

GAZETTEER OF TOWNSHIPS

Introduction

This gazetteer contains most of the information used in the discussion of this thesis(see Volume I). The format adopted is similar to that which Dr S Wrathmell used in his PhD. thesis on the southern part of the County(Wrathmell 1975),but this gazetteer differs from his in being based upon the township and not the village. However the lay-out of each entry has a similar arrangement. It comprises the title and references; an abbreviated summary of the documentary sources on population and of the categories of field evidence; a detailed description of all relevant documentation, topography and earthwork remains; copies of maps and plans illustrative of the township and settlement history; and surveys of the earthwork remains of former village settlements. The entries differ from Dr Wrathmell's in one major respect; an outline of the landownership is attempted since this is a useful aid to the understanding of the settlement history of many townships.

Each entry gives an outline of the settlement history of each township from the twelfth to the twentieth century. It is therefore concerned not only with population statistics, tenurial arrangements and landownership, but also with settlement patterns and morphology. Since it is an outline, the necessary references are included to enable scholars and students of settlement history to pursue their studies further if so desired.

Township entries have been arrived at in the following

fashion. Any township, or rather its medieval equivalent the vill (Latin - villa), which is documented in the 13th century feudal document known as the Testa de Neville or is independently treated in Lay Subsidy Rolls of the late 13th and early 14th centuries, or treated as a vill in Inquisitions Post Mortem, is given a separate entry in this gazetteer. However there are a few dual entries. This arises when the original vill has been divided into more than one vill during the 13th century, but as the new vills are generally documented together they are dealt with in a single entry; for example Trehwitt into Over and Nether Trehwitt. In other cases, when a dependent hamlet is set up, but by historical accident it does not achieve permanent independence from the mother village, the hamlet may be dealt with in the same entry ; for example Newton in Edlingham. A fuller discussion of vills is to be found in Volume I, Chapter 3.

The following notes are intended to elucidate the information contained in each entry.

Every entry is titled with the name of the township and its number in the gazetteer. The number is used for textual references and to find the position of the township on the key map. As there are 218 entries this may seem unhelpful, but under the title is the medieval parish in which the township belongs. This enables the township in question to be traced since each parish is clearly marked on the key map and a list of parishes and the townships within them is to be found in the Appendix to Volume I. The title of each entry is usually that which is found on the Ordnance Survey maps, but on occasion the OS spelling is

not that to be found in the documentary sources; for example Hepburn instead of the documented Hebburn. In these cases the documentary version has been adopted. In the case of lost townships the medieval spelling is used. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order. Where a township name is prefixed with a descriptive adjective such as East, West , High or Low etc., the adjective is placed second.

The grid references refer to sites of the known nucleated settlement or settlements in the township. They may be six or four figure references; the former is used for deserted villages and the latter for existing villages. The references are derived from OS One Inch sheets 71, 70, and 64. They are intended to identify the centre of a settlement, but where this is uncertain it may refer to a modern farm of the same name, in which case the reference may be prefixed c. to indicate an approximate location. Where there is no topographical or archaeological evidence for the site of a settlement , the reference is replaced by the letter U.

The medieval parish of each township is entered below the name of each township. This is the documented ecclesiastical parish of the 13th century(Hodgson 1820 351-3). Some of the larger parishes were subsequently divided into chapelries; for example Holy Island into Ancroft, Kylloe, Tweedmouth and Lowick. These are entered in brackets.

At the end of the second line is a reference to the part of the County History which deals with that particular township. For townships in the North Durham estates of Norham and Islandshire

reference is made to the History of North Durham by James Raine (1852). A small number of villis lie within the ambit of Tate's History of Alnwick and are not covered by the County History. These published Histories provide the basis for much of the information in each entry.

Between the parish and the County History reference is the township acreage. This figure is by and large that of the 1st edition OS map of 1861, but if earlier data is available then that may be used instead with the year of documentation appended. On occasion it is recognised that the figure includes within it the area of another township, in which case the township involved is stated. Ideally it is the pre-Improvement acreage that is desired since this should approximate more closely to the medieval township area.

The abbreviated section is an attempt to display the salient population statistics of a township throughout its history up until the early 19th century, when the Census returns become available. As the actual population is never a realistic possibility, it concentrates more on documenting the number of households. It states the year of documentation, nature of the evidence and the number of units recorded using the following abbreviations:

- P: The number of taxpayers.
- PT: The Poll-Tax population.
- H: The number of houses.
- TE: The number of holdings, husbandlands, tenements or farmholds including the capital messuage,

freeholdings and cottage holdings if known.

TA: The number of tenants, including free tenants and cottagers if known.

Close comparison between the various types of data is not possible; although the last two might seem to present a similar picture, this is only true if a single holding is occupied by a single tenant.

The next line includes a classification of the lay-out or plan of each village settlement for which evidence, be it medieval or post-medieval is available. This is based upon the concept of a row of tofts or garths, whereby a series of tofts are juxtaposed to form a line or row. The toft is the enclosure in which the house is situated. The number of rows which make up the settlement up to a maximum of four is the key to the classification; ie. I,II,III,IV. where IV includes any settlement with more than four rows. If the rows are arranged around a large open space or green, the letter G is appended to the class number; for example IIIIG which denotes a three row settlement around a large green. Villages in which there is some dislocation in the grouping of the toft-rows to form a semi-nucleated settlement are denoted V and villages with no ordered toft-rows VI. Occasionally class V may be combined with a row classification; for example II/V where a two row settlement has substantial gaps in between parts of the rows so that the tofts are not juxtaposed, as at Sharperton (No 180).

The concept of regularity or planned villages has been excluded from the classification, since the row itself implies

some idea of planning or order. Geometric regularity in the layout of tofts in north Northumberland is rare and most examples are discussed in Volume I. The two-row village is invariably laid out in parallel with the two rows facing each other across a gate or green, another indication of planning or order, so there seemed little point in trying to highlight what may be inherent in the medieval concept of a village in this area.

Next come the abbreviations used to describe the status of a former medieval village site in terms of its modern topography as established by the MVRG (Beresford and Hurst 1971 64 & MVRG Report 5 (1957), App. A) and used by Dr S Wrathmell (1975), but adapted to suit the peculiarities of north Northumberland.

DMVI: A former medieval village site containing only one farmstead (without cottages) and/or a manor house, church, and parsonage or less.

DMVII: A former medieval village site partly occupied by one or two modern farmsteads with labourers' cottages.

OMV: A former medieval village site occupied by a modern village which may preserve the former medieval street plan.

REP: A planned estate village of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

EMP: A former village site removed and encompassed by a park.

HOU: A village site resettled since 1918.

GRA: A monastic grange settlement.

All potential village sites were visited during the period 1977-78. Plane-table surveys of the best preserved sites were executed wherever possible (25 sites), and sketch surveys were made of the remainder. These are included in the Gazetteer. All the sites are graded according to the quality of the surviving earthworks using the MVRG system of classification.

- A*: Very good pattern of roads and crofts with house-sites visible.
- A: Pattern of roads and crofts, but no house sites.
- B: Medium quality site, with streets and/or perimeter clear, but the tofts and crofts indistinct.
- C: Poor quality site with vague bumps only.
- COV: Site covered by farm-buildings, plantations etc.
- D: Site not covered but no earthworks visible.
- P: Site now ploughed.
- U: Location unknown.
- FO: Open field furlongs and driftways in vicinity of site.

The remainder of the entry consists of a detailed description of the township's settlement history. By and large, the first paragraph is concerned with its medieval history, the second with its post medieval history and the final paragraph with earthwork evidence, topographic data and any standing buildings relating to the former village site. If there is sufficient material the format is extended to cope with it.

1

ABBERWICK

NU 128132

Edlingham

1680 acres

NCH VII 188-200

1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 15, 1665(P); 17, 1689(TE);
11.5, 1821(H); 24.

I, DMVII, A* & FO.

Abberwick was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130). There were fourteen taxpayers in 1296 headed by Master Robert of Abberwick (Fraser 1968 No 373). An IPM of Christiana de Lilburn in 1323/4 states that she held a capital messuage, seven husbandlands each of eighteen acres of land and two cottages (PRO C134/80/13). Ten years later one Richard de Emeldon held a quarter of the vill including a capital messuage of eighty acres of land and five acres of meadow in the hands of tenants at will and a toft of twelve acres of land from the Prior of the Hospital of St John. His holding was then waste and uncultivated and worth nothing (Cal. IPM VII No 536). Only six taxpayers were listed in 1336, but there were fifteen adults listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). An overall view of the vill is not available since it was held by several landlords in the medieval and post medieval periods, of whom the Bellingham family were prominent in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists seventeen householders, two of whom had two hearths (PRO E179/158/103). The demesne lands were divided into East and West demesnes at this time; the

former were sold to Thomas Burrell of Broome Park in 1678 and the latter passed by sale to Sir Thomas Clavering in 1689. The West Demesnes then comprised the following:

one chief messuage with appertenances in Abberwick called the Tower and all that other messuage called the Nether Hall in Abberwick and all those lands ... called the demesnes. And also one farm and a half in the tenure of Roger Huntrodes ... two other farms ... one formerly John Gallons and the other John Lawsons ... and also six several cottages in the possession of Francis Huntridge and his farmers and tenants.

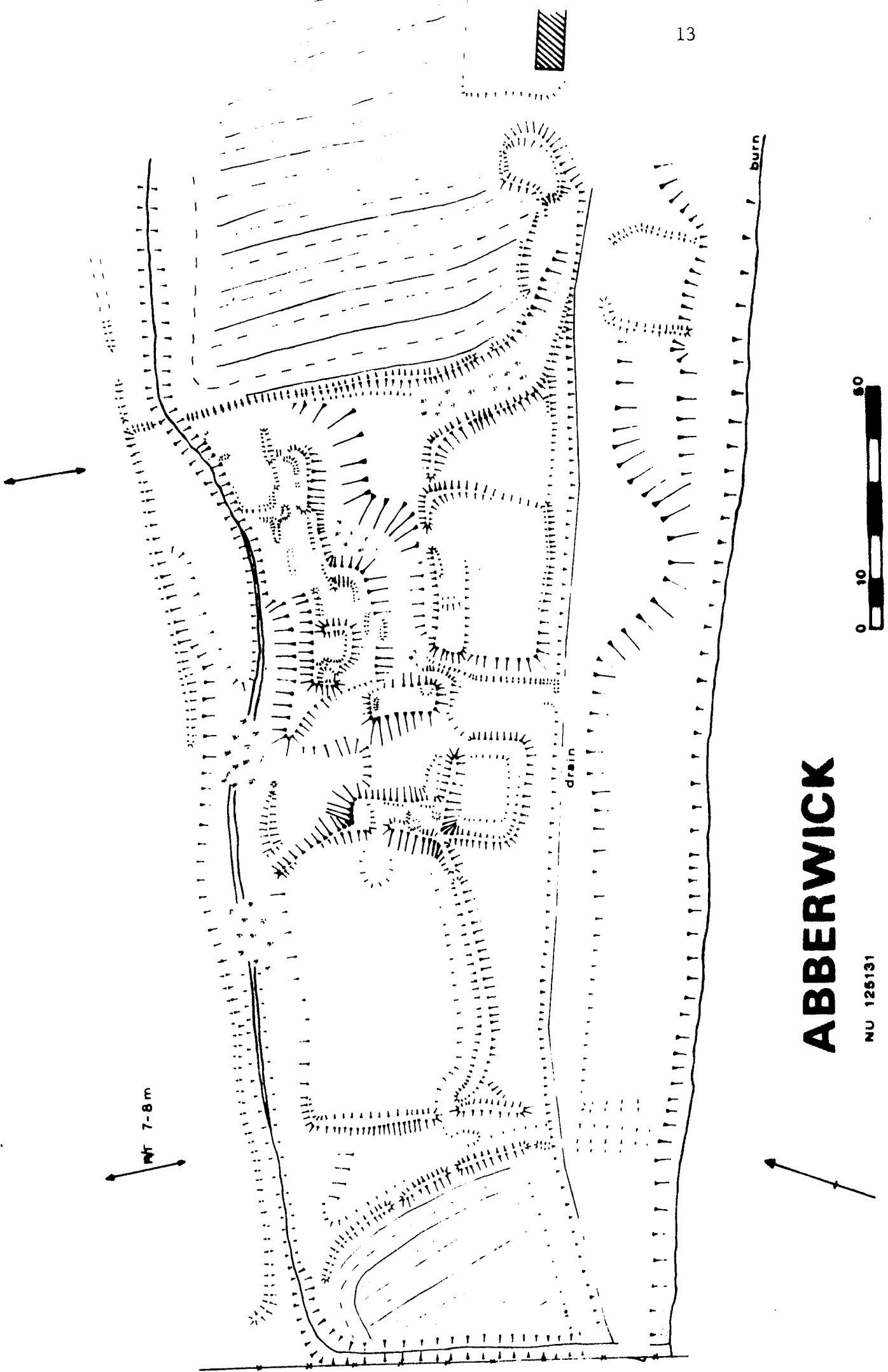
In the early 18th century the village was depopulated and dispersal of farms took place. Broomhill farm first appears in the Edlingham parish Register in 1727 (NCRO), and may be identified with the modern farm of Broomhill half a mile south-east of Abberwick. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Abberwick as a farm with another farm called Murraylaw to the north-east (NCRO ZAN PM9).

Extensive earthworks of the former village survive around the modern farm of Abberwick. These stretch from the farm-buildings at NU 130133 down behind the farm-house and beyond as far as the bottom of the field at NU 124130. The earthworks behind the farm have the appearance of tofts divided from one another by earthen banks and filled with ridge and furrow cultivation. The remains to the west of the farm are

substantial. They comprise a cluster of house-platforms with appended enclosures. Obscurely known as Dunkirk, they may represent the site of the Tower and Nether Hall referred to in the 1689 sale; there is no evidence to support the view that this was the site of a chapel. To the north and west broad curving (reverse S) ridge and furrow cultivation was observed(see plans and AP).



Abberwick ~~NY~~ From West.
Tim Gates Copyright Reserved.
NMR SF No. 1532 / 1



ABBERWICK

NU 126131

2

ACTON

NU 185025

Felton

NCH VII 365-70

1296(P); 3, 1336(P); 1, 1585(TA); 7, 1665(P); 1.

I, DMVI, C & FO.

Acton was a member of the barony of Mitford and was held by Nicholas de Acton in 1242(BF ii 1113-1130). There were three taxpayers in 1296, but one Richard of Acton was a juror for East Coquetdale Ward(Fraser 1968 No 365).

The vill was surveyed in 1585 for the Earl of Northumberland who bought it in 1579/80 from Christopher Rookeby Esq.. The survey states that it was purchased for its "very good stoare of wooddes and underwooddes whereof his lordship and his tenants had great need" and that the estate had the right of common in the waste of Felton lordship. The site of the manor was "devyded in closes amongst the tenants and the demesne lands not knowen in any parte but all occupied in tenements". There were seven tenants at will each with similar holdings, for example:

Thomas Hudson one tenement and garden(half a rood) a close(one acre and one rood) and a small toft, thirty acres of arable land, four acres of meadow and eight oxen, eight cows, six calves, two horses and forty sheep @ 31s 5d rent and £10 fine.

The estate was divided into North and South parts and sold off in 1590. Edward Lisle of South Acton alone was assessed for

the Hearth Tax of 1665 (PRO E197/158/103). The post medieval history of the township is obscured by the division of landownership and the subsequent combining of the vills of Old Felton and Acton. Armstrong's map of 1769 records no village, but shows the mansions of East and West Acton belonging to Mr Archbold and Mr Adams respectively (NCRO ZAN PM9).

Earthworks relating to the village site were recognised on the south side of the road at NU 185025, just east of Acton Hall. The site is set on the crest of a ridge with a commanding view of the Coquet Valley to the south. The earthworks are composed of what appear to be house platforms and enclosures beyond which, to the south, are eight metre wide cultivation ridges running away downhill.

3

ADDERSTONE

c.NU 140305

Bamburgh 2693 acres(inc. Crocklaw) NCH I 219-233
 1296(P); 11, 1336(P); 5, 1580(TA); 6, 1620(H); 20, 1665(P); 2,
 1825(H); 25.

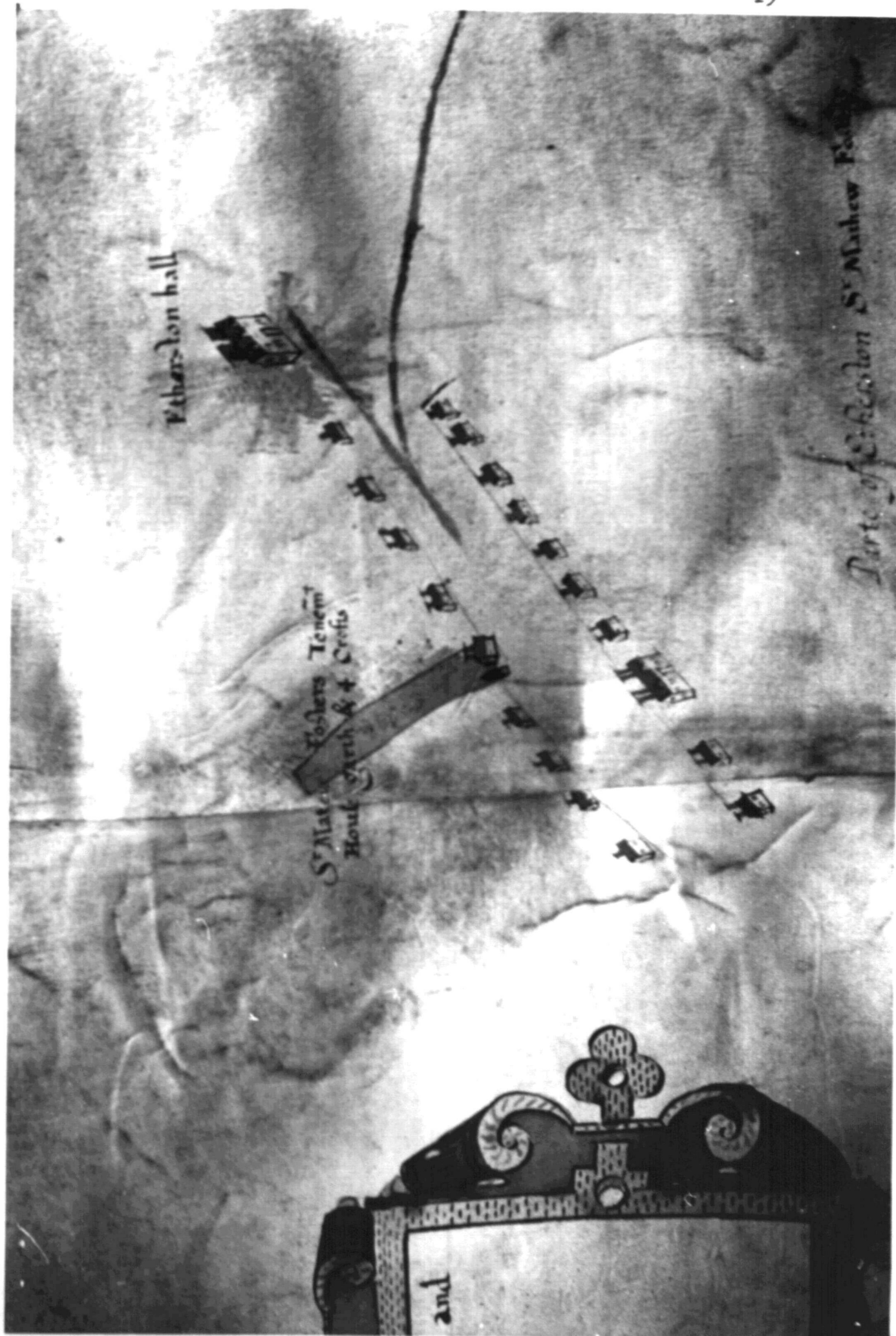
II, DMVI, C.

Adderstone in 1242 was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was subinfeudated to Roger fitzRalf(BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eleven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 341), but only five in 1336(PRO E179/158/7). Ederston Tower was held by Thomas fforester in 1415(Bates 1891 17). The Forster family were landlords of Adderstone until 1780.

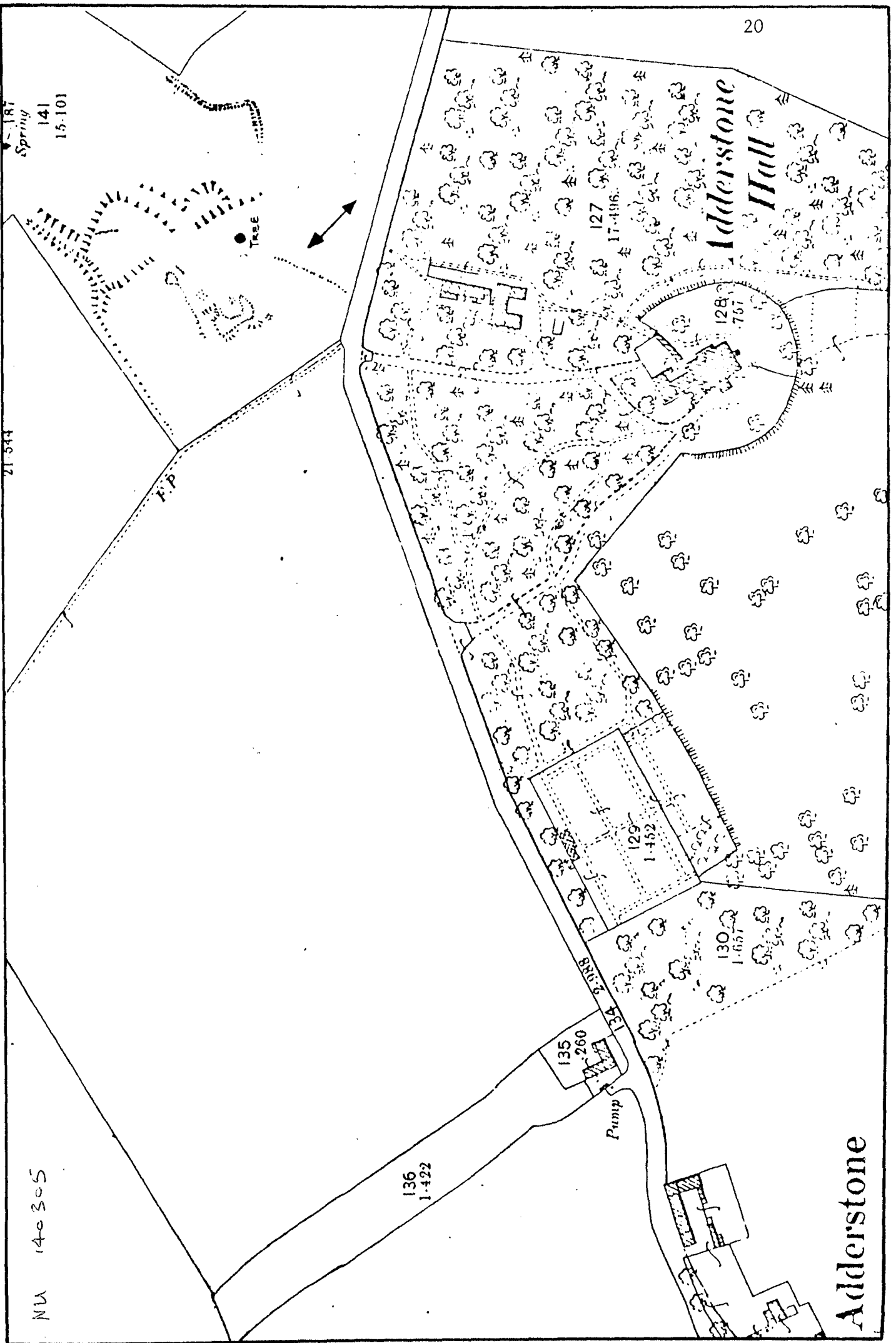
The Hearth Tax return of 1665 only lists two householders one of whom, Col. Forster, had twelve hearths(PRO E179/158/103). John Warburton in the early 18th century noted that the Forsters had " a handsome new built house ... near to it ye ruins of an old hall"(Hodgson 1916 4). The Forsters gradually sold off their estate in the course of the 18th century, including Bellshill farm which was mapped in 1741(NCRO ZHE 42/1). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village to the west of the Forster's mansion. Bellshill farm lay to the west and Mains farm to the north of the village(NCRO ZAN PM9).

A sketch map of the village survives on an estate plan of the neighbouring township of Lucker dating to c.1620(Aln Cas 0 XII 1'). It is represented as two rows of houses on an east-west axis; there are twenty houses. A larger house, the Hall,

occupies the east end of the north row. In the midst of the north row is the garth and croft of Sir Matthew Forster whose bounds are shown. This holding is preserved to the present day and a house still stands at the front of the old croft (NU 138304). It has survived because it was a separate freehold. 500 metres east is a group of earthworks of poor quality on the north side of the modern road which may be identified with the site of the old Hall of the Forsters (NU 142306). The 18th century mansion lies to the south of the modern road (see plan).



[Mn Cas 0 XII 1]



187
Spring
141
15.101

TREE

Adderstone
Hall

Pump

Adderstone

21-544

NU 140305

136
1-422

135
1-260

129
1-452

130
1-657

127
1-496

128
1-757

F.P.

them, but as the tenants are continually trespassing upon each other, the produce of the crops of hay and corn are greatly lessened and thereby the tenements stock reduced to their great impoverishment who also being many in number on so small an estate they are all in low and mean circumstance.

The Grey estate in Akeld was sold to Samual Kettilby of Berwick in 1733 and shortly after he came to an agreement with Chaloner Ogle , the other owner, to divide the township into compact holdings. Significantly between 1737 and 1745 the number of tenants of Akeld recorded in the Wooler Court Rolls declined from nine to four.

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village with a ruin on its south side, just south of the Wooler-Kirknewton road (NCRO ZAN PM9). No trace remains of the former village which is presumed to lie in the area of the modern farm (NGR as above). Up behind the farm to the south is the bastle house of Akeld (NT 957294, Ramm et al. 1970 80). A medieval chapel is reported to have stood at NT 955297 where the modern road now runs.

5

ALLERDEAN

NT 975464

Holy Island (Ancroft)

Raine 219-221

DMVII, COV.

Allerdean was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire. It was first mentioned in a charter of Ranulph Flambard (1099-1128) in which the "land in Elredene" was given to the monks of Durham. In 1208-10 Allerdean was held in moieties by Roger de Audrey and Ingram de Hulecot (BF i 26). One of the moieties was held by the Grey family for much of the late medieval period, but IPMs of the Palatinate of Durham are otherwise uninformative. In 1388/9 Allerdean paid no tithes because it was wasted by the Scots (Raine 1852 112).

There are no useful references to Allerdean in the various 16th century surveys, but in 1622 the hamlet or stead called Allerdean house passed into the possession of George Orde of Longridge. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet called Allerdean in a situation which coincides with that of the modern farm of East Allerdean (NCRO ZAN PM9).

A stone lintel, built into an old disused smithy at East Allerdean, has a date 1696 inscribed upon it. A hemmel on the south side of the modern road through the farm, built of uncoursed rubble, was formerly two cottages. In the eastern one was a large wood and plaster fireplace and chimney. No earthworks relating to the former village were observed.

6

ALNHAM 9405 acres (inc. Alnhamsheles) NT 990109
 Alnham NCH XIV 573-577
 1265(TA); 18+, 1314/5(TA); 18+, 1336(P); 5, 1352(TE); 35+ & (TA);
 17, 1377(PT); 60, 1566/7(TA); 35, 1615(TA); 28, 1821(H); 21.

IVG, DMVI, A*.

In 1242 Alnham was a demesne manor of the barony of Alnwick with one socage tenant, Roger de Balisterius, who held three bovates of land(BF ii 1113-1130). An Inquisition of the estates of John de Vescy in 1265 revealed that the manor contained 348 acres of demesne land, as well as the rents of eighteen bondagers, cottage rents, the rents of free-men and the "Seles" of Alnham Moor(PRO C145/29/38). In 1314/5 the eighteen bondagers were in possession of twenty-four acres of land each(PRO C134/41/1). The IPM of Henry de Percy of 1352 states that of eighteen bondage holdings only twelve were occupied, the rest being waste for lack of tenants and for a similar reason only five cottages out of sixteen were occupied. A similar picture of decay is given in the IPM of Henry de Percy of 1368. However the Poll Tax return of 1377 records sixty adults, one of the highest populations for a vill in Coquetdale(PRO E179/158/29).

The tenurial arrangements of the medieval period had disappeared by the time of Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7(Aln Cas A I i m). There were now thirty-one tenants who held varying proportions of lands in the common fields, two free tenants and two demesne tenants . The 1586 Survey conveys a similar picture (Aln Cas A II). In Mayson's Survey of 1615 twenty-two tenants at

will, one cottager, two demesne tenants and three freeholders were listed. None of the demesne lands lay in the four fields which made up the common fields of the township (Northfield 312 acres, Eastfield 180 acres, Middle Field 171 acres, and Southfield 238 acres). A block of seventy acres of demesne arable lay adjacent to the Manor House, but mostly it lay scattered in pasture closes such as Leafield of 115 acres (NT 98 13) or Bromeley of fifty-three acres^(NT 96 10) which was held by John Horsley in 1586. The demesnes were in the hands of Lady Guevara, but parts were let as freehold. Hartlaw field, containing ninety-four acres of arable land (NT 98 12), was held by Robert Alder; whilst Thomas Collingwood held the holdings of Aldersfield (thirty-nine acres, (Aln. Cas A V 5) NT 96 10) and Cobdenhead (fourteen acres, NT 98 14).

The accompanying plan of the village of Alnham dated 1619,^(Aln Cas 0 31 1) shows four rows to the east of the church and manor. Three of the toft-rows formed a triangle around a green whilst the fourth occupied the space within the green. The church and manor house occupied the apex of the triangle. Of this village only the church and vicarage remain, but earthworks of the manor house and a toft and close opposite the church were identified (see plans). Other features of the village plan are preserved in the configuration of the ground. To the east of the church a ridge of land extends to the north-east which matches^e the alignment of the north row of the village and a second ridge of land was observed alongside the modern road to the church which matches the position of the middle row.

From the 1726 plan of the township it is clear that the

village had decayed to only two rows, and new steadings had been set up at Blackchesters and Northfieldhead to the south and north of the village(Aln Cas O XI 3). The plan of the village in the Enclosure Award of 1776 shows that the old toft rows were still recognizable, if unoccupied. The toft opposite the church, earthworks of which survive, was occupied in 1776(NCRO QRA 7). At this date there were two farms at the east end of the village and three cottages. The two farms survived into the 19th century as Castle and Pennylaws Farms.

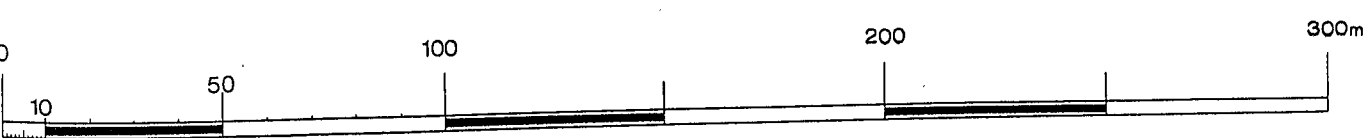
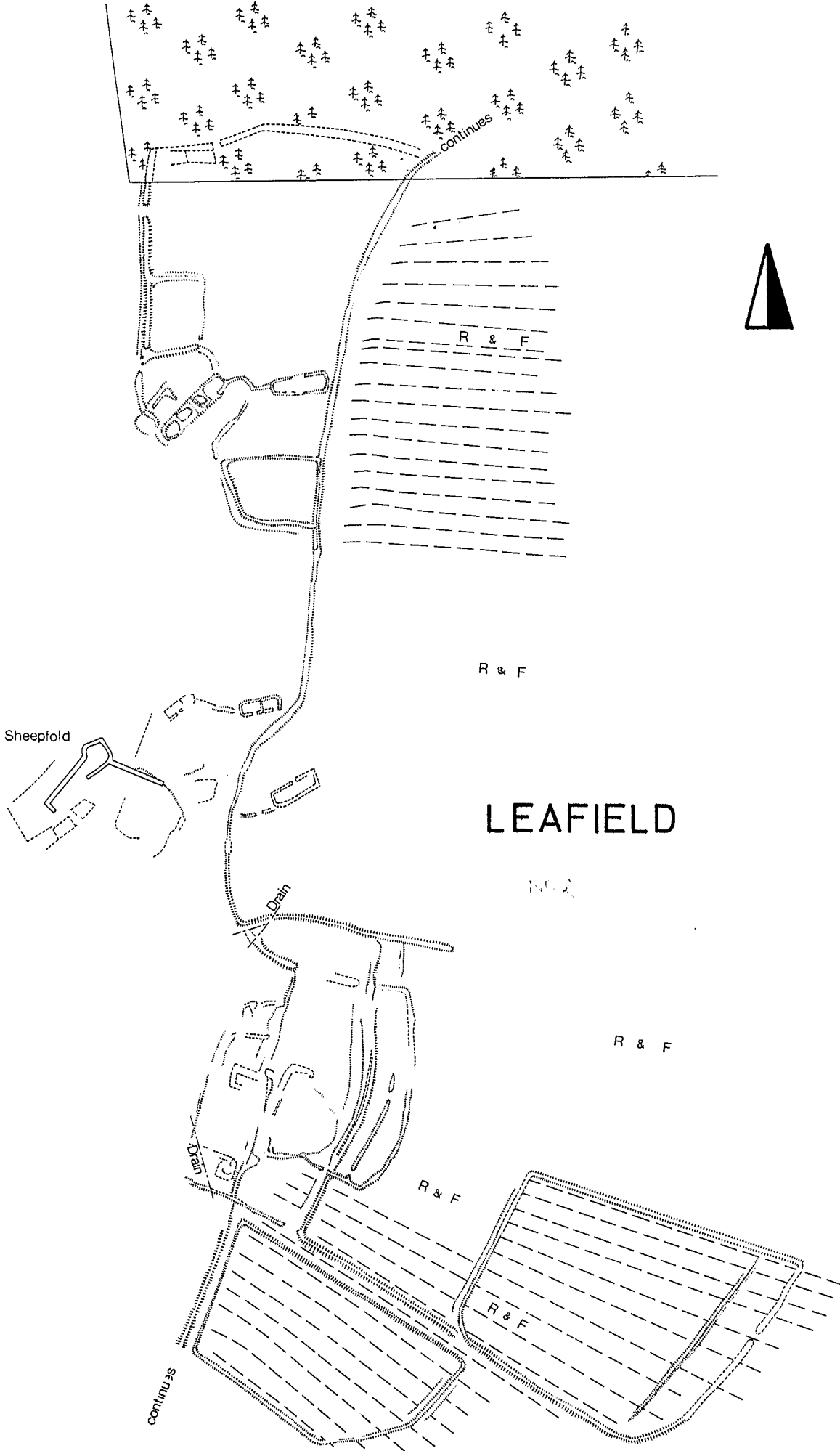
The decay of the village may be linked to the policy of leasing the tenement lands to a single tenant during the 17th and 18th centuries. This enabled the leasee to amalgamate the lands of former tenants at will to form larger farmholds. For example in 1702 the demesnes were leased to Robert and Thomas Alder of Prendwick and the twelve tenements and cottages in the village were let separately by indenture to Robert Clavering(Aln Cas A VI i) whilst by 1727 the whole township was let to George Alder(ibid. A I 4).

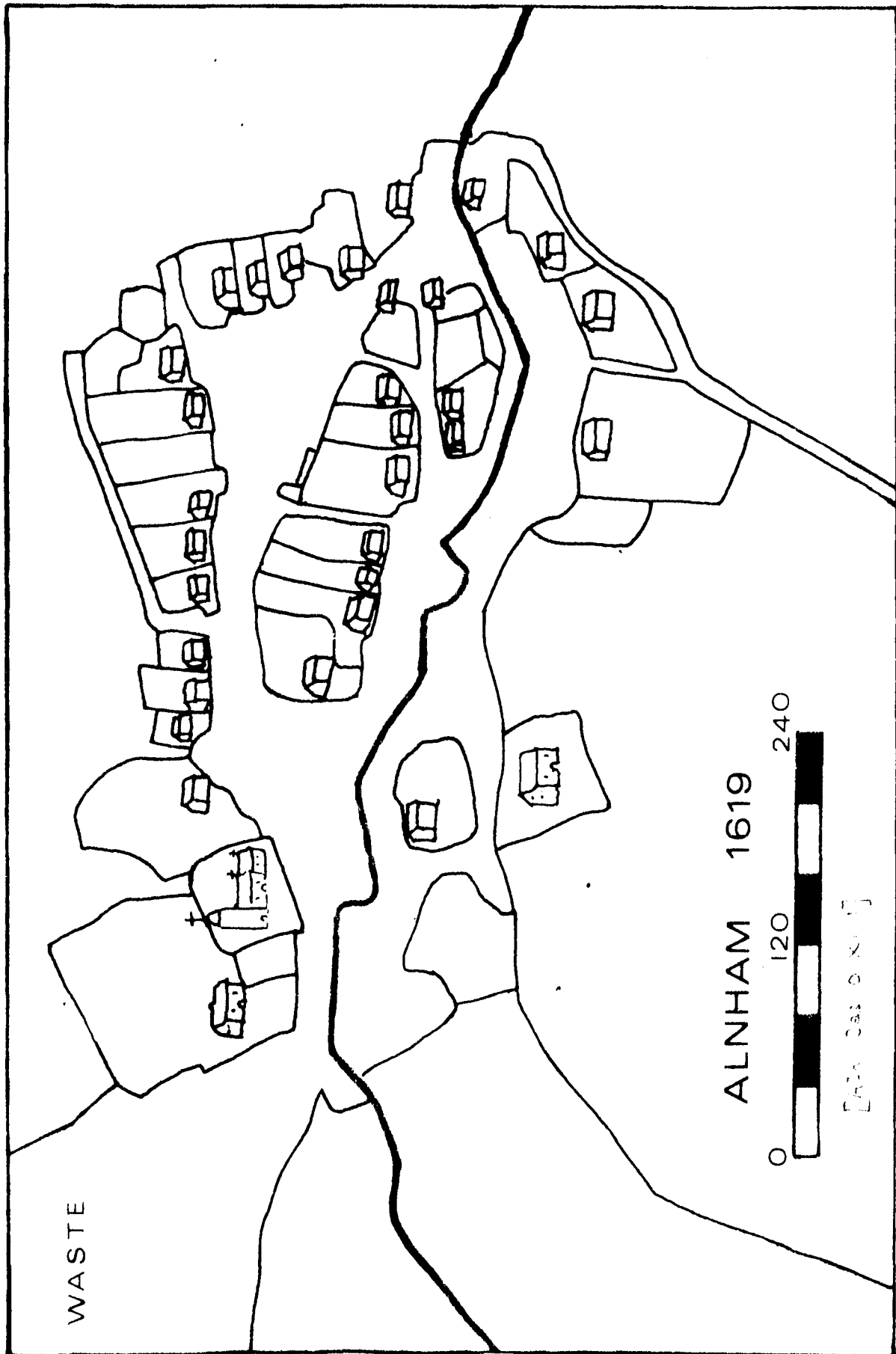
This policy was altered with the advent of the Smithson Dukes of Northumberland in the mid 18th century. The first Duke commissioned Seymours Survey of c.1756 which lists the various farm leases and describes the state of the buildings. It presents a picture of widespread decay. Only one farm in the village had a 'tiled stone house' and two cottages were 'in tolerable repair'; five cottages and Hall-house farm were in ruins. Of Blackchesters and Northfieldhead only the former was habitable (Aln Cas A I 6). From a survey of 1769 it is apparent that the Infields were

divided into four farms; the Castles(freehold), Northfieldhead, Blackchesters and Alnham (Aln Cas A I 5). It is evident from a plan of the mid 18th century that this amalgamation of farms was accompanied by a decay in tillage, since it shows only a small portion of the ingrounds of Blackchesters and Northfieldhead under cultivation and that lay close to the steadings(Aln Cas O XI 2). The first Duke sought to reverse this decline. The most significant development was the long delayed enclosure of the Commons of the township which was carried out by Act of Parliament in 1776(NCRO QRA 7). This was followed by a process of rationalisation. For example, after enclosure, at the turn of the 19th century, six cottage-holdings for cottage tenants of the Duke of Northumberland were set up beside the new road to Scrainwood. No cottages remained in the village (NCRO ZAN 58/13a, 1809 plan). In 1825 Mackenzie noted the place was "formerly a pretty large town, though now a place of no consequence" (Mackenzie 1825 II 22).

Only a small portion of the village may be recognised from surviving earthworks, all of which lie directly opposite the church. These consist of the manor site which is situated on the top of a rise overlooking the village with earthworks standing two metres high and measuring twenty by seventeen metres; the toft in the bottom below the manor with an earthen enclosure and two house-sites in its north-west corner; a hillock adjacent to it surrounded by an earthen bank which matches an irregularly shaped close on the 1619 plan; and a group of earthworks in front of it, including three house-sites and a triangular

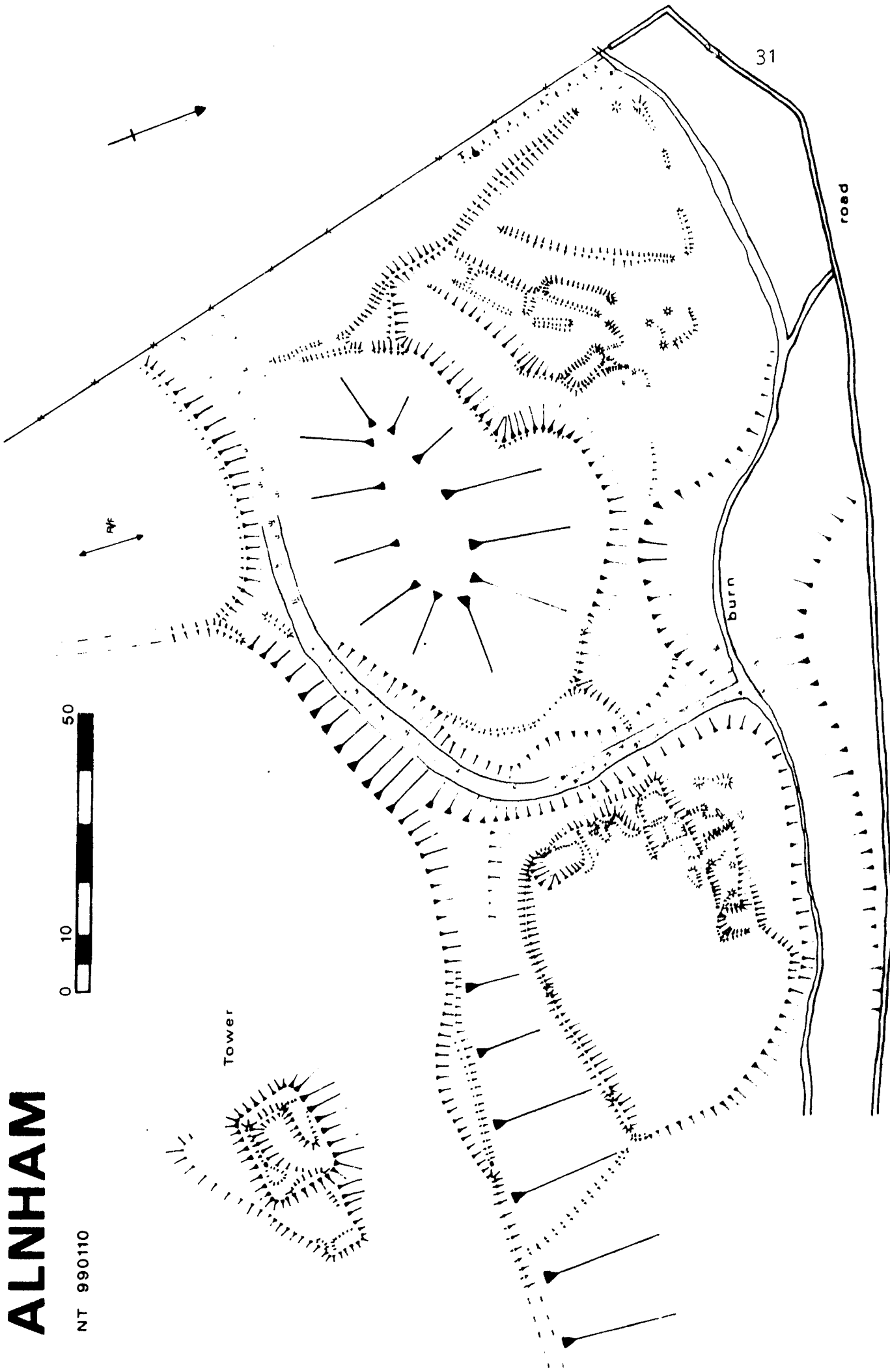
enclosure, which does not appear on any plans of the village.





ALNHAM

NT 990110



7

ALNHAMSHELES (ALNHAMMOOR)

NT 965154

Alnham

NCH XIV 573-577

1314/5 (TA); 11,

I, DMVI, A*,FO.

Alnhamsheles was a hamlet of Alnham manor which is first referred to in 1265 as "the Seles of Alnham Moor" (PRO C145/29/38) and similarly in an IPM of John de Vescy in 1289. An IPM of Henry de Percy in 1314/5 relates that there were eleven tenants at Alnhamsheles who paid £6 rent in time of peace (PRO C134/41/1). It is not documented in the subsequent IPMs of the Percies. The farm of the Moor was worth £10 per annum in time of peace in the mid 15th century (Bean 1958 30). In 1472 it was let for £4 because it had been devastated "et edificia ... ad terram corruuntur" (Hodgson 1921 83). Where these houses were is not clear.

It is evident that the village of Alnhamsheles had been abandoned by the mid 16th century. In Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 John Horsley held certain demesne lands called Alnham Moor for £4 per annum. Alnham Moor is marked on Saxton's map of 1579 as lying on the south side of the river Breamish near Hartside. In Mayson's survey of 1615 Alnham Moor demesne infields comprised 229 acres. The accompanying map shows a messuage on the north side of the Shank burn at about the site of the modern farm of Alnham Moor (NT 972152), but to the west of it on the north bank of the Rowhope burn was written "Here Stode the Towne" (Aln Cas O

1. *est ibidem in foresta harington quondam habitabat*

x 11

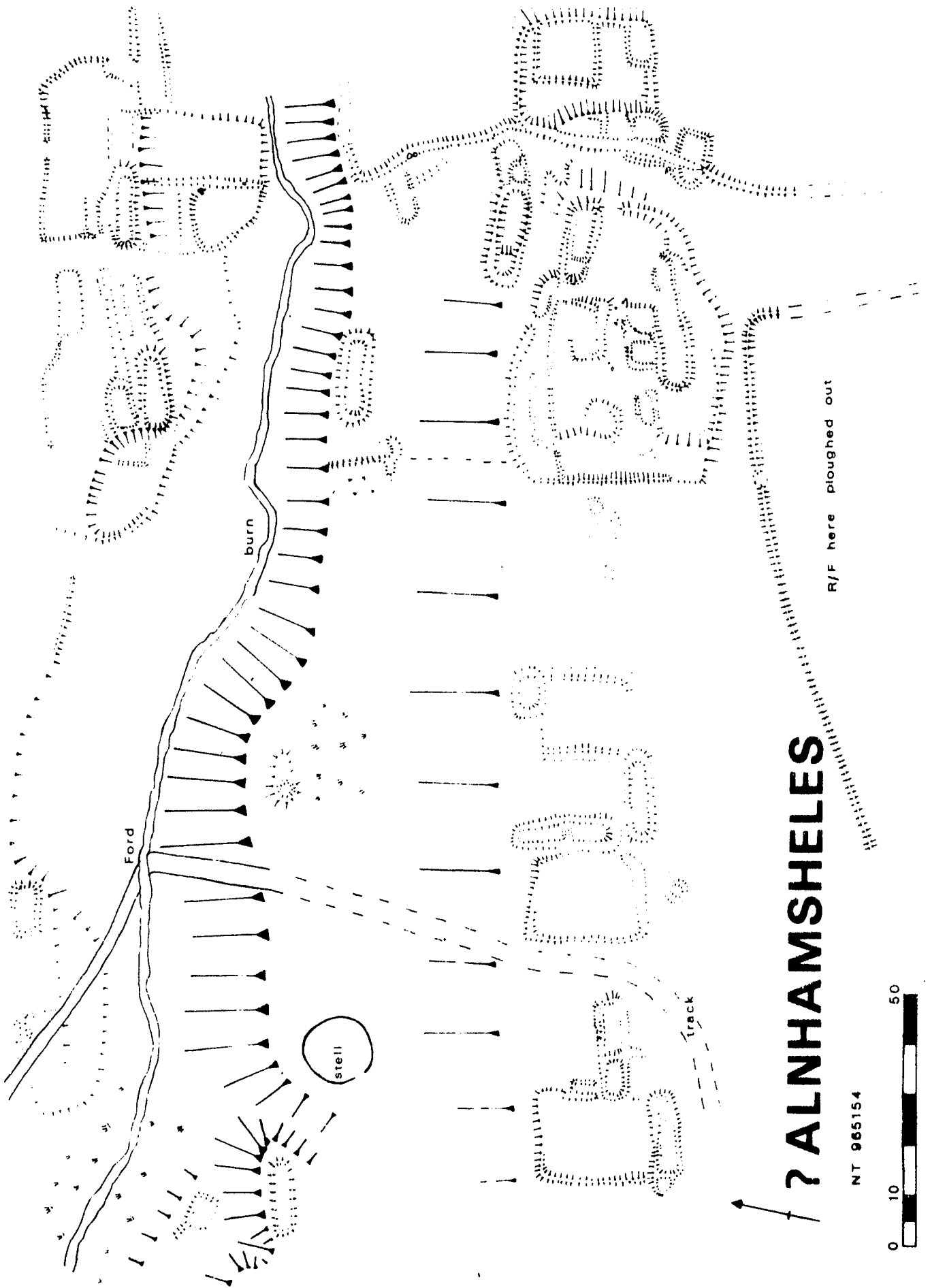
XI i). This coincides with the position of the earthworks at the above grid reference, which are identified as the remains of the village of Alnhamshales.

The site comprises five rectangular garths evenly spaced along a ridge on the south side of the burn with a number of house-sites connected to or adjacent to them. Further garths and house-sites, less regularly organised, lie on the north side of the burn. Of the house-sites, ten are quite substantial, eighteen to twenty metres long and five to six metres wide, but the rest are between ten and fourteen metres long. The garths are twenty metres deep, but vary in width. The village is surrounded by broad ridge and furrow ploughlands.

Two other earthwork sites were observed in the vicinity of Alnham Moor. In front of the modern farm at NT 972152/3 is the site of the early 18th century cottages shown on the 1726 plan of the township (Aln Cas 0 XI 3). These comprise two terraced-buildings, thirty-eight by six metres, on the south side of the Shank Burn and a similar one on the north side. This compares well with the 1726 map. Adjacent or attached to the buildings were various garths and closes. On the hillside opposite the farm at NT 970150 is an unidentified site. It consists of an irregular string of house-sites running up the hillside, but with only one garth slightly detached from the houses. The land around the site has broad ridge and furrow cultivation on it and is known on post medieval plans as the Barresses.



Anhamshel: QM from south
Tim Gater Copyright Reserved
NMRC SA No. 1138

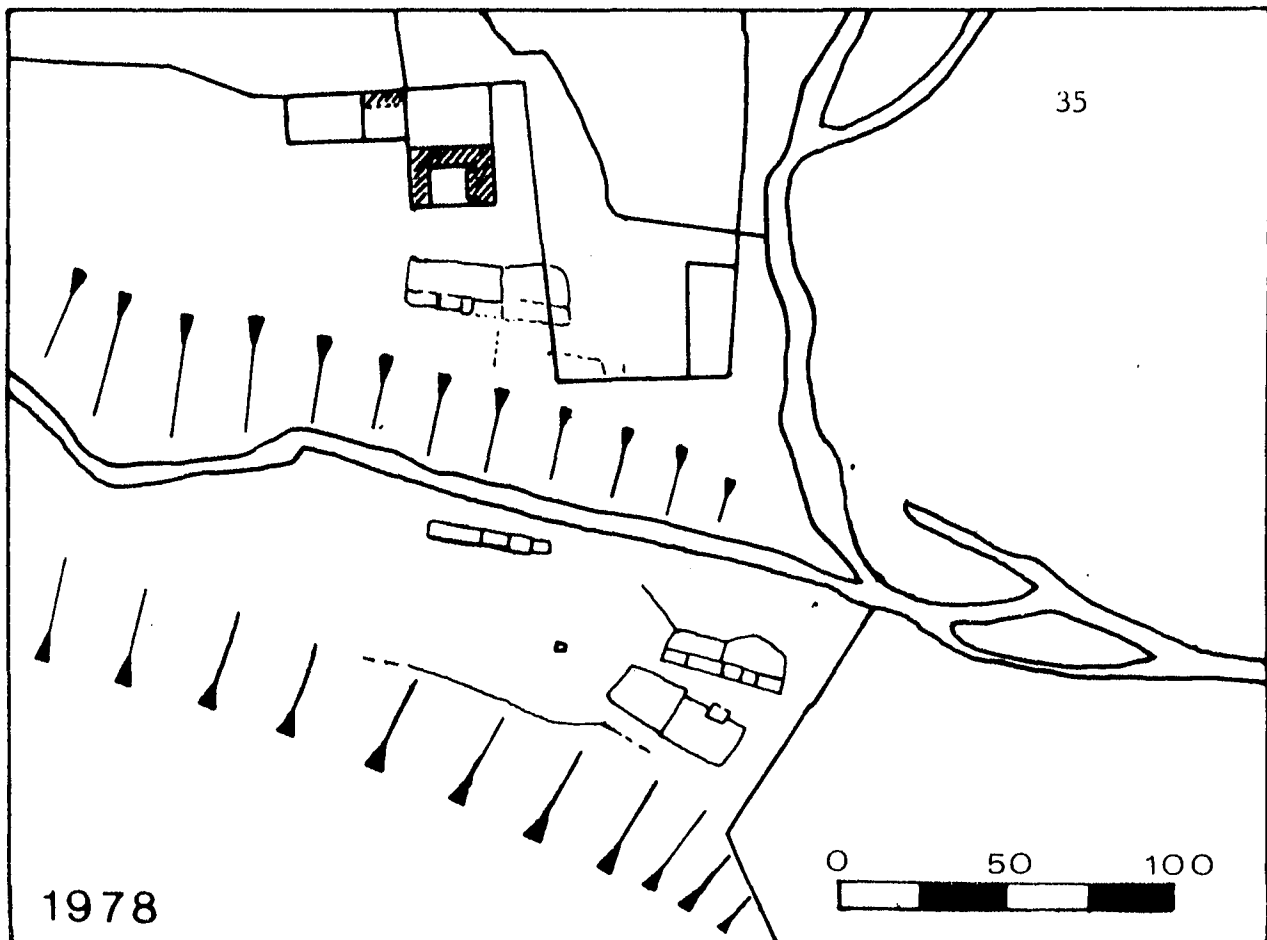


R/F here ploughed out

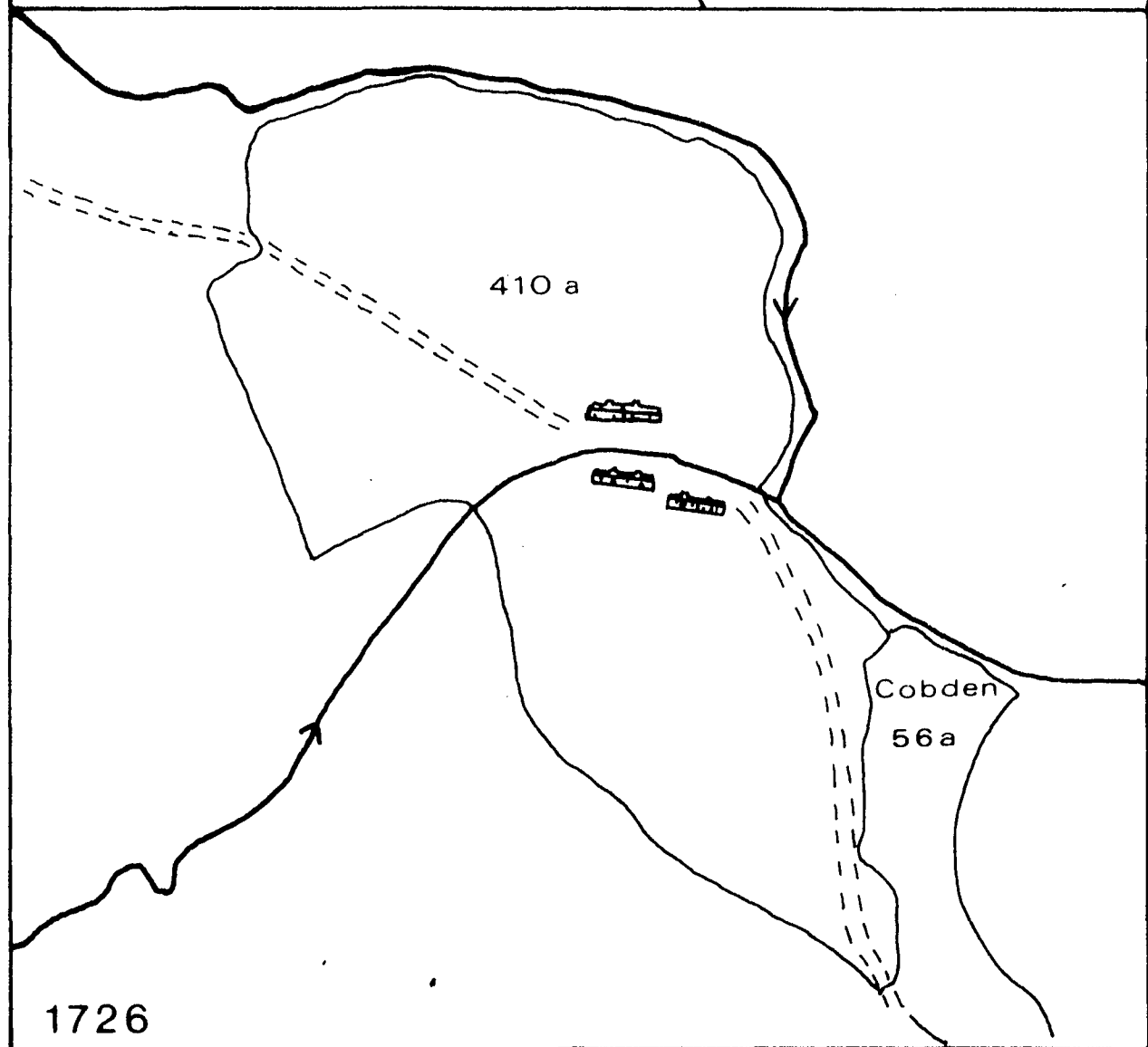
? ALNHAMSHELLES

NT 965154





1978



1726

Alnham Moor

8

ALWINTON

NT 920063

Alwinton

NCH XV 418-421

1245(TA); 9+, 1296(P); 40, 1336(P); 8, 1377(PT); 73, 1604(TA);
10, 1665(P); 11, 1821(H); 19.

II, DMVII, D

Alwinton was one of the Ten Towns of Coquetdale which was held by Gilbert de Umfraville, lord of Redesdale, of the barony of Alnwick in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of Gilbert de Umfraville in 1245 records nine bondagers in Alwinton each with a bondage-holding worth 10/- per annum, but the cottagers, freemen and gressmen of Alwinton are included with the entry for Otterburn (PRO C132/3/9). The 1296 Lay Subsidy lists forty persons under Alwinton, an unusually high figure which may be explained if the entry included the inhabitants of upland farms in the parish of Alwinton (Fraser 1968 No 404). Indeed the Poll Tax return for Alwinton incorporated the inhabitants of Kidland and Coquetmore giving a total of seventy-three taxpayers (PRO E179/158/29). An IPM of Sir Thomas Umfraville in 1387 shows that he possessed in toto nine husbandlands, six cottages and the rents of freemen in Alwinton (Cal IPM No 469).

The Muster Roll of 1580 refers for the first time to the separate settlements of Over and Nether Alwinton (BP i 20-23). These are not distinguished in the 1604 survey of Royal estates on the Border which found that there were five freeholders and five customary tenants in Alwinton (Sanderson 1891 116) or in

the Hearth Tax return of 1665 which lists eleven householders one of whom, Mr Widdrington, had ten hearths (PRO E179/158/103). However the Rate Book of 1663 has ten proprietors including Mr Widdrington in High Alwinton and Mr Thirlwall in Low Alwinton (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 271). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a two-row village on an east-west axis with a mansion to the north-east of the village at High Alwinton(NCRO ZAN PM9).

The medieval parish church lies half a mile to the south of High Alwinton on the north bank of the Coquet by the farm of Low Alwinton. The medieval village presumably lay at High Alwinton (above grid ref.). The topography at High Alwinton, on the edge of a river terrace, is more suitable than that at Low Alwinton. The south row of the former village has all but disappeared apart from the public house, but the north row has recently been resettled with council houses. The site of the vicarage described in 1541 as a "lytle bastell house of stone" is not known (Bates 1891 44).

9

ANCROFT

NU 000450

Holy Island(Ancroft) 687 acres(inc. Allerdean) Raine 215-219
1560/1(TE); 12, 1666 (P); 45, 1693(TA); 8+.

II, DMVII, A*

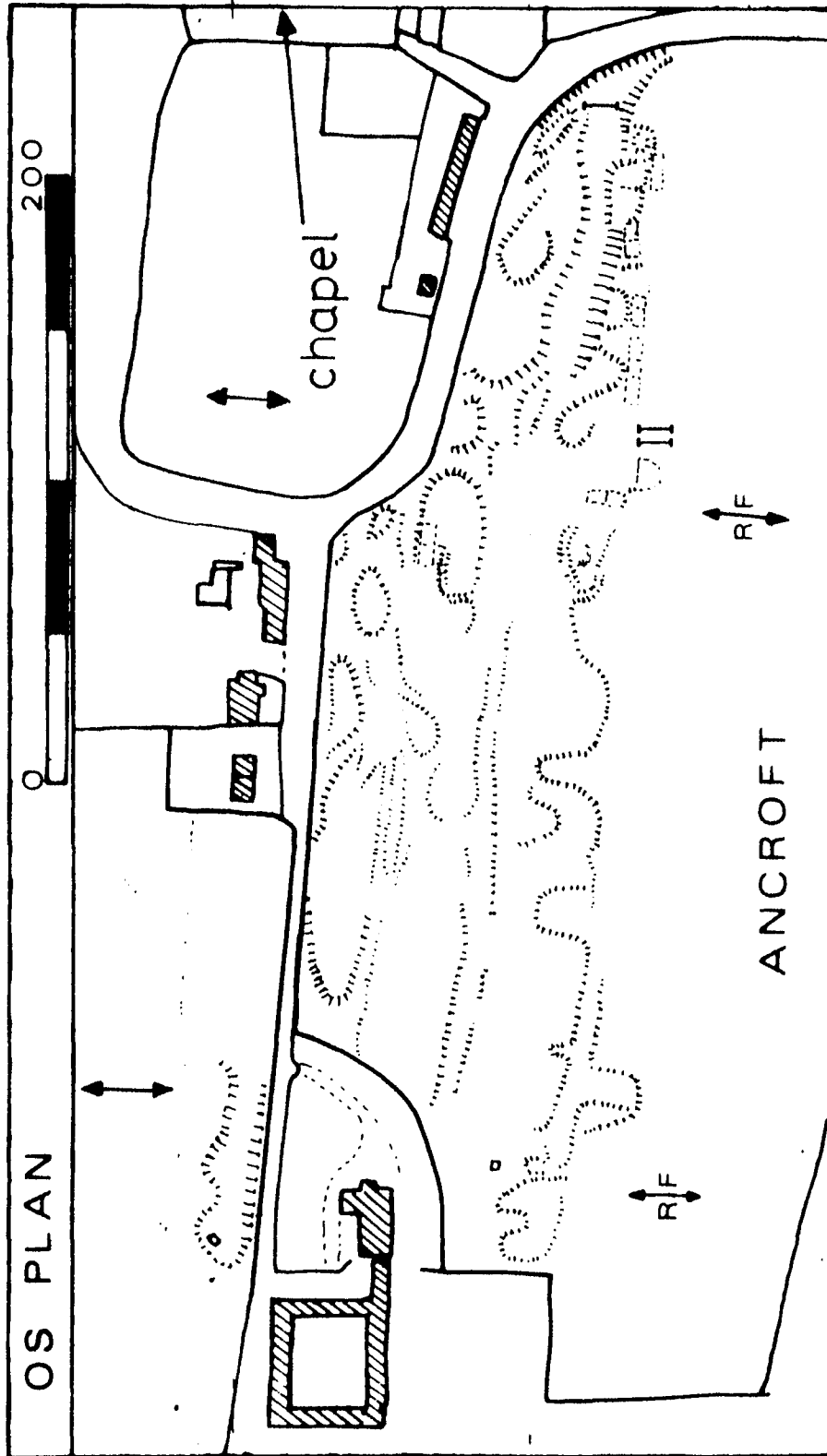
Ancroft was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norham and Islandshire which was held in moieties in 1208-10 by Roger de Audrey and Ingram de Hulecot (BF i 26). Robert de Colville's moiety in 1338(5 Bury) consisted of a manor site, seventy acres of land, six and a half husbandlands and four cottages (PRO DURH3/2).

The 1560/1 Survey found twelve husbandlands and cottages in Ancroft and a peel built onto the end of the chapel (Raine 1852 19). Forty-five householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1666 of whom twenty-two defaulted (PRO E179/106/28). The Grey rental of 1693 enters eight farmers, but some pages are missing from the book so this may not be a full rental (NCRO 424 Box 4A). John Warburton described Ancroft in the early 18th century as "a large village with a chapel in it" (Hodgson 1916 9). Later in 1734 George Mark commented on the large open heath, "barren and unimproved" which lay to the west of the village, "containing at least 1700 acres" whilst the soil to the east was accounted very good (Hinde 1869 72).

Shortly after, in 1737, the common lands of the township were divided. Adam Sibbett the only freeholder other than the Greys received one twentieth of the township, ie. fifty-three

acres of infield and eighty-three acres of moor and a further fifteen acres of infield in lieu of five cottages and garths in the village (Raine 1852 219). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet to the west of the chapel and several dispersed farms (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie referred to Ancroft as consisting of "a farmhouse and a few cottages for labourers (Mackenzie 1825 I 380).

The earthworks of the former village (above grid ref.) cover an extensive area between the Home farm to the west and the Berwick-Wooler road to the east. The chapel lies just to the north-east. The earthworks are amorphous and confused, but a distinct hollow way enters the village at the east end (I on plan) and a probable line of house-sites is discernable on its south side (at II).



10

ANTECHESTER (Thompson's Walls)

c.NT 867305

Kirknewton

NCH XI 187-192

1541(TE); 8

DMVI., M.

Antechester was a hamlet of the manor of Killum which was held by John de Arundel from Sir John de Montecute in 1380 (Cal IPM XV 181); it was wasted at the time. A place called Derecestre was held by Robert Ford who paid 40s. to the Exchequer for its return after its seizure by Earl Patrick of Dunbar in 1249, but it is not certain if it is the same place. Antechester later became the property of the Greys of Chillingham.

In 1541 it was said to have been formerly composed of eight husbandlands, but "hath lyen waste unplenished sythence before the remembraunce of any man now lyvinge" (Bates 1891 32), but nine men of Antechester reported for the Muster of 1584 (Bain BP i 152). Christopher Dacre's map of Border Holds shows a tower at Antechester near to Hethpool and Saxton's map shows a settlement just to the south of Killum. A survey of Wark barony in the reign of Elizabeth describes a parcel of ground commonly called Thompson's Walls or Antechester, a member of Killum. From the 17th century it is referred to as Thompson's Walls.

Thompson's Walls is the presumed site of the medieval village (above grid reference). It lies near the top of the Killum valley on the road between Killum and Heddon DMV.

11

BARMOOR

NT 997398

Holy Island (Lowick) 4153 acres NCH XI 106-117

1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 49, 1580(TA); 8.

II, DMVII, EMP, A, FO.

Barmoor was a member of the barony of Wooler which was subinfeudated to a cadet branch of the Muschamp family (BF ii 1113-1130). In the 13th century William de Muschamp gave Holy Island Priory a toft and croft in Barmoor "in villa mea de Beyrmor" with four acres of land "in cultura (furlong) eiusdem villae" (Raine 1852 App. 118) which suggests a recognised settlement area. His grandson, William de Muschamp, was a juror for Glendale in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1296 when there were fourteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 307). Despite frequent devastations by the Scots during the 14th century, forty-nine adults were listed in the Poll Tax return for 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1580 there were eight tenants of George Muschamp in the village (BP I 14-19). After the Restoration the Muschamp family succumbed to debts and sold the estates. The debts were incurred partly as a result of their being Royalists in the Civil War and partly due to ill-luck. In 1663 one William Carr Esq. was rated for Barmoor and Mr Robert Gray for Woodend (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 276), a farm which lies two miles north-west of the village-site.

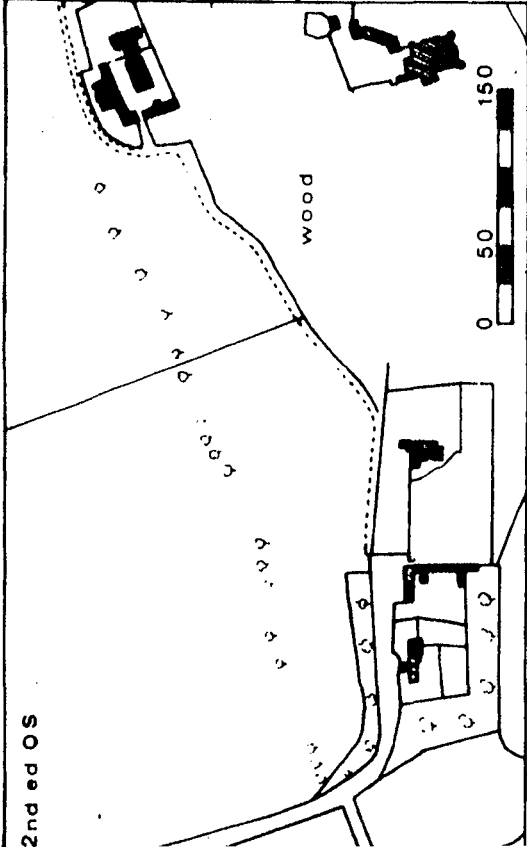
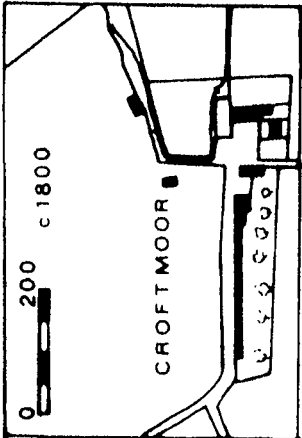
The process of dispersal of farms from the village which began with Woodend in the 17th century continued throughout the next century. A map of the township in the late 18th century

shows the farms of Breckenside, Barmoor Rig, Hill farm, Woodside and Woodend. The village then consisted of of a single row of cottages east of the Hall(NCRO 515/3). This seems to contradict Armstrong's map of 1769 which shows two rows opposite each other on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9), but the estate map may be slightly later in date since there are plantations dating to the years 1770-4. Despite such improvements it is apparent that large pasture moors were still an important part of the farming-system with fields as large as 773 and 352 acres on Hall farm and Beckenside respectively (NCRO 515/3). Mackenzie in 1825 described Barmoor thus; "the ancient village will soon cease to exist as the cottages are gradually removed in order to beautify the vicinity of the castle" (Mackenzie 1825 I 313).

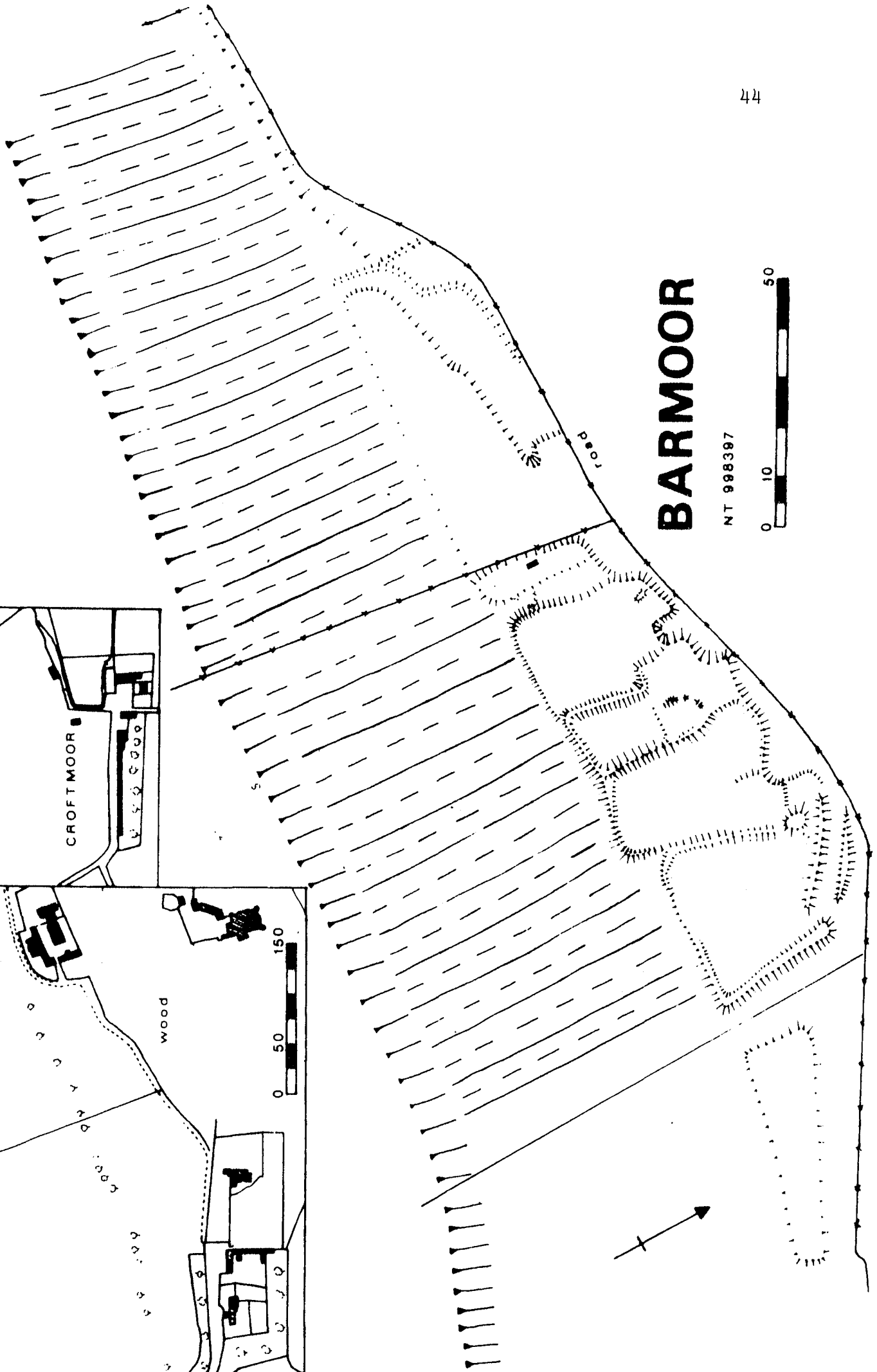
The earthwork remains of several small enclosures which constituted the backsides of former village tofts, were surveyed in the pasture field in front of the modern farm of Barmoor (above grid reference). An area of ridge and furrow cultivation ran away southwards from the toft enclosures and was delimited at the south end by a substantial headland bank.

BARMOOR

NT 998397



2nd ed OS



12

BARTON

NU 077122

Whittingham

530 acres

NCH XIV 502-527

1266/7(TA); 13, 1327/8(TE); 4+, 1718(TA); 3.

DMVI, A*, FO.

Barton was a dependent hamlet of the manor of Whittingham, but a Fine of 1234/5 refers to a capital messuage at Barton, otherwise undocumented, which would suggest that there was a manorial establishment here at this period (Page 1893 208). An IPM of Thomas son of Michael in 1266/7 records that he had five bondagers with two bovates of land and one with three bovates in Barton, all of whom owed work on the manorial demesne; there were also seven cottagers (PRO C132/34/18). An IPM of Robert de Eslington in 1327/8 states that he held Barton, which had been wasted by the Scots and was worth little, but there were four bondage holdings each with a toft and twenty acres of land (PRO C135/4/6). Barton was taxed with Whittingham in 1296, but only one taxpayer was surnamed "of Barton" (Fraser 1968 No 394).

A rental of the Collingwood Estate in 1718 records three farmers (Dixon 1895 93), but by 1769 there were only two farms, High and Low Barton (NCRO ZAN PM9).

High Barton was abandoned in the late 19th century. Its site has been proposed as the site of the former hamlet of Barton. It lies in a field at the above grid reference surrounded by fine curving ridge and furrow cultivation with the river Aln washing its southern flank. However it is the early 19th century farm and

not the medieval settlement which is represented by the extant earthworks. These conform to the lay-out of farm-buildings of that period; for example the E-shaped platform which marks the site of the out-buildings. It is possible that the farm of High Barton occupied the site of the former hamlet.



Barton DMV from south, NA 077122.
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13

BEADNELL

NU 23 29

Bamburgh 792 acres NCH I 319-333
 1296(P); 18, 1336(P); 3, 1580(TA); 8, 1665(P); 32, 1695(TA); 37,
 1731(TA); 46, 1775(TA); 59, 1821(H); 55.

II, OMV.

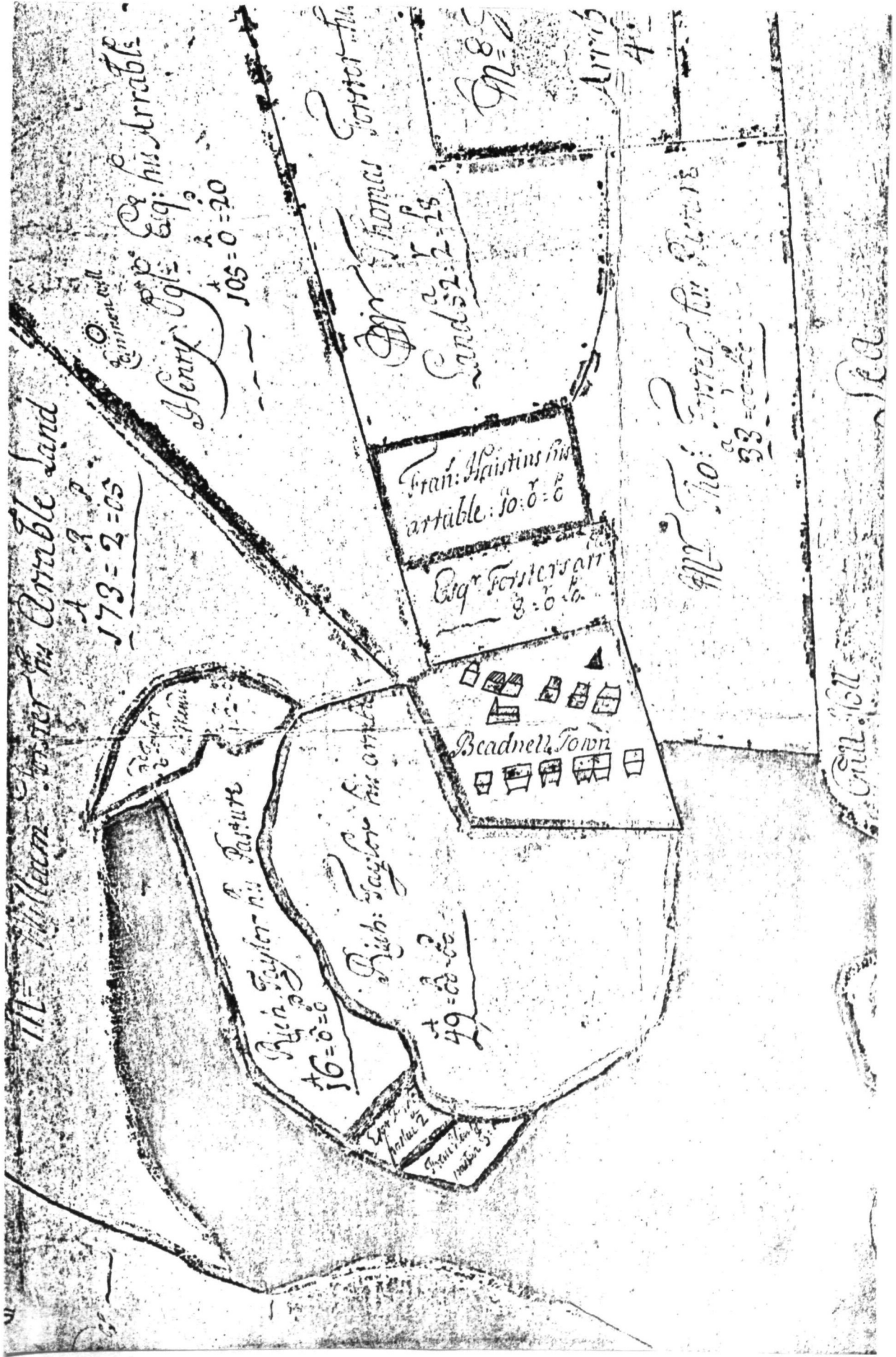
Beadnell was a member of the Royal Demesne of Bamburgh which was held in drengage by Thomas de Bedenhale in 1212 for a variety of services including truncage, merchet and work on the demesne of Bamburgh Castle (BF i 200-205). The men of Bednell were permitted by ancient custom to go to Whittingham forest with their swine for pannage, but this had lapsed by 1279. Fishing was an important part of the economy of this seaside vill. In 1408 the Proctor of Norham hired a horse to carry "Bidnelfysh" from Holy Island to Durham. Eighteen taxpayers were listed in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 317).

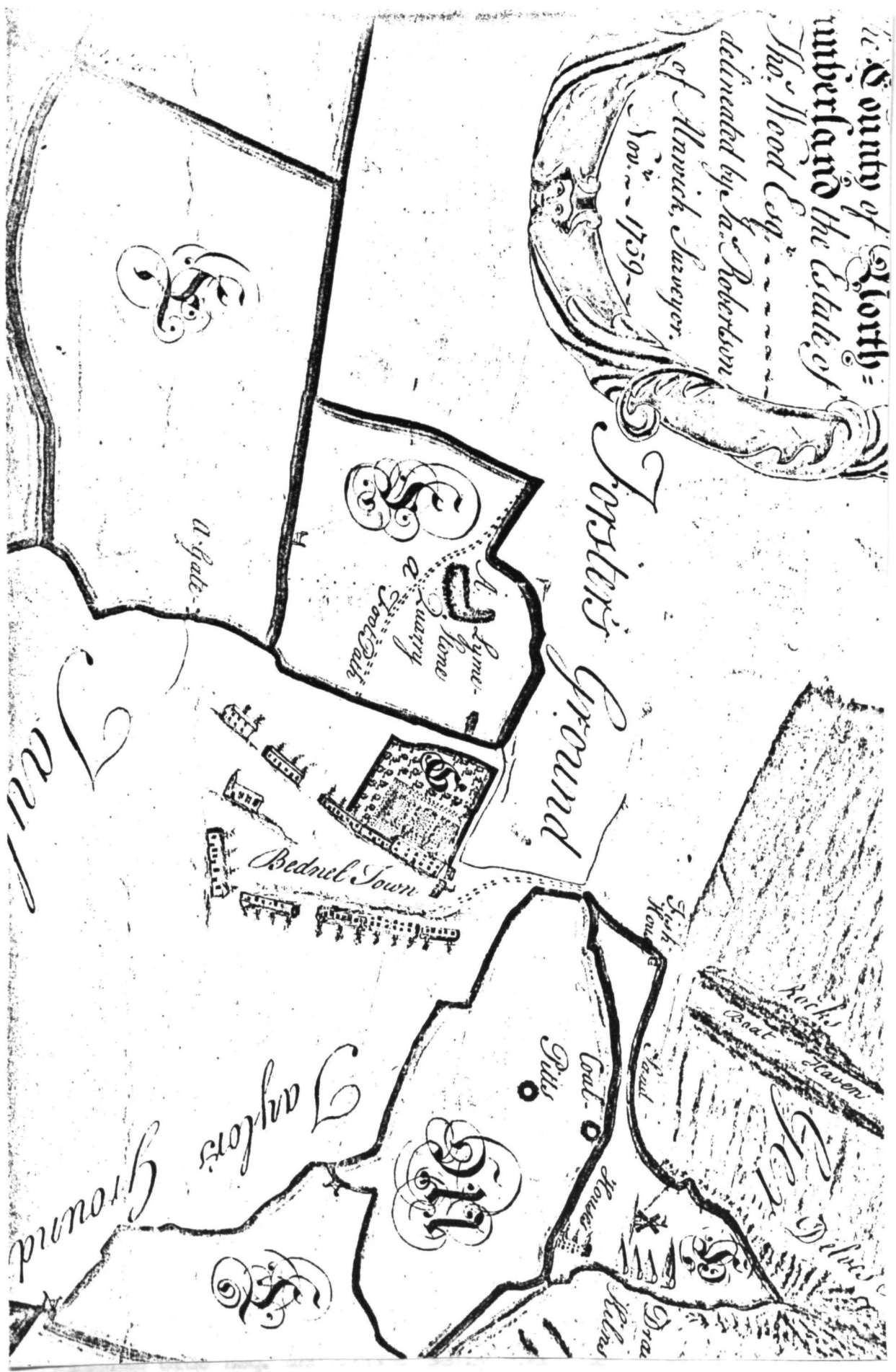
There were eight tenants here in 1580 (Bain BP i 14-9). Six householders paid tax in 1665, but twenty-six were too poor to pay (PRO E179/158/103). This compares with the rental of 1695 in the Lord Crewe MSS which lists eight freehold tenants and twenty-nine cottagers (NCRO 452/D3/1). In 1707 the seven proprietors agreed to divide the township lands between them. This encompassed both arable and pasture of which the latter comprised 28.5%. The accompanying plan shows the blocks of land awarded to each proprietor. The village at this time consisted of two rows of houses facing each other across a green on an east-west axis;

the post medieval chapel of Beadnell lay on the west end of the green (NCRO ZCR Pl. 1). Dispersal of farms from the village did not follow until the 19th century when Annstead farm was established (NCRO ZCR Pl. 12).

Beadnell grew in population throughout the 18th century. This growth may be attributed to the existence of alternative sources of employment besides farming; for example the fishing industry with such secondary activities as the extraction of oil (Bamburg Court Presentments 1721, NCRO 452 D2/1), quarrying and mining (eg. Thomas Wood's estate plan 1759, ZCR Pl. 5). Mackenzie noted that fishing was the main employer (Mackenzie 1825 I 416).

The central part of the modern village retains elements of its 18th century predecessor; for example the southern of the two opposing rows of houses shown on the plan of 1707.





14

BEAL

NU 066427

Holy Island (Kylloe) 1020 acres(1684) Raine 203-205
 1420/1(TE); 12, 1560/1(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 13, 1666(P); 28,
 1825(H); 19.

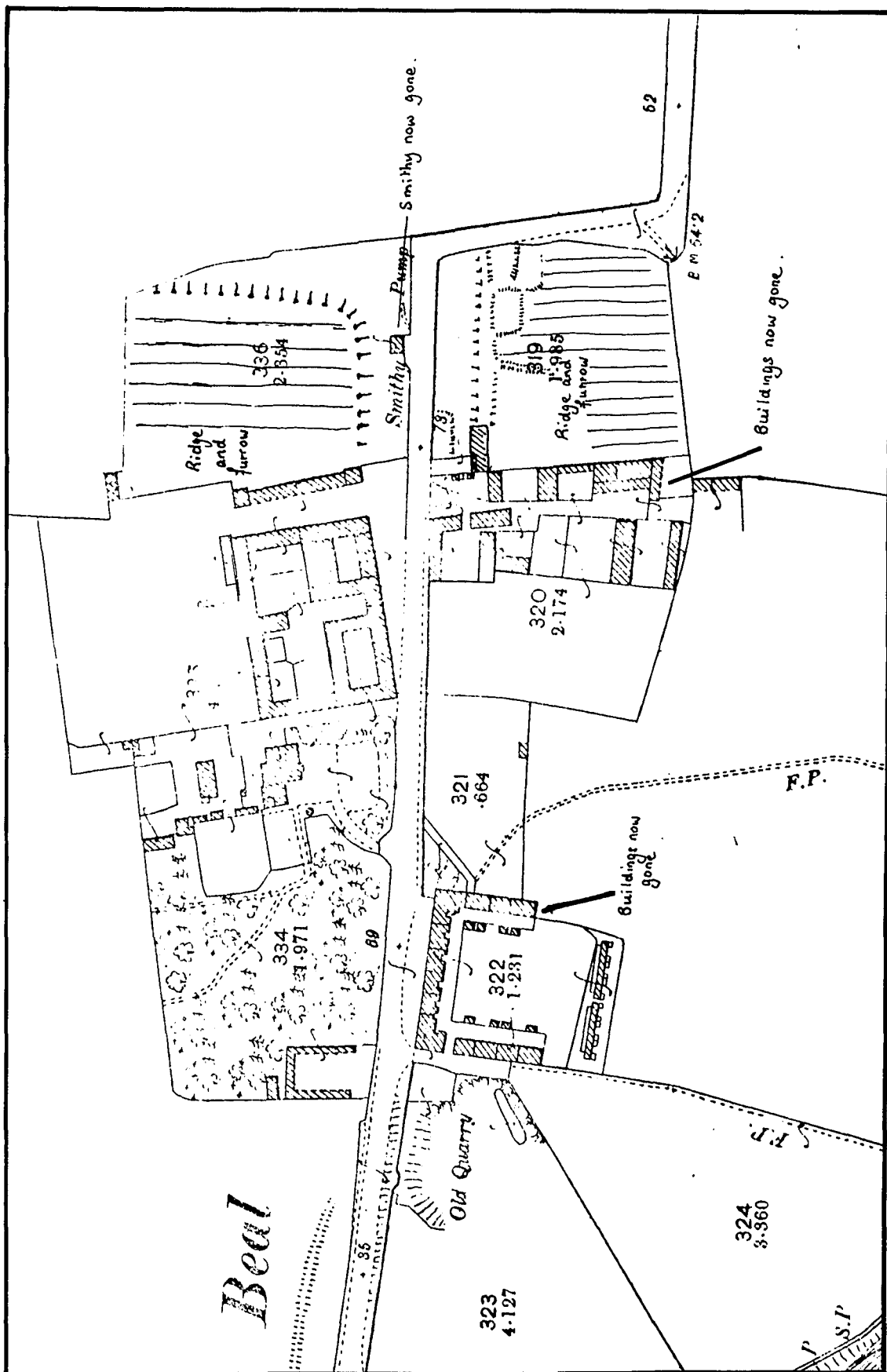
II, DMVII, A*.

Beal was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire which was held in drengage by Adam de Behill and Gilbert de Behill in 1208/10 for the service of work on the Bishop's demesne at Fenwick (BF I 26). An IPM of John Heron in 1420/1(15 Langley) states that he held twelve husbandlands in Beal of which ten were worth little due to the depredations of the Scots (PRO DURH3/2).

The 1560/1 Survey records four proprietors and eight husbandlands, but states that "they be nowe devidit into smale porcions and their is in the same noe tower nor house of defence, bot certen little houses of stone and lyme that some of the tenaunts have builded for their owne safegard"(Raine 1852 22). The 1580 Survey found only two out of thirteen tenants fit for Border Service due to the great and "uggsome fines lately paid to Philip Harding" (Bain BP i 14-9). The four proprietors divided a piece of land called the Ten Pounds lands between them in 1588. This lay to the west of the south side of the town of Beal and included a tenement on the south side of the town comprising a Hall-house, barn and yard. By 1631 there were but two landlords, William Orde Esq. and Oliver Selby whose descendants partitioned

the township in 1684 and relinquished their common rights on the other's lands. This divided the township into two parts; the North side of 800 acres (Selby) and the South side of 220 acres (Orde). Only the roads and well which lay on the South side remained in common use. Twenty-eight householders were listed in the 1666 Hearth Tax return (PRO E179/106/28). In 1821 Prideaux Selby acquired the possession of the entire township.

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet and mansion of Selby Esq. on the road to Holy Island (NCRO ZAN PM9), but the Tithe map of 1847 describes two neat rows of houses and garths on an east-west axis (NCRO DT 26M). Some decay has taken place since then and earthworks relating to areas of former settlement may be seen on both sides of the road through the farm, especially at the eastern end, where there are house-platforms on the south side of the road.



15

BEANLEY

NU 081183

Eglingham

2323 acres

NCH XIV 398-401

1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 5, 1377(P); 28, 1438/9(TE); 21, 1586(TA);
30, 1612(TA); 14, 1685(TA); 7, 1702(TA); 7, 1756(TE); 12,
1794(TE); 3, 1821(H);30.

II, DMVII, C, FO.

Beanley was a member of the grand sarjeanty of that name, held by the earls of Dunbar, which was subinfeudated to John of Beanley in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were twelve taxpayers here in 1296, but John of Beanley was a Juror for the Subsidy (Fraser 1968 No 354). Twenty-eight adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). An IPM of Thomas Lilburn in 1438/9 listed a capital messuage and twenty husbandlands which were worth nothing on account of the activities of the Scots (NCRO ZBM 7).

The manor passed by sale to the Percies at the end of the 15th century. William Stockdale's Survey of 1586 found twenty-four husbandland tenants each with thirty acres of arable, meadow and pasture, a messuage and garden and common pasture rights at a rent of 15s per annum. There were also five cottagers each with a garden and cottage and a pynder with a dwelling house (ALn Cas A II). This picture had changed dramatically when it came to be surveyed by William Mayson in 1612. ^(ALn Cas A 177) There were now only fourteen tenants, though eighteen houses appear on the accompanying plan of the village. The village consisted of two sinuous rows of

tofts on either side of a broad street on an east-west axis, but each row was broken in two by a north-south road into two blocks of seven tofts each. The common fields had been divided into four quarters, each notionly of six farms. Each farm was about eighty acres in area, containing arable, meadow and pasture. Both Walter Jackson's and John Lawson's quarters had five tenants; there were three tenants in the Water quarter and the Demesne quarter was in the hands of a single tenant, Mr Mathew Forster. In the last two quarters, the tenants had what were virtually several farms, but common pasture rights apparently still applied for each of the tenants within each quarter. Nicholas Dunne's farm in the Water quarter was situated on the opposite side of the river Breamish from the village; an isolated steading called Gallowlaw was erected to serve it. All other tenants had their steadings in the village.

Engrossment of the farms continued so that in 1685 the township had but seven tenants. A Mr Forster held six farms, presumably the Demesne quarter; there were three farms individually tenanted and fifteen farms held by the various members of the Storey family (Aln Cas B I 3). These arrangements changed little in the early 18th century, but the 1727 survey lists five cottages in addition to the farms (Ibid. A I 4). At this time it was stated that some land had been taken out of the common to "enlarge their tenements" for which they paid no rent, but it is possible that this is merely a repeated reference to the twenty-eight acres taken out prior to 1702 (ibid. A VI i). The Survey complains of the lack of lime in the township with

which the barren soil might have been improved. The common pastures were finally divided in 1781.

An estate plan of the mid 18th century shows that there had been no dispersal of farms from the village apart from Gallowlaw. The overall lay-out of the village had not changed substantially since the early 17th century, but the old 'regular' tofts had been abandoned (ibid. O XIX). A plan of 1814 shows more dramatic reorganisation had occurred. The number of farms had been reduced to two, North and South farms, each with its set of farm-buildings in the village which itself had been replanned to provide cottages and smallholdings for the cottagers (NCRO ZAN Bell 24/5).

The only earthworks representative of the former village lie at the north-west end of the settlement (NU 079184) which is the site of the old cottage marked on the 1814 map. Cultivation ridges (5 metres wide) run northwards downhill in the direction of the Breamish. This would appear to coincide with the furlong on the 1620 plan of the village, but the ridges are only five metres wide. The site of the capital messuage of the Beanley family in the 13th and 14th centuries is not known.

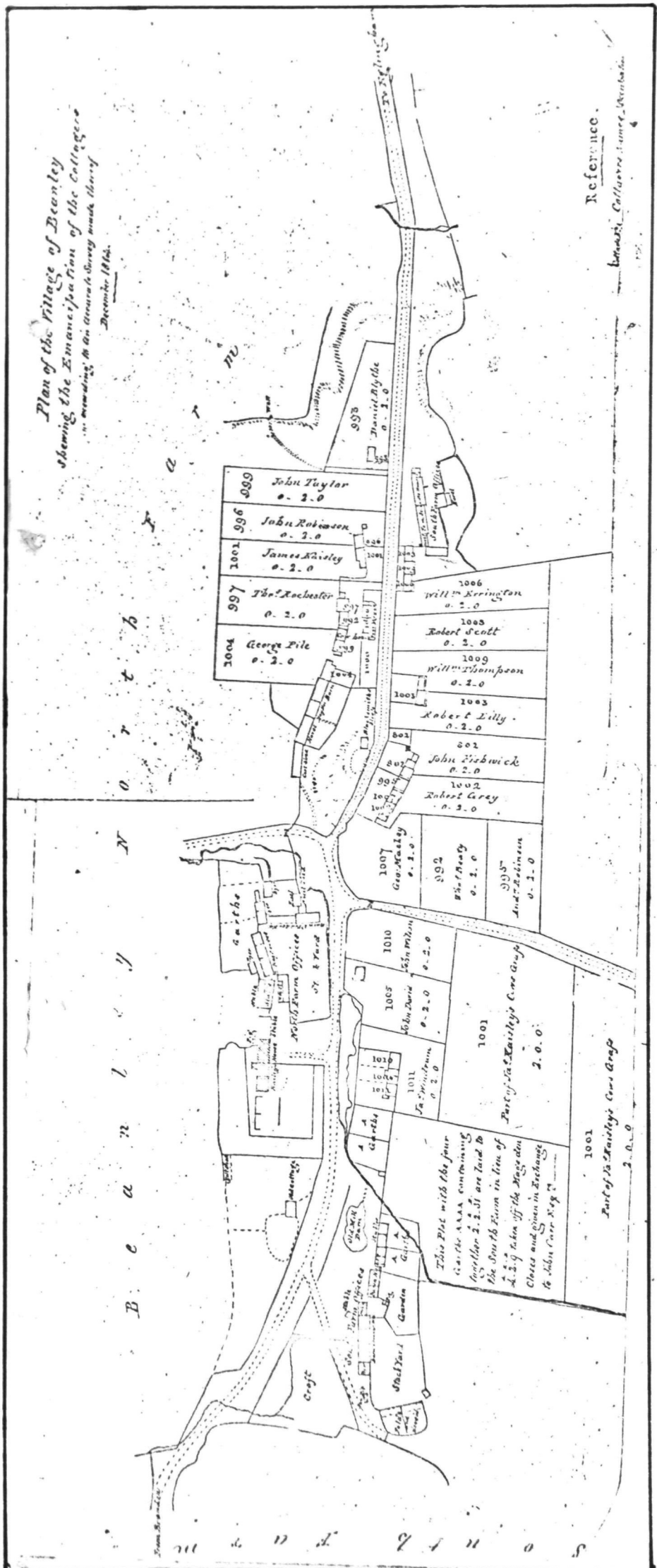


300 m

[The Car o' Nu 7]

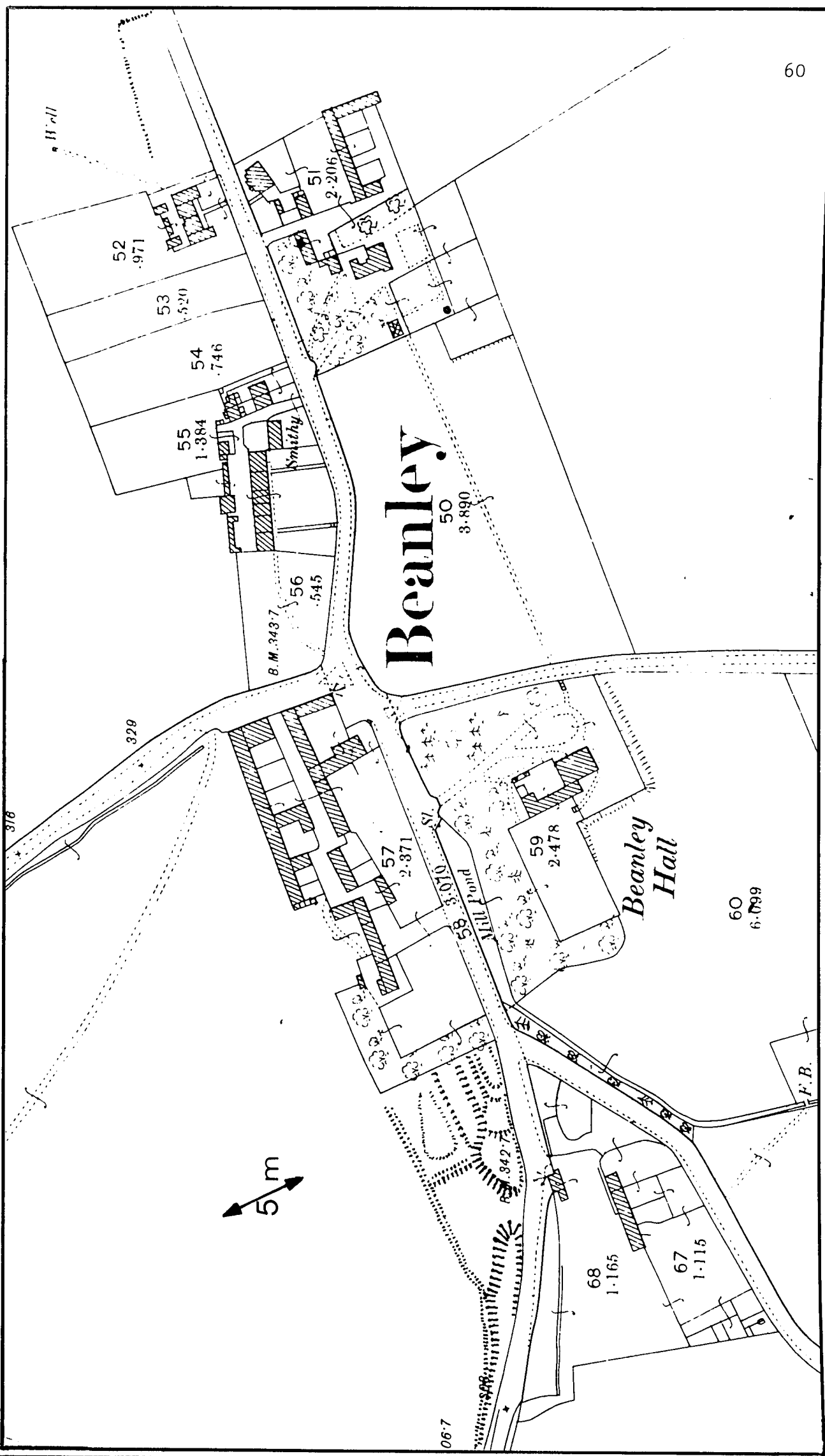
Beantley c 1620
1612

*Plan of the Village of Beasley
showing the Emancipation of the Coloured
as resulting from General Survey made there
December 1846.*



Reference.

Beasley, Coloured Emancipation, 1846.



Beasley

50
3.890

Beasley Hall

60
6.099

5 m

52
.971

53
.520

54
.746

55
1.384

56
.545

57
2.871

58
3.010

59
2.478

68
1.165

67
1.115

Well

B.M. 3437

329

378

067

Mill Pond

849

F.B.

16

BELFORD

NU 10 33

Bamburgh

2860 acres

NCH I 362-394

1296(P); 18, 1336(P); 9, 1438/9(TE); 36.5, 1580(TA); 13, 1665(P);
10, 1733(TE); 2, 1821(H); 182.

IV, OMV, .

Belford was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was originally held in demesne, but the IPM of the last Muschamp lord of Wooler is not fully detailed in the transcript consulted (Bain⁸³ 1881 370). A division of Isabella de Ford's third of the manor in 1255 into moieties indicates that she possessed one third of the manor site, 120 acres of arable and eight acres of meadow in demesne, ten bondmen and eight cottars besides appurtenances (NCH I 376). Eighteen taxpayers were recorded in 1296 of whom Walter de Huntercombe and Nicholas de Graham were two (Fraser 1968 No 311).

From the later 13th century until the post medieval period the manor was held in moieties by the descendents³ of these two families. The dowry apportionment of Elizabeth, wife of Philip Darcy, holder of one moiety, in 1399 included a tenement and toft let to tenants on the demesne, three husbandlands (one of which was waste), five and a third cottages (one of which was waste), one third of a dovecote and one third of a water-mill. The castrum de Belford was held by Lord Darcy in 1415, but Thomas Lilburn's name was written beside the word castrum in the text of the document (Bates 1891 15). It is likely that this castle was

sited at Westhall where there are the remnants of a moated-site to the north-west of the village (NU 103339). In 1438/9 an IPM of Thomas Lilburn records that he held a fortalice, eighty acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, and 100 acres of woodland in demesne, seven and a half husbandlands, twenty-four cottages, two cottages called Brewland, one messuage and three acres of land called Dyne Hall (NCRO ZBM 7).

Thirteen tenants of Lord Conyers and William Armorer were accounted for in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). The moieties became united in the course of the 17th century; Lady Forster alone was rated for the township in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 247). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists ten householders, four of whom had two hearths (PRO E179/158/103). In 1733 the township was surveyed for Abraham Dixon, a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, who purchased the estate in 1727 from Lord Montague. This shows the village as comprising a rectangular central block delimited by a road with tofts and houses arrayed on three sides and a scatter of cottages along the West Loning which led out on to the moor. The infields were enclosed and divided into two farms, Belford and Westhall of 653 and 616 acres respectively. The moor was common to Belford, Easington and Middleton townships. A notable element in the two farms was the presence of a few large fields such as Ewe pasture of 145 acres to the north-east of Belford (NCRO Atkinson-Clark MSS Box ⁴ 6). Ewe close later became the site of Abraham Dixon's mansion and park which is illustrated on Armstrong's map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9). George Mark described the village in 1734 thus:

the village appears poorly, and many of its houses ill-built. It stands low so that its prospect, especially on the North-west and North-east is very much confined ... It enjoys a healthful and pure air and a fruitful and rich soil for grass and corn, especially on the North-east side and towards the sea. ...On the West and South-west side it is barren, being mostly unenclosed and moorish ground (Hinde 1869 71-2).

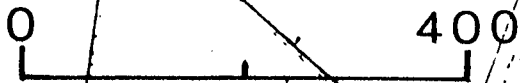
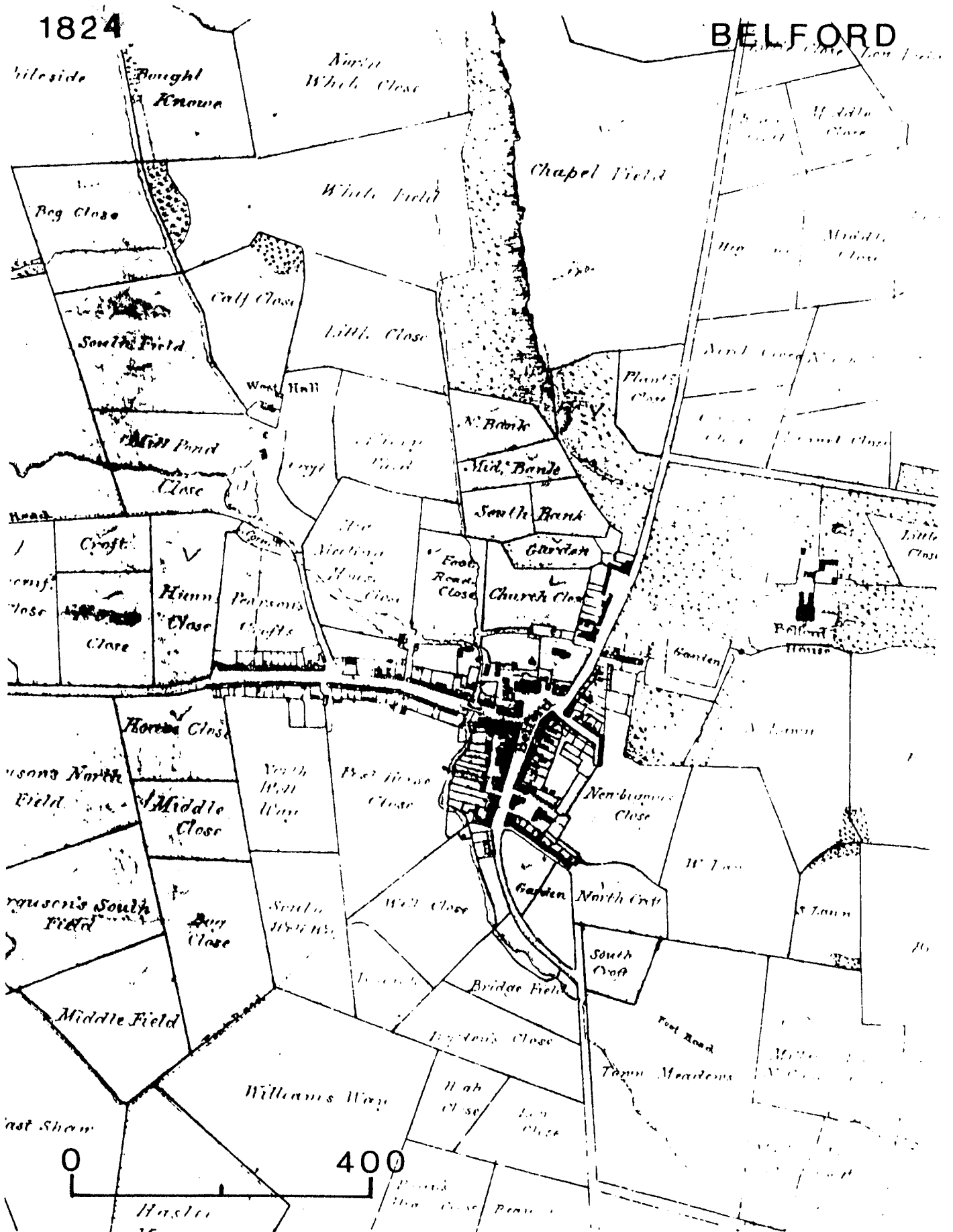
Abraham Dixon was an Improver. The moor was enclosed and new farms laid out; he established a woollen factory and a market in the village, much of which was rebuilt, and encouraged his tenants to innovate. One of them called Clark invented a new drainage plough remarked upon by Arthur Young (Young 1770 II 168). A plan of 181⁴/₅ demonstrates the scale of the changes. The village, for example, had taken on its modern T-shaped appearance formed by the Great North Road and the road westwards to Wooler (NCRO Atkinson-Clark MSS *ibid.*). Mackenzie described it well:

Being a post town, and on the great north road, it has a most excellent inn for the accommodation of travellers called the Bell kept by Mrs Henderson and about six other inns and alehouses. The buildings are in general neat and well disposed ... The market is on Tuesday, but its chief support is the sale of corn...(Mackenzie 1825 I 398).



1824

BELFORD



17

BERRINGTON

NU 006433

Holy Island (Ancroft) 2604 acres Raine 207-214
 1354(TE); 19, 1560/1(TE); 21, 1604(TE); 21, 1666(P); 35.

DMVII, C, FO.

Berrington was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire which was held in theynage by Eustace de Kyloe in 1208/10 (BF i 26). A deed of Robert de Manners dated 1347 describes the grant of a messuage and garden on the north side of the village lying between the messuage and garden of John son of Thomas on the east and the Royal way called the Lonynges on the west (Raine 1852 App. 131). An IPM of Robert de Manners in 1354 records 200 acres of land and eighteen acres of meadow in demesne, sixteen husbandlands and three cottages, plus a further five which were waste (PRO DURH 3/2).

The 1560/1 Survey commented on the existance of a tower which had been "utterly decayed" but was recently repaired by John Reavely, the farmer of the demesnes, to stand two storeys high; there were also twenty husbandlands (Raine 1852 22). The vill had passed to the Crown by exchange in the reign of Henry VIII, but was leased to farmers, one leasing the demesne and another the Town. The 1604 Survey makes it clear that the twenty husbandlands were held by lease and totalled 680 acres; the demesnes totalled 690 acres (Sanderson 1891 128). The demesnes may have developed as a severalty farm as a result of these leasing policies; the 1584 Muster Roll lists the men of

"Berrington Maynes" separately (Bain BP i 152-4).

During the 17th century Berrington became the property of a cadet branch of the Clavering family who remained in possession until the turn of the 19th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the Clavering mansion north of the burn and a small village to the south (NCRO ZAN PM9). A similar picture is presented by a plan of 1790 (NCRO 722/B/1). The estate was sold off in two parts, north and south, divided by the burn. It is likely that the division of the estate into severalty farms predates this: Armstrong's map shows farms at Hillhouse (probably now called Berrington Law) on a hill to the west of the village and Steads to the south-east (a farm later acquired by Sir Carnaby Haggerston).

There is extensive reverse-S curving ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields around the modern farm, north and south of the burn. Only in the field west of the old grounds of the mansion (above grid ref.) are there any earthworks which might be construed as being part of the former village. These are slight; comprising a boundary bank delimiting the ridge and furrow cultivation to the north from the uneven ground to the south which might be part of the village. The fact that this is north of the burn, in contradiction to the 18th century plan-evidence, need not suggest otherwise.

18

BEWICK

NU 066215

Eglingham 6653 acres(New Bewick 1140) NCH XIV 424-433
 1295(TA); 23, 1296(P); 16, 1538/9(TA); 29+(Old B) & 10(New B),
 1604(TA); 21(OB) & 3(NB), 1608(TA); 17(OB) & 3(NB), 1649(TE);
 16(OB) & 1(NB), 1821(H); 41.

DMVII, COV.

The manor of Bewick was given to St Albans Abbey and its Cell Tynemouth Priory by Matilda, wife of Henry I, in about 1105/6. In a survey of the manor in 1295 there were 253 acres of arable and thirty-three acres of meadow in demesne and twenty-three bondmen with thirty-one acres of land each. By 1378 the picture had changed: the demesne lands were leased to tenants; three bond tenements, previously let to Thomas Roddam, were waste and in the lord's possession; and the remaining bondmen paid £13 6s 8d. There were ten cottages, the smithy lands and the freehold of John son of William.

A rental of the estate after the Dissolution in 1538/9 recorded twenty-nine copyhold tenants in Great Bewick and a dovecote and tower in the occupation of the Bailiff, Robert Collingwood. There were also ten copyhold tenants in New Bewick which first appears at this time. The Crown leased the manor to tenants like Sir Ralph Grey during the reign of Elizabeth, but Charles I granted the manor to John Ramsey, a court favourite, in 1625. Thomas Collingwood, Ralph Gray's assignee, was in possession in 1604 when the estate was surveyed for the Crown. There were

then twenty-one customary tenants in Old Bewick and three in New Bewick, but although they claimed the right of inheritance (tenant right) they possessed no legal proof and were declared tenants at will (Sanderson 1891 118 & App. vi). A second survey four years later listed thirteen customary tenants. Typically each holding contained thirty-three acres of arable and three acres of meadow, pasture in Whitecross field and the Moor and a house, barn, byre and garth. There was also a miller and three cottages in Old Bewick. The three tenants of New Bewick leased their tenements by patent: their arable lands were divided among four several fields (PRO KR 2/223). When John Ramsey compounded for the manor in 1649 there were sixteen tenements or farms at £7 per farm and the mill in Old Bewick, but New Bewick was a Demesne farm (Welford 1905 315).

The subsequent development of the estate is obscure. The manor belonged to William Delavel of Dissington in 1663 who had married an heiress of John Ramsey, but eventually passed to the Harveys of Chigwell with whom it remained until 1780. John Warburton described Old Bewick in the early 18th century as "a village on an assent, with a large ruinous tower therein, belonging to Mrs Williamson, ye only daughter of ...Ramsey" (Hodgson 1916 7). Some reorganisation took place at this period since the farm of Bewick Folly is mentioned in the Eglington Parish Register for the first time in 1725. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the village half a mile south of the ruined chapel of Bewick; a road leads south from it to New Bewick on the opposite bank of the river Breamish (NCRO ZAN PM9). As late as 1825

Mackenzie described Old Bewick as a village (Mackenzie 1825 II 15).

Both Old and New Bewick are typical Northumbrian farm hamlets today. At Old Bewick a deep and broad hollow way leads north-west from the farm-cottages on the east side of the modern road (NU 065217). No other physical remains of the former village were discovered. The old tower is said to be situated beneath the modern road through the hamlet.

19

BIDDLESTON

NU 955083

Alwinton

4859 acres

NCH XV 425-428

1296(P); 17, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 24, 1604(TA); 12, 1665(P); 13, 1717(TA); 17, 1821(H); 30.

DMVI, EMP, FO.

Biddleston was member of the barony of Alnwick which was subinfeudated to Gilbert de Umfraville, lord of Redesdale, as one the Ten Towns of Coquetdale in 1242 (BF II 1113-1130). In 1294 Robert Delaval granted his mother Joan and Nicholas de Punchardon a messuage and croft in Biddleston which lay lengthways between the house and croft of Walter son of Margaret and the manor and crofts of the said Sir Nicholas and Joan and ran down to the south burn of Biddleston. In 1296 there were seventeen taxpayers, including Nicholas de Punchardon, after whom a settlement in the hills above Biddleston was named (Fraser 1968 No 405). Only twenty-four adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). The vill was held in moieties during much of the medieval period, but by 1576 it was entirely in the hands of the Selby family, holders of one of the moieties since the 14th century. John Selby was in possession of the tower in 1415 (Bates 1891 19).

Thomas Selby had twelve tenants here in 1604 (Sanderson 1891 116) which compares with fourteen tenants who attended Muster in 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists Mr Selby with five hearths and twelve other householders with one

each (PRO E179/158/103). The Selbys were a Catholic family who were required to register their estates after the 1715 Rebellion. A detailed rental of their estate in 1717 was duly recorded which describes East and West Demesnes leased to four tenants (three in West Demesnes) and the Town lands containing nine tenements let to eleven tenants and three cottagers. There were also a number of isolated farms; Rookland and Punchardon in the hills above Biddleston and Elilaw and Coat Walls at the eastern extremities of the township (Hodgson 1918 30). The latter two are first documented in the 16th century when they appear on Saxton's map of 1579 (NCRO) and Cote Walls tower is noted in the 1541 survey of Border Holds (Bates 1891 43). A reorganisation of the estate took place during the 18th century. The former site of the village of Biddleston was emparked by 1769 and a new farm set up at Biddleston Edge (see Armstrong's map, NCRO ZAN PM9).

The Selby mansion has been demolished except for the chapel (above grid ref.) which was built upon the basement of the former tower, and the park has been largely afforested. At NU 955081 are some unprepossessing earthworks just south of the public road; a possible house-site and small enclosure may be identified, but more remarkable is the well preserved curving ridge and furrow cultivation which surrounds the site. Although this may belong to the former village, it seems likely that afforestation has destroyed much of the village-site if it had not already been removed.

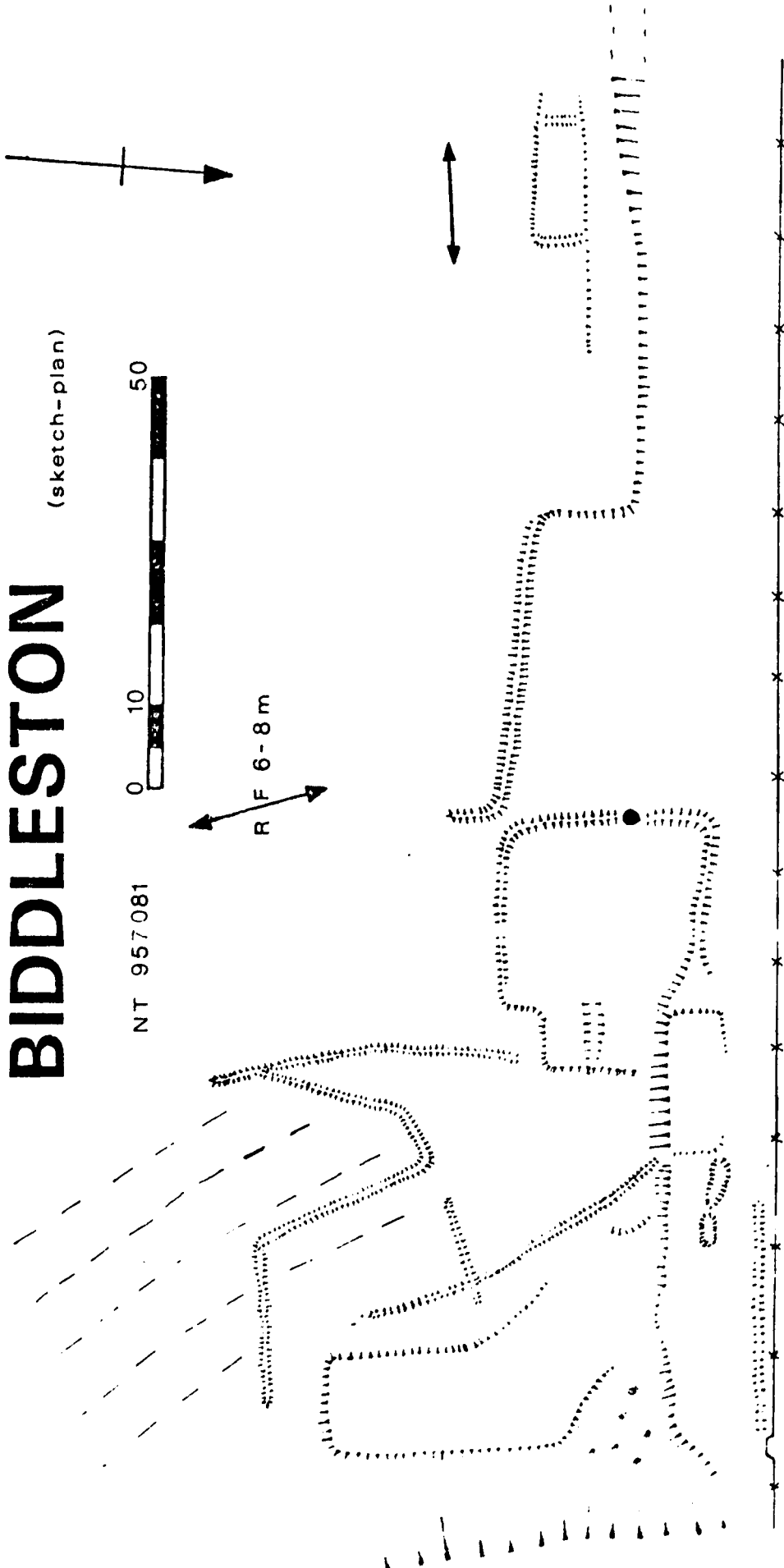
BIDDLESTON

(sketch-plan)

NT 957 081



R F 6-8 m



20

BILTON

NU 227107

Lesbury

1382 acres

NCH II 451459

1296(P); 8, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 37, 1499(TA); 12, 1586(TA); 14, 1614(TA); 18, 1685(TA); 16, 1702(TE); 14, 1727(TA); 10, 1756-60(TE); 9, 1794(TE); 6.

II, DMVI↓, COV

Bilton was member of the barony of Alnwick which was subinfeudated to one Henry de Bilton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers, and Henry de Bilton was listed as a juror for East Coquetdale Ward (Fraser 1968 No 369). Thirty-seven adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

From the end of the 14th century the manor was maintained as a demesne manor of the Percy estate. In 1471/2 the tenants paid £16 rent (Hodgson 1921 31). A rental of 1499 records eleven tenants each with a husbandland and Thomas Sleg with the demesne and three husbandlands (Aln Cas A I is). Stockdale's Survey of 1586 reveals a similar picture, but in addition there were two cottagers. The demesne holding consisted of a capital messuage and croft of two and a half acres, forty-three acres of arable in the common fields, eight acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture. It is notable that the husbandlands included parcels of former demesne (ibid. A II). In Mayson's Survey of 1614 (ibid. A V 3) it is apparent that little had changed. The tenurial structure comprised Thomas Sleg's demesne holding, ten

husbandland tenants, three of whom had two husbandlands apiece, two cottagers and a freehold farm in the hands of two brothers. These holdings were distributed between three open and common fields; North, East and South Fields with 216, 138 and 176 acres respectively. An improvement of forty-six acres had been taken from the moor adjacent to South Field and a stinted pasture lay to the north-west of the village which had been formerly wooded according to the 1586 Survey. The accompanying plan of the township shows the manor site at the north-west end of the village, which consisted of two rows of tofts and houses on either side of a common way. Twelve tofts occupied the north row and seven the south. Although not perfectly regular, tofts of the husbandland tenants approximated to one acre in area, whereas cottagers tofts tended to be smaller.

The 1685 Survey of the township states that it had been "lately devided and very much improved". The rental of this Survey lists almost as many tenants in 1685 as there were in 1614 (ibid B I 3). This is best understood on the evidence of an Enclosure Award of 1614 preserved at Alnwick Castle (ibid C 1 J), and the 1702 Survey which shows that the simple expedient had been followed of using the three open fields as the basis for the division. In this way four farms were allocated to South and East Fields and six to West Field (formerly North) so that no change in the tenurial arrangements was required.

One of the farms in West Field was called Spylaw and indicates that the dispersal of farms from the village had begun. Indeed the Parish Registers for Lesbury have entries for Bilton

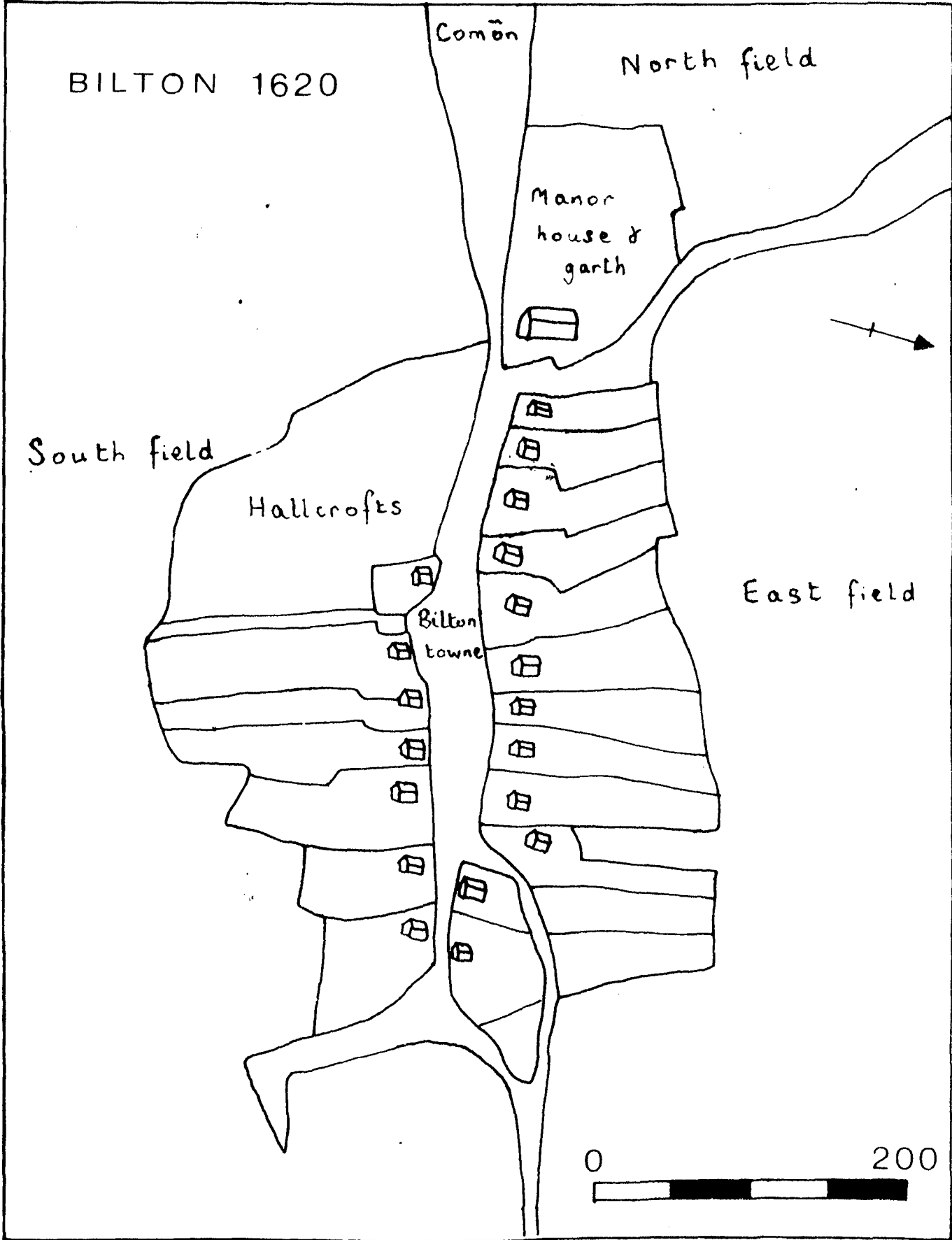
Banks in 1698 and Bilton Barns in 1696, so the process was well established by 1702. The same Survey relates that the moor had been divided "and layd to their ffarme lands for which they pay no rent or ffine" (ibid A VI 1). The township was then completely enclosed. Bilton Banks farm was the freehold of the Strother family, presumably established after enclosure. A house of the early 18th century is recorded as standing here (NU 209101, Mercer 1975 192).

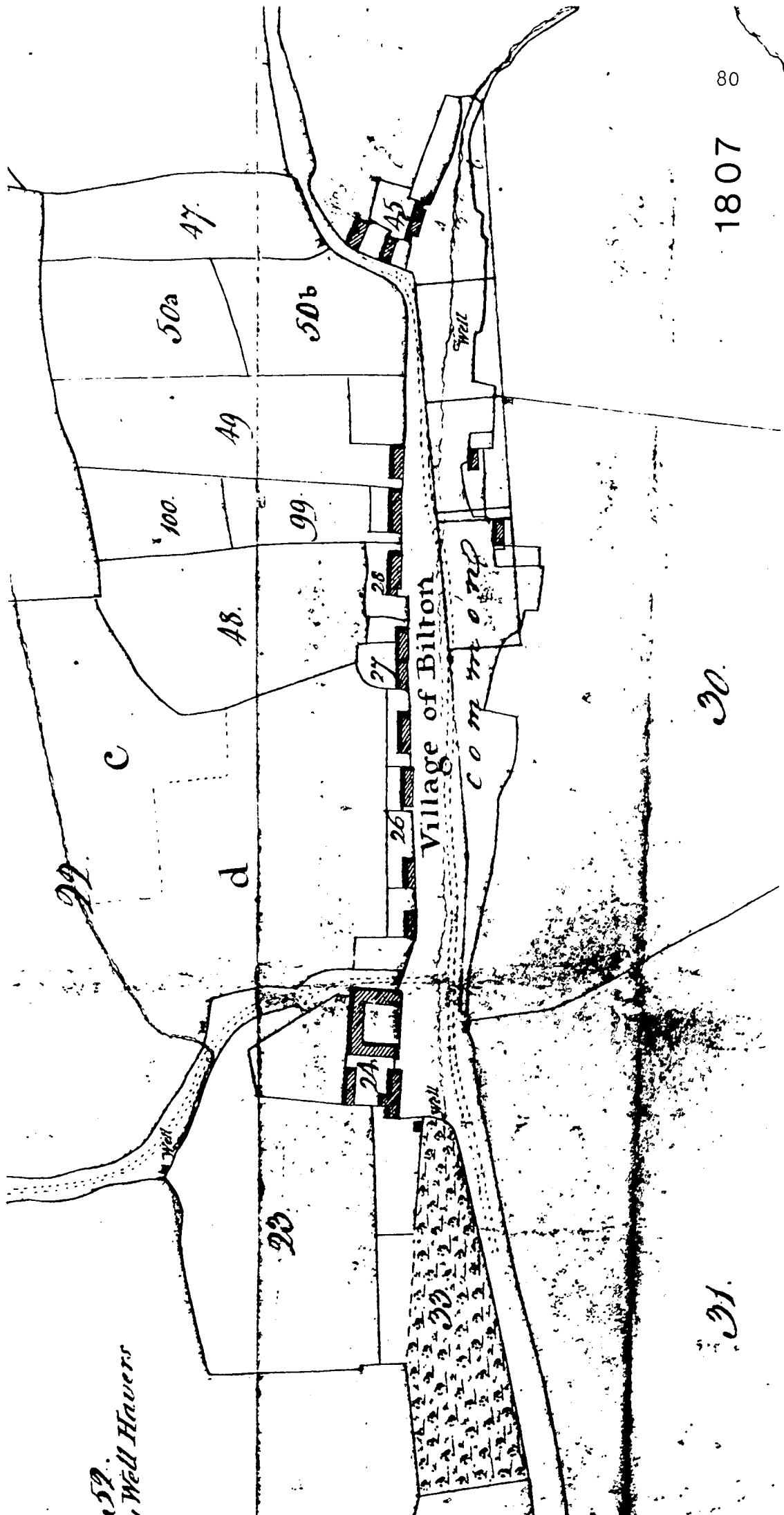
Considerable engrossment of farms occurred in the early 18th century so that only eight farmers remained in 1727 (ibid A I 4). In addition by 1760 another farm called Green Riggs was set up away from the village. A Survey of 1760 showed that many of the nine farms in the township were sub-let (ibid A I 6). A plan of the township in 1772 portrays a fully enclosed landscape with dispersed farms but also a substantial village which differs relatively little in overall plan from that of the early 17th century. However by 1807 the south row had been swept away and a new row of small gardens occupied the space (NCRO ZHE 53/4b). The sudden decay of the village is explained by a reorganisation and amalgamation of the farms which took place during the last part of the 18th century by which the ten farms of 1772 were reduced to five by 1794 (Aln Cas B I 13, 21). By the 1870s there was only one farm in the village and nine cottages with small-holdings, but there were five farms in the township (Tate 1873-4 462).

The village site lies at the above grid reference. A scooped depression on the south side of the road is occupied by the

allotments of the cottagers and the farm and cottages are situated on the north side.

BILTON 1620





52.
Well Havers

30.

31.

21

BIRLING

NU 24 06

Warkworth 849 acres(785 in 1616) NCH V 196-204
 1248(TA); 16, 1296(P); 10 (with Over Buston), 1352(TE); 18,
 1498(TE & TA); 13 & 10, 1566/7(TA); 10, 1616(TA); 10, 1665(P);
 10, 1702(TE & TA); 10 & 12, c. 1756(TA); 9, 1821(H); 16.

II, OMV, REP, FO.

Birling was a member of the barony of Warkworth which was held in demesne. An IPM of Roger son of John in 1248 states that there were ten bondagers with thirty acres of land each, eight cottars and a cottage. The township was assessed jointly with Over Buston for the Subsidy of 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 368). In 1352 Henry de Percy held ten bondage-holdings and eight cottage-holdings.

