

III.—JOHN LOMAX EJECTED FROM WOOLER, NORTH-
UMBERLAND, IN 1662, WITH SOME ACCOUNT
OF HIS FAMILY.

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Papers of a personal character are now so rarely brought before our society that I feel I owe an apology to my brother members when I ask them for a short time to take a peep at the family life of some of those who played their part in the history of our town two-and-a-half centuries ago; who witnessed the entry of the Scots through the open gates after the inglorious battle of Newburn, and a few years later trembled at the booming of the cannon of their old foes when, from their camp upon the Leazes, they sent their missiles whistling through the streets, and but for the ready tact of gallant Sir John Marley would have demolished the beautiful tower of St. Nicholas.

W.G., or as we now know him, William Gray, was then penning his famous *Chorographia or Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, from his residence in the parish of Allhallowes, which he informs us possessed a broad and square church with three galleries, and was more populous than any other parish in the town.

In this parish resided the family of Lomax, of whom the head appears to have been one Ralph, a vintner. Of him we know little. His wife's name was Susanna, and I can trace a family of five sons and three daughters. Though I have carefully looked through most of the available Newcastle records, I do not find the name of Lomax prior to 1635, when Ralph's son Timothy was apprenticed. This leads me to think they were not of Newcastle, but a branch of one of the numerous Lancashire families of that name, under such various spellings as Lomax, Lumax and Loxam.

The names of the children I now record, assuming the order of birth as well as I can from information to hand, taking the sons first:—

(1) Timothy. Apprenticed May, 1635, to Thomas Cleborne, on June 5, 1645, he was sett on to Lorange Carr to serve the rest of his time. He was admitted a member of the Merchant Adventurers, March 12, 1646. He married Elizabeth Carr, widow of Lorange Carr, his old master, and died prior to 1682. I can record one child of this marriage:—‘Ralph, born Nov., 1657, died Dec., 1658.’ From the admirable accounts of the Merchant Adventurers published by the Surtees Society we gather that Timothy had some trials from his membership. On October 6, 1648, before the court then assembled, he was accused of ‘cullering 25 last of rye,’ namely, allowing a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, so that the foreigner paid but single duty when he ought to have paid double. He confessed his sin, and upon promising never to offend again was let off with a fine of 40*l.*, of which 5*l.* was eventually returned to him. The next year he was charged (April 11, 1649) with selling some vinegar to a foreigner, which a Frenchman brought in, but was exonerated. In 1654, we find him laying a charge against George and Thomas Errington for taking into partnership Michaell Bonner and Edward Bainbrige in a bargain of tar, who were not free of the Company. Two years later (September 26, 1656), he brought a charge against Ralph Cocke ‘for approbrious and scandalous and abusive language, and alsoe for beateinge the sayd Tymothy,’ for which offence he was fined 5*l.* We fear Dame Fortune did not smile on Timothy Lomax, for on September 30, 1659, he writes to the governor of the Company desiring ‘his necessitous condition might be taken into consideration and some supply afforded him, the rather because he formerly payd a considerable summe as a fyne to this fellowship.’ By May 30, 1666, he had ended his worldly

troubles, for then his widow 'Mrs. Elizabeth Lomax, formerly wife of Mr. Lorance Carr, deceased, sometime clerke of this worshippfull Society, petitioned for some reliefe for herselfe and daughter. Shee had five marks ordered to be paid hir by the wardens.' In the following year 20s. is given to her 'towards the relief of her great necessity.'

(2) Thomas. He was apprenticed to Robert Lawson, May 29, 1646, and on December 15, 1647, was 'set over to Robert Johnson' to finish his time. A note in the book of the Merchant Adventurers' Company informs us that he 'departed out of his master's service,' and here we lose all trace of him.

(3) John. In 1650, he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a sizar. About 1658, he was appointed to the living of Wooler, and from here he was ejected at the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. He appears to have resided in Newcastle for a short time, and then proceeded to North Shields. As his life forms the main object of my paper, I resume his account later on.

(4) Ralph. Apprenticed to Tymothy Lomax, May 1, 1651. He was set over to Thomas Bonner, February 12, 1652, to finish his time. He was admitted a member of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, and on December 4, 1661, had an apprentice bound to him, one 'Willyam Cooke, son of Willyam Cooke of Tweedmouth, gentn., deceased.' He died prior to January, 1661, leaving no will, as we gather from the Act Book at the Probate Court, Durham, that his mother 'Susanna Bonner alias Lomax, widow, the mother of the said Rad'i Lomax' administered to the estate and exhibited an inventory of goods to the value of 900*l.* 11*s.*; no inconsiderable sum in those days. Unfortunately, the inventory is not forthcoming.

(5) Cleborne. The only record of him is his being mentioned in his mother's will. The name presumably comes from Thomas Cleborne to whom Timothy Lomax was apprenticed in 1645.

Of the daughters I can record:—

(1) Margaret. Married, 1654, as revealed by the All Saints' register:—'John Thomas Sailmaker and Margaret Lomax daughter to Ralph Lomax, gent., both of this parish. Married by Mr. Thomas Bonner, alderman and justice of ye peace, ye 17th of October, 1654. Witness, Mr. Geo. Dawson, Mr. Wm. Durant, Thos. Stobbs.' This simple entry shows us that we are in the time of the Commonwealth when the ceremony was performed by a magistrate. The witnesses named show very clearly that our friends belonged to the Puritan party.

(2) Jane. She died prior to 1678, as upon June 6 of that year her mother administers to her estate. A full copy of the document is given at the end of this paper.

(3) Elizabeth. Living in 1682, as she is then named in her mother's will.

Having tabulated the children, I now give what account I can of their mother, Susanna. Her maiden name I have been unable to find out. She married Ralph Lomax, vintner, presumably about 1618. He was the father of all the children I have recorded, and died prior to 1652.

After remaining a widow for a few years, she married Thomas Bonner, a gentleman of high reputation in the town. The entry in the All Saints' register runs thus:—'Mr. Thomas Bonner and Mrs. Susanna Lummax (*sic*), both of this parish, married by Mr. Peter Sanderson, alderman and justice of the peace, the 24th of September, 1657. Witness, Thomas Stobbs, Thomas Young, Peter Sanderson.'

