

XI.—THE MANOR OF HALTWHISTLE.

BY THE REV. C. E. ADAMSON.

[Read on the 29th day of March, 1893.]

THE manor of Haltwhistle or Hautwysel¹ formed part of the 'Franchise of Tindale,' of which the kings of Scotland were lords seigneur, during parts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1191 William the Lion gave Haltwhistle, Bellister, and Plainmeller as a dowry to his natural daughter Isabel, widow of Robert de Brus, on her marriage with Robert de Roos of Hamlake (Helmsley) and Wark-upon-Tweed, and the manor remained in the possession of her descendants for fourteen generations. Robert de Roos was succeeded by his son William who appears to have left Hamlake to his eldest son and Haltwhistle to his second son Alexander. In 1306, September 11th, Edward I. passed through Haltwhistle, and on his arrival at Carlisle he granted to the lord of Haltwhistle license to hold a weekly market and two fairs, one on the festival of the Invention of the Cross and the other at Martinmas.

On the same occasion a complaint was made by William, son and heir of Sir Alexander Ros of Yolton, knight, alleging that he had been wrongfully deprived by John de Balliol, formerly king of Scotland, of the services of thirlage and maintenance of the mill pools of Hautwysel in Tyndale due by the lord of Grendon and his tenants in the time of his ancestor, Sir Robert de Roos, to whom William king of Scotland gave the manor of Hautwysel and appurtenances and praying remedy from the king as now lord of Grendon since the death of Antony bishop of Durham.

It appears that Gilbert, the then lord of Grendon in the chapelry of Haydon Bridge, had granted an annual rent charge of four marks to Alexander de Ros for liberty for himself and his tenants to grind

¹ At the east end of the town is a mound known as the Castle Hill. It bears traces of ancient fortification, and it has been suggested that the name of Haltwhistle (or Hautwysell as it was originally spelled) is derived from the 'watch' [wessel] on the 'high' [alt] mound.

their corn at Haltwhistle mill. His son Hugh had exchanged lands with Alexander III. king of Scotland from whom they had descended to John Balliol on whose forfeiture Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, came into possession for a short time, but the king had recovered them at this parliament at Carlisle. The complaint is endorsed:— ‘As the King’s father died seized in the Manor and the service was not done for long before, the case must be more fully considered.’²

Robert de Ros or de Roos was a very important personage. His name is continually occurring in state documents of the period. He held the important barony of Wark-upon-Tweed as well as Haltwhistle and had extensive estates at Helmsley in Yorkshire. In 1209 he was one of the escort appointed to attend William of Scotland to York, and he is one of the witnesses to the agreements between the English and the Scottish kings. In 1212 he had ‘taken the habit of religion’ in connection with the Knights Templars, but we find him shortly afterwards again engaged in State business, and yet when he died in 1227 he was buried as a Knight Templar in the Temple church. He, with the Northumbrian barons Eustace de Vesci, John fitz Robert, and Gilbert Delaval, took a prominent part in promoting the signing of the great Charter (1215). Two of his grandsons, each named Robert de Ros, also took a prominent part in public affairs, but Haltwhistle passed into the possession of descendants whose names seldom occur in the public records.

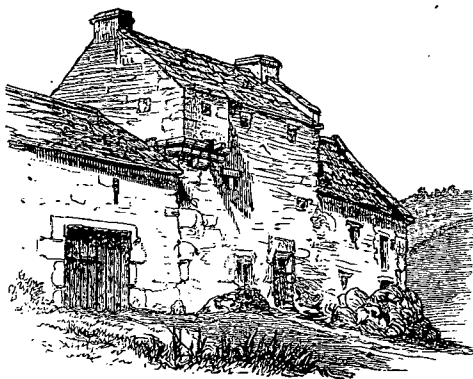
In 1343 William de Roos died leaving two daughters of whom one (who married Sir John Ellerker) succeeded to Yolton in Yorkshire, the other to Haltwhistle, and thus the manor passed to Sir Thomas Musgrave the husband of Margaret de Roos. The Musgraves were an old Cumbrian family settled at Musgrave and afterwards branching out into the four families of Great Musgrave, Edenhall, Hayton, and Crookdale.

The tower of Hautwysel is first mentioned in the list of towers and castles that existed in Northumberland about the year 1416, and is probably the same as that described in 1542 as the inheritance of Sir William Musgrave and in measurable good reparation.³ It is—as

² See Hodgson’s *Northumberland*, III. 385, and Bain’s *Documents relating to Scotland*, III. 48, 236.