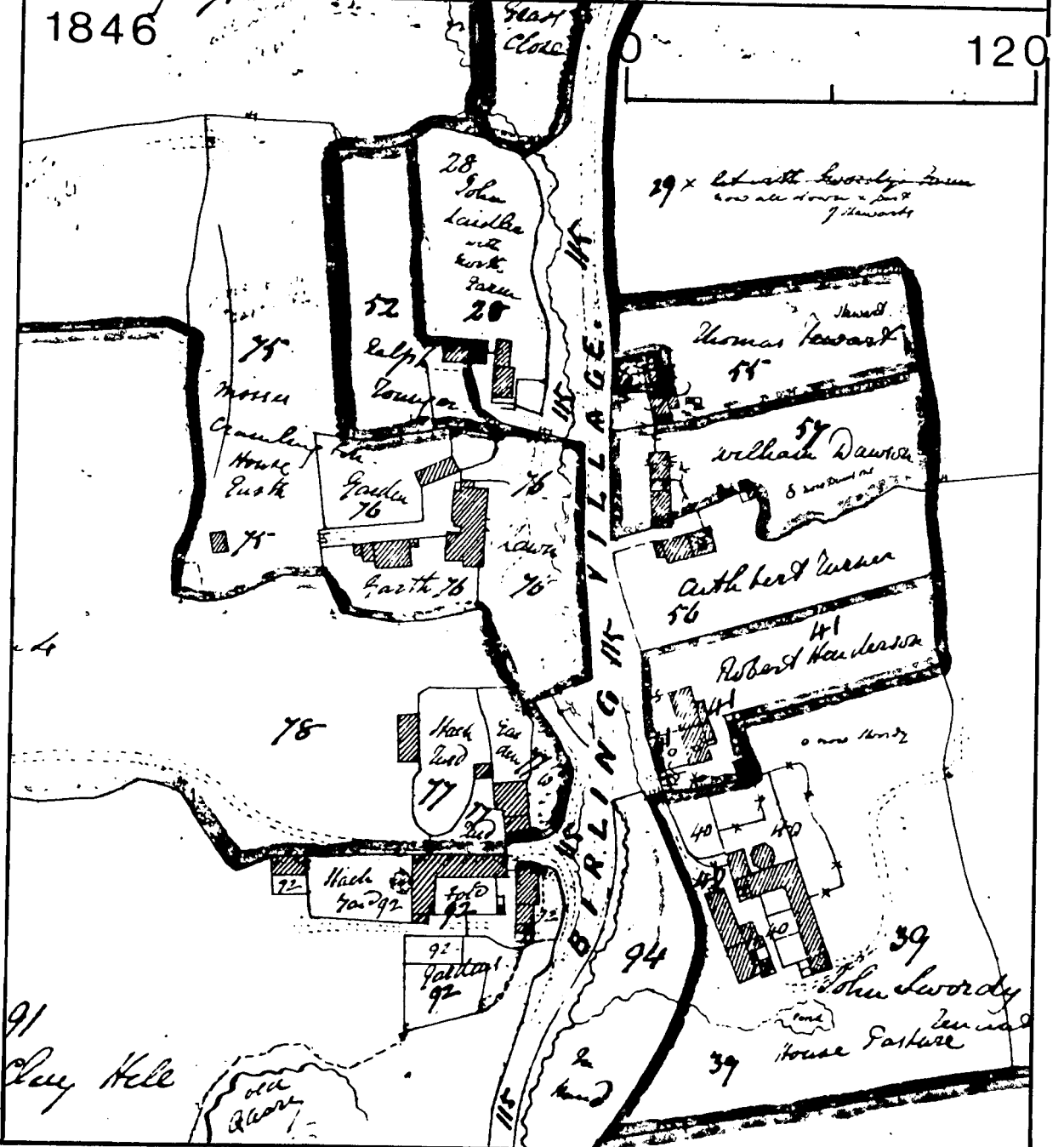
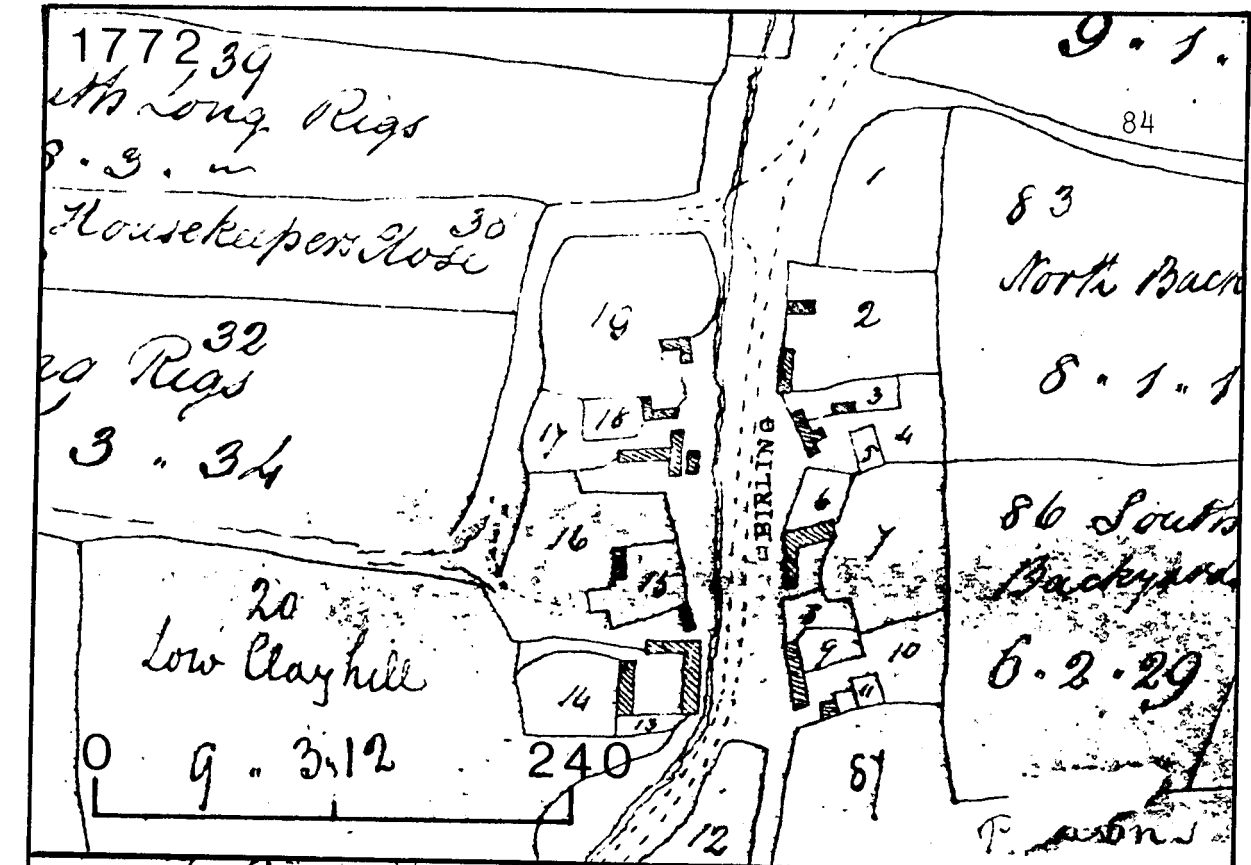
By 1498 (Cartington's rental) the cottage-holdings had been amalgamated with the husbandlands: thus there were eight husbandland tenants each with a husbandland and a cottage, one husbandland tenant without a cottage and another husbandland shared by four tenants. However Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 lists ten tenants each with a messuage, croft and thirty-three acres of arable, meadow and pasture. Mayson's Survey of 1616 shows a similar picture, but the tenants now had larger holdings of between forty-three and forty-nine acres each, including their garths or crofts. There were four tenants occupying the west row of the village and six tenants on the east row, as is illustrated by the accompanying plan which shows the village straddling the

road north from Warkworth. The arable lands were divided into four parts or fields totalling 456 acres (Aln Cas A V 6).

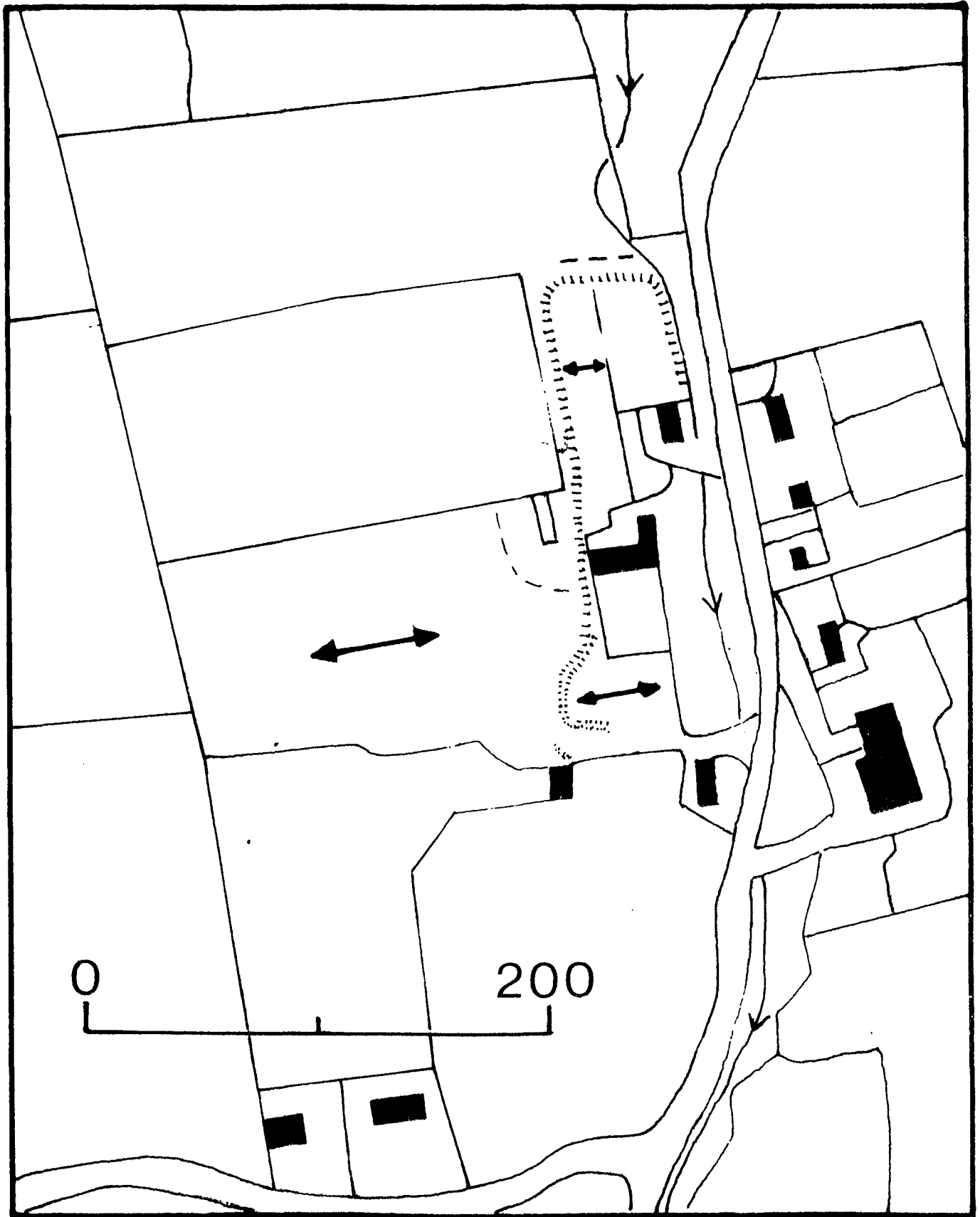
The township was divided into three parts during the 17th century; North Side was farmed by four tenants, West and South Sides by three each, but there is evidence that the tenants had divided their holdings into severalty farms by the late 17th century. Certainly North Side was divided in this fashion in 1697/8 (Butlin 1963 103). In 1702 eight of the farms were tenanted by single tenants, but two farms in South Side were joint holdings (Aln Cas A VI). There was little engrossment of farms during the 18th century, but by 1756 the town moor had been enclosed. At this time eight tenants farmed holdings of about seventy-five acres each, a ninth farmed an amalgamated holding of 133 acres on the south side of the village called Helsay (ibid A I 6). The farm of Northfield developed out of the former common-field of that name during the late 18th century. The total number of farms in the township was consequently reduced to six by 1794 (Aln.Cas. B I 21). Two plans survive which illustrate the changes of this period. The first of 1772 shows a village which still bears a resemblance to that of 1616. For example there were two basic rows of tofts or garths on either side of a wide gate or green, through which flowed the burn recognisable on the 1616 plan. By 1849 the green had been enclosed and the lay-out of garths replanned (NCRO ZHE 62/1 & 9).

Some earthworks were observed behind the modern houses of the west side of the present village. These consisted of low banks, presumably the remains of the backsides of the former

tofts, from which ridge and furrow cultivation ran away westwards (NU 248066). A little to the north of this the remains became more substantial. Inside the area defined by these banks was more ridge and furrow cultivation.



BIRLING



22

BIRTWELL (alias Hobberlaw)

NU 173117

Alnwick

Tate 1868/9 II 380-384

DMVI, U

Birtwell was a member of the barony of Alnwick which in 1289 was held by Philip fitzMartin and included 200 acres of land. The vill was taxed with Rugley in 1296, when Emma of Hodebrola was one of the taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 372). The name Hobberlaw may have been interchangeable with Birtwell. The Alder family of Prendwick became landlords here in the 15th century.

In 1586 George Alder held a certain tenement called Hobberlaw or Birtwell with 300 acres of arable, meadow and pasture (Aln Cas A II). A plan of 1624 shows a triangular piece of land to the north of Rugley with a messuage near the northern corner of the territory which comprised 196 acres (ibid A V 1). The hamlet passed out of the Alder family by marriage at the end of the 17th century. Robert Smart, the owner in 1755, divided the estate into fields of geometrical form and enclosed them with double hedges. These may be seen on a map of 1775 which also shows the farmhouse occupying a similar site to that of 1624 (NCRO ZHE 41/80).

This farm later became known as High Hobberlaw, but is now ruinous and deserted (NU 1173117). Tate noted that there used to be a peel of considerable strength at the old settlement site, but there is no sign of it today.

23

BOLTON

NU 106136

Edlingham (Bolton) 2211 acres(Broompark 471) NCH VII 200-228
1296(P); 15, 1665(P); 14, 1821(H); 27.

DMVII, D

Bolton was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed which became the chief endowment of a Leper Hospital in 1225. The Master of the Hospital headed the list of fifteen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 359).

The township became the property of Robert Collingwood of Eslington after the dissolution in 1553. It is at about this time that Broome Park first appears. Saxton's map of 1579 shows it situated across the river Aln from Bolton. The settlement is not documented in the medieval period. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 has a joint entry for Bolton, Broome Park and the new settlement of Woodhall. Mr Burrell of Broome Park had seven hearths and thirteen other householders were listed with one each (PRO E179/158/103). Woodhall farm lies about one mile north-east of Bolton. In 1708 six tenants of Bolton answered the roll at the Manorial Court of Shawdon (Hodgson 1921A 53). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the mansion of Mr Brown by the site of the chapel but no village (NCRO ZAN PM9). However Mackenzie described Bolton as "a small village ... it has a chapel belonging to the vicarage of Edlingham" (Mackenzie 1825 II 37).

A few cottages and a large house lie by the chapel at the above grid reference today. The site of the medieval Leper Hospital is reputed to lie on a rise of ground to the north at NU

106140.

24

BOWSDEN

NT 99 41

Holy Island(Lowick) 2051 acres(1740 in 1733) NCH XIV 117-130
 1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 51, 1580(TA); 12, 1665(P); 28,
 II, OMV.

Bowsden was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was subinfeudated to William de Bowsden in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). During the late 12th or early 13th century Ralph and Matilda of Bowsden granted a carucate of land in Bowsden to Holy Island Priory including a toft and croft "ad capud eiusdem ville versus partem occidentalem scilicet totum illum toftum qui iacet a tofto Godefridi usque ad exitum ville" (Raine 1852 App. 137). In 1296 there were twelve taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 308) and in 1377 fifty-one adults were listed in the Poll Tax return (PRO E179/158/32).

The Border Survey of 1580 found twelve tenants of Messers Grey, Swinburne and Muschamp (Bain BP i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return for 1665 records twenty eight householders (PRO E179/158/103). John Warburton in the early 18th century described Bowsden as "a large village, chief lord Sam Ogle Esq." (Hodgson 1916 12). The common lands of the township, 1740 acres of arable and waste, were enclosed by agreement of the principle landowners in 1733. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a two-row village on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). It was described by Mackenzie in 1825 as "one street of stragglng cottages with three farmhouses and two public houses"(Mackenzie II 381). There were two farms,

Whistlebare and Moor, to the west of the village on Greenwood's map of 1828. The Tithe Map of 1846 illustrates at a larger scale the two-row settlement of 1769 (NCRO DT 60M).

The present village has much the same form and lay-out and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, is presumed to be the site of the medieval village.



BOWSDEN

1846

240

25

BRADFORD

c. NU 152322

Bamburgh

528 acres

NCH I 290

c.1250-72(TE); 20, 1296(P); 5, 1580(TE); 1, 1821(H); 8.

DMVI, U

Bradford township comprised the entire estate of the barony of Bradford. An IPM of Alexander de Bradford in the reign of Henry III records that he died in possession of twelve bovates of land, twelve bondage-holdings, eight cottages, and a mill. He also owed services to Bamburgh Castle (PRO C132/43/11). In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No. 333). An IPM of Thomas Bradford Esq. in 1503/4 refers to the manor of West Bradford and the hamlet of East Bradford (Cal IPM 2, III No 781).

In 1580 Bradford was described as a "stead" belonging to Thomas Bradford who had three servants equipped for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm to the west of the Waren Burn and Goldenhill farm to the south-east (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present farm (above grid ref.) lies in the dene on the east bank of the Waren Burn. The site of the medieval settlement is unknown, although it might be expected to lie in the vicinity of the modern farm.

26

BRANDON

NU 042171

Eglingham

1087 acres

NCH XIV 401-403

1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 20, 1665(P); 21 (with Branton), 1821(H); 20.

DMVII, COV.

Brandon was a member of the grand sarjeanty of Beanley and was held by John son of Waldeve of Edlingham in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 411). Twenty adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

The township has an obscure history, but by the 17th century belonged to a branch of the Collingwood family. It was taxed jointly with the next-door Branton township in 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Sir Robert Collingwood was forced to sell his estate to his creditors in 1689, one of whom, Lancelot Allgood, acquired the whole estate shortly afterwards (Brassley 1974 63-4). It is at this time that the farms of Brandon Field-house (1685), Brandon Whitehouse (1686), and Hillhead (1694) appear in the Eglingham Parish Registers. This would suggest some reorganisation of the estate prior to its acquisition by the Allgood family. John Warburton described Brandon as "a mean village" with a ruined chapel in it on the north side of the Breamish (Hodgson 1916 7). In 1739/40 Brandon township was divided into the farms of Hill-head, Whitehouse and Brandon (Hughes 1963 II Allgood Rental). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows

Brandon as a farm; Whitehouse lies in a park to the east bordering the road to Wooler (NCRO ZAN PM9). An estate plan of 1770 confirms this picture in greater detail, but also marks Hill-head farm in between Brandon and Whitehouse. Brandon itself had taken on its modern appearance of a farm and a row of cottages (NCRO ZAL 89/36). Mackenzie comments that Brandon was composed of "one farmhold and about sixteen inhabited houses (Mackenzie 1825 II 17).

A medieval chapel site lies at NU 043171, east of the farmhouse. There are no signs of any other form of medieval settlement around the farm (above grid ref.) which is the presumed site of the medieval village of Brandon. The lay-out of the farm and cottages on either side of a road on an east-west axis, with the chapel-site at the east end of the south side and the sharp bend of the modern road at both ends of the hamlet, are suggestive of a medieval village lay-out.

27

BRANTON

NU 046163

Eglingham

1174 acres

NCH XIV 403-408

1336(P); 7, 1377(PT); 19, 1665(P); 21 (with Brandon), 1821(H);
16.

DMVII, COV.

Branton was a member of the grand sarjeanty of Beanley and was held by John son of Waldeve of Edlingham in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). It was missing from the 1296 Lay Subsidy roll, but there were seven taxpayers in 1336 (PRO E179/158/7). Nineteen adults were listed in the 1377 Poll Tax return (PRO E179/158/29).

The vill became the property of a branch of the Collingwood family in the 17th century. It was assessed jointly for tax with Brandon in 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). In the early 18th century it passed to William Browne of Bolton who attempted to revive Shawdon Manorial Court. Accordingly, six tenants of Branton answered the roll in 1717 (Hodgson 1921A53). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion at Branton, but no settlement (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described it as "a small mean village on the south side of the Breamish" (Mackenzie 1825 II 18); a picture which is confirmed by Greenwood's map of 1828.

Branton, with its Presbyterian Meeting-house, is a substantial farm-hamlet today, situated on the edge of the river terrace of the Breamish at NU 04 16. The farm-hamlet's buildings and cottages occupy two rows on either side of a road on an east-west axis. This is the presumed site of the medieval village of

Branton, but there are no earthworks or other signs to confirm this. There is one dispersed farm, Mid Branton, at the southern end of the township.

28

BRANXTON

NT 89 37

Branxton

1507 acres

NCH XI 104-116

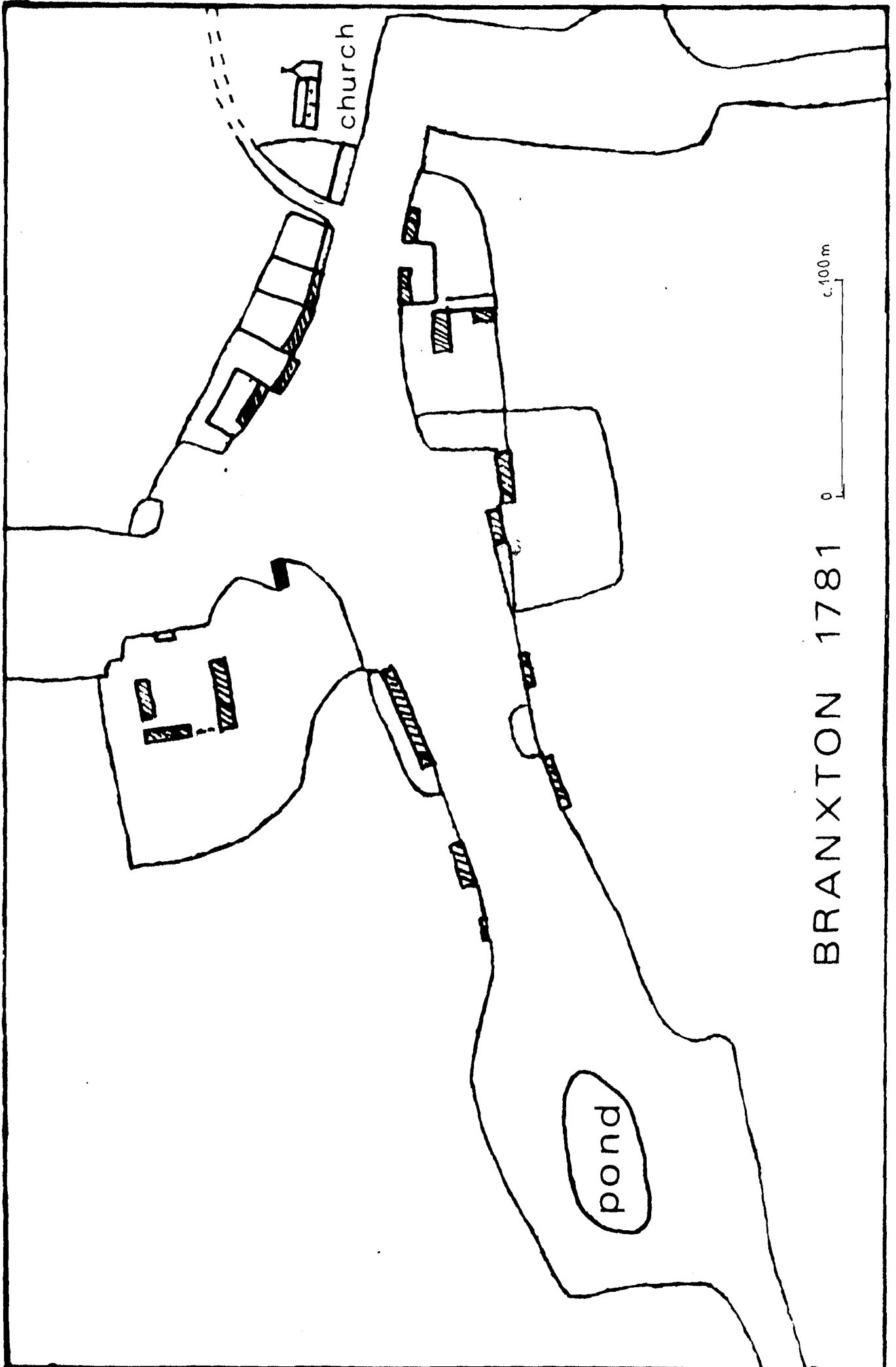
1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 30, 1541(TE); 16, 1580(TA); 12, 1821(H); 47.

II, OMV.

Branxton was member of the barony of Muschamp and was held in socage by William de Bowsden in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 286). The Poll Tax return of 1377 listed thirty adults (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were three landlords in possession of sixteen husbandlands in the township, the tower belonged to John Selby who was described as the major landlord (Bates 1891 34). In 1580 only twelve tenants were recorded (Bain BP i 14ff.). The Selby family retained a substantial holding in Branxton throughout the 17th century. In 1712 the proprietors Messers Collingwood, Haggerston, and Davison agreed to divide and enclose their "intermixt" and common lands, but the common waste was not enclosed until an agreement of 1780 (NCRO 740 P98). The village shown on the plans accompanying the 1780 Enclosure Award is a two-row settlement on an east-west axis with the church standing at the west end of the north row.

The site of the tower is unknown. Dispersal of farms from the village followed the enclosure of the waste; Branxton Mains, Hill and Moor farms all appear on Greenwood's map of 1828.



BRANXTON 1781

c. 100 m

29

BROTHERWICK

NU 228057

Warkworth

185 acres

NCH V 253-261

1296(P); 3, 1566/7(TA); 4, 1616(TE); 1, 1685(TE); 1, 1821(H); 1.

I, DMVII, COV.

Brotherwick was held in sarjeanty from the reign of Henry I by the Hanville family as keepers of the King's falcons. In 1296 there were three taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 366).

The vill subsequently became the property of the Percy earls of Northumberland. In 1498 two husbandland tenants were listed in a rental, but Clarkson provided a fuller picture in 1566/7. There were two freeholders and two copyhold tenants in possession of a total of fifty acres. The tenants shared a piece of land called the Tofts which had originally belonged to the lord of the manor. The site of the manor house was unoccupied and the mill disused, as it had been incorporated within Warkworth Park (Aln Cas A I io).

The Crown freehold was held by Sir John Forster in 1586: it had formerly belonged to Brainshaugh Nunnery. The earls agents' tried to buy out the tenants towards the end of the century in order to add the consolidated property to Warkworth Park. Unfortunately Sir John Forster would not sell: Lancelot Ord, his successor as freeholder, in the absence of any other tenants was able to convert all the arable ground to pasture and the earl's agents were forced to lease the vill to him in entirety.

The township was surveyed in 1616. It comprised two

meadows, called Northfield and Southfield of fifty and thirty-four acres respectively; three pasture closes, South close(12 acres), Toft pasture(12 acres) and Houndean close(36 acres); and a waste of thirty-two acres which included the Towngate of four acres. The four garths and tenements which made up the hamlet were still standing despite Lancelot Ord's activities. The accompanying plan shows that they lay together in a single row, but the site of the manor is not marked (Aln Cas A V 6). The township was farmed as a single farm throughout the post medieval period.

The farm and cottages occupy the same site today as the 17th century settlement (above grid ref.).

30

BROXFIELD

NU 201166

Embleton

319 acres

NCH II 164-166

1267(TA); 3, 1296(P); 2, 1580(TA); 3, 1586(TE); 3, 1821(H); 4.

DMVII, COV.

Broxfield was a dependent hamlet of Rennington manor which was held by Robert de Hilton of the barony of Alnwick in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of the same Robert in 1267 lists three free tenants of Rennington who are surnamed de Broxfield and may well have been residents of Broxfield (PRO C132/34/17). In 1296 there were two taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 323). The lands of Adam son of Rybaud were given by Alexander de Hilton in 1336 to Alnwick Abbey with the right to pasture six oxen and 200 sheep (Tate 1868/9 App. xviii).

In 1580 Broxfield was described as a hamlet of Sir John Forster in which there were three tenants (Bain BP i 14ff.). However the hamlet was surveyed by Clarkson in 1566/7 as a dependency of Rennington. He records that there were three free tenements, one held by Sir John Forster and the other two by Robert Roddam (Aln Cas A I i). The Roddams were the owners of the hamlet for much of the post medieval period.

A plan of 1782 shows the estate as an enclosed farm: the settlement consisted of a group of houses in the same position as the modern farm-buildings (NCRO ZHE 49/1).

31

BRUNTON

NU 208248

Embleton 971 acres(810 in 1731) NCH II 102-108
 1296(P); 6, 1333(TE); 19, 1336(P); 5, 1821(H); 16.

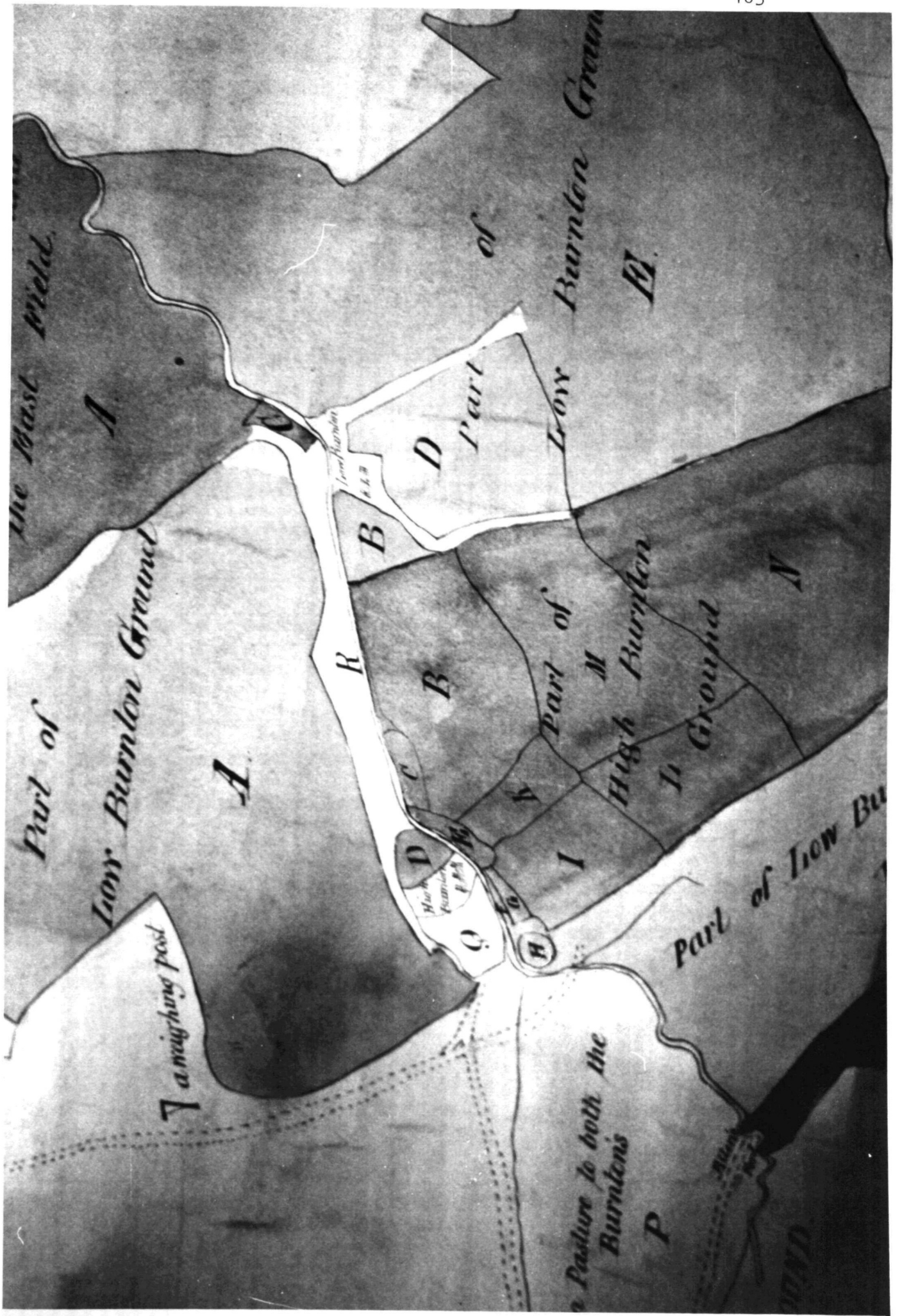
DMVII, COV.

Brunton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Walter Bataille in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were six taxpayers in 1296(Fraser 1968 No. 343). An Inquisition of 1333 lists a wasted capital messuage, 260 acres of demesne land, thirteen bondage holdings, four cottage holdings, two water-mills and a free tenant.

In the 16th century it passed into the possession of Sir Reginald Carnaby and was subsequently divided amongst his heiresses. In 1663 Messers Lawson and Forster were rated for Brunton (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 248). When Tuggal Moor was divided in 1731 the earl of Oxford and Messers Forster and Witton received 161 acres in lieu of their right of common pasture "in respect of their estates of High Brunton and Low Brunton". The date of the division of Brunton into two parts is unknown. A plan of 1730 shows the two farms of High and Low Brunton and the lands appertaining to each. Since the lands of each farm are scattered across the township and not nucleated, it is likely that the division into severalty farms was quite recent. There are a number of small closes, reminiscent of garths in a settlement, at High Brunton, but both settlements are represented by a single building (Aln Cas O^{xiii} 4). Brunton Moor (209 acres) was divided in

1759. Greenwood's map of 1828 shows a considerable hamlet at High Brunton on the north side of the burn, opposite the mansion of High Brunton.

Low Brunton farm has been abandoned. The evidence of the 1730 plan would point to High Brunton (above grid ref.) as the site of the medieval village of Brunton, but no physical signs of this were evident at the modern farm-hamlet.



32

BUCKTON

NU 083384

Holy Island (Kyloë) 1007 acres(1757) Raine 200-201
 1560/1(TE); 24 & (TA); 20, 1580(TA); 12, 1666(P); 29, 1711(TE);
 1, 1757(TE); 3,

II, DMVII, A.

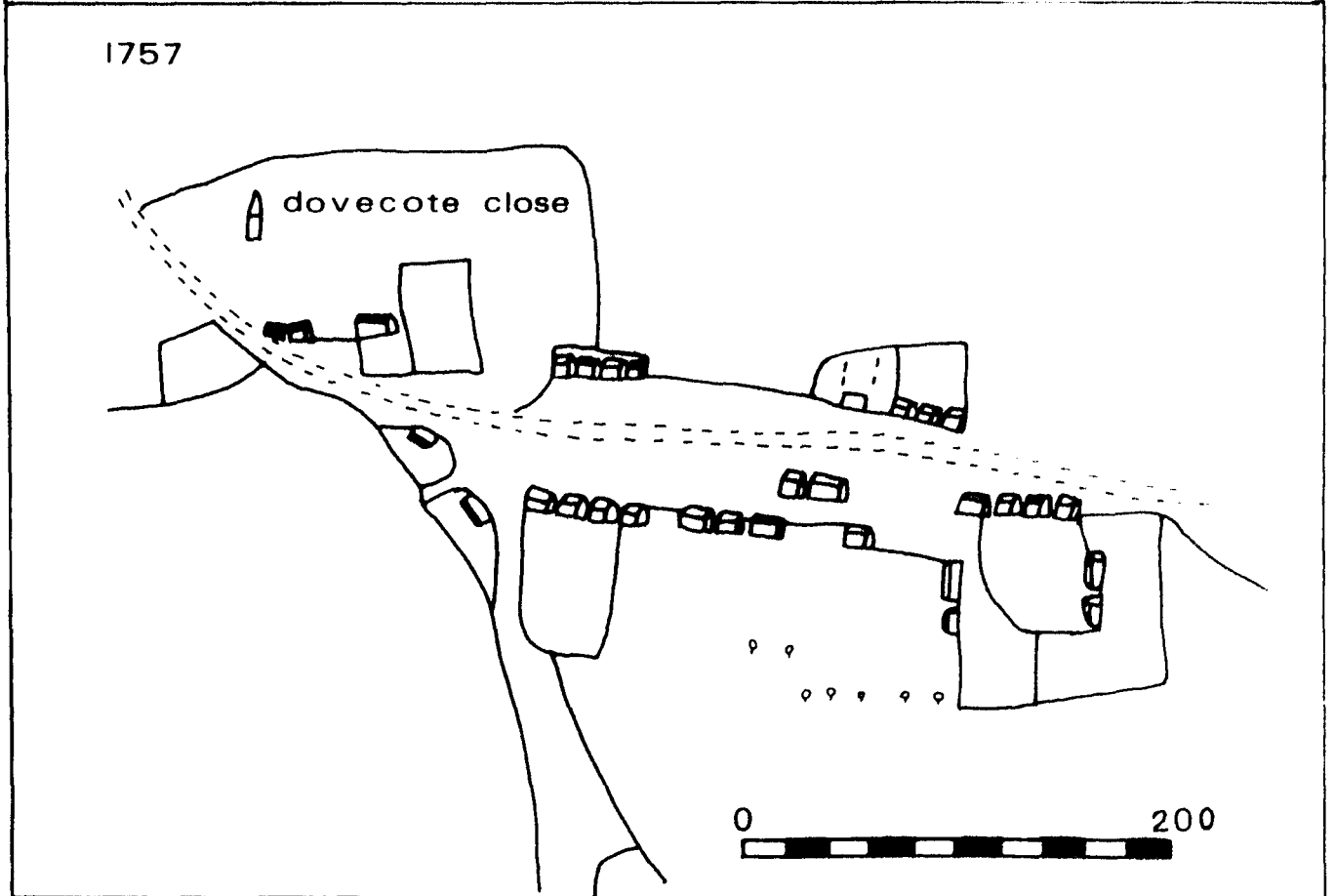
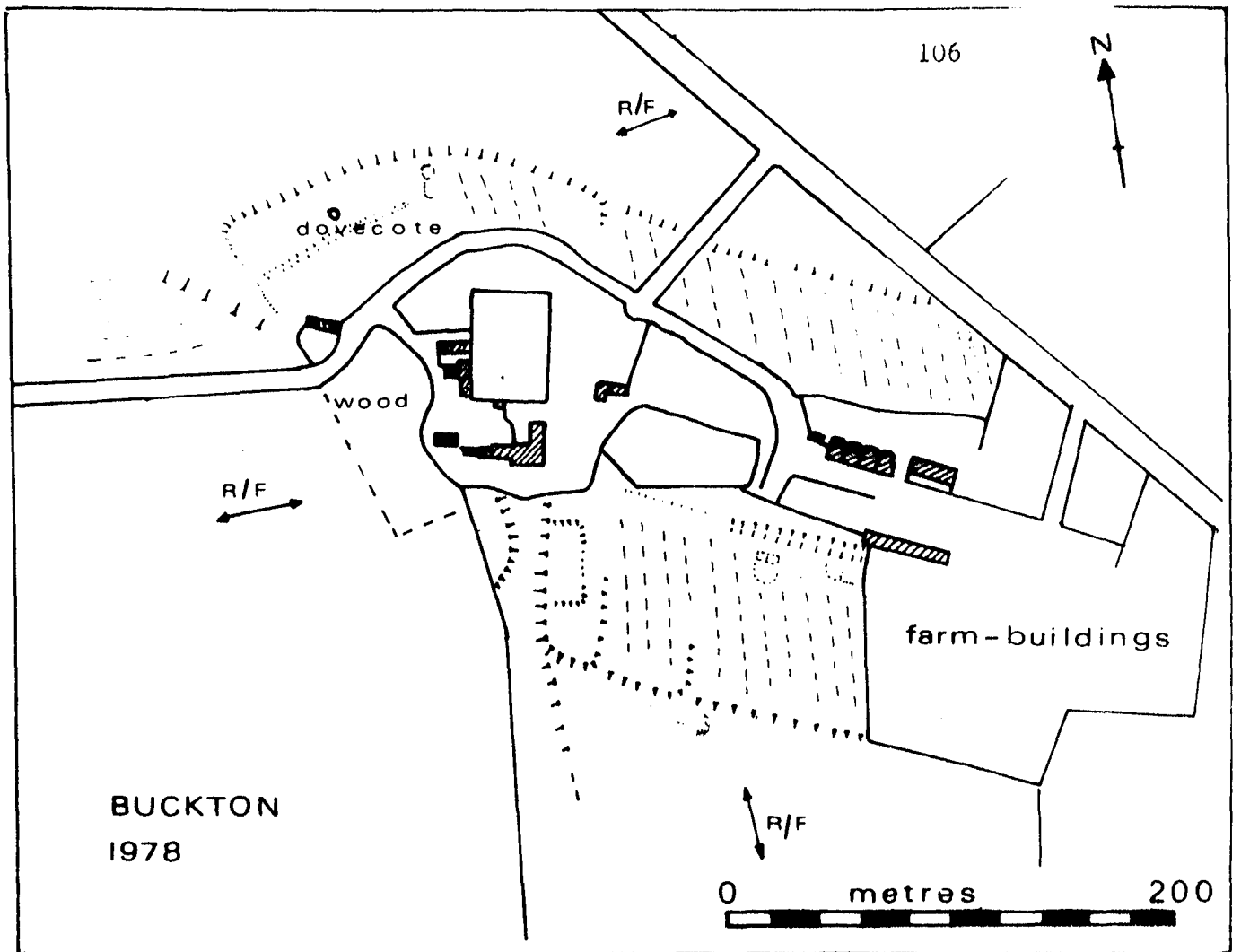
Buckton was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire which was held in drengage by Adam de Buckton in return for rent and work on the Bishop's demesne at Fenwick in 1208/10 (BF ii 1113-1130).

The 1560/1 Survey states that there were twelve husbandlands and twelve cottages "of ancient time ... all of which be brought into tenements and cottages...". Twenty tenants were listed in toto of whom nine were tenants at will , each with a tenement and sixteen acres of arable land. One tenant at will held two tenements and there were five cottagers, two demesne tenants, and three free tenants (Raine 1852 23). In 1580 there were twelve tenants equipped for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-9).

Buckton was purchased by the Haggerstons in the 17th century. The Hearth Tax return of 1666 listed twenty-nine householders (PRO E179/106/28). In the early 18th century John Warburton described the settlement as "a handsome village with a good house at the north end of it belonging to Edward Haggerston" (Hodgson 1916 9). The Haggerston rental of 1711 records a single tenant for the whole township (NCRO ZHG XVI/3). The survey of 1757 describes three leases; Buckton farm which comprised the

greater part of the township and the dispersed farms of Smeffield and Moor Farm (NCRO 722/F/1). The survey was accompanied by a plan, a copy of which now hangs on the wall of the farmhouse at Buckton. This shows the farm, cottages and various closes around the village of Buckton. It was apparent from the plan that the settlement occupied the same site and axis (i.e. north-south) as the modern farm (see plan). The township lands were divided into three severalty farms as stated above. The lands of Buckton farm were still largely open and unenclosed, while Smeffield and Moor Farms had been enclosed previously. The arable lands were farmed in "quarters" totalling 217 acres and the Moor ground of Buckton totalled 197 acres.

Various earthwork features and extensive ridge and furrow cultivation were recognised around the farm. Two features are worthy of note. First, a conical stone-vaulted dovecote which stands at the north end of the site in a disused earthen-banked enclosure is in the same position a conical structure shown on the 1757 plan, in what was then called Dovecote Close. Second, the site as a whole was defined by a substantial terrace on both sides of the farm. Since they were parallel to one another, they may be interpreted as the backsides of the medieval village.





Buckton DMV from south.

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NMR SF No. 1738

33

BUDLE

NU 155350

Bamburgh

529 acres(1653)

NCH I 174-192

1296(P); 8, 1336(P); 5, 1580(TA); 4, 1696(TA); 6, 1722(TA); 10, 1778(TA); 3, 1821(H); 16.

II, DMVI, A*, FO.

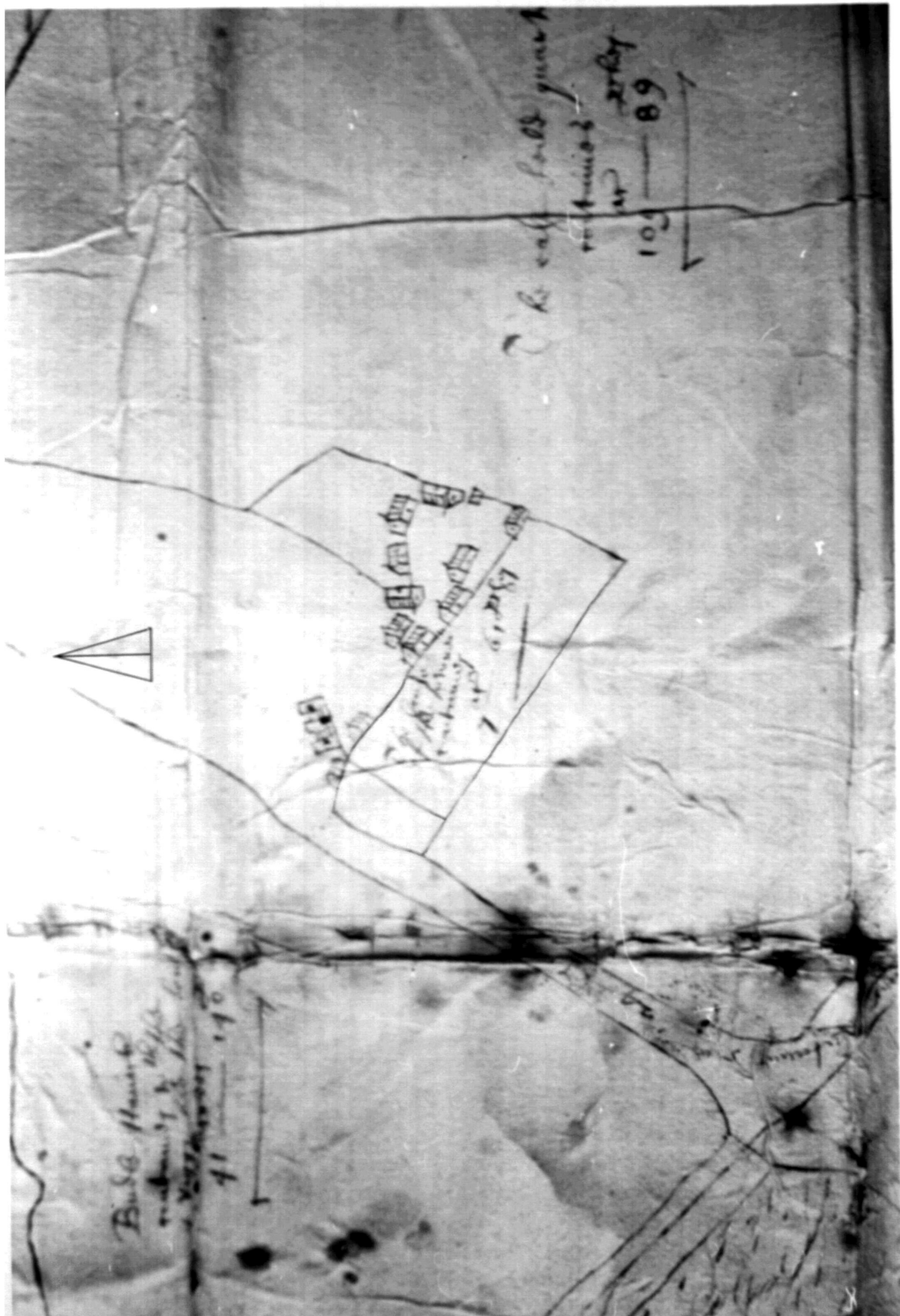
Budle was originally attached to the Royal Demesne of Bamburgh. It was granted to Eustace fitz John by Henry I and subsequently became part of the Barony of Alnwick. In 1242 it was held in moieties by Philip de la Ley and William de Colville (BF II 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 332), but only five in 1336 (PRO E179/158/7). The Colville moiety contained six bondages with twenty-four acres of land each in 1302, but the de la Ley moiety had five husbandlands in 1321 (Cal IPM VI 241). However a rental of the Colville moiety in 1387 shows that by then there were six and a half husbandlands shared unequally by five tenants and in addition the demesnes were divided amongst them.

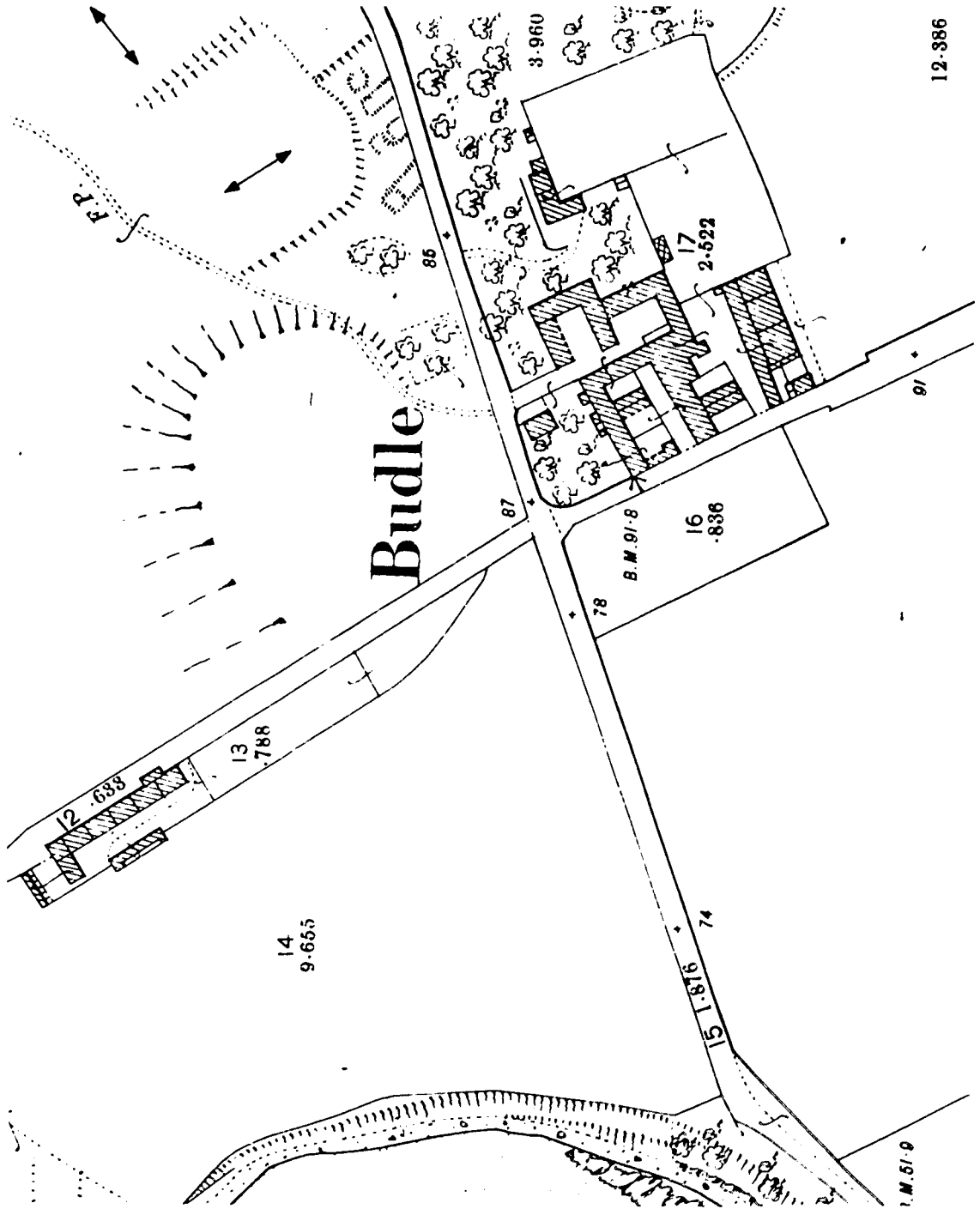
Four tenants of Budle were listed in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). A plan of the township in 1653 indicated that the township was unenclosed (Aln Cas O XIV i). The infields lay in three parts, Eastfield (109 acres), Southfield (222 acres) and Crawley Quarter (61 acres). The settlement was composed of a row of houses in front of a rectangular garth with an irregular cluster of houses opposite on the north side, behind which was a second garth on a north-south axis. It lay in the same position

as the modern farm (above grid ref.). Six persons were listed in the Court Roll as tenants of Budle and Newtown (a neighbouring farm) in 1696, but ten were listed for Budle alone in 1722. From the mid 18th century this figure declined so that in 1778 there were only two cottagers, a leaseholder and two free tenants (NCRO 452/D2/1).

John Warburton described Budle as "a small village" in the early 18th century (Hodgson 1916 4). This is supported by Armstrong's map of 1769 which shows a small village and a mansion of Mr Youngusband on either side of the road to Bamburgh (NCRO ZAN PM9). A large scale map by Thomas Wilkin in the late 18th century shows that the settlement still bore a strong resemblance in lay-out to that of 1653 (Aln Cas O XIV 4). By 1805 a final division of the township had been effected (see plan of 1805, Aln Cas O XIV 2). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows that the settlement comprised a mansion and grounds on the south side of the road and a farm on the north side (NCRO). This farm had been abandoned by 1861 (1st ed. OS).

Today a farmhouse and farm-buildings occupy the southside of the road. Earthworks survive in the field opposite which would appear to reflect the early 19th century farm (NU 156351). There is extensive ridge and furrow cultivation in the field. A small unit of rigg just to the north of the earthworks lies in the position occupied by the north garth on the 1653 plan.





12-886

34

BURRADON

NT 982062

Alwinton

1540 acres

NCH XV 422-425

1296(P); 18, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 43, 1604(TA); 24, 1665(P); 12,
1821(H); 33, 1825(H); 20.

DMVII, COV.

Burradon was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by the Umfravilles as Lords of Redesdale. There were eighteen taxpayers in 1296(Fraser 1968 No 403) and forty-three adults in 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

In 1604 the Survey of Crown lands revealed that the township was held by eight freeholders who had twenty-four tenants holding 1020 acres of land (Sanderson 1891 116). The 1665 Hearth Tax return lists twelve householders (PRO E179/158/103). In 1723 the freeholders agreed to divide South-side field amongst themselves according to the proportion of the eighteen ancient farms that they held. This was repeated for North-side field in 1774. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows an irregular cluster of houses for the village of Burradon and two or three dispersed farms south of the village (NCRO ZAN PM9). The numbers of freeholders declined during the 18th century and numbered only four at the time of the Tithe Award of 1847(NCRO DT 77M). Mackenzie noted that there were several freeholders and twenty dwellings in the village (Mackenzie 1825 II 42).

The village site is occupied by a small farm hamlet. The topography of the roads and houses here suggest a two-row village

on an east-west axis.

35

BURTON

NU 178328

Bamburgh

1084 acres

NCH I 289-294

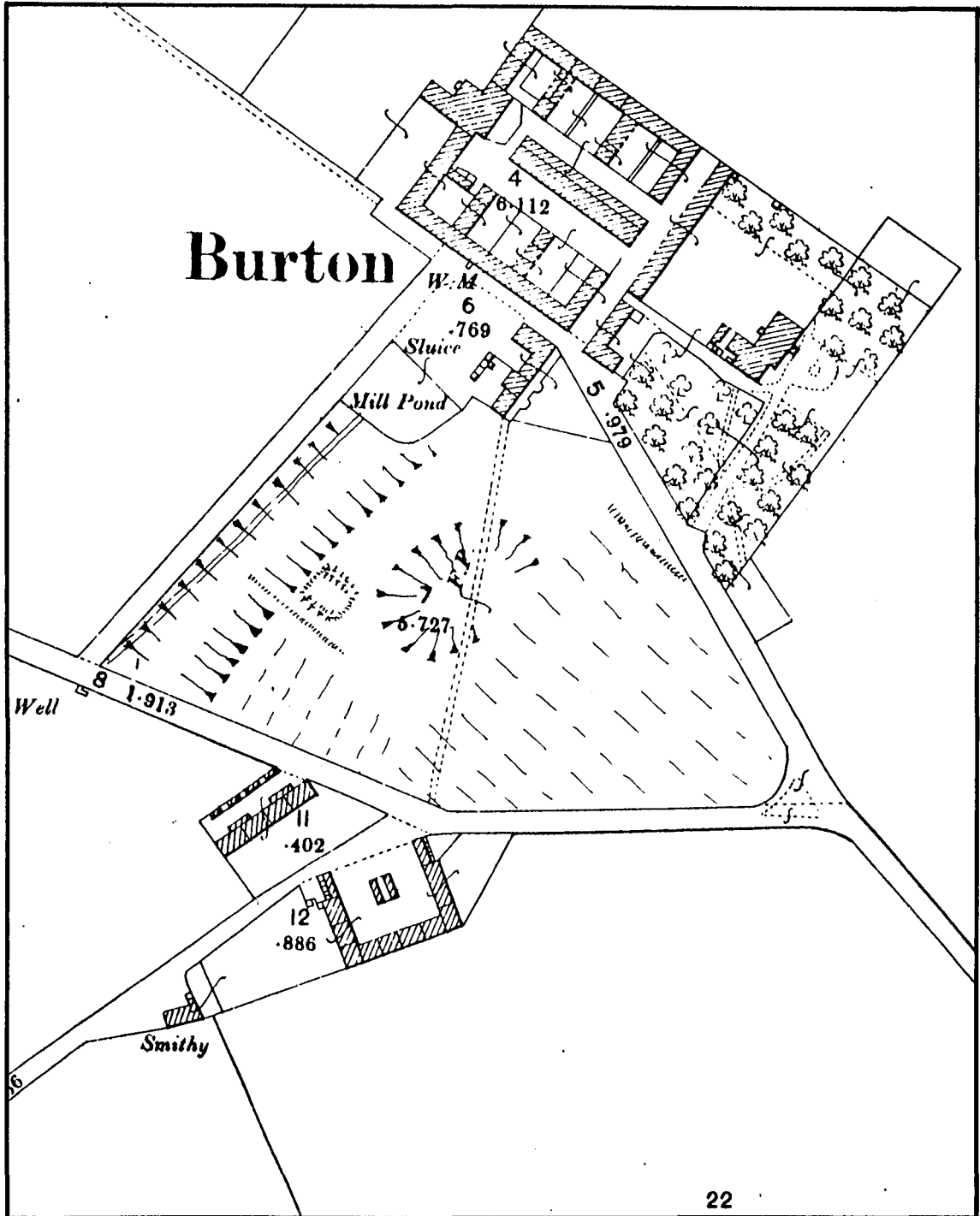
1244(TA); 23, 1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 5, 1361(TE); 23, 1580(TA); 7,
1603(TA); 8, 1821(H); 21

DMVI, U.

Burton (terra de Burnulfstona) was a member of the Royal Demesne of Bamburgh granted to John, son of Odard, by Henry I. John le Viscount died in possession of a capital messuage and 180 acres in demesne, thirteen bondagers with twenty-four acres of land, nine cottars and one freeholder in Burton in 1244 (PRO C132/3/8). There were ten taxpayers in 1296 headed by John de Freystanes, the farmer of the demesnes (Frazer 1968 No 265). The IPM of the first Duke of Lancaster in 1361 lists a similar number of holdings as 1244, but only eight cottages; the demesne, which was largely waste, was "in manu tenantes" (PRO C135/160).

In 1580 Burton was described as "a village of Her Majestie, under the rewill of Luke Ogle, wherein ys seven tenants and others" (NIM II 254). A court roll of Bamburgh 1603 lists seven tenants and one cottager (ZBM 1/1). The vill passed in the possession of the Greys of Chillingham in the early seventeenth century. Hughes asserts that by the end of the century there was only one tenant, as there was in 1801 (Hughes 1963 174). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the village of Burton on the road to a farm in Bamburgh called Fowberry. This road is not on Greenwoods map of 1828; which shows Burton as a hamlet with a farm a quarter of mile to the north-east.

No definite evidence for the site of the medieval village remains. The above grid reference applies to the modern hamlet. Between the hamlet (farm cottages) and the farm is a small field in which are the foundations of a substantial building (at NU 178329) on the edge of a dene; ridge and furrow runs up to this site from the south and west.



36

BUSTON, HIGH

NU 23 08

Warkworth

721 acres

NCH V 204-219

1296(P); 10 with Birling, 1336(P); 3, 1472(TA); 5, 1498(TA); 8, 1616(TA); 6, 1702(TA); 6, 1821(H); 17, 1862(TE); 4.

II, OMV, REP.

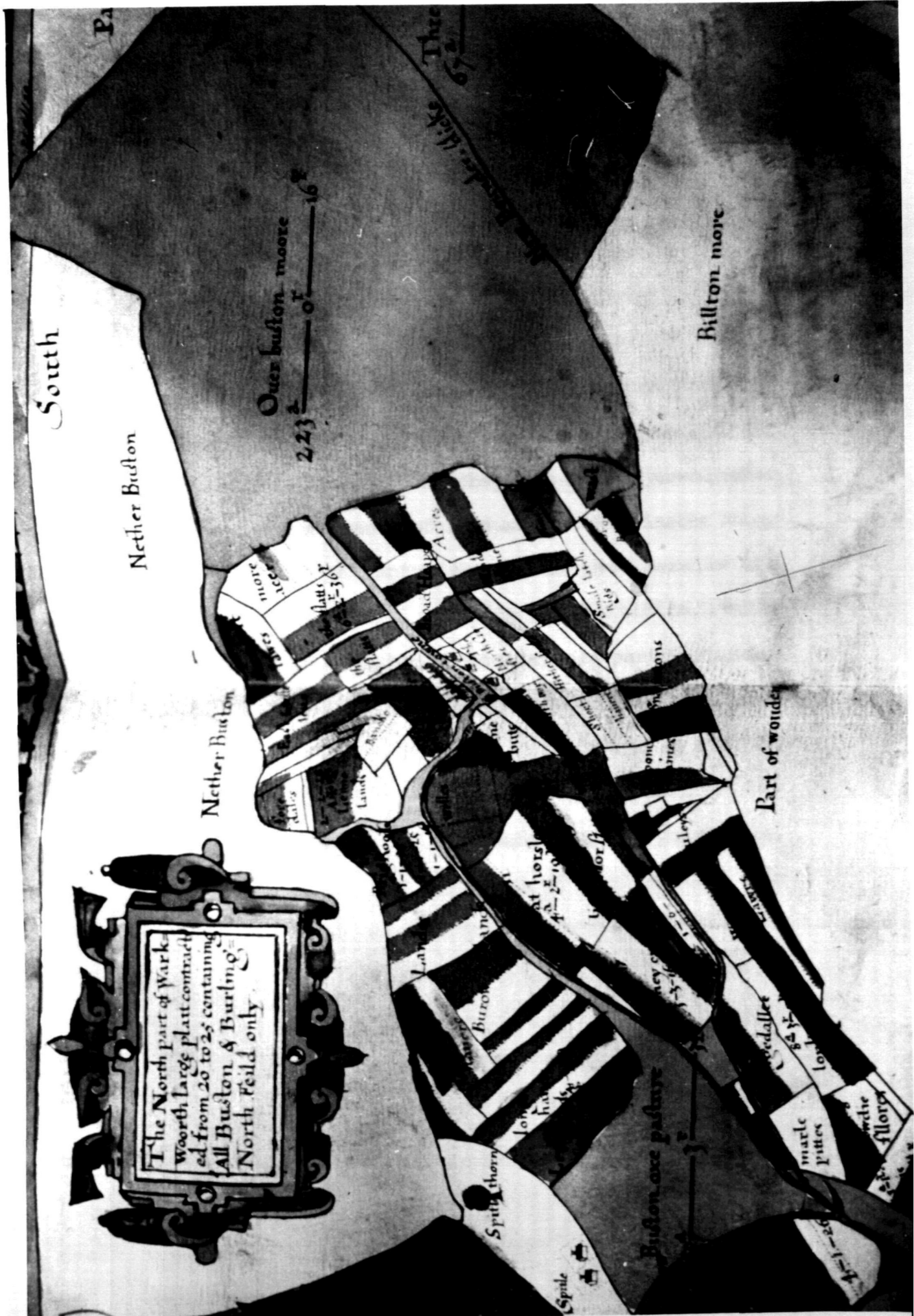
High Buston was a member of the Barony of Warkworth and was held in moieties by socage tenants in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill was taxed with Birling in 1296, but only three taxpayers were recorded in the Subsidy roll of 1336 (Fraser 1968 368 & PRO E179/158/7). An IPM of Richard de Buston in 1362 states that he held four messuages and eighty acres of land in his portion of the vill (Cal IPM XI 289). The Percy Bailiff Account of 1472 lists five tenants of whom two were free and one held three tenements (Hodgson 1921 49). In Cartington's rental of 1498 there were two free tenants and four tenants at will holding three-quarters of a husbandland each.

Clarkson's survey of 1566/7 describes four free tenants each with two husbandlands and four copyhold tenants with similar holdings comprising thirty-three acres of arable, meadow and pasture. The original tenurial arrangements, according to Clarkson, comprised sixteen tenants but because of the insufficiency of arable and meadow land, the establishment was reduced to eight tenants so that they "should the better lyve, and be more able to doo ther dewtyfull servyce to ther lord" (Aln Cas A I i/o). Presumably each tenant formerly held a single

husbandland of about fifteen acres. By Mayson's survey of 1616 three of the freeholds were amalgamated into a single holding of 104 acres belonging to Thomas Carr. The other tenants' holdings consisted of about thirty-eight acres each. The accompanying plan shows a two-row village on an east-west axis with the common fields encircling it; the open moor lay to the west, the ox-pasture and sea-links to the east (Aln Cas A V 6).

At about this time the free tenants of Buston petitioned the earl in order to obtain a licence to partition the common-fields into severalty holdings and also to enclose the bounds of the common and moor against the trespassing of the cattle from neighbouring townships. The warrant for enclosure was granted in 1621 (NCH V 212). This division does not seem to have disturbed the tenurial arrangements. In 1702 there were four leasehold tenants and two free tenants (Aln Cas A VI).

The estate village has maintained the two-row lay-out to this day and only one farm (Lane House) has been set up away from the village nucleus. In 1862 there were still four farms in the village (NCRO ZHE 53/9).



37

BUSTON, LOW

NU 226072

Warkworth

893 acres

NCH V 220-237

1296(P); 11, 1336(P); 4, 1665(P); 15, 1718(TA); 3, 1742(TA); 3, 1821(H); 17.

II, DMVI, A*, FO.

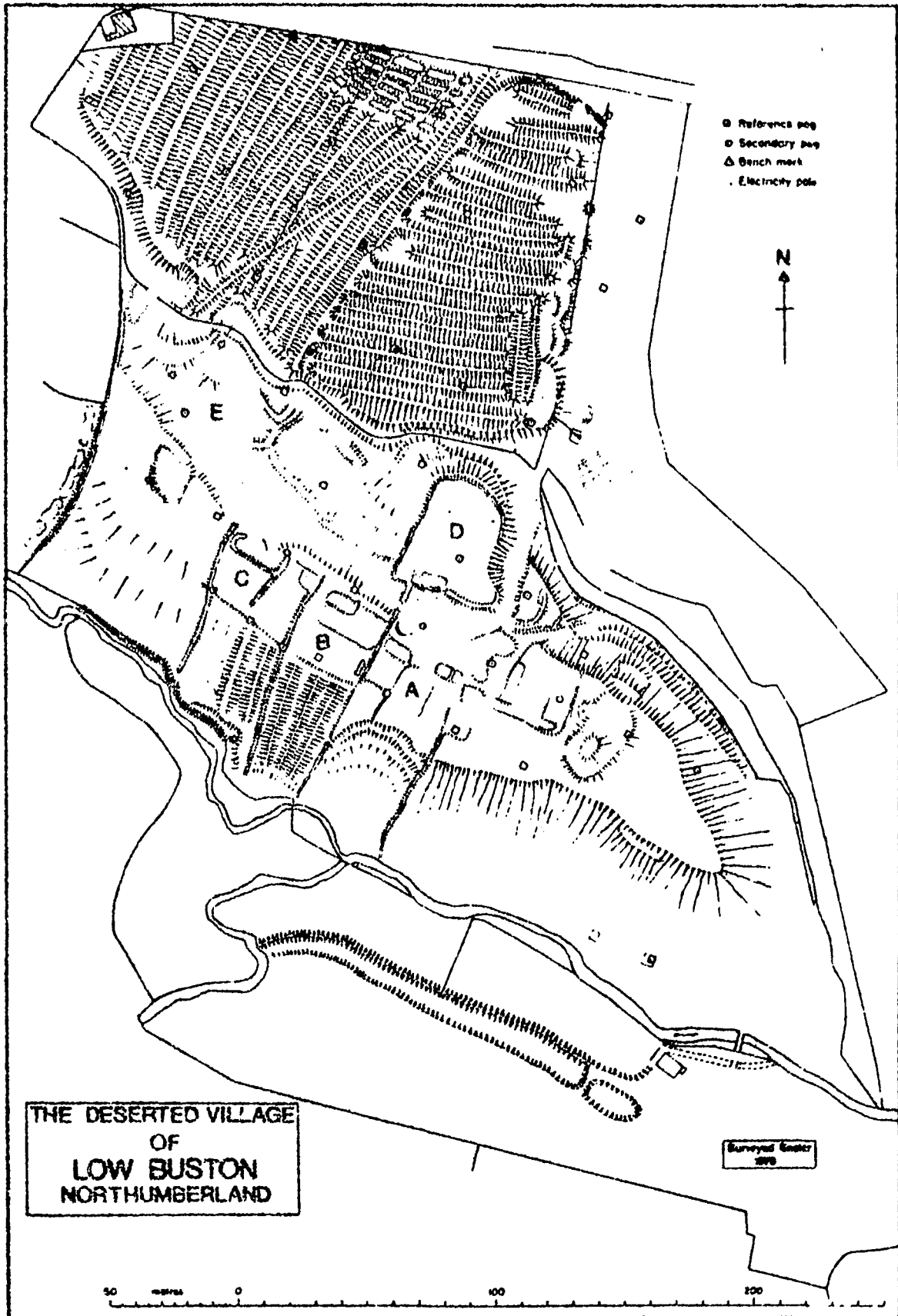
Low Buston was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was held by Ranulf and William of the same in socage in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There are various charters in the Newminster Cartulary which describe grants of land made to Newminster Abbey in the late 12th and 13th centuries. One of them details the grant of an acre of land "in villa de Suthbultiston, juxta fossatum in exitu eiusdem ville in occidentali parte extendem versus aquilonem" (Fowler 1878 206-7), which is suggestive of a settlement area and roadway leading out of it defined by a ditch. There were eleven taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 363).

An enclosure award of 1641, preserved at Alnwick Castle, unfortunately does not specify the extent of land enclosed (Aln Cas C 1 j). The 1665 Hearth Tax return lists fifteen householders headed by Mr Forster with three hearths (PRO E179 158/103). An early 18th century deed relates that there was "a capital messuage in Low Buston commonly called the Stonehouse, the farmholds containing by estimation, seven farms, Houndean mill, the cottage called Atkinson's house." It also lists a close, various riggs of land and stinted common of pasture in Nether Buston. This implies that enclosure had not yet taken

place. The Wark Court Rolls record five free tenants in 1718, but only three by 1742 (NCRO ZBM 3 & 4). The division of the township into severalty farms was complete by the later 18th century. A mortgage of 1721 refers to "a dwelling house and appurtenances lately erected at Buston Barns" and an entry in the Warkworth Parish Register for 1757 records the existence of Middle Buston for the first time (Hodgson 1899 507-525). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Mr Forster at Low Buston, but no village: the two farms referred to above were marked as was Shortridge farm. The division of the township into severalty farms was complete by this date.

A Mr Charles Francis Forster is traditionally the depopulator of the village of Low Buston. He inherited the property in 1778. He allowed the remaining houses of the village to decay and moved the road through the village northwards which allowed him to extend his gardens and plant trees by the drive up to his house. However Mr Forster was merely carrying out the final act of clearance since decay had set in long before.

The County History refers to a house built at the west end of the village with three foot thick walls and an inscription "H Johnson 1604". This was not identified, but may be incorporated into the present house at NU 224075. The earthwork remains of the village lie to the east. They comprise two rows of tofts, fronted with house-sites, facing each other across a narrow street (see plan, Roberts 1978 109).



38

CAISTRON(and Wreighill) NT 997013(W. at 977020)
 Rothbury 400 acres + 411 in Wreighill NCH XV 390-394
 1377(PT); 12 with Wreighill, 1536(TE);3 & 5 in W., 1665(P); 7 & 8
 in W., 1821(H); 8 & 3 in W..

DMVI, C & Wreighill DMVI, B.

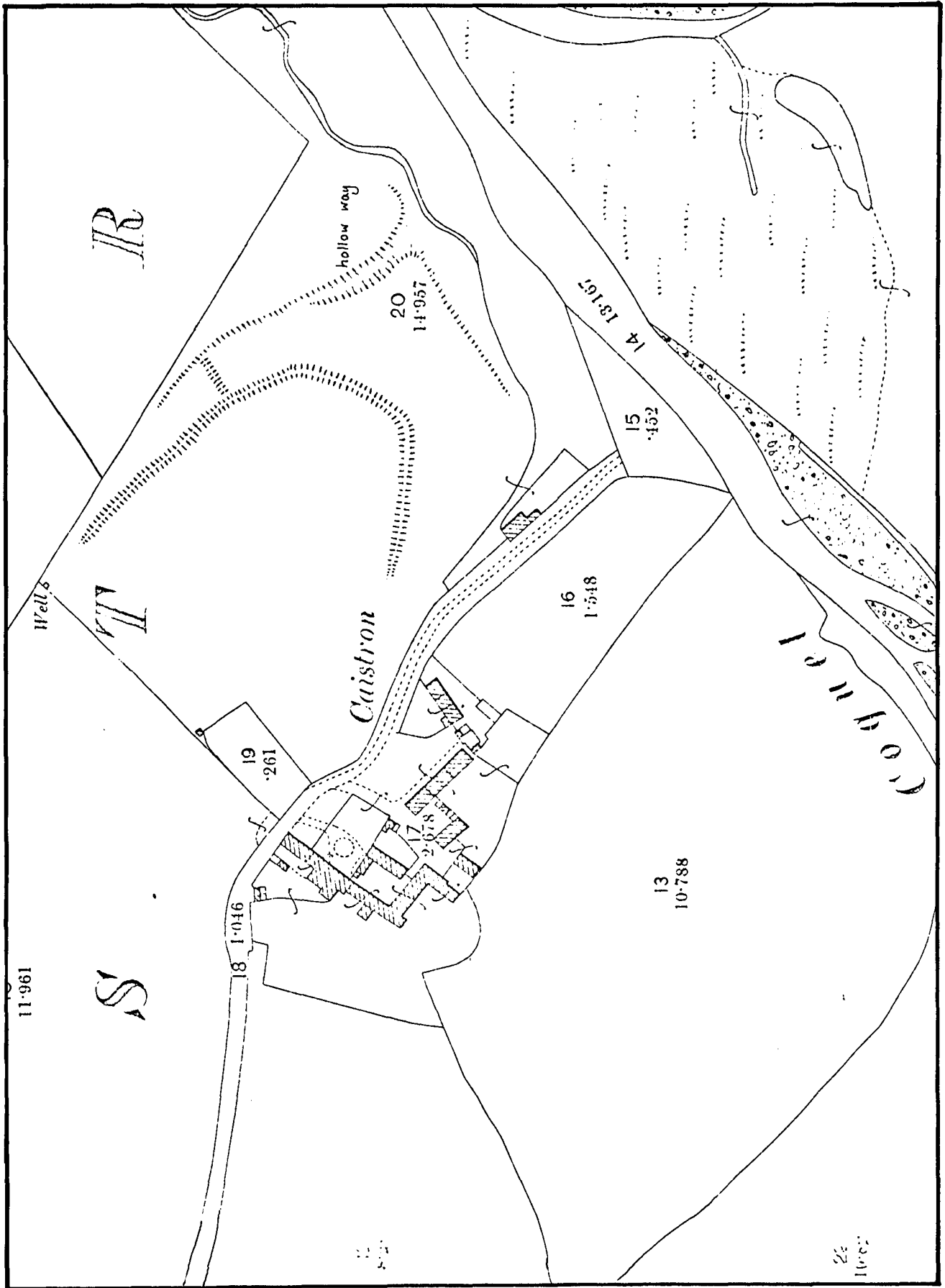
Caistron was originally a member of the barony of Greystoke in Cumberland, but was granted to Edgar son of Cospatric II, Earl of Dunbar in the mid 12th century. The descendants of this man, as manorial lords of Caistron, were responsible for demising it to the Cistercian monks of Newminster Abbey. A number of deeds of the later 12th and 13th centuries survive which describe the process. Wreighill (Werihill) was a dependancy of Caistron at this time "ubi fundatae sunt domus meae" (Fowler 1878 118). Wreighill was part of the original grant of land to Newminster Abbey which included; pasture for cattle and sheep and rights of common pasture in the vill of Caistron. It was subsequently referred to as "bercaria de Werihill" and its enclosures (clausis) or more often the grange of Weirihill (Fowler 1878 144 and 121, 143). The series of grants include that of a toft "in villa de Kesterne" lying next to Aldeve's toft to the west; the capital messuage, four cottages, and three acres in the crofts of the said cottages (ibid. 126-127) which are illustrative of the nature of the settlement. One piece of land was described as beginning at the house of the monks in the village and extending in length westwards by the Coquet suggesting that the village lay

near the Coquet (ibid. 130); the same deed also refers to "viridi placia villae" or the green place of the village. In 1296 the granges of Caistron and Werihill belonged entirely to Newminster. There were twelve adults recorded in the two settlements in 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

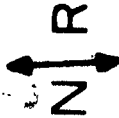
At the Dissolution there were three tenements in Caistron and five in Wreighill; it seems likely that the settlements were leased to tenant farmers in the late medieval period. In the Hearth Tax return for 1665 there were seven households in Caistron and eight in Wreighill (PRO E179/158/103). The Book of Rates for 1663 lists five proprietors in Wreighill and three in Caistron (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ, 1820 273-4). Armstrong's map of 1769 marks a hamlet at the former and a farm at the latter (NCRO ZAN PM9). However it was the larger settlement of Wreighill that declined more dramatically during the period 1665 to 1821, since by the latter date there were eight houses at Caistron and only three at Wreighill. Mackenzie notes a tradition that the population of Wreighill was nearly swept away by a plague in 1665 and also curiously describes Caistron as "a pleasant village" (Mackenzie 1825 II 71).

Earthworks relating to the two settlements were recognised at NT 997013 (Caistron) and NT 977020 (Wreighill). The earthworks at Caistron lie to the east of the farm and consist of an enclosure with a hollow way running down its east side to the haughs of the river Coquet. This is identified as a camp on the OS maps. The earthworks at Wreighill lie to the north of the only surviving cottage and consist of a series of enclosures, but

no identifiable house-sites. They do not seem typical of medieval tofts and may represent some other type of settlement which could be post medieval rather than earlier.



WREIGHILL NT 977020

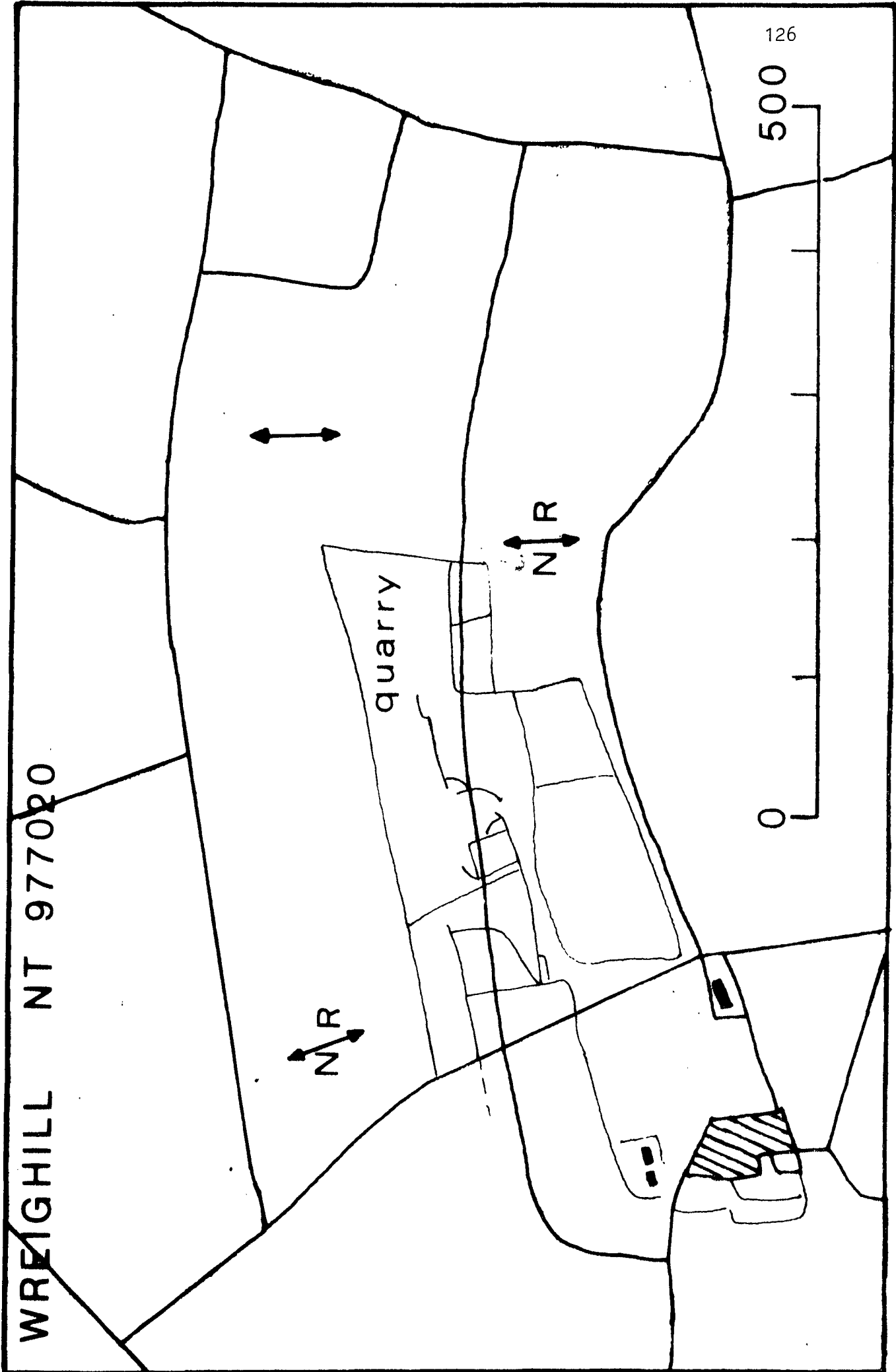


quarry

0

500

126



39

CALLALY

NU 053098

Whittingham

NCH XIV 527-540

1296(P); 17, 1336(P); 8, 1377(PT); 19, 1580(TA); 7.

DMVI, EMP, REP.

Callaly was held in drengage with Yetlington by William de Caluley in 1236 and owed truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 597-600). There were seventeen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 382) and nineteen adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). In 1415 Sir John Clavering held the castle of old "kaloule" which it has been suggested was the hillfort of Castle Hill (NU 060097; Bates 1891 14).

The 1541 survey lists a tower of the Claverings (Bates 1891 42) which would probably be the structure incorporated into the 18th century mansion's west wing. Seven tenants attended muster in 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23). The Clavering estates were sequestered in 1649 (Welford 1905 155), but were recovered. Yet in 1717 Callaly mansion and its "appurtenances" and the farm of High Houses were in the hands of John Clavering's creditors and mortgagees, but in Ralph Clavering's possession by 1723/4 (Hodgson 1918 37 & 82). A later entry in the Roman Catholic Register for 1749 records five farms at High Houses; Low Mains Farm; a farm and twelve cottages at Callaly and the mansion of Callaly (Hodgson 1918 100). The park wall bears the date 1704; it is likely that the emparkment of Callaly Hall dates to this period. Armstrong's map shows the emparked mansion and a substantial two-

rowed village outside to the south-west (NCRO ZAN PM9). This village is illustrated on a late 18th century plan of Callaly (Philipson 1961 353).

This thriving estate village, as Dippie Dixon noted, had decayed to a small cluster of cottages in the 19th century (Dixon 1895 139) and indeed deteriorated further in the present century. Evidence of the shrinkage of the 18-19th century village may be seen at NU 053094 to the west of the last cottage on the south side. It would be unlikely that this settlement was the site of the medieval village. In common with other other emparked mansions of the 18th century, a site adjacent to the House would be typical, i.e. near NU 053098.

40

CARHAM

NT 798384

Carham

1021 acres

NCH XI 22-30

1296(P); 5, 1377(PT); 43, 1541(TE); 8, 1569(TE); 15, 1580(TA); 8, 1665(P); 16, c.1715(H); 20, 1725(TE); 5.

DMVII, B, FO.

Carham was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed in which there were five taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 310). Forty-three adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32). There was a cell of Kirkham Priory here from the 12th century.

At the Dissolution there were eight husbandlands, a figure that was confirmed by the Border Survey of 1541 (Bates 1891 30). Records of a dispute between two landholders in 1569 list nine messuages, six cottages, nine gardens and orchards besides land and moorland in Carham. The 1580 survey states that there were eight tenants of Thomas Forster esq. liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). There were sixteen householders listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103).

John Warburton described Carham in the early 18th century as "a village on ye south brink of ye river Tweed, of twenty houses; the church is a mean building; covered with thatch Forster of Etherstone esq is chief lord and hath a mansion house in it but ruinous" (Hodgson 1916 11). A capital messuage, demesnes and four farmholds are recorded in 1725. Shidlaw farm was first recorded when it was leased as a separate farm of 172

acres in 1711. Armstrong's map shows the two-rowed village of Carham set on either side of the road to Cornhill with the church at the west end(NCRO ZAN PM9).

The village decayed into a farm-hamlet with the farm-house and cottages on the north side of the road and the farm-buildings on the south. The church was set back about 100 metres from the road not far from the river Tweed. The paddock beside the farm-buildings has some slight earthworks delimited by a bank beyond which, to the south, was an area of ridge and furrow cultivation(see plan).

COTTAGES

ROAD

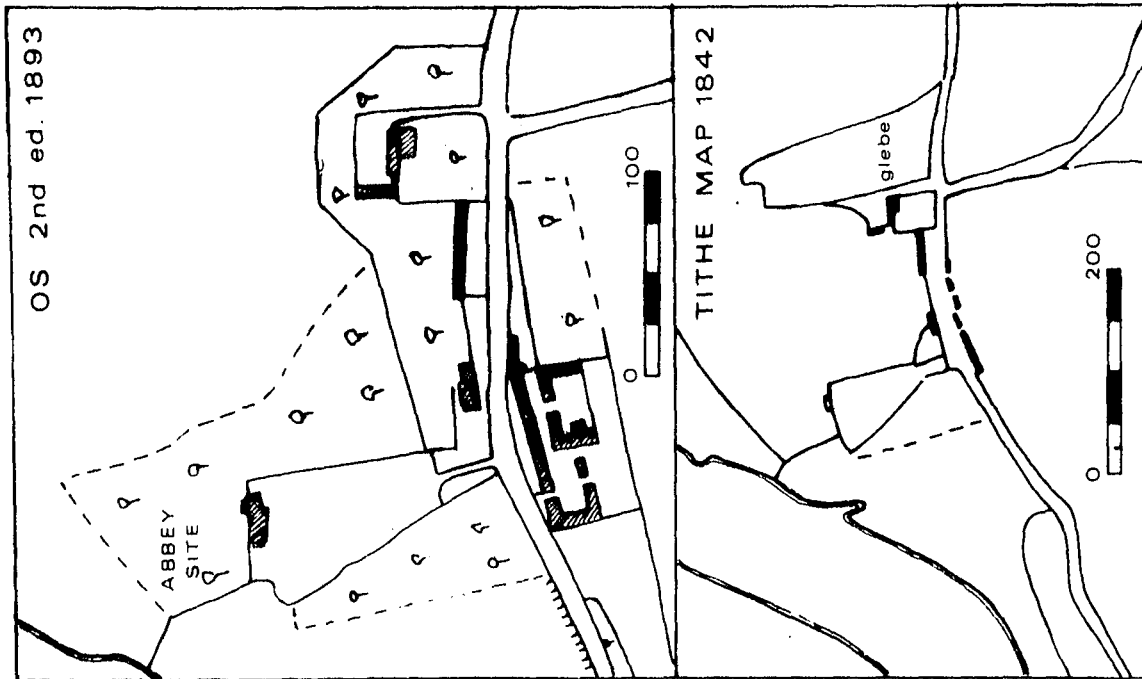
FARM

131



CARHAM

NT 798384



R F



41

CARTINGTON

NU O37045

Rothbury 2793 acres (1057 in 1620) NCH XV 370-380
 1296(P); 3, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 33, 1620(H); 5, 1665(P); 6,
 1821(H); 17.

DMVII, C.

Cartington was originally a member of the sarjeanty of Dithburn; a moiety was held by John le Viscount in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were three taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 261) and four in 1336 (PRO E179/158/7). The Poll Tax return recorded thirteen adults in 1377 (ibid. 158/29). John Cartington held a tower here in 1415 (Bates 1891 17).

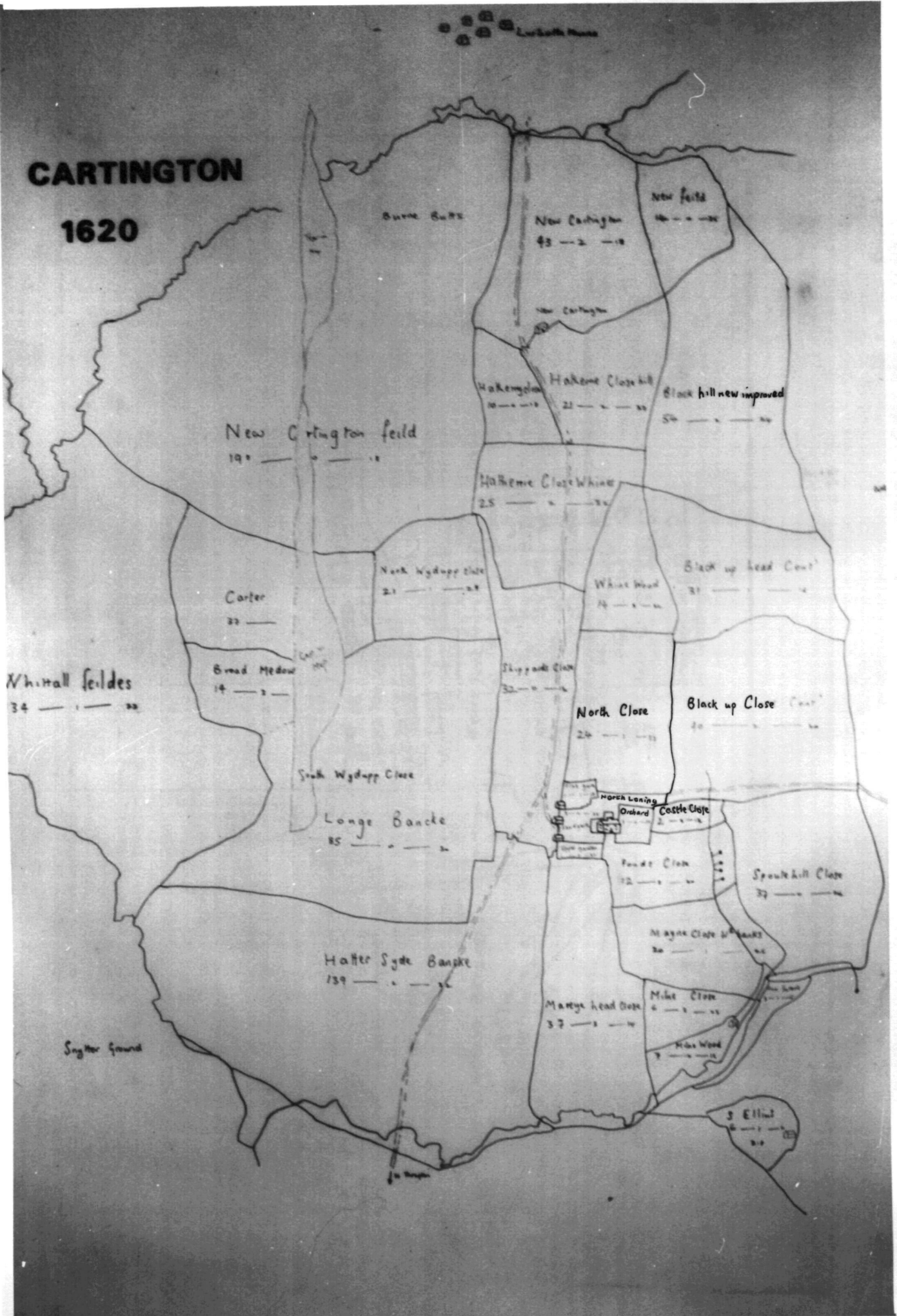
The vill belonged to Sir George Radcliffe in 1566/7 according to Clarkson's survey. He held an enclosure called Spoute Hill which had been taken out of the Forest of Rothbury (Aln Cas I A). In 1620 (see plan) it comprised thirty-seven acres and lay on the opposite side of the Spout burn from the Castle (NU O4 04). Cartington is unusual in being entirely enclosed at the time of Mayson's survey of 1617 when it belonged to Mr Roger Widdrington. The plan of 1620 shows that the hamlet of Cartington lay adjacent to the castle; three houses and various closes and orchards made up the settlement. To the north was a steading called New Cartington which may be equated with the modern farm of Bankhead. Some of the fields were very large, for example New Cartington field 190 acres, Whittall field 134 acres, and Hatter Syde Banck 139 acres. The rest were less than

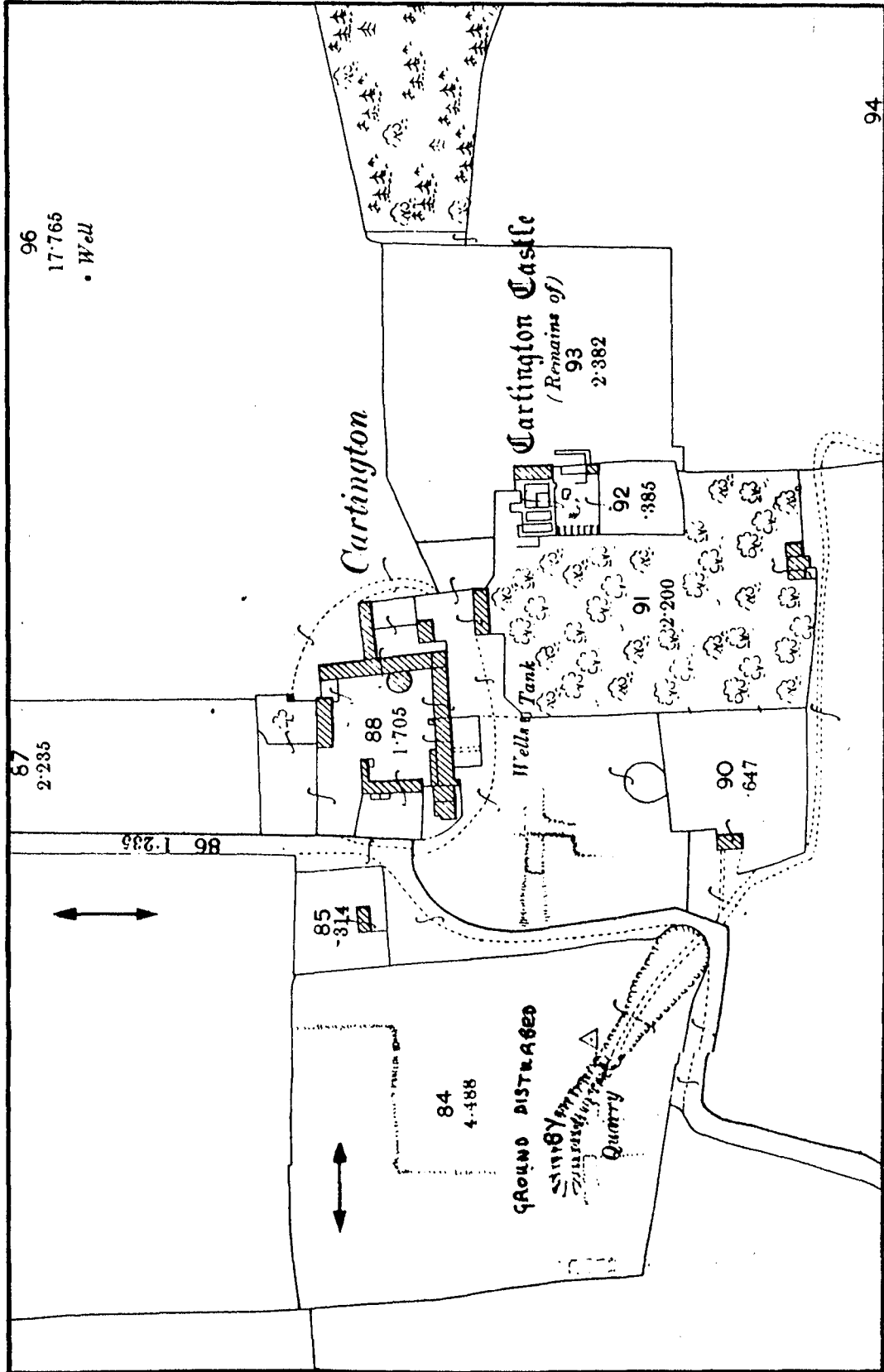
fifty acres in extent (Aln Cas O XXIII/I). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists five households too poor to pay and the Castle of Sir Edward Widdrington with ten hearths (PRO E179/158/103). In the late 18th or early 19th century three new steadings were set up; i.e. Whittle, Sandylands and South Cartington (see Armstrong's and Greenwood's maps).

The castle is now ruinous, but there is a farm to west of it where the houses of 1617 would have been. There is a possible house-platform at NU 037045 in a paddock in front of the old farm-house. The field across the road to the west has been disturbed by quarrying, but earthworks of possible buildings were recognised and ridge and furrow cultivation which was delimited by an earthen bank from the settlement area.

CARTINGTON

1620





42

CHARLTON; NORTH

NU 167229

Ellingham 2807 acres NCH II 291-8
 1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 6, 1578(TA); 28, 1580(TA); 15, 1665(P); 6,
 1821(H); 42, 1825(H); 18 in village.

III, DMVII, B.

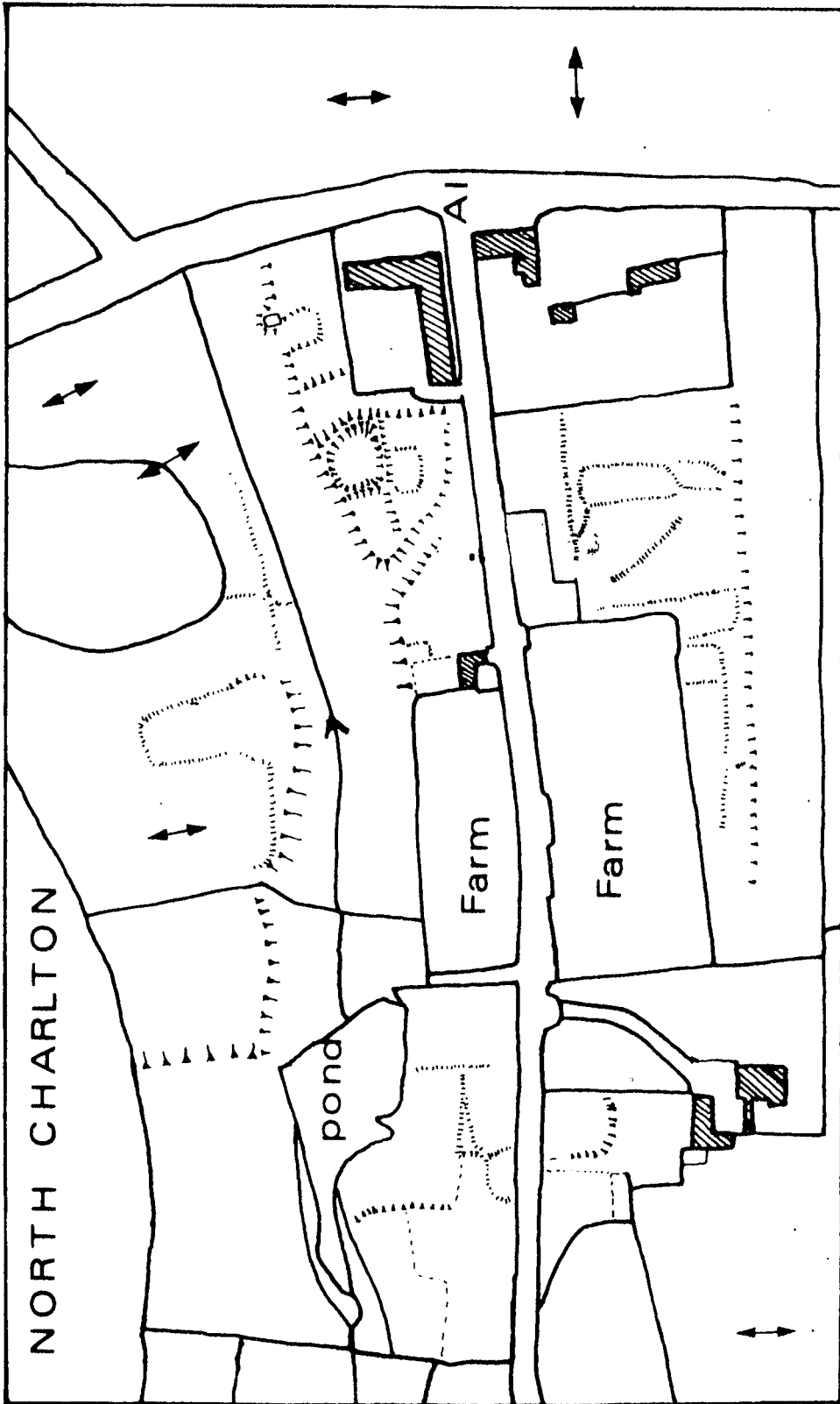
North Charlton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by the lord of Ditchburn in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were twelve taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 338).

A rental of 1578 listed fourteen tenants at will and ten cottagers. There were also four freehold tenements; Thomas Swinburne's tenement lay at the west end of the middle road; another lay in the south row; and the remaining two in "Burne Rowe" one of which was at the east end. The moor comprised 1398 acres. Three fields, each butting the Berwick road, of more than 200 acres a piece, totalled 766 acres. Two blocks of land totalling 184 acres lay on the north side of the town. (NCRO 399). Shortly after this rental the Border Survey of 1580 found fifteen tenants liable for service (Bain BP i 14-19).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 has six householders in the vill (PRO E179/158/103). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a substantial two-row village on an east-west alignment just west of the Great North Road; Charlton Hall of Cay esq., about a mile to the south-east; and Link Hall Farm by the Great North Road a mile south of the village (NCRO ZAN PM9). In 1825 Mackenzie described the village as "consisting of a commodious inn, two

farmhouses and fifteen cottages" (Mackenzie 1825 I 425).

There are earthworks at NU 168229 and 168230 on both sides of the road through the settlement which is now a substantial farm-hamlet. Those on the north side of the road may represent the former garths of Middle Row, bounded to the north by a steep bank running down to the burn. Beyond the burn is a wooded hillock which is traditionally supposed to be the site of the medieval chapel; to the west are further earthwork enclosures which may belong to Burne Row (NU 167230).



43

CHARLTON, SOUTH

NU 164203

Ellingham

1885 acres

NCH II 300-301

1296(P); 14, 1352(TE); 24, 1569(TA); 17, 1586(TA); 16, 1620(TA);
14, 1685(TA); 13, 1702(TA); 14, c.1756(TE); 14, 1794(TE); 4.

II, DMVII, REP, C, FO.

South Charlton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Simon de Lucker in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The same Simon gave to Farne five roods of land in the village to build upon which lay "ad exitus eiusdem ville in occidentali parte"(Raine 1852 App.124). In 1296 there were fourteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 339). An IPM of John de Lukre in 1352 lists sixteen husbandlands, each with twenty-four acres, and eight cottages (Cal IPM X No 33). The demesne in 1379 contained 120 acres in David de Lukre's portion (2/3).

Hall and Humberston's survey of 1569 found sixteen tenants at will and one cottager in South Charlton (PRO KR 164/37/152). This was unchanged in 1586 except that one tenant, Marmaduke Selby, held two husbandlands and a cottage. Each husbandland included a portion of the former demesne lands and typically totalled about twenty-seven acres of arable and four acres of meadow (Aln Cas A II i). By 1620 two more tenants had engrossed two holdings into one. There were four unenclosed fields; Northfield (153 acres); Westfield (155 acres); Eastfield (122 acres) and Middle Field (96 acres), ^{and an enclosed demesne (180a) and the ox-pastures (80a).} The village comprised two rows of houses and tofts facing each other across a green on an east-west axis with the chapel at the east end (Aln Cas A V 4).

By 1685 the town-fields had been divided into quarters, presumably relating to the former open-fields. There were eleven tenant farmers and two cottagers. By dint of this division and the limestone and coal "they have improved their farms to be worth about £24" (Aln Cas B I 3). In 1702 there were twelve tenant farmers (four with double tenements) and two cottagers. The surveyor noted that "these tenants are advanced £3 per annum by dividing their common or moor for which they pay neither rent nor fines" (Aln Cas A VI). Strangely both the 1702 and 1727 surveys suggest that the Common of 699 acres was unenclosed. The latter survey lists the improvements made by each of the tenants on the moor which may explain the enclosure suggested by the 1702 Survey.

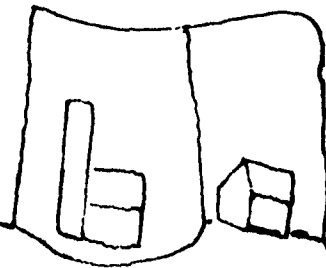
Seymour's survey of c.1756 describes ten farmholds of between seventy-six and 181 acres, two smaller holdings of about fifty acres and two cottage holdings. One of the farms, Brocks Hall, may have been sited away from the village and Charlton Mires house with fifty-five acres of land was a public house on the Great North Road. A further fourteen cottages were included in the farm-holds. All the other farms lay in the village (Aln Cas A I 6). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows only Mires outside the village (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of 1775 indicates that the village still retained the basic lay-out of 1620 (Aln Cas O IX 3) but a new roadway ran down the backside of the south row. The twelve farms of 1756 were reduced in number and amalgamated to form four new farmholds by 1794 (Aln Cas B I 13 & 21). The "emancipation of the cottagers" at the turn of the 19th century

not only gave small-holdings to labourers but also saw terraced cottages built for their use in the village. The old toft divisions were swept away on the south row (see 1813 map NCRO ZHE 47/6). The dispersed farm of Charlton Hall to the south of the village dates to the early 19th century. By the 1840s the green had been incorporated into the cottage-gardens of the south row (NCRO ZHE 47/11), and already there were signs of decay as the eastern-most terrace of the south-row was replaced by a single house in a large garden(see plan).

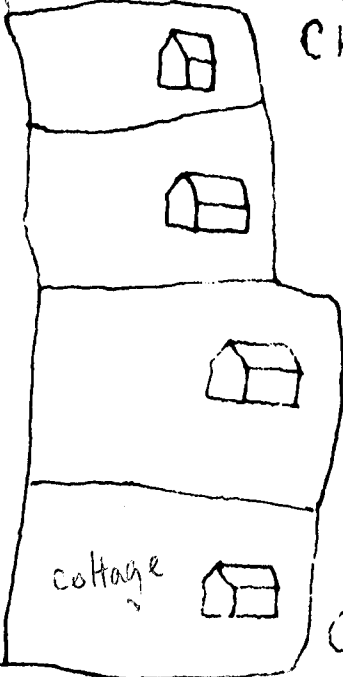
In the mid 19th century the whole village was replanned (between 1846 & 1861). As a result of this, the south row and its back lane was removed, a new chapel was sited at NU 164202 (roughly where the east end of the old south row had been), and the north row was moved forward of its original line. The small field west of the present chapel occupies the site of the south row and part of the green. There are slight banks that are possibly the remains of the line of the back-lane of the south toft-row, but nothing more substantial is visible.

1623

SOUTH CHARLTON

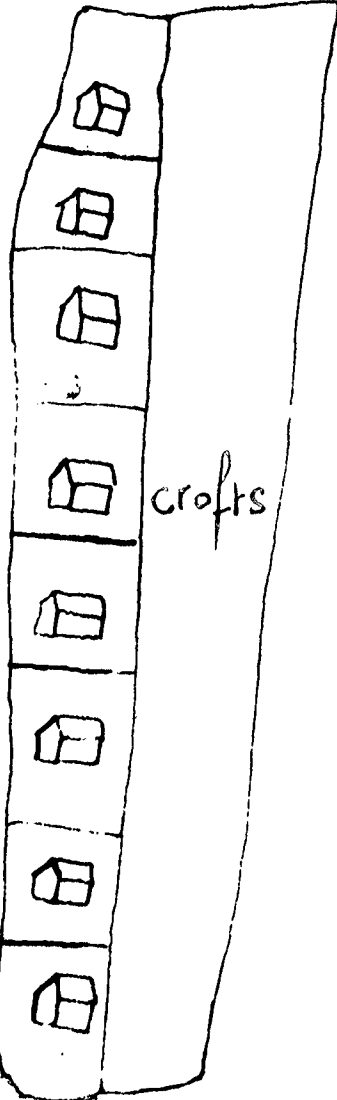


Chapel

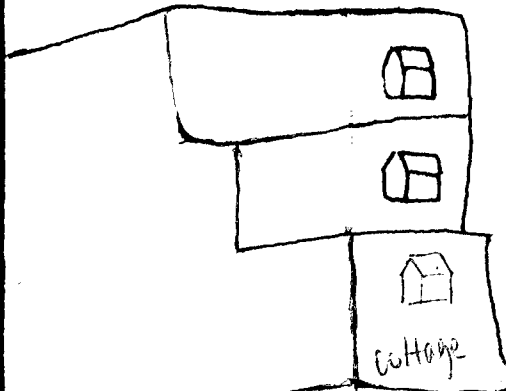


cottage

Greene



crafts

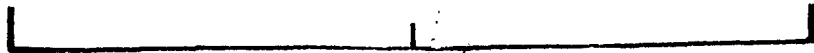


cottage

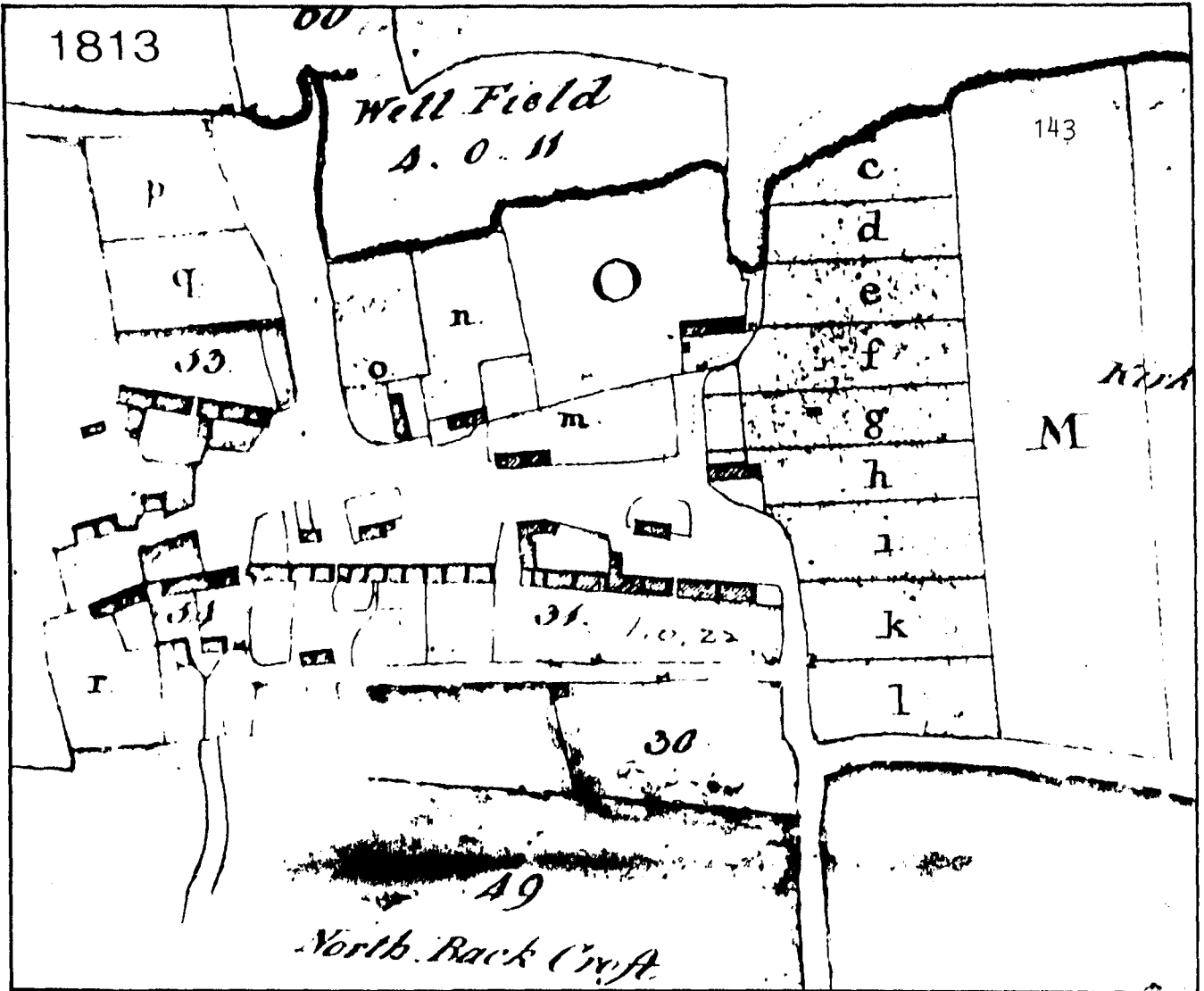


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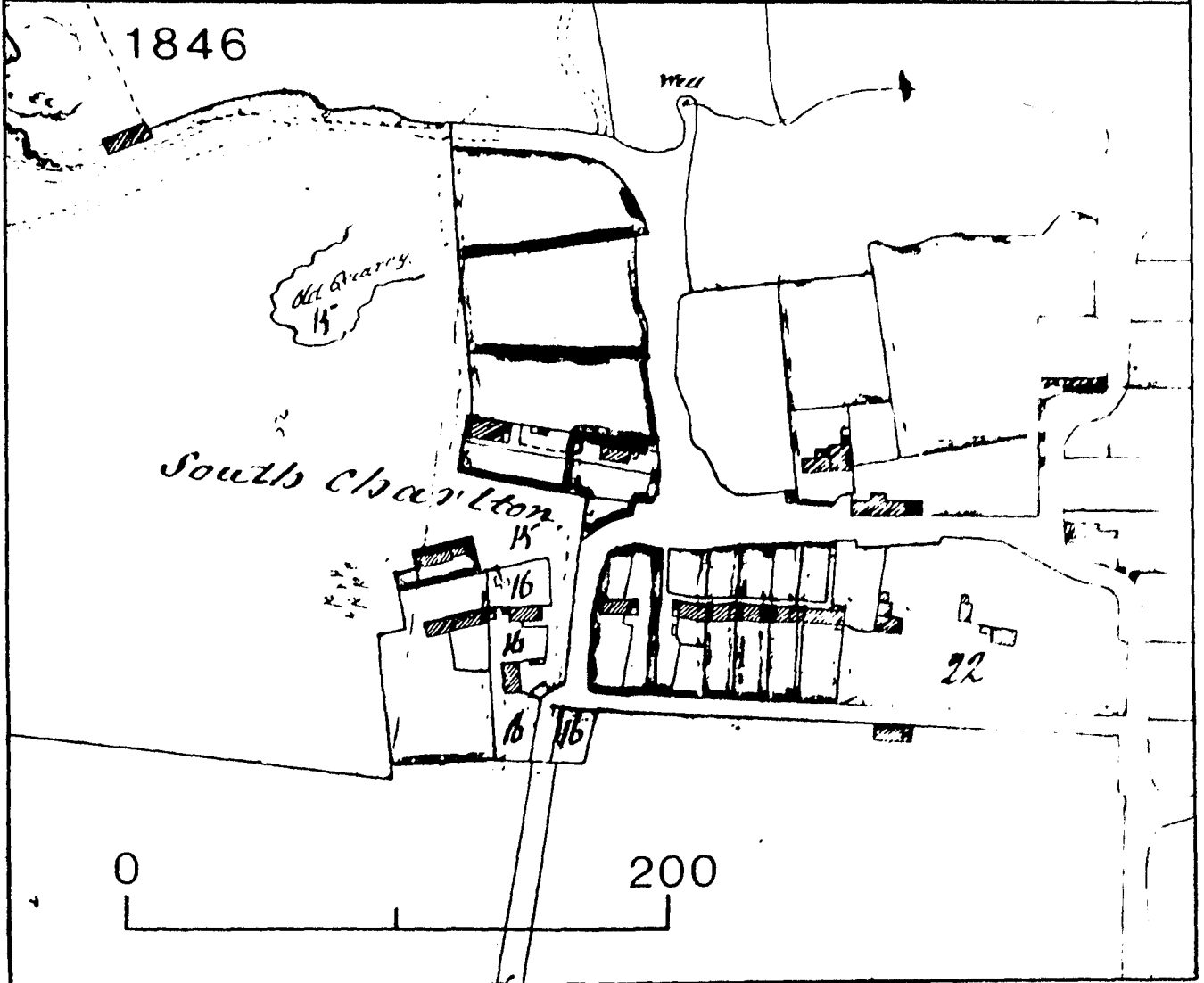
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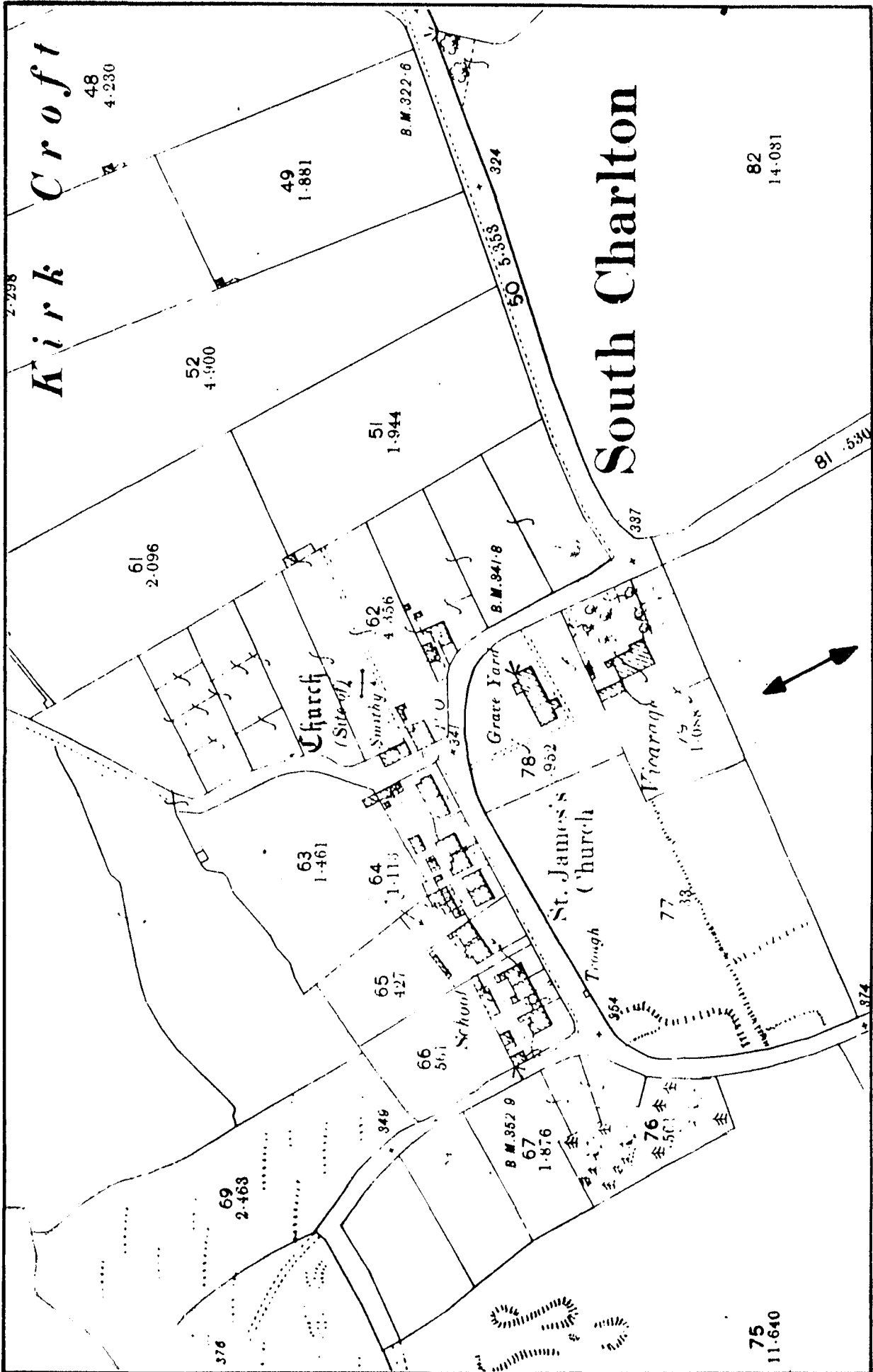


1813



1846





44 & 44A

CHATTON and CHATTON SHIELDS

NU 05 28

Chatton 6554 acres NCH XIV 192-210
 1296(P); 40, 1352(TE); 41, 1541(TE); 30, 1566/7(TA); 40,
 1580(TA); 24, 1586(TA); 47, 1616(TA); 33, 1685(TA); 28, 1702(TA);
 32, 1727(TA); 35, c.1756(TE); 21, 1794(TE); 15.

IV, OMV, REP.

Chatton was a demesne manor of the barony of Alnwick. A deed of William de Vescy (mid 13th century) granted Alnwick Abbey a toft in the "villa" of Chatton, forty-four perches in circumference at twenty feet per perch, contiguous on the east side with the house of William the Archer (Tate 1868/9 App. xi). A deed of 1425 in the Laing MSS relates to a messuage in Chatton at the east end of the town of Chatton on the north row (Macdonald 1950 126). Although both deeds describe properties in a village only the latter is specific enough to identify on later estate plans (see 1620 plan). Chatton was granted by charter the right to hold a Wednesday market and annual fair in 1253, but there were never any burgages and the market was not a long term success. The Lay Subsidy roll for 1296 records forty taxpayers in Chatton and Le Scelis (Fraser 1968 No 358).

In 1323/4 William Galloun held a toft and 100 acres of land at Chatton Scheles (Cal IPM VI 485). In 1566/7 Chatton Shields comprised a toft, sixty acres of pasture and twenty acres of wood held freely by Thomas Forster of Etherston, but nearby was a holding called Warneden or Grey Shields shared by Edward Craster

and Thomas Grey (Aln Cas A I i). The demesne holding of Chatton Shields had expanded to 205 acres by 1616, when it was held by Matthew Forster. In 1616 Grey Shields comprised ninety-nine acres. The two holdings were abandoned in the late 18th century.

Chatton itself was surveyed in 1352, shortly after the Black Death, at the death of Henry de Percy. The demesne which had totalled 340 acres in 1265 (PRO C145/29/38) now comprised 180 acres. Of twenty-seven bondage holdings eleven were waste, as were eight out of thirteen cottages for lack of tenants. The manor site was ruined, but there was a water-mill, a several pasture called le Musgrave Schele, a park called Kelsoe, and the rents of free tenants.

The Border Survey of 1541 recorded thirty husbandlands and two little towers including the vicarage in Chatton. Both towers are mentioned in the 1415 list (Bates 1891 19 & 35). This is supported by Clarkson's survey of 1566/7 which records that twenty-six husbandlands were held individually, two were held by Lyonel Reveley and another one and a half divided amongst three tenants. There was a messuage, garden, croft and about forty-three acres of land in each husbandland. In addition there were nine cottagers and a freeholder. At the time there was a "controversy for the devysyon of the said towne of Chatton" which had originated in an unjust preponderance of good lands in the hands of a small number of tenants. This ran counter to the traditional idea that "every tenant accordinge to his porcyon of rente shold have lyke quantetye of land and of lyke qualyte" (Aln Cas A I). The attempt to divide the town-fields and village into

two parts as a solution to this problem proved unsatisfactory and Mayson's early 17th century survey demonstrates that there was a return to a division "rigg by rigg" of all the fields amongst all the husbandland tenants. The 1586 survey portrays a similar picture to that of 1567; however there were six more cottagers and a demesne of one and a half husbandlands had been taken out by Thomas Reveley (Aln Cas A II).

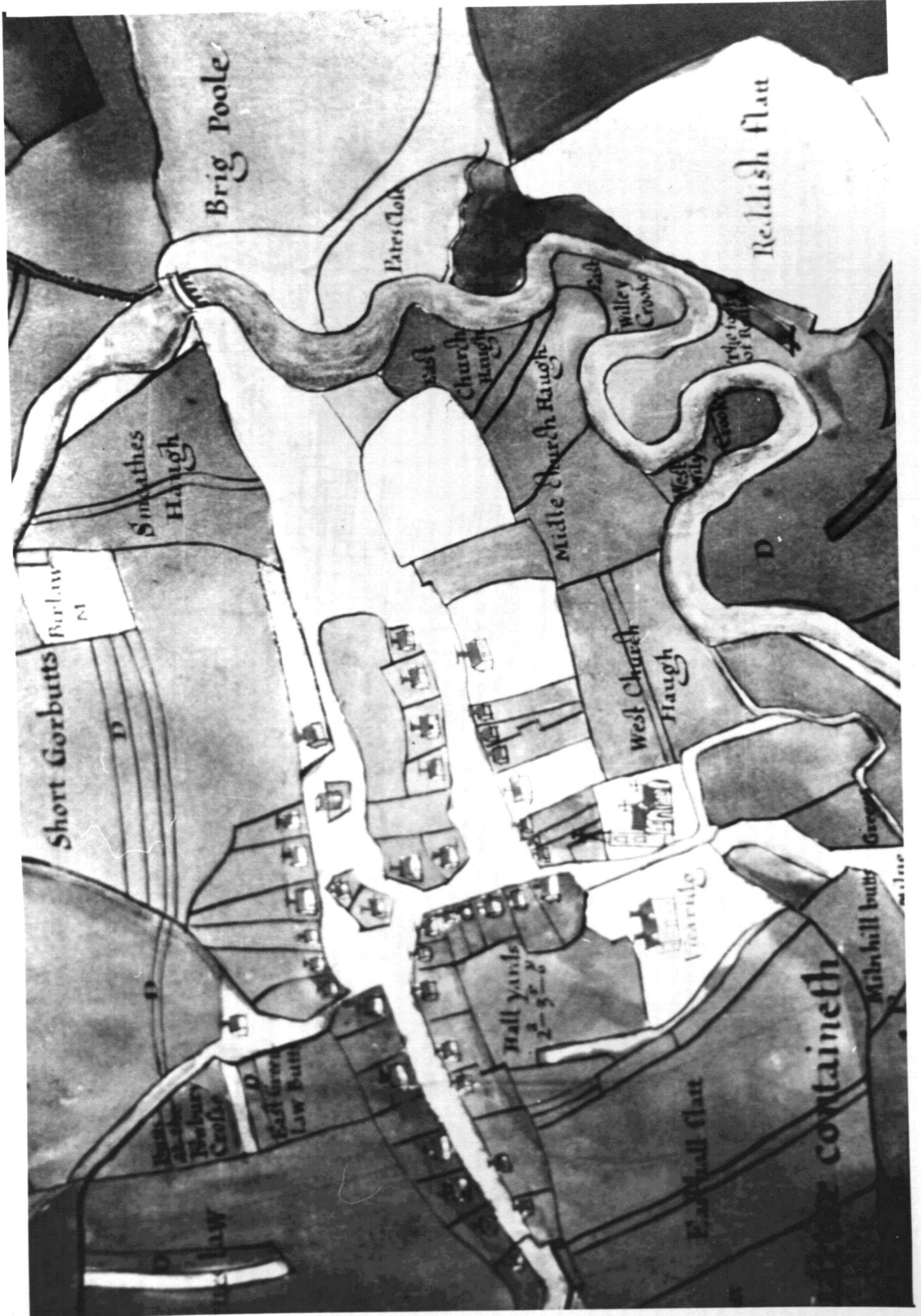
Mayson's survey of 1616 and its accompanying plan provide a detailed impression of the township in the early 17th century. The layout of the village was more complex than is typical of Northumbrian village plans. It was formed of two main rows of less than regular shape on an east-west axis which opened out to a green at the east end as the village ran down to the river Till. A middle row lay on the green at this end. The church lay behind the south row to the east of a loning which went towards the mill. The vicarage lay opposite, north of which was a close called the Hall yardes tucked in behind a corner in the south row. The eighteen husbandland tenants, a freeholder and the demesne tenant held their arable and meadow in four fields, or quarters, Henlaw (246 acres); Gorbutt (85 acres); Milneside (248 acres) and Pepott (255 acres). Some of them also had a share in Eastfield, which was mainly held by John Reveley senior (141 acres out of 183 acres in toto), and Amerside field which was largely held in a block of forty-one acres of arable by Thomas Swynhoe with some of the other tenants having small shares in the field. Thomas Swynhoe held a several pasture called Amerside Law of 208 acres; the demesne tenant and John Reveley Senior also

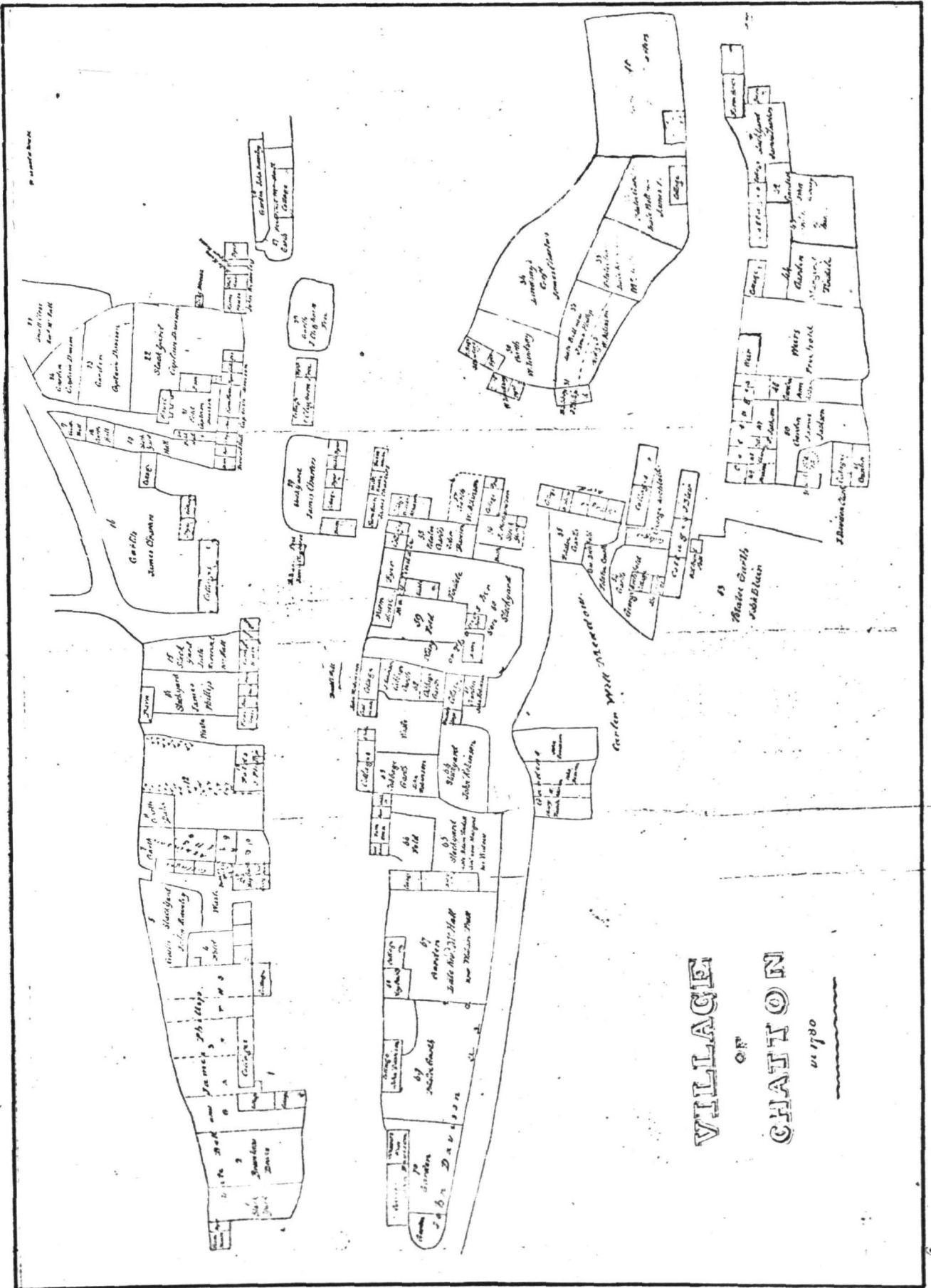
held pasture closes. These large holdings were almost severalty farms. Thomas Swynhoe's holding was notionly three husbandland farms and John Reveley's four husbandland farms. These had been taken out of the husbandland farms so that there were only twenty-one husbandlands in 1616. These were held by eighteen tenants; a typical holding comprised about thirty acres of arable, four acres of meadow and twenty-four acres of the ox-pastures. There were in addition six cottagers, three tofters (smallholders) and a freeholder. About seventy-two acres of Chatton Park (1064 acres in toto) had been improved (Aln Cas A V 5). Few apparent changes had taken place by 1685 except the development of Chatton Park farm (Aln Cas B I 3).

By 1702 a division of the tenants lands into quarters had taken place, based upon the main fields of 1616. Pepott and Milneside quarters had five tenants with farms and Henley six, but William Reaveley and M Patterson each held two tenement-farms in Gorbutt quarter. Besides these, there were the severalty farms of Chatton Shields; Greendykes; Emmerside Law; Lowfield; and the Park. There were also three tofters and eight cottagers in the village (Aln Cas A VI i). Mr Swynhoe's freehold had recently been purchased by the Duke of Somerset. The Parish Registers of Chatton begin to have references to the farms of Chatton Park, Greendykes, Wandon and others from the second decade of the 18th century. However the shared quarters were still unenclosed according to the 1727 survey which repeated a recommendation made in 1702 that they should divide these common fields, and also the common waste in order to improve the value of the farms (Aln Cas

A I 4). This advice had been taken by c.1756 when Chatton was surveyed by Richard Seymour. Indeed divisions and improvements are recorded in 1748, 1769 and 1782. Not only were the infields divided by 1756 but there were a number of intakes and new farms on the moor such as Brownridge and Chatton Sandyfords. There were still some sixteen farms in the village (Aln Cas I 6). The overall number of farms in the township was reduced by amalgamation between 1756 and 1794 to fifteen (Aln Cas B I 13, 15 and 21).