In his paper on 'Cuthbert Gray, merchant,'¹ Mr. Welford gives us an interesting account of these marriages. It appears that in 1642 an act was introduced under which bans of marriage were to be published either on three Sundays at church or on three successive weekly market days in the open market. This

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser. vol. XI. p. 65.

done and performance certified by a 'register,' the contracting parties might appear before a justice with the certificate and joining hands say: 'I, A. B., do here in the presence of God; the searcher of all hearts, take thee, C. D., for my wedded wife and do also in the presence of God and before these witnesses promise to be to thee a loving and faithful husband,' the woman repeating the formula with the necessary alterations and adding the words 'and obedient' after the word faithful.

Thomas Bonner was the son of William Bonner of Newcastle and grandson of Christopher Bonner of 'Portenskell,' Cumberland, yeoman. His father was bound apprentice to Mark Shafto, February 2, 1589. His half-brother Robert was some time vicar of Hartburn; an account of him will be found in Mr. Welford's admirable work *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*.

Previous to his second marriage, Thomas Bonner had twice been mayor of Newcastle (1648 and 1651). Barnes speaks of him as 'a miracle of his age, every one striving to show him respect.' He does not find a place in *Men of Mark*, but much information regarding him may be got from the *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*² and the *Records of the Merchant Adventurers*.³ From the latter we gather that he carried on the business of draper, and was for some years a thorn in the flesh of the Merchant Adventurers, though eventually he was admitted into their company. On December 2, 1645, the Merchants complain of 'great abuses, and insufferable injuries which the said company now groaneth under, through the great and ample trade of divers inhabitants of this towne, and other interloopers of the country not free of this fellowship, as principally Mr. Thomas Bonner of this towne draper.' Again on May 22, 1646, they record: 'Intelligence being given to this company that Mr. Thomas Bonner an inter-looper. [^{not free of this company} interlined] hath shipt cloth in

² 50 Surt. Soc. Publ.

³ 93 and 101 Surt. Soc. Publ.

the "William and Ralfe"—Thomas Commin, master, for Rotterdam, it is ordered that if any brother of this fellowship shipp any cloth in the said shipp, except Mr. Bonner's be taken out, that he shall be liable to the fine of an act made 2 Dec., 1645' (namely, 100*l.*). By 1648 the ice seemed to be melting. Bonner being then mayor applied for 'the use of the Charnell house for one yeare, if not without rent, then for rent, but it was frely granted him.'

In the following year peace was fully declared, as another entry shows: '22 Aug., 1649. The Right Worshipfull Thomas Bonner, esquire, and present mayor of this toune, upon his petition presented and redd in open courte for his fredome of this fellowship (being admitted a free brother of the New Hans) was by great grace and favor admitted to his personall freedome, and sworne a free brother of this society, ~~the fine for his admittance referred wholly to his discrecion;~~ and this to be no president for any to expect the like grace and favor from this fellowship upon any pretence for the future.'

Bonner evidently imposed his own fine, which has proved a monument to his memory. At a court held April 29, 1650, the following was recorded: 'Mr. Thomas Bonner, who, upon petition to this companey, at a courte holden the 22th of August, 1649, (he being then mayor) was, by great grace and favor, freely admitted to his personall freedome, and accordingly sworne, did this day in courte present the companey thereof with three large silver cupps with covers, duple gilt, manifesting thereby his thankfulnes for the foresaid favor, which worthy presentacion was well accepted of by the companey. And the governor, in the name and on the behalfe of the fellowship, did returne him thanks for the same.' These cups, together with three silver gilt ladles, are still in the possession of the company. They were exhibited when our society visited the Guildhall on June 16, 1888, and are fully described in our *Proceedings*, vol. III. p. 324.

From further accounts we find that the merchants made very good use of Bonner when they had got him safely into the fold. Presumably the gift of the cups led to the ruling out of all unkind expressions in the past, as will be seen from the text.

In 1652, Bonner in his position of mayor, visited the lighthouse at North Shields, when there was 'paid for a quarter of mutton, a quarter of lamb and fower chickins that daie Mr. Thomas Bonner, maior, was at the Low Lights, 5s. 6d.'

Quoting from *Vestiges of Old Newcastle*, we find that during Bonner's first mayoralty 'on the 16th October, 1648, Cromwell and his army arrived in Newcastle on their return from Scotland, and "were received with very great acknowledgements of love," which, in the more specific words of Whitlocke, consisted in the firing of the "great guns, and ringing of bells and feasting." On the 19th, Bonner "very sumptuously feasted" Cromwell and the leaders of the army, and during the repast, if tradition may be trusted, the company was entertained by the melodious strains of "the town's waits or musicians," who stood meanwhile on the bridge which spanned the Lort-burn, opposite the mayor's door.' The same authority tells us that Bonner's house was upon the Sandhill, and subsequently became a noted tavern, known as 'Katy's Coffee House.' The old coffee-house has long since disappeared. It stood on the east side of the Sandhill on or near the site now occupied by the Royal Insurance buildings.

Bonner handled the civic reins for the third and last time in 1660, the memorable year of king Charles's restoration. Party feeling ran high. Sir John Marley wished him to resign because he was not of a temper suited to the times, not able to swim with the stream. Bonner refused, claiming his right to maintain office until the end of his term, but when the next election day arrived, upon Bonner and his party going to the election house, Marley and his friends being in possession shut the door upon them. Mr. Bonner was in some way forced to remain a

long time in a cold room, which brought on him a fit of the stone of which he died a few days after. Some of the aldermen went to court to make a complaint of the arbitrary proceedings of their antagonists, who valued themselves not a little upon their loyalty, and happening among other things to accuse Sir John Marley of horrid swearing, the king turned about and laughed as if that had been a ridiculous thing not worth mentioning or a commendable qualification rather than fit matter for an accusation.

But the life of one who had been chief magistrate three times during perhaps the most important period of the town's history is now brought to a close, and on October 19, 1660, Thomas Bonner is buried within the walls of St. Nicholas, as the register informs us. He does not appear to have left a will, and letters of administration were taken out by his widow. Mr. Bonner left considerable property.

The estates of High Callerton have long been in the Bonner family, Thomas Bonner, a great-grandson of the vicar of Hartburn, and great-grand nephew of the Puritan alderman, resided here in 1772, and was the writer of some letters to which I shall subsequently refer. His son Robert, by royal licence, in 1792, took the name of Warwick, and his descendants still reside at Callerton.

