

XXII.—HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL: THE CHURCH
AND PARISH.

BY CADWALLADER J. BATES, M.A.

[Read on the 25th November, 1885.]

ON June the 19th, the Society visited the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall, seven miles to the west of Newcastle, in the course of the first country meeting held in 1885.

Our country meetings should, it is believed, not only afford pleasant excursions to those taking part in them, and opportunities for examining places of archæological interest with all the advantages resulting from the concentration of kindred eyes and minds, but should further aim at revivifying the study of local history among the people of the districts visited, and by incorporating in the publications of the Society all the information contributed or elicited, do something, in howsoever piecemeal a fashion, towards the completion or the revision of our great County Histories. If that information be not as systematic and definite as is to be desired, that surely forms no reason for withholding it altogether. It is on these considerations that the following notes on the parish and church of Heddon have been hastily collected, as a supplement to the report of the Society's visit already issued.¹

The hill on which Heddon Church stands, in the centre of the village, and the steep mound known as Heddon Law in the north-east corner of the parish, are two natural strongholds that must have been occupied at a very early period. Each rises to about 500 feet above the sea-level. From Heddon Law the view is uninterrupted right away north to Simonside, and the weird Scots pines growing on it form so distinctive a landmark far out at sea that Government is said to have interfered for their preservation. In the Great Rebellion, the Scotch army fixed their headquarters at Heddon Law previous to the

¹ *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Newc.*, Vol. II., p. 46.

battle at Newburn, and round it a volunteer camp was formed during the scare of an invasion of England by the first Napoleon. The Church Hill is sheltered from the west by the slightly higher range of Heddon Common, with its stone quarries; but a central mound, rising on a high plateau that falls on several sides into a natural trench where huts and hovels might be grouped in safety and commanding the whole Tyne valley from Gateshead to Prudhoe, was a position of the first importance in primæval warfare. Traces of hut-circles were to be seen on Heddon Common and on the Resting Hill, near the head of the lane leading from the railway station.



CIRCULAR CHAMBER
HEDDON ON THE WALL

The north fosse of the Roman Wall, and the southern which accompanies the Vallum, are both deeply incised on the Great Hill a little east of the village; and owing to a slight deviation of the Carlisle Road in the intermediate slack, a considerable fragment of the Wall has been preserved among the roots of an old hedge. A year or two ago, Mr. Clayton had some excavations made which resulted in laying bare four or five courses of masonry on the north face, still in a most perfect state; and much of the bank above them is found to consist of the original *core*. At the same time the base of a singular circular turret was unearthed.² All these remains have recently had the same

² See Dr. Bruce's *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, 2nd Ed., p. 51, and illustration above.

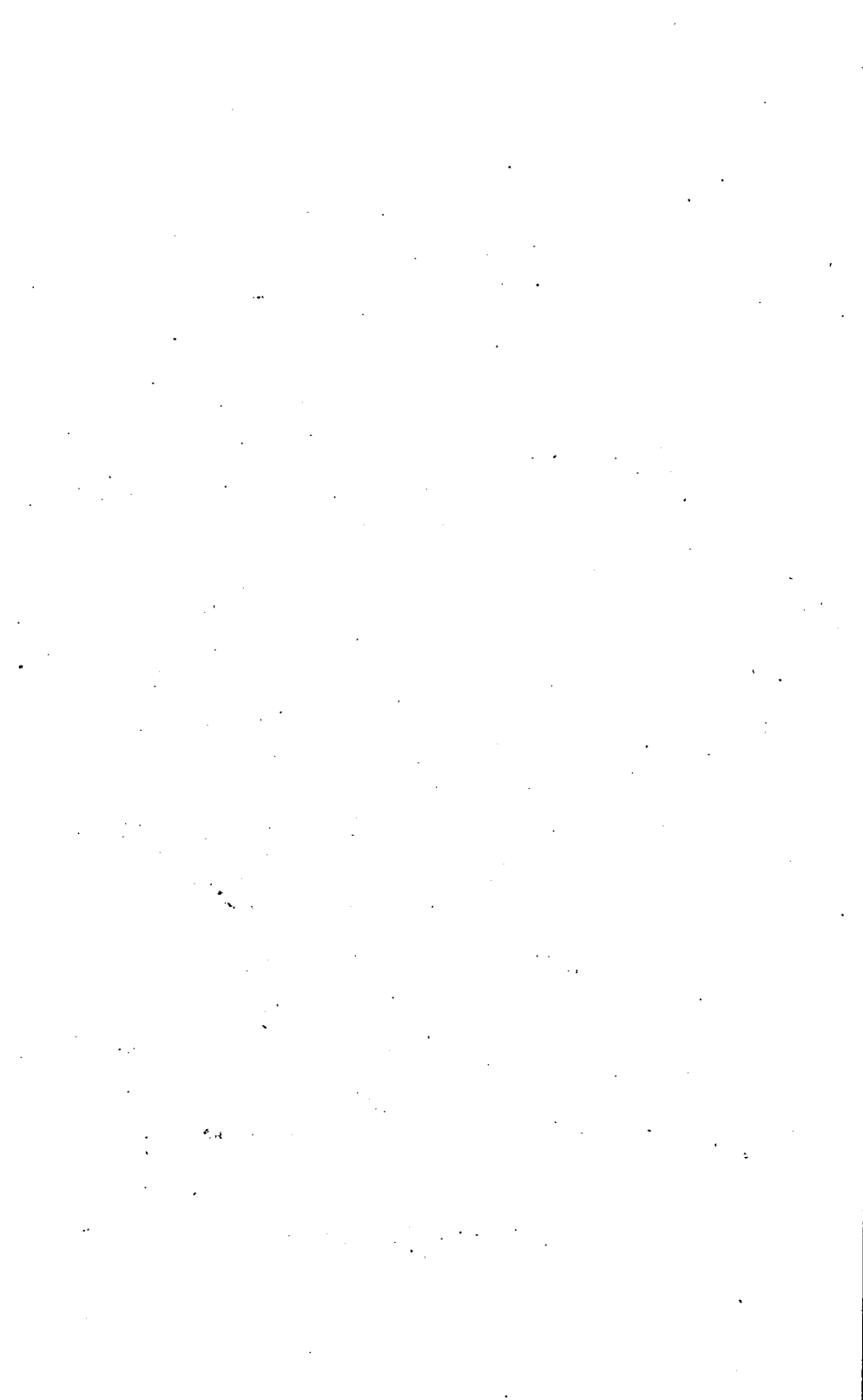
generous care bestowed upon them that is so much valued by visitors to CILURNUM. The twelfth mile-castle, reckoning from Wallsend, was somewhere in Heddon village.³ The Vallum passed through Jerry's Pond and Haddock's Hole, as the ground west of the pond is called. Dr. Lingard, in 1807, noticed two inscribed stones at Heddon, showing that parts of the Wall here were built by the Fourth Cohort of the Twentieth Legion, Valeria Victrix,⁴ and the Century of Julius Rufus.⁵ Both have disappeared. My attention has recently been called by the Rev. C. Bowlker to a stone in the byre of the vicarage, about 15 inches long and 9 inches high. This is evidently a centurial stone. The inscription is gone.⁶ The site of the fourteenth mile-castle may be made out near an angle of the generally straight road soon after re-entering Heddon parish to the west of Rudchester, a township which, containing the thirteenth mile-castle and the important station of VINDOBALA, happens to be in Ovingham parish. The western limb of Heddon parish (which although it only extends over 4,725 acres—an unusually small area for Northumberland—has somewhat the shape of a spider) is formed by the township of Whitchester; but though this name is so evidently borne in antithesis to Rudchester, no outline of a

³ This mile-castle probably stood to the east of the pond, on the hill-top now covered with ruins of cottages. The Rev. C. Bowlker, vicar of Heddon, has heard that the people who lived in these cottages, in digging a hole in front of them for burying a horse, came on old foundations and what they described as a grave-stone with letters on it. This they promptly broke up. Can it have been an inscription recording the names of Hadrian and his legate Platorius Nepos, like those found in the mile-castles at Castle-Nick, Milking Gap, &c.?

⁴ *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, p. 35, No. 40.

⁵ *Lap. Sept.*, p. 39, No. 54.

⁶ "1752, November.—The workmen employed in making the military road to Carlisle found a great number of curious Roman coins and medals in the ruins of the old Wall near Heddon. They had been deposited in wooden boxes, which were almost decayed; yet several of the medals were as fresh and fair as if but newly struck. Some were of silver, but the most part of copper and a mixture of a coarser metal. Several of the most curious were purchased by the Royal Society."—Sykes's *Local Records*, I., p. 204. "On February 6th, 1856, the Rev. James Raine, jun. presented thirty-one Roman coins, in third brass, discovered at Heddon-on-the-Wall."—*Proc. Soc. Antig. Newc.*, Vol. I. (O.S.) p. 95. "These were believed to have been found about the year 1820. They are small copper coins, in good preservation, belonging to the reigns of Maximian, Constantine, Constans, Magnentius, Constantius junior, Valens, and Arcadius. The latest of them belongs to the year 394, and bears the emperor's head laureated, and the inscription [D. N. ARC]ADIVS P. F. A[VG]; on the reverse is [V]RBS RO[MA], with an armed figure standing, holding the Labarum in his right hand, a Victoriola in his left (see Birago, p. 523). Secreted probably during that disastrous period which culminated in the final withdrawal of the legions from Britain, the unfortunate owner never returned to claim them.—Bruce's *Roman Wall*, 3rd Ed. p. 125.



camp can be even imagined.⁷ In the grass field⁸ just east of the new lodge at the entrance to Close House, is an oblong entrenchment, with rounded corners and indications of gateways, that has hitherto escaped notice. Traces of a causeway leading towards this from the Wall in a south-westerly direction are said to have been discovered in the glebe, and there is reason to suppose that the "Alde-heway," mentioned in the thirteenth century, passed by or through it.

Coming now to English times, it is remarkable that in the Hundred Rolls⁹ in 1274, Heddon appears as "Edwinistre."¹⁰ Whether this is a corruption of the "Hidewinestremes"¹¹ mentioned eighteen years later, or the other way round,¹² seems hard to determine. Heddon may or may not have been, like Ad Geffrin¹³ and Edwinesburh,¹⁴ one of the hill forts of King Edwin; but at any rate there appears to be no reasonable ground for not identifying "Heddon-super-Murum" with "Ad Murum," the royal "villa" of Oswy, which Bede plainly says was "close to the Wall, at the distance of twelve miles from the eastern sea."¹⁵ Our great historian tells us, too, the Wall was built "from sea to sea;"¹⁶ and if, therefore, we measure the distance given, along its course, where, we are entitled to demand, was "Ad Murum" if not at the twelfth mile-castle?¹⁷

⁷ *Lewis's Topographical Dict.*, 1844, sub Whitchester, certainly has: "Within the township is the site of a Roman station, defended on every side by deep ravines." A so-called cairn, on the high ground near Turpin's Hill, yielded, it is said, in 1795, a chest of coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina. Hutchinson (*Hist. Northd.*, Vol. I., p. 128) says "there are said to be some remains of a fort at Whitchester; but all this seems to be a mistake. There is somewhat like the remains of an earthen rampart, and between Whitchester and Harlow Hill is a round hill with a trench about it, &c."

⁸ Field No. 44, Houghton and Close House Township.—Ord. Sur., 25-in. scale.

⁹ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, III., i., p. 115.

¹⁰ Cf. Oswestry, *i.e.* Oswaldestre. Just over the Cumbrian Border we have Birdoswald, a Celticized form of "Oswaldesburh." Possibly the place-names "Edwinestre," and Birdoswald mark the limits of the English Pale under Edwin and Oswald.

¹¹ "Quod dominus rex habebit totum portum maris a mari usque ad locum qui dicitur Hidewinestremes."—Hodgs. *Northd.*, III., ii., p. 348.

¹² The expression "*terra de Edenstrem (?)*" in the grant of Reginald de Kenebell quoted *postea* p. 246 n. 27, considerably strengthens the surmise that it is "Hedwinestremes," which is the corruption.

¹³ Yevering Bell.

¹⁴ Edinburgh.

¹⁵ Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, bk. III., c. 22.

¹⁶ Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, bk. I., c. 12.

¹⁷ Owing to erroneous measurement or fanciful etymology, "Ad Murum" has been placed at Pandon, Benwell, Walbottle, and Welton. Surely the *non plus ultra* has been reached in the tradition (?) that *Paulinus* baptised *Egbert* in

The jurisdiction of the Corporation of Newcastle over the Tyne as far as the Hedwin Streams may be supposed to have had its origin in times when the river was navigable, at least for small craft, up to that point; and the gradual silting up of the lower reaches, which in the twelfth century doubtless took the trade of Newburn—till then the great shipping place on the Tyne—down to Newcastle, may at an earlier date account for the rise of Newburn.¹⁸ Moreover, when, on the Roman evacuation, the Ælian Bridge was broken down, such traffic as there was must have been diverted to Stannerford, near Close House, in those days the first safe ford up the river, and travellers north, after crossing it, would come to the Wall ("Ad Murum") at Heddon.

At Heddon, then, in A.D. 653, both Peada, prince of the Middle Angles, and Sigebert, king of the East Saxons, were baptised, with their followers, by Finan, bishop of Lindisfarne, at the court of King Oswy; and hence they took home with them to Repton and to Tilbury the missionaries who formed the germs of the present dioceses of Lichfield and London.¹⁹

The fact that Heddon Church was once, if it is not now, dedicated to St. Andrew²⁰ is some proof of its high antiquity. St. Gregory was still only Abbot of the Monastery of St. Andrew in Rome, which he had founded, when the angelic countenances of the fair-haired young Angles in the slave market rivetted his attention, and caused him to proclaim that Deira was to be rescued from the wrath of God, and Alleluia chanted in the realm of King Ælla. Augustine when he set out on his mission was prior of that same monastery. St. Andrew may, then, in no legendary sense, have been regarded as the Apostle of Britain. When SS. Peter and Paul had been honoured in the dedication of the

the King's Well at Walldown, near Haltwhistle!—*Proceedings Soc. Ant. Newc.*, Vol. I. (N.S.), p. 160. Mr. Longstaffe's identification of Rudchester with "Ad Murum" (*Arch. Æl.*, Vol. IV., N.S., p. 56) is not happy, resting, as it does, on the supposition that Bede's miles were of quite arbitrary length, to say nothing of the extreme improbability of an English king fixing on a 'chester' for his 'villa,' which would require a site of greater natural strength. "Ad Murum" was obviously a point of strategic importance, and a church might be expected to mark the scene of so great an event in the history of the Conversion of England.

¹⁸ Newburn (Nyweburne), *i.e.* the *Newburh*. Cheeseburn, near Stamfordham, is clearly a corruption of "Cheseburgh;" and we find Simonburn called in early times "Symondbury;" Brinkburn "Brincaburch," Sockburn "Sochasburg," &c.

¹⁹ Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, bk. III., c. 22.

²⁰ See "Carta Walteri de Bolebec de advocacione Ecclesie de Hedone" *postea* p. 246 n. 25.

metropolitan church of Canterbury, the second cathedral founded by Gregory's missionaries, that of Rochester, was inscribed to St. Andrew; and when, a century later, Wilfrid, on his return from Rome, built at Hexham the church that surpassed in splendour all others north of the Alps, he placed it under the especial patronage of that saint. The numerous churches on the Tyne dedicated to St. Andrew may be supposed to have been founded before the destruction of Hexham in the ninth century. As soon as St. Andrew was adopted as the national saint of Scotland (so much of which formed part of the Great Northumberland) his popularity south of the Border must have waned. Heddon is at present assigned to St. Philip and St. James,²¹ and although they were, as at Rock and Whittonstall, probably substituted on the revival of interest in such matters through ignorance of the original patron, it is curious that the orientation—the whole church pointing almost due north-east—agrees with May Day, their festival.²²

Heddon Parish includes six townships—Heddon-on-the-Wall, East Heddon, West Heddon, Houghton, Whitchester, and Eachwick. The first three may possibly be sub-divisions of one original township, but East Heddon appears as “Hydewin” or “Hedwin” after the village of Heddon had settled down to the present form of the name. How these six townships, originally independent of one another for civil purposes, came to group themselves into the present ecclesiastical parish cannot be explained. Possibly many townships in Northumberland lost their churches in the ravages of the Danes in the ninth century.

After the Norman Conquest, these six townships formed an *enclave*, or isolated portion of the Barony of Styford, bestowed by Henry I. on Hugh de Bolbec²³. His grandson, Walter de Bolbec, having founded

²¹ In Ecton's *Thesaurus Rerum Eccles.*, p. 756, we find Heddon entered as “Hedwallen, Vic. S. Andr.,” so that the change to SS. Philip and James has been made since its publication in 1742. By what ecclesiastical process are the intruders to be ejected, and St. Andrew reinstated as rightful patron?

²² The day of the old Village Feast has been forgotten. What survives of Heddon Hopping is now held on the Monday of the first *whole* week after the Midsummer Fair at Stagshawbank, for the very practical reason that the showmen, &c., used to be returning from the fair at that time. Newburn Hopping comes a week after Heddon, that at Lemington a week after Newburn, and so the company made their way to the Lammas Fair at Newcastle.

²³ The Bolbecs derived their name, still preserved in that of Bolbeck Common, in Shottleyshire, from the town of Bolbec, near the mouth of the Seine, in

the Praemonstratensian monastery of Blanchland²⁴ in 1165, "gave all the rights and patronage which he and his ancestors had in the Church of St. Andrew at Heddon to God and the Church of St. Mary at Blanchland, and the canons serving God there, for the sake of the souls of his father, Walter, and of his other ancestors," by a charter²⁵ witnessed by his lady and mother Sibilla, by his brother Hugh de Bolbec, by Wielard the parson of Styford, Hugh de Crawedon,²⁶ Reginald de Kenebell²⁷, Ralph de Gray,²⁸ and others.

Normandy. Their arms were *vert, a lion rampant arg.* At Bywell St. Andrew's, the principal church in the Bolbec Barony, is an early sepulchral slab with a shield bearing a lion rampant. The parish of Bywell St. Andrew was all in the Bolbec, that of Bywell St. Peter, with which it is so strangely intermingled, all in the Baliol Barony. A Hugh de Bolbec founded the Cistercian Abbey of Woburn in A.D. 1145.

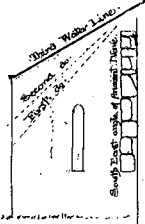
²⁴ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, &c., VI., p. 886. Blanchland, in Northumberland (probably till then called Wulwardhope), derives its name from the Praemonstratensian priory of Blanche Lande, in Normandy, which was founded by Richard de Haye, Constable of Normandy, in 1155. *Ibid.* p. 1116.

²⁵ "Universis, &c. Walterus de Bolebek salutem. Noverit, &c., me dedisse, &c. Deo et ecclesie S. Marie de Blancalanda, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, quicquid juris et patronatus ego et antecessores mei habuimus in ecclesia S. Andreae de Hedone, cum suis pertinentiis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, &c., pro anima patris mei Walteri, et pro animabus aliorum antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus, domina mea et matre Sibilla; Hugone de Bolibek fratre meo; Wielardo persona de Stiford; Hugone de Crawedone, Reginaldo de Kenebel; Thurstan filio Ricardi; Ranulfo de Grey; Rogero de Cogners, Eustachio clerico, Gilberto de la Vale, &c."—Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI., p. 886.

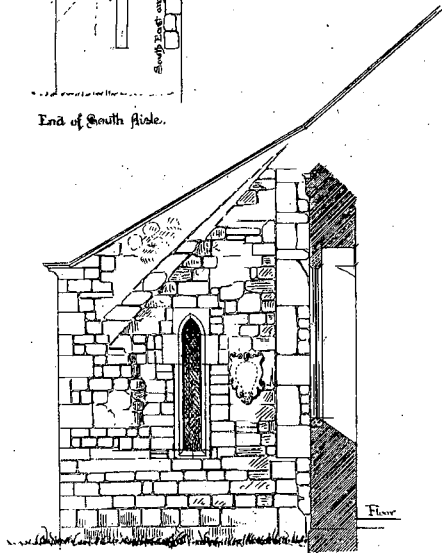
²⁶ The Crawedons, who are supposed to have come from Crowdon, near Clapton, about 10 miles S.W. of Cambridge, held Houghton, Whitcheater, and Wallington, under the Bolbecs.

