THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

NORTH DURHAM,

AS SUBDIVIDED INTO THE SHIRES OF

NORHAM, ISLAND, AND BEDLINGTON,

WHICH, FROM THE SAXON PERIOD UNTIL THE YEAR 1844, CONSTITUTED PARCELS OF THE COUNTY-PARISH OF DURHAM, BUT ARE

NOW UNITED TO THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS, &c.

BY THE

REVEREND JAMES RAINIE, M.A.,

RECTOR OF MELDON,

AND LIBRARIAN OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM, &c.

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1852.
right power to ost to the Newcastle, and this same Tysday at x of the Bell that entre in at Kembleepath, and so the kynge of Scotts, w~ the Erle of Douglas and other lords, purpose han to mete this sayd ost that is in England, at Roksburgh, and ther to ly and sege the kynge place, beseeking yow that ye wille be yo gode conseille so what is to do in this mat'ir. Rigt reverence and my most worshipfull Lord, the holy trinite have yow in hys kepnyng. Wryten in grete hast on Tuesday the third day of Julie, at Roxburgh, at on afre none.

RAUFE GRAY,*

1464. Litera directa Domino Ricardo (Roberto) Oglo.

Right worshipfull Sr, I recommende me unto you, thankyng you hertfully of yo gode luff and favor yo yz have borne at all tymes hidiunto unto yz house of Saynt Cuthbert, and in especiall unto the Mast'ir of Parme, beseeking you of gode continuance. And whar as yo last day of trew holday at yz Chapell of Cornell, was yffin in unto yz Scott lords two bills; on for restitucion of Coldyngham, w~ cccxxxi, in very valve of certayn goods and cattals takyn from ye same place by Sr Patrick home and his felshippy; and a notith bill for a redresse to be bade of divers notable goods takyn from ye said place of Parme by John Cola, Will' Lewe, Joh' byfate, and William Cloke of Petynwyng, as it is specified in ye said bill unto yz valve of lvi.~ As it appereth parcell melt in certayn cedules yzupon made, wharof I unto yow yverre copies, I pray you hertfully to shew unto me and my breder yz good hert and furtherisance yfir. And ye yz wold wouldshafe at yz next day of march labor effectuously unto yz deputy for a redresse and an answere of ye said bills, as my full trust is in you, and as I may do any thing unto yz pleas' in tyme to come. Wryten at Dunse the first day of October. circ. 1464. Reg. Pare. D. & C. D.6

1465. Edward, &c. to other wellbeloved George Porter maister carpenter of o' warks in our town and castell of Berwic, greeting. We wolle and by th' advise of o' derrft oncle the duc' of Glencoe's protector and defender of this o' Roydze during o' young age, charge you that w~ all possible diligence after the sight of these ye addressette you vnto suche places, in o' Compone of Eves, and vnto other places whereon ye shall think is best tyme, and yz yz ye chase and mark out asmuche of the same tymber as ye shall same convenient and necessarie for such biding as we entende to do make at o' said town and castell. Commanding all, &c. in taking of warke, cartes, &c. to be sidding, &c. Even under o' signet, &c. the xxv day of maji, anno prime. (MS. Harl. 483, 224 b.)

1497. Aug. On the subject of the fruitless siege of Norham Castle, in the month of August, of which the Chronicles give a minute account, I have before me a few interesting particulars which are new to the world. Paid, 30 Sep., for 10 loads of coals for Durham Castle, against the passing through against the Scots, 14d. per load; paid, 30 Oct. to William Glenn of Durham, for carrying 800l. of money to Newcastle with three horses, 20s.; besides 6s. 8d. paid for the expences of William Bichborne, Robert Wright, and Robert Bently, servants of John Rakett, for being at Newcastle when the said money was counted and delivered to the Lord Surrey, for four days. Rot. 2 For. Excog. Dunelm.

