

## II.—THE LORDSHIP OF KIDLAND AND ITS SUCCESSIVE OWNERS.<sup>1</sup>

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., F.S.A., a vice-president.

[Read on the 28th February, 1912.]

Sciant omnes, etc., ego Odnellus (de Umfravill) dimisi Deo et monachis praedictae abbathiae (sanctae Mariae Novi Monasterii) pasturam cujusdam partis forestae meae, scilicet, Alwent et Kidland, cum omnibus collibus et vallibus. Charter given in 1181. *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 73.

In the remote and inaccessible highlands in the north-west of Northumberland, the lordship of Kidland abuts on the Scottish border for nearly four miles from Hozie-law,\* near the Blackbraes, to Cairn-hill, a place not much more than a mile from the summit of Cheviot. It forms an irregular triangle, bounded by Scotland on the north-west, the parish of Alnham and the township of Biddleston on the east, the townships of Biddleston, Clennell, Fairhaugh, Linbridge, and Linshields on the south, and having its apex impinging on the township of Greys-forest on the extreme north. It comprises an area of 11827 acres, Ordnance Survey.

By the operation of the Local Government Act of 1888 the township of Kidland, which until that time was co-extensive with the lordship, was enlarged by the addition of a detached portion of the township of Linbridge, comprising Carlecroft,

<sup>1</sup> As a full description of the physical features of the district and a lively account of the shepherds and farmers who inhabit it, are to be found in Mr. D. D. Dixon's *Upper Coquetdale*, this paper shall be confined—more or less closely—to the descent of the property. Other notices may be found in a contribution by the late Dr. James Hardy to the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. XI, pp. 293-5, and Richardson's *Borderers' Table Book*, vol. VIII, pp. 87-89 and 257-260.

\* This is Mozie law on modern maps. *Ex. inf.* Mr. C. D. Forster.

Makenden, Chew Green, etc., and now comprises 17064 acres.† In 1881, when the last census was taken of the original township, the population was 60, dwelling in eight houses.

The following notices relate exclusively to the lordship and original township.

In the words of an unprinted survey, made on the 1st July, 1536, by Lionell Gray, Robert Collingwood, William Greene, and James Cooke, and preserved at the Public Record Office, the lordship of Kidland is described as being

in compass xvj miles about and boundeth upon Scotland upon the north from Slimestreete to the Hingeing Stane of Chevyott, from thence to the Stinge of Cowshotlaw, from thence to the Frese Close at the head of Langhollopp, from thence to the head of Alrope descending the burn of Alrope into Yolkeburne, from thence to the foot of Kidland deane and soe upp Kidland burne to the Longe Wall . . . . .

In another sixteenth-century survey<sup>2</sup> the names of the mountains that divide and environ Kidland are all enumerated. They are as follows, the names in italics are of those which can still be identified:

Whytestone-hoope; Yokeburn-lende-hoope; the Scopes; Cleburne-gares (*Clayburn*); Chevyott medowes (*Cheviot Meadows*); the Rough Clewghe (*Rough Knowe*); the Harry Cleves (*Hare Cleugh*); Hepden (*Hepden burn*); the Trowes (*Trows*); a part of the east side of Rowehoope (*Rowhope*); the Wardly-burne (*Ward law*); the Hostelles; the Barrowes (*Barrow law*); the Murder-clewgh (*Murder Cleugh*); the Well-clewgh; the Whyte-burne-shanke (*White-burn-shank*); Semyshawe-medoes; Nettlehoope (*Nettlehope-hill*); the Ellyclewghes; the Stryke Clewgh; Kydland-lee (*Kidland Lee*); Kydlande-deane (*Kidland Lee dean*); the Blacke-house; the Yokeburne-uppe (*Yokeburn*); the Swan'es-banke; the Smere; the Wylywood; Hareshawe-pettes; Great Holehoope, Mydle Holehoope (*White-hope*); Dryehoope (*Dryhope*); Mylkehoope (*Milkhope*).

† The addition to the township of Kidland was made in 1889 by an Order of the Local Government Board, which order was made under the Divided Parishes Act. *Ex. inf.* Mr. C. D. Forster, to whom the writer desires to express his obligation for having communicated his muniments of title to Carlecroft and for having read the proof of this paper.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. II, p. 225.

These mountains and boggy hills are divided by relatively fertile glens, hopes, and vales, drained by the Alwine and its feeders, the Allerhope, the Whithope, the Yoke, the Lindhope, the White and Kidland Lee burns, and also by the higher reaches of the Coquet, and its affluents, the Usway, the Barrow, the Clay, and the Hepden burns. Until Mr. Leyland erected his finely situated shooting box near Kidland-lee *circa* 1890 the intelligent and hospitable population of flockmasters and shepherds was sheltered in the houses and cottages at Kidland-lee and Whiteburn-shank, Milkhope and Dryhope, Uswayford, Trows, Rowhope, Heigh, and Barrow-burn, representing the seven farms of Kidland.

