

ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA.

I.—THE MANOR AND TOWNSHIP OF TITLINGTON.

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[Read on the 28th November, 1923.]

The township of Titlington in the parish of Eglingham has an area of 2,266.516 acres and is bounded by Beanley and Eglingham on the north, by Bolton on the east, by Bolton and Shawdon on the south and by Shawdon on the west. It has a greatest elevation at Titlington Pike of 765.4 feet over sea level, ordnance survey, and, within its boundary, it has between three and four acres of Kimmer Loch—a small shallow lake stocked with pike. In 1921 the population was 70¹. The manor and the township are co-extensive.

On the eastern slope of Titlington Pike, 600 feet over sea level, there is a camp described by Sir David Smith writing about 1835 in the following words:—

Titlington North Camp is situated upon Titlington North-hill. It does not lay upon the height of the land, but a considerable way down the slope of the ridge whereon it has been thrown up. It has a double ditch and rampires, with an area of about 12 paces wide between them. The camp is circular: the diameter of the inner space about 36 paces and a winding road leads up the hill to this intrenchment, on the southern side. About a quarter of a mile to the westward, higher up the ridge of the hill, are some stones in a circular position and near $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile still further westward at the highest part of the crag are three cairns.

The hill on which this camp stands is occasionally called Titlington Tor.

To the eastward of this camp, near the foot of the ridge is the farm building called Titlington Mount. To the northward is Beanley Wood and to the southward you see Titlington House, and east of it, Titlington South-hill.

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 63; 1811, 71; 1821, 74; 1831, 78; 1841, 70; 1851, 81; 1861, 77; 1871, 63; 1881, 82; 1891, 80; 1901, 72; 1911, 62; 1921, 70.

Another camp 565 feet above sea level called—

Titlington South Camp, is situated upon Titlington South hill, having some higher ground to the east of it. This camp is much dilapidated, has only a single agger and ditch, the interior being about 56 paces in diameter. Broompark is seen to the southward, Shawdon to the westward, and to the northward is Beanley Wood.

South west from the camp in the Joiners field, a burial place was discovered under a cairn made of stones from 2 to 3 feet long: it contained 3 urns of the capacity of about 4 quarts each, and in these were burnt bones and ashes, the urns being placed in fine sand. The shape of the cairn was oblong.

A member of the lordship of Beanley created by Henry I in favour of Gospatric, the manor is specifically named in Stephen's charter of confirmation under the name of Thitelittonam.² In the beginning of the twelfth century the property was in Walter Espec, lord of Wark on Tweed, who gave it, as part of the original endowment, to the priory he founded in 1121 at Kirkham in Yorkshire. There are two foundation charters of that house printed by Dugdale. In the first Titlington is styled a vill and in the second it is styled a manor.³ In the Testa de Nevill circa 1230, Titlington is, inexactly, entered as held in socage of the barony of Ros—that is of Wark on Tweed—by the prior of Kirkham in alms.⁴

At the Northumberland Assizes in 1256, Siward son of James was charged for killing his wife Hawis in his house of Tytlington.⁵ At the Assizes in 1269, Amabilia widow of William the Forester brought an action against John the

² *Percy Chartulary*, p. 333. Surtees Soc. No. 117. Cf. *new Hist. Northumberland*, vol. vii., p. 30.

³ The clause in the first charter runs: 'et totam villam de Tytelintona cum omnibus eidem villae, pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pratis, et pascuis, et in divisis, et consuetudinibus'; and in the second charter as follows: 'et in Northumberland totum manerium de Titlington.' Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. 1846, vol. vi, pp. 208, 209.