Passion, granted by the Bishop of Durham to John Hamerton, "gentylman," of five marks during his life, from the issues of the manor of Howdon, "pro salva et securi custodi et defensione Castelli nostri de Norham, contra insidias et obsidientiam quas Jacobus Scottorum Rex, in proprii personae sub, cum ingenti exercitu per quindecim dies, messe Augusti (1497), nobis strenue proestit." ~b

Passion to Thomas Garth, Esq. of the same sum, from the same source, and for the same reason.~

* This letter is perhaps the only one in existence of its writer, who was soon afterwards beheaded at Doncaster. It refers to the incursion into Northumberland occasioned by the reception in England of the Earl of Douglas. Sir Ralph Grey was keeper of Rextburgh Castle at the period.

1461. Mandatum Henrici de Percy Comite Northumbriae quod Prior Dunelm, et sui, liberum habeant passagium in toto suo jurisdictione sibi in Northumbria pertinentis. (L. 1, Saxtis. H. 1.)

To al manere of men that thiez presents shall here or see. Henry Percy Erle of Northumberland, warden of the est marche toward Scotland, gretyng in God. We charge and commande in the kynges name of England and of France, that ye suffre ye Prior of Duresme, his brethir, and yair seruants, in evey place within our wardeny, possessely for to pawse with yair goodes and yair cattal after the costume hade of Jengo tyme, without any interprucion or disturbersense, othir in yair persona or yair goodes, upon payn that may full therupon in tyme to come. In wytnesse wherof to thiez presents we have put our seal. Yffyn at duresme ye xxvij day of January, the ye of King Henry the Sixt affer the Conquest of England, xxxix. Seal, a crescent and lion.

~b These letters are particularly valuable as proving the extreme difficulty of obtaining justice upon the borders. Sir Patrick Home was a very troublesome person to the poor monks of Durham.

~ Little did the Prince who sanctioned the above mandate imagine, that within the short space of a month from the day of its date, he should be murdered by that "derest oncle" of whom he speaks. The mandate, although more immediately referring to Berwick, may not unfitly occupy the place which I assign to it.

~ But what became of the poor women and children made widows and fatherless during this fifteen days' siege?

1 Reg. V. D. & C. D. fol. 61, for the former, and Rot. For, for both. See Surtees, I. xiii.
1513. The invasion of England which terminated in the battle of Flodden field, is closely connected with North Durham. James crossed the Tweed on the 22d of August, and encamped at Twissell. Norham Castle surrendered itself to him on the 29th; from which day until the 9th of September, the day of battle, he is said to have spent his time in amorous dalliance with the wife of Sir William Heron of Ford, whilst his forces were taking and dismantling the castles of Etal, Wark, and Heton, and the fortalices of Tilmouth, Shorewood, Twissell, Duddoe, and Thornton, most of which were never afterwards repaired. The English General did not, as might have been expected, advance into Scotland after his victory, but disbanded his army, leaving Lord Dacre, and the other wardens of the marches, to make frequent inroads, and harass a nation paralysed by the loss of its King and chief nobility, and throughout its whole extent, but most especially upon the borders, bereft of its defenders. “The flowers of the forest were a’ wade away.”

The following letters, or extracts of letters, to the proceedings of the English after their signal triumph, will be read with great interest.

Lord Dacre to the Bishop of Durham. Date, Carlisle, 20 Oct. 1513. (MS. Cotton. Calig. B. iii. 12.)
—[I intend to make a roode into the east marchs of Scotland.—In the last warre, when my Lo. of Norfolk, my Lo. of Winchester, then lying in Alnwick, my Lo. Conyers, St Wm Balmer, and other capitains then lying upon the east and middle marches, with garrisons, to the number of 1000 soldi and more, besides the garrisons of Berwick and Norham, it was as much as they might take upon their hands to make a roode in Tevildale;—Northumberland cannot well serve for any great host, for skarnize of victuals, both of horsemate and manner mete, since the Scots destroyed the crops.—Your Lordship has sent to me ye severall letters for a good substantiall and secrete workmanship for the making of your iron gates at Norham.] I send William Hall, of great experience, &c.