The earliest mention of Kidland is in a lease granted in 1181 by Odnell de Umfraville,<sup>3</sup> lord of the regality of Redesdale, to the abbot and convent of Newminster of common of pasture in Alwent and Kidland for the term of 29 years, with the curious provision that the dogs, used by the herds of the lessees, should be deprived of one foot, that the lord's wild animals might have peace.<sup>4</sup> The district so demised lay in the south-eastern limb, or angle, of the lordship, adjoining Clennell and Biddleston. Odnell de Umfraville died soon afterwards and was succeeded by his son Robert, who renewed or confirmed the lease,<sup>5</sup> and he was followed by his brother Richard de Umfraville. The latter (who died in 1226) granted to the abbot and convent the fee simple

<sup>3</sup> In the roll of benefactors of the abbey of Newminster is the following entry : 'Dominus Odonellus de Umfravill, qui primus dimisit nobis ad firmam moras de Chyviothe et grangias de Filtone et de Tolland. Will. de Umframville, Ricardus de Umframville, filii dicti Odonelli, Gilbertus de Umframville, Matildis uxor ejus, qui dederunt nobis pasturam de Turphille. Gilbertus de Umfravill, filius ejus, qui vendidit nobis dicta loca ex integro, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis.' *Newminster Chartulary* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 300.

<sup>4</sup> 'Et ita quod canes uno sui pede carebunt ut ferae meae indomitae pacem ibi habeant.' *Ibid.* 74.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

of the property, demised by his father for a term of years, described in the charter as comprising

'Kidland and Alwenthopes, with all their appurtenances, *to wit* by these bounds, that is to say, from the cross which the said monks caused to be put for a boundary at the head of Halrehope-burn (*Allerhope-burn*), descending by the same Halrehope-burn to Alewent (*Alwine*) towards the south to that place where Kidland-burne falls into Alewent, and so towards the west ascending by the same Kidland-burn to a ditch, which the monks made for a boundary between them and Thomas de Clenill, and so by that ditch, to Redepeth in the great way of Ernespeth (*Yarnspath*) and so, by the same way of Ernespeth, to the river of Ernespeth, and so by the same river to the head of the same river of Ernespeth, and so towards the east to the bounds of Eustace de Vesci (query *Alnham*), and by the same bounds to Cousthotelau (*Cushat-law*) and so to Steng (*Stinghead*), and so by the middle between Holhopcriwes and Blakedenhed (*Blakehope*), and so across Frodesmor to Halrehopeheued, to the cross aforenamed.'<sup>6</sup>

Having thus obtained a foothold, the monks proceeded to entrench themselves. From William de Umfraville, another son of their benefactor Odnell, they obtained a grant, attested by Pudsey, bishop of Durham (who died 19th April, 1197), of a place called Witetowes, otherwise Wytetrowes (evidently the place now called Trows) abutting on the Usway, the Hepden, and the Rowhope burns.<sup>7</sup> From the aforesaid Richard they also obtained places in the neighbourhood described as Scorthope, Fastside, Alribarnes (probably the modern Barrow) and Hepden.<sup>8</sup>

Richard died about the year 1226, being succeeded by his son, Gilbert de Umfraville II, called in the chronicles the 'Guardian and Chief Flower of the North' (died 1244). He also was a benefactor of Newminster, for he gave the house, the places variously called Tursill and Turfhille, situated near the Hepden-burn,<sup>9</sup> and granted a licence for the erection of a fulling-mill on the same rivulet.<sup>10</sup>

When opportunity offered, the abbot and convent fortified their possessions by the acquisition of co-existing rights,<sup>11</sup> and by

<sup>6</sup> *Newminster Chartulary*, 76.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* 75.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* 76.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* 78.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* 78.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 78.

rounding off their property by grants from neighbouring proprietors. They had a grant from Robert de Muschamp, lord of the barony of Muschamp, or Wooller, as to running out horses on the Cheviot moors.<sup>12</sup> They made agreement with Geoffrey de Lucy as to the boundaries between their property and the manor of Ingram.<sup>13</sup> They made a composition in 1233 with Mr. Thomas de Rule, the rector of Alwinton, as to the tithes which they ought to pay;<sup>14</sup> of which composition they obtained an *inspeximus* from Farnham, bishop of Durham (1241-1258).<sup>15</sup>

Finally, on the Tuesday before the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, in the year 1240, Ralph de Feritate and Eva his wife, and Henry Delaval and Margery his wife, which Eva and Margery were the daughters and co-heirs of Robert de Biddleston,<sup>16</sup> conceded or granted to the abbot and convent a parcel of land lying on the eastern side of the Alwine and adjacent to Kidland. The grantors likewise entered into covenants, for themselves and their heirs, that for the avoiding the peril of sin, *ad evitandum periculum peccati*, no house should ever be built at the foot of the great hill called Fauland.<sup>17</sup>