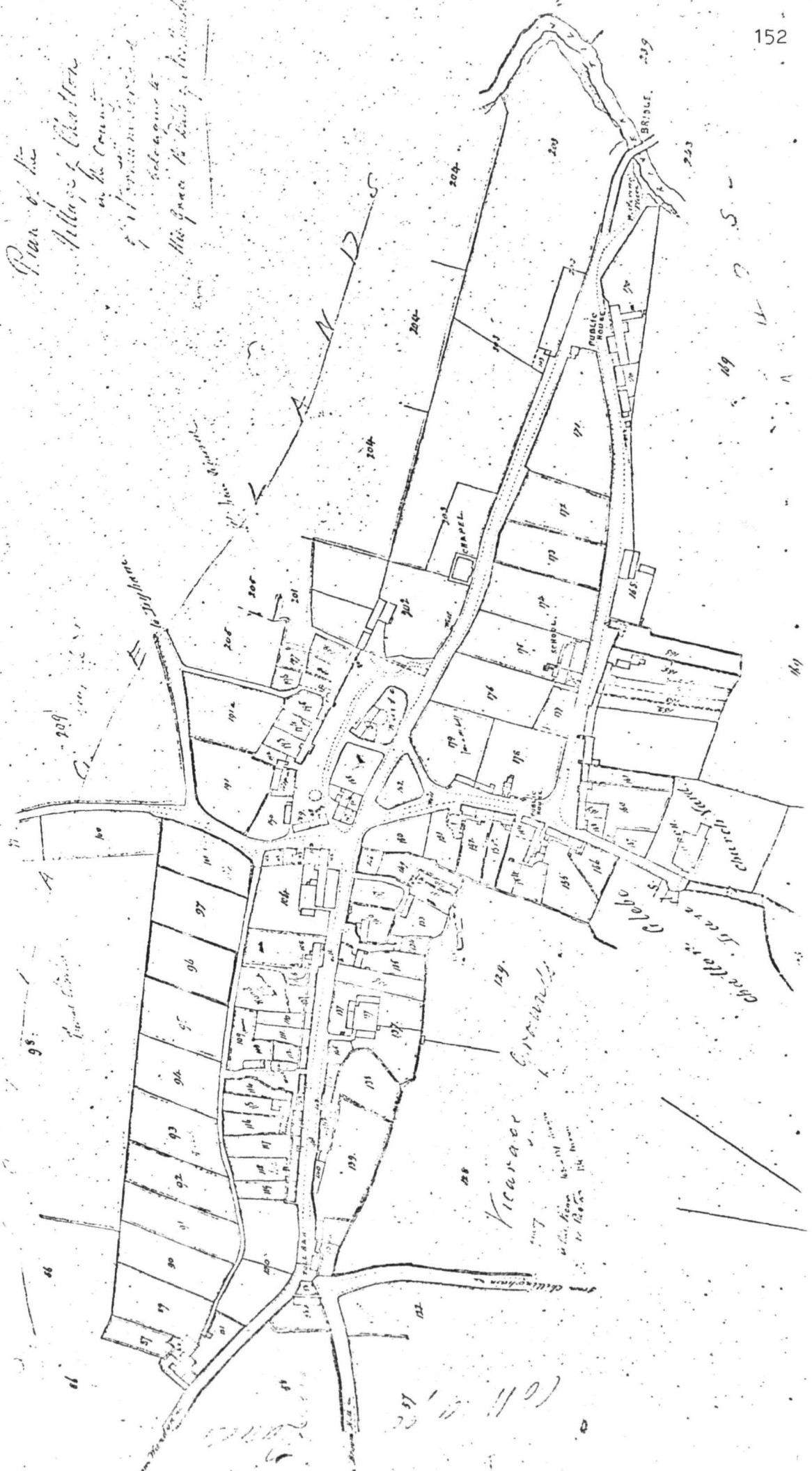
A map of the village in 1780 shows that the plan was little altered from 1616. It is notable that there are only two encroachments on the green, and that a road had been laid along the backside of the west end of the south row (NCRO ZAN Bell 27/12). A subsequent plan of 1844 shows a complete replanning had been effected, although elements of the basic lay-out were retained. The green and common ways had been enclosed (1782 division?) and narrow modern roads established in their place (NCRO ZAN Bell 27/11). It is probable that the change was partly related to the provision of cottage-holdings for village labourers in about 1800. To the end, for example, fifty acres were docked from Wandon farm to be distributed amongst the cottagers (MacDonald 1974 138). In 1807 there were sixty-eight cottagers each with five acres of land (Hardy 1873 52 ff.). The village has continued to thrive.





Plan of the
Village of Charlton
in the County
of Kent

Adapted from a
Plan of the Village of Charlton
in the County of Kent
published in 1791



98
99

Vicarage Ground

Church Lane

Public House

Brisle

101
102
103

45

CHESWICK

NU O3046.4

Holy Island (Ancroft) 1963 acres Raine 227-234
 1403(TE); 24, 1560/1(TE); 17 & (TA); 13, 1580(TA); 12, 1666(P);
 27, 1719(H); 16, 1825(H); c.41.

II,DMVII, B, FO.

Cheswick was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was held in socage by Patrick de Cheswick, John de Haggerston and William son of Adam de Cheswick in 1208/10 (BF I 26). In 1403 Patrick de Cheswick died in possession of a capital messuage, fifteen and a half husbandlands and eight cottages in Cheswick all of which were worth nothing due to the war between England and Scotland (15 Skirlaw, PRO DURH/3/2). Thomas Haggerston in 1446 held a demesne of 126 acres of land and three and a half husbandlands (9 Neville, *ibid.*).

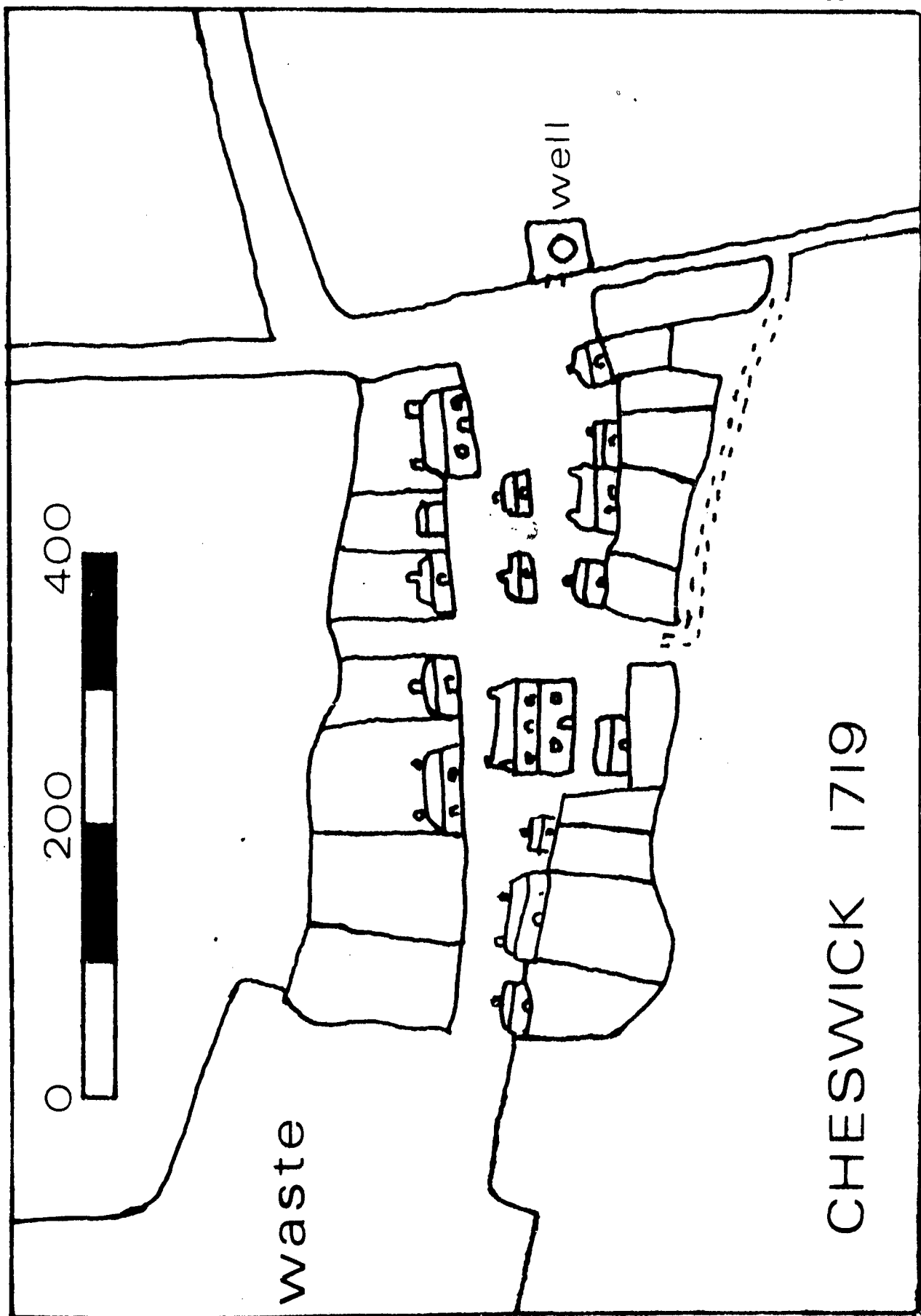
The 1560/1 Royal Survey found a ruinous tower and seventeen husbandlands in Cheswick, the former belonging to Thomas Maners. However there was a total of seven freeholders, only three of whom were resident; the four absentee landlords, Thomas Maners, Thomas Stranguish, Ralph Grey and Henry Haggerston had ten tenants between them (Raine 1852 21). Twelve tenants were recorded in the 1580 survey of Border Decay (Bain BP i 14-19); and the Hearth Tax return of 1666 had a total of twenty-seven householders, most of whom were non-solvants (PRO E179/106/28).

The four freeholders came to an agreement over the division of the common fields of Cheswick in 1719. The division was

illustrated by a plan. This shows the blocks of land allocated to each proprietor according to the number of notional farms which they held in the township. The village consisted of a simple two-row plan on an east-west axis with seven tofts on the north row and eleven on the south row, and a well at the east end. Sixteen houses were marked on the plan, five on the north row, eight on the south row and a two storeyed house and two cottages lying on the green (NCRO 683/16/2). The moor of 325 acres, west of the village, was enclosed in 1724, but the green remained unenclosed until 1814. At that time the roads through the village took on their modern form apart from the road to the A1 which was moved north-wards in the late 19th century. (NCRO 683/16/4). In 1825 Mackenzie counted about forty cottages in the village as well as the mansion house.

However by 1841 the village had decayed. As a consequence of the 1719 division new and more convenient farms were set up away from the village during the course of the 18th century. This is well demonstrated by a comparison of the enclosure map of 1719 and the tithe map of 1841 (NCRO DT 97M).

Around the site of the village, except to the west, fine broad ridge and furrow cultivation was observed. The furlongs on the south side were about 6-700 metres long. The extent of the former village area (NU 030465) is well defined by the limits of the ridge and furrow cultivation. This area has been levelled and no earthwork features could be recognised.



waste

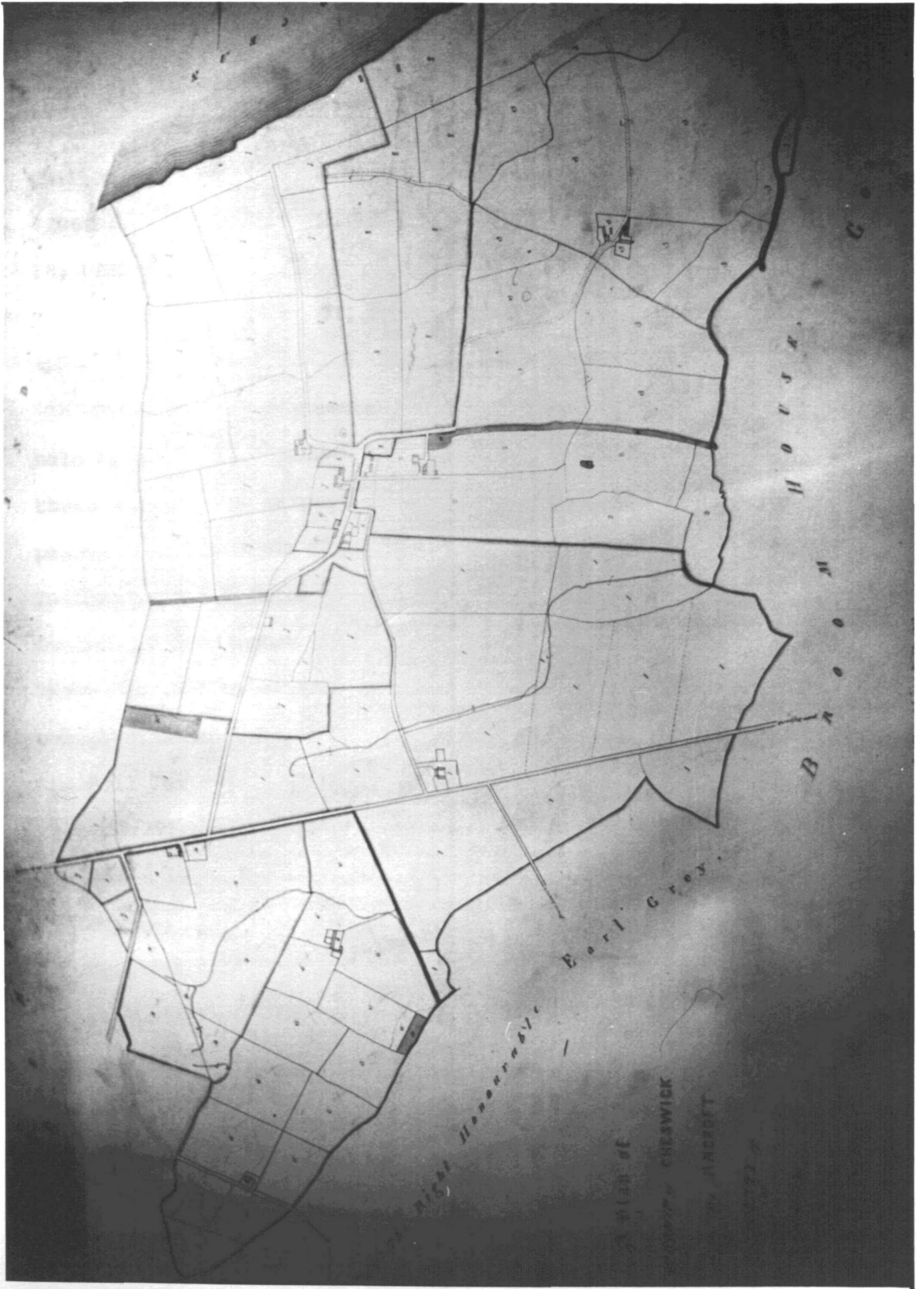
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200

400

well

CHESWICK 1719



46

CHILLINGHAM

NU O6P259

Chillingham 1764 acres NCH XIV 323-330
 1296(P); 11, 1352(TE); 22, 1377(PT); 28, 1580(TA); 11, 1665(P);
 18, 1722(TA); 16.

II, DMV, EMP, REP, D.

Chillingham was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Muschamp in 1242 (BF II 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eleven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 356). The manor passed into the hands of the Heton family in the 14th century. In 1344 Thomas de Heton was granted the right to crenellate his mansion of Chillingham (Bates 1891 9). At the death of the same Thomas in 1352 there were only four of twenty-two husbandlands occupied, because of the defection of tenants (PRO C135/124/5). The Poll Tax return of 1377 attests twenty-eight adults (PRO E179/158/29).

There were eleven tenants of Sir Thomas Grey listed in the 1580 survey (Bain BP i 14-19). In the early 17th century (1629-34) Lord Grey obtained a licence to enclose land for a Park. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists eighteen households including the Castle of Lord Grey (PRO E179/158/103). In 1693 five demesne tenants were listed, two cotters, and the mill lease. The house and some other lands were "in hand for my lord's use" (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Chillingham High and Low Barns were recorded as the domicile of persons deceased in 1696 in the Parish Registers. It may be surmised that these two farms were those leased to the two

major demesne tenants of 1693. In 1722 Low Barns of 595 acres was let to Mr Norton and various closes to John Browne; there were also fourteen cotters and the mill tenant (NCRO 424 Box 5c). George Mark described the village in 1734 as "small, but the houses are neat and well built. The church is situated at the east end of the village, ..." (Hinde 1869 80). He also noted that the lands to the east were excellent pasture and were wholly used as such, mostly in a large park. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small two-row village on an east-west axis to the west of the church, all lying to the north of the castle. The park enclosed a large area to the east of the castle and there was a farm called Barns north-west of the village (NCRO ZAN PM9).

In the early 19th century the village was replanned as a single row of estate cottages on the north side of the road to the church (NCRO 424 Box A). This was removed in the mid 19th century; as it is not shown on the 1861 OS map.

47

CHIRMUNDESSEN (Peels?)

NT 942046

Alwinton

NCH XV 444-445

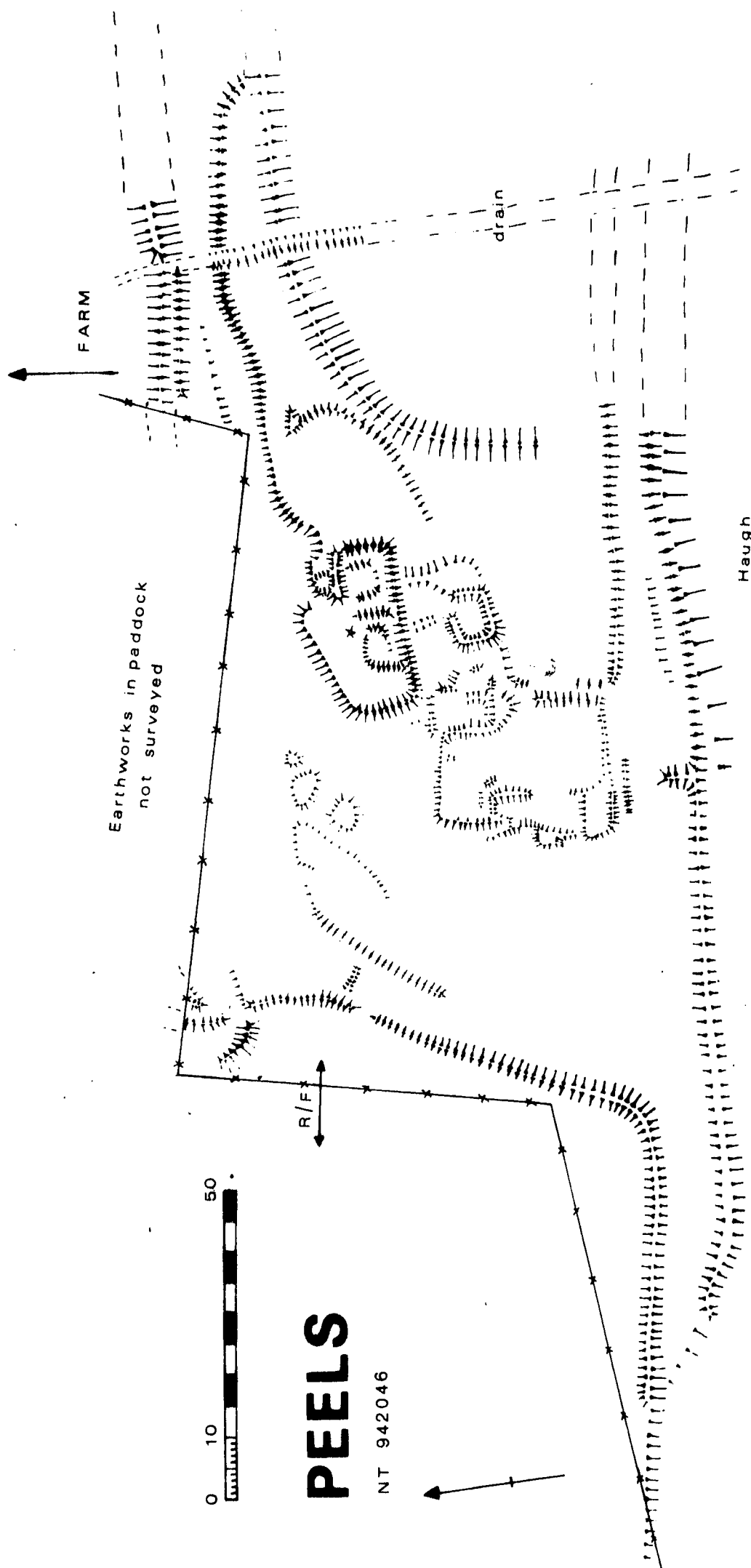
VI, DMVII, A*.

Chirmundesden was a member of the barony of Alwick and was subinfeudated to Gilbert de Umfraville, Lord of Harbottle in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of the wife of Robert de Umfraville in 1368 (42 Edward III) records a messuage, five carucates of arable, twenty acres of meadow, fifty acres of woodland and a water-mill in the hands of tenants at will rendering ten marks per annum (Cal IPM XII 250). The vill never appears in medieval tax documents or 16th century surveys. The manor may have been a demesne farm of the Lords of Harbottle with no bondage lands, on the evidence of the IPM of 1368.

In the 1604 Survey of Royal Estates on the Border Chirmundesden was described thus: "sometymes a township and nowe used as a demesne to Harbottle and therein valued". There were stated to be 820 acres in the township (Sanderson 1891 117). In the 17th century a farm called Peels appears in its place.

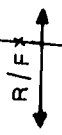
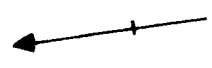
On the haugh-land in front of the present farm-buildings are earthworks representative of a small group of buildings that might be postulated as the site of the manor of Chirmundesden (NT 942046). It is suggested that this is a superior position for the medieval settlement to that at NT 952062 which has in any case been identified as the site of Brownrig Farm (18th century). The site at Peels is near the best land of the township, whereas

Brownrig stands at c.700 feet OD on an exposed ridge of land. The site comprises a major building, nine by twenty-one metres, and three subsidiary structures to the south and west. The whole group is enclosed by field-banks with an open area to the west side. Two drove ways lead off to the east and one to the west. Further earthworks lay in a small paddock to the north but they were not surveyed due to the presence of farm animals. These included house-platforms and a ditch delimiting the north side.



PEELS

NT 942046



Earthworks in paddock
not surveyed

FARM

drain

Haugh

48

CLENNELL

NT 928071

Alwinton

1070 acres

NCH XV 428-434

1296(P); 7, 1377(PT); 23, 1665(P); 5, 1821(H); 4.

DMVII, COV, FO.

Clennell was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was subinfeudated to Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 406), and there were twenty-three adults recorded in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (Beresford 1954 375).

Seven tenants appeared at the Muster of 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23) and the Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists five householders (PRO E179/158/103). The vill was held by a local family, the Clennells of Clennell. Percival Clennell held a little tower here in 1541 around which he was building a barmkin (Bates 1891 43-4). The vill passed out of their hands in the 18th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Mr Wilkinson but no village (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The gardens around the mansion obscure any possible earthworks of the former village (above grid ref.). There is still a farm here. The hillside to the north has terracing and ridge and furrow cultivation on it.

49

COLDMARTIN

NU 002868

Chatton 395 acres

NCH XIV 215-218

1584(TE); 4 & (TA); 2.

DMVI, D.

Coldmartin was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was subinfeudated to William of Fowberry in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The Hetons, and later the Greys, held a messuage and lands here from the Fowberry's in the late medieval and post medieval periods (Cal IPM XVI 592 & 871, IPM 2 III 359, and NCRO 424 Box 4A, 1693 rental). In 1584 Roger Fowberry of Fowberry was the owner of the tower of Cald martin (Bates 1891 309), and there were two of four tenancies standing (PRO SP 15/28/80). The Grey farm of 227 acres was sold off in 1913.

The ruins of this tower stand alone in a field (above grid ref.); there are no signs of any other former settlement at this site. The field has straight, narrow, five metre wide ridge and furrow in it. This site lies 200 metres to the north-east of Tower Martin Farm; Coldmartin Farm stands 500 metres north at NU 005272.

50

COLPENHOPE (formerly in Shotton, now in Scotland) NT 845268

Kirknewton (now Kirk Yetholm) NCH XI 189-191

VI, DMVI, A*.

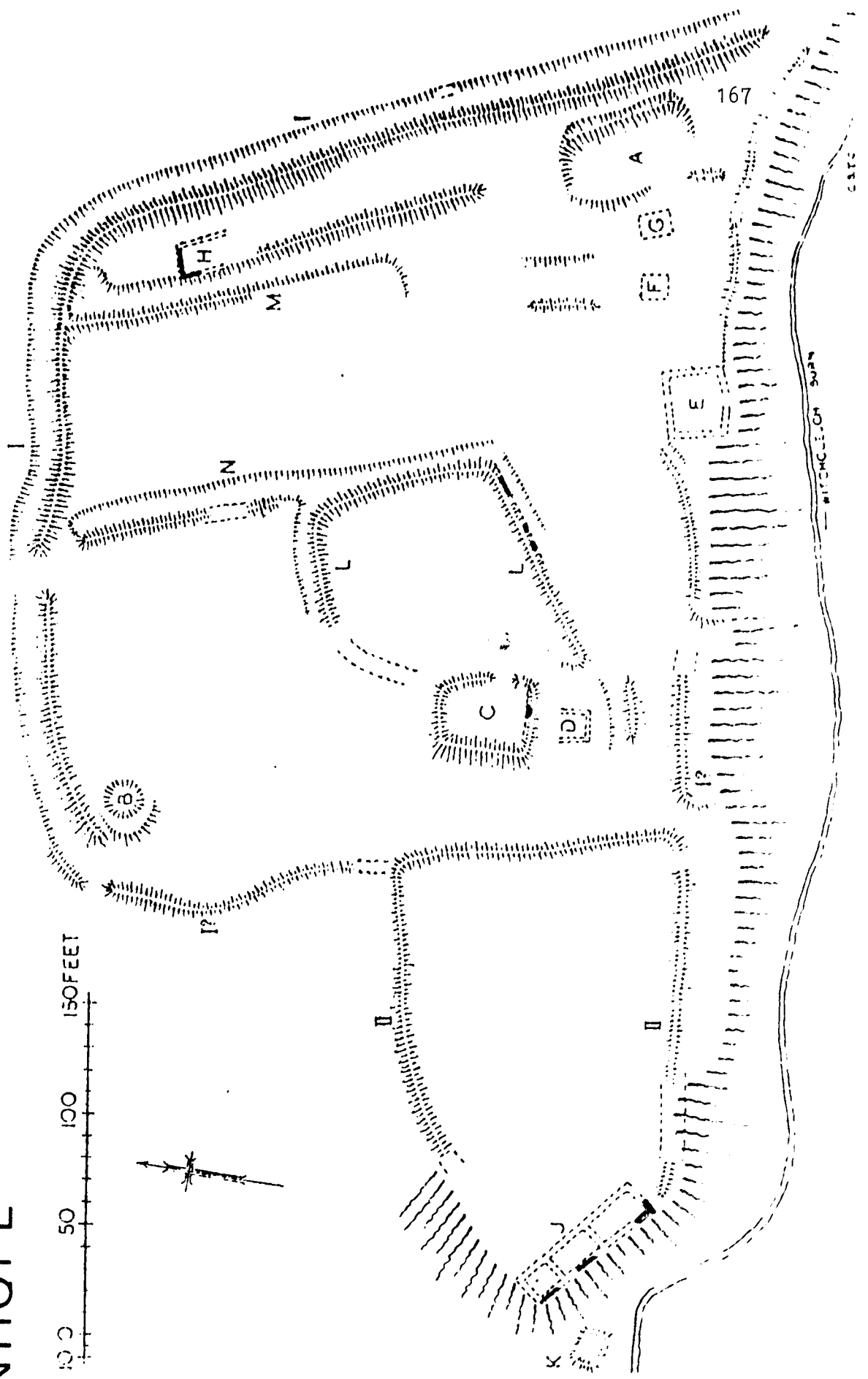
Colpenhope was formerly in the township of Shotton, but the tenement was granted by Walter Corbet to the Cistercian monastery of Kelso in the later 12th century (*Liber de Calchou I* No 359). A deed of the early 13th century in the *Liber de Calchou* describes the bounds of the grange; these indicate that it lay on the east side of the Halterburn which then marked the boundary between the Kingdoms of Scotland and England (*Liber de Calchou I* No 361). A rental of 1290 states that the monks of Kelso possessed the right to cultivate with two ploughs at their grange of Colpenhope and the right of common pasture for twenty oxen, twenty cows and their young, 500 ewes and 200 others. They were also licenced to have a grain mill at Colpenhope (*Liber de Calchou I* 457-458). The grange was confiscated by the English crown in 1359 and given to Sir John Coupland.

In 1541 the Border Survey records a place called Elterton, presumably the same place or a successor to Colpenhope. But at the time it was "so longe tyme waste that yt cannot be well p'ceyved howe many husbandlands yt dyd conteyne. And yt ys of th' inherytaunce of the said Mr Graye" (Bates 1891 32). The 18th century farm of Elterburn lay on the Scottish side of the Halterburn, but the Border had been shifted eastwards to the water-shed by this date (see Armstrong's map of 1769, NCRO ZAN

PM9).

The putative site of the medieval grange of Colpenhope lies a quarter of a mile east of Halterburn farm at 184.6 metres OD. (above grid reference). The settlement consists of a large ditched square enclosure of about 100 x 100 metres in its primary phase with interior features indicative of buildings and subdivided units. The secondary phase comprises a lesser rectangular enclosure of about forty by sixty metres on the western side of the larger enclosure. It has a three-roomed house on its west side, circa twenty-two by five metres. The secondary phase is typical of post-medieval steadings (post 1600) in the Cheviots. The primary enclosure is interpreted tentatively as the site of the medieval grange. For a full description of the site see RCAM (Scotland) Roxburgh II No 1032.

COLPENHOPE



51

COLWELL

U

Kirknewton

DMVI, U.

Colwela was one of the places granted by King Coelwulf of Northumbria to St Cuthbert in the 8th century, it was situated in the Bowmont valley, according to Simeon of Durham (Hodgson Hinde I 1868 138/9). It reappears in some 14th century deeds of the Laing MSS. In one it is mentioned in a list of vills; ie. Lanton, West and East Newton, Howtell, Colwell, Shotton and Crookes; in another Walter Corbet grants lands and services to William del Strother in Lanton and Newton in Glendale and in the vill of Colwell. These are dated to c.1330 and c.1319 respectively (MacDonald 1950 112-114). This evidence seems to point to a site in the Bowmont valley above Kirknewton, but no clues exist as to its exact siting. One possibility is that it lay on the north side of the Bowmont from Killum in the area of Thornington farm, since it is not clear that Killum stretched across the Bowmont in medieval times. It does not reappear in later documentation and there is inevitably some confusion with the vill of Colwell in Chollerton parish in south Northumberland.

52

CORNHILL

c.NT 858393

Norham

1690 acres

Raine 319-324

1426 + 1428(TE); 36, 1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA); 22, 1666(P); 6, 1821(H); 163 (chapelry).

II, OMV.

Cornhill was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire and was held by William de Cornhill in 1208/10(BF i 26). The township was divided amongst heiresses in the early 14th century. Thus in 1343 William Gray held one part consisting of eleven husbandlands, three cottages, half the mill, half the capital messuage, fifty-eight acres of arable and two acres of meadow in demesne (IPM 10 Bury, PRO DURH 3/2). IPMs of the two moieties survive for 1426 and 1428. The former belonging to Sir William Heron comprised eleven and a half husbandlands, eight cottages and half the mill. The latter belonging to William Swinhoe consisted of twelve husbandlands, six and a half cottages and the other half of the mill (21 and 23 Langley, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). The tower of Cornhill was the possession of William Swynhoe according to the 1415 list (Bates 1891 17).

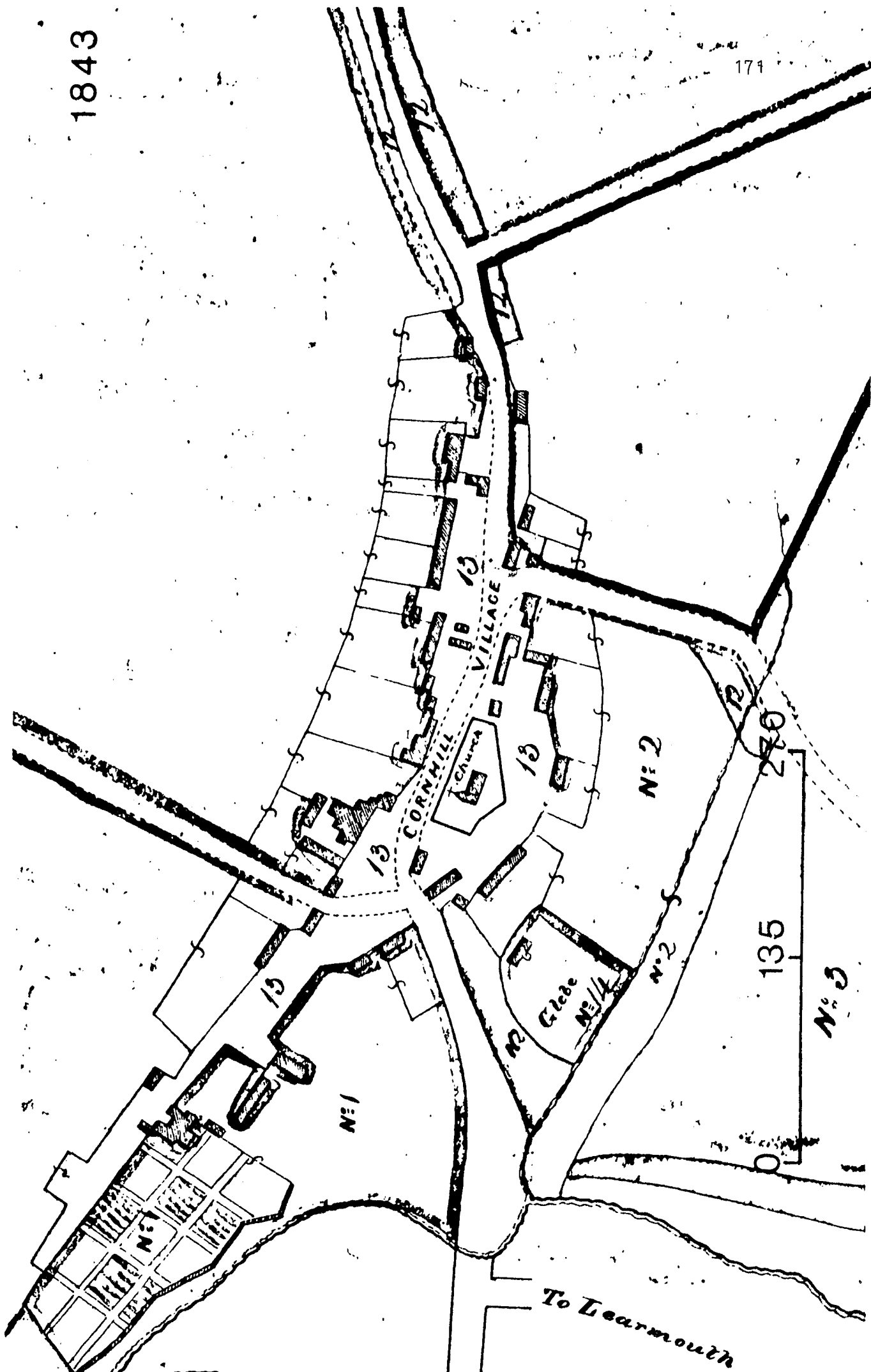
In 1541 only twelve husbandlands and the Swinhoe tower were recorded by the Border Survey (ibid. 29-30) which is at variance with the evidence of the IPMs and the 1580 survey which found there to be twenty-two tenants liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). Unaccountably the Hearth Tax return of 1666 only lists six householders, including Mr Forster with seven tenants and

Major Amorer with three; an unbelievably low figure. By the early 18th century one moiety belonged to Sir Francis Blake and the other to a Mr Atkins (Hodgson 1916 12).

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the village as a two-row settlement on an east-west axis with a mansion at the south-west end and the chapel of ease (dating to the early 13th century) in the middle of the south row. In 1768 a division of common lands took place between the two proprietors (Blake and Collingwood). The population of the chapelry in 1821 indicates a thriving economy which was presumably aided by the fortunate position of Cornhill on the turnpike to Edinburgh. The Tithe Map (1843, NCRO DT 115M) confirms the picture of the village presented by Armstrong. The village is situated at the above grid reference.

1843

179



No. 1

CORNHILL VILLAGE

CALLEGE

Glebe

No. 2

135

280

No. 3

To Learmouth

53

COUPLAND

NT 936311

Kirknewton 1542 acres NCH XI 214-229
 1296(P); 9, 1312/3(P); 8 & (TE); 12, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 29,
 1541(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 8, 1665(P), 11, 1821(H); 16.

DMVII, COV.

Coupland was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by William de Akeld in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were nine taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 282); eight in 1312/3 (PRO E179/158/6). A fine of 1312 records that David Baxter had been given the manor of Coupland, except for twelve tofts, one mill, four carucates of land and twenty acres of pasture. Twenty-nine adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were said to be ten husbandlands belonging to Ralph Grey (Bates 1891 34). Eight tenants of Thomas Grey were recorded in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1663 there were two proprietors, Lord Grey and Mr James Wallis (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 278). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records eleven households, headed by James Wallis with four hearths, which were probably in the tower built in the early 17th century (PRO E179/158/103). Lord Grey's demesne and mill were leased to a Mr Barber in 1693 (NCRO 424 Box 4A).

In the early 18th century John Warburton described Coupland as a "small village on ye north side of ye river Glen in which is an ancient pile" (Hodgson 1916 11). The inter-mixed lands of the

two landowners were divided and laid into compact estates in 1728. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a tower and adjacent hamlet about a mile east of Lanton belonging to Dr Ogle (NCRO ZAN PM9). The farm of Yeavinger on the south side of the Glen (see Greenwood's map 1828) lies in Coupland township and should not be confused with Old Yeavinger to the west. The Tower of Coupland was incorporated into the later mansion and is set in extensive grounds; the farm-hamlet lies outside the grounds to the south.

There were no signs of the site of the medieval village, but, on the evidence of Armstrong, it probably lay near the tower (above grid reference).

54

CRASTER

NU 250196

Embleton

648 acres

NCH II 166-176

1296(P); 5, 1336(P); 3, 1665(P); 21+, 1821(H); 21.

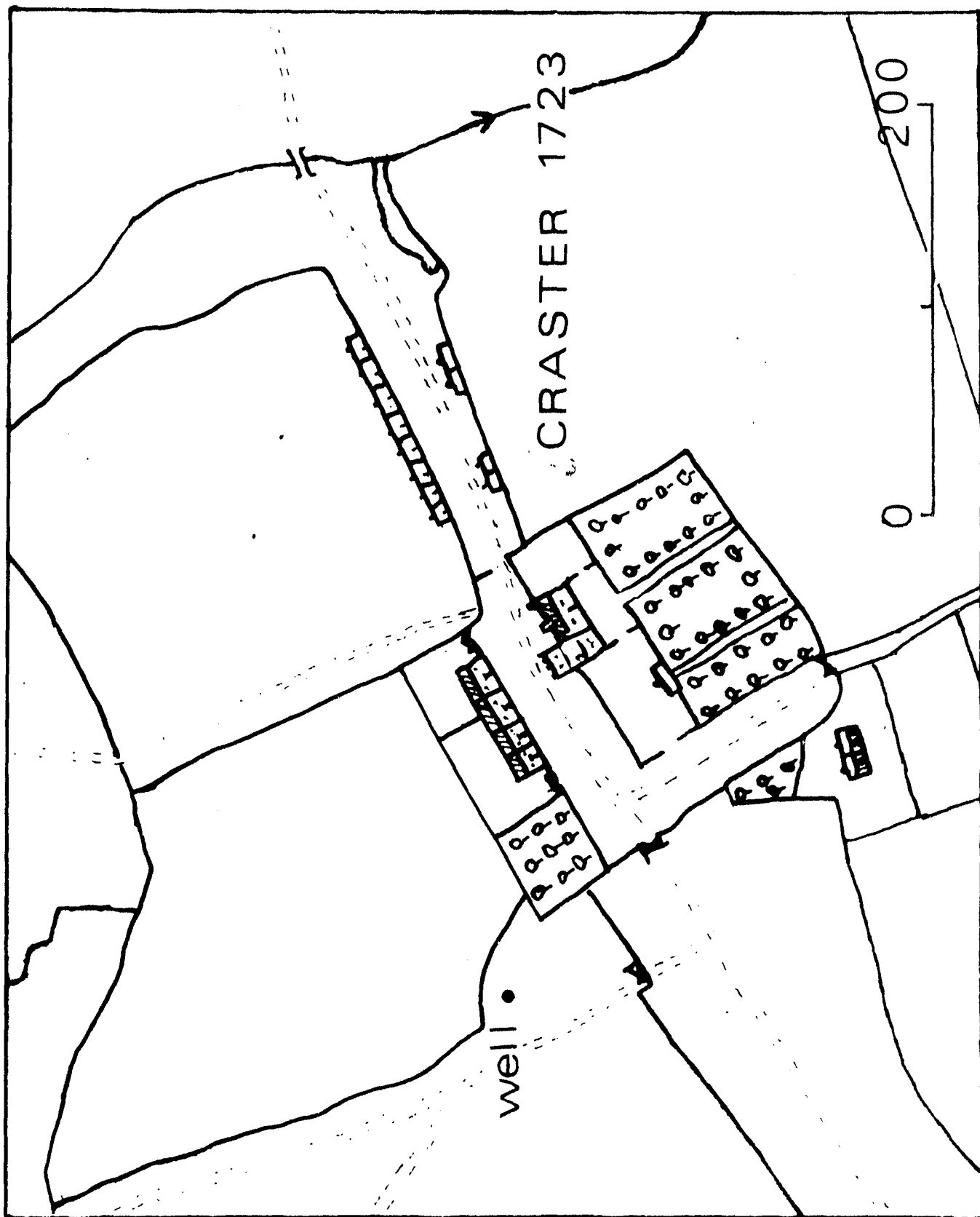
II, DMVI, COV.

Craster was a member of the barony of Embleton and was subinfeudated to William de Craster in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were five taxpayers in the vill (Fraser 1968 No 260). Edmund Craster held a tower at Craster in 1415 (Bates 1891 19).

In 1607 an agreement was reached between the Greys of Howick and the Crasters that 169 acres of land in Howick be allotted to the latter in recompense for the rights of common that they formerly possessed in the township of Howick. This piece of land formed the basis for Craster West Farm in the later 18th century. In the Hearth Tax return of 1665 Craster was taxed with Dunstan, but it is likely that the twenty poor fishermen were probably inhabitants of Craster (PRO E179/158/106). An estate map of 1723 shows the village and lands, all enclosed, belonging to the Crasters. The village consisted of a single toft row and four houses of regular form on the north side of a road and the tower and mansion of Craster occupying the south side. To the east lay two rows of cottages inhabited by fishermen. The township had been divided by this date; Craster South Side belonged to Mr Clutterbuck and so was not detailed on this map (NCRO ZCR Pl. 2).

The village lay adjacent to the Tower (above grid reference)

which is now set alone amongst some plantations obscuring the site of the former village. The modern fishing village of Craster dates to the later 18th century.



55

CRAWLEY

NU 069165

Eglingham

332 acres

NCH XIV 408-414

1665(P); 6, 1717(TA); 5, 1821(H); 4.

DMVII, COV.

Crawley was originally part of the neighbouring vill of Hedgeley which was a member of the lordship of Beanley. It appears in the Quo Warranto Proceedings of 1291 (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 122). In 1312 it was sold to Sir Roger Heron of Ford. John Heron was granted a licence to crenellate his mansion of Crawley in 1343 (Bates 1891 9).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records six households (PRO E179/158/106). John Heron sold Crawley to John Procter of Shawdon in 1683. Thence it passed to William Brown of Shawdon who tried to restore Shawdon Manor Court. Three tenants appeared for Crawley in 1708, but five were reported in 1717, although this declined to two tenants and one coater in 1719 (Hodgson 1921 53ff.). Sir Francis Blake, the landowner of Crawley, received 70 acres of Beanley Moor in the division of 1781.

A map of 1821 shows Crawley Tower and farm; a field to the east of the farm at about NU 075166 was enigmatically called Old Crawley (NCRO 309/M32). The old tower (above grid reference) is partially preserved in the modern house. The paddock to the north has a substantial ditched rectangular enclosure within which the tower was originally incorporated.

CROCKLAW

NU 116291

Bamburgh

NCH I 214

1296(P); 2, 1584(TE); 1.

DMVI, U

Crocklaw hamlet was a dependency of the manor of Warenton which belonged to the barony of Embleton. In 1296 it was taxed with Waranton; there were two men surnamed "of Crockelaw" (Fraser 1968 No 268). In an IPM of the first Earl of Lancaster in 1361, Crockelawe was called a several pasture in Warenton (Cal IPM XI No 118).

The Muster Roll of 1584 refers to a spearman from the "stead or ceit" of Crocklawhouse (Bain BF i 14-19). Saxton's map of 1579 marks Crocklaw on the north side of the Warenburn near Warenton. Crocklaw appears in the 18th century Court Rolls of Stamford Manor with Warenton (NCRO ZBM 5). Crocklaw ground bounds Bellshill Farm to the south-west on a map of 1741 (NCRO ZHE 42/1).

The Ordnance Survey mark the site of a Peel at the above grid reference, but nothing remains to be seen of it.

57

CROOKHAM

NT 91 38

Ford

2054 acres

NCH XI 436-440

1296(P); 13, 1312/3(P); 10, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 24, 1541(TE);
21, 1580(TA); 22, 1669(TA); 49, 1707(TA); 36.

II, OMV.

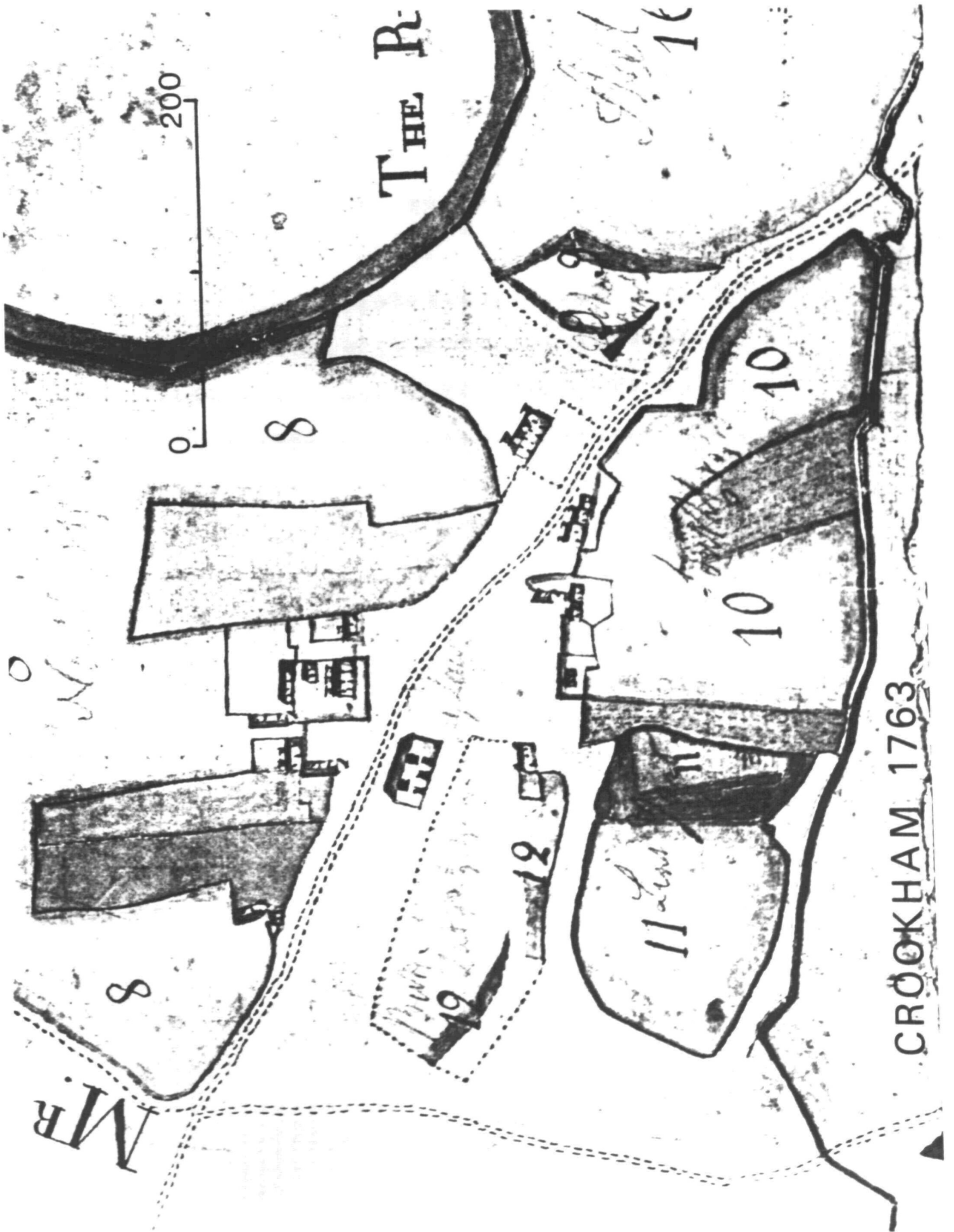
Crookham was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Odinell de Ford in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were thirteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 274), but only ten in 1312/3 (PRO E179/158/6). Twenty-four adults were recorded in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

There were twenty-one husbandlands in 1541 according to the Border Survey (Bates 1891 34); but twenty-two tenants were recorded in the 1580 Survey (Bain BF i 14-19). Sometime in the early 17th century Marden Demesne was taken out of communal cultivation. It belonged to Thomas Carr of Belford in 1663 and included the farm, lands and three cottages. The Ford Court Rolls of 1669 list forty-nine tenants in Crookham (cottagers and farmers are not distinguished) and seven in Crookham Westfield (NCRO ZAN B17/12) which lies at the western end of the township (NT 887384). In 1707 only thirty-six were enrolled for Crookham.

In 1659 Ralph Bradford obtained the possession of eight and one half farms in Crookham in default of the debt of the Carrs of Ford. This estate in due course became the property of the Askew family. This became the Pallinsburn estate in the mid-18th century. The name of Pallinsburn appears in the Ford parish

registers from 1743. By 1769 the Pallinsburn estate comprised an emparked mansion and the two farms of East and West Pallinsburn(NCRO ZAN PM9).

The village of Crookham was surveyed and mapped in the 1760s. Maps of 1763 and 1766 and one undated of the same period (pre-green enclosure) survive (NCRO ZMD 85 and 2DE/15/2). The village comprised two rows of buildings on either side of a town-gate with substantial crofts behind; its axis is primarily east-west but the town-gate curves away to the south at its east end. This coincides quite well with the general lay-out of the main street of the modern village (above grid reference). However one of the maps indicates a broad triangular green in the centre of the village until the mid 18th century; the south row being set back from the present alignment.



CROOKHAM 1763

THE R.

200

8

10

10

11

12

19

MR

58

CROOKHOUSE

NT 905317

Kirknewton

480 acres

NCH XI 210-214

1821(H); 2.

DMVII, COV.

Crookhouse was a dependant hamlet of Howtel. In 1285-90 Alan de Holthale gave the hamlet of Crukes to John Middleton. In 1358 it comprised a messuage and 200 acres of land, but in 1369 it was described as having 412 acres of arable and meadow and a wood called Scharncliffe of thirty acres.

In the post-medieval period it was held by the Swinhoe family of Cornhill and Chatton. The proprietor of Crookhouse was a party to the division of Howtell Common in 1777 on which the inhabitants of Crookhouse had had rights of common pasture. There were only two inhabited houses here in 1821.

59

DENWICK

NU 20 14

Alnwick

1289(TA); 20, 1296(P); 13, 1368/9(TE); 22, 1472(TE); 19, 1498/9(TA); 17, 1566/7(TA); 16, 1586(TA); 17, 1618(TA); 16, 1665(P); 12, 1685(TA); 14, 1702(TA); 13, 1727(TA); 12, 1755(TE); 9, 1794(TE); 8, 1801(TE); 7.

II, OMV, REP.

Denwick was a demesne vill of the barony of Alnwick which had twenty bondmen each with twenty-four acres of land and seven cotters in 1289 (Tate 1866 I 88). There were thirteen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 320). An IPM of Henry de Percy in 1368 records nineteen and a half bondage-holdings, three cottages and seventy-six acres of land in the hands of tenants at will (Tate *ibid.* 137). The Bailiff's Account Rolls of 1472 list nineteen husbandlands in the township (Hodgson 1921 74-5). Cartington's rental of 1498/9 details fourteen tenants holding a total of nineteen husbandlands, two cottagers, a freehold, and the mill lease (Aln Cas A I i s).

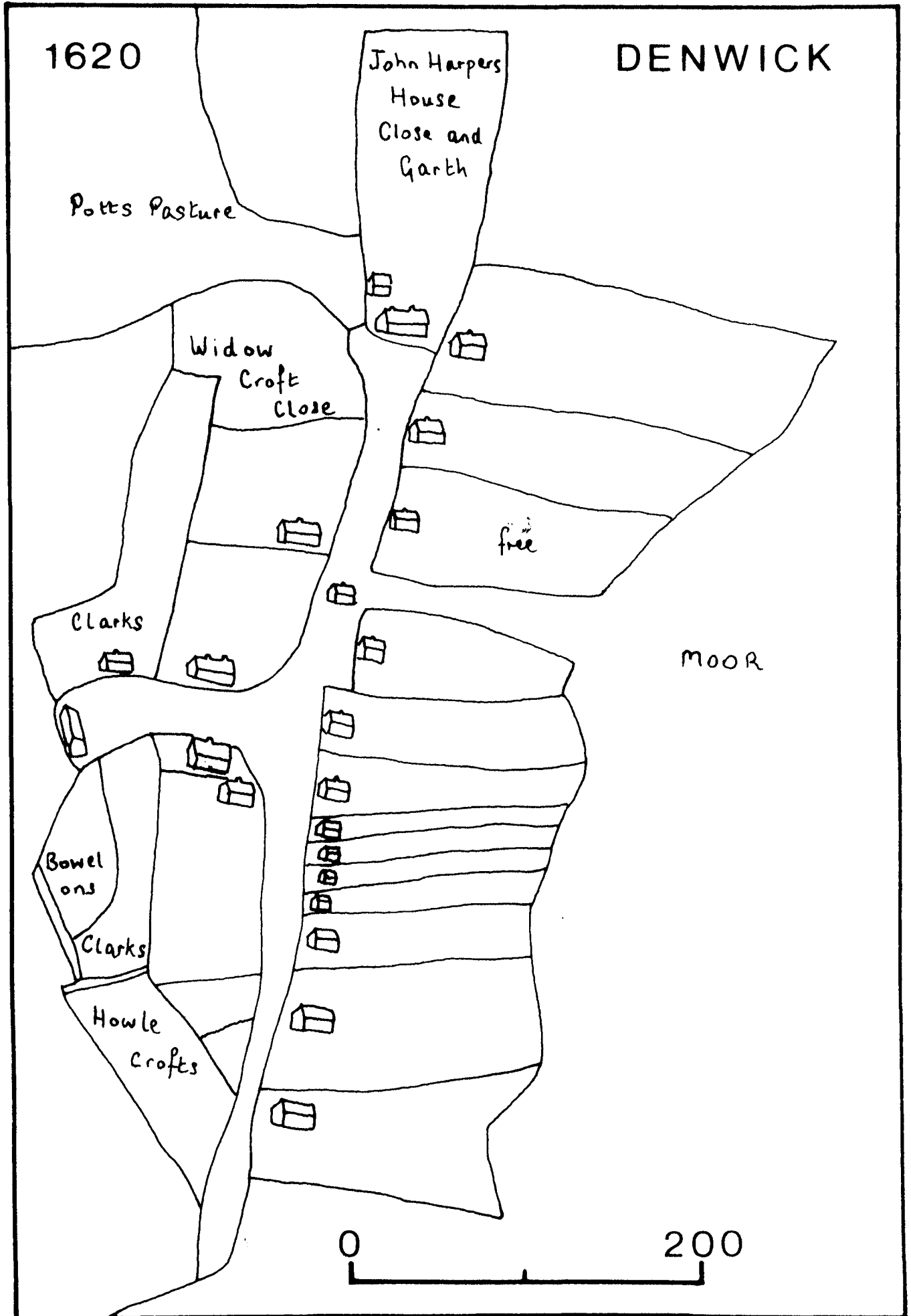
Clarkson's survey of 1566/7 records three cottagers, and thirteen tenants; the 1586 survey presents a similar picture except there was one more tenant. Many of the tenants held one and a half husbandlands and two tenants in 1566/7 held two such holdings each. A typical husbandland at this time comprised a tenement and garden, a croft of one acre, eighteen acres of arable, two and a half of meadow and four acres of pasture (Aln

Cas A I ic and II).

Mayson's Survey of 1618 was accompanied by a map which showed the village made up of two rows of tofts, on either side of the town gate, on an east-west axis. The large toft at the west end was referred to as the West Rawe in Clarkson's survey, although it is not clear how a single toft can make a row. The south row is more an agglomeration of tofts than a row. The situation of the village on the crest of a ridge with a steep slope immediately on its south side suggests that the original settlement was not envisaged as having a row of tofts on its south side. The north row could have accommodated the twenty tofts of the bondagers of 1289, if a typical toft contained between one and one and a half acres, as is suggested by the size of a croft in a 16th century husbandland-holding. However by 1618 there were thirteen tenants, nine with holdings of about fifty-two acres (i.e. thirty-three acres of arable, seven acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture); two larger and two smaller holdings; and three cottagers, one a freehold. Their lands were distributed amongst five fields; South Field (209 acres), West Field (67 acres), East Field (97 acres), North Field (142 acres) and the Rifts which appears to be an intake of nineteen acres. The four main fields comprised 515 acres of arable and meadow. There were also ox-pastures totalling 136 acres and a meadow called Gynsen on the Moor.
(Aln Cas A I i)

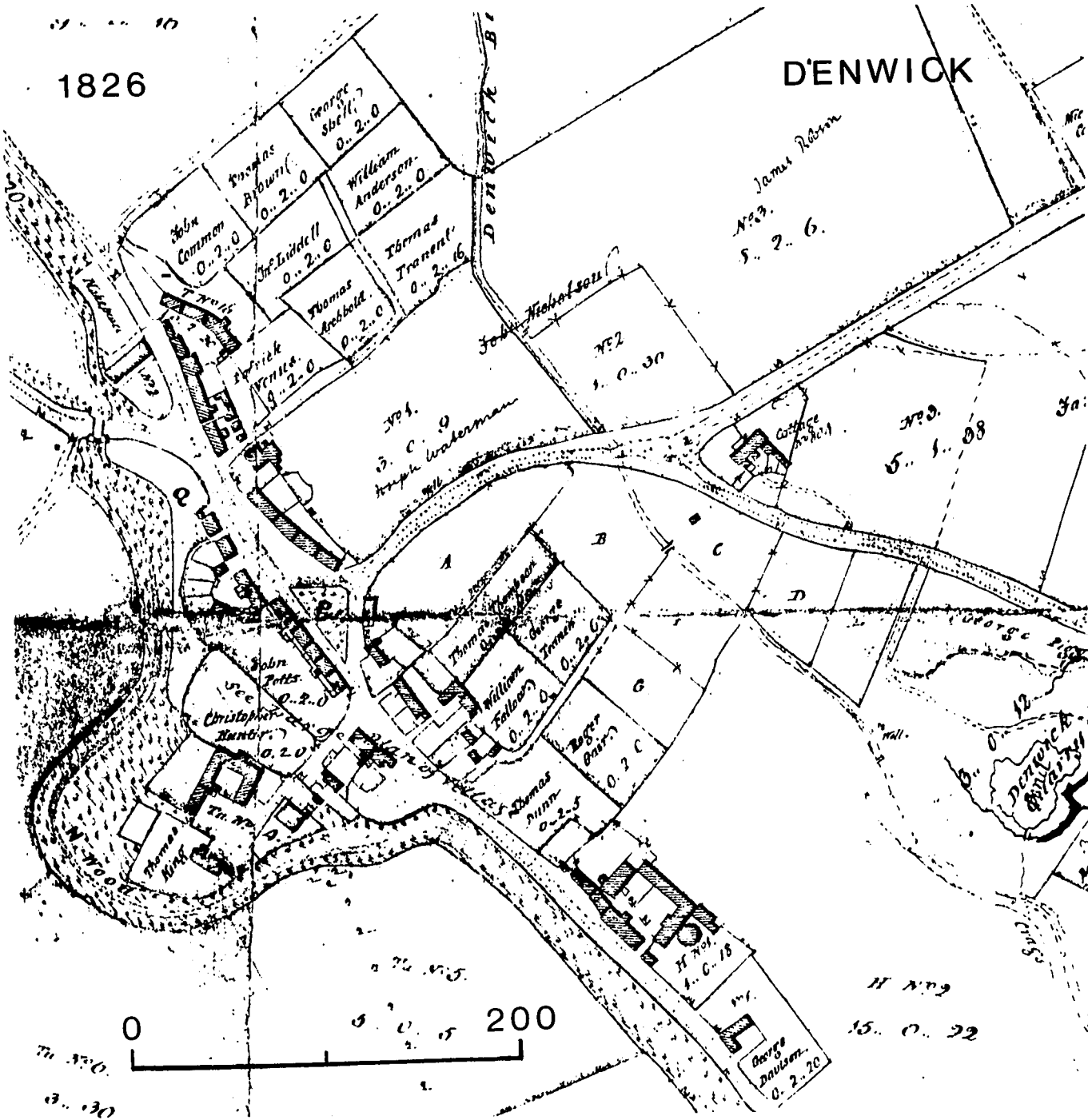
Twelve householders were recorded in the Hearth Tax of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103) and in 1685 thirteen tenants and one cottager were listed in Locke's rental (Aln Cas B I 3). The tenants had

divided their lands into severalty by this date and in 1702 the moor was also said to be "divided and layd on to their tenements of whom held four tenements, and a cottager in 1702 (Aln Cas A VI i). Despite these divisions the farms were listed as if they had remained unchanged since 1620 in the survey of 1727 (Aln.Cas. A I 4). The later survey of 1756 gives a more realistic picture with seven farms of about eighty acres and two larger farms of 133 and 284 acres (Aln Cas A I 6). These nine farms were reduced to seven by 1801 (ibid. B I 21). The dispersed farms of Golden Moor and Silver Moor were established by the turn of the 19th century. Meanwhile the east end of the village underwent some decay as the centre of gravity shifted to the west end of the village with the erection of cottages for labourers. In 1825 Mackenzie described Denwick as "a pleasant little village" (Mackenzie 1825 I 482).



1826

D'ENWICK



60

DETCHANT

NU 086365

Bamburgh

2178 acres

NCH I 400-403

1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 4, c.1570(TA); 21, 1580(TA); 7, 1821(H);
25.

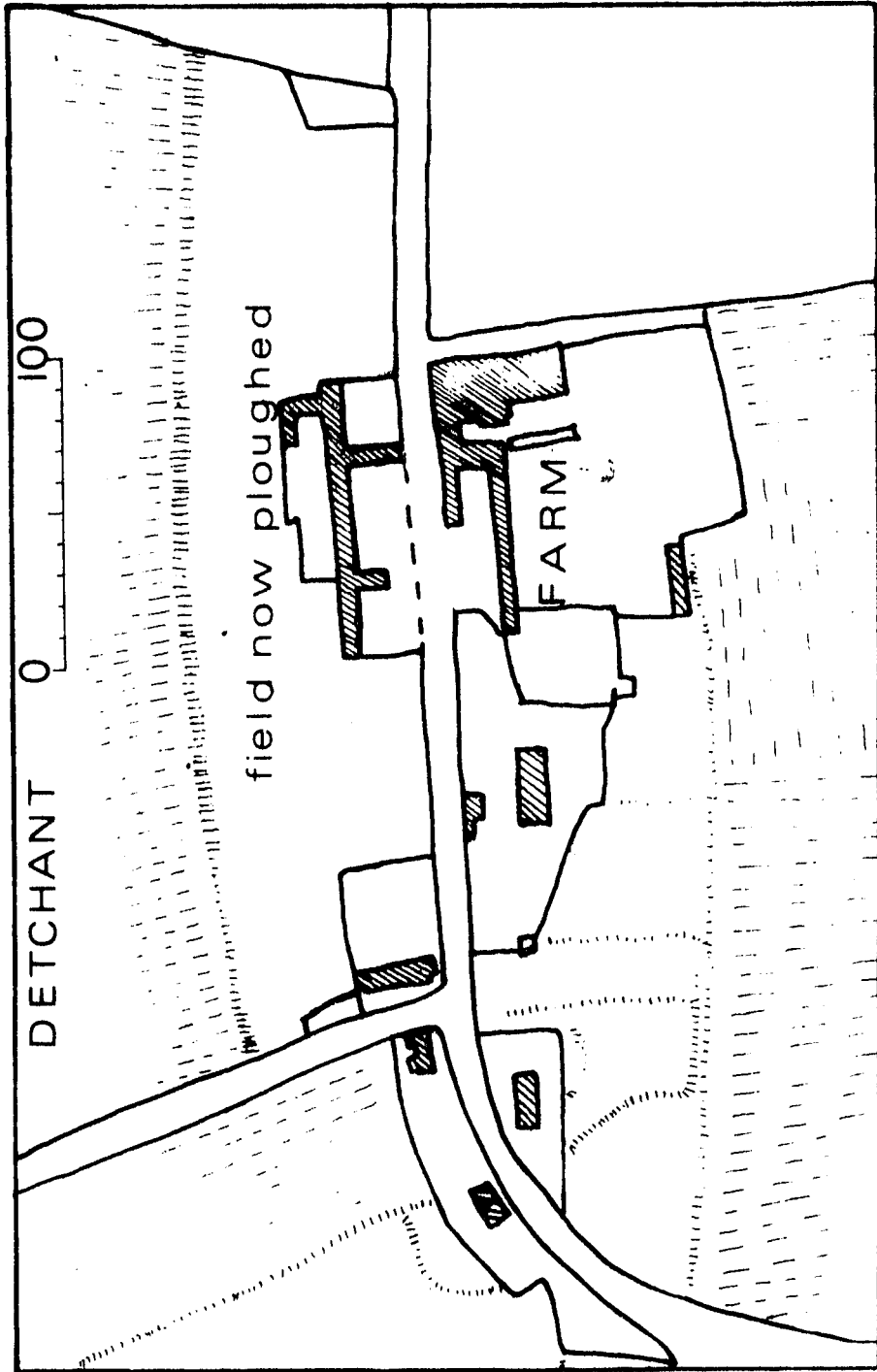
II, DMVII, B, FO.

Detchant was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Henry de Dichend in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were twelve taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 347). A fortalice of Richard Lylburn was recorded in 1415 (Bates 1891 15).

A survey of the lands of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton who died in 1590 records a demesne holding of a tower, outhouses, orchard and garden and two blocks of land totalling 190 acres plus a mill lease, ten tenants and eleven cotters (NCRO 2088). In 1580 there were seven tenants of Ralph Grey (Bain BP i 14-19). The township was leased in two parts in 1693, Detchant Towne and Detchant Demesne (NCRO 424 Box 4A). In the early 18th century John Warburton described Detchant as "a small village with ye remains of an old tower therein belonging to Neville Gray esquire" (Hodgson 1916 5). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village on a turn in the Great North Road (NCRO ZAN PM9). A map of 1777 on the wall of the Greenwich Hospital Estates Office at Middleton near Detchant shows the village and township. The ingrounds were enclosed, but the moor was undivided. The village lay at the site indicated by Armstrong; it consisted of two rows of buildings on an east-west axis. Two dispersed farms were

subsequently established.

Post-war RAF aerial photographs display evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation both north and south of the village site (above grid reference). These photographs also show that the village area was delimited by a bank, beyond which were the cultivation ridges. The field on the north side of the site has since been ploughed, but in the field to the south were the earthen banks of former enclosures with ridge and furrow cultivation beyond. These are not on the 1777 plan and probably predate them.



61 & 61A

DITCHBURN, EAST AND WEST

ED. NU 139214; WD. NU 130207

Eglingham

1663 acres

NCH XIV 414-417

1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 5, 1377(PT); 55, 1380 ED(TE); 8, 1821(H);
17.

ED: DMVII, COV & WD: DMVII, COV.

Ditchburn was originally held in sarjeanty by the King's Forester, but in 1242 it was the centre of a barony held by Roger fitzRalph (BF ii 1113-1130). As early as 1236 it is clear that there were two Ditchburns (ibid. I 597-600). A dispute, concerning the boundary of Eglingham and West Ditchburn, between the Prior of Tynemouth and Ralph son of Roger in 1283-4 indicates that Ditchburn was divided into two villas designated East and West Ditchburn. However for tax purposes the villas were grouped together. In 1296 there were thirteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 328), and in the Poll Tax return of 1377 fifty-five adults were listed (PRO E179/158/31). An IPM of Robert son of John Wendout (1384-5) records eight husbandlands in East Ditchburn, though they were wasted at the time (Cal IPM XVI No 71).

John Warburton described East Ditchburn as "a small village on arising ground belonging to the Carrs of Lesbury and Collingwoods of Byker; an old tower." (Hodgson 1916 7). Armstrong's map shows a farm and mansion at West Ditchburn and a farm at East Ditchburn (NCRO ZAN PM9).

No earthworks remain to indicate former village settlements at either farm site (above grid reference). The farms are

situated on the crests of separate ridges which are divided by a deep cut valley.

62

DODDINGTON

NT 997324

Chatton

4917 acres

NCH XIV 142-164

1262(TA); 46, 1296(P); 30, 1336(P); 10, 1377(P); 168, 1580(TA);
24, 1665(P); 59, 1693(TA); 11, 1722(TA); 33, 1821(H); 88.

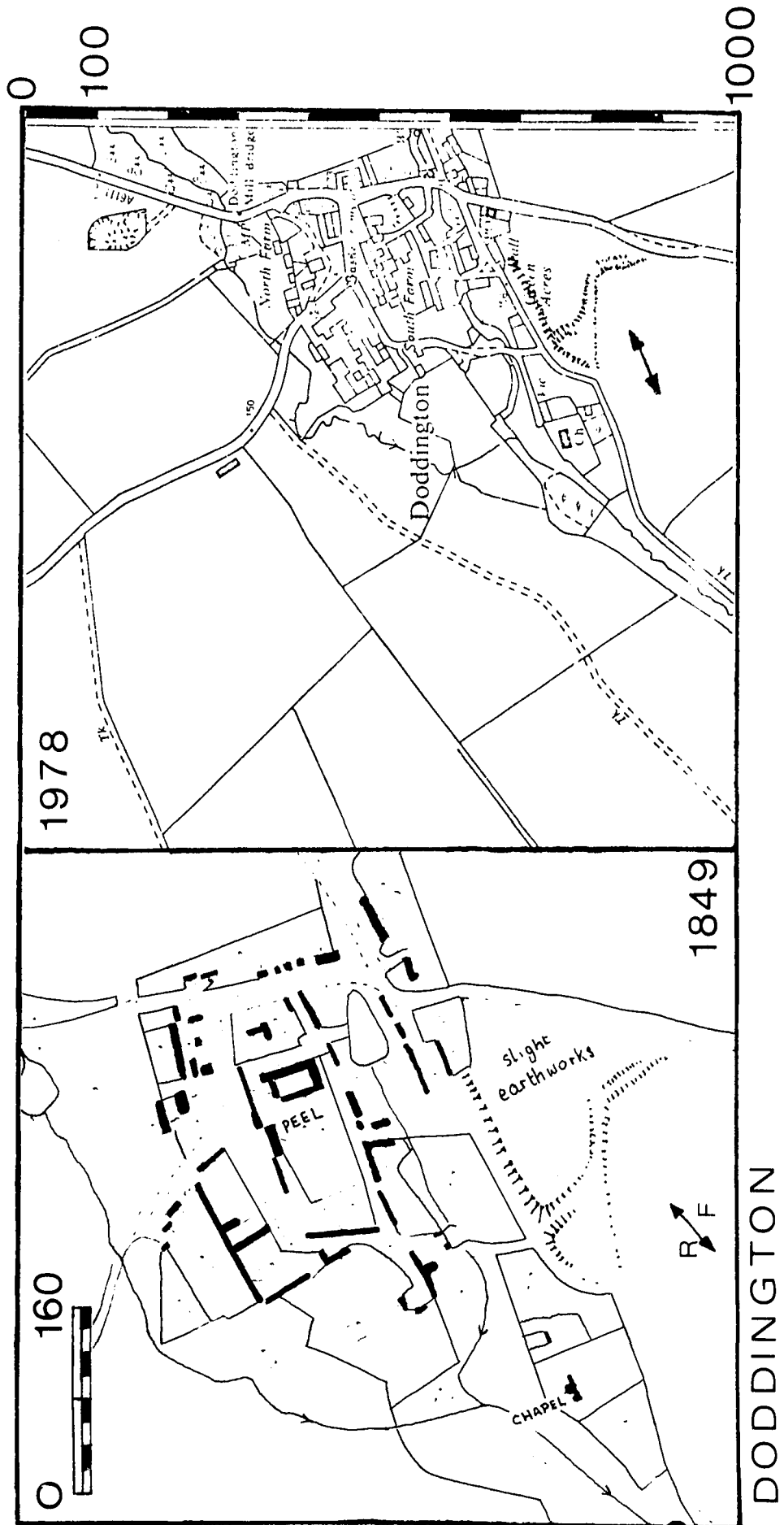
IV, DMVII, B, FO.

Doddington was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by Hugo de Bolbec in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). At his death in 1262/3 there was a capital messuage with a demesne of twenty-four bovates of land at twelve acres each, twenty-eight bondagers with twenty-four acres of land each, thirteen cottagers with three acres of land each, three cottagers with six acres each and a free tenant (PRO C132/27/3). In 1296 there were thirty taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 284) and 168 adults are listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/31).

There were twenty-four tenants of Ralph Gray in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records fifty-nine householders (PRO E179/158/103). The Grey rental of 1693 lists ten tenants and a demesne tenant; by 1722 there were eight tenancies and twenty-five cotters (NCRO 424 Box 4A and 5C). These farms had been amalgamated into two substantial farms by 1759, although there were five small-holdings (ibid.). John Warburton described Doddington in the early 18th century as "a large village with a chapel of ease in it" (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a large village set around a square with the chapel situated off the

south-west corner (NCRO ZAN PM9). This was confirmed by the Tithe Map (NCRO DT 136M) on which the late 16th century bastle house is shown in the interior of the square. There were two farms, North and South, in the village. Mackenzie commented on the "thatched cottages for labourers and colliers" which composed the better part of the settlement in 1825 (Mackenzie 1825 I 382). The County History noted a flourishing cottage weaving industry in the 18th century which decayed as a result of the inclosure of the common waste, thus depriving the cottagers of common grazing for their sheep. New isolated farms were established on the former waste in the 19th century at Wrangham and Redstead.

The village suffered some depopulation during the later 19th century and during the 20th century. The old square plan may still be traced, although with difficulty on the south side. There have been three areas of abandonment. First the empty paddock east of the main road with possible house-platforms at NT 999324, secondly the area at NT 996323 to the west side of the settlement and thirdly the slight earthworks at 997322 to the south of the road to the chapel which are delimited by a bank with ridge and furrow beyond. The latter area may represent a much earlier phase of depopulation (ie. pre 19th century).



63

DOWNHAM

NT 865339

Carham

750 acres

NCH XI 83-85

1296(P); 1, 1336(P); 2, 1541(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 4, 1693(TA); 3.

DMVII, COV.

Downham was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was held by William de Roos in 1296, the sole taxpayer in the Lay Subsidy (Fraser 1968 No 292). There were two taxpayers in 1336 (PRO EL79/158/7)

In 1541 Bowes and Ellerker noted that there were eight husbandlands, but the owner, Sir Chaloner Ogle, had taken them in hand, cultivating "two plowes" worth and laying the remainder to meadow and pasture for his cattle. He was also building "an newe tower" (Bates 1891 31). However in 1580 there were four tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). The township was purchased by Lord Gray of Wark in 1673: the 1693 rental lists two demesne tenants and one for the Towne Farm (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village of Downham (NCRO ZAN PM9). The farm hamlet had taken on its modern appearance by the mid-19th century (NCRO DT 137S).

There are some slight earthworks in front of the modern farmhouse (NT 865338), but otherwise little evidence of earlier periods of activity. Traces of the road marked by Greenwood on his map of 1828 may be seen in the field to the south of the farm.

64

DOXFORD

NU 186241

Ellingham

608 acres

NCH I 311-317

1296(P); 5, 1580(TA); 6, 1821(H); 12.

DMVII, COV.

Doxford was a member of the barony of Gaugy and was held by Robert de Wering in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 322).

In 1580 Doxford was "a village of Mr Doxford with six tenants" (Bain BF i 14-19). The vill was owned by the Browns in the 18th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows their mansion on the north side of the Charlton Burn with a farm adjacent to it (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows a new farm of New Doxford to the south of the older settlement.

In the absence of any earthwork evidence, the site of the mansion at the above grid reference is considered to be the probable site of the former village.

65 ..

DUDDO

NT 937426

Norham

1676 acres

Raine 316-318

1560/1(TE); 8, 1666(P); 1, 1821(H); 53.

DMVII, COV.

Duddo was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire and was subinfeudated to Thomas of Twizell in 1208/10 (BF I 26). In the 14th century it was held by Thomas Gray of Heaton who died seised of two carucates of land, ten acres of meadow and six messuages here in 1369 (IPM 24 Hatfield, NCRO ZAN M15/B6).

In the 1560/1 Survey there were found to be eight husbandlands; it was now largely the property of Robert Clavering (Raine 1852 19). The survey makes a reference to the previously unrecorded hamlet of Greenlaw Walls which lies in the southern part of the township (NGR NT 939417). John Clavering of Callaly compounded for Duddo and Greenlaw in 1649 (Welford 1905 155). The Hearth Tax return for 1666 lists only Lady Clavering's eight hearths (PRO E179/106/28), yet in the early 18th century John Warburton was able to find forty houses in the village of Duddo (Hodgson 1916 12). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the hamlet on the north side of some ruins, which may be equated with the site of the tower of Duddo (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described Duddo thus: "a small village, consisting of two farmholds and a few cottages for labourers and colliers situated on the north-east declivity of a hill on the rocky summit of which stands the ruins

of Duddoe Tower" (Mackenzie 1825 I 342).

There are no earthworks of the former village (above grid reference), and the area by the tower has been ploughed up, but an old barn-like building is said to have stood near the remains of the tower until about 1850.

66

DUNSTAN		NU 248198
Embleton	1731 acres	NCH II 183-192
1248(TA); 18, 1296(P); 3, 1336(P); 3, 1580(TA); 11, 1603(TA); 7,		
1821(H); 42.		

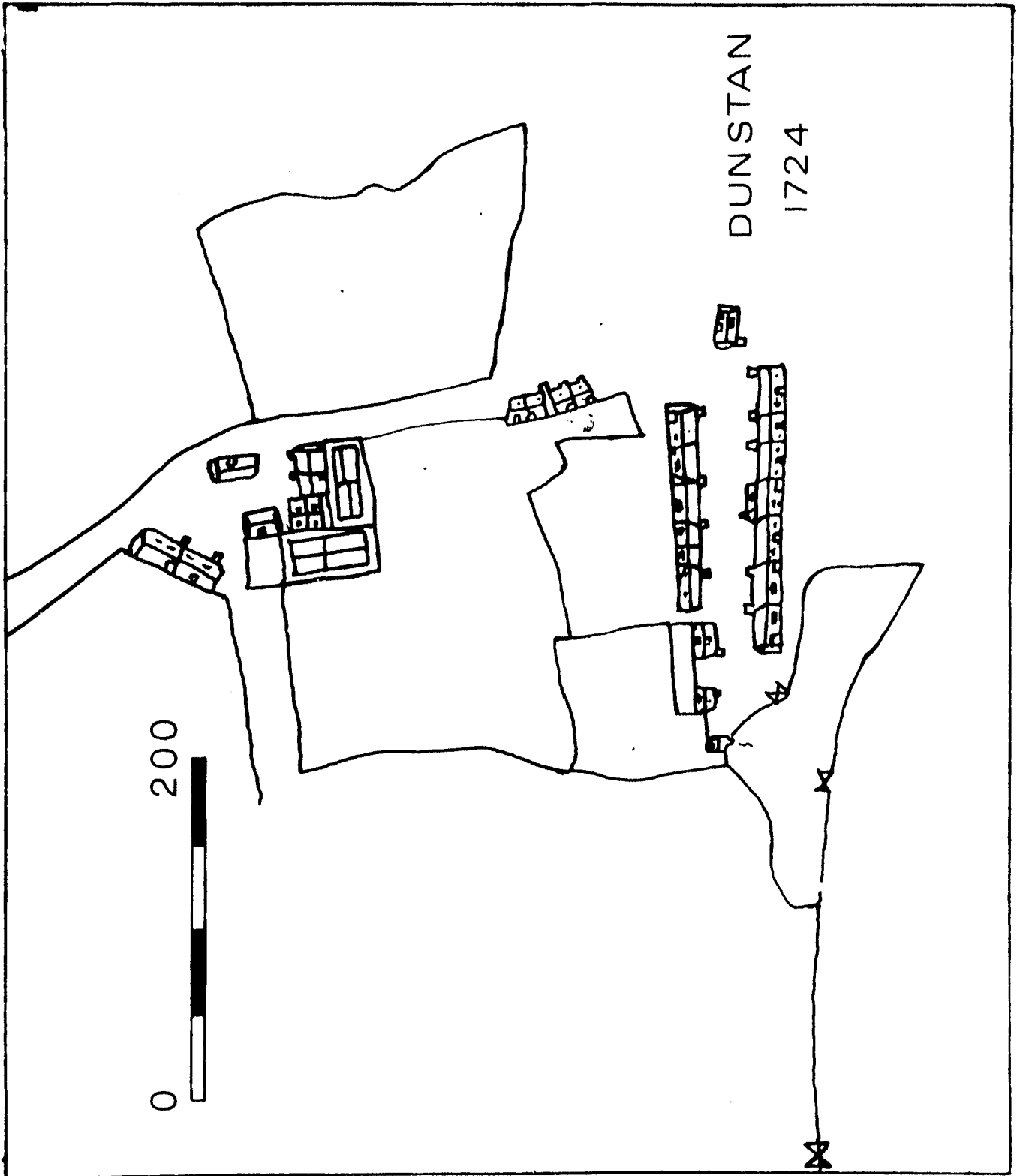
II, DMVII, B, FO.

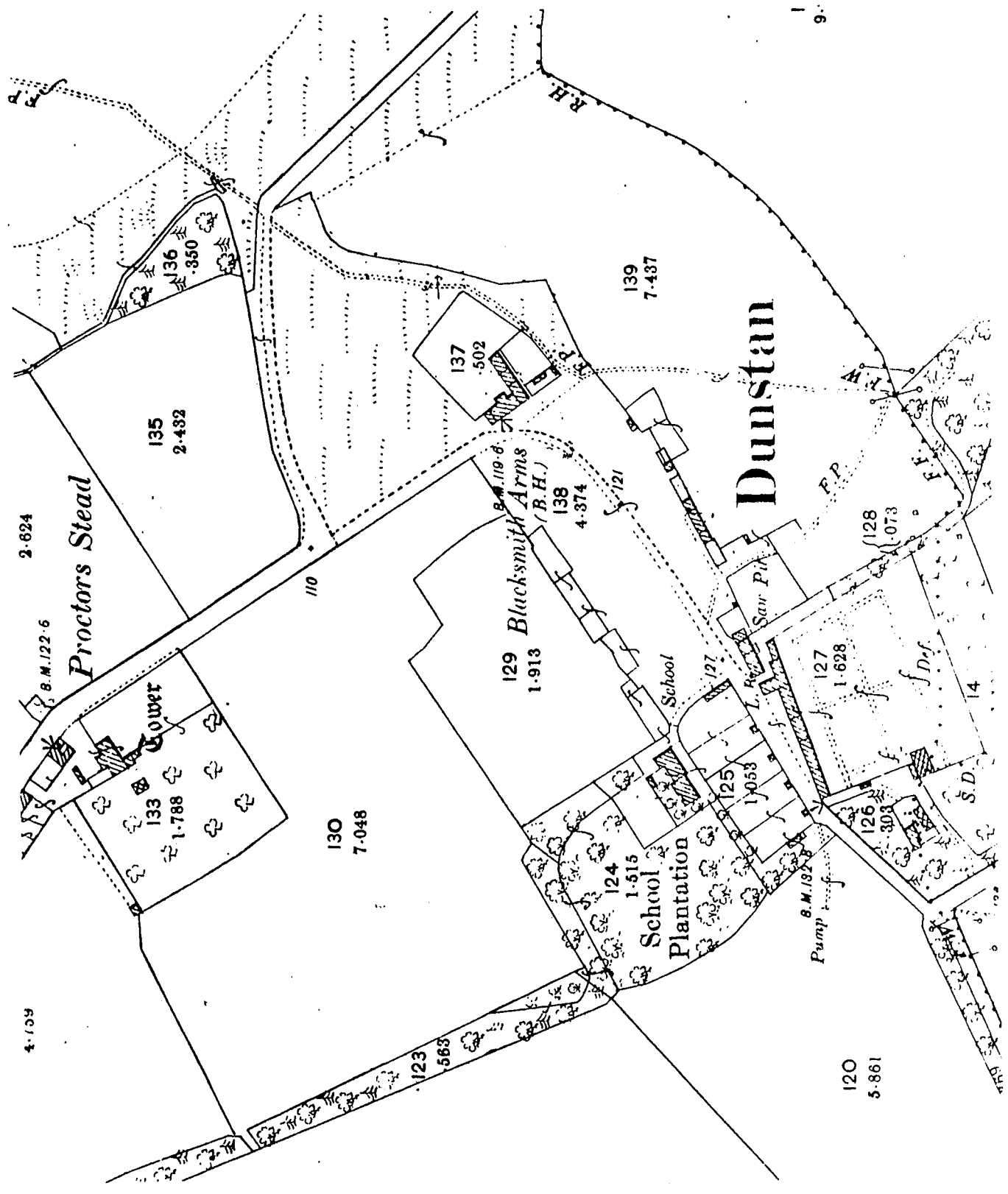
Dunstan was a member of the barony of Embleton which was held partly in demesne in 1242. A quarter was held by Reyner de Dunstan and other lands by two socage tenants (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of John le Viscount in 1248 recorded seven bondagers with twenty-four acres of land each, seven cottagers and four freeholders (PRO C132/3/8). Only three taxpayers were listed in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Roll (Fraser 1968 No 267). An IPM of the Duke of Lancaster in 1361 recorded five free tenants, and various demesne lands in the hands of tenants at will (i.e. 179 acres arable, fourteen acres meadow, and sixty acres pasture) (PRO C135/160).

The 1580 Border Survey records eleven tenants in the village of Dunstan (Bain BF i 14-19). A court roll of the manor of Stamford lists five tenants and two cottagers on the Grey portion of the vill (NCRO ZBM 1/1) In 1663 there were two other freeholders besides the Greys, Mr Craster and Mr Wetwang (Hodgson 1820 248). A division between them and the Greys was effected by 1693 when the Grey portion was divided into Dunstan Steads Farm (a new steading away from the village), a smallholding called "Dunstan ffarmes" and the Town Farm (NCRO 424 Box 4A). A plan of

John Craster's lands in Dunstan dated 1724 in the Craster MSS (NCRO ZCR plan 3) shows that the Grey lands lay to the north-east of the village. The Craster part, to the north-west, comprised 578 acres divided into two farms, East and West, but was not otherwise sub-divided. The village consisted of two rows of houses on either side of a gate or green on an east-west axis at the southern extremity of the township. Just to the north lay the mansion of Procter Steads, which incorporated a medieval tower (NU 247202). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows that new dispersed steadings had been established at Dunstan Hill (on the Craster Estate), Nova Scotia (near the castle of Dunstanburgh, now gone) and an unnamed farm (probably Dunstan Squares which was on the Grey estate, NCRO ZAN PM9). The village did not decay until the turn of the 19th century (see Greenwood's map and the Tithe Map DT 142S).

The open space of the former green is largely preserved (NGR NU 249199), but the two house-rows have decayed. Some small gardens on the north side of the green mark the site of the houses of the former north row; the west end of the village site is occupied by a row of cottages, gardens and a school house.





67

EARLE		NT 987262
Chatton	1235 acres	NCH XIV 171-177
1296(P); 12, 1541(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 8, 1821(H); 9.		
DMVII, COV.		

Earle was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by John le Viscount in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 it was taxed as a member of the Liberty of Embleton. There were eleven taxpayers there, headed by Ralph of Earle who was a juror (Fraser 1968 No 272).

As sub-tenants the Hebburn family had a long connection with the vill. In 1541 Thomas Hebburne shared the township, its ten husbandlands and bastle house, with Gylbert Scotte (Bates 1891 33). In 1580 there were eight tenants from the village liable for Border Service (Bain BF i 14-19). A Mr Andrew Carr and Col. Hebburn were proprietors in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 275). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the mansion of Selby Esquire but no village (NCRO ZAN PM9).

There is no evidence for the site of the putative medieval settlement, although this may have been at the present farm hamlet of Earle (above grid ref.).

68

EASINGTON

NU 123347

Bamburgh

1262 acres

NCH I 373-394

1296(P); 13, 1580(TA); 12, 1733(TE); 6, 1821(H); 42.

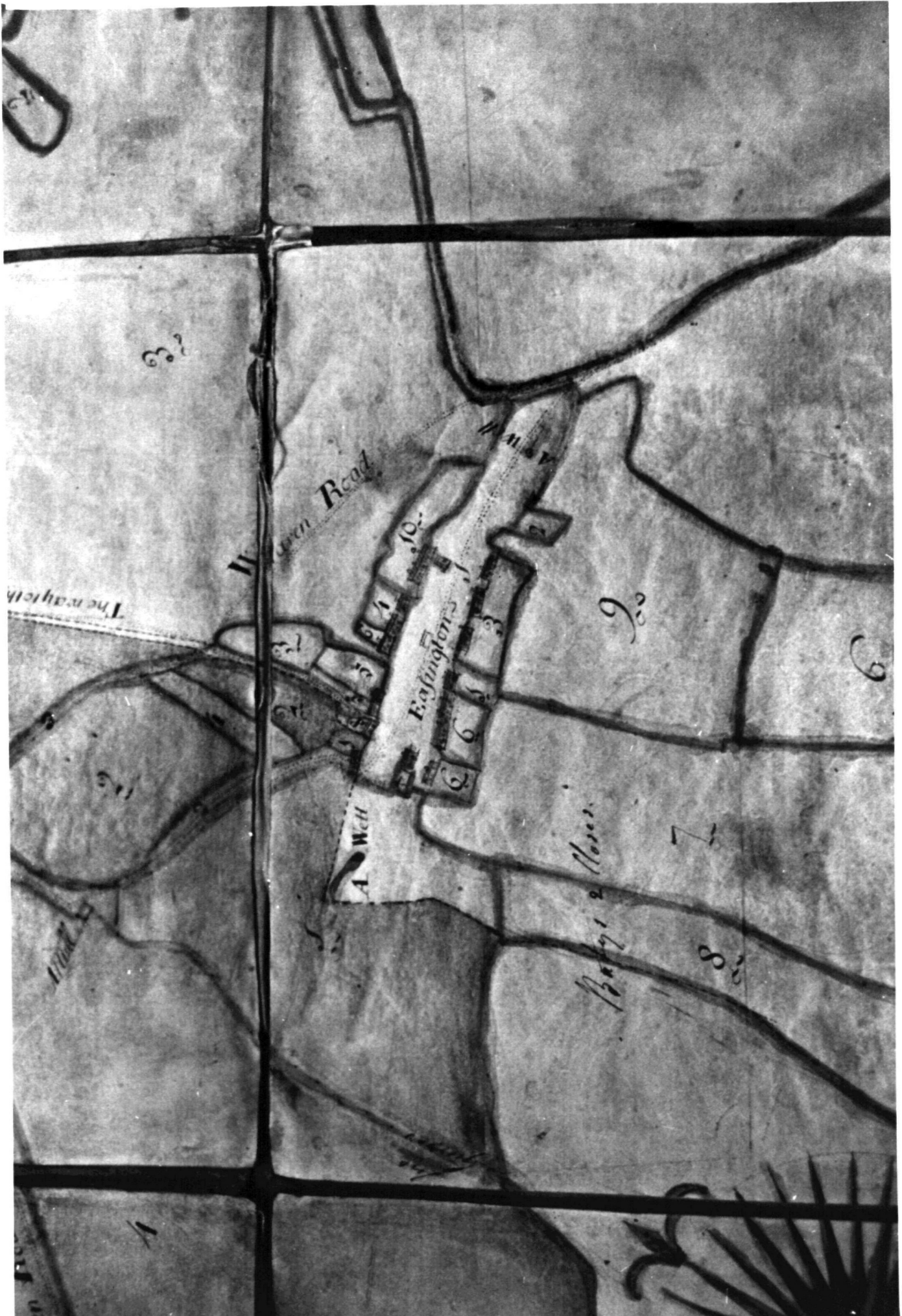
II, DMVII, A*, FO.

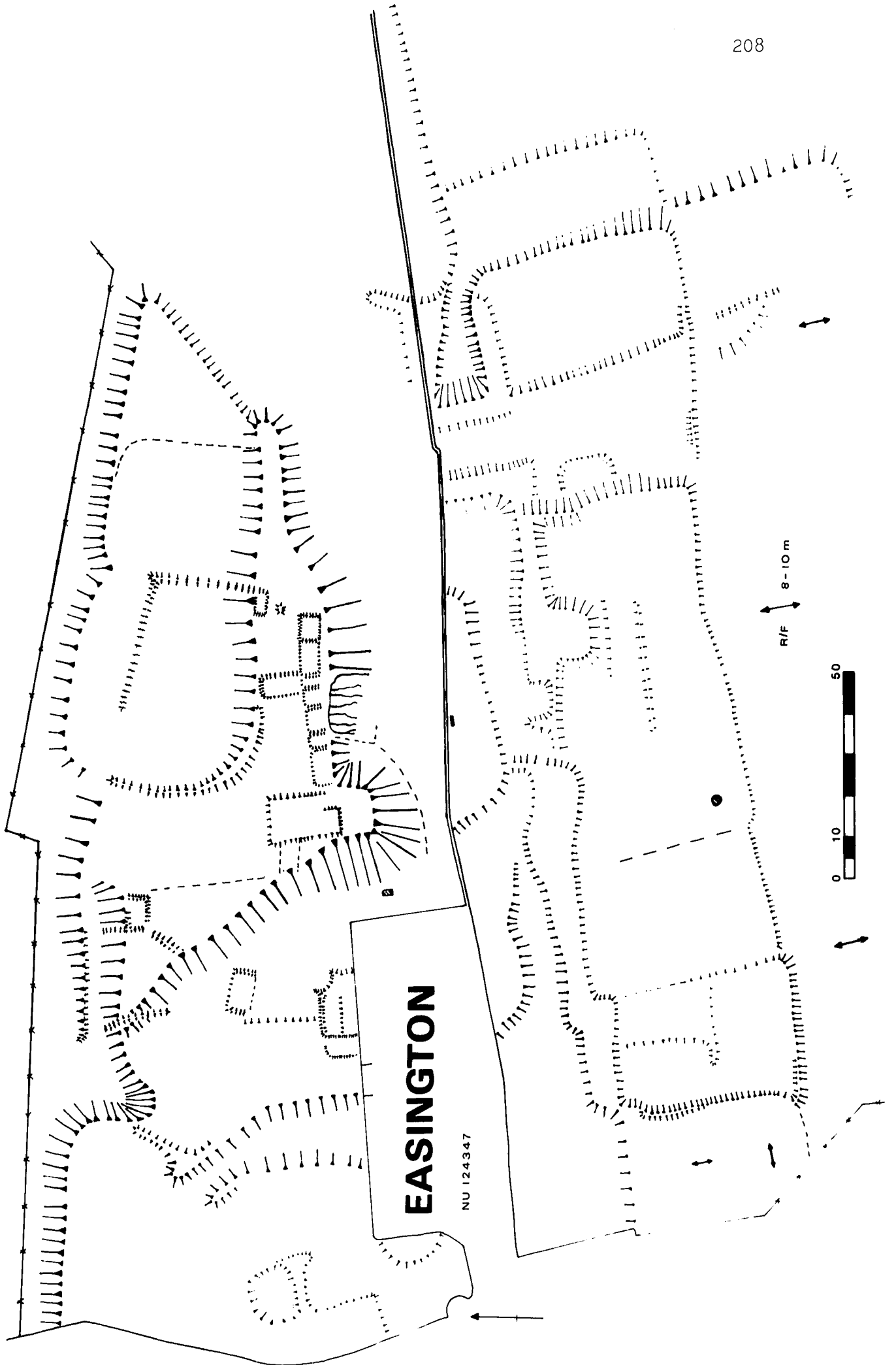
Easington was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held in demesne (BF ii 1113-1130). The IPM of Robert de Muschamp in 1254 only records the eight cottagers who owed work on the demesne at Belford. In 1296 there were eleven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 313). The vill, like the rest of the Muschamp lands, was held in moieties from the mid-13th century. An IPM of Nicholas de Graham in 1306 listed seven bondagers and six cottagers in his moiety.

In 1580 there were twelve tenants from the village liable for Border Service (Bain BF i 14-19). About this time the Easington Grange Estate was first recorded (1584 Muster Roll, Bain BF i 152-4). In the post-medieval period Easington remained part of the Belford estate, and was surveyed for the new owner Abraham Dixon in 1733 (NCRO Atkinson-Clark MSS Box 6). This shows a two-row village of houses and tofts on an east-west axis on either side of a broad green. Its form is quite regular. The village lands were entirely enclosed, as were the lands of Easington Grange Farm which lay to the north. The survey shows four farms in the village. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a similar picture (NCRO ZAN PM9). The village was largely abandoned at the end of the 18th century, only a few cottages

remaining. A new farm was set up beyond the end of the village to the east, and another to the north-east called Easington Demesne (see Greenwood's map of 1828).

Earthworks belonging to the former village were recognised at the above grid reference. These comprised the slight banks and lynchets left by the toft boundaries, north and south of the present cottages. A slight ridge on an east-west alignment in the field south of the cottages may represent the sites of former houses, and on the low whinstone ridge north-east of the cottages are further indications of structures with tofts behind. Ridge and furrow cultivation occupies the field to the south beyond the toft boundaries. The earthworks bear some resemblance in lay-out to the village shown on the 1733 plan.





EASINGTON

NU 124347



R/F 8-10 m

charter of confirmation by Thomas son of Walter de Edlingham calls Walter's toft "meum manerium" (NCRO ZSW 3/4 and 3/5). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers, but there were nine in 1336 (Fraser 1968 No 391 and PRO E179/158/7).

The manor passed to the de Feltons at the end of the 13th century. An IPM of William de Felton in 1368 lists a capital messuage, two carucates of cultivated land and one waste; eight acres of meadow and a several pasture called the Hayning; seven husbandlands, one of them unoccupied; eight cottages; and a cornmill. An IPM of Sir John de Felton in 1396 is similar in detail, but refers to the castle of Edlingham for the first time and two further several pastures called Edeschawe and Bystele. Edeschawe may be equated with the field called Edgehoe to the north of the Hayning on the 1731 map. In 1415 Edmund Hastings, the new landlord, was in possession of the castle, whilst the tower at Newtown was held by one John Barker (Bates 1891 14 & 17). In 1514, following the grant of the manor in 1513, Francis Hastings leased the castle and demesnes to George Swinburne (NCRO ZSW 3/25). A quitclaim of 1518 lists twelve tofts, thirty messuages, 400 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, fifty acres of meadow and 120 acres of woodland in the moor in Edlingham (NCRO ZSW 3/28).

In 1531 there was a dispute between John Manners of Newtown and Roger Swinburne of Edlingham concerning the "pynding of certayn cattel within the fieldes of Roughlee". Roughlee may be the place called Rueley in a deed of 1296 where there was a toft and six acres of arable (NCH VII 103). A dispute in 1611 between

Robert Clavering of Learchild and the tenants of Edlingham and Newtown mentions twenty-two farmers (NCRO ZSW 3/62), but a rental of 1630 suggests that this tenurial arrangement had been abandoned. This rental records that there were three Demesne farms, East, North and South; Newtown farm; a lease of two closes; the mill lease and various cottars. The whole of Edlingham and Newtown was thus converted to Demesne farms. Indeed this arrangement was essentially that to be found on the estate map of the vill in 1731, except that North Demesne now included Newtown farm, East Demesne was called Castle Farm and South Demesne was called Hall farm.

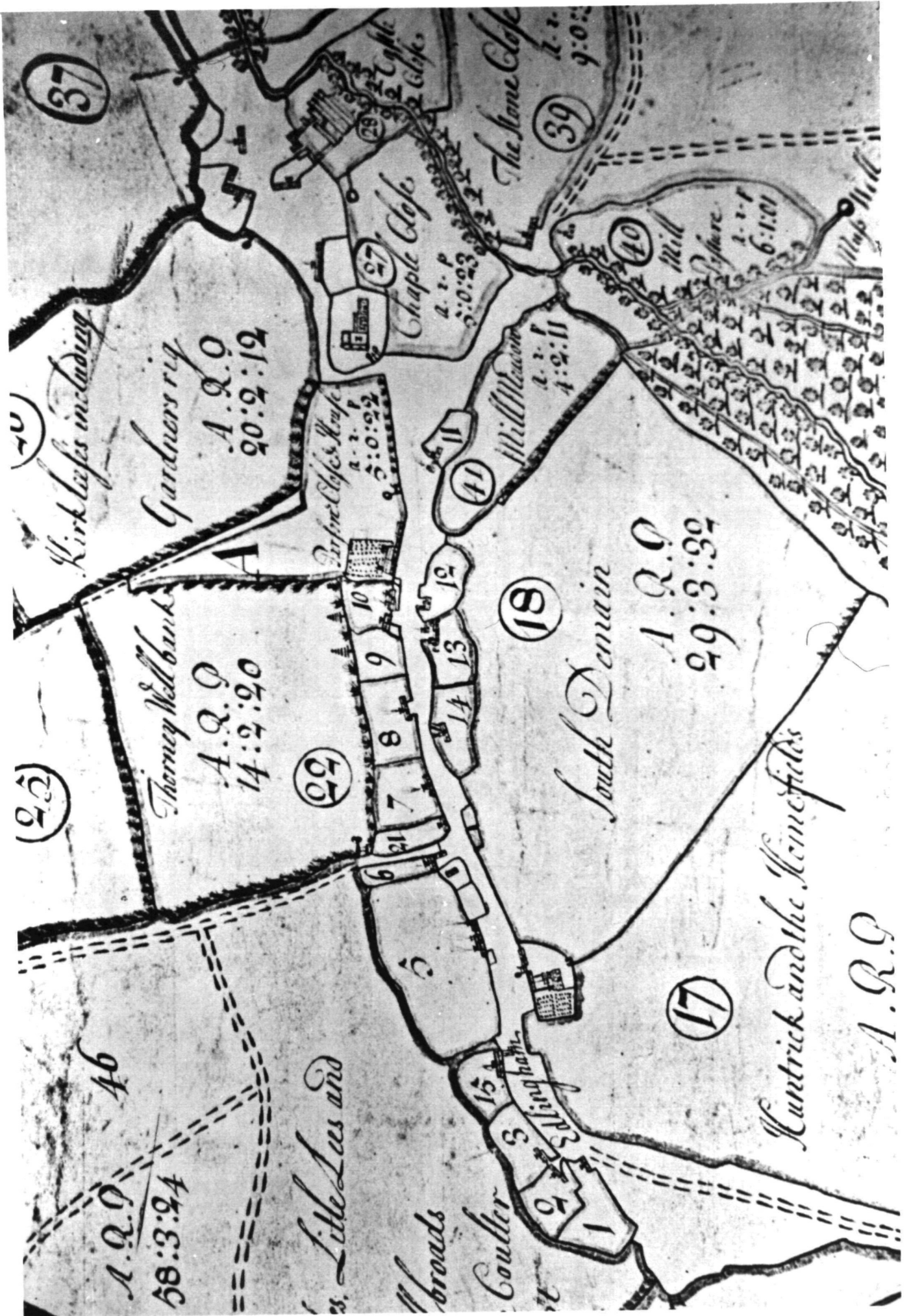
The Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed fourteen householders (PRO E1179/158/103). Rentals of the later 17th and early 18th centuries reveal that these farms were leased not only to single tenants but also to two or three at a time; for example in 1668 South Demesne was let to three tenants (NCRO ZSW 214/12). The large estate plan of 1731 shows the disposition of these farms, the settlements of Edlingham and Newtown and the great expanse of waste to the south and west of the township. There were no dispersed farms at this time. Newtown comprised a couple of terraces of buildings in a loning half a mile west of the village of Edlingham. Edlingham village on the other hand stretched half a mile from end to end. It consisted of fifteen houses and crofts in a long sinuous row. On the north side of the towngate eleven houses and crofts stretched from the west end of the village down to the vicarage, and on the south side of the towngate were four houses and crofts in a row towards the east

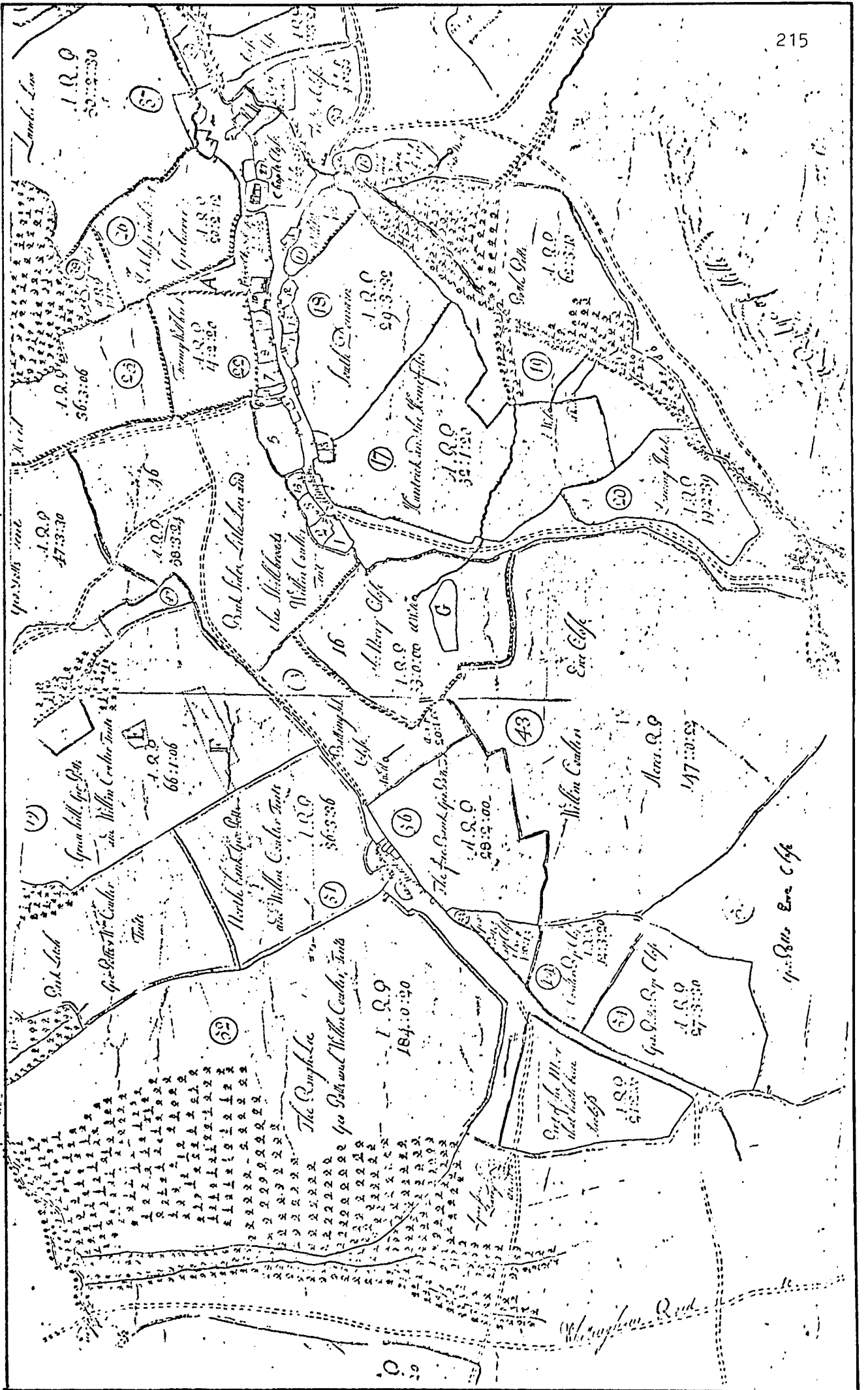
end of the village. These were occupied by fourteen cottagers and one Matthew Norrys, who farmed a single close of thirty-three acres. South Demesne or Hall farm lay on the south side towards the west end and Castle farm was presumably the group of houses and garths which lay in front of the castle and to the east of the church. There were two main exits onto the waste to the south and the east. The farms were made up of a number of enclosed fields which in some cases were quite substantial; for example Newtown farm included two Ewe Closes of 147 acres each, one for each tenant. (NCRO 322/C/3).

By 1810 a new farm had been established at Lumbly Law to the north of the village to replace Castle farm; there was some rationalisation of the fields, the broad towngate was enclosed and replaced by a narrow modern road, and the village had decayed and shrunk in size both at the west and east ends. ^(NCRO 309/M 49) The Swinburne landlords carried out considerable improvements of the common waste in the late 18th century. These intakes lay to the south of Newtown on Rimside Moor (NCRO 322/C/9), but several of them have since been abandoned and may be recognised by their straight and narrow cultivation ridges enclosed by earthen banks.

The plan of Edlingham recorded on the map of 1731 is still largely preserved either in modern fence lines or in massive earthen banks which surrounded the crofts of the cottagers. Some of these crofts or tofts had the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation within them. Uneven ground in front of the castle may mark the site of the buildings of the Castle Demesne farm. There is no conclusive evidence that this plan is medieval in

origin.





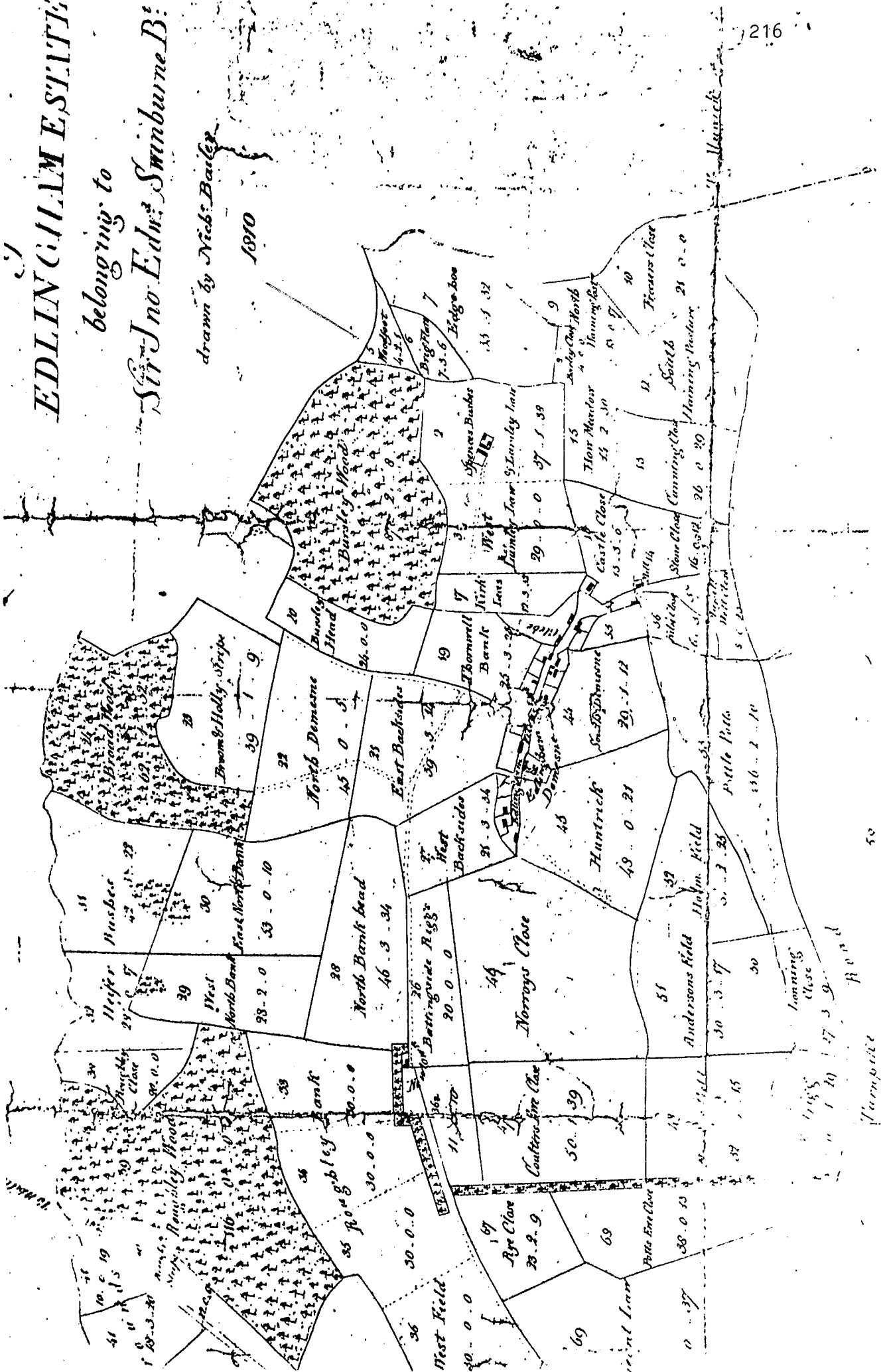
EDLINGHAM ESTATE

belonging to

Sir John Edw. Swinburne Bt.

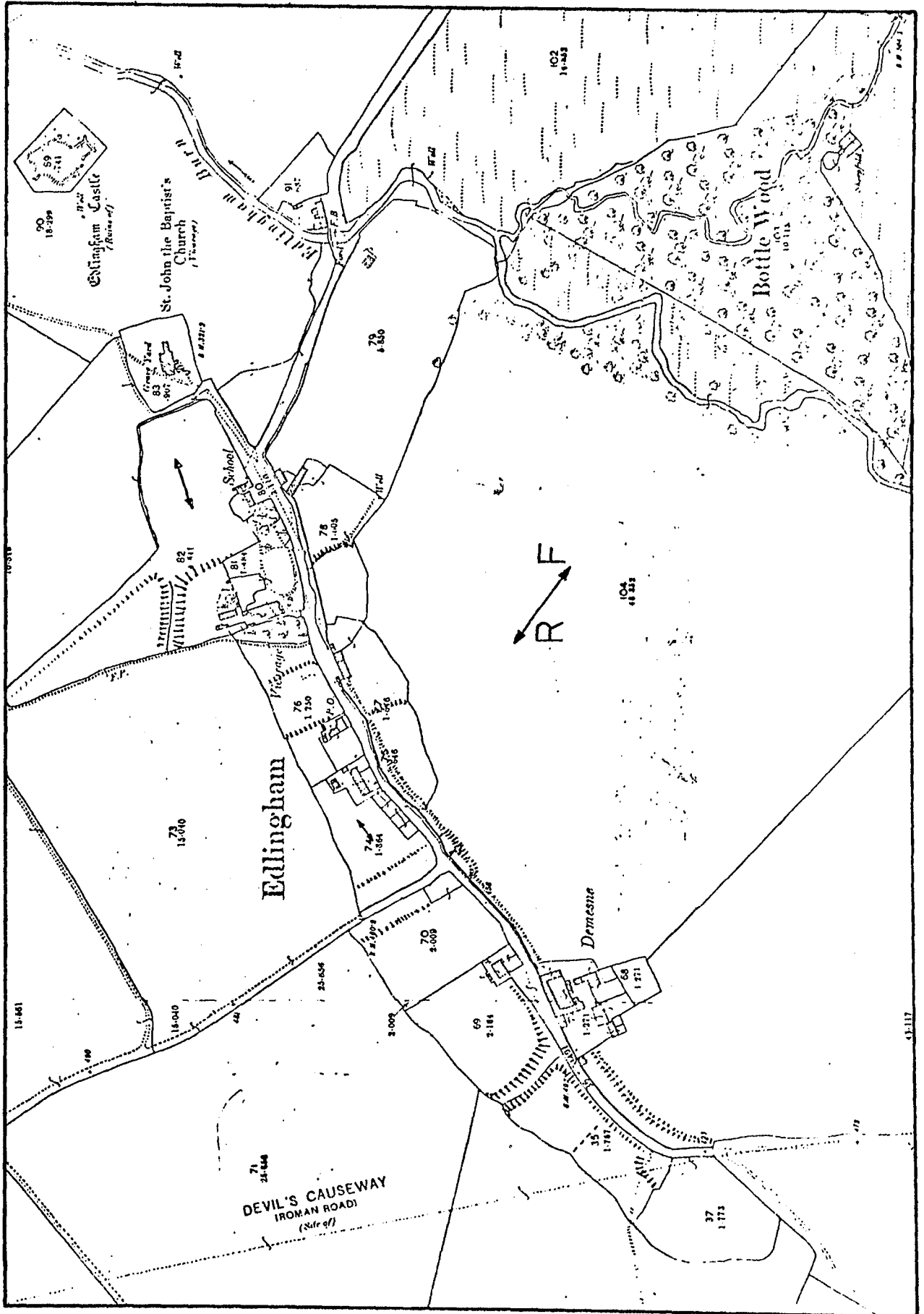
drawn by Nichl. Bailey

1810



50

Turnpike Road



70

EDMONDHILLS

c.NT 964470

Holy Island (formerly Ancroft, now Norham)

Raine 223-224

1584(TE); 1.

DMVI, P.

Edmonthills or Emotehill was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire. The estate (totam terram) was given to the Prior and Convent of Durham by Roger de Audre, part-holder of the neighbouring vills of Ancroft, Allerdean and Felkington and was subsequently granted out for a rent of 13/4d. It was a possession of the Herons of Ford from the late 14th century; they were also holders of Thornton to the east of Edmonthills with which it became connected in the post-medieval period.

The 1560/1 survey referred to it as a hamlet of Thornton (Raine 1852 16). Its position is established by Saxton's map in 1579 where it is sited to the south of Murton, but more precisely by the Tithe Map of Thornton (NCRO DT 447M) which places it at the above grid reference. The settlement of 1843 has ceased to exist, and no buildings or traces of the site were recognised. Few indications of its size survive, but the Muster Roll of 1584 lists three men from the "steid or ceitt" of Emonthills (Bain BF i No 253).

71

EGLINGHAM

NU 10 19

Eglingham

2008 acres

NCH XIV 394-8

1295(TA); 6, 1296(P); 4, 1378(TE); 14, 1604(TA); 12 with Harrup, 1665(P); 20, 1821(H); 35.

II, OMV.

Eglingham was part of the estate granted to Tynemouth Priory between 1106 and 1116. A Priory survey of 1295 records six tenants:-

Adam, son of Elewys	26 1/2 acres 10 perches
*Nicholas Sandersone	13 acres 1 rood
*William Styford	13 acres 1 rood
Adam Godesgrace (free)	13 acres 1 rood
*Robert Turmock	76 acres
*Walter Wystard	6 acres of demesne

The asterisked names also appear in the 1296 Lay Subsidy Roll for Eglingham (Fraser 1968 Nos 239, 246). A second Priory survey in 1378 stated that the demesne was let for forty pence and that there were three bond tenements, three cottages, two freeholds, the water-mill, and a fulling-mill, all waste since the time of the first pestilence; a further five bond tenements were let for 40s. or sometimes less, and the rector had land in the vill.

The 1604 survey of Royal estates found that the freeholders of Eglingham with Harrop, a neighbouring township, had twelve customary tenants with 1260 acres of land (Sanderson 1891 118). The 1608 survey listed the four freeholders estates, two of whom

held lands in the four common fields (PRO KR2/223). In 1825 the estate was granted to John Ramsey, a court favourite, who compounded for his estate in 1649. He was found to have five farms here at 40s. a farm (Welford 1905 315). In 1665 the Hearth Tax return recorded twenty householders one of whom, Mr Ogle, had ten hearths in his establishment (PRO E179/158/103).

The Ogles remained prominent freeholders here until the end of the 19th century. George Mark in 1734 remarked upon "the intolerable badness of its houses" (Hinde 1869 84). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the emparked mansion of the Ogles on the west side of the village. The village itself comprised two rows of buildings on either side of an east-west road with the church behind the south row (NCRO ZAN PM9). The common waste of Eglingham was divided between the Earl of Tankerville, Robert Ogle and the vicar in 1781 (NCRO ZBM 8). It is probably to the period after this that the improvement of Eglingham Moor dates. In 1825 Mackenzie described it as "a small village inhabited by farmers and labourers" (Mackenzie 1825 II 11).

72

ELFORD

NU 1883.09

Bamburgh

1072 acres

NCH I 284-289

1296(P); 2, 1580(TA); 11, 1665(P); 5, 1696(TA); 24, 1778(TA); 22, 1821(H); 21.

DMVII, COV.

Elford was given to the Bamburgh cell of Nostell Priory sometime during the 13th century. After the Dissolution in 1545 there were ten messuages in the vill occupied by ten tenants. The vill was subsequently granted to Sir John Forster: and in 1580 there were said to be eleven tenants liable for Border Service (Bain BF i 14-19).

A terrier of 1621 listed in detail the holdings of the various tenants in the common fields. John Chaundler, for example, held eighteen acres of land; eight acres in North Quarter, three acres in the West Quarter and three acres in East Quarter, all arable, three beast gates in the ox-pastures, six butts of land in a croft in the village and a house and site.

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 only listed five households (PRO E179/158/103), but the Court Roll of Bamburgh for 1696 records nineteen cottagers besides the five leaseholders (NCRO 452 D2/1). A later Court Roll of 1778 lists four leaseholders and eighteen cottagers (*ibid*). Armstrong's map in 1769 shows a hamlet and the mansion of Mr Forster at Elford (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 records the new farm of Pasture Hill to the south-east and lists Elford as a farm hamlet (NCRO).

The medieval village can only be presumed to lie at the site of the modern farm (above grid reference).

73

ELLINGHAM

NU 17 25 and 16 25

Ellingham 3176 acres (inc. Tinely) NCH II 221-265
 1278/9(TA); 8+, 1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 5, 1339/40(TE); 14+,
 1498(TA); 10, 1566/7(TE); 14, 1580(TA); 9, 1665(P); 11, 1666(TA);
 11, 1700(TA); 27, 1821(H); 51.

I, OMV.

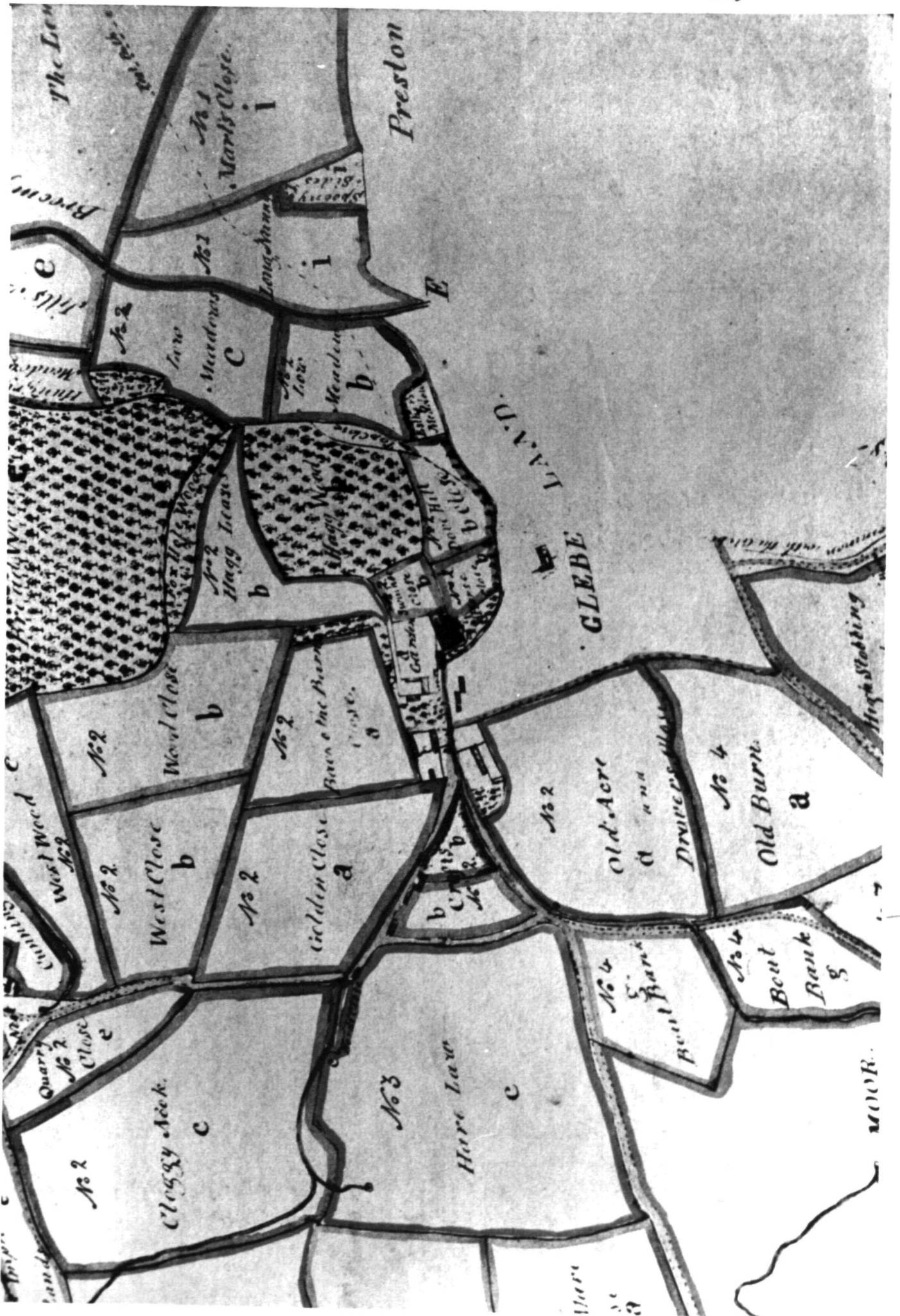
Ellingham was the centre of the barony of Gaugy in the possession of Ralph de Gaugy in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of 1278/9 records a capital messuage, demesnes, six bondages and two cottagers, though there may have been more since the manuscript was poorly preserved (PRO C133/23/6). There were twelve taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 329). An IPM of 1339-40 found the manor house ruinous, only one third of ninety-one acres of demesne sown, and the rest waste for lack of tenants: part of the manor had been granted out for life; this included a messuage, fourteen tofts, 169 acres of land, sixteen acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood.

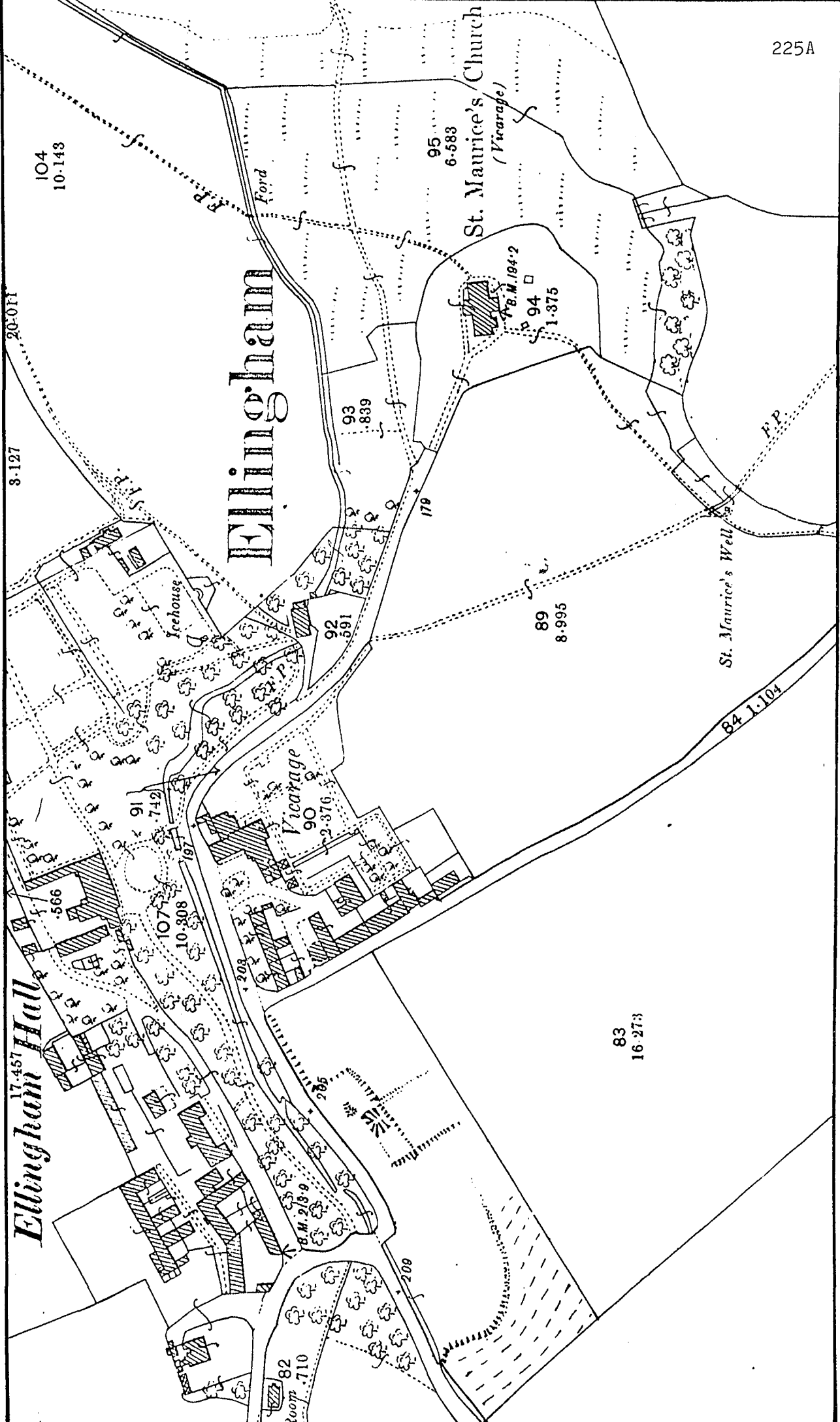
The manor passed into Percy hands in the 15th century. Ten tenants are recorded in a rental of 1498. Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 records ten husbandland tenements which Hall and Humberston found to contain sixteen acres of land each (PRO KR E164/37). The Glebe lands contained three husbandlands and belonged to Durham Priory before the Dissolution. The capital messuage and the demesnes of twenty-six acres of land and ten of meadow were held by Thomas Franche who was also a husbandland

tenant. There were also various cottages. After the treason of the 7th Earl of Northumberland Ellingham was not restored to the Percies. In 1580 the Border Survey lists nine tenants in the village of Ellingham (Bain BF i 14-19) who were burdened by the excessive fines demanded by the Crown leases.

In 1653 William Armorer, the owner, enclosed the Moor with a stone wall and precipitated a dispute with Durham Cathedral over pasture rights. In 1665 eleven householders were recorded in the Hearth Tax return (PRO E179/158/103). Court Rolls of Preston Manor in 1666 and 1700 list eleven and twenty-seven tenants respectively (NCRO ZHG II 1 and 2). The manor passed to the Haggerstons in 1687. An enclosure award of 1687 is preserved at Alnwick Castle (Aln Cas C I j). A plan of the township surveyed in 1757 (belonging to the owners of Preston) shows that the village comprised one row of houses on the south side of the road running north-westwards from the Manor site; a further house and garth lay to the south-west of the manor adjacent to the glebe lands. The church lay on a promontory a quarter of a mile to the south-east. The isolated farm of Wandylaw had been established on the edge of the moor, which was unenclosed at this time.

The present village bears a close resemblance to that of 1757 in its basic lay-out. The farm just south-west of the old manor site has been abandoned leaving slight earthworks (NU 172256, see plan); a public house and new cottages on the north side of the road have been added to the west end of the village.





104
10-143

20-011

3-127

Ellingham

Ford

95
6-583

St. Maurice's Church
(Vicarage)

94
1-375

93
839

179

89
8-995

St. Maurice's Well

84
1-104

17-457
Ellingham Hall

Icehouse

Vicarage

92
591

90
2-376

83
16-273

82
710

208

8.M. 218.9

205

208

107

10-308

197

91

742

566

107

10-308

197

91

742

566

107

10-308

197

74

ELWICK

NU 115369

Bamburgh 877 acres NCH I 408-16, & Raine 198-200
1283(TA); 13, 1296(P); 5, 1336(P0; 2, 1560(TE); 14, 1821(H); 13.

II, DMVII, C.

Elwick was divided between the Bishop of Durham and the barons of Wooler. In 1242 the Wooler moiety was subinfeudated to William de Stainsby (BF ii 1113-1130), but the other moiety was held at this time by Watling de Elwick (Raine 1852 App. 129). From an Inquisition of 1283, concerning the dues and services owed by the villagers of Elwick, it is noted that there were eight bondagers and five cottagers who owed work on the Bishop's demesne of Fenwick including ploughing, harrowing and reaping. The vill had five taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 312). In 1389 one William de Bradfield held the North Durham portion at farm, but at reduced rate due to the destruction caused by the Scots. Two towers were listed in 1415; one held by Thomas Bradforth (Durham leasee) and the other by Thomas of Elwick (Bates 1891 17).

As part of Islandshire it was surveyed in 1560; there were then two demesnes, two towers, eight husbandlands and four cottages (Raine 1852 20). The township was at this period held partly by Thomas Grey of Kylloe and partly by the Greys of Chillingham into whose hands fell the entire township after the death of the former in 1571. The will of Dame Isobel Grey refers to a lease on the east demesnes in 1581; whilst the will of a

daughter of Sir Ralph Gray of Chillingham in 1631 relates that she had the lease of the demesnes of Elwick for twenty-one years of which she had enjoyed but seven. In 1693 it was leased in entirety by a single tenant for £100 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). John Warburton noted Elwick as a "small village not far from the sea with the ruin of two ancient piles belonging to Lord Ossleston" (Hodgson 1916 5). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows two ruins at the west end of a small village (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The farmhouse and buildings lie on the south side of the road and the cottages on the other, but there was a smallholding, since gone, on the north side with a field behind. The old hedge between this field and that to the east may be recognised by the over-grown hawthorn bushes. Behind the cottages is a raised platform with six broad ridges on it nearly fifty metres in length with a hollow way on its east side. This may have been the back of a village toft. A depression lies beyond this ridged area.

75

EMBLETON

NU 22 22 AND 23 22

Embleton

2076 acres

NCH II 8-47

1244/5(TA); 31, 1296(P); 10+, 1298(TE); 37, 1336(P); 8, 1361(TE);
 39, 1580(TA); 21, 1603(TA); 29, 1665(P); 39, 1693(TA); 24,
 1730(TE); 27, 1779(TA); 6, 1821(H); 94.

IV, OMV, FO.

Embleton was the centre of the barony and liberty of Embleton held by John le Viscount in 1242 in which there were three socage tenants (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of 1244/5 at his death recorded a capital messuage, 300 acres of arable and fourteen acres of meadow in demesne, twelve bondages with twenty-four acres of land each, fourteen cottars and four freeholders (PRO C132/3/8). Henry III granted a Tuesday market and annual fair. In 1296 there were ten taxpayers plus at least five jurors for the liberty who were inhabitants of Embleton (Fraser 1968 No 271 and pp 114-115). An IPM of the Earl of Lancaster in 1298 recorded a capital messuage, 180 acres of arable, six acres of pasture, an enclosure called Newbiggin in demesne, sixteen bondages, thirteen cottages, a smithy, and eight free tenants. One quarter of Embleton was subinfeudated to Thomas de Rock (NCH ii 21/2).