Lord Dacre to the King. Karl 22 Oct. (1518.) (Calig. B. iii. 42.)
—[Ready to make roodes according to order, when moon and weather permit.—Waste keep from Durham, Dunstanborough, &c. At Brantam [or Flodden], that victorious field, as I was not of sufficient power of my country folk to be a wing of my Lord Treasurer’s host, he assigned me Bambergshire and Tynemouth, to assiste me with three power, which at the first shot of the Scottish gowney fled from me and tarried no longer, as my Lord Admiral can reporte.—]


I shall not fail speedy ly to make a great roode into Tevildale according to ye wish.—Since I met the Chamberlain on Saturday was a so’night, I causid iii roods to be made in Tevildale—one to the toure of Howpslot, and there brent, tooke, and brought away xxviii score shepe, with insight & goods—Another roode to Carlingrige, and there brent and wan iii score hede of cattell; and a grete roode made by th’ inhabitanst of Tynadle and Riddlesdale to the Castle of Ancrom, and brent the town of the same, and took and brought away 1x prisoners, with much goods, cattell, and insight;—and thre roodes made upon the west marches, &c. And, over that I entend, Tevildale shalbe kept waking whiles I dealde with them my self—I cannot easily attack the Marchers too far off.—The secrets which passed between me and the Chamberlain shall be kept—my object was to obtain the secrets of the Scots.

Lord Dacre to the Bishop of Durham. Kirkoswald, 29 Oct. 1518. (Calig. B. iii. 11.)

On wednesday at 3 o’clock after noon my brother, Sir Ch. Dacre, assembled diverse of the King’s subjects, being under my reall, and rode all that night into Scotland, and on thursday, in the morning, they beganne upon the middil marches, and brent the stakehugh (the maroe place of Irewyn), with the balestables belonging to them down—Irewyn burne being the Chambrelain of Scotland’s owne lands and vnder his reall, continously bryning from the breke of days to one of the clok after noon; and there wan, took, and brought away cccc hede of cattell, ccc shepe, certain horses, and very mische insight, and slew two men insight, burnt and wounded

k The best contemporary account of the battle of Flodden may be found in Hall’s Chronicle. For the poetry of the conflict, see I refer to Marmion?

1 See p. 291. The Bishop did not employ the man recommended.

2 The Bishop who recommended these atrocities was Thomas Routhal.

3 Insight, a corruption of inside of household furniture, stores, &c.

4 Lord Hume, with whom the writer had had an interview five days before, to negotiate for the ransom of prisoners.
diverse other personages and horses, and then entered Ingland grounds againe at vij of the clock that night—They were sore encompassed with the wether and watters which be right contagious and grievous.

Tho' Lord Dacre to the L' ds of the Council. Kirkoswald, 17 May (1514). (Calig. B. ii. 190.)

—My Lords, as for any intelligence, familiarize, or kynneshesse that is betwixt me and the Chamberlaine, truely I know none, for in the feilds of Brandeaton [Fleddon], it forrouned that I and my freynydes beyng in my hoast and companyse, mette the Erle of Huntley and the Chamberlaine, and encountered togolders, wheer as St John Home, St William Coburne of Langton, Knights; Cuthbert Home of Fast Castell, the son and heir of St John Home, the son and heir of William Coburne, the son and heir of St David Home, the Lord of Blacater, William Carr, and three brethren of the Bromfelds, gentillmen, with many other kynnesfolk, freynydes, and servaunts of the said Chamberlains's, were slayne be me and my folks, and my brother, Philip Dacre, taken prisoner, with many other my kynnesfolk, servaunts, and tenaunts taken and slayne in the said battell, as is well known.

And as for any intelligence had with any Scot in Scotland, I assure your Lordshippes, of troulte, I have none, as shalbe sufficiently proved, for they lose me worst of any Inglesman living, be reason that I finde the body of the King of Scotts slayne in the feilds, and thereof advertised my Lord of Norfolk be my writing, and thereupon I brought the corps to Berwyke, and delivered it to my said Lord; at which tyme, as I was entertayned in my said Lord's presence be con Langton of Berwyke, I responde me to his Lordship, and as yit it is nat punished.—Have kept good spials, and will do so.—Did not think proper to write of tristles and flying tayles.