After this long digression I return to the widow Bonner, late Lomax. It would appear that during the troubled times that followed the restoration of king Charles II., Mrs. Bonner threw in her lot with those who did not conform to the religion as by law established, and the following extract shows us the company she was in on a Sunday morning in July, 1669: 'Before Ralph Jenison, Mayor of Newcastle, Cuthbert Nicholson, cordwainer, saith, that upon Sunday last there was assembled at the house of Wm. Dewrant's in Pilgraham streete, a great multitude of people, consisting to the number of 150 persons or there-

aboutes, under the pretence of religious worship and service, for he heard them sing psalmes. And after singing was done, he did see and heare the said William Dewrant pray amongst the said people. And Robert Fryzer one of the serjeants-att-mace, being with the churchwardens of the same parish did in the name of Mr. Mayor discharge them there unlawfull assembly, and upon that, they dispersed themselves. Amongst whom was Geo. Thursby, draper, and his wife, . . . Suzann Bonner, widow,¹ and many others. On the following Sunday between five and six o'clock in the morning a similar gathering was broken up at the house of Dr. Gilpin in the 'White Freers,' when many of the same people were again present. Unfortunately, we are not favoured with the result of these investigations.

Through all the stirring events of our town's history Mrs. Bonner lived on until August, 1690, when she was laid beside her husband, just thirty years after his decease. I have no record of her age, but she must have been about ninety, as her first child was born in 1620. Her will² is to be found at Durham, and from it we gather that she leaves to her son John Lomax her three messuages upon the 'Keay side' subject to sundry small rent charges; to her son Cleborne Lomax, 10*l.*; 'to Elizabeth Lomax, widow, relict of my son Timothy Lomax, decd., 20*s.*; for a token to my kind friend Mrs. Jane Durant, 20*s.*; for a token to Mary Hunt, my little silver "kann"; to my grandchild, Susanna Lomax, six silver spoons; to my maid servant, Isabella Robinson, 3*l.* for a token; and to my maid, Ann Shotton, 10*s.*; to my son-in-law [step-son], Joseph Bonner, one large picture or effige of his late father, Thomas Bonner, which is in a wood frame gilt, and I also give to my daughter-in-law [step-daughter], Ann Ledgerd, wife of Thomas Ledgerd, the picture or effige of her late father, Thomas Bonner, which is in a small silver case gilded.'

¹ *Depositions from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. Publ.), 172.

² See Appendix A.

The will is dated 4 May, 1682, and the witnesses are John Durant, Amb. Johnson and John Pickles. The Rev. T. W. Carr, of Barming rectory, who has worked out the pedigree of the Bonners, informs me that this will was very useful in enabling them to identify the pictures referred to, which are still in the possession of some members of the family.

Her son John was left sole executor. I now give what account I can of his life.

I have no record of his birth, but presume it would be about 1633, as on April 27, 1650, he is entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, as a sizar. He took his B.A. degree in 1653, and proceeded to M.A. in 1657. In a footnote³ I quote from Mullinger's *University of Cambridge* an interesting account of the sizars of that day. A correspondent who kindly made enquiries at the college for me says:—'I also found that in his year

³ Intermingling with a certain small minority of scions of noble houses and country squires, we find the sons of poor parsons, yeomen, husbandmen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, innkeepers, tallow-chandlers, bakers, vintners, blacksmiths, carriers, ostlers, labourers and others, whose humble origin may be inferred from the fact that they are described merely as 'plebeieen.' The chapel clerk, the porter at the gate, the college cook and the steward were all alike on the foundation and generally recruited from the sizars; while those of that class who were invested with no definite office acted as valets to their fellow commoners and pensioners. Each was required to rouse his master for morning chapel, to clean his boots, and sometimes to dress his hair. He brought his orders from the butteries, carried his letters and messages and in some cases wrote his college exercises. Nor do such services appear to have been rendered reluctantly or with any sense of indignity. At the period with which we are concerned (1650) it would rather have seemed to have been the main anxiety of those who performed them lest they should be supplemented by ordinary menials and so lose the slender emolument they were wont thus to earn. When the master and the servitor retired for repose at night, the former slept singly in his bed, while the latter occupied a low couch on rollers (a truckle bed as it was termed) beneath him. The tutor and his pupil often occupied the same relative position, and poor scholars generally slept two together in a bed or four in the same room. Mullinger's *University of Cambridge*, vol. III. p. 399.

one more sizar entered than the number of pensioners, so he may not have been in quite the menial position of those described in the extract. Anyhow it is interesting as showing the style of thing in those days. Nowadays the sizars are treated in the same manner as pensioners—they really are a kind of “scholars,” obtaining their position generally after fairly stiff competitive examinations.’ Presumably soon after leaving Cambridge, in 1653, John Lomax was presented to the living of Wooler.⁴ Calamy in his account of the ejected ministers says that this

⁴ What the state of Wooler church was when John Lomax took up his work there we have little information. The church has since been burnt, when the early registers perished in the flames. The vicar kindly allowed me a perusal of the existing registers, but they only date from 1692.

An extract or two from the visitation books in the Registry of Durham may shed a little light on the state of Wooler and neighbouring churches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1501 the church ‘was in a ruinous condition; and the parishioners had not sufficient means for its reparation, unless they were assisted by the piety of the faithful elsewhere.’

1579. John Hull, vicar of Wooler, deprived of his benefice for not having paid the queen’s tenths, due Jan. 1. His living given to Thomas Clerk. 5 Feb., 1580/1.

1594. About Lammas, Carr of Cessford’s men came and stole all the parson’s sheep and other goods. The parson gathered his friends, among whom were the Storeys. They went into Scotland and raided the same number of sheep as they had lost from Cessford. This so incensed Cessford that he vowed he would kill the parson, who fled and went to live in Berwick. Cessford rode into Wooler with four score horses with trumpet sounding, killed two of the parson’s men, and proceeding to a town two miles off there killed the laird Baggott and cut him all in pieces. Various skirmishes between the parties followed; a full account will be found in Raine’s *North Durham*.

July 23, 1604. Proceedings taken against two women for being ‘common charmers of sick folks and their goodes, and that they used to bring white ducks or drakes, and to sett the bill thereof to the mouth of the sick person and mumble uppe their charmes in such strange manner as is damnable and horrible.’