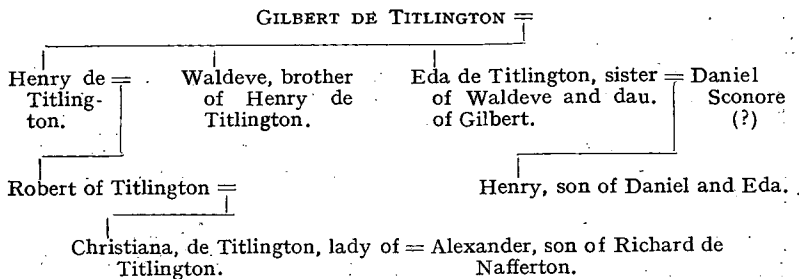
⁴ Testa de Nevill, Hodgson *Northumberland*, part III, vol. i, p. 220. Cf. *Percy Chartulary*, p. 468.

⁵ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 115. Surtees Soc. pub. No. 88.

Forester of Tyttelington, to recover her dower in a messuage and lands in Tyttelington.⁶

TITLINGTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Simonis de Titlington	6	7	1	unde regi	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Willelmi de Craulaw	1	15	8	"	3	3
"	Ade Tadi	0	11	0	"	1	0
"	Rogeri Freman	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Willelmi prepositi	2	14	11	"	5	0
"	Thome filii Willelmi	2	2	8	"	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Willelmi Belwether	1	12	0	"	2	11
"	Galfridi	1	13	2	"	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Roberti filii Agnetis	0	14	3	"	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa huius ville		£18	2s.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	unde domino regi,	32s.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TITLINGTON OF TITLINGTON.



Having received the manor of Titlington by the grant of their founder Walter Espec, the prior and convent of Kirkham set themselves to acquire the interests of the free tenants, either by purchase or by gift. There is an account of some of these transactions in the document known as the Kirkham Chartulary, preserved in the Bodleian, although that account is somewhat casual, for the compiler (or transcriber) of the document has not given the names of witnesses to the charters, the enumeration of which would have helped materially to date the same.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 136.

Speaking generally, all of the charters mentioned may be ascribed either to the second half of the thirteenth, or to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The present writer—who owes the abstracts printed below to the kindness of Dr. Farrer and Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson—has constructed a tentative sketch-pedigree of the family of Titlington which may be of assistance to construe the deeds.

KIRKHAM CHARTULARY.

[f. 78]

1. Henry de Tittlyngton grants to Simon de Beverley $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Tytlyngton.
2. Wallevus, brother of Henry de Tytlyngton, grants to Daniel Sconore (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Tytlyngton in free marriage. The said Henry confirms the gift.
3. Alexander de Tytlyngton grants to Roger, son of John de Bolton, all his land in Tittlyngton, rendering to Kirkham all services pertaining thereto.

[f. 78d]

4. Charter of Eudo de Bailol concerning 4 carucates of land which [he gave] to Wido de Heleboc. Wherein it is contained that the said Eudo gave to the said Wido 4 carucates of land, to wit, 3 carucates in Boltona and one in Belherby which is called Scholton (*que se fac[it] vocare sic Scholtonam.*)⁷ To hold to him and his heirs for ever, doing the foreign service.
5. Henry de Titlyngton grants to Waldeve his brother 2 carucates in Tytlyngton; of which one was of his mother's dower, $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate was held by Elias, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate by Postillus.
6. Waldeve de Titlyngton grants to Kirkham 1 carucate in Titlyngton (held by Postel and Elias son of the lady Prude): also the demesne messuage and 2 bovates which Lawrence held of the grantor.
7. Robert de Titlyngton confirms to Kirkham the land in Titlyngton which his uncle Waldeve gave, with timber, firewood and turbarry. The road from Bouelton towards Craulau is named.
8. Eda de Titlyngton grants to Kirkham the $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Titlington which her brother Waldeve gave her on her marriage.
9. Henry, son of Daniel, grants to Kirkham the $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate which Eda his mother gave [as above.]

⁷ 'I think this must be the meaning; but it is a clumsy way of putting it; and it might mean that its ownership required warranty from the owner of 'Scholtona.' There is a Shotton in Glendale.' Note by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson.