By a charter given 'on the Natale of the Blessed and Glorious Virgin Mary' (1st January) in the year 1270, and attested by William, abbot of Alnwick, Sir Wyschard [Charron], sheriff of Northumberland, Sir Thomas de Clenille, knight, and others, Gilbert de Umfraville III, earl of Angus, released to the abbot and convent of Newminster a rent of four marks, payable out of Kideland, and a rent of ten marks, payable out of Wytetrows.\*

For the usufruct of their property at Kidland the abbot and

<sup>12</sup> *Newminster Chartulary*, 80.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* 80.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* 81, 82.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* 82.

<sup>16</sup> For the identity of the two coheiresses cf. Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls*, p. 32.

<sup>17</sup> *Newminster Chartulary*, 165.

\* *Cal. Doc. Relating to Scotland*, vol. I, p. 532.

convent had alternate methods; they either agisted, that is, took in to pasture the cattle of others, at a certain sum; or they sent from their demesne lands their own herds of kine in the spring, bringing them down before winter; as is still done by the communes in Norway, Switzerland, and other mountainous countries:

When the Abbottes of . . . . . Newemynster thoughte that the proffytes taken for the pasture of the said Kydland in forme aforesaid was not sufficient in respecte to the valor of the same, have sente up their owne cattailles w<sup>th</sup> their herdes & s'utes in som' tyme to pasture in the said valleys, or hoopes, of Kydland, but their damage and losses were so excessyve greatt as well in the steallinge and spoyle of their cattailles, as in the murderynge and takinge awaie, as pryson's, of their herdes and s'utes,<sup>18</sup> that allwais they founde the most p'ffyte to take th'aforesaid small agystemente in som' tyme of the townshippes inabytinge next thereunto<sup>19</sup> . . . . .

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the sum paid, in time of peace, for an agistment ranged from two pence to four pence a household: 'they payed for a knoweledge two pens for a household, or a grote at the most, though they had nev' so many cattalles: and yet the poore men thoughte their fermes dere enoughe.'<sup>20</sup> There the herdsmen dwelt from 'about the begenynge of Aprell,' and there they built themselves 'lodges and sheales' remaining with their cattle 'in suche hoopes and valyes, where they can finde any pasture for theme, untill the monethe

<sup>18</sup> In the 'Conferences' of the martyred bishops Ridley and Latimer, the former records his recollections of Scottish raids: 'In Tynedale, where I was born, not far from the Scottish Borders, I have known my countrymen watch night and day in their harness, such as they had, that is, in their jacks, and their spears in their hands (you call them Northern gads), especially when they had any privy warning of the coming of the Scots. And so doing, although at every such bickering some of them spent their lives, yet by such means, like pretty men, they defended their country. And those that so died, I think that before God they died in a good quarrel, and their offspring and progeny all the country loved them the better for their fathers' sakes.' *Works of Bishop Ridley* (Parker Soc. publ.), p. 145.

<sup>19</sup> Bowes & Ellerker's Survey of 1541. Cf. Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. II, p. 224.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* p. 223.

of Auguste,' when they went every man to his own home to reap and get in their corn.<sup>21</sup>

In the unprinted survey, already quoted, made by Lionell Gray, Robert Collingwood, and others, on the 1st July, 1536, it is stated that

The lordshipp of Kydland hath no manner of edifices or buildings, and containe certaine steades called hoopes (that is to say) Kidland Lee, the Yokehaugh with the bounds of the same, in the hands of the said monastery; Alrope and the ij Holeropes in the hands of John Horsley; the White-bore-shanke, the White-burnepke, the Turfehill, in the hands of Percevall Selby; the Barrowse, the Faيرهاugh, the Midillhaugh, in the occupying of Robert Collingwood; Roughhope in the occupation of the Snawdones, with places called Skemyshaw-meadowes, Haire Closes, lying upon the side of Chevyott, with a large bounde of grounde unto the same steades belonging; now the said abbot and late convent say it lyeth waiste. . . . .<sup>22</sup>

The survey made five years later is much fuller. The officers describe Kidland as a

great waste grounde callede Kydlandes of iiij myles or more of breade & vj myles or more of lenthe . . . . . all the saide Kydlande is full of lytle hylles, or mountaynes, and between the saide hilles be dyvers valyes in whiche discende litle ryvvellles or brokes of water sprynging out of the said hilles and all fallinge into a lytle rever or broke called Kydlande Water web fallethe into the river of Cokette nere to the towne of Alyntoun.<sup>23</sup>

It is also stated that the nature of the country was such that there was no ground suitable for growing corn nor could there be found, in the whole of Kidland, 'a place where a towneshippe or village mighte be buylded to have their lyvyng together in one place eyther by plowinge or pasture.'<sup>24</sup>

Nevertheless, provision for religious ministration to the summer population had been made by the abbot and convent who

<sup>21</sup> Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. II, p. 221.