³ ‘At Hawlewysle is a toure of thinerhytance of S^r Will^m Musgrave knyghte in measurable good rep^{ac}’ons.’

it now stands—a plain building with a loop-holed turret built on corbels. The old roof, which was removed some twenty years ago, was formed



of flags laid on heavy oaken beams and fastened thereto with sheep shank bones. The floor also consisted of flags laid on joists formed of the roughly squared trunks of oak trees. A winding stone stair-case leads to the upper part of the tower. As Haltwhistle cannot have had a resi-

dent lord during the tenure of the Musgraves, the tower was probably the official residence of the bailiffs who seem to have exercised considerable authority in the town. In 1279 Roger le Tailleur was bailiff. In 1473 Robert Stevenson, vicar, is named as seneschal. In 1552 Nicholas Blenkinsopp was bailiff (*Nicolson's Leges Marchiarum* 164). John Ridley, bailiff of Haltwhistle, by his will dated 1616 bequeaths his best ox as a 'herryate' to Lord William Howard, and another John Ridley and Nicholas Ridley held the office in 1634. (Lord William Howard's Household Book.)

In 1516 Sir Edward Musgrave obtained from Henry VIII. a confirmation⁴ of the grant of fairs and markets of Edward I., and his second son Simon (who succeeded to the estates on the death of his nephew Sir Richard without surviving issue) sold the manor to Sir Richard Lowther, knight, whose virtues and honours are thus recorded in Lowther church :—

'Sir Richard Lowther knight, succeeded Henry lord Scroop in the office of lord warden of the West Marches, and was thrice a Commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland all the time of queen Elizabeth. And after he had seen his children to the fourth degree, given them virtuous education and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family and kept plentiful hospitality for 57 years together, he ended his life the 27th of January, 1607, *Ætatis suæ* 77.'⁵

⁴ See Appendix, page 176.

⁵ Nicolson and Burns, *Westmoreland and Cumberland*, I. 431.

Christopher his son married Eleanor daughter of Sir William Musgrave of Hayton, co. Cumberland, and his daughter Annie married Alexander Featherstonhaugh of Featherstone near Haltwhistle.

With her the manor passed to the Featherstonhaughs, and her son Albany Featherstonhaugh sold it to Lord William Howard (Belted Will) in 1611. The date of the sale is approximately fixed by the following entries in Lord William Howard's Household Book for 1612 under 'Rents Pentecost and Martinmas.'

'HAUTWYSELL.—Augusti 5°. Received of John Ridley for the half yeare's rent of the tenements thear, due to my Lord at Midsomer last, the sum of *iiiijl* *iiij*s *viiij*d.—Per quitt' Nov. 19. Rec. of John Ridley for the half yeare's rent of the tenements thear, due to my Lord at Martinmas last and for the towle *xxjs* *vd*. Rec of Mr. Harrison for wholl yeare's rent of the mill thear, due at Martinmas last *vi*l *vjs* *viiij*d.'

But that it was then a recent acquisition is shown by an entry under another head :—

'Rec of Cuthbert Harryson as remayning upon his accompt of *xli* part of the payment for the purchase of Hautwysell 28 Feb. *iiijs* *xjd*.'

Again under 'lands purchased' :—

'March 1° by bills—To Mr. Cuth. Harryson as parcell of the money due by my Lord for the purchase of Hautwysell and for drawing of writings belonging thereunto *xli* * * * To Cuthbert Harryson for John Corry for the purchase of his assignment for the lease of Hautwysell mill *xxli*.'

Moreover this property does not occur in Lord William Howard's rental for 1611.

Other entries in the same book are :—

'1612, Aug. 26, the stewards' dinner at Hautwysell Court *ixs* *iiij*d., in 1641, *xiijs*.

1618 (various receipts) *clxviij*l *iiij*s. *xd*. ob.—June 18. Rec. of Mr. Cuth. Harryson for the towles of St. Ellens and Martinmas 1618 for *ij* faires *xvs*. For Composition of all tradesmen comming to those *ij* fairs *xiiij*s. For towle corn *xiiij*s. For towle of bread *vjs*. Rec of John Bell for one of his sons for his amerciament for playing at *ix* holes *vis* *viiij*d.'

Aug. 13. Various receipts of John Turner for corn and coals sold at Haltwhistle are enumerated :—

'5 stone of Coale roap for Hautwisell and the other *xvis* *viii*d.