10. John de Clendale⁸ grants to Kirkham a toft, etc., in Titlington, viz., that which belonged to Anabil his mother.

11. Christiana de Titlington releases to Kirkham $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate in Titlington which Simon de Beverley gave to the canons and her father Robert confirmed: also the carucate with the capital messuage lying between the road from Bolton to Craulau, and her father Robert's house, which carucate Waldeve, uncle of her said father, gave. Also 4 bovates (held of the canons by Lawrence), and $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate which Eda, daughter of Gilbert de Titlington gave, and a toft, etc., which John de Glentendon gave. She promises not to alienate land from Kirkham without licence of the canons.

[f. 79]

12. Alexander de Titlington surrenders to Kirkham all his land in Titlington (lately held of the canons by his father Lawrence).

13. The prior and convent of Kirkham grant to Christiana, daughter of Robert de Titlington, the whole vill of Titlington, except that $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate which her grandfather Henry de Titlington sold to Simon de Beverley, and which Simon gave to Kirkham, and that carucate which Waldeve, father⁹ of the said Christiana gave to Kirkham; and except $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate which Eva,¹⁰ daughter of Gilbert de Titlington gave. Rendering therefore 20s., and showing hospitality to the canons like her predecessors.

14. The prior and convent of Kirkham grant to Robert de Titlington the whole vill of Titlington, except that $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate which Henry de Titlington [his father] sold to Simon de Beverley, and which Robert had quitclaimed to the canons. To be held as Gilbert his grandfather held the same, rendering 30s. a year, and giving entertainment to the prior (*faciendo priori hospitia sicut Gilbertus avus ejus fecit*).

15. Robert de Titlington quitclaims to Kirkham $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate [as above]. He will not sell or pledge his land in Titlington without the canons' licence.

16. The prior and convent of Kirkham grant to Alexander de Titlington and Christiana his wife and their issue all their land of Titlington, viz., 1 carucate which Waldeve gave them, 4 bovates which Henry de Titlington gave, 4 bovates which his sister Eda gave, 2 tofts which John de Gletendun gave, 2 bovates which Alexander son of Lawrence gave, and a third part of the pannage of the wood. Rendering therefore 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and 6s. 8d. in the name of hospitality (*nomine hospitii*). Relief and suit of court reserved to the canons.

⁸ Sic. Called Glentendon (Glanton) in no. 11.

⁹ Sic. *Rectius* uncle of the father: see no. 11.

¹⁰ Sic. *Rectius* Eda.

17. Eda, daughter of Gilbert, and Henry her son grant to Kirkham 8 acres in Titlington.
18. The canons of Kirkham grant to Henry, son of Gilbert, the vill of Titlington. Rendering therefor 20s. and hospitality, as his father did.
19. Simon de Titlington grants to Ellen de Prenderlath the manor of Titlington with all appurtenances. Rent *1d.*
- [f. 79*d.*]
20. Agnes, daughter of John de Bolton, releases to Ellen de Prenderlath and Ydonea her sister all right in the lands of Simon de Titlington.
21. Ellen de Prenderlath grants to Robert Bernard the manor of Titlington for life.
22. Ellen de Prenderlath grants to Ydonea her sister for life all the vill of Titlington. To be held of the priory of Kirkham.
23. Ellen de Prenderlath releases to Robert, the prior of Kirkham, the manor of Titlington.
24. Another release to the same effect.
25. A third sale or release by the same to the same.
26. The prior and convent of Kirkham demise to Ellen de Prenderlath for life the capital messuage, etc., of Titlington. Rent, 10 marks, and 6s. 8*d.* Robert, son of Agnes de Titlington, is named as a tenant.
27. Counterpart of the above indenture.
28. Ellen de Prenderlath, the rent of 10 marks being five years in arrears, surrenders the manor of Titlington, etc., to Kirkham for ten years. She had a payment made to her.
- [f. 80]
29. Agreement between Ellen de Prenderlath and Kirkham, by which she undertakes to grant the manor of Titlington to the canons, as soon as the king's licence can be obtained; and they undertake to grant her the same for life (or 40 years) at the rent of 10 marks and 6s. 8*d.* They will also receive her as a sister in masses and prayers, and will enter in their martyrology her name and the names of her sister Ydonea, Simon de Titlington, and Robert Bernard.
30. Ellen de Prenderlath demises to Kirkham all her lands in Titlington (except a few acres) for five years, at a rent of 4 marks, increasing to 60s. in the last year.
31. Similar demise by the same to the same for 12 years at 100s. rent. The road to Wolleour' is named.
32. Counterpart of the foregoing indenture.
33. Agreement concerning the grant of the manor of Titlington by Ellen de Prenderlath to the canons of Kirkham, and regrant by them to her. She grants all to the canons for a life rent of one robe at Christmas, and 100s., 4 quarters of corn and 4 quarters of barley delivered at Titlington.

