

II.—THE MANOR OF WINLATON.

BY SIR WM. W. GIBSON.

[Read on 25th October 1944.]

This manor lay in the old ecclesiastical parish of Ryton in the county of Durham and so within the palatinate of that county, the origin of which is a matter of controversy,¹ but it is certain that from early days the lands of the bishop formed a grant liberty over which he exercised *jura regalia*. He held his own courts and the king's writs did not run in his territory. These royal rights included ownership of the foreshore of navigable rivers as well as of the sea and of all mines and minerals except gold and silver.

The early history of the manor which was perhaps really a barony is obscure, as there is no trace of any charter by which it was granted by the bishop.

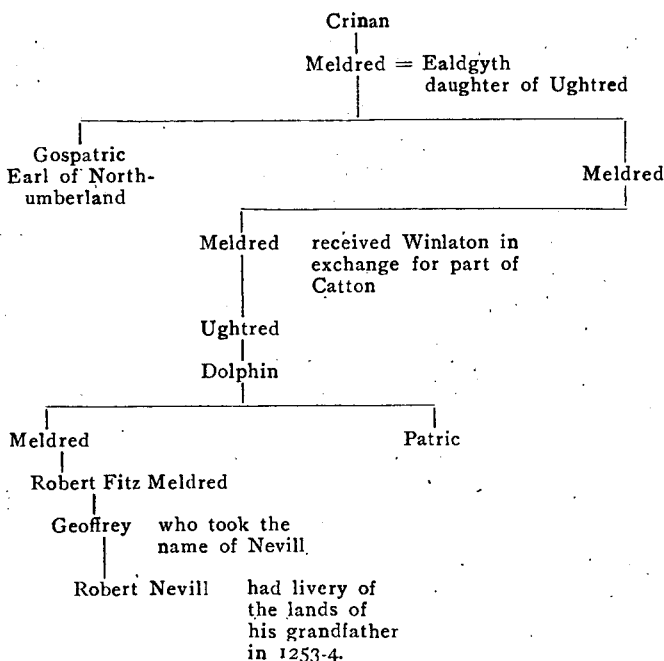
The first reference to Winlaton is in a document purporting to be a charter from William de St. Calais, bishop of Durham, to the monks of Durham in 1082.² In this it is stated that the bishop gave the monks the vill of Catton, now Newton Katton, one part of which he had obtained in exchange with Meldred for the vill of Winlaton.

Although, as Canon Greenwell showed, this charter was a forgery, it does not follow that the statement was false. Its interest lies in the fact that Meldred appears to have been an ancestor of the Nevills who are found later holding Winlaton.

¹ *Archæologia LI.*, 143-54; Lapsley, *The County Palatine of Durham*, pp. 1-30.

² *Feodarium Dunelm.* (Surtees Soc.), p. 156n. and preface p. 38.

This Meldred is supposed to have been a son of Meldred, brother of Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, and that Earl and Meldred his brother were the sons of Meldred, son of Crinan whose wife Ealdgyth was daughter of Ughtred by his third wife Olgiva, daughter of King Ethelred.³



THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR HERE OUTLINED IS ILLUSTRATED BY
THIS SKETCH PEDIGREE.

Meldred, named in the forged charter of 1082, was apparently the father of Ughtred who had a son Dolphin⁴ who had two sons, Meldred and Patrick,⁵ of whom Meldred, probably the elder, had five sons. Robert the eldest in 1213 married Isabel, sister and eventually heiress of Henry de

³ Leland *Collect.* i, 384.

⁴ Priory of Hexham (Surtees Soc.), pp. xxx, 95.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 100n., 140n.

Nevill,⁶ and their son Geoffrey took his mother's name of Nevill and was the father of Robert Nevill, one of the defendants in the action referred to later.

The Newminster Cartulary⁷ shows that Robert Fitz Meldred, who married the Nevill heiress and was living at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, granted to the Abbot of Newminster lands and woods near Lintzford, the boundaries of which are described and indicate that the lands and woods were within Winlaton manor, and it follows that Robert Fitz Meldred held the manor, and this confirms the statement in the forged charter of the exchange of Newton Katton for the vill of Winlaton.