²⁷ This Reginald de Kynebell held in 1168, as 'Reginald fil. Wimundi, the whole of Benwell of Walter de Bolbec, as half a knight's fee of new feoffment. (*Liber Niger Scaccarii*, Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., iii., p. 302.) In one place in the *Testa de Neville*, Benwell (originally 'Bynnewalle,' *Sym. Dun. Hist. S. Cuthb.*, sec. 24), actually appears as Kenebell—'Rics de Kenebell, tenet medietatem de Kenebell;' and though this is immediately followed by 'Robtus de Wycestr' et Henr' de la Val tenent aiteram medietatem de *Benevell*' (Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., i., p. 205), there can be little doubt that Reginald, the son of Wimund, somehow took his surname from the fee he held. Together with 'Walter de bolebec' and others, 'Rainald de Kynebel' witnessed the charter granted (1157-1185) by William de Vescy to the burgesses of Alnwick (Tate's *Alnwick*, Vol. II., App., p. 1.); and we know that in the time of Walter de Bolbec, this Reginald held also certain lands in Heddon—probably those afterwards rented by Robert de Whitcheater—since he granted a free passage and landing-place to the monks of Newminster for their 'ship' in his land of Edwinstre (?) and liberty of going and returning by the new road he conceded to them through his coppice to the great road that led towards Throckley. If through stress of flood or wind they could not row in the customary place they were not to be molested.—"Riginaldus de Kynebell, salutem. Sciatis me pro sal. an. m. et domini mei Walteri de Bolbeke et omn. her. m. conc. et hac m. carta conf. Deo et B. M. et mo. de Novo Mon. liberum passagium et rivagium cum navi sua in terra mea de Edenstrem (?), et liberum ire et redire per novam viam quam concessi eis per boscum meum usque ad magnam viam qua vadit versus Trokeslau. Et si forte vi aquae vel venti non possunt loco solito applicare, non inde a me vel meis cambuntur. Hiis testibus, &c."—*New-*

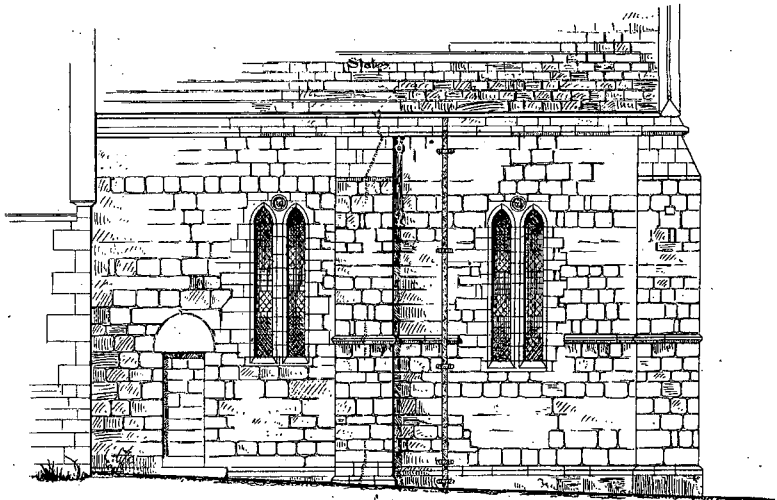
HEDDON MURCH.



End of South Aisle.

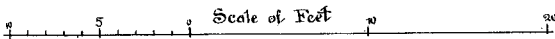


Elevation East End of S. Aisle

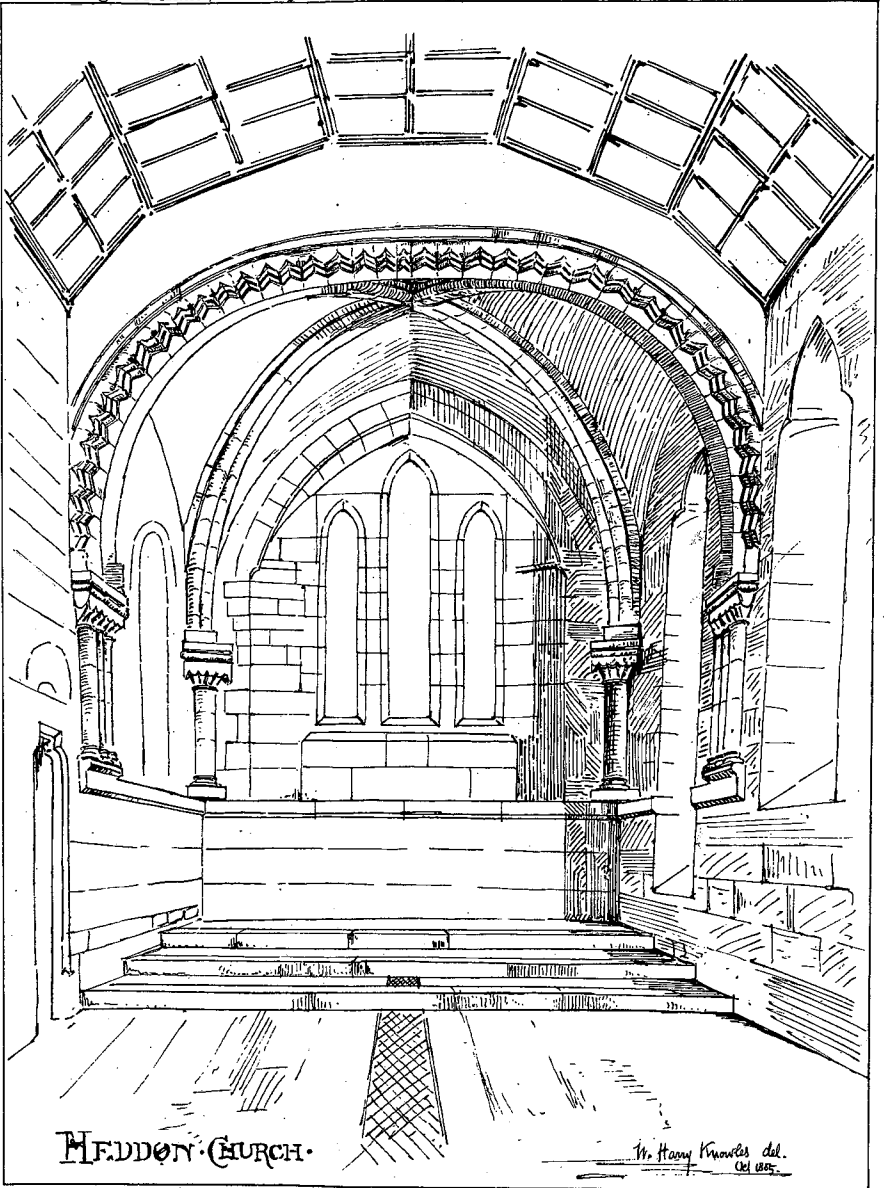


Doors of Chancel not on same level. Changes level with buttress.

Elevation South Side of Chancel.



W. Henry Knowles. del
October 1885.



MEDDON CHURCH.

Mr. Henry Knowles del.
del. 1855.



The canons of Blanchland, on obtaining this grant of Heddon Church, appear to have immediately commenced building the present chancel. It was usual for monastic foundations to rebuild or improve churches given them, and thus please villagers only too glad, probably, to escape from the deadening monotony of the parochial system, even at the cost of seeing their great tithes appropriated to a distant abbey. For some reason the great tithes of the township of West Heddon, were reserved to the vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall, who is consequently rector of West Heddon.

If anything be left of the Church of St. Andrew before 1165 it is the quoin of rough stones (see Plate XXV.), the alternate ones placed about two feet on end, that is seen built for eighteen inches from the chancel into the east wall of the south aisle. This apparent piece of 'long-and-short' work may be the east end of the south wall of a very early nave.

The Norman chancel (see Plate XXVI.) is divided inside into two portions by a fine zigzag arch, peculiar in construction and still more peculiar in position. The double row of teeth forming this zigzag are not, as in most instances, arranged perpendicularly, but stick out horizontally as if in the wide-open mouth of some monster. A row of similar half-teeth are worked in below the roll-band, which, with the moulding above, completes the arch. Two zigzag lines incised in what—carrying out the comparison—forms the jaw beneath the lower set of fangs, considerably heighten the effect.²⁹

From some cause that is not apparent³⁰ this arch has been so

minster Cartul., Surtees Soc., 66, p. 52. The object of this ferry was to put the Cistercians of Newminster, near Morpeth, in direct communication across the Tyne with their possessions at Chopwell, on the Derwent. The course of the river must have much changed since that time. The Hedwin Streams are now a shallow rapid; the present ferry is about half-a-mile further down the river, and lies entirely in the parish of Ryton, the ferryman's house and the wooded field round it, called Ryton Island, being in the county of Durham, although on the north bank of the Tyne. The Editor of the *Newminster Cartulary*, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, seems not to have been aware of the locality of 'Edenstrem.'

²⁸ The early mention of a Grey in Northumberland is interesting. The Greys appear to have obtained Wallington from the Crawdens by marriage, and 'from them it passed in the same way to the Wallingtons.—*Newminster Cart.*, Surt. Soc., 66, p. 261.

²⁹ Other examples of zigzag arches treated in this horizontal fashion are to be seen at Norham and Jedburgh; but the finest of all are perhaps those at St. Peter's, Northampton, and in the Great Hall of Rochester Castle.

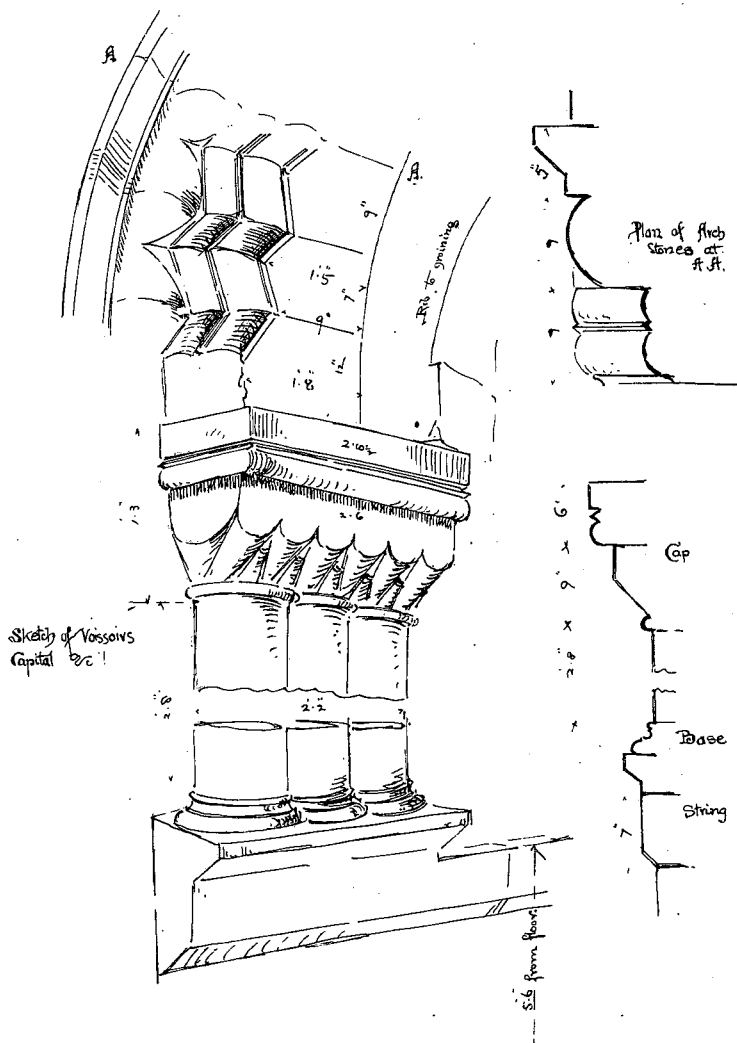
³⁰ It has been suggested that this depression may have been caused by the superincumbent weight of the east wall of a central tower between this arch and the nave. The abandonment of this project, or the fall of the tower, would account for the slightly later date of the west portion of the chancel.

depressed as to acquire a flat appearance in the centre ; indeed, a small keystone seems to have been inserted. The springers of the upper part of the arch are, especially on the south side (which has a nick cut in it to show a little more of the zigzag), entirely hidden by the walls of the western portion of the chancel, which are decidedly Norman, though possibly not of the same date as those of the vaulted compartment to the east of the arch. The flat springers of the arch stand on either side 4 inches further in than the springers of the double ribs that support this vault. On the north side, the flat springer of the arch is 6 inches high, that of the double rib 8 inches ; on the side the proportions are reversed, being 7 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. The walls of the chancel lean over considerably to the outside.³¹ Outside, this zigzag arch is supported by two characteristic Norman buttresses, without set-offs, that finish with a rough slope to a string-course just below the parapet. At about 8 feet from the ground these buttresses are crossed by the semi-hexagonal string-course that runs round the walls and corner buttresses of the east portion of the chancel, but is not continued round the west portion.

A string-course runs round also the interior of the east portion ; slabs are laid at its north-east and south-east angles to carry single pilasters set corner-wise on, from which the double ribs of the vault spring, intersecting each other, over to the eastern of the triple semi-columns, set on similar slabs, but in the line of the walls, the two western of which, on either side, support the zigzag arch. These pilasters have all flat-faced capitals, with scalloped or invected edges. The north cluster differs from the west in having what look like small stems between the scalloping (see Plate XXVII). The bases of the two single pilasters and of the two clusters are all different. The base-mouldings of the clusters are carried an inch or two further along the wall to the east and west.

One of the original little round-headed Norman windows, a mere 6-inch slit, 3 feet long, nobly splayed on the inside, is preserved in the north wall, near the altar. Outside, three holes have been punctured in the stone above it, perhaps for a grating. Probably there was a

³¹ The enormous number of interments in this chancel may have caused the foundations to slide in. More than a thousand persons have probably been buried inside the church.



HELDON CHURCH

W. Henry Knowles, del.
Oct. 1885.

similar window in the east wall.³² The eastern angles of the chancel are overlapped by Norman buttresses like those already described.

In the eastern portion of the chancel there is, in the south wall, a doorway with a plain tympanum that looks almost earlier than Norman; and in the north wall, above the present vestry door, is a semi-circular doorhead in a single stone, which also bears a very archaic character. This doorhead seems now at a great height from the ground, but the bases of the chancel arch prove the chancel floor to have been originally about eight inches above the present level. In breaking the arch for the organ-chamber through the wall to the west of this doorhead, part of the splay of a Norman window was found beneath the plaster, covered with the red and black frescoing that appears to have been general throughout the church, and is especially to be noticed on the simple Norman font.

It is very dry work minutely describing a building of considerable complexity that is not before the eyes of an audience. Those who take an interest in the architectural puzzles connected with Heddon Church may again visit it when summer comes round, and perhaps deign to put these notes in their wallet. My own theory—thrown out without dogmatism—is that the canons of Blanchland found the Church of St. Andrew at Heddon consisting simply of an ancient nave with, probably, an apse at the east end. Intending to build an entirely new church they began the vaulted compartment over the present altar to the east of the apse, in order to have this ready for the celebration of mass³³ before pulling down the old nave. The zigzag arch was to have been the chancel arch of their new church. But when this sanctuary was finished the canons changed their minds, from motives

³² "Mrs. Jane Cowling, formerly of Richmond, widow, was interred in the Quire under y^e easter Little Window. Jan. y^e 25th 1704."—(Heddon Register.) The *easter Little Window* probably means the original Norman east window, which seems to have been taken out at the 'restoration,' about 1840, when a plain three-light window with the Bewicke arms and the letters M. B. in coloured glass was inserted, to be removed in 1873. Mrs. Jane Cowling was the mother-in-law of the Rev. Miles Birkett, vicar 1693-1709. Her interment under, or just behind, the communion-table appears now revolting and irreverent; but then it was quite in the ordinary course, for we read also that 'Mary, dau. to James Carmichael, vicar, was buried in the church nigh the south end of the communion-table, Sept. the 9th, 1712;' her sister, Eleanor, on 26th April, 1721, 'nigh the south wall just below the steps;' while their father and mother were both buried in the chancel, 'within the rails.'

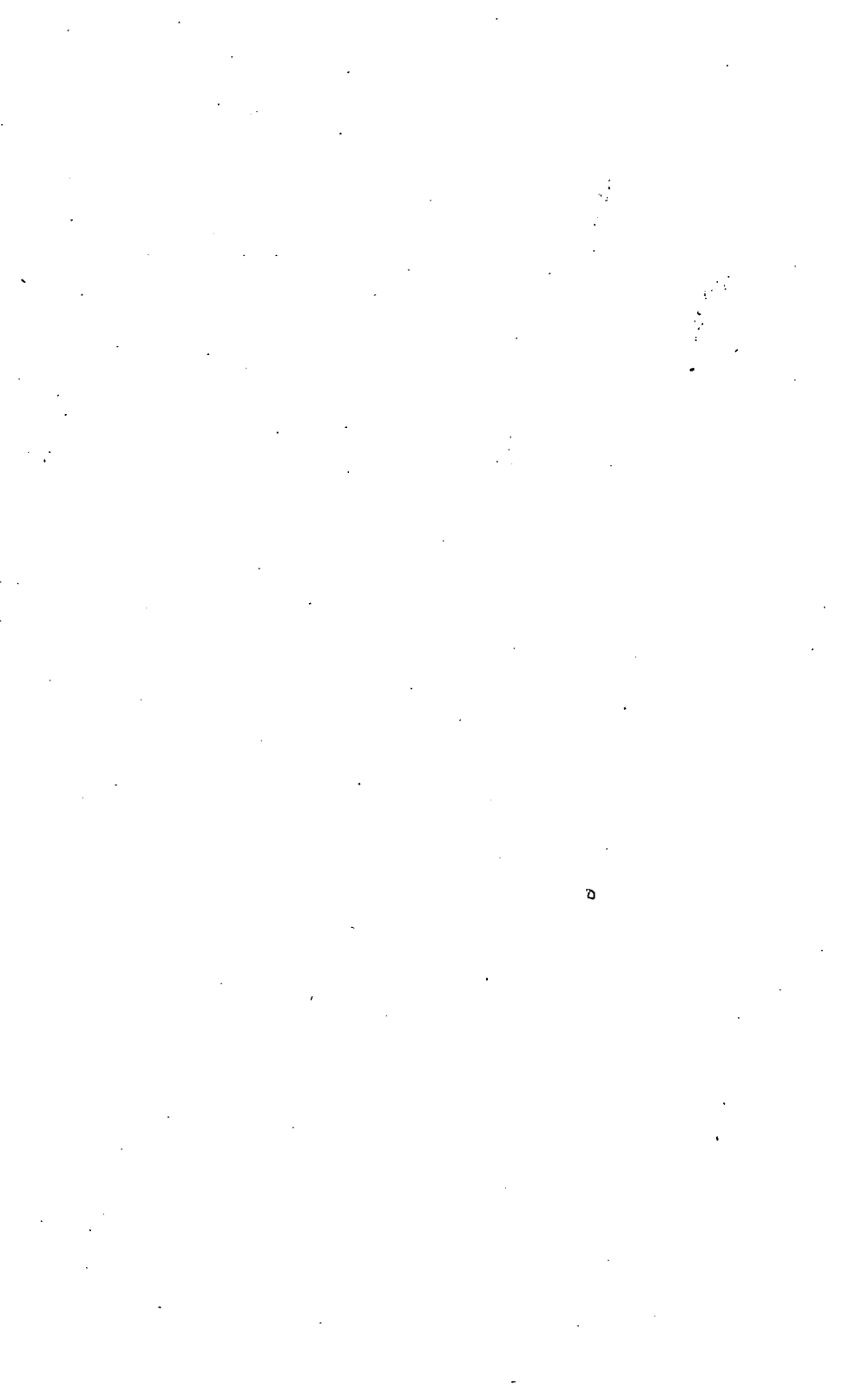
³³ In the autumn of 1884 I noticed at Linz, on the Danube, a good example, in the new cathedral building there, of this anxiety to finish the east end of a church first, especially for the services of the Latin ritual.

of economy, and joined it on as best they could to the old nave, destroying the apse in the process.³⁴

The history of the rest of the church is comparatively plain sailing. Probably before the close of the twelfth century the two eastern bays of the north aisle were thrown out. These are very noble examples of Transition work. The semi-column at the chancel corner, and the column west of it have elaborate Norman capitals; the massive arches they support are pointed. At successive periods during the thirteenth century the two double-lancet windows in the south wall of the chancel (with curious faces—that in the east one crowned—between the tops of their lights) were inserted; another bay, with a round column of much the same character but considerably higher than the Transition ones and a wide soaring arch, was added to the north aisle; the present chancel arch (the semi-octagonal shafts of which rise from different levels, the north one having the more elaborate capital with nail-head mouldings, the south one the more elaborate base) was erected; and the south aisle built. The pillars of the south aisle have octagonal capitals, the arches internal ribs; the moulding over the arches does not come down to the capitals as it does over those of the north aisle.