1610. Wooler. Rowland Scott presented for quarrelling and drawing his dagger on Jo Jackson, and for appointing combat in the church at the communion table. Dr. Raine remarks ‘this is worse than the story of the

was the sequestered living of Mr. Edward Rochester. The Lord Grey to whom the town chiefly belonged had a great respect for Mr. Lomax and often invited him to Chillingham where his lordship then resided. Calamy further adds that he is named as of a very comely aspect and pleasant humour, a judicious and solid preacher, and though he used notes yet did not that at all hinder him from being universally respected. He was a man of substantial and polite learning, which bishop Cosin, a prelate of great integrity, did him the justice to acknowledge. When Dr. Cartwright, the prebendary, took occasion in the presence of bishop Cosin to reflect upon Mr. Lomax amongst other dissenting ministers, which was at that time very customary, the bishop said to him, 'Doctor, hold your tongue, for to my certain knowledge John Lomax is a learned man.' It was observed that the bishop seemed to be more earnest and solicitous to get him to comply with the ecclesiastical settlement and come into the church than any preacher in the country, and although he did not succeed he often spoke of him with great respect.⁵

I am now bold enough to enter the lists of controversy on behalf of John Lomax. Most of my audience will be familiar with the story of the 'toad stone' in Chillingham castle, and

men who, in the recollection of persons still alive or not long since dead, retired from an alehouse in the village, and finished their game of whist upon the self-same table.'

Apparently the manners of the Woolerites were not perfect by 1663, when the then vicar had engraved upon either end of the bridge 'Doe not swear' and 'bee nott drunck'—excellent moral lessons even in the present day.

The church was burnt down in 1722.

By brief at Eggescliffe parish church they collected 7s. 2d. towards its rebuilding, and at Billingham, April 28, 1694, 3s.

In 1761, Mr. Allen, the vicar, complains 'that Lord Tankerville's steward is very vexatious and is going to build shambles before the vicarage house which will be a great nuisance thereto.'

⁵ Calamy, *The Nonconformist's Memorial* (Palmer's ed. 1775), p. 273-5.

the learned inscriptions regarding the same that are hung up in one of the rooms in the said castle, and upon the authorship of which much controversy has arisen, though no decisive opinion has been arrived at. Vol. III. (2nd series) of *Arch. Ael.* commences with an able paper by the late Lord Ravensworth, who at first claims the authorship for bishop Cosin, though he afterwards renounces it. He gives a most lucid and interesting translation of the inscriptions.

A short time after, the late Dr. Raine gave a paper which will be found at the end of the same volume. He first shows most conclusively that bishop Cosin was a most unlikely man to have written the inscriptions and then wavers as to their probable date. He is doubtful whether to claim them for the middle of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, and suggests authors for both dates, but appears to have no stronger ground for so doing than that the gentlemen he names were about the only men at all intimate with Chillingham who could have composed the learned inscriptions in question, and ends his paper with a hope that before long facsimiles may be obtained which would assist in the solving of the vexed problem.

Dr. Raine points out that Mr. Wallis, the first historian to mention these inscriptions, writing in 1769, says that 'in one of the ground rooms is a marble chimney-piece wherein a live toad was discovered in sawing the block in two; the *nidus* of the toad visible, till plaistered over by the order of the late Lord Tankerville. In the same room is a painting of it, from which the late Mr. Warburton⁶ took a drawing,' and prefixed to it some verses. I feel it is most difficult to explain the case without

⁶ Mr. Warburton is presumed to be John Warburton, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms, who died 1759. He had been much in Northumberland, and published a map of the county from personal survey. He actively assisted in forming the military road in 1753, but is shown to be a plagiarist of the first water, in presenting the pith and substance of Horsley's *Britannia Romana* to the world under the title of *Vallum Romanum*.

quoting largely from the papers I have referred to, but as this would extend my account to an unreasonable length, I must content myself with pointing anyone interested in the matter to the authors I have named. But I venture to think that a stronger claim can be made for the authorship of the inscriptions on behalf of Lomax than for anyone yet brought forward. Unfortunately, there are not many pegs on which to hang one's argument.

The first line of the translation of the second inscription runs:—'In the noble hall of a hero was born.' Now presuming Lomax to be the writer, the 'hero' referred to would be the first Lord Grey of Wark and Chillingham, who would most undoubtedly be a hero in the eyes of the young vicar, whom we find he often entertained. Lord Grey was a very strong Cromwellian, and would therefore be at one with Lomax at a time when party feeling would draw men of the same persuasion close together.

The end of the lines likens life to an egg:—'How a chicken will be formed from it Harvey will tell you.' To my mind this strongly points to the date of the composition, and leads us to think that something striking about Harvey had brought him to the author's mind. William Harvey was born in 1578, was educated at Cambridge, and was lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He first suggested his idea of the circulation of the blood in 1615, but his views were unpopular. He published a work on *Generation* in which he carefully examines the formation of the common fowl's egg, but it was not till about the time of his death that general interest was really aroused in his theory of circulation. His death took place in 1657, during the time Lomax was at Wooler. This would bring his name prominently before the world, and what would be more natural than that Lomax who afterwards turned physician, and was of the same university as Harvey, should have followed the line of his theory with interest, and when opportunity offered, make

use of the simile in the way I have named. Of Lomax's ability to write such a learned inscription, we have the testimony of bishop Cosin, and to strengthen this, in the *Life of Rev. Jonathan Harle, M.D.*, written many years after by the celebrated John Horsley, we find the following lines quoted:—

Unhappy one! how hard for us to live
 And our last friends, if then we live, survive.
 Learn'd Lomax, whom my youthful age admired,
 Unruff'd from his public charge, retir'd.
 Long he his God and innocence enjoy'd
 And his bright talents usefully employ'd.
 Cheerful and kind to all, to self deni'd;
 In peace he liv'd, with consolation di'd.

There is also in the inscriptions humour as well as learning, and both Calamy and Harle lead us to believe that Lomax was not devoid of that virtue.

Taking all things into consideration therefore, I venture to think that a reasonable solution of the matter is, that the inscriptions were written by Lomax when at Wooler, were shown by some subsequent owner of Chillingham some hundred years after to Warburton, who entered into the spirit of the thing, and designed the heraldic toad-stool, etc.