The second reference to Winlaton manor is in Bishop Puisey's survey of the bishopric made in 1183, from which it appears that it had not then been granted out by the bishop but had been leased by him to someone whose name is not stated.⁸

In 1256 John of Ridel, lord of the manor of Denton on the north side of the Tyne opposite the manor of Winlaton, complained at the Northumberland Assizes against Robert de Nevill, Everard de Bladen and William his brother and many others that they came armed and threw down his weir in the Tyne between the midstream and his land.⁹

It must be remembered that before the course of the river was altered by the construction of the New Cut at Blaydon by the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, the river ran round by Lemington and thence by a curved course back to Blaydon.

From the facts that the manor of Winlaton lay in the liberty of the bishop of Durham whence some of the defendants came; that it was immediately opposite to Denton and therefore its owner would be more affected than anyone else by an encroachment of the lord of Denton; that two

⁶ *Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus* (Rec. Com.), i, 509; Excerpt 2, *Rot. Fin.* i, 156.

⁷ *Surtees Soc.*, p. 48.

⁸ *Boldon Book* (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. 25), p. 69.

⁹ Northd. Assize Rolls (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. 88), pp. 14, 15, and 99.

of the defendants apparently came from Blaydon which was within the manor of Winlato and that it is known that that manor was later held of the bishop by the grandson of the defendant Robert de Nevill, it may perhaps be deduced that it had in 1256, some thirty-four years before the Statute of *Quia Emptores* (A.D. 1290), been granted by the bishop to a member of the Nevill family.

There could not have been a subinfeudation of the manor after that Statute, so it seems that there would arise a legal presumption of a lost grant of the manor by the bishop—probably to a member of the Nevill family—before 1290.

In 1275 the jurors of the county of Northumberland charged to inquire on behalf of the king as to purprestures and other injuries presented that the third part of the water of Tyne (that is the middle part used for navigation) from “Edwynistre” (Hedwin Streams) towards the west to Tyne-mouth belonged to the king, and that the bishops of Durham had made purprestures upon the king by three fisheries which are called “Yeris” (yares), i.e. weirs, so that whereas they ought to have only a third part of the water they had a moiety and more. The prior of Durham, the jurors said, made the same encroachments, and likewise Robert de Nevill, who ought to have only a third part of the water of Tyne, had the moiety and more, and further that all those of the bishopric of Durham who had fisheries on the south part of the Tyne had exceeded the third part of the river.¹⁰

Although the presentment names no place in the case of Robert de Nevill, it may perhaps be inferred that it was as against him made in respect of Winlato manor, as it was the only manor adjoining the Tyne on its south side held by his immediate descendants.

If this inference be correct it would appear that the titles of the bishop, the prior and Robert de Nevill, the riparian owners on the south side, had a common origin which probably was that of the bishop and the church of St. Cuthbert, and that the bishop had granted out all he had

¹⁰ *Rot. Hundredorum* (Rec. Com., vol. II), p. 23.

held as parcel of the manor of Winlaton including the bed of the river to mid-stream.

It is important to note that, while the jurors admitted that Robert de Nevill and the other riparian owners were entitled to a third of the water of Tyne, they found that they had all exceeded it and apparently claimed the soil of half of the river.

The earliest direct evidence of Winlaton manor being in the hands of the Nevills is in 1325, when in consideration of Ralph Nevill, grandson of Robert de Nevill, releasing to the bishop a yearly payment of £20 from the palatinate Exchequer, the bishop granted that Ralph should hold the manor for his life free from the rent of £20 by which rent it was subsequently held.¹¹

There is evidence that in 1367 coal was being worked within the manor, and of 576 chaldrons being carried by keel to Newcastle upon Tyne and thence by ship to London and Windsor for the king's use.¹²

Henry 5th Earl of Westmorland by a lease of 30th September 5 Edward VI (1551) demised all the coal mines within the manor with free wayleave, staithleave and waterleave for carrying coal by land and water to Cuthbert Blount, who on the 20th October following assigned a fourth part of his interest to Christopher Cooke, who bequeathed it to his son Christopher. The latter died and his widow Isabel who took his share married Henry Tonge.