<sup>22</sup> Mr. C. D. Forster's papers.

<sup>23</sup> Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. II, p. 222.

<sup>24</sup> Bowes & Ellerker's Survey, 1541. Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. II, p. 222.

built a humble and unpretentious chapel at the place still known as Memmerkirk, traces of which may still be discerned.\*

Kidland lies within the district known—before the union of the crowns of England and Scotland—as the Middle Marches. Apparently within the confines of the lordship, at a warden court, or day of truce, held on the 27th of July, 1585, Sir Francis Russell, son of Francis, second earl of Bedford, and son-in-law of Sir John Forster, deputy warden of the East Marches, was slain, at a spot thenceforward and still called Russell's cairn, near Windy Gyle, 2033 feet above sea level.<sup>25</sup> The body of the murdered man was carried to Alnwick and buried in the chancel there, the inscription—still legible in 1778—

*Sumptibus Edwardi comitis cognomine Bedford  
Cognita praeclari sunt haec insignia clara.*

Anno Dni. 1600.<sup>26</sup>

being subsequently set up by his son.

The lordship of Kidland remained in the crown, from the dissolution of Newminster in 1535, until the time of James I,<sup>27</sup> the issues being applied to the discharge of national expenditure and so to the relief of taxation. Such an application of the revenue, and also of the proceeds arising from the sale of monastic lands, is not always sufficiently borne in mind. The two Scottish kings who reigned in, and attempted to rule, England, always

\* See *Proc.* 2 ser., III, 113 and 114, for Mr. Woodman's note on Memmerkirk.

<sup>25</sup> The documents connected with this outrage contributed by Captain S. E. Cook, afterwards called Widdrington, of Newton-on-the-Moor, are printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 1st ser. vol. II, pp. 287-296.

<sup>26</sup> Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, II, 247.

<sup>27</sup> In a survey made by John Johnson and John Goodwyn in 1604, the lordship was estimated to comprise 10000 acres, the estimated value of which at 6d. per acre was 250l; but it had for many years then by past been of no value owing to its being spoiled by the Scottish borderers in as much that the gentlemen of the country who had formerly used it had paid no rent for 20 years. This estimate may have been made with an eye to the sale of the property, for the estimated value is obviously excessive.



'outran the constable,' for, in addition to the national expenditure, and the expenses of a costly court, they had also to provide for the tail of kinsmen and courtiers who followed them, when, and after, they migrated to the fat pastures of England. To one of these followers, James Maxwell, who served both monarchs as groom of the bedchamber, Kidland was granted on the 3rd of January, 1622/3, to hold in common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at the yearly rent of 80*l.*, to be paid for six years, and thereafter at the rent of 100*l.* per annum. Not by any means a bad bargain for the crown.

On the 5th August, 1641, Charles I, in consideration of the surrender by Mr. Maxwell of the above-mentioned letters patent, which were to be cancelled in the Chancery, and in consideration of the payment of 1405*l.*, granted, by other letters patent, the lordship or manor of Keedland, formerly parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Newminster, 'containing by estimation 7000 acres, and, in circuit, about 16 miles,' with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging to the said James Maxwell, in fee farm rent, for ever, paying in to the exchequer 5*l.* per annum, in half yearly portions, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The grantee, Sir James Maxwell, knight, was created a peer of Scotland in 1646, under the title of earl of Dirletoun and Lord Elbottle, but died without issue male. By his wife, 'Elizabeth de Boussoyne,' he left two daughters, viz., Elizabeth, who married first William, second duke of Hamilton, and secondly, Thomas Dalmahoy; and Diana, wife of Charles, viscount Cranborne, eldest son of William, second earl of Salisbury. The estates of the duke of Hamilton having been sequestered for his delinquency, Lord Cranborne, on the 6th of February, 1651, petitioned the Committee for Compounding Cases to be permitted to farm the duchess of Hamilton's moiety of her father's estates, not only at Kidland but at Wanborough and Guildford in Surrey.

The widowed countess of Dirleton opposed, alleging that her late husband had conveyed his Surrey estates to her, and that William Weston held Kidland in mortgage. Moreover, a Chancery suit was depending.<sup>28</sup>

By deed dated 14th of May, 1655, the countess of Dirleton, Charles, viscount Cranborne, and Diana his wife, Thomas Dalmahoy and his wife Elizabeth, dowager-duchess of Hamilton, conveyed the manor of Kidland, etc., to Sir Thomas Widdrington. Of the purchaser, Sir Thomas Widdrington of Cheeseburn Grange, and Speaker of the House of Commons, the writer has said something in a former volume of *Archæologia Aeliana*.<sup>29</sup>

He died on the 13th of May, 1664, having, by deeds made in the month of July previous, settled his real estates upon his four daughters and their issue, which settlement he confirmed by his will dated 15th of September, 1663, being mindful of his mortality and desirous to set his house in order. Under the limitations of these settlements three undivided fourth parts of Kidland fell to the share of Sir Thomas's eldest daughter, Frances, wife of Sir John Legard of Ganton, near Scarborough, first baronet, and the remaining one fourth share went to her sister Catherine, wife of Sir Robert Shafto of Whitworth, knight, recorder of Newcastle.