The roof over the nave, and the two aisles, came originally down in one long straight pitch that has left its mark on the east wall of the south aisle (see Plate XXV). This was very usual at that time, but the walls of the aisles must, in consequence, have been very low, and the windows in them wretchedly small. Probably there was a sort of gable for additional height above the principal door of the church which opened into the westernmost bay of the south aisle. The square capitals of the detached shafts on each side of this door that support a bold architrave with a hood moulding over it, are buried in the rough acute-arched vaulting of the porch, an addition probably of the fourteenth century. The bases of these shafts are hidden by stone seats. The walls of the aisles were probably raised when the porch was built, and roofed to a pitch.

³⁴ Mr. C. C. Hodges, I am glad to say, concurs in this view. On the other hand, the Rev. J. R. Boyle, who, in company with Mr. W. H. Knowles (see Appendix A), has spared no pains in studying Heddon Church, refuses to recognize the quoins at the juncture of the chancel and south aisle as 'long-and-short' work, but refers them to the same Transitional epoch as the semi-Norman bays of the north aisle. On the question of fact as to the character of the quoins, we are completely at variance; and I submit that Mr. Boyle's theory fails to explain how it was that the zigzag arch did not become the *chancel* one.



flatter than that of the nave, though not so flat as their present pitch, as may also be seen on the east wall of the south aisle. About 1840 the gallery which had been erected at the west end of the church was taken down, and, as a substitute, the nave was lengthened and an extra bay added to each aisle, at the same time, probably, a clean sweep was made of all the old monuments, &c. An octagonal vestry was built out at the west end of the nave, in place of one under the gallery which was pulled down. This eccentric vestry was, in its turn, demolished about 1870, and one in no better taste added on the north of the chancel, destroying its external features. In 1873, the church was conscientiously repaired, and an organ chamber inserted between the new vestry and the north aisle.

The first vicar of Heddon whose surname we know is John de Darlington, who exchanged the living for that of Kirkharle in 1350.

The following list³⁵ gives, as far as has been ascertained, the dates when his successors were appointed, and whether they resigned or died:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1350. John de Kirkeby. | 1626. Thomas Taylor. |
| John de Shotton, r. | 1628. Edward Say, r. |
| 1434. John Alnwick. | 1628. William Wilson. |
| William Baxter, r. | 1642. Samuel Raine, d. ³⁷ |
| 1492. Richard Broundon. | 1662. Thomas Clarke, d. |
| Christopher Cowper, d. | 1669. Robert Dobson, d. ³⁸ |
| 1542. Edward Clemetson, d. | 1673. Samuel Rayne, d. ³⁹ |
| 1547. Galfrid Glenton, d. | 1693. Miles Birkett, d. ⁴⁰ |
| 1577. James Beake, r. | 1709. James Carmichael, d. ⁴¹ |
| 1577. Nicholas Bonnington, r. | 1743. Andrew Armstrong, d. |
| 1579. Henry Wilson, d. ³⁶ | 1796. Thomas Allason, d. |
| 1580. Francis Coniers. | 1830. John Alexander Blackett, r. ⁴² |
| 1584. James Hobson, d. | 1848. John Jackson, d. |
| 1613. Henry Bureil, d. | 1850. Michael Heron Maxwell, d. |
| 1622. Jeremiah Hollyday, d. | 1873. Charles Bowlker. |

³⁵ Hed. Reg. This list, said to be taken from the books at Durham, is by no means accurate.

³⁶ This Henry Wilson, according to Hodgson (*Northd.*, II., ii., p. 91, n.), became vicar of Longhorsley in 1587, and did not die till 1610.

³⁷ Samuel Raine appears to have been ejected under the Commonwealth, and Heddon Parish practically joined to Newburn, the cure of both being supplied by Mr. Thomas Dockery.—*Eccles. Inquests*, A.D. 1650; Hodg. *Northd.*, III., iii., lviii. Dockery appears to have remained vicar of Heddon as late as 17th June, 1662, when he officiated at a marriage. In that month Clarke first appears as vicar in the Registers; he died 4th Jan., 1669.—Hed. Reg.

³⁸ Dobson died 27th Feb., 1671.—Hed. Reg.

³⁹ Rayne was buried in the chancel, 16th March, 1691.—Hed. Reg.

⁴⁰ Birkett came to Heddon, 7th August, 1691, and dying 24th May, 1709, was buried in the church on the 29th.—Hed. Reg. Mr. Miles Birkett, minister of Horton, and Mrs. Jane Cowling of Bedlington, were married at Bedlington, Sept. 21, 1688.—Hodgson's *Northd.*, II., ii., p. 543.

⁴¹ Carmichael came from Ponteland 26th July, 1709; he died 10th June, 1743.—Hed. Reg.

⁴² Collated to the Rectory of Wolsingham, co. Durham; assumed the surname of Ord, in addition to Blackett, on his wife succeeding to the Whitfield estate in 1855.

In the "Verus Valor" taken in A.D., 1288, in consequence of Pope Nicholas IV. having granted the tenths of all benefices to Edward I. for six years, the true annual value of Heddon rectory is returned at £25 0s. 8d, that of the vicarage at £6 5s. 8d. In the "Nova Taxatio" of A.D. 1318, Heddon does not figure, doubtless owing to its having been laid waste by the Scots. Another ecclesiastical assessment, the "Nonarum Inquisitio" made in A.D., 1340, states that the tithes (valued at the same sum as in the "Verus Valor") were that year assigned to the maintenance of John de Banestre and his companions in the garrison of Berwick. By A.D. 1535 the value of the vicarage had fallen to £4 8s. 0d.

At the end of the thirteenth century the Bolbec Barony, on the failure of the male line, passed to two co-heiresses, Margery, wife to Ralph Fitzwilliam of Greystoke, and Philippa, wife to Roger de Lancaster. In the partition that took place between their representatives, William de Greystoke and Robert de Herle, in A.D. 1335, the manor of Heddon fell to the former, and so descended, like the Barony of Morpeth, through the Dacres to the Howards, Earls of Carlisle.⁴³

By analysing the entry relating to the Bolbec Barony in the *Liber Niger*,⁴⁴ we find that in 1168, Whitchester and Houghton were, together with Wallington, held by Hugh de Craudene as one knight's fee; and West Heddon by 'Gospatricius' as $\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee. Some time before then Hugh de Bolbec had given 'Hedwine' (East Heddon), and Angerton with Matfen, Fenwick, etc., etc., to William de Lisle, to whom, and his heirs, Walter de Bolbec confirmed them;⁴⁵ but though, on William de Lisle's death, his nephew Robert de Lisle succeeded to the other lands in this grant, he appears to have lost both Hedwine and Angerton, in spite of the sums he paid (1187-1197), to have legal recognition of his rights.⁴⁶

The "Testa de Nevill" gives us the names of the sub-tenants of the Bolbecs in Heddon parish about A.D. 1240:—

Wydo de Araynis held East Heddon as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee; Sibilla de

⁴³ The manor of West Heddon, however, appears to have fallen to Herle, and (with the Bolbec portion of Bywell) to have been conveyed through the families of Hastings, Neville, and Fenwick, to Mr. W. B. Beaumont.

⁴⁴ Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., iii., p. 302.

⁴⁵ 'Walt. de Bolebec sal.—me redidisse Willo de Insula homini meo et heredibus ad tenend. de me terras illas quas pater meas p. servitio donavit ei etc.'—Hodgson's *Northd.*, II., i., p. 167n.

⁴⁶ *Magnus Rotulus Pipæ*.—Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., iii., pp. 43, 45, 48, 50, 55, 57, 60.

Crauden, Whitcheſter and Houghton; Eustace Delaval, Eachwick, as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee; and Robert de Hydewin del West, West Heddon, as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee; while Roger de Wyceſter paid 11d. a year for forty acres of land in Heddon-on-the-Wall, and Robert de Wyceſter 15d. for the ſame number there.

It is remarkable that the family which took its name from Whitcheſter, and afterwards, inter-marrying with the Delavals, became of conſiderable importance in the county, had already ceaſed to hold it. From the Craudens Whitcheſter and Houghton paſſed, probably by marriage, to the Turpins.⁴⁷ In A.D. 1290, Richard Turpin of Houghton had a great lawſuit with the Prior of Tynemouth, to which monaſtery Wylam belonged, in order to ſettle the boundary between them. The chief point in diſpute was whether Turpin or the Prior had moſt right to one half of 10 acres of moor, 20 acres of ploughed land, and 60 acres of wood in Houghton. The deſcription⁴⁸ of the boundary of theſe is moſt intereſting, from mentioning many ancient local names and ſeveral old roads that may have been Roman. It ran north from the "Thwertonerdyk" (as the Roman Wall was then called) to the ſtream running between the "Strother" of Houghton and that of Rudcheſter,⁴⁹ then weſt along this ſtream to the "Redeford," then down it ſouth to the "Holleford," and ſo down further to "Ryſdenburne"⁵⁰ and on to the ploughed land of Wylam. It then kept to the ditch of this land to the "lonning" that led out of Wylam Wood, when it again turned ſouth, following the "Sygpeth-way"⁵¹ between Houghton Wood and Wylam Wood as

⁴⁷ Yet the Whitcheſters ſeem to have been back again at Whitcheſter in 1251, when 'Roger Wytceſtr' had a grant of free warren in Whitcheſter, 'Hencton' (Houghton?), and Benwell. *Cal. Rot. Chart.* 35. Hen. iii. ſecunda pars, mem. 3. (See Hodgſon's *Northd.*, III., ii., p. 390). 'Torphinus' was an old name in the North: we meet with it in 1219.—Hodgſon's *Northd.*, III., i., p. 230. The famous or infamous Dick Turpin had no connection with theſe parts, being the ſon of a farmer at Thackſtead, in Eſſex. He ſettled at Beverley as a horſe-ſtealer, and was hung at York, 17th April, 1739. The ride aſcribed to him by Ainsworth was really performed by Neviſon ('Swift Nick') about 1676.—*Records of York Caſtle*, Twyford & Griffiths, p. 251.

⁴⁸ Placita de Banco, Paſchæ, anno 18 Edw. I., rot. 76.—See Hodgſon's *Northd.*, II., iii., p. 282n.

⁴⁹ 'Houghton Strother' ſeems to have been to the north of the Wall, and a continuation of the Haſſock Bog.

⁵⁰ 'Holleford' probably has ſome connection with Holleyn Hall. 'Ryſdenburne' ('Ryſdenburne'?) is now the Rift Dean Burn.

⁵¹ The 'Sygpeth-way,' judging from the indications of its direction here given, led from the Street Houſe—George Stephenson's birthplace—to the Roman ſtation at Rudcheſter.

far as Wylam Haugh. Here it took an easterly direction along the ditch between Wylam Haugh and Houghton Wood to the west end of "Albery Strother,"⁵² skirting this it made south to the west side of the Pools, then west along a certain ditch to a rivulet that ran to the water of Tyne. The right of grazing in common on Houghton Moor was to be reserved to the prior—as far as the "Thwertonerdyk" on the west side, then past the west side of the "Brounehille"⁵³ and "Hyndeshawe" down south by the "Greneleghe"⁵⁴ to the "Sygpeth-waye," as the prior had held it by a boundary which began at the north of Wylam Moor; then went down to the south along the "Thwertonerdyk" to the "Thornrawe," and from the "Thornrawe" south to Martin's Pool⁵⁵ and so to the "Alde-heway."⁵⁶ Continuing south down "Alde-heway" to beyond the "Ravenesbourne"⁵⁷ it returned to follow this, with some trifling deviations, south to the "Standande-stan"⁵⁸ and kept on in the same direction across the "Fyscher-way"⁵⁹ to the water of Tyne. The jury consisted of twelve knights; Richard Turpin won the day.

This Richard Turpin presented Ralph de Thuysill, as perpetual chaplain, to the chantry of the Close in Heddon parish.⁶⁰ Ralph de Thuysill died on Saturday, the feast of the Translation of the blessed Thomas the Martyr (7th July), A.D. 1312; and by some means a certain John Abel contrived to be admitted by the Bishop of Durham (Richard de Kellawe) to the chaplaincy, disregarding the fact that Richard Turpin's son and heir, 'John called (*dictus*) Turpyn, lord of the town of Qwychestr', had presented Laurence de Hunnyngburn (or

⁵² 'Albery' appears to have been the name of an old English settlement near Close House, which, owing to the corruption of 'Albery' into 'Abbey,' was afterwards incorrectly called 'Abbey-le-Close.'

⁵³ 'Bromehille' (?), now Broomy Hill, covered with wood, between Houghton and Close House.

⁵⁴ Now Close Lee.

⁵⁵ One of the ponds either to the north or the south of Houghton.

⁵⁶ The 'Old Highway;' a road leading direct from Houghton to Wylam.

⁵⁷ Now 'Raven's Dean,' along the lower part of the Close House avenue. The upper part of the burn seems to have been put into field-drains.

⁵⁸ The two 'Standing Stones' in the grass field north of the Newburn and Wylam Railway, near Stannerford; the tops of them are now only just visible. Their excavation might lead to some discoveries.

⁵⁹ The 'Fisher Way.' The road down the Tyne valley here was so called. From Newburn the 'Fish Path' strikes across the fields through West and East Denton Denes towards Elswick Lane.

⁶⁰ *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense* (Rolls Series), I., p. 423, referred to in Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead in the 14th and 15th Centuries*, p. 30.

Homborn). Turpyn remonstrated; and on the 9th of June, 1313, the Bishop wrote from Auckland to the Archdeacon of Northumberland at Newcastle, bidding him inquire, '*in proximo pleno loci capitulo,*' of the neighbouring rectors and vicars as to the value of the chantry and the true patron. The Archdeacon and ruridecanal chapter (among whom were Thomas, vicar of Newburn, and Thomas, vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall) met on the 12th of June, and reported in favour of John Turpyn and Laurence de Hunnyngburn, the latter of whom had, they stated, led a praiseworthy life (*laudabiliter conversatus*) in the archdeaconry for upwards of fifteen years; the chantry was worth 60 pence annually. John Abel did not appear at this inquiry, and thus rendered himself liable to the pains of contumacy. The Bishop, however, wished to treat him leniently; and on Aug. the 6th wrote from Stockton again to the Archdeacon, to cite Abel to appear in the Galilee at Durham, on the Thursday next before the Assumption of the Virgin (15th August),⁶¹ and on the following day, foreseeing that he would be unable to preside at the court in person, issued a commission to determine the whole matter.⁶²

The Turpins appear not to have remained content with securing the patronage, but to have taken actual possession of the chantry property. At any rate, on the 2nd December, 1415, Henry V. at Westminster directed a writ to the Escheator of Northumberland, to inquire into the possessions of the chantry called 'le Cloos,' some of which were suspected to have been abstracted and alienated; and from the report of the inquiry, held at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the first Thursday in January, 1416, before Robert Lisle, the Escheator, and a jury of twelve, we learn that there belonged to the chantry a messuage, a chapel, fifty acres of tillage, and ten acres of meadow, all surrounded by a ditch, but that these had all been in the possession of Nicholas Turpyn, for his own use and profit, ever since the 16th of April, 1391, but by what right they, the jury, could not say. After this wholesale appropriation on Turpyn's part, the jury were naturally able to add that no one else had taken anything from the chantry in question.⁶³

In a curious French document, dated London, 2nd March, 1377,

⁶¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I., p. 409.

⁶² *Ibid.* I., p. 410.

⁶³ *Cal. Inq. ad quod damnatum*, p. 369. 2^o Hen. V., No. 10. See Appendix B.

Joan, widow of William de Graystok, the Good Baron of Morpeth (and of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy of Cockermouth and Langley, who died in the Holy Land in 1368), gives the custody of Nicholas, son and heir of Thomas Turpin of Whitcheater, during his minority, to John de Belaise.⁶⁴

At the Inquisition taken in 1412, to prove the age of William de Carnaby of Halton, Nicholas Turpyn gave evidence that he was in the church at Carnaby's baptism in 1391, and, in corroboration, mentioned that in going home he met divers huntsmen chasing a fox out of his wood. By a singular coincidence, another witness was John Bellasis, probably the same as Turpyn's guardian, who, while hunting a hare in the company of his friends, John Strother and Thomas Hasilrigg, met the women carrying the young Carnaby to church.⁶⁵

At some time between A.D. 1415 and A.D. 1424,⁶⁶ Houghton appears to have passed by marriage to the family of Reade, while a younger branch of the Turpins continued at Whitcheater.⁶⁷ A sort of Old

⁶⁴ "As toutz ceuz qui cestz lettres verount ou orrount, Johanne de Graystok, dame de Morpath, salutz en Dieu. Sachetz nous avoir graunte a Johan de Belaise del counte de Northumbre, la garde de corps et des terres ensemblement od la mariage Nicholays fitz et heire Thomas Torpen de Whechestre estean en nostre garde per la mort de dit Thomas, et a cause de nounage le dit heire. Et pour ceo que le dit Thomas les dits terres de nous tient per service de chivaler. A avoir et teigner au dit Johan, ses executours et assignez a le ditz garde et mariage tanque au pleine age le dit heire ensemblement od toutz autres comoditez et profitz que purrount sourder et avener en le mesne temps par cause de garde durant la nounage de dit heire et nous l'avandite Johanne dame de Morpath la dite garde de corps et des terres od la mariage de dit heire ensemblement od les profitz avantditz au dit Johan de Belaise garaunteroms et defendroms contre toutz gentz par y cestz noes lettres. Done a Loundr' desoutz nostre sealle le secunde jour de Marce, l'ane nostre seigneur le Roy Edwarde tierce puise le Conquest synkauntisme."—Ancient Roll printed in Surtees Soc., 66, p. 296.

⁶⁵ Forster's *History of Corbridge*, p. 193.

⁶⁶ Nicholas Turpyn of Whitcheater, 'gentilman,' and Thomas de Reede of the Close, 'gentyman,' gave a bond for 50 marks to Robert Elmet (see *post*, p. 265), to be paid at the feast of St. Peter, 'Ad Vincula,' next ensuing, on 8th June, 1424 (*Newminster Cartulary*, Surtees Soc., 66, p. 261); and Nicholas Turpin and Thomas Reide were on the jury that inquired into the right of presentation to Elsdon Rectory in *Redesdale*, 31st August, 1429.—Hodg. *Northd.*, III., ii., p. 44.

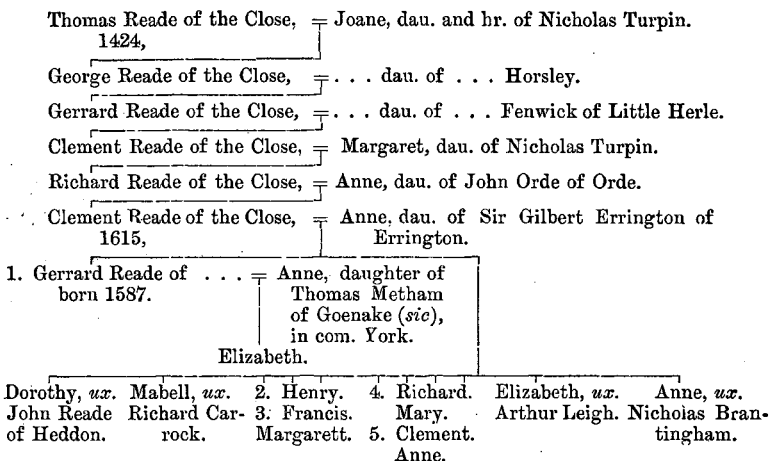
⁶⁷ Nicholas Turpyn of Whitcheater, 'armiger,' and William Howden of Bedlington, mason, granted a quitclaim of all their lands and tenements in 'Hughe' (near Stamfordham) to Robert Elmet, 20th July, 1425 (*New. Cart.*, p. 261). Martyn Turpyn heads the Muster Roll for Whitcheater in 1538 (see *post*, p. 259), and in the *Liber Feodarii*, 1568, is the entry: 'Turpin Tho Whitcheater cu. cert. terris in Cholerton et Howghton' (Hodg. *Northd.*, III., iii., Pref. lxxv.). 'Martin Turpen, Esqr', counstable, of Morpeth,' in 1550 (Hodg. *Northd.*, III., ii., p. 246), was an Enclosure Commissioner in 1552 (*Leges Marchiarum*, p. 331). About the same time Matthew Turpen was a Gentleman Searcher of the Fords within Langley Barony (*Ibid.*, p. 297). The family then disappears, leaving their name in Turpin's Hill (Hall?), a farm-house at Whitcheater.

Mortality interest attaches itself to an ancient family that has long been forgotten in the parish where it lived for seven generations; I therefore give the—

PEDIGREE OF READE OF CLOSE HOUSE.