A Bailiff Roll of the barony in 1348-51 states that the demesnes were "let to divers tenants"; the meadows and pastures were let separately and reference was also made to the herbage of the park and to £5 remitted because of various tenements unlet

for lack of tenants. The IPM of the first Duke of Lancaster in 1361 lists 232 acres of arable in demesne, twenty-six acres of meadow, a several pasture of twenty acres, eighteen and a half bondages, sixteen cottages and four free tenants (PRO C135/160).

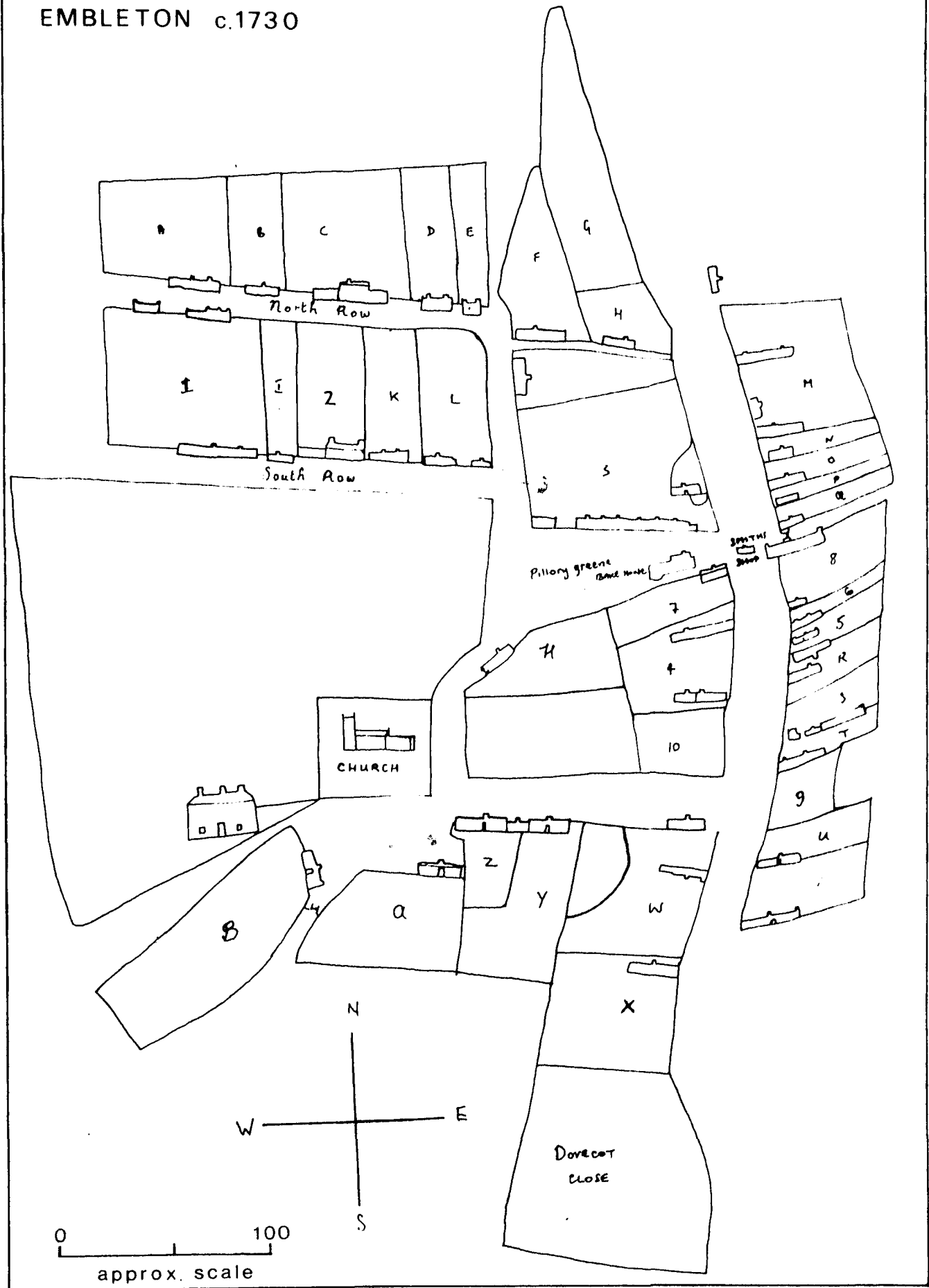
During the 15th century the manor was let out to men like Ralph Harbottle of Preston and other members of the local gentry for periods of years. There was a ditch dug around the village to protect it from the Scots according to a Court Roll of 1531, but its position is not known. The manor was leased to Ralph Grey in 1580 when there were twenty-one tenants and freeholders (Bain BF i 14-9).

The estate was acquired by the Greys of Chillingham in the early 17th century. A Court Roll of 1603 listed sixteen tenants and thirteen cottagers (NCRO ZBM 1/1). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 has thirty-nine householders (PRO E179/158/103). The manor was let to William Browne in 1693 (NCRO 424 Box 4A), but Court Rolls indicate that there were ten tenants and seven cottagers as well as seven freeholders in that same year (NCRO ZBM 2). A rental of 1722 lists nine tenant-farmers with 590 acres and seven coaters (NCRO 424 Box 5C). Shortly after, in 1730, the common fields were divided amongst the six freeholders, the vicar and the lord of the manor. The Earl of Tankerville as lord of the manor received sixteen and a half farms, assessed at sixty-four acres per farm; i.e. 1065 acres of infield and moor which lay in two blocks to the east and west of the township, whilst the vicar's three farms and the eight freehold farms lay in a middle block of 601 acres. It was presumably after this that the

Christon family set up the farmstead of Christan Bank (not the settlement associated with the railway station). The Parish Registers mention Christan Field in 1741. A plan of the village, dated on stylistic grounds to this period, shows that the village comprised a main street on a north-south axis with a larger close called Dovecot Close at the south end of the west row of tofts. Three subsidiary roads led off to the west; at the end of the southernmost stood the church and vicarage with its large garth; to the north of the church-yard were two toft rows on an east-west axis called North Row and South Row. The middle of the three rows leading west from the main street was wedge shaped like a market place(see plan: numbered garths are freehold: NCRO Tankerville MSS). Court rolls of the 18th century indicate a cottage industry in cloth manufacture.

The village has continued to thrive; the 18th century plan has been essentially preserved, although new housing estates have been erected on the north-west side of the village in the 20th century. It is noted that the line of the main north-south street occupies a whinstone ridge or outcrop. A conical stone-vaulted dovecote stands in the yard of a property at the south end of the village where Dovecote Close was marked on the 18th century map. The vicarage includes the vestiges of a 14th century building in its east end (Honeyman 1928 287).

EMBLETON c.1730



76

ESLINGTON

NU 041120

Whittingham

1535 acres

NCH XIV 502-527

1265(TA); 14, 1296(P); 9, 1327(TA); 29, 1336(P); 7, 1718(TA); 9.

DMVI, EMP.

Eslington was held in drengage by Alan de Eslington in 1212 and owed truncage of logs to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 200-205). An IPM of John de Eslington in 1264/5 recorded fourteen bondagers each with two bovates of land (PRO C132/32/4). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 401). An IPM of Robert de Eslington in 1327 documents a capital messuage, 400 acres of arable, and eight acres of meadow in demesne, twenty-four bondagers with a toft and twenty-four acres of land each, and five cottagers each with a toft and an acre of land (PRO C135/4/6). Robert de Eslington was granted the right to crenellate his manor in 1335 (Bates 1891 9).

The manor came into the possession of the Collingwoods in the 16th century. George Collingwood joined the Rebellion of 1715 and suffered the loss of his estate. A rental of 1718 indicates that the township lands had been divided into separate farms. There were two major holdings called East and West farms, the former let to one tenant, the latter to five tenants. In addition there was Eslington High House Farm which had the largest rent, and there were two other leases, the Mansion and lands and the Croft Mead (Dixon 1895 98). Dippie Dixon noted that Mountain Farm, about a mile north-east of Eslington, had a

dated lintel over the door inscribed "G C 1709" and was built with red pantiles (ibid 113). Lord Oxford, on tour in 1725, remarked that; 'Here are several new good farmhouses on this estate which were begun by Mr Collingwood and carried on by the late purchaser" (ibid 327). The purchaser was Sir Henry Liddell of Ravensworth, County Durham.

The Liddells were keen to improve the estate which they considered was farmed by inefficient methods and which was largely unenclosed (Hughes 1963 I 196 ff). The 18th century mansion and park are an outward sign of their success. John Horsley noted the new mansion in 1729/30 and commented on the estate: "the whole country since the lordship of Eslington came into the hands of Sir Henry Liddell is so well replenyshed with houses, generally covered with pantile that it casts a vastly better figure than it used to do before" (Bosanquet 1933 64). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the mansion in parkland to the north of a lake with a hamlet to the west side. Two farms were marked called the Mountain and Mile End (probably confused with Mile Farm to the north of the mansion, NCRO ZAN PM9).

The former village is presumed to lie near the mansion site (above grid reference), but there are no earthworks to support such a hypothesis.

77

ETAL Old E. NT 92 39

Ford 3413 acres(inc. Catfordlaw) NCH XI 442-458
 1296(P); 12, 1312/3(P); 17, 1354(TE); 33, 1377(PT); 54, 1438(TE);
 41,

Old E.1580(TA); 12, 1604(TA); 51, 1613(TE); 52, 1665(P); 31.

New E. 1541(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 8, 1604(TA); 10, 1613(TA); 8.

O.E. II, OMV, REP; N.E. DMVII, COV.

Etal was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Robert de Manners in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were twelve taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 283) and seventeen in 1312/3 (PRO E179/158/6). In 1341 Robert de Manners was granted a licence to crenellate his mansion at Etal (Bates 1891 9). An IPM of the same in 1354 records a capital messuage, 200 acres of arable land and eighteen acres of meadow in demesne, sixteen husbandlands each with twenty-four acres of land, fourteen cottages and a water-mill plus two messuages and a carucate of land not in his possession. The Poll Tax return of 1377 lists fifty-four adults over the age of fourteen (PRO E179/158/32). An IPM of 1438 records only eighty acres of arable and forty acres of meadow in demesne, sixteen husbandlands and twenty-four cottages.

The 1541 Border Survey states "there was also at Etayle a brigge over the said ryver of Tyll which is decayed and fallen down of late to the great trouble hurt and annoyances of th' inhabitants" (Bates 1891 38). This may have been one factor in

the establishment of a hamlet at New Etal of eight husbandlands on the opposite bank of the river Till from old Etal. In 1580 there were eight tenants at New Etal and twelve at Old Etal (Bain BP i 14-9). The 1604 Survey found ten leasehold tenants at the former with 420 acres of land and thirty-nine customary tenants at Old Etal with 1200 acres. There was also a free tenant with ten acres and the demesne tenant in possession of 354 acres (Sanderson 1891 128). The demesnes were granted by lease to the Collingwoods in 1596 and chiefly comprised Southfield, Meade Close and a pasture called Well Acre (*ibid* App. vii). A survey in 1613 revealed that there were eight tenants in New Etal and eight in Old Etal; there were also twenty-nine cottages, five cottier holdings, plus two tenants each with four husbandlands in Old Etal. Some lone cottages were recorded, presumably sited away from the village.

In 1636 the manor was purchased by the Carrs, a Scottish family unconnected with the Carrs of Ford. In 1661 Sir Robert Carr settled the farms of New Etal, Berryhill, Old Etal, Catford law and Letham Hill on his son, retaining for himself Old Etal Demesne and Rodds farm. This implies that some improvement had been effected and dispersed farms established prior to 1661. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists thirty-one householders (PRO E179/158/103). In the early 18th century John Warburton noted about sixty houses in (Old) Etal village (Hodgson 1916 8). The modern mansion of Etal dates to the mid 18th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 marks a park around the hall and a village which lay on an east-west axis between the mansion and the ruined castle

(NCRO ZAN PM9).

The model village of Etal was laid out in the later 18th century by the earl of Errol (post 1762), but most of the present cottages are 19th century. The north-south road past the village originally lay close to the mansion but was moved away westwards between 1828 (Greenwood's map) and 1861 (1st ed. OS). The site of the former 16th century hamlet of New Etal presumably lay at or near the modern farm hamlet of the same name at NU 922399.

78

EWART

NT 963316

Chatton

1502 acres

NCH XIV 181-191

1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 10, 1377(PT); 77, 1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA);
13, 1693(TA); 1, 1821(H); 27.

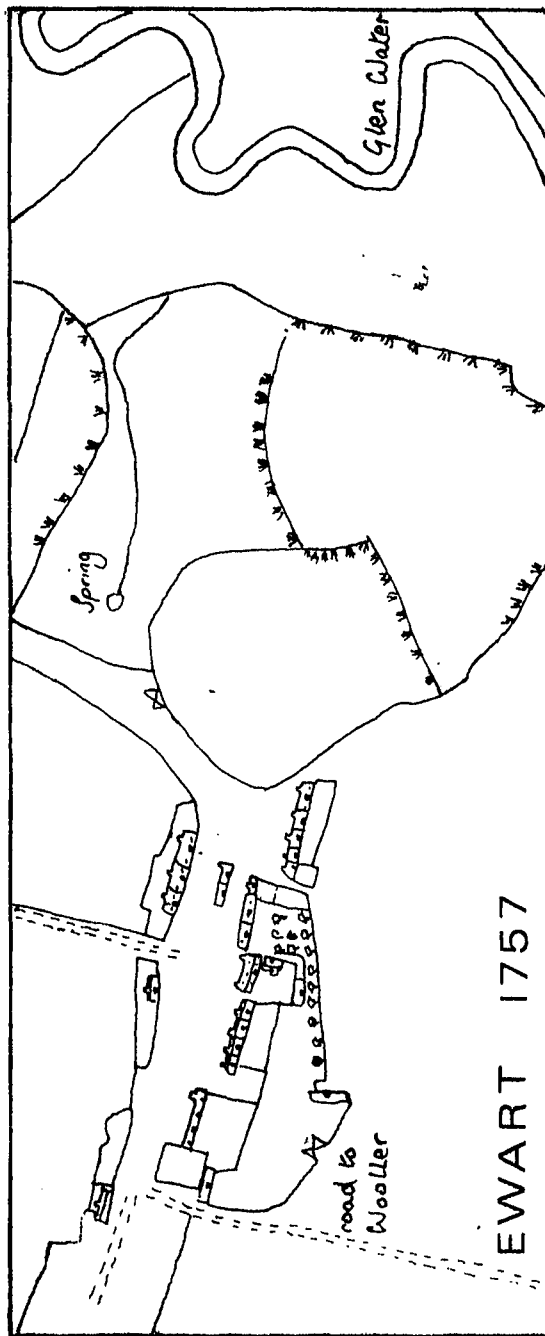
II, DMVI, EMP, COV.

Ewart was a member of the Barony of Alnwick. Three parts of it were held by Ranulph Brun and there were two socage tenants who held a carucate each (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were thirteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 287), and the Poll Tax return of 1377 accounts for twenty-seven adults (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were twelve husbandlands and the township belonged to Grey of Chillingham (Bates 1891 35). The Border Survey of 1580 recorded thirteen tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). The township was let to William Browne in 1693 for £280 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). The township was sold in 1733 and passed to the St Paul family. A map of 1757 shows that the township was enclosed, but perhaps little improved. Against one piece of the Moor it states "never hath been plowed" and only 347 acres out of a total of 1479 were arable. There was still a village which consisted of two rows of cottages on either side of a green or gate on an east-west axis. A late 18th century sketch of the village by the owner before it was pulled down shows that it comprised nineteen cottages, a smithy, the Hall and various stables, barns, byres and the "Great Byer" and "Granery", the only two storied building besides the Hall (NCRO ZBU/B5/7/26).

The estate was reorganised at the end of the 18th century by Count St Paul (post 1787). The village was swept away and planted with trees. A new hall was built at the old village site and a park laid out around it. Three new farms were built, Newtown (to the east of the Hall), Galewood and Thirlings on the former moor to the north-west. This reorganisation included embanking the river Glen to control flooding on the haughs and laying out new enclosures, roads and plantations.

There are no earthworks of the former village site (above grid ref.), because of the plantation established on the site by Count St Paul.



79

FALLODEN

NU 206236

Embleton

1060 acres

NCH II 113-121

1296(P); 4, 1336(P); 2, 1821(H); 20.

DMVI, EMP, COV.

Fallogen was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by Simon de Lucker in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were four taxpayers (Fraser 1968 NO 353). The chief taxpayer was the Abbot of Alnwick. In 1323 the Abbey lands comprised six messuages and ten bovates.

In the late 16th and 17th centuries it was owned by the lords of Rock, but in the 18th century it became the property of the Greys of Howick. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Colonel Grey in a wooded park and a farm to the west with the peculiar name "Pinch me near" (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The mansion stands in wooded land (above grid reference), there is no evidence of earlier settlement in the vicinity.

80

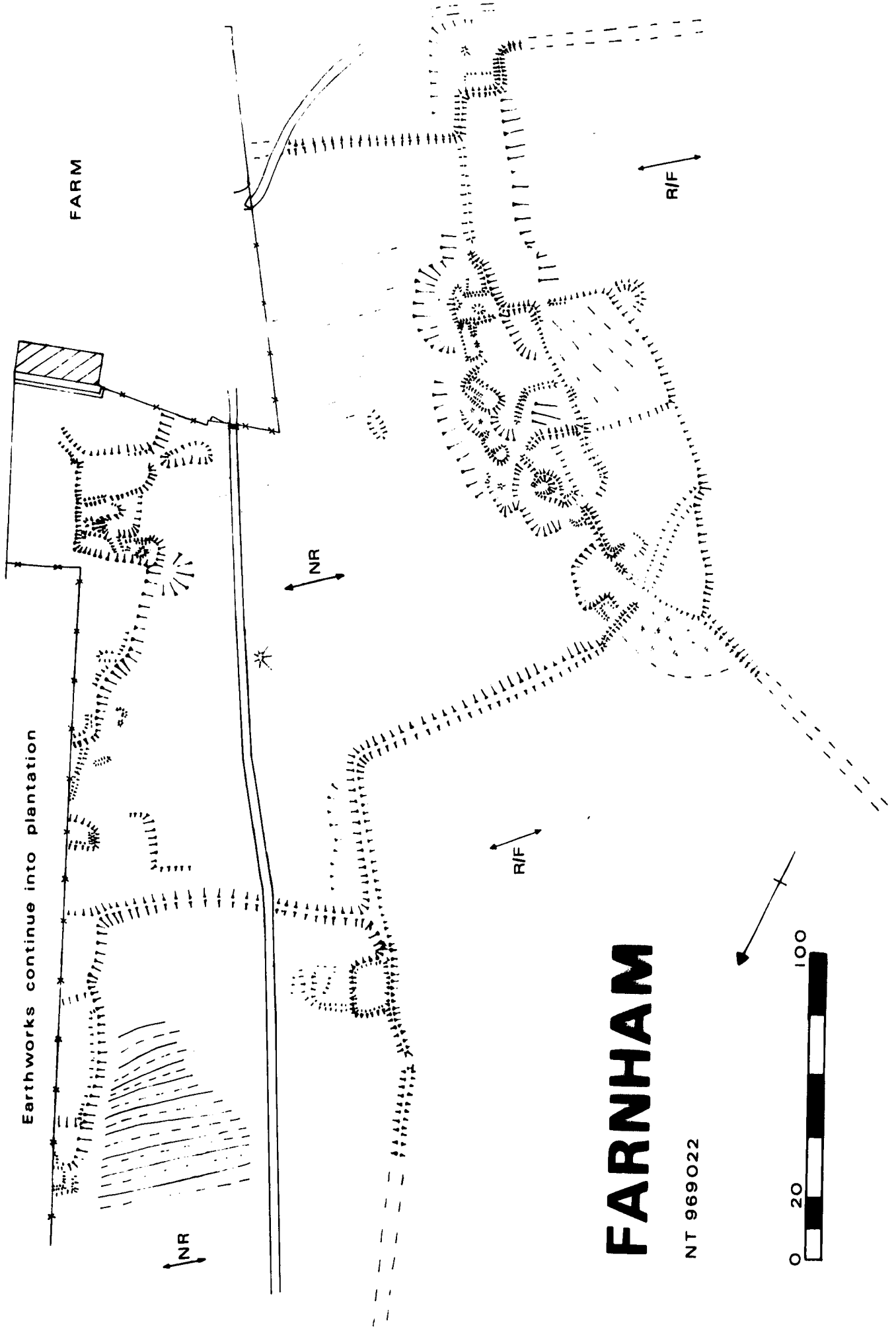
FARNHAM (Thirnam) c.NT 970023
 Alwinton 930 acres NCH XV 438-440
 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 11, 1604(TA); 5, 1665(P); 7, 1821(H); 7.
 VG,DMVII,A*,FO.

Farnham (Thirnam) was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 it was missing from the Lay Subsidy Roll, but in 1336 there were four taxpayers recorded; eleven adults were listed in 1377 (PRO E179/158/7 and 29). The township was held in moieties from the Umfravilles in the 14th century. Robert Horsley held the tower of Thirnam in 1415 (Bates 1891 18).

In 1604 there were four freeholders and one customary tenant (Sanderson 1893 116). The name of the township had been corrupted to Farnham by this time. In 1663 the chief proprietor was Mrs Carnaby with two smallholders named Potts(Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 271). In 1665 two members of the Potts family had three and four hearths respectively. Five other households were listed (PRO E179/158/106). A rental of the Haggerston estate in 1711 lists two farms both tenanted by members of the Potts family (NCRO ZHG XVI 3). The Register of Roman Catholic estates records that Sir Carnaby Haggerston's lands in 1719-20 consisted of a capital messuage and several other messuages let to Edward Haggerston (Hodgson 1918 75). The Haggerston lands of Farnham comprised the two farms of High and Low Farnham of 451 and 459 acres respectively in 1757 (NCRO 722 F/1). There is no evidence of a

division prior to the mid 18th century.

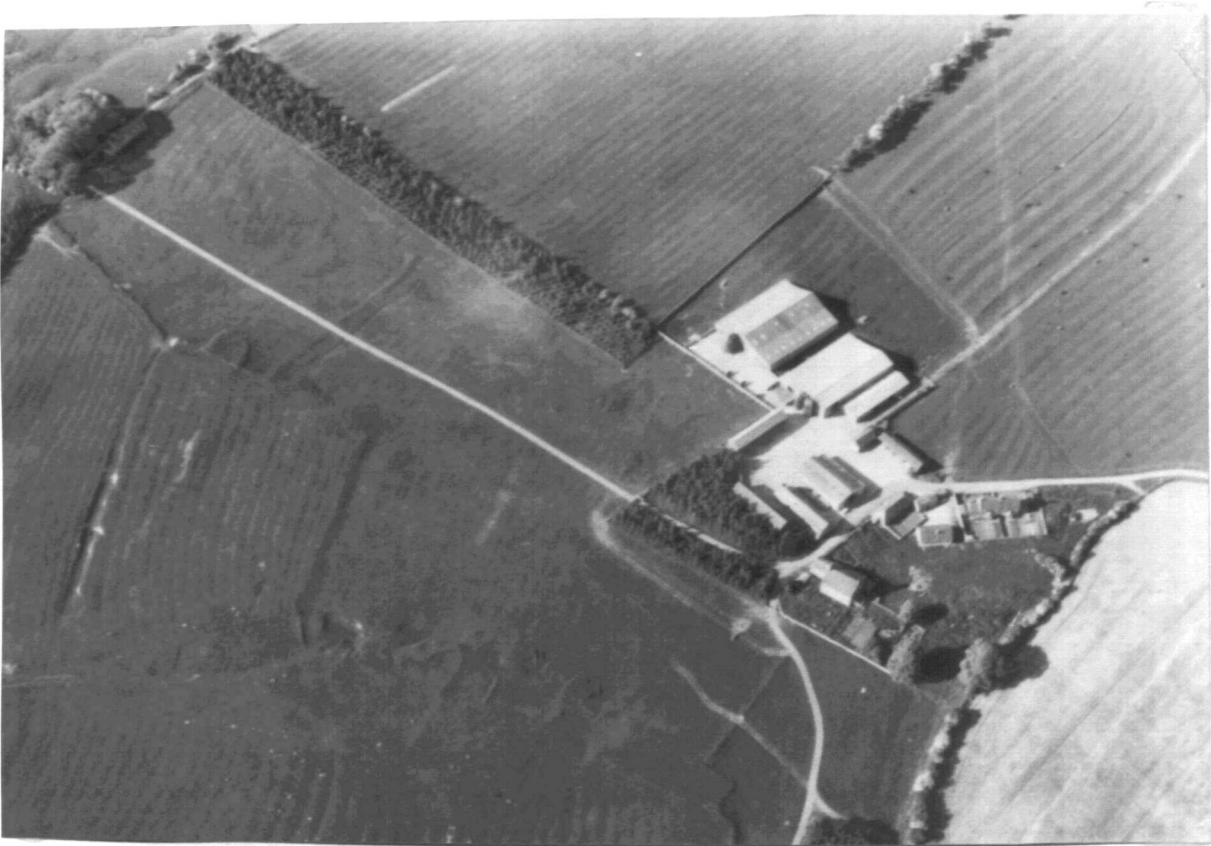
High and Low Farnham lay about 500 metres apart at NT 967026 and 971023 respectively. High Farnham has been deserted in recent years. The field between the two has extensive earthworks in it which stretch from Low Farnham almost as far as High Farnham to the north-west. These take the form of a large space enclosed by substantial earthen banks around the edges of which (at NT 969022 to the south and between 968024 and 970023 to the north) are house-sites and platforms indicative of medieval occupation. A rubble-coursed house with a hood moulded door formerly stood at High Farnham (966027), but it is now gone (Mercer 1975 192). Broad ridge and furrow occupies the enclosures beyond the settlement area (see plan and AP).



FARNHAM

NT 969022





Farnham DMV from south-west.

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NMR SF No. 1348/36

81

FAWDON

NU 032155

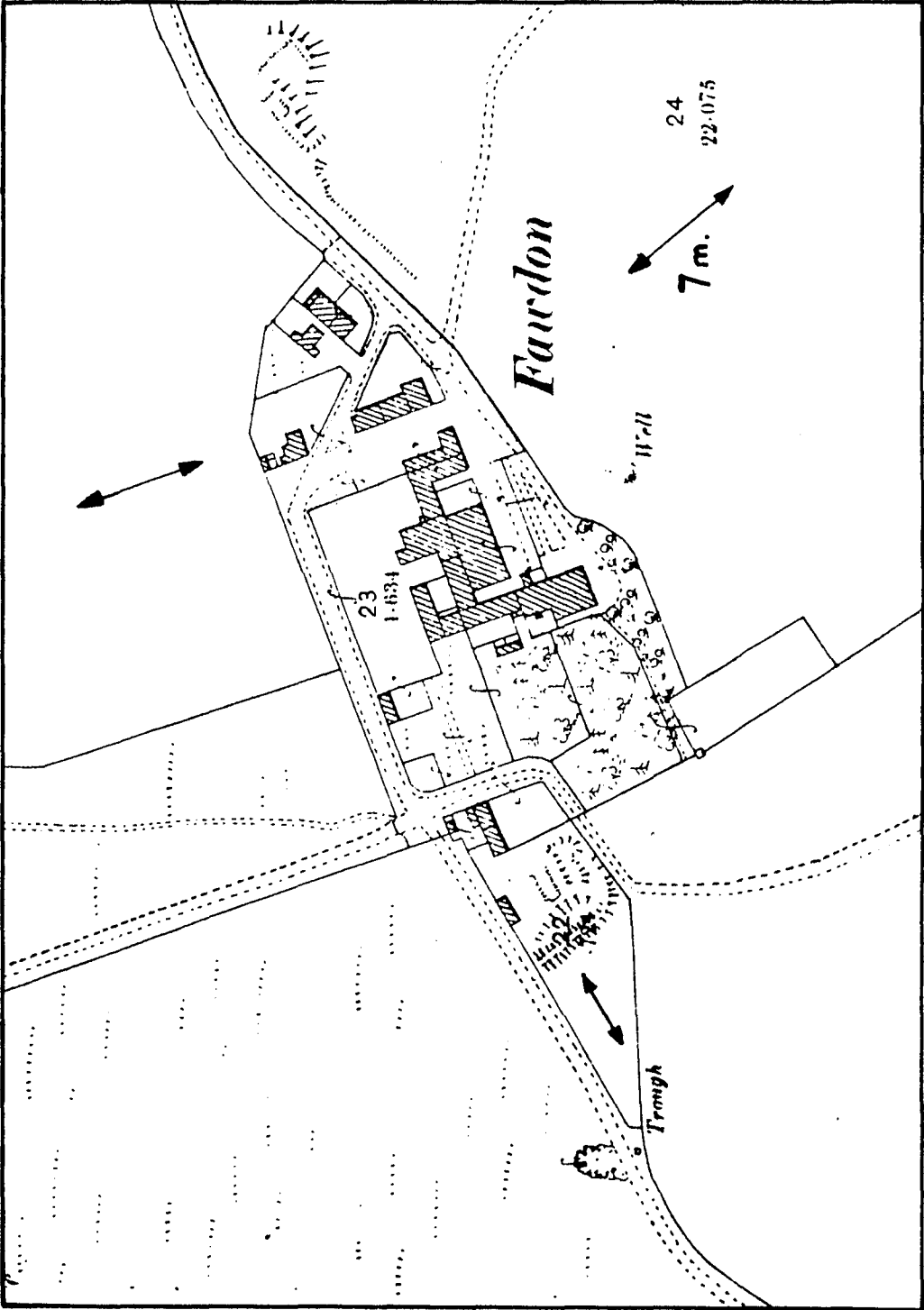
Ingram 1042 acres(+ Clinch 430) NCH XIV 476-479
 1472(TE); 5+, 1566/7(TE); 10 & (TA); 7, 1604(TE); 4, 1665(P); 9,
 1702(TE); 2, 1727(TE); 2.

DMVII, C, FO.

Fawdon was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130), and subinfeudated to the Bataille family. It came into the hands of the Percies in 1381. At least five tenants are accounted for in the 1472 Bailiff's Roll in the list of tenants requiring roofing timbers (Hodgson 1921 85-6).

Clarkson's Survey records five husbandland tenants as well as Robert Collingwood, the demesne tenant, whose holding included five husbandlands containing 220 acres and the water-mill; and Sir Cuthbert Collingwood in possession of the farm of the Clinche containing a house and 340 acres (Aln Cas A I i). The 1604 Border Survey of Royal lands listed four tenants of the Earl of Northumberland with 850 acres of land (Sanderson 1891 116). There were nine householders recorded in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). By 1702 all the tenements were held by Ralph Clavering totalling 917 acres, but the Clinche remained a separate farmhold of 332 acres held by the Reed family (Aln Cas A VI i). A small-scale map of the township in the mid 18th century shows the farm and distinguishes the infield from the waste (Aln Cas O XV 2).

Large areas of the township are covered with ridge and furrow and cultivation terraces on the steeper hillsides. This is found up to about 275 metres OD, but is absent from the steep north slope of Fawdon Dean and the hilltops. Much of this lies outside the 18th century infield area recorded on the estate plan. At the farm of Fawdon earthworks of the former village are preserved at NU 031155 to the west and at NU 034155 to the east. Those to the west are delimited by a bank beyond which is ridge and furrow; those to the east are much slighter. Broad curving ridge and furrow runs up to the farm on both the north and south sides. Clinche Farm stands at NU 036148, half a mile to the south.



82

FELKINGTON

NT 944442

Norham 1464 acres Raine 312-313
 1580TA); 5, 1666(P); 24, 1825(H); 35.

DMVII, COV.

Felkington was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire, and was held in 1208/10 by Roger de Audrey and Ingram de Hulecot in moieties. The Greys of Heton held a moiety here from 1359 and in 1560/1 were said to hold three quarters of the township, the remainder belonging to Sir Robert Ellerker (Raine 1852 19). The same survey states that there was "one bastle house of smale strength".

In 1580 there were five tenants of Mr Grey (Bain BP i 14-19). The township came into the possession of the Ordes of Newbiggin in the 17th century, and in 1649 William Orde compounded for his demesne of Felkington (Welford 1905 305). The settlements of Grievestead and Sandybank are found in the Parish Register for 1653 and 1654 respectively. It is likely that a reorganisation and division of the estate took place in the early part of the 17th century, perhaps at the same time as the demesne was taken out. In the Hearth Tax return of 1666 twenty-four householders were listed for Felkington and Grievestead (PRO E179/106/28). The William Orde, mentioned above, is reputed to have built a mansion at Sandybank (NT 934446), but this had gone by 1852. Mackenzie described Felkington as "a small village consisting of two farmholds and a few cottages" (Mackenzie 1825 I

343). Greenwood's map shows there was a coal-mine just north of the village in the early 19th century. The farm and colliery of Felkington comprised 943 acres and Grievestead 485 acres.

The present farm hamlet is presumed to represent the site of the former medieval village (above grid reference) in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

83

FELTON, OLD

NU 179023

Felton 1400 acres (inc. Acton) NCH VII 365-379
 c.1243-1275(TA); 9, 1536(TE); 4 & (TA); 1.

DMVI, COV, FO.

Felton Parva or Superior was a member of the barony of Mitford, but the vill was largely held by Brinkburn Priory in the mid-13th century with the exception of forty acres held by two socage tenants (BF ii 1113-1130). In the mid 13th century (1243-1275) Roger Bertram granted Brinkburn Priory six "terras integras" which were held by six men with tofts and crofts, and another toft and croft which was held by a cottager. This grant excluded the service of the two freeholders, William, son of Roger, son of Pagan and William de Stanceby (Page 1893 26). Before 1201 Ralph de Stanceby granted "unum toftum in Superiori Felton ... et tres acras terrae et dimidium in campo eiusdem villae" (ibid. 30).

In 1536, at the Dissolution, the Priory lands were held by indenture as a single farm by James Carr, although they had been formerly in the hands of four husbandmen (NCH VII 467). The County History describes a holding of John Browne, tenant at will of Lord Eure who was the owner of the vill in 1585. This holding comprised a messuage, a garden and a close of one rood; an unenclosed croft of three acres adjoining the messuage, and four acres of land in various parts of the fields; there was a several pasture for his beasts and rights of common pasture; all at 5s

rent and 40s Fine. The property was owned by the Lises in the 17th and early 18th century; but in 1798 it was divided in two, the west part being merged with Swarland and the east with Acton. Armstrong's map of 1769 only shows a farm of Old Felton just east of the Great North Road (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The site of the putative medieval settlement is presumed to lie in the vicinity of the farm of Old Felton (at above grid reference). Ridge and furrow cultivation occupied the field to the south.

84

FENHAM

NU O86407

Holy Island 1196 acres Raine 174-180
 1415/6(TE); 16, 1560/1(TE); 8, 1565(TA); 12, 1580(TA); 11,
 1666(P); 27.

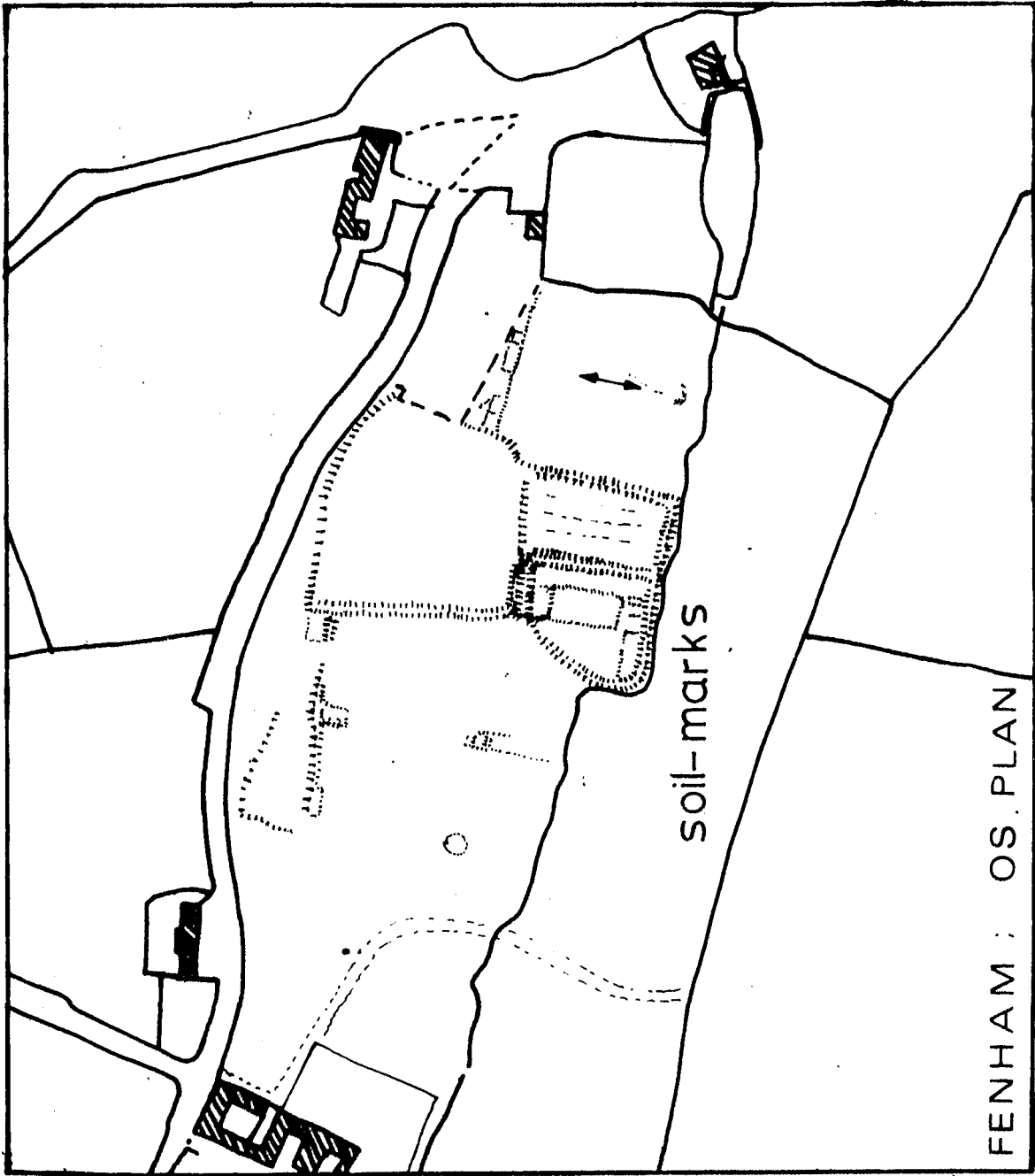
DMVII, A*.

Fenham was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire which was granted to the monks of the Durham cell of Holy Island in 1082. They kept a manor house, grange and mill on their demesne lands and records of building activities, the crops grown, animals and farm equipment are to be found in the Account Rolls of Holy Island Priory (Raine 1852 82-130). The manor house was protected by the digging of a ditch in 1385-6. The decayed rents of sixteen farms (6/8d per farm) were listed in the Priory inventory of 1415-16 (Raine 1852 118). From the late fourteenth century the demesnes were often under lease, as in 1501-2(Raine *ibid.*, 124).

After the Dissolution the township was granted to Sir William Reade, a captain at Berwick. The 1564/5 lease included twelve husbandland tenements, the grange and the mill. The 1560/1 survey misleadingly attributes the ownership of the vill to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and only records eight husbandlands and a tower here, which is in disagreement with the lease of 1565 (above), and the 1580 survey which records eleven tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). Twenty-seven householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1666 (PRO E179/106/28).

John Warburton described Fenham as a "large village belonging to ... Pailer Esquire" (Hodgson 1916 9) which lay "on ye sea shore". Some reorganisation may have occurred by 1769, since Armstrong's map shows a small village and a dispersed farm of Fenham Hill a mile to the south (NCRO ZAN PM9). This is a misappellation since Fenham Hill Farm lies north-west of the village site, but the farm, as mapped, may be equated with the modern farm of Fenham Lowmoor. The village was merely referred to as "a farmstead and a few cottages" by Mackenzie in 1825 (Mackenzie 1825 I 329).

From James Raine's description it is certain that the manor site had been cleared by 1852. He recognised the foundations of buildings (at NU 086407) with a ditch around it as the site of the manor and the circular foundations to the west as the site of a dovecote, a likely explanation since the field is known as Ducket Close. Other features sketched by the author include a group of building foundations north-east of the manor site (see plan). Aerial photography by T.W. Gates revealed soil marks to the south of the earthworks which are indicative of enclosures from the former village.



FENHAM : OS. PLAN



Fenham DMV from north.

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NMA 8F. 1738

85

FENTON

NT 969336

Fenton (now Wooler)

NCH XI 330-341

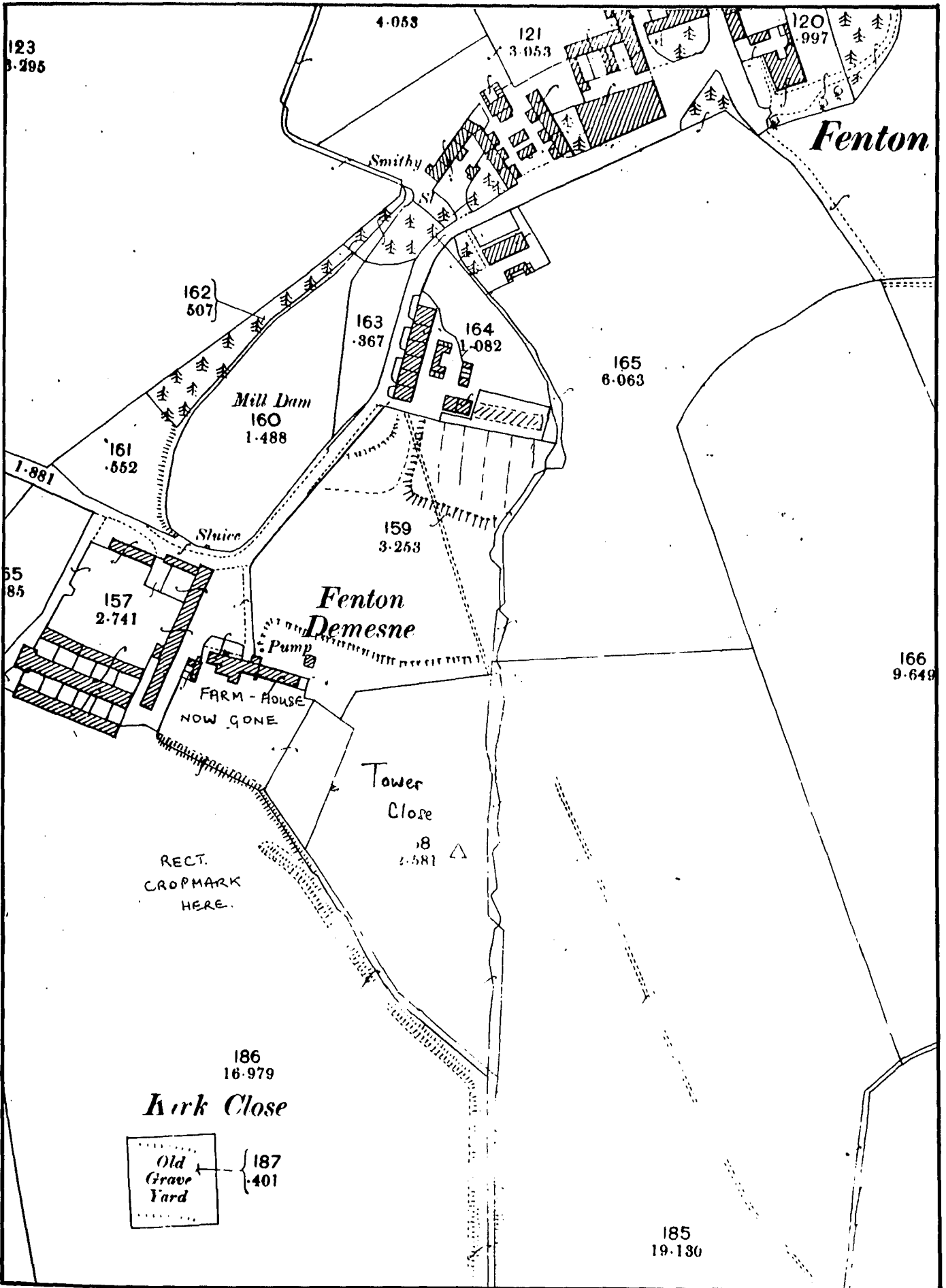
1296(P); 9, 1580(TA); 11 with Nesbit, 1693(TE); 2, c.1715(H); 12.

II, DMVII, COV.

Fenton was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by John le Viscount in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130), and consequently became associated with the lordship of Embleton. Fenton was also a parish, but it was amalgamated with Wooler in the 14th century. In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 263), including Sir Ranulph the chaplain. In 1415 there was a tower listed which belonged to Sir Ralph Gray (Bates 1891 19).

In 1541 it was described as a "grett towre with a barmekyn in great decays" (ibid 39). In 1580 there were eleven tenants liable for service in Fenton and Nesbit (Bain BP i 14-19). The 1693 Grey rental records two leases; Fenton Demesne and Fenton Towne at £100 per annum apiece (NCRO 424 Box 4A). John Warburton described Fenton as "a village of twelve houses on ye east side of ye river Till, in which is ye remains of an ancient tower belonging to Henry Gray esquire and in it ye remains of a church" (Hodgson 1916 16). Armstrong's map shows a village on a roughly east-west axis with the ruins of a tower at the west end (NCRO ZAN PM9). In the later 18th century Fenton was acquired by the Culleys, who were well known for their agricultural improvements, but no records survive of any structural improvements made by them.

The division of the village into Demesne and Town farms has persisted with the former situated at the west end of the settlement and the latter at the east end. The Tithe Map shows that much of the earthworks at the above grid reference are accounted for by the early 19th century farmhouse; the close to the south-east is called Tower Close with Kirk Close to the south-west (see plan). Aerial photography by T. W. Gates has revealed a cropmark of a rectangular structure in Kirk Close.



123
3-295

4-053

121
3-053

120
997

162
507

163
367

164
1-082

165
6-063

Mill Dam
160
1-488

161
852

1-881

159
3-253

155
85

157
2-741

Fenton
Demesne

166
9-649

Pump
FARM-HOUSE
NOW GONE

Tower
Close
158
2-581

RECT.
CROP MARK
HERE.

186
16-979

Kirk Close

Old
Grave
Yard

187
401

185
19-130

Fenton

86

FENWICK

NU 065401

Holy Island 1763 acres (1757) Raine 201-203
 1560/1(TE); 17 & (TA); 16, 1580(TA); 15, 1666(P); 51, 1711(TA);
 10, 1757(TA); 14 & (H); 35.

II, DMVII, HOU.

Fenwick was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire, and was held in demesne by the same Bishops. The men of Beal, Goswick, Buckton and others in Islandshire owed works on the Bishop's demesnes at Fenwick.

There was a park here of ninety-nine acres in 1560/1 which lay to the south of the village and is known as Fenwick Wood. The survey of 1560/1 also states that there were fifteen husbandlands, a cottage and a manor site but no place of strength "save such house as the tenants have builded for ther owen securitie^o" Fourteen tenants held a single tenement each, but Oliver Orde held two as well as the mill and park (Raine 1852 24). There were fifteen tenants recorded in the survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19).

The township became the property of the Haggerston family in 1639. It was forfeited in 1649 (Welford 1905 221), but, through the agency of Brownell and Crouch, the manor was recovered by the Haggerstons in 1652. The village was apparently thriving in 1666 when fifty-one householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return (PRO E179/106/28). The Haggerston rental of 1711 records three tenant farmers, and six cottagers (NCRO ZHG/XVI/3). The survey

of 1757 indicates that the township had been divided into three severalty farms; Mount Huely, Isely Hill and Moor. Mount Huely and Isely Hill farms, which comprised George Davison's tenancy, lay to the north of the village. The site of Moor Farm is unknown. The farms of Thomas Robson and Edward Tindall lay at the village. Belonging to these farms were twenty-one cottages, all in the village. There were also six cottagers with smallholdings and four cottagers with no lands; they all shared a common of 217 acres (NCRO 722/F/1). Armstrong shows a large two-row village on his map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9). However the village was, as James Raine wrote in 1852, "considerably reduced"; the "numerous small farms" of the past being amalgamated into "two or three only". The new farm of Fenwick Steads (see Greenwood's map 1828) may have something to do with this, drawing labour from the village.

The hamlet (above grid reference) attracted new cottages and houses in recent years, making it impossible to find traces of the earlier village.

87

FLEETHAM

NU 194283

Bamburgh

570 acres

NCH I 284-289

1580(TA); 4, 1698(TA); 8, 1778(TA); 13, 1821(H); 17.

DMVII, D, FO.

Fleetham was granted to the Bamburgh cell of Nostell Priory in a series of transactions during the 12th and 13th centuries (BM Cotton MS Vesp. E. 19, Nostell Cartulary). It formerly belonged to the lords of Warenton. Two of these deeds are quoted in full in the County History, parts of which are in old English. One of them describes the grant of a toft and croft in the village "quod abuttat super toftum meum et toftum canonicorum juxta me" (Nost. Cart. fol. 179b), and the other refers to "tofti mei in Fletham ex australi parte rivuli" (Nost. Cart. ^{fol.} 118b), probably the Long Nanny Burn on which the present farm-hamlet stands. The larger part of these two deeds is concerned with the detailed description of the scattered pieces of land that make up the two bovates "in territorio de Fletham" which were being given to Nostell Priory by Robert de Warenton.

The estate passed into the possession of the Forsters after the Dissolution. There were only four tenants here in 1580 liable for Border Service (Bain BF i 14-19). The Baronial Court Rolls for the Forster estate (and later Lord Crewe) indicate that there were three leaseholders and five cottagers in Fleetham in 1698.

In 1778 the numbers of cottagers rose to ten, although there

were still three leaseholders (NCRO 452 D2/1). A rental of 1731 shows that there were two farmers and the mill-farm (ibid D3/1); this arrangement continued until the late 18th century. In 1795 the estate was divided between the two farms of North and South Sides of 266 and 258 acres respectively and the mill of twenty-six acres (Hughes 1963 II 68). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet on the north side of the Long Nanny Burn with the mill to the west (NCRO ZAN PM9). A map of the township in 1805 confirms this. The land was enclosed, but there were no dispersed farms; East Fleetham being a later foundation (NCRO ZHE 42/27).

The site of the medieval settlement (village?) is presumed to lie at about the modern site, but perhaps on both sides of the burn as indicated by the deed quoted above. There is no evidence of any shrinkage in the farm-hamlet since 1805 although reorganisation has taken place (see 1846 map NCRO ZHE 42/28). Four to five foot thick walls incorporated in the present farmhouse may suggest a building of some antiquity, but there is no medieval evidence for a tower or bastle. Broad ridge and furrow cultivation (eight to nine metres wide) was observed in the field east of the farmhouse. A headland ridge confines the ridges at the south end, dividing it from the low ground beside the burn.

88

FLOTTERTON

NU 999024

Rothbury

767 acres

NCH XV 403-404

1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 28, 1632(H); 8, 1665(P); 12, 1724(TA); 8.

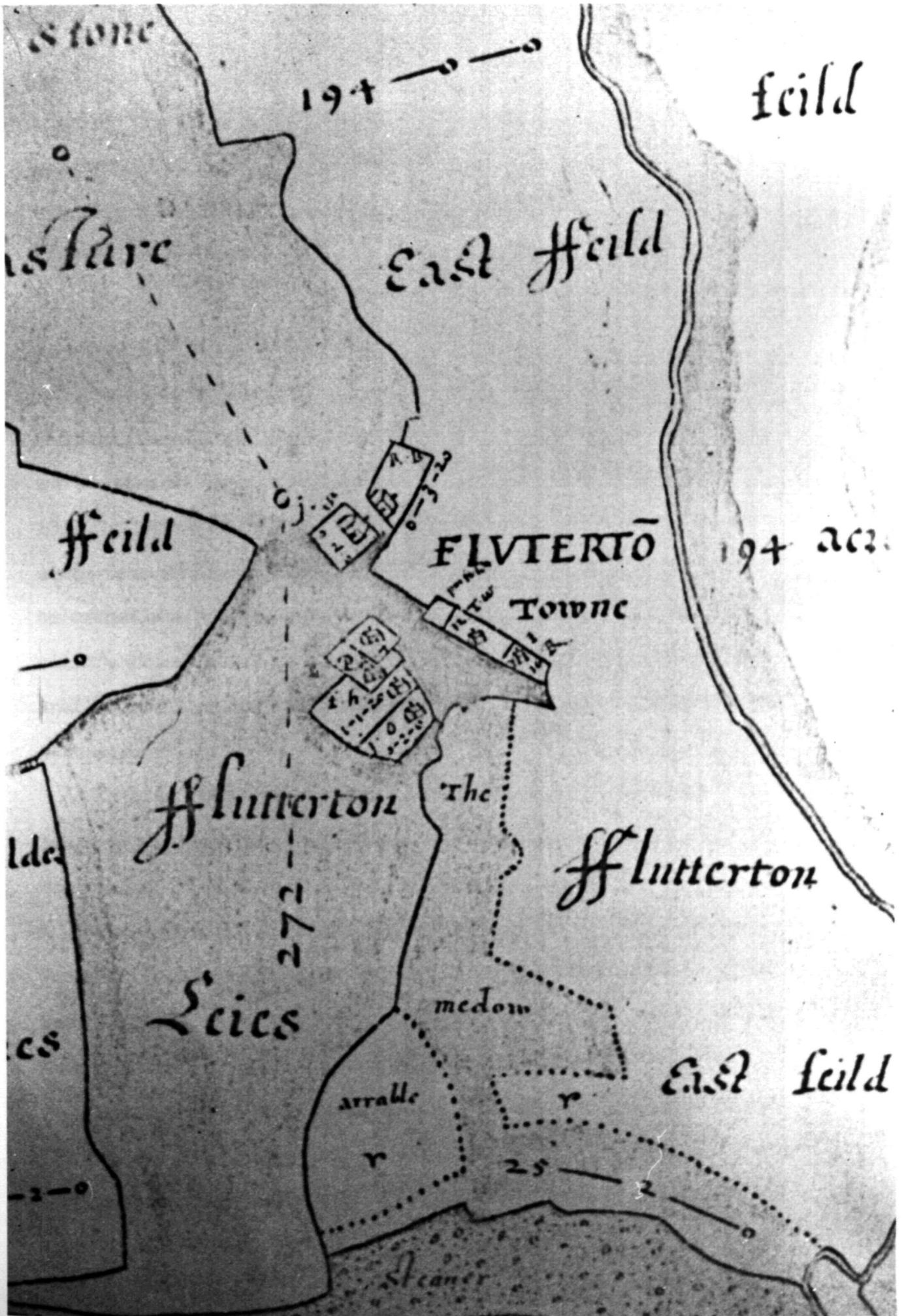
V, DMVII, COV.

Flotterton was originally a member of the barony of Greystoke in Cumberland and was granted to Edgar son of Gospatric II in the 12th century (Fowler 1878 117). By 1242 it was a member of the barony of Hepple (BF ii 1113-1130). In the 13th century William de Flotterton made a series of grants of land in the vill to Newminster Abbey (Fowler 1878 148-153). These included a toft and croft and forty-four acres of land in the vill and territory of Flotterton and twenty acres of land "in cultura" called Flaynfield bordered to the south by a bercaria (sheep-enclosure). He also granted rights of common pasture throughout the vill, with the exception of "defensa mea ex parte orientali et australi parte villae de Flotwaiton". In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 386), and the Poll Tax return of 1377 accounts for twenty-eight adults (PRO E179/158/29).

The vill became the property of the Ogles in the later medieval period. In 1632 a plan of the vill for the Earl of Newcastle shows an irregular village comprising two separate clusters. The larger eastern group included six houses and garths and a pinfold, in two rows. Two other garths and houses lay to the north-east. There were three arable fields, East,

West and Plainfield; and a meadow between the settlement and the river Coquet. The organisation of these arable lands is atypical because the garths of the village were only bounded by arable on the east (NCRO 782/11). A survey of the township for the Earl of Oxford in 1724 lists eight farmers each holding a single farmhold or thereabouts whose lands were "improveable by enclosing" (NCRO ZAN N13/A12). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village and a farm called Plainfield to the north-west (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described the settlement as "formerly a large place, and was occupied by a number of little farmers; but now it is farmed by one" (Mackenzie 1825 II 71).

The site of the old village, on the evidence of the 1632 map would seem to lie around the present farm (above grid reference) but no earthwork remains of it were visible.



89

FORD

NT 944374

Ford

1786 acres

NCH XI 369-427

1296(P); 8, 1312/3(P); 9, 1336(P); 3, 1377(P); 64, 1580(TA); 7, 1669(TA); 56, 1707(TA); 61.

II, DMVII, REP, B, FO.

Ford was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Odinell de Ford in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 303); there were nine in 1312/3 (PRO E179/158/7). The Poll Tax return of 1377 records sixty-four adults (ibid 32). William Heron was granted a licence to crenellate his mansion in 1338 and the 1541 survey mentions a vicar's tower in addition to the castle (Bates 1891 9 and 39). An ill-fated attempt was made to set up a market at Ford in the 14th century.

In 1580 there were seven tenants of Mr Carr (Bain BP i 14-19). A message called "Slyterow" in the fields of Ford is documented in 1584 and in the 17th century.

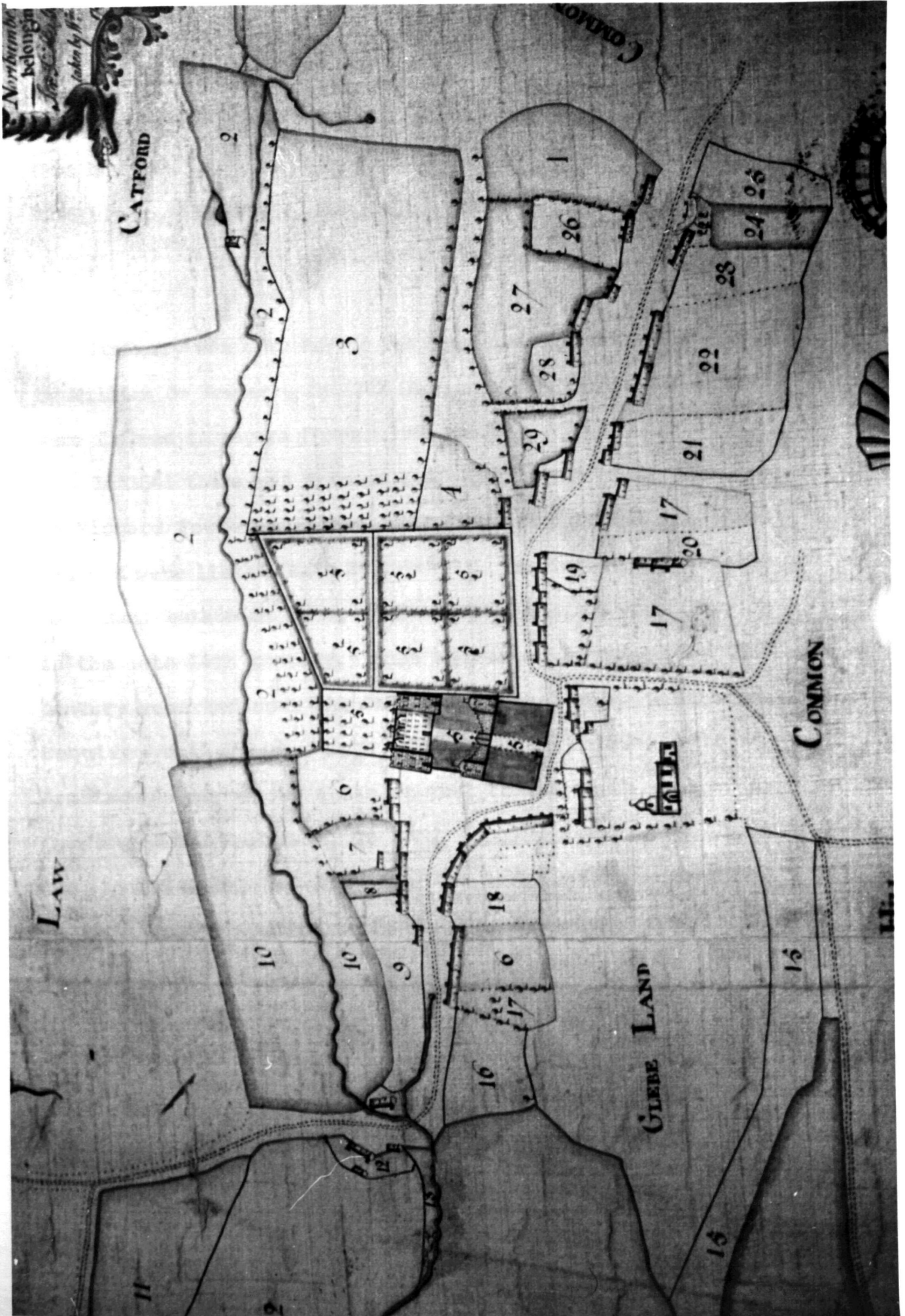
The township was reorganised in the early 17th century. Fordhill is documented as early as 1620 as the residence of George Carr, and Catfordlaw Farm (later Hay Farm) was sold to the Carrs of Etal in 1637. Court Rolls of the period indicate the full extent of the change; tenants are listed at Fordhill, Catfordlaw, Ford Westfield, Fordwood and Broomridge in 1669, although most of the population of the township still lived at Ford itself (NCRO ZAN B17/12). Broomridge dates back to the

earlier 16th century, with four tenants in 1533. In 1655 it included the wood of Fordwood which shortly afterwards boasted a separate settlement. Broomridge Farm was finally abandoned in the later 19th century (1st ed. OS); it lay at NT 959362.

The division and dispersal of farms took place a century before the Delavels acquired Ford in 1755 and a survey of 1758-66 suggests that enclosure had already been effected (NCRO 2DE/10). However the estate in c.1760 was relatively unimproved: "lying open and unenclosed many parts covered with heather, furze and other nuisances and scarce an hedge, tree or fence upon 7000 acres of land". This state of affairs was remedied by the new owner Sir John H Delavel (NCRO 2DE 19/4/50). The modern landscape largely dates to the late 18th century. A plan of the village in c.1760 shows that it comprised two sinuous rows of garths and houses on either side of the town gate running east-west between the castle and the church which lay half way along the village. There was a distinct bend in the town gate in order to circumvent the castle (the plan is at Ford Castle). The village west of the castle and church had been removed by 1828 (Greenwood's map), and a new road directed past the village on its south side. The present planned village was built in the mid-19th century at the behest of Lady Waterford; it occupies the east end of the old village.

A deep hollow way cuts its way down the hill westwards from the Castle at NT 943375, the ruin of the vicar's tower stands just to the south. Pottery which covered the period c.1250 to c.1800 was picked up from spoil left behind after the excavation

of field-drains in this area.



90

FOWBERRY

NU O38293

Chatton

1264 acres

NCH XIV 218-226

1296(P); 15, 1336(P); 4, 1541(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 5.

DMVI, EMP, COV.

Fowberry was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by William de Fowberry in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were fifteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 355).

In 1541 there was a tower and eight husbandlands belonging to Richard Fowberry (Bates 1891 35), but in 1580 only five tenants were listed (Bain BP i 14-19). The indebted Fowberrys lost their estate to their creditor William Strother of Berwick in the late 16th century. John Warburton in the early 18th century remarked upon the "handsome house" of Mark Strother Esquire, but did not note any village (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map shows a hamlet just to the north-west of Mr Carr's emparked Hall (NCRO ZAN PM9).

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the site of the village is presumed to lie in the vicinity of the fine Gothic mansion.

91

FOXTON

NT 968054

Alwinton

NCH XV 440

1717(H); 2.

VII, DMVI, A*.

Foxton was a dependent hamlet apparently associated with Sharperton. In 1325 an IPM of Robert de Umfraville refers to four messuages and a carucate of land in Foxden and Sharperton (PRO C134/90/12).

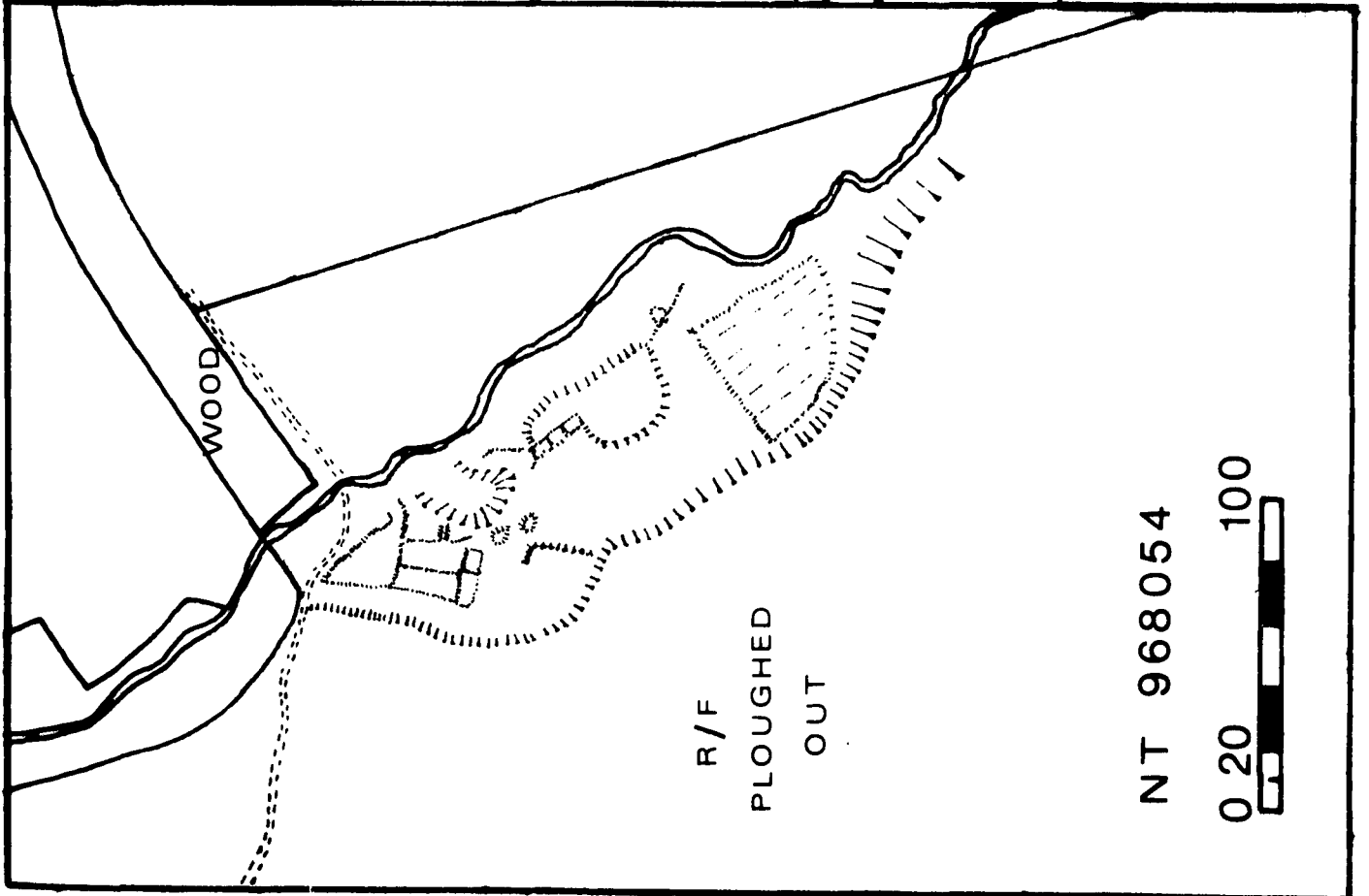
Two men of Foxton appeared at Muster in 1538 (Hodgson 1860 157). The hamlet was sold to Edward Gallon in 1546, but by 1663 it belonged to the Selbys of Biddleston (Hodgson 1821 271). In 1717 the Roman Catholic William Selby registered his two messuages and lands at Foxton (Hodgson 1918 31). Armstrong's map shows Foxton Farm, but Greenwood's map does not. This indicates abandonment between 1769 and 1828.

The site of the hamlet was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey and appears on the 1st edition of 1861. It lies on the west bank of a burn which joined the Foxton burn 200 metres to the south. The settlement comprises two recognisable steadings and attached garths, not juxta-posed. The whole site is delimited by a semi-circular bank which forms the boundary between the site and the cultivated land. The surrounding land has been recently reclaimed. RAF aerial photographs indicate that the adjacent field was covered with ridge and furrow cultivation.



RAF 1948 CPE/SCOT/319 3189

FOXTON DMV
 THE SITE & RIDGE
 AND FURROW



WOOD

R/F
PLOUGHED
OUT

NT 968054

0 20 100

92

FRAMLINGTON, MAGNA (Long)

NU 13 01

Felton

5101 acres

NCH VII 414-448

1296(P); 15 with F. Parva, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 96, 1665(P); 43, 1821(H); 107.

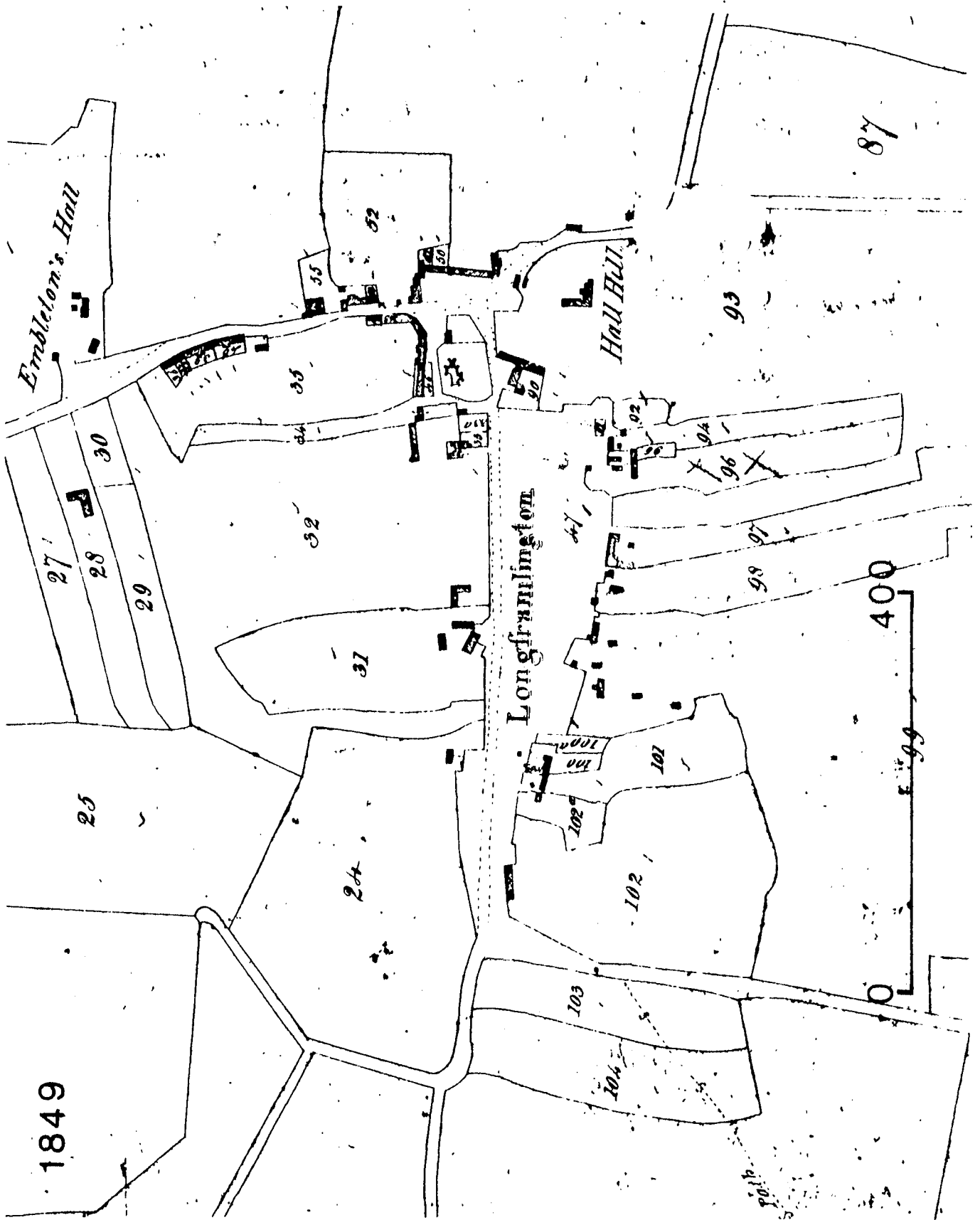
IVG, OMV.

Framlington was a member of the barony of Mitford, but was also a part of Feltonshire. In 1242 it was held by John de Eslington and three other landlords (BF ii 1113-1130). A number of grants of tofts and land were made by the landlords of Framlington to Brinkburn Priory during the late 12th and 13th centuries (Page 1893 62-81). One of these, by Walter Pigace and John de Eslington (pre 1246), included four messuages "in villa de Framlyngton, quae iacent in aquilonali parte fossati inter domum Walteri Treste et horreum canonicorum, quod situm est ad capud crofti Alani filii Willelmi Pistoris" (Page 1893 63) and another by Walter Brien (c.1250) involved a toft and croft of his demesne with one acre of land which lay "proximum domum Uhtredi Bron in occidentali parte.." (ibid. 67) both of which describe residential properties in the village of Magna Framlington.

Two IPMs of John of Eslington survive which give contradictory details of his estate. The extent of 1265 lists only fourteen acres of demesne arable and twenty-two acres of meadow; ten bondagers, each with a bondland of twenty-four acres and one bondager with half another bondholding; seven cottagers, although nine are listed including a dyer, a carpenter and a

turner; a mill; six waste tofts; a garden and four acres of arable, newly broken up. The 1266 extent listed 166 acres of arable of which only thirty acres were cultivated; fourteen acres meadow; seven bondmen, each with two oxgangs; and four cottagers. In 1296 there were fifteen taxpayers in the vill and its dependent hamlet Framlington Parva (Fraser 1968 No 376). The Poll Tax return of 1377 recorded ninety-six adults (PRO E179/158/29). At the Dissolution Brinkburn Priory had twelve tenements and two cottages in the vill plus the farm of two tenements called Newmorehouse held by tenants at will (NCH VII 466).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists forty-three households (PRO E179/158/103). The 1663 Rate Book listed four proprietors and noted the existence of others (Hodgson 1820 262), but the Poll Books indicate a growth in the numbers of freeholders from eighteen in 1710 to thirty-five in 1826. Armstrong's map shows a straggle of houses along the Wooler road and a two-row settlement running west from the chapel (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described Longframlington as "a long straggling village extending west to east but turning north at the eleven miles stone. There are four public houses ... and a number of decent comfortable houses which are inhabited by respectable tradesmen and shopkeepers" (Mackenzie I 1825 491). The Tithe Map of 1849 shows that some of the proprietors had narrow strips of land attached to their farms in the village(see plan).



93

FRAMLINGTON, PARVA (Low)

NU 138001

Felton

NCH VII 414-448

1536(TE); 10, 1553(TE); 10.

DMVII, D.

Framlington Parva was a dependant hamlet of Framlington and was granted to Brinkburn Priory by William de Framlington in the first half of the 13th century (Page 1893 12). Some other deeds record smaller gifts of properties in the village of Framlington Parva: for example "illud toftus et croftum in P. F. quod iacet propinquius tofto Adae Crawcroke ex parte boriali" consisting of three and a half acres of land and a toft and croft in "villa de P.F." and eleven and a half acres of arable land "in campo eiusdem villae" (Page *ibid* 92-3, dated 1279-81 NCH VII 461). It was taxed with Great Framlington in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 376).

At the Dissolution there were six tenements and two cottages in Framlington Parva held by tenants at will and the free rents of Thomas Rookeby and Richard Alder. In 1553 Sir John Horseley held seven messuages and land there; there were also the two freeholds and another messuage there with land in Weldonleez. There were two proprietors listed in the 1663 Rate Book (Hodgson 1820 262). The Alder family, not listed in 1663, retained land here until the 18th century. William Alder built a farmhouse in 1750 which has the date and his initials over the door. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the settlement as a small village on a bend in the main road from Morpeth (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present farm-hamlet (above grid reference) still occupies this site astride a burn, although the line of the main road has been shifted west. No evidence of earlier periods of occupation was visible, but the situation at the head of a burn would be suitable for a medieval settlement site.

94

GATERICK

NT 951418

Holy Island (Lowick) 390 acres (1760)

NCH XI 127-130

1701(H); 10,

DMVII, COV.

Gaterick was originally a dependent hamlet of the manor of Bowsden. It is first mentioned in 1281 as "the land of Gateriawyke" (Cal. Pat. 1272-1281 448). A confirmation of a grant of 1300 to the Hospital of Domus Dei in Berwick by Philip Rydale concerns lands in the vill of Gaterick.

It belonged to the Muschamps of Barmoor in the 16th and early 17th centuries, but was sold to Francis Blake of Ford in 1677. At that time it consisted of two messuages and a coalmine. A document of 1701 details the farm of Gaterick as a farmhouse, nine cottages, forty acres of meadow, eight acres of pasture, forty acres of furze and heath and a coalmine plus appurtenances. A survey of the Ford estate in 1758/66 describes the farm of Gaterick as having Ingrounds of eighty-three acres, Outgrounds of 281 acres and the moor ground of twenty-six acres.

Greenwood's map of 1828 shows a hamlet at about the same position as the modern farm (above grid reference) with coalpits to the west. The present farmhouse incorporates the remains of a very substantial building 6.5 metres wide by 19.7 metres long (21' x 64') with walls 1.10 metres (3 1/2') wide, constructed of large boulders. This only survived to its lower course, above this was a narrower structure 0.90 metres wide which had a rubble

and earth core rising to gable height. The side walls above six feet high were of thinner width. There was formerly a brick chimney set against an internal partition wall. It is presumed that this farm occupies the site of the medieval hamlet (above grid ref.).

95

GLANTLEES and GREENS

NU 140055

Felton

NCH VII 410-414

1296(P); 6 with Overgrass, 1336(P); 2.

DMVII, COV.

Glantlees was a member of the barony of Mitford which was a dependent hamlet of Felton (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1264-5 Roger Bertram granted part of his waste in Glantley called Schakelzerdesnoke to the canons of Brinkburn. This waste may be equated with the tenement of Snookbank with lands and closes listed in the rental of 1536 (NCH VII 466). Another grant by Roger Bertram of the same date comprised a toft and croft in the village(villa) of Glantley containing one acre of land "ex australi parte eiusden villae ad capud versus orientem incipiens a domo Beatricis descendendo per rivulum per factas divisas usque ubi idem rivulus intrat in campum" (Page 1893 22-3). It was taxed with Overgares in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 378), but in 1336 there were two taxpayers (PRO E179/158/7).

At the turn of the 14th century it became the property of the Carliols of Swarland, but passed into the hands of the Hazilrigs in 1368, with whom it remained until the end of the 17th century. A plan of the neighbouring Percy estate of Swynleys dated c.1620 shows a village of ten houses(Aln. Cas. O).ⁱⁱ
 Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The site of the old hamlet is presumed to lie at about the site of the present farm beside the burn (above grid reference)

as suggested by the charter above.

Greens (NU 160050), now attached to Glantlees, has no traceable medieval documentation. The 1536 Brinkburn rental notes a farm of two tenements in the township of Grenez. It was rated with Overgrass in 1663 when Matthew and Ralph Forster were listed as proprietors (Hodgson 1820 262). The old farmhouse had a lintel with the date 1668 and the initials of Matthew Forster and his wife on it (NCH VII 41). For an alternative explanation of the origins of Greens township see a note about Evenwood in the Miscellaneous Section No. 3.

96

GLANTON

NU 07 14

Whittingham 1392 acres NCH XIV 540-544
 1336(P); 4, 1371/2(TA); 6, 1377(PT); 33, 1438/9(TE); 7, 1665
 (P); 18, 1717/9(TA); 18+, 1821(H); 80.

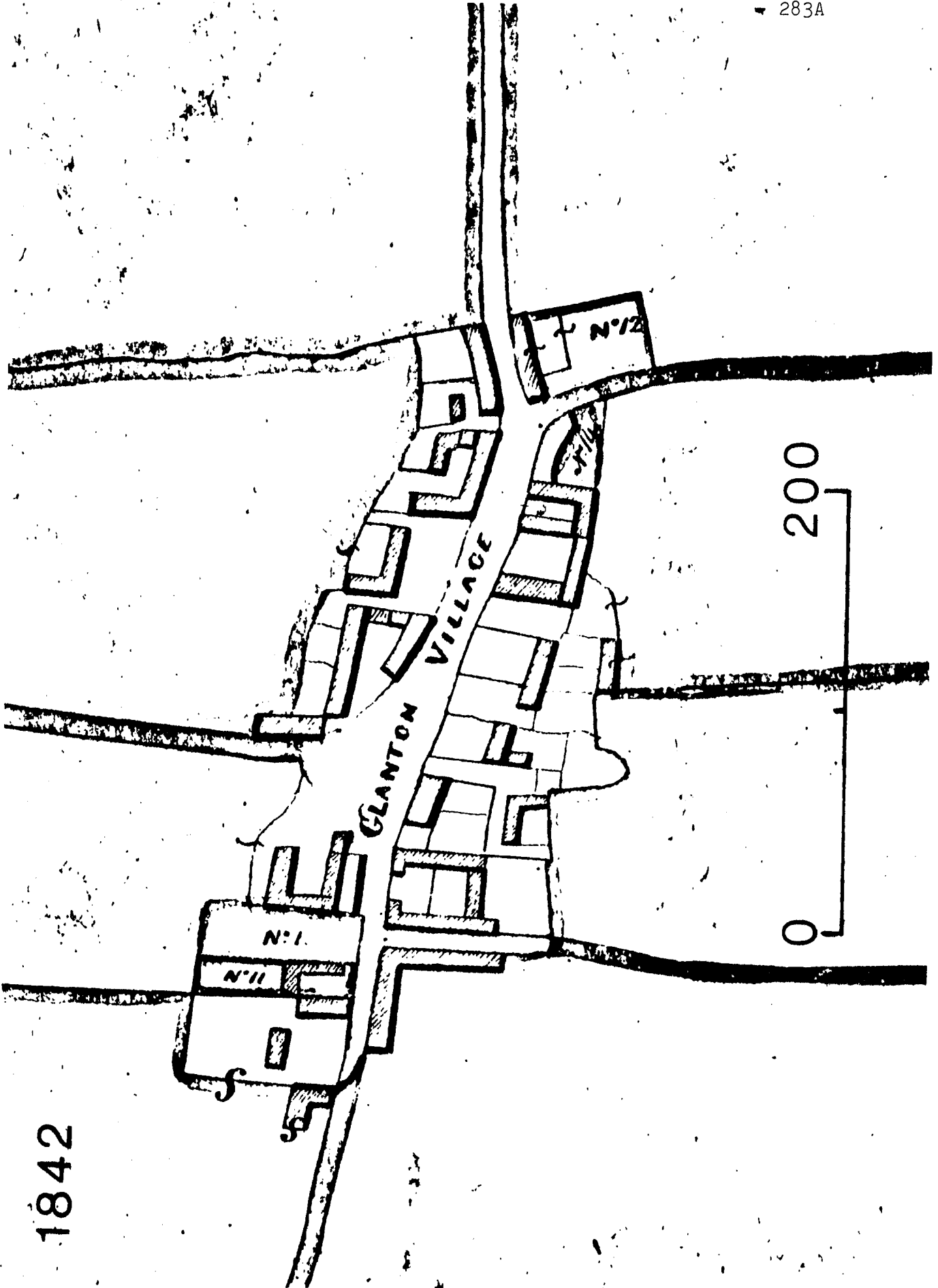
II, OMV, FO.

Glanton was held in moieties; one part belonged to the barony of Wark whilst the other part belonged to the drengage holding of Whittingham (BF ii 1113-1130). The latter part was divided amongst heiresses in the early 13th century and has an obscure history. There were four taxpayers in 1336, but the Poll Tax return records thirty-three adults (PRO E179/158/7 and 29). The Lilburns of West Lilburn held the Wark moiety as part of the manor of Shawdon in the 14th and 15th centuries. An IPM of Sir William de Lilburn records six tenants at will each with a messuage and twenty acres of land except one who held forty acres. An IPM of Thomas Lilburn in 1438/9 found seven husbandlands (NCRO ZBM 7).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists eighteen householders with hearths (seven non-payers; PRO E179/158/103). The chief landowners in the 17th century were the Collingwoods of Eslington and the Procters of Shawdon, but there were also several freeholders. There is some evidence that the township was divided into North and South Sides in the 17th century. Court Rolls of Shawdon Manor in the early 18th century indicate that only Glanton North side was comprehended in the manor. There were

six tenants and twelve cottagers in 1717-19 (Hodgson 1921A 53ff.). Furthermore the enclosure agreements of 1696 and 1723 between the various proprietors relate to lands in South Side and North Side respectively. Two other such agreements exist for 1666 and 1757; the former is inexplicit but the latter refers to Glanton Outfield of 255 acres (Dixon 1978 49-55). However other documents in the early 18th century refer to Glanton Westfield which formed the basis of a farm called Glanton Pike, and another farm called Mile End to the west of Glanton Pike is documented later in the 18th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Glanton as a two-row village on an east-west axis with a mansion of Mr Anderson at the east end of the south row (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The Anderson mansion of Glanton House is Georgian in style. Some other houses stand which are documented to the 18th century, eg. Town Farm 1721 and The Villa 1692, but neither are conclusively early despite the date stones in the latter. The present village is essentially of the early 19th century. Mackenzie wrote: "It has recently been enlarged by the erection of several handsome houses and is at present one of the most promising villages in the county" (Mackenzie 1825 II 24). The Militia return of 1762 and the early 19th century Census returns indicate a large proportion of the population were engaged in trade rather than in agriculture. This aspect of the village may have been fostered by the position of Glanton on the turnpike road and the existence of several different proprietors.



1842

97

GOSWICK

NU 058451

Holy Island 1494 acres Raine 181-188
 1560/1(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 10, 1613(TE); 7+, 1825(H); 13.

DMVII, COV, FO.

Goswick was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire, and was held in three parts by Adam de Beal, Patrick de Goswick and Henry de Goswick in 1208/10 (BF i 26). As a result of the divided landholding, the IPMs of the landlords do not give a full picture of the township. The largest recorded holding was that of Galfrid de Goswick in 1333 who died seised of 180 acres of arable in demesne and nine husbandlands (I Bury 1333, NCRO ZAN M15/B6, rep. 10 Bury 1342).

In 1560/1 there were ten husbandlands and a tower belonging to Thomas Swinhoe who with Thomas Middleham were the chief tenants (Raine 1852 21). In 1580 there were ten tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). The Middleham portion was sold to Thomas Swinhoe in 1613 and consisted of seven farmholds. Broomhouse quarter was divided from the township in 1623. The remainder of the township became the property of the Fawcett family in 1637. In 1662 Milkhouse Farm in Goswick was conveyed to Thomas Haggerston, but it is not clear where this lay. During the 18th century the estate belonged to the Watson family. Armstrong's map of 1769 showed Goswick as a farm on the sea-shore next to the mansion of Miss Watson (NCRO ZAN PM9). This is largely confirmed by a plan of Goswick farm in 1779, which then consisted of a farm and

cottages for hinds. The lands were fully enclosed and there was a suggestion that it should be divided into two farms of East and West Goswick which was presumably never carried out (NCRO 683/21). Mackenzie described Goswick thus: "thirteen dwelling houses, one of which is a public house for the accommodation of fishers and persons frequenting Holy Island from the north" (Mackenzie 1825 I 326). Raine describes elements of the 16th century mansion of the Swinhoes incorporated in the mid-19th century farm.

There are no earthworks relating to earlier phases of occupation around the farm, the presumed site of the medieval village (above grid ref.), but a substantial area of ridge and furrow lies to the west.

98

GRINDON

NT 915447

Norham 1713 acres(G. Rigg 210) Raine 318-319
 1183(TE); 10+, 1471(TE); 15, 1560/1(TE); 6, 1580(TA); 4, 1666(P);
 18, 1821(H); 28.

DMVII, COV.

Grindon was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire and was largely held by Stephen de Grindon in 1183. The tenants of the ten and a half villan holdings (villani) of Grindon owed two days work a week throughout the year on Norham demesne (Greenwell 1852 41 and 74). In 1208/10 one Constantine de Grindon held three carucates of land in Grindon (BF I 26). The Norham Proctor's Roll for 1300 refers to a certain William of Old Grindon which implies the existence of a new settlement (Raine¹⁸⁵² 271). An IPM of John of Grindon in 1420 states that he held Old Grindon which was a parcell of Twizell manor from Sir John Heron, but it was worth nothing because of the war (14 Langley, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). An IPM of Margaret Hilderton (Ilderton) in 1471 found that she held fifteen husbandlands in Grindon (15 Booth, *ibid.*). The vill of Grindon Rigg, the putative New Grindon, is first documented in an Inquisition of 1512 (5 Ruttal, Raine 318).

In the 1560/1 survey a tower is noted at Grindon Rigg (also referred to in the 1541 survey, Bates 1891 38) along with six husbandlands and cottages in the "towne". The landlords were Roger and William Selby (Raine^{*ibid.*} 19). William Orde of Berwick

compounded for his demesne of Grindon in 1649 (Welford 1905 305) and in 1666 there were eighteen householders in the two townships of Grindon and Grindon Rigg (PRO E179/106/28). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm and mansion of Mr Orde at Grindon and a mansion of Viscount Lisburne at Grindon Rigg (NCRO ZAN PM9). Grindon was one of the Culley farms in the late 18th century. Mackenzie described Grindon as "a small village, consisting of a farmhold and a few cottages" in 1825 (Mackenzie 1825 I 342).

There is no definite evidence of the site of the medieval village of Old Grindon, but it is presumed to lie at or near the present farm (above grid ref.).

99

GUYZANCE

NU 21 03

Shilbottle

1402 acres

NCH V 476-503

1267(TA); 13, 1296(P); 5, 1406/7(TE); 6 1/2, 1498(TE); 8, 1566/7(TA); 12, 1618(TA); 9, 1665(P); 4, 1685(TA); 6, 1702(TA); 8, 1730(TA); 7, 1821(H); 33, 1825(H); 17(village only).

II, OMV, REP.

Guyzance was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Hilton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). At his death in 1267 there were six bondagers each with twenty-four acres of land, four cottagers with four acres each, the smith with four acres, one cottager with no land and a free tenant with two acres. There were five taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 364). Six and a half husbandlands were recorded in 1406-7 (Bean 1958 32). These and the cottage holdings were held by six tenants in 1498; in addition the Prior of Brinkburn held three husbandlands and the Abbot of Alnwick one husbandland in free alms.

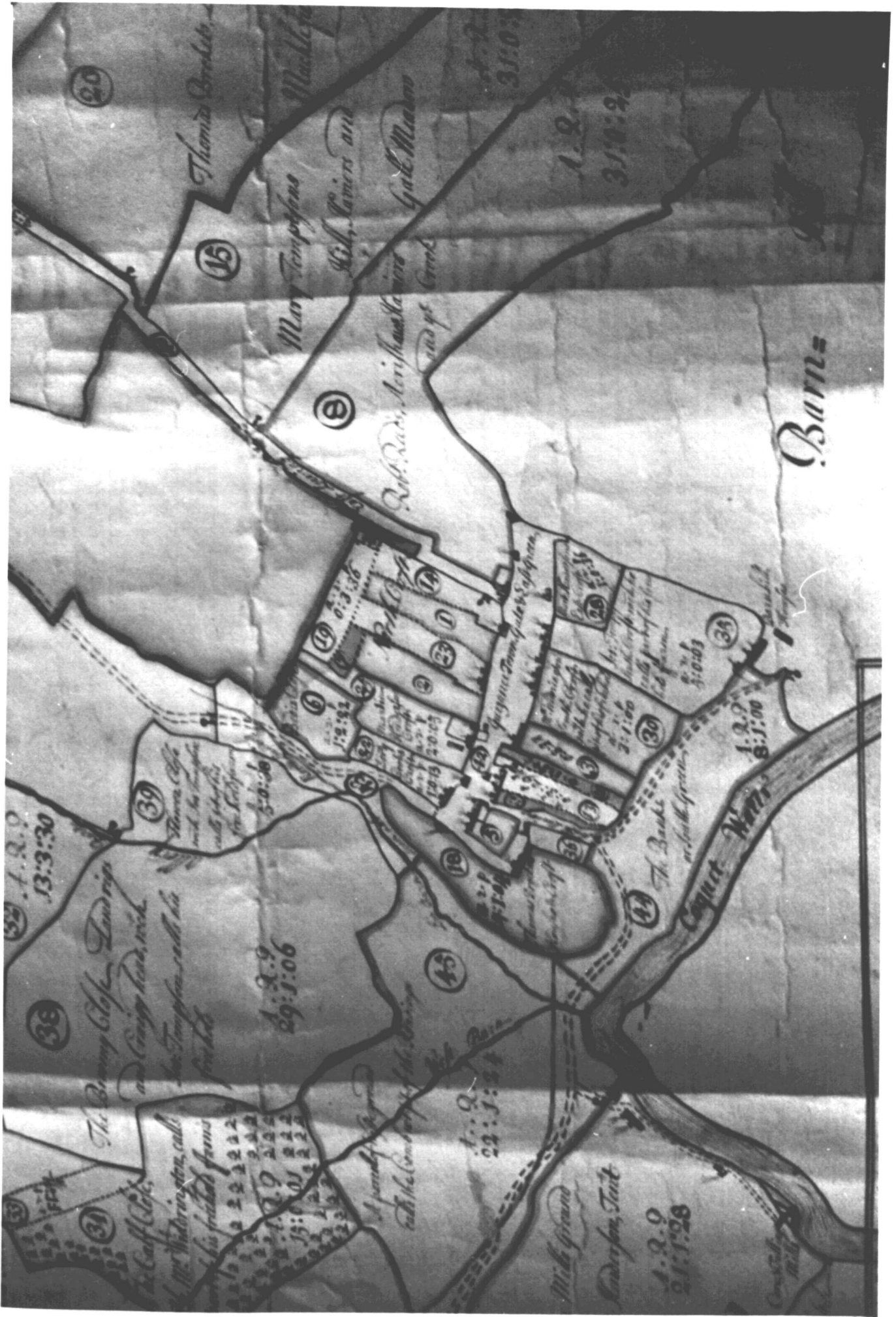
Clarkson's survey of 1567 (Aln Cas A I i) records the post-Dissolution owners of the monastic holdings. The severalty farm of Barnhill with "thre several closses ... lying all togithers", formerly part of the endowment of the cell of Brainshaugh, was held by Robert Bednall, the heir of George Bednall who was a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne. Barnhill lay on the south-east side of Guyzance at NU 213036, the site of Guyzance Hall today. George Carr held the Brinkburn lands and Henry Heron held two cottages and ten acres of lands formerly

belonging to Brainshaugh. There were eight husbandland tenants with seven and a half husbandlands (one husbandland was shared) and two cottages. Clarkson recommended a division of the township into two parts which was not executed. A similar picture to 1566/7 is presented by the survey of 1586 (Aln Cas A II i). Mayson's survey of 1618 records six tenants with holdings ranging from thirty-nine acres to seventy-five acres which is about double the size of holding in 1567 and 1586 (i.e. between nineteen and twenty-nine acres). There were two free tenants and one cottager. Their lands were divided between three main fields; Eastfield (113 acres); Westfield (77 acres); Northfield (121 acres); Ormley demesne of forty-nine acres and the ox-pasture of 150 acres. It is the addition of the ox-pasture that is largely responsible for this increase in the acreage of their holdings. The village was formed of two rows on an east-west axis. There were six garths in the north row and eleven in the south row, but not all had houses in them (Aln Cas A V 2).

In 1661 the tenants of Guyzance petitioned the Earl in protest at the difficulty of agreeing to the enclosure and division of the township which they primarily attributed to the misbehaviour of one of the parties involved. Yet in 1685 it was described as "very well inclosed"(Aln Cas B I 3). Only four taxpayers were recorded in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103), but there were six tenants in the 1685 survey headed by Mr Widdrington who had seven hearths in his house in 1665. In 1702 the common of 395 acres was still open and unenclosed. There were five tenants, a cottager, and two

freeholds (Aln Cas A VI i). The township was surveyed and mapped in 1730. It shows the blocks of land allocated to each tenant, free or leasehold; there were no dispersed farms at this date. The village had changed little in basic form since the early 17th century. The chief tenant was Robert Widdrington with two freehold farms (108 acres) and two leasehold farms (94 acres); the other five leasehold and one free farms were smaller, forty-three to seventy-four acres (Aln Cas O IV 2). The common was divided in 1760 and the Duke of Northumberland received 196 acres, the owner of Hazon 200 acres and Mr Widdrington and Mr Fenwick thirty-four and eleven acres respectively for their freeholds. Round about 1800 new farmsteads called Bank House and East House were set up away from the village. Mackenzie described Guyzance thus; "It contains seventeen very neat and comfortable cottages, to each of which like all other cottages of the Duke of Northumberland two roods of land is attached" (Mackenzie 1825 I 485-6). There is no mention of farms in the village which had become a settlement of cottagers.

The village today is made up of two rows or terraces of cottages, with several other houses at the west end, on the same axis as 1730, except that the broad towngate has been replaced by a narrow modern road. The West House set back from the south row at the west end stands on the same site as a house in 1730. The road past the West House in 1730 led down to the river Coquet where there was a piece of land called the South Green.



100

HAGGERSTON

NU O41437

Holy Island (Ancroft) 1345 acres

Raine 224-227

1470(TA); 15, 1580(TA); 11, 1666(P); 19.

DMVI, EMP, COV, FO.

Haggerston was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was held by John de Haggerston in 1208/10 (BF i 26). In 1470 Thomas Haggerston died seised of fifteen husbandlands in the township, besides his demesne lands (13 Booth, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). A tower was listed in 1415 belonging to Thomas Haggerston (Bates 1891 17).

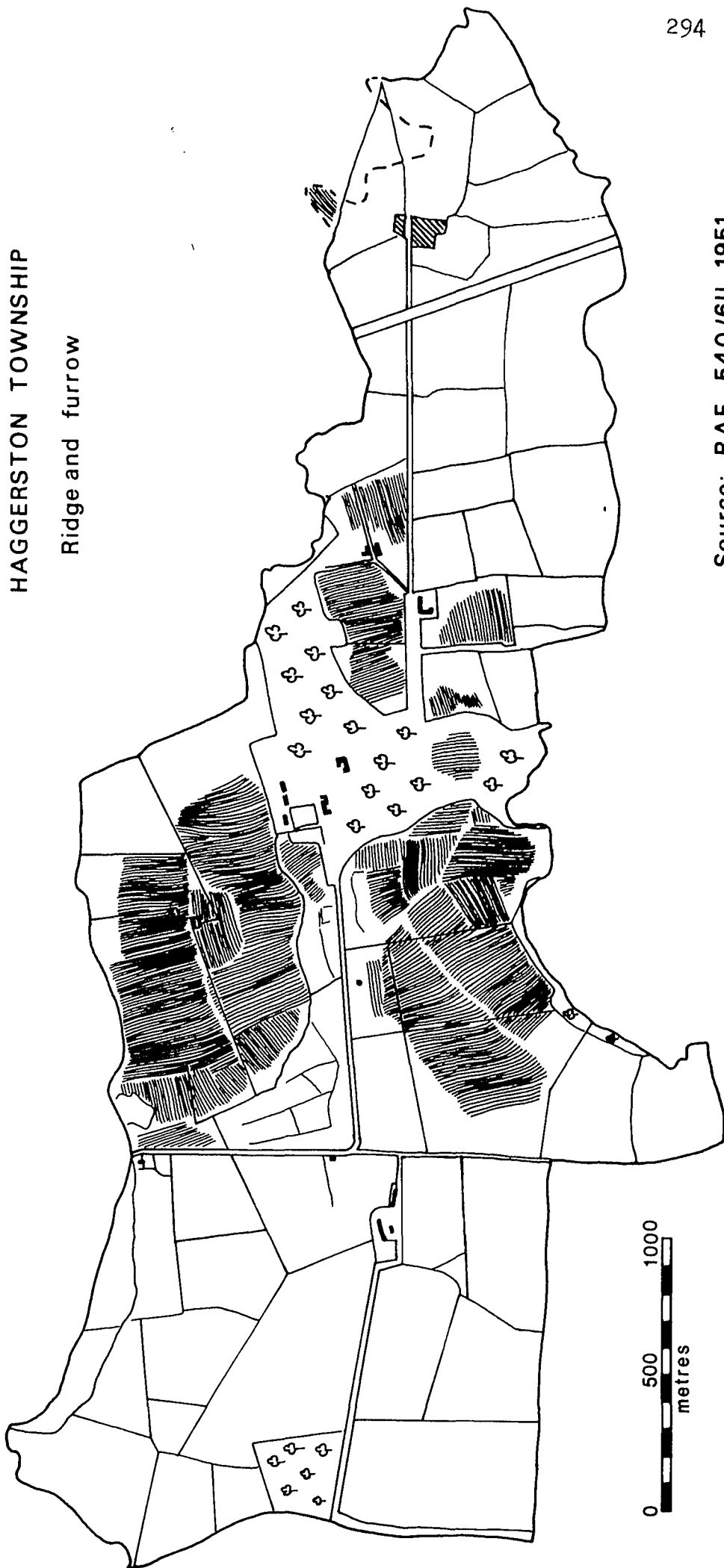
Haggerston was missing from the 1560/1 survey, but in the survey of 1580 there were eleven tenants who excused their lack of equipment by blaming the excessive fines imposed on them by their master (Bain BF i 14-19). Sir Thomas Haggerston's manor of Haggerston was sequestered in 1649 (Welford 1905 221), but he was able to regain his lands through the agency of Messers Brownell and Crouch in 1652. However to repay the debt to his agents, he had to pay £445 out of a total rental of £580 per annum. At this time the township seems to have been divided into two parts, North and South Side, rented at £450 and £130 respectively. Nineteen householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1666 (PRO E179/106/26). Col Haggerston was valued for his demesne and two mills of Haggerston in the Subsidy Valuation of 1670/1 (Raine¹⁸⁵² App. 159). At this period he kept 2-3000 sheep divided into six flocks (NCRO ZHG iv/3). The rental of 1711

makes it apparent that the township, such as was under lease, was enclosed (NCRO *ibid.* xvi/3). On Armstrong's map of 1769 the mansion of the Haggerstons lies within a large park, there is a hamlet at New Haggerston to the west and various farms to the north and east including Brock Mill (NCRO ZAN PM9).

Raine placed the site of the former village of Haggerston to the north of the Tower (above grid ref.). On the south side of the road to New Haggerston, to the west of the former village, is a levelled area about fifty metres wide which impinges on an area of ridge and furrow and in which stands a circular dovecote (NU 035436). This is probably the result of post medieval activity such as emparking. There is extensive curving ridge and furrow cultivation to the north and south-west of Haggerston Tower; it is particularly fine high-backed ridge and furrow of reverse-S form. It is absent from the township around the farms of New Haggerston and Brock Mill.

HAGGERSTON TOWNSHIP

Ridge and furrow



Source: RAF 540/6II, 1951

101

HAREHOPE

NU 094203

Eglingham

519 acres

NCH XIV 417-422

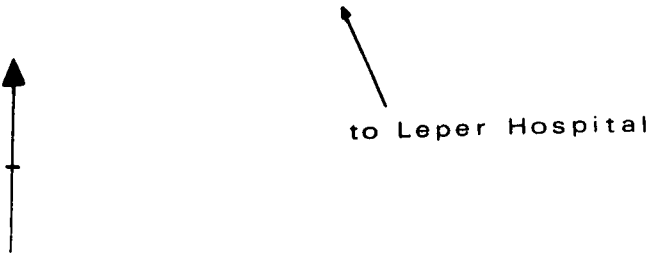
1821(H); 9.

VI, DMVII, A*

Harehope or Harrop was a member of the barony of Beanley and was granted to St Albans Abbey to be used as a hospital of the brethren of St Lazarus in the late 12th century, that is to say a leper hospital.

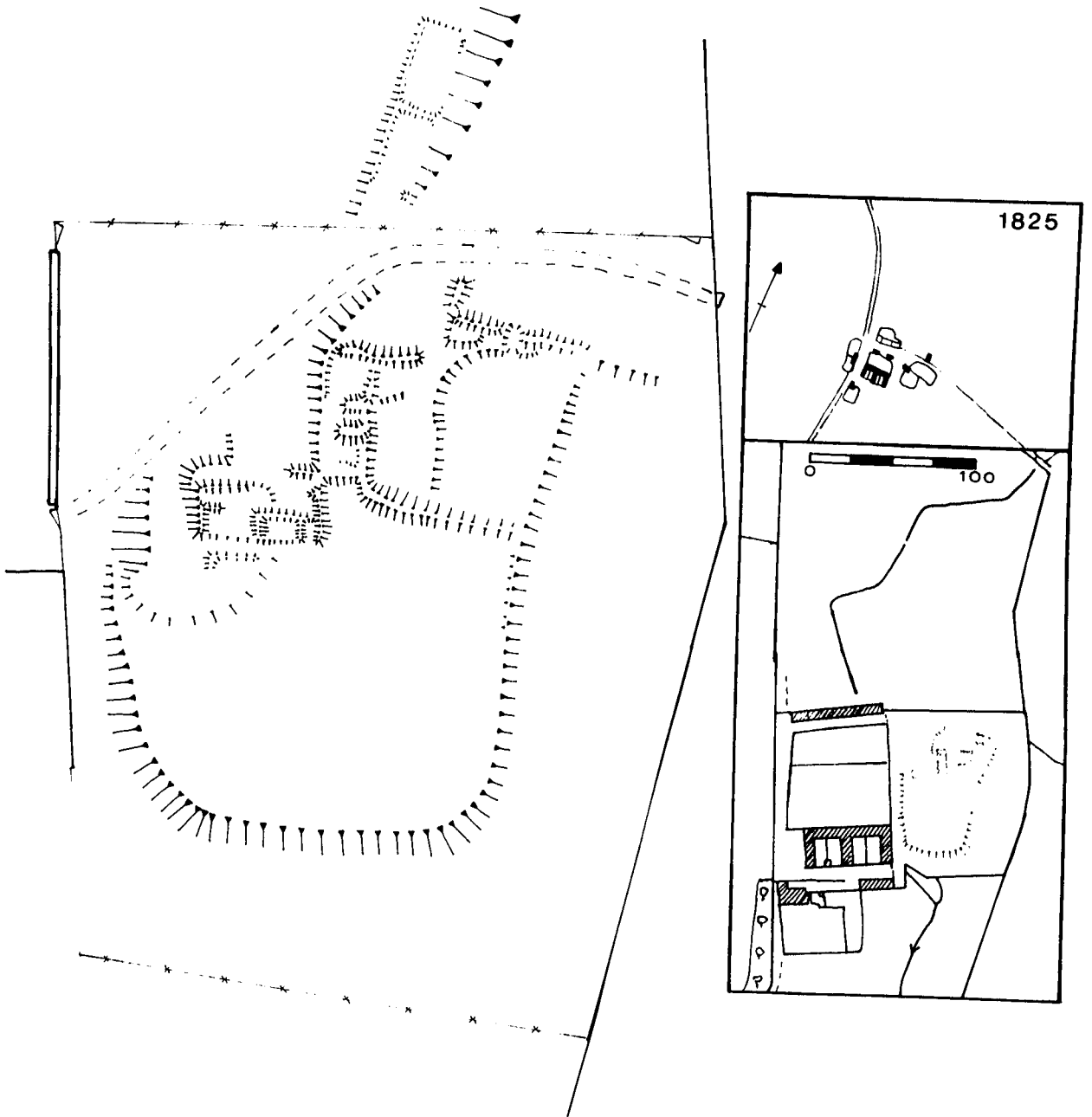
After the Dissolution it came into the hands of Luke Ogle of Eglingham. John Warburton described Harrop as "a small village in a bottom belonging to one Forster of Warenford and Fergus Storey" (Hodgson 1916 7). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet to the north-west of Eglingham (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of 1825 indicates that the settlement comprised a farm surrounded by cottages and garths (NCRO 424/4C/154). These cottages had been abandoned by 1861 (1st ed. OS).

Earthworks of one of the cottages and garths were surveyed on the east side of the farm (above grid ref). About 100 metres to the north are the earthworks of a substantial building which is traditionally the site of the Leper Hospital.



to Leper Hospital

Farm



HAREHOPE

NT 094203



102

HARTSIDE

NT 985176

Ingram

NCH XIV 471-476

1340(H); 10.

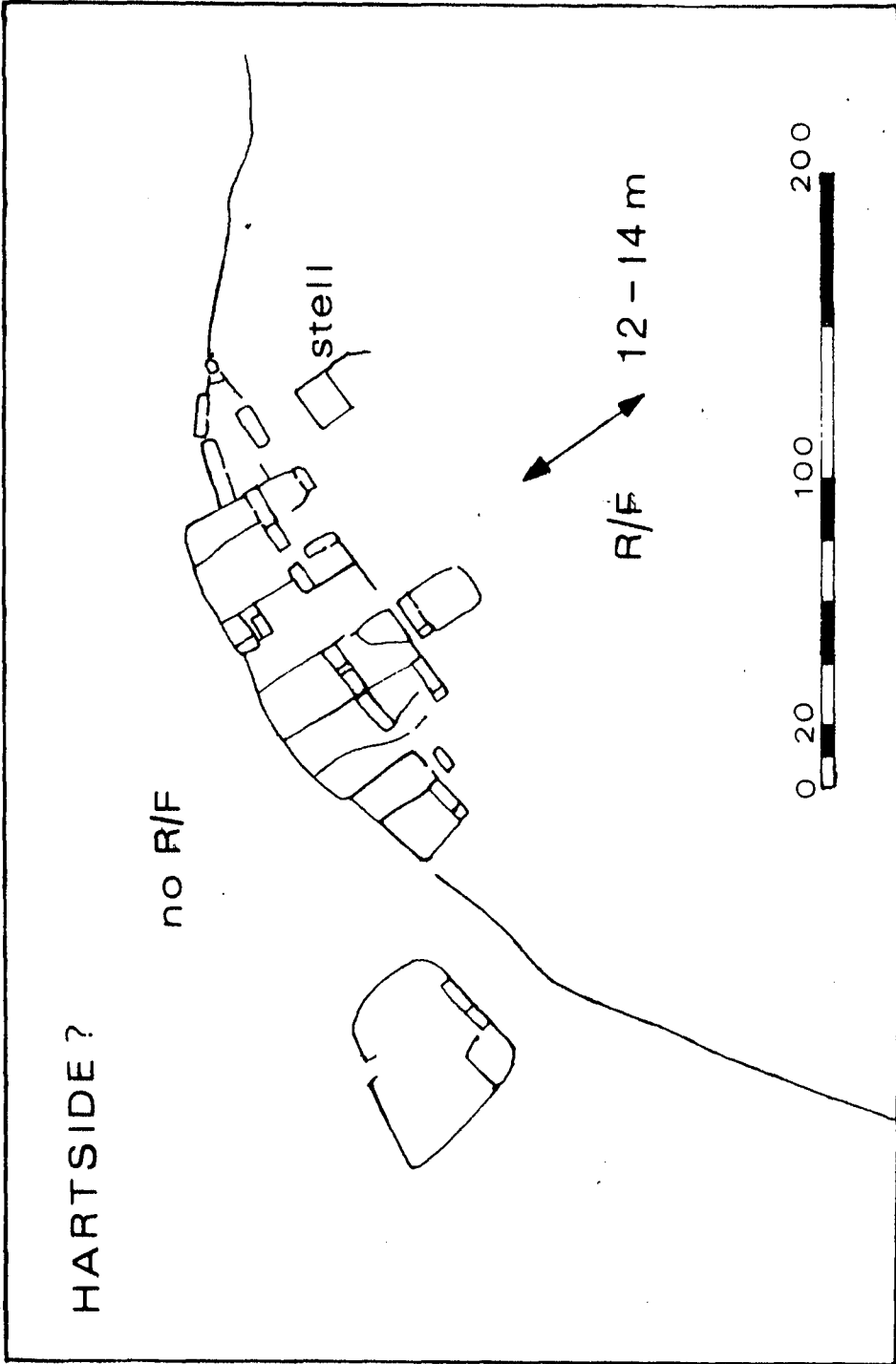
I, DMV, A*, FO.

Hartside was a dependent hamlet of Ingram manor and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The hamlet was subinfeudated to Walter of Hartside in 1284 according to an IPM of Geoffrey de Lucy, Lord of Ingram (NCRO ZAN M15/A36). In 1340 Thomas of Hartside sold ten messuages, a mill, 100 acres of arable and ten acres of meadow all in Hartside to John Heron.

Little is known of Hartside in the later medieval period. Saxton's map of 1579 shows Hartside on the north side of a southward curve of the Breamish above Ingram (NCRO). In the early 17th century Hartside belonged to the Collingwoods, but a Mrs Forster was listed as proprietor in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 266). The farms of Greensidehill, Greaves Ash and Linnup appear in the Ingram Parish Register for 1687, 1698 and 1702 respectively (NCRO), each of which may be equated with known farm settlements in the Hartside area, although the farm of Greaves Ash (NT 966164) has been deserted. Indeed Armstrong's map of 1769 does not show Greaves Ash but includes the other two. Hartside appears as a farm to the north-west of Greenside hill ^{and to the south of the Breamish} (NCRO ZAN PM9). Another farm called Huntlaw was also mentioned in the 17th century (NCH XIV 474-5). It probably lay to the east of Greensidehill at c.NT 985165.

The medieval hamlet of Hartside has been identified as the cluster of stone houses and garths arranged in linear form at NT 986176, adjacent to which on the south side is an extensive area of ridge and furrow cultivation. The houses are typically twelve to fifteen metres by four to five metres with garths about seventeen metres wide by about twenty-five metres long. The round structure, perhaps a corn-drying kiln, at the east end of the village would repay investigation. The ridge and furrow cultivation relating to the hamlet covers both the adjacent area and the hill of Hartside. ^(called Greenside on Anstruther map of 1763) It is delimited on its northern edge by an earthen bank. Some of the rigg, close to the settlement, is extremely broad (twelve to fourteen metres wide) with scatters of stones in the furrows. In addition, there is an enclosure and various structures to the north of the site at NT 986176, possibly of post-medieval date.

In the gorge cut by the Greensidehill burn at NT 990164 are a group of six rectilinear house-sites and two unattached enclosures whose date and function are unknown. The house-sites range from about twenty-one metres to eight metres long and are four to five metres wide. This latter group may be equated with a place called Huntlaw containing four husbandlands in Ingram Moor referred to in an IPM of 1388/9 (Cal IPM XVI 594). A deep-cut hollow way leads up from the settlement to the top of Hartside Hill, where there is extensive rigg cultivation including an area at NT 987158 which is aligned to respect the field banks of Romano-British period enclosures.





103

HAWKHILL

NU 215119

Lesbury

736 acres

NCH II 448-451

1296(P); 7, 1336(P); 3, 1566/7(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 9, 1665(P); 7.

DMVI, C.

Hawkhill was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by Richard de Hawkhill in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 326).

The township came into the hands of the Greys in the late medieval period. In 1566/7 Clarkson noted that there were ten husbandlands in the village and in 1580 there were nine tenants of Sir Thomas Grey (Bain BF i 14-19). The 1665 Hearth Tax return lists a house of W Browne and six others too poor to pay tax (PRO E179/158/106). In 1693 W Browne leased the township from Lord Grey for £100 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion and farm on the north bank of the Aln (NCRO ZAN PM9). This remained the site of Hawkhill Farm until the mid 19th century. The site was moved away to the Alnwick-Lesbury road after the Tithe Map survey of 1840, but before the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1861 (NCRO DT 221S).

Old Hawkhill lies at the above grid reference. This site was occupied at least as early as 1624. A plan of 1624 shows the village houses on either side of a north-south road just north of a ford across the river Aln with a larger house beside them to the west (NCH II 413). Apart from the remains of the early 19th century farm-buildings, there are few signs of the former village

site discernible on the ground.

104

HAZILRIG

NU 056332

Chatton

2181 acres

NCH XIV 226-9

1296(P); 15, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 42, 1580(TA); 5.

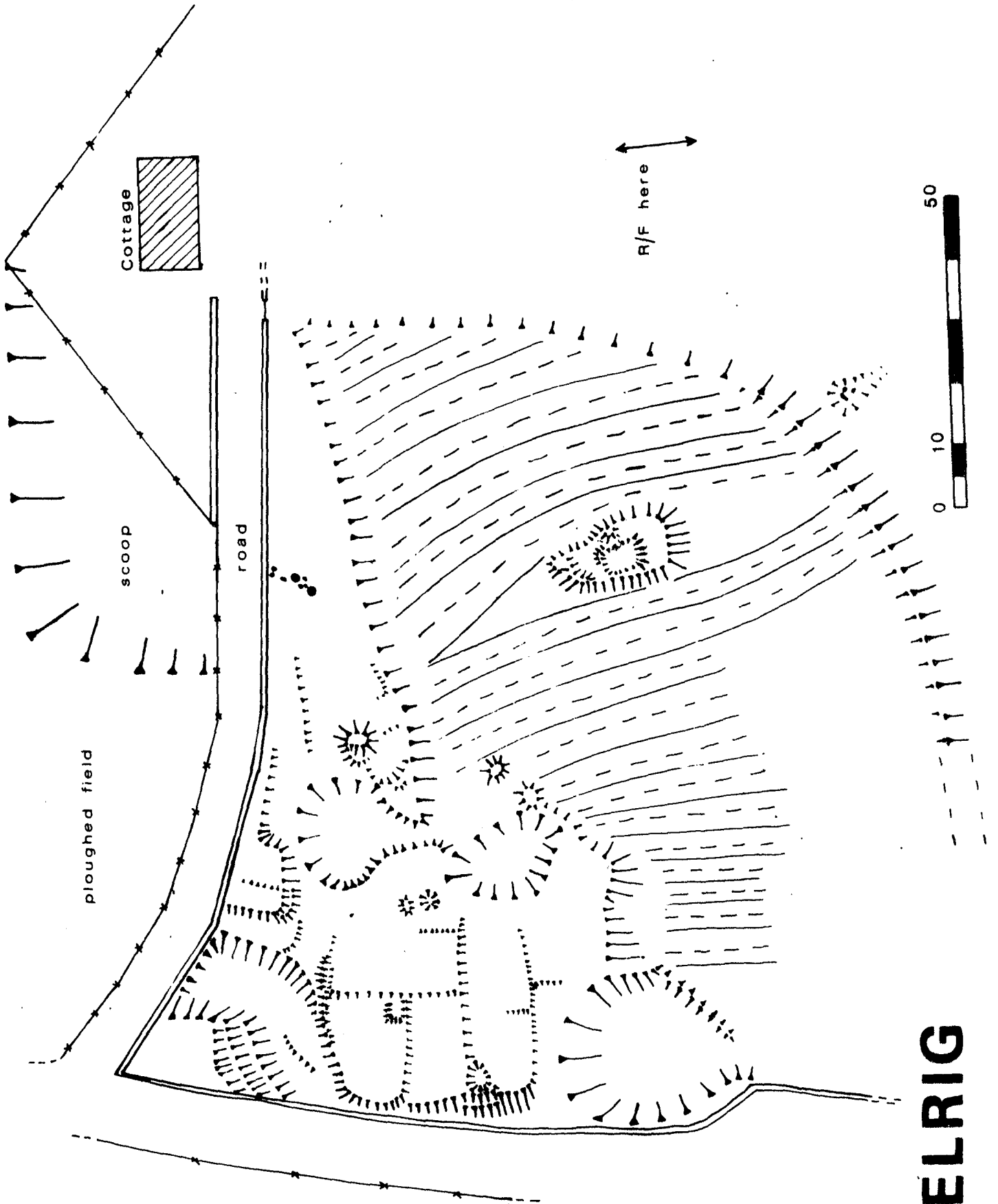
DMVI, A, FO.

Hazilrig was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by William de Fowberry in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were fifteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 275), forty-two adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1580 five tenants of Mr Haggerston were recorded in the Survey of Border Decay (Bain BP i 14-19). In the early 18th century John Warburton described Hazilrig as a "small village on ye south side of a hill; a good house in it built out of ye ruins of an old tower belonging to Mr Edward Haggerston" (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map shows a hamlet of Hazilrig to the east of Hetton Hall (NCRO ZAN PM9). By 1828 a new farm had been set up to the north-west (see Greenwood's map), but there was still a considerable hamlet at Old Hazilrig as late as the Tithe Survey of 1842 (NCRO DT 224M). The older settlement was abandoned by 1861 (1st Edition OS), and the vill was farmed from North and South Hazilrig.

There is still a cottage at Old Hazilrig (above grid ref.). This is set in a scooped-out piece of land on the east side of the road. On the west side is a small area of earthworks badly disturbed by quarrying but with some recognisable enclosures. A

substantial headland bank delimits an area of short ridges which back onto the said earthworks from the open field of ridge and furrow cultivation beyond it to the west. This area is reminiscent of ploughed crofts at other village sites.



HAZELRIG

NU 056332

105

HAZON (Haysand)

NU 193044

Shilbottle

1445 acres

NCH V 461-476

1296(P); 6, 1336(P); 5, 1607(TE); 10, 1665(P); 3, 1720(H); 9+,
1821(H); 17.

II, DMVII, COV, FO.

Haysand was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Hilton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130), the holder of the Lordship of Shilbottle. Hugh of Hazon headed the six taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 374).

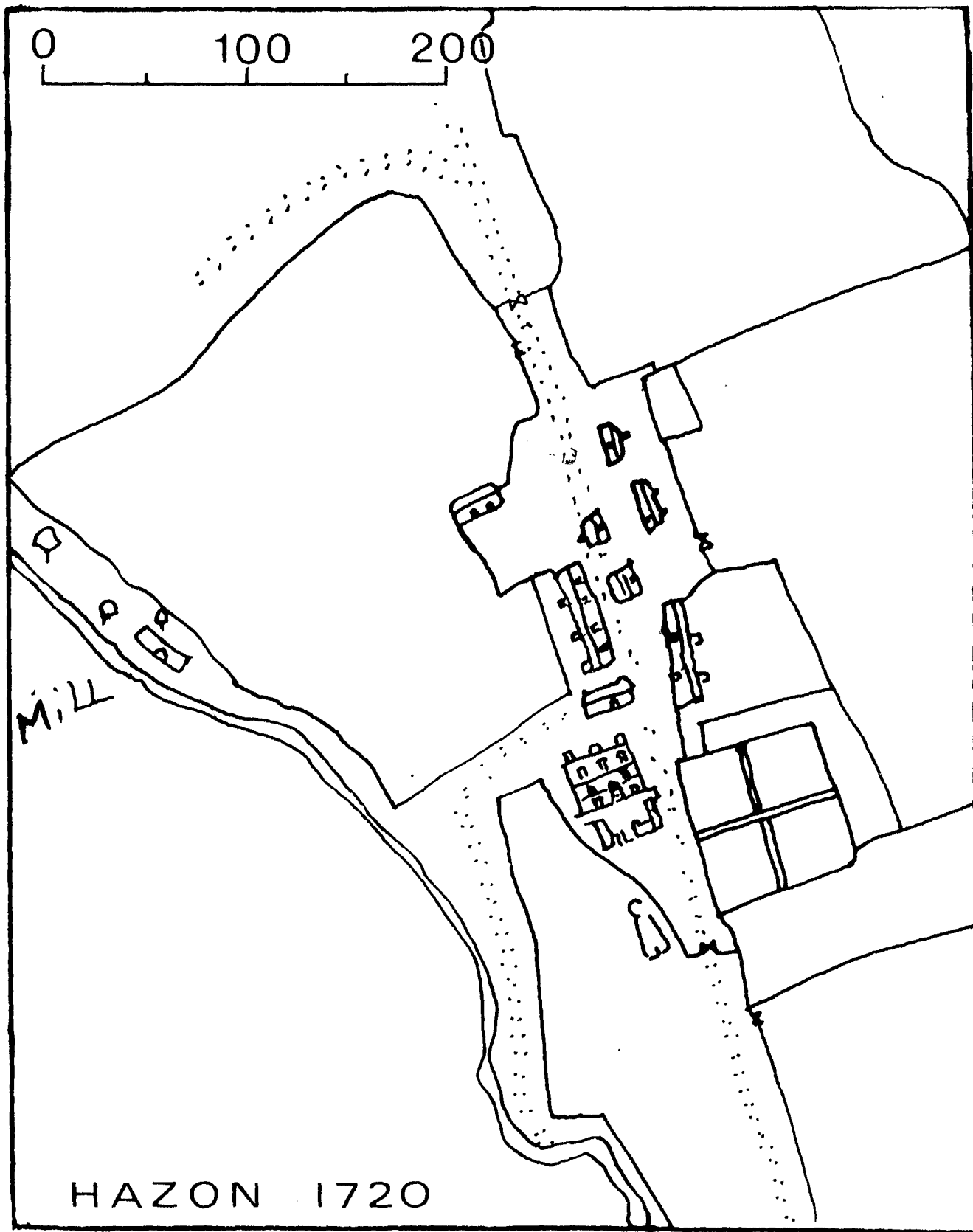
In 1607 William Orde, the agent of the earl of Northumberland, noted:

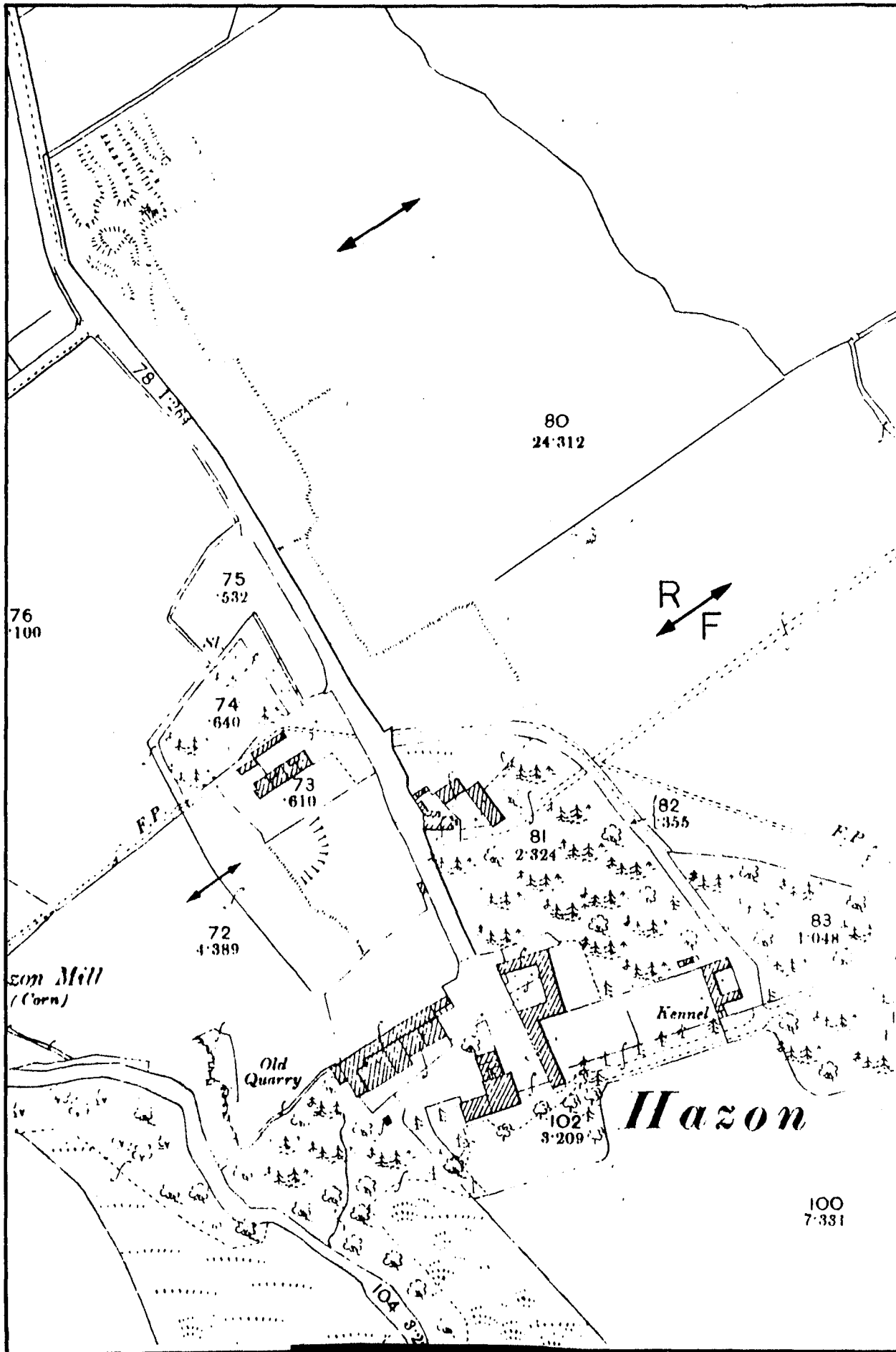
Haysand holdeth of your Lordship's manor of Warkworthe: it containeth two ploughs in the demesne fifty acres to every plough at the least, in the township ten tenements all being the inheritance of Marmaduke Thirkeld esquire. He let a lease thereof to Mr Lisle, both the father and the sone were at the murther of one Mr Heron of Bokenfield.

The Earl held these lands for a time in the early 17th century. A valuation described the holding as "Thirkelds lands" comprising: eight tenements containing 264 acres, of which a third part lay fallow and two parts in corn; eighty days mowing in meadow; pasturage for twenty-six cattle in the in-pasture which were the woods of Hazand; pasturage on the common and

fallow for 200 cattle and for 400 sheep. Hartlaw Farm was divided from the rest of the township by the later 17th century and comprised 287 acres. John Warburton, in the early 18th century, described Hartlaw as "a goodly house on an eminence". A plan of Hazon in 1720, excluding Hartlaw, shows that the township was substantially enclosed and another farm had been set up to the north at Highhouses in a field of 122 acres. Hazon Hall lay at the south end of a small village of about eight houses on a north-south axis on the east bank of the Hazon burn (NCRO ZLO XVIII/2). The site corresponds to the position of the modern farmhouse (above grid ref.).

The site of the village is today occupied by the farm-buildings and one or two cottages. Some of the old enclosures may be followed in the pasture field to the east of the farm-hamlet. It is also covered by broad ridge and furrow. The old village survived into the 19th century (see Greenwood's map and Tithe Map 1839 NCRO DT 225 M), but succumbed to reorganisation in the mid 19th century (see 1st Edition OS). The farmhouse at Hazon has incorporated within it the massive walls of an earlier defensive structure.





106

HEATHERSLAW

NT 930378

Ford

2348 acres

NCH XI 428-436

1296(P); 12, 1312/3(P); 11, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 37, 1541(TE);
10, 1580(TA); 16, 1669(TA); 36, 1707(TA); 18.

DMVI, P.

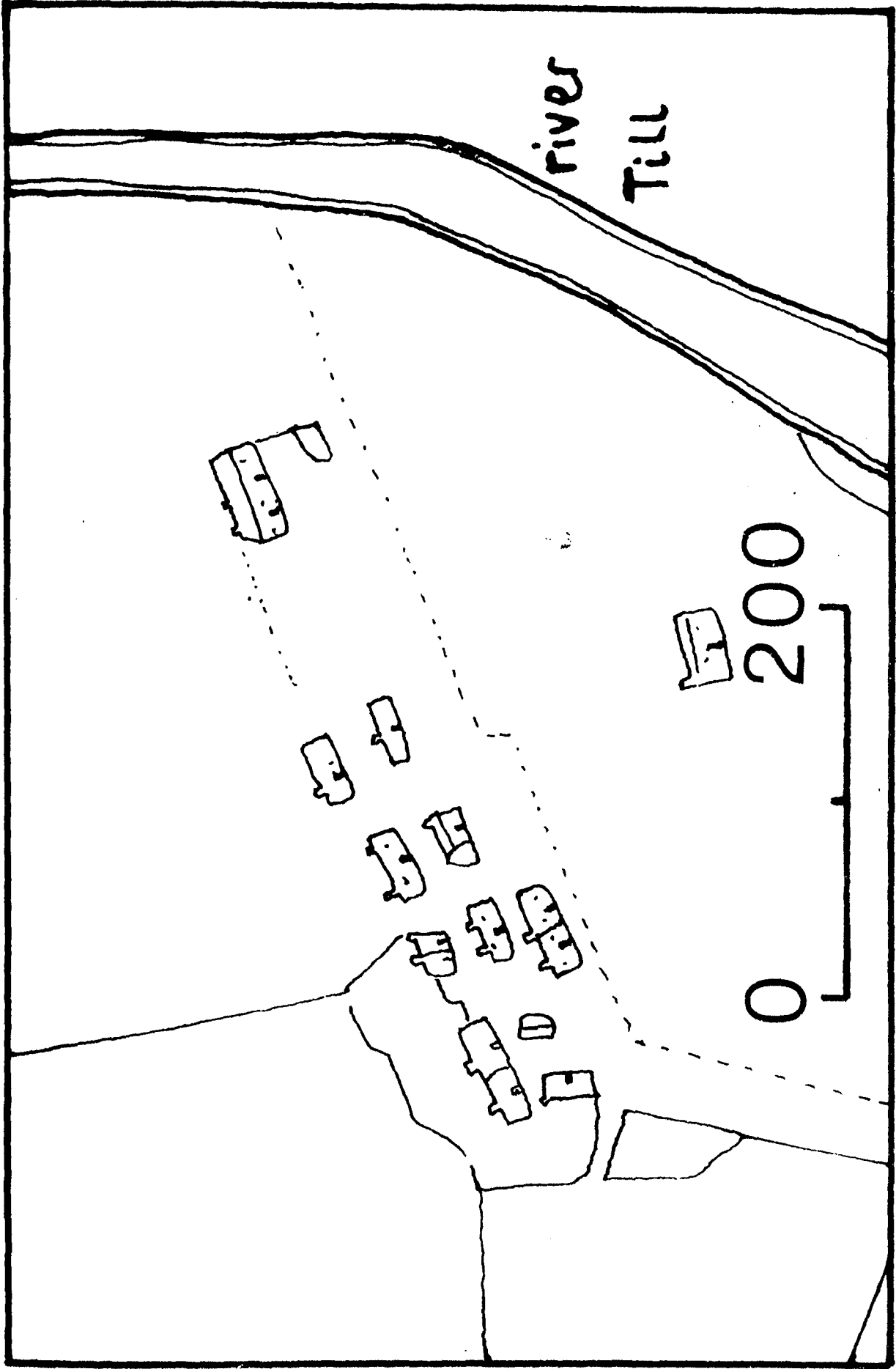
Hetherslaw was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Odinel de Ford in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were twelve taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 281), and thirty-seven adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were ten husbandlands in the vill belonging to Sir William Heron (Bates 1891 34), but the 1580 Border Survey listed sixteen tenants of Mr Carr liable for Border Service (Bain BF i 14-19). Court Rolls of Ford list thirty-six names of tenants from Hetherslaw in 1669, but only eighteen in 1707 (NCRO ZAN B17/12). A plan of 1763 shows the village as a scatter of houses on a rough east-west axis near the west bank of the river Till (NCRO ZMD 85 & 2 DE 15/2). The site may be equated with the position of the cottages at NT 929378 and eastwards along the line of the road to the farm at NT 933381 beside the river Till. At this period the only other settlements in the vill were the two Floddens, which may have originated as a demesne farm in the early 17th century and were in separate ownership for much of the 17th and 18th centuries. There were four men listed from each of the two Floddens in 1669 and ten from the whole of Flodden in

1707 (NCRO ZAN B17/12).