Lady Shafto's descendants are set out in the pedigree of Shafto of Whitworth in the third volume of Surtees's *History of Durham*, and with them, her undivided share rested until the year 1807, when Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto of Whitworth—the sixth in descent from Sir Thomas Widdrington—sold one moiety of his property in Kidland, representing one-eighth of the whole lordship, to John Maughan, the conveyance being dated on the 8th of May. On the 16th of the same month Mr. Shafto conveyed the remaining moiety—representing another eighth part of the

<sup>28</sup> *Cal. Com. for Compounding Cases*, iv, 2427.

<sup>29</sup> *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vi, 34-40.

whole—to George Patterson of Whitelee. On the 7th of May, 1841, the devisees of John Maughan, in consideration of 6000*l.*, conveyed to Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bt.

Patterson's purparty passed to Michael Thompson, of Ray, in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, who voted in respect of Kidland at the first of the two elections of knights of the shire in 1826. He also voted at the second election in that year, as did Henry and William Thompson of Troughend, who apparently were his sons. On the 6th of May, 1841, Michael Thompson and Ann, his wife, Thomas Thompson and Eleanor his wife, William Thompson and Henry Thompson, in consideration of 6000*l.* conveyed their undivided eighth part of Kidland to Sir Thomas Digby Legard, bt., who then and thus became the owner of the whole lordship.

As an admirable and carefully constructed pedigree of the family of Legard of Ganton may be found in the recently published *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire with Additions* by Mr. J. W. Clay (II, 401), it is not necessary to set out the descents from dame Frances Legard.

On the 29th of April, 1862, Sir Francis Digby Legard, ninth baronet, and the eighth in descent from Sir Thomas Widdrington, entered into articles of agreement with Frederick George, second earl of Durham, for the sale and purchase of Kidland; the price agreed upon being 66000*l.* The property was said to comprise 21750 acres, and the annual rental 1932*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, besides the game which was let at 35*l.* per annum. It was tithe free but was subject to a fee farm rent of 5*l.* a year, payable to Colston's Almshouses in Bristol.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> During the previous 70 years there had been various attempts to sell the property. The *Newcastle Courant* of 6th August, 1791, contains a notice of the intended sale of the manor of Kidland 'by auction by Mr. Christie at his great room in Pall Mall'; the annual rental is stated to be 1009*l.*, but no acreage is mentioned. The same newspaper of . . . August, 1806, advertised Kidland to be let as com-

In the necessary investigation of the title offered by the vendor it was ascertained, by Lord Durham's solicitors, that instead of the property comprising 21750 acres, as stated by the vendor's agent, the actual area was not more than 11827. These figures they obtained from the ordnance surveyors who had completed their survey of Kidland, although the ordnance maps of the district had not then been published. At first it was suggested that the difference in quantity might possibly arise from the landowner and his tenants having based their measurements, or estimates, on the superficial area of hill and dale: but ultimately the agent of the vendor contended that Lord Durham did not purchase by acreage but upon the rental, and this view, after a Chancery suit, was adopted by the court. He had the option to take the property with the diminished area or to abandon the purchase. He elected to take the purchase, which was completed in the month of April, 1867, and conveyed by Sir Charles Legard, eleventh baronet, who in that month had attained his majority.

prising the farms of Milkhope and Dryhope, the Haigh, Kidland Lee and Whiteburn Shank, Uswayford, Barrowburn, Trowes, and Rowhope. Application was to be made to Digby Legard of Ganton, esq., or to Mr. George Patterson of White Lee, near Jedburgh; but no acreage was mentioned. The same newspaper of 4th July, 1808, advertised to be sold by private contract an eighth part of Kidland; tithe free, and land-tax redeemed; application to be made to Mr. George Patterson of Whitelee, near Elsdon, the proprietor; no acreage mentioned. The property was again offered for sale at Newcastle on the 2nd December, 1830. The particulars prepared for the sale state that the lordship comprised seven farms producing 1610*l.* per annum, viz:

	Estimated to contain.
(1) Kidland Lee and Whiteburnsbank, let to Adam Atkinson, esq., ... ..	4,000 acres.
(2) Milkhope and Dryhope, let to Messrs. Thompson ... ..	4,000 "
(3) Uswayford, let to Mr. W. H. Forster ... ..	4,700 "
(4) Trows, let to Mr. James Lamb ... ..	2,800 "
(5) Rowhope, let to Messrs. Telford and Anderson ... ..	2,500 "
(6) Heigh or Heugh, let to Mrs. Elizabeth Hall ... ..	2,500 "
(7) Barrow-burn, let to Messrs. R. and W. Oliver ... ..	1,250 "
	<hr/> 21,750 acres.