34. Sir William de Ros gives his licence to Kirkham (Robert being prior) to acquire the manor of Titlington from Ellen de Prenderlath.

35. Release by Ellen de Prenderlath.

[f. 80d.]

36. Ellen de Prenderlath receives £13 6s. 8d. for the manor [Eleven other acquittances].

37. Richard, son of William boyour' of Durham and Agnes his wife release to Kirkham all claims in the manor of Titlington, which was formerly held by Simon de Titlington, uncle of Agnes.

38. Agnes de Skelton, mother of Roger de Skelton, and widow of Richard, son of William boyour' of Durham, gives a release of the manor of Titlington.

39. Roger de Skelton gives a similar quitclaim.

40. Roger, son of William boyour' of Durham and Agnes de Titlington, releases to Kirkham all right in the manor of Titlington, formerly of Simon de Titlington, his mother's uncle.

41. Agnes, daughter of John de Bolton, releases to Ellen de Prenderlath and Ydonea her sister all right in the lands late of her uncle, Simon de Titlington.

42. Letter of attorney of the same Agnes to William Galoun to deliver the same.

43. William Bernard, vicar of the church of Schiplynbotle, releases to Kirkham all right in the manor of Titlington.

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44. Enrolment of the foregoing release before the judges at the Northumberland assizes, 16 Sept. 1338 [12 Edw. III].

45. Copy of the record of the assize *v.* Robert Bernard, brother of William.

46. Richard de Nafirton is bound to Kirkham not to claim in Titlington by reason of the marriage of Alexander his son with Christiana, daughter of Robert de Titlington.

47. The prior and convent of Kirkham demise to Adam the carpenter of Titlington land called the Conounland there for 18 years at a rent of 13s. for the life of Ellen de Prenderlath and 18s. afterwards.

48. Demise of the vill of Titlington to the tenants for 20 years.

Something must be said of Ellen de Prenderlath who is named in more than one of the charters. She was a member of the family which owned and took its name from Prendrelath, now called Plenderleith, in the parish of Oxnam in Roxburghshire. That estate and also some lands in the parish or

chapelry of Carham, at Moneylaws, were acquired in the second half of the thirteenth century by Sir John Wishart of the Carse [of Gowrie] in marriage with Joanna, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Prenderlath.¹¹ By a deed dated and signed at Moneylaws at Michaelmas 1295, Wishart mortgaged Moneylaws to his wife's kinswoman, Ellen de Prenderlath, who having served the Queen of Norway for eight years as a 'damoysele' had been given 100*l.* by the will of Alexander III King of Scotland.¹² But Wishart, the mortgagor, having ranged himself in opposition to Edward I his lands at Moneylaws and elsewhere were forfeited to the Crown and Ellen de Prenderlath's claim as mortgagee was only admitted by the personal interposition of the Queen of England.¹³ It may have been with money received from the same source or from her savings that Ellen de Prenderlath and her sister Idonea were able to purchase from Simon de Titlington and from Agnes, daughter of John de Bolton,¹⁴ her right in the lands of the said Simon. This transaction must have been after the year 1296, when, as is shown by the Subsidy Roll, Simon was the most opulent person living in Titlington. The property conveyed to the two ladies comprised what was apparently the chief house in the vill let to Robert son of Agnes, another freeholder.