1620, June 2. Rec. of John Ridley Miller for one half yeares rent of the Walk Mill at Hautwysley due at Whitsunday 1621, xls.'

The miller received *vi.* yearly as wages, probably this was the corn miller.

'Mr. Laurence Middleton for keeping the court at Hautwysley iij times due at the last St Ellenmas court 1621 xxxs.'

In connection with this period the following from a document (in the handwriting and peculiar spelling of Mrs. Cuthbertson) preserved among the manor records is interesting :—

'Lord Wm Howard bought ye Lordship of Albany
Featherstonhaugh
Observations on Haltwhistles Court Rolls
due to ye Lord of ye Man^r
Herriots on Desent & arbitrary fines on allinations
£ s d
Estimated Worth Yearly 6 3 : 6
Certain Day works of ye several Tenant
s d
Estimated Worth : 7 6
£ s d
Profits of ye fairs & markets 1 8 : 4

Court & Court Leets &c fines on Alenation Herriots releases wayfes & deodands
Felon good &c Hawking Fowling Hunting fishing & all other Profits and Per-
quisites worth

£ s d
3 . 6 . 8

Lord Howard let ye follow to Tho Waugh—

	Acres.	Rood.	P.
Message Barn & Stack yard &c.	—	—	20
Close call ^d Skele end Containing	6	—	—
Land Lyeing in Haltwhistle Hough con ^s	—	2	—
Land Lying in y East feild Bounded by Walk	}	1	—
Water Mill Butts on ye West Containing			
Two Ridges of Land lye ^{ing} in East feild ...	—	2	—
Third Part of a Pasture call Akey know ...	11	2	—
Ground Lyeing in Halt ^v Westfeilds con ^s	4	2	—
Land Lyeing in ye feild Call ^d . Wilyae con ^s	1	—	—
	25	—	20

The above was lett to Tho Waugh by Lord Howard with all Perquisite mention^d. (excepting Mills & Quarrys).

Tenants paying y^e best Beast they dye^d Seize^d of for a Her^{ot}.

Haltwhistle. Lord Howard let y^e following to Hugh Ridley, 1632.

	Acres.	Rood.	P.
A Message Barn & Garth Containing ...	—	1	—
A Frontstead Containing ...	—	—	10
Land laying in Haltwhistle Hough Con ^s ...	1	—	20
Land Lyeing in y ^e Haither East Feild con ^s	1	2	—
Land Lyeing in Haltwhistle West feilds con ^s	5	1	—
Land Laying in y ^e feild call ^d . Wylegae con	1	1	—
The whole Contain ^{ing} ...	9	1	30

At his Death to pay a Herriot & all other Custom & Dutys as ye Tenants are Bound to perform.

The water Corn Mill wth all Mulsturs Tolls Sute Soken Custome &c to y^e same belonging.

The Walk Mill with Pool Water &c thereto belong^{ing}.

The Dye House with all Advantages theretoo belong^{ing}.

Coal Mines & Seams of Coal discovered or to be Discover^d & all profits what so Ever.

Lord Howard let y^e follow^{ing} to John Ridley alias Easby.

	A.	R.	P.
Parcel of Land Call ^d . Bayfield Hough contain ^s ...	20	—	—
Land Call ^d Haltwhistle Lowe Hough con ^s ...	3	2	—
Land Lyeing in Haltwhistle Eastfeilds Bounded by ye river Tyne on y ^e South con ^s ...	6	2	—
Land lyeing in Haltwhistle West feilds con ^s ...	15	1	20
Land lyeing in a feild call ^d Wylegae con ^s ...	1	3	—
The whole ...	47	—	20

Lord Howard let y^e following to Christp. Ridley.

	A.	R.	P.
A Messag House a smith shop garth & Close Call ^d	11	2	—
Edenslaw containing ...	—	—	—

Lord William Howard died in 1640 just as the troubles of the civil war were beginning; indeed it is supposed that his hasty removal from Naworth to Greystock on the approach of the Scots was the immediate cause of the death of the old man whose once sturdy frame was now well nigh worn out.