FROM THE NORTHUMBERLAND VISITATION, A.D. 1615.

ARMS.—Or, on a chevron between three garbs gu., as many ears of wheat (?) stalked and leaved arg.



A family of five sons and seven daughters appears to have so encumbered their estates that, in 1620, the Reades sold "the manor, chantry, and chapel of Abbe-le-Close, and the whole hamlet of Houghton"⁶⁸ to Robert Bewicke of Newcastle. They do not seem, however to have forgotten their old inheritance, for "Mr. Clement Read, gentleman in Yorkshire, left by his last will and testament, at his departure in the year 1668, the sum of five pounds to ye churchwardens of ye town and parish of Heddon-upon-the-Wall in stock, and six shillings yearly thereof interest to be distributed unto ye poor of ye town of Heddon the last day of December for ever."⁶⁹

Robert Bewicke of Close House was Mayor of Newcastle in 1628 and 1629. He was the elder son of Andrew Bewicke, Mayor in 1538, who was

⁶⁸ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., I., p. 124.

⁶⁹ Heddon Register. The disappearance of all the funds left for the poor at Heddon gave rise to a great scandal. See Mackenzie's *Hist. of Northd.*, Vol. II., p. 374.

the third son of Peter Bewick, Sheriff in 1477 and Mayor in 1490.⁷⁰ His direct descendant, Calverley Bewicke, Esq., of Close House, High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1782, and elected M.P. for Winchelsea in 1806 and 1812, at his death, without issue, in 1815, left the reversion of his estates to his nephew, Calverley Bewicke Anderson, Esq., who thereupon assumed the surname of Bewicke, and Close House is now the property of his grandson.⁷¹

At the dissolution of the chantries by parliament (1 Ed. VI. cap., 14.), in 1547, the lands belonging to that of Close House are said to have been granted by the King to the Radcliffes, and subsequently purchased from them by the Reades.⁷²

The chapel, however, continued to be used for occasional services. In the parish books is the following entry by vicar Birkett: "At Close House Chappel, Jan. y^e 2nd, 170^s/₉. Communicants Thomas Bewick, Sen^r, Esq., his lady and Daughter, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Mary Mitford, John Pattison, and Myself. Collected of y^e communicants 8s. 0d. Preached from St Luke 2, 21: 'His name was called Jesus.'" On July the 7th, 1712, Matthew, son to Michael and Grace Gray of Gray's House, was baptized in Close House Chapel; and on "June the 24th, 1718, Mr. John Cowling, Curate of St. Nicholas', in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mrs. Margaret Ward of the parish of St. John's in Newcastle aforesaid, widow, were Married with License in the Chappel of Close-House by Mr. Joseph Carr, Curate of St. John's." At the erection of the present mansion in 1779, the chapel, which stood on the site of the large bow-window, was pulled down.

⁷⁰ The Bewicke family acquired the estate of Urpeth, co. Durham, in 1640: for their full pedigree see Surtees's *Durham*, II., p. 193. William Bewick, of Newcastle, merchant, by his will dated 16th Nov., 1550, gives directions for being buried in St. Nicholas's, 'before Saynte Katheren altar,' and there, until recently, was the family burial-place.

⁷¹ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., I., p. 124. The arms of Bewicke are, *Arg., five lozenges in fess gu., between three bears' heads erased sa.* Each lozenge is usually charged with a mullet *arg.*; but these mullets being the difference of a third son, might now be omitted. Peter Bewick, as a second son, differenced the coat when Sheriff, in 1477, with a *crescent gu.* and when Mayor in 1490 with a *crescent az.* The bears' heads, originally plain, were borne *langued gu.* by Andrew Bewicke as Sheriff, 1528, and have been subsequently *muzzled or.* The lozenges may be an adaptation of the fusils of Percy or Montagu, and the bears' heads point to Berwick. The crest, *the head of a bugle (or wild ox), erased at the neck arg., armed, maned, and gorged with a mural crown, gu.* (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1st ed., I., p. 93), is now blazoned as a *goat's head, &c. &c.*

⁷² Mackenzie's *Hist. of Northd.*, Vol. II., p. 377, but this is probably fiction, as Close House Chapel was certainly *not* founded by the Ratcliffs of Cartington Castle, as stated by Mackenzie, and no mention of it occurs among the Certificates of Charities existing at the Reformation, preserved at the Public Record Office.

Whitchester township made a good show at the view of Musters⁷³ taken by Sir Reginald Carnaby, Sir John Fenwick, and John Swinbourne, Esq., 19th April 1538; there appeared from it—

“Martyn Turpyn.
John Dixon.
Wyllm Bell.
Thomas Armstrong.
John. Croser.

James Bell.
Thomas Bell.
John Bell.
Rychard Symson.
Able with horse and harness.’

James Carr of Whitchester, gent., appears in the list of county freeholders in 1628. In 1663, the whole township valued at £100 a year belonged to Sir Thomas Widdrington, of Cheeseburn Grange.⁷⁴ Only the northern part of the township, the farm of Loudside, now belongs to the Cheeseburn estate. Whitchester proper has come through the Thompsons⁷⁵ to the family of Johnson; while the part south of the Military Road, known as High Seat, was purchased from a family called Mills in the county of Durham, by Mr. Dobson, of Harlow, at the beginning of the century.⁷⁶

Eachwick would seem to have been, after the English conquest, the “wig” or fortified abode of a noble bearing a name like Acca. Half the manor of Eachwick was given to the prior and convent of Hexham, about A.D. 1140, by Robert, son of Hubert de la Vale and his mother Richolda; and Richolda confirmed to them her rights in

⁷³ *Arch. Æl.*, IV. (O.S.), pp. 173-4. A plantation in the north-west part of Whitchester township is known by the name of Scythesand Wood. Nothing is more treacherous than the superficial etymology of place-names; but Alfwold, King of Northumberland, was murdered by a conspiracy headed by the ealdorman Siggan, on 17th September, 788, at a place called Scythlescester near the Wall (*in loco qui dicitur Scythlescester juxta murum*), *Syn. Dun. Hist. Regum*, sec. 54., and there seems no reasons for concluding this to have been CILURNUM. A church, dedicated to SS. Cuthbert and Oswald, was built on the spot, which is an argument against suggesting it to have been Whitchester. Whitchester, however, was once a much more important place than we now imagine. I do not know why a well at the south end of the township is called Finer's Well; there seems to have been no family of that name in the district. An enthusiast on the subject of holy wells would, I suppose, remind us of the saintly Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne.—(See *ante*, p. 244.)

⁷⁴ Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., i., p. 290.

⁷⁵ Mackenzie's *Hist. of Northd.*, Vol. II., p. 377.

⁷⁶ The Dobsons (said to have come from Patterdale, in Westmoreland) served in Cromwell's army, and participated in the plunder of Dundee. One of them married Jane, dau. of John Ridley of Hardriding. Mr. Dryden, the present owner of the High Seat, has in his possession an unredeemed bond showing that 'John Dobson of Harley-upon-the-Hill, yeoman,' lent £50 to Ralph Widdrington of Cheeseburn Grange, and William Widdrington, his son, on 16th May, 1699, to be repaid on the 14th Dec. following. The indebtedness of Jacobite families made them often callous of losing their nominal estates in the Stuart cause.

the other moiety. The Delavals held the adjoining manor of Dissington *in capite*. The tenants of the demesne lands of the prior at Eachwick had the right of grinding their corn free at the Dissington mill, the next turn after the lord's; eight of the prior's cottagers there might choose what mill they liked; but his seven bondagers were obliged to take their corn to Dissington, and pay multure, and as an acknowledgment for the profits thus conceded, the lord of Dissington was bound to always rise at the approach of the prior of Hexham and offer him his seat, unless he was prevented 'by the condescension of the superior,' while his lady was every year to offer, on St. Andrew's Day, two corporax cloths at the high altar of Hexham.⁷⁷

During the reign of Henry III., Peter de Faudon gave 7 acres at Eachwick to Hexham Priory. It received also 10 acres there from Thomas de Echewyk. All these grants were, in consequence of the originals having been burnt by the Scots, made the subject of an inquisition taken at Newcastle, the Friday before Holy Cross Day, A.D. 1295, by a jury, on which Richard Turpyn and William de Echewyk served, and confirmed by Edward I. in the charter of *Inspeximus* given there under the Great Seal, 23rd November 1297.⁷⁸

Edward II. granted a license at Pontefract, 12th February, 1323, for the Prior and Convent to further receive, as part of twenty librates to be excepted from the action of the statute of mortmain, one messuage and 18 acres of land at Eachwick from William de Belyncham.⁷⁹

Their next acquisition of rights in this neighbourhood was the result of rather complicated transactions. John de Faudon, lord of that manor, gave, it appears, all his lands in Eachwick, Whitchester, Harlow, and Dalton, to William de Hoghton, and his lawful issue, at a rent of 25s. 8d. in perpetuity, but in default these lands to revert to himself and his own heirs. This rent-charge he afterwards made over to the Prior and Convent of Hexham. His reversionary interest he gave to Gilbert de Minstre-acres, chaplain, and Thomas de Raneton; and this they transferred also to the Prior and Convent. William de

⁷⁷ Raine's *Mem. of Hexham*, vol. ii. (Surt. Soc., 46), pp. 43-5. It is 'strange that an historian generally so trustworthy should have entirely missed the point of these passages, and represented these singular customs as intended 'to free the prior's tenants at Eachwick from any charge for multure.'—*Ibid.* Preface, pp. xxiii.-iv.

⁷⁸ Raine's *Hexham*, ii., pp. 108, 114.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* ii., p. 132.

Hoghton did die without issue,⁸⁰ and Gilbert 'le Milnestonacres' obtained a special license from Edward III. at Reading, 20th June, 1347, to assign the lands in question, consisting of 9 messuages, 161 acres of arable, and 5 acres of meadow, to the Prior and Convent.⁸¹ They accordingly took possession of 5 husband-lands of 24 acres each, with cottages at Eachwick, but they failed to enter on the lands at Harlow, in Prudhoe Barony, for want of a license from the Earl of Angus, who was John de Faudon's immediate over-lord there.⁸² This license, strange to say, they never applied for, though the Black Book, completed in A.D. 1479, still has a careful memorandum that the scattered lands of John de Faudon might always be recognised by the fact of their being the southernmost of the long strips into which the arable fields of the peasantry were then divided.

The Black Book of Hexham gives⁸³ a list of the possessions of the House at Eachwick which is worth translation on account of the curious local names borne by them in the fifteenth century.

The Prior and Convent, then, held there one capital message—the hall, or manor house—with four gardens and two tofts; also, a ploughed croft of half-an-acre on the north side of the "Hellilaw-thornes," another containing a rood of meadow to the north near the manor-house, and a third of half-an-acre to the west on the 'Hogh-lawe.' They held also 88 acres of demesne land (in tillage) there, viz. :—

| | Acres. | Roods. |
|--|--------|--------|
| On the "Park-flatt" | 4 | 1 |
| On the "Strothre flatt" | 4 | 0 |
| In the "Hope" | 2 | 0 |
| At "Chereyarde-syd" ⁸⁴ and "Dalton-hogh" | 2 | 3 |
| On "Swarden-syde" ⁸⁵ | 2 | 0 |
| On "Goseacre" | 1 | 0 |
| On "Medeburne-syde" ⁸⁶ | 5 | 2 |
| At the "Honle-therne" | 1 | 0 |
| On the "Brome-landes" | 4 | 0 |
| On the "Schot-well" | 1 | 2 |
| On the "Ra-syd" | 0 | 3 |
| In "Calf-strothre" | 0 | 2 |
| At the "Lonyngton-heved" | 0 | 2 |
| The "Hare-law" | 1 | 0 |

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* ii., p. 46. In the *Originalia*, 3 Ed. iii. Ro. 12. Nicholas de Hoghton pays (A.D. 1330) 50s. for having a license to give a lay fee in Heddon-on-the-Wall and Whitcheater, to be held in mortmain.—Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., ii., 305. The fee in question consisted of 90 acres in Whitcheater and Heddon-on-the-Wall, and an annual rent of 20s. Nicholas de Hoghton gave these to the Abbey of Blanchland.—*Ibid.* III., i., p. 68. See Appendix C.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* ii., p. 141.

⁸² *Ibid.* p. 46.

⁸³ *Ibid.* p. 44.

⁸⁴ 'Cherry-yard-side' (?), a very tempting name! In the MS. of the Black Book, Cheeseburn, between Eachwick and Stamfordham, is called 'Chereburghe' (Raine's *Heacham*, ii., p. 52). Cf. Cherryburn—the birthplace of Bewick.

⁸⁵ There is still a Swardenburn in Eachwick.

⁸⁶ The Med Burn runs through Eachwick and South Dissington to the Pont.

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| On "Hobbis-flatt," the east side | 4 | 2 |
| On either side of the "Gladin-croke" | 4 | 2 |
| Near the "Out-ganges" | 6 | 0 |
| On either side of the "Gladin-croke" ⁸⁷ | 4 | 2 |
| On the "Hegh-lawes," the south side | 1 | 0 |
| To the north of John de Naffirton's garden in two places | 3 | 0 |
| On the "Stane-flatt" | 3 | 1½ |
| To the north of the "Brad-medowe" | 1 | 0 |
| On the "Lame-rodies," in the middle | 1 | 0 |
| On the South-kelawes, ⁸⁸ in the middle | 4 | 2 |
| To the south, on the "Hegh-lawes," in the Lang-landes | 3 | 0 |
| On the "Treuen-brige" | 0 | 2 |
| On "Elly-bank" | 1 | 0 |
| At the east end on the "North-hope" | 1 | 0 |
| To the west side on the "Hare-lawe" | 1 | 2 |
| At the west end, on the "Ra-syd" | 0 | 3 |

Of meadow, they held half-an-acre in "Calf-strothre," and three roods in the "Lym-kylne-medow."

The whole of these demesne lands were divided into four husband-lands.

Seven acres of demesne meadow were kept in hand, and let out annually to the several tenants at the lord's will. For this grass 10s. a year was formerly paid, but now only 9s.

The Prior and Convent had also a fee farm rent of 8d.; 18 acres called "Fre-Mayden's-Land," or "Bellingham's-Land"; seven lots of 24 acres each held by Bondagers; 8 cottages, with small holdings attached to them; and John de Faudon's 5 husband-lands of 24 acres each.

In all, there had been formerly twenty-two holdings which at the end of the fifteenth century had come to be in the hands of eight persons. The Scottish raids and the Wars of the Roses may account for this and the number of ruined tofts and waste lands. As a picture of the state of village society in Northumberland at the time, the names of these persons, the nature and extent of their holdings, and the rents paid, shall be here given:—

JOHN DE AYNWYK—

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| A demesne husband-land, including the toft called the capital messuage, with a garden and two crofts | 30 acres; rent, 16s. |
|--|----------------------|

JOHN DE BRENKLAW—

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| One-third of three demesne husband-lands, let for 17s., and containing 57 acres | 19 acres; rent, 5s. 8d. |
| A Freehold Farm, with cottage held by fealty | 8 " " 0s. 8d. |
| A "bondagium," with a waste toft | 24 " " 6s. 0d. |
| A cottage with a croft | 3 " " 1s. 0d. |
| Two cottages with a waste croft | 6 " " 3s. 0d. |
| Brewery | " " 1s. 0d. |

60 acres; rent, 17s. 4d.

⁸⁷ This land seems to be twice entered.

⁸⁸ Kylloe is still the name of a farm in Eachwick.

ROBERT WATSON—

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| One-third of the three demesne husband-lands | 19 acres ; rent, 5s. 8d. |
| A "bondagium," with a toft | 24 " " 9s. 6d. |
| A cottage... .. | 1 " " 0s. 6d. |

44 acres ; rent, 15s. 8d.

ROGER SMYTH—

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| One-third of the three demesne husband-lands | 19 acres ; rent, 5s. 8d. |
|---|--------------------------|

JOHN ANNOTSON—

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Fre-Mayden's, or Bellingham's-Land, with a toft | 18 acres ; rent, 6s. 0d. |
| The "Brewing-land," a cottage and waste toft | 2 " " 2s. 0d. |

20 acres ; rent, 8s. 0d.

JOHN DE SYRE, "nativus domini"—

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A waste "bondagium," with a toft | 24 acres ; rent, 8s. 0d. |
| A "bondagium," with a croft built | 24 " " 10s. 6d. |
| Two cottages, one being built | 6 " " 2s. 0d. |
| A husband-land | 24 " " 6s. 0d. |
| A husband-land | 24 " " 6s. 0d. |

102 acres ; rent, 32s. 6d.

ADAM MILNER—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A "bondagium," with a toft | 24 acres ; rent, 6s. 0d. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|

WILLIAM HOGISSONE—

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A "bondagium," with a waste toft | 24 acres ; rent, 6s. 0d. |
| A husbandland, with a croft built | 24 " " 5s. 0d. |
| A husbandland | 24 " " 5s. 0d. |
| A cottage, with a croft | " " 3d. |

72 acres ; rent, 16s. 3d.

MATTHEW WALLER—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A "bondagium," with a toft | 24 acres ; rent, 8s. 0d. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|

AMABILL DE ROSSE—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Two cottages, one being built | 6 acres ; rent, 3s. 6d. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|

The largest farmer in the village appears from this to have been John de Syre, the 'nativus domini,' or serf. This is very remarkable if it be true that at that time, in the eye of the law, a 'nativus domini' was 'really a slave, and belonged to his lord as much as the negro did to the planter.'⁸⁹

The tenants of the Priory had pasture in common on the moor between Eachwick and Whitcheater ; but they might not cut 'brueras,' or turf, on this common, unless the tenants of the manor of Whitcheater did so too. The total of the lands of the Priory, besides the common, appears to have been about 437 acres, the rents £6 17s. 11d.

⁸⁹ Raine's *Hewham*, ii., Pref., p. xx.

By the time of the Reformation, the names of all these tenants in Eachwick had disappeared. A survey⁹⁰ said to have been made at the dissolution of Hexham Priory A.D. 1536, contains the following particulars of the tenants there :—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| “ RICHARD WALTERS— | | | |
| a tenement with edifices. | | | |
| one close of medow in the Lawe West field | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. |
| arable land | ... | ... | 5 ” |
| in the West-more | ... | ... | 12 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; rent, 16s. 4d. |
| THE WYFE OF NICHOLAS CLERKE— | | | |
| a tenement. | | | |
| one cloose in the Weste-felde | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. |
| medoo | ... | ... | 3 ” |
| land arable | ... | ... | 10 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; rent, 13s. 4d. |
| THE WYFE OF ROBERT BOWRE— | | | |
| a tenement. | | | |
| a cloose in the feldes | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. |
| medoo | ... | ... | 3 ” |
| land arable | ... | ... | 13 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; rent, 21s. 8d. |
| ROBERT WALLS— | | | |
| a tenement. | | | |
| a garth in the feldes | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. |
| medoo | ... | ... | 4 ” |
| land arable | ... | ... | 10 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; rent, 21s. 6d. |
| THOMAS ELLESON— | | | |
| a tenement. | | | |
| one croft in the West-felde | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. |
| medo | ... | ... | 2 ” |
| land arable | ... | ... | 8 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; rent, 12s. 6d. |
| WILLIAM BOWRE— | | | |
| a tenement with edifices. | | | |
| medoo in the West-felde | ... | ... | 2 acres. |
| land arable | ... | ... | 4 ” |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 6 acres ; rent, 8s.” |

All these tenants had common of pasture. The total of this rent-roll comes to 93s. 4d. for 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

The Abbey of Newminster was also possessed of lands in Eachwick under the following circumstances :—

On 3rd May, 1386, John Basset, son of William de Whalton and Isabel his wife, sister and heir of John Basset, of Cowpen, granted all his lands and tenements in ‘Echewyke’ to John de Whitlawe. The execution of this deed was witnessed at Eachwick by Alexander de Cresswell, John de Midelton de Slikburn, Will. de Cramlington, Robert de Bellingham de Hirste (?), William de Spens,

⁹⁰ Raine's *Hexham*, pp. 164-5.

and many others.⁹¹ These same lands,⁹² which appear to have formed part of the dowry of Marjory Lisle, wife of William de Mitford, 'gentilman,' of Mitford, and to have consisted mainly of four husbandlands and two cottages, were granted by his son John de Mitford to Robert Elmet by a deed dated Eachwick, 26th June, 1426, in the presence of Sir William Heron, sheriff of Northumberland, Sir John de Mydylton, escheator of the county, Robert de Musgrave, Nicholas Turpyn, Simon de Weltden, and others, with an accompanying proviso that if within the four following years, John de Mitford should pay ten pounds of good and lawful money of England to Robert Elmet or his heirs, &c., at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church of Stamfordham, this grant should be void, and John de Mitford re-enter into possession at the expiry of a year, during which Robert Elmet was to remain at the rent of 23s.⁹³ The £10 was no doubt the original purchase money, and the 23s. represented the interest yielded by that amount invested in land at that time. In order that no questions arising from settlements or entails might invalidate this grant, John and Marjory de Mitford gave a bond for £45 to Robert Elmet, 28th June, 1425, which, however, was to be of no effect as long as he continued undisturbed in his possession by them and their heirs.⁹⁴ On 8th May, 1489, Robert Elmet of 'Echewyk' granted there these lands to John Androwson, chaplain, William Jaye, and Alexander Watson of Morpeth, and constituted Robert Horsley, of Mylnburn, his attorney for giving them possession: on the 15th of May, at Morpeth, he confirmed the transfer of them by these trustees to Robert Charleton, abbot of Newminster, and his convent.⁹⁵ To be perfectly safe, the abbot got Bartrand de Mitford, of Mitford, to renounce any possible right he might have to them, by deed at Newminster, 31st December, 1489.⁹⁶

The half of the 'demeynes de Echewyk,' which had been in the occupation of John Mastilion deceased, was conveyed, at Eachwick, 10th April, 1466, by Robert Preston to William Thomson, merchant; as was also a messuage there, inhabited then by William Elder, and formerly by his father Thomas Elder, to Thomson and Agnes his wife, 24th April, 1467. As security, Preston granted Thomson and his wife an annual rent-charge of four marks issuing from his lands at Hawkwell, and from a messuage at Eachwick, then inhabited by Robert Whyte, 20th February, 1472; this rent-charge, however, was to be suspended as long as they were left in peaceable possession of the mediety and messuage. Subsequently, by deed dated Eachwick, 4th December, 1475, Preston conveyed all his lands and tenements there to Thomson. In May, 1489, Thomson and his wife conveyed the same to John Androsion, chaplain, William Harle, and William Jay, by deed at Newcastle, and constituted Christopher Rawe their attorney for giving possession: on the 16th of the same month there, they assented to the transfer of these lands to the abbot and convent of Newminster.⁹⁷

On the Muster Roll of 1538 only "Henry Blaklok, James Atchison, and Rauf Wallis" are returned for Eachwick, and they had "naither hors nor harnes." In the Feodary's Book, 1568, certain lands and tenements in Eachwick are mentioned as held by James Dodd and the heirs of John Ellison.⁹⁸

After the Reformation, Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield purchased Eachwick Hall and divers lands of the Crown, to be held by fealty only, as of the manor of East Greenwich, subject to a certain fee farm

⁹¹ *Newminster Cartulary*, Surtees Soc., 66, p. 196.