And as unto the destruction of the King's bordoures and subjecttes, without any great hurt doon unto them agayn, right harde and impossible it is for suche a poure Baron as I am to make resistance all along the east, middle, and west marches against the Scotts without great help and assistance, where in tymes past the D. of Gloucester, being a king's broder, and th' erls of Northumberland, with there great powers, could not well kepe them—My Lord of Norfolk, and my Lo' of Wincester, the last year, they both laye upon the east march, know what pains they had—I have no strength, ne help of men nor tenaunts within the 1st east march. Berwyke, Bamboroughshire, and Dunstanbrough, with St Roger Gray's power, is in my Lord Darcy's bands and reall,—Alwincke and Warkworths belong to my Lo' of Northumberland,—Elandshaire, Nothamshaire, and Grey's lands, belong to my Lo' of Durashe [the heir of Grey was then a minor].—And w'm Heron of Purde, now belonging to my Lo' of Northumb, all other gentillmen upon the said border will neither ryde ne goon, nor doo servyce for me,—all the blame upon me,—noo soldiers sent down,—not iij score houses and cottages burnt upon the said est marches since I was warden,—and for one cettal taken by the Scotts we have takyn, wol, and brought awaye out of Scotland 2, and for one shpe 20, of a suretie, and as for towships and houses burnt in any of the said est, middle, and west marches with my reall, from the beginning of this war unto this daye, as well when as the late King of Scotts lay in the same est marches as at all other tymes, I assure your Lordshippes for troulte, that I have and has caused to be burnt and destroyed sexes tymes noo townes and loways within the west and middle marches of Scotland, in the same season, then is doone to us.—For the watter of Liddall beynge xij myles of lienthe within the middle march of Scotland, whereupon was e pleughes; the watter of Ludder in the same marches, being vi myles of lienthe, whereupon was xi pleughes; the two townyes of Carlisgriggis, with the demayne of the same, whereupon was xi pleughes; the watter of Ewe, being viij myles of lienthe in the said marches, whereupon viij score pleughes; the hede of the water of Teyvote, from Brankahelme up unto Ewe doore win the same marche, being viij myles in lienthe, whereupon was iij pleughes; the watter of Borthaikie, win the same marche, being liint he vij myles, that is to say, from Borthwyke mouth to Craikercrosse, whereupon was e pleughes; and the watter of Ale fro Anskirghe to Elmerton, in the said middle marches, whereupon was i ploughes,—lyes all and eveye of them wast now, and noo corne sawne upon none of the said grounds, whiche grounds is over and besyde the greate rode that I made in the said midill marche upon Matlabian day last past, the contents whereof I wrote to the King's grace by post.

And upon the west marches of Scotland I haill burnet and destroyed the towships of Annand, Droon, Dronkwood, Teirdoff, Tryesbegarbe, Stakes, Encriges, Hyelands, Blawetwood, Foulbyeke, Westhill, Berghes, Rigges, Staplton, Wodhall, Rynapatrike, Wodhilhill, Overbretts, Nethebratts, Cligraph, Calvertholme, Beltenement tole, Kyrkpatrike, Hyrdilhill, Mosseyde, Shake begarbe, Bromellomse, Walghoppe, Walghopdale, Baggryes, Murtholme, Langhame, Grimesley, and the water of Eak from Stabulgortown downe to Cumenby, beynge vi myles in lienthe, whereas there was in all tymes past coco pleughes and above, which ar now clearly wasted, and noo man dwelling in any of them at this daye safe only in the towrys of Annand, Steppitt, and Walghoppe. And so I shall continue my service, &c. from tym to tym, to the most annoysesance of the Scotts.—After the death of Roger Fenwick, one of the Lieut of the middle marches, I nominted my brother, Philip Dacre,—since that

p These accounts are sufficiently horrible; but they are surpassed in atrocity by others hereafter. See Ellis's Original Letters, I. 93, for a long letter from Lord Dacre to the King, dated 13 Nov, giving an account of a tremendous foray in the middle marches.
Raute Fenwick his son has got appointed by the crown, contrary to the conditions of my indenture, which give me the appointment, and fifty so, as I serve the office of Warden for nothing.—but I am content he shd' keep it.\* 