Sir Charles Howard, third son of Lord William Howard (who married Dorothy Widdrington), now succeeded to the manor. He 'was a person whose political and religious principles did not permit him to bask in the favour of "Oliver" the "Captain General of all the forces," or of the honourable parliament of the time; for, on the 14th July, 1652, "the humble petition of the lady Dorothy Howard late the wife of Sir Richard Howard, knight, one of those presented to their honours in the new list from the Commissioners for compounding as a papist delinquent, and of William Howard Esq. their son, being that day

read" before the House of Commons "it was resolved—that the name of Sir Charles Howard, of Haltwhistle, be inserted into the bill"; and accordingly the name of Sir Charles Howard, of Plenmeller, near Haltwhistle, occurs in a long list of his offending neighbours, who were put into the bill of November 2nd, 1652, for the sale of several lands and estates forfeited to the commonwealth for treason.⁶ Accordingly the estate was put up for sale, and the following document belongs to this date. It is endorsed thus :—

' A DESCRIPTION OF HALTWHISTLE BOUNDARIES TAKEN BY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SALE OF FORFEITED ESTATES IN THE YEAR 1653. No. 6.

Boundary of Haltwhistle Lordship Beginneth at the South East Corner of the Falling in of Tippat Burn into the River of South Tyne; And from thence Northwest up the said Burn to the Foot of Pansdale Sike, then North the said Sike to the Sandiefords. And so to the Wall Town Mosse; And then East thro' the said Mosse to the Mear Poole And so along the Meare Steand to the Cawburn And from thence North East to the Roman Wall, And North beyond the said Wall up the Cawburn by the Summer Yards to an Old Double Dike And So along the said Dike to the Caw Gap And So South Over the Roman Wall to the Staving Stone And So South by the West End of the Christy Cragg And so still South by the Shudders. (*gy.* Struthers) to the River Tyne And then West up the said River to Tippat Foot where the Bounder begun.'

From the proceedings in connection with this forfeiture and subsequent sale we learn that Lord William Howard by a deed dated 8th October, 1638, had settled Plenmeller and Haltwhistle first on himself and his then wife with remainder to Sir Charles Howard his son, and with further remainder to William Howard son of Sir Charles. But in April, 1651, Nicholas Ridley and others stated in a petition that 'Capt. Thomas Howard and Sir Charles Howard papists in arms held the land until the Scots invasion when they fled leaving the lands waste,' and thereon the petitioners returned to their lands from which they had been formerly expelled by Lord William Howard and had held them for eight years paying rent, but the County Committee having sequestered Sir Charles Howard's estates had let their tenements. They stated also that their ancestors had long held these lands paying rent to the crown but Lord William Howard purchased the royalties of king James. Roger Harbottle, on June 11th, states

⁶ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, i. II. p. 80, quoting Commons Journal, vii. 154, 204.

in a counter petition that the estate was sequestered seven years ago, and that Sir Charles being very aged and unable to prosecute these trespassers, Sir A. Haselrigg and the Northern Commissioners had let the premises to himself at an improved value of £55, and yet the others go on ploughing and sowing. The dispute was concluded by a resequestration of the estate on June 4th, 1652, and it was sold on November 10th, 1653, to Philip Purefoy, of whom nothing seems to be known and who within ten years had parted with his purchase.

This order of the trustees for the sale specifies:—

‘All those the Mannours Lordships and Townships of Haltwhistle Haltlebourne Plenmeller and Ferrysheids with the Lands Tenements Rents Royalties Rights members and appurtenances thereof And also all that Water Corne Milne and a Fulling Milne or Walke Milne with the Appurtenances unto them belonging in Haltwhistle aforesaid And also all that Dying house together with the Coalery Coale Mynes or Seams of Coales lying and being in Haltwhistle aforesaid and belonging to the said Mannours with the appurtenances And also of all other the Messuages and Tenements with the Lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging lying and being within the said Mannours by what name or names soever they are called.’

The next owner was William Pearson who is said to have lived at Haltwhistle Spital, now part of the Blenkinsop estate, where his initials W. P. were cut in the stone over the door of the house. In the valuation of the county of the year 1663 William Pearson is assessed for Haltwhistle town at £140 and for the mills at £20.⁷ In 1672 we find George Pearson coupled with William in a note for the calling of the Fair, but in 1713 we find ‘Mr.’ William Pearson alone described as lord of the manor, and a John Pearson who is recognised as entitled to a share in the division of the common. At this time both William Pearson and John Pearson are described as of ‘S. Gyles Hospital als Hexham Spital.’ John is an infant who acts by his mother Margaret. As William Pearson’s daughter⁸ was married as late as 1728, it would appear that we have at least two if not three generations of Pearsons.

⁷ Hodgson’s *Northumberland*, I. iii. 318.