⁹² *Ibid.* p. 194.

⁹³ *Ibid.* p. 190.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 191 and 2.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 193.

⁹⁶ Bertram Mitford did so as grandson and heir of John Mitford, not as Overlord of Eachwick, as is erroneously stated by the editor of the *Cartulary*.

⁹⁷ *Newminster Cartulary*, pp. 186-90.

⁹⁸ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, III., iii., Pref., p. lxx.

rent, and in 1589 he settled the same on Anthony Fenwick, his second son. On 22nd Nov., 1611, George and Peter Ward sold to Mark Errington of Ponteland, as trustee for Anthony Fenwick, and George his son, a messuage and three farms in Eachwick. These and other lands Errington afterwards transferred to George Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant.

PEDIGREE OF FENWICK AND SCURFIELD OF EACHWICK.⁹⁹

ARMS OF SCURFIELD.—Gu., a bend dancettée between six martlets arg. Crest.—A hand gauntleted ppr. holding a pistol.

“The Scurfields of Eachwick were descended from Thomas de Scrutevill, lord of half the vill of Kibblesworth, co. Durham, A.D. 1356.”—Surtees’ *Durham*, ii., p. 216-18.

Sir John Fenwick of Wallington and = Margery Harbottle of Bitchfield.
Fenwick, 1528.

John Fenwick of Fenwick, &c. = Roger Fenwick of = Ursula Heron.
Bitchfield, 1538.

Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield, a gentleman = Margaret Widdrington.
of the Middle Marches, 1550, purchased lands in Eachwick, 1589.

Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield, 1622. = Anthony Fenwick = . . .
↓ of Eachwick, living in 1611.

John Fenwick of Eachwick, = . . . = George Fenwick, = . . .
gent., 1628. merchant adventurer, of Newcastle.

Ann, only child, d. unmarried. = Margaret Fenwick = William Scurfield¹⁰⁰
sold Eachwick to Sir Thos. Widdrington, 1654.

Ralph Scurfield, gent., re-purchased Eachwick, in 1670, from Thomas, Lord Windsor, and Ursula his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Widdrington, d. 16th Feb., 1675.¹⁰¹ = Jane . . . , d. 12th May, 1689.

Ralph Scurfield of Eachwick, Esq., High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1699, d. s. p. 1st Sept., 1728, and left Eachwick to his brother-in-law, Edward Bell. = Sarah Bell, widow of Jonathan Pilsbury of Newcastle, shipowner.

⁹⁹ *Hodgson's Northumberland*, II., ii., p. 291.

¹⁰⁰ William Scurfield was appointed Under-Sheriff of Newcastle, 10th August, 1642.—*Brand*, II., p. 190.

¹⁰¹ In the chancel of St. John's, Newcastle, was a stone with the inscription—“Sepulchrum Radulphi Scurfield generosi qui obiit Februarii 16, 1675, et Janæ uxoris ejus quæ obiit Maii 12°, 1689. Quorum filius Radulphus Scurfield Armiger, de comitatu Northumbrie quondam vicecomes, obiit Septembris 1°, 1728.”—*Brand's Newcastle*, I., p. 114.

PEDIGREE OF BELL AND SPEARMAN OF EACHWICK.

ARMS OF SPEARMAN.—Az. on a chev., erm. between three tilting spears erect or, headed arg., as many bells sa., for difference.¹⁰² Crest.—A demi-lion rampant holding in his mouth a spear ppr. Motto.—*Dum spiro spero.*

Robert Bell, agent to Sir John Fenwick, = Elizabeth, daughter of James Oliver,
d. 1725, aged 95. | owner of the Wine Cellar Stairs,
Hexham, d. 1736, aged 90.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| John Bell, of Newcastle, d. 1716. | William Bell | Sarah Bell, widow of Ralph Scurlfield of Eachwick, married thirdly, John Ogle of Eglington, Esq., and d. 1756, aged 80. | Edward Bell, of Newcastle and of Eachwick Hall, major in Northumberland Militia, died 15th April, 1743; buried at St. John's, Newcastle. ¹⁰³ | = Mary Atkins, daughter and heiress of William Atkins of Sheraton, co. Durham, d. 23rd July, 1739; bur. at St. John's, Newcastle. | Charles Bell of Eachwick, 1743. ↓ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|

| |
|---|
| William Potter = (1) Elizabeth Bell (2) = George Spearman, Sarah Ann Edward eldest son of d. 14th April, eldest surviving Bell, Bell, Edward William Potter d. 1792, aged 69. son of Philip d. unm. Bell, d. inf. of Hawkwell, d. Spearman of 1763. 1744, s.p. 1747. Preston, Esq., b. 1710, d. 1st Nov., 1753. |
|---|

Ralph Spearman of Eachwick Hall, born 4th Sept., 1749, died unmarried 13th July, 1823, aged 74; buried at Heddon-on-the-Wall. | Mary Spearman, born 18th May, 1751, died unmarried 26th February, 1827, aged 76.

Ralph Spearman of Eachwick acted the part of a great antiquary, so much so that he was erroneously believed to have been the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Jonathan Oldbuck.' It is doubtful, however, whether his learning was even so sound as that of the Laird of Monk-barns.¹⁰⁴ His vanity led him to endeavour to trace his descent and name from the 'lords of Aspramont, a castle and county on the confines of Lorraine and Bar.' His new hall at Eachwick was built entirely for show: being three-stories high, with gingerbread battlements, and of great length; though only one room thick. At the time of the window-tax this led to its being rated at a very large sum. Seen from a distance, it quite deceives a stranger by its palatial appearance. Mr. Spearman was so far successful that the neighbourhood still

¹⁰² A lozenge with these arms is engraved on the chalice, paten, &c., given by Mrs. Mary Spearman to Heddon Church in 1824.

¹⁰³ In the cross aisle of St. John's, Newcastle, was the inscription: "Sepulchrum Edwardi Bell et Mariæ uxoris ejus," with the arms of Bell impaling Atkins.

¹⁰⁴ It is fair to mention that Surtees 'considered himself deeply indebted' to Mr. Spearman 'for a variety of useful materials and much interesting information.'—*Hist. Durham*, I., p. 94.

believe that Eachwick belonged to his family for generations. A letter accidentally preserved in the church books at Heddon is a capital illustration of his combined pedantry, liberality, and pride :—

“Mr. Spearman sends enclosed five Shillings, being the Assessed Value of the Movement of the Winning part of a Threshing Machine, found by the Coroner and Inquest, a Deodand forfeit to him on the death of Mary Lawson, as Lord of the Manour of Eachwick Hall Lands, by Grant from James first, King of Great Brittain, in the year of our Lord 1610, and requires the Vicar and Church-Wardens of the Parish of Heddon on the Wall to distribute it to the Poor at Discretion. Eachwick Hall, Friday, March 27th, 1813.”

In his will he stated that he was determined to follow “the example of Abraham, and to consider his Eleazar as heir to all his house,” and consequently entailed his property at Eachwick on his steward Mr. Hunter and his elder sons, on condition of their taking the name of Spearman, with a remainder in favour of his very distant kinsmen, the Spearmans of Thornley, co. Durham. In equity the estate should have gone to Sarah Bell, granddaughter of his great-uncle Charles Bell, and wife of Robert Clayton, Esq., of Newcastle. His aged sister survived for about four years, and left written testimony of her gratitude to Mr. Hunter Spearman for the way in which she was treated after her brother’s death. The entail was not barred, and took effect on the death of the last Mr. Hunter Spearman, to the prejudice of his younger brother who is a land-owner in the township, and continues to bear the name of Spearman.¹⁰⁵

The family longest connected with Eachwick were the Akensides.¹⁰⁶ The name of Thomas Akenside, gent., of Eachwick, appears on the list of freeholders in Northumberland in 1628 ; and immediately to the right on entering Heddon Church is a marble tablet to the memory of “Captain William Akenside of the 14th Regmt. of Foot, son of William Akenside, late of Eachwick, who died 22 October, 1830,

¹⁰⁵ The following elaborate coat was ‘granted in 1827 to John Hunter, Esq., on his taking by sign-manual the name and arms of SPEARMAN: *Az. on a chevron erminois, between three tilting spears erect, arg., headed or, three bells sa., and for distinction a canton ermine; the crest being: A lion rampant ppr., with a collar arg., therefrom pendant a bell sa., and supporting a tilting-spear as in the arms; the spear entwined, for distinction, with a branch of laurel ppr.*—Burke’s *General Armoury*.

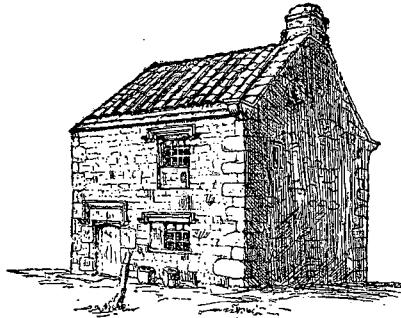
¹⁰⁶ There is a curious petition of Hugh Akenside, of Hawkwell (near Stamfordham), to Quarter Sessions in 1718, for relief for his wife, he being in Morpeth Gaol for debt. He states that ‘his ancestors had bene inhabesters in Hawkwell near 200 yeares.’—Extracts Sessions Records of Northumberland, in Lib. Soc. Antiq., Newc. Akenside was the name of a place in Redesdale, mentioned in the *Inq. post mortem* of Eleanor, wife of Robert Umfreville, in 1363.—Hodgson’s *Northd.*, II., i., p. 110n.

aged 49." Mark Akenside, the poet (1721-1770), belonged to this family, of which his father was a younger son settled in business as a butcher in Newcastle, and it was his uncle of Eachwick who bore all the expenses of his education.¹⁰⁷

Eachwick is entered in the Rate Book of 1663:—¹⁰⁸

| | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| "Eachwicke, Castle Ward, West Division. | | |
| Sir Tho. Widdrington | £60 | Rental. |
| Tho. Okenside | £8 | " |
| Clemt. Barker | £8 | " |
| Ann Readhead, widd. | £8 | " |
| Tindale Ward, East Division. | | |
| S'r Tho. Widdrington | £60 | Rental. |
| Tho. Pattison | £12 | " |
| Tho. Pattison, junior | £12 | " |
| Geo. Clark | £8 | " " |

WEST HEDDON in 1628 belonged to Mr. John Read, gent., and in 1663 was the property of Mr. Richard Reed valued at £40. But 'John Carr of Eshet and Mrs. Dorothy Hunter of West Heddon were married by Mr. Rayne, March ye 29th, 1687' at Heddon Church. They had several children, and seem to have paid particular attention to the selection of godparents.¹⁰⁹ Mr. John Carr of West Heddon was buried in the church, 20th December, 1738. A marble tablet on the north wall of the chancel commemorates Robert Newton Lynn, Esq.,



¹⁰⁷ Richardson's *Borderer's Table Book*, II., p. 184. The Akensides were Dissenters (see Bucke's *Life of Akenside*, p. 1); their baptisms are consequently entered in the register in the following disrespectful fashion: '3 Mar., 170½, Hannah, daughter to Thomas and Ann Akenside of Eachwick, said to be baptized by somebody;' and 'Abraham, son to Thomas Akenside of Eachwick, a Dissenter, said to be baptized by somebody, 18 Dec., 1716.' Two twins of the family were called Moses and Aaron.

¹⁰⁸ Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., i., pp. 255 and 289. It does not appear how the singular boundaries of the Wards originated. As can be seen from the map accompanying this paper they were not conterminous with those of the townships. The vicarage grounds at Heddon and the glebe, form isolated portions of Castle Ward in the midst of Tindale Ward.

¹⁰⁹ 'Thomas filius Johannis et Dorotheæ Carr de West Heddon Gener: Baptizatus erat 22^o die Mensis Septembris, 1692. Gulielmo Carr de Eshet Armiger, Martino ffenwick Gener: Domina — ffenwick Susceptor.' The sponsors to their son Ralph, on 28th Dec., 1699, were 'Mr. Michael Mitford et Edward Cöllingwood et Domina Delavale.'

who died at West Heddon in 1794. West Heddon afterwards became the property of the Misses Peareth of an old Newcastle family, who lived at Heddon House there,¹¹⁰ and they left it to their niece, the late Mrs. George Burdon. To the north of the farmhouse at West Heddon, itself a curious old building, is what seems to be half of a manor-house of the Reads, with a good doorway and Jacobean windows, now used as a cottage.¹¹¹ (See vignette, p. 269.)

At EAST HEDDON, the remains of the ancient residence of a branch of the Fenwick family have been turned into granaries, hen-houses, and cattle-sheds. At the east end of this range there is on the ground-floor a huge kitchen fire-place, and above it one with Tudor details. The windows exhibit delicate mouldings of a later date.

According to the Muster Roll of 1538, Lancelot Fenwick was the principal person in East Heddon at that time:—

“ HEDWYNE.

Lancelott Fenwyk.
Edward Haw.
Wyllm Tomson.
John Talylyor.

Gerard Lauerok.
Edward Tomson.
Henry Brown.
Thomas Broyt'
Able with horse and harness.”

I give the pedigree of the Fenwicks of East Heddon, founded on the Heralds' Visitation A.D. 1615 and the Heddon Registers. It is evident there are great discrepancies in this pedigree, and it requires to be explained from title-deeds, wills, &c.

East Heddon afterwards came into the possession of the Corporation of Newcastle, and was by them sold to the Ridleys of Blagdon.

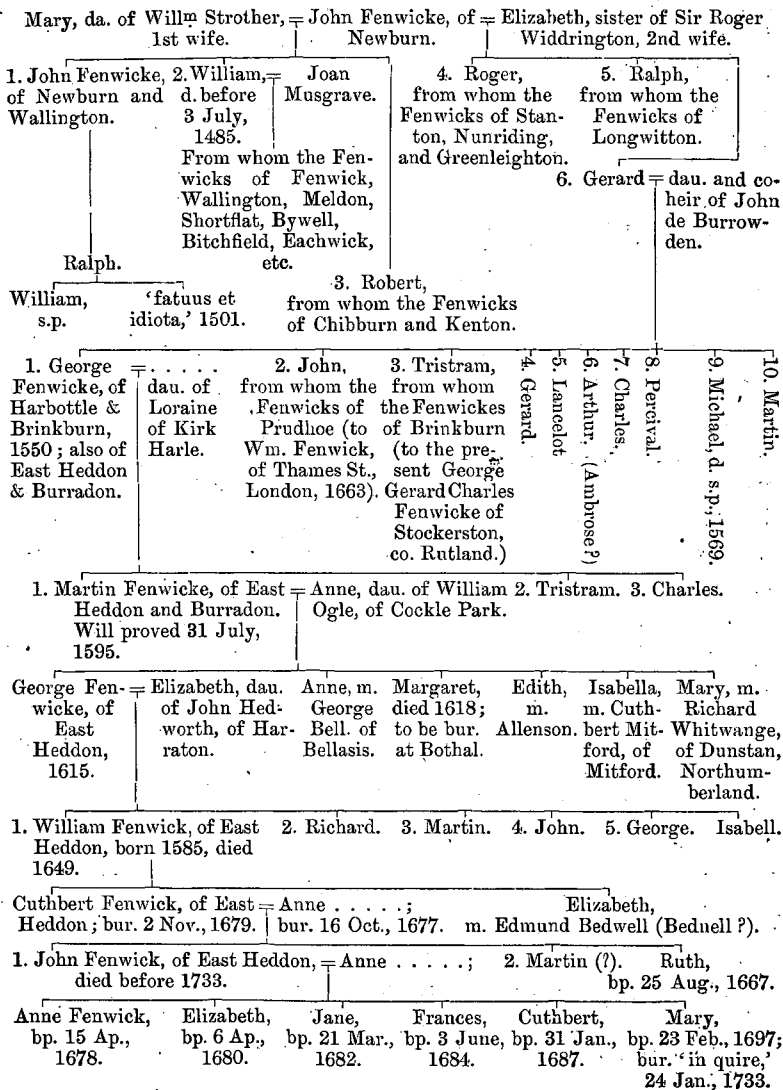
¹¹⁰ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., p. 1248. Their father, William Peareth of Usworth (1704-1775), was an Alderman of Newcastle for nearly half a century. It should be noticed, however, that the ancient arms of PENRITH, borne by Thomas Penrith, Sheriff of Newcastle, 1434: *Arg., three chevronels braced in base, gu., on a chief az., a lion passant of the field*, and (with the chief gu.) by John Penrith, M.P., Mayor, 1458, do not correspond with the arms of PEARETH, *Gu., a chevron arg., between three pears or*.

¹¹¹ The 'old Hall' is said to have stood to the east at right angles to this building, and to have faced the south. There are considerable traces of foundations. In the old 'stay-at-home' days, we frequently find a son, on his marriage, building a new house close to his father's.

PEDIGREE OF FENWICKE OF EAST HEDDON.

ARMS:—Quarterly.—1 and 4—Per fess gu. and arg., six martlets counterchanged; a fleur-de-lys for difference, for FENWICKE.

2 and 3—Arg., three cinquefoils sa., for BURROWDEN.



In 'the Order of the Watches upon the Middle Marches made by the Lord Wharton, Lord Deputy Generall of all the three Marches under my Lord of Northumberland's Grace, the Lord Warden Generall,' in October, 1552, 'the Watch at the Head of *Weltonburn-Inning* and *Nesbet-dyke* was appointed to be set with two men of the Inhabitators of *Heddon of the Wall, Thorklaye, Est-Hedwen, Haughton, and the Close:*' and with two more men from them the Watch was to be set nightly 'at the *Holl-banks* by *West-Oustone.*' The inhabitants of Eachwick furnished their quota at 'Stannerden-ford;' those of Whitcheater 'on the Wall at *Welton-burne.*' Among the Overseers of these Watches were 'Martyn Fenwyke, Clement Rede, and Thomas Rede.'¹¹²

"HEDDEN WALL.

Rychart Elwyk.
Thomas Bartley.
Robert Sclatte.
Ric. Sclatte.

Thomas Atkynson.
Mthomas Trumwell.
Willm Myddylton.
Willm Hill.