Please it yo\* good Lordship, on Tuesday the xxvii day of August I cam to Norham, which is right wele and substantially furnished both w\* victual, ordnamente, men, and all other necessaries, and so strongly fortified w\* countermines and murderers that it is nowe out of all daunger both of gemboute and also of sawting.\* The walle called the long high walle, extening from south west parte of the Dongon to the north west ende of the Kechyn, byeng in length xiiiij yards, and in highte xxx feet, is countedreurn, and the same wall, w\* his countremure, is xxviiij feet thik. The Chapell walle, viij feet in thiknes, in leyghythe xxx feet, and in wideness xvij feet, w\* a closset over the same, and the bastilment of the said closset and lunge wall all of one heigh, and so for to go rounde aboute from the southe west of the Dongon unto the north est parte of the Dongeigh. The Duke of Albany lately wan the Castle of Hume, and kept it by force.—On the xxvij day of August, the Lord Chamberleyne \* wan it back againe, slew and took prisoners x\* of the Duke's servants,—keeps in priosti there the Lo. Lenysungs uncle whom the D. had made capti\* for a time,—the next day after winning the Castel the Lo. Chamberleyne, with masses of Norham and others, pulled it downes, and destroyed hert the foor gate, the hall, and the chambers, and carried away all the lead and tymbres, and hath rased all the bastilments of the walls that could not be brought downes, and also hath destroyed all the stayrs, vawths (vaults?), bakehouse, and brewhouse; and also hath dammed the well for ever more, so that they can have no relief of water within a greate space of the said castell.—This day William Hume, the Chamberlain's brother, wan the Castell of Blaketer, and kept it by force, because the owner thereof taketh the Duke's part,—if the D. sends any ordnance to recover it, he intends thereby to destroy it, as he did his awne.—The Duke, with some of his Lords, liet at Edinburgh; his army of 40,000 men is at Borrowshoore, 3 miles from Edinburgh; the army yesterday ordered to prepare itself with victual for xvj days.—These xvj days past the D. and his Lords have been in counsil; it was concluded that on Friday next St Wm Scott, Sir Rob. Lawdor, and Master Halye shd meet the Lo. Dacre and Mr Magnus at Callestrume.—The young King and his brother are at Sterling, under Lo. Borthrike, by commandement of the D.—The D. keeps in hold at Denframelying certain kinsmen and friends of the Lo. Chamberleyne, viz. th' Abbot of Kelso, Davy Hume, the Lord of Wetherburne, Sandy Hume, the Lord Blayneyerne, and Adam Tunno the constable of Hume.—The Lo. Chamberlain determined to banish or destroy the Duke, and thynke verily he may shortly obtyn that purpose, for seen he received Ires from the King's grace, divers Lords, &c. that were with the Duke, be come to hym and clyerly left the Duke, so that he will soon be the stronger man.—He prepares to distress these commissioners that the Duke well send to Callestrume.—We shall know before Sunday what the Duke intends to do with his gret army and ordene ordnance, the latter not wanted in taking any hold belongt to the Chamberlain,—for those of strength already destroyed, &c. 

By yr chapelynes, WILLIAM FRANKELYN. 

1516. March. Hereafter followeth many and sondry attempts, doun and committed on the party of Scott land to the king or sov'ayn Lords subjects of England, not onely to the violation of the comprehension, but to the total and extreme breche of the same. (Abridged from Calig. B. ii. 215.)

In the treatie of peax betw. England and France, Scotland included—from the xv of Mai last forward—this observed till the D. of Albany came into Scotland,—he put out of authority the wardens upon the borders appointed by the Queene, who were men of discretion,—the borders now in gret rage, and out of all good ordere,—he has put in new officers not mete, &c.—The treaty, as far as Scotland is concerned, was founded upon the last treaty of peace betw. England and Scotland,—ynne murderers lately committed by Scottisshmen, besides gret spoylling, robbing, overgraving, and brening—redresse often required.—Albany has always put it off,—the wardens at last wrote to Albany, and then the Lo. Lyndsey, the Lord of Basse, and St Wm Scott, Kn,\* were sent as com\* to the borders, by com\* dated 29 Aug. 1515, from the King, signed by Albany,—met the English warden at Corneli in England, at Coldstream in Scotland. The warden of England desired redresse for the murder of com Henry Milne, Englisshman, slayne by Robert Dalglies, John Dalglies his son, and Dunde Tate, Scotsishmen—all convicted,—the English warden demanded deliverie of them,—the Scotch com\* refused, 