Ultimately, Ellen de Prenderlath, having procured the con-

¹¹ Cf. Hardy on the 'Connection of the Wisharts and Plenderleiths with Plenderleith Moneylaws and the Borders.' *Hist. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xi, p. 123.

Also *Cal. Doc. Relat. Scotland*, Bain, vol. ii, p. 146.

¹² Cf. Bates' *Northumberland*, p. 148. Margaret Queen of Norway, the daughter of Alexander III, King of Scots, died in 1283. Her daughter Margaret the Maid of Norway succeeded her grandfather, in 1286, as Queen of Scots, but died four years later.

¹³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1302-1307, p. 257. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Relat. Scotland*, Bain, vol. ii, pp. 416-417.

¹⁴ Two tenants in Bolton named John were assessed for the Subsidy of 1296, viz., John son of Alexander and John of the mill. Cf. *new Hist. Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 209.



sent of the overlord, Sir William de Ros,¹⁵ of Wark on Tweed, conveyed her interests in Titlington to the prior and convent of Kirkham, who forthwith regranted the same to her to hold for the period of her life, or for forty years, to which grant they added some ecclesiastical privileges, costing them nothing, which the lady would value.

In the grant made by Edward III, 19th Feb., 1334/5 to Henry de Percy of the fees forfeited by Gospatric Earl of Dunbar, the homage and services of the prior of Kirkham for the vill of Tytlington are expressly mentioned.¹⁶

On the dissolution of religious houses, Titlington came into the hands of the Crown. It is mentioned in the Ministers Accounts of 1539, in which the ferm of the manor of Titlington is entered at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.¹⁷

TYTLINGTON MUSTER ROLL, 1538.¹⁸

Raufe Collinwod, Ed. Nycollson, Willme Dychborne, Willme Hope, Rog. Huntres, Thomas Gawe, Willme Hopper, Thomas Thomson, Willme Care, Robt. Hopper. *Able with horse and hars.* Willme Gybson, Pet. Yong, Nycoll Huntrych. *Not able.*

In the survey of Castles, Towers, Barmekyns and Fortresses on the Borders drawn up by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Sadler in 1541, it is stated that at Titlington there was 'a little towre the princes inheritance decayed,' and, more fully, 'At Tytlyngton ys a lytle toure of the kinges ma¹⁹ Inherytance late belonginge to the Supp'ssed monastery of Kyrkeh'm decayed in the roofes for lack of repac'ons. And the Imbattlementes thereof were nev' fynyshed.'¹⁹

¹⁵ Perhaps William de Ros, second Lord Ros of Helmsley, who died 10 Edward II (1316-17), or his son and successor of the same name, who died 1343. Cf. Clay, *Extinct and Dormant Peerages of the Northern Counties of England* pp. 182, 183.

¹⁶ *Percy Chartulary*, p. 303.

¹⁷ Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. 1846), vol. vi, p. 210.

¹⁸ *Arch. Ael.*, 1st ser., vol. iv, p. 166.

¹⁹ Bates, *Border Holds*. *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser., vol. xiv, p. 42.

Titlington, with Bolton and other lands, was purchased from the Crown, 9th April, 1553, by Robert Collingwood of Eslington, esq., and Alexander Collingwood, gent., to be held of the king as a fortieth part of a knight's fee.²⁰ In a list of landowners drawn up about 1568, Cuthbert Collingwood is given as proprietor of Tytlington, with Eslington, Bolton, Great and Little Ryle; etc., etc.²¹

On 29th Oct., 1590, Bothwell wrote to Burghley that having been informed that complaint had been made of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood for stopping redress by the Wardens of the Marches, he protested that 'his honour is no ways in fault, but that he could not have mutual justice of eight or ten attempts done . . . the last of which, a bill of Titlington had been amended by Bothwell.'²² The raid on Titlington seems to have been made by the 'old' Laird of Cessford.²³