The lines are full of classical allusions, such as we might well imagine an M.A. fresh from Cambridge might air to please the patron 'hero' for whom he was writing. Be the author who he may, his ability is undoubted, in support of which I quote the last paragraph in Lord Ravensworth's paper. 'It is indeed wonderful to observe how great a range of thought and learning is brought within the compass of so short a composition. This fact can only be appreciated by those who have given themselves the trouble of pursuing the clue (when they have once found it) which is to guide them to the end of the labyrinth. The Latin may be faulty in some respects, partaking more of the phrases used in scholastic disputations than in pure classical

Latinity; but we cannot deny to the author the possession of great ingenuity and no slight acquaintance with the works of many of the best classical writers.' I think that even his lordship's remarks as to the work being more like one used to scholastic disputations than to one accustomed to pure classical Latinity strengthens my argument.

But to return to John Lomax. His time at Wooler would appear to have been short and troubled. At the restoration of king Charles II. in 1660, he had to resign his living, and we find he then retired to Newcastle, as once or twice about that time he is mentioned as one of the nonconformist ministers there. The burial of his son Ralph, in All Saints' church, July 15, 1661, points to his being resident in Newcastle then. But he very soon removed to North Shields, where we are told he practised physic and opened an apothecary's shop, there being none there at that time, and preached as opportunity offered.

During the years of religious persecution that followed, Lomax suffered much for his convictions. He was often obliged to flee from his family and home, and wander about the country in the most inclement weather.

In 1672, when king Charles granted his licences of indulgence to those of tender conscience, many in Northumberland availed themselves of the offer. A full list will be found at the end of my paper on Horsley Meeting House (*Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, XIII. p. 64), and from it we get the following:—'License to John Lummock to be a Independ^t Teachr. in our Bish^r of Durrham: No: 18: 72.' A licence was also required for a house or building where a meeting could be held; this also seems to have been provided, as we find: 'N^o. Shields. The howse of Isabell Green in North Sheeles in Durha' [Northumberland] Pr Meeting Place 13 May 1672.' The licences were very soon withdrawn, and the full tide of persecution again introduced. 'At the General Quarter Sessions held at Morpeth, Jan. 11th, 1681, the Grand

Jury presented Mr. Lomax of North Shields for keeping a conventicle there and preaching publicly contrary to the statute in that case provided.' It must be remembered that the penalty for this offence was a fine of 5*l.* or three months' imprisonment; second offence, six months or 10*l.*; third, transportation or payment of 100*l.* If a convicted person returned to this country before the expiration of his term of banishment he was to suffer death.

A short time prior to this, all the leading Quakers of the district had been taken at a meeting at South Shields by the authorities of 'Tinmouth castle,' and 'cast into nasty holes there where they lay a full month and then turned out,' the authorities having no warrant for their proceedings. From the parish register of Christ Church, North Shields, we gather that in 1683 Lomax lost a daughter. Mr. Adamson kindly informs me that the entry is as follows:—'June 19, Mrs. Mehatophell Lomax (Mr. Jo. Lomax his Da.) buried' adding, 'the title, Mrs., was often applied to unmarried women of distinction.'

Under such difficulties as I have sketched Lomax laboured on with his physic and preaching until 1688. Soon after this many of the obnoxious laws against nonconformists were withdrawn, and then it was, I presume, that Lomax gathered his friends and followers together, and formed the first Presbyterian church in North Shields, and from whom we are informed he never received more than 4*l.* per an.

The meetings of Lomax and his friends were held in a house in what was formerly called 'Thorntree lane,' but now known as 'Magnesia bank.' Judging from appearances, the thorn tree must have long since passed away, and the magnesia works, from which the bank was re-named, are now only remembered by very few: but the old house still stands, and the rooms are let in tenements. Writing in 1823, the Rev. Chas. Thomson says:—'The building is of stone, very small and weather-beaten,

and is used at present as a bakehouse. Various passages of scripture have been painted on the plaster; the following, though mutilated and defaced, is yet legible over the oven—"Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same, that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

Visiting this place personally about 1888, I found some of these characters still visible. Mr. Thomson adds:—"The baptismal font of this chapel is yet extant. It was found a few years ago in the floor beneath some rubbish, and was put into my hands, and has by me been placed in the yard of the present church (Howard Street Presbyterian). It is a clumsy cube of freestone, rudely carved on three sides, the back having been placed against the wall with the following inscription:—

1693 | 2 | HA

A few years ago I visited the church hoping to see this interesting relic of the past, but much to my disappointment I found a garish stone font bearing on one face the inscription I have named, and on the other, 1840 C.F.B. (Rev. Chas. Forbes Buchan). I gathered that at this date many alterations were made to the church, and that the contractor was instructed to 'gild the lily' by transforming the interesting old font into the modern article I saw. I am informed that the present font is made from the old stone, but of this I have grave doubts as local gossip says that the original one was seen lumbering the contractor's yard long after the present font was fixed.

Lomax continued the even tenor of his life until March, 1693, when in about the seventieth year of his age he was gathered to his fathers. Under the stately ruins of Tynemouth priory may be found a much weathered tombstone bearing the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Lomax who

departed this life, May ye 25th, 1693,' the entry in the parish register confirming it. The stone is rather difficult to find. It is very small, and is somewhat hidden behind a large one to the memory of William Wilson, innkeeper.

John Lomax's will is at Durham.⁷ It is dated five days before his death, and will be found in full in the appendix to this paper. After the usual formalities he directs that as touching the disposal of such temporal things as it had pleased Almighty God to bestow upon him both real and personal in Newcastle and North Shields, they should be sold—one half to go to his loving wife, Catherine, the other to be equally divided amongst his three children—John Lomax, Susanna Wright and Francis Lomax. To his daughter, Catherine Lomax, one guinea; to Mr. John Pickles of Newcastle, public notary, and Mr. Ralph Harrison of North Shields, master mariner, each of them a guinea apiece, and requests that they will be supervisors to aid and assist his loving wife in selling and administering his estate. The witnesses to the will are Ralph Harrison, John Forrest and Joseph Wilson.

By another document in the possession of Mr. H. A. Adamson, and of which he has kindly given me a copy,⁸ I am able to identify the house that John Lomax lived in. It was situated at the 'Woodbridge,' North Shields, and was the property of Isabel Fenwick, who subsequently married one John Sanderson. The house is still standing, and is now licensed as the 'Seven Stars.'