* In this, and one or two other instances, I am compelled to depart from my plan, and print matter already before the public. The importance of the above letter, which first attracted the attention of Pinkerton, (vol. ii. p. 459, where it may be found more at length,) is such as to demand a notice in this place. 
+ Master of Kepiers Hospital, near Durham, and the Bishop's Chaplain. See p. 49. 
1 In p. 291, an excellent letter from the Bishop to Welsey, on the subject of the repairs of Norham Castle after it was nearly destroyed by the Scots in 1513. 
* The Regent of Scotland. 
\* Lord Hume, who, after having retaken his Castle, resolutely himself dismantled it. 
\* The King of England, who had long been tampering with Lord Hume.
Dunfermline to see the King’s second Son (afterwards Charles the First). I found him a very weak child.”

Thus ends our connection with Sir Robert Carey, who was soon afterwards restored to place and favour, and died in 1639 Baron Leppington and Earl of Monmouth.

George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, the purchaser of the Royalties of Norham and Island was the third son of Alexander Hume, of Manderston, and had been from his youth a great favourite in the Court of James the Sixth. In 1585 he was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber, was knighted and made Master of the Wardrobe in 1590, and in 1601 was constituted High Treasurer of Scotland. He attended his Royal Master into England in 1608, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was the year afterwards created a Baron of the Realm by the title of Lord Hume of Berwick. Soon after this he was created Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, and was installed Knight of the Garter in 1609. These were his honours, and Spottiswood, whose authority may not be questioned, proves that he deserved them. “He was,” says he, “a man of deep wit, few words, and in his Majesties service no less faithfull than fortunate. The most dificile affairs he compassed without any noise, and never returned when he was employed, without the work performed that he was sent to do. His death made a great change in our estate.”

But the Earl of Dunbar was indebted to his Royal Master for something more than empty honours. Soon after the accession of the King to the throne of England, he obtained a grant from the Crown of the Castle of Berwick upon Tweed, with the new house lately built within the main Castle, the water-mill-called the castle mill, and two windmills there, with sac and soc, &c.; the inner Castle Hills inclosed, and the outer Castle Hills uninclosed, the New Water Haugh, Lundsane’s Anney, Gainlaw, Cockhaugh, the Snook, the Magdalen-fields, the Coneygardens, the Marshall’s Meadow near Lamberton, the meadow called the Horseman’s Bat; the Horseman’s meadows, the meadow called the Yellow Gowland, near Leatham, and extending to East and West Mordington, the lands called Broadoeshaugh, Borrey Anney, and Ethermouth Anney; the fisheries on the north side of Tweed, called Callet, Addell, Crabwater, and the Back of the Walls, denominated the King’s Fishings, together with the fisheries of Broad and Orrett.

His purchase of Norham Castle, and the Royalties of the shires of Norham and Island, for 6000L has been already stated; and the King, who in order to give an appearance of justice to the transaction, had previously obtained from Bishop Matthew the deed of alienation abovementioned, confirmed the conveyance by a grant in free socage for ever.