Able with hors and harnes."

Comparing these names on the Muster Roll of A.D. 1538 with the earliest entries we meet with in the Register of Heddon-on-the-Wall, in 1656, we notice a marked movement of the population, due no doubt to the confiscation of the monastic lands, the revolution in agriculture that followed the enclosures of 1554, and the cessation of the Border wars. In the Register (unless Trumwell be an error for Creswell) we meet with two only out of the seven families mentioned on the Muster Roll, but that, curiously enough, in the two first "Baptissings" given:—

"Dorthy Hill, daughter to Henry, of heddon on ye wall, was baptised feb. ye 16th;" "Sara Bertley was baptized by Mr. Dockrey, mnistr., of Newburn, ye 14th of May, 1656."

In the interval,¹¹³ three leading families appear to have settled in Heddon village—the Fenwicks, the Creswells, and the Barkases.¹¹⁴ There are wills of all these in the Probate Registry at Durham, where I have made the following extracts:—

"In the name of God amen. The seventeenth daye of March A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1584, I Jerard ffenwick of the pshe of Heddon de Wall, within the countye of north-umberland, Sick in bodye, but whole in mynd, and of perfitt remembrance, mayke this my last will and Testament in maner and form ffollowing: ffirst I give and bequeath my Souelle to Almightye God and my bodye to be buried in

¹¹² *Leges Marchiarum*, pp. 280-1.

¹¹³ On the 30th Oct., 1569, the *Ing. post mortem* of Anthony, second son of William Swinburne, of Capheaton, was held at Heddon-on-the-Wall.—Hodg. *Northd.*, II, i., p. 232.

¹¹⁴ Other early surnames occurring in the Registers are Collin, Peascod, and Archer.

Heddon Church. Itm, I give to John ffenwick, of Barwick, my brother, my Two Tenements, lying and being in Ovington,¹¹⁵ to occupie and enjoye unto such tyme as marmaduke ffenwicke, Sonne unto my brother, Martyne ffenwick, come of lawfull age, at which tyme my will is that my Sayd brother John shall deliver them to the sayd marmaduke, provided that in the meane tyme my sayd brother John shall fine them in his owne name. Also, I give unto my sayd brother John Eight oxen to be delivered to the sayd marmaduke at such tyme as he shall come of Lawfull age, and my sayd Brother John to bring uppe the sayd marmaduke with meat, drink, and cloth, and to keppe him at the scoole all the sayd tyme." Then after providing that if Marmaduke Fenwick died under age, the Tenements were to pass to the heirs male of John, with remainders in default first to the heirs male of his brother Ambrose Fenwick, and then to the heirs male of Martin Fenwick, he proceeds: "And whereas the Tennants dwelling uppon the Two Tenements haith but now remayingn ffoure years, if my brother John and they doe not agre, so that they depart from them, my will is yt. my executors give unto them the Somme of six pounds, Thirteen shillings, and fourepence, to be equallye divided between them." Among the legacies are: "To Martyn ffenwick all the cattle of mine about his house, * * * also, 10 bolls of rye in Longwitton this year, and 10 bolls next year, * * * To Raiph Peareth 2 bolls of rye. To George Shafto 2 kine and one quey, with their calves, that is with Nicholas Clarke, and 12 sheep with John Carnaby, of Langlye. To the poor of Heddon parish 4 bolls of rye. * * * To Anne Read 10s. * * * To Matthew Soppett's wife 1 boll of rye. To George Raymes, 1 bushell of rye. To Gerard Sanderson, one of my best Lambes, and if he dye to be delivered to his father. * * * To James Hobson 1 boll of rye."

He appointed his "breathren Ambrose and John" executors and residuary legatees. The will is witnessed by "Mr. Martyne ffenwick, George fennick, Edward Criswell, Xpfer richardson, Robert Hill, Richard Browne, James Hobson, vicar, Thomas Softlye, George raimes, &c."

The inventory attached to Gerard Fenwick's will is curious:—

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| "8 oxen | ... | ... | ... | ... | £13 | 6s. | 8d. |
| 8 oxen at matphen | .. | ... | ... | ... | £9 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 14 kyne | ... | ... | ... | ... | £15 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 6 yonge cattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | £14 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 4 score and 3 ewes | ... | ... | ... | ... | £16 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 12 whethers | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 48s. | 0d. |
| 7 rames | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 23s. | 0d. |
| 30 sheppe hogges | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4 | 13s. | 4d. |
| 6 dinmontes | ... | ... | ... | ... | £3 | 3s. | 4d. |
| 3 mayres and a foole | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4 | 6s. | 8d. |
| 18 bowlls of oattes | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 46s. | 8d. |
| 10 bowlls of wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 53s. | 4d. |
| Otts on the ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 49s. | 0d. |
| Wheat on the ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 32s. | 0d. |
| more in otts | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 26s. | 0d. |
| rye on the ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 27s. | 0d. |
| more 40 bowlls of rye | ... | ... | ... | ... | £8 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 30 bowlls of otts | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4 | 0s. | 0d. |
| wheat rye and big at Longwitton | ... | ... | ... | ... | £7 | 0s. | 0d. |
| 40 bowlls of ottes | ... | ... | ... | ... | £5 | 6s. | 8d. |
| in swyne | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 12s. | 0d. |
| the waynes, ploughes, and ploughegeare | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 30s. | 0d. |
| in household stuffe | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 40s. | 0d. |
| | | | | | £123 | 4s. | 0d." |

¹¹⁵ In the Survey of Crown Lands in Northumberland, about 1608, preserved at the Land Revenue Record Office, Marmaduke Fenwick appears as 'an ancient freeholder' of lands at Ovington, late in the tenure of William Carr.

But the most extraordinary thing is the list of moneys, in all £82 15s. 0d. lent out by Gerard Fenwick to nearly a hundred different neighbours. We should now consider him a sort of country banker, but in these days he was no doubt regarded as an usurer. The notices of the cattle at Matfen, the sheep at Langley, and the corn at Long-witton, show how wide the ramifications of farming were in those days, owing to a complicated system of land tenure.

Ann Barkas by her will, A.D. 1585, desired to be buried in Heddon Churchyard. She left her property among her children, George Barkas, Jeffrey Barkas, Anne Barkas, and Elizabeth Grenooe, and appointed as their respective guardians, her brother William Mydleton,¹¹⁶ her brother-in-law Symon Ladleye, William Hill, and Elizabeth Grenooe's father (*sic*) Steven Grenooe. The witnesses were William Mydleton, Symond Ladleye, Steven Grenooe, Edward Stocco, and James Hobson. The inventory was taken by Edward Cresswell, Edward Stoccoe, Matthew Foster, and Jeffrey Barkas.

The will of Anne Cresswell of Heddon-on-the-Wall, 2 March, 1614, directs her body to be buried in Heddon Church, and mentions her sons Anthony, Clement, and Arthur,¹¹⁷ her daughter Margaret Barkas, Isabell¹¹⁸ her son's wife, William Barkas, her son Clement's daughter Mabell Barkas, and her son Arthur's daughter Mabell.¹¹⁹

Through the Hedworths of Harratōn, cō. Durham, the Cresswells of Cresswell and the Fenwicks of East Heddon were near cousins. Cuthbert Cresswell, a younger brother of John Cresswell of Cresswell, was Queen Elizabeth's supervisor of coal-mines in Northumberland; and Richard Fenwick, her receiver for Wylam and Ellington, employed Robert Cresswell as his deputy. The Cresswells at Heddon lived in a house just east of the churchyard, which was rebuilt in 1821; they eventually farmed a quarter of Heddon-on-the-Wall township. William Cresswell died in 1730 "at least 90 years of age," and there were Cresswells christened at Heddon as late as 1771. About 1780, the

¹¹⁶ The will of a William Middleton, of Heddon, dated 31st March, 1578, is among the Enrolments at Durham.

¹¹⁷ Arthur Cresswell, bur. 18th Sept., 1674.—Hed. Reg.

¹¹⁸ The fact that 'Isabell Cresswell, wiffe to Arthure Cresswell, deputed. October ye 28th, 1671, buried in Hedon upon ye Wall Church,' appears no less than three times in the Registers, once (as above) in the clerk's book, again in Latin in the vicar's small private book, and lastly (with the addition 'de Walbottell') as the first entry in the more orderly Register commenced in that year.

¹¹⁹ The will of Thomas Cresswell, of Heddon, proved 1621, is also at Durham.

family are said to have ruined themselves by horse-racing, and their farm was let to Matthew Robson from North Tyne.¹²⁰ It is curious to see how the cadets of ancient houses stayed on at home in their own county, descending from knights and squires to yeomen, and, probably, at last to mere labourers.

At one time in South Northumberland, if a man's name was not Ogle, the heavy odds were that it was Fenwick. According to the *Heralds' Visitations*, Lancelot Fenwick of East Heddon, A.D. 1538, would appear to have been the fifth son of Gerard, the sixth son of John Fenwick, who married the heiress of Wallington. Lancelot had five brothers still younger. Nor was this prolific increase confined to this one branch of the race, so probably there was no exaggeration in the old ballad :—

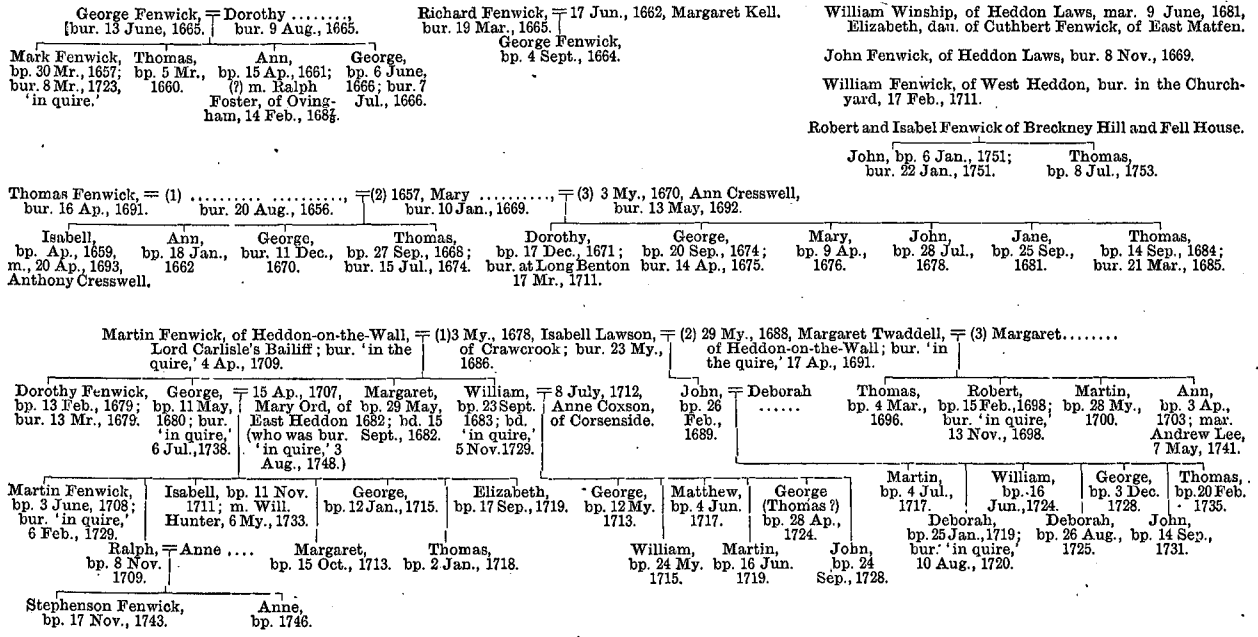
"I saw cum merching owre the knows,
Fyve hundrid Fennicks in a flock."¹²¹

It would be difficult to deny that any Fenwick in particular at the present day is not a descendant of so numerous a clan. I have been at some trouble in arranging the various families of Fenwicks entered in the Heddon registers in genealogical tables, which, however, must only be regarded as hypothetically correct. The first entry relating to the main line at East Heddon, is the notice of the burial of Anne, wife of Cuthbert Fenwick, on 16 Oct., 1677 ; the last, that of the burial of their granddaughter, Mary Fenwick, "in the quire," 24 Jan., 1733. As regards the families in Heddon village, both Thomas Fenwick who died in 1691, and Martin Fenwick, Lord Carlisle's bailiff, who died in 1709, appear to have been thrice married ; the latter had twenty grandchildren. That all these families were branches of the East Heddon family is, I take it, sufficiently proved by their having been buried with them 'in the quire ;' only a William Fenwick of West Heddon was buried outside in the churchyard on 17 Feb., 1711. Additional evidence of consanguinity is afforded by the fact of Mr. Martin Fenwick of East Heddon having stood godfather to Martin, the sixth son of Bailiff Martin, on 28 May, 1700.

¹²⁰ MSS. Thos. Bates. My father had intended writing an account of various places and families in Northumberland, but unfortunately left few notes towards it. I made, however, memoranda of many of his recollections.—C. J. B.

¹²¹ Ballad of the Redeswire Raid.—*Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland* (Chandos Classics), p. 144.

FAMILIES OF FENWICKS AT HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, &c.



Among the MSS. in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is a lease for twenty-one years, dated 1590, from the Crown to George Mason, of the corn tithes of Heddon-on-the-Wall, Eachwick, &c., also land and houses at Heddon, late the possessions of the monastery of Blanchland.¹²²

In 1602, depositions were taken by commission at Newcastle in the suit of Clement Anderson *v.* Ellen Mitford, respecting "lands, &c. in Heddon-on-the-Wall, and the tithes of the parish leased originally by the monastery of Blanchland to Roger Mitford and Edmund Claxton, left by Roger to his wife Anne, by her to Oswald Mitford defendant's late husband, and left by him to the defendant."¹²³

The great tithes of Heddon subsequently came into the possession of the Bewickes of Close House, by whom they have been, for the most part, sold to the owners of the respective lands subject to them, in proportion.

The Proceedings of the Court of High Commission, at Durham,¹²⁴ have preserved for us a vivid, though not particularly edifying, picture of William Wilson, vicar of Heddon in 1628. Anthony Todd, then¹²⁵ aged 26, deposes that he "never sawe Mr. Wilson weare the surplisse, saveing at Easter last, albeit he hath been curat at Heddon for a yeare or more. Hath seene Mr. Wilson at sundry tymes sweare and utter these wordes when he was in his drinke 'What he was a squire's sonne;' and soe braveing in this manner of his birth, that none there should be like unto him." Mr. Wilson frequented widow Reed's ale-house, and would sit there drinking her "home-brewed" for an hour or more, "till he got forward in his drink;" then, if anyone advised him to be civil and temperate, and show some respect to his cloth, he would reply: "I doe not greatly care for my coate; I am a squire's sonne, and soe I respect my birth as much as my coate." It is not surprising that the Dean and Chapter of Durham—the see was vacant—sequestered the living, and gave the charge of it to Thomas Taylor, clerk, and

¹²² See Appendix D.

¹²³ 38th Report Dep. Keep. Publ. Rec., p. 439. There is at Durham the will of Oswald Mitforth, of Stamfordham, proved in 1589. The history of the Mitfords; who afterwards settled at Ovingham and Hexham, and came to be represented by the talented Mary Russell Mitford, requires elucidation.

¹²⁴ Surtees Soc. Pub., vol. 34, p. 8.

¹²⁵ 'Bella Todd, wife to Anthony Todd, smith, in Heddon ye Wall, deputed this life, April ye 9th, 1657.' 'Anthony Todd, deputed this life, Jany. ye 29th, 1657.'—Hed. Reg.

James Carr, gent., of Whitcheſter. But Wilson openly told Carr in church that he would obey no ſequeſtration. The ſequeſtrators had indeed to obtain a citation againſt the pariſhioners, who kept their tithes back from them, and for all of whom, Wilson boated he would answer that “none ſhould ſtirr there feete.” Wilson was thereupon ſuſpended and ordered “to publiquely and penitently acknowledge his offence in his ordinarie apparell;” but on Mr. Taylor ſhowing him this order, he, “in very ſcornfull manner, answered he would obey noe ſuch bible-bables.” The conſequence was that Robert Mitford, the meſſenger of the Court, arreſted Wilson on 29th January, 1629, and with much difficulty, for “in very ſtubborne and peremptory manner” he refuſed to move, brought him down “the towne-gate of Heddon.” The noiſe of their ſtruggle brought Chriſtopher Hopper¹²⁶ to the door of his houſe, and Mitford drawing out the warrant, required his aſſiſtance “in his Maſtie’s name.” Inſtead of answering, Hopper came and took the vicar’s cloak, in order that he might eſcape more eaſily, and then, leaning againſt his door, laughed and jeered at the meſſenger. At laſt, Mitford propoſed to Wilson that he ſhould go to widow Reed’s, to which he only too readily aſſented. Her ſon, Thomas Reed, gent., aged 21, was bailiff of the town, and Mitford, no doubt, reckoned on his aid, but when he came in he told Mitford that he was no common bailiff, but Lord William Howard’s bailiff, and that, as long as he was in the houſe he would aſſiſt him, but “when,” he ſaid, “you are gone forth of the doores, I know what I have to do,” and, in order that his meaning might be quite clear, added that “it had been well done of the wives of the towne to have joyned together and have ſtoned Mitford forth of the towne, in regard of his hyndering divine ſervice.” Mitford ſaw his errand was hopeleſs, ſo he contented himſelf with taking a bond for £50 from Wilson that he would put in an appearance at Durham; and in the end, after various fines and ſentences of imprisonment, Wilson appears to have got off free, under plea of poverty. Thomas Reed, againſt whom proceedings were alſo inſtituted, ſubmitted at once, but the coſts in his caſe were ſo heavy that he took to flight, and was heard of in London in 1635.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ ‘Chriſtopher Hopper, deſtroyed this life, twenty-fourth day of May, 1657.’—Hed. Reg.

¹²⁷ Surtees Soc., 34, pp. 18-19. John Reede, of Weſt Heddon, gent., was likewiſe proceeded againſt for abuſing Thomas Taylor, clerk.—*Ibid.* p. 15.

Thomas Reed, clerk of Heddon-on-the-Wall, hardly the same person as Lord William Howard's bailiff, prosecuted Isabel Oxley, wife of William Oxley, in 1633-4 for "blasphemous words." She was "accompted a great scoulder;" she had cursed George Fenwick "in verve destestable manner," and greeted Reed with: "Plague light of the and thine beastes, and lett never they nor anie thing thou hast prosper nor doe well!" The penance enjoined led her, it is to be trusted, to mend her ways: time was accorded to do so, as she lived thirty years longer.¹²⁸

William Fenwick, of East Heddon, and his eldest son Cuthbert, were prosecuted for contumacy in connection with the schismatic preaching of Cornelius Glover,¹²⁹ at Heddon. On 16th January, 1638, William Fenwick is stated to have 'fled forth of Northumberland.'¹³⁰ Notwithstanding this it seems these Fenwicks took the Royalist side in the Civil War; for, when General Leslie entered Northumberland with the Scots army in 1644, and on the 3rd of February summoned Newcastle to surrender, Colonel Fenwick, in company with Sir Marmaduke Langdale, sallied out of the town early on the Monday following and routed two regiments of Scots horse at Corbridge. On the 22nd of February the main force of the Scots marched from Newcastle to Heddon-on-the-Wall, where they lay all night in the open field. Advancing next day up the Tyne towards Corbridge, they found themselves confronted by the English cavalry, who, however, retreated in the night, leaving behind them only a Scots Major Agnew, Colonel Fenwick's prisoner, to preserve *Fenwick's house, near Heddon*, from plunder.¹³¹

The earliest Church Registers are contained in a little old book evidently kept by the parish clerks, 1656-1771. The entries are scattered up and down, and the book itself is in a very decayed state. The first baptism entered is that of Dorothy Hill, 16th February, 1656½; the first marriage (curiously enough, a civil one, during the Commonwealth), that of "Tho. ffenwick and Mary * * * * In Heddon ye Wall, Lawfully married by Justice Delavel, ye 28th * * * 1657;" and the first Burial that of Henry (?) Hopper, in Heddon Church-yard,

¹²⁸ Surt. Soc., 34, p. 73. 'Isabella Oxley, wife of William Oxley, bur. Dec. 12, 1666.'—Hed. Reg.

¹²⁹ Surt. Soc., 34, p. 111.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* 34, p. 110.

¹³¹ Sykes's *Local Records*, I., pp. 94-95.

“ye 9th of May, 1656.” In 1663, Thomas Clarke, the first vicar after the Restoration, commenced a neat register in Latin, in a long, parchment book; and this seems to have been continued by some subsequent vicars for their private use. In 1671, a regular register was begun in a proper book, but several entries were copied out of the two older books so that some appear three times over.