Blount seems to have assigned other parts of his interest to Richard Hodgson and Henry Killinghall who held a tenth part, and after his death his widow Barbara married Humphrey Skryvenor of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant.

Reverting now to the title to the manor, it passed from Ralph Nevill before referred to, to his son Ralph who died in 1367 seised of the manor with the appurtenances which was held of the bishop by the service of £20 payable yearly at the Exchequer of Durham.¹³

¹¹ Pat. Roll, 5 Edw. II. pt. 2, m. 19.

¹² *Proc. Arch. Inst.* 1852, p. 208.

¹³ Durham Cursitor's Records, Class 3, Register 2, fol. 79.

John his son and heir held it at the time of bishop Hatfield's great survey of the bishopric made between 1377 and 1382, from which it appears that he held it by foreign service and the yearly rent of £20.¹⁴

John Nevill died in 1388, and in the inquisition taken after his death the manor is described in the same terms as before.¹⁵

John Nevill's son Ralph was created Earl of Westmorland in 1397, and is shown by bishop Langley's survey to have been holding the manor in 1418.¹⁶

The 1st Earl died in 1425, and subject to settlements the manor passed to his grandson Ralph¹⁷ who died in 1484.

He was succeeded by his son (?) Ralph the 4th Earl who died in 1549, and he was succeeded by Henry the 5th Earl who died in 1563.¹⁸

The 5th Earl's son and heir Henry who succeeded him as 6th Earl was one of the leaders of the Rebellion or Rising of the North in 1569. Probably with the object of obtaining money for this rebellion he by deed dated 15th July 1569 granted to Richard Hodgson, Robert Anderson, William Selby and Humphrey Skryvener, merchants of Newcastle upon Tyne the manor of Winlaton otherwise called the East and West Lordship of Winlaton.¹⁹

This grant contained a proviso for re-entry on repayment of the sum of £1,000 then paid to the Earl by the purchasers or for completion of the purchase by payment by them to him of a further £2,000 which they paid on the 20th August following after which the Earl levied a fine in which four water mills, four fulling mills, and a free fishery in the water of Tyne are mentioned.

In 1570 an Act was passed for forfeiting the estates of the participants in the Rebellion of the North to the Crown :

¹⁴ Bishop Hatfield's Survey (Surtees Soc., vol. 32), p. 93.

¹⁵ Durham Rec., Class 3, Reg. 2, fol. 110.

¹⁶ Rentals and Surveys Portfolio 21, No. 27.

¹⁷ Durham Curs., Class 3, Reg. 2, fol. 230, 307d.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 82, fol. 177, and Reg., vol. 4, fol. 18, 42.

¹⁹ Durham Curs. Roll 155, m. 35 (No. 28).

Charles 6th Earl of Westmorland was named in it. He appears to have been attainted and banished, and his lands were forfeited and made the subject of a survey on behalf of the Crown which includes Winlaton, with considerable detail.

Evidently the surveyors were unaware of the grant of 15th July 1569 which the grantees may have deliberately concealed at that time.

In 1574 there appears to have been a division of some part of the manor, but no deed of partition has been traced.

By a deed dated 24th September 1577 Richard Hodgson, Robert Anderson and William Selby conveyed the manor of Winlaton and a free fishery in the Tyne to Ralph and George Lawson as trustees as to two eighths or one quarter to the use of Richard Hodgson his heirs and assigns, as to another one eighth, probably Humphrey Skryvener's share, to the use of the same Richard Hodgson his heirs and assigns, as to another one eighth to the use of Robert Anderson his heirs and assigns and as to a half or four eighths to the use of William Selby his heirs and assigns.