We may gather that Lomax was by no means short of ready cash, as a few weeks prior to his death he advanced to John Sanderson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, barber and wig-maker, and Isabel, his wife, the sum of 80*l.*, taking their house, that he was the tenant of, as security for the same. In July, 1693, Mrs. Lomax advanced another 20*l.* and in May, 1694, she lent

⁷ See Appendix B.

⁸ See Appendix E.

a further sum of 20*l.* upon the same property, but very soon after for 100*l.* she transferred her interest in the house to her friend Ralph Harrison, who eventually became possessor of it for 241*l.*

Catherine Lomax resided in North Shields for nearly three years after her husband's death, and in January, 1695-6, was laid beside him in the priory burial-ground at Tynemouth. Her will is also at Durham,⁹ and is dated a few weeks prior to her death. She left her property to be equally divided amongst her loving sons and daughter, John Lomax, Susanna Wright and Francis Lomax, and appointed Susanna Wright sole executrix. Her very good friends, Ald. Henry Woolfe and Ald. Ralph Harrison were to be supervisors, and the will was witnessed by Ralph Harrison, Abigail Lowrie and Ann Leavison. It bore date December 27, 1695.

From the fact of Mrs. Susanna Wright being left sole executrix to the will of her mother, we might infer that her brothers John and Francis were out of the district, and much to my regret I have failed to get authentic trace of either of the sons here named.

Here, unfortunately, my reliable information of the family ceases, but a curious and interesting personal matter crops up. It is nearly twenty years back since I first gathered information of John Lomax. Soon after that time I became intimate with the late Mr. Joseph Ogilvie of North Shields, and knowing that he had resided in the town all his life and was interested in the history of the nonconformists, I asked him if he could point me to any account of John Lomax. He could not add to my information, but told me that his grandfather, a Presbyterian minister, had married a Miss Lomax, and that he had in his possession sundry family books and papers relating to that time, which he kindly placed at my disposal.

⁹ See Appendix C.

Amongst them was a letter from Thornbury in Gloucestershire written by a John Lomax to his son Jacob, dated July 14, 1740. It is addressed:—‘For Jacob Lomax | at Mr. Edward Gibson’s Callinder | Man in Manchester | Lancashire | Turn at Gloucester.’ I have no positive proof that the writer was John, the son of the North Shields apothecary and minister but there is strong presumptive evidence. The writer says:—‘You was born 14 day of March, 1720, baptised by Mr. Seddon when thou cums to 21 years of age ide have you ask your unkle for your money and your part of interest.’ Continuing he writes:—‘The receipt for the agues. Take half-ounce of jesuits bark, 4 ounces of trayakle, quarter-ounce of Jamaica pepper, quarter-ounce salts of steel, quarter-ounce of snak root. Mix all to gather, take the quantity of a nuttmeg twice one day and at eight days end take the half quantity; take it not upon mate.’ The letter is also full of quaintly worded religious advice to his son. This and the carefully drawn out receipt for ague point to his having followed in his father’s steps. Jacob Lomax, the son to whom the letter is addressed, undoubtedly came to Newcastle and in 1747, seven years after the date of the letter, married at Wallsend.

He was evidently a member of the Groat market Presbyterian church, for its register records the baptism of two of his children, 1747 and 1751. Jacob died January 26, 1753, at the early age of thirty three, and was buried in St. John’s church, Newcastle. His pocket book with his name printed in gold letters thus

JACOB ★ LOMAX
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE



1746



is before me, and judging from the contents he enjoyed the

gentle craft of angling. Mrs. Lomax survived her husband many years. I have before me a deed signed by her, January 18, 1783.

The Groat market Presbyterian church was in 1759 in want of a minister. The officials heard of a young Scotchman, Mr. Andrew Ogilvie from Newcastleton in Liddesdale. They approached him through a mutual friend, asking him to come and preach for them three Sundays, and to remain if both sides were agreeable on further knowledge of each other. The original letter is before me, from which I cull the following:—‘I assure you if he answer the character we have heard of him, he will meet with all proper encouragement. A grand house we have well furnished and many able and substantial people and if he is a gentleman of good talents may soon raise his salary greatly, we at present can propose him 50*l.* p. annum, and soon may be much more; we have drawn up a formal invitation to Mr. Ogilvie and beg you will use your interest with him to come to Newcastle and give us a hearing of him, his labours and charges will be honourably repaid.’ In a postscript he is asked to come as soon as he can, to direct his letter of reply to Mr. John Allen in the Castle Garth, and instructed ‘if he comes himself let him put up his horse (at the) sign of the Bee Hive, Mr. Wright’s, near St. Nicholas’s church, and enquire for Mr. Alexr. Jerden, draper, at the head of the Side, where he will be taken care of.’ Mr. Ogilvie came and conquered, his charges were honourably met, as the books of the church show:—

	£	s.	d.
1759. July 1. For Mr. Ogilvie’s horse	0	1	6
Given to Mr. Ogilvie	4	4	0
For lodgings	0	14	0
For his horse grass	0	10	2

On July 16, (1759) a formal call was presented to him stating that it was their unanimous wish that he should become their minister. The document is signed or has marks affixed by

140 persons. The church is then styled 'A protestant congregation of dissenters in the Groat market.' Mr. Ogilvie accepted the call, and settled at once among his people. The stipend offered appears to us incredibly small, but I see that his predecessor's income was only 38*l.*, and about this time Goldsmith wrote his well-known lines:—

A man he was, to all the country dear
And passing rich with forty pounds a year.

Mr. Ogilvie's stipend does not appear to have been very speedily increased, for in one of the church-books I found the following quaint note:—'As I recd. only from ye congregation 50*l.* this year, 1760, and the seat rents came to 59*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* they gained 9*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* into their stock.—(Signed) Andrew Ogilvie.'

Mr. Ogilvie's labours were highly appreciated. Eight years after his settlement he married (November 9, 1767) Miss Alice Lomax, daughter of the late Jacob Lomax.