Heatherslaw and the Floddens belonged to the Delavels during the late 18th century. The farming arrangements were reorganised at this time. About nine new farms were established away from the old village site and new enclosures laid out (NCRO 2DE 19/1/11 19/4/50 and NCH above). A comparison of Armstrong's map of 1769 with Greenwood's of 1828 demonstrates the change. The old village had shrunk to a group of cottages at the west end of the site with a farm called Hetherslaw at the east end by the river Till.

No physical remains of the former village were recognised, the area having been extensively ploughed in recent times. There are a few cottages here today (above grid ref.).



HETHERSLAW 1763

107

HEATON

NT 900418

Norham

1978 acres

Raine 316

1463(TE); 21, 1580(TA); 11, 1666(P); 29, c.1715(H); 40.

DMVII, COV.

Heaton was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire, which was held by William de Heton in 1208/10 (BF i 26). The castle of Heaton was the possession of Thomas Grey in 1415 (Bates 1891 14). Sir Ralph Grey died seised of the castle, twenty husbandlands and a water-mill in 1463 (IPM 6 Booth, NCRO ZAN M15/B6).

There were no details given in the 1560/1 survey, but in 1580 there were eleven tenants listed (Bain BP i 14-19). The 1615 Book of Rates records Heaton Town and Demesnes (Raine 1852 App. 157). In 1666 the Hearth Tax return lists twenty-nine householders (PRO E179/106/28). In the early 18th century John Warburton described Heaton as "a village of forty houses in which is an ancient pile belonging to Lord Ossleston" (Hodgson 1916 12). Armstrong showed a hamlet at Heaton in 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9), and Mackenzie described Heaton as "one farmhold and a few cottages" (Mackenzie 1825 I 341). New Heaton Farm, to the west of Old Heaton, is shown on Greenwood's map of 1828 (NCRO).

There is no evidence of the former village around the farm of Heaton, (above grid ref.), but a substantial barrel-vaulted building with walls several feet thick has been incorporated into the present farm-buildings and may have been part of the castle.

108

HEBBURN

NU 069247

Chillingham

2106 acres

NCH XIV 347-358

1296(P); 6, 1368(TE); 8+, 1580(TA); 5, 1821(H); 19.

II, DMVII, B.

Hebburn was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Muschamp in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130), but subsequently became associated with the Lordship of Embleton. In 1296 there were six taxpayers. The chief taxpayer was Nicholas de Hybburne, the head of the local family who held land here from the 13th century. Laurence de St Maur, also a taxpayer, was the overlord who held it from the Lord of Embleton (Fraser 1968 No 262). An IPM of John Wendout in 1368 found him in possession of a moiety of the manor comprising 100 acres of land, eight husbandlands, two waste cottages and a waste mill (PRO C135/203/6).

In 1580 there were five tenants of Mr Hebburne liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). The "little" tower of Hebburn was noted in the 1541 survey (Bates 1891 42), but the bastle house now standing hardly fits the description (NU 070248). With its double gabled-roof and commodious extent, it is more reminiscent of a manor house than of a tower (Bates *ibid* 302ff.). In the early 18th century John Warburton described Hebburn as "a large village on arising ground, and in it a handsome house belonging to Robert Hebburn esquire" (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village on an east-west axis to the south of Chillingham (NCRO ZAN PM9). The estate

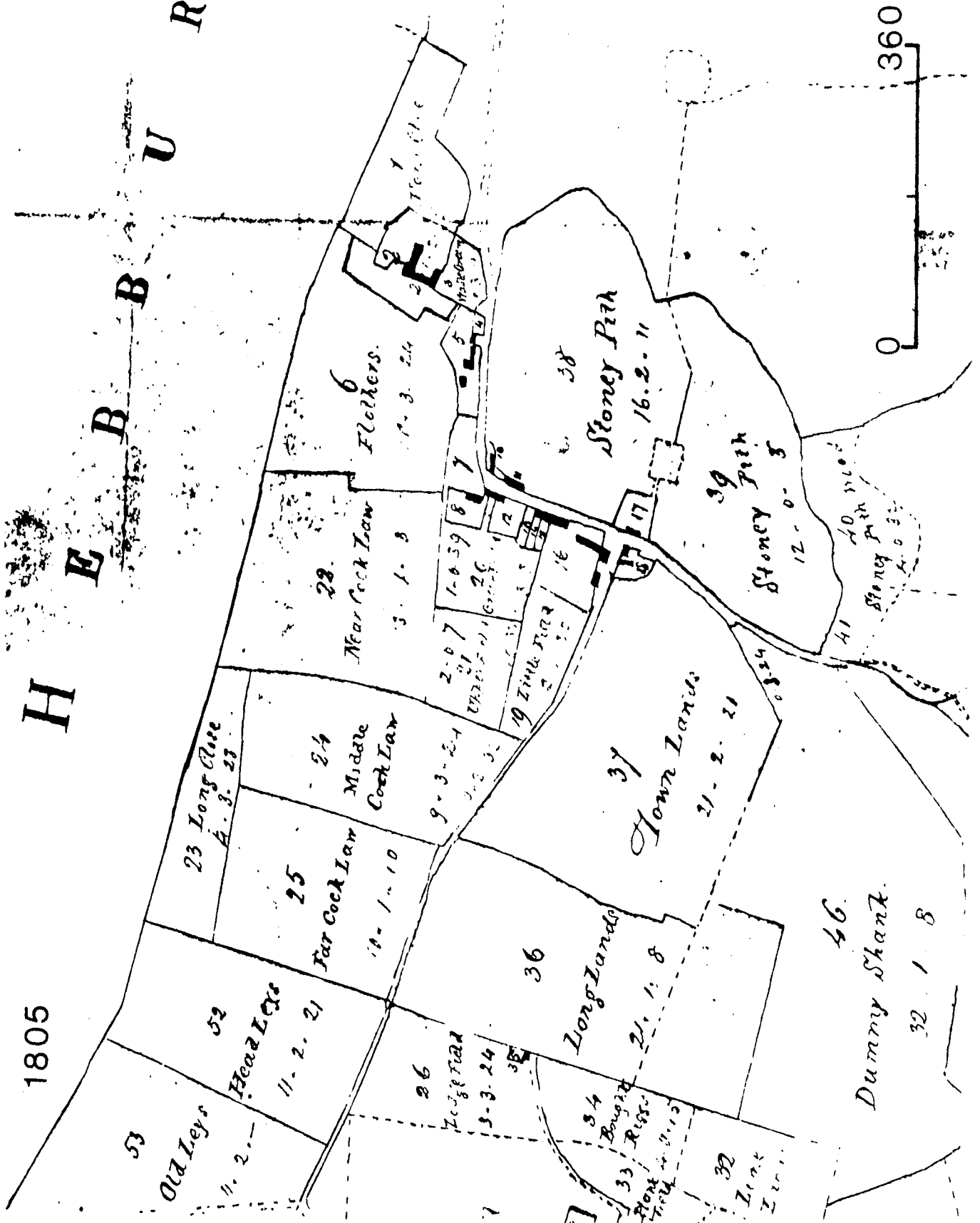
passed out of the possession of the Hebburn family in 1753 and into that of the Tankervilles in 1807.

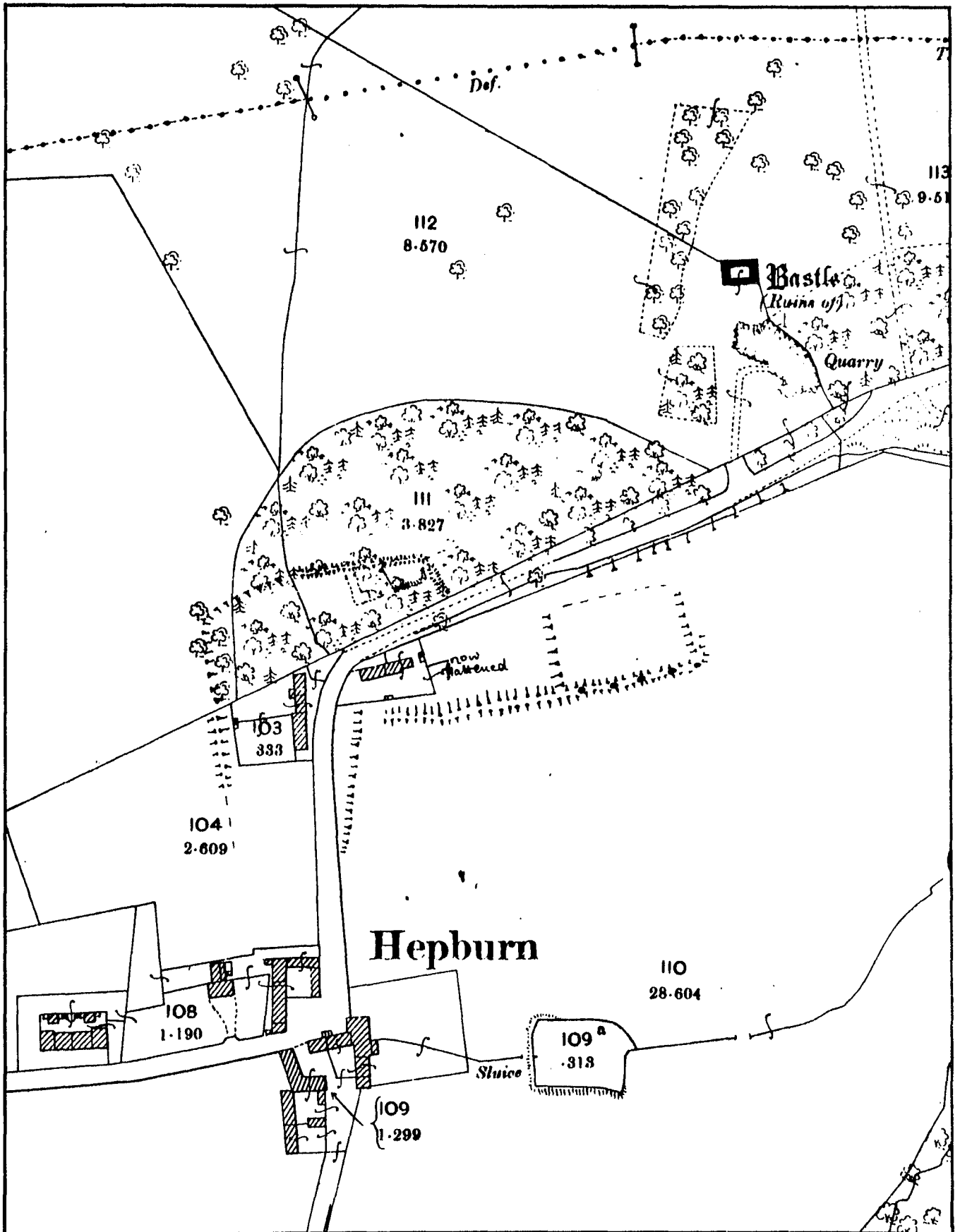
A plan of the early 19th century shows the village stretching from the mansion and bastle at the top of the village to the site of the modern farm at the bottom (NCRO 424 Box 1A). The bastle and north part of the village were incorporated into Chillingham park at this time. Consequently the centre of gravity of the settlement has shifted to the modern farm buildings at NU 068245. The same plan indicated that the cultivated land was enclosed, but the moorland waste began just above the bastle. The modern farm of Hebburn Bell dates to the early 19th century (see Greenwood's map).

Earthwork enclosures and the foundation of buildings were recognised both north and south of the road just below the bastle at c.NT 069247.

1805

H E B B U R N





109

HECKLEY

NU 18 16

Alnwick

Tate II 1-35

DMVI, GRA, U.

Heckley was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was granted to the canons of Alnwick Abbey in 1147 by Eustace de Vescy. The vill remained a possession of Alnwick Abbey until the Dissolution.

In 1539 it was described as "Helceley Graunge with Landes, Medoos, and Pastors thereunto belonging" under lease by Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, but later it came into the hands of Sir John Forster. In the 17th century the estate belonged to the Brandlings of Alnwick Abbey who were forced to compound for their lands of Heckley Grange in 1649 (Welford 1905 132). The estate was sold to by John Doubleday, their creditor, in the early 18th century. It is apparent from his will, dated 1743, that there was more than one farm on the Heckley estate; High House, West Side and Barns are listed. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm called Heckley to the west of the Great North Road, High House to the south-east of it and Grange to the east (NCRO ZAN PM9). The first of these has since been deserted.

The site of the medieval grange and the original settlement are not known. The earthworks at NU 184160 belong to the farm of Heckley found on Armstrong's map and on a plan in the Bell MSS. of about 1800 (NCRO ZHE 41/27). The so-called fish ponds below this site cut through the broad ridge and furrow cultivation

which covers the hill-slope and are more likely to be modern features relating to the farm-site. On name alone, Heckley Grange might be the more probable site of the medieval occupation, but no definite features were identified at this site.

110

HEDDON

NT 862284

Kirknewton

NCH XI 284

1296(P); 5, 1336(P); 2, 1377(P); 11, 1541(TA); 0, 1693(TE); 1.

I, DMVI, A*, FO.

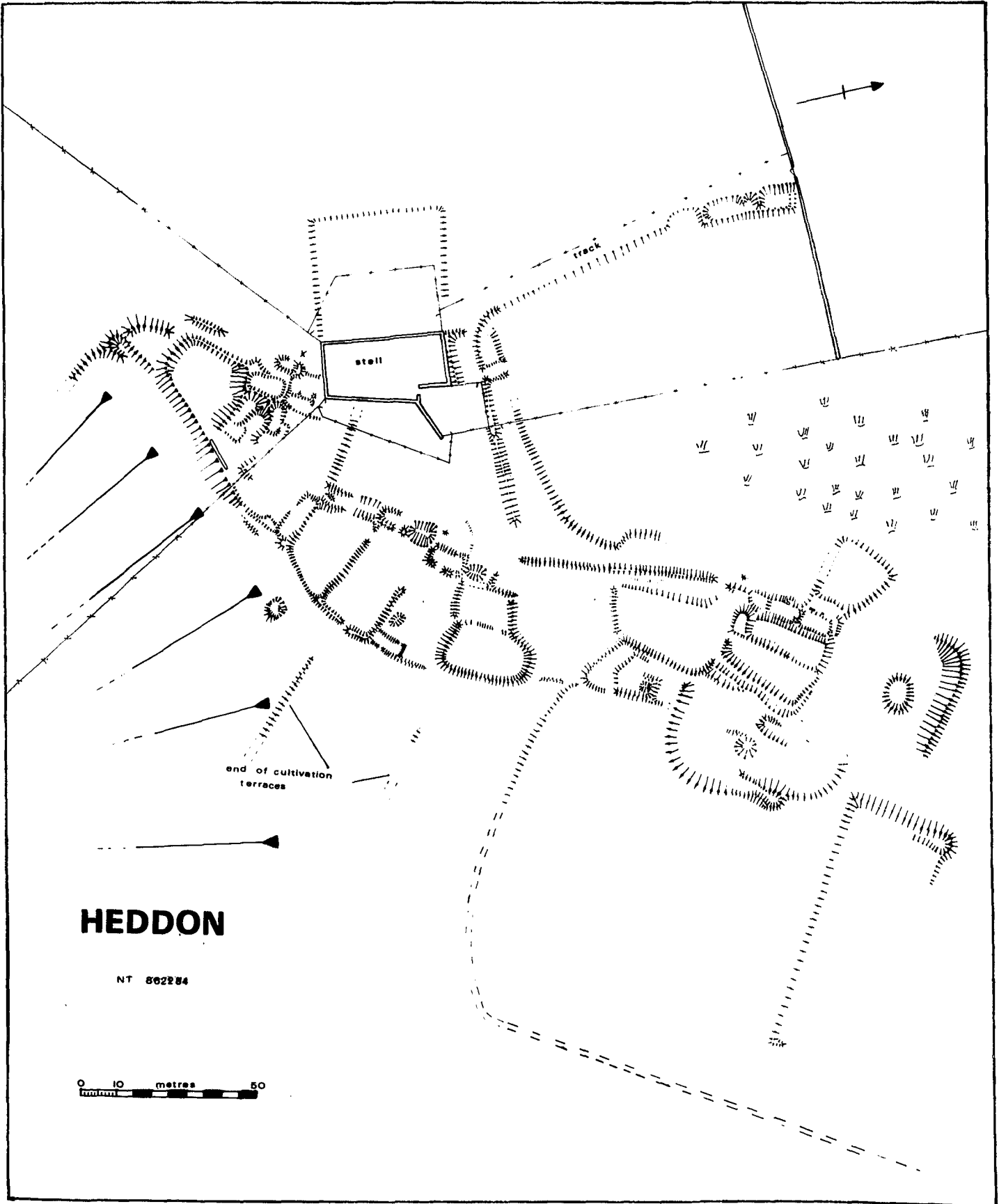
Heddon was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was held by Robert de Heddon in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 288), and eleven adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

The manor came into the hands of the Grey family in the late 14th century. In 1541 Heddon had been "lyen waste and unplenyshed ev'sythence before the remembraunce of any man now lyvyng" (Bates 1891 32). The farm of Heddon was leased for £50 in the late 17th century (NCRO 424 Box 4A). This farm was abandoned in the late 18th or early 19th century.

The position of the manor is established by reference to Heddon in deeds of Melrose and Kirkham Priory concerning the neighbouring villis of Killum and Trowhope (L_A^{iber} de M_A^{elros}, 267 & Bod. Lib. Fairfax 7 fol. 85). It was also associated with Alesdon and Trowup in 1541 (Bates 1891 32).

A substantial medieval site was found at the top of the Killum Valley on the shoulder between the hills of Coldsmouth and Ringchesters at about 307.5 OD (1000 feet, above grid reference) which is interpreted as the medieval village of Heddon. The site comprises a short row of house-sites and toft-enclosures just east of the modern sheep stell at NT 861284. This row is

terminated to the south by a triangular enclosure at the front of which is a group of substantial earthworks, representing perhaps the remains of the former manor of Heddon. The enclosures and related house with partitions at NT 862285 on the north side of the site are interpreted as the site of the post-medieval farm. There is extensive terracing on the south facing hill-slope below the site and ridge and furrow cultivation on the unimproved east side of the Killum valley running north from the site.





111

HEDGELEY

NU 063177

Eglingham

709 acres

NCH XIV 422-424

1290/1(TA); 16, 1298(TE); 7, 1336(P); 8, 1377(PT); 30, 1665(P);
12, 1821(H); 8.

II, DMVII, A*.

Hedgeley was a member of the lordship of Beanley and was held by John son of Waldeve in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill had been granted to the Lord and Lady of Diviliston in 1286. At the death of the former in 1290/1 there were 100 acres of demesne in the hands of the bailiff; fourteen acres in the hands of the Lady and three other portions let to individual tenants. There were also four husbandland tenants one of whom held a double holding of thirty-six acres; six cotters, each with three acres, another cottager and the holder of the brewhouse (NCH VII 102-3). John de Somerville's lands here were forfeit for taking the side of the Scots. An Inquisition of 1298 found that he held six bondages, each with twenty-eight acres, a cottage and brewery in Hedgeley of Sir William de Felton (Ba1n 85 . II^{No.} 1823). Eight taxpayers were listed in the Lay Subsidy roll of 1336 (PRO E179/158/7). Thirty adults were accounted for in the 1377 Poll Tax return (ibid. 158/29).

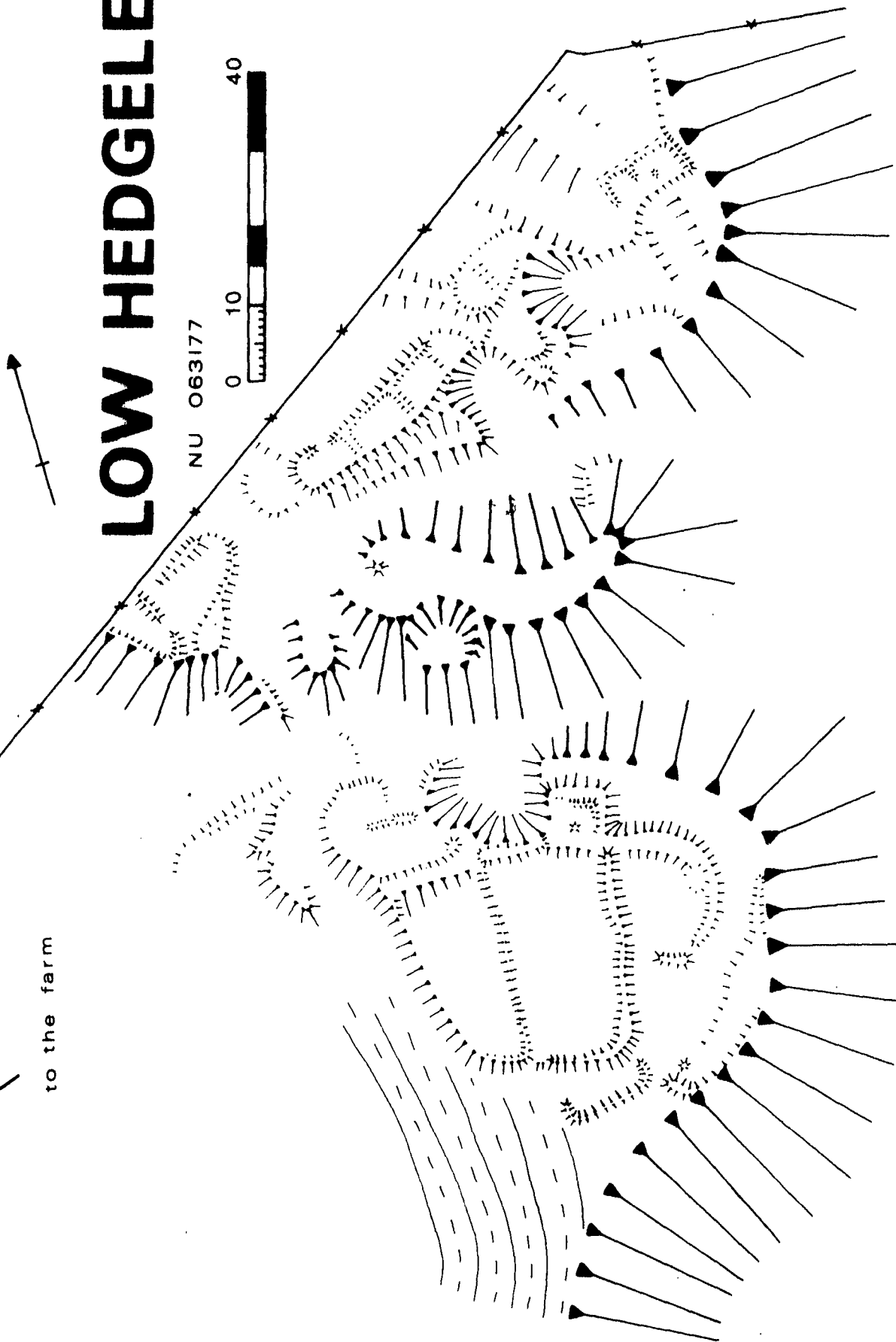
The vill belonged to the Collingwoods of Ryle from the late 16th century to 1770, and shortly after became the property of the Carrs (later Carr-Ellison). Twelve householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Saxton's

map of 1579 had shown Hedgeley on the north bank of the Breamish (NCRO), but Armstrong's map, about 200 years after, shows two farms of High and Low Hedgeley. The former, on the south bank of the Breamish, had become the emparked residence of the owners by 1828 (NCRO ZAN PM9 and Greenwood's map).

Earthworks of enclosures and house-sites typical of a medieval village site were recognised to the east of Low Hedgeley Farm right on the edge of the river terrace of the Breamish (above grid reference). The existing lay-out and topography would indicate the west side of the site, towards the farm, as the most probable area to which the village once extended.

LOW HEDGELEY

NU 063177



to the farm

Haugh



112

HEPPLE

NT 98 00

Rothbury

5851 acres

NCH XV 380-385

1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 5, 1377(PT); 23, 1632(H); 10, 1665(P); 9,
1724(TA); 10.

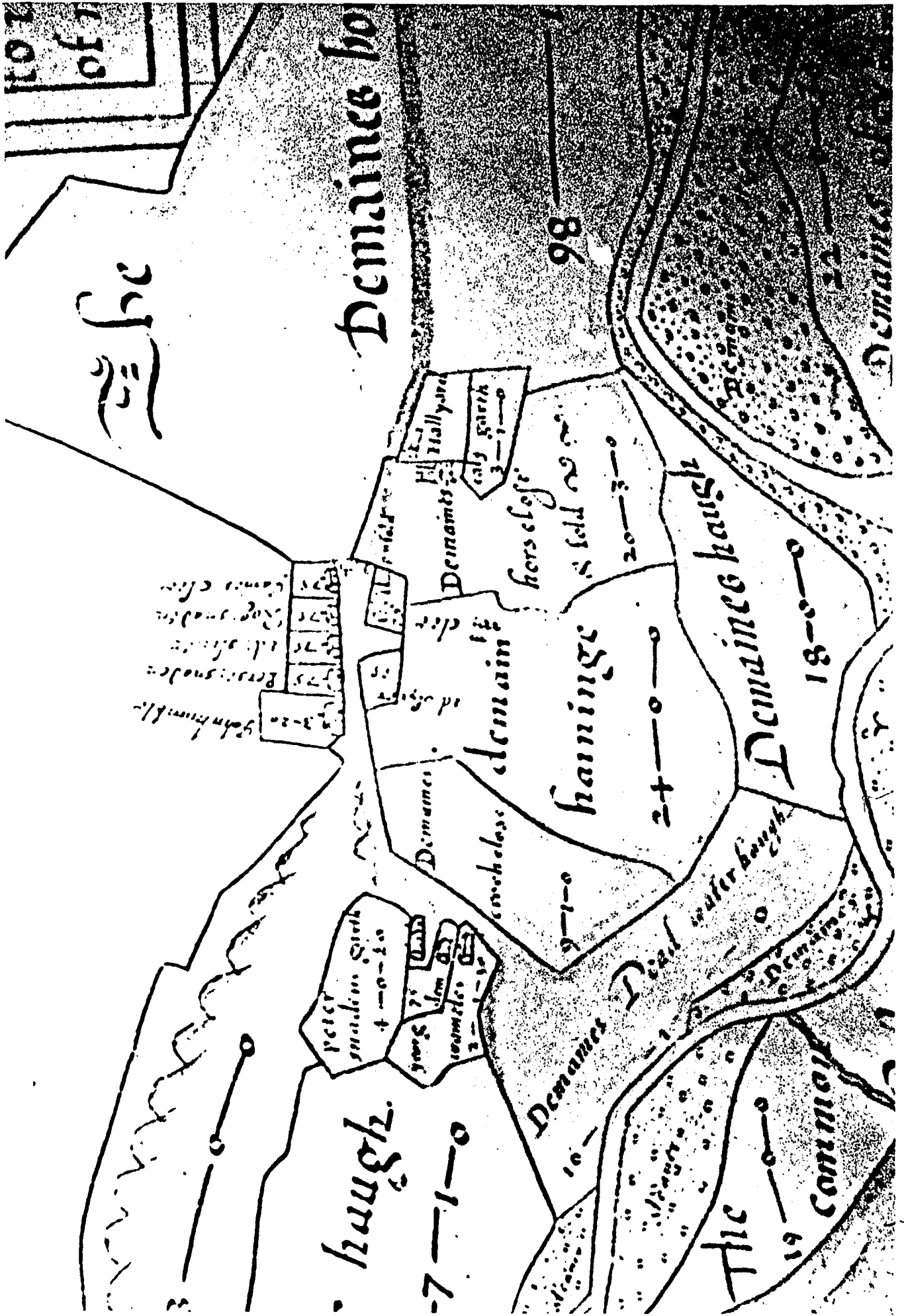
V, OMV, REP.

Hepple was originally held in thegnage, but this was changed to feudal tenure in the early 13th century. In 1242 the barony of Hepple was held in three parts due to a division amongst heiresses (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 396), but there were twenty-three adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179 E179/158/29). Henry Tailbois held one moiety which at his death in 1370 comprised a capital messuage, 100 acres of land in demesne, four messuages with seventy-two acres of land and seven cottages in the hands of tenants at will (PRO C135/213/18). An Inquisition of 1388/9 found the same moiety wasted by the Scots at its alienation to Robert de Ogle (Cal. Misc V No 133). The tower of Hepple belonged to Sir Robert Ogle in 1415 (Bates 1891 18).

The manor was surveyed for the Earl of Newcastle in 1632 but only the plan survives. The village was made up of three scattered clusters or rows of tofts, dominated by the enclosed demesne lands (188 acres) to the south and east, and the east-west axis of the main routeway. There were nine tofts and houses besides the demesne establishment. The medieval chapel of Hepple, known to lie to the west of the village (NT 976006), is

not marked (Mik.et 1974 153ff). The tenants' lands (398 acres) were situated to the north and west of the village. All the arable lay in one large field and Hepple Moor lay to the south across the Coquet (NCRO 782/11). In 1665 the Hearth Tax return listed ten households (PRO E179/158/103). A survey carried out for the Earl of Oxford in 1724 found six leasehold farms, one freehold farm and the demesne all of which totalled 713 acres of Inground. Two tenants farmed the demesne and one of the leaseholds was held by two tenants. The estate was "improveable by inclosing and dividing with the freeholder" (NCRO ZAN M13/A12). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a new farm to the west of Hepple, probably the modern West Hepple Farm (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie noted that in the mid 18th century "this village consisted of fifteen ... farmsteads, besides several strong ancient houses, and a long row of cottages then crumbling into decay. Soon after the number of farms were reduced to three;..." (Mackenzie 1825 II 73).

The basic form of the village today may be traced back to the early 17th century lay-out, despite rebuilding and the replanning of garths. The Tower ruins lie at NT 986006 where the former demesne establishment stood according to the 1632 map. Westhepple Hall (NT 981004) occupies the site of the western toft cluster of 1632.



113

HETHPOOL

NT 895283

Kirknewton

1123 acres

NCH XI 249-268

1254(TA); 14, 1296(P); 18, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 70, 1541(TE); 6, 1665(P); 20, 1821(H); 6.

II, DMVII, COV, FO.

Hethpool was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was partly held in demesne. However one quarter was held in feudal tenure by Odinell de Ford, half was held jointly by Ralph and Patrick in socage and there were two other socage tenants in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of 1254 listed eleven cotters each with a toft and croft and three drengs (the socage tenants of 1242). In 1293 Gilbert Heron of Ford held twelve messuages, fifty-four acres of arable and fourteen acres of pasture in Hethpool. The 1296 Lay Subsidy records eighteen taxpayers in Hethpool (Fraser 1968 No 298), and there were seventy adults listed in the Poll Tax Return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/12).

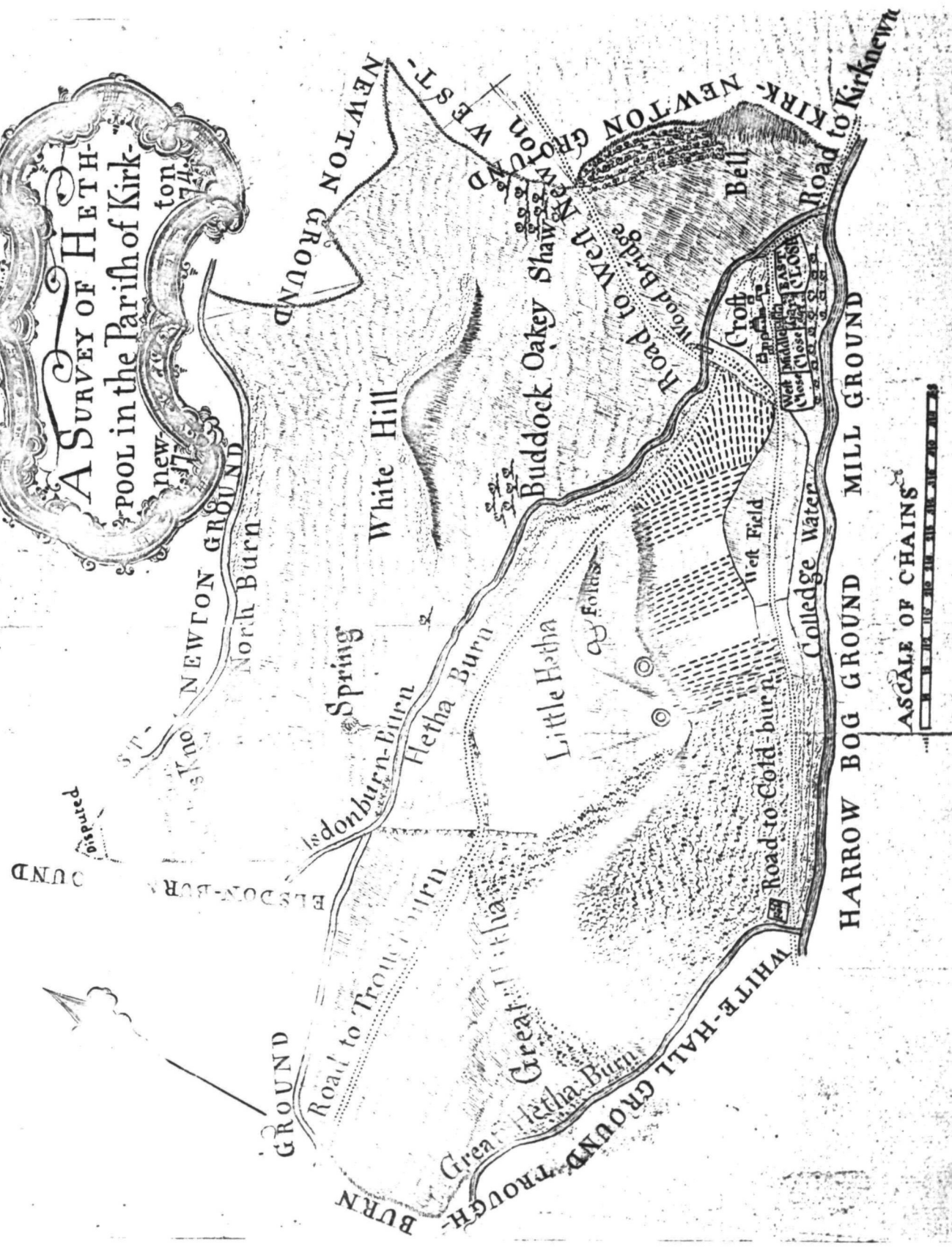
In 1541 there were six husbandlands "newe plenyshed" belonging to Ralph Gray and other freeholders. There is also reference to a little stone tower, presumably that listed in 1415 (Bates 1891 17 and 32). In the Hearth Tax return of 1665 there were twenty households in Hethpool and Elsdonburn (PRO E179/158/106). In 1698 the three members of the Reed family held eight farmholds and six cottages; Mrs Gray held two farmholds and a cottage; and Margaret Bell two half farmholds. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Hethpool as a farm (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of the

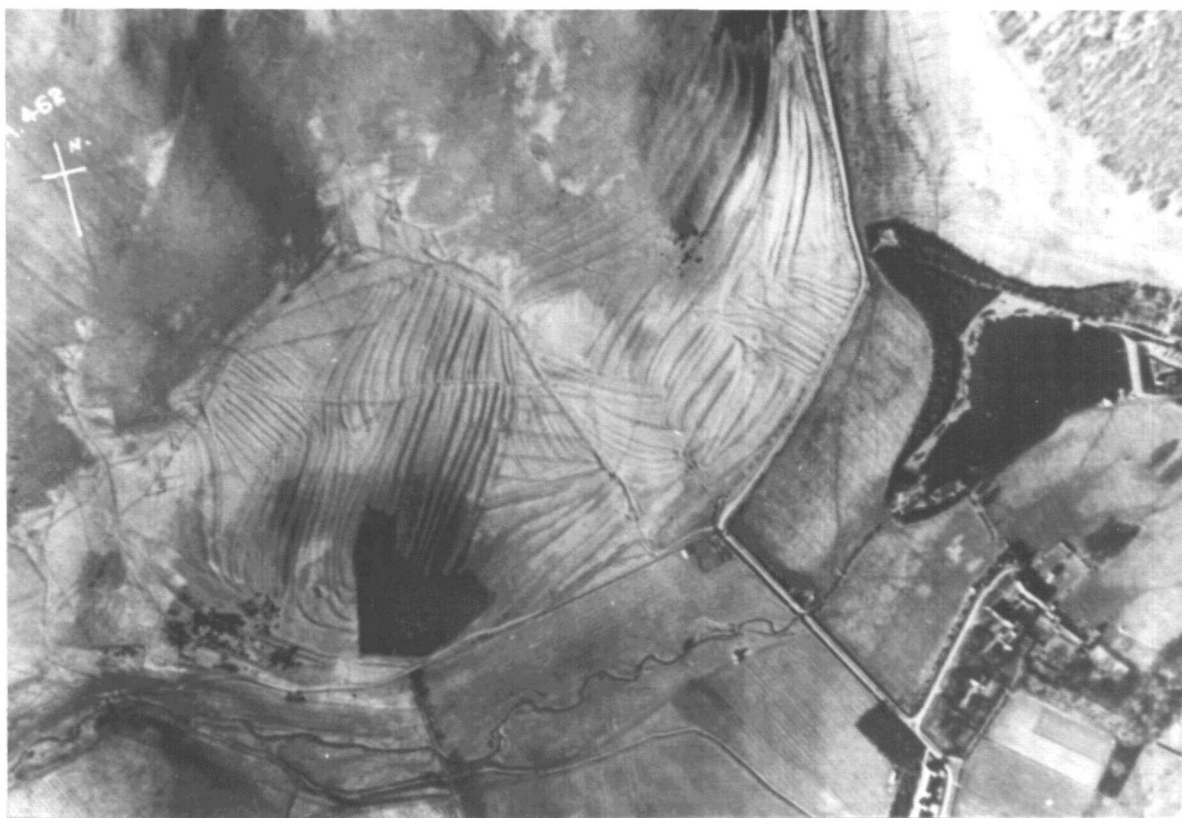
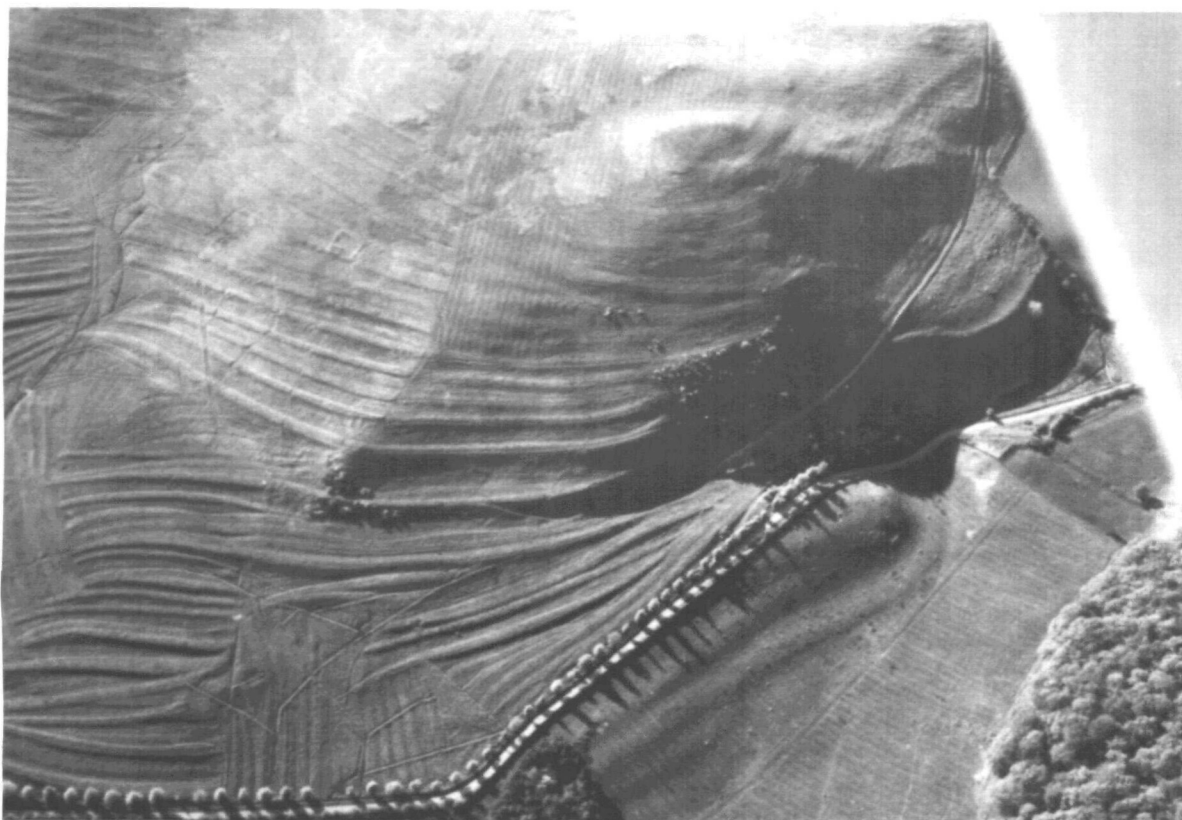
township, dated 1774, shows that the settlement comprised a small row of buildings, with a croft behind, opposite a row of closes, one of which was fronted by a substantial building. The township was largely unenclosed. A later survey in 1822 shows the enclosed fields in the vicinity of the farm of Hethpool, the earlier arrangements having been replaced (NCRO 859). The 1821 census found only six inhabited houses in the township.

The tower, in ruinous condition, stands at NT 896284; two old cottages, now used for storage, lie adjacent to it on the east built with rubble-coursed masonry. The Ordnance Survey record card refers to "amorphous mounds in the field to the east of the tower", which may relate to the former village. On the hillslope to the north-west of the modern farm at c. NT 893287 are an extensive set of cultivation terraces. These form part of a medieval field system including ridge and furrow furlongs, albeit of irregular form due to the hilly terrain, and measure up to about three metres in height in places and are between ten and twenty-five metres wide.

A prehistoric scooped enclosure settlement in the Hetha Burn Valley (NT 881275) about half a mile from the village site produced evidence of secondary occupation (Burgess pers. comm.) in the form of a club-rimmed straight-sided jar dating to the 13th century. The site may have been a shepherd's house.

A SURVEY OF HETH-POOL
 in the Parish of Kirknewton
 new-
 177
 ton
 74





was willing to give a lot of...

114

HETTON

NU 040334

Chatton

1524 acres

NCH XIV 229-234

1296(P); 5, 1377(PT); 12, 1580(TA); 5.

DMVII, B, FO.

Hetton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held in 1242 by Robert Clifford (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 295), and in the Poll Tax return of 1377 there were twelve adults (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1580 the Survey of Border Decay found five tenants of Mr Carr of Sleaforth "unfurnished" because Thomas Jackson of Berwick "having a mortgage hath laid the best lands to pasture" (Bain BP i 14-19). A steward's report to the owner in 1627 noted that there had been six or seven messuages whose tenants were required to be armed and ready to resist any Scots incursions.

In which regard ye tenants should have ther farms at reasonable rates ... But after ye coming in of King James ... there might have been good improvement made because they then lived and still doe in as great security as we in Lincolnshire which Mr William Carre perceiving hasted to Aswerbie and made suite to yr late worthy uncle Mr Robert Carr for a new lease and withal desired leave yt he mighte make his best of Hetton which yor uncle was willing to grant him; then shortly after

he decayed all ye said farms (Dixon's only excepted) he took all ye lands that belonged to them unto his own hands and soe held them during his life to his great benefit.

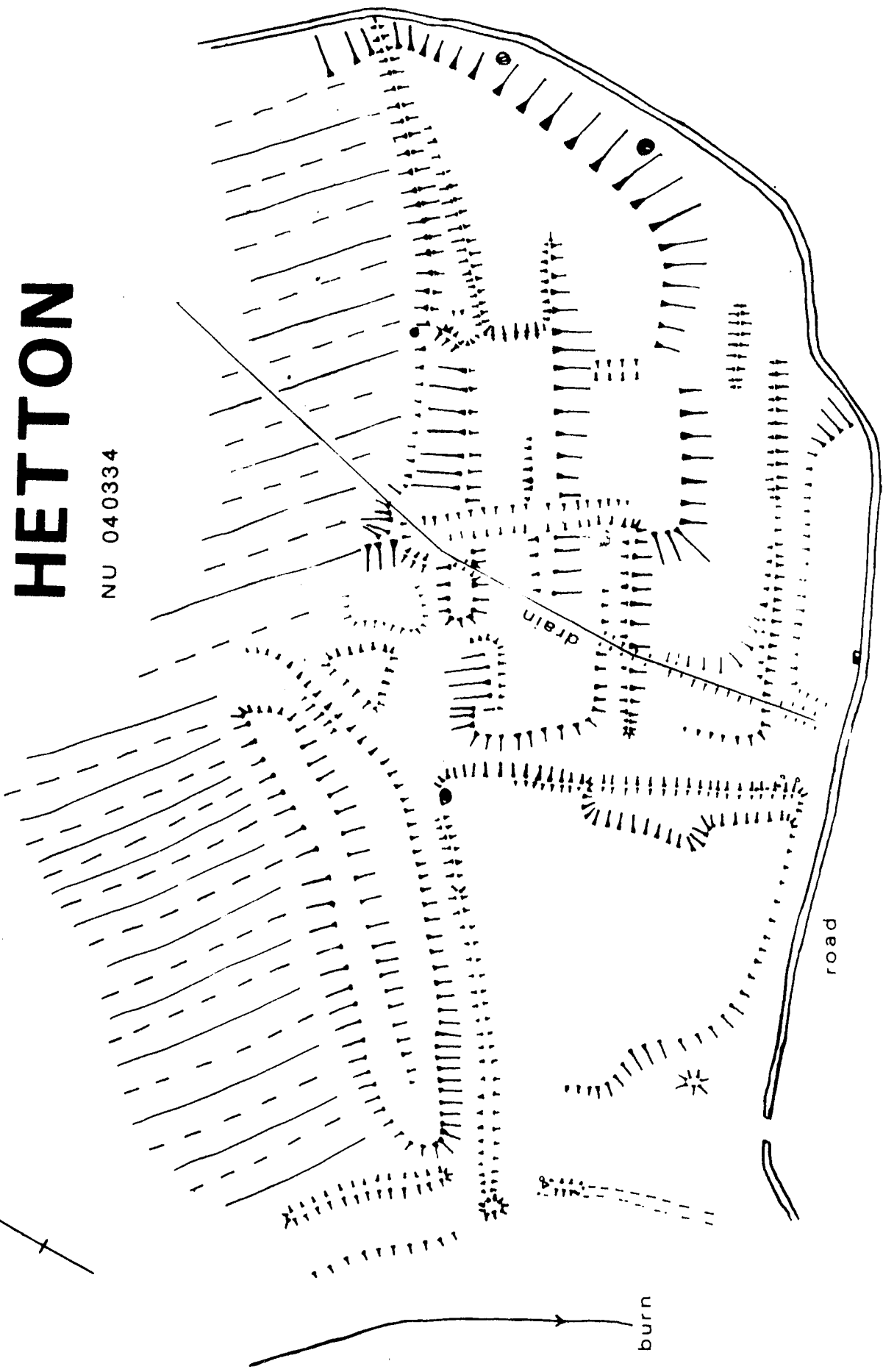
Since the whole was leased for only £16, the steward recommended an increase to £60 for Mr Carr and £20 from Dixon's lease.

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet at Hetton Hall which lay to the south-west of the mansion. There were dispersed farms at Bill Law, Moor Stead and Low House (NCRO ZAN PM9). A map of 1798 shows that the township was entirely enclosed. Hetton Hall backed onto a field called Castle Field and the farm and cottages lay to the side indicated by Armstrong. The farms of Hetton Law, Hetton Steads and North Farm may be equated with the farms on Armstrong's map (NCRO 578/322).

The Hall at Hetton incorporates a tower. The field behind called Castle Field in 1798 has ridge and furrow cultivation in it running away to the north; a small area of earthworks is delimited from the cultivated area by an earthen bank which formerly had trees planted on it (above grid reference).

HETTON

NU 040334



TO
PEEL
TOWER

115

HOLBURN

NU 042362

Holy Island(Lowick) 2538 acres NCH XIV 130-141
 1296(P); 9, 1312/3(P); 11, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 41, 1580(TA); 7,
 1602(H); 15.

II, DMVII, COV.

Holburn was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by James of Holburn in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 294) and eleven in 1313 (PRO E179/158/6). The Poll Tax return of 1377 accounts for forty-one adults (*ibid.* 32).

The owners of Holburn made a number of grants to the monks of Holy Island during the 13th century. These included the right to cut peat on Holburn Moss, rights of common for 200 sheep, a bull and fifteen cows from the harvest to the feast of St John the Baptist on all lands including demesne, free grazing at all times for the same on the uncultivated land towards Buckton and land between the croft of the Hospital of St John and Fulbrigge to enclose and build upon (Raine 1852 75-6). In the later 13th century James of Holburn confirmed a grant of Roger Piteman of a toft and croft, two bovates of land and half another toft and croft and three acres of land of which one acre lay "juxta fossatum ad exitum ville" (Raine 1852 App. DCLXXIII). None of these deeds are entirely explicit about the lay-out of the village, but they do suggest a ditch around the village which may have been on an east-west axis. A tower was listed at Holburn in

1415 and in 1541 it was described as having a barmkin (Bates 1891 17 and 39).

In 1580 there were seven tenants of Thomas Holburne liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1602 it was recorded that Holburn comprised the manor, ten messuages and four cottages as well as land, wood and moorland on its sale to Ralph Carr. John Warburton described it as "a small village" (Hodgson 1916 12). Armstrong's map shows a two row village on an east-west axis with the outlying farm of Holburn Grange to the south (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie noted that "many of the cottages were chiefly built with oak trees which in many instances rest on the ground and were joined at the tops, so as to form a kind of sloping roof. These crude log houses are now replaced by neat well built cottages" (Mackenzie 1825 I 382).

The medieval village site (above grid reference) was occupied by a large farm-hamlet in the 19th century consisting of two farms and their cottages which were required as housing for labourers, but it has suffered depopulation in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

116

HOPPEN

NU 160307

Bamburgh

230 acres

NCH I 243-248

DMVII, COV.

Hoppen was a dependant hamlet of Lucker. Robert Hoppen held a tower here in 1415 (Bates 1891 16). A single spearman attended the 1584 Muster from the "stead" of Hoppen (Bain BP i 152ff.). The hamlet was held by Thomas Bradforth in 1586. It was referred to as a demesne estate in 1649 (Welford 1905 174). There were seven inhabited houses at the farm in 1821 (Mackenzie 1825 I 244).

117

HORNCLIFFE (includes Loanend & Longridge) NT 92 49
 Norham 2020 acres Raine 300-301
 1183(TE); 18, 1560/1(TA); 16, 1631(TE); 17 & (TA); 14, 1666(P);
 39, 1821(H); 68. Loanend 1666(P); 15, 1821(H); 19.

OMV.

Horncliffe was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire which was held in demesne. In Bolden Buke (1183) it states: "in Horncliffe are eighteen villani each of whom holds two oxgangs" and owed works on the Bishop's demesne (Greenwell 1852 42 and 75).

In 1560/1 there were twelve husbandlands and a demesne, but these lands were held by sixteen tenants. Henry Orde, the chief tenant, held two tenements and two virgates (eighty acres of land) and the mill. The remaining tenants held whole tenements and virgates or parts thereof (Raine 1852 24). George Orde held the tenement of Longridge and pasture on the Moor of Longridge. Longridge is documented as early as 1468/9 (Raine 1852 284), but was not alienated until the early 17th century.

In the 1631 Rental of Norhamshire there were seventeen holdings at Horncliffe; but one Gaven Richardson held four tenements (Raine¹⁸⁵² App. 155). Loanend in Horncliffe is documented in the Norham Parish Register of 1654 and was separately assessed for the Hearth Tax of 1666, when there were thirty-nine householders in Horncliffe and fifteen in Loanend (PRO E179/106/28). This suggests a division of the township in the

mid 17th century, but this cannot have been complete since there was a division of waste lands in 1777. The larger part of the vill was in the possession of the Alder family from the mid 18th century apart from Loanend and Longridge. Armstrong's map of 1769 indicates that, despite these changes, Horncliffe was a flourishing village. There were also small villages at Loanend and Longridge besides various farms (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described Horncliffe as "a small village" (Mackenzie 1825 I 343). The 1821 census would suggest that Horncliffe was a more substantial settlement with sixty-eight households; bearing in mind that some of these would have inhabited outlying farms like Velvet Hall and Horncliffe Mains.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary the medieval village is presumed to lie in the vicinity of the modern settlement of Horncliffe (above grid ref.).

118

HORTON (plus HETTON HOUSE)

NU O28308

Chatton

2131 acres

NCH XIV 236-244

1296(P); 7, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 48, 1580(TA); 11, 1693(TA & TE); 1.

DMVII, COV.

Horton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by William Turberville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 296), but in the Poll Tax return of 1377 there were forty-eight adults listed (PRO E179/158/32). The vill came into the hands of the Grey family in the 14th century and in 1415 they were in possession of the castle of Horton in Glendale (Bates 1891 15).

A survey of the lands of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton in c.1570 reveals that the demesnes of Horton included an area of common separate from the Town Common (NCRO 2088). Eleven tenants of Ralph Grey were recorded in the 1580 Border Survey (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1693 the whole vill was leased to a Mr Moffit for £170 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map shows a village on an east-west axis to the east of the ruins of the castle (NCRO ZAN PM9). Horton was divided into two farms of West and East sides in about 1800 (Hughes 1963 II 60ff). The castle ruins were removed in this reorganisation. The two farms were separated by a burn (see 1st Ed. OS.).

In the absence of any earthwork evidence, the exact site of the village is not easy to determine. West Horton stands on an

eminence and may be postulated as the site of the castle; but East Horton lies on more gentle and low lying terrain that would be a more suitable site for the village.

Hetton House or Haughton House (NU O42296) was recorded as a possession of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton in 1568 and remained in the Grey family until 1733 when it was sold to John Palfrey. The estate comprised 248 acres attached to Horton township, but forming a limb to the south-east. It is not impossible that the farm has medieval antecedents. A new farm was set up to the north-east of the older settlement in the mid 19th century (see 1st Ed. OS.).

119

HOUGHTON, LITTLE

NU 231164

Lesbury(Longhoughton) 823 acres

NCH II 404-411

1296(P); 4, 1336(P); 2, 1665(P); 3, 1821(H); 18.

II, DMVII, C.

Little Houghton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by John Hereng in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). A deed of the 12th century details a bovate of land in the villa containing twelve acres of land in scattered parcels and a toft and croft of one acre (NCH II 406). In 1296 there were four taxpayers and Peter Harang was juror for Bamburgh Ward (Fraser 1968 No 344).

The estate came into the possession of the Roddam family in the 14th century and remained with them until 1710. There is an unsupported tradition that eight "plowes" of land were turned to pasture in the early 17th century (Raine 1852 198). At the sale in 1710 one fifth was divided from the rest. This piece of land lay at the north end of the vill and became the farm of Little Mill. Little Houghton was shown as a small two row village with a mansion on Armstrong's 1769 map (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of the estate in 1771 shows the village as a cluster of houses and garths around a rectangular space at the modern site. The lands are entirely enclosed, although some of the fields are very large (eg. Maiden Mill 127 acres; NCRO ZBS 34). Mackenzie described the settlement as "a small village with a coalmine" (Mackenzie 1825 I 430).

The present farm lies at the above grid reference which may

be equated with the site of the village of 1771. The settlement has shrunk since 1828 (see Greenwood's map), but only in a paddock opposite the farmhouse are there any earthworks that may represent the vestigial remains of former houses and garths (NU 232164). The strong tower referred to as late as 1734 (*Minde* 1869 68) is no longer standing.

120

HOUGHTON, MAGNA or LONG with BULMER

NU 24 15

Lesbury(Longhoughton) 2938 acres(Bulmer 246) NCH II 363-388
 1296(P); 19, 1336(P); 7, 1368(TE); 58, 1472(TE); 57, 1498(TE); 59
 & (TA); 37, 1566/7(TA); 43, 1580(TA); 28, 1614(TA); 38, 1665(P);
 44, 1685(TA); 28, 1702(TA); 26, 1727(TA); 22, c.1760(TE); 29,
 1794(TE); 12, 1821(H); 64.

IV, OMV.

Longhoughton (or Houghton Magna) was a demesne manor of the barony of Alwick (BF ii 1113-1130). There were nineteen taxpayers in 1296 and Isabella de Vescy paid tax for Bulmer, the manorial centre of Longhoughton (Fraser 1968 Nos 318 and 319). When an extent was carried out in 1368 the manor site was wasted and the demesnes comprised 240 acres of land and twenty-four of meadow. There were two water-mills; twenty-eight bondage holdings with twenty-four acres of land each, ten unoccupied; and twenty-nine cottage holdings, eleven wasted. In the Bailiff's Rolls for 1472 there were the same number of holdings, less one husbandland, and there were eight waste houses at Bulmer (Hodgson 1921 23). In 1498 although the number of holdings was similar, i.e. twenty-eight husbandlands, twenty-nine cottages and the smith's and miller's holdings, there were no more than thirty-seven tenants because twenty-two cottages were held by the husbandland tenants.

Prior to 1567 the townfields were divided into two parts, North and South Sides, with the object of making it easier for

tenants to travel to their scattered riggs, which were now confined to one part of the fields. As a result of this division the number of husbandlands was reduced to twenty-seven, fourteen in the north and thirteen in the south end. The survey notes that each tenant had "besyde his husbandelände, certayne parte of the demayne lands"; in other words the demesnes had been absorbed by the tenants. However John Carr held the messuage of Bulmer which was formerly four tenements, and twenty-seven acres of land. There were fifteen cottagers and the vicarage in the village at this time (Aln Cas A I i). The picture presented by the 1586 survey was very similar (ibid A II i). Clarkson in 1567 commented on the former division of Longhoughton into ploughdayles of four husbandlands. Each husbandland provided a fisherman for the coble (fishing boat) belonging to the ploughdayle. This fishing industry had decayed as a result of 'price-fish', or right of the lord to the best fish, paid every time a boat went to sea, according to Clarkson.

Mayson's survey of 1614 does not reveal the complexity of the village plan shown by the plan of 1619. The survey places all the houses and garths in either the East or West rows, but on the map two middle rows on the green south of the church at right angles to the main toft rows are shown, and yet they are not treated separately in the survey. There were eleven tenants in the north end, Thomas Adam senior held three farms, and another fourteen in the south end. There were also twelve cottagers. Mr Whitehead's demesne holding consisted of 203 acres at Bulmer, 122 acres at Easter and Wester Seaton and thirteen acres in

Longhoughton (Mr Whitehead was one of the Earl's agents). A typical tenant's farmhold comprised thirty acres of arable, five acres of meadow and twelve acres in the ox-pastures with a house and garth in the village. Only the amount of arable had increased since 1567, when the average holding was twenty-seven acres. Each tenant held his lands scattered amongst three fields if he or she were resident in the north end of the village (South Field, North Side 99 acres; West Field 181 acres and East Field, North Side 242 acres); and in two fields if he or she were resident in the south end of the village (South Field, South side 276 acres and East Field 302 acres). The ox-pasture lay largely in a block to the south-west of South Field (Ratcheugh Crag area) (Aln Cas A V 4).

An enclosure agreement for Longhoughton concerning the infields survives for 1674/5 (Aln Cas C I J). The township was described as "lately devided" in the survey of 1685 and mention is made of Ratcheugh lease. There were only eighteen tenants and ten cottagers, but Edward Adams held five tenements and the heirs of Mr Whitehead three (Aln Cas B I 3). This contrasts with forty-four householders listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Ratcheugh, Sandylands, Dunshaugh and Scramblees farms appear in the Parish Registers from the 1680s. This confirms that enclosure had indeed taken place and that some dispersal of farms had occurred. It is notable that all the farms lay at some distance from the village, mainly in the Ratcheugh area.

The 1702 survey records fourteen tenants. Edward Adams was

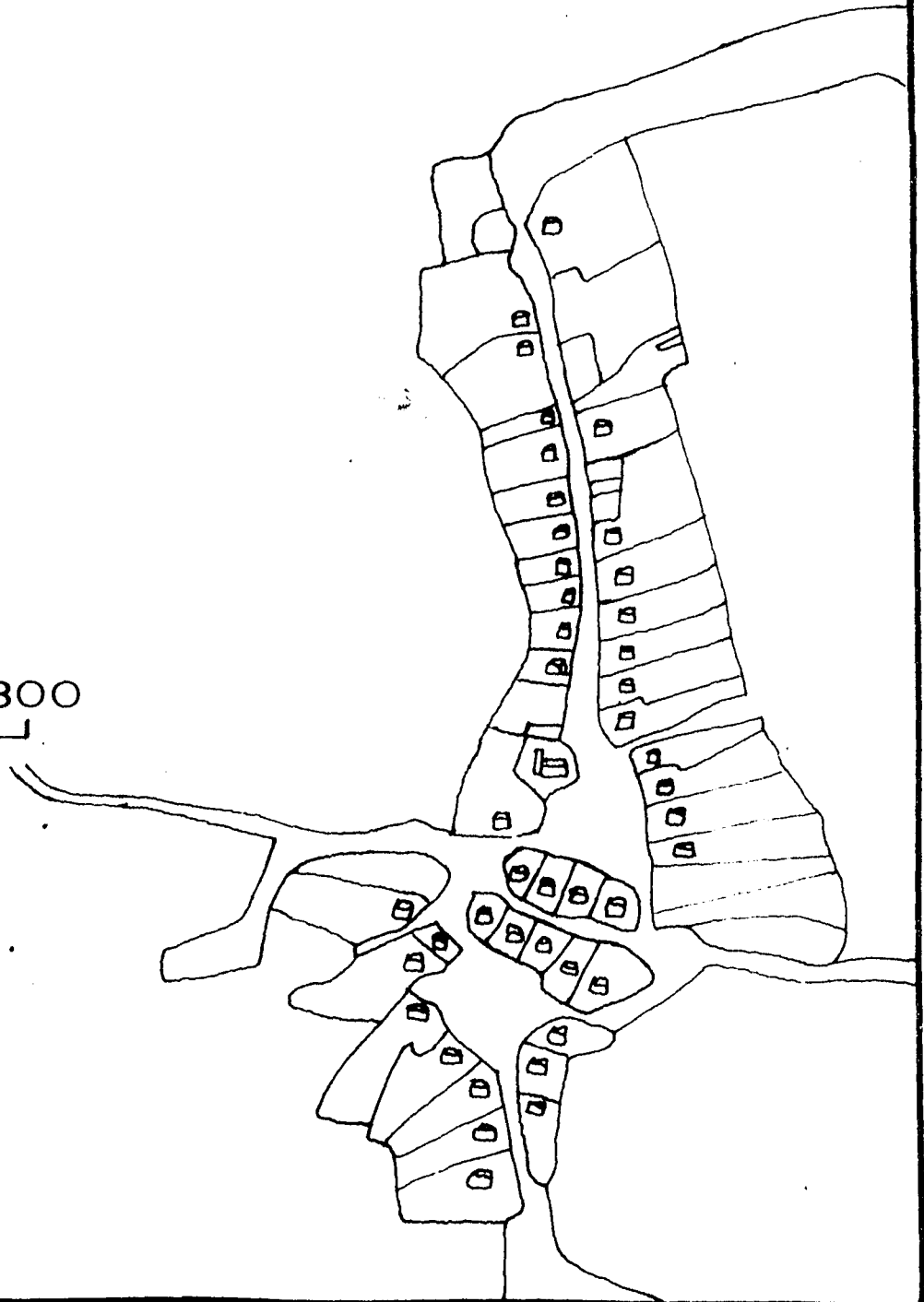
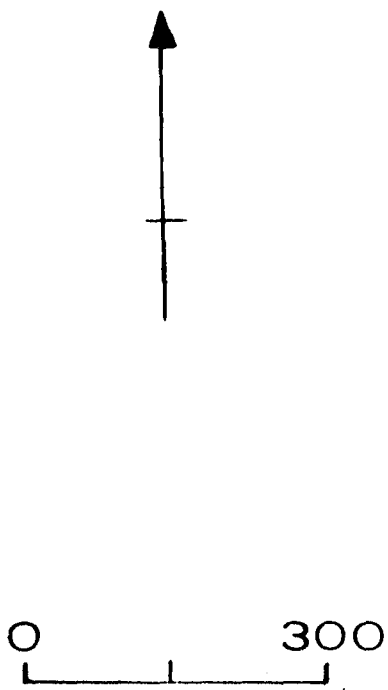
in possession of eight farms, Mr Trollop of four, including Ratcheugh, and George Burrel of three, including Sandylands. The eleven other tenants held only one farm each. In addition there were several cottagers (Aln Cas A VI i). The situation in 1727 was similar except that Thomas Adams now held eleven tenements (ibid A I 4). Seymour's Survey of 1756 records twenty-one farms with more than twenty acres of land, many of which were sub-let, and eight cottage holdings. A certain Robert Adams was a prominent tenant and sub-tenant of seven farms (Aln Cas A I 6). The total number of farms was reduced to twelve by 1794 (ibid B I 21).

Longhoughton West Moor was enclosed in 1762 at the same time as Rennington East Moor (Aln Cas O VIII 3), but Longhoughton East Moor was not finally enclosed until 1815 after the Act of Parliament of 1807. The common ways were enclosed between 1772 and 1813 (Aln Cas O VIII 5). A map was produced of the new cottage holdings in 1813 which demonstrates this enclosure. It also shows that the two "middle" rows were in the process of disappearing and the east row, north of the church, was made up of a terrace of cottages and their gardens which were laid out in the recent changes (NCRO ZHE 54/1). Mackenzie described Longhoughton in 1825 as "a stragglng village" ... "It contains sixty-five houses including four farmholds and two public houses" (Mackenzie 1825 I 430).

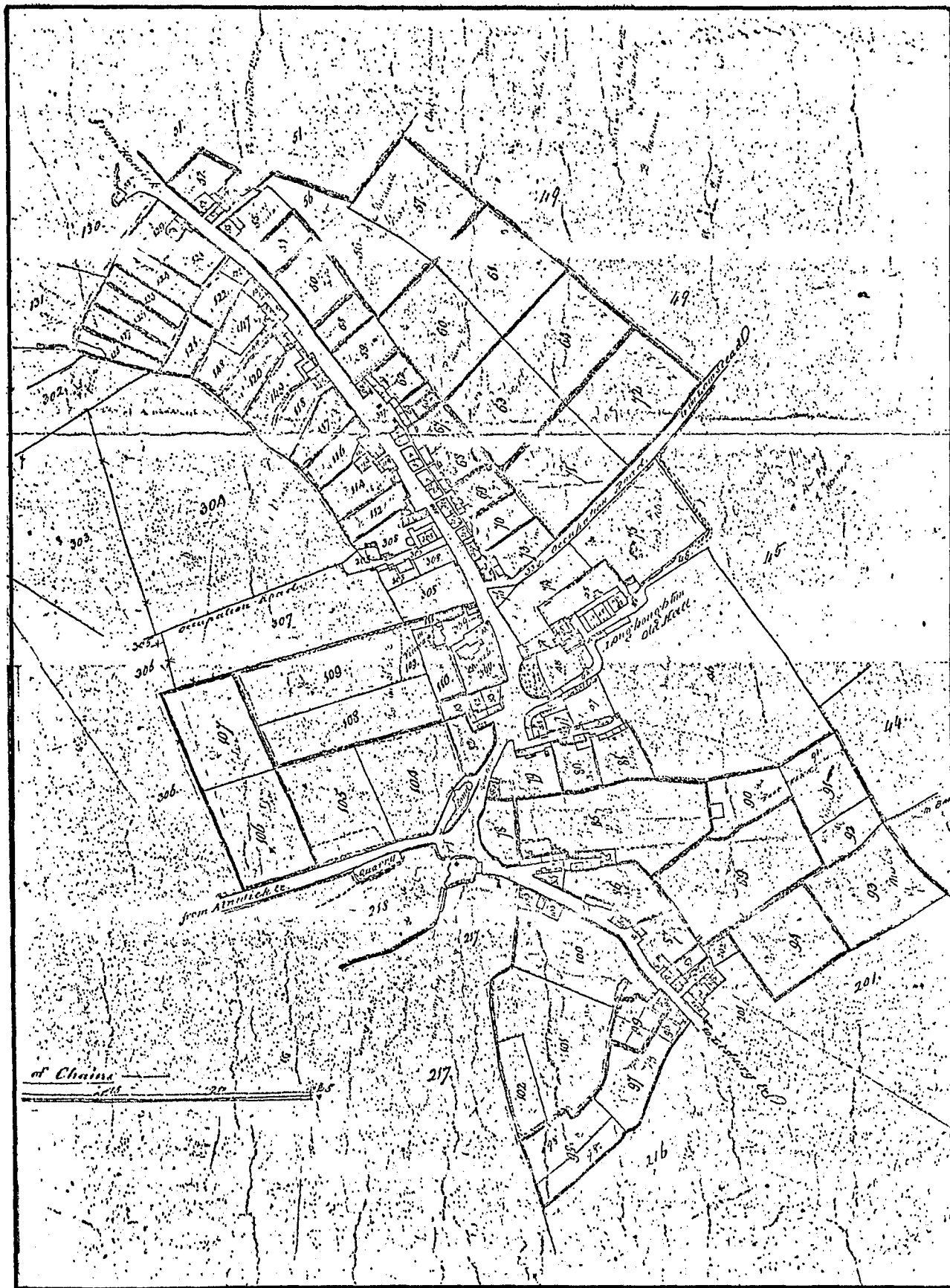
Since 1825 new housing estates have been built on the north end of the village. The site of the two middle rows of 1619 can be recognised on either side of a natural declivity of land

caused by a small stream which flows on an east-west axis to the south of the church. This declivity runs between the former toft rows and is now occupied by the road to Bulmer, although this was not so in 1813. A few cottages still mark the line of the northerly of the two middle rows on the north side of the Bulmer Road.

LONG HOUGHTON 1619







121

HOWICK

NU 248174

Howick

1638 acres

NCH II 337-349

1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 7, 1580(TA); 19, 1665(P); 19, 1734(H); 34, 1821(H); 45.

DMVI, EMP, COV, FO.

Howick was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Adam Rybaud in 1242 (BF II 1113-1130). In 1296 there were fourteen taxpayers and William Rybaud was a juror for Bamburgh ward (Fraser 1968 No 336). The Herengs of Little Houghton inherited one moiety in the 14th century and were in possession of the tower in 1415 (Bates 1891 16).

The Grey family acquired the other moiety in the 14th century and the whole township in 1597. Nineteen tenants were recorded in the 1580 Border Survey (Bain BP i 14-19). A division of lands was carried out in 1607 whereby John Craster of Craster received a block of land totalling 169 acres at the north end of the vill in lieu of his rights of common. There is a tradition that fifteen "plowes" were turned to pasture at this period (Raine 1852 198), but there is no other evidence to support it. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records nineteen households, including Henry Grey's house with thirteen hearths (PRO E179/158/103 and 106). John Warburton described Howick as "a pleasant village in a good soil near the sea and in it the seat of Henry Grey Esquire" (Hodgson 1916 10). George Mark noted that there were thirty-four families in the parish (M_{inde} 1869 68).

Armstrong's map shows a hamlet and church just south of the burn which runs in front of the emparked mansion of the Greys. Other farm settlements were scattered around the exterior of the parkland (NCRO ZAN PM9). By 1828 the remains of the village had been removed and an estate village established outside the park near the sea to the north-east (see Greenwood's map). The church remained in the grounds. Mackenzie described the new village: "about fifteen dwelling-houses, occupied principally by the families of the servants belonging to the Honorable Earl Grey" (Mackenzie 1825 I 425).

There are no earthwork remains of the old village around the church (above grid reference), although ridge and furrow furlongs were observed in the parkland nearby.

122

HOWTEL

NT 897340

Kirknewton

1162 acres

NCH XI 192-210

1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 57, 1541(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 6,
1821(H); 37.

DMVII, COV.

Howtel was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was held at one remove by a family surnamed Howtel. In 1296 there were ten taxpayers headed by Walter of Howtell. Margery of Middleton, the second largest taxpayer, was the widow of the holder of Crookhouse (Fraser 1968 No 297). Fifty-seven adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO EL79/158/32).

In 1541 there were ten husbandlands and a tower which belonged to John Burrel (Bates 1891 34). However only six tenants were recorded in 1580 because "most of the ground (was) turned to pasture": John Burrel, Sir John Forster and the Crown were the landowners (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1600 the Crown lands, formerly belonging to Kirkham Priory, comprised Bailiff's Close below Kypie Hill, another close and three "riggs" called Watson's Crofts plus "seven dwelling houses all but one wasted and decayed by John Burrell who had ploughed up the site".

In the early 18th century John Warburton described Howtel as "a village in a vale near ye river Bowmont with ye remains of an ancient pile belonging to William Burrel" (Hodgson 1916 11). A Court Roll of Wark Manor dated 1718 lists the outlying

settlements of Tuperee, Reedsford and Hungary House (NCRO ZBM 3). Kypie farm goes back to before 1649 when James Swinhow compounded for it. Some division of the vill had occurred by this date. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Howtell as a hamlet next to a ruined tower and the various farms (NCRO ZAN PM9). Howtell Common was divided by agreement in 1777 (NCRO QRA 29/1-2).

The site of the village, on the above evidence, lay adjacent to the tower. The ruins still stand amongst the farm-buildings (above grid reference). No earthworks were found around the farm.

123

HUMBLETON

NT 976284

Chatton

1614 acres

NCH XIV 164-171

1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 5, 1377(PT); 32, 1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA);
12, 1665(P); 18, 1821(H); 39.

II, DMVII, COV.

Humbleton or Homyldon was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by William de Stainsby in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). Thirteen taxpayers were listed in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 305) and there were thirty-two adults recorded in 1377 (PRO E179/158/32). The vill was held in moieties from the late 13th century. Two landlords, John of Elwick and Margaret Baxter, appear in the 1296 Lay Subsidy.

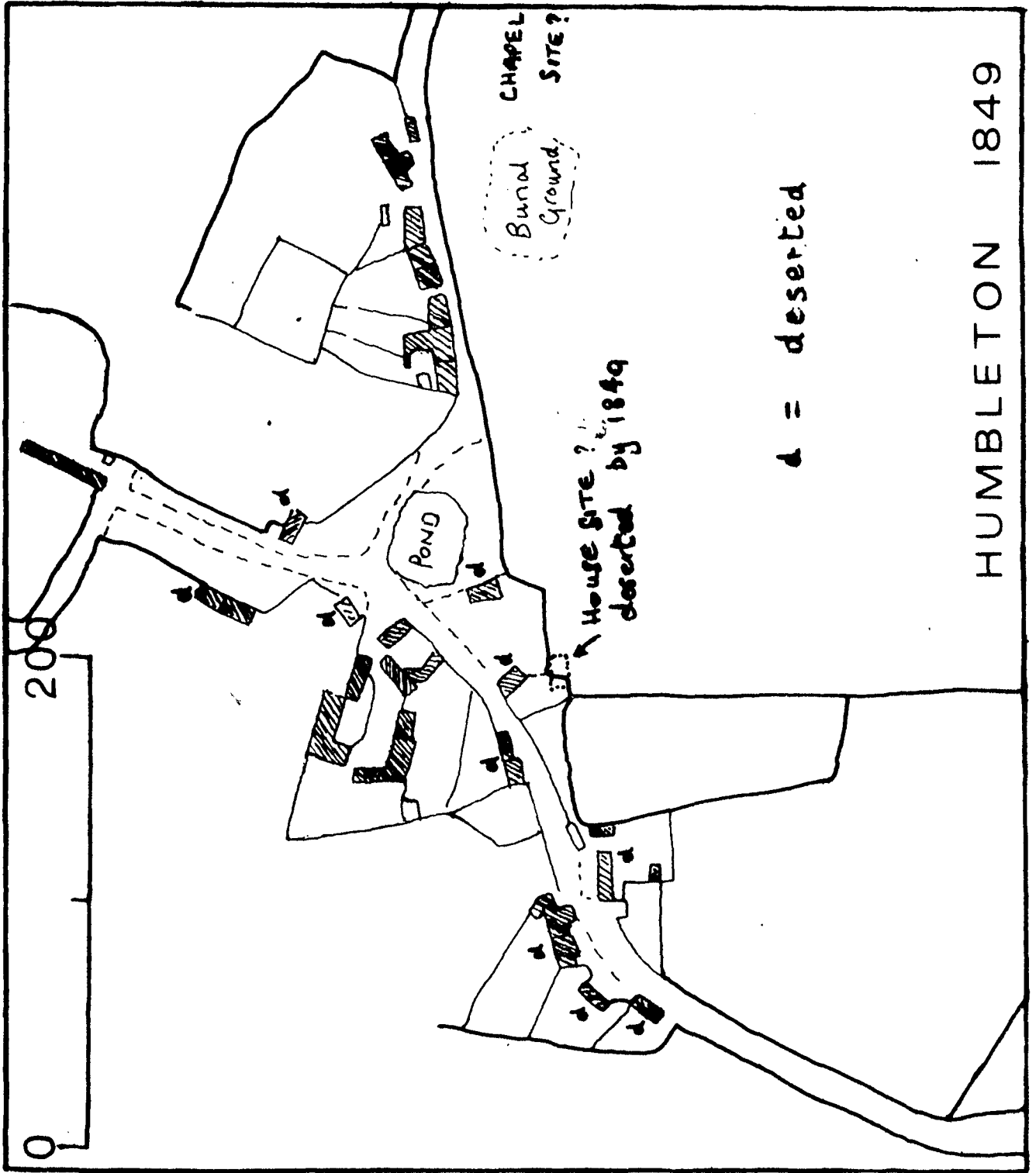
In 1541 there were twelve husbandlands belonging to the Earl of Rutland and "one Ellwycke" (Bates 1891 33). In 1580 there were twelve tenants liable for Border Service in the township which belonged to William Wallis and the Crown (Bain BP i 14-19). The Crown moiety was later granted to the Reaveleys. John Warburton described Humbleton as "a small village on the east side of Cheviot hills in which is ye remains of an old pile" (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map of 1769 reveals a village of two rows on an east-west axis to the west of Wooler (NCRO ZAN PM9). This neat form was apparently lost by 1828, when Greenwood's map shows a less regular arrangement of houses more on a north-south axis (NCRO). A new farm had been set up on the turnpike road to the north which is now called Low Humbleton.

The lay-out of Humbleton in 1828 compares well with the Tithe Survey plan of 1849; many of these houses have since been abandoned (see plan, NCRO DT 266 L). In 1878 Humbleton was described thus:

The ruinous village stands on an irregular rocky foundation. The village green is occupied by a goose daub in the centre. The buildings that once bordered it are now unsightly broken walls ... Another open space faces the east, near what had been a very thick-walled house, constructed for defence which constituted a farmhouse in the memory of people still alive; and further on, on the opposite side, are traces of the fort or Peel now marked by a bush of elder ... The older houses were constructed of large porphyritic stones; gathered from the ground or the adjacent hillsides; one conspicuous red variety very prevalent, came from the east side of Humblehaugh ... The farm-buildings have been combined and removed to a more commodious situation; work was not to be obtained for labourers or occupants, hence house property was not remunerative (PBNC VIII 394-5).

The above account refers to a "Peel" which is not referred to in the medieval documentation. The remains of the houses of the

village are in a variety of stages of decay from those still with roofs to mere earthwork foundations. The earthwork at NT 977284 on the south side of the road at the east end of the village would suggest a substantial structure; possibilities include a chapel site, defensive house or peel.



HUMBLETON 1849

d = deserted

House site? deserted by 1849

Bund Ground
CHAPEL SITE?

200

0

124 & 124A

ILDERTON (and Flinthill)

NU 017218

Ilderton

4663 acres

NCH XIV 265-276

1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 43, 1665(PT); 15, 1821(H); 24.

II, DMVII, COV.

Ilderton was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed which was held by the Ilderton family. There were thirteen taxpayers in 1296 headed by Hugh of Ilderton (Fraser 1968 No 412): another taxpayer, Hugh of Flinthalug", has a toponym that may be equated with a post-medieval hamlet called Flinthill documented in the 17th and 18th centuries. Its position is verified by a map of Roddam township dated 1728 which indicates "Flint-hill groundes" to the north-west of Roddam (NCRO 632/B2). The Poll Tax return of 1377 records forty-three adults in Ilderton (PRO E179/158/29). In 1415 Thomas de Ilderton held a tower here (Bates 1891 17); this was surrounded by a "stronge barmekyn of stone" in 1541 (ibid. 42). Fourteen tenants attended muster in 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23).

Saxton's map of 1579 marks an additional settlement called Langehaugh beside Ilderton (NCRO). It is shown on Greenwood's map of 1828 on the south bank of the Lil Burn to the north of Ilderton (NU 013231), but has since been abandoned. John Warburton in the early 18th century described Ilderton as "a small village, and in it ye seat of George Ilderton, a mean edifice ..., ye tower ... being in ruins" (Hodgson 1916 10). Armstrong's map (1769) shows a small two row village on an east-

west axis with the church and mansion of Ilderton Esquire behind the south row (NCRO ZAN PM9). In the 19th century most of the township was worked from the large farm hamlet of Ilderton itself, apart from the upland sheep farms of Three Stone Burn, Ilderton Dod and Ilderton Moor.

The medieval village of Ilderton most probably lay in the vicinity of the church (above grid reference). The mansion of the Ildertons lay to the west of it; no signs of the tower remain. North of this are the estate cottages (many now empty) in terraces alongside the east-west road through the hamlet which turns sharply to the south at 015218. This area is suggested as the site of the former medieval village; ie. NU 017219 to 015218.

Two sites were identified which are indicative of medieval and post medieval attempts to bring upland areas into cultivation. One mile west of the village site at NT 994211, on level ground at about 215 metres above sea level to the east of Dodhill, is a moated homestead. It is roughly square with sides about sixty metres long and surrounded by a ditch three metres deep and ten metres wide with an entrance in its east side. Inside the ditched and ramparted enclosure are the remains of rectangular buildings one of which is about twenty metres long. The land around the site to the south and east has extensive ridge and furrow cultivation, but not all broad.

About half a mile to the north at NT 997219, on the same level ground, is a promontory fort with secondary occupation within it. This consists of a couple of rectangular buildings in an enclosure which occupies the north part of the site. Outside

the ramparts of the fort there is a fine furlong of broad ridge and furrow.

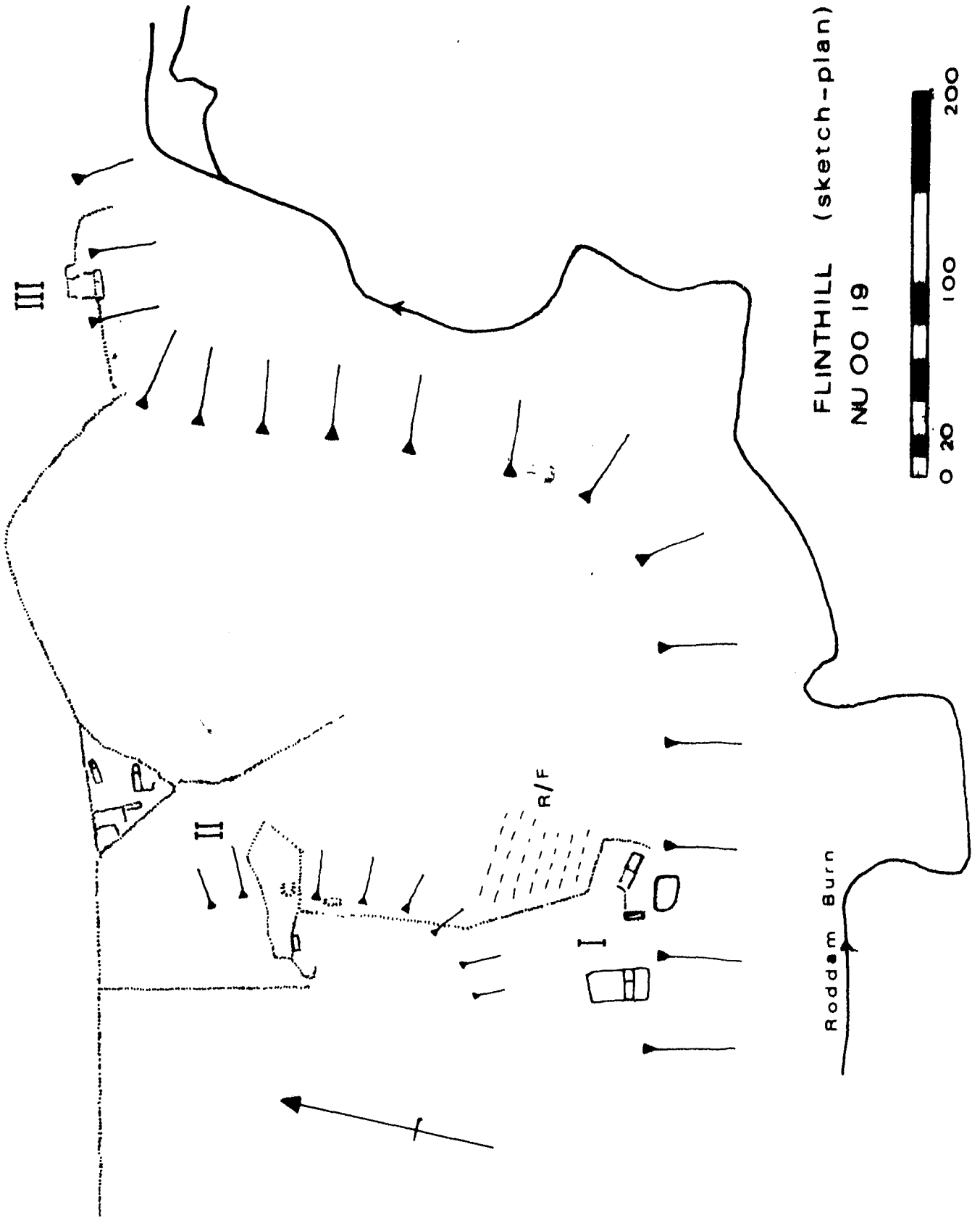
Flint-hill (above) is situated in NU 00 19. There are three areas of occupation, a field of ridge and furrow cultivation, and a boundary bank of earth and stone marking the western bounds of the settlement.

Site I (NU 006195) comprised a steading and garth and a rectangular enclosure thirty-four by sixteen metres. Pottery picked up here was datable to the 17-19th centuries. About thirty metres east were two house sites and a small enclosure. Running northwards from this was an enclosure bank with ridge and furrow cultivation on its east side.

Site II (NU 006197), 200 metres north of Site I, comprised two enclosures, one irregular and the other triangular about fifty metres apart. Three house sites were recognised in the latter but the former had a small garth appended to its south west corner with a possible house site in it. OS surveyors found pottery and glass of 18-19th century date at the irregular enclosure.

Site III (NU 008199), 250 metres east of the triangular enclosure, comprised a house site and enclosure on a spur overlooking the Roddam burn.

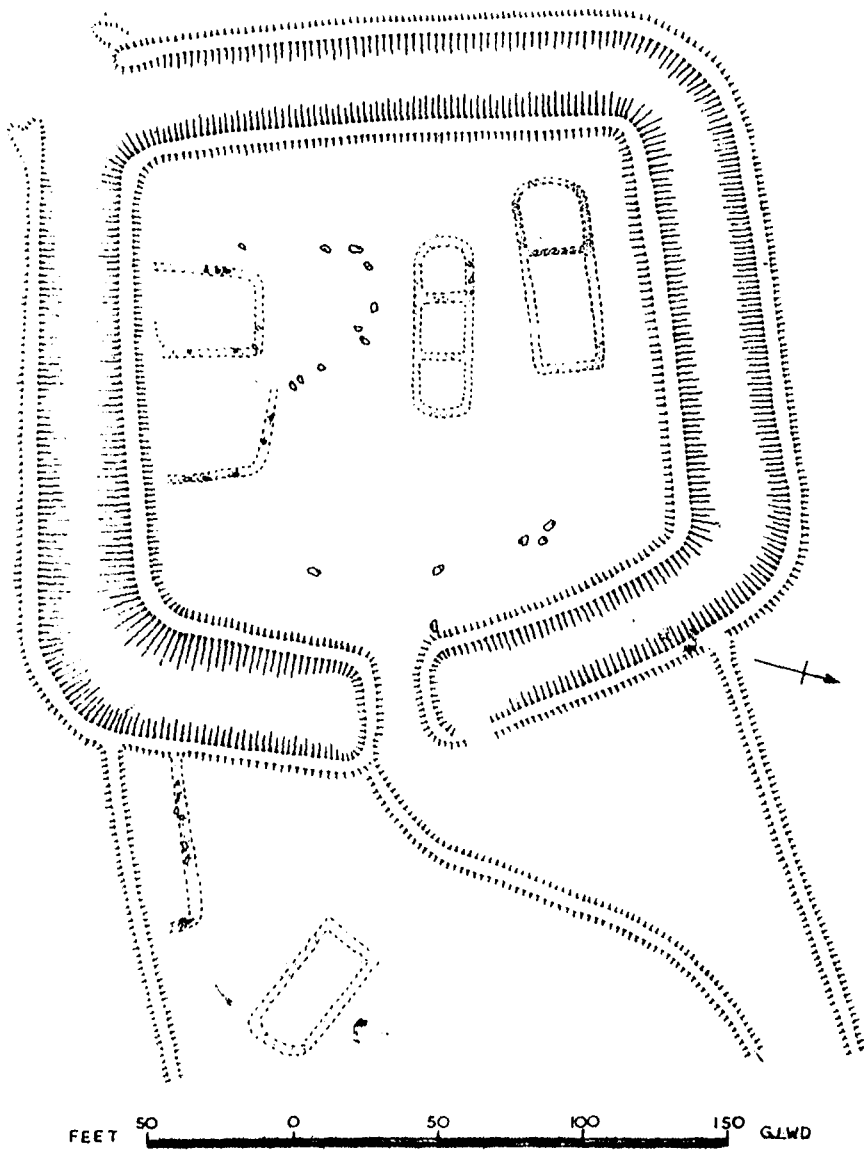
All three sites were connected by enclosure banks of substantial size i.e. up to one metre high and one and a half metres wide, built of earth and stones.



FLINTHILL (sketch-plan)

NU 00 19





SOUTH HEDDON MOOR
ILDERTON ~
NT 994-211

125

INGRAM

NU 019163

Ingram

6522 acres

NCH XIV 471-476

1284(TA); 34, 1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 5, 1353(TE); 24, 1377(PT); 24, 1604(TA); 12.

DMVII, COV, FO.

Ingram (Angerham) was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill was subinfeudated to Geoffrey de Lucy who died in 1284 in possession of the manor of Ingram which included the dependancies of Reaveley and Hartside. There was a capital messuage, a garden, 180 acres of arable and ten acres of meadow in demesne; ten bondagers, fourteen cottagers and fourteen freeholders, including one William de Grenside with twenty acres of land, sixty acres "scheling" land, a forge, a mill, and brewhouse (NCRO ZAN M15/A36). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 392). The manor passed to the Heton family in the 14th century. Sir Thomas Heton died in 1353 seised of ten husbandlands and fourteen cottages, most of which were waste (PRO C135/124/5). Twenty-four adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

The 1604 Royal Survey found twelve tenants of the freeholders with 1600 acres of land (Sanderson 1891 116). In the 17-18th centuries the vill was largely the property of the Ogles of Eglington, but part belonged to the Collingwoods of Eslington. A glebe terrier of 1663 indicates that the glebe lands were

scattered in small parcels; ie. butts, headlands or rigs in various parts of the town fields (NCRO ZAL 6/7/1). George Mark (1734) noted that "the houses are for the most part poor and despicable, and the inhabitants ... exceedingly poor. The village is plentifully watered by the river Breamish, which runs through the village. There are the remains of an old tower called Lumphaugh, at the distance of a pistol shot from the church". He also commented on the concentration of the inhabitants on cattle and sheep rather than in corn, although barley and oats were grown (NCRO Hodgson Hinde 1869 82). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows two small clusters of houses to the west of the church (NCRO ZAN PM9). By 1828 (Greenwoods map) the farm hamlet appears to have attained its modern form, situated 2-300 metres west of the church (NCRO).

A plan of the township produced for a sale in about 1800 shows that little of the township was cultivated except a few enclosures near the farm (Aln Cas O XV 7), much as today. This may be compared with the "rigged" and terraced pasture lands which occupy much of the township to the south west of the farm up to about 900 feet OD. The village itself has left few traces, although foundations of former cottages were noted at NU 014162. The area between this farm at the west end (015163) and the church (019163) is largely planted with trees.

126

KILLUM

NT 884324

Kirknewton

2871 acres

NCH XI 158-170

1290(H); 37, 1296(P); 11, 1336(P); 5, 1377(PT); 109, 1541(TE);
26, 1580(TA); 20, 1665(P); 26, 1821(H); 40.

DMVII, A*.

Killum was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed and was subinfeudated to a local family at one remove in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The lords of Killum granted a substantial amount of land to Kirkham Priory in the 13th century which included twelve bovates of land and two tofts and crofts, one of which lay on the south side of the Bowmont water to the west part of the village (villa) between the river and the road to Scotland. The other lay by the road from Kirknewton to Carham (Bod. Lib. MS Fairfax 7 fol. 85). In 1290 John of Killum held thirty-seven messuages, three carucates and forty-eight bovates of land, thirty acres of meadow and 100 acres of wood in the vill. In 1296 there were eleven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 290), but in 1377 109 adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return (PRO E179/158/31).

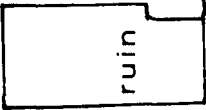
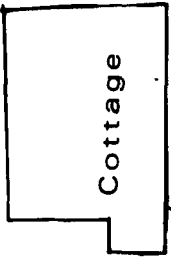
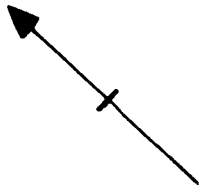
The vill passed into the possession of the Greys of Chillingham by the 15th century. In 1541 there were twenty-six husbandlands "well plenyshed", but no tower was in evidence (Bates 1891 31). The 1580 survey of Border Service found twenty tenants of Mr Gray (Bain BF i 14-19). In the early 18th century John Warburton described Killum as "a large village" with "a chapel in ruins" (Hodgson 1916 11). A Court Roll of Wark Manor

in 1718 lists a single tenant at Thornington and four at Killum plus five cottagers (NCRO ZBM 3). Armstrong's map shows a village on a north-south axis on the south side of the Wooler-Yetholm road, and a hamlet at Thornington across the river Bowmont to the north: Longknowe Farm is marked to the south west of the village (NCRO ZAN PM9).

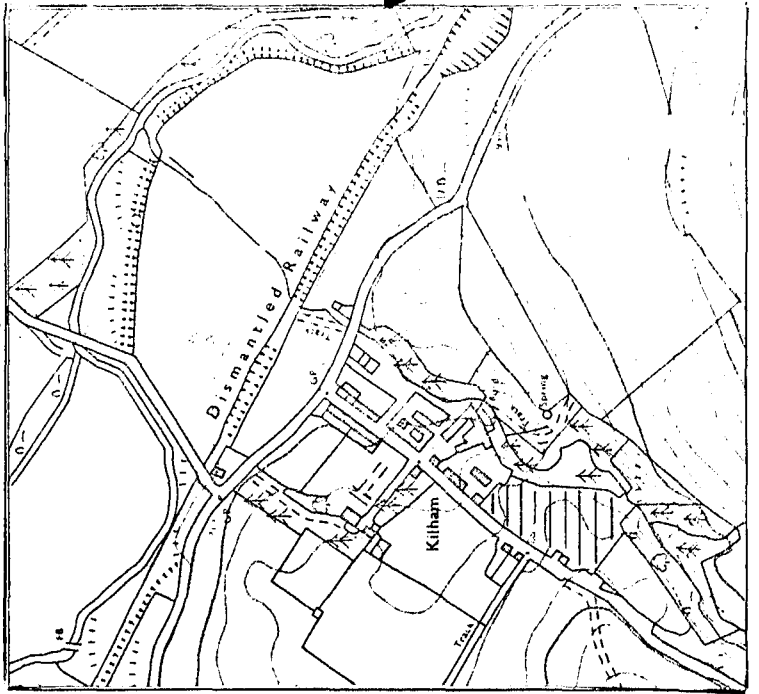
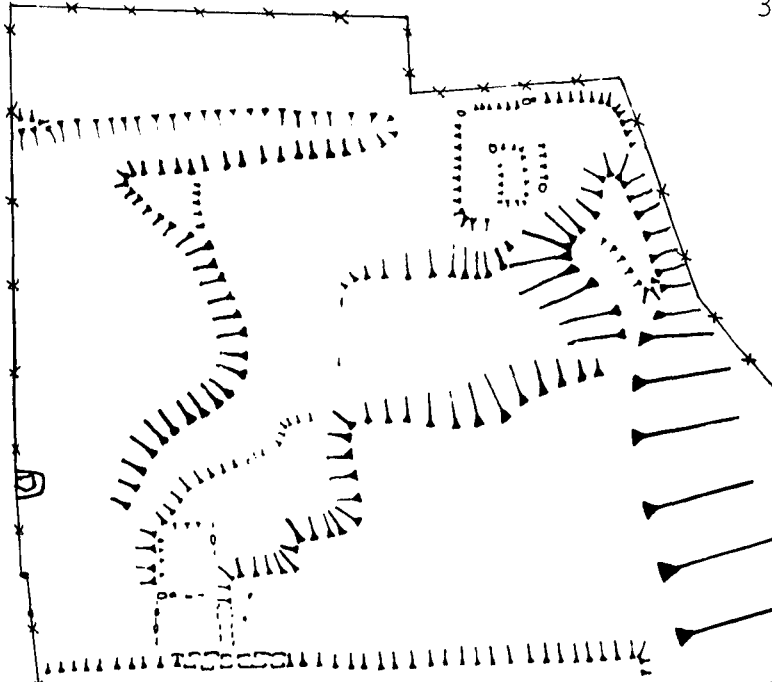
The present farm hamlet clusters close to the Yetholm road at NT 885325, but earthworks of former garths and cottages line the east side of the road south of the hamlet at 884324. These however do not appear to be of great antiquity since some of the ruined walls are mortared. The Kirkham Priory charter referred to above indicates a settlement centring on the Carham to Kirknewton road although no signs of medieval settlement were observed in this area.

FARM

372



ROAD



KILLUM

NT 884324

127

KIMMERSTON

NT 956353

Ford

1099 acres

NCH XI 440-442

1296(P); 7, 1313(P); 8, 1429(H); 4, 1533(TE); 6, 1580(TA); 3, 1669(TA); 39, 1707(TA); 24, 1714(TA); 5.

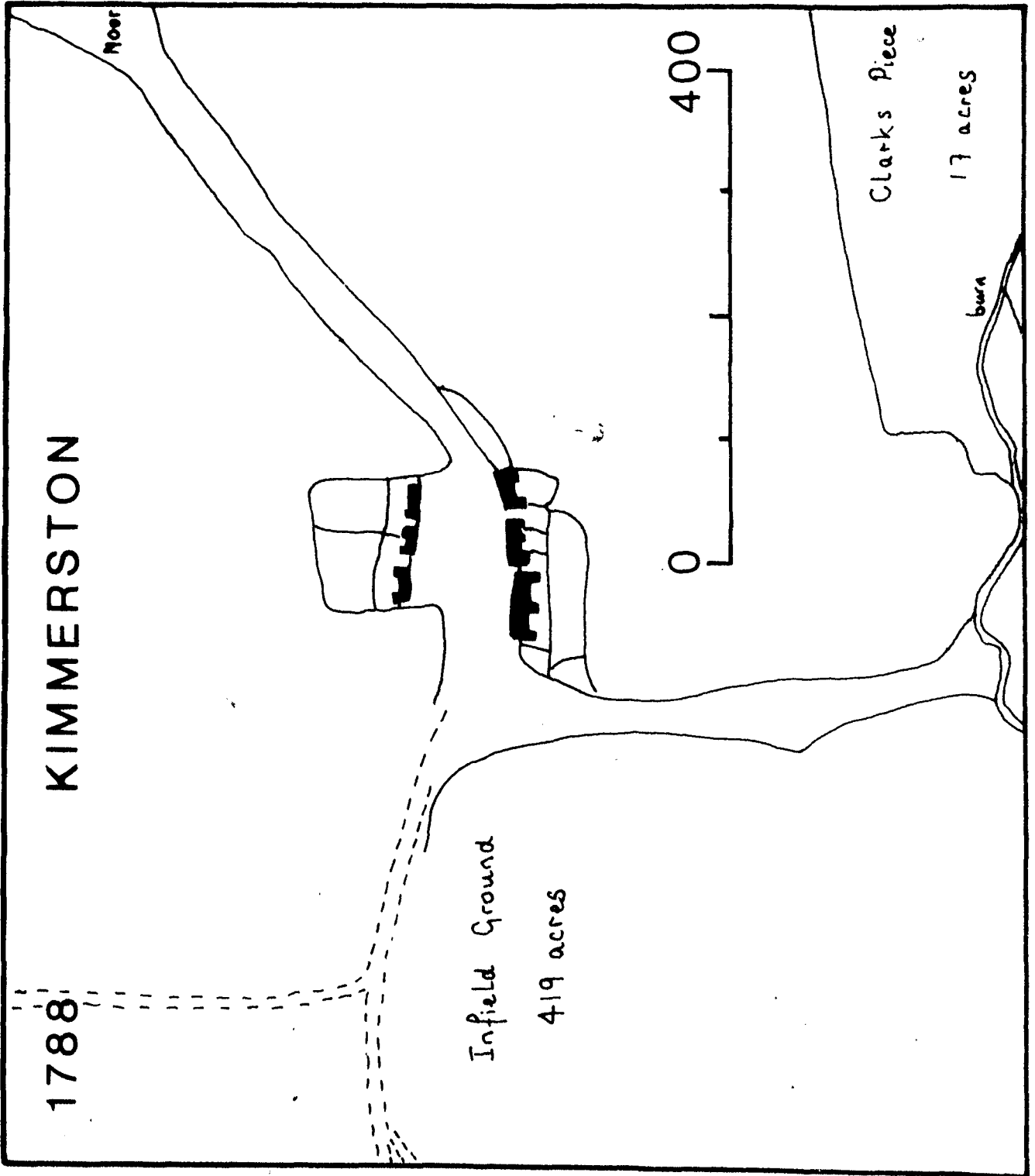
II, DMVII, C.

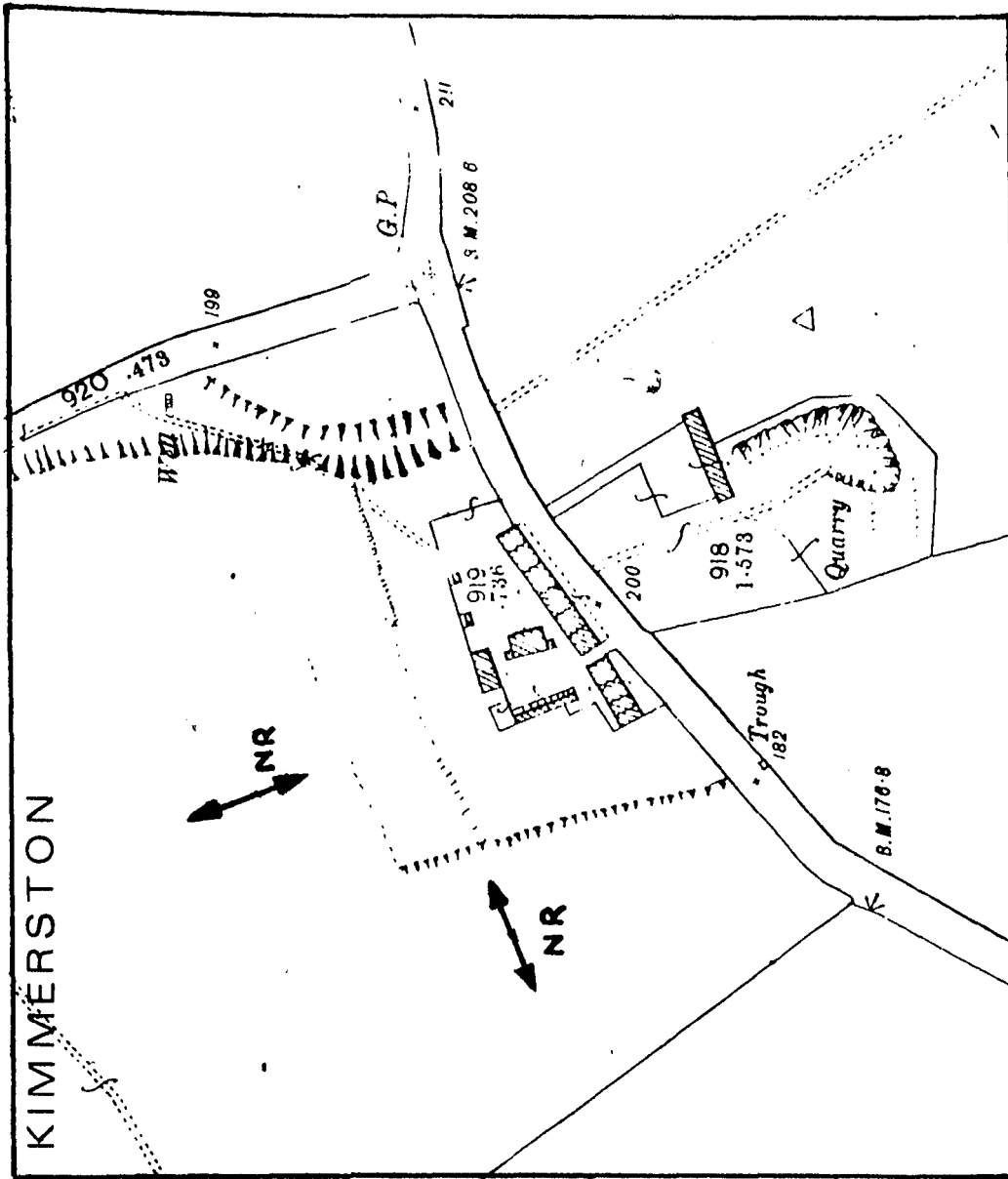
Kimmerston was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held by Odinal de Ford in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 302) and eight in 1313 (PRO E179/158/6). The Herons of Ford held four messuages, 100 acres of arable and 100 acres of pasture here in 1429. Sir William Heron possessed six "le landes" in the town fields of "Skymerston" in 1533.

The 1580 Border Survey found three tenants of Mr Carr of Ford (Bain BP i 14-19). The Court Rolls of Ford Manor show a surprisingly high number of tenants (NCRO ZAN B17/12); especially in view of the small number of tenant farmers, only five, recorded in a rental of 1714 (NCRO 1DE/13/3). By 1763 Kimmerston was leased as a single farm to two tenants (ibid 2DE 1/12/1). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a village on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). This is confirmed by an estate map of 1784 (NCRO 2DE 15/2) which shows a small village of similar form which was sited, on the evidence of a similar road pattern to that of today, at the site of the modern farm cottages (above grid reference). The village lay in the centre of an area of infield (419 acres) largely undivided with the Moor (609 acres) to the

west on the banks of the Till. A survey of the farm in about 1760 would suggest that the lands were composed of several large units of well over 100 acres with some smaller closes (ibid 2/10). This does not compare very well with the 1784 plan, but this may be a question of detail. The township was reorganised at the end of the 18th century and a new farm built 300 metres to the north.

Slight earthworks of the former village site were identified on the north side of the estate cottages (above grid reference), but these were disturbed by narrow "rig" ploughing.





128

KIRKNEWTON

NT 914302

Kirknewton

2028 acres

NCH XI 143-152

1296(P); 11, 1580(TA); 18 with West Newton, 1665(P); 2, 1821(H);
13.

DMVII, COV.

Kirknewton or East Newton was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill was held by the Corbet family who granted it by charter to the Strother family in the early 14th century (MacDonald 1950 112-4). The Strothers were the landlords here until the early 18th century. In 1296 there were eleven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 273).

In 1541 William Strother had occupied two husbandlands as his demesne "with his owne plowes" and was in possession of a tower and stone house (Bates 1891 32). The 1580 Survey of Border Service found eighteen tenants in the two Newtons (Bain BP i 14-19). William Strother compounded for his demesne of Kirknewton in 1649 (Welford 1905 347). Two men, George Ogle and John Reed, with three and two hearths respectively, were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103), but no non-solvents were listed. Robert Reed, perhaps his son, had over 600 sheep here in 1683 and lands sown with oats, rye and bigg (Brassley 1974 136-8).

In the early 18th century John Warburton described a large ruinous tower in Kirknewton village with "a quadrangular wall and circular towers about it, belonging to Mark Strother esquire ..."

(Hodgson 1916 11). George Mark described the village as "mean and ill built ... It is watered by a brook from the Torrs, that runs directly through the village" (Hinde 1869 78). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the church on the west side of a small village with a ruin (the old tower?) on the north east (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present farm-hamlet lies on the west side of the church, probably occupying the same site as in 1769. The site of the tower is unknown and there is no evidence that the former village spread beyond the area now occupied.

129

KYLOE

NU 058397

Holy Island(Kyloe) 1514 acres Raine 189-196
 1560/1(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 5, 1666(P); 17.

II, DMVII, COV, FO.

Kyloe was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was held by Eustace de Kyloe in thegnage. It entailed work at Fenwick demesne in 1208/10 (BF i 26-8). Robert de Manners held five husbandlands of twenty-four acres of land each in Kyloe in 1354(9 Hatfield, NCRO ZAN M15/B6) and in 1446 Thomas Haggerston held a demesne of forty acres of land and four husbandlands in Kyloe(5 Neville, *ibid.*).

In 1560/1 there were eight husbandlands and cottages and a tower (dating to before 1415). Two parts of the vill belonged to Thomas Grey of Chillingham, but one third was the property of Thomas Grey of Kyloe (Raine 1852 22). The 1580 survey found five tenants of Thomas Grey and William Thompson (Bain BP i 14-19). Kyloe may have undergone some division in the early 17th century. Kentstone (NGR NU 037413) was excepted from a conveyance of the township of Kyloe in 1630, but first appears as early as 1615 in the Book of Rates (Raine 1852 App. 157). In 1649 Ralph Grey of Trumble Hill compounded for a messuage and lands of that name (Welford 1905 221). Trimble Hill, Bitchfield Hall and Laybroome appear in a valuation of lands for the Subsidy of 1670/1 (Raine 1852 App. 159). This suggests that a division of lands had taken place and new farms had been established away from the village.

The Hearth Tax return for 1666 found seventeen households in Kyloe and its members (PRO E179/106/28). The 17th century division of the township cannot have been complete since the fields of Kyloe and Bitchfield were held in common until 1780, when they were finally partitioned. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small two row village at a crossroads with a ruin on the north east side and a mansion at the east end. The chapel lay a mile to the north and the three farms of Kentstone, Thrumble and Bitchwood lay to the west of the chapel (NCRO ZAN PM9).

There are no earthworks indicative of a village at the farm of East Kyloe (above grid reference), where the remains of the tower are to be found. However the field surrounding the farm on its eastern side has extensive ridge and furrow in it. The chapel of Kyloe lies half a mile north west of this farm. Bitchfield Hall lay just to the west of the chapel (see Armstrong's map), but has been replaced by the farm of West Kyloe (c.1800).

130

LANTON

NT 92 31

Kirknewton

971 acres

NCH XI 128-143

1296(P); 15, 1336(P); 4, 1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA); 3+, 1665(P); 4, 1821(H); 14.

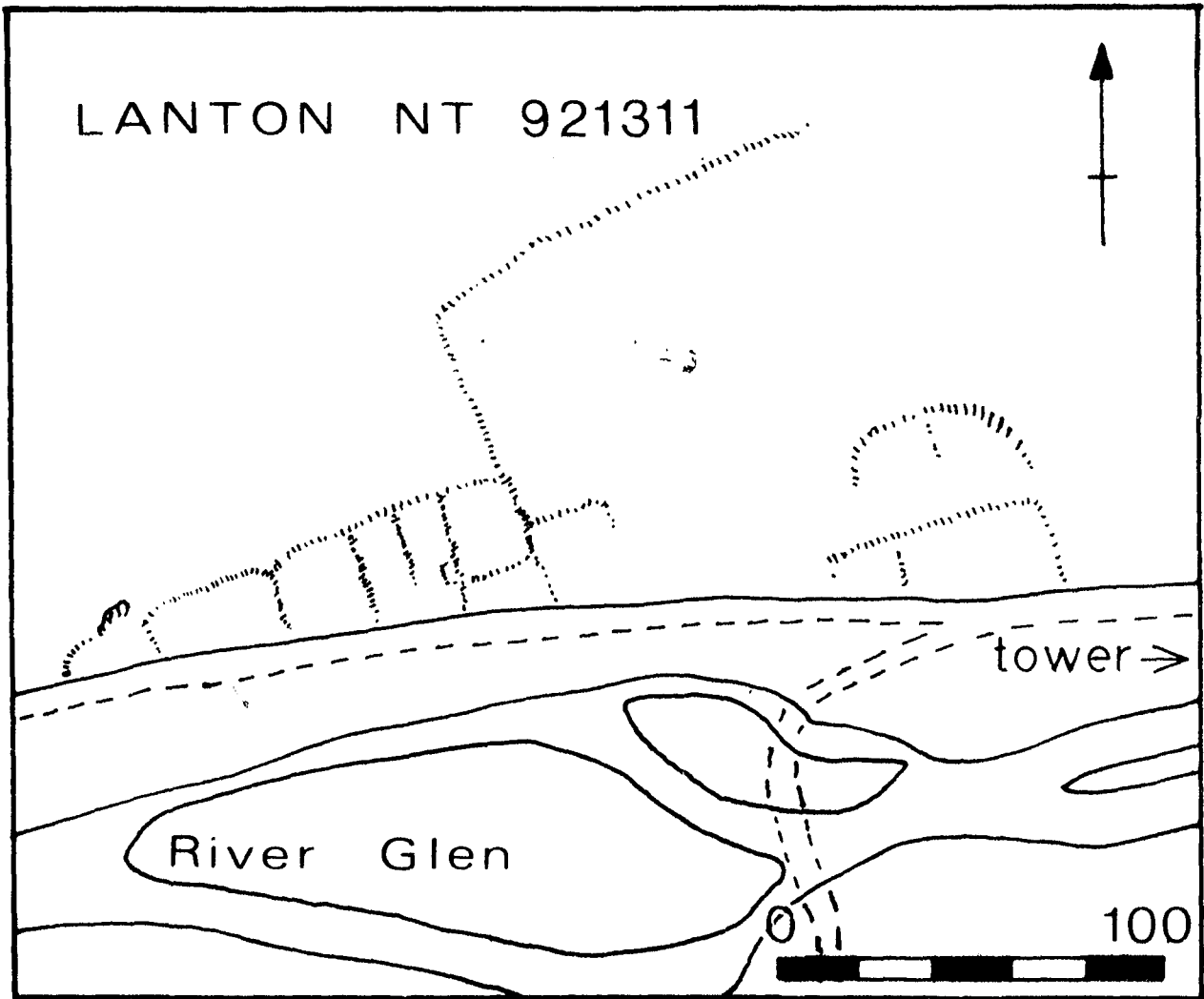
II, DMVII, A.

Langton or Lanton was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130). It was held by the Corbet family in the 13th century, but was granted to the Strothers in the early 14th century (MacDonald 1950 112ff.). In 1296 there were fifteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 279). In a survey of the dower-holding of Margaret Baxter in 1369, there is a description of the manor site which included a tower, bakehouse, grange, brewery, three waste cottages at the west end of the village (villa) and a toft and croft in the north part of the village. The tower of Langton was held by Henry Strother in 1415 (Bates 1891 17), but possession was shared by William Strother and the Earl of Rutland in 1541 when there were also twelve husbandlands (ibid. 34).

The 1580 survey lists two proprietors, one of whom William Strother had three tenants, while the other John Collingwood had none (Bain BP i 14-19). The farm of Sandyhouse comprised the holding of Henry Collingwood in 1630. In 1665 there were four households listed in the Hearth Tax return, including that of Luke Collingwood (PRO E179/158/106). John Warburton described Lanton as "a small village on the north side of ye river Glen and in it ye ruin of an old tower" (Hodgson 1916 11). Armstrong's

map shows a village on an east-west axis with a mansion of Mr Davison (the new owner) at the south-east end: Sandybank Farm lay to the north (NCRO ZAN PM9). By 1828 the village had declined to a small hamlet of a farm and estate cottages, much as it is today (Greenwood).

The present hamlet at NT 926312 lies just east of the site of the tower at 924312, but further west at 921311 are the earthen banks of small enclosures on the north side of the modern road which may relate to the medieval settlement (see plan).



131

LEARCHILD

c.NU 100110?

Edlingham

473 acres

NCH VII 180-188

1821(H); 5.

DMV, U.

Learchild (Levericheld) was a member of the grand sarjeanty, later barony, of Beanley and was held by Roger de Merlay in 1242 as part of his manor of Stanton in southern Northumberland (BF ii 1113-1130). Shortly after the property passed to the Corbets of Kirknewton. The villa has an obscure late medieval history.

Ten men from the place attended the 1538 Muster (Hodgson 1860 204). In 1586 Thomas Lilburn held one moiety and Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley the other. In 1649 Thomas Clavering compounded for his demesne of Learchild (Welford 1905 157) and in 1719 Robert Clavering held the East Side of Learchild which suggests a physical division of the township lands. Armstrong's map shows a hamlet at Low Learchild and a mansion of Mr Storey at High Learchild (NCRO ZAN PM9). Dippie Dixon noted "many grassgrown foundation mounds" at Low Learchild and "a vacant green space ... in which are the remains of old earthen enclosures for sheep and cattle ..." (Dixon 1895 262).

The hamlet at Low Learchild (above grid reference) has been abandoned, but there is still a farm at High Learchild (NU 095105). There is no conclusive evidence for the site of the medieval settlement, but 12th - 13th century pottery has been recovered from the spoil of drains excavated at NU 09921075 near

Low Learchild by Mr T H Rowland.

132

LEARMOUTH

NT 849376

Carham

NCH XI 74-77

1296(P); 13, 1328(TE); 51, 1336(P); 7, 1377(P); 63, 1541(TE);
20, 1580(TA); 22, 1665(P); 19, 1693(TA); 10+, 1722(TA); 1,
1803(TE); 2.

DMVII, COV.

Learmouth was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were thirteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 299). An IPM of 1328 lists thirty-three bondlands each with a messuage and thirty-four acres of land and eighteen cotlands each with a toft (NCRO ZBM 7). The Poll Tax return of 1377 accounts for sixty-three adults (PRO E179/158/31).

In 1541 there were twenty husbandlands (Bates 1891 30). By 1580 there were twenty-two tenants of Thomas Grey of Chillingham in the village which had been burned by Buccleuch and the English rebels (Bain BF i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists nineteen households (ten non-solvent) in the township (PRO E179/158/103). The 1693 Grey rental lists ten tenants, the mill tenant and an unknown number of coaters (NCRO 42 Box 4A). By 1722 the whole township was leased to Anthony Compton of Berwick, agent to Sir Henry Grey (NCRO ZBM 3). Hughes states that Anthony Compton was responsible for depopulating the village of Learmouth (Hughes 1963 174). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Mr Compton at West Learmouth and a cluster of buildings at East Learmouth (NCRO ZAN PM9), but Greenwood's map calls West

Learmouth "Old" and East Learmouth "New". The estate was divided into two farms by the beginning of the 19th century (see Hughes 1963 II 60ff).

There are no earthworks indicative of the former village at West Learmouth.

133

LEMMINGTON

NU 121113

Edlingham

2042 acres

NCH VII 163-180

1296(P); 8, 1368(TE); 14+, 1377(PT); 30, 1422(TE); 14+, 1665(P);

13.

DMVI, EMP, COV, FO.

Lemmington (Lematon) was a member of the barony of Beanley (formerly grand sarjeanty) and was held by John son of Waldeve in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 384), but there were thirty adults accounted for in the Poll Tax Return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). An IPM of William de Felton in 1368 found that he held a moiety of the vill containing forty acres of demesne arable in the hands of tenants at will, five acres of meadow in demesne, seven husbandlands, one waste husbandland and six cottages; the other moiety was subinfeudated. Sir John Felton died in possession of the same lands and Lematon Hall in 1396. William Bednall was in possession of the tower in 1415 (Bates 1891 19).

In 1583 Robert Bednall died seised of a capital messuage, demesnes, twelve messuages, six cottages and various lands (the total amount of which was greater than the modern acreage and so is untrustworthy). Seventeenth century evidence (i.e. a conveyance of 1630; and Composition papers of 1651, Welford 1905 385) suggest that fourteen messuages was the normal establishment at that time. The latter document also refers to the "new demesnes". The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists thirteen

householders (PRO E179/158/103). John Warburton in the early 18th century described Lematon as "a small village on arising ground and in it an old pile belonging to ye Lady Clavering" (Hodgson 1916 7). The parish registers of Edlingham refer to Lemadon Field-house and Hillhead in 1660 which would suggest an early dispersal of farms (NCRO). Armstrong's map shows a mansion of Mr Fenwick with a park and a farm called Lemington Hill to the south, now called Overthwarts (see parish register 1726). Mackenzie noted that Nicholas Fenwick was responsible for "great improvements by planting" (Mackenzie 1825 II 36). The Fenwick mansion incorporated the old tower.

All trace of the former village was probably removed in the 18th century with the emparking and building of the Fenwick mansion. Extensive ridge and furrow cultivation was observed in the field or park south of the Hall. This incorporates a fine set of cultivation terraces, often two ridges (c.20 metres) wide.

134

LESBURY

NU 23 11

Lesbury

1646 acres

NCH II 413-437

1265(TE); 26+, 1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 6, 1352(TE); 31+, 1368(TE);
 33, 1500(TA); 35, 1566/7(TA); 35, 1580(TA); 22, 1586(TA); 38,
 1614(TA); 26, 1665(P); 42, 1685(TA); 20, 1702(TA); 20, 1727(TA);
 11, c.1756(TE); 11, 1794(TE); 7, 1825(H); 37, 1873/5(H); 52.

II, OMV, REP.

Lesbury was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held in demesne in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An Inquisition of John de Vescy in 1265 records 180 acres in demesne; twenty bondages; six cottages; a mill; and the rents of freemen (PRO C145/29/38). Thirteen taxpayers were listed in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 337). An IPM of 1352 records 225 1/2 acres of land and thirty-two acres of pasture in demesne; twenty bondage holdings each with twenty-four acres of land, four waste; eleven cottage holdings; and free rents. A similar extent in 1368 details the free rents: ie. one free tenant and another holding of a messuage and 120 acres of land (Tate 1866 [1] 138).

A rental of 1500 records twenty-two and a half husbandlands in the hands of twenty-two tenants, and thirteen cottagers; nine more cottages were held by the husbandland tenants (Aln Cas A I is). Clarkson's survey of 1566/7 and that of 1586 portray a similar picture. Two important free tenants are recorded; William Harrison with two and a half husbandlands and several cottages and John Carr of Bulmer with one and a half husbandlands

and various cottages. The demesne lands had been shared amongst the husbandland tenements for which the tenants paid rent. A husbandland at this time comprised a messuage, garden and croft, thirty-six acres of arable, three acres of meadow and four acres of pasture (Aln Cas A I i and II).

Mayson's Survey and its accompanying plan reveal the full nature of the settlement. The village comprised two long rows on either side of a narrow towngate on an east-west axis on the north bank of the river Coquet (in excess of fifty cottages and messuages are itemised in the Survey). The church occupied a position mid-way along the north row. The village site and layout compare well with the modern village. At the east end of the south row lay the Hall garth, presumably the old manor site. Twenty-six tenants were recorded in this survey; seventeen tenant farmers and nine cottagers. Robert Fenwick possessed a freehold of fifty-nine acres, including several closes and cottages near the church as well as one and a half husbandland farms. ^{There were several other freeholds totalling about 60 acres.} John Carr held three husbandland farms (139 acres) and half of another, whilst three other tenants were in possession of double farms. The tenants' husbandland holdings were similar in size to 1566/7; their arable and meadow lands lay scattered amongst four fields; West Field (110 acres), North-east field (395 acres), East Field (245 acres) and South Field (287 acres). ^{The ox-pastures comprised 162 acres} (Aln Cas A V 3).

Despite a petition of the villagers in 1597 to enclose and improve their farms by laying them into severalty after a survey of their lands had been carried out, no division took place until

later in the 17th century. A note in the 1685 survey refers to an exchange of lands between two landholders, and a record of a division by arbitration between four landholders in 1686 is inserted at the end of the 1727 Survey. The dispersed farm of Foxton Hall, belonging to Mr George Burrel, is recorded in the 1685 Rental. Mr Burrel was the most prominent of the twenty tenants and cottagers in the Survey (Aln Cas B I 3). This contrasts with the forty-two households of the 1665 Hearth Tax (PRO E179/158/106). Foxton Hall and Field House appear in the Parish Registers from the 1690s suggesting that division, enclosure and the dispersal of farms had previously occurred. The 1702 survey records Ralph Carr's dispersed farm of Hepsburn (in the former south field). It further states that "the moor is divided for which they (the tenants) pay no rent" strongly confirming that enclosure both of infield and moor had been effected. Thirteen tenants and seven cottage tenants were listed in the 1702 Survey (Aln Cas A VI i). The 1727 Survey appears to be a repeat of the 1702 and earlier Survey in that the holdings of the tenants have not increased in size, although the common waste had been enclosed. The number of tenant farmers had declined to eleven (Aln Cas A I 4).

A plan of the township in 1769 by Isaac Thompson shows that all the lands were enclosed and that no further dispersal of farms had been undertaken. The basic plan of the village had not changed (Aln Cas O VI 5a). The number of farmholds was reduced to seven by 1794 (Aln Cas B I 21). This was a reduction from the eleven farmholds recorded in the 1756 Survey, when a number of

cottages and other houses in the township were also listed (Aln Cas A I 6). In 1825 Mackenzie described Lesbury as "an irregular built village, consisting of the vicarage, three farmholds, two public houses and thirty-one cottages with portions of land attached to each" (Mackenzie 1825 I 431). The cottage holdings allotted to the labourers in about 1800 lay mostly behind the north row of the village and may be still seen today. About fifty years later George Tate described Lesbury as "chiefly composed of cottages", forty-six in number, plus two farmhouses, one inn, a school, blacksmith and mansion (Tate 1873/5/447). He noted that there were eight farmholdings in the township of between eighty and 325 acres, yet only four steadings lay outside the village (Lookout Farm being the fourth). Two of the farms may have been double farms.

The lay-out of the village today is very similar to that of 1614; a new row of cottages lies along the Alnwick road leading into the village.

LESBURY

1620

West Field

free

free

free

free

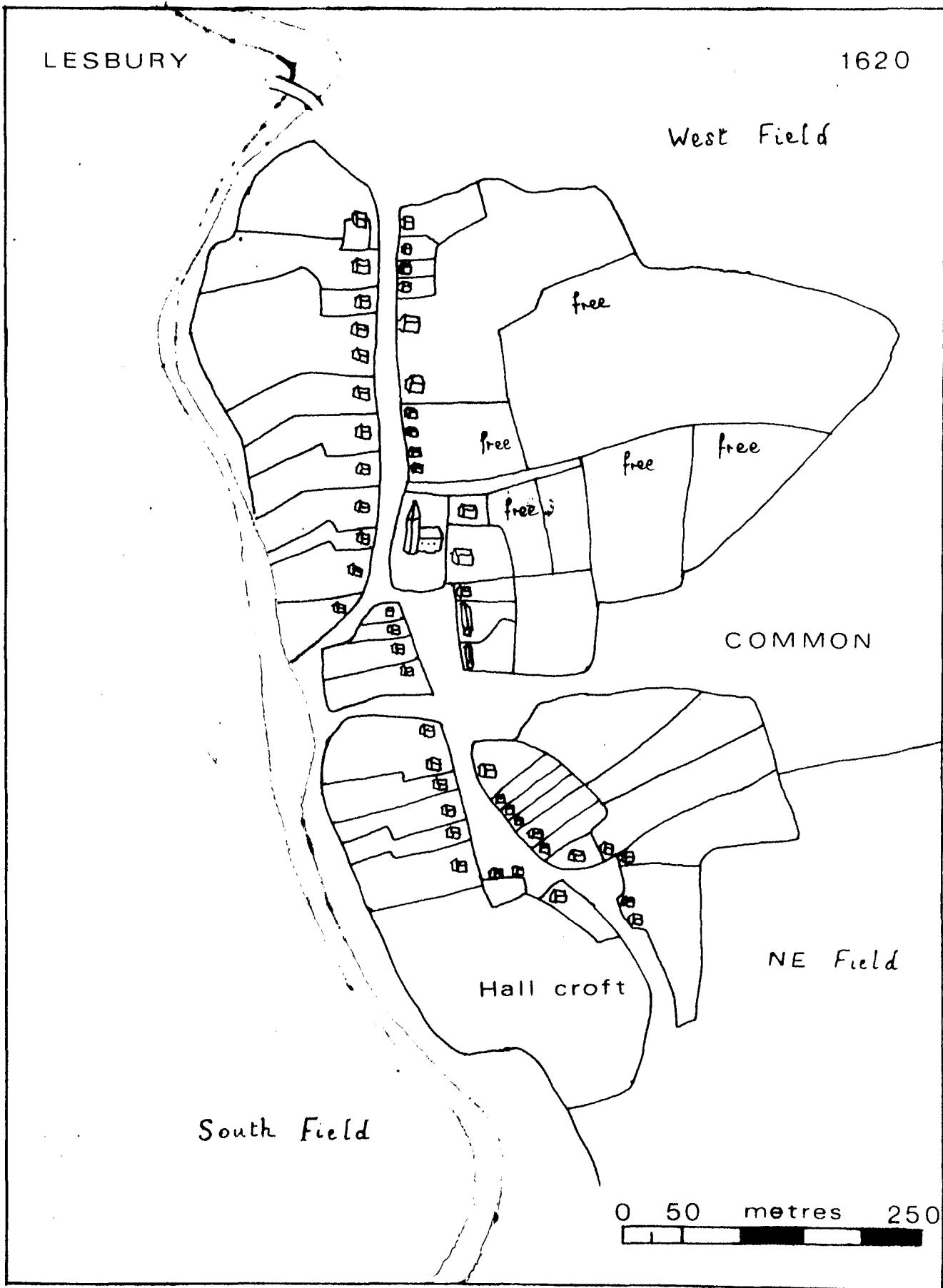
free w

COMMON

Hall croft

NE Field

South Field



135

LILBURN, EAST

NU 043236

Eglingham

911 acres

NCH XIV 424-433

1295(TA); 15, 1296(P); 4, 1538/9(TA); 13, 1604(TA); 14, 1608(TA);
10, 1665(P); 10, 1821(H); 17, 1825(H); 13.

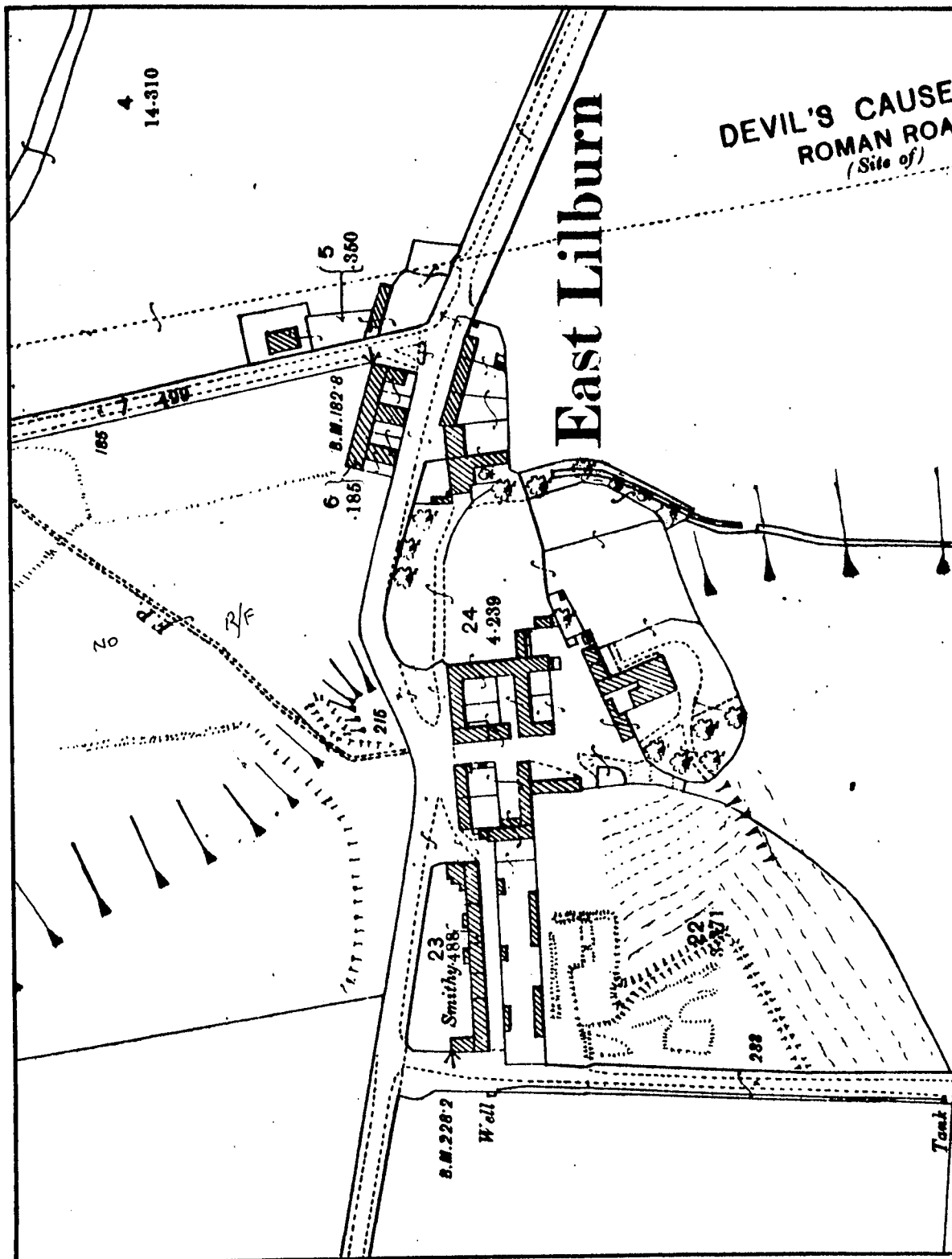
DMVII, B.

East Lilburn was a dependant vill of Bewick manor and was granted to Tynemouth Priory in c.1105/6 by Queen Maud. A survey of the manor in 1295 found that there were fifteen bondmen holding about 450 acres of land, as well as sixty-two acres in Westmaynes; a drengage holding of a messuage and sixty-eight acres; and two small freeholds of thirteen acres and seven and a half acres respectively. The 1296 Lay Subsidy Roll lists four taxpayers of whom one was called Simon son of Alan and might be identified with Simon Paisif who held the thirteen acre freehold of 1295 (Fraser 1968 Nos 240 and 247): Nicholas Dring was another of the taxpayers (No 240). In 1335 the demesnes in Lilburn were let to Adam Shipherd of Bewick for six years; and in 1378 Lilburn was let as a whole to tenants.