At the date of this deed Humphrey Skryvener seems to have been dead. At any rate his original share appears to have passed into other hands and had probably been acquired by Richard Hodgson.

In the following year the parties to this deed obtained a pardon from the bishop for their alienation without licence,²⁰ and in 1578 the owners of the manor did homage and fealty to the bishop.²¹

Richard Hodgson died in 1586 seised of three eighths of the manor.²² His son and heir Robert died in 1624 similarly seised.²³ He was succeeded by his son Robert who was knighted, and in 1631 conveyed his shares to George Hodg-

²⁰ Durham Curs., No. 84, m. 6.

²¹ *Ibid.*, No. 85.

²² Durham Curs., Class 3, file 191, No. 114.

²³ *Ibid.*, 189, No. 124.

son²⁴ probably for the purpose of some settlement as the former was holding them at the partition of 1632 hereinafter mentioned.

Robert Anderson's son and heir Robert in 1599 received a pardon from the bishop for acquiring his father's one eighth share of the manor without licence and he was party to the partition of 1632.

William Selby died in 1612 seised of one half of the manor, leaving Sir George Selby his son and heir.²⁵

In 1615 and 1616 Sir George conveyed his half to trustees for raising portions for his daughters.²⁶ He died in 1625 without heirs male of his body and his half passed, subject to portions for his four unmarried daughters, to his brother Sir William Selby who was holding it at the date of the partition of 1632.²⁷

That partition was agreed upon by an Indenture of 25th September 1632 to which Sir William Selby, Sir Robert Hodshon and Robert Anderson were parties.

It recites that they were jointly seised in common of the manor of Winlaton and of the West Lordship of Winlaton and divers cottages and undersettles, closes and grounds in the East Lordship and town of Winlaton and Blaydon in the county of Durham and in the colliery and mines of coals and all other metals, quarries of stone and slate and in all the woods, underwoods and trees standing, growing and being within the manor of Winlaton as well in the closes and grounds yet lying in common as in the closes and grounds formerly divided in the East Lordship that was to say Sir William Selby was seised in common of and in one full moiety or four eighth parts thereof, Sir Robert Hodshon was seised of and in three full eighth parts and Robert Anderson was seised in one full eighth part thereof.

²⁴ Durham Prothon. Records Feet of Fines, Package No. 4, No. 2, fine 420; Durham Curs., Class 3, Ptf. 186, No. 71.

²⁵ Durham Curs., Class 3, Ptf. 183, No. 64.

²⁶ Deeds recited in Inq.p.m.; Durham Curs., Class 3, Ptf. 189, No. 142; Durham Prothon. Records Feet of Fines, Package 3.

²⁷ Durham Curs., Class 3, Ptf. 189, No. 175.

It also recites that the said lords of the premises and parties to those presents were mutually and fully agreed of a partition and division to be made of all the said West Lordship of Winlaton or so much thereof as conveniently might be divided and of all the cottages undersettles, closes and grounds lying and being in the East Lordship and town of Winlaton and Blaydon then used in common and thereafter particularly named and all the oakwood and oak trees standing, growing and being within the West Lordship of Winlaton (save only the oakwood and oak trees, in the most part of Mr. William Tempest's farm or tenement in Thornelly parcel of the said West Lordship) and also all the oakwood and oak trees standing, growing and being in Springhill, Blackmyres, the two great pastures called the Hagg and the Lawn, Brockwell closes, Garesfields, Norman Riding, and Wilkinson's Birks, and to leave the residue in common as also the whole colliery and mines of coal and other metals found or thereafter to be found, quarries of stone and slate, all ashwood, birks, alders, espes and all underwood, free egress and regress for ways and working in common and to be used, taken and wrought in common as theretofore, and also all the oakwood and oak trees in Mr. William Tempest's tenement at Thornelly aforesaid except the oaks standing, growing and being in Lockhaugh hill and the banks and gills there next adjoining to Robert Lawson's tenement in Thornelly, being staked and set out and containing 25 acres or thereabouts, the residue to be taken and used in common for the colliery works and other common works.