The Rev. Andrew Ogilvie was presented to the living of Linton in Roxburghshire in 1781, and died there in 1805. A son of this marriage was Mr. Joseph Ogilvie, who resided at North Shields, and started the magnesia and salt works in that town. His son was the late Mr. Joseph Ogilvie of Rosella house (father-in-law of the writer), the owner of the papers previously referred to, which came to him from his grandfather, the Rev. Andrew Ogilvie. It will be remembered that in the early part of my paper I showed the connexion between the Lomax and Bonner families. Most curiously, amongst the papers entrusted to me by Mr. Ogilvie are eight letters written by Mr. Thomas Bonner of High Callerton (August 9, 1772, to December 12, 1773), and one by his wife, Sarah (her husband being laid up in bed with the gout). They are all addressed to 'Mr. Punshon, Attorney, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' The letters are of no interest, but their presence in the papers that have come from the known descendants of John Lomax who writes from

Thornbury in 1740, is a strong link in the presumptive evidence that he was the John Lomax named in his mother's will of 1695.

I give the information for what it is worth, and trust some of our members may be able to throw more light upon the subject.

May I conclude with an extract from a letter I received when writing this paper from our valued member, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, which I think admirably fits the case. He says:—'I look forward to your paper on John Lomax with eagerness. Whether it be as we like to think, the generous impulse of the race to sympathise with the weaker side, or whether it be north country cussedness, I have always regarded the sufferings under the act of uniformity with great interest. But wholly apart from that, I regard it as one of the privileges of our Newcastle society to put on record what remains of the worthies who served their day and generation.'

APPENDIX A. WILL OF SUSANNA BONNER.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Susanna Bonner, of the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne, widow, being weak and infirm of body, but of sound, perfect, and disposing mind and memory (praise be to God) and considering the great uncertainty of this transitory life, I do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner following (that is to say):—

First, I do give and devise all those my three measurages or tenements or hereditaments with their appurtenances situate standing and being by the Quayside in Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, and now in the several occupation of George Heslopp, Anne Corothers, widdow, Henry Brown Cooper, and Richard Hinckstor, wherryman, and all other, my measurages, houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whatsoever, in what place or parts soever the same be or are, together with all my estate rights, titles, interest, lands, property and demands whatsoever to the same premises, or any part or parts thereof, unto my son, John Lomax, his heirs and assigns for ever, to have and to hold the same premises to him the said John Lomax, his heirs and assigns and to his and their own proper use and uses for ever. Yet nevertheless upon condition and subject to and chargeable with the several annuities, rent-charges,

legacies and bequests hereafter mentioned and expressed so far forth and for so much as my personal estate shall not extend to pay and satisfy the same (that is to say) I do give and bequeath unto my son Cleborne Lomax the sum of ten pounds of lawful English money for a legacy. Item: I do give and devise unto my grand-daughter Mary Hunt, wife of John Hunt, an annuity or rent-charge of three pounds a year of the lawful money of England for and during the term of her natural life. To be ensuing and going out of and from the aforesaid three measurages or tenements with appurtenances, to be paid quarterly and every quarter of a year (that is to say) upon the second day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the eleventh day of November, by even and equal portions, the first payment of the said yearly sum of three pounds to begin upon one of the said days which shall first happen after three months next after my decease. I do give and devise unto my son-in-law Robert Martindale an annual or yearly rent-charge of twenty shillings of lawful money of England for and during the term of his natural life, to be issued and going forth out of the aforesaid three measurages and tenements with their appurtenances, payable and to be paid quarterly and every quarter of a year (that is to say) upon the second day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, the eleventh day of November, by even and equal portions, the first payment thereof likewise to be made on such of the said days shall first happen from and after three months next after my death. And my wish and mind is, that in case the said yearly sum of three pounds hereby given and bequeathed unto the said Mary Hunt for her natural life, and the said yearly sum of twenty shillings have given to the said Robert Martindale for life, or either of the said two several annuities or sums of money, or any part or parts of them or either of them, be behind-hand or unpaid in part or all over or after any of the said days or times of payment above named by the space of thirty days, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons to whom the said respectively shall be due behind-hand or in arrears into and upon the said three several measurages or tenements or any part thereof, to enter and distrain and the distress and distresses there and then found, to load, take, carry away, and impound the same with him or them respectively, to keep, withhold and detain until the arrearages of the said annual or yearly sums of money be fully satisfied and paid. Item: I do give and bequeath unto my grand-child Ambrose Thomas the sum of twenty shillings for a token (if he be living) and to Elizabeth Lomax, relict of my son Timothy Lomax deceased, the sum of twenty shillings for a token. Item: I give and bequeath unto my kind friend, Mrs. Jane Durant, twenty shillings for a token. To Mary Hunt, wife of the said John Hunt, my little silver 'kann,' and to my grand-child, Susanna Lomax, six silver spoons. To Ann Wallis, widow, ten shillings for a token, and also to my maid-servant, Isabel Robinson, the sum of three pounds for a token, and to my maid, Ann Shotton, ten shillings for a token,

if they be in my service at the time of my death. Item: I do give and bequeath unto my son-in-law, Joseph Bonner, one large picture, an effigy of his late father, Thomas Bonner, which is in a wood frame, gilt. And I also give unto my daughter-in-law, Ann Ledgerd, wife of Thomas Ledgerd, the picture an effigy of her late father, Thomas Bonner, which is in a small silver case, gilded. Item: I do give and bequeath unto my said son, John Lomax, all and every my goods, chattels, debts, rights, hereditaments and estate whatsoever, as well movable as immovable real and personal (after my debts and funeral expenses are thereof first paid and discharged). And I do hereby make and constitute my said son, John Lomax, full and sole executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making null and void all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this tenth day of May in the four and thirtieth year of the reign of our sovereign lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Anno Dom., 1682.

Signed, sealed, published and declared

in the presence of us

John Durant.

Amb. Johnston.

John Pickells.

Her

Susanna X Bonner.