Sir Cuthbert Collingwood made his will 24th Dec., 1596, and, dying a few days afterwards, was succeeded by his grandson Robert Collingwood of Eslington. The latter having no issue, sold Titlington with the consent of Dorothy his wife, 24th March, 1618, to William Reed, esq. of Fenham in Islandshire, the consideration being 800l.²⁴

William Reed the purchaser of Titlington was son of Sir William Reed of Fenham in Islandshire of whom much is said by Dr. Raine in his History of North Durham. Sir William Reed²⁵ is stated to have been base son of another Sir William Reed, captain of Holy Island, whose energy and activity seem to have stood higher than some of his moral qualities.²⁶

²⁰ *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edw. vi, p. 3. Cf. new *History Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 217.

²¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III, iii, lxxi.

²² Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, vol. i, p. 370.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, pp. 388, 439.

²⁴ Titlington deeds cited by Lambert MS. Raine, *North Durham*, p. 180.

²⁵ There is an admirable memoir of 'Sir William Reade, an Elizabethan hero' in Welford *Men of Mark*, vol. iii, p. 277.

²⁶ Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, vol. ii, pp. 774, 776.

PEDIGREE OF REED OF TITLINGTON.

Jane (called Dorothy in *Visitation*), daughter of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington (*f*). = Sir William Reed* of Fenham in Islandshire, to whom his father gave his tenements on Berwick, named in Sir Cuthbert Collingwood's will 24th December, 1596; knighted; buried 16th May, 1616 (*a*); will dated 3rd March, 1615; pr. 1618. = Margaret, buried 14 December, 1618 (*c*); will dated 9th Dec., 1618 (*e*).

William Reed of Fenham in Islandshire, bapt. 23rd July, 1592 (*a*); purchased Titlington 24th Mar., 1618. from his kinsman, Robert Collingwood of Eslington. = Francis Reed, living 1635 (*a*). Lancelot Reed, bapt. 10th May, 1603 (*c*); app. 6th July, 1619, to Abraham Booth of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, took a lease of Farne Islands, 14 Aug., 1627. Robert Reed, baptised Aug., 1606, at Kyloe (*a*). daughters.

William Reed of Fenham in Islandshire and of Titlington. = Margaret daughter of Henry Grey of Kyloe, married 15th June, 1636 (*a*). Perhaps other issue.

William Reed of Titlington, who, with the consent of Jane his wife, sold the south side of Titlington 27th and 28th November, 1664; and the north side of the same 22nd May, 1675. = Jane, party to deed 28th November, 1664. Margaret, baptised 2nd May, 1637 (*a*).

William Reed, baptised 4th September, 1666 (*d*). John Reed, baptised 21st December, 1671 (*d*). Charles Reed, baptised 1st June, 1675 (*d*). Thomas Reed, born Eglington, baptised 4th December, 1681 (*d*). Mary, baptised 29th March, 1663 (*d*). Margaret, baptised 22nd Nov., 1664 (*d*). Elizabeth, bapt. 2nd Feb., 1669/70 (*d*). Christian, born Eglington, baptised 24th August, 1679 (*d*).

* For the parentage of Sir William Reed, see a letter from Sir John Carey to Cecil, dated December 17th, 1601. Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, II., p. 776.

(a) Holy Island Register.
 (b) M.I. Holy Island.
 (c) Berwick Register.
 (d) Eglington Register.

(e) Pedigree of Read, Raine, *North Durham*, p. 179.
 (f) Durham Wills and Inventories, vol. ii., 268, Surtees Soc. publications, No. 38.