Next comes a preface to the *testatum* stating that the said division of the premises and of the oakwood and oak trees aforesaid was agreed upon by all the said parties to those presents to be divided and set forth to every lord and owner according to their several proportions aforesaid, they the said lords taking to them the help and assistance of William Tempest of Thornelly aforesaid, Thomas Ingelby of Ravensworth and Thomas Cowling of Clynt in the

county of York Gentleman for the better effecting of the same.

Then follows the *testatum* in which are set out in detail the separate properties and trees to be taken in severalty by each party. These particulars are too lengthy to be copied.

There is next an agreement between the parties that all collieries, coal mines and coal pits found or to be found in all or any part of the premises thereby divided and all other mines and quarries of stone and slate should from thenceforth be in common as theretofore notwithstanding that division and that all ashwood, birkwood, alders, esps, and underwood standing, growing and being within any of the premises thereby divided should likewise remain, continue and be still used in common as before notwithstanding that division.

Then there is a covenant and agreement amongst the parties that the oakwood and oak trees in Lockhaugh hill and the banks and gills set to the said Sir Robert Hodshon should continue and remain unto him notwithstanding any act or thing done or to be done by them the said Sir William Selby and Robert Anderson and that all the other oakwoods, underwoods and trees in the said Mr. William Tempest's farm or tenement at Thornelly should be from thenceforth used and kept in common for the use of their common works and that they the said lords nor any of them should or would fell or cut down any oakwood or oak trees standing, growing or being in that part of the said farm but to their common uses and by and with the knowledge and consent of every one of them or their several staithmen therefor the time being the said oakwood so there felled and cut down to be entered in the common bailiff's book under their three staithmen's hands.

Lastly, there is an agreement amongst the parties that that present division should be perfected by the advice of learned Counsel indifferent for all the said parties and at their equal charges within the space of three years next coming after the date thereof.

At the end of the deed are the words "In Witness whereof the said Sir William Selby and Sir Robert Hodshon to these presents remaining with the said Robert Anderson have sett their hands and seales the day and year first above written," and it is signed only by the two first named.

There is an endorsement signed by all three parties reading "M^m. That before the sealing and delivery of these pñts *It is fully agreed amongst the said parties to these pñtes* That whereas the great pasture called the Hagg prëll of the East Lordship of Winlaton are occupied in cōmōn amongst the said Lords wherein the said Robert Anderson had a full eight part thereof in eight pts to be devided That he the said Robert Anderson shall have for his said full eight pñt thereof twentyfour acres of the same as the said twenty four acres are now sett forth and staked at the south west corner of the said lawnds the same to be fenced and maintained at the cost and charge of the said Robert Anderson."

It is probable that three parts of this deed were executed, one for each party.

There is now in the possession of the Clavering family an original part which the writer found on the 8th March 1938 amongst some old Ravensworth documents mostly relating to the Bradley Hall Estate which came to Sir Thomas Henry Liddell through his marriage to Maria Susannah, daughter and heiress of John Simpson, and was sold by him in 1850 to John Walker. It was acquired by Owen Wallis who sold it to Dr. John Bell Simpson, father of the present owner Sir F. R. Simpson Baronet.

This part should have been handed over to Sir W. A. Clavering Bart. when he bought from Sir T. H. Liddell and his wife and from his son Henry Thomas Lord Ravensworth their shares in Winlaton manor.

It is interesting to note that in the early part of the deed of 1632 there is a reference to "the closes and grounds formerly devided in the East Lordship." A date of 1574

for this earlier division has been found, but as before stated no deed as to or particulars of it have been traced.

There is no available evidence as to the lands the subject of this earlier division nor as to the distinction between the East and West Lordships. An examination of the plan of the 1632 division hereafter referred to seems to show that all the lands within the manor were then divided or left in common except that there is one plot which appears to be about the position of the modern Axwell Park and on which is roughly depicted the front of a large house and against which no initial letter is set. This plot is not far west of the Derwent and so may have been within the East Lordship and with or without other lands, the subject of the earlier division, and it may represent the site of the old Mansion of White House. According to Surtees the modern mansion of Axwell Park built by Thomas Clavering Bart., who died in 1792, is built in the grounds of White House which was probably a modern name given to the residence of the Selbys built on their portion of the manor Winlaton.