The following entries arranged chronologically may prove of interest:—

“Jo. Salvin, sonne to walter salvin, scholmaster, of Heddon on ye wall, was baptized by Mr. Dockry, ye 2th of Decembr, 1656.

“Will. Archer, in Heddon on ye wall, had a daughter baptized by prest Hall, called Margret Archer. March, 1656.

“Barbra Madlen, deprted this life Septr. ye 5th, 1658, and was buried in Heddon Church garth.

“Tho. Hill and Margret Kell Lawfully publised 3 several Sabaths, and Maryed by Mr. Dockery, mster of newburn, Jun ye * * 1659.

“Jean Laidler, daughter to William Laidler clarke, off Heddon one the wall, was born in Newton Hall, in ye Parish of Bywell Peter, and was baptised Jun ye 12 day, 1662, and dwelt there three years after.

“Georgius filius Edwardi Birkly Molindimarius (*sic*) baptizatus erat Julii 30, 1665.

“Hi Quorum sequuntur nomina sepulti fuerunt a lege conditâ vulgo dictâ ‘an act for burying in woollen’:¹³² Nicholaus filius francisci Bowmer de Eachwich sepult, legal, 23 Julii, 1679. Jurat-Barbara Crowfoot et Franciscus Bowmar 30 Julii.

“Anna Rea sepulta erat intra Templum 15 Julii, 1696.

“April ye 20th, 1697. Memdm. yt Anthony Creswell paid Roger Heaton, Church Warden, 4s. for Thos. Fenwick’s and his wife’s Lair-stones,¹³³ and yt Luke Rea paid 2s. for his wife.

“Anne, Daughter to James Tweddal, in the Queen’s Service, and Ursula his wife, Baptised October the 2nd, 1709.

“Henry, son to John and Alice Glendinning of Houghton-Cragg House, baptized 19 Aug., 1711.

“— of East Heddon, a spinner, was buried Aug. 9th, 1719.

“Mrs. Phoebe Martin, buried in the chancel, just without the Rails, and close to the South Wall, 31 March, 1731.

“William Brown, weaver, formerly of this town, buried 4 May, 1731.

“William, son to Edward and Margaret Tate, of Roman Wall house, of Whitcheater, baptized 12 July, 1730.

“Thomas, son of Thomas Conyers, Baptized July 9th, 1738.

“Jan. 21, 1741. Buried in the Church-yard, att the east end of the Chancel, a stranger who called himself John Penny, and died att Eachwick, and said he came from Staffordshire.

There seems to have been very great distress about 1700 :—

“Isabella, dau. of Richard and Marjory Peel, baptised; a poor Collyer, ran away next day, 5 June, 1698.

“Thomas, son to Charolinus Campbel, a Scotch man, a Beggar, and a Cripple, and Ann, his wife, was baptized in ye Church, feb. ye 10th, 1698.

“William, son to William and Jennet Greeve, a wandring Scotch Collier, baptized 2 Ap., 1699.

¹³² 30 Car., II., cap. i., by which burying in any shroud, etc., not made of sheep’s wool was prohibited under a penalty of £5; an affidavit to this purpose was to be made either to a magistrate or the officiating minister.

¹³³ *i.e.* Flat grave-stones on the church floor.

"John Dodd, of Wall, a poor Beggar, dyed in Collin's fold, sepult Ap. 3, 1699.

"James, son to Issabel Hogge, a poor Begging Widdow, of Allnick parish, sep. 5 May, 1699.

"A poor Beggar woman dyed in John Barkas house, came from Hexham, 28 May, 1699.

"John Swir, a poor begging Collier, late of Benwell, buried Aug. 26, 1699.

"Nicholas Lingley, of West Heddon, an old Beggar, bur. 26 Oct. 1699.

"Thomas Thompson, bur. 2 Feb., 1700^o, a poor old soldjer.

"Martin, son, and Isabel, Daughter to William Jameson, of East Heddon, a poor Scotch-Man, were baptized 5 May, 1701.

"July y^e 19th, 1703, old Issabel Ladler was poorly buried.

"Old John Ritson sepult. May y^e 10th, 1706, very poor.

The number of fashionable weddings from a distance that took place at one time in Heddon Church is astonishing :—

"Mr. Johannes Nelson et Mrs. Philadelphia Bellamy de Durham nupt. fuere in ecclesiâ nostrâ parochiali p. licent. Aug. 29, 1685.

"Mr. Ralph Anderson and Mrs. Ann Anderson of Newcastle, married by Miles Birkett, vicar, 1702.

"April y^e 8th, 1703. Mr. Philip Philipson of the Parish of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tine, and Mrs. Mary Addison of the Parish of Ovingham were married (having obtain'd a license y^e day before) by M. Birkett, vicar.

"Oct. y^e 10th, 1703. Mr. John Newby and Mrs. Anne Hunter of y^e Parish of Houghton in y^e spring, were married by License.

"Mr. Matthew Wallas and Mrs. Mary Simpson of Benwell, 18 Mar., 1708.

"Henry Woodruffe and Sarah Otterington of St. John's, Newcastle, 13 May, 1711.

"Mr. Ralph Snawdon of All Saints, Newcastle, and Mrs. Grace Milburn of St. Nicholas, 2 Nov., 1714.

"Mr. Thomas Hall and Mrs. Mary Mitford both of Elsdon parish, 11 Aug. 1715.

"Mr. Michael Dawson of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, and Mrs. Barbara Trewhit of South Shields, 18 Oct., 1715.

"Mr. Richard Wilkinson of Durham and Mrs. Hannah Sutton of South Shields, 10 Sept., 1716.

"Mr. Thomas Slater of All Saints, Newcastle, and Mrs. Christian Blacket of Ovingham, 7 May, 1722.

"Mr. George Sureties of Gateshead, and Mrs. Isebel Slator of Newcastle, 16^o Ap., 1723.

"Mr. Thomas Valentine of Warkworth, and Mrs. Anne Dawson of All Saints, Newcastle, 12 Mar., 1723.

"Thomas Clennel, Esq., of the Parish of Allenton, and Mrs. Philadelphia Robinson of this parish, 7 July, 1724.

"Mr. Michael Dawson and Mrs. Frances Armorer, both of Newcastle, 23 Sept., 1725.

"Mr. John Gee and Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, both of Newcastle, 5 Dec., 1725.

"Utrick Whitfield, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Eden of St. John's Chappely in Newcastle, Sept. 21, 1738."

The Parish Books begin in 1671. There is a list of churchwardens from that year to 1703. The first collection mentioned is one in the former year for the people of Halton, who had suffered grievously from fire; the following "collections to briefs," curious in their way, were probably made also in most other parishes :—

"18 Mar. 1677. Collected to a brief for those of Eaton, near Windsor, that suffered by fire, y^e sume of three shilings and a penny.

"7, 8, 9, &c. Oct., 1678. For building of St. Paul's church in London, y^e sum of one pound two shillings and elevenpence.

"29 Sept. 1678. A brief for the towne of Wem was published and nothing collected, y^e day being ill and few at church and y^e brief almost out.

"Collected to a brief for y^e french Protestants y^e sum of eighteen shillings and two pence on y^e week days next after y^e Lord's day whereon it was published and that was y^e 20th day of May, 1683, it not coming to hand here till y^e Tuesday before, which was y^e 15th day of y^e same month.

"Sept. 21, 1684. Collected to a brief (the last among several) for New Market, 4s. 10½d. All these briefs were granted by Kg. Charles 2d. Y^e last was publisht as if uppermost.¹³⁴

"Oct. 22, 1700. Collected for the captives at Machanes, £1, Os. 10d.

"July 26th, 1709. Collected on a Brief for Cannongate in North Britain, £1, Os. 7½d.

"Collected in this parish for George Wood of Heddon-on-the-Wall, who had his house and all his household goods burnt by a sudden and accidental fire, Sept. 30th, 1709.

"Nov. 24th and 25th, 1709. Collected from house to house upon a Brief for the relief of the poor Palatines, 10s. 4½d.

"18th June, 1710. For the protestant church of Mittau in Courland, 3s.

In "good King Charles' golden days" ecclesiastical discipline was strenuously upheld. "About y^e latter end of November, 1681, from y^e Archdeacon's court, held att Newcastle," writes vicar Rayne, "I received notice from Mr. Slagge yt George Barkas of Eachwick, was absolved from excommunication;" and

"October y^e 2nd, 1681, an excommunication was publisht against Matthew Robson, William Patterson and wife, Thomas Spouer and Samuell Spouer, who were likewise excommunic. before.

Feb. 24th, 168½, Excom: was denounced by order from y^e Bshop, against Thomas Spouer, Matthew Robson, Wm. Patterson, Thomas Robson, Wm. Robson, Hannah Robson, Margaret Kell, and Isabell Laidler."

There is a quaintness about the following note accidentally preserved among the Registers:

"ffor Mr. Brecket,
Minister at Heddon-upon-the-Wall,

These

Sir, This may certifie you that y^e banns of marriage betwixt John Morpeth, of ours, and Hannah Barkas, of yours, were thrice published according to y^e canon, *nemine contradicente*, witness my hand this 8th of June, 1698.

Tho. Jones,

Curate in Hexham."

Full lists of the communicants are preserved from Easter 1694 to Easter 1711. Among them vicar Birkett mentions "my deare spouse and my mother Cowling." At Easter, 1738, there were about 86 communicants, more than a ninth of the population, and yet people of the present day talk of the torpor of the Church in the 18th century!

In 1704, the bell was re-cast at the cost of £4 10s. 0d., and the church repaired; "all which was done at the request of Mr. Birkett,

¹³⁴ A curious instance of the Merry Monarch's partiality for Newmarket.

vicar and the Instigation of Robt. Bewicke, Esq." In 1724, £23 16s. 3d. was expended in "new roofing the south Isle of the church." The road from the Vicarage to the Church was repaired in 1715, at the expense of the parish, but it was expressly provided that this should form no precedent against it being maintained for the future by the township.

Vicar Armstrong, in 1754, remarks with evident satisfaction, that in the parish, "at this time, there was not so much as one Papist,¹³⁵ nor a Dissenter of any other Denomination, but Presbyterian." He has left us a list of "the Exact number of souls" for that year:—

| | Families. | Souls. | Presbyterians. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| Heddon-on-the-Wall and its Precincts | 78 | 304 | 1 |
| Closehouse, Houghton, &c. | 15 | 78 | 0 |
| High Seat, &c. | 3 | 20 | 1 |
| Whitchester | 6 | 27 | 0 |
| Loudside | 6 | 28 | 0 |
| Eachwick, &c. | 36 | 131 | 5 |
| West Heddon, &c. | 8 | 44 | 1 |
| East Heddon Lordship | 23 | 122 | 5 |
| | 175 | 754 | 13 |

About this time, he adds, 'one year with another' there were 5 marriages, 18 baptisms, and 10 burials.

There are no such details afforded again till the Rev. J. A. Blackett became vicar in 1830, and composed a most elaborate *speculum gregis*.

Although the inquest after the death of Lord William Howard, taken at Carlisle, 22nd April, 1642, states that he died seized of the manor of Heddon-on-the-Wall as part of the barony of Morpeth,¹³⁶ half the manor appears to have passed into the hands of Sir Robert Wingfield of Upton, co Northampton, M.P. for Stamford, probably as a grant from the Crown, obtained through the influence of his uncle William Cecil, Lord Burghley, the celebrated minister of Queen Elizabeth. At any rate, on the 29th April, 1631, Sir Robert Wingfield sold to Henry Deth of Stamford, Esq., for £600, (a moiety of) the manor of Heddon-upon-the-Wall with messuages, mills, coal mines, &c.,

¹³⁵ On September 3, 1780, Vicar Armstrong returned three men and three women in the parish as Papists, or reputed Papists, to the Bishop of Durham, in a letter sealed with his arms: *gu., three dexter arms vambraced, ppr.*—Original in possession of Mr. Blair.

¹³⁶ In the Feodary's Book, 1568, Lord Dacre appears as seized of only the mediety of the 'ville de Heddon. super murum.'—Hodgson's *Northd.*, III., iii., Pref., p. lxii.

suits, services, courts, courts leet, courts baron, views of frank-pledge, &c., the advowson of the church (*sic*), and the 5th part of the Rectory or parsonage, appropriate with the tithes belonging to such part.¹³⁷ All this Deth immediately sold, on the 27th January following, to Ralph Carr of Darwentcoate, co. Durham, gent., for £620. Carr was fortunate enough to obtain £720 on 28th April, 1635, from Reynold Horseley of Milburn, gent., and Richard Pearson of Newcastle, gent., trustees of James Metham of London, Esq., for the manor, &c., but with the reservation to himself of the coal-mines, &c. From a fine, wherein Metham and Pearson were the plaintiffs, and Carr and Dorothy, his wife, the deforcants, we learn that the appurtenances of this portion of Heddon Manor were then 7 messuages, 6 cottages, 1 water corn mill, 300 acres of (ploughed) land, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 50 acres of furze and heath. Reynold Horseley of High Callerton, gent., the surviving trustee, and Tobias Pearson of Durham Moor House, gent., son and heir of Richard Pearson, conveyed the moiety of the manor, &c., in 1659, to James Metham of Newcastle, gent., cousin and heir to James Metham, deceased. In 1661, this James Metham sold it for £800 to Julian Dent of Newcastle, widow.¹³⁸ Julian Dent died intestate in 1689, leaving two daughters (Isabel, wife of William Bigge, attorney-at-law of Newcastle, and Julian, wife of John Hindmarsh, gent., of Little Benton), who consequently each became possessed of a quarter of the manor.¹³⁹

On 28th Sept., 1717, the lands of the manor were partitioned by award between Thomas Bigge of Little Benton, gent., and his aunt, Julian Hindmarsh, and the Earl of Carlisle, who owned the other moiety. The whole lands contained 1,020 acres, or thereabouts: 504 acres on the west side of the township were assigned to Lord Carlisle; 260 acres, the north-east part, to Mrs. Hindmarsh; and 256 acres, the south-east part, to Mr. Bigge; 13 acres of glebe being given to the vicar on the south-side of the Roman Wall in lieu of the stints claimed by him, and the mill and the stone¹⁴⁰ under the common left

¹³⁷ From deeds at Heddon.—C. J. B.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ In Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II., i., p. 98, there is given a much elaborated pedigree of the Bigge family, which, however is inaccurate as regards the Heddon property.

¹⁴⁰ Belted Will had the stone, carved with his arms above the great gateway at Naworth, brought from Heddon in 1626.—Surt. Soc. Pub. 68, p. 238.

undivided. The houses occupied by the tenants too were excepted from this division. But on 25th February, 1731, a further award separated those of the Bigge and Hindmarsh quarter. John Cresswell and William and Anthony Barkas, yeomen, were the principal tenants of the former.¹⁴¹ In 1810 Mr. Chas. Wm. Bigge sold his estate to Mr. George Bates of Aydon, and about the same time Lord Carlisle's interest was acquired by the Clayton family.¹⁴²

The mining rights reserved in 1635 were sold by Francis Carr, Esq., son and heir of Ralph Carr, to Henry Widdrington, Esq. of Black Heddon, and by him 'bargained and sold, Jan. 26, 1654, to the Hon. Charles Howard of Naworth Castle.' These rights being specifically defined as the winning of coal, heap room, wayleave, and liberty to build 'cottages, lodges, hovels, and shields,' Mr. George Grey, to whom a dispute between Mr. Slater, the lessee of Lord Carlisle's colliery, and Mr. Hindmarsh, the owner of the surface, was submitted in 1730, held that Lord Carlisle and his tenant had no right to throw the water drawn out of the pit on Mr. Hindmarsh's ground, nor to dig a trench for its conveyance, but that the water might be carried off underground.¹⁴³ Subsequently the coal was leased by Lord Carlisle to Mr. Barkas, who employed William Brown as his overman. Brown was a remarkably able man, and when afterwards Mr. Barkas threw up his lease owing to the bad state of trade, the story goes that in buying some flannel for his pit clothes from Mr. Bell, a wealthy draper in Newcastle, he happened to mention what a pity it was that the Heddon pits should be laid in, and the partnership of Bell and Brown was consequently formed to work them,¹⁴⁴ and the adjacent royalty of Throckley. William Brown removed to a house at Throckley Fell,

¹⁴¹ From deeds at Heddon.—C. J. B.

¹⁴² The Hindmarsh quarter of Heddon-on-the-Wall township was left by Thomas Hindmarsh to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Leonard Shafto, rector of Gateshead (d. 1731), and wife of the Rev. Thomas Orde [see Burke's *Landed Gentry*—ORDE of WEERWOOD], whose daughter, Elizabeth Orde, married 1775 Thomas Shadforth, master mariner, of Newcastle, and left three sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Dutton. The whole property was held in undivided eighteenths among Sarah Shafto's descendants, and naturally neglected. The Orde and Shadforth shares having been ultimately purchased by Mr. Clayton, and the Dutton share by Mr. Bates in 1867, a division has since been carried out.

¹⁴³ MSS. Thos. Bates, to whom this was communicated by Mr. Woodman. The Court Rolls of Heddon Manor, which should contain much curious rural history, are supposed to be at Castle Howard.

¹⁴⁴ Heddon was the first place where coals were screened to separate the 'round' from the 'small.' The practice was begun in 1784.

and should be gratefully remembered by antiquaries from the fact of his having saved the Hercules of VINDOBALA from further injury.¹⁴⁵

Messrs. Bell and Brown built a row of houses for their workmen fronting the Carlisle road, at the east boundary of Heddon parish. These houses standing empty at the time of the French Revolution, were prepared for the reception of the refugee clergy. "They presented," says Mackenzie, "a pleasing spectacle to the passing traveller. The entrance to the apartments on the second story was by a flight of steps on the outside, which landed on a gallery that ran nearly the whole length of the building. In the front were plots of ground for gardens, which were kept in excellent order by the respective possessors. This society of strangers frequently experienced the hospitality and benevolence of the neighbouring gentry. They erected a large sun-dial with an inscription upon it expressive of their gratitude to the English nation."¹⁴⁶ These houses, since known as Frenchman's Row, were at that time dignified with the name of Heddon Square. In the Church Register we find, under the year 1799 :—

"The Revd. James Bricquebec, of Heddon Square, French Clergyman, Died May 11th; Buried May 12th. Age 72 years.

"The Revd. John Lewis Anthony Dufresne, of Heddon Square, French Clergyman, Died April 21st; Buried April 22nd. Age 69.

"The Revd. John Foucard, of Heddon Square, Died June 5th; Buried June 6th. Age 39.

In his answers to the Visitation questions propounded by the Bishop of Durham (Shute Barrington) in 1801, Vicar Allason wrote : "There are no Papists in the Parish, natives of this Kingdom—But there are Thirty-eight Emigrant Priests, who assemble at stated times, in a Room set apart for the purpose of public Worship, agreeable to the Romish Ritual."¹⁴⁷

It seems these emigrants also cultivated a field or two in Throckley township, and there are those still alive who can remember the

¹⁴⁵ *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, p. 48, No. 82. Outside the east end of the south aisle of Heddon Church is a tablet with :—'Hic reponuntur cineres spe beatæ Resurrectionis Johannis et Agnis Liberatorum Gulielmi Brown de Throckley Fell. Johannes obiit decimo nono Die Januarii 1748 Anno ætatis tertio, Agnes obiit die secundo Feb. 1748 Ætat. dec. mense. Quales fuere dies ille supremus indicabit.' On a flat stone beneath is, 'The Family Burial Place of William Brown, Esq., with the conventional arms of BROWN: *On a plain bend cotised three lions passant*, and the motto '*Suivez Raison*,' which is still used by the DIXON-BROWNS, of Unthank. For an account of the older grave-stones in the churchyard see Appendix E.

¹⁴⁶ Mackenzie's *Northumberland*, Vol. II., p. 375.

¹⁴⁷ Original in possession of Mr. Blair.

strange sight of the ecclesiastics digging in their long robes. Their home was afterwards turned into a poor-house for the Castle Ward Union, and, on this being removed to Ponteland, let out into tenements. In 1883 the whole was thoroughly repaired, with the gardens replaced in front, instead of the high walls of the workhouse yard. The plaster had crumbled nearly all off the face of the huge dial, but this is now to be restored in accordance with the few traces of the figures and border left. As an appropriate motto, the old French adage has been suggested :—

LE TEMPS PASSE, LE SOUVENIR RESTE.

ADDENDA.

An inquisition relating to the Manor of Barrasford, on the death of Margery, daughter of Richard Umfrevill and second wife of Roger de Merley, was held at Heddon-on-the-Wall on the Monday after the feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ, 1292.—Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II., ii., p. 470, n. 6.