⁸ Mr. Thos. J. Leadbitter has kindly supplied the following note on Wm. Pearson:—

‘My ancestor, Matthew Leadbitter, of Wharnley and Warden (the grandfather of my great grandfather) succeeded to the Warden property in 1682 on his father’s death.

His *eldest* son succeeded him as owner of Warden.

His 2nd son, Matthew Leadbitter, of Wharnley, purchased Haltwhistle Spital in 1726, and *he* was buried at Warden on 10 June, 1751. His 3rd wife

In 1713, an agreement was made for the division of certain parts of Haltwhistle Common which were known by the names of 'The ffoolding Steads Walkers Hill the Pike Horsley Radstones Greenholes Irdon Hill lyeing on the East side of Haltwhistle Burne Broomshaw hill Williah head the Kemb Hill Little Painsdale Great Painsdale the Hard riggs the Lees the Inner Lees hole the Outer Lees Hole the ffeild head lyeing & being on the West Side of Haltwhistle Burne and all that parcell of Ground lyeing and being at the Head of Hardriggs.' The parties to the agreement were William Pearson of St. Gyles Hospital also Hexham Spittle, lord of the manor, of the one part, and of the other Robert Coatsworth (of Unthank), Bartholomew Coulson, Matthew Henderson (of Akielknow), Albany Glenwright, John Johnson (of Elwick, Co. Durham), Cuthbert Lethart, Roger Pigg (Dyer), William Armstrong, John Newton (of Horse Close), James Armstrong, George Johnson, Thomas Pratt (Smith, of Whittington), Christopher Bell (of Old Sheels), Hugh Ridley, Matthew Ridley, Thomas Crawford (of West Renton, Co. Durham), Thomas Jackson, Thomas Bell, Thomas Waugh, John Waugh (of Bitchellgate), Thirlwell (. . . .), Nicholas Havelock (of Cawfield), Thomas Pate (Vicar), John Mowbray (of the City of Durham, gentleman), Thomas Marshall (of Walltown), Joseph Bell (Glover), John Nixon, Dorothy Hankin, Henry Hankin (of Newcastle, Barber Chyrurgion), Teasdale Mowbray (infant by his father for lands, late John Winter's Mason and also late Thomas Neven's), John Pearson (of Haltwhistle Spittle by his mother Margaret Pearson), Christopher Armstrong, John Routledge, William Whitfield, John Blenkinsopp, Dorothy Snawdon, Mary Routledge, Richard Blenkinsopp, all of Haltwhistle and yeomen, unless otherwise described. The land divided amounted to 518 acres 2 roods of which 50 acres were allotted to the lord of the manor for his demesne lands and two detached acres in right of two cottages. The 50 acres included the Lees, The Inner Lees, and Lees hope bounded by the burn. The largest allottees

was Mary, daughter of William Pearson, of Hexham Spital, to whom he was married on 20 June, 1728. They had issue an only daur., Margt., who was living and unmarried in 1760. (The above is extracted from Hodgson's *Northumberland*, Part II. Vol iii. p. 410.) I have the portrait of colonel Pearson who fought in 1715 at Preston, and was a colonel in the Jacobite army. He was very nearly taken prisoner, and was said to have been a very resolute and powerful man. He is said to have lived at the Spital, Hexham, and, no doubt, was the Wm. Pearson of Hexham Spital, and lord of the manor of Haltwhistle, party to the agreement of 1713 for division of Haltwhistle Common.

were the Mowbrays who received 140 acres to be divided by themselves into portions of 90 to one and 50 to the other.

In 1714 the manor was sold to Thomas Carr of Hexham, gentleman, for £1,100, and the deeds show that it had been previously mortgaged to John Bacon, esquire, of Staward, for nearly its full value. Thomas Carr had married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Burrell of Broom park, and his son John Carr in his will dated 14th April, 1738, left his landed property at Hexham and Haltwhistle to his 'dear brother James Carr'⁹ with remainder, in default of issue, to George Cuthbertson who had married his aunt Mary Burrell, and to his heirs male in strict entail.

James Carr had no issue, and consequently the property descended to George Cuthbertson. The entail was broken when the younger George Cuthbertson came of age, and the property was resettled on his marriage, with remainder to his wife if she survived him, and then to his children.

George Cuthbertson the elder and George Cuthbertson the younger were successively town clerks of Newcastle. The son, however, died before his father and thus never came into possession of Haltwhistle. The elder George Cuthbertson died in 1767, and his grandson, another George, on coming of age was admitted to the Hexham property, but his mother was lady of the manor of Haltwhistle from 1767 until her death in 1796 when she was succeeded by her only surviving child Elizabeth, in accordance with the settlement.