At the Dissolution in 1538/9 there were thirteen tenants at will in East Lilburn. In 1604 there were fourteen customary tenants (Sanderson 1891 118), but only ten in the subsequent Survey of 1608, when one of them held three farms. A typical tenancy comprised twenty-six acres of arable in East, West and South fields, three acres of meadow and common of pasture plus a house, barn and garth. There were also two freeholders (PRO

KR2/223). Ten householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet and in 1825 Mackenzie described the settlement as "one farmhold and twelve cottages" (Mackenzie 1825 II 15).

Earthworks and ridge and furrow cultivation were observed in a small field behind the estate cottages of the modern farm at NU 042235.



136

LILBURN, WEST

NU 022242

Eglingham

2002 acres

NCH XIV 433-440

1296(P); 15, 1323(TE); 16, 1336(P); 6, 1580(TA); 22, 1665(P); 13,
1821(H); 34.

DMVI, COV.

West Lilburn was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were fifteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 360). The chief taxpayer was Alexander de Bunkle, the husband of Christiana de Lilburn and holder of the manor by right of marriage. At her death in 1323, Christiana de Lilburn held a capital messuage; 100 acres of arable land and six acres of meadow in demesne; twelve husbandlands each with twenty-four acres of land and three cottages. However it was worth nothing due to the war with Scotland (NCRO ZBM 7). A tower belonging to one John Carr was recorded in the 1415 Survey. By the early 16th century there were two towers in the vill (Bates 1891 19 and 24).

The 1541 Border Survey explains that the western tower belonged to Cuthbert Procter and the eastern tower belonged to Sir Cuthbert Ogle. However it also states that Lyonell Gray was the farmer and occupier of them both (Bates *ibid.* 41). The 1580 Survey found twenty-two tenants in the village (Bain BP i 14-19), and the Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed thirteen householders (PRO E179/158/103). John Warburton described West Lilburn as "a small village on a low ground, and in it the seat of Percival Clennel gent,; a chapel of ease in ruins" (Hodgson 1916 7).

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet and mansion of Collingwood esquire just north of the "Lill Burn" and a farm called Southfield to the south (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie noted that: "At the west end of the village, enclosed with trees are the ruins of the ancient tower and mansion of the Lilburns. The remains of a chapel may also be traced. At the east end stands Lilburn Tower, which is a neat modern building" (Mackenzie 1825 II 12). The Tithe Map suggests that the old village site was still retained until the mid 19th century, but it is possible that the Tithe Map was a copy of an earlier survey such as the 1793 map referred to by the County History. The old mansion and the nearby houses were removed when the new John Dobson House was erected in the second quarter of the 19th century, at which time the old village site was planted with trees.

The old western tower may still be seen in ruinous state on a rise overlooking the medieval chapel of ease (above grid reference).

137

LORBOTTLE

NU 033065

Whittingham

2436 acres

NCH XIV 553-554

1264/5(TA); 20+, 1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 7, 1377(P); 27, 1406(TE);
24, 1632(H); 16, 1665(P); 18, 1724(TA); 20, 1821(H); 19.

II, DMVII, C.

Lorbottle (Loverbothill) was a member of the sarjeanty of Nafferton and was held by four feudal tenants in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of Thomas de Pontope in 1264/5 (Cal IPM I 608) found there to be 331 acres of land demised to sixteen bondmen and four cottars; plus various other cottars with tofts and crofts; a mill; and three acres of meadow. At his death William de Yeland in 1280/1 held eighty-one acres, three messuages and two cottages in this vill (Cal IPM II 396). In 1296 there were twelve taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 390), and twenty-seven adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29). An IPM of John de Gourley who held a moiety of the vill and died in 1374, recorded that he possessed four built-on husbandlands and two waste, all of which contained twenty acres of land, and nine waste cottages, each with half an acre of land (Cas IPM XIV 27). The vill became part of the Ogle estate by the 15th century: an IPM of Eleanor, wife of Robert de Ogle, stated that there were twelve husbandlands and twelve cottages belonging to her in the vill (Hodgson ¹⁸⁴⁰ III pt 2 265).

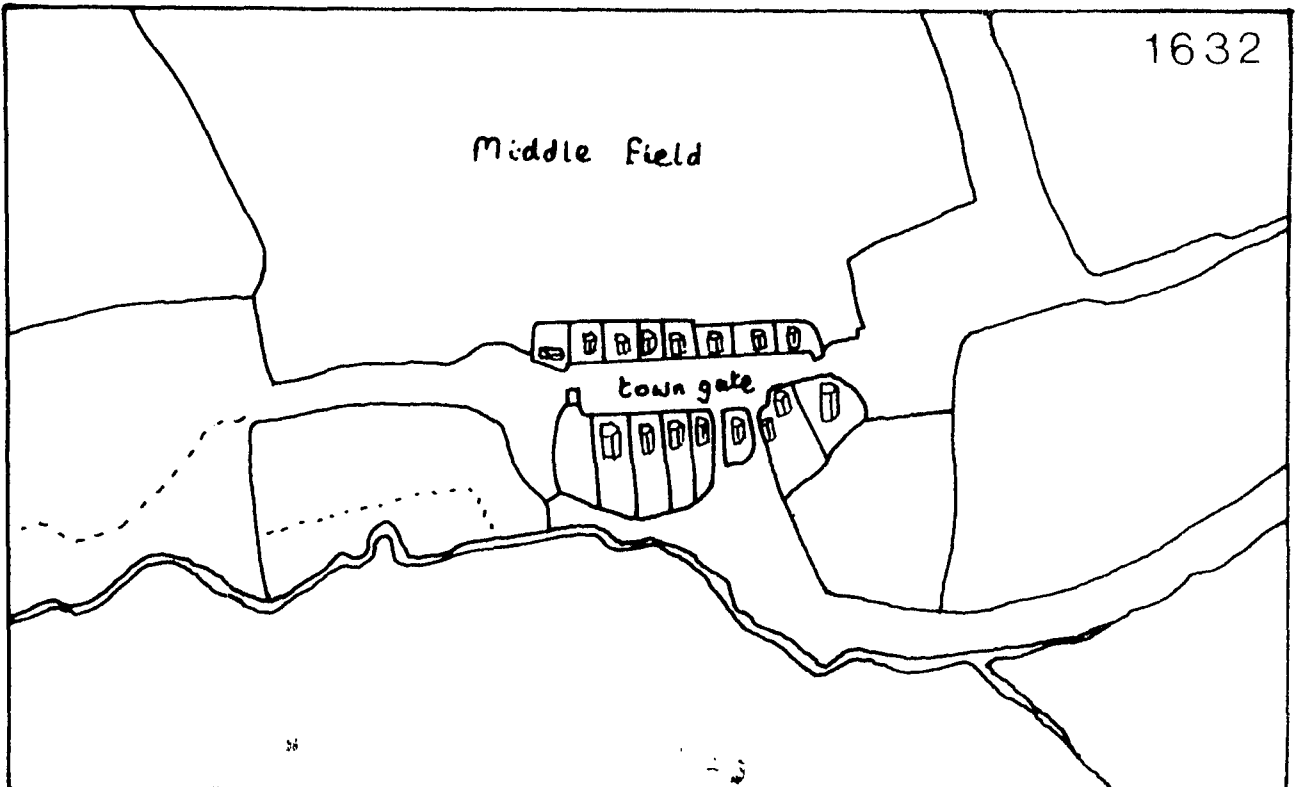
A plan of the vill in 1632 (NCRO 782/14) shows the pre-

improvement village and fields. The village comprised two rows of houses and tofts facing each other across a town gate on an east-west axis. Each row consisted of eight tofts, but the north row tofts were short and rectangular whilst the south row tofts were long and of variable lengths. This feature may be related to the local topography as is indicated on the accompanying plan. There were three arable fields: Caiston flatt field (248 acres); Middle Field (208 acres) and South Field (128 acres) which provided a total of thirty-six acres per tenement. There were also common meadows and in-pasture besides the common waste (1284 acres). Eighteen householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). A survey of the township in 1724 for the Earl of Oxford reveals that there were sixteen farms and two cottages, but the township, although unenclosed, had been divided into two parts: East and West Ends. There were ten tenants in the East end with between a half to one and a half farms apiece, their lands totalled 485 acres, and there were eight tenants in the West End each with a single farm as well as two cottagers, their lands totalled 513 acres. The field names are different from those of 1632 and the balance of arable to pasture was much greater in the East end than in the West end. The common now comprised 1208 acres (NCRO ZAN M13/A12). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village on an east-west axis on the north bank of the Lorbottle Burn (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of the township dated 1816 shows that the village had been replaced by a farmstead and estate cottages, and dispersed farms had been set up in various parts of the township: the whole

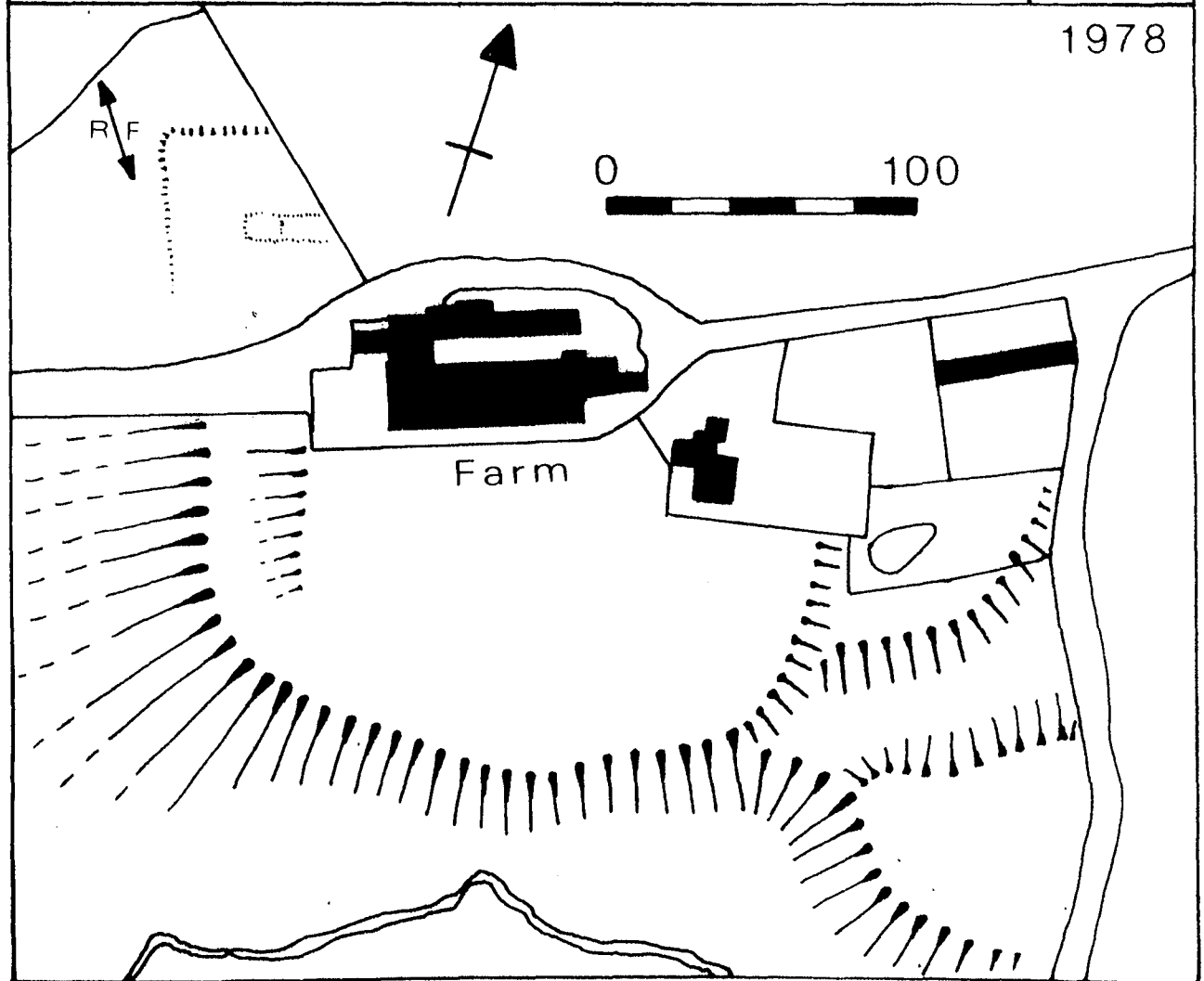
former infield area was divided into rectangular enclosures (NCRO ZAN BELL 83/3). Lorbottle Hall and park was built in the early 19th century by Adam Atkinson who bought the estate in 1799.

The site of the old village lay at the present farm of Lorbottle (above grid reference). A single house-site and enclosure were identified from the former north row which has now been ploughed out. The lay-out of the south row is betrayed by the topography rather than by surviving earthworks. The natural river terrace forms an area of level ground which matches the plan of the tofts of the south row on the 1632 plan.

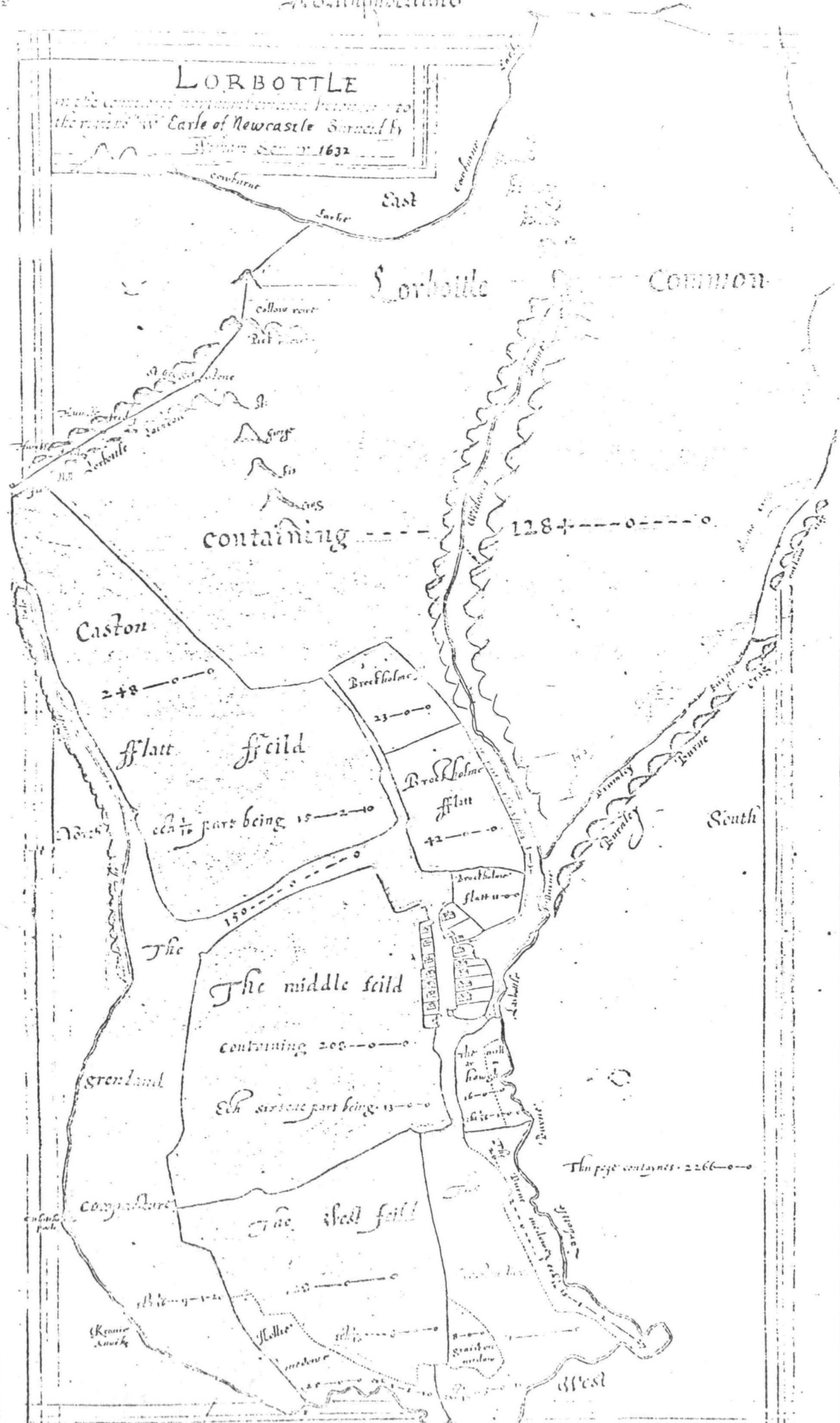
1632

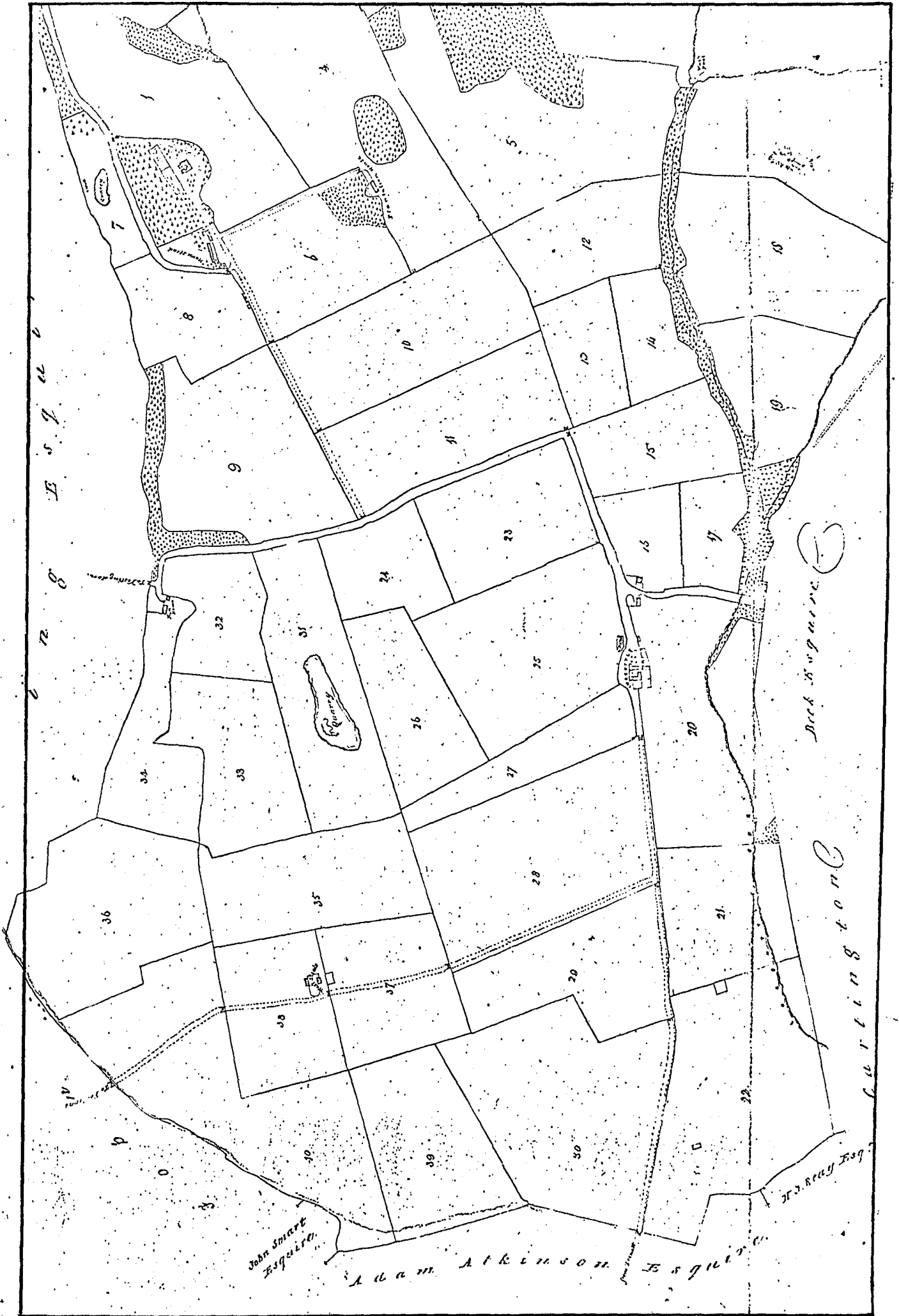


1978



LORBOTTLE





138

LOWICK

NU Ol 39

Holy Island(Lowick) 4134 acres NCH XIV96-106
 1254(TA); 48, 1296(P); 20, 1313(P); 20, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT);
 112, 1580(TA); 21.

II, OMV.

Lowick was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) and was held in demesne (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of Robert de Muschamp in 1254 records 354 acres of arable and eighteen acres of meadow in demesne; twenty-six bondagers each with a toft, croft and two bovates of land; five cottars each with a toft and three acres of land; ten gresmen and pottarii; and seven freeholders (Bain⁶⁵ 1881 No 1967). The estate was divided between co-heiresses. An IPM of one moiety in 1291 records a capital messuage; 205 acres of land; fifteen acres of meadow; thirteen bondmen each with twenty-four acres; fourteen cottars each with two acres; a mill and a smithy. In 1296 there were twenty taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 293); 112 adults were recorded in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32). The manor was wasted several times in the 14th century (Raine 1852 82-130). In 1392 Alan de Heton held a moiety worth only half its former value. Lord Darcy held the tower of Lowick in 1415 (Bates 1891 17).

The Survey of Border Decay in 1580 records twenty-one tenants of Mr Strangeways and Mr Dacre (Bain BP i 14-19). The outlying settlement of Sammshouse is recorded in the 1561 Survey of Norham and Islandshire as bounding the vill of Loylynn (Raine

1852 21). It was abandoned at the end of the 18th century and lay at about NU O24416. There were four freeholders in Lowick in the Rate Book of 1663 and one in Samshouse (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 182^o/276).

In 1724 the proprietors agreed to an enclosure of the common lands of the township. Sir Carnaby Haggerston, the largest landowner, formerly had eight tenant farmers, the mill-lease and eleven lands (NCRO ZHG XVI 3). He received 966 acres of arable and meadow and 1272 acres of moor. There were two other major landowners, Percy Clennell and Sir John Swinburne, and three smallholders (NCRO ZBM 18). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows that the village comprised two rows on an east-west axis with the church at the west end of the north row. A number of dispersed farms had been established since enclosure; eg Laverocklaw (NCRO ZAN PM9). In 1825 Mackenzie wrote that "It consists of one irregular street of detached cottages many of which have been lately built by labourers on leases granted by Thomas Haggerston Esquire. It contains three public houses and a few of such tradesmen and artisans as are necessary in an agricultural district" (Mackenzie 1825 I 381).

The Tithe Map of Lowick shows that the village was quite regular in its toft lay-out, with evidence of a back-lane on both north and south sides behind the western and central parts of the village. There are a number of buildings set back from the road suggesting a broad street or green (NCRO DT 311~~o~~). There was considerable coal and lime extraction in the township at this period, four collieries were recorded in 1830.

1846

12.

12.

400

12

7

7

11.

10.

9

8

9

8

5

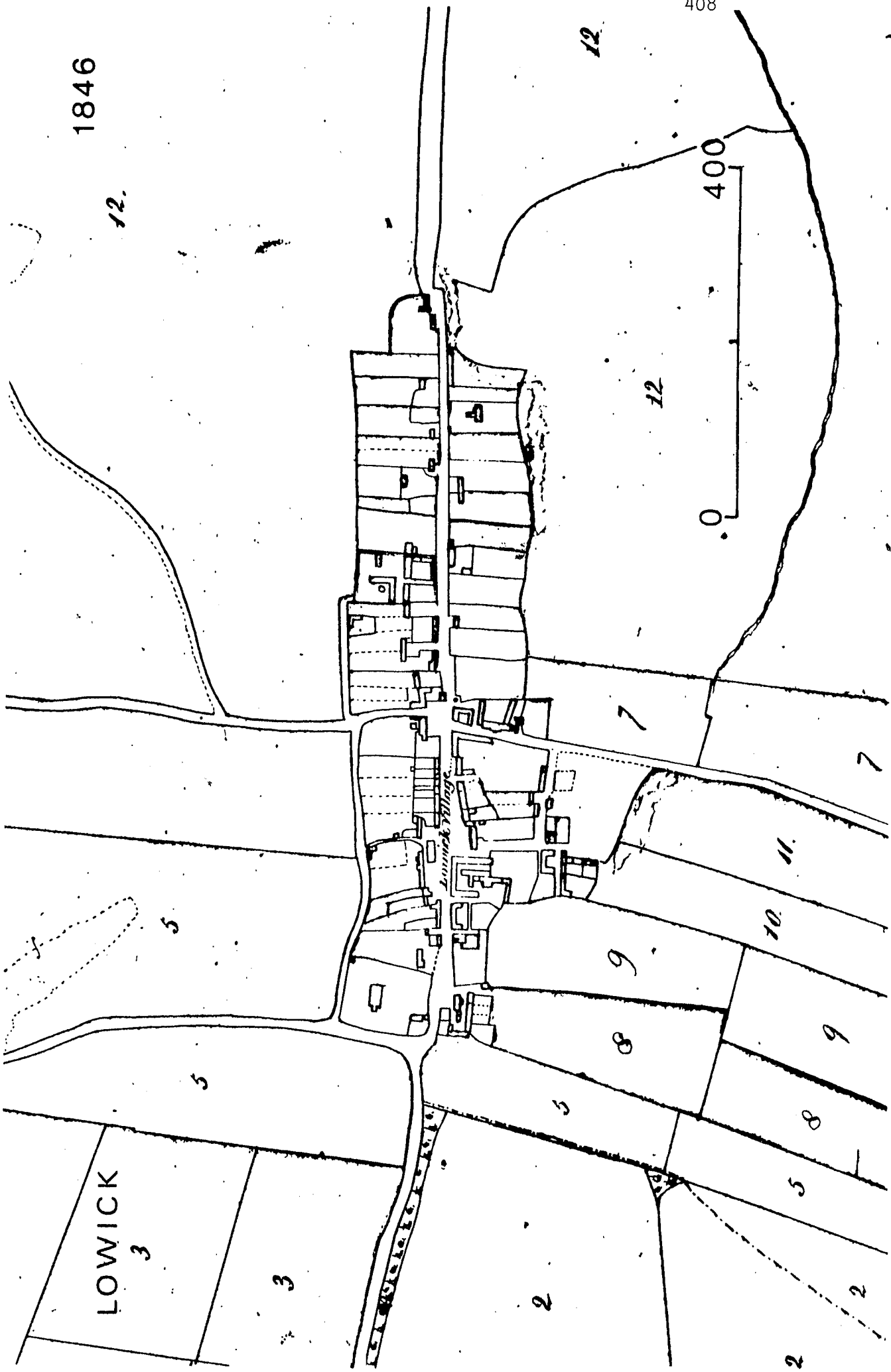
LOWICK
3

3

2

2

2



139

LOWLYNN

NU 035422

Holy Island(Kyloe)

Raine 205-207

1446(TE); 9, 1560/1(TE); 8, 1666(P); 7.

DMVI, D.

Lowlynn was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was part of a thegnage holding of Eustace de Kyloe in 1208/10 (BF i 26). It was in divided ownership for much of the medieval period. An IPM of John Gray in 1409(4 Langley) states that he had a messuage, thirty-four acres of demesne and four husbandlands, but the largest recorded holding was five husbandlands belonging to Thomas Haggerston in 1446 (IPM 9 Neville, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). IPMs of John and Thomas Bulloc shows that their holding in Lowlynn consisted of two husbandlands and two cottages in 1410 and 1446 respectively (5 Langley and 9 Neville, *ibid.*).

The 1560/1 Survey records eight husbandlands but no cottages, the heirs of Thomas Haggerston held a moiety and there were two other freeholders and a tenant at will holding the mill (Raine 1852 21). Eight tenants were attested in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19), and there were seven householders listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1666 (PRO E179/106/28). Armstrong's map shows a hamlet near the Low Burn and a Hall. High Hall to the south belonged to Mr Gregson and suggests that a division of lands had taken place by this time (NCRO ZAN PM9). A map of the township in 1796 has a farmhouse in

a large sheep pasture of 148 acres on the hill where the Gregson Hall of 1769 stood (NCRO 740/P1).

A small settlement lay near the Low Burn to the north of the Hall at about the above grid reference, which is presumed to be the site of the medieval settlement on the evidence of Armstrong's map. James Raine also placed the medieval settlement here: "the original mansion-house and hamlet of Lowlinn stood at the foot of the hill, on the north, near a small Linn in the southern Low,". To the north east of this site, until recently, was an extensive area of curving, broad ridge and furrow cultivation.

140

LUCKER

NU 15 30

Bamburgh

1309 acres

NCH I 234-243

1296(P); 6, 1336(P); 4, 1352(TE); 20, 1566/7(TA); 14, 1580(TA);
7, 1620(TA); 9, 1665(P); 16, 1685(TA); 5, 1702(TA); 6, 1758(TA);
5, 1801(TE); 4, 1821(H); 38.

IV, OMV, REP.

Lucker was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Simon de Lukre in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The same Simon gave Nostell Priory two tofts and crofts and three bovates of land. One of the tofts was "proximum tofto Domini William de Turbeville ex occidentali parte", whilst the other of half an acre "abuttat super Warnet et ad frontem versus capellam Beati Petri" and extended ten perches in breadth. In 1296 there were six taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 349). An IPM of John de Lukre in 1352 records three carucates of land in demesne, twelve husbandlands with twenty-four acres of land each, eight cottages and a water mill (Cal IPM X No 33).

Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 records fourteen messuages and husbandlands and six cottages in the hands of nine tenants, five other cottage tenants, plus a toft called St Sith Chappell consisting of one acre of arable situated to the south part of Waren Water. The manor house and demesnes were held by Roland Forster. They consisted of arable, meadow and pasture "lyeinge alltogether as yeit not enclosed". The meadow land of the husbandland tenants lay within the demesne (Aln Cas A I i). The

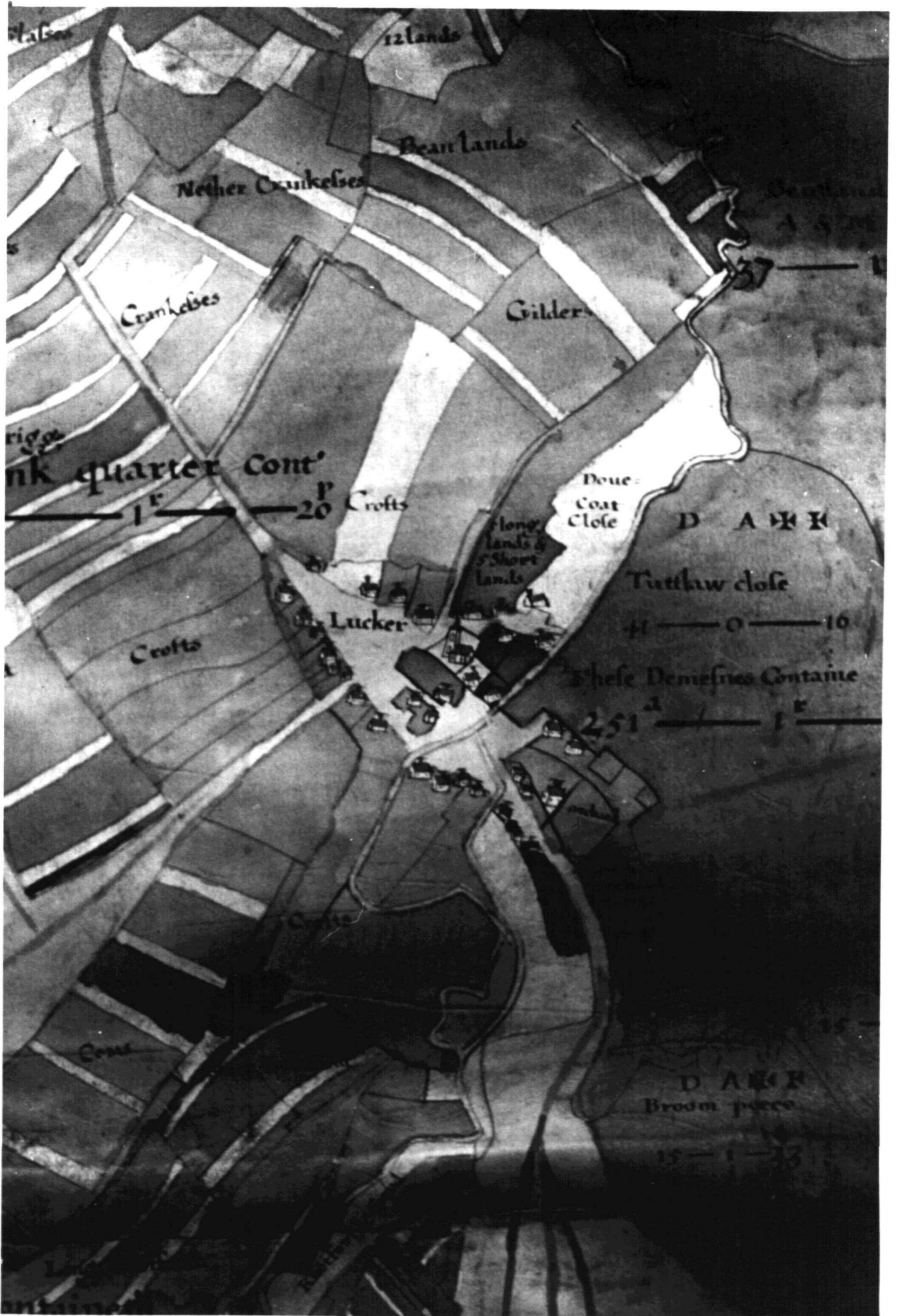
1586 Survey presents a similar picture (ibid. A II).

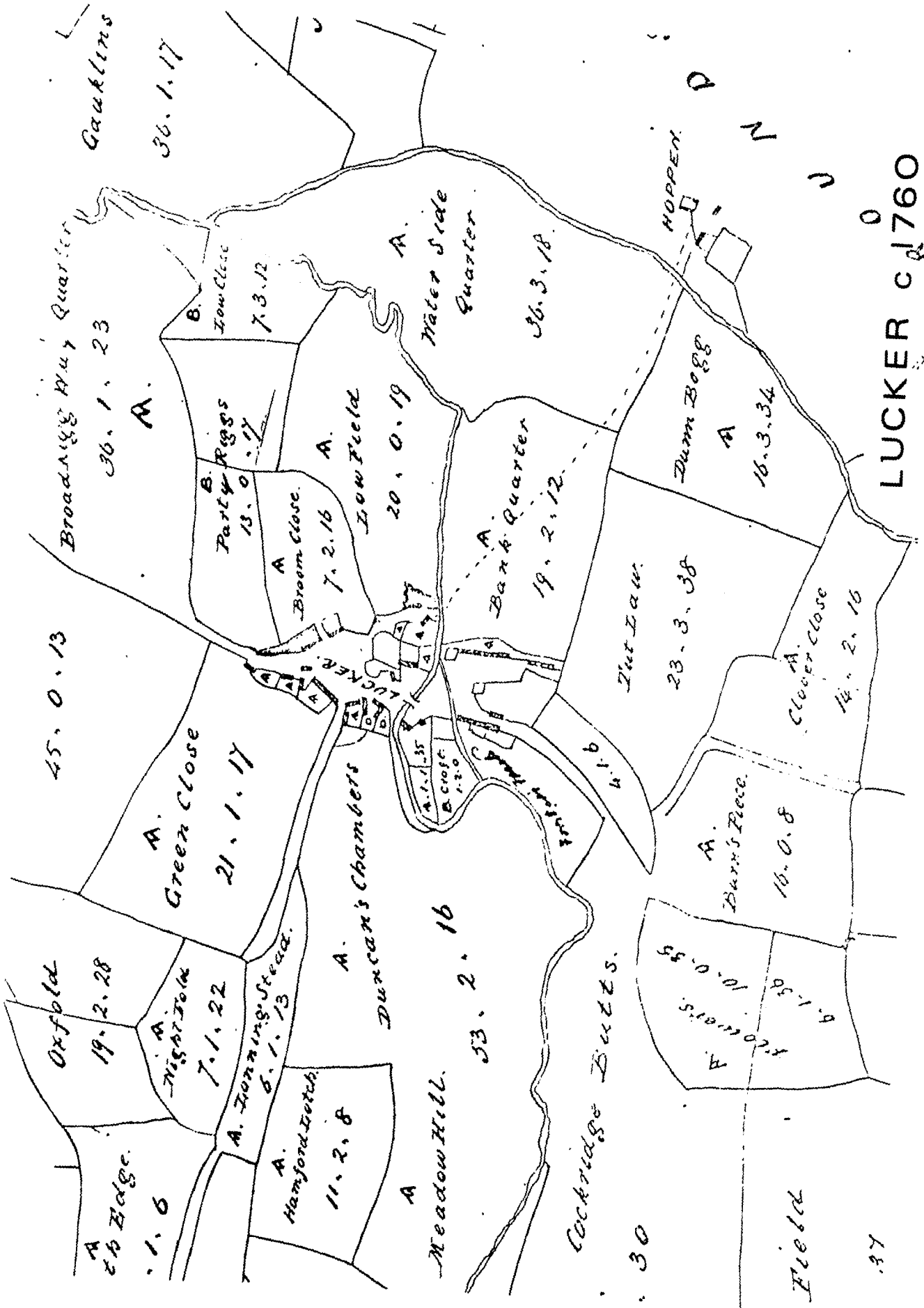
In 1620 there were nine tenants of whom four were cottagers. The demesnes held by Thomas Orde comprised 251 acres; he was also in possession of a freehold of twenty-five acres and a tenement farm of 105 acres. The demesnes were held in severalty; the common meadow having been removed and "set forthe at one syde by itself" as recommended by Clarkson in 1566/7. The lands of the other four farms, including Edward Conyers' freehold, were held in common. The village lay-out was irregular: essentially it comprised two rows on a north-south axis. The chapel of St.Hilda lay forward of the east toft row to the north of Waren Burn, which passes through the middle of the village, with a cluster of tofts set about it and open greens to the north and south. The manor site was situated at the south end of the east row, adjacent to the demesnes, and the west row was regular in lay-out. Some thirty garths with messuages and cottages were itemised. The crofts at Lucker were adjacent to the village, but were included in the common fields. The common fields consisted of four units; Banck Quarter (158 acres), Gawkland Quarter (57 acres), West Field (97 acres), and Quarrell Field (71 acres) (Aln Cas A IV 13).
and. o XII i

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists sixteen householders (PRO E179/158/103). Five tenants were recorded in the 1685 Survey and the township was noted as "undivided" (Aln Cas B 1 3). The 1702 Survey presents the same tenurial arrangements, but notes that the tenants had recently divided about 426 acres of Common ground without licence and had added it to their farms (Aln Cas A

VI i). The 1727 Survey is a more detailed repeat of that of 1702. However there were only four tenants with farms, another holding was shared by relations of Thomas Forster the major tenant, and there was a smith (Aln Cas A I 4). Despite the record of enclosure, the survey of farms in the year 1756 refers to stints from which it may be inferred that some land was still held in common. There were four farmers and a cottager and at least seventeen other houses and cottages (Aln Cas A I 6). A map of c.1760 shows that the fields were indeed enclosed. The village retained its early 17th century plan (NCRO ZHE 42/31).

The allocation of cottage holdings to labourers by the second Duke of Northumberland saw the beginning of a reorganisation of the village. This is illustrated on a plan of 1815 which shows the new cottage-holdings as well as the planned expansion of the churchyard to the west and the siting of a new vicarage on the green to the north (NCRO ZHE 42/32). The north part of the east row of the village has since decayed (late 19th century) and the South Farm, which was sited at the south end of the same row, has been moved away from the village (pre 1828). Earthworks at both these points have been identified. The line of the former north part of the east row is marked by an abandoned cottage at NU 152303 and a slight bank beyond it to the north. The toft between the church and the burn is unoccupied but is preserved as a close. The earthworks at NU 154302 mark the site of the former South Side Farm.





LUCKER c 1760

.37

.30

Gaaklins
36. 1. 17

Broadway
36. 1. 23
A.

45. 0. 13

A.
Green Close
21. 1. 17

A.
Oxford
19. 2. 28

A.
Nightjoke
7. 1. 22

A.
Ironing Stead.
8. 1. 13

A.
Hamford Ditch
11. 2. 8

A.
Duncan's Chambers

A.
Meadow Hill.
23. 2. 16

Cockridge Butts.
4. 1. 1. b

A.
Field
6. 1. 5. b

A.
Barn's Piece
16. 0. 8

A.
Clover Close
14. 2. 16

Ditch
23. 3. 38

A.
Dum Boggs
16. 3. 34

A.
Bank Quarter
19. 2. 12

A.
Water Side
Quarter
36. 3. 18

A.
Low Field
20. 0. 19

A.
Broom Close.
7. 2. 16

B.
Party Reggs
13. 0. 17

B.
Low Close
7. 3. 12

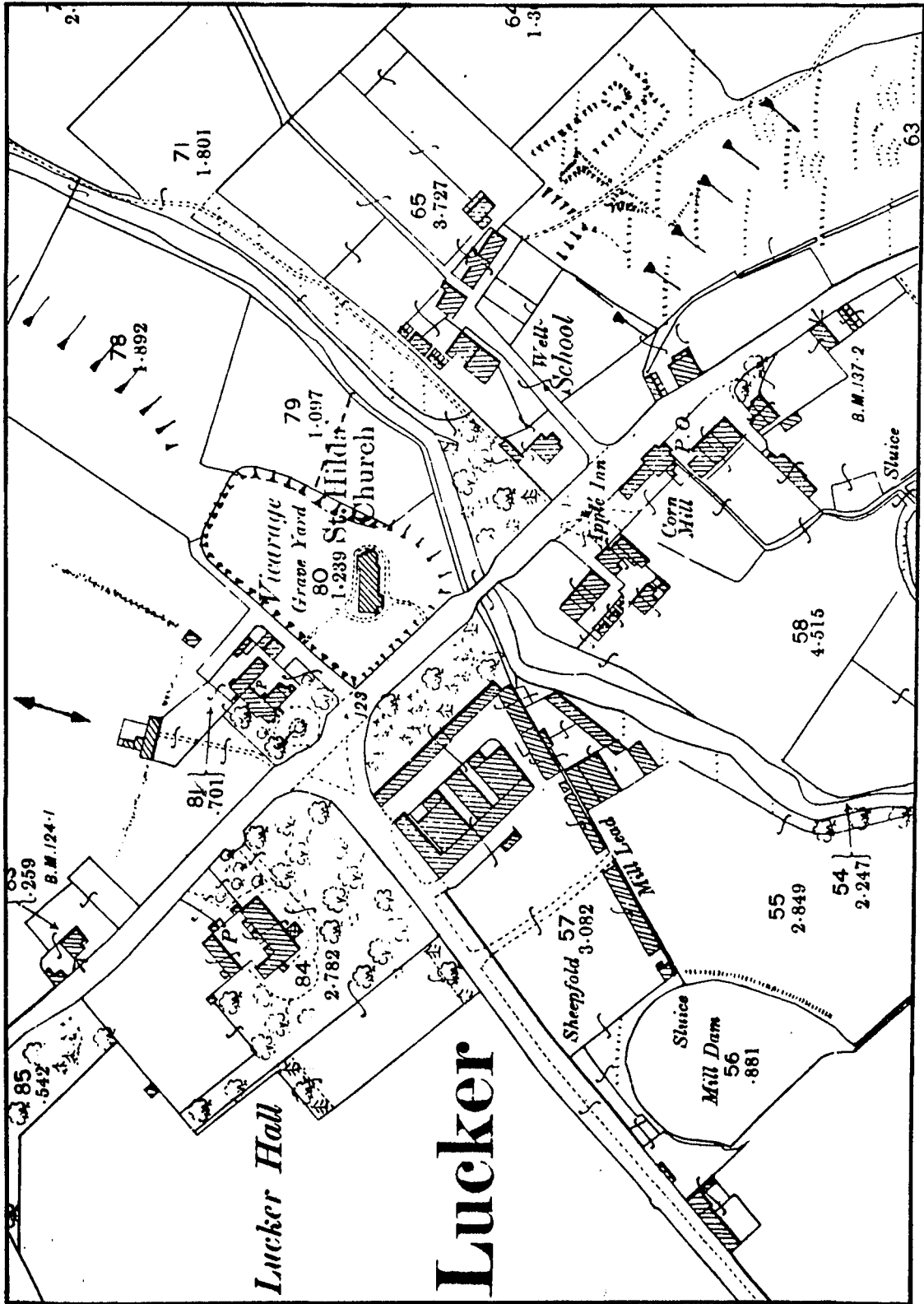
HOPPEN

N

S

E

W



141

LYHAM

NU O68310

Chatton

1732 acres

NCH XIV 244-249

1296(P); 8, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 39, 1566/7(TA); 6+, 1580(TA);
7, 1586(TA); 7, 1607(TA); 2+, 1702(TE); 1, 1758(TE); 3 & (H); 8,
1801(TE); 3.

II, DMVII, A.

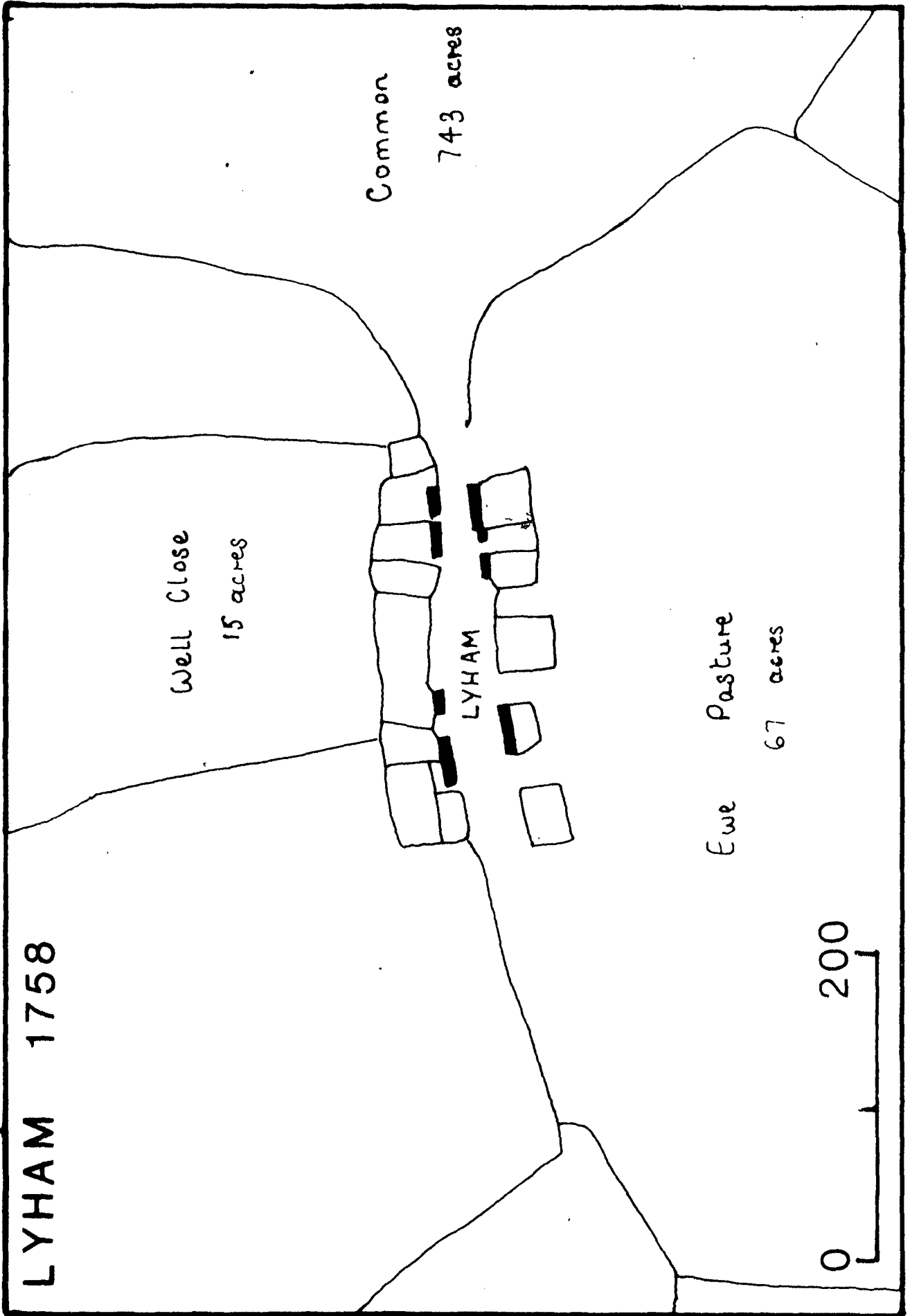
Lyham was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by the Manners family in the 13th century (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 276) and thirty-nine adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In the mid 16th century one moiety belonged to John Carnaby and the other was held in demesne by the Earl of Northumberland. The Percy portion of the demesnes were held by a copyholder in 1566/7 and there were five other tenants including the mill tenant; six husbandlands and five cottages were accounted for (Aln Cas A I i). The 1586 Survey provides a similar picture (ibid. A II i). In 1607 the widow of the demesne tenant of 1586 held the demesnes; the husbandlands and cottages were all held by Thomas Reveley, but the mill and millstone quarry were let separately. During the 17th century the other moiety was held by a branch of the Muschamp family who in 1685 leased the Percy moiety. In 1702 the whole of the Percy moiety was held by John Palfry. He was also tenant in 1727 when, at the end of the survey, it was commented that "the whole towne is depopulated"

(Aln Cas A I 6).

The other moiety was purchased by the Duke of Northumberland in 1758. A plan of the township in that year (NCRO ZAN Bell 27/17a) shows that the infields were enclosed, although Westfield Farmstead lay in a large field of 232 acres. The township was divided into two farms, Oswald Younghusband's of 1281 acres based on the village (including 743 acres of unenclosed moor) and John Burrel's of 370 acres based on Westfield Farm but including a garth in Lyham. There were also two enclosures totalling sixty acres held by a tenant of Chatton. The plan of 1758 shows that the village consisted of two rows of tofts of regular form on either side of a wide towngate on an east-west axis; but only eight houses or buildings are represented. The site may be equated with the modern cottages at Old Lyham at the above grid reference. By 1801 new farmsteads had been set up at North and South Lyham, away from the village (Aln Cas B I 24).

Earthworks at NU O67309, to the west of the modern cottages on the north side of the modern road, appear to be the remains of former toft boundaries of regular form like the tofts on the 1758 map. Narrow ridge and furrow runs away to the north. Across the road at NU O67308 is a small close with earthworks that are less easy to interpret, but includes a house-site next to the road. Beyond it are various banks which do not match the evidence of the 1758 map.



LYHAM 1758

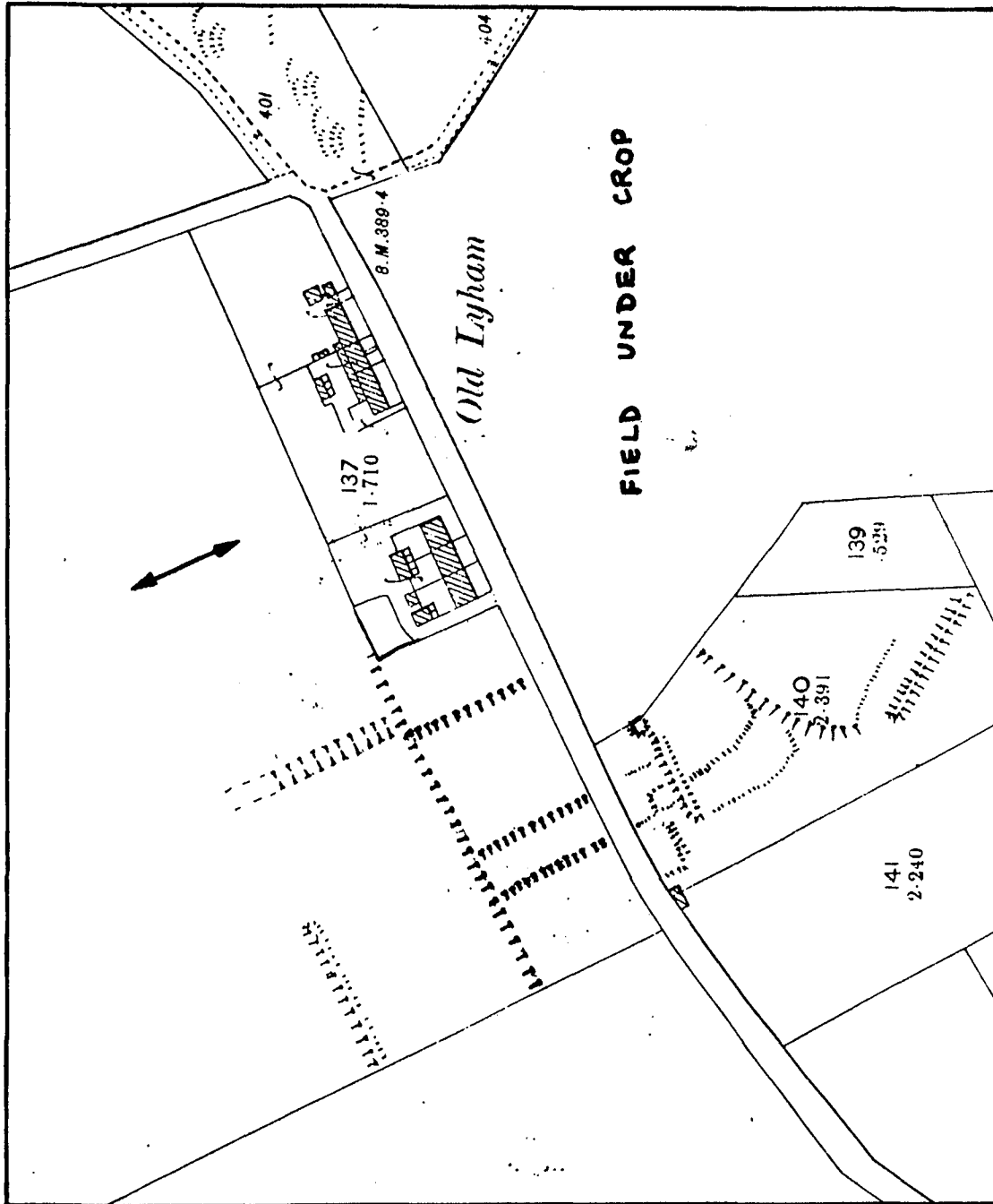
Well Close
15 acres

Common
743 acres

LYHAM

Ewe Pasture
67 acres

0 200



142

MIDDLETON

NU O99354

Bamburgh

1171 acres

NCH I 394-400

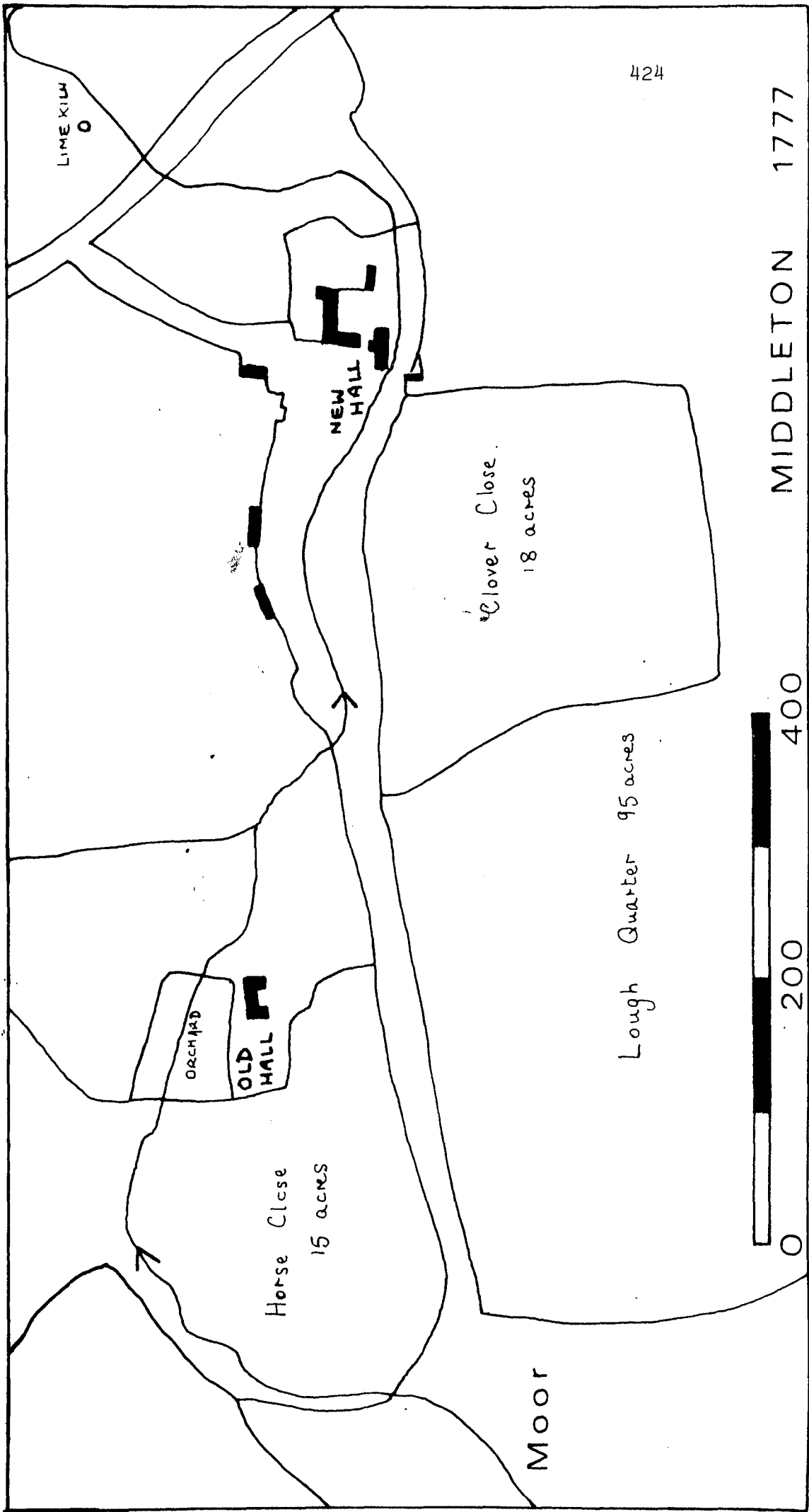
1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 3, 1580(TA); 7, 1821(H); 12.

DMVI, COV.

Middleton was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler). From the later 13th century it was held by the Marshall family and in 1296 Fergus Marshall headed the list of fourteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 348). In 1415 William Muschamp occupied the tower of Middleton (Bates 1891 19).

In 1580 there were seven tenants of George Muschamp and Thomas Lilburne liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). It belonged to the Armorers in the 17th century and passed to Abraham Dixon by sale in the early 18th century. John Warburton noted "a small village with a handsome house ... had formerly an old tower" (Hodgson 1916 5). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Mr Gillum and a hamlet straddling the burn to the south east (NCRO ZAN PM9). This compares well with the 1777 estate map made by Thomas Wilkin (Middleton Estate Office), which shows a hamlet of a few buildings scattered around an open space with the New Hall on its east side; the Old Hall stood alone to the west (see plan). The fields were enclosed, although some of them were of considerable size (i.e. about 100 acres). The open moor was enclosed from Belford Moor in the mid 18th century. It seems that Middleton's common waste comprised rights on Belford Moor.

The Old Hall still stands at NU 095355, but the hamlet has been removed to a site adjacent to the A1 and the open space occupied with trees. It is suspected that the modern farm offices occupy the New Hall site as shown on the 1777 map (above grid reference).



143

MIDDLETON HALL

NT 989254

Ilderton 1103 acres NCH XIV 290-299
 1296(P); 6, 1336(P); 1, 1541(TE); 6, 1580(TA); 6, 1665(P); 4,
 1669(TE); 1, 1821(H); 12.

VII, DMVII, COV.

Middleton Hall, formerly North Middleton, was one of the three Middletons with the hamlet of Roddam which made up a former drengage holding owing truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 597-600). This was held in 1242 from the Earl of Dunbar, Lord of the barony of Beanley, by Henry de Hilderton (BF ii 1113-1130). By 1296 it was held by the Middletons; six taxpayers were listed in the Lay Subsidy Roll including Margaret and Sir John of Middleton (Fraser 1968 No 306).

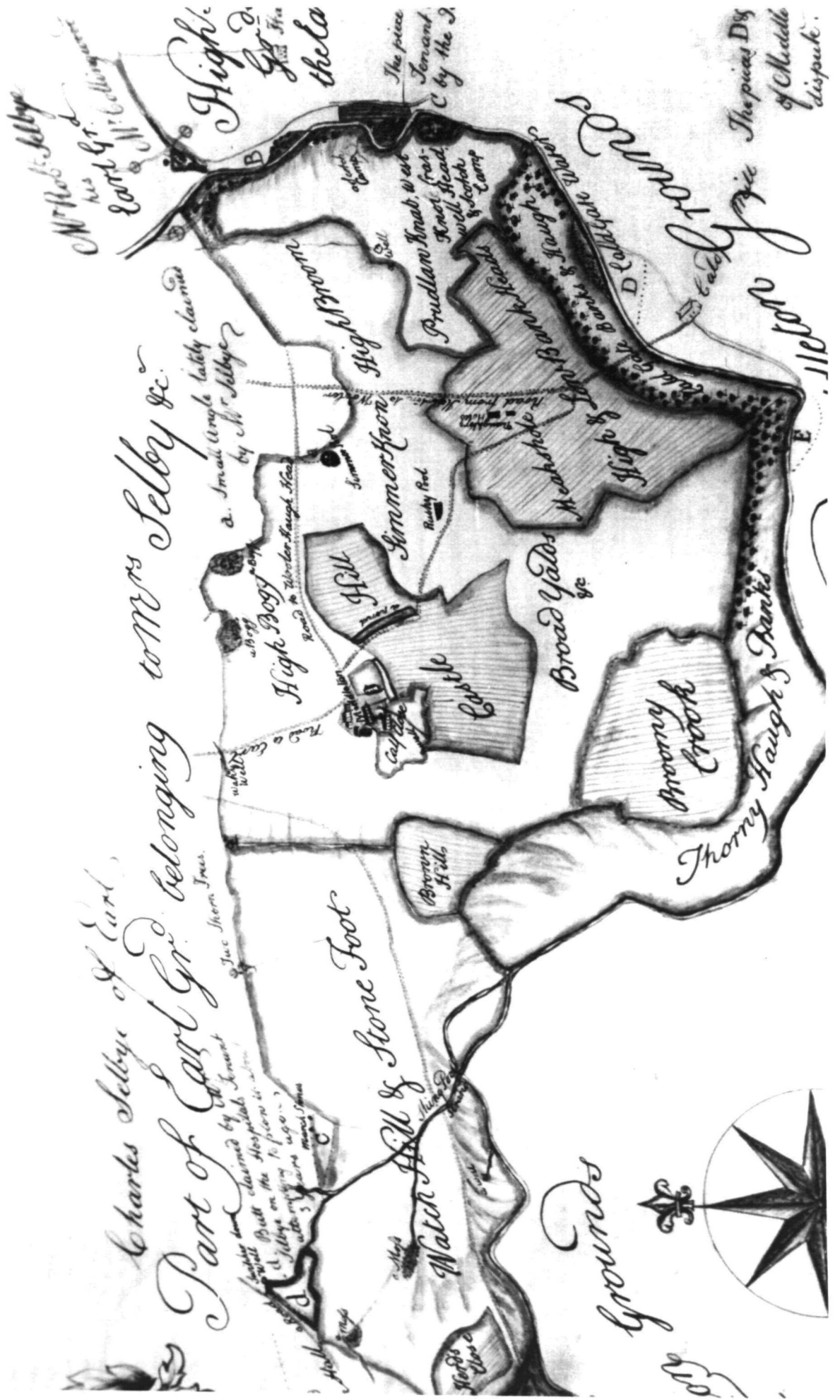
In 1541 there were four husbandlands and two stone "bastells" inhabited by Robert and John Rutherford (Bates 1891 33-4). It was from the early 16th century onwards that it was called Middleton Hall. In 1580 six tenants were recorded but it was described as "a stead" in 1584 (Bain BP i 14-19 and 152ff.). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed four householders headed by Thomas Swinburne with two hearths (PRO E179/158/103). The same man was tenant of the vill in 1669 (NCRO ZCK 4/1).

A survey of the vill was executed for the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners in 1736 after their acquisition of the Earl of Derwentwater's estates. A Field book to accompany the plan suggests that the vill had been previously enclosed, perhaps from

the time at which the vill was let to a single tenant, but the plan indicates that the enclosures were of an irregular nature (PRO ADM 79/12). The farm buildings were represented on the plan as a cluster of five houses (see plan). Little change was accomplished by 1779 (ibid. 79/14), although the 1775 Report had suggested new plantations, further enclosures and a stone wall between the property and the neighbouring vill of Earle (ibid 79/57). These suggestions were effectively carried out by 1824 when a survey of the vill shows neat straight-sided enclosures and plantations along the Harthope Dean (NCRO 1204/5/1).

The site of the old settlement probably lay in the vicinity of the former bastle houses both of which seem to have lain to the south of the present mansion (above grid reference). It is recorded that one of these with seven foot thick walls was removed when the new farm offices were erected in 1806

(¹¹ OS Card NT 92NE).
4



Part of Carl Gr. belonging to Mrs Selby &c.

High Hill & Stone Foot

Broad Yards

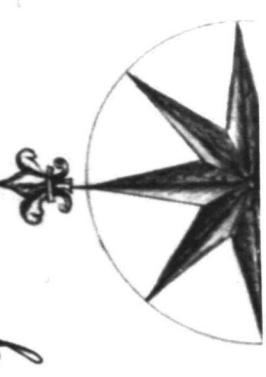
Thorny Haugh & Danks

High Hill

Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

High Hill & Stone Foot



Chartes Selbys of Carl.

Part of Carl Gr. belonging to Mrs Selby &c.

High Hill & Stone Foot

Broad Yards

Thorny Haugh & Danks

High Hill

Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

High Hill

Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

Thorny Haugh & Danks

High Hill

Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

High Hill & Stone Foot

High Hill

Summerhaugh

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High Hill & Stone Foot

High Hill

Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

Thorny Haugh & Danks

High Hill

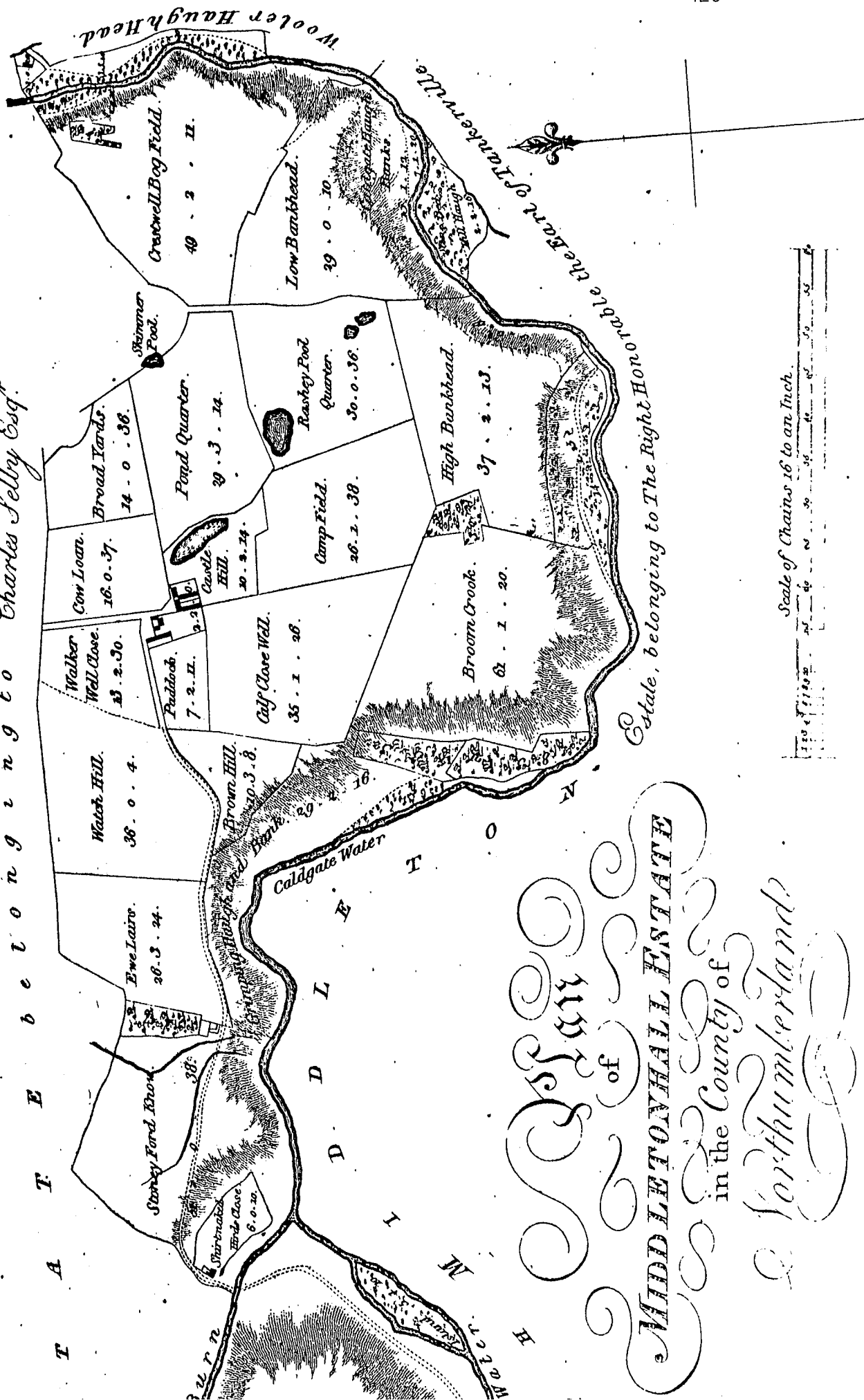
Summerhaugh

Broad Yards

High Hill & Stone Foot

Charles Selby Esq.

Belonging to



Estate, belonging to The Right Honourable

MIDDLETON HALL ESTATE
of
in the County of
Northumberland

Scale of Chains 16 to an Inch.

144

MIDDLETON, NORTH

NT 990239

Ilderton

2083 acres

NCH XIV 299-300

1296(P); 8, 1580(TA); 11, 1693(TA); 2, 1722(TA); 2, 1759(TA); 1, 1821(H); 25.

V, DMVI, A*.

North Middleton, formerly Midilest Middleton, was a member of the barony of Beanley and was held by Henry de Hilderton in 1242 as part of the drengage holding of Roddam and the three Middletons, for which he owed truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 597-600 and ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eight taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 408).

In the 14th century the vill passed into the hands of the Greys of Horton and in 1580 there were eleven tenants of Thomas Grey of Chillingham (Bain BP i 14-19). The vill was let to two tenants in 1693 and in 1722, but by 1759 was let in entirety to a single tenant (NCRO 424 Box 4A and 5C). Armstrong's map shows a farm of North Middleton, but its position is not certain (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of North Middleton in c.1800 (NCRO 424 Box 1A/180) shows that a new farm had been established, but a few houses were still standing at the old site by the burn. These buildings may be equated with the foundations of buildings in the dean of the burn at 991238. J C Hodgson wrote that "the present hamlet of North Middleton has an existance of about a hundred years only" (Hodgson 1910 134). This would suggest a late 18th century migration.

The earthworks at Old Middleton (above grid reference) may be presumed to be the old site of the village of North Middleton. Its lay-out appears to be made up of two rows of tofts and houses facing each other across a "town-gate" which is aligned roughly east-west. Of the south row it is noted that there is a substantial gap between the main group of tofts and the most westerly surviving toft with ridge and furrow cultivation in between. Some of the houses are divided into three or four rooms, twenty to twenty-five metres long and five to six metres wide.

OLD MIDDLETON

DESERTED VILLAGE NT 990239

----- unsurveyed earthworks



improved land

steell

cottag

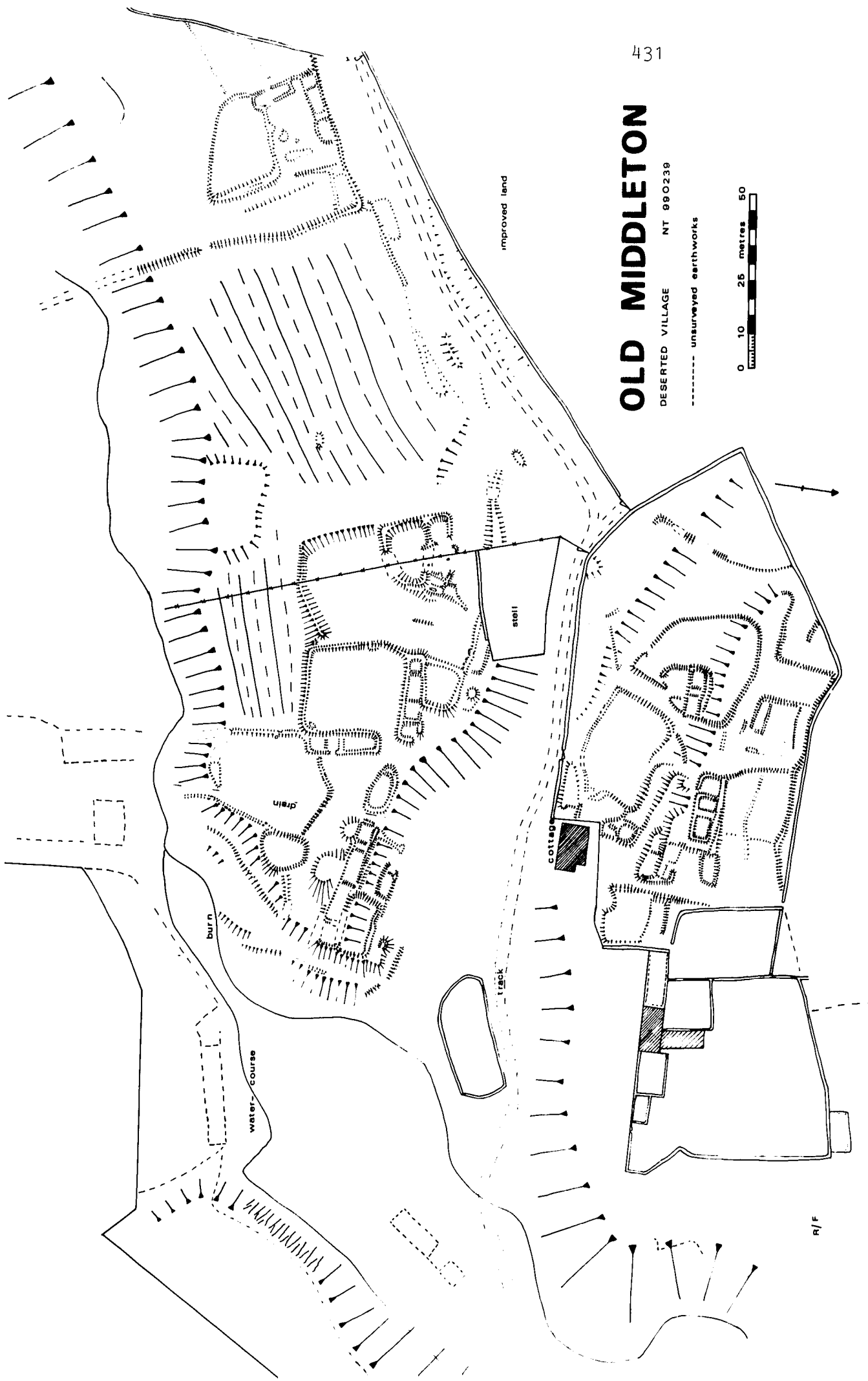
track

drain

burn

water-course

R/F





enclosures and a small building
 enclosures are rectangular in plan
 with related features such as a ditch

A group of three enclosures
 sites (c.5 x 10 metres) have been identified
 south-west of South Piddington
 are traces of two gartins, the other

145

MIDDLETON, SOUTH

NT 997233

Ilderton

1610 acres

NCH XIV 299-300

1296(P); 12, 1580(TA); 14, 1665(P); 8 with North Middleton,
1693(TA); 7, 1722(TA); 2, 1759(TA); 1, 1821(H); 11.

DMVII, A*.

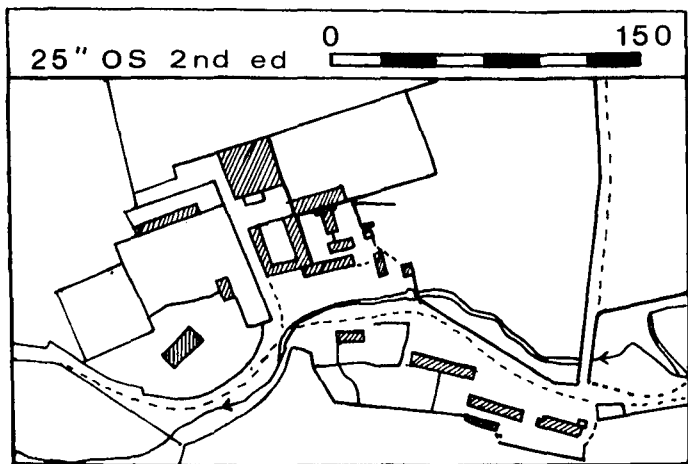
South Middleton was a member of the barony of Beanley and was held by Henry de Hilderton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill was part of the drengage holding of Roddam and the three Middletons which owed truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 597-600). In 1296 there were twelve taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 414).

Like Midilest Middleton it became a possession of the Greys and in 1580 there were fourteen tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1693 seven tenants were listed in the Grey rental, but there were only two by 1722 and one in 1759 (NCRO 424 Box 4A and 5C). Armstrong's map displays a farm (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present farm hamlet occupies a site, straddling a burn, where the modern estate cottages form a row on the north side facing a paddock opposite in which are the earthworks of enclosures and former buildings (above grid reference). Three enclosures may be recognised juxta-posed to one another, each with related buildings, which form a row on an east-west axis.

A group of about a dozen small rectangular house-sites (c.5 x 10 metres) have been identified about one kilometre south-west of South Middleton in rough pasture. Although there are traces of two garths, the irregularity of the group suggests

a sheiling settlement.



← to farm

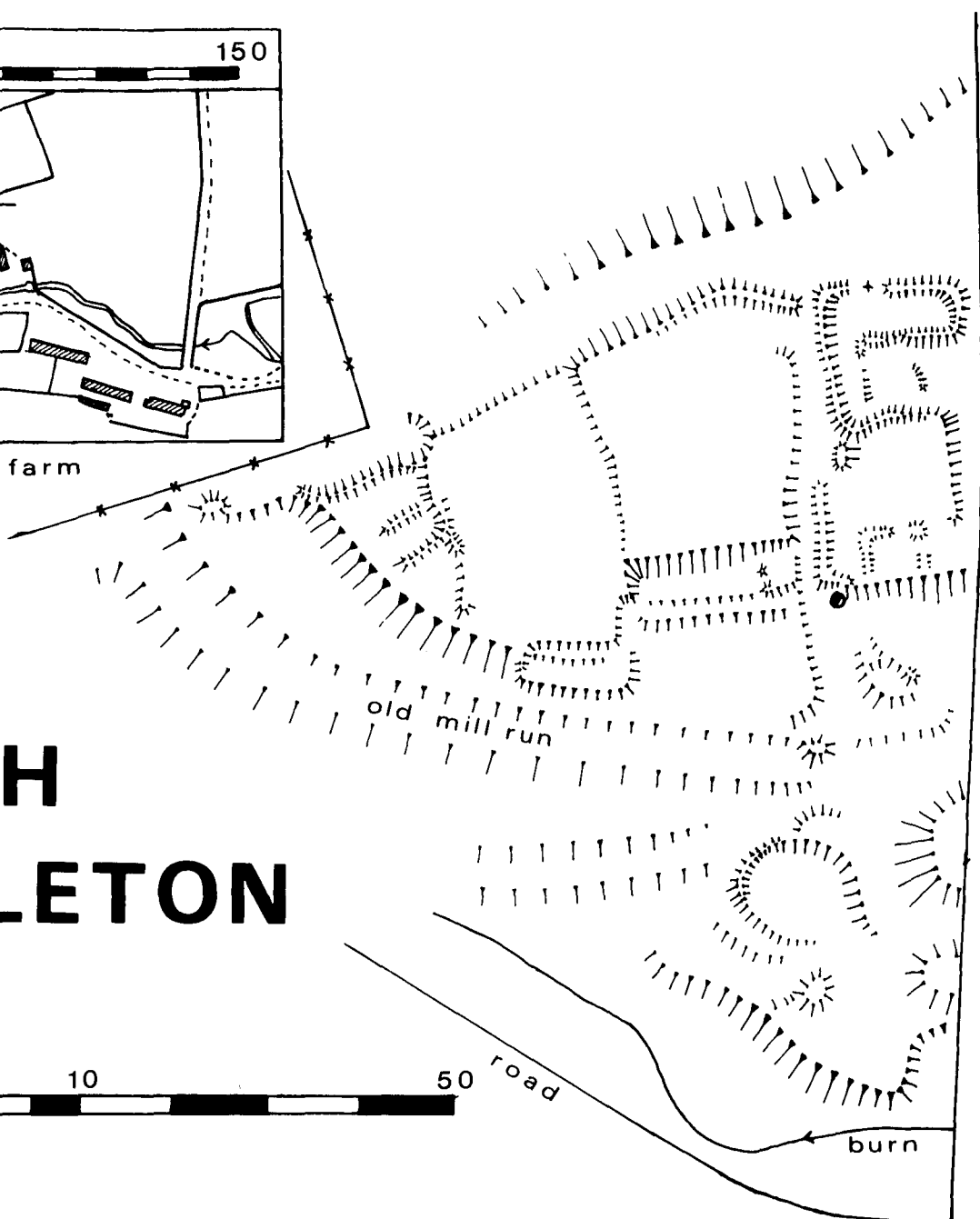
SOUTH MIDDLETON

NT 997233

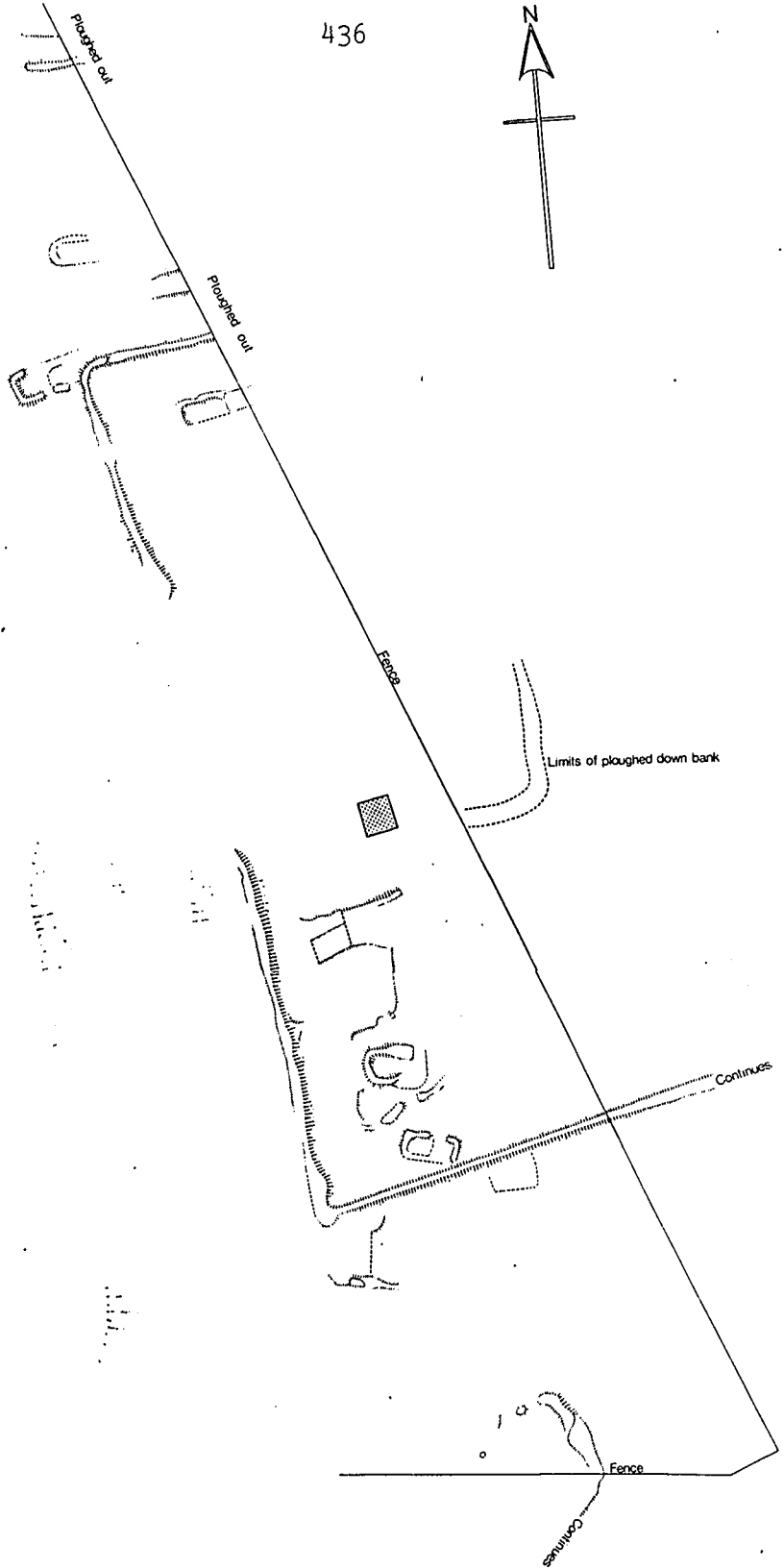
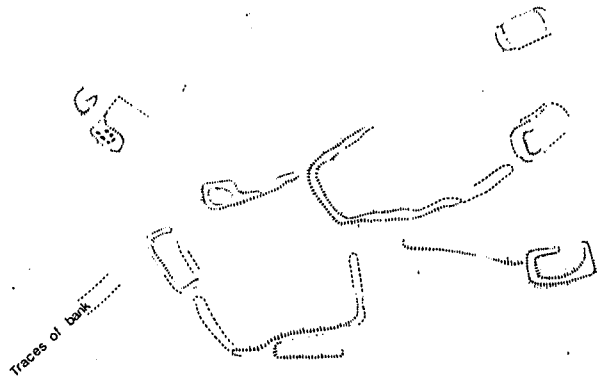


road

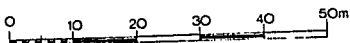
← burn



436



MIDDLETON DEAN



SURVEYED TG:SA 3. 7. 1979
PRN 859 NT 992 224

146

MILFIELD

NT 93 33

Kirknewton

1540 acres

NCH XI 243-249

1541(TE); 6, 1580(TA); 8, 1665(P); 6, 1693(TA); 5.

II, OMV.

Milfield was not documented before the 16th century which may indicate that it was formerly part of a neighbouring medieval vill, possibly Lanton, and was divided from it at the end of the 15th century. The 1541 Border Survey found there to be six husbandlands in Mylnefelde which belonged to the wife of Mychaell Muschiens (Bates 1891 34). The 1580 Survey recorded eight tenants of Mr Muschamp (Bain BP i 14-19).

The vill passed to the Greys in the 17th century. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed six householders (PRO E179/158/103). The 1693 Grey Rental records five tenants (NCRO ZAN PM9). John Warburton in the early 18th century described it as "a large village situated in a pleasant fruteful vale" (Hodgson 1916 11). The vill is listed in the early 18th century Court Rolls of Wark-on-Tweed lordship with two tenants in 1718 and 1736 (NCRO ZBM 3). Armstrong's map shows a small village on a north-south axis on the road to Coldstream with a mansion of Col. Paul (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The settlement may be described today as a small village which has benefited from its position on the Coldstream road (above grid reference).

MINDRUM

NT 841328

Carham

2007 acres

NCH XI 77-83

1296(P); 6, 1334(TE); 14, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 98, 1541(TE); 16, 1580(TA); 11, 1718(TA); 4, 1759(TA); 2.

II, DMVII, COV.

Mindrum was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed and was held by Robert de Ross in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were six taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 291). In 1334 an IPM of Richard de Emuldon found he held a capital messuage, 100 acres of arable, part waste, and three acres of meadow in demesne and thirteen and a half bondlands, each with a toft and twenty-four acres of land in Mindrum of Sir William de Montacute (Cal. IPM VII 536). The Poll Tax return of 1377 records ninety-eight adults (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were sixteen husbandlands belonging to the Greys of Chillingham (Bates 1891 31), but in 1580 there were only eleven tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). Although a property of the Greys it does not appear in the rentals until 1750 when there was one substantial tenant and a smallholder (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village on a rough east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). In 1825 Mackenzie described it as "a small village in the south of the parish. It contains a ruined chapel and a neglected burial-ground" (Mackenzie 1825 I 358). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows the ruined chapel a little way to the east of the farm-hamlet (NCRO). In 1913 there were two farms, Mindrum and Mindrum Mill (Hodgson 1915 303).

The present farm-hamlet, on the north bank of the river Bowmont (above grid reference), has changed little in lay-out since 1828. The chapel site lies at NT 845334. There are no earthworks indicative of earlier phases of settlement in the vicinity of either the farm or the chapel-site.

148

MONEYLAWS

NT 873356

Carham

893 acres

NCH XI 86-91

1296(P); 8, 1377(PT); 22, 1541(TE); 9, 1580(TA); 6.

DMVI, D.

Moneylaws was a member of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed. In 1296 there were eight taxpayers, of whom John Wyschard was the chief (Fraser 1968 No 289). In 1299 his twenty-four bovates of land were confiscated for his treason. The Poll Tax return of 1377 records twenty-two adults (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 there were nine husbandlands in the township which belonged to William Strother of Kirknewton (Bates 1891 31), and six tenants of John Selby in 1580 when it had recently been devastated by the Scots (Bain BF i 14-19). The vill was divided between heiresses in the late 17th century so that part passed to the Haggerstons and the rest to Sir Francis Blake of Ford. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows two farms of Old and New Moneylaws (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of the late 18th century concerning a new road through the vill shows a hamlet of half a dozen buildings to the west of New Moneylaws Farm (NCRO 2DE/14/3/10). Greenwood's map of 1828 confirms this pattern (NCRO).

Old Moneylaws probably lay in the vicinity of West Moneylaws Farm (now deserted) which is set in a sheltered depression. A monument beside the old road, 100 metres to the north, erected in 1878, marks the site of a house in the village where a Presbyterian divine once lived in the early 18th century, or so

it claims. The above grid reference relates to the monument:
arable farming has removed all possible surface indications in
the area.

149

MOUSEN

NU 117314

Bamburgh

791 acres

NCH I 209-212

1268(TA); 13, 1296(P); 4, 1580(TA); 6, 1665(P); 8, 1821(H); 13.

II, DMVI, B.

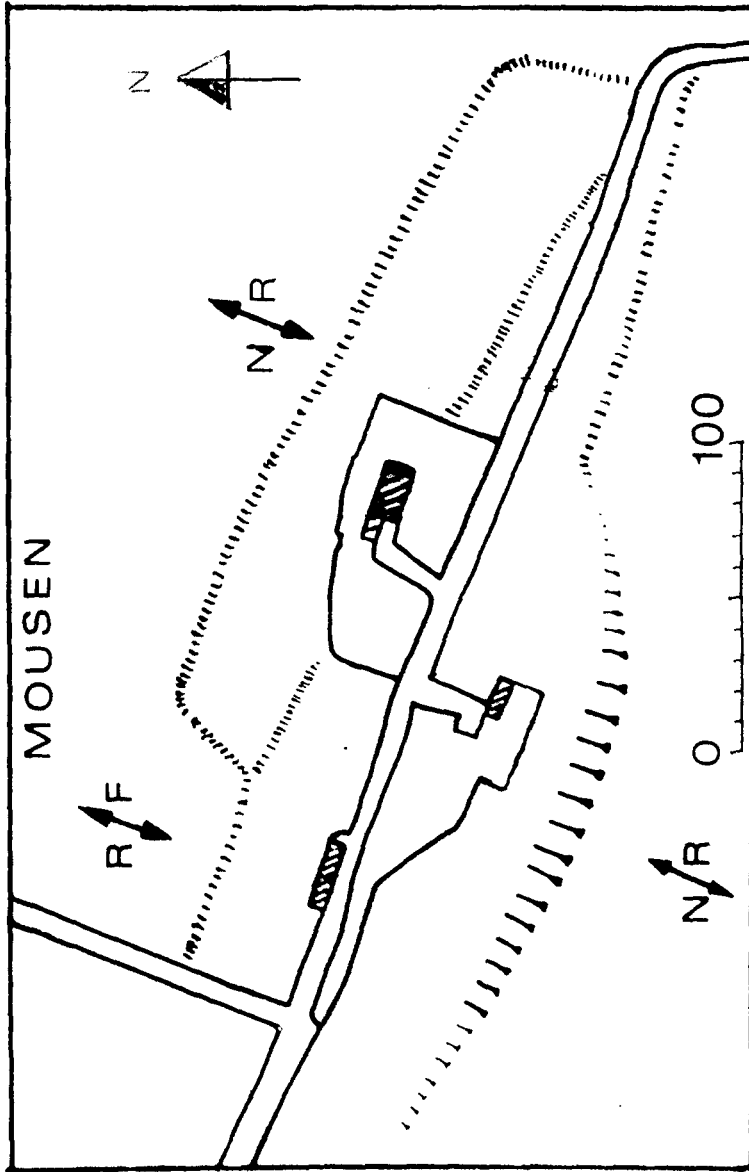
Mousen was a member of the royal demesne which in 1212 was held by Stephen de Mulshen in drengage owing work and truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 200-5). In 1268 an IPM of Henry de Mulshen reported that he held 144 acres of arable and ten acres of meadow in demesne, a water-mill, twelve bondmen each with twenty-four acres of land and a freehold of twelve acres (PRO C132/35/6). In 1296 there were four taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 342).

In 1580 there were six tenants of Mr Swinhoe (Bain BP i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records eight households (PRO E179/158/103). John Warburton in the early 18th century noted Mousen was "a small village belonging to ye free school of Hayden Bridge" (Hodgson 1916 5). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 also shows a two row village on an east-west axis (NCRO). By 1861 the village had been virtually abandoned and a new farm set up at New Mousen by the Al.

The earthworks at the old village site were difficult to plan because they had been ploughed with narrow gauge ridge and furrow, but a toft row was recognisable on the south side (above grid reference). Aerial photographs of the site showed the layout more clearly, but unexpectedly revealed further earthworks of

unknown date and function to the east which have the appearance of being medieval or post-medieval in date. A manorial establishment is suggested by the latter complex of earthworks (NU 120314).





150

MURTON

NT 968486

Holy Island(Tweedmouth) c.1100 acres(1766)

Raine 254-255

1666(P); 6.

DMVII, COV.

Murton was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire, and probably in origin part of Orde township. The villa de Mora, hence Murton, was granted to Robert de Clifford before 1251 (Raine, ¹⁸⁵²App. 134), but passed to the Heron family in the 14th century with whom it remained until 1501.

The Survey of 1560/1 refers to it as a hamlet of Thornton (ibid. 168 22). It was marked on Saxton's map in 1579 and in 1584 was described as a "stead or ceit" with two men turning out for the Muster (Bain BP i 25.3). Six householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return for 1666 (PRO E179/106/28). Armstrong records a farm and mansion on his map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9). Murton Moor was apparently undivided when Raine was writing. The site of the medieval hamlet is presumed to lie at or near the present farm (above grid reference).

151

NESBIT

NT 983336

Chatton

770 acres

NCH XIV 177-181

1296(P); 4, 1580(TA); 11 with Fenton, 1821(H); 11.

DMVII, COV.

Nesbit was a dependent hamlet of the manor of Doddington which was a member of the barony of Alwick. It was held by Hugh de Bolebek in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were four taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 285).

The vill passed into the possession of the Grey family in the 14th century. A survey of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton's lands in Nesbit of c.1570 found that he held a moiety of the township comprising 174 acres in Southfield, forty-two acres in Northfield and half the moor of 463 acres (NCRO 2088). In 1580 there were eleven tenants in the Grey vills of Fenton and Nesbit (Bain BP i 14-19), which were often associated in the post-medieval period, as is indicated by the Wooler Court Rolls of the 18th century (NCRO ZBM 5/6). John Warburton described it as "a small village belonging to Neville Grey Esquire, the remains of an old tower in it" (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village beside the road from Fenton to Doddington (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present farm hamlet (above grid reference) is presumed to occupy the site of the old village (see Armstrong) in the absence of other evidence. The east part of the vill accomodates an emparked mansion called Fenton dating to the later 19th century; the early 19th century farm of Nesbit Buildings was

removed in the process of its establishment.

152

NETHERTON

NT 988077

Alwinton 1493 acres NCH XV 441-444
 1296(P); 20, 1327(TE); 8+, 1336(P); 5, 1346(TE); 12+, 1377(PT);
 42, 1604(TA); 22, 1665(P); 11, 1717(TE); 10+, 1821(H); 18.

OMV.

Netherton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). From the 12th century the manor was divided into moieties. In 1296 there were twenty taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 402). An IPM of Henry son of John of Whittingham found eight bondages each with a toft and fourteen acres of land in his moiety (Cal IPM VII 25). In 1346 William Heron's moiety contained a capital messuage, a mill, six and a half husbandlands and five cottages in a settlement of dower.

The Royal Survey of 1604 recorded that there were eleven customary tenants of the Crown and eleven of Robert Collingwood, each group with 490 acres of land (Sanderson 1891 116). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed eleven households (PRO E179/158/106). The Catholic Selby of Biddleston possessed ten tenants in his moiety of the vill in 1717 (Hodgson 1918 32). Shortly after, in 1725, the Parish Clerk rated Netherton Northside and Southside separately (Dixon 1903 233). This would suggest a physical division of properties. Armstrong's map shows a small village at Netherton and a nearby farm of Netherton Burnfoot to the east (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described

Netherton as "a small village" ... with "two public houses and a farmhold at each end of the village" (Mackenzie 1825 II 41).

The medieval settlement has left no positive indication of its site. The present village is assumed to lie in the same position (above grid reference) on the banks of the Netherton Burn.

153

NEWBIGGIN

NT 897457

Norham

Raine 310-312

1339(TA); 12, 1666(P); 6.

DMVII, COV.

Newbiggin was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire and was held by Eustace de Newbiggin in 1208/10 (BF i 26). An IPM of John of Newbiggin in 1339 (6 Bury) states that he died seised of the site of the manor, 100 acres of arable and three acres of meadow in demesne, seven husbandlands and four cottages in Newbiggin (PRO DURH/3/2).

The manor belonged to the Orde family from 1423. In 1541 Newbiggin was described as "here to the said ryver of Twede" where there was a tower belonging to George Orde Esquire, but there was also "a strong stone house or bastell newly made by one John Smythe" which lay "at a place in the felde of the same towne called the gret hewghe" (Bates 1891 38). The 1560/1 Survey indicated that there were the hamlets of West Newbiggin, East Newbiggin and Groathaugh in the township of Newbiggin (Raine 1852 18); these were described as "steads" in the 1580 Survey (Bain BP i 14-19). Six householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return for Newbiggin in 1666 (PRO E179/106/28).

The farms of East and West Newbiggin were the property of Sir Francis Blake of Twizell in the later 18th century (see NCRO 700). Groathaugh may be identified with the earthworks at NT 884451 overlooking the Tweed. Raine considered West Newbiggin as

the site of the manor and is supported by the description in Bowes and Ellerker's Survey of 1541, but no earthworks survive that support this identification.

154

NEWHALL

c.NT 950064

Alwinton

c.120 acres

NCH XV 446

DMVI, D.

Newhall is first documented as Newton Hakkeford in 1323/4 when the widow of Robert of Hepple quitclaimed to her son Robert her right of dower in the vill. In 1369 Henry Tailbois holder of the other moiety of Hepple died seised of a plot of land called Newhall (Cal IPM XII 422).

It remained in the ownership of the lords of Hepple until the 18th century. A plan of the settlement and lands of Newhall in 1632 shows three houses near the north bank of a burn. The various closes making up its territory totalled 118 acres and the barn croft adjacent to the settlement contained eight acres (NCRO 782/14). A survey of 1724 found 122 acres belonging to the farm (NCRO ZAN M13/A12). The farm is absent from Armstrong's map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The site of the settlement was identified by searching for two converging burns, as suggested by the 1632 map, in the region of Newtown with which it was sometimes associated. The map indicated the area NT 95 06 as fulfilling these conditions. The OS had found stones in the plantation at 950064 and boundary stones with NH on them on the surrounding moor. The plantation had been cleared on visitation in 1978 and protruding stones suggestive of building remains, to the east of a small tributary of the main burn, were to be seen amongst the undergrowth. This

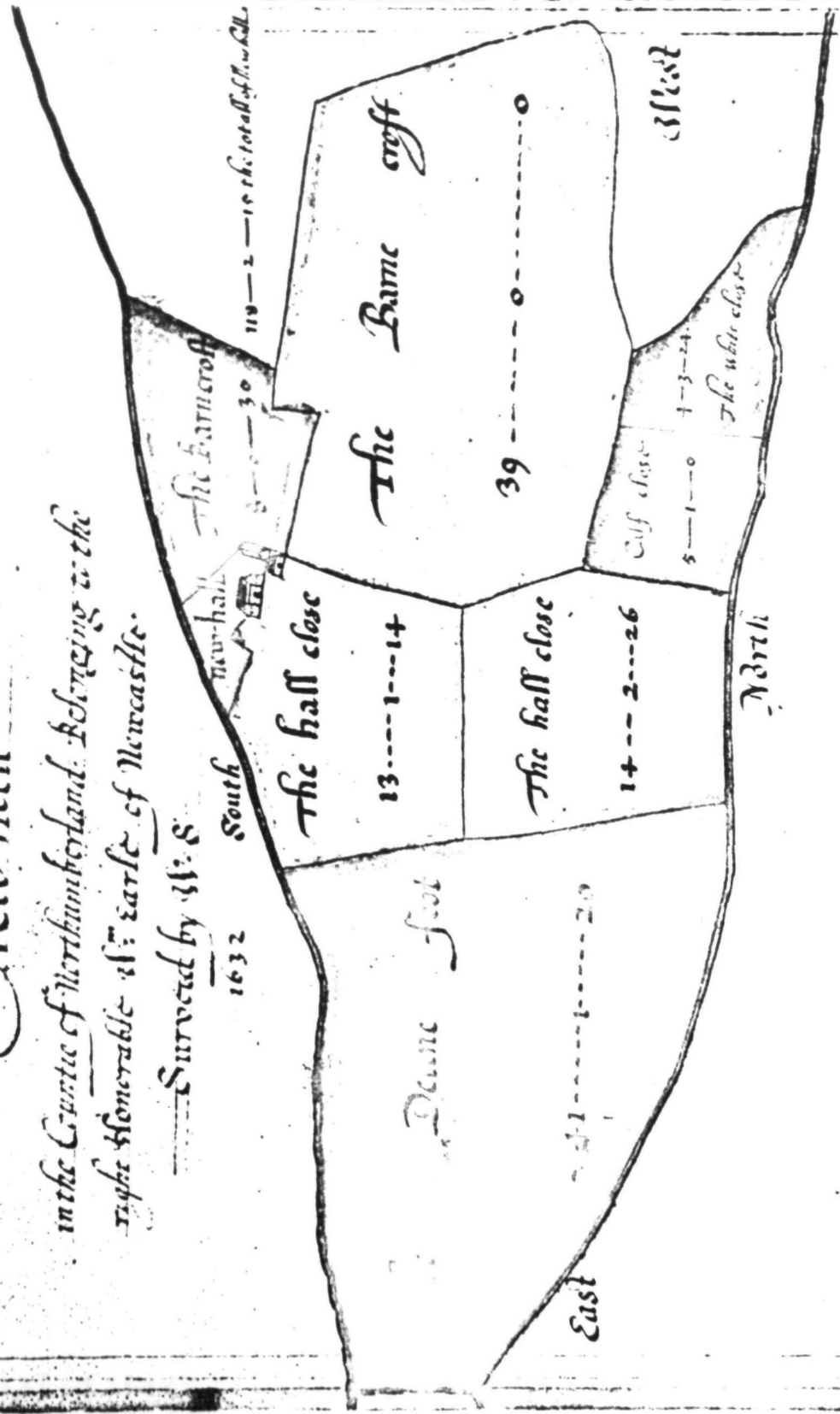
site (951064) would fit well with the 1632 plan.

New-hall

in the County of Northumberland. Belonging to the
Right Honorable W^m earle of Newcastle.

Surveyed by W. S.

1632 South



Total of Northumberland. 36250 Acres.

Suma totalis. 368-2-17

155

NEWHAM

NU 174284

Bamburgh

2690 acres

NCH I 270-283

1283(TA); 41, 1296(P); 9, 1320/1(TE); 43, 1336(P); 5, 1472(TE);
 26+, 1566/7(TA); 16, 1580(TA); 12, 1586(TA); 16, 1620(TA); 7,
 1685(TA); 5, 1702(TA); 5, 1727(TA); 8, 1757(TA); 9, 1801(TE); 5,
 1821(H); 50.

II, DMVII, COV.

Newham was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by David Comyn in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of William de Comyn in 1283 records 440 acres in demesne, twenty-four bondmen and sixteen cottars. There were nine taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 330). An IPM of Edward Comyn in 1320/1 lists a capital messuage with a dovecote, twenty-four bondages and eighteen cottages (PRO C134/66/15).

The manor passed into the hands of the Percies in the 15th century. The Bailiff's Rolls for 1472 record the rents of twenty-four husbandland tenements, various cottagers and two tenants of the demesnes (Hodgson 1921 37-9). Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 indicates that the husbandlands were no longer held individually; twelve tenants held them, mostly in double units. There were also three cottagers and the demesnes leased by Nicholas Forster (Aln Cas A I i). A similar picture is presented by the 1586 Survey, but the demesnes had been retained by the Crown after the attainder of the 7th Earl of Northumberland in 1569, and duly became a freehold. They were occupied as before

by Nicholas Forster. Clarkson recommended that the tenants enclose the boundaries of the township to prevent the trespass of cattle belonging to the inhabitants of neighbouring townships. He also noted that Nicholas Forster had enclosed his demesne with a quickwood dyke to make a severalty farm, but in doing so had taken in part of the common waste "to the great impoverishment of the said tenants".

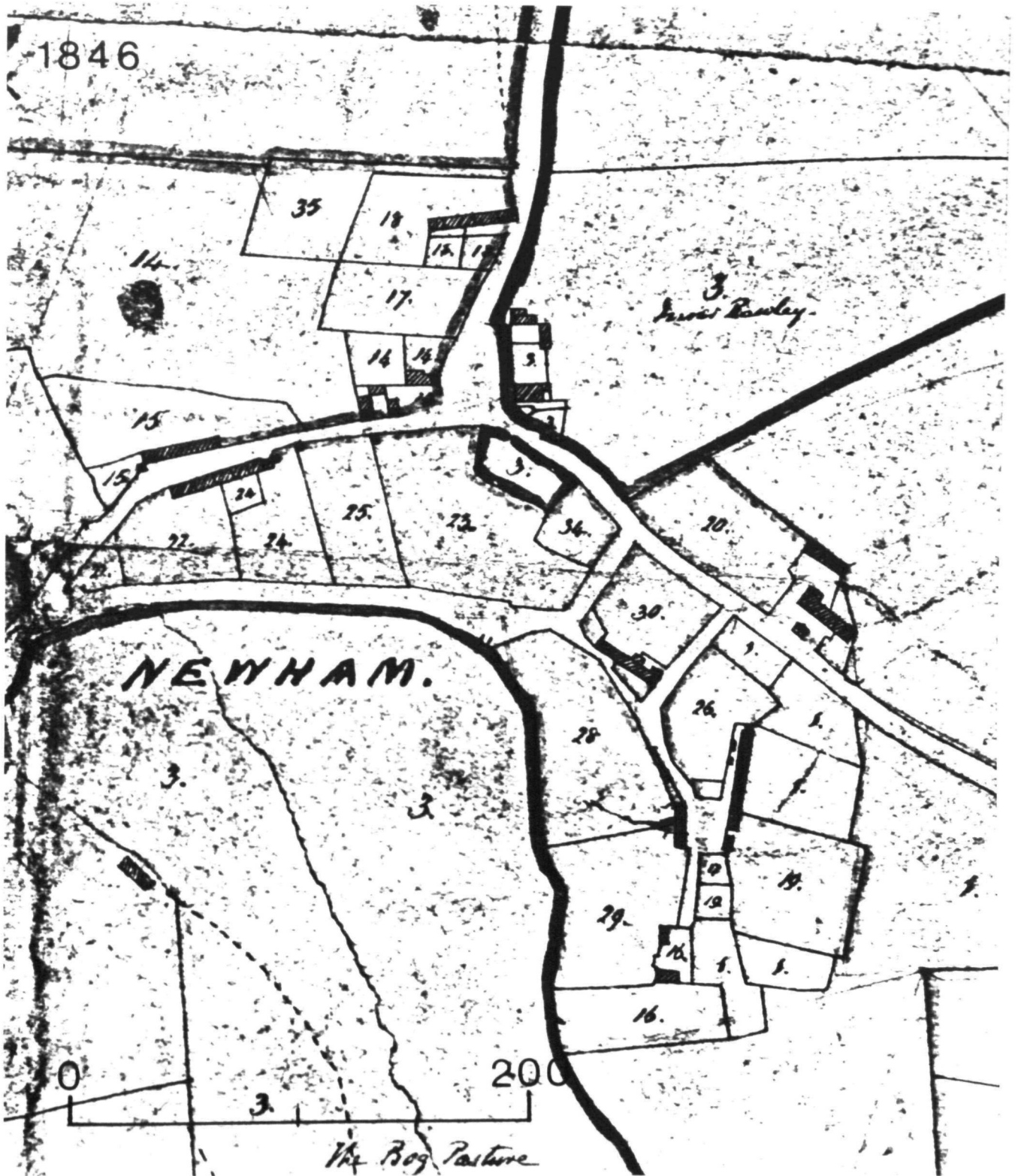
By 1620 when surveyed by William Mayson further engrossment had occurred. There were six tenants with farms of between thirty-eight and 131 acres and a cottager. Their lands were divided amongst two main fields; West Field consisting of 225 acres (68 acres waste) and East Field of 287 acres; and a small field of nine acres called Rawlaw. The village comprised two rows, North and South; but no map of this period survives for Newham. Most of the houses and garths (fourteen out of twenty-two garths) lay in the north row. The middle part of the south row was composed of a collection of butts and one of the garths, at the east end, where most of the garths of the row stood, lay "by the water syde". The wastes lay in two parts, to the East and West, and consisted of 700 and 356 acres respectively. There was also a wood of 368 acres (Aln Cas A IV 14).

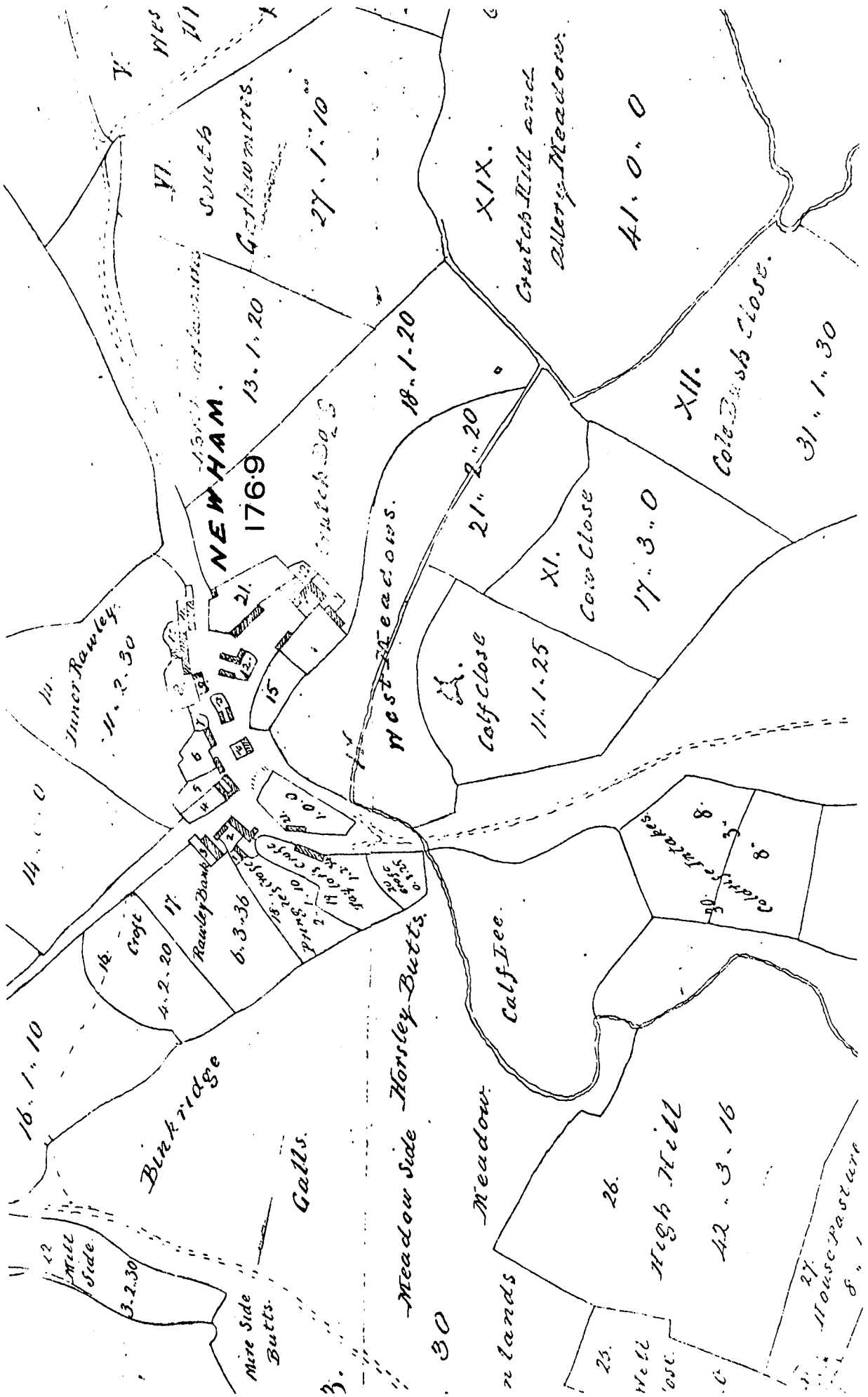
Newham was undivided in 1685 when there were five tenancies, one held by two brothers (Aln Cas B I 3). The 1702 Survey records similar tenurial arrangements; but one of the farms held by Thomas Wood and Ralph Brandling was called Coldrife, a farm which stands about a mile east of the old village site. The commons were still unenclosed. It was stated that £60 had been

spent on building all the farmhouses (Aln Cas A VI i). The 1727 Survey (Aln Cas A I 4) records a number of "Improvements or Inclosures" on the West Moor which had been taken out partly by Newham village tenants and partly by others. This process led to an increase in the number of tenancies in the township. Nine are listed in the 1756 Survey. These include farms with lands at Smiley Law, Hen Hill and Newhouses (Aln Cas A I 6). The implication is that some form of piecemeal division of the wastes was taking place. A plan of the township was made in 1769 which shows these new farms as steadings with large undivided fields around them. New steadings were noted at Hagg House, Smiley Law, High Hill and Hen Hill to the west. The village was of irregular appearance set around the meeting of three roads, those coming in from the east and south-west (presumably leading to the former wastes) forming the main axis of the settlement, a third lead out northwards to Newham Hall. This map matches the early 17th century description of a north row containing most of the garths and houses. Fieldwork has shown that the south side is constricted by a steep slope down to the Hagg Burn and the best space for settlement on this side lies at the east end where there was an "end" with buildings and garths around a little "square". The towngate was unenclosed, but there is reference on the map to a division involving the freehold of Mrs Watson of Newham Hall (NU 178294; NCRO ZHE 42/38). The number of farms was reduced to five by 1801 (Aln Cas B I 21). A number of cottage allotments were taken out to the south-east of the village in the early 19th century, and the towngate was enclosed (pre 1846).

The village decayed during the 19th century, especially at the east end.

The main cluster of cottages, today, is grouped at the northern exit from the village (above grid reference). However the earthwork remains of several former buildings were observed at the east end of the village site at NU 175283.





156

NEWTON

NT 944070

Alwinton

NCH XV 445-446

DMVII, COV.

Newton was granted to Walter Lisle soon after 1181 by Robert de Umfraville. Walter Lisle in turn gave twenty-five acres of land in Newton to the monks of Durham and another deed refers to "totam terram et totum tenementum" in Newton "juxta Hirbothill" left by Reginald son of Thomas de Insula (Lisle) to the Prior and monks of Durham at their house of St Mary Magdalene "extra" Warkworth (Rain 1852 App. 142). Four men of Newton attended Muster in 1538 (Hodgson 1860 204).

The modern farm of Newton (above grid reference) in Coquetdale is the presumed site of the medieval hamlet.

157

NEWTON BY THE SEA

NU 235252

Embleton

1211 acres

NCH II 82-98

1296(P); 17, 1336(P); 7, 1580(TA); 17, 1665(P); 20, 1821(H); 48.

II, DMVII, COV.

Newton by the Sea was a member of the Barony of Alnwick which was held by John le Viscount in 1242 and had become part of the lordship of Embleton (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seventeen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 264). A survey of Laurence de St Maur's lands in Newton revealed that he had three boats engaged in fishing and that as Lord of the Manor he possessed the right to take the best fish in any catch. An IPM of Robert Wendout in 1379 found that his two thirds of a moiety was of little value "pro defectu tenencium causa pestilencie", but he did apparently have four occupied tenancies (Cal IPM XV 289).

In 1580 there were seventeen tenants and freeholders liable for Border Service in the village which belonged to a Mr Lawson and others (Bain BP i 14-19). The 1665 Hearth Tax return listed twenty householders in the township (PRO E179/158/103). In 1725 the proprietors agreed a division of the township lands previously held in common. The lands were divided into two equal parts, East and West, each of 540 acres, of which the Wittons took the east and Messrs Forster and Davison took the west. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a village of two rows on a north-south axis near the sea with a farm called Barns to the west (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie described it as "a small village,

inhabited chiefly by fishermen" (Mackenzie 1825 I 423). Greenwood's map shows a new settlement called Seahouses on the sea to the south-east of the village site (NCRO).

Newton village (above grid reference) is much decayed, but its lay-out is apparent. The two rows of the village faced each other across a green, all of which was aligned north-east to south-west. No earthworks of earlier periods of activity were observed.

158

NEWTON ON THE MOOR

NU 17 05

Shilbottle

939 acres

NCH VII 443-456

1296(P); 4, 1586(TE); 14, 1665(P); 5, 1821(H); 47.

OMV.

Newton on the Moor was a member of the Barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Hylton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). It was subinfeudated to John de Newton in 1266/7 (Cal IPM I 51). There were four taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 266); by this date it had passed into the lordship of Embleton.

During the late and post medieval period it was usually held by two or more free tenants. An entry in the 1586 Survey of the Barony of Alnwick records that Thomas Forster esquire held six messuages; John Ord gentleman, two messuages; Thomas Carr of Ford, four messuages; and Thomas Heron, two messuages, giving a total of fourteen messuages. Two proprietors, Col. Forster and Robert Lisle were listed in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 262), and five householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 including a Mr Lisle with two hearths (PRO E179/158/106). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a single row of buildings on an east-west axis forming the hamlet of Newton beside the Great North Road. The Cook mansion and park lay to the south and a mansion called Low Newton to the east belonged to another member of the same family (NCRO ZAN PM9). Mackenzie wrote: "This healthy and pleasant village stands on the great north road ..." and noted "the adjoining lands abound with limestone of an

excellent quality and limeworks are briskly carried on" (Mackenzie 1825 I 486).

No doubt its position on the main road and the limeworking have helped preserve the nucleated settlement of Newton (above grid reference) and perhaps increased its size in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

159

NEWTON, WEST

NT 904303

Kirknewton

1118 acres

NCH XI 152-158

1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA); 18 with Kirknewton, 1821(H); 15.

DMVII, COV.

West Newton (Newton Altera) was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed (BF ii 1113-1130) and was held by the Corbet family in the 13th century. It was held by the Strother family from the 14th century (Macdonald 1950 112-4) until 1712. In 1541 there were twelve husbandlands (Bates 1891 32), but the 1580 Survey found there to be eighteen tenants in the two Newtons (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1649 William Strother compounded for his demesne of West Newton (Welford 1905 347). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small two-row village on the road from Kirknewton to Killum (NCRO ZAN PM9). This was replaced by a farm and cottages just south of the road by 1828 (Greenwood's map of 1828).

No trace is left of the former village site, but it is probably occupied by the present hamlet (above grid reference).

160

ORDE

NT 980514

Holy Island(Tweedmouth) 3686 acres

Raine 247-254

1560/1(TA); 12, 1580(TA); 10, 1666(P); 67, 1825(H); 40.

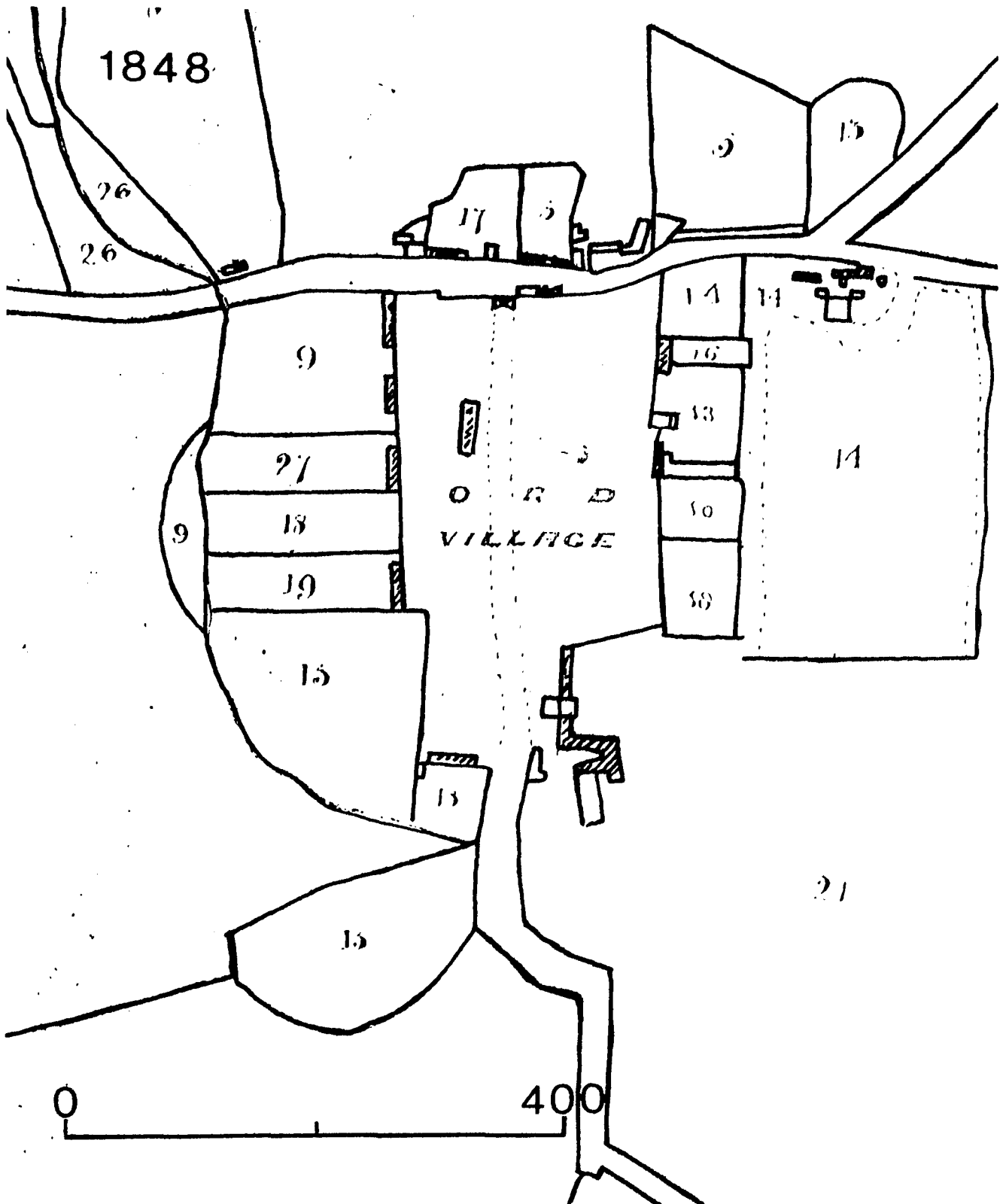
IIG, OMV.

Orde was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire held by Henry de Orde in 1208/10 (BF i 26). Henry of Orde granted a toft and lands in Orde to Lindisfarne Priory which lay "at the exit from the village nearest the toft of John my son to the south" (Raine 1852 App. 121). The estate became divided in the 13th century due to the inheritance of heiresses. A reference to Unthankfeld in a document of 1443 may indicate the origin of the hamlet of Unthank (NT 986484) which is first documented as such in 1468 when it was tithed (Raine *ibid.* 281).

In 1560/1 four freeholders were listed in Orde and there were said to be twelve husbandlands held by "divers persons" (Raine 22-3). However the Border Commissioners in 1580 only found ten tenants liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). A demesne settlement is documented at West Orde (alias the Birks) from the early 17th century (NCRO Ord/Blackett MSS). The Hearth Tax Return of 1666 records the astonishing number of sixty-seven householders (PRO E179/106/28); a figure that may be explained by coalmining and fishing in the township.

The common lands were divided in 1732 by a private agreement between the ten freeholders, including Walter Blackett of Wallington in the right of his wife. The infields totalled 819

acres and the Moor about 1000 acres (NCRO 304/8). Armstrong's map shows that by 1769 a crop of new farms had been set up; for example Middle Orde and Billy Law, and Sir Walter Blackett possessed mansions at West Orde and Unthank. The village at this time was shown as a two row settlement on an unusual north-south axis with the mansion of Mr Kettleby situated just to the east (NCRO ZAN PM9). Its situation coincides with the village shown on the Tithe Map of 1848 which also betrays the same plan, with two neat rows set on either side of a broad green (NCRO DT 367M). Mackenzie described Orde in 1825 as a village "of rectangular form" around "a spacious green" which "contains about forty dwellings for fishermen and labourers" (Mackenzie 1825 I 325).



161

OSBERWICK or NEWSTEAD

NU 151272

Bamburgh

2422 acres(1620)

NCH I 256-268

1279(TA); 11+, 1296(P); 4, 1336(P); 3, 1340(TE); 12, Newstead
1586(TE); 1, 1620(TA); 9, 1665(P); 6, 1685(TA); 14, 1727(TA); 11,
1757(TE); 11+, 1821(H); 19.

DMVI, U. (Newstead VI, DMVII, D).

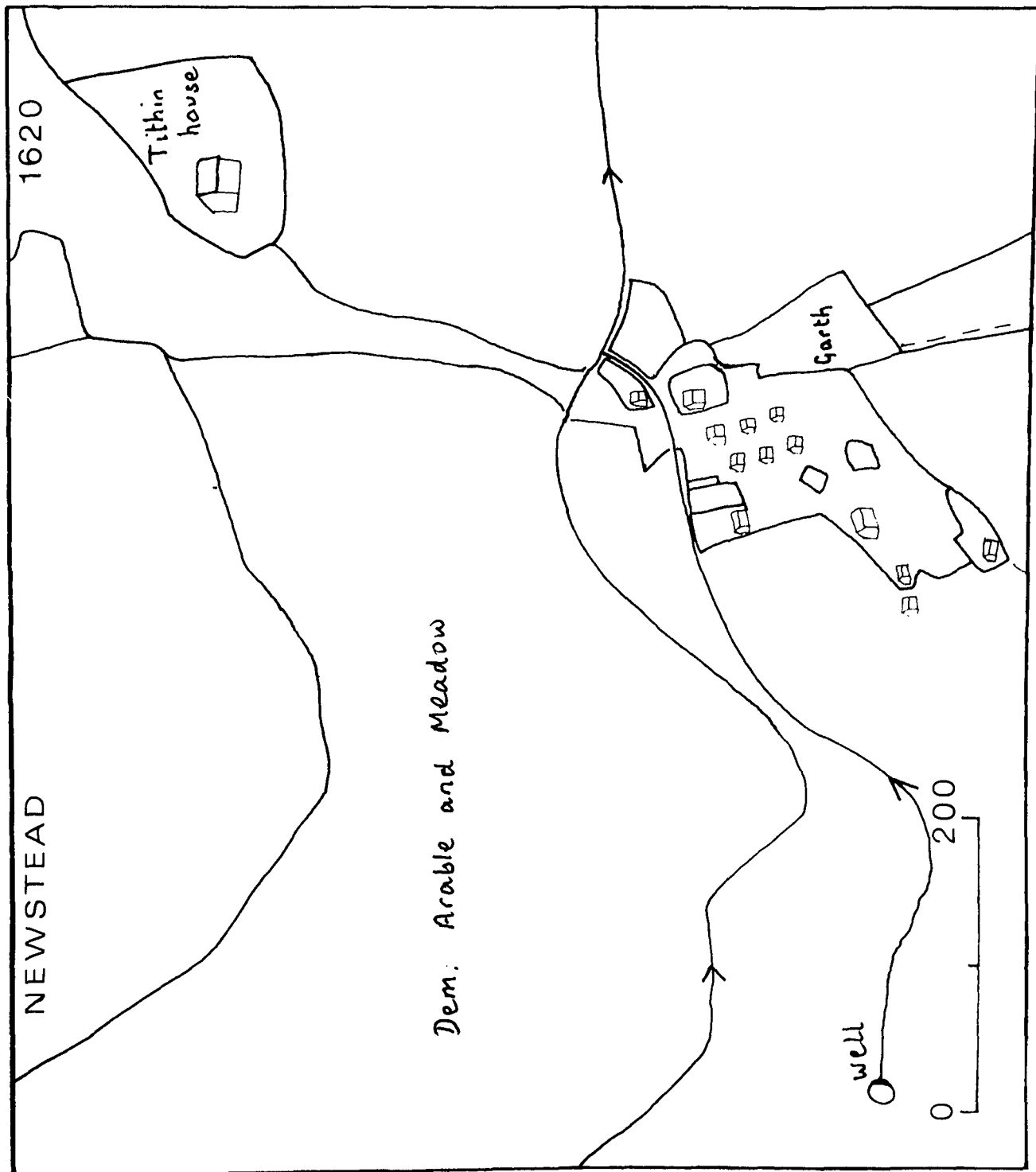
Osberwick was a member of the barony of Gaugy which was held in demesne in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In c.1230 Ralph de Gaugy had a residence at Newbigginge and had permission for a private chapel. An IPM of Ralph de Gaugy in 1279 found seven husbandmen (osbandes) and four cottagers in the town of Osberwick and a messuage of Novum Locum with 180 acres of arable and twenty-four acres of meadow (PRO C133/23/6). An IPM of 1340 listed seven tofts, seven bovates and five cottages. In 1296 there were four taxpayers in Osberwick (Fraser 1968 No 335). The tower of Newstead was held by Sir Robert Ogle in 1415 (Bates 1891 18). The manor passed into the possession of the Percies in the 15th century; it was referred to as Newstead in the Bailiff's Rolls of 1472 (Hodgson 1921 40-41). But IPMs of the Percies as late as the reign of Henry VII refer to Osberwick (Cal IPM 2 III No 7).

In Hall and Humberston's Survey of 1569 Newstead was held by Sir Thomas Grey (PRO E164/37 fol.150). Mayson's Survey and Map of 1620 records that it was leased to Sir Ralph Grey by indenture. A large part of the manor was a demesne which consisted of a manor house, garth, 586 acres of enclosed

ingrounds (arable, meadow and pasture) and 221 acres of "In-moore". There were also nine cottagers who farmed 105 acres of arable and meadow in three closes and had the use of an In-Moore of 285 acres. There were 1225 acres of Out-Common. The settlement comprised a manor house and garth and a cluster of eight houses and small garths irregularly spaced around a green.

Six householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1664 (PRO EL79/158/103). The manor remained in the hands of the Greys until their lease ended in 1674 when it was returned to the possession of the Percies. In 1685 there were fourteen tenants listed, suggesting that the demesnes had been divided amongst the former cottages (Aln Cas B I 3). In 1727 there were eleven tenants with farms in Newstead and two Improvements, one of which was at Rayhaugh containing sixty acres (Aln Cas A I 4). There were eleven farms in 1756 including Rayhaugh and five New Improvements totalling 908 acres (Aln Cas A I 6). A map of the township in 1779 (NCRO ZHE 42/46) shows the village as a cluster of seventeen buildings arranged haphazardly around and on a green in much the same fashion as in 1620. There were a number of dispersed farms: Rayhaugh, Rosebrough, Newstead Lonning Head, Birkeyhurst et al. The moor had been entirely divided and enclosed. The number of farms was reduced by amalgamation to six by 1794 (Aln Cas B I 21).

The village was reorganised with the allotment of small-holdings to cottagers in the early 19th century. A plan of 1815 shows that only one farm remained, but there were four cottage holdings (NCRO ZHE 42/49). Only the farm is occupied today.