P. 256, n. 66.—‘Thomas Reed of Old Town (in Redesdale), gentleman, and Gawen Reed of Corsenside, were, in 1556, witnesses to a deed of Clement Reed of the Close, in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, whose ancestor, Thomas Reed, was probably a cadet of the Reeds of Redesdale.’—Spearman's notes, *Ibid.* II., i., p. 138.

P. 258, n. 71.—The arms of BARWICK, co. Northumberland, were: *Or, three bears' heads erased sa., muzzled arg.*; those of BARWICK of Sutton, co. York: *Arg., three bears' heads erased sa., muzzled gu.*—Edmondson's *Heraldry*, Vol. II.

P. 278, n. 127.—Cuthbert Milburne, alias Cuddy of the Leam, was, for various felonies, including the theft of two horses from Thomas Reed of Heddon-on-the-Wall, sentenced, at the Newcastle Assizes in 1629, to be sent to the wars with Captain Clark.—*Arch. Æl.*, I. (O.S.), p. 159.

APPENDIX.

A.

THE plan and architectural drawings of Heddon Church, which Mr. W. H. Knowles has most kindly allowed to be used as illustrations of this paper, did not, unfortunately, reach me till my verbal description of the church was already in the press. A few words in explanation of the Plates may be of service.

Plate XXV.—The two elevations of the east wall of the south aisle show the “long and short” quoins of the south-east angle of the ancient nave and the three lines of water-tabling. The monumental tablet is that to the memory of the Brown children, p. 286, n. 145.

The south side of the chancel is represented by Mr. Knowles with such fidelity that the points at issue with Mr. Boyle can be almost as well understood as on the spot. The western double-lancet is, I insist, an undoubted insertion, and this insertion has greatly disturbed the surrounding masonry; but that the course of masonry above that window, and the door with the plain tympanum to the left of it, are the most decided Norman cannot, in my opinion, be gainsayed.

Plate XXVI.—In this view of the interior of the chancel the old semi-circular door-head is seen over the new vestry door on the left. An external door in the north wall of a chancel is an unusual feature; there was one at Jarrow. On the right it will be noticed that the courses of masonry continue perfectly level under both the arch and the window to the west of it. An iron ring for a lamp yet remains in the key-stone of the groined vault. The floor of the whole chancel was originally almost as high as the middle of the second altar step.

Plate XXVII.—This is a sketch of the northern cluster of triple pillarets that support the arch in the chancel. As is mentioned in the text, the capitals differ from those of the southern cluster by the short stems that protrude between the scallops.

Plate XXVIII.—The primary object of this plan was to show the Norman bay at the east end of the chancel; this is given in black. The quoins at the east of the south aisle are marked by Mr. Knowles (judging independently) as those of the ancient nave. The rest of the

shading merely shows old work without discriminating between the diversities of style. Perhaps it is as well that this should be the case, so long as the west bay of the chancel is made the subject of controversy; but it must be remembered that the piers formed by the responds of the chancel arch and of those of the nave are anything but homogeneous masonry. Portions, too, of the porch are ancient.

B.

Inquiry into the Possessions of Close House Chantry. A.D. 1415.

Inquisitio ad quod damnum, 2 Hen. V., No. 10 (Public Record Office).

Henry V. at Westminster, on the 6th of December, 1415, having heard that the possessions of the chantry of the Close, in the parish of Heddou-on-the-Wall, have been alienated, directs his Escheator in Northumberland to hold an inquiry into the case. On the Thursday next before the feast of the Circumcision (Janry the 1st), Robert de Lisle, the Escheator, empanels a jury of twelve at the Castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and they report that Nicholas Turpyn has occupied and enjoyed a messuage, a chapel, fifty acres of tillage, and ten acres of meadow, forming the entire property of the chantry, ever since the 16th of April, 14th Richard II., but by what title they cannot say.

[*Writ.*] Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Escaetori suo in Comitatu Northumbrie salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi quod diversa terre, tenementa, prata, pasture, redditus, et alie possessiones Cantarie vocate le Cloos, in parochia de Heddou on the Walle juxta villam Novi Castri super Tynam, que de patronatu nostro existit, spectancia et pertinencia, per diversos ligeos nostros ab eadem Cantaria subtracta et elongata existunt in Cantarie predictae depauperacionem et exheredacionem manifestam, Nos volentes in hac parte per te plenius cerciorari, tibi precipimus quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiras que terre tenementa prata pasture redditus et possessiones predictae Cantarie spectent sive pertineant et que et cujusmodi terre tenementa prata pasture redditus et possessiones ab eadem Cantaria subtracta et elongata existant, et ad quantam summam se extendant per annum et per quos vel per quem quibus temporibus et quo modo, Et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilacione mittas et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vi die Decembris anno regni nostri secundo. Asplion.

[*Endorsed.*] Responso Roberti Lisle Escaetoris Northumbrie patet in Inquisicione huic brevi consulto.

Inquisicio capta apud castrum Domini Regis de Novo Castro super Tynam die mercurie proximo post festum circumcicionis Domini anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie secundo, coram Roberto Lisle Escaetore Domini Regis in comitatu Northumbrie virtute brevis dicti Domini Regis eidem Escaetori directi et huic inquisitioni consuti, per sacramentum Johannis Lisle, Roberti Musgrave, Roberti Carlele, Edwardi Witwange, Johannis Dolfamby, Williemi Benete, Ricardi Thwenge, Johannis Robson, Rogeri Gybunsone, Roberti Throk-lawe, Thome Molde, et Roberti Dawsons, Juratorum, Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod cantarie vocate le Cloos, in parochia de Heddou on ye Walle juxta villam Novi Castra super Tynam, spectant et pertinent unum messuagium, una capella, quinquaginta acre terre arabilis, et decem acre prati, cum pertinenciis que per quamdam fossam circumclauduntur, que per Nicholaum Turpyn ab eadem cantaria subtracta et elongata existunt et valent et se extend-

unt per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprimas ad quatuor marcas. Et dicunt predicti iuratores quod dictus Nicolaus Turpyn occupavit dictam cantariam, messuagium, capellam, quinquaginta acras terre arabilis, et decem acras prati, cum pertinentiis a sexto decimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post, conquestum Anglie xliij^o usque in die capcionis hujus inquisitionis et inde per totum tempus antedictum exitus firmam et proficia inde proveniencia ad usum suum proprium percepit et habuit quo titulo predicti iuratores ignorant. Dicunt etiam predicti iuratores super sacramentum suum quod nulla alia terre tenementa prata pasture seu possessiones dicte cantarie spectant sive pertinent, quodque nulla alia terre tenementa prata pasture redditus vel possessiones ab eadem cantaria, exceptis prius exceptis, aequaliter subtracta vel elongata existunt prout dictis juratoribus constare possit ad presens. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni predicti iuratores sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die, anno, et loco supradictis.

C.

Gift of Lands, at Heddon and Whitchester to the Abbey of Blanchland by Nicholas de Hoghton. A.D. 1329.

Inquisitio Post Mortem 3 Ed. III., No. 126. (Public Record Office).

Edward III. at York, on the 4th of August, 1328, orders Simon de Grimsby, his Escheator north of the Trent, to hold an inquiry as to whether Nicholas de Hoghton may be safely permitted to give two messuages, ninety acres of land, and a rent of twenty shillings, at Heddon-on-the-Wall and Whitchester, to the Abbot and Convent of Blanchland, in order that they may provide a chaplain to say mass daily in the parish church of Heddon-on-the-Wall for the soul of Nicholas de Hoghton, and the souls of his father and mother and other ancestors for ever. The inquiry is held at Corbridge on the Saturday after the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin by a jury, who say that Nicholas de Hoghton may be permitted to do so, without prejudice to the King or others. The lands he proposes to give are north 30s. a year, and are, together with the rent in question, held by him of John de Lancaster (son and heir of Roger de Lancaster and Philippa de Bolbeck—Hodgson's Northumberland, II., i., p. 239) for 2s.; but, besides these, he holds a messuage and twenty-four acres of him in Whitchester, and a messuage and twenty acres of Robert de Hydewin in West Heddon, and these afford ample security for the performance of all his feudal services.

[Writ.] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilecto et fideli suo Simoni de Grimmesby Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Mandamus vobis quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva vestra per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiratis si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum si concedamus Nicolaus de Hoghtone quod ipse duo mesuagia quater viginti et decem acras terre et viginti solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Hedone . . the Walle et Whittecestre dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Alba Landa ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum divina pro anima ipsius Nicholai et animabus patris et matris ac aliorum antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia parochiali de Hedone on the Walle singulis diebus celebraturum. Habendum et tenendum eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis ad inveniendum Capellanum predictum divina ibidem sicut predictum est singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum, necne. Et si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum tunc ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium nostrum et ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium aliorum et quorum et qualiter et quo modo et de quo vel de quibus predicta mesuagia et terra et redditus teneantur et per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo et quantum predicta mesuagia et terra valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem et qui et quot sunt medii intra nos et prefatum

Nicholaum de mesuagiis terra et redditu predictis et que terra et que tenementa eidem Nicholao remaneant ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas et ubi et de quo vel de quibus teneantur et per quod servicium et qualiter et quo modo et quantum valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus et si terre et tenementa eidem Nicholao remanencia ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas sufficiant ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis mesuagiis terra et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et omnia alia onera que sustinuerint vel sustinere consueverint ut in sectis visibus franciplegii auxiliis tallagiis vigiliis finibus redemcionibus amerciamientis contribucionibus et aliis quibuscumque emergentibus sustinendis et quod idem Nicholaus in assisis juratis et aliis recognicionibus quibuscunqve poni possit prout ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consuevit. Ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsius Nicholai defectum magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. Et inquisitionem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilacione mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum iiii. die Augusti anno regni nostri secundo.

Inquisicio capta coram Simone de Grymesby Escaetori Domini Regis citra Trentam abud Corbrigge die sabbati proxima ante festum Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu secundo per sacramentum Roberti Hydwinwest, Williemi de Eggiscliffe, Roberti de Lumley, Simonis de Waskerley, Johannis filii Alicide de Corbrigge, Williemi de Hydewin, Williemi filii Ade, Johannis de Bechefeld, Ade de Cockefeld, Ade de Aydene, Williemi de Ovington, et Thome Hunter, Juratorum, si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium Domini Regis predicti ant aliorum si idem Dominus Rex concedat Nicholao de Hoghtone quod ipse duo messuagia quater viginti et decem acras terre et viginti solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Hedone on the Walle et Wittecestre dare possit et assignare Abbati et Conventui de Albalanda ad inveniendum quendam capellanum divina pro anima ipsius Nicholai et animabus patris et matris ac aliorum antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia parochiali de Hedone on the Walle singulis diebus celebraturum, Habendum et tenendum ipsis Abbati et Coventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum, necne. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium Domini Regis nec aliorum. Item dicunt quod predicta terra tenementa et redditus tenentur de Johanne de Langcastre per servicium ij s. per annum pro omni servicio et dicta messuagia et terra valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem xxx s. Et dicunt quod predictus Johannes de Langcastre est medius inter dominum Regem et ipsum Nicholaum de tenementis predictis. Et dicunt quod adhuc remanent penes dictum Nicholaum unum messuagu im et xxiiij acras terre in Wittecestre et unum messuagium et xx acras terre in Hydewinwest ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas et dicta messuagia et xxiiij acre terre in Wittecestre tenentur de Johanne de Langcastre per servicium trium denariorum ad Wardam castri Novi Castri super Tinam et quo ad cornagium per annum et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xxiiij s. Et predicta messuagia et xx acre terre in Hydewynwest tenentur de Roberto de Hydewin per servicium ij s, ad predictam Wardam et obsli quo ad cornagium per annum et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xvj s. Et dicunt quod predicta terre et tenementa eidem Nicholao ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas remanencia sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis messuagiis terra et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinint et sustinere consuevit juxta tenorem brevis. Et dicunt quod idem Nicholaus in assisis juratis et aliis recognicionibus quibuscumque poni potest prout ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consuevit. Ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsius Nicholai defectum magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. In cujus rei testimonium predicti Jurati sigilla sua apposuerunt huic Inquisitioni. Datum apud Corbrigge die et anno supradictis.

[Endorsed.] Fiat per finem quinquaginta solidorum.

Lord Treasurer's Remembrances of Exchequer. Originalia. Roll 22.
 3 Ed. III. Northumbr. in r^o vj^{to}. (Public Record Office.)

For the consideration of 50s., the King, at Wallingford, on the 23rd of April, 1329, grants a license to Nicholas de Hoghton to give these lands, &c., to be held in mortmain.

Grossi fines.

Nicholaus de Hoghtone finem fecit cum Rege per quinquaginta solidos pro licencia habenda dandi et assignandi laicum feodum in Hedone on the Walle et Whittestre ad manum mortuam habendum. Teste Rege apud Walynghford xxiiij die Aprilis.

D.

Lease of the Great Tithes of Heddon Parish, &c., to George Mason,
 A.D. 1590.

(From the original in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

Queen Elizabeth at Westminster, on the 21st of March, 1590, grants by letters patent, a Lease for 21 years to George Mason, gent., at the old rent of £14 17s. 0½d., of the tithes of grain of Heddon-on-the-Wall, Eachwick, Hedwin, Whitchester, and Houghton Close and Grange, together with the tithe barns of Heddon and Eachwick, and the tithes of salmon at Heddon, as these were lately held by Roger Mitford and Edmund Claxton, at the rent of £5; also all the other possessions of the monastery of Blanchland at Heddon, which they have held at the rent of £7, including the right of digging und drawing coal and other ore with wayleave and staithleave; and likewise the tithe of these premises amounting to £2 17s. 0½d.

Elizabeth dei gratia Anglie, francie et hibernie, Regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes Litere pervenerint salutem: Cum quidam vetus annualis redditus Quatuordecem librorum septemdecem solidorum et unius oboli pro premissis inferius specificatis jamdiu abhinc fuit responsus et decimis inde cujusdam summe Quinquaginta septem solidorum et unius oboli nunc multisque Annis preteritis racione cujusdam dimissionis de quibusdam Rogero Mitforde et Edmundo Claxton facte, Sciatis igitur quod nos pro eo quod dilectus Subditus noster Georgius Mason generosus predictum annualem redditum Quatuordecem librorum septemdecem solidorum et unius oboli pro premissis respondere offert, de Avisamento dilectorum et fidelium Consiliariorum nostrorum Willielmi Baronis de Burghley Thesaurarii nostri Anglie, Johannis Fortescue Armigeri Subthesaurarii Curie Scaccarii, ac Rogeri Manwoode militis Capitalis Baronis ejusdem Scaccarii, Tradidimus concessimus et ad firmam dimisimus, ac per presentes tradimus concedimus et ad firmam dimittimus prefato Georgio Masone omnes illas decimas nostras granorum annuatim et de tempore in tempus provenientes crescentes sive renovaturas intra villas et campos de Heddone super murum, Echewyk, Hedwyne, Whichester, Houghtone Close et Grainge, in comitatu nostro Northumbrie, ac horrea decimalia de Heddon et Echewyk predictis cum uno gardino eidem horreo decimali de Echewyk spectanti ac decimas nostras Salmonum de Heddon predicto, cum omnibus et singulis eorum pertinentiis nostris univrsis modo vel nuper in tenura sive occupatione dictorum Rogeri Mitford et Edmundi Claxton vel assignatorum suorum seu assignatorum eorum

alterius annuali redditu Quinque librorum, Necnon omnia illa terras, tenementa, domos, cotagia, clausa, piscaria, prata, pasturas, moras, communia pasture, terras, arrabiles, medietatem moleudini aquatici, insuper et woodhames, cum omnibus aliis proficiis, easimentis, et commoditatibus eisdem premissis spectantibus sive pertinentibus, scituatis et existentibus in villa campis territorii et bundis de Heddon super murum predicto, Necnon libertatem fodiendi et hauriendi intra libertates et bundas predictas carbonem lapideum sive aliquod aliud genus de le ore ibidem, unacum Waileve et staithleve per et trans campos et bundas predictos pro cariagio eorundem, modo vel nuper in tenura sive occupatione dictorum Rogeri Mitforth et Edmundi Claxton vel assignatorum suorum seu assignatorum eorum alterius annuali redditu Septem librorum, Que omnia et singula premissa nuper monasterio de Blancheland in dicto comitatu pertinencia et spectancia ac parcellass possessionum inde quondam existentes ac omnia et singula domos, edificia, structurass, horrea, stabula, columbaria, hortos, pomaria, gardinos, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, lezas, brueras, communia, vasta, jampna, mariscos, aquas, aquarum cursus, gurgites, ripas, stagna, vinaria, piscaria, piscaciones, proficia, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, hereditamenta nostra quecunq; cum eorum pertinenciis universis aut cum eisdem seu eorum aliquo vel aliquibus antehac usualiter per redditum inferius in his presentibus literis nostris patentibus reservatum dimissis, locatis, habitis, cognitis, acceptis, usitatis, occupatis, seu reputatis existere, Exceptis tamen semper et nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis omnibus grossis arboribus, boscis et subboscis premissorum, Habendum et tenendum predictas decimas granorum et cetera omnia et singula premissa superius per presentes dimissa cum eorum membris et pertinenciis universis, exceptis prius exceptis, prefato Georgio Masone executoribus et assignatoribus suis a festo Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis proxime futuro usque ad finem termini et per terminem viginti et unius Annorum extunc proxime sequentium et plene complendorum, Reddendum inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris Quatuordecem libros septemdecem solidos et unum obolum legalis monete Angeliæ ad festa sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis ad manus Ballivorum vel Receptorum premissorum pro tempore existencium per equales porciones solvendos durante termino predicto. Et predictus Georgius Masone, executores, et assignatores sui omnia domos et edificia ac omnia sepes, fossata, inclusa, littora, ripas, et muros maritimos, necnon omnes alias necessarias reparaciones premissorum in omnibus et per omnia de tempore in tempus totiens quotiens necesse et oportunum fuerit sumptibus suis propriis et expensis bene et sufficienter reparabunt, supportebunt, sustinebunt, escurebunt, purgabunt, et manutenebunt, durante termino predicto ac premissa sufficienter reparata et manutenta in fine termini dimittent. Et Volumus ac per presentes concedimus prefato Georgio Masone, executoribus, et assignatoribus suis quod bene licebit eis de tempore in tempus capere precipere et habere de in et super premissis crescentibus competens et sufficiens houseboote, hedgboote, fyreboote, ploughboote, et carteboote ibidem et non alibi annuatim expendum et occupandum durante termino predicto, Et quod habeant materiatram in boscis et terris premissorum crescentem ad et versus reparaciones domorum et edificiorum premissorum per assignacionem et supervisionem Senescalli seu Subsenescalli aut aliorum officialium nostrorum ibidem pro tempore existencium durante termino predicto. Proviso semper quod si contigerit predictum redditum superius per presentes reservatum a retro fore non solum in parte vel in toto per spacium Quadraginta dierum post aliquod festum festorum predictorum quout preferitur solvi debeat quod tunc et deinceps hec presens dimissio et concessio vacua sit ac pro nullo habeatur Aliquo in presentibus incontrario inde non obstante Aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione, provisione, proclamacione sive restrictione incontrario inde antehac habito, facto, edito, ordinato seu proviso, Aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunq; in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die marcii Anno regni nostri Tricesimo secundo et per breve de privato sigillo &c. Buggyn.

E.

There are four, only four, tombstones of ancient appearance in Heddon churchyard that are still legible, but as these are gradually falling to pieces, the inscriptions are worth placing on record.

(1) Just south of the path, at the south-east corner of the porch, is a headstone in memory of a child, bearing a good old border name:—

“Here lieth interred The Body of IANE REVELY, who departed this Life A^vGust ye 26th day, 1724, AGed 2 yeares.”

(2) A little to the south of this last, we read:—

“Here Lyeth interr’d ye Body of Iohn, son of Ralph peascod of Heddon on ye wall, who died May ye 12th, 1730, aged 21 yeares, also Wm. & bridget, who died young.”

(3) To the east of the footpath, halfway between the entrance to the churchyard and the porch, is a small stone with embattled edges, having on its east face:—

“Here lieth interred ye b * * * of IOHN BEWICK, of Darras Hall, Husbandman, who dyd Nov^{br} ye 24, 1730, aged 26 yeares;” and on its west face, “* * * * that the said Iohn Bewick hath left the sum of ten pounds to the poor of the parish of Heddon on the wall to be Distributed among them at the Discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the said parish.”

(4) At the south-west corner of the church:—

“Here Lieth the Body of Iohn Waddle, who Departed Iuly ye 17, 1731, aged 44 yeares.”