Mrs. Cuthbertson was the daughter of Leonard Bower of Scorton, Yorkshire. She only enjoyed married life for about five years, her husband dying in 1756 at the early age of 26. She has left behind her a beautifully written book of daily expenses,¹⁰ and the court rolls and presentments for this period are still preserved.

Miss Elizabeth Cuthbertson, locally known as lady Cuthbertson and the eccentric Miss Cuthbertson, lived at Haltwhistle in the new manor house, rebuilt in 1800, and at one time known as the 'Griffin inn.' At first she kept up considerable state but afterwards (report says in consequence of an unrequited attachment) she became very eccentric. She was very tenacious of her manorial rights. She kept a

⁹ James Carr son of Thomas Carr of Hexham, gent., University Coll., matriculated 10 Mar. 1736-7, aged 18. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

¹⁰ See *Proceedings*, Vol. V. p. 248.

gamekeeper to preserve the 'fowling' on the manor. She was continually quarrelling with her tenants. At the time of her death, the whole property (with the exception of two houses then lately built) was in a complete state of ruin, according to a report made by Mr. John Adamson to her successors in the manor.

She died in 1836¹¹ intestate, and the manor therefore passed in 'moieties' to her cousins Robert Bower and Frances and Charlotte Heron. The former represented her aunt Philadelphia whose marriage is thus announced in the *Newcastle Journal* for 14th July, 1759:— '1759, July, married John Bower of Bolton York^s at St. John's Church N.C. to Miss Cuthbertson dau: to Geo: Cuthbertson Clerk of the Peace for North^d an amiable and polite young lady with a handsome fortune.' The ladies represented Anne Cuthbertson of whose marriage there is no record, the bride having eloped with Mr. Heron to (it is supposed) Gretna Green. Mr. and Mrs. Heron had a large family, but the only survivors at the death of Miss Cuthbertson were two of the younger children, Frances and Charlotte. These ladies were descended from one Thomas Heron of Heron's Hill near Corbridge, and he is understood to have been closely connected with the baronets of Chipchase. Thus by a curious coincidence the manor of Haltwhistle came into the possession of descendants of its ancient owners, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave by his first wife Alice, having married John Heron of Chipchase in the last years of Henry VIII.

¹¹ '1836. Dec. 17. Died at Haltwhistle at the advanced age of 82 years Elizabeth Cuthbertson a maiden lady. She chose for her abode the second storey of a miserable abode in Haltwhistle, the door of which was nearly constantly locked and many of the windows bricked up to shut out the gaze of inquisitive people. Here she lived alone, and the wealth with which she was blessed, and which might have been a source of blessing to all around her, was allowed to accumulate, as she invariably refused all applications to improve the estate or render those around her more comfortable. For the latter part of her life her exclusiveness became more strict and her solitude more remarkable. She kept no steward or servant or any one to look after her affairs or manage her property, and consequently much inconvenience was sustained by all the neighbourhood. Towards her tenants she behaved in a very peculiar manner. It is said that there were some who had not paid any rent for a great number of years, there were others who paid a portion of the rent due only, and both these descriptions of tenants she allowed to live upon the respective tenures they occupied because they owed her money, but those who paid the whole of their rents she immediately discharged. It is said by those who had occasional access to her that she had a fine intelligent countenance but it was clouded with austerity, and a little more cleanliness would have made it more agreeable. During the last few years of her life she declined transacting any business in the most positive manner, and no inducements or persuasions could prevail upon her to abandon her system of non-intercourse with the world.'—Local Papers, Richardson's *Table Book*.