NEWSTEAD

1620

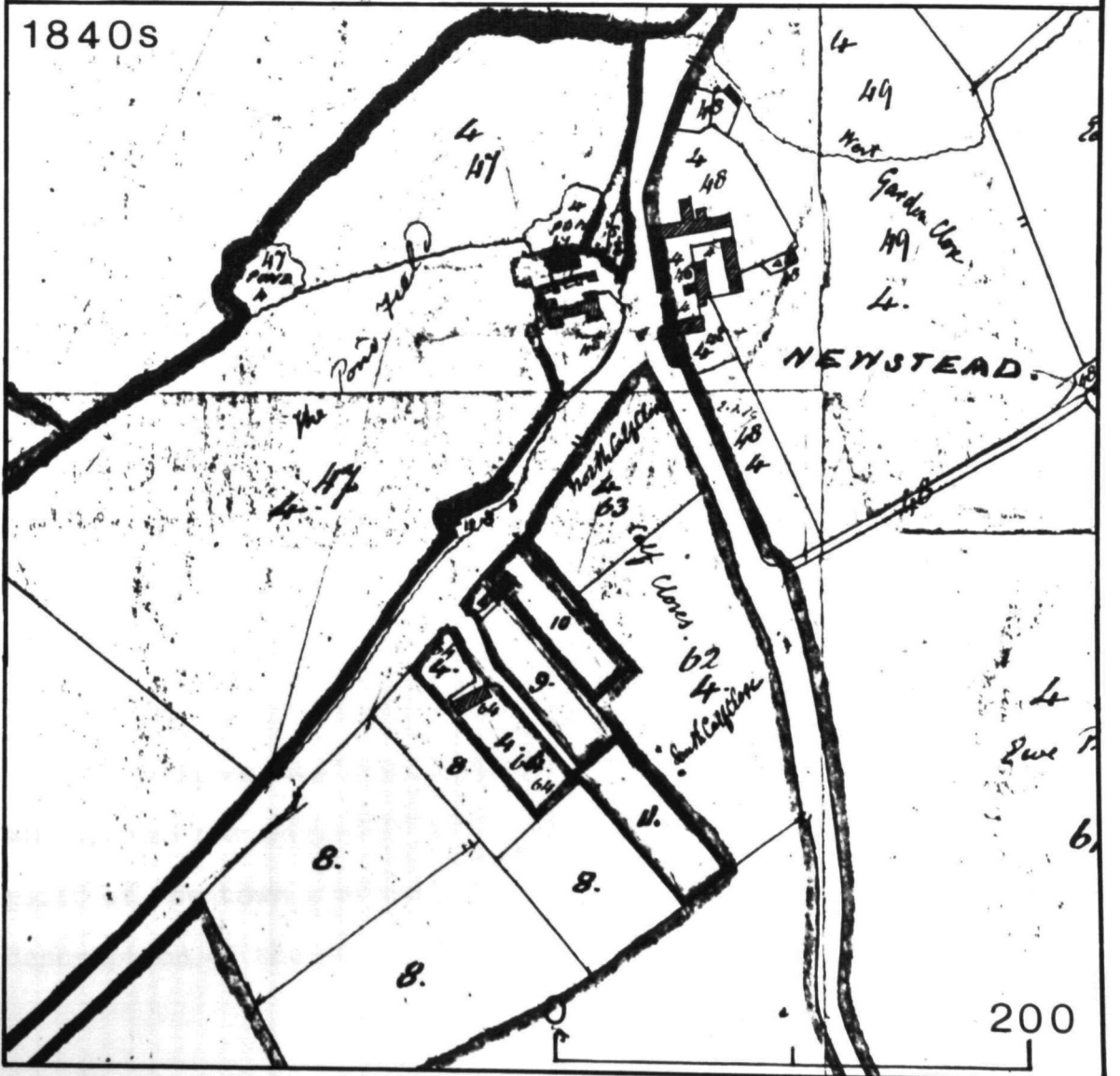
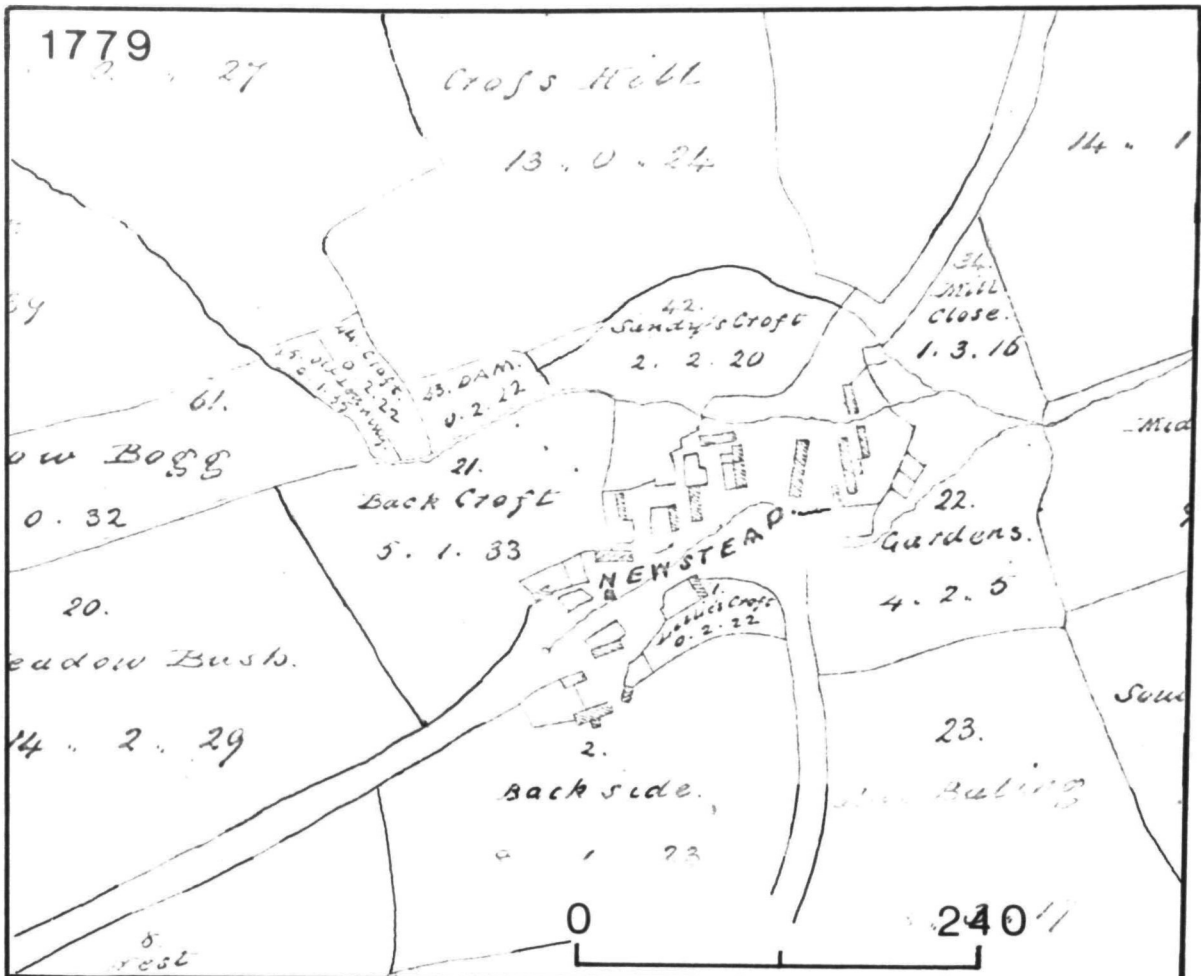
Tithin house

Dem: Arable and Meadow

Garth

well

200



162

OUTCHESTER (Ulchestre) c.NU 143335
 Bamburgh 1055 acres NCH I 198-209
 1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 4, 1580(TA); 1(formerly 12), 1736(TE)); 1,
 1821(H); 18.

II, DMVI, P.

Outchester or Ulchestre was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was held by Robert de Ulchestre in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 350). A deed of 1459 states that John Briggham gave John Horsley his free tenement in Ulchestre which lay upon the "southrawe" between the tenements of the lord of the same (PRO ADM 75/101). A lease of 1577 of a farmhold refers to "all those houses within the towne of Outchester upon the south side of the same towne with certain crofts of land thereto annexed". The 1580 Survey of Border Decay describes Ulchestre as "a village wherein dwelleth John Horsley gentleman beyng the land of Sr Valentine Brounes Knight, in all tymes heartofore having xii tenants dwelling thereupon, until of latt that one Thomas Jackson latt of Berwick deceased, having an estatt of mortgage therein, did hollye expel the said tenants and put the land thereof to pasture, and so yt remaynes to this day" (Bain BP i 14-19).

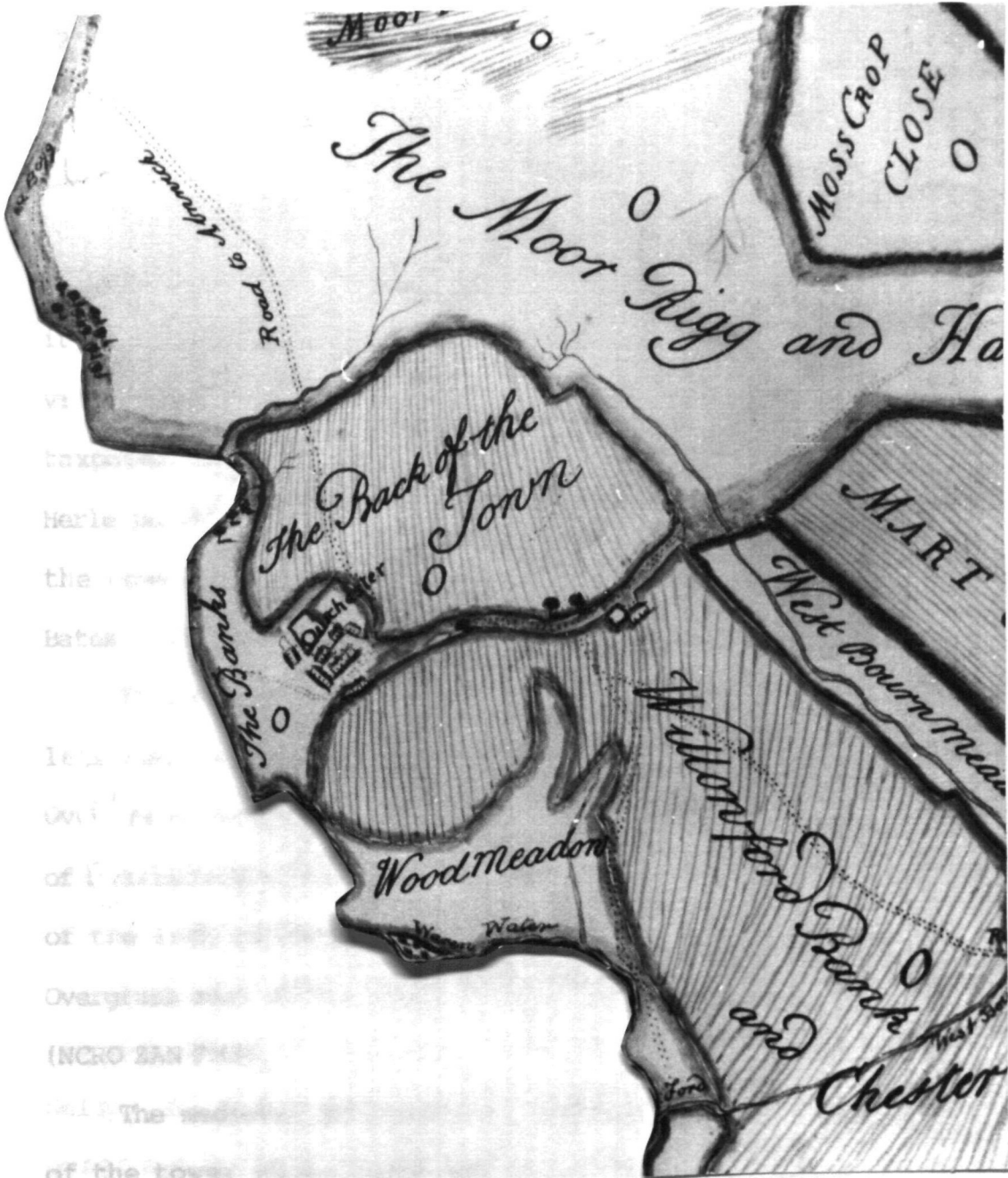
The vill was acquired by the Greys in the early 17th century who divided the estate between them. Arthur Grey took the "north part" of the town and Roger Grey "the south part". From the description of the boundary between the two parts it is clear

that both had access to the "towne" or village which probably lay east of the cottages near the present farm of Outchester. Equating the description with modern features; the boundary proceeded from a stone bridge over the Waren westwards up a dean until it came to a ford, perhaps where a modern road crosses the dean at NU 140342, here it turned south up the course of a burn, now dried up, until it arrived at the "west end of the towne" at about 141335.

After the Restoration the vill was sold to Francis Radcliffe, passing thence to the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners in 1735. A plan of the township for the new owners in 1736 shows that the division of 1605 no longer existed. Instead there was a settlement or farm which comprised a small cluster of buildings at the site, today, of an old dovecote or windmill (NU 147334). This is perhaps the site of the "old house" noted by John Warburton in 1715 (Hodgson 1916 5). A road which is curved similarly to the modern road leads away westwards. On the south side of it is a field called "the Back of the Town" which suggests a village site in the same position as indicated by the 1605 division. The township was largely unenclosed at this date; most of the enclosed lands lying adjacent to the old village site in irregular fields and closes. A Report on the township in 1775 noted that there were two sets of farm buildings (PRO ADM 79/57); the second was probably the new farm of Chesterhill which appears in a Memorandum of 1778 (PRO ADM 66/117). A survey of 1779 indicates that full enclosure had been effected (PRO ADM 79/14). A plan of 1824 (NCRO 1204/5/1) shows the enclosed landscape and

the two farms of Chesterhill and modern Outchester (NU 140334).

An excavation was carried out by B Harbottle and N McCord in advance of ploughing on the site of the 1736 farm which was enclosed by a ditch. This produced evidence of a late 17th to early 18th century occupation associated with a stone building. It is suggested that the presence of medieval pottery in the clay platform on which the house was built does indeed indicate medieval activity on or near the site. The ditched enclosure may have lain at the eastern end of the former village which perhaps stretched from here to the modern cottages at NU 142335. The dominant position of the site might suggest a manorial establishment (see Harbottle and McCord 1965 235-242).



163

OVERGRASS

NU 144033

Felton

NCH VII 404-5

1296(P); 6 with Glantlees, 1336(P); 1.

DMVI, D.

Overgrass (Overisgar) was a member of the barony of Mitford, but was a dependant hamlet of Felton (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 it was taxed with Glantlees, there being six taxpayers in the two villis (Fraser 1968 No 378) and in 1336 William de Herle was sole taxpayer for Overgrass (PRO E179/158/7). A certain William de Herle purchased land here in 1270. The County History notes that the tower of Overgrass was listed in the 1415 Survey, though Bates fails to record it.

It was acquired by the Forsters of Adderston by the late 16th century and two Forsters were listed as proprietors of Overgrass and Greens in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 262). The Hazilrigs of Swarland held Overgrass, Overgrass Stead and the mill for much of the 18th century. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm of Overgrass east of the ruins of what were presumably the old tower (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The medieval settlement is assumed to lie in the vicinity of the tower whose ruins are to be found in the dean of the Swarland burn at NU 144033 at the north end of a little haugh. There would be little reason in placing a tower in such a poor defensive site unless the settlement was already there.

164

PASTON

NT 855327

Kirknewton

NCH XI 170-187

1296(P); 8, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 50, 1541(TE); 12, 1580(TA); 7, 1665(P); 8, 1821(H); 31.

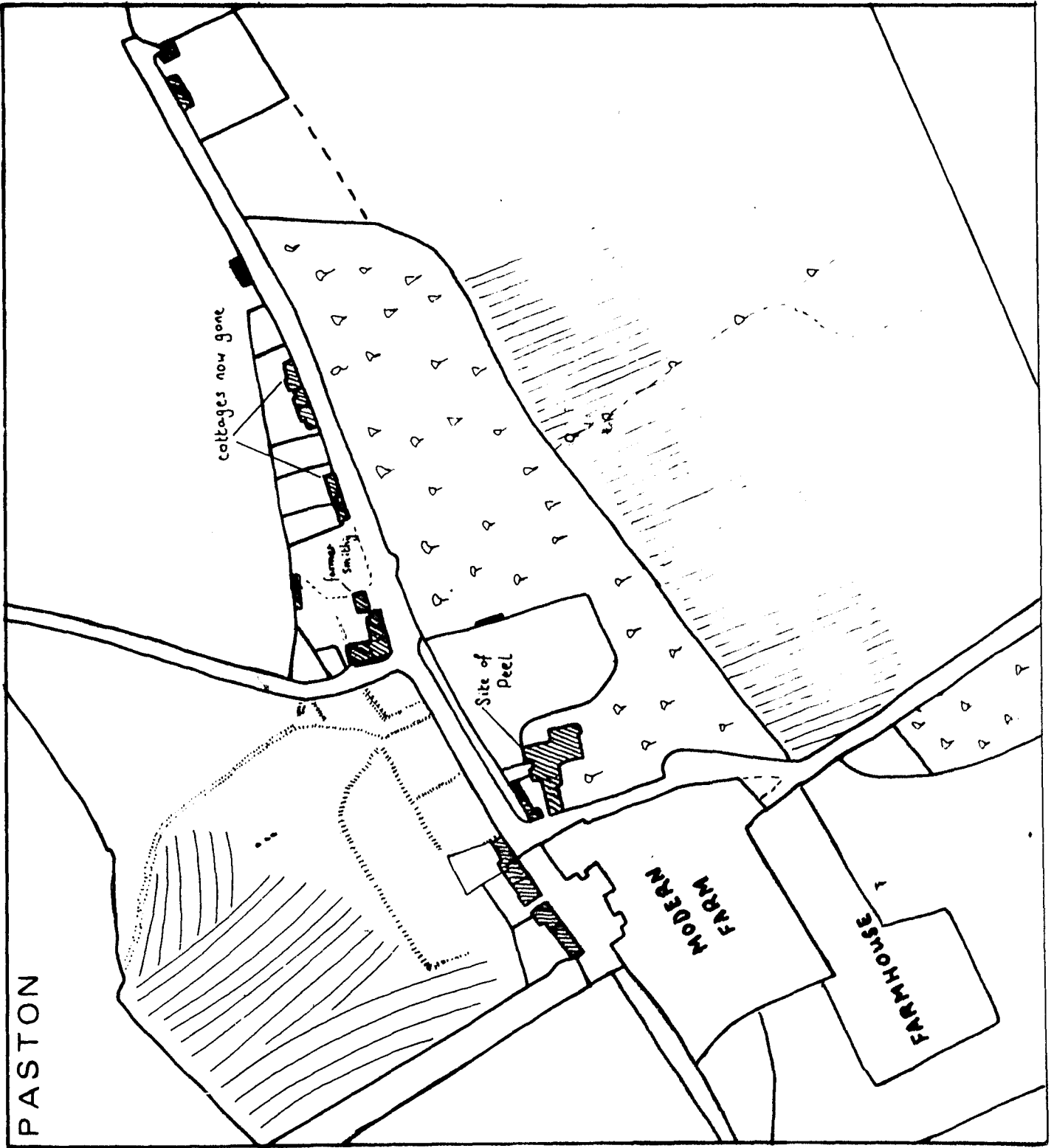
II, DMVII, EMP, B.

Paston (Palxton) was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed. The lords of Paston, a local family, granted a considerable amount of land and pasture rights to Kirkham Priory in the 13th century (Bod. Lib. Fairfax 7 fol. 87-9). These included such grants as Adam de Palxton's of a toft and croft which lay "juxta domum Roberti fil. Huttyrig versus oriente" (ibid. fol 87) or Henry de Maners of a toft and croft "in villa de Palxton et illas iij acras et iij rodas terrae in campo de Palxton" (ibid. fol 88), which suggest a settlement area or nucleus as distinct from the fields of the township. There were eight taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 301) and fifty adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

The manor was held by the lords of Killum from the 14th to the 16th century, when it was purchased from the Greys by Garrad Selby. The 1541 Survey recorded twelve husbandlands and the new owner had built "a lytle tower without a barmekyn" (Bates 1891 31). Only seven tenants were listed in the Border Survey of 1580, but the vill had been recently despoiled by Buccleuch (Bain BP i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records eight householders including William Selby (PRO E179/158/106).

Armstrong's map shows a village of two rows on an east-west axis with the Selby mansion on the south row: the village lay on the road from Killum to Mindrum or Shotton (NCRO ZAN PM9). By 1828 the road had been shifted away to the south and a park established on the south side of the village (Greenwood's map, NCRO).

The village site was occupied by estate cottages throughout the 19th century, most of which have been abandoned. The plantation and recent ploughing have removed all traces of the former village on the east end, but some earthwork enclosures were recognised in the field behind the farm buildings (NT 855328). The mansion of Paston which incorporated the old tower is now ruinous and partially demolished.



165

PAUPERHAUGH AND THE HEALEYS

NZ 101996 & c.NU 09 00

Rothbury(formerly Felton)

Pauperhaugh 1586(TA); 5, 1755(H); 6, 1825(TE); 3. Healeys
1586(TA); 3.

VI, DMVII, COV.

Pauperhaugh and the Healeys were originally part of the grant of lands made by William Bertram to the Priory of Brinkburn in the early 12th century (Page 1893 1). This grant identified Heley and Over Heley, and other deeds in the Cartulary refer to a place called Helihope and a bercaria at Greneheley (ibid. 5, 11 and 6). However these lands, except Helihope, passed into the possession of the lords of Rothbury during the later 13th century by an undocumented transaction. In 1296 two men of Healey were recorded as taxpayers under Whitton "cum vaccariis in Roubir" (Fraser 1968 No 388). An IPM of Robert, son of Roger, Lord of Rothbury refers to the vaccaries of Grenehelay and Pappeworthhalugh in the forest of Rothbury.

In the late 16th century there were five tenants in Pauperhaugh, of whom four held husbandlands of a tenement, garden and between forty-five and forty-eight acres and one held a messuage and twelve acres; there was also a cottager (1586 Survey, Aln Cas A II). There were two tenants in Over Healey with tenements and various closes and parcels of land and a single tenant in Nether Healey (ibid.). These arrangements persisted until the 18th century, (Aln Cas A VI i and A I 4).

Mayson's Survey of 1620 indicates that the four husbandland tenants of Pauperhaugh each held a share in an arable field called Upperfield and a share of the Haugh. The three tenants of the Healeys each held a farm of thirty-nine acres of arable and meadow but also possessed substantial "intakes" (Aln Cas A V 9). This Survey is illustrated by a plan (Aln Cas O XXIII i). Pauperhaugh comprised an irregular cluster of houses and garths situated slightly to the east of the present farm at c.NZ 102994. The hamlet of Over Healey is probably perpetuated in the present farm of Healey at c.NU 096006; Nether Healey lay a short distance to the south-east (site not identified); Helihope was marked on the plan as a substantial building to the north of Over Healey and may be equated with the present farm at NU 097016. Nether Healey was abandoned in the late 18th century and is absent from Greenwood's map of 1828. In 1755 there were six houses, barns, byres, one cottage and a smithy at Pauperhaugh (Aln Cas A I 6). Mackenzie noted that there were three farmholds in 1825 (Mackenzie 1825 II 79).

Today there is a single farm and post-office at NZ 101996.

166

PRENDWICK, Over and Nether

NU 004123 & 003129

Alnham

1413 acres

NCH XIV 577-579

1242(TE); 6, 1318(H); 14+, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 20, 1554(H); 9.

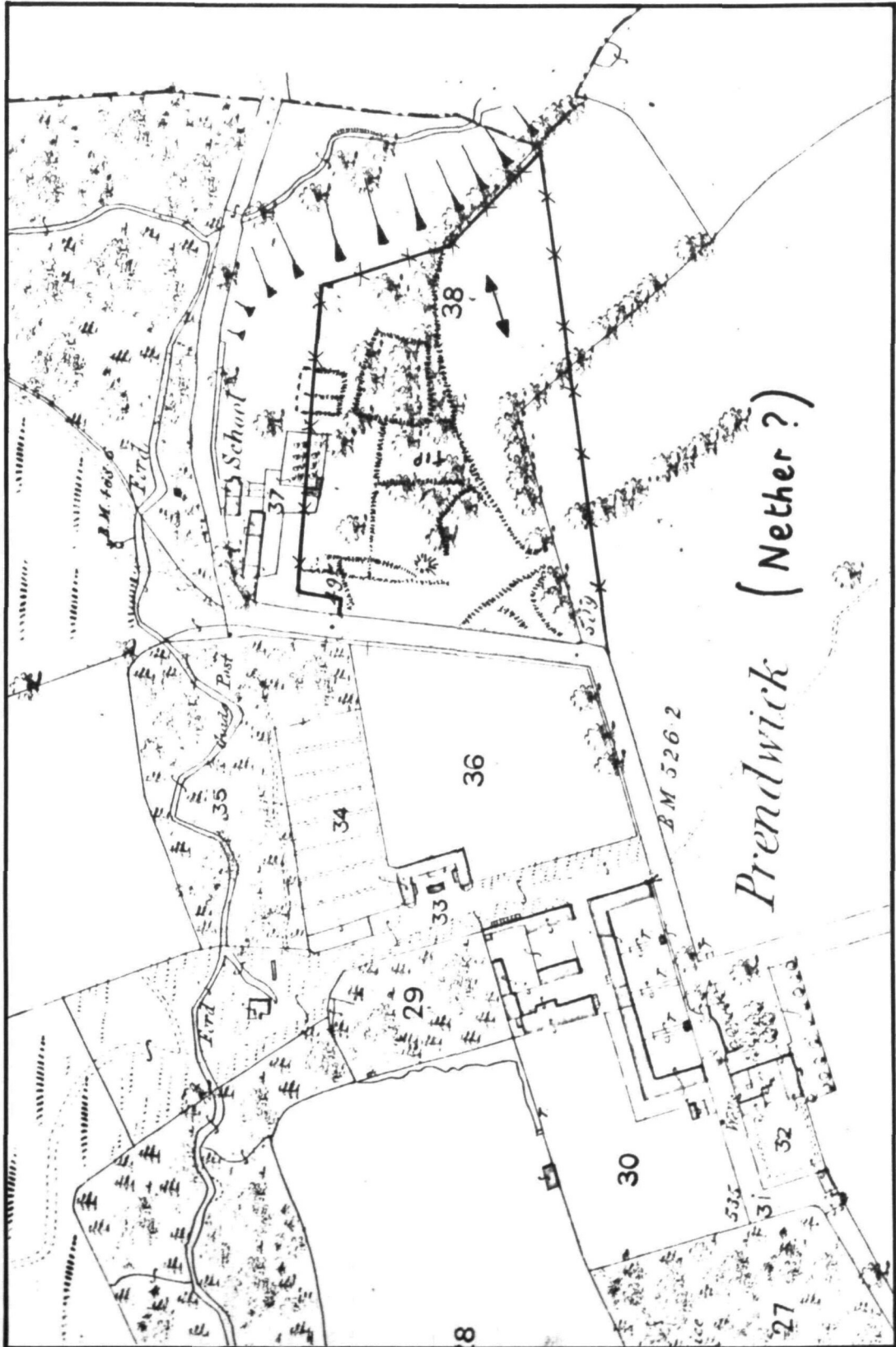
Over P:I, DMVI, A*, FO; Nether P:DMVII, B.

Prendwick was a member of the barony of Alnwick. In 1242 it was held in socage by six tenants; William de Walys one carucate, John of Unthank thirty acres, Walter son of Edmund thirty acres, William the Cook thirty acres, William de Glanton thirty acres and Walter de Prendwick one carucate (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1318 there was a reference in Feet of Fines to Over and Nether Prendwick and to the fourteen messuages belonging to Nicholas de Prendwick. There were four taxpayers in 1336 (PRO E179/158/7), and twenty adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (ibid. 158/29).

In 1428 Richard Alder held a mill, 240 acres of land and twenty-two acres of meadow in Over Prendwick, Nether Prendwick and Alnham. In 1554 Thomas Alder died seised of a capital messuage called the Toure in the town of Prendwick, four messuages, four cottages, 200 acres of arable, 100 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture and 300 acres of heath in the said town and territories and hamlets of Prendwick and Hartleyfield (in Alnham). The 1586 Survey of the barony of Alnwick (Stockdale's) refers to George and Robert Alder as holders of the manor of Over and Nether Prendwick, but lists them separately as actually holding half the Town of Prendwick (Aln Cas A II i). The implication of this reference is that by the later 16th

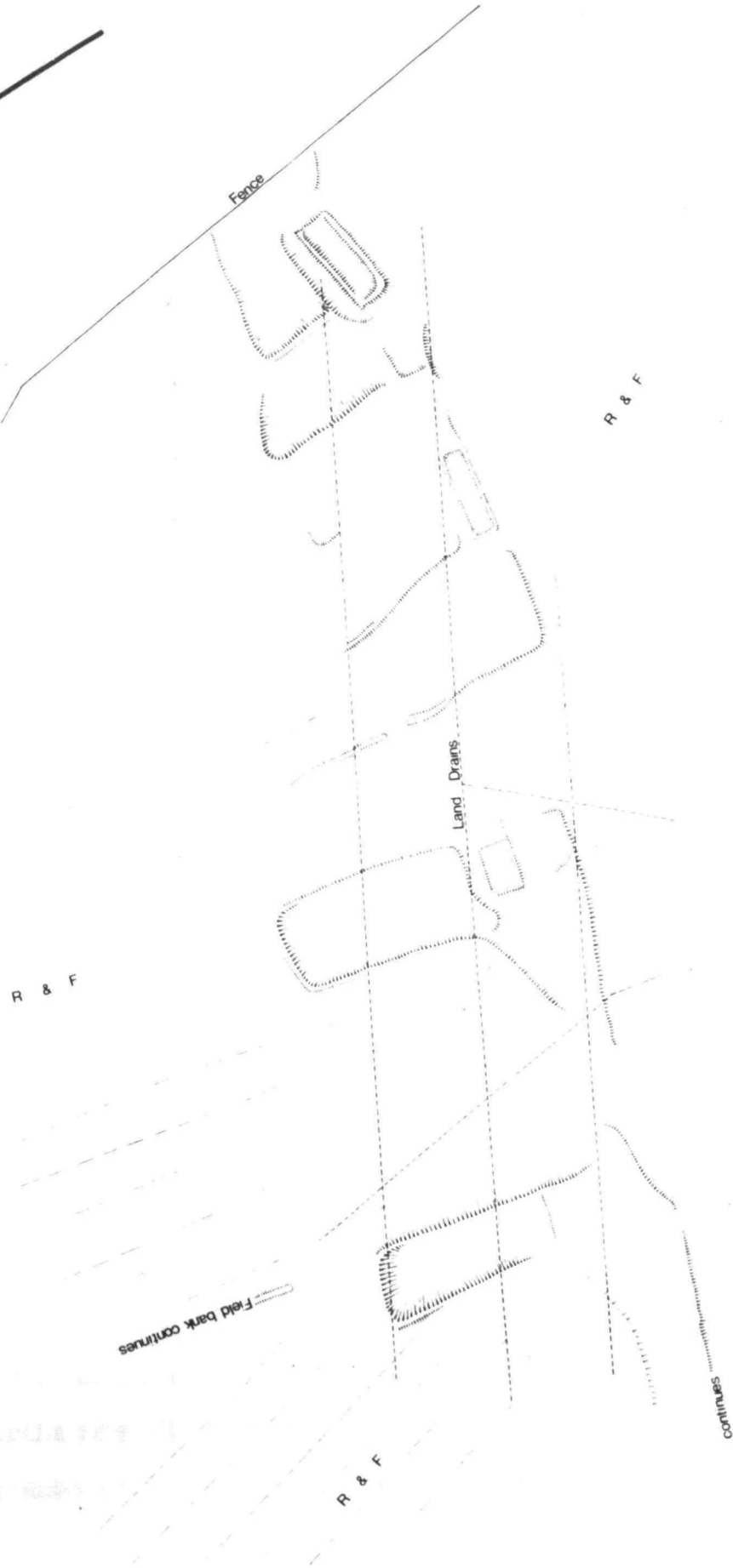
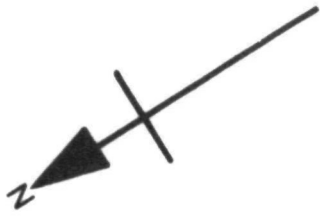
century there was only a single settlement of Prendwick. The outlying farm of Prickleyknowe is first recorded in the 17th century. Both Prickleyknowe and Chesters Farm lay in the hills towards the Breamish. They are shown on Armstrong's map of 1769 which also shows Prendwick as a farm and mansion of Mr Collingwood on the road from Alnham to Eslington (NCRO ZAN PM9).

At the modern farm of Prendwick is an area of earthworks (NU 004123). This is delimited on the south by an earthen enclosure bank with ridge and furrow cultivation beyond, and includes a possible house platform near the modern road. The site lies at about 500 feet (155.5 metres) OD. Another settlement has been identified at 003129 which comprises a single row of rectangular garths on an east-west axis each of which is fronted by a house-site. Not all the garths are immediately juxtaposed. The site has ridge and furrow cultivation running up to it on both the north and south sides. It lies at about 750 feet (233.25 metres) OD. It is reasonable to postulate that the former settlement is the site of Nether Prendwick and that the latter is the site of Over Prendwick.



OVER PRENDWICK

488



SURVEYED SA. 3. 4. 1979

NU 003129

167

PRESSON

NT 836358

Carham 1409 acres NCH XI 91-95
 1296(P); 3, 1310(TA); 20, 1312/3(P); 3, 1336(P); 2, 1377(PT); 21,
 1541(TE); 8, 1580(TA); 4, 1665(P); 1.

DMVII, COV, P.

Presson (Prestfen) was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed. In the late 12th century Birilot wife of Helye of Presson granted Kirkham Priory two bovates of land and a toft of one and a half acres next to her own (Bod. Lib. Fairfax 7 fol. 82). It was held by William de Ros of Kendal in 1296 when there were three taxpayers, including William de Ros, and a man called Robert Ayre (Fraser 1968 No 309). An IPM of the same William de Ros in 1310 recorded that he possessed a capital messuage (waste), demesne lands (200 acres), a water-mill, thirteen husbandmen, each in possession of twenty-four acres of land, five cottagers and a brewery. There were also two free tenants; William Eyre and John del Grene (PRO C134/17/5). The Poll Tax return of 1377 accounted for twenty-one adults (PRO E179/158/32).

The 1541 Survey noted that there were eight husbandlands in the township which belonged to "Graye of Chillingham" and that the tenants deserted it in time of war (Bates 1891 30-1). Only four tenants were found here in 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). The 1665 Hearth Tax return records a single household of Mr Gray with four hearths (PRO E179/158/103). In 1693 the whole vill was leased for £200 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a

mansion and a farm called Horserig to the south-west (NCRO ZAN PM9). In 1803 Presson Town and Hill Farm was let together and contained 1264 acres (Hughes 1963 II 60ff.).

The farm of Presson (above grid reference) lies in rolling arable country; no surface indications survive to confirm that this was the site of the medieval settlement.

168

PRESTON

NU 183254

Ellingham

NCH II 317-327

1296(P); 7, 1333(TE); 10+, 1336(P); 3, 1569(TA); 6, 1580(TA); 5, 1666(P); 3, 1700(TA); 6, 1821(H); 12.

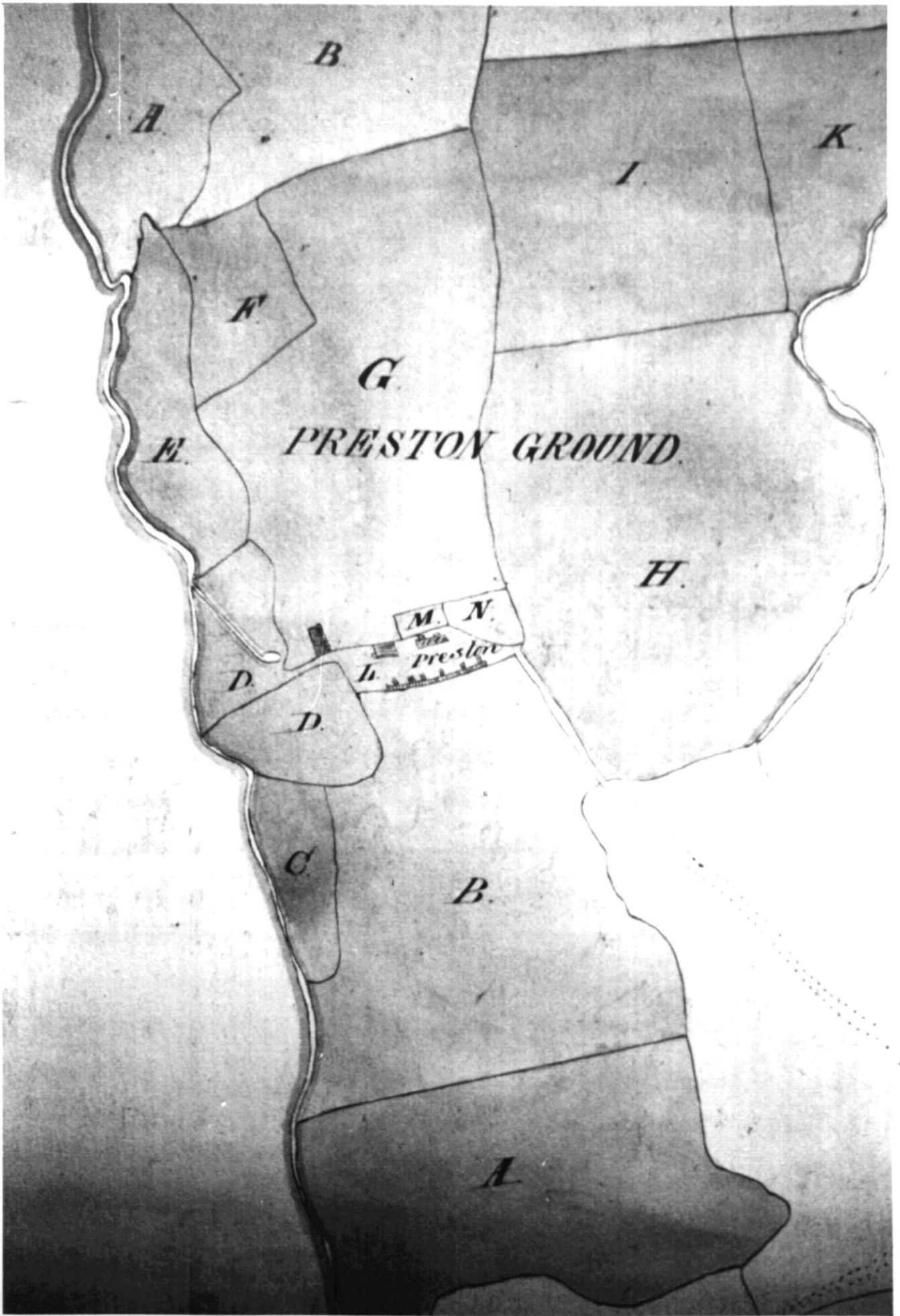
II, DMVII, COV, FO.

Preston was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Walter Bataille in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). A charter of Walter de Bataille records that he granted Alnwick Abbey 100 acres of land in eighteen different parcels throughout the fields of Preston including a piece "juxta molendinum de Newhame" which suggests that the medieval township stretched north as far as Newham (Tate 1868/9 II App. xv). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 324). In the early 14th century the manor belonged to John of Middleton who was attainted for treason. A survey of his lands in Preston found he held fifteen acres of arable, eight acres of meadow in demesne and six and a half bondages plus the rents of four freeholders. The tower of Preston was held by Robert Harbottle in 1415 (Bates 1891 16).

In 1569 Humberston's Survey recorded that the manor and demesne lands of Preston were held by Ralph Harbottle and there were five tenants at will (PRO . E164/37). The 1580 Border Survey found there were five tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). A terrier of the manor in 1621 records that there were 112 acres in the "inne" demesnes and 154 acres in the "oute" demesnes plus various meadows and a wood totalling 361 acres. Court Rolls of

Preston Manor from Haggerston MSS in 1666 and 1700 list three tenants and six tenants respectively (NCRO ZHG II/1 and 2). A plan of 1731 relating to the division of Tuggal Moor shows the hamlet of Preston set in its enclosed fields, Chathill Farm lies to the north (Aln Cas O XIII 4). The inclusion of the owners of Chathill as well as Preston in the division suggests that Chathill was formerly part of Preston township. This supports the evidence of William de Bataille's charter referred to above. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet clustered around the ruins of Preston Tower and Chathill Farm a mile to the north (NCRO ZAN PM9). The hamlet of Preston was removed from the vicinity of the Hall by 1828 (Greenwood's map, NCRO).

The site of the former village of Preston is obscured by the gardens and house of Preston Hall (above grid reference). To the north of the Hall is a field with a fine series of cultivation terraces (NU 185256).



169

REAVELEY

NU 020170

Ingram

2309 acres

NCH XIV 479-480

1296(P); 7, 1665(P); 14, 1821(H); 11.

DMVII, COV.

Reaveley was a dependant hamlet of Ingram, a member of the barony of Alwick, which was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1284 Reaveley was held in moieties from Geoffrey de Lucy (NCRO ZAN M15/A36). There were seven taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 410).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists fourteen householders, including Mr Collingwood (PRO E179/158/103). The estate became the property of the Allgood family in 1689. By 1739/40 the township lands were divided into the two farms of East Side and West Side (Hughes 1963 II, Allgood rentals). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a village of two rows at the end of the road from Brandon (NCRO ZAN PM9). However a map of 1770 shows two separate farms of East and West Reaveley (NCRO ZAL 89/36).

No trace is left of the former village of Reaveley. It is suspected that the farm of West Reaveley is the more probable site (above grid reference). West Reaveley has always been the more substantial of the two farms (see 1770 map).

170

RENNINGTON

NU 21 18

Embleton 1772 acres NCH II 151-164
 1267(TA); 12+, 1296(P); 11, 1336(P); 4, 1580(TA); 11, 1586(TA);
 18, 1618(TA); 18, 1685(TA); 13, 1702(TA); 15, 1727(TA); 15,
 c.1758(TA); 12, 1821(H); 60.

III, OMV, REP.

Rennington was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Hilton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). At the death of the same in 1267 there were twelve bondagers each with twenty-three acres of land at ten shillings per annum, various cottagers, and one free tenant, Everard Freeman, with twenty-four acres of land. In demesne were 206 acres of arable, thirty-two acres of meadow and twenty-four acres of pasture (PRO Cl32/34/17). There were eleven taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 346). It subsequently became a demesne manor of the Percies. In 1472 the vill was farmed by "diversis tenentibus ibidem" (Hodgson 1921 78).

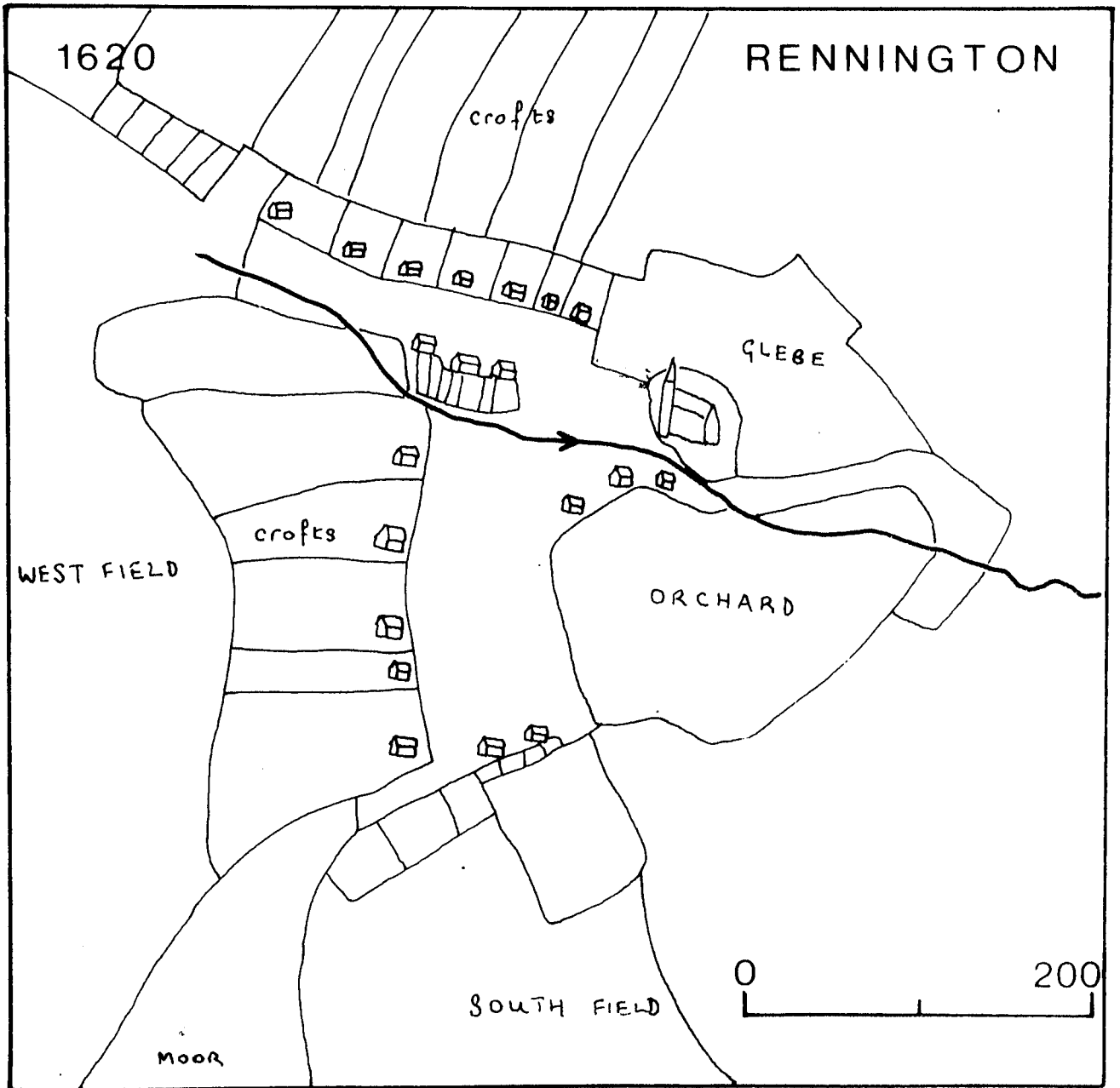
Hall and Humberston's Survey in 1569 records ten husbandland tenants, three freeholders and five cottagers (PRO E 164/37). This compares well with Stockdale's Survey of 1586. Here it is stated that the former demesne lands were occupied by the tenants and "that no man hath knowledge to truely sever the one from the other" (Aln Cas A II i). Mayson's Survey of 1618 was accompanied by a plan which shows the village laid out around an irregular green. There were two main rows of tofts on the north and west;

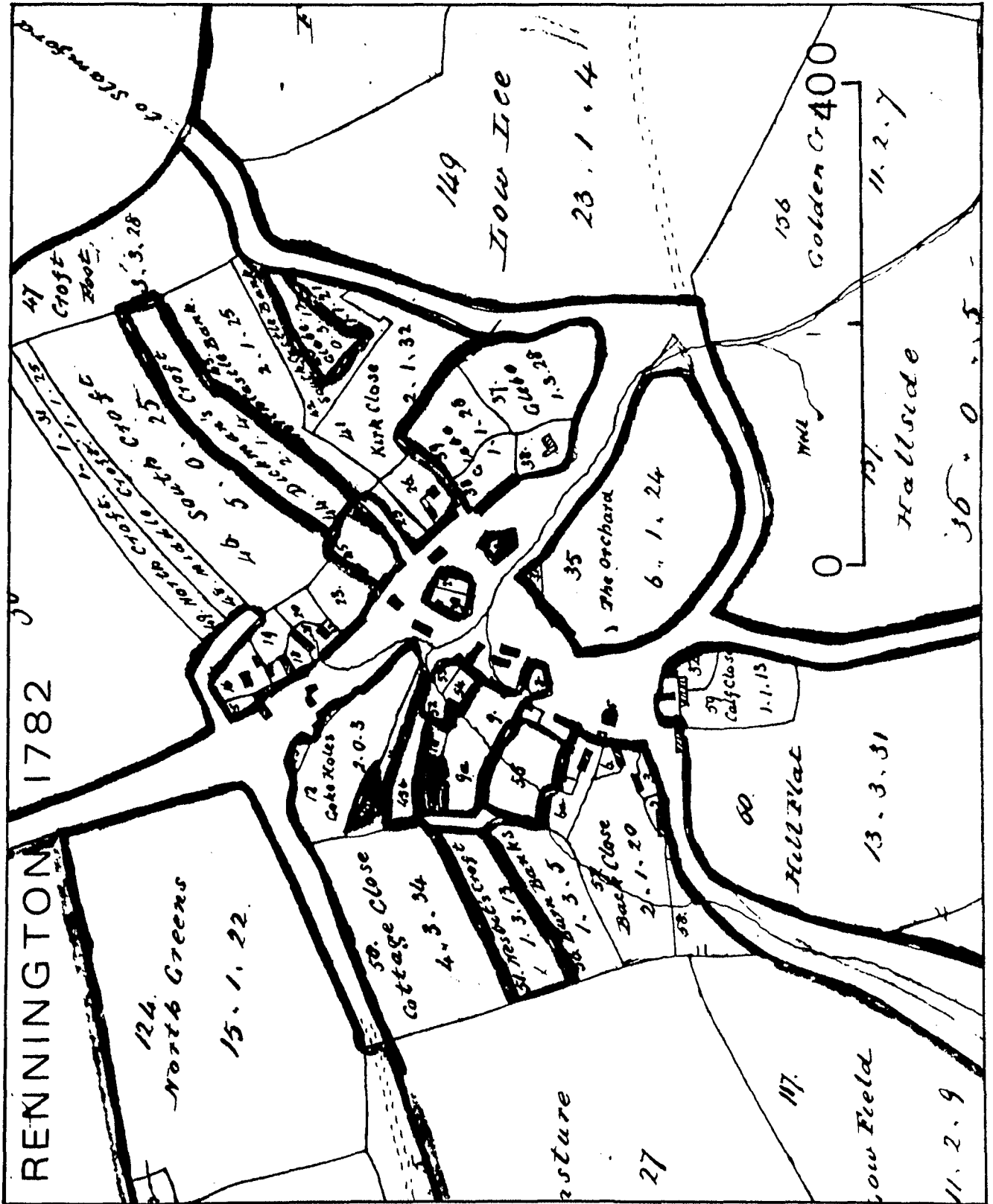
the chapel of Rennington lay on the east end of the north row and the east side of the green was occupied by some houses and an orchard. The west row had incorporated the crofts into the tenants garths, but the tofts of the north row were separate from the crofts behind. There were three main fields amongst which the tenants' arable lands were sub-divided; Southfield (eighty-nine acres), Westfield (248 acres), and Northfield (145 acres). There was also an improvement on the moor of twenty-eight acres called Barelaw Field and a block of meadows on the south-east side of the village totalling eighty-five acres. The ten husbandland tenants held about seventy to seventy-five acres and Rowland Philipson, freeholder, held sixty-three acres. There were five other cottagers, two small freeholds and the Glebe (Aln Cas A V 4). The 1685 Survey records ten tenant farmers with ten farms and four cottagers. It states that "since they divided their ffarmes ... they have improved their ffarmes to be worth £12" though they only paid £4 (Aln Cas B I 3). The 1702 Survey shows a similar picture except that a further sixty acres had been enclosed (Aln Cas A VI i). The 1727 Survey lists eleven tenant farmers and four cottagers (Aln Cas A I 4).

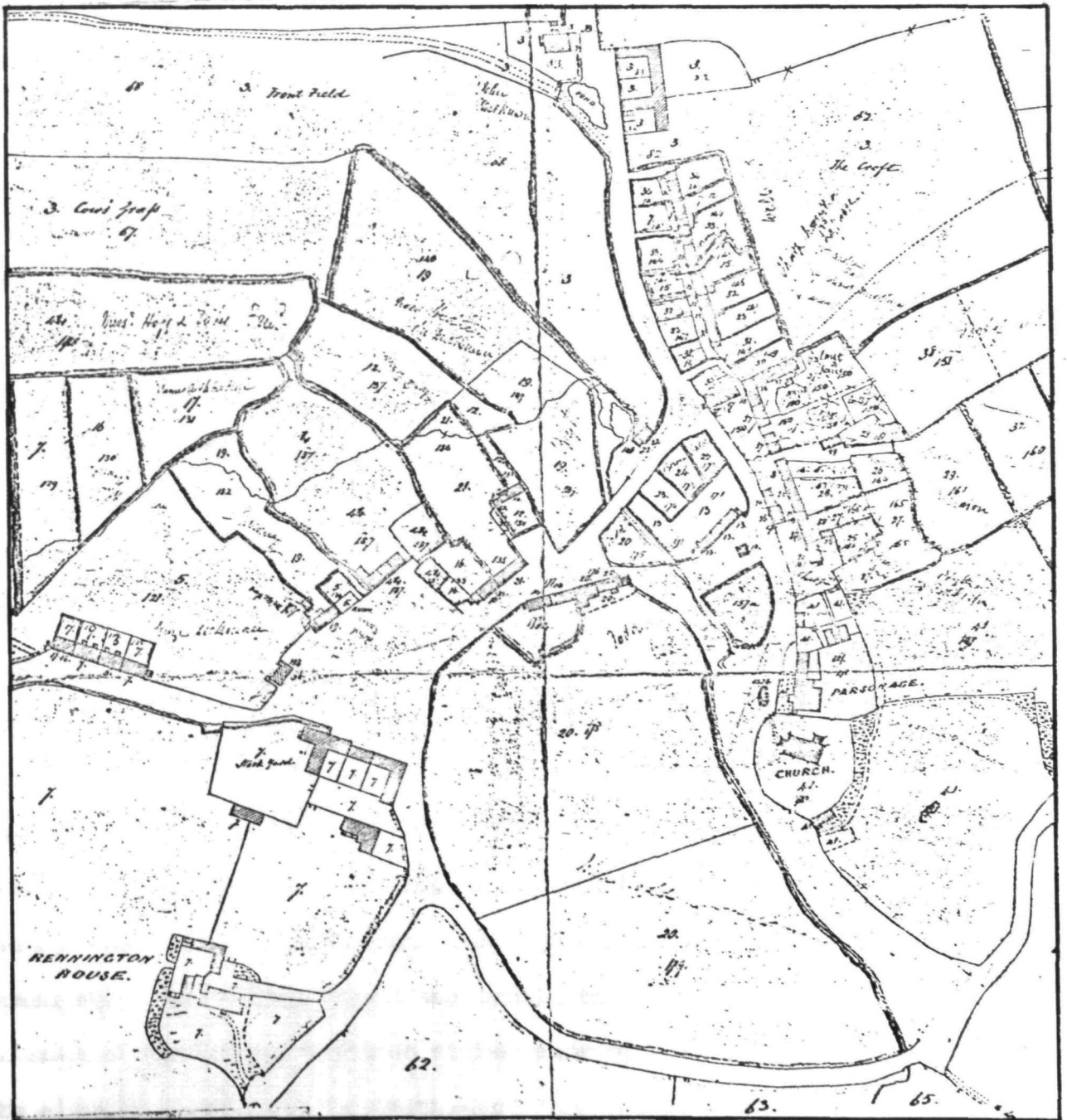
In 1707 the tenants petitioned the Duke of Somerset for a division of the commons, but no full division took place until 1762. However some improvements were added to the tenants farms during the intervening period. Twenty-two acres in Sandyford Dean had been "plowed" by 1727 and it is clear from the 1755 Survey that up to thirty acres had been added to their farms in some cases. The ten farmers held farms of between seventy-eight

and 103 acres; there was a substantial cottager with twenty acres and another cottager (Aln Cas A I 6). A further twenty-one cottages and small houses were listed among the farm holds. A note in the 1769 estate rental states that the tenements and lands "were, for the purpose of laying them into more convenient Farms than before, divided amongst and let to the several tenants above mentioned, without regard to the Manner and Proportions in which they had previously been parcelled out and let ...". The number of farmers were reduced by five in this reorganisation, but the twenty acre cottage holding was increased to sixty-three acres (Brassley 1974 125). A number of dispersed farmsteads were established at the same time. A map of the township in 1782 has four farms outside the village, Lee Moor House, Hocket, Rennington Hill and Rennington Moor Farm. The village was similar in plan to that of 1618 and the green was unenclosed (NCRO ZHE 49/1).

The creation of cottage-holdings in the early 19th century saw the change of the aspect of the village to its modern appearance, with the green being encroached upon at the same time. The change may be observed by comparing the 1782 map with that of 1846 (ibid.). Mackenzie described Rennington thus: "It has recently been much enlarged and improved by the erection of several beautiful and convenient cottages, and a public house to each of which a plot of ground is annexed"(Mackenzie 1825I 422).







RENNINGTON 1846

171

ROCK

c.NU 202202

Embleton

2019 acres

NCH II 121-150

1296(P); 7, 1336(P); 5, 1580(TA); 16, 1599(TE); 13, 1665(P); 10,
1743(TE); 9, 1761(TE); 6, 1810(TE); 3, 1821(H); 38.

IIG, DMVII, REP.

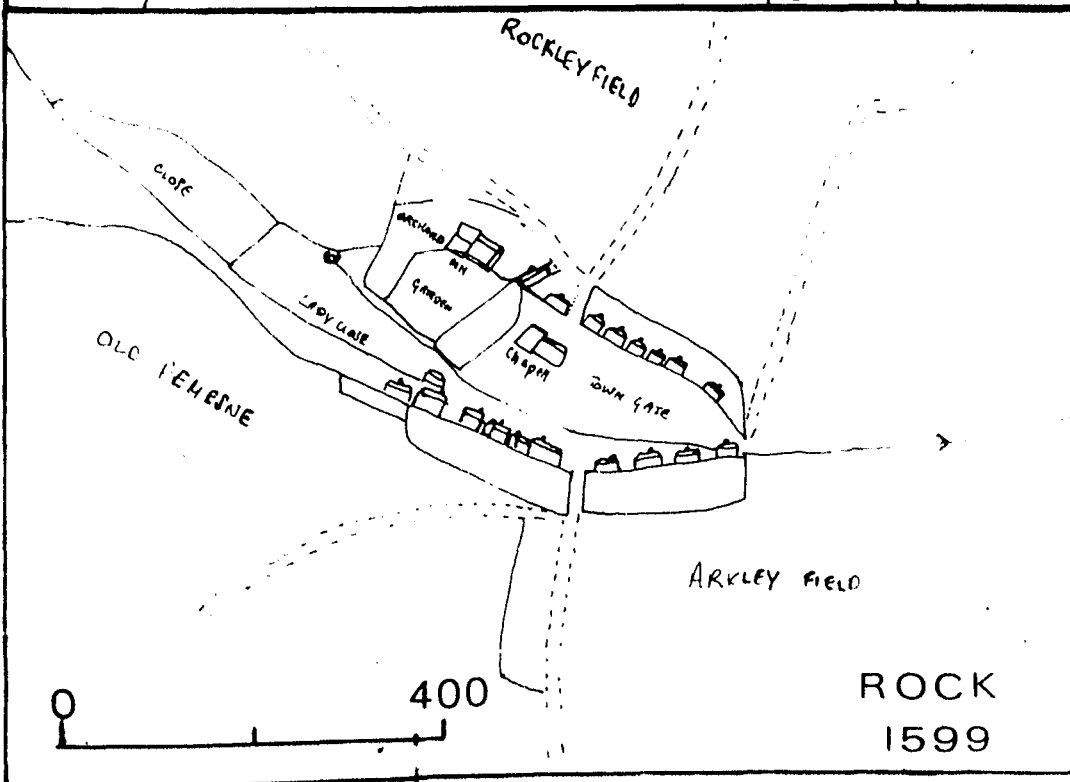
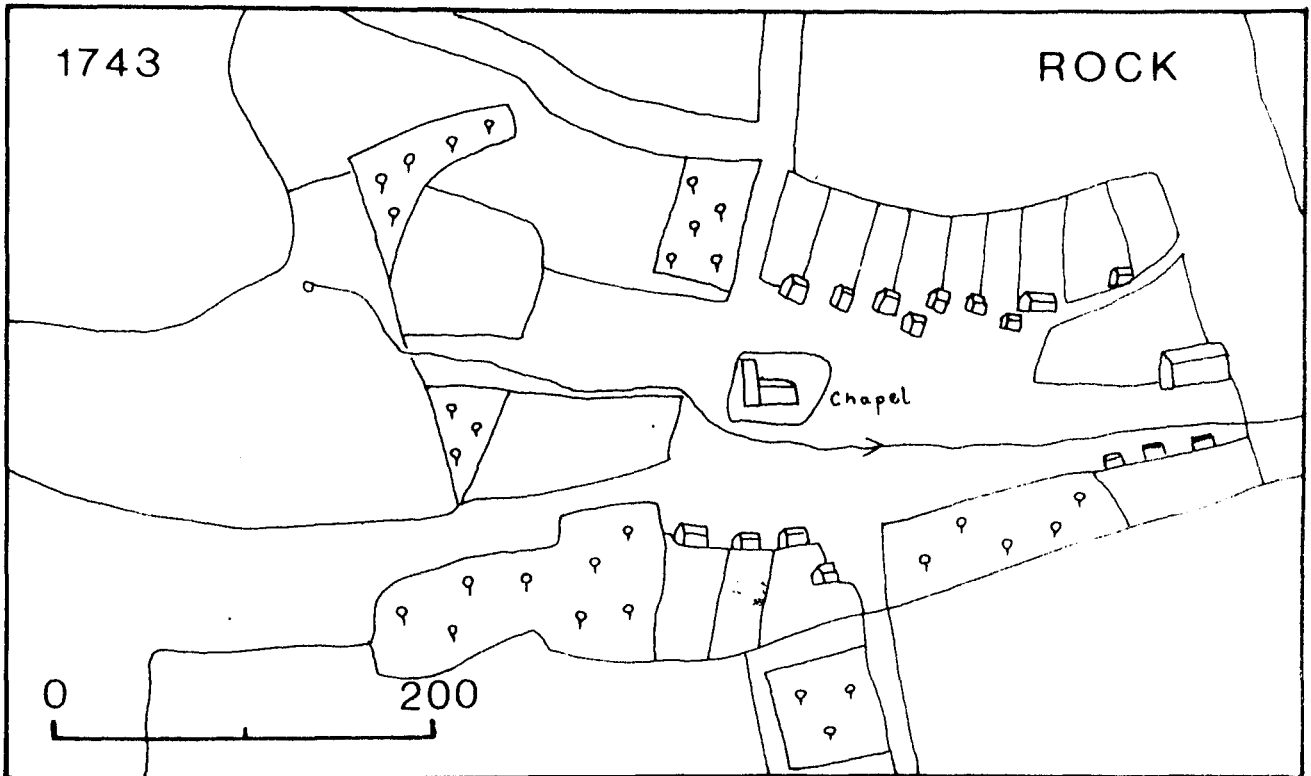
Rock was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by William de Rok in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 325). A tower was built here in the 15th century (Bates 1891 22).

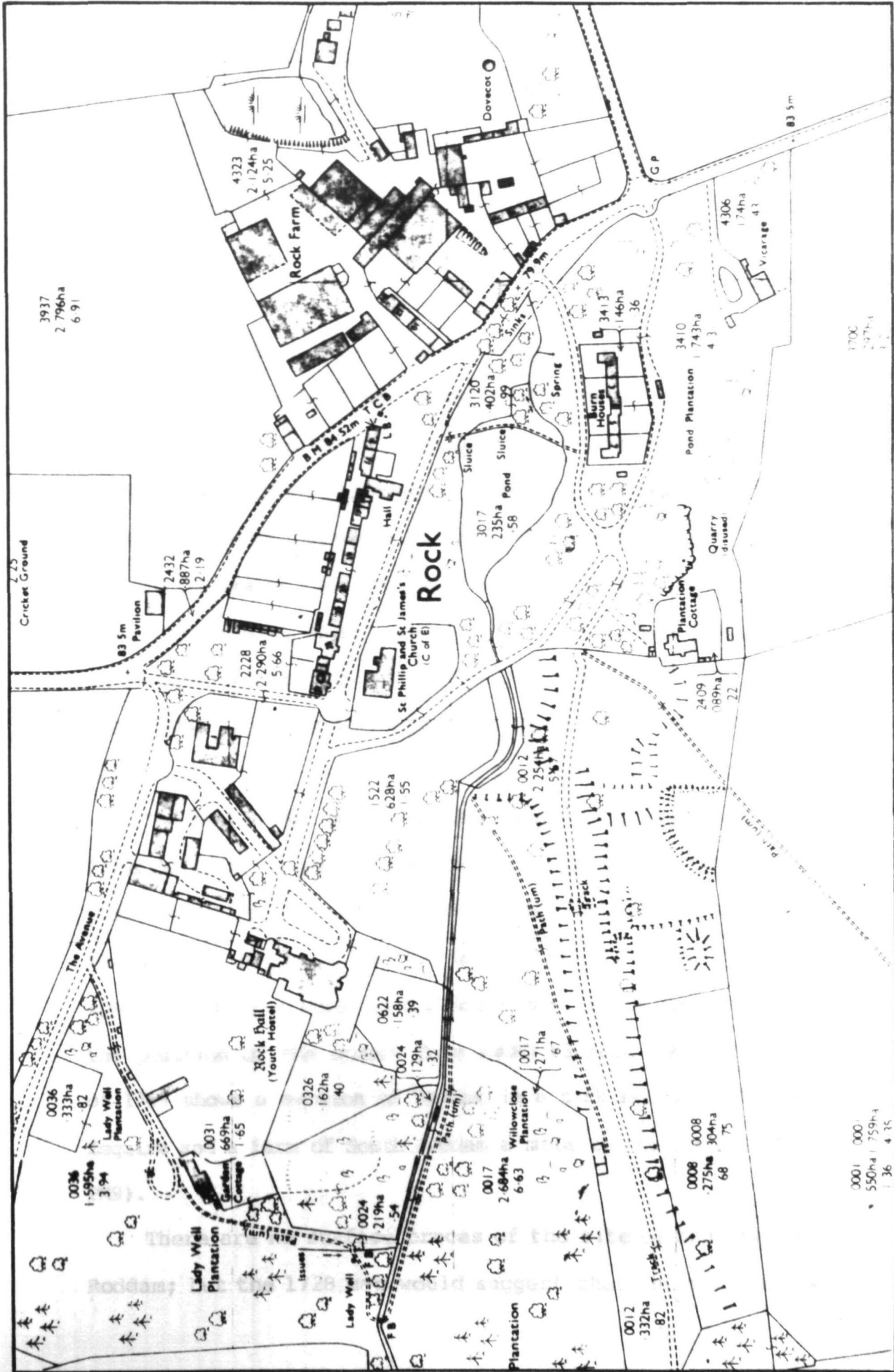
The 1580 Survey of Border Decay records Rock as "a village of Mr Lawson's wherein ys xvi tenants" (Bain BP i 14-19). A plan survives of Rock in 1599 in the Bodleian Library (Thoresby Mss 2). It shows a division of the township into three parts; the demesnes, north side with five farms, and south side with seven farms. The old arrangements are also indicated. This comprised a separate demesne arable and moor, and the Town Moor and three fields farmed by the tenants. The 1599 division may have been motivated by a desire to resite the demesnes but at the same time divided the tenants lands into two parts for their greater convenience. The village itself was unaffected. It consisted of two rows of houses and tofts on either side of a wide green or gate aligned north-west to south-east. The chapel of Rock lay towards the west end of the gate and the manorial establishment with its orchards, gardens and closes lay across the west end of the town green. In 1665 the Hearth Tax return listed ten

households, including Mr Sakelds with nine hearths (PRO E179/158/103).

In the early 18th century John Warburton described Rock thus: "a well built village with a fine house in it, ye seat of Tho. Procter Esq. incompas'd with good gardens, out-plantations etc ..." (Hodgson 1916 7). A plan of the estate in 1743 shows that the township was fully enclosed. Dispersed farms had been established at South, Middle and North Steads, and part of the south side of the village had been deserted and planted with trees. No building was marked where the tower and manorial enclosures had stood, but at the east end of the green was the demesne farm building which occupied the site of the modern farm of Rock. The lands were divided into five large farms of more than 100 acres, three smallholdings and the mill lease. A 1761 rental indicates that some further amalgamation of farms had taken place. Armstrong's map of 1769 marks a large park and mansion of the Earl of Jersey on the western side of the village (NCRO ZAN PM9). No trace of the park survived in 1810 when the estate was mapped for Mr Bosanquet, the new owner. Most of the estate was farmed by Mr Taylor (1576 acres); North Stead alone was separately farmed (441 acres). A map of 1843 shows that the village had been reorganised. A new Hall was built and a row of cottages between it and the Hall Farm at the east end. The north-south road through the village was re-routed between the farm and the cottages, and a pond occupied most of the old green. The maps and rentals referred to here are to be found at the estate office of Rock.

Earthworks are preserved in the pasture close south of the church and Hall. These appear to represent an old hollow way with possible toft enclosures on the south side (at NU 202202).





0001 0001
550ha 1 759ha
1 36 4 35

172

RODDAM

NU O23203

Ilderton

1203 acres

NCH XIV 276-290

1296(P); 7, 1344(H); 9, 1665(P); 10, 1821(H); 19.

DMVII, COV.

Roddam was a member of the barony (grand sarjeanty) of Beanley and was held by Henry of Hilderton with the three Middletons in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). This was a former drengage holding which owed truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF i 597-600). There were seven taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 407). In 1344 Richard de Roddam held a waste capital messuage, forty acres of arable in demesne, eight messuages and ninety-six acres of arable in bondage, worth half its normal value due to the war (Cal IPM VIII 478). A tower was listed in the 1541 Survey (Bates 1891 42).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records ten householders (PRO E179/158/103). A poorly preserved plan of the township in 1728 indicates that the estate was divided into three farms; Hall Farm, South Farm and another whose name is illegible. There appears to be a village to the south-west of the Hall, roughly in the position of the modern farm (NCRO 632/B2). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Roddam in a park belonging to Roddam Esquire and a farm of South Roddam a mile to the south (NCRO ZAN PM9).

There are no surface traces of the site of the village of Roddam; but the 1728 map would suggest that the site has been

occupied by the modern farm buildings (above grid reference).

173

ROSEDEN

NU 031215

Ilderton

NCH XIV 265-275

1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 7, 1377(PT); 34, 1580(TA); 13, 1665(P0; 7,
1821(H); 14.

DMVII, COV.

Roseden was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed, which was held by the Ilderton family. There were nine taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 413) and thirty-four adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/103). Thirteen tenants attended Muster in 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23). Seven householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion of Miss Ilderton in a park to the west of the Wooler road (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows a farm at this site (NCRO).

The site of the present farm beside the dean of a burn flowing down from the Cheviots is common to several village sites on the east flank of those hills. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary it is presumed that this is the site of the medieval settlement (above grid reference).

174

ROSS

NU 133369

Bamburgh(Belford) 1500 acres Raine 196-7 & NCH I 404-407
 1254(TA); 26, 1560/1(TE); 12 & (TA); 1-2, 1693(TE); 1, 1825(H);
 9.

DMVII, COV.

Ross was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire which was held by the Muschamp Lords of Wooler. An IPM of the last Muschamp Baron in 1254 states that there were 200 acres of demesne arable, sixteen bondagers, each with two oxgangs of land and a toft and croft, three cottagers, four gresmen and three freeholders, a fenced park called Northmore, a mill and salterns and two oxgangs held directly by the Bishop of Durham.

The township subsequently became the property of the Grey family. In 1560/1 there were twelve husbandlands in Ross which "be now within these fyve yeres be converted to pasture, and the tenants put off, save one or two tenants" (Raine 1852 19). The township was leased as a single farm in 1693 for £130 (NCRO 424 Box 4A), and has been leased in this fashion ever since. Armstrong marked a small village at Ross in 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9), but a plan of c.1800 shows Ross as a farm with attendant cottages (NCRO 424 Box 4C).

The farm is presumed to be the site of the medieval village (above grid reference).

175

RUGLEY

NU 165099

Alnwick 547 acres(1775)

1296(P); 7 with Birtewell, 1472(TE); 19, 1498(TA); 10, 1566/7(TA); 11, 1586(TA); 11, 1624(TA); 2, 1702(TA); 2.

II, DMVI, A*.

Rugley was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Reyner Teutonicus in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). William de Vescy granted Alnwick Abbey a toft, croft and a carucate of land in Rugley, and common pasture at Swynelease in the 13th century (Tate 1868/9IIApp ix). This became the freehold farm of St Margarets. It was held in severalty and lay on the west side of Rugley township in 1619 (Aln Cas A V i). In 1296 there were seven taxpayers in Rugley and Birtewell, its neighbour to the north (Fraser 1968 No 372). In 1472 the Percy Bailiff's Rolls record under the reeve of Rugley eighteen husbandlands and a capital messuage with adjacent lands, but also include the rents of the tenements of Hesilhouse and Snipehouse (Hodgson 1921 86). These two places lay to the south of Rugley (see Aln Cas A V i).

A rental of 1498/9 lists seven tenants holding the husbandland tenements, two tenants holding Rugley Hall and a single tenant in possession of the tenements of Hesilhouse and Snipehouse (Aln Cas A I is). Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 records nine tenants with husbandland tenements of varying size who used the demesne for an ox-pasture since the Hall had been pulled down, and two further tenants holding Snipehouse and the site of

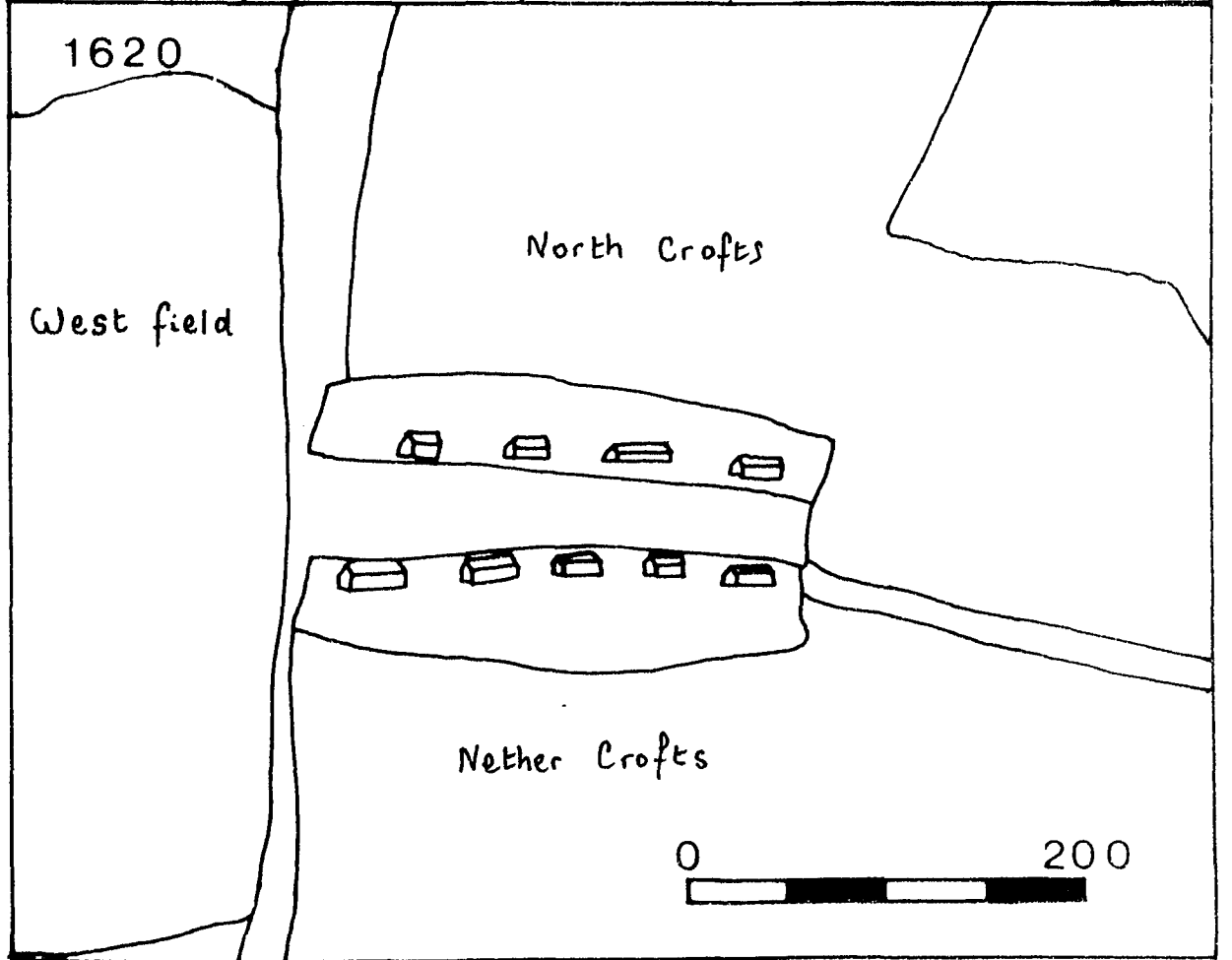
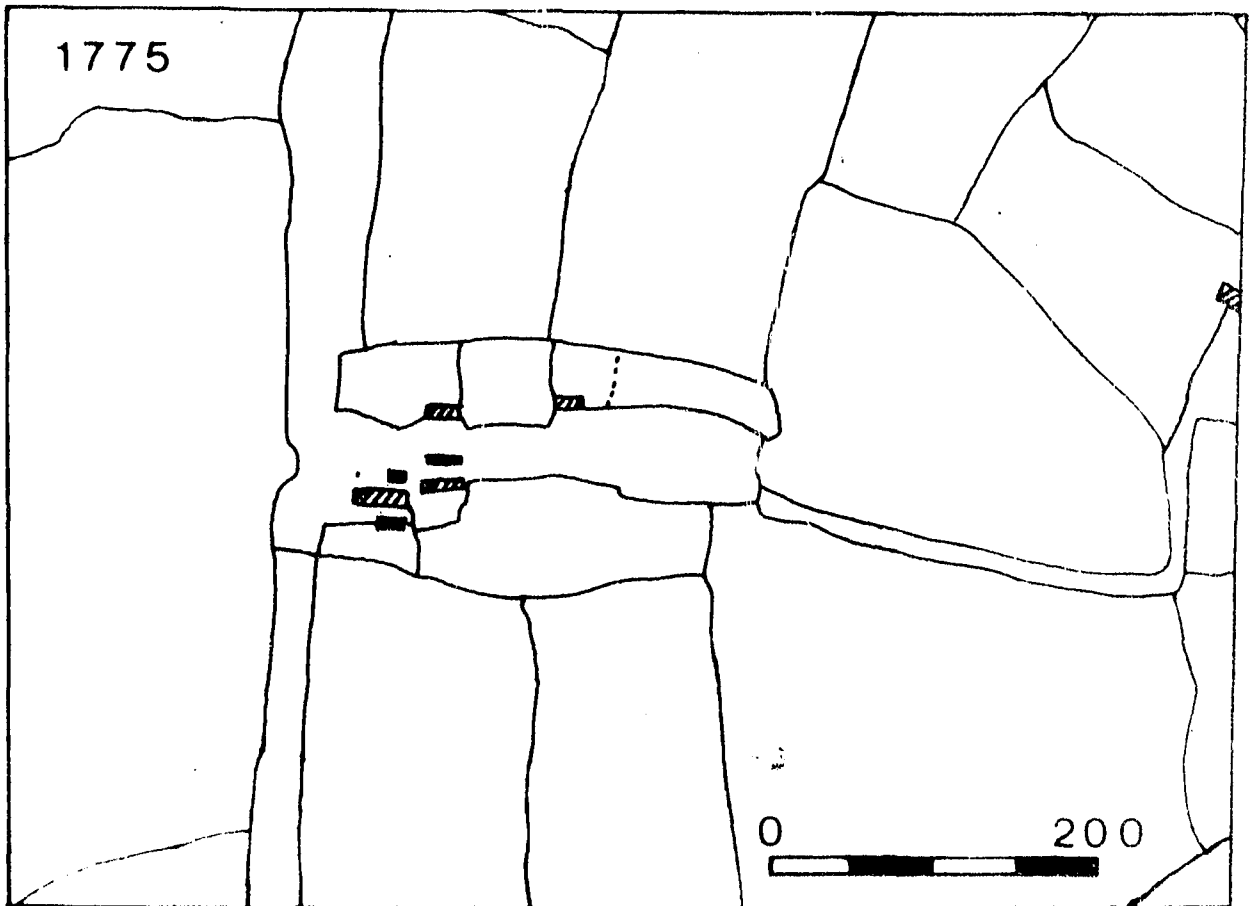
Hesilhouse. A single husbandland consisted of a messuage, garden, ten acres of arable and one acre of meadow. Clarkson notes that instead of a single tenant at St Margarets and two at Snipehouse and Hesilhouse "ther be divers indwellers at either of the said two places" (Aln Cas A I i h). The 1586 survey presents a very similar picture but also records a toft and forty acres of land called Harecragg and a tenement and sixty acres called Swynelease (see Swyneleysheles for full details) (Aln Cas A II).

In 1624 the township was surveyed by William Mayson who found that two tenants held the whole township except Snipehouse grounds to the south. Snipehouse farm (NU 159085) was a substantial farm of 1039 acres in the 19th century (Tate 1868/9 II 393). It was leased by Edward Carr in 1624 when it comprised a settlement cluster of six houses, three arable and meadow fields of 162 acres; 489 acres of pasture and ninety-nine acres of pasture called Hesley close in dispute, plus common of pasture shared with Shieldykes. Its pastures then included Harecragg and Swinelease totalling 445 acres (Aln Cas A V i). The major part of Rugley was held by Henry Barrow with 351 acres of tenement lands and 158 acres of demesne; the remaining forty acres were held by Matthew Stanton. The accompanying plan shows the village as a simple regular two row settlement on a north-south axis. The west row (called the north row by William Mayson) with four houses and garths belonged to Matthew Stanton; the other row with five houses and garths belonged to Henry Barrow (Aln Cas A V i or IV 10).

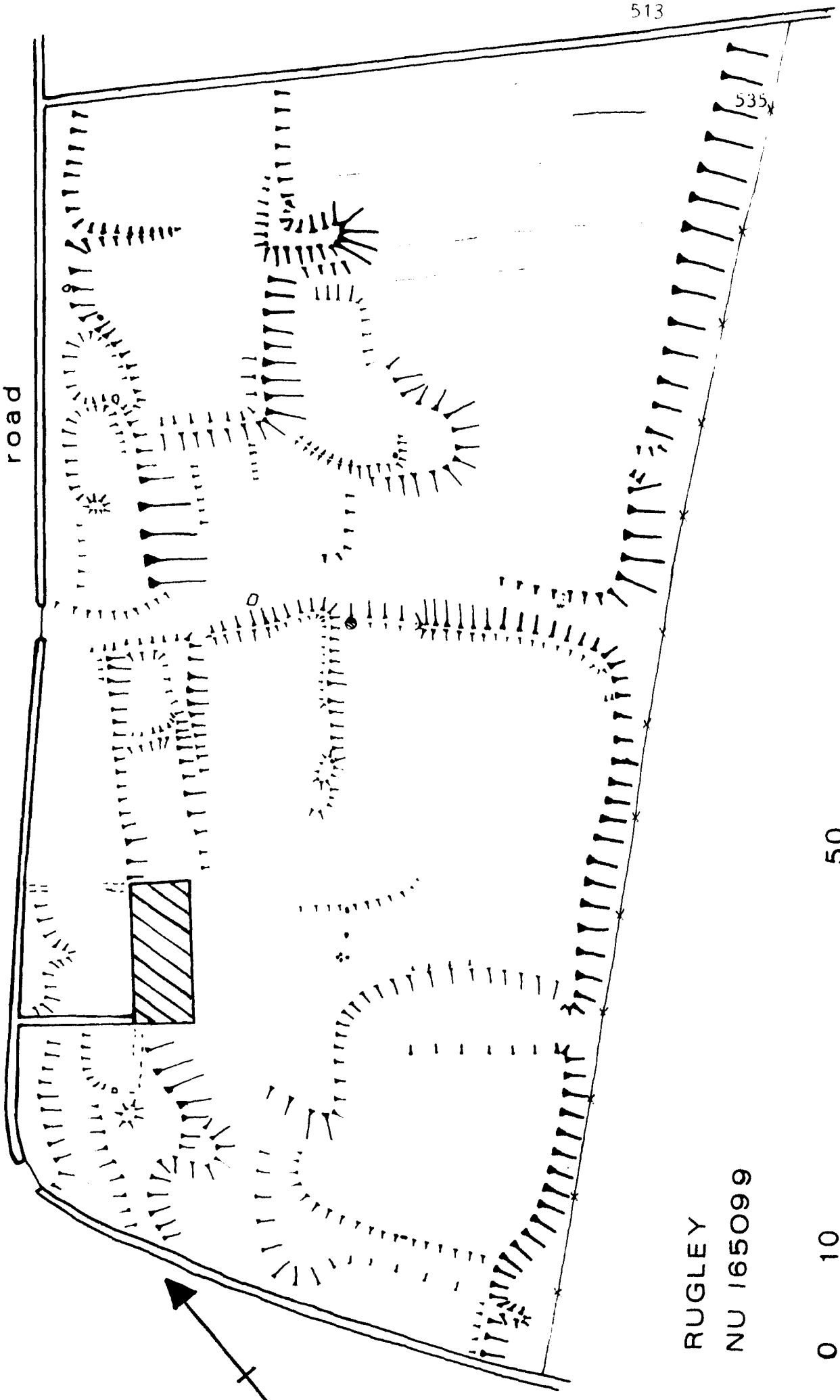
This division prevailed until the end of the 19th century.

A plan of 1775 shows how the two farms had developed over 150 years. The large fields and enclosures of 1624 had been subdivided and two new steadings had been established at Rugley Barns and Rugley Moor House on the lands of the larger holding of 1624 (Aln Cas O II 4). The village was reduced to a cluster of buildings on the east side which comprised the farm of John Watson at Rugley (including five cottages) and the farm and one cottage of John Wake on the west side. In the early 19th century the village site was abandoned. Six cottage holdings were established just to the south of the village with lands totalling forty-one acres, but the township as a whole was farmed from the steading at Rugley Moor House (Rugley Barns was also abandoned). The forty acres of the smaller farm may have formed the basis of the cottage lands (see Greenwood's map of 1828 and Tate 1868/9 II 388/9).

Some earthworks of the former village are preserved in a close with a hemmel in it at the above grid reference. These comprise a couple of enclosures with house sites on the western side fronting the road which follows the line of the old town gate. The earthworks visible today may be equated with the last stage of the occupation of the site in the late 18th century (see 1775 map).



RUGLEY



RUGLEY
 NU 165099



176

RYLE, GREAT

NU 020126

whittingham

1099 acres

NCH XIV 544-547

c.1270(TA); 16, 1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 5, 1665(P); 8, 1821(H); 16.

DMVII, B, FO.

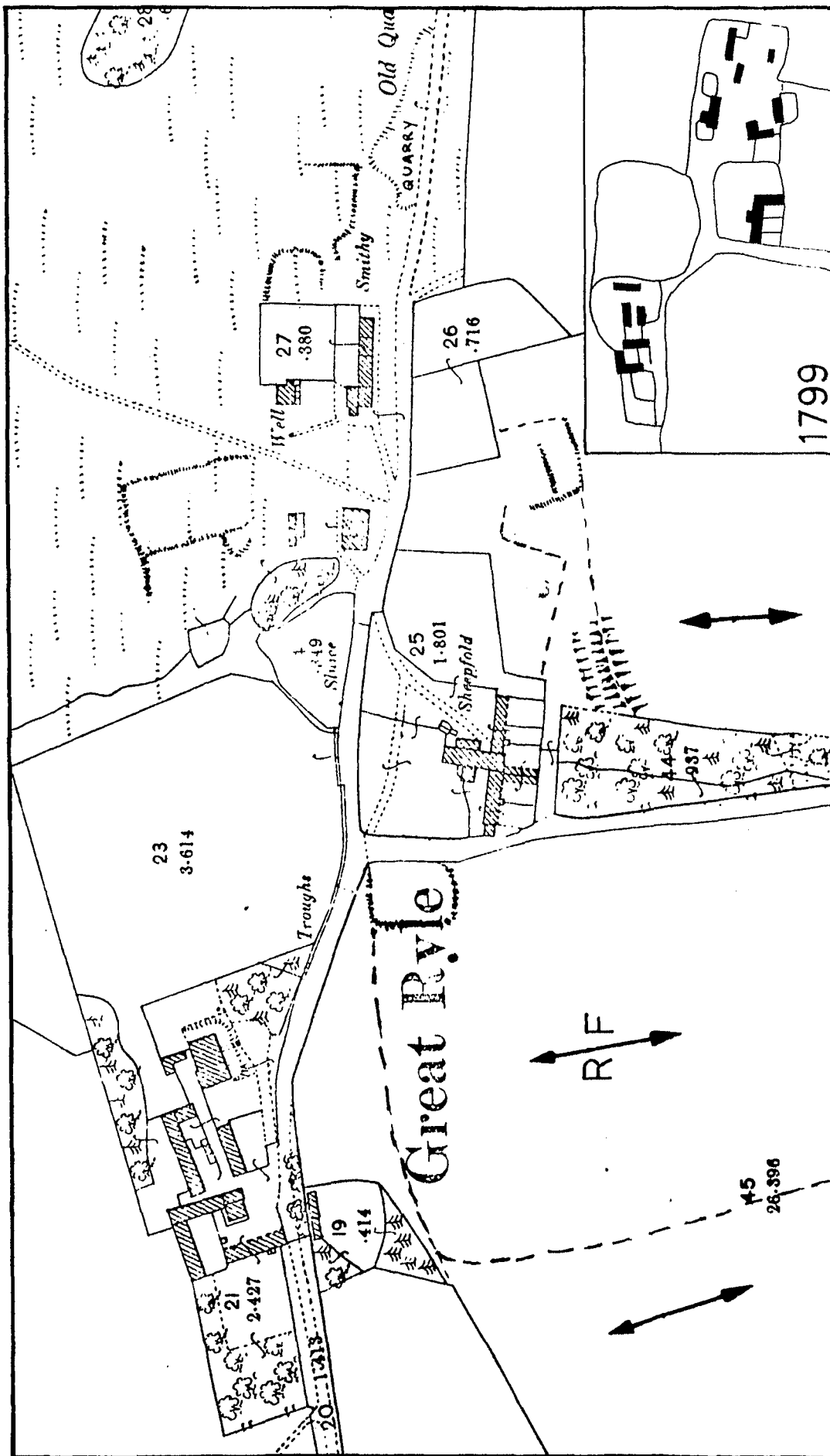
Magna Ryhil was a member of the sarjeanty of Ditchburn and was held by Roger son of Ralph from the king in 1236 (BF i 597-600). An IPM of Thomas son of Michael of Whittingham in about 1270 lists his holding in Great Ryle as 120 acres of demesne, eight bondagers each with two bovates of land and eight other small-holders (PRO C132/34/18). An IPM of his father refers to two bovates given in Frankalmoigne to the Chapel of Ryle (site unknown; PRO C132/15/15). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 395).

In 1541 a tower, site unknown, was reported to have recently been built by Thomas Collingwood (Bates 1891 42). The Hearth Tax Return of 1665 lists eight householders including Mr Collingwood with six hearths (PRO E179/158/103). Armstrong's map of 1769 marks a small village (NCRO ZAN PM9). An estate map of 1799 for the new owner John Tarleton shows the hamlet as a farm with an irregular cluster of cottages on the east side and the fields entirely enclosed (NCRO ZAN BELL 58/11). Dippie Dixon describes the thatched houses of the inhabitants of Great Ryle in the mid 19th century:

These primitive dwellings, with their stout,
rough-hewn oaken beams and rafters, the ends

of which, instead of resting on the walls, were carried down inside and let into the earth, to prevent the thrust on the mud-built walls, were at that time not uncommon in the district. The building was usually divided into two 'ends' by a stout party wall, which contained the fireplace and the wide, open chimney. There was only one outer door, which opened into one of the 'ends', called the 'entry'. In this entry the cow was housed during winter,...(Dixon 1895 71).

These cottages were removed by Lord Ravensworth in the mid 19th century. The present farm and its outbuildings occupy the same site as the farm of 1799, but the old cottages are replaced by a row of modern cottages on the north side of the road east to Eslington. Earthworks of enclosures and possible building sites were noted at O21126 south of the road and at O21127 behind the cottages. An enclosure lies in the corner of the field at O18126; relating to it is a much larger enclosed area of broad ridge and furrow cultivation.



177

RYLE, LITTLE

NU 019111

Whittingham

527 acres

NCH XIV 547-553

1295(TE); 14, 1336(P); 3, 1346(TE); 6, 1821(H); 9.

DMVII, COV.

Little Ryle (Ryhill) was a vill which was held in sarjeanty of the king in 1236 by Gilbert de Ryhill (BF i 597-600). An IPM of Richard de Ryhill in 1295 revealed that he possessed a capital messuage, arable and meadow demesne, six bondages, seven cottages and a water-mill (PRO C133/71/12, partly illegible). Three taxpayers were assessed for the 1336 Lay Subsidy (PRO E179/158/6). An IPM of Richard de Rihil in 1346 records a capital messuage, fifty-two acres of arable, eight acres of meadow and five tenements called husbandlands (Cal IPM VIII No 562).

The vill became the property of the Collingwoods in the 16th century. In the 17th century the western part of the township comprised a farm called Kaiseley. The Alnham survey of 1620 shows Kaiseley Grounds to the south of Blackchester Hill (Aln Cas O XI i). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Little Ryle as a ruin, but places the farm of Caeslees to the south-west (NCRO ZAN PM9). The 1799 plan of John Tarleton's estate shows Little Ryle as a cluster of cottages and garths (NCRO ZAN BELL 58/11).

The farm of Little Ryle (above grid reference), now on the Eslington estate, stands on the same site as that indicated by the 1799 map. Indeed some of the houses may be equated with

those of 1799. The farmhouse, with its barrel vaulted basement and first floor mullioned window, dates to the 17th century (Ramm et al. 1970 82) and before. A foundation stone at the north east corner of the building, overgrown with moss, has the date 1531 inscribed upon it in Roman numerals (ie.MDXXXI). The site of Kaiseley may be identified with the turf covered foundations of a long partitioned rectangular house twenty-six by six metres and a second rectangular structure to its north thirteen by six metres at the head of a burn at NU 014100.

178

SCRAINWOOD

NF 991094

Alnham

1061 acres

NCH XIV 579-580

1296(P); 12, 1336(P); 6, 1377(PT); 33.

II, DMVII, A*.

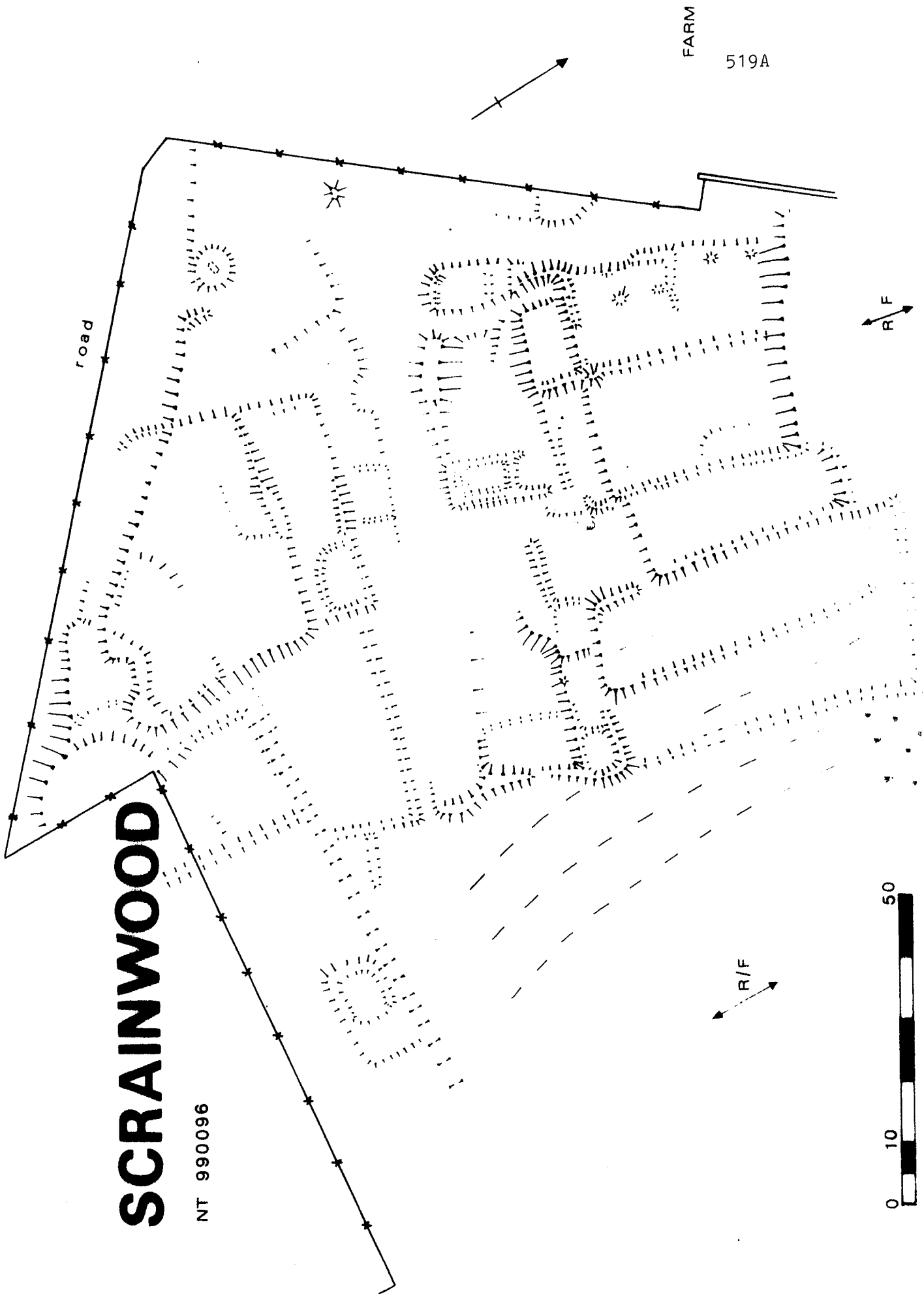
Scrainwood (Screnwood) was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Walter Bataill and Thomas Bunte in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were twelve taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 380), but in 1377 the Poll Tax return recorded thirty-three adults (PRO E179/158/29). In 1509 Thomas Horsley was the owner and inhabitant of Skrynwood tower (Bates 1891 24).

John Warburton described the place as "a poor village standing on a brook of ye same name, hath in it ye ruins of an old tower and belongs to Madam Horsley of Horsley" (Hodgson 1916 3). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm (NCRO ZAN PM9) and Mackenzie described it as "a farmhold" (Mackenzie 1825 II 23). Dippie Dixon records a tradition that there was "a large house with walls of great thickness, having pointed doorways and mullioned windows, besides other old foundations, were standing in the green field east of the present Screnwood House (Dixon 1895 56).

Earthworks were recognised and surveyed in the field to the east of the present farm at the above grid reference. These appear to represent two rows of houses and garths on an east-west axis, but the site of the former tower was not ascertained.

SCRAINWOOD

NT 990096



179

SCREMERSTON

NU 016480

Holy Island(Ancroft) 2961 acres Raine 235-240
 1464 & 1496(TE); 26, 1560/1(TE); 13+, 1580(TA); 12, 1660(TA); 52,
 1666(P); 45, 1735(TA); 9, 1779(TA); 6, 1825(H); c.50.

II, DMVII, B.

Scremerston was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was in the divided ownership of John de Braferton, one third plus one half carucate, William de Scremerston, one third, and Robert de Scremerston two and a half carucates in 1208/10 (BF i 26). In 1464 (7 Booth) John Swynhoe died seised of the manor and fortalice, 400 acres of demesne land, 200 acres of meadow, 2000 acres of pasture, fifteen messuages and husbandlands and ten cottages valued at 66s 8d and no more because of the destruction of the Scots (NCRO ZAN M15/B6).

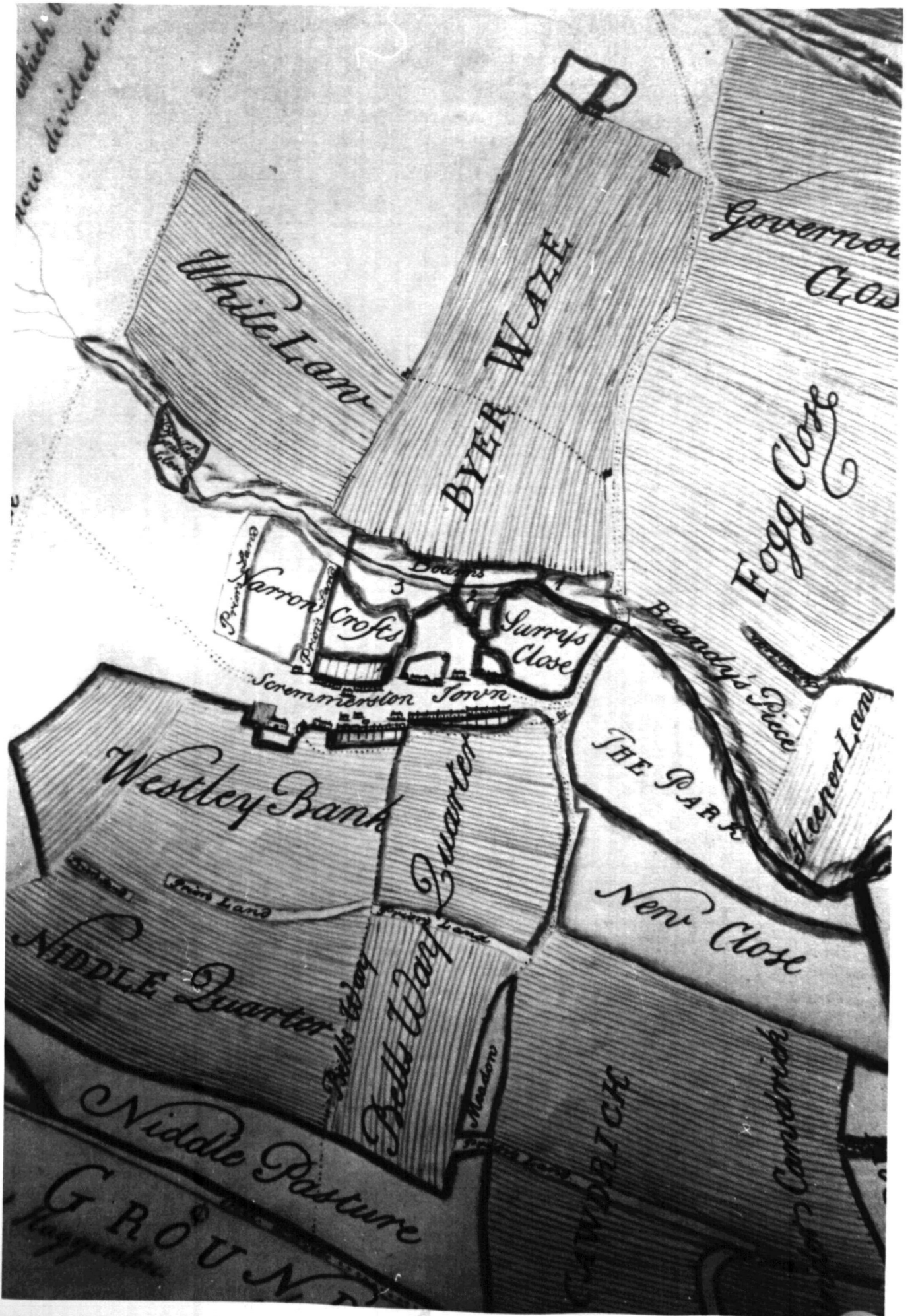
The 1560/1 Survey recorded a tower and barmkin, a demesne and twelve husbandlands and cottages belonging to Robert Lawson (Raine 21). A Court Roll of 1642 listed a freehold, six tenant farmers, three demesne farmers and forty cottagers; but a later roll dated 1660 (12 Charles II) found six tenants, forty-five cottagers and a freehold of Thomas Swinhoe (PRO ADM 74/6/1 and 3). This compares with the Hearth Tax return of 1666 in which there were forty-five householders (PRO E179/106/28). The manor became the property of the Radcliffes of Dilston by marriage at this time. A rental of the township in 1735, just prior to its

acquisition by Greenwich Hospital, shows that there were six tenants of North Side, a colliery lease, a mill lease, and a farm of South Side belonging to Ann Clavering (NCRO ZCK 14/2).

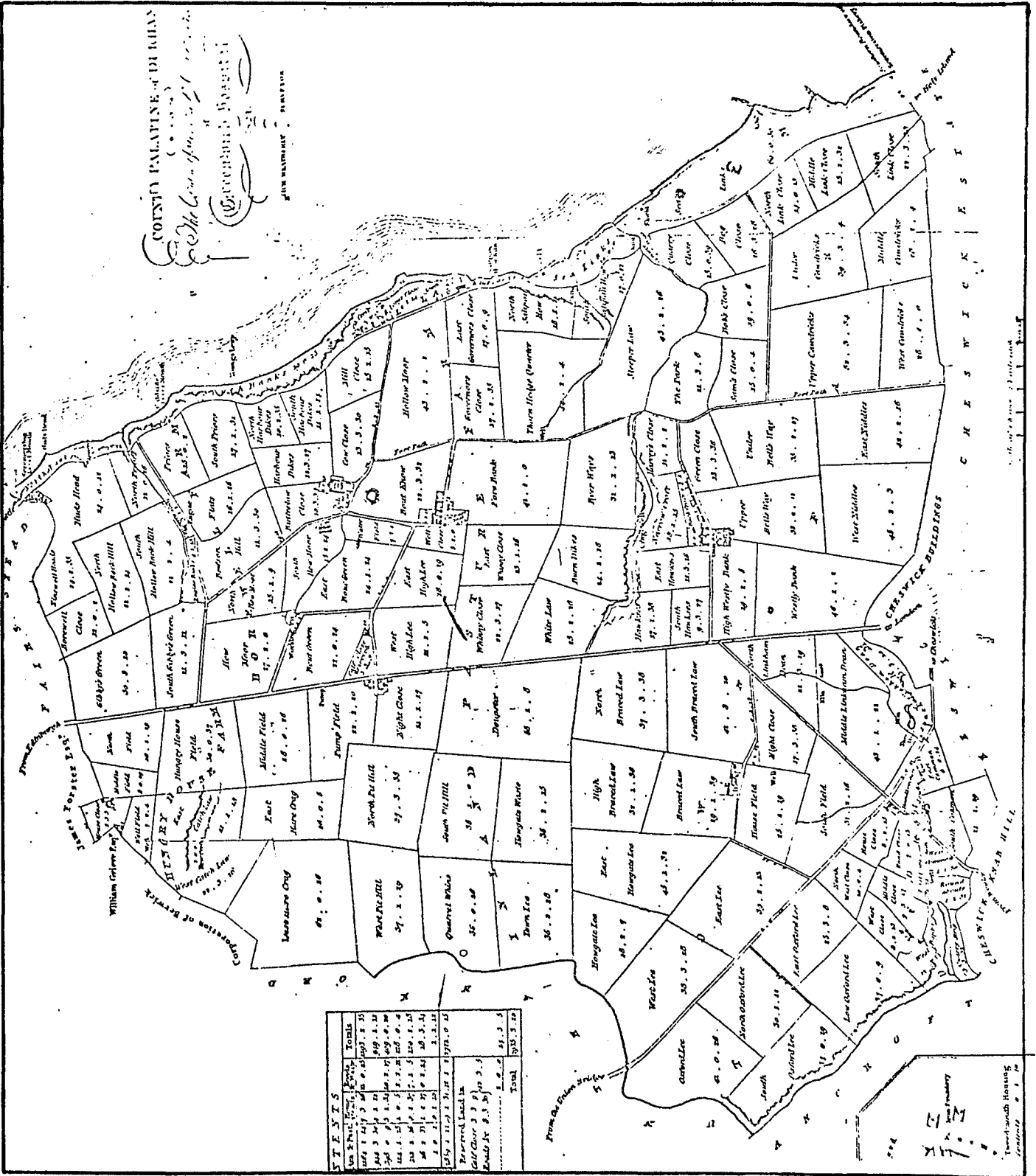
The township was surveyed for the new landowners in 1736. This shows that the common-fields were partially enclosed. The village of Scremerston lay at the position of Town Farm today. It consisted largely of two rows of cottages on an east-west axis, but there were a number of irregular closes and crofts on the north side of the village, some of which had houses attached to them. A couple of dispersed houses and closes lay away to the north of the village adjacent to the fields of North Side. The moor was entirely open, but there was a quarry marked at the south-west extremity of the township. The rentals suggest that amalgamation of farms took place during the middle of the 18th century, the farms of North Side being reduced to four by 1744/5 and to three by 1775 (ADM 79/6/1 and 79/57). The Report of 1775 suggested that the Moor west of the turnpike (now the A1) be divided into fields enclosed with quickset hedges (ibid. 79/57). A report of 1778 states that the cottages surplus to the requirements of the farm at Scremerston Town be pulled down (PRO ADM 66/4/3). The township took on its modern aspect at this time. The dispersed farms of Borewell, Catchlaw and Inland Pasture were set up north of the village and Moor Farm to the south west (ibid. 66/1/7). A plan of the estate in 1824 illustrates the changes of the late 18th century. The lands are fully enclosed with dispersed farms and the village site (above grid reference) is occupied by a farmstead and a single row of

cottages (NCRO 1204/5/1).

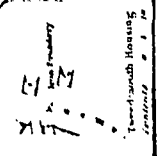
Earthworks were discovered in the field to the north of the farm (NU 017481). These were very irregular, but a recognisable pattern of small enclosures was established which bears some relationship to the small crofts on this side of the village on the plan of 1736.



COUNTY PALATINE OF DE KANE
 The County of De Kalb
 GEORGETOWN DISTRICT
 JOHN WATKINS PLANNING

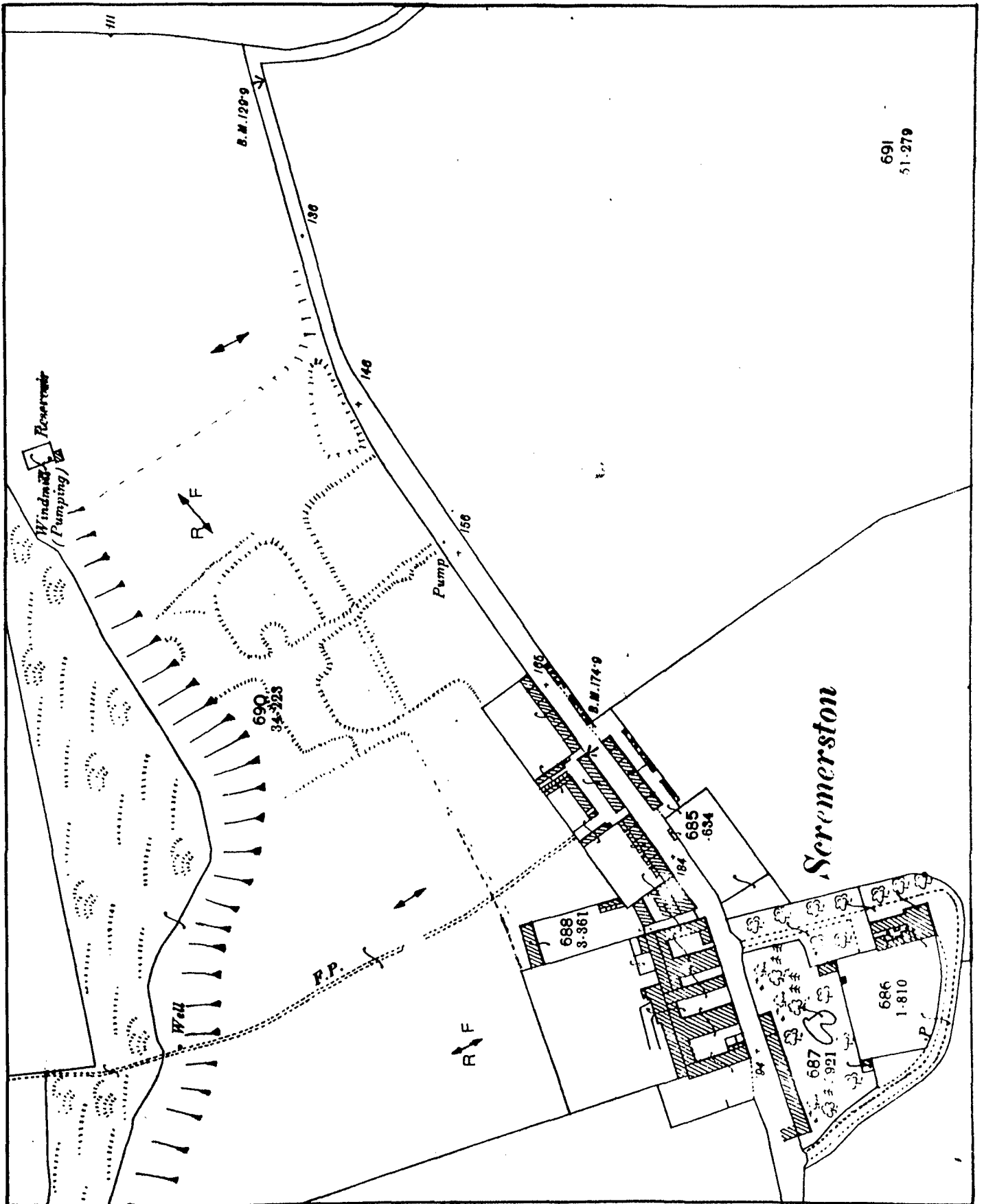


Lot No.	Area (Acres)	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Totals
1	1.25	53,910	53,910
2	1.25	53,910	107,820
3	1.25	53,910	161,730
4	1.25	53,910	215,640
5	1.25	53,910	269,550
6	1.25	53,910	323,460
7	1.25	53,910	377,370
8	1.25	53,910	431,280
9	1.25	53,910	485,190
10	1.25	53,910	539,100
11	1.25	53,910	593,010
12	1.25	53,910	646,920
13	1.25	53,910	700,830
14	1.25	53,910	754,740
15	1.25	53,910	808,650
16	1.25	53,910	862,560
17	1.25	53,910	916,470
18	1.25	53,910	970,380
19	1.25	53,910	1,024,290
20	1.25	53,910	1,078,200
21	1.25	53,910	1,132,110
22	1.25	53,910	1,186,020
23	1.25	53,910	1,239,930
24	1.25	53,910	1,293,840
25	1.25	53,910	1,347,750
26	1.25	53,910	1,401,660
27	1.25	53,910	1,455,570
28	1.25	53,910	1,509,480
29	1.25	53,910	1,563,390
30	1.25	53,910	1,617,300
31	1.25	53,910	1,671,210
32	1.25	53,910	1,725,120
33	1.25	53,910	1,779,030
34	1.25	53,910	1,832,940
35	1.25	53,910	1,886,850
36	1.25	53,910	1,940,760
37	1.25	53,910	1,994,670
38	1.25	53,910	2,048,580
39	1.25	53,910	2,102,490
40	1.25	53,910	2,156,400
41	1.25	53,910	2,210,310
42	1.25	53,910	2,264,220
43	1.25	53,910	2,318,130
44	1.25	53,910	2,372,040
45	1.25	53,910	2,425,950
46	1.25	53,910	2,479,860
47	1.25	53,910	2,533,770
48	1.25	53,910	2,587,680
49	1.25	53,910	2,641,590
50	1.25	53,910	2,695,500
51	1.25	53,910	2,749,410
52	1.25	53,910	2,803,320
53	1.25	53,910	2,857,230
54	1.25	53,910	2,911,140
55	1.25	53,910	2,965,050
56	1.25	53,910	3,018,960
57	1.25	53,910	3,072,870
58	1.25	53,910	3,126,780
59	1.25	53,910	3,180,690
60	1.25	53,910	3,234,600
61	1.25	53,910	3,288,510
62	1.25	53,910	3,342,420
63	1.25	53,910	3,396,330
64	1.25	53,910	3,450,240
65	1.25	53,910	3,504,150
66	1.25	53,910	3,558,060
67	1.25	53,910	3,611,970
68	1.25	53,910	3,665,880
69	1.25	53,910	3,719,790
70	1.25	53,910	3,773,700
71	1.25	53,910	3,827,610
72	1.25	53,910	3,881,520
73	1.25	53,910	3,935,430
74	1.25	53,910	3,989,340
75	1.25	53,910	4,043,250
76	1.25	53,910	4,097,160
77	1.25	53,910	4,151,070
78	1.25	53,910	4,204,980
79	1.25	53,910	4,258,890
80	1.25	53,910	4,312,800
81	1.25	53,910	4,366,710
82	1.25	53,910	4,420,620
83	1.25	53,910	4,474,530
84	1.25	53,910	4,528,440
85	1.25	53,910	4,582,350
86	1.25	53,910	4,636,260
87	1.25	53,910	4,690,170
88	1.25	53,910	4,744,080
89	1.25	53,910	4,797,990
90	1.25	53,910	4,851,900
91	1.25	53,910	4,905,810
92	1.25	53,910	4,959,720
93	1.25	53,910	5,013,630
94	1.25	53,910	5,067,540
95	1.25	53,910	5,121,450
96	1.25	53,910	5,175,360
97	1.25	53,910	5,229,270
98	1.25	53,910	5,283,180
99	1.25	53,910	5,337,090
100	1.25	53,910	5,391,000
Total	125.00	5,444,910	5,444,910



From the Survey
 Town of South Hoisington
 Georgia
 1888

691
51-279



180

SHARPERTON

NT 957038

Alwinton

965 acres

NCH XV 446-447

1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 5, 1370(TE); 7, 1604(TA); 7, 1632(H); 8, 1665(P); 11, 1724(TA); 5, 1821(H); 21.

II/V, DMVII.

Sharperton was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Gilbert de Umfraville in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were fourteen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 379). An IPM of Henry Tailbois of Hepple in 1369 found that he held seven husbandlands in his moiety and the places called Schetebankes, le Newhall and Foxdene (Cal IPM XII 422).

In 1604 the Survey of Royal Estates on the Border recorded six freeholders and one customary tenant (Sanderson 1891 116). This compares well with the seven tenants recorded in the Muster Roll of 1580 (Bain BP i 20-23). A plan of the township in 1632, when it belonged to the Earl of Newcastle, states that two thirds of the lands in the four fields (422 acres) belonged to freeholders. The settlement comprised two short opposing rows of houses and garths on a north east to south west axis, but a further house and garth lay some distance apart from the village. To the south west of the village lay the green, alongside the river Coquet. The tenement of Sheepbanks lay to the north, adjacent to a meadow of 110 acres (NCRO 782/13).

There were six proprietors in 1663 including the Earl of Newcastle (Hodgson 1820 272). The Hearth Tax return of 1665

listed eleven householders of whom William Hall and Roger Potts were two of the six proprietors in 1663 (PRO E179/158/103 and Hodgson 1820 272). John Warburton described it as "a small vill on ye east side Coquet, in which is an old tower ..." (Hodgson 1916 4). A survey of the township for the Earl of Oxford in 1724 recorded five freehold tenants each with a house and garth or croft who farmed in common the undivided 768 acres of land. Five hundred and ten acres of the township were pasture. Sheepbanks Farm comprised a house, a fold of one acre, seventy-eight acres of pasture and fourteen of arable (NCRO ZAN M13/A12). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a village on the north bank of the Coquet aligned north east to south west and the dispersed farm of Sharperton Edge (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The modern settlement, as in 1632, comprises a cluster of houses and garths near the Coquet at NT 956038 and another cluster at 958040. The former cluster occupies the same ground as 1632, but the modern farm on the site of the second cluster is on the opposite side of the road from the original farm of Roger Potts in 1632, although there are the ruins of a former farm on the old site. Indeed this ruined farm incorporates a building with walls of four and a half feet in thickness on the west, and three and a half feet on the north and east, which may be in origin a former defended farmhouse or bastle (Ramm et al. 1970 86). Sheepbanks Farm stands at NT 959049.

181

SHAWDON

NU O93143

Whittingham

1232 acres

NCH XIV 554-559

1323(TE); 10, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 25, 1717(TA); 26, 1821(H);
16.

DMVI, EMP, COV.

Shawdon was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed. The manor belonged to the Lilburns of Lilburn for much of the medieval period. An IPM of Christiana de Lilburn in 1323 records a capital messuage, forty acres of demesne land, seven husbandlands each with eighteen acres of land and two cottages; all worth nothing because of the Scots war (NCRO ZBM 7). The castle of Shawdon was held by Thomas Lilburn in 1415 (Bates 1891 15).

An IPM of Cuthbert Procter of Shawdon in 1543 records four messuages (ibid. ZBM 7), and the 1541 Survey noted the same man as owner of the tower (Bates ibid. 42). The Brownes of Doxford who acquired the estate in the early 18th century held manorial courts at which in 1717 eight tenants and eighteen coaters were listed (Hodgson 1921 56). The estate was later bought by the Hargreaves of Newcastle who were responsible for great alterations. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Shawdon Hall and an adjacent hamlet on the road from Bolton to Glanton (NCRO ZAN PM9). The old village was finally removed in 1779; presumably to make way for the parkland shown on Greenwood's map of 1828 (NCRO). In 1781 the owner of Shawdon received 357 acres of

Beanley Moor in lieu of his pasture rights there.

There are no traces of the former village to be seen in the vicinity of the Hall (above grid reference).

182

SHILBOTTLE

NUL9 08

Shilbottle 3566 acres NCH V 415-432
 1267(TA); 36, 1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 6, 1498(TA); 28, 1566/7(TA);
 31, 1618(TA); 30, 1685(TA); 27, 1702(TA); 27, 1727(TA); 23,
 1821(H); 108.

IVG, OMV.

Shilbottle was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Robert de Hilton in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). At his death in 1267 there were twenty-one bondagers with twenty-four acres of land, four cottagers, five smallholders and six freeholders. The demesnes contained 286 acres of arable, twenty-seven acres of meadow and various pastures. In 1296 there were ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 371).

The manor became a demesne of the Percy estate in the later 14th century. A tower is recorded here in 1415 (Bates 1891 19). In 1498 a rental lists fifteen husbandland tenants, five tenants with lands in Westfield, four cottagers and four freeholds including two husbandlands belonging to the Abbot of Alnwick. Thomas Dodesworth held a messuage in the wood of Shilbottle with inclosed pastures called Tyelleg (Aln Cas A I is). Clarkson's Survey records twenty husbandland tenants, five cottagers, five freeholds and the demesne lands held by Thomas Stampe with a capital messuage at a place called Shillbottle Park or Woods (Shilbottle Woodhouse NU 211082) including a number of enclosures of arable, meadow and pasture. The township was very poor

because of its "baire clay ground" which required "moche soile or donge" to make it fertile. The four tenements of Westfield were already "enclosed with hedges" which Clarkson stated was "more comodyous to them (the tenants thereof) than yf yt lay as th' other doith" ie. "rigge by rigge". Clarkson recommended division of the town into two parts and enclosure to improve the tenants' farms and "cause the tennants to be welthye" (Aln Cas A I ii). This was not carried out.

In 1618 when it was surveyed by William Mayson there were fifteen husbandland tenants, each with about fifty-five to sixty acres of arable, meadow and pasture; one called Arthur Strother held two husbandlands. There were four tenants who farmed the former Westfield ^(200 acres) with about forty-five acres each, four cottagers and five freeholders, one of whom, Edward Gallant, possessed 104 acres. Shilbottle Wood Demesnes of 564 acres were held by T Stamp. The village comprised two toft rows, aligned south west to north east, on either side of a broad green on which was the church and a few cottages and garths. The crofts were separate from the garths. To the west lay the common waste totalling 1498 acres; the Four farms of Westfield lay to the north west; and the three main common fields ^{and ox-pastures (154 acres)} lay around the other sides of the village; Northfield (347 acres), Middle Field (268 acres) and Southfield (349 acres). The demesne of Shilbottle Wood lay to the east of the village fields ^{and Hinchcroft demesne (105a) across the common to the south} (Aln Cas A V 2).

In 1685 there were eighteen tenant farmers, five cottagers, three other tenants and the lease of the limestone quarry. The infields had been "lately" divided, but the commons were

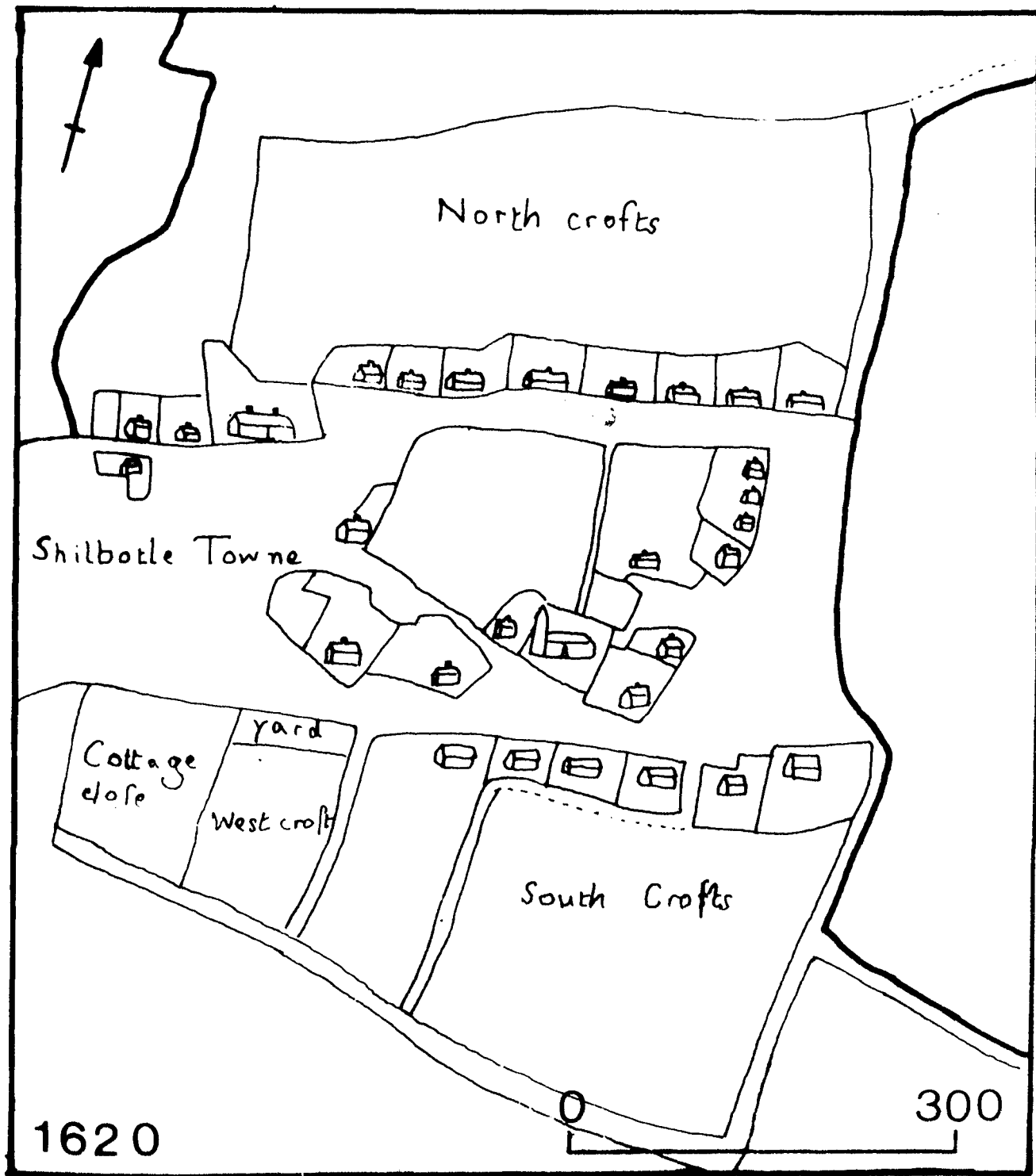
unenclosed (Aln Cas B I 3). The 1702 Survey reveals that this division merely apportioned the four fields to certain tenants, ie, Southfield six tenants, Northfield four tenants, Westfield four tenants and Middle Field four tenants. There were also five cottagers and the Demesne Farm of George Forster (Aln Cas A VI i). The picture was similar in 1727, but there were only three tenants in Westfield (ibid. A I 4). The common waste was enclosed following an award in 1759. The greater part went to the Earl of Northumberland with 956 acres; 236 acres went to the owner of Whittle and several smaller portions went to the freehold tenants of Shilbottle; for example George Selby received eighty-nine acres and the vicar eighteen acres, but also some land was apportioned to three other tenants for their freehold cottages.

A number of dispersed farms were established in the late 18th century such as Dean Moor, South Moor, Hill-head, Longdyke, Colliery Farm and others. The overall number of farms on the Percy lands was reduced to thirteen by 1794 (Aln Cas B I 21).

The village thrived on both agriculture and coalmining. Mackenzie described Shilbottle as "a healthy village. It contains above 100 houses and at present about 600 inhabitants. Here is an excellent colliery ... " (Mackenzie 1825 I 485). The early 17th century village plan was maintained throughout this period and the main elements may be recognised today; notably the church, (the vicar's Peel may be that of 1415) and the two main toft rows with the wide space between which is preserved as a walled paddock. An old roadway on the south side which ran

between the tofts may be identified as a hollow way with old trees lining it (NU 195085). The old toft row at this point, NU 195086, has been abandoned, but new settlement has been established at the west end of the village. A modern council estate for the miners of Shilbottle has been established beyond the east end.

SHILBOTTLE



183

SHIPLEY

NU 154182

Eglingham

2037 acres

NCH XIV 440-447

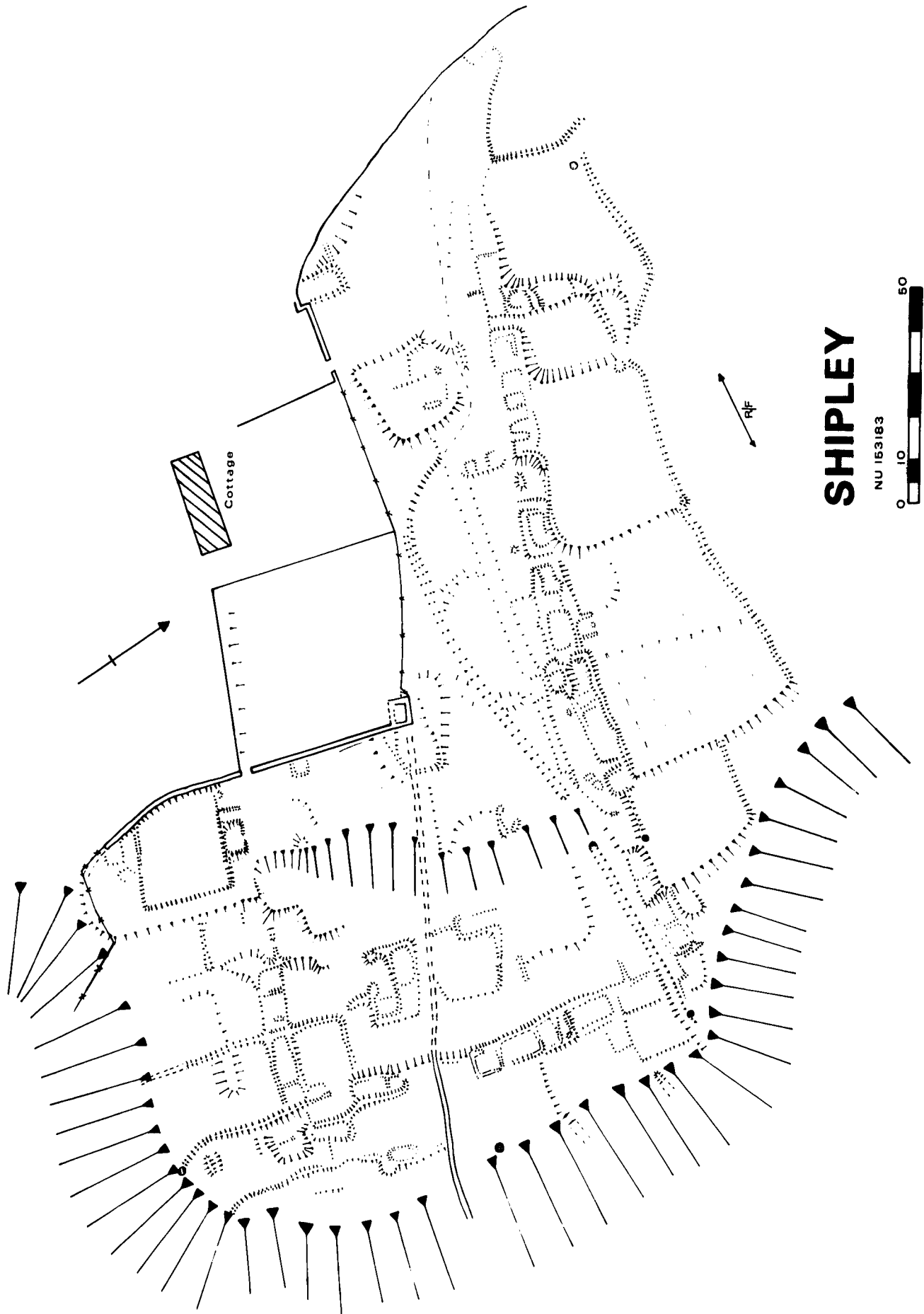
1296(P); 11, 1336(P); 3, 1361(TA); 11, 1580(TA); 11, 1603(TA);
10, 1694(TA); 10, 1756(TA); 4.

III, DMVI, A*, FO.

Shipley was a member of the grand sarjeanty of Beanley and was held by John le Viscount in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130), and subsequently became a part of the lordship of Embleton. There were eleven taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 269). An IPM of the Duke of Lancaster in 1361 records seven bondagers and four cottagers in Shipley, including a several pasture called "Baxinden" (PRO C135/160).

The 1580 Survey lists nine tenants of the Crown and two of Ralph Collingwood (Bain BP i 14-19). A Court Roll of Embleton in 1603 lists seven tenants and three coaters in the Crown portion (NCRO ZBM I/1). The Crown lands belonged to the Greys during the 17th and early 18th century and a Court Roll of 1693 listed six tenants and four cottagers (ibid ZBM 2). The common lands of the township were divided in 1744 when there appear to have been four proprietors of whom one, Mr Collingwood, took the South side, later forming Shipley Farm, and the other three took North side forming the three farms of Shipley Lane, Shipleyhill and Smallburns. However Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the single farm of Shipley (NCRO ZAN PM9), though the above farms were established by 1828 (Greenwood's map).

To the north and east of a cottage at 153182 are the extensive earthwork remains of the former village of Shipley. Its lay-out comprised three rows of houses and tofts on three sides of a "green", whose chief axis was east-west.



SHIPLEY

NU 163183



184

SHORESTON, OLD

NU 204326

Bamburgh

691 acres

NCH I 306-319

1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 6, 1580(TA); 11, 1665(P); 16, 1695(TA); 16,
1731(TA); 14, 1775(TA); 12, 1821(H); 10.

II, DMVII, D.

Shoreston was a member of the Royal Demesne of Bamburgh. In 1296 there were fourteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 316).

In 1580 there were eleven tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). The vill belonged to the Forsters of Bamburgh during the seventeenth century, but became the property of Lord Crewe at the turn of the eighteenth century and subsequently became the property of his Trustees. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 listed sixteen householders (PRO E179/158/10). Five farmers were recorded in a rental of 1694 (NCRO 452 D3/1), but a Court Roll of Bamburgh Castle in 1695 found one copyholder and three leases plus twelve cottagers. By 1731 there was one leasee, John Gray, and thirteen cottagers: in 1775 the number of cottagers was eleven and the leasee Henry Grey (NCRO 452 D2/1). John Warburton noted in the early eighteenth century that Shoreston was "a large village near the sea belonging to Lord Crewe; and in it is an old tower ..." (Hodgson 1916 4). In 1771 the township lands were enclosed and the lands divided into two parts, North and South sides. ^(NCRO 355/39)
Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion and farm of Shorston (NCRO ZAN PM9). As a consequence of the division a new farm of New Shoreston was established and the settlement at Old Shoreston

decayed.

A plan in the Bell MSS shows the old village site in c. 1800 with the farm and cottages on the north side of a road on an east-west axis and two crofts on the south side (NCRO ZHE 42/75). There are no visible signs of the former village today (above grid reference).

185

SHORESWOOD

NT 940465

Norham

1211 acres

Raine 310

1337/8(TA); 22, 1580(TA); 6, 1666(P); 27, 1821(H); 52.

II, DMVII, C.

Shoreswood was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire and was held in demesne by the Priory of Durham. The Bursar's Account Rolls for 1337/8 (B) indicate that there were fifteen husbandlands and seven cotlands including the smith's holding (Lomas 1973 156). In 1405/6 the whole township was leased to Robert Ogle. This arrangement prevailed throughout the fifteen century, but from 1495 it was leased to the leading member of a syndicate of six or seven leasees (ibid. 159).

After Norhamshire was appropriated by the Crown in 1559, Shoreswood became the property of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In 1580 it was in the charge of William Selby, leasee, with six tenants liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). Twenty-seven householders were listed in the Hearth Tax Return of 1666(PRO E179/106/28). A valuation for the Subsidy of 1670/1 records a demesne in Shoreswood(Raine 1852 App.158).