Lord Durham, finding that the property with its diminished area did not answer his purpose, caused it to be put up for sale by auction at Tokenhouse Yard, London, on the 2nd August, 1871. The particulars prepared for the sale describe it as comprising the following farms:—

Uswayford, 3832 acres, let to Messrs. Borthwick at a rent of 600*l*.

Trows, 1061 acres, let to Messrs. Borthwick at a rent of 425*l*.

Rowhope and Barrow-burn, 1540 acres, let to Mr. W. Fail at a rent of 550*l*.

Kidland Lee, 1887 acres, let to Messrs. Thompson at a rent of 490*l*.

Heigh, 1229 acres, let to Mr. J. Dixon at a rent of 340*l*.

Milkhope, 1735 acres, let to Mr. Charles Young at a rent of 405*l*.

The property was not sold at the auction, and at Lord Durham's death, on the 27th November, 1879, Kidland was inherited by his second son, the Hon. F. W. Lambton, who subsequently sold it to Mr. Leyland of Haggerston castle, the present owner.

#### CARLECROFT.

As has been already stated the original township of Kidland, which was co-extensive with the lordship, was extended in 1888 by the addition of a detached portion of the township of Linbridge, increasing the area by 5237 acres or thereabouts. In this added portion is situated the estate of Carlecroft.

This place represents in whole or in part the estate which under the name of Stokershaugh—with the variants of Stokers-hughe, Stokershugh, Stokoeshaugh, and Stokeshuge—was parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Alnwick. From whom and when the Premonstratensian canons of Alnwick obtained it is now unknown, but possibly they had it by grant of the Umfravilles.

It is not impossible that the present estate comprises two holdings or parcels. Mr. C. D. Forster, the proprietor, has pointed out that up the Carlecroft burn, about half a mile from the homestead of Carlecroft, there are undoubted traces of buildings, suggesting the site of the ancient hamlet of Stokershaugh. If this be so, it is not the only instance in the district of the name of the smaller property having survived and superseded the designation of the larger.

In the Ministers' Accounts, rendered by Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe and Robert Killingworth, for the years 1538 and 1539, it is stated that the grange of Stokershughe, with the pasture containing by estimation 1000 acres and formerly let for 6*l.* a year, was lying 'waste and unoccupied bycause of the great thefts by the Skottes and outlaws.'<sup>31</sup>

Neither under the name of Stokershaugh nor yet of Carlecroft is the place mentioned in the 'Survey of the Debateable and Border Lands' made in 1604 by Johnson and Goodwyn, although there was a place lying near Linbridge, named Earlscrefts, belonging to the earl of Rutland, containing 1090 acres of pasture, which looks suspiciously like it.<sup>32</sup>

Be this as it may, on the 20th of June, 6 James I [1608], the place was granted by the king to Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan—apparently as trustees for sale for the crown. Almost immediately they sold the place to Sir Ephraim Widdrington of Trewhitt, knight, who, on the 12th of August, 1614, mortgaged to Arthur Hebburn of Hebburn to secure 450*l.*<sup>33</sup>

The history of Sir Ephraim Widdrington and his descendants has not been worked out, and must be reserved for the account of Trewhitt when it comes to be written, only setting out here the details needed to explain the devolution of the property. He was

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. II, pp. 22, 25.

<sup>32</sup> *Survey of the Border Lands*, A.D. 1604; ed. Sanderson, p. 86.

<sup>33</sup> Mr. C. D. Forster's deeds.

one of the younger sons of Sir John Widdrington of Widdrington, knight, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Edward Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire, knight. He is said to have been born about 1555; he was one of the defendants in 1583 in a suit brought by Edward Shafto respecting the rectory of Kirkwhelpington,<sup>34</sup> and although his name does not appear in Shaw, *Knights of England*, the most recent work on the subject, there can be little doubt he was knighted by James I on his coming to England. He was married twice, if not three times, one of his wives being Jane, daughter of Michael Hebburn of Hebburn, and sister of the above-named Arthur Hebburn. She was dead before 5th of August, 1615, when Sir Ephraim procured a marriage licence to marry Eleanor Strother of Fowbery, widow, which marriage was solemnized at Gateshead two days later. The lady was the widow of Lancelot Strother of Kirknewton and Fowbery, and daughter of John Conyers of Sockburn.