In 1844 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the division of the remainder of the common and also of the rig or dale lands. The common contained about 1,360 acres yet undivided. Under the Act, one-sixteenth was allotted to the lord and ladies of the manor in consideration of their manorial rights, three large plots were sold to pay the expenses of the division, and the remainder was divided amongst those entitled to right of common. The rig or dale lands have a peculiar interest in that they were relics of the old system of farming when the farmers had each his toft and his croft and his share in the common fields. In each field each freeholder had his rig or dale, and this was convenient when perhaps the manor possessed only one plough for which every farmer contributed an ox and the village blacksmith the irons and so on, but it was altogether out of date and inconvenient under the modern system, one particular disadvantage being that no system of drainage was possible in plots of land seldom or never exceeding one acre in extent. By comparing the old documents relating to Lord William Howard's tenants, and a map made by the commissioner for the division, we can get a fair idea of these common fields. We see first that every tenant had his 'Message Barn and Garth,' and also 'Lands Lyeing in' various places. Haltwhistle Haugh was the land lying south of Edenslawn and the churchyard by the riverside. The East field may have been situated near the foot of the burn. The West fields perhaps lay on either side of the road leading to Bitchelgate, and the field called Wilyae lay to the north of the town. Besides these we have Bayfield Haugh in the older document (perhaps the Bogfield which lies between Edenslawn and Haltwhistle Haugh), and in the map we find that dale lands lay south of the river in Bellister Haugh, and that there were other plots at Bitchelgate and Tippalt Foot (perhaps also parts of the Westfields). These were all divided into convenient fields according to the several interests of the owners thereof.

The Misses Heron bequeathed their moiety to the surviving children of their friend, Mr. John Adamson of Newcastle. The Adamsons afterwards acquired the other moiety by purchase from Mr. Bower, thus becoming sole lords of the manor; and it may be noted as another curious coincidence that the Adamsons are descended (by a chain with several female links) from the original grantee through the

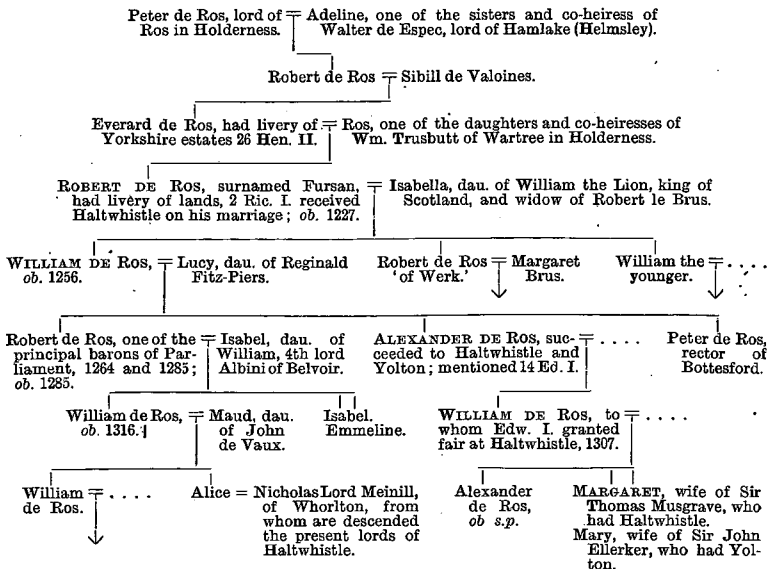
families of Darcy, Dodsworth (of Thornton Watlass) and Blythman (of Westoe).

The manor could not pass through such a tenure as that of Miss Cuthbertson without some serious depreciation ; but the present lords still hold the old Tower, the Castle Hill, the 'Water Corne Milne,' the 'Fulling Milne or Walke Milne,' the 'Dying house' (in the occupation of Mr. Saint whose ancestors have for several generations carried on business therein), the 'Coalery Coale Mines or Seames of Coales' (still worked for the supply of household coal), the Town Foot Farm representing the old demesne lands, and the Leas Hall Farm, allotted in lieu of the lord's rights over the common. This latter farm is bounded on the east by Haltwhistle Burn, which, as it flows for a short distance between rugged cliffs of valuable freestone, presents to view one of those picturesque spots which are characteristic of the county of Northumberland.

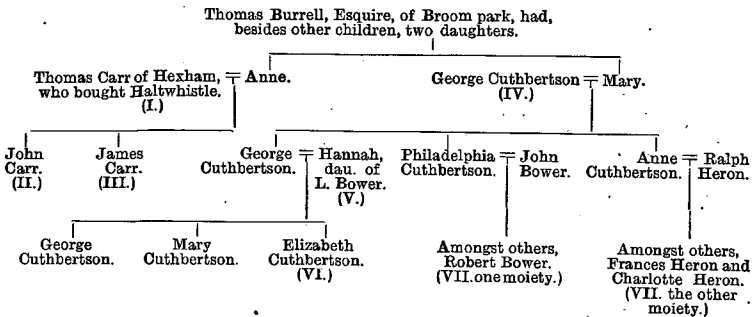
APPENDIX.