Mark

APPENDIX B. WILL OF JOHN LOMAX.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, John Lomax, of North Shields, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, being sick in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory (praise be therefore given to Almighty God), do make and ordain this my present last will and testament in manner and form following:—Namely, I first and principally commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors herein named. And as touching the disposition of all such temporal estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me, I give and devise thereof as follows:

Imprimis, my loving wife, Catherine Lomax, to sell and dispose of all my estate situate at Newcastle and North Shields (both personal and real) and out of which to pay my debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, and to the residue and overplus thereof (both personal and real) at Newcastle and North Shields the one half I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Catherine Lomax, and the other half to be equally divided among three of my children (that is to say), John Lomax, Susanna Wright and Francis Lomax. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Catherine Lomax one guinea. Item: I give and bequeath unto Mr. John Pickles, of Newcastle, *pubque nota*, and Mr. Ralph Harrison, of North Shields, master mariner, each of them one guinea apiece. And also my will is that the said John Pickles and Ralph Harrison be super-

visors and trustees and to aid and assist my said loving wife, Catherine Lomax, in selling and administering my said estate for the uses above mentioned. Lastly, I do make my said loving wife Catherine Lomax full and sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and do hereby revoke, annul and make void all former wills and testaments by me heretofore made. In witness thereof, I, the said John Lomax, hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of May in the fifth year of their majesties' reign William and Queen Mary, Anno Dom., 1693.

John Lomax.

Sealed, signed, and delivered in the
presence of

Ralph Harrison, Jurat.
John Forrest, Jurat.
Joseph Wilson.

APPENDIX C. WILL OF CATHERINE LOMAX.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Catherine Lomax, of North Shields, in the county of Northumberland, widow, being weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory (praise be to God for it), do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner following:—That is to say,

First and principally I commit and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my body to the earth from whence it came to be decently buried according to the direction of my executors hereafter named, and as touching the worldly effects with which the Lord hath been pleased to bestow upon me, as well real as personal, and also all my goods, chattels, and estate whatsoever (my debts and funeral expenses being first paid and discharged) I give, devise, and bequeath the same unto my loving sons and daughter, John Lomax, Susanna Wright and Francis Lomax, equally to be divided amongst them, And I do hereby cause and appoint my said daughter, Susanna Wright, full sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and my will and mind is and I do hereby appoint my very good friends Al', Henry Woolfe and Al, Ralph Harrison to be supervisors of this my will, hoping they will see the same faithfully executed, And I do hereby revoke, annul, and make void all former and other wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seven and twentieth day of December, in the seventh year of our sovereign lord King William the Third's reign over England, Anno Dom., 1695.

Catherine Lomax.

Declared, published, signed and sealed in the
presence of

Ralph Harrison.
Abigail Lourie
Ann Leavison.

APPENDIX D. DECLARATION OF SUSANNA BONNER.

[Dated 6 June, 1678.]

A Declaration of ye Accomptant of Susanna Bonner, of ye towne and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, widdow, late mother and administratrix of the goods and chattells of Jane Lomax, of Newcastle aforesaid, spinster, deceased, made upon her administring ye said deceased's goods and chattells as follows:—

First, she, ye said administratrix and accomptant, by way of accompt doth charge herselfe with all the said deceased's goods and chattells specified and contained in an inventory thereof made duely apprized and by her formerly exhibited into this worshippingfulle courte, where it now remaines upon record in all to the whole and just sume	80 - 00 - 00
Out of which said inventory she, ye said Administratrix, having paid and craveth to be allowed her the severall sums of money hereafter mentioned (viz.)—	
Inventories paid by this accomptant for ye deceased's funeral charges and other necessary disbursements in and about the same the sume of	20 - 00 - 00
Item: This accomptant craveth to be allowed her ye sume of thirty pounds which the deceased at the time of her death was oweing unto her for dyett and upon other small accompts	30 - 00 - 00
Item: This accomptant doth further crave allowance for drawing, passing and ingrossing this her accompt, as also for letters, testimonial thereupon, with other charges, disbursements about ye same, ye sume of	01 - 10 - 00
	<hr/>
	51 - 10 - 00
	<hr/>
	<u>33 - 10 - 00</u>

APPENDIX E. ABSTRACT OF DEEDS.

An Abstract of Deeds relating to part of the premises at the Wood-bridge, in North Shields, belonging to Mr. John Letteney, formerly Mary Horsley's.

- 1.—7th June, 1678. Susannah Bonner's account, exhibited in the Ecclesiastical Court at Durham, as administratrix of Jane Lomax, her daughter.
- 2.—14th February, 1690. Indenture of covenants between Nathaniel Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Isabel Fenwick of the other part, reciting that Brown and wife in right of said Elizabeth, his wife, and said Isabel Fenwick, stood jointly possessed of a term

of 500 years, of and in a messuage called the Black Swan in North Shields and of and in another messuage or tenement at the Woodbridge, in the said town of North Shields, and then or then late in the possession of John Lomax, gent., his undertenants or assigns. It is witnessed that to the intent a partition might be made. It was covenanted and agreed that the said Nathaniel Brown and his wife, in right of her, the said Elizabeth, their executors, administrators and assigns should hold and enjoy in severalty all that messuage, burgage, or tenement called the Black Swan in North Shields extending from the Bank Top north to the low water mark south, and that Isabel Fenwick, her executors, administrators and assigns, should enjoy during the said term all the other messuage, burgage or tenement adjoining the Woodbridge in the possession of John Lomax or his undertenants extending from the top of the bank on the north to the low water mark on the south.

- 3.—2nd May, 1693. By indenture of demise between John Sanderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, barber and wigmaker, and Isabel, his wife, of the one part, and John Lomax of the other part. In consideration of 80*l.* Sanderson and wife demised to said Lomax the said premises adjoining the Woodbridge for 400 years, redeemable on payment of 94*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* as therein mentioned.
- 4.—19th July, 1693. A memorandum endorsed whereby the premises are charged with the further sum of 20*l.* and interest.
- 14th May, 1694. Another indorsement charging the premises with the further sum of 20*l.*
- 14th May, 1694. Indenture of assignment made between Katherine Lomax, widow and executrix of John Lomax, of the one part and Ralph Harrison, of North Shields, mariner, of the other part, reciting the said mortgage to Lomax and the indorsements thereon. In consideration of 100*l.* the said Katharine Lomax assigned the premises to said Ralph Harrison, his executors, administrators and assigns for the residue of the said term of 400 years, subject to the proviso for redemption contained in the mortgage deed.
- 5.—14th and 15th February, 1694. Lease and release between Isabel Sanderson, widow, and Nathaniel Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part and Ralph Harrison, master and mariner, of the other part. In consideration of 24*l.* paid to Sanderson and 5*s.* to Brown and wife they release and convey the premises adjoining the Woodbridge to and to the use of the said Ralph Harrison, his heirs and assigns.