There is now in the custody of the lords a cloth tracing endorsed :

No. 3. Winlaton Lordship. Copy Plan of 1632 with underneath the words "Original amongst Towneley papers. T. John T.," from which it may be inferred that Mr. Taylor was the Towneley mining agent.

Near the top left hand corner of the tracing are the following tables :

Winlaton Lordship Division in 1632.

	a	r	p
Divided Grounds	3272	3	1
Ground, Partnership	497	2	22
Ground Undivided	472	1	37
	<hr/>		
	4242	3	20
Fells, commons, waste &c. &c.	433	0	16
	<hr/>		
Total	4675	3	36
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Proprietors' Shares of Winlaton Manor 1632.

	a	r	p
Sir Robt. Hodgson's share	1601	2	36
Sir Will ^m Selby's do.	2121	3	28
Robt. Anderson's do.	519	0	36
Total	4242	3	20

It is evident from this tracing that a division was made pursuant to the deed of 1632.

Further evidence of that fact is afforded by detailed lists of the lands allotted to each of the three owners now in the possession of the lords.

Reference will now be made to the descent of the shares of the manor after the date of the deed of 1632.

As to the half share of Sir W. Selby he and William his son and heir apparent by a fine of 6th August 1632 conveyed it to John Hodgson and William Fenwick²⁸ for £2,000, who in 1633 received the bishop's pardon for the alienation without his licence.²⁹ This conveyance was probably only for the purposes of a settlement as the Selby family continued to hold the half share.

Sir W. Selby died in 1649, having survived his son William slain 4th December 1636 by John Trollop in a duel at Whitehall Dyke Nook, and was succeeded by his second son George who died in 1688 leaving his six daughters his coheiresses at law Frances who married Sir Piers Mortyn, Clare, Mary, Charlotte, Julian and Elizabeth.

That the fine of 6th August 1632 was not an absolute conveyance is clear from the facts that on 21st January 1654 George Selby of Winlaton and Mary his wife settled (*inter alia*) his half share of Winlaton which settlement he revoked by a deed of 14th August 1655, and that on 5th July 13 Chas. II he conveyed to James Clavering lands in Winlaton by general words apparently wide enough to include his

²⁸ Durham Prothon. Records Feet of Fines, Package 4, No. 2, fine 450.

²⁹ Durham Curs., Class 3, Roll 107, m. 7.

share of the manor though it is not mentioned and probably did not pass—and that on 15th September 15 Chas. II James Clavering (then a baronet) and Dame Jane his wife settled (*inter alia*) one sixth of the manor.

In a Case for Counsel prepared in 1748 it is stated that the lands conveyed by George Selby to James Clavering were computed to be equal to one sixth of the lands in the whole manor and George Selby having always been allowed to have one moiety thereof Sir James Clavering's share must be one third of the moiety and that George Selby or his descendants afterwards sold the remainder of his estate within the manor and most of that remainder then belonged to Sir Edward Blackett Baronet and Mr. Blackett. Nothing about this sale is known to the writer.

Sir James Clavering and his descendants appear not to have been treated as lords of the manor by virtue of the deed of 5th July 13 Chas. II, and that seems correct. But as will be shown later they afterwards acquired shares of the manor which were held along with the Axwell Park Estate, the modern title to which is well known and need not be traced here.

As to the Hodgson share Sir Robert Hodgson party to the deed of 1632 died in 1643 and was succeeded by his brother William whose property was forfeited in 1645 because he was a recusant.³⁰ Apparently his property was restored him as on his death in 1661 leaving two daughters his coheiresses, Alice, who married Sir Thomas Tempest of Stella, and Mary, who married Robert Brandling and died soon afterwards without issue, the Hodgson share passed to Sir Thomas through his wife.