1 Sir Robert Carey’s restoration to favour seems to have been chiefly owing to the influence of his wife, by whose judicious care the Duke of York, afterwards Charles the First; the weak child above mentioned, was reared to a manhood of extraordinary vigour. The Memoirs from which I have already quoted so largely, contain very interesting particulars relative to the infancy of this ill-fated King, who continued under the kind care of Lady Carey from his birth to his eleventh year. One extract more relative to the affectionate nurses of so unfortunate a child. She was daughter of Sir Hugh Trevor, and widow of Sir Henry Widdrington, of Widdrington Castle, in Northumberland. “I married her,” says her husband, “more for her worth than her wealth, for her estate was but five hundred pounds a-year jointure, and she had between five and six hundred pounds in her purse. Neither did she marry me for any great wealth, for I had in all the world but one hundred pounds a-year pension out of the exchequer, and that was but during pleasure, and I was near two thousand pounds in debt; besides the Queen was mightily offended with me for marrying, and most of my friends, only my father was no ways displeased at it, which gave me great content.” The Queen mightly offended may be easily proved. “I hear,” said she one day to Lord Hunsdon, “your fine son that has lately married is worthy is hereabouts.” Sir Robert’s first interview, after that event took place, leads to reflections of so pleasing nature. “With much ado I was called for; and I was left alone with her. Our first encounter was stormy and terrible, which I passed over with silence. After she had spoken her pleasure of me and my wife, I told her that she herself was the fault of my marriage; and that if she had but graced me with the least of her favours, I had never left her, or her court; and seeing she was the chief cause of my misfortune, I would never off my knees till I had kissed her hand, and obtained my pardon. She was not displeased with my excuse, and before we parted we grew good friends.”

2 Vecinum quasi pars Patris de Anno Regni Regis Jacobi Secundo.

D. Cosibii et Hered. 1 Rex Omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Scias quod nos—tam pro et in considereboni bene, veri, Georgio Honore Mile. I fidalia, et acceptabilis servicii nobis per predictum et fidem consilium nostrum Georgium Howne, Millium, Theussarairum Regii nostri Scociam, ac Cancellarium et Subhessararum Curie Scaccarii nostri, infra Regnum nostrum Anglie, aut hac multipliciter facti et imperati, quam pro diversis aliis bonis causis et consideracionibus nos ad presens specialiter novitibus—de gratia nostris specialiis, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concess-
G E N E R A L  I N T R O D U C T I O N.

George Hume Earl of Dunbar died at Whitehall 20th Jan. 1611, leaving behind him two daughters and cobeirs—Anne, married to Sir James Hume, of Cowdenknowes; and Elizabeth, wife of Theophilus second Earl of Suffolk, Lord Walden, and Knight of the Garter. A division