Having served Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth,²⁷ he died 6th June, 1604, and is buried in the church of Holy Island where his monumental inscription can still be read. The little there is known of the family after the acquisition of Titlington is compressed into the accompanying pedigree:—

In the times of the Civil Wars the Reeds were Royalists. On 27th May, 1648, John Sanderson, a major in the service of the Commonwealth, whose diary is printed in *Proceedings*, 3 Ser. vol ix., being quartered at Alnwick, sent his cornet with thirty horse and took prisoner Mr. Grey of Howick and Mr. Reed of Titlington. Either he or a kinsman of the same name under the description of William Reed of Kyloe in 1649 compounded for his delinquency during the last war. In right of his wife he held one sixth of Kyloe.²⁸

On the 28th Nov., 1664, William Reed, presumed to have been grandson of the purchaser in 1618, with the consent of Jane his wife, conveyed the half or south side of Titlington to Henry Pearson of Newton by the Sea in the parish of Embleton, the consideration being 87*l.*, and on the 22nd May, 1675, the said William Reed conveyed the north side of Titlington to Roger Pearson, the consideration being 95*l.*²⁹ It will be seen that the increase in value between 1618 and 1675 was very great. Although described as of Newton by the Sea, these Pearsons seem to have farmed at Hagdon, a moorland farm in the parish of Eglington. Their purchase of 'Law's freehold' in Newton was made shortly after 30th Sept., 1651,³⁰ and in 1663 Henry Pearson was rated for the same at 50*l.* per annum.³¹ On 23rd July, 1675, Roger Pearson mortgaged Titlington to Mark Milbank. Roger Pearson's will is dated 28th Aug., 1675. He was succeeded by his son Jacob Pearson

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 786.

²⁸ *Welford Royalist Composition*, p. 318. Surtees Soc. pub. No. 111.

²⁹ Titlington deeds, cited in Lambert MS.

³⁰ *New History Northumberland*, vol. ii, p. 92*n.*

³¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part III, vol. i, p. 249.

PEDIGREE OF PEARSON OF TITLINGTON.

..... PEARSON of Newton by the Sea =

Roger Pearson took a conveyance of the North side of = Titlington, 22nd May, 1675; will dated 28th August, 1675. daughter of Arthur Hebburn of Hebburn. Henry Pearson, a free holder at Newton by the Sea in 1666; named in his brother's will.

Jacob Pearson of = Mary, Titlington, son bur. and heir, also 12th Nov., executor of his father's will; 1696 party to his son's marriage settlement in 1717 [1730, Dec. 4, Mr. Jacob Pearson Hawkwell buried (a)].

Joshua Pearson, named in his father's will; apprenticed 20th August, 1677, to Christopher Wetherell of Newcastle, mercer, but departed his master's service and was not admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Adventurers' Company; [1730, July 30th, Mr. Joshua Pearson, Hawkwell, buried (a).]

John Pearson, named in his father's will [bur. 6th Aug., 1684 (a)].

Ralph Pearson, bap. 11th Apr., 1665 (a); named in his father's will.

Arthur Pearson, bap. 29th Sept., 1668, being then one year old (a).

Rebecca, named in her father's will [wife of Matthew Forster of Bamburgh; bond of mar. 20th Oct., 1674].

Mary, born at Harehope; bap. 1st Dec., 1663 (a), whom her father committed to the care of Mrs. Margaret Chaytor of Croft.

Catherine, bap. 3rd Aug., 1666 (a), whom her father committed to the care of his brother Henry Pearson.

Roger Pearson of Titling- = ton, son and heir, bap. 19th February, 1684/5 (a); land agent or receiver of his brother-in-law, the earl of Tankerville, and as such had a residence at Chillingham Castle; voted at the elections of knights of the shire, 1722 and 1748; buried 5th November, 1761 (a); will dated 11th June, 1757; codicil 5th April, 1759.

Rosamond, daughter of Edward Colville, a member of the Butchers' Company of Newcastle (c); sister of Camilla, Countess of Tankerville; bap. 14th November, 1695, at All Saints, Newcastle; marriage settlement 17th October, 1717; buried 21st February, 1772 (a); will dated 16th August, 1760.

Henry Pearson, bap. 14th June, 1687 (a).

William Pearson, bap. 12th February, 1688/9 (a); [1735, Nov. 12th, Mr. William Pearson, Hawkell, buried (a).]

Jacob Pearson, bap. 29th May, 1695 (a); bur. 31st Dec., 1695 (a).

Jane, bap. 6th February, 1682/3 (a).