Sir Thomas died in 1692, and his son Sir Francis who succeeded him died in 1698, the share then passed to William Lord Widdrington for life as husband of Jane, sister and heiress of Sir Francis.³¹

Lord Widdrington was impeached and his estates were

³⁰ Records Com. for Compounding (Surtees Soc. 7, vol. III, 245).

³¹ Chancery Decree Roll, No. 1367.

forfeited for his part in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. Details of his Winlaton interest appear in the survey of his estate made under an Act of George I, but as it was held in right of his wife it seems to have escaped forfeiture.

On 11th June 1719 Lord Widdrington's life interest was sold by auction to Joseph Banks of Rivesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, for £7,300 less certain deductions. In the conveyance of 8th August 1721 by the Commissioners for forfeited estates to Banks the life interest was by mistake described as the whole of the manor of Winlaton.³²

Lord Widdrington died in 1743, leaving a son Henry who succeeded to his mother's share of Winlaton, and dying in 1774 left it to his nephew Thomas Eyre of Hassop for life with remainder to his cousin Edward Standish from whom it passed with Stella to the Towneleys, whose title in modern times is well known and need not be traced here. Members of that family are still joint lords of the manor.

As to the Anderson share, Robert Anderson party to the deed of 1632 died in or before 1640 when his widow Jane married Sir John Mennes Mints or Menzies and settled the life interest that she had in the share on Sir John who was a Royalist and suffered sequestration. A Sir John Mennes is mentioned by Pepys in his *Diary* as Controller of the Navy.

Jane died in 1662, whereupon the reversionary interest in this share apparently went to Sir Francis Anderson of Bradley.³³ According to the pedigree in Surtees he was buried on 18th July 1679, and left a son Henry who was baptized on 30th January 1653-4 and married Doras Matfen in 1681 and was buried on 17th August 1697, and left four children, Henry who died without issue, Dorcas who in 1723 was the wife of Alexander Grimaldi, Jane who on 13th November 1705 married John Simpson, and Anne.

John and Jane Simpson had amongst other children a son John who by his wife Anne had a large family, including a son John who on 12th July 1768 married Anne, daughter

³² Close Poll, No. 5201(5).

³³ Records Com. for Compounding (Surtees Soc., vol. III, 102).

of Thomas Earl of Strathmore. They had a son John who died a bachelor and four daughters of whom Maria Susanah married Sir Thomas Henry Liddell. As heiress of her father or brother his estates passed through her to her husband, who thus acquired part of the Anderson share of Winlton manor, but, as the two deeds next mentioned show, not the whole of it.

By a release of 4th September 1723 between (1) Benjamin Clayton and Ann his wife (2) John Simpson and (3) William Dixon, Benjamin and Ann Clayton conveyed to John Simpson for £4,000 (*inter alia*) one full fourth part of one eighth and all other parts and shares of them or either of them in Winlton manor and the like fourth part of and in all the collieries, coal mines, coal pits, seam and seams of coal as well opened as not opened lying, being and remaining within and under the manor which late were the estate and inheritance of and did belong to Sir Francis Anderson and Francis Anderson or either of them or of Roger Anderson deceased brother of the said Henry Anderson and uncle of the said Francis Anderson.

By an indenture dated 8th November 1723 between (1) John Simpson (2) Dame Jane Clavering widow and Sir James Clavering Bart. (3) George Bowes and (4) George Pitt, John Simpson declared that £240 of the £4,000 was paid by him with his own proper moneys for the purchase of the fourth part of the lands in Bradley conveyed by the release of 4th September 1723 and that the residue of £3,760 was paid for the residue of the premises thereby conveyed as to one third by Dame J. Clavering and Sir James Clavering Bart. as to one third by G. Bowes and as to one third by G. Pitt and that John Simpson should stand seised of the said other premises upon trust as to one third for Dame J. Clavering and Sir J. Clavering Bart., their heirs and assigns as to one third for George Bowes his heirs and assigns and as to one third for G. Pitt his heirs and assigns.