simus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hereditibus et successoribus nostris, damus et concedimus pretiado Georgio Howe, Militi, hereditibus et assignis suis, totum illud castrum nostrum vocatum seu cognitionem per nomen de Northam, scilicet situm aeterno in possessione, dicitur nostro Northam que et Episcopatu nostrum Dunolo, aut in eorum alto aut alibi, cum suo juris, membriis, et permanenti universis; nee totum illud dominium et manerium vocatum seu cognitionem per nomen de Northam, sive per nomen de Jodaladur, in dicit nostro Northam que et Episcopatu Dunolo, aut in eorum alto aut alibi, cum suo juris, membriis, et permentisiun universis; ac omnes illis piscariorum nostrarum vocatae seu cognitiones per separalina nomine de Halliwelleste alias Halliwelles, Twendsouthaesthala, Mardow, Blackwell alias Gordblackwell, Garforde alias Yarford, Newester alias Newester, Wiltam, Wiforde, Greenheli, et Pwedell, in aqua ase rico de Tweede, in dicto alto aut alibi, dicto castro, dominis, et maneriis superiores, per presentes preconcessa seu eorum altior vel aliorum spectantes et pertinentes; que omnia et singula premissa superiores per presentes preconcessa super fuerunt parcelle possessionum Episcopatalis Dunolo super spectantes et pertinentes; ac sic omnium et singula maneris, mensaginis, molendinos, domus, edificiorum, structurarum, horrarum, stabularum, hortis, pomaria, jardins, abbas, cellaria, solarit, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, communia, terras domincalas, hasta, Jampen, bruera, morsa, marisci, bocce, subsobces, et arborum nostras quascunque; neen advocaciones, donaciones, liberum dispositions, et juras, patronatus omnium et singularium ecclesiasticum, vicarum, capellarium, et alliorum beneficiatoris ecclesiasticorum quascunque; decimas, aquas, piscariorum, pasciagna, sectas, seca, mulcetras, warrenas, mensas, marriaeris, carvarias, redditus, reverencias, et servicia; redditis, onera, redditis siccis ac redditis servicia tam liberam quam customariae tenementi, opera tenentum suis, firma foeda, firma antiquitas, foeda militarium, wara, mariticia, eschaeta, relevia, hiermitta, fines, amerketria curia, letas, via franca plaga curia, curia, tenementi, querinquiones et proctionum, ac omnia ad curiam letam et viae franci pleg pleg peritensi, catalia, waiat, extreus, nativos, nativas, et villas, cum eorum sequilas, esteras et coles, rondinas, merca, tolste, theolog, custums, juras, juridicaciones, franchezas, privilegiis, proctionum, communidades, aventajita, omnes, et hereditarnia nostra quascunque, cum eorum pertinens universitas, sint generis naturae, seu specii, seu quascunque nonnullius scientar, consententar, conscientor, seu cognoscentar, scitut, jacen, et existent, praevi, creav, creav, creva emergens infra villas, borga, campos, locs, parochias sine hamleta de Twemmouth, Nowereave, Spottie, Horsecliff, Pheonwick, Bening, Bourde, Troneton, Cornhill, Twisell, Duddo, Newbridge, Grindequerque, Shelf, Skirmorton, Cheaswick, Hagarston, Lowlyn, Kylo, Beale, Healton, Tilmouth, Ancroft, Feltonking, Alterden, Reden, Bicel, Sheerwood, Penham, et Holy Island, sin in eorum altaque alibi, quas omnis, et alibi ubi beneconum, predicta castro, dominis, manerij, e peteris previis per presentes precocessitu, super eorum aliquum vel alibi, quas omnis, et alibi ubi cenubicaque nonnullia scientar, consententar, conscientor, seu cognoscentor, scitut, jacen, et existent, praevi, creav, creva emergens infra villas, borga, campos, locs, parochias sine hamleta de Twemmouth, Nowereave, Spottie, Horsecliff, Pheonwick, Bening, Bourde, Troneton, Cornhill, Twisell, Duddo, Newbridge, Grindequerque, Shelf, Skirmorton, Cheaswick, Hagarston, Lowlyn, Kylo, Beale, Healton, Tilmouth, Ancroft, Feltonking, Alterden, Reden, Bicel, Sheerwood, Penham, et Holy Island, sin in eorum altaque alibi, quas omnis, et alibi ubi ubi ubi

* Scot of Scottavatt concludes his brief memoir of the Earl of Dunbar with the following staggering statement with respect to the cause of his death: "But by the hatred of some of the courtiers there he was not suffered long to enjoy that extraordinary favor; for with some tablets of sugar, given him for expelling the cold by secretary Cecill, he was poisoned; which was well known by the death of Martin Sourg, a doctor, who, by laying his finger on his heart, and touching it with his tongue, died within a few days thereafter; and by the relation of his servant of his chamber, Sir James Baille, who saw him get the tablets from the said secretary; and who, having eaten a small parcel of them himself, struck all out in blisters, but by strength of body he escaped death." p. 34.
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of his estates took place in consequence, and therefore here terminate the General History of the Shires of Norham and Island, with reference to the original possessions of the See of Durham. The subsequent history of each respective lead of property shall be given in its proper place: it only remains to state here, that the manorial rights of Norham and Island are at the present day claimed by Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, Baronet, who holds a court, and appoints a gamekeeper for the two districts.

But a Bishop of Durham again presents himself in his capacity of Count Palatine, and claims "all manner of wardships, liveries, and alienations for all lands holden of the said Bishop within the liberties and lordships of Norhamshire and Islandshire, anciently and still parcell of the County Palatine of Durham." During the period which intervened between the reservation of the two shires by Queen Elizabeth, and Bishop Matthew's final deed of alienation, which expressly conveys to the Crown the privileges above specified, all inquisitions post mortem in Norham and Island seem to have been taken, either by the lessee (who was at the same time Captain) of the Castle of Norham, by virtue of a writ from the Crown, or by commissioners vested with equal authority. No livories or licences of alienation occur upon the rolls of the