Sir Ephraim Widdrington died in or about the year 1649, having, apparently, survived his eldest son. On his younger son, William Widdrington, he had settled by deed dated 26th July, 1624, High Birkhead in the parish of Hartburn.<sup>35</sup>

He was succeeded by his grandson, Henry Widdrington of Ritton, whose estate was sequestered in 1651 for his delinquency, and included in the Third Act for Sale; his brother Ephraim claiming to be entitled to a rent charge of 20*l.* per annum, under a settlement made by his grandfather in 1639.<sup>36</sup>

In 1663, if the entry in the Book of Rates be correct, William Nichell was rated for Carlecroft at 50*l.* rental;<sup>37</sup> he may have been a colourable purchaser, or trustee, and it is possible that the sum at which he was assessed may have covered other property.

<sup>34</sup> *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. iv, p. 12.

<sup>35</sup> Welford, *Royalist Compositions* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. 376. <sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. I, p. 271.

By indentures of Lease and Release, dated respectively on the 11th and 12th June, 1672, Henry Widdrington, esq. (described as grandson of Sir Ephraim Widdrington) and Catherine his wife, with Ralph Hebburn, esq. (described as son of Arthur Hebburn), and Alice his wife, in consideration of the sum of 920*l.* conveyed Carlecroft to George Potts of Wreighhill.<sup>38</sup>

By his will dated on the 16th December, 1682, George Potts—the purchaser—devised Carlecroft to his eldest son, George Potts the younger, with remainders over to the testator's other sons William, Michael, and Edward Potts; he appointed his wife Elizabeth his executrix. George Potts the son, an opulent merchant in Alnwick, was buried there on the 17th January, 1716/7. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Forster of Alnwick, he had issue two sons and four daughters, all of whom died in infancy and in his lifetime, except the second daughter, Elizabeth, who thus became sole heiress to her father, under whose will she took Carlecroft.<sup>39</sup> Elizabeth Potts, the heiress, was married on the 29th of August, 1718, to Ford Grey of Alnwick, attorney, who only lived to February, 1723/4. Having compromised the claims of her uncle, William Potts, she—as Elizabeth Grey, widow—on the 20th November, 1725, conveyed this and other properties to Benjamin Cook, in trust for James Fryer of Newcastle.<sup>40</sup>

In the first volume of the new *History of Northumberland*, on page 399, there is given a pedigree of Fryer and Gillum, with an account of the devolution of the great wealth of the brothers James and Stephen Fryer upon their third cousin and heir-at-law, Henry Gillum of Childerditch in Essex.

On the 26th May, 1807, Stephen Fryer Gillum,<sup>41</sup> only son of

<sup>38</sup> Mr. C. D. Forster's deeds.

<sup>39</sup> Cf. Pedigree of Potts, *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. iv, p. 124.

<sup>40</sup> Mr. C. D. Forster's deeds.

<sup>41</sup> In 1790 the farm of Carlecroft in the parish of Alanton and the farms of



the above-named Henry Gillum, in consideration of 7000*l.* sold Carlecroft to Thomas Thompson of Attonburn in Roxburghshire, who, with others, on the 11th November, 1825, sold to John Snowdon of Scrainwood, for 9000*l.*<sup>42</sup>

From Mr. Snowdon, Carlecroft has descended to his great-nephew, Mr. C. D. Forster of Burradon, the present owner, who has there a shooting box with upwards of 1350 acres of land.

#### APPENDIX.

Since the above paper was written Mr. C. D. Forster has favoured the writer with an inspection of the muniments of title to his estate of Carlecroft. The older deeds comprise:

No. 1. 1608, March 21. Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan to Sir Ephraim Widdrington of Trewhitt, knight. Grant of Stokershaughe, otherwise Carlecrofte, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Alnwick.

No. 2. 1614, Aug. 12. Sir Ephraim Widdrington of Trewhitt, knight, and Arthur Hebborne of Hebborne, esq. Feoffment with livery and seisin endorsed of lands in Stokehaugh, otherwise Carrelleroft. Mortgage for 450*l.* to be repaid in the manor house of Hebborne.

No. 3. 1668, March 9. Ralph Hebburne of Hebburne, esq., to Henry Widdrington of Ritton, esq. Bond for 650*l.* to be paid at the mansion house of Hebburne.

No. 4. 1671, April 17. Ralph Hebburne of Hebburne and Henry Widdrington of Ritton, esq. Agreement for release of Carlecroft for 650*l.* Ralph Hebburn seals with *quarterly, a bend*, impaling *fretty, a canton*.

No. 5. 1671, April 17. George Potts of Farnham and Henry Widdrington of Ritton. Articles of purchase of Carlecroft in consideration of 650*l.* already paid. 50*l.* to be paid 27 April, 1672. 20*l.* to be paid when possession shall be given, and 200*l.* on May 1, 1673.

