killinghall from Baard, some land at Mainsforth was held by Peter Dautry in 1361, by 8s. 4d. Ralph, son of Roland Bart, was his heir, under age (3 *Sur.* 17). Now at Hatfield's Survey we have "Thomas Walworth, for the lands of Master William Walworth, 8s. 6d." Further, in 1652 Margaret Killinghall seals with the raguly bend between *two* garbs only, the exact coat of Walworth.—*Chaytor-archives*.