PEDIGREE OF DE ROS OR DE ROOS.

Arms: *Gules three water bougets arg.*



SKETCH PEDIGREE TO ILLUSTRATE THE DESCENT OF HALTWHISTLE
MANOR IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES.



CONNECTING LINKS BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL LORD OF HALTWHISTLE AND
THE PRESENT LORDS.

Alice, dau. of William de Ros, the great grandson of Fursan, married Nicholas, lord Meinill of Whorlton.

Elizabeth, her only dau., married John, 2nd lord Darcy, who fought at Crecy with his father, and died 1356.

John, 3rd lord Darcy, died a minor *s.p.*

Philip, 4th lord Darcy, married Elizabeth, dau. of sir Thos. Grey of Heton and widow of Roger Widdrington. He died 1398.

John, 5th lord Darcy, married Margaret, dau. of Henry lord Gray de Wilton.

Philip, 6th lord Darcy, married Eleanor, dau. of Henry lord Fitz Hugh, and died 1418, under age, leaving two daughters, one of whom,

Margery Darcy, married sir John Conyers of Hornby, knt.

Margaret Conyers married Rowland Place of Halnaby.

Matilda Place married Thomas Dodsworth of Thornton Watlass.

Richard Dodsworth married Dorothy Wyvil.

(? William Dodsworth, another son, father of Laurence.)

Katharine Dodsworth married her cousin Laurence, and her daughter

Margaret Dodsworth married William Blythman of Gateshead and afterwards of Westoe.

Edward Blythman married Jane Cook in 1597.

Edward Blythman married Mary Chambers in 1617.

William Blythman married

Mary Blythman married Henry Eden, M.D.

Jane Eden married Cuthbert Adamson in 170 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Blythman Adamson married Eleanor Thirkeld.

Cuthbert Adamson married Mary Huthwaite.

John Adamson married Elizabeth Huthwaite in 1812.

Edward Hussey Adamson.

William Adamson.

Charles Murray Adamson.

Sarah Mary Adamson.

John James Adamson.

HALTWHISTLE FAIR.

Hodgson quotes a writ showing that in 1207 king John granted a weekly market to Robert de Ros. Rex vicecomiti Northumbriae.—*praecipimus tibi quod facias habere Rob. de Ros unum mercatum apud Altewis' singulis septimanis per diem jovis quia illud ei ibi concessimus nisi sit, etc. Teste me ipso apud Oxon x di Febr. A. r. n. 8vo. (Rot. Lit. Claus. temp. Johan, p. 77.)*

At the date of this John of England and William the Lion of Scotland were at war with each other.

Confirmation Roll. 7 Henry 8. Part 2, Membrane 13.

D' Confirmac'o'e Edwardo Musgrave. Rex Omnibus ad quos haec salutem Inspeximus cartam domini Edwardi nuper Regis Angliae primi Progenitoris nostri factam in hec verba. Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Angliae Dominus Hiberniae & Dux Aquitaniae Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto & fideli nostro Willielmo de Ros de Yoltone quod ipse & heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis Septimanis per diem Jovis apud manerium suum de Hautwyselle in Tindale in comitatu Northumbriae & unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia & in die & in crastino Inventionis Sanctae Crucis & unam aliam feriam ibidem per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia & in die & in crastino Sancti Martini episcopi in hyeme nisi mercatum illud & ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum & vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus & firmiter praecipimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris quod predictus Willielmus & heredes sui imperpetuum habeant predicta mercatum & ferias apud manerium suum predictum cum omnibus libertatibus & libris consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum & ferias pertinentibus nisi mercatum illud & ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum & vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Ebor Archiepiscopo Angliae primate W. Covent'r & Lich J. Cicestr. R. London' & J. Karliol' Episcopis Henr' de Lacy Comite Lincoln' Guidone de Bello Campo Comite Warr' Hugone le Despenser Rob'to fil' Ric' Rog'o de mortuo mari Petro de malo lacu & aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Karliolum decimo octavo die marcii anno regni nostri tricesimo quinto. Nos autem cartam predictam ac omnia & singula contenta in eadem rata habentes & grata pro nobis & heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus & approbamus ac Dilecto & fideli nostro Edwardo Musgrave militi nunc tenenti manerii de Hautwysel predictum & heredibus suis ratificamus & confirmamus prout carta predicta in se rationabiliter testatur. In cujus haec T.R. apud Westm' xiiij. die Aprilis.

Pro decem solidis solutis in hanapio.