Bridget, bap. 24th November, 1692 (a); wife of Daniel Craster of Craster; married 2nd December, 1737, at Lesbury; bond of marriage, 1st December, 1737.

THE MANOR AND TOWNSHIP OF TITLINGTON.

Jacob Pearson of Titling = Jane, daughter of Wilton, son and heir, bapt. 15th January, 1723/2 (a); buried 2nd September, 1807, aged 87 (a).

liam Rutherford of Branton, blacksmith; bapt. 9th April, 1747 (a); bond of marriage, 10th May, 1766; married 18th May, 1766 (a); buried 10th Oct., 1821, aged 75.

Edward Pearson, born at Chillingham Castle, bapt. 20th February, 1727/8 (b).

Camilla, bapt. 22nd September, 1719 (a); died unmarried at Glanton; buried 7th July, 1783 (a).

Sarah, bapt. 25th May, 1724 (a); died unmarried at Glanton; buried 7th Dec., 1809 (a).

Rosamund, bapt. 24th April, 1726 (a); married 11th May, 1749, David Clifton (as his second wife) of Edinburgh (a), and second, 5th March, 1754, George Dick (a) of Edinburgh. Mary married first 23rd December, 1742, James Dagliesh of Weetwood (b); bond of marriage, 16th December, 1742, he 24, she 21; married second 30th June, 1772, at Chatton (as his second wife), Collingwood Forster of Alnwick, attorney.

Jane, born at Chillingham Castle, bapt. 16th June, 1730 (b); married 2nd June, 1757, George Potts of Alnwick (a), White house; bond of marriage, 28th May, 1757; died December, 1792, aged 62; M.I. Alnwick.

Susanna, born at Chillingham Castle, bapt. 21st Jan., 1733/4 (b); married 11th December, 1751, at Embleton, John Sample, of Rock-moor-house; died 3rd November, 1810, aged 77; M.I. Felton.

(a) Eglington Register.

(b) Chillingham Register.

(c) Newcastle Butcher's Company, *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. xiv., pp. 39, 60.

who by Lease and Release, dated respectively 13th and 14th February, 1684, took a conveyance of the south side of Titlington from Joshua Pearson.³²

Roger Pearson, son and heir of Jacob Pearson, was baptized 19th February, 1684/5, at Eglington, and married *circa* 1717, Rosamond, daughter of Edward Colville,³³ generally described as of Whitehouse, Gateshead, a member of the Butchers' Company of Newcastle,³⁴ and sister of Camilla Colville who, under romantic circumstances, became Countess of Tankerville, in which high station she played her part in a manner which won respectful admiration.

Jacob Pearson, the last male heir of his family, died in August, 1807, at the advanced age of 87, when the property came to the representatives of his sisters and coheirs in undivided shares.³⁵ By the year 1815 all of these undivided shares had been purchased by Mr. William Hargrave of Shawdon. Such was the change of value of money that the purchaser is stated to have been able to advance the rents of the farms, which came to 700*l.* per annum when he acquired the property, to 1,300*l.* per annum, though, to ensure this end, he, no doubt, expended considerable sums on capital improvements.

The property, which now comprises a very attractive and comfortable mansion house and two farms, has for the last one hundred and eight years followed the descents of the Shawdon estate.³⁶

³² Schedule of Titlington deeds.

³³ Cf. *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., vol. ii, pp. 120-126. *Ibid.*, 3 ser., vol. xix, pp. 115-125. Longstaffe, *Darlington*, p. iv.

³⁴ *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. xiv, pp. 39-60.

³⁵ Mr. Jacob Pearson was survived by an unmarried sister, Miss Sarah Pearson of Glanton, who died at an advanced age in December, 1809, reputedly wealthy. It is stated that (with an unmarried sister) she had been provided for by a share in a tontine, an institution or form of investment, in which the income is divided amongst the members, so that the share of each at his or her death is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor. Miss Pearson is stated to have been the happy survivor of her tontine.

³⁶ Cf. *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vol. xviii, p. 53.