Dame J. Clavering was daughter and heiress of Robert

Mallabar of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant and she married John Clavering who on the death in 1707 of his brother Sir James the second baronet without issue male succeeded him as third baronet. He was buried on 13th May 1714 and left four children, Sir James, fourth baronet who died on 18th May 1726 aged eighteen and a bachelor, John who died in infancy, Alice baptized on 21st August 1705 who married Lord Windsor, and Elizabeth baptized on 17th October 1706 who married James Lord Viscount Dunkerron, heir of the Earl of Shelburne.

Alice and Elizabeth as Claverings coheireses carried their fortunes to their husbands, through whom they came to the Marquess of Bute, one of whose descendants, Major Michael David Duncan Crichton Stuart, is now one of the lords of the manor of Winlaton.

It thus appears that the Anderson share of the manor passed partly to the Clavering family, partly to the Ravensworth family and partly to the Bute family.

By an indenture dated 7th August 1844 between (1) Thomas Henry Lord Ravensworth and Maria Susannah his wife (2) Henry Thomas Liddell their eldest son and (3) John Theophilus Blakeney twelve ninety-sixth parts of the manor of Winlaton and of the lands fisheries wastes mines quarries seams of clay and other minerals thereto belonging and remaining in common amongst the lords of the said manor were settled with other properties.

By an indenture dated the 5th April 1859 between (1) Henry Thomas Baron Ravensworth and (2) Sir William Aloysius Clavering Bart. these shares were conveyed to the last named. The shares are in this indenture stated to have formerly belonged to John Simpson the elder.

By an indenture dated the 13th May 1872 between (1) Henry Thomas Baron Ravensworth and (2) Sir W. A. Clavering Bart. fifteen undivided ninety-sixth parts and all other the share and interest of Baron Ravensworth of and in Winlaton manor were conveyed to Sir W. A. Clavering Bart.

Sir W. A. Clavering Bart. thus acquired twenty-seven undivided ninety-sixth shares of the manor. These shares are still owned by members of the Clavering family who are now joint lords of it in respect of them.

As to the mines which were excepted out of the partition of 1632 and the title to which became in later years somewhat different from that to the surface, it will only be stated here that by a deed dated the 8th April 1942 the owners of the undivided shares of the mines appointed Arthur Christopher Halsey Bircham, Sir William Waymouth Gibson, Sir Frank Robert Simpson Bart. and John William Western, trustees upon the statutory trusts of the entirety in place of the Public Trustee in whom it had vested under the Law of Property Act 1925 subject to the right of the owners to appoint trustees instead of him and of these mines the coal vested in the Coal Commission on the 1st July 1942 under the Coal Act 1938 subject to payment of compensation for it to the trustees.

There is no record of any of the lands within the manor having been copyhold and they have always been treated as freehold. If the manor was really a manor there must have been some copyhold tenements, but it is possible that it may have been a barony. If so, that might be the reason for absence of copyholds.

In modern times the manor has generally been referred to as a reputed manor, that is a manor of which there had ceased to be any copyhold tenants.

No Court Rolls relating to copyholds have been traced but there are in the possession of the lords Court Rolls relating to the holding of Courts Baron and Leet which record amerciaments and minor suits for trespass and similar matters.

In the preparation of this paper the writer has derived valuable information from reports made for the lords by the late William Page, F.I.A., in 1921 for the purposes of a dispute between them and the Crown as to the ownership of the bed and foreshore of the river Tyne and of the tidal

part of the river Derwent to midstream which was never settled. Its importance lay in the fisheries and the underlying minerals. Some years ago net fishing in the rivers was prohibited and the lords received compensation for the loss of it and on the 1st July 1942 the coal vested in the Coal Commission under the Coal Act 1938 thus these matters ceased to concern the lords.

The writer has also in the preparation of this paper had access to the extant documents and plan of the lords to whom, as well as to the learned researches of Mr. Page, he expresses his acknowledgments.