Trowupburn, Shortup, and Whitehall in the parish of Kirknewton, were advertised to be let: application to be made to Mr. Stephen Fryer Gillum of Middleton. *Newcastle Courant*, 20 Nov., 1790.

<sup>42</sup> Mr. C. D. Forster's papers,

No. 6. 1672, June 11. Henry Widdrington of Ritton, esq., and Katherine his wife, Ralph Hebburn of Hebburn, esq., and Alice his wife, of the first part, and George Potts of Wreighhill, gent., of the other part. Lease for one year.

No. 7. 1672, June 12. Henry Widdrington and Katherine his wife, and Ralph Hebburn and Alice his wife, to George Potts. Release of Stokerhaugh, otherwise Carlcroft.

No. 8. Trinity Term, 25 Charles II. Fine between George Potts, plaintiff, and Henry Widdrington and Katherine his wife, deforciant.

No. 9. 1672, Oct. 7. Henry Widdrington of Ritton, esq., to George Potts. Receipt for purchase money of Stokerhaugh, otherwise Carlcroft.

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1682, December 16. Will of George Potts of Wreighhill. To be buried at Allenton at the usual burying place of my ancestors. To my eldest son, George Potts, all my land in Carlcroft and all my lands in Wreighhill. Remainder to my second son, William Potts. Remainder to my third son, Michael Potts. Remainder to my fourth son, Edward Potts. To my third son, Michael, and my fourth son, Edward, 300*l.* to be divided between them at the age of 14. To my second son, William, all my lands in Hollystone. Remainder over. To my daughter, Isabel Potts, 150*l.* when of age or at marriage. To my daughter, Sarah, five nobles a year to be paid out of Wreighhill. To my sister, Ann Potts of Sharperton, a cow's grass in Hollystone and a house to sitt in so long as she lives, with hay for the said cow, a horse grass and twenty sheep's grass on the common. My wife, Elizabeth, executor.

## VII.—CARLECROFT OTHERWISE STOKERSHAUGH (p. 19).

In the *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, III, 86, under date 20 March, 1307, is an *Inspecimus* and confirmation of charters in favour of Alnewic and the brethren there. Amongst them is 'A charter, whereby Richard de Umframvill,<sup>1</sup> with the assent of Gilbert,<sup>2</sup> his son, granted to the church of St. Mary, Alnewic, and the canons there of the order of Prémontré, in frank almon, all his land of Stokerecloch, with all appurtenances, saving the game (*salvagina*), by the following bounds, as the way of Hundegatesheueth goes from Elmeclloch to Berehopeheueth and westward by the Vulverode to Blundewelleclochheneth and down along Blundecloch to Heverclelouburne and so by the brook of Hevercleburne down to the Coket and down along Coket to Ruchehopeburnemue; with provision that if the cattle of the canons cross the same by negligence or escape, the penalty shall be, for sixty cattle, 1d., for sixty horses, 1d., for a hundred sheep, 1d., unless any dispensation (*dispensatio*) be made herein; witnesses, Sir Henry abbot of Newminster,<sup>3</sup> Thomas prior of Coldingham,<sup>4</sup> William prior of Hexham<sup>5</sup> (*Augustald*), Adam dean of Alneham,<sup>7</sup> Robert son of Robert, Otuel de Insula,<sup>8</sup> Walter Bataill,<sup>9</sup> Robert de Fennewic, David de Buredun, Peter de Insula,<sup>10</sup> Walter de Buredun, Thomas de Clenehil, Robert de Umframvill, William Bataill,<sup>9</sup> Simon de Horsleie, Robert de Cressewell, Walter son of Rigm', William de Alvert', Roger Horseleie.'

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has sent the following notes on the charter:

<sup>1</sup> The grantor, Richard de Umframville, is stated to have died in 1226. Hodgson, *Northd.* part II. vol. i. p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert de Umframville the son of Richard, was 'The Guardian and Chief Flower of the North.' He died in Passion Week, 1244. *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Henry, abbot of Newminster, does not occur in Mr. Fowler's list. Cf. *Newminster Chartulary*, (66 Surt. Soc. publ.) p. xii.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas de Melsanby, prior of Coldingham, was appointed prior of Durham in 1233. Cf. *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. xvi.

<sup>5</sup> William, occurs as prior of Hexham in 1209 and 1215. Cf. *new Hist. of Northd.* vol. III. p. 164.

<sup>7</sup> Robert fitz Robert, attested a charter of William de Umframville. Printed by the Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part II. vol. i. p. 16.

<sup>8</sup> Otuel de Insula II. died in 1250. *New Hist. of Northd.* vol. IV. p. 333.

<sup>9</sup> The Batails were feudal tenants of the Umframvills at Little Bavington, etc. *New Hist. of Northd.* vol. IV. p. 411.

<sup>10</sup> Peter de Insula brother of Otwell de Insula II. *New Hist. of Northd.* vol. IV. p. 333.