In the early eighteenth century it passed into the hands of the Craster family. A lease of Shoreswood Hall in 1751 required the tenant to enclose the infields with quickset hedges at Mr Craster's expense and lay it down to grass. The Moor Ground was to be ploughed and converted into tillage as far as the colliery, and the arable was to be divided into four parts of which one was

to be kept fallow and limed (NCRO ZCR Box 15). Armstrong's map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9) shows the Hall in a park to the east of the village which consisted of two rows on an east to west axis. Mackenzie described Shoreswood as "a stragglng village occupied by colliers and labourers" (Mackenzie 1825 I 343).

There is a large farm and attendant cottages at Shoreswood today (above grid reference). In the pasture field to the north a terrace was observed running east-west behind the cottages and there were traces of narrow rigg cultivation. The site of the tower referred to in Bowes and Ellerker's Survey of 1541 is unknown (Bates 1891 37).



186

SHOTTON

NT 842303

Kirknewton

NCH XI 180-184

1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 3, 1377(PT); 36, 1434(H); 5, 1541(TA); 0.

DMVII, COV.

Shotton was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed. The manor was subinfeudated to the Corbet family in the thirteenth century. Considerable grants of land were made to Kelso Abbey in the outlying part of the vill in the Halterburn valley (see Colpenhope). In 1296 there were nine taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 278), but thirty six adults were accounted for in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32). Sir John Widdrington held five messuages, one hundred acres of land and twenty acres of meadow at Shotton in 1434.

In 1541 the Earl of Rutland was the chief landowner, but the vill was "waste and unplenished and so hath contynued this thirty years or more" (Bates 1891 31). The vill is absent from Saxton's map and the 1580 Survey, but the 1584 Survey noted that there were eight decayed tenancies (Bain BP i 14-19 and PRO SP 15/28/80). Armstrong's map shows a hamlet of Mr Hastings on the south side of the Bowmont close to the Border; a farm lay on the opposite side of the river Bowmont from the hamlet (NCRO ZAN PM9) which is now deserted.

There are no indications around the present farm hamlet (above grid reference) of the former medieval settlement.

187

SNITTER

NU O2 O3

Rothbury

NCH XV 367-370

1249(TA); 22, 1296(P); 22, 1310(TE); 20, 1336(P); 6, 1352(TE);
21, 1566/7(TA); 26, 1586(TA); 23, 1616(TA); 23, 1665(P); 23,
1685(TA); 7, 1821(H); 30.

III, OMV, FO.

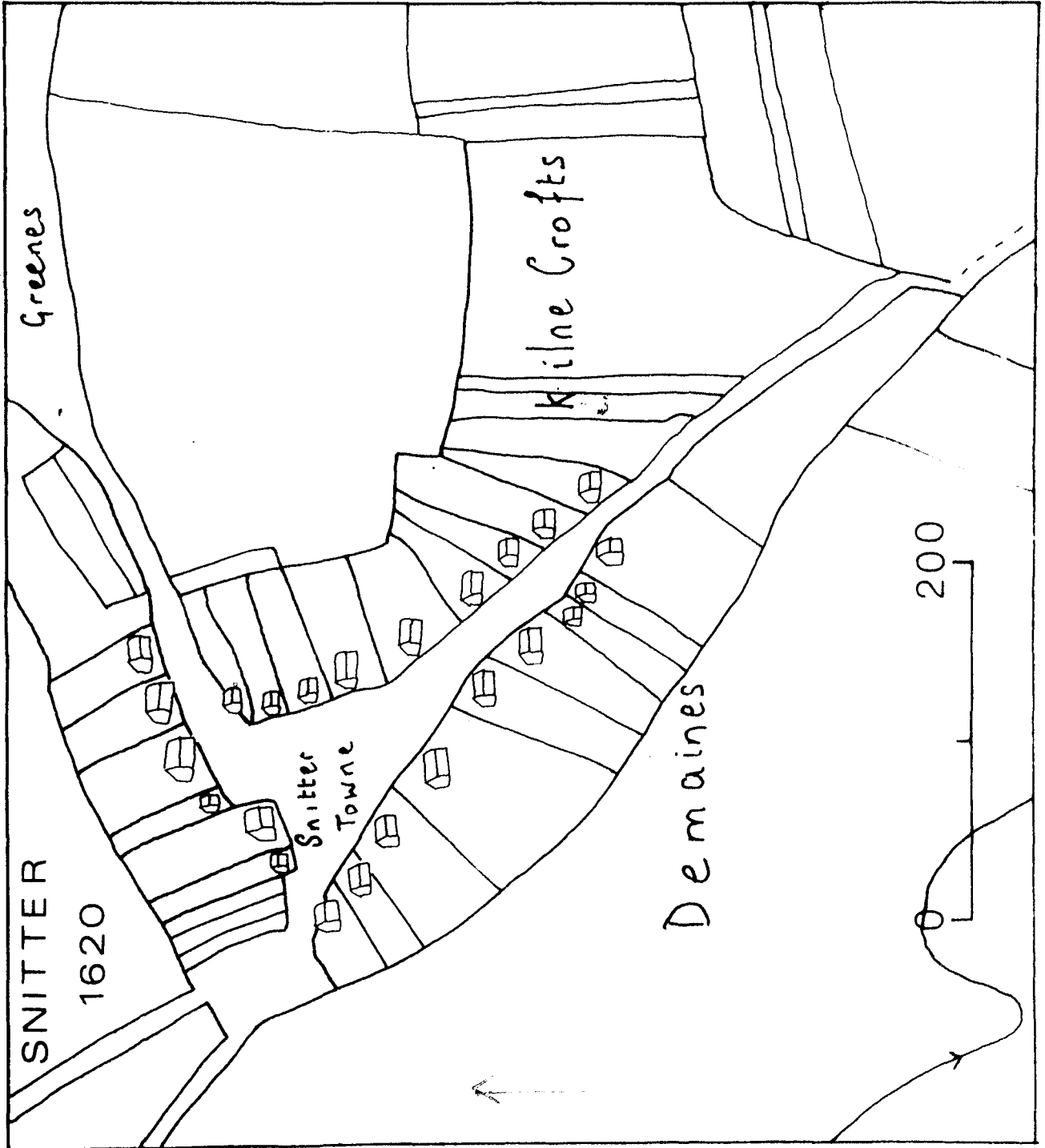
Snitter was a member of the barony of Rothbury, formerly a Royal estate, and was held by John son of Robert in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1249 an IPM recorded nine bondagers with thirty acres of land, nine tenants with similar holdings in free socage and four cottagers. In 1296 there were twenty two taxpayers in Snitter (Fraser 1968 No 389). Two subsequent IPMs in 1310 and 1352 record a similar tenurial pattern apart from a variable number of cottagers. The township passed into the hands of the Percy family in the fourteenth century. Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 records eighteen husbandlands in the hands of twenty two tenants, the mill tenant, and three cottage tenants (Aln Cas A I i). The 1586 Survey portrays a similar picture, but the cottagers are absent (Aln Cas A II).

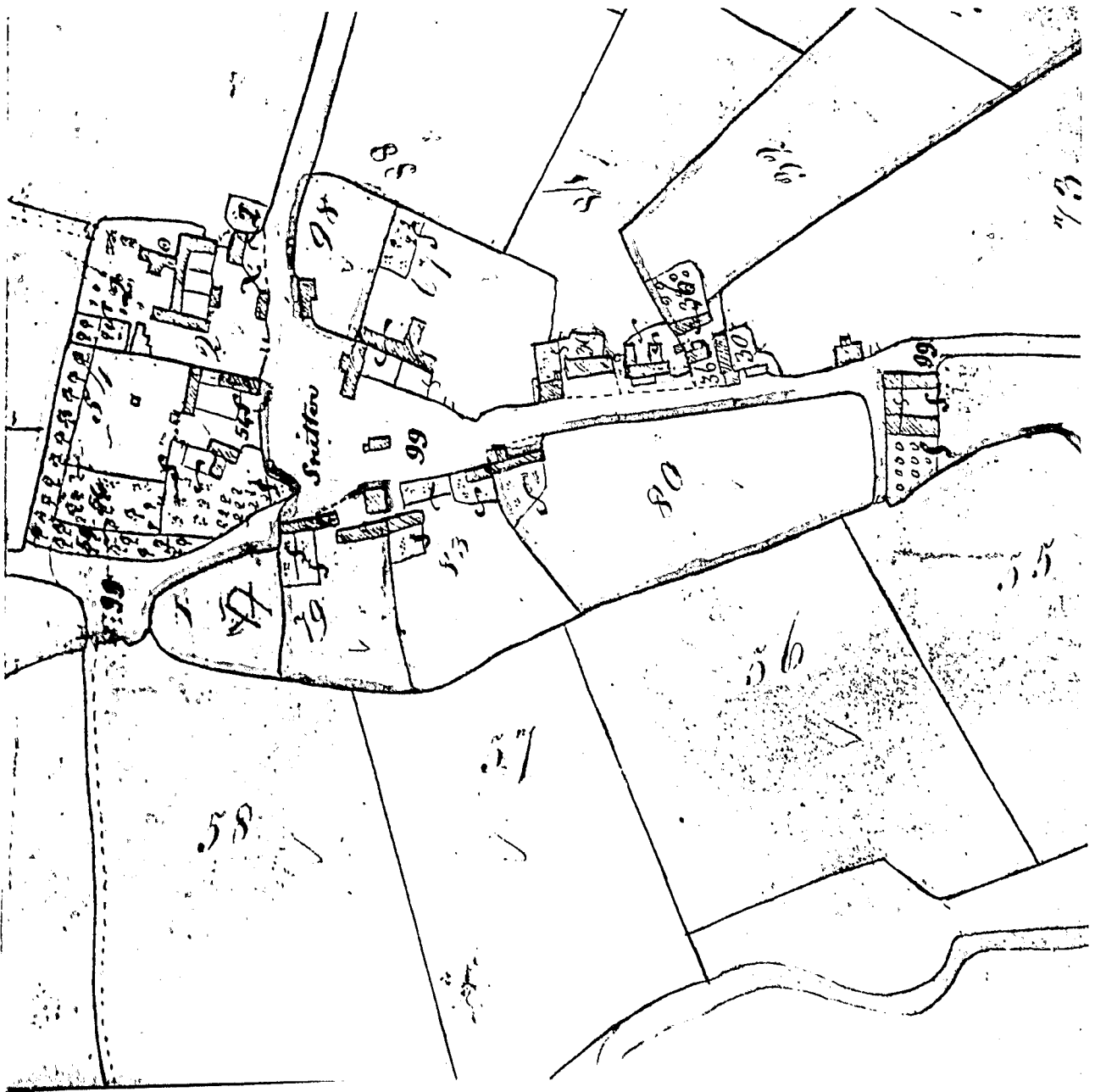
Mayson's Survey of 1616 shows a change in tenurial arrangements. Roger Widdrington was in possession of thirteen farms in freehold which he sub-let and there were eight tenant farmers. Robert Widdrington and George Thirlwall leased the demesnes which lay in a severalty holding of eighty six acres. Snitter fields were not sub-divided into Fields and totalled 594

acres; the ox-pastures totalled 248 acres. The village of Snitter comprised three toft rows arranged around a triangular green. The shorter north row formed the base of the triangle with six messuages and garths; the east and south rows had ten and nine inhabited garths respectively, three of which were cottages.

In 1665 twenty three householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return (PRO E179/158/103). Seven tenants were accounted for in the 1685 Survey, but they held twenty three farm-holdings and the demesnes (Aln Cas B I 3). Sir Nicholas Shirbirne possessed seven farms here in 1717 (Hodgson 1918 1). The process of division and enclosure is unrecorded. Armstrong's map shows the isolated farm of Snitter Barns, but the village was still substantial in 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9). A further farm called Silverside had been established by 1828 (see Greenwood's map).

Some abandonment of the south row of the village had taken place by the Tithe Award of 1842 through a process of amalgamation, but there were still nine proprietors in the township, several of whom had farms in the village (NCRO DT 426M).





188

SPINDLESTON including GLOROREM NU 152332
 Bamburgh 946 acres NCH I 174-192
 1296(P); 14, 1302(TE); 12+, 1321(TE); 11+, 1336(P); 6, 1387(TA);
 11+, 1580(TA); 10, 1736(TE); 2, 1821(H); 21, 1824(TE); 2.

II, DMVII, C, FO.

Spindleston was originally part of the Royal Demesne and was granted to Eustace Fitzjohn by Henry I. In 1242 it was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held in moieties by Philip de la Legh and William de Colville (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were fourteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 331). In 1302 the Colville moiety contained nine bondage holdings each with twenty four acres of land, three cottages and a water mill. The de la Legh moiety comprised nine bondages and two cottages in 1321 (Cal IPM VI No.241). A rental of the Colville moiety in 1387 found the demesne divided up into small portions and let to tenants, including the capital messuage. Five tenants held a husbandland and a part of the demesne, another held two and a half husbandlands and a portion of demesne and there were three cottars and the leasee of the capital messuage.

In the 1580 Survey of Border Decay there were ten tenants in the village belonging to Mr Forster and William Strother (Bain BP i 14-19). The demesne lands of Spindleston were held by the Forsters of Adderstone from 1568 to 1629 when they were sold to Sir Arthur Gray who had been in possession of the manor and manor house since 1602. The vill passed by marriage into the hands of

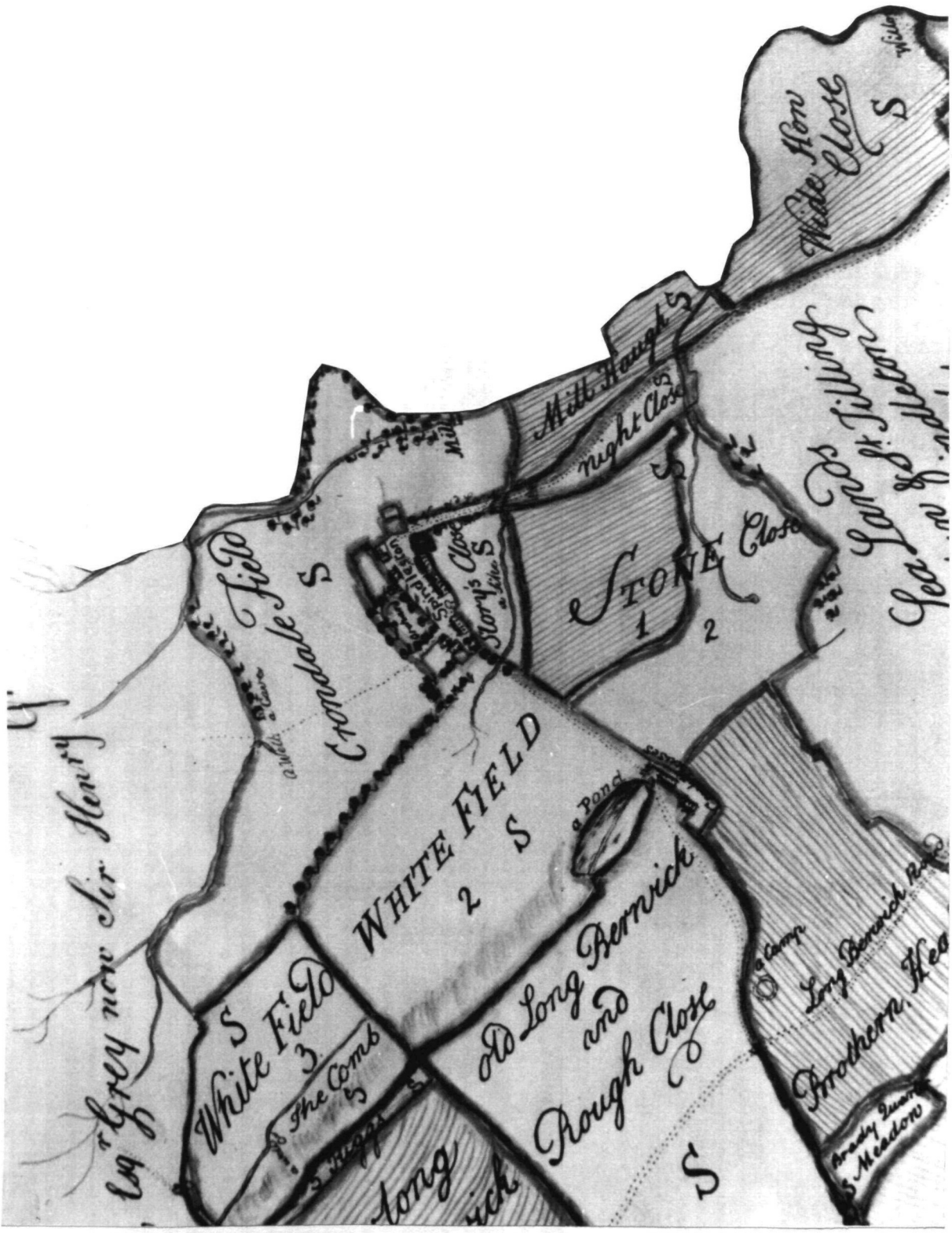
the Radcliffe family in the later seventeenth century. Farm accounts of this period survive which suggest a large farming enterprise employing casual labour at peak times (for example mowers in summer) but also a permanent or temporary labour force of hinds and boondargers.

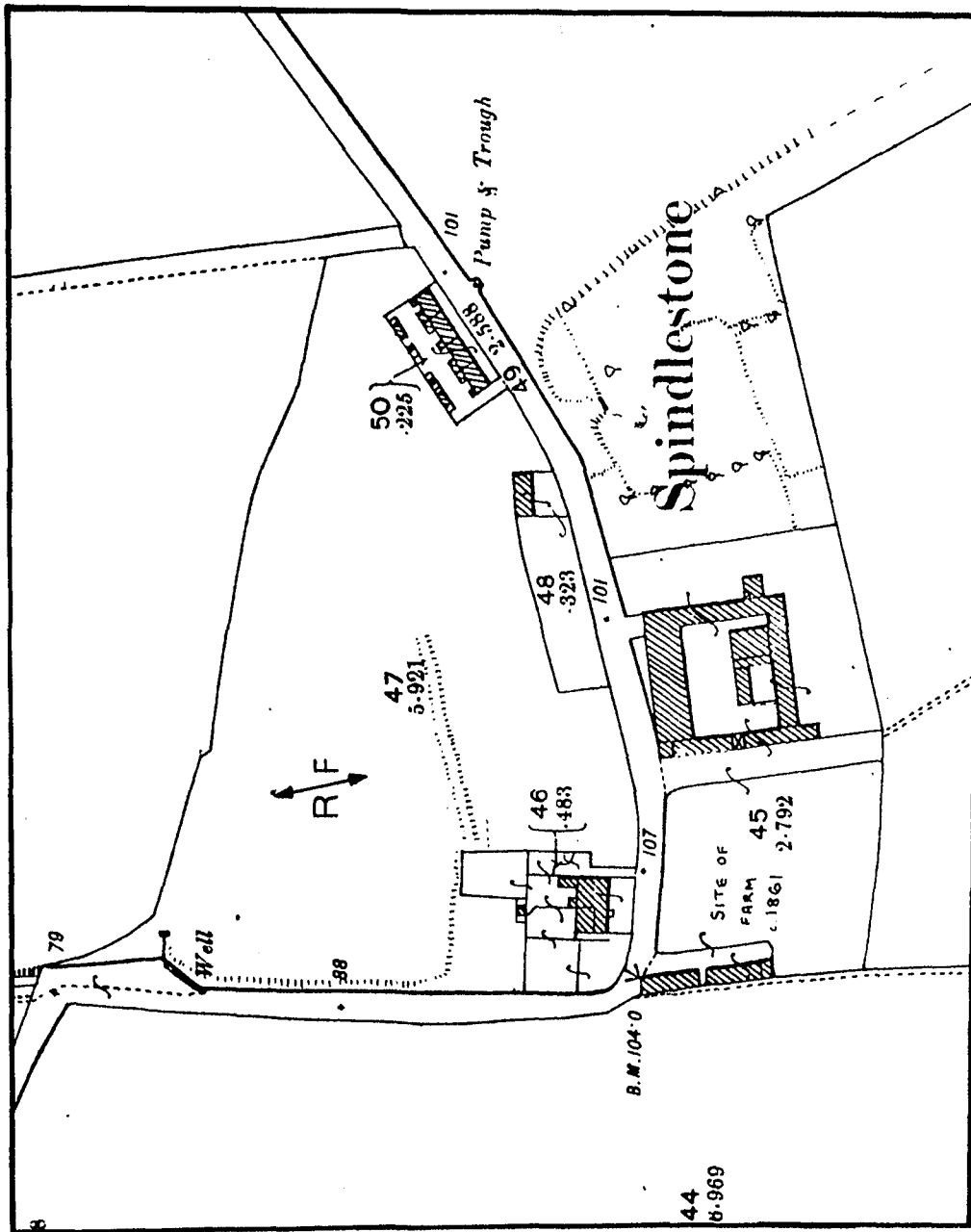
paid in kind and probably living in tied cottages on the estate. The farm was stocked with 150 plus cattle and over 2000 sheep (NCRO ZSI 1-4).

The estate became the property of the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners in 1735 and was surveyed and planned in 1736 (NCRO 1204/5/1). The township comprised two enclosed farms of Spindleston and Glororem, but was apparently leased as a single farm. The former settlement has the appearance of a decayed two row village on an east to west alignment whereas Glororem Farm was a small cluster of buildings. A small settlement called Crookhouse lay one field to the east of Spindleston; it was first documented in the early seventeenth century. John Warburton in the early eighteenth century described Spindleston thus: "a large house on ye east bank of ye river Warn, well planted about with trees, and, of late years, the habitation of the Ratclives; ... A pleasant village with a rivulet running through ye middle of it, and ye ruin of a chaple." (Hodgson 1916 4). The 1736 map does not show a burn running through the village or a chapel. The two farms came to be farmed separately during the mid eighteenth century (PRO ADM 79/6/2). The 1775 Report suggested the subdivision of some of the fields which were considered too large, but the buildings were in good condition and there were some

"fine plane trees past their prime" near Spindleston Farm (PRO ADM 79/57).

There is little indication of earlier activity at Spindleston today that cannot be explained by the shift of farm buildings during the later nineteenth century, but at NU 152332 east of the farm buildings are earthworks representative of former enclosures with large trees set in them in places; also on the north side of the road behind the pens (151333) is a substantial bank beyond which is an area of ridge and furrow.





189

STAMFORD

NU 226193

Embleton

1661 acres

NCH II 8-47

1245(TA); 24, 1296(P); 9, 1298(TE); 10, 1336(P); 8, 1361(TA); 22,
1580(TA); 13, 1603(TA); 17, 1665(P); 10, 1693(TA); 11, 1722(TA);
11, 1771(TA); 8, 1821(H); 21.

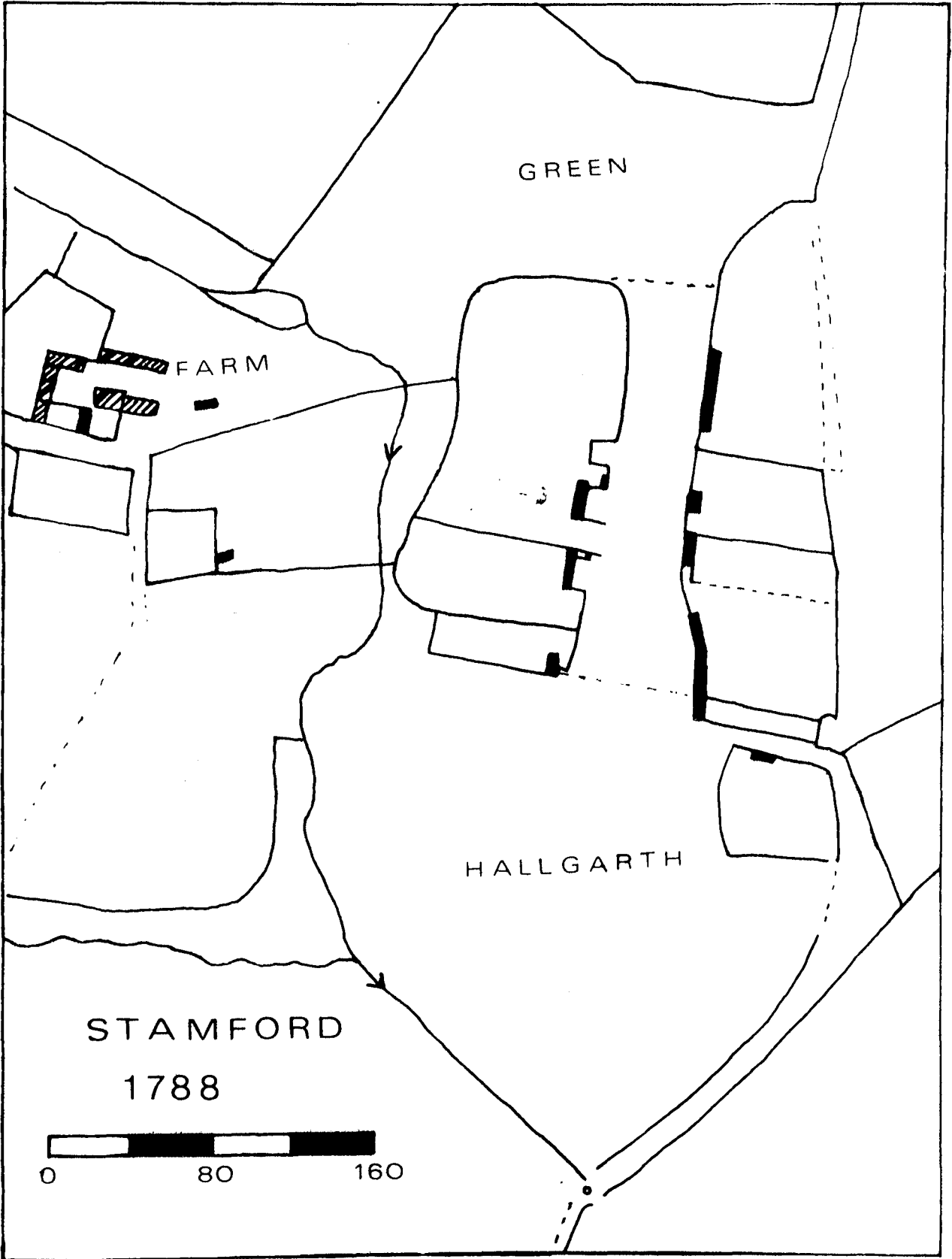
II, DMVI, A*, FO.

Stamford was a member of the barony of Embleton in which there were two socage tenants in 1242, Patrick Hereng with one carucate and William son of Patrick with twenty four acres (BF ii 1113-1130). An IPM of John le Viscount in 1245 listed a capital messuage, 160 acres of arable and ten acres of meadow in demesne, a mill, ten bondagers, each with twenty four acres of land, and fourteen cottars (PRO C132/3/8). There were nine taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 270). An IPM of Edmund Earl of Lancaster found only two and a half bondages, seven cottar holdings and the mill, but it is possible that part of the manor was held by Sir Robert de Stutevill, the chief taxpayer in 1296. Another IPM of Henry Duke of Lancaster in 1361 records a capital messuage, dovecote, 184 acres of arable and forty two acres of meadow in the hands of tenants at will, twelve bondagers, nine cottagers and a free tenant (PRO C135/160).

In 1580 there were thirteen tenants (Bain BP i 14-19) which may be compared with the fourteen tenants and three cottagers recorded in the Court Roll of 1603 (NCRO ZBM 1/1). The vill belonged to the Grey family from this time until the later

nineteenth century. The 1665 Hearth Tax return lists ten householders (PRO E179/158/103). A rental of 1693 records the demesne tenant, R Davison, a smallholder and the rents of the coaters who numbered nine according to a Court roll of the same year (NCRO 424 Box 4A & ZBM 2). A rental of 1722 shows little evidence of any change (NCRO 424 Box 5C) and even in 1771 there were seven coaters and one tenant (ZBM 2). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion and a village on a rough north-south axis and a farm called Gallowmoor a mile to the north west (NCRO ZAN PM9). An estate plan of 1788 indicates that the village was formed of two rows of houses and garths facing each other across a town gate on a north west to south east-axis with the Demesne Farm situated a short distance to the west of the village (NCRO 424 Box 1A). The township was entirely enclosed at this date. The village site was occupied by the cottagers as late as the Tithe Survey of 1841, but had been abandoned by 1861 (First edition OS) and new estate cottages had been built.

Substantial earthwork remains survive from the former village at the above grid reference despite the destruction of the central part by a quarry in the nineteenth century. It is apparent that the axis of the village is determined by the local topography since a dene cut by a burn delimits the south west side of the village. Attention should be drawn to the massive platforms at the eastern end of the site and the extensive earthworks in this area which lie in the Hallgarth outside the village of 1788. It may be suggested that this area is the site of the medieval capital messuage and its associated structures.

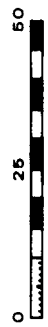


road

STAMFORD

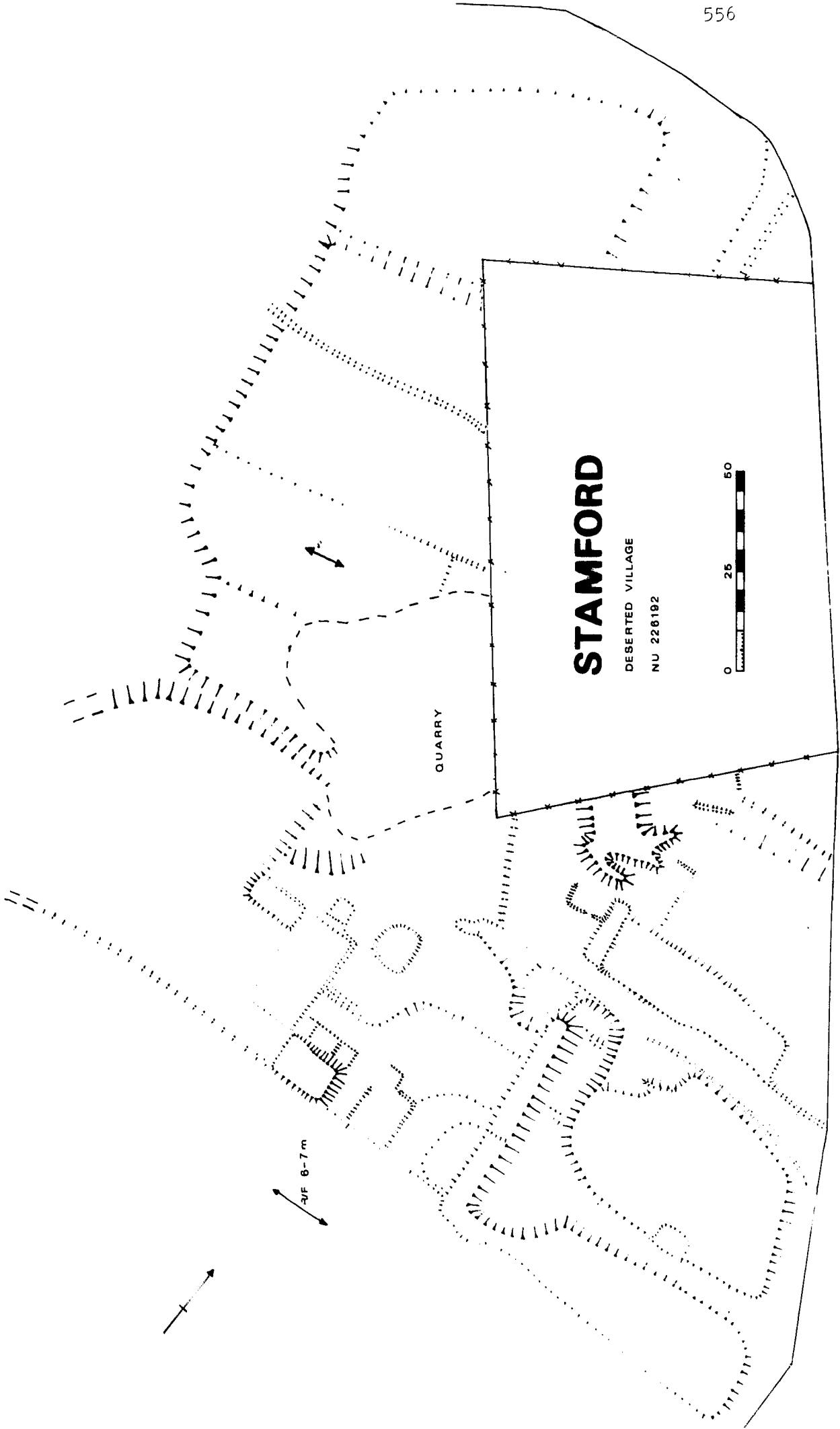
DESERTED VILLAGE

NU 226192



QUARRY

~UF 6-7m



190

STURTON GRANGE

c. NU 215070

Warkworth

1114 acres

NCH V 241-251

1580(TA); 8, 1717(TE); 4, 1821(H); 14.

DMVI, GRA, D.

Sturton Grange was originally a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was granted to the Cistercian monks of Newminster Abbey by Everard de Ros in the late 12th century (BF ii 1113-1130). Little is known of the medieval vill except its boundaries which stretched from the Coquet in the south to the fields of Shilbottle in the north (Fowler 1878 197 ff).

At the Dissolution in 1536 the farm of the grange or demesne was worth £16 (Hodgsonⁱⁱ 1832 412). The 1580 Survey listed eight tenants in the vill, now belonging to Lord Eure, who had "enhanced" their rents from 40s Od. to £5 (Bain BP i 14-19). Yet in 1597 the rents were raised to 50s. Od. and a large fine, so the 1580 statement must be in question. The vill was sold to a Mr Ord in the early seventeenth century. In 1636/7 a dispute over the payment of multure at the mill which was sited near Low Buston involved four tenants in Sturton Grange. Financial difficulties forced the Ords to sell Eastfield and the mill in 1702. The Roman Catholic Register listed a capital messuage and three other messuages or farms of Richard Ord in 1724/5 (Hodgson 1918 91). Armstrong's map of 1769 omits Sturton Grange, but marks Eastfield Farm (NCRO ZAN PM9). A further farm of South side was sold off in the late eighteenth century. J C Hodgson

wrote that "the site of the Grange traditionally lay by the side of the Grange burn some 150 yards east of the present onstead (i.e. farm). Foundations of walls were recently discovered when draining." (Hodgson 1887 138-148).

No indications of the former grange were recognised in the vicinity of the modern farm (above grid reference).

191

SUNDERLAND, North		NU 21 31
Bamburgh	1168 acres	NCH I 306-319
1296(P); 30, 1580(TA); 20, 1621(TA); 17, 1665(P); 15, 1694(TA);		
14, 1695(TA); 44, 1775(TA); 75, 1821(H); 126.		

II, OMV.

Sunderland was a member of the Royal demesne of Bamburgh. The bondmen of Sunderland owed services to Bamburgh Castle although these were commuted in the thirteenth century. A dispute between Shoston and Sunderland in 1249 rated the latter at five carucates (105 acres each). In reality the men of Sunderland held eight carucates and eight acres, but did no service for the 312 acres of "newly broken up land". In 1296 there were thirty taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 314).

The vill became the property of the Forsters in the sixteenth century. In 1580 there were twenty tenants in the village (Bain BP i 14-19). An enquiry of 1621 found sixteen tenants and one coatman in Sunderland. The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists fifteen householders (PRO E179/158/103). A rental of 1694 recorded fourteen farmers, but a Court Roll of 1695 distinguished eleven copyholders, three leaseholders and also thirty cottagers (NCRO 452 D3/1 and D2/1). A rental of 1731 found a division of three farms in Westfield and five farms in Broadway (ibid D3/1).

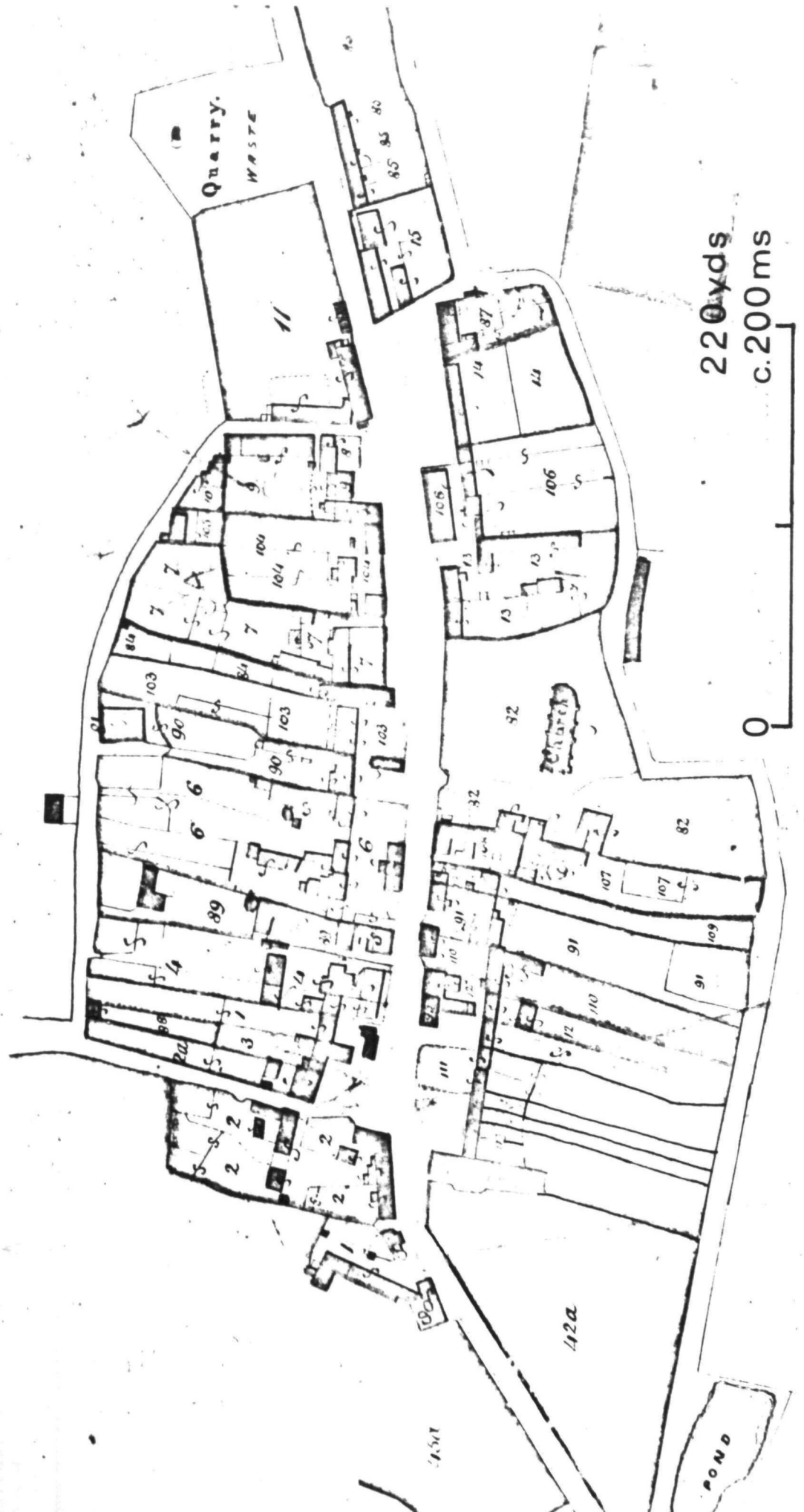
Court Rolls show a growing population during the eighteenth century: ten copyholders, eight leasees and forty five cottagers

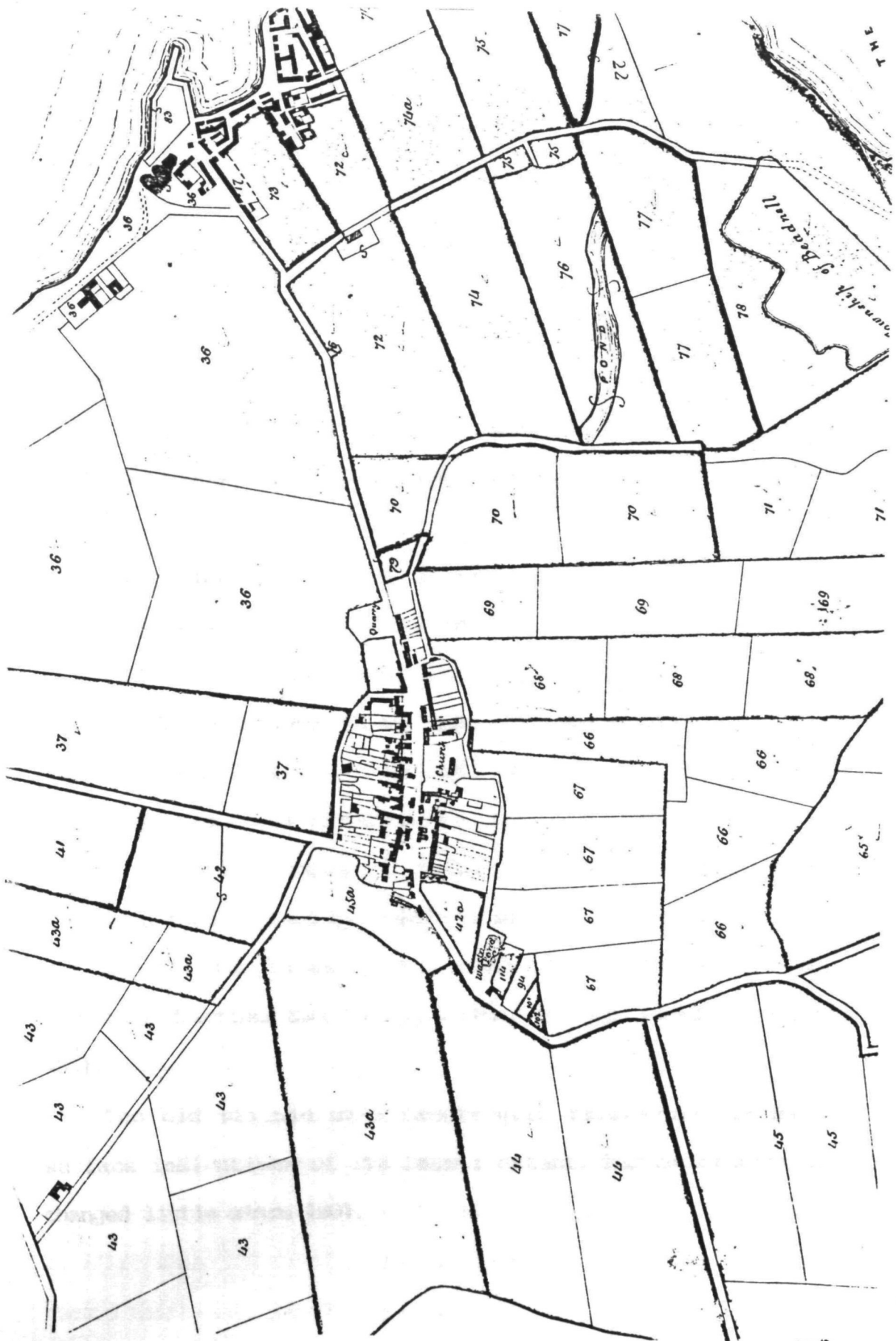
in 1731 and nine copyholders, six leasees and sixty cottagers in 1775 (ibid. D2/1). The commons were enclosed in 1774 by Act of Parliament and it is evident that the copyholders were a party to the division (see the distribution of fields and landownership on the Tithe Map of 1848). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a two row village on an east-west axis but no dispersed farms (NCRO ZAN PM9). However Greenwood's map of 1828 indicates that the village had back-lanes and that a dispersed farm had been established at Southfield and indeed that the harbour of Seahouses had been developed. Mackenzie described North Sunderland as having 560 inhabitants with twelve copyholds held of Lord Crewe's Trustees: "The limestone trade is carried on briskly by Messers Robson and Kelly. Corn, fish, etc., are also exported and the inhabitants display considerable activity and industry."

The village and harbour settlement have continued to develop and now form one continuous town. At the time of the Tithe Award of 1849 there were forty-eight proprietors in the township. Itself an illustration of the success of the settlement. Examination of the Tithe Map of Sunderland (1848, NCRO DT 361) indicated that there were regular elements in the lay-out of the core of the village that might be of some antiquity. It was found, bearing in mind that the old street frontage was set back from the post-enclosure frontage, that there was a toft depth of 132 yards (105 metres) for both north and south rows. The length of this core was 220 yards (200 metres) and the backsides were defined by a backlane. The regularity of this part of the settlement suggests some single event for its establishment. For

a discussion of the date of this event see Volume I, Chapter III.

ENLARGED PLAN OF THE TOWN OF NORTH SUNDERLAND





192

SWARLAND

NU 162018

Felton

1974 acres

NCH VII 383-410

1296(P); 5, 1336(P); 3, 1665(P); 9, 1821(H); 39.

II, DMVII, D.

Swarland was a member of the barony of Mitford and was a dependent hamlet of Felton Manor (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill and manor was sold to the Carliols of Newcastle in 1271 and Hugh de Carliolo headed the list of five taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 337).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists nine householders including Mr Hazilrig with six hearths (PRO E179/158/106). The estate was sold to Richard Grieve of Alnwick in 1735. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small two row village on an east-west axis and to the north the Hall and Park of Mr Grieve: there were also two farms of East and West House (NCRO ZAN PM9). An estate map of 1807 shows the village as a single row of cottages to the east of the old Hall and its adjacent farm (NCRO 515/2), but on opposite sides of the road through the settlement. Mackenzie describes Swarland as a small village (Mackenzie 1825 I 489).

The old village site (above grid reference) leaves no surface indications of its former extent. The topography has changed little since 1807.

193

SWINHOE

NU 210284

Bamburgh

1575 acres

NCH I 334-341

1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 5, 1352(TE); 17, 1566/7(TA); 18, 1569(TA);
16, 1580(TA); 17, 1665(P); 5, 1666(TA); 32, 1700(TA); 38,
1821(H); 19.

II, DMVII, B, FO.

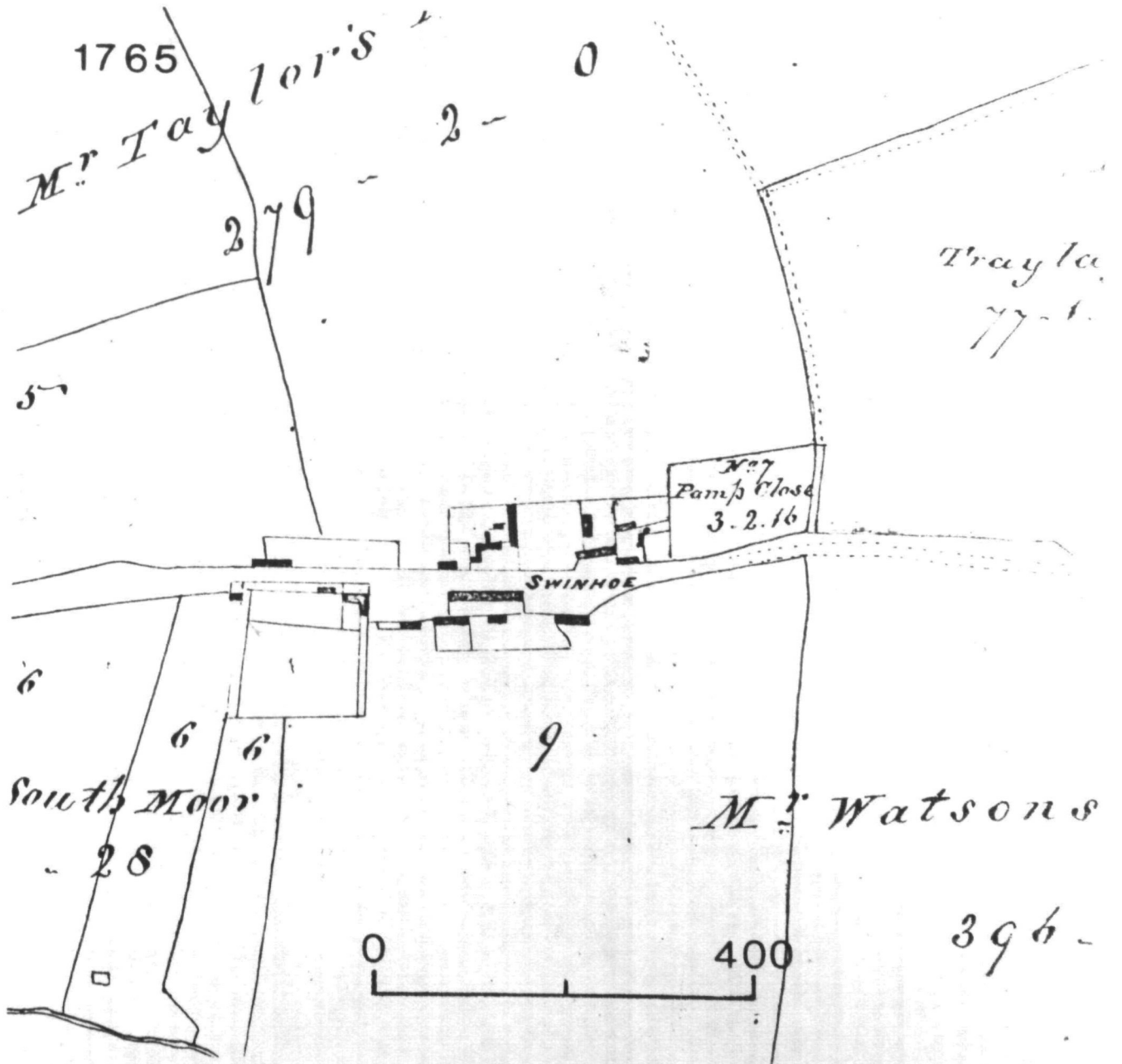
Swinhoe was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was partly held in demesne, but one quarter was held by Roger Carbunel, two carucates by Roger Ripley and sixteen acres by Adam of Swinhoe (BF ii 1113-1130). There were ten taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 352).

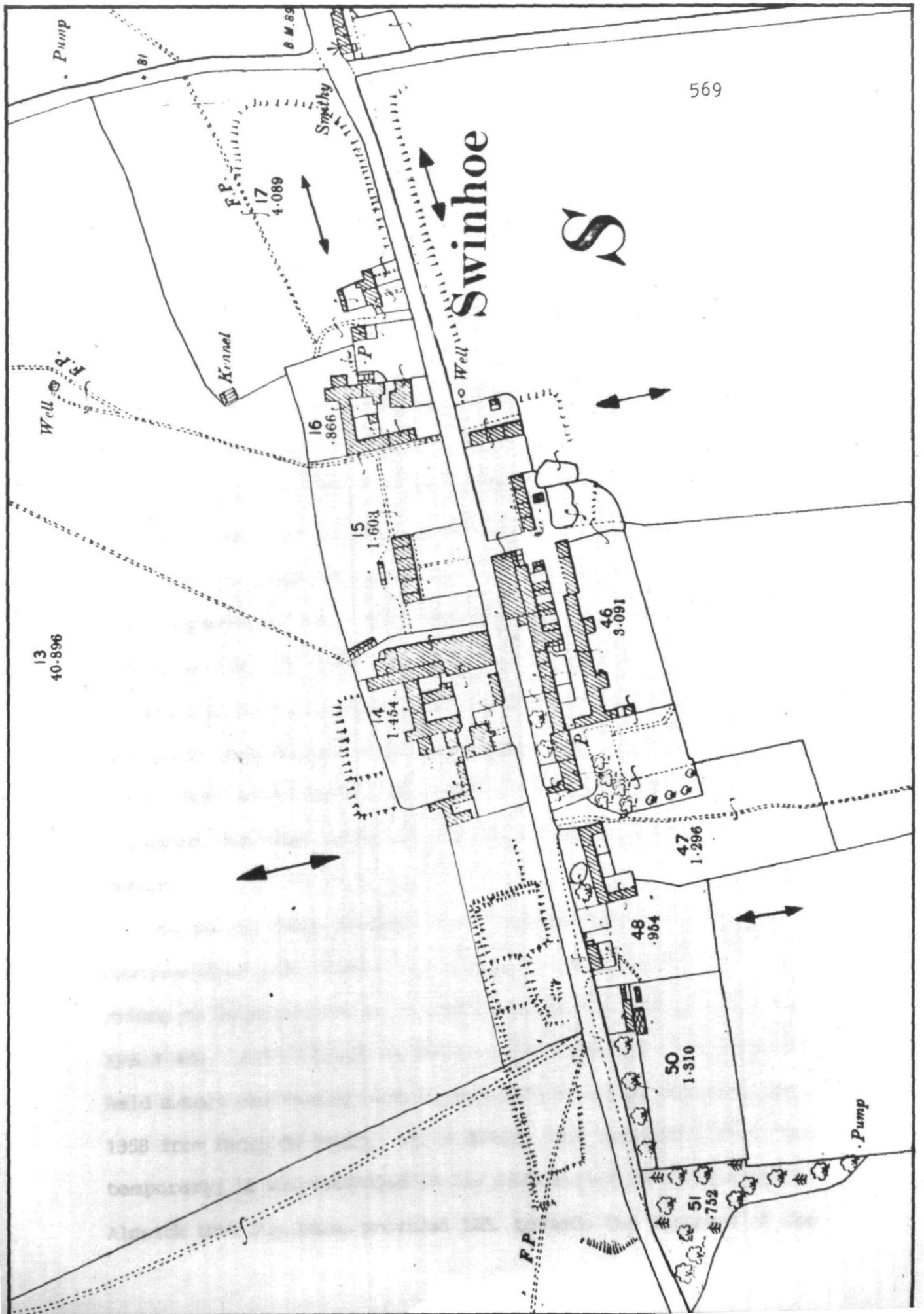
The vill was held in demesne by the Percy family from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. An IPM of 1352 records that there were 260 acres of land in demesne, nine bondages each with twenty four acres of land, five cottages, two free tenants and the portion held by Henry de Swynhoe (PRO C135/116). Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 listed eighteen tenants of whom three were cottagers; the demesnes were shared amongst the fifteen husbandland tenants, several of whom held cottages as well as their tenements (Aln Cas A I i). Hall and Humberston's Survey of 1569 found thirteen tenants and three cottagers (PRO KR E164/37). In 1580 there were seven tenants of the Crown (Bain BP i 14-19). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists five householders (PRO E179/158/103), but Court Rolls of Preston Manor in 1666 and 1700 record thirty two and thirty eight tenants respectively (NCRO ZHG

II).

In 1731 an agreement was made between the freeholders and the Duke of Somerset to divide both the common fields and the town moor so that each should have his share in severalty. A plan of 1731 shows the village as two rows of houses facing each other across a towngate on an east to west axis, but with crofts only on the south side. The fields were sub-divided amongst the three landowners, but the fields of south side were held in a block by a single owner (Aln Cas O XIII 4). The consequences of the division are shown on a plan of 1765; the village was now composed of three farms and their attendant out-buildings and cottages (NCRO ZHE 42/86). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small village with a mansion at the south west corner (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The modern farm-hamlet is composed of the two farms of North and South Swinhoe on either side of the road through the settlement. The size of the farm buildings ensures that little trace of shrinkage may be detected except on the north west (207284) and at the north side of the east end (212285). Extensive areas of broad ridge and furrow cultivation survive both to the north and south of the settlement.





569

Swinhoe



13
40.896

16
.866

15
1.603

14
1.454

46
3.091

47
1.296

48
.954

50
1.310

51
752

Pump

B.M. 89

Spathy

F.P.

17
4.089

Kennel

Well

Well

Pump

F.P.

194

SWYNLEYSHELES (Shieldykes)

NU 151062 and 138060

Lesbury

1314/5(TA); 8, 1472(TE); 5, 1586(TA); 10, 1624(TE); 2, 1702(TE);
2, 1757/8(TE); 2.

Over S: DMVI, A; Nether S: VII, DMVII, COV.

The township of Swynleys was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was apparently too small to appear in most documentation. Deeds in the Percy Cartulary record that there were at least two separate settlements in the township; le Overschellis de Swynleys (in a deed of 1329) and Westswynleysheles (in a deed of 1323) implying the existence of le Netherschellis or Eastswynleysheles (Martin 1911 267). The situation of the settlements is clarified by the 1323 deed which describes Westswynleysheles as lying next to Glantleysheles (later just Glantleys). The suffix "sheles" suggests that the origin of the settlement lies in a sheiling ground or summer pasture.

An IPM of Henry de Percy in 1314/5 records eight tenants at Swynleysheles (PRO C134/41/1). However a subsequent IPM of 1352 refers to Swynleysches as a pasture suggesting abandonment (Cal IPM X 43). But William de Felton, the landlord of Edlingham, held a toft and twenty seven acres of land at Swynleysheles in 1358 from Henry de Percy. It is likely that any abandonment was temporary; it was recorded in the 1586 Survey of the barony of Alnwick that Swynlease provided 12d. towards the expenses of the

MPs in 1381 (Aln Cas A II). The 1472 Bailiff Roll records four tenements held by several tenants and another held by a single tenant (Hodgson 1921 4). The 1586 Survey lists four tenants at will in Overshields and six in Nether Shields each with a tenement, twelve acres of arable and two acres of meadow.

The two settlements were engrossed and let to single tenants in 1624. Robert Heslerigg, gent. held the Over Shielykes comprising eighty-one acres of arable and meadow and a sixteen acre arable close with a garth and three houses. Ralph Forster held the Nether Shields comprising three messuages and 236 acres of arable and meadow and a close of forty-one acres. The two farms had common of pasture on a moor of 912 acres which was also shared by Snipehouse, Harecragg and Swynlease. ^(Aln. Cas A V 1) A plan of the township in 1624 shows that the two hamlets consisted of two irregularly and loosely arranged groups of houses and garths adjacent to their arable lands ^{II 2} (Aln Cas O).
^

These arrangements were maintained until the later eighteenth century. In 1756 there were still two houses and the farm buildings at Overshields; at Nether Shields were two houses, the farm buildings and two cottages (Aln Cas A I 6). The two farms were illustrated on a map of 1775 (NCRO ZHE 41/79). Nether Shielykes consisted of a large farm with three cottages opposite, situated at the modern site (NU 151062). Overshields lay about a mile west of Nether Shielykes (NU 138060) and consisted of a group of three buildings. Both farms were fully enclosed; the boundaries of the fields on the former moor were very rectangular in contrast to the less regular closes near the

farms. Overshields was incorporated into Nether Shieldykes Farm in the later eighteenth century (Aln Cas B I 21) and the site was subsequently abandoned.

195

THORNTON

NT 947481

Norham 1374 acres(inc.Edmondhills) Raine 304-8
1430(TE); 12, 1560/1(TE); 6, 1666(P); 11, 1821(H); 37.

II, DMVII, A*, FO.

Thornton was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire. The Bolden Buke Survey of 1183 describes the dues and services that the vill of Thornton owed to the Bishop.

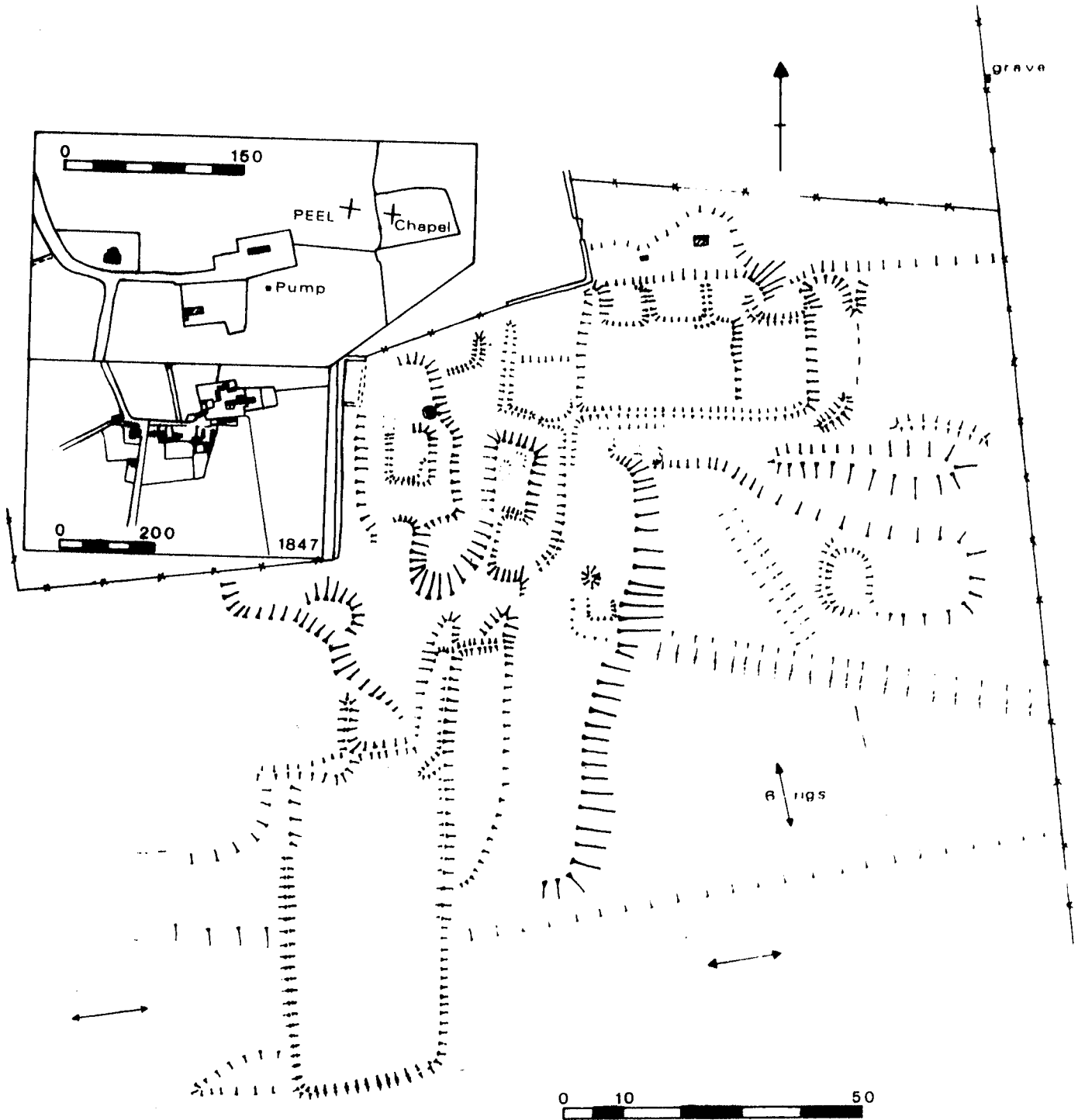
(The vill) rendered 40s. Od. and every plough of the town shall plough and harrow one acre and shall find every week in autumn two men for every house except the house of the dreng, and they shall lead the Bishop's corn until it is carried and shall make the Bishop's houses and works of the mills and carry the rent to Durham (Greenwell 1852 74-5).

In 1208/10 Adam de Thornton held the vill in drengage in return for rent and works on the Bishop's demesne at Norham (BF i 26). In 1430 William Heron died seised of a wasted capital messuage, sixty acres of land and twenty eight acres of meadow in demesne, eight husbandlands and three cottage holdings in Thornton (IPM 25 Langley, NCRO ZAN M15/B6).

A little over a century later George Heron held a ruinous tower and barmkin, a demesne and six husbandlands according to the Crown Survey of 1560/1 (Raine 1852 20). Eleven householders were found here in 1666 (PRO E179/106/28). The township became

the property of the Forsters of Bamburgh in the seventeenth century and passed thence to the Lord Crewe Trustees. In a rental of 1694 there were three farmers (NCRO 452/D3/1). This was the same number of farmers as in a later rental of 1766/7, but the rental also records a colliery (Hughes 1963 II 68). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Thornton as a two row village on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). A valuation of the estate in 1795 shows that there were now two farms, North and South sides of 591 and 582 acres respectively and the colliery of fifty two acres (ibid. 69). The village of Thornton was largely abandoned in the mid nineteenth century when the modern farm was built away from the village.

Earthworks of the village were recognised on the south side of the cottage at NU 946481. Comparison with the 1847 Tithe Map showed that they relate closely to the houses and garths on that map. In the field to the north is the reputed site of the "Peel" or Tower (see plan).



THORNTON

196

THROPTON

NU 02 02

Rothbury 843 acres NCH XV 363-366
 1249(TA); 16, 1296(P); 10, 1310(TE); 18, 1336(P); 4, 1352(TE);
 12, 1377(PT); 33, 1566(TA); 16, 1616(TA); 9, 1665(P); 20,
 1685(TA); 13+, 1821(H); 39.

II, OMV.

Thropton was a member of the barony of Rothbury, formerly a Royal Manor, which was held by John son of Robert in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In an IPM of 1249 there were seven bondagers each with a toft, croft and thirty acres of land, eight cottagers and a smallholder (PRO C132/9/1). The 1296 Lay Subsidy Roll records ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 399). The 1310 IPM records two more cottagers than in 1249, but the 1352 IPM of Henry de Percy (the first Percy holder of the Manor of Rothbury) records eight bondages with twenty four acres of land each and four cottages. In 1377 the Poll Tax return found thirty-three adults in Thropton (PRO E179/158/29).

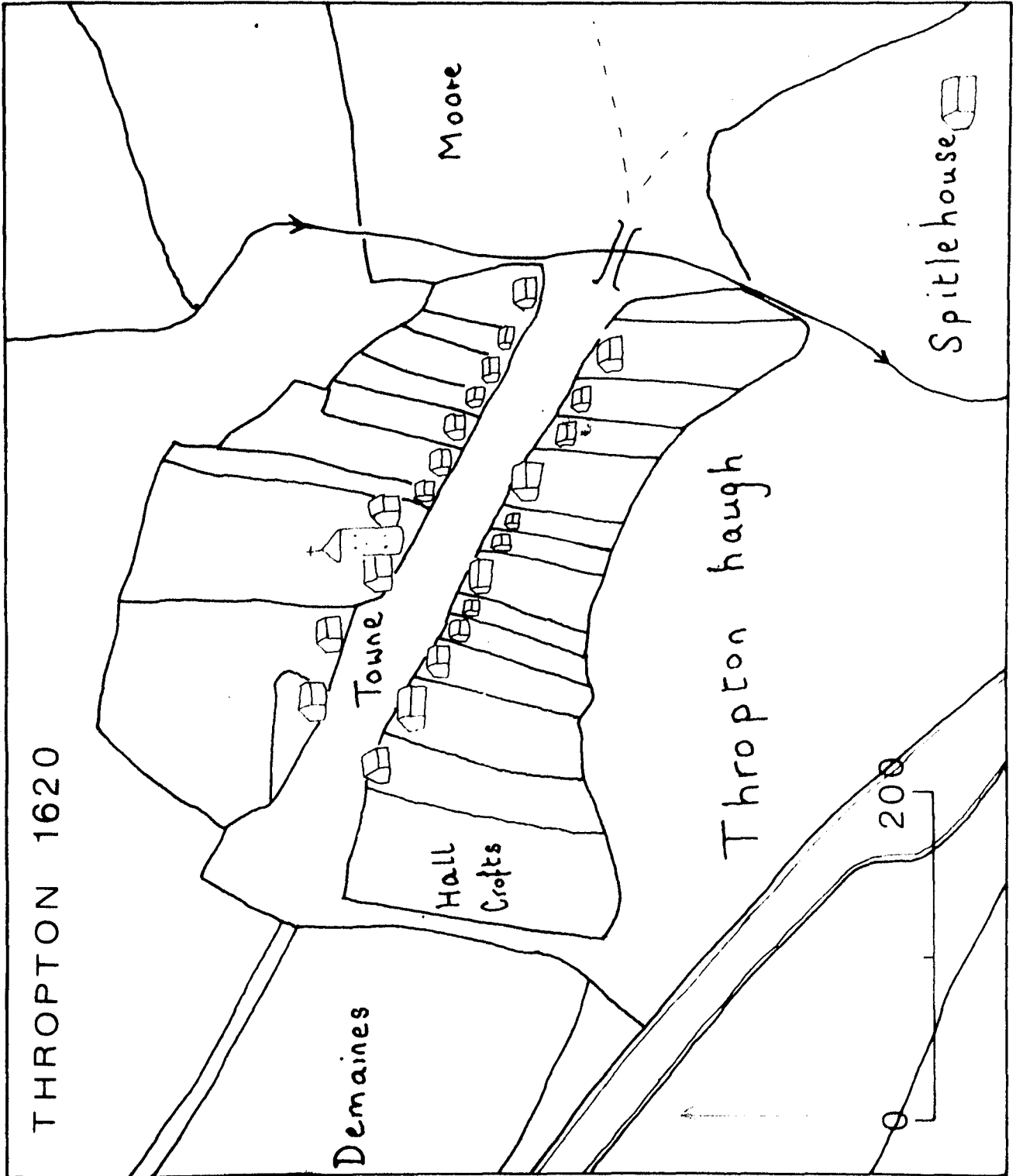
Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 recorded that the tenants of Thropton had rights of common in the Forest of Rothbury. There were thirteen tenants in possession of the seven husbandland tenements and various cottages (though one holding was sub-let to four tenants); in addition there were three cottagers. The demesnes were held by the tenants (Aln Cas A I i).

Mayson's Survey of 1616 shows a changed picture. There were six tenants with messuages in the village, one of them Robert

Radcliffe also held the demesne of 137 acres which was held in severalty. Arthur Radcliffe held the Hallcrofts and there were two cottagers. As with Snitter the "fields" consisted of a single large block of lands sub-divided amongst the tenants. The village comprised two rows of tofts of variable size on an east-west axis (Aln Cas A V 9). The Hallcrofts lay at the west end of the south row; perhaps Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe's "Lytle" tower of 1541 stood on this site (see below).

Seven ratepayers were recorded in the 1663 Book of Rates (Hodgson 1820 274) and twenty householders in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Seven tenants and six cottagers were listed in the Survey of 1685 (Aln Cas B I 3). The eighteenth century Surveys have little detail about the township. John Warburton in the early eighteenth century described the village thus: "a large village at ye entrance of Scranwood watter into Coquet, with a handsome bridge, belonging to Luke Clennell, esq., and other freeholders, and in it a popish mass-house" (Hodgson 1916 13). Thropton has continued to prosper. Mackenzie in 1825 described Thropton as "partly inhabited by a few farmers and their labourers, and partly by freeholders" (Mackenzie 1825 II 69). The Tithe Award of 1847 found twenty-six proprietors many of whom were occupiers (NCRO DT 451S).

The modern village occupies the same site as that of 1620. A two storey building or 'peel' house with a vaulted basement, and walls four and a half to five feet thick, stands at the western end of the south row of the village (NU 026023, Ramm et al. 1970 92)



197

THRUNTON

NU 089108

Whittingham

2201 acres

NCH XIV 513

1266/7(TA); 9+, 1296(P); 13, 1327(TE); 10, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT);
38, 1665(P); 10, 1717(TE); 4.

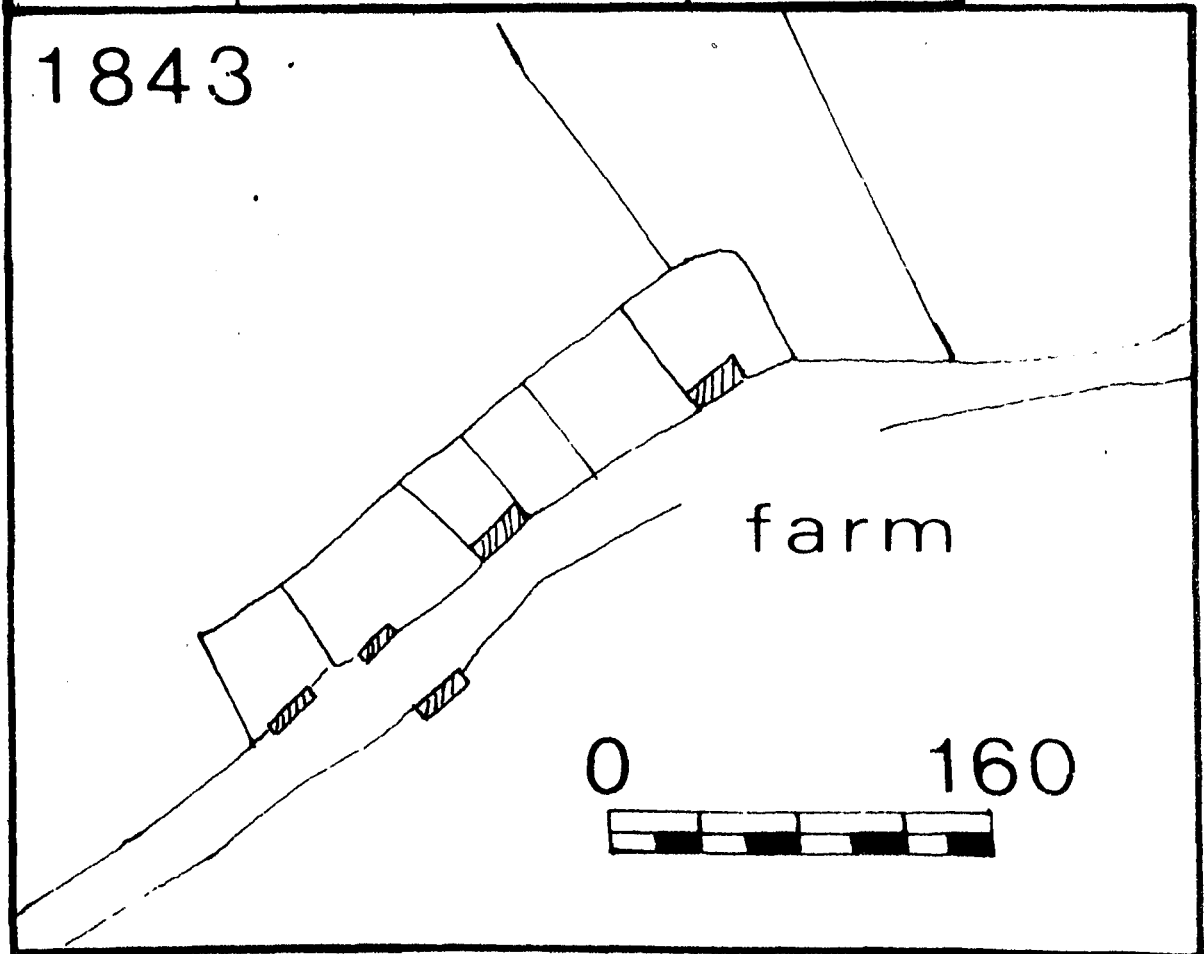
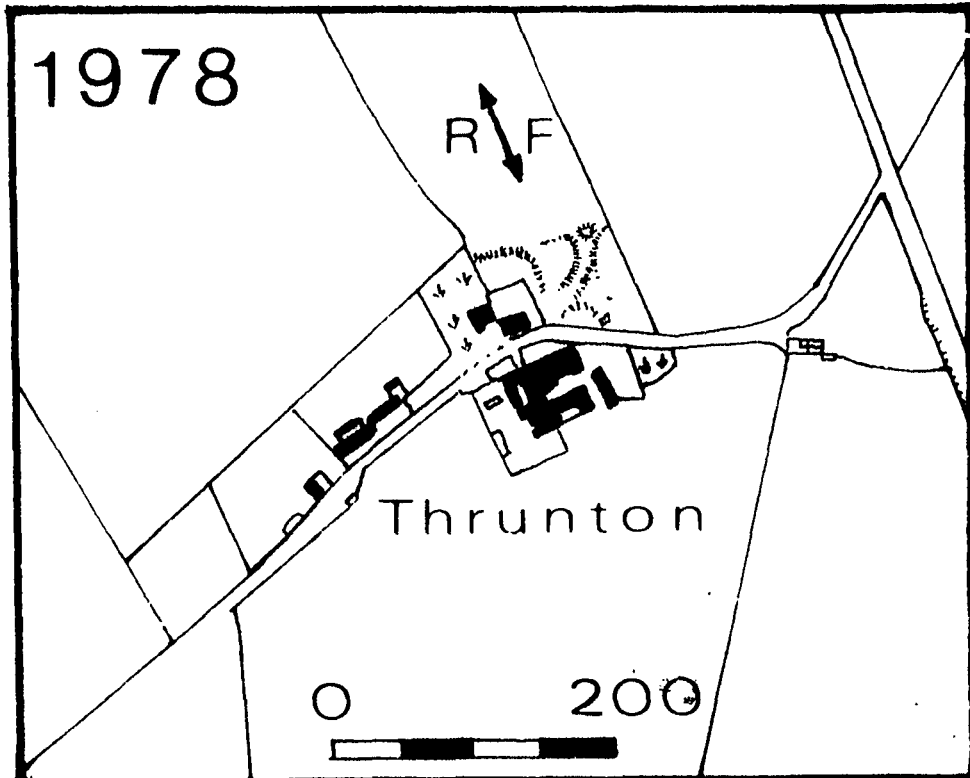
II, DMVII, C, FO.

Thrunton was a dependant hamlet of Whittingham which was originally part of the Royal Demesne and follows the same landownership descent. An IPM of Thomas son of Michael in 1267 lists five bondagers and four other tenants besides cottagers (PRO C132/34/18). There were thirteen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 393), and the Poll Tax return of 1377 lists thirty eight adults (PRO E179/158/29). An IPM of Robert de Eslington in 1327 records eight bondages each with twenty acres of land and a toft and two cottages (PRO C135/4/6).

The Hearth Tax return of 1665 has ten householders from Thrunton (PRO E179/158/103). Both the Roman Catholic Register in 1717 and a rental of 1718 indicate that there were four farmholds in the vill each farming a Quarter (Hodgson 1918 41 and Dixon 1895 99). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet of Thrunton and a farm called Lowfield (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The Tithe Map of 1843 shows a row of six garths, four of which were fronted by houses, on the north side of the road and a set of farm-buildings on the south side. The form of the present farm hamlet relates closely to this layout, although changes have occurred. An area of amorphous earthworks were noted in the

fields, east of the farmhouse, at NU 089109 with rigg and furrow cultivation running downhill to the north.



198

TILLMOUTH

c. NT 870428

Norham

1273 acres

Raine 324-326

1424/5(TE); 19, 1541(TE); 10, 1580(TA); 11, 1666(P); 5.

DMVI, U.

Tillmouth was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire held by Jordan Ridel in 1208/10 (BF i 26). An IPM of John Clavering in 1424 describes a demesne of 200 acres of arable and twenty acres of meadow, twelve husbandlands and six cottages (19 Langley, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). The next year Henry Redale died seised of four messuages in Tillmouth and ten acres in the furlong (cultura) of Millonden which he held in fee of John Clavering (20 Langley, *ibid.*).

In the Border Survey of 1541 ten husbandlands "well plenyshed" and a ruinous tower were recorded (Bates 1891 29); whilst the 1580 Survey found eleven tenants of Robert Clavering liable for Border Service (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1631 there were six freeholds, besides the major holding of Ralph Clavering, listed in the Norhamshire rental (Raine 1852 App. 156). The low figure of five households listed in the 1666 Hearth Tax return is difficult to explain (PRO E179/106/28).

John Warburton in the early eighteenth century described "a small village on ye south side of ye river Till belonging to David Stow gent., in which is ye ruins of an ancient chapel" (Hodgson 1916 12). In 1769 a hamlet was sited on the road to Cornhill, just west of the Till bridge, adjacent to which was a

mansion; but a ruin was indicated near the confluence of the river Till and Tweed which might be the remains of the chapel and the site of the medieval village (NT 870428). The description of the site of Tillmouth in the Bowes and Ellerker Survey suggests this identification: "upon the Ryv' of Tweed and upon the west side of the ryv' of Tyll nere unto where the same ryv' falleth into Twede standeth a towne called Tylmothe" (Bates 1891 29). Armstrong's map also has a mansion at Melkington and the nearby farm of Harperrig situated about a mile south of the village. Melkington (NT 874412) is mentioned as a freehold in 1631 and Harperrig (NT 875417) appears in the Norham Parish Register for 1690. Tillmouth became the property of Sir Francis Blake of Twizell in the eighteenth century.

No signs of the former village were observed at the above grid reference.

199

TINELY

NU 170239

Ellingham

NCH II 237,247-8

1296(P); 5, 1666(TA); 1, 1700(TA); 1.

DMVI, COV.

Tinely was a dependant hamlet of Ellingham. In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 327). An IPM of Richard of Emuldon in 1334 records that he held a capital messuage, a toft and 150 acres of land and two acres of meadow from Robert de Clifford (Cal IPM VII No 536).

The vill belonged to the Armorers in the seventeenth century; one tenant was listed in the Court Roll of Preston in 1666 and two in 1700 (NCRO ZHG II). A plan of the Haggerston estate of Ellingham in 1757 shows Tinely as a farm on the same site as that occupied today (plan at Preston Hall).

It is presumed that this farm occupies a site at or near the former hamlet (above grid reference). No earthworks of previous periods of occupation were recognised.

200

TITLINGTON

NU 098152

Eglingham

2267 acres

NCH XIV 447-451

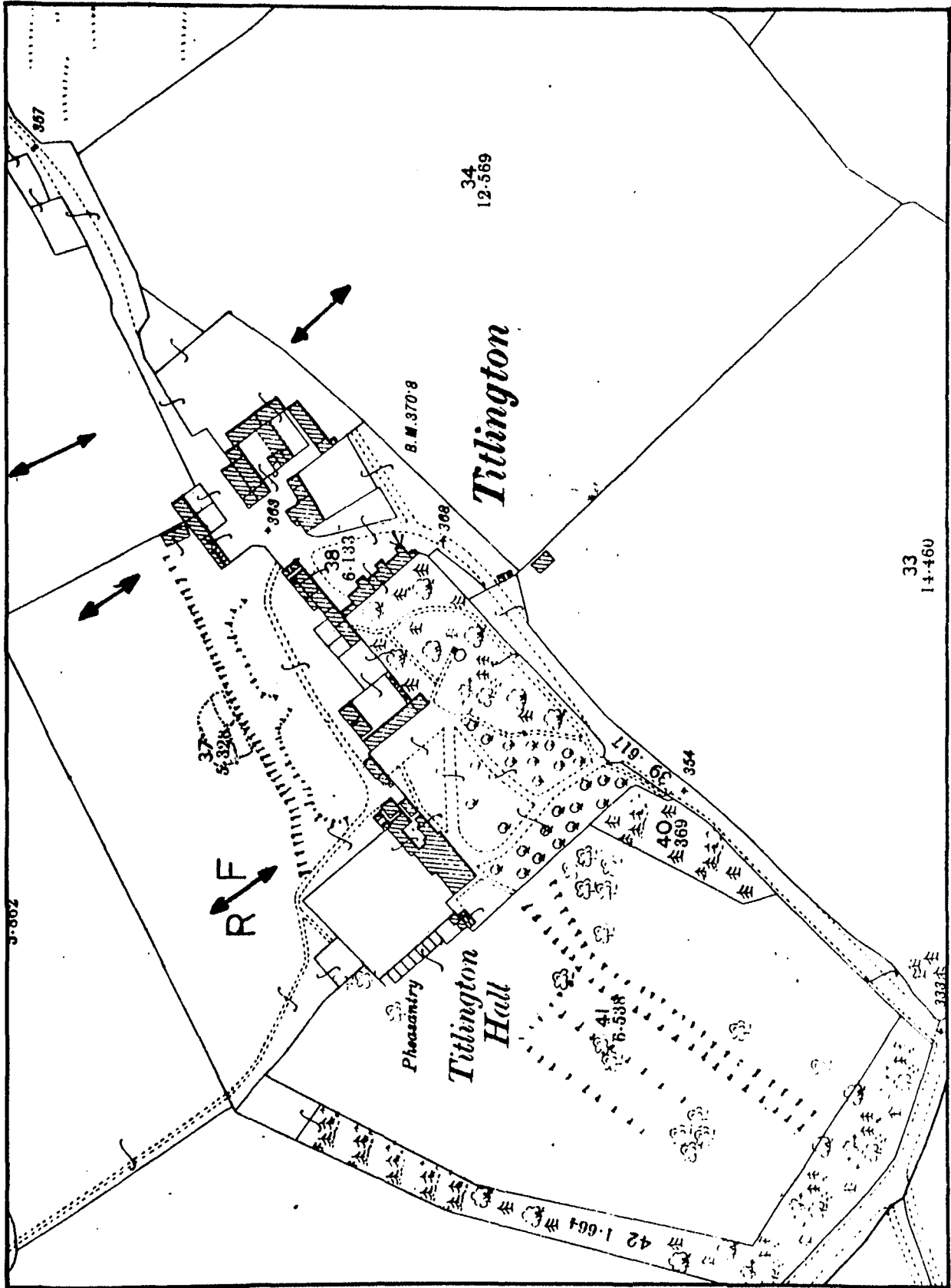
1296(P); 9, 1336(P); 7, 1821(H); 15.

DMVI, B, FO.

Titlington was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was granted to the Priory of Kirkham (BF ii 1113-1130). The vill was leased to a local family one of whom headed the list of nine taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 361).

In the early eighteenth century, John Warburton noted that it was "a small village in a low vale, with an old tower formerly possest by ye Reid, now to Jacob Peirson, gent." (Hodgson 1916 7). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a mansion, but no settlement (NCRO ZAN PM9). The tower was removed in 1745 to make way for the new house; it was documented in 1541 as "a lytle toure" of the King (Bates 1891 42).

The present farm (above grid reference) has earthworks of earlier periods of activity to the north and west, particularly on the north side, where fine broad curving ridge and furrow cultivation lies beyond a headland bank. The long gully running away to the west of the farmhouse would seem most relevant to drainage. The other earthworks in this area are slight.



201 & 201A

TREWHITT, HIGH AND LOW

NU 009056 and 003047

Rothbury

NCH XV 390-399

1296(P); 21, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 39, 1665(P); 12, 1821(H); 20.

H.T: DMVII, COV; L.T: II, DMVI, A*, FO.

The vill of Trewhitt was originally a member of the barony of Greystoke in Cumberland, but was granted in free marriage to Edgar, son of Gospatric II, Earl of Dunbar; by 1242 one moiety belonged to the barony of Hepple (BF ii 1113-1130). Various thirteenth century deeds in the Brinkburn Cartulary indicate that the township comprised two parts; Great or Low Trewhitt and Over or High Trewhitt. In about 1250 John of Caistron granted half of Great Trewhitt to Brinkburn Priory comprising twelve messuages, sixteen bovates of land, thirty acres of meadow and half the water mill (Page 1893 105). Earlier deeds include grants of the demesne in Great Trewhitt and tofts, crofts and lands in both Over and Nether Trewhitt (ibid. 106-121). One of these describes a toft in Nether Trewhitt as ten perches and three feet wide by nine perches long (ibid. 110). This toft lay "proximum tofto Henrici molendinarii versus aquilonem". A toft and croft in High Trewhitt was described as "iacent in orientali parte villae et in australi parte fontis"(Page ibid. 113). Twelve taxpayers were recorded in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1296 for the two Trewhitts, (Fraser 1968 No 381) and thirty nine adults were listed in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

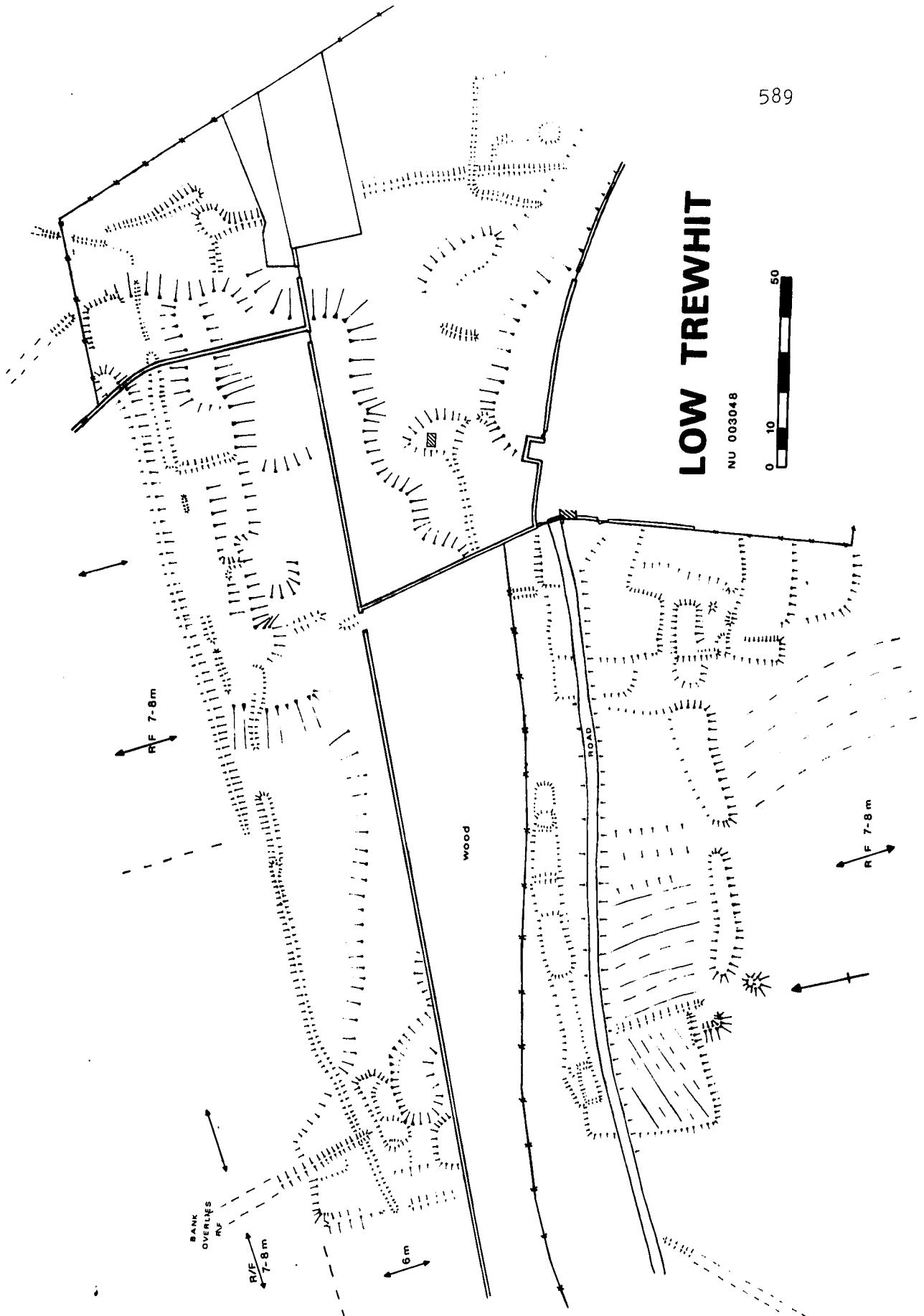
In 1536 the Priory lands in Nether Trewhitt were held by

Edward Gallon (NCH VII 466) whose ancestor Hugo Gallon had been in possession of the tower in 1415 (Bates 1891 17). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 lists eleven households in the Trewhitts and Mr Potts with three hearths (PRO E179/158/103). George Potts was rated for both Trewhitts in 1663 (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 274), but the estate was subsequently partitioned. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows High Trewhitt as a small village of Mr Smart on the road to Snitter; a new farm called Mains lay to the north. Low Trewhitt appears only as a farm; another farm called Lark Hall lay to the north west (NCRO ZAN PM9). Trewhitt Hall is a recent creation of c. 1805 by John Smart, the antiquary.

The present hamlet at High Trewhitt shows little evidence of antiquity. However there is some uneven ground in the close behind the cottages at NU 010057. The probable site of Nether Trewhitt is indicated by extensive earthworks to the west and north of the house at Low Trewhitt, running both to the north and south of a long plantation (i.e. NU 002049 and 002047). These earthworks are delimited on the north side by an earthen bank from the ridge and furrow cultivation beyond. Possible house-platforms were identified alongside the road to the south of the plantation. Extensive ridge and furrow cultivation occupies the field to the south of the banks which form the backsides of the village tofts. The depth of these tofts compares well with the nine perches of the above charter if a perch of twenty feet is assumed (see Vol. I, Ch. 3).

LOW TREWHIT

NU 003048



NOT SURVEYED

202

TRICKLEY and NEWTOWN

c. NU 030260

Chillingham

1132 acres

NCH XIV 322-330

1296(P); 3, as Newtown 1580(TA); 19, 1693(TA); 1, 1722(TA); 7, 1775(TA); 5, 1790(TA); 1.

T: DMVI, U.; N: DMVII, COV.

Trickley (Trikulton) was a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was held in socage (formerly drengage) by William Sturdi in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1270 two houses and various lands were given to the church of Chillingham. Three taxpayers were listed in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 357). An IPM of Alan de Heton in 1388 found the vill to be wasted by the Scots (Cal IPM XVI 592), and another IPM of Henry de Heton in 1399/1400 refers to a place called Triklington held from the barony of Muschamp (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1828 262).

In 1580 the Border Survey referred to "the Newtowne near to Chillingham" belonging to Grey of Chillingham with nineteen tenants (Bain BP i 14-19). Saxton's map of 1579 shows it opposite Chillingham (NCRO). In 1693 there was a single farmer, the mill lease and various coaters (NCRO 424 Box 4A). The 1722 rental listed six coaters and the tenant farmer (ibid. Box 5C). Court Rolls of the eighteenth century suggest that the numbers of coaters declined (NCRO ZBM 5 and 6). Armstrong's map shows a small village opposite Chillingham, but also a farm called Trickley to the north west (NCRO ZAN PM9). An estate map of 1800 shows some interesting field names. For example "Old Town" to

the east of Ewe Hill (O46245); and Tofts and Old Walls at the north end of the farm lands (c. O33264) near Trickley Wood (NCRO 424 Box 4C).

The site of Newtown farm lies at NU 041251. The former settlement of Trikulton is preserved in the modern name Trickley. In view of this a site at the north end of Newtown township which presumably inherited the territory of Trikulton, would seem to be the likely place to look (i.e. Old Walls etc at c. O33264). Nothing conclusive was found here to confirm or confound the hypothesis. Foundations of buildings were found both inside and outside Trickley prehistoric "camp" at O26266; it is probable that these represent the 18th century farm of Trickley.

203

TROWHOPE

NT 879264

Kirknewton

NCH XI 281-284

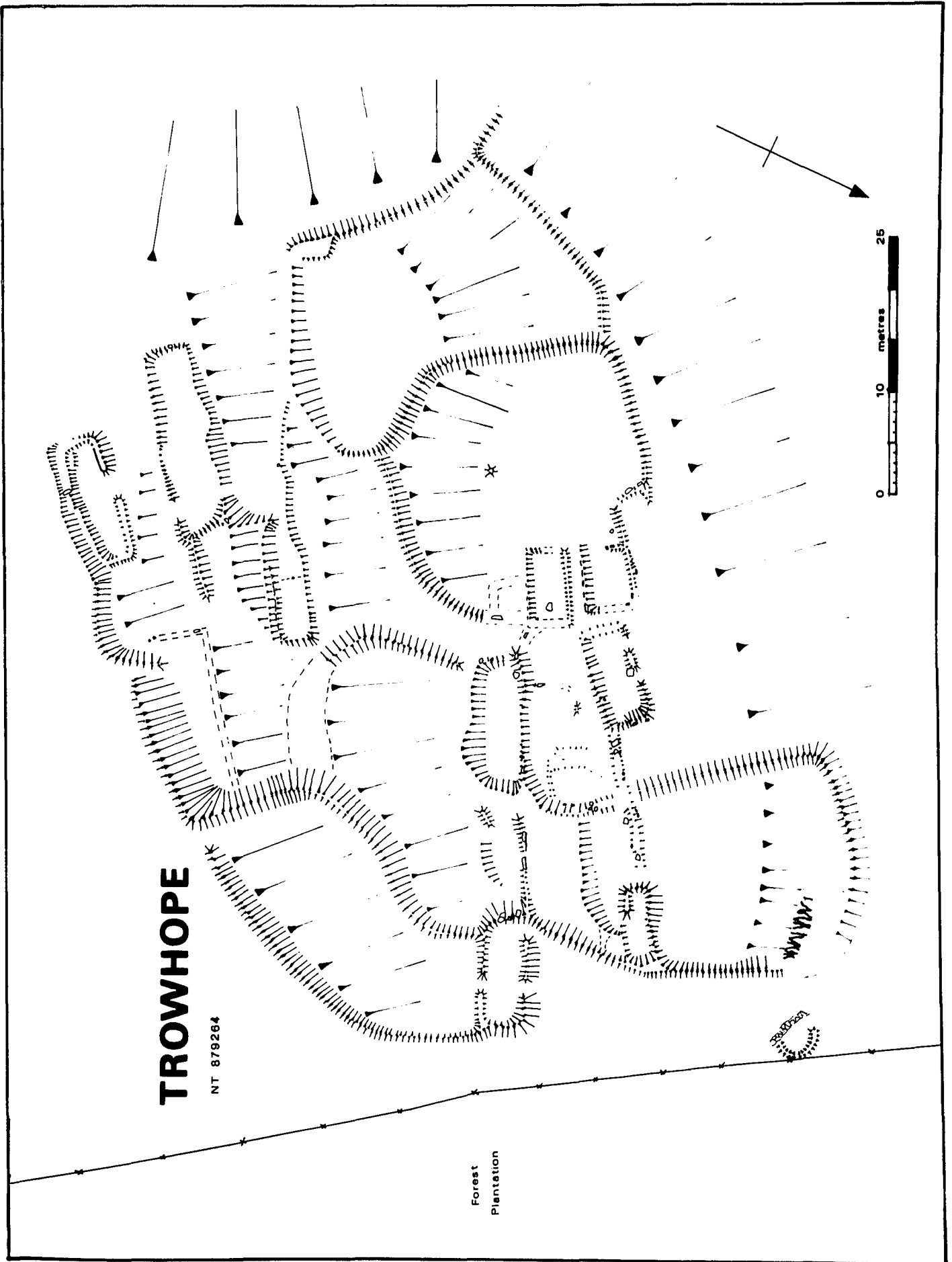
1377(PT); 7.

VI, DMVI, A*, FO.

Trowhope was originally a member of the barony of Muschamp (Wooler) which was granted by Robert de Muschamp to Melrose Abbey in the reign of King John. The territory of Trowhope bounded with Heddon, College (Valley) and Clifton (presumably the Scottish vill near Yetholm), according to the charter describing the grant (Liber de Melros i 267). The deed also allowed the Abbey to collect wood in the forest of Cheviot and granted the Abbey freedom from the seizure of straying cattle belonging to the monks by the foresters of the barons of Wooler. The vill was confiscated by Edward III and granted to Sir John Coupland. In 1359 one John of Trolhop suffered the forfeiture of his messuage and forty acres of land here. The Poll Tax return of 1377 records seven adults (PRO E179/158/32).

The vill later passed into the hands of the Greys of Chillingham and was held by them in 1541 when it was described as uninhabited since "before the remembrance of any man now lyvyng (Bates 1891 32). A new farm was established in the seventeenth century for which there were two tenant farmers in 1693 (NCRO 424 Box 4A). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm of Trowburn on the north side of the Trowhopeburn and another farm called Shorthope, half a mile west, on the same side of the burn (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The above grid reference refers to a small hamlet or cluster of houses (rectangular) and garths (irregular) set in a scoop or terrace on the north facing slope of the Trowhopeburn Valley at about 244 metres OD. The site is associated with ridge and furrow and terraced cultivation. The hamlet consists of five small irregular enclosures and two clusters of buildings; one of at least six structures on the terrace or scoop and the other of three structures twenty metres up the hill-slope. The irregular form of the site is reminiscent of the Dartmoor settlements of Hound Tor (Beresford 1979 98-158).



TROWHOPE

NT 879264

Forest
Plantation



204

TUGGAL

NU 210264

Bamburgh

NCH I 342-356

1296(P); 18, 1336(P); 6, 1352(TE); 27, 1472(TE); 19+, 1566/7(TA);
 8, 1569(TA); 8, 1580(TA); 10, 1586(TA); 8, 1620(TA); 7, 1665(P);
 5, 1685(TA); 5, 1702(TA); 5, 1727(TA); 5, 1759(TA); 4, 1821(H);
 17.

II, DMVI, B, FO.

Tuggal was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held in demesne in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 there were eighteen taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 351). An IPM of Henry de Percy in 1352 records 310 acres in demesne and nineteen and a half bondages with twenty-four acres and eight cottages (PRO Cl35/116). In the Bailiff's Rolls of 1472 there were nineteen husbandlands and various cottages held by tenants and two farmers of Tuggal Manor and its demesnes (Hodgson 1921 34-5).

Clarkson's Survey of 1566/7 reveals that considerable changes had been implemented in the organisation of the township by Rowland Bradford, leasee of half the manor. Prior to 1566/7 according to Clarkson there had been eleven husbandland tenants, eight cottagers, four cotterells and a smith in Tuggal which suggests that the original nineteen and a half husbandlands (see above) were no longer individually occupied by this time. By 1566/7 Rowland Bradford and his two children had engrossed the greater part of the holdings and forced a division with the remaining five tenants which created a severalty holding for the

Bradfords whilst leaving the other tenants holding their lands in common. At the same time the demesnes of Tuggal Hall were leased to Rowland Bradford and Michael Harbottle. There was also a severalty holding of thirty-four acres of arable and pasture on the sealinks called Fether Blowe, lying between Tuggal Hall and the township of Swinhoe, which was "sett forthe in Tughall feilde with other lande that perteanethe to ye same altoegither by the assent of Sir John Forster" in this division (Aln Cas A I i).

Tuggal and Tuggal Hall provided ten tenants and freeholders in the Border Survey of 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). The 1586 Survey records eight tenants in Tuggal, one of whom, John Bradford, also held Fetherblowe messuage, croft and lands. It is clear from the Survey that five of the tenants held similar holdings of forty four acres, notionally of two husbandlands (Aln Cas A II i). Mayson's Survey explains this tenurial arrangement (Aln Cas A IV 12). The five tenants farmed three arable fields in common; Southfield (seventy-one acres), Whitterich field (sixty-four acres) and Hedgelaw (118 acres); and also two meadows totalling twenty five acres. Each tenant held a messuage, garden and croft in the village and lands totalling about fifty-seven to sixty acres. Thomas Orde held a severalty farm of forty-two acres with a messuage and croft in the village. John Forster was in possession of the former Bradford lands; which comprised five cottages, garths and crofts in the village, a new farmstead called Crookletch with the adjacent severalty lands totalling 175 acres, Fetherblowe (sixty-eight acres) and the Smithy lands (nine acres). Crookletch farm lay on the opposite side of the burn

from Tuggal Hall (NU 216266). It was abandoned in the later eighteenth century (see Armstrong's map of 1769).

The village of Tuggal consisted of two opposing rows of tofts (or crofts) on an east-west axis. Tuggal chapel, dating as early as the twelfth century, lay in its yard at the east end of the south row. There were at this time eleven occupied messuages or cottages in the village (see plan).^{Aln Cas D 211 1} Comparison of this survey with Clarkson's Survey suggests that the former tofts of the village were originally separate entities from the crofts. These crofts were divided up into selions or riggs like the furlongs of the common fields. A typical croft of 1566/7 had four selions, or about half an acre of land. The crofts at this time lay open and unenclosed, but had been recently surrounded by a hedge to form a single enclosure. By 1620 they had been individually enclosed.

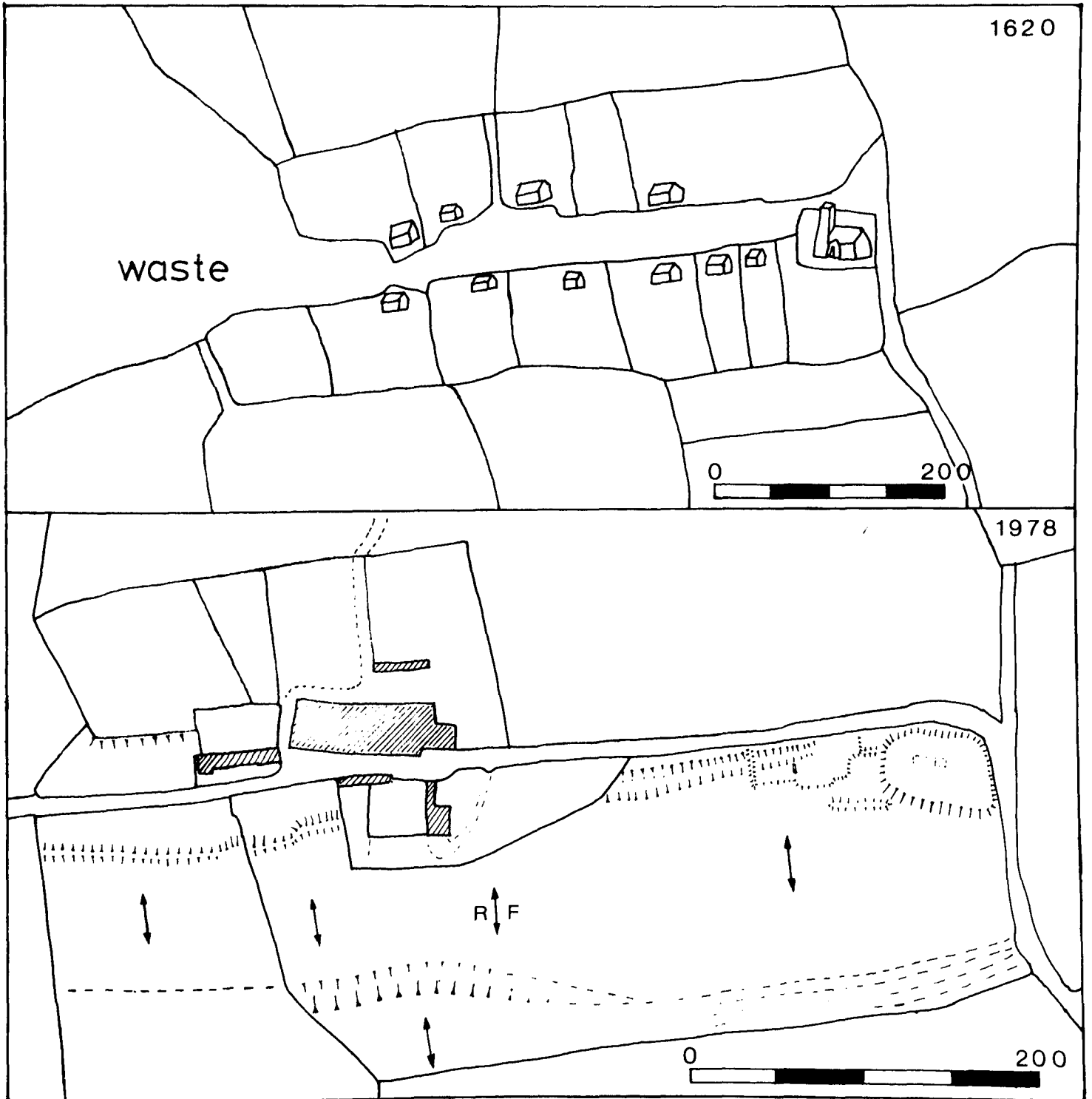
It is difficult to judge the antiquity of Tuggal Hall; it was given a separate boundary description in 1566/7 and in 1472 the demesnes were detailed under the separate title of the Manor of Tuggal (Hodgson 1921 34). The demesnes in 1620 totalled 494 acres; 241 acres were pasture, 190 acres arable, fifty-two acres meadow and the houses, garths and orchard comprised seven acres. The former arable furlongs of the demesnes may be traced on the^{aerial} RAF post war surveys (see plan). They appear to pre-date the enclosed fields of 1620 which do not respect them.

Five householders were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). The 1685 Survey listed four tenants in Tuggal and one at Crookletch and the mill tenant (Aln Cas B I 3).

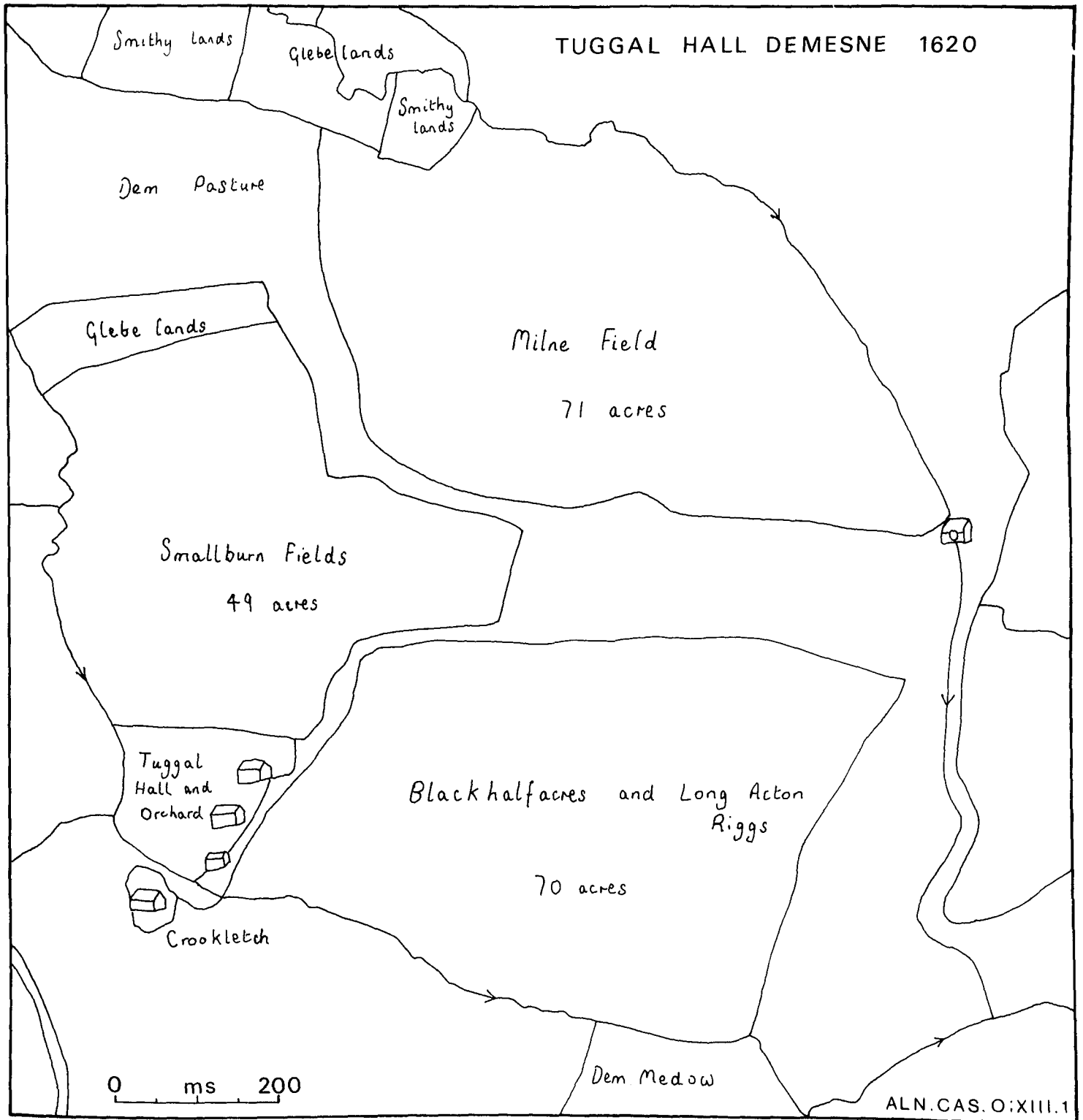
The township was noted to be "devided". The 1702 Survey and that of 1727 describe a similar state of affairs (Aln Cas A I 4 ^{and} VI). In 1731 the moor was divided amongst the interested parties, including landowners of neighbouring townships with rights of common. Four tenants were recorded in c.1760 in a Survey of the Duke of Northumberland's lands in Tuggal (Aln Cas A I 6). A map of 1809 shows that the south row of the village was deserted apart from a single house near the chapel site (already ruinous on Armstrong's map). The north row was divided into the east and west crofts by a track; most of the houses lay near this track (NCRO ZHE 42/101). The present layout of farm and cottages was established by 1828 (see Greenwood's map). New farms were established at Shank Hall north of the village (later Tuggal Grange) and South Broomford on the moor to the west (see 1846 map, NCRO ZHE 42/103).

Earthworks of the former village site were recognised in the field south of the present farmhouse (NU 212263). At the eastern end of the field was a raised platform about two metres high of rectangular form in which were ruins of the Norman chapel of Tuggal. Just beside this to the west were some foundations; possibly of the buildings on the 1809 map. No other buildings could be identified, but the field was covered with substantial ridge and furrow, seven to nine metres wide. It was possible to follow the limits of the croft-lands from the surviving earthworks, particularly on the southern side. The most diagnostic feature was the line of the backsides of the south croft which was marked by a natural declivity of sinuous form

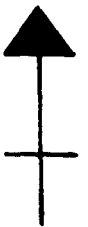
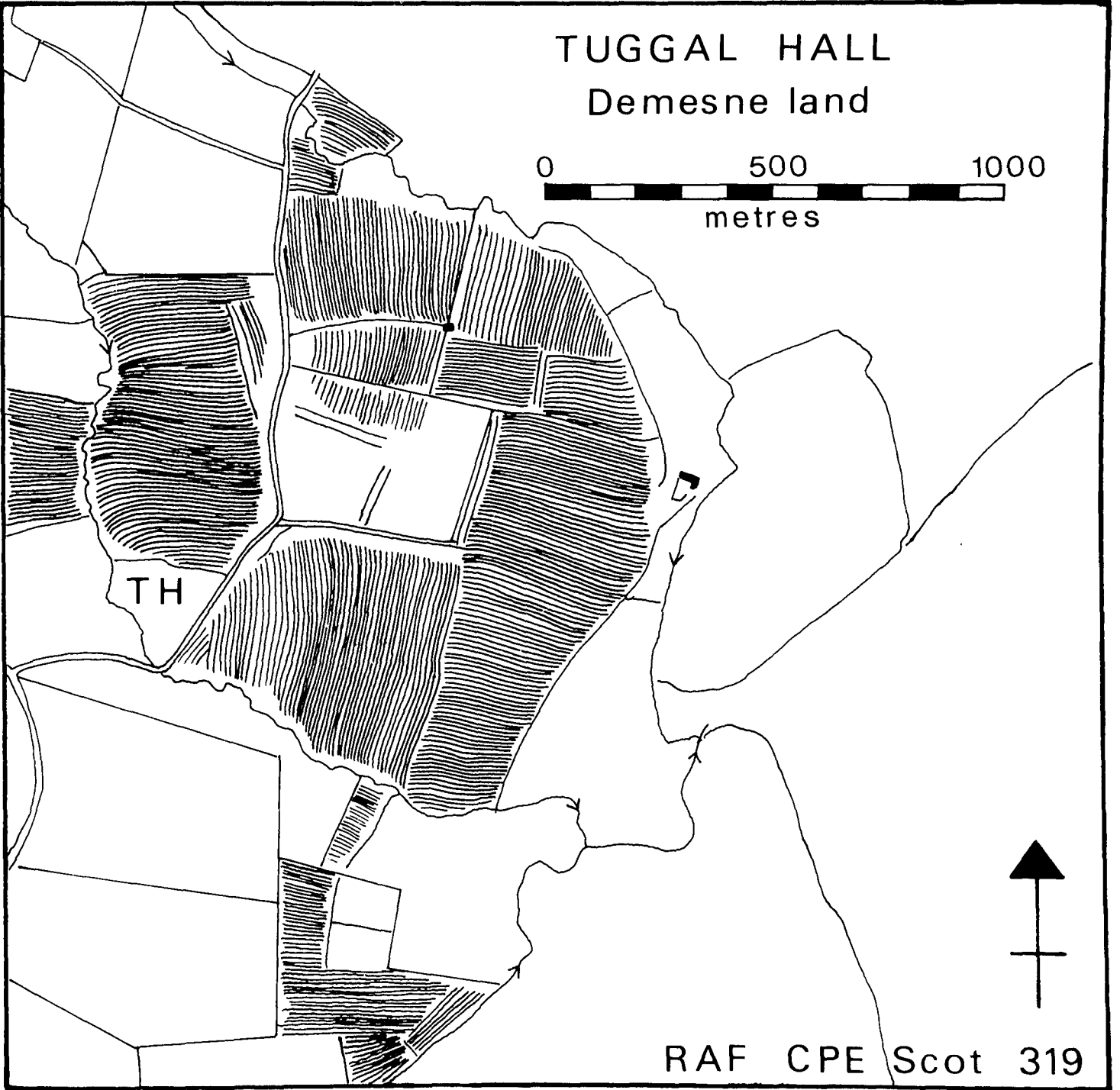
south of the farmhouse. This compares closely with the 1620 plan of the village (see below).



TUGGAL



TUGGAL HALL Demesne land



RAF CPE Scot 319

205

TWEEDMOUTH

NT 99 52

Holy Island(Tweedmouth) 1139 acres

Raine 241-247

1434(TA); 14, 1560/1(TA); 20+, 1666(P); 76.

OMV.

Tweedmouth was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Islandshire and was held by William Masculus in 1208/10 (BF I 26). A charter of the same granted Holy Island Priory a toft "in villa de Twedemuthe" which extended from the bridge to the south and six acres "in cultura de Twedemuthe"; whilst another of the same period by Mabilia son of Albert granted a toft "in villa de Twedemuthe" which lay nearest the chapel of St Boysilius on one side and the road to the west on the other (Raine 1852 App. 120, Nos.DCLXXXVII & DCLXXXIX). There are numerous references in the Priory Accounts to it being wasted by the Scots in the fourteenth century and later (Raine 1852 83 ff). An IPM of John Heron states that he held nine messuages, nine husbandlands and five cottages in Tweedmouth in 1434 (29 Langley, NCRO ZAN M15/B6).

In 1541 Bowes and Ellerker found two "lytle towers" here (Bates 1891 37). The 1560/1 Survey is the first to give full details about the township. It records eleven husbandlands which were held by six tenants, fourteen cottagers, a mill lease and a coalmine; in addition there was a new row of seven cottages and one house. The freehold tenants were not listed, but many of them were apparently cottagers. In the preamble it states the following:

there hath beene certaine tenements and husbandlands ... and also certaine cottages, yet for the more part the said towne, and a great street, parcell thereof, is inhabited by fishermen that doth fish the river for salmond, and also goe to ye sea in fishinge for sea fish, ... and now of late certaine souldiers that have licence have build there upon the common certen victuallinge houses ... and the fishing is the chiefe mayntenance of the said towne (Raine 1852 25).

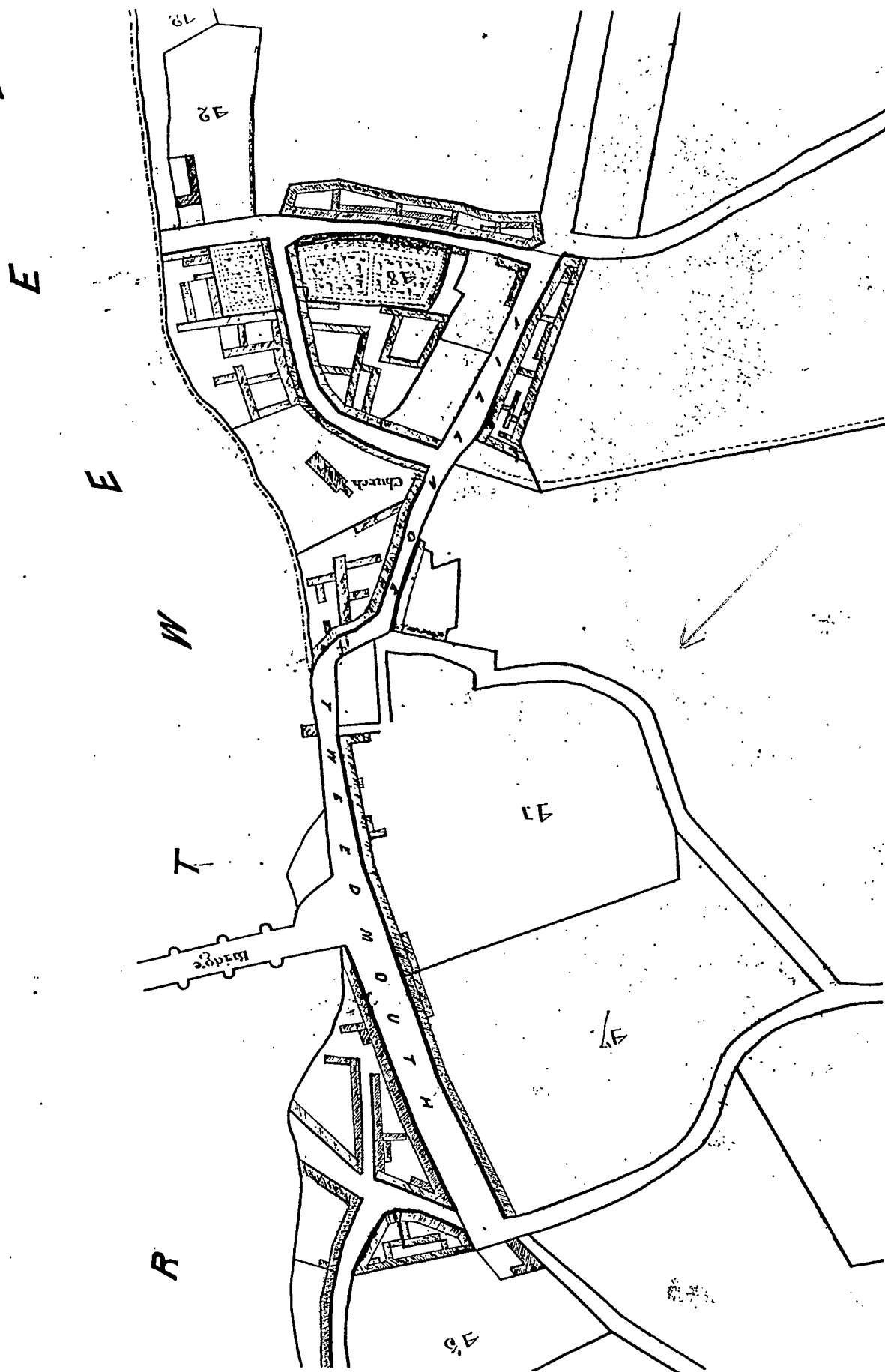
Its proximity both to Berwick and the sea were clearly of great benefit to the township.

In the Hearth Tax return of 1666, seventy-six householders were listed in Tweedmouth (PRO E179/106/28). Shortly after in excess of forty-five freeholders were listed in the 1670/1 Subsidy Valuation (Raine 1852 App. 160). There were twenty-seven householders in Spittal in 1666 (PRO E179/106/28), a settlement which has its origins in a medieval leper hospital. It lies a mile along the coast, southwards, from Tweedmouth. Both settlements grew considerably during the eighteenth century on the evidence of the 1821 census returns.

The common waste of 800 acres was finally divided amongst the freeholders by Private Act of Parliament in 1800 (Butlin 1963 App. 6). Since the total acreage of the township was 1139 acres, the implication is that agriculture was a relatively unimportant part of the local economy, an observation supported by Mackenzie

in 1825 who notes the shipbuilding yards and other related industries, a tilery and large brewery, but comments that "the salmon fishery gives employment to the greatest number of the poor" (Mackenzie¹⁸²⁵, I 323). Of Spittle he states "it is chiefly inhabited by pitmen and fishermen and has a herring curing house but the housing was intolerably bad".

The site of medieval Tweedmouth probably lay west of the chapel along the modern Main Street towards the bridge over the Tweed to Berwick (see above). The present chapel of St. Bartholomew was built in 1783, but may have occupied the same site as that of St. Boisil's.



206

TWIZELL

NT 884435

Norham

2273 acres

Raine 313-316

1560/1(TE); 17, 1580(TA); 10, 1666(P); 38, 1821(H); 50.

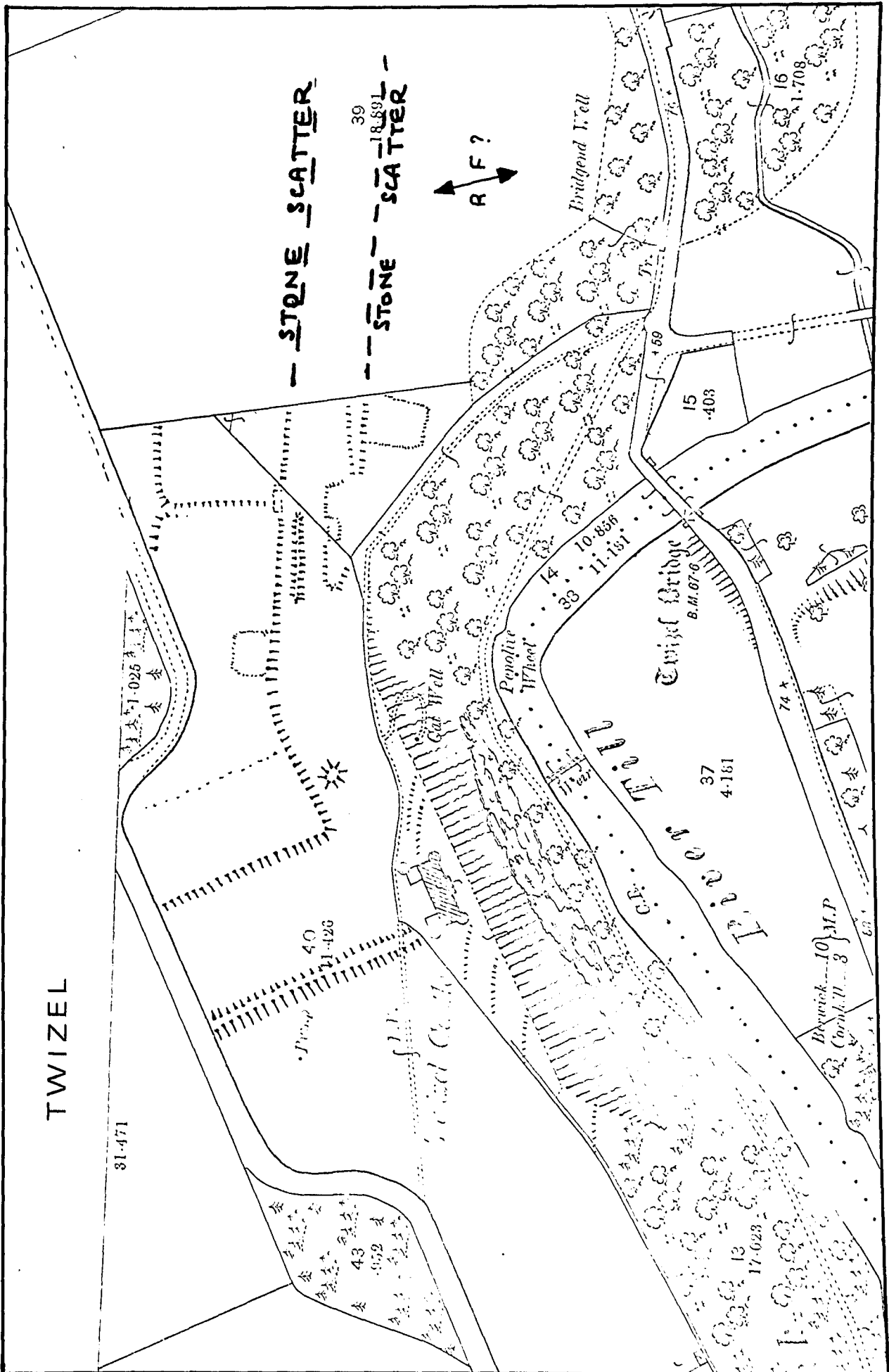
II, DMVI, A, P.

Twizell was a member of the Bishop of Durham's estate of Norhamshire held by Thomas of Twizell in 1208/10 (BF i 26). A castle belonging to Sir John Heron stood here in 1415, but it was ruined in 1541 (Bates 1891 14 and 38) which is not surprising in view of the exposed situation of the township on the Border. An IPM of William Heron of Ford in 1539 states that he possessed at his death four messuages, one hundred acres of land in Twizell and leased Tindalhouse to Gavine Selby for a term of ninety years (Tunstall 9, NCRO ZAN M15/B6). Tindalhouse hamlet (NT 923410) is first mentioned in 1503 (Raine 1852 316).

The 1560/1 Survey states that there was a barmkin around the remains of the Tower, ten husbandlands, six cottages and a demesne in Twizell (Raine ¹⁸⁵² 18). John Selby, the new owner, had ten tenants in 1580 (Bain BP i 14-19). Tiptoe Farm appears in the Norham Parish Register for 1653. Thirty-eight householders were recorded for the Hearth Tax of 1666 (PRO E179/106/28). John Warburton noted early in the eighteenth century that Twizell was "a small village ... belonging to Robert Blake Esq., who hath a handsome house adjoining to ye bridge" (Hodgson 1916 12). By 1769 the village had gone and new farms were set up at Riffington and Twizell Steads (NCRO ZAN PM9). A Book of Husbandry of this

period belonging to Sir Francis Blake lists crop rotations for the various farms on his estate including Twizell Northfield (Riffington ?), Southfield and Westfield (Twizell Steads ?), farms which are suggestive of former open field units (NCRO 700).

The ruin of the unfinished mansion of Sir Francis Blake overlooks the gorge cut by the river Till. The medieval village probably lay at the above grid reference which relates to some earthworks just east of the folly. Here there are some juxtaposed enclosures on an east to west axis oneither side of a probable roadway. The field to the east is under the plough, but scatters of stone were noted in the soil running away eastwards on the same line as the earthworks. These may indicate a former row of buildings. An aerial photograph of the field under crop produced cropmarks on this alignment and possible evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation curving away to the south.



TWIZEL

-- STONE SCATTER --
 -- STONE SCATTER --

R F?
 ↑ ↓

31-471

40

21-420

43

959

37

4-161

15

408

16

1-708

14

10-856

11-181

74

76

10 M.P.

3

Brwick

Crnk. H.

Bridgoad Well

Twizel Bridge

B.M. 07-0

Popoia Wharf

Gate Well

Twizel

Twizel

Twizel

1-025

1-025

Ali



207

UNTHANK

NU 017112

Alnham

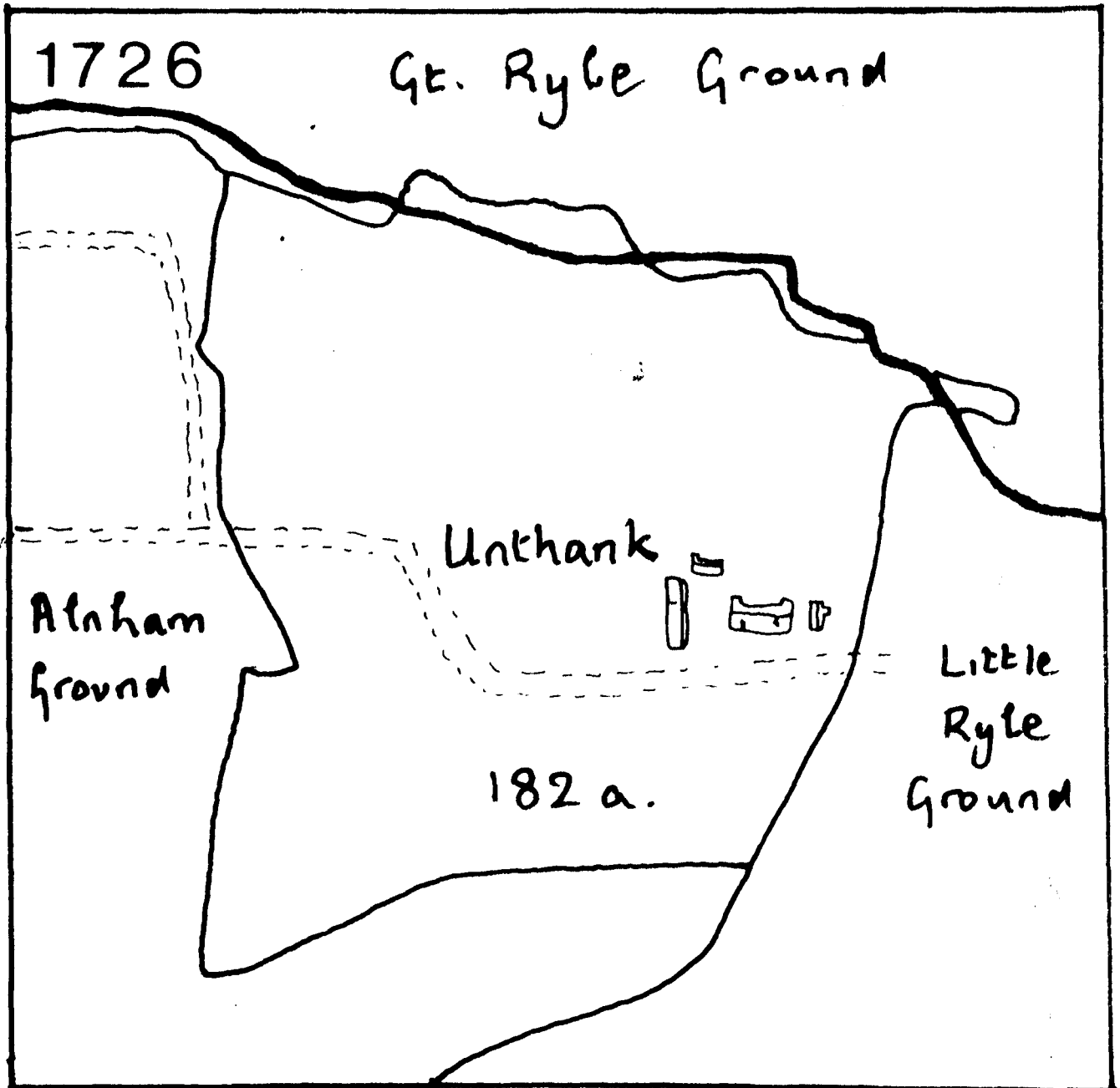
176 acres

NCH XIV 580-582

VI, DMVI, COV.

Unthank was a member of the barony of Alnwick which was held by John of Unthank: his holding comprising one and a half carucates (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1663 it was the property of Mr Robert Unthank (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820 264). The Collingwoods of Little Ryle, who held it during the eighteenth century, built a mansion at Unthank which is shown by Armstrong on his map of 1769 (NCRO ZAN PM9). The hamlet of Unthank is shown on the 1726 map of Alnham: it lay at the south-east corner of the territory of the hamlet which comprised 182 acres (Aln Cas O XI 3). It is possible that the hamlet was removed in order to make way for the Collingwood mansion. The mansion was pulled down in the late nineteenth century; traces of it may still be seen.

On the evidence of the 1726 plan, it is likely that the site of Unthank lay at the above grid reference, as well as site of Collingwood House. Consequently the features visible on the site belong to the mansion not the former village.



208

UNTHANK

U.

Bamburgh

1336(P); 1,

DMVI, U.

Unthank Manor in Bamburghshire may have been a member of the barony of Muschamp. In 1312/3 Thomas de Rock held Unthank Manor of Walter de Huntercombe (Cal IPM V 403). Interestingly one Elias of Unthank was a taxpayer in the Muschamp vill of Middleton near Belford (Fraser 1968 No 348). In 1336 there was a single taxpayer in the vill (PRO E179/158/7). In 1388 it was worth nothing due to the Scots war and held by John Fox, Lord of Dichard, of Sir Alan de Heton (Cal IPM XVI 592). It subsequently disappears from the documentation.

The site of the settlement is unknown, although from its associations it might well lie in the Belford area. The late medieval history of the vill was obscured by its abandonment and probable acquisition by an ecclesiastical institution, possibly the Priory of Nostell through their Cell of Bamburgh, whereby its name became changed from Unthank to Easington Grange at the dissolution. The settlement of Easington Grange is not documented before 1584. The estate comprised a wedge of land between the vills of Easington and Middleton and lay to the east of Belford. It is feasible for the estate to be the lost vill of Unthank, but there is no evidence that the modern farm represents the site of medieval Unthank.

209

WARENFORD

NU 137285

1296(P); 4, 1352/3(TE); 4, 1586(H); 6 & (TE); 2, 1620(H); 6, 1727(TE); 2, 1821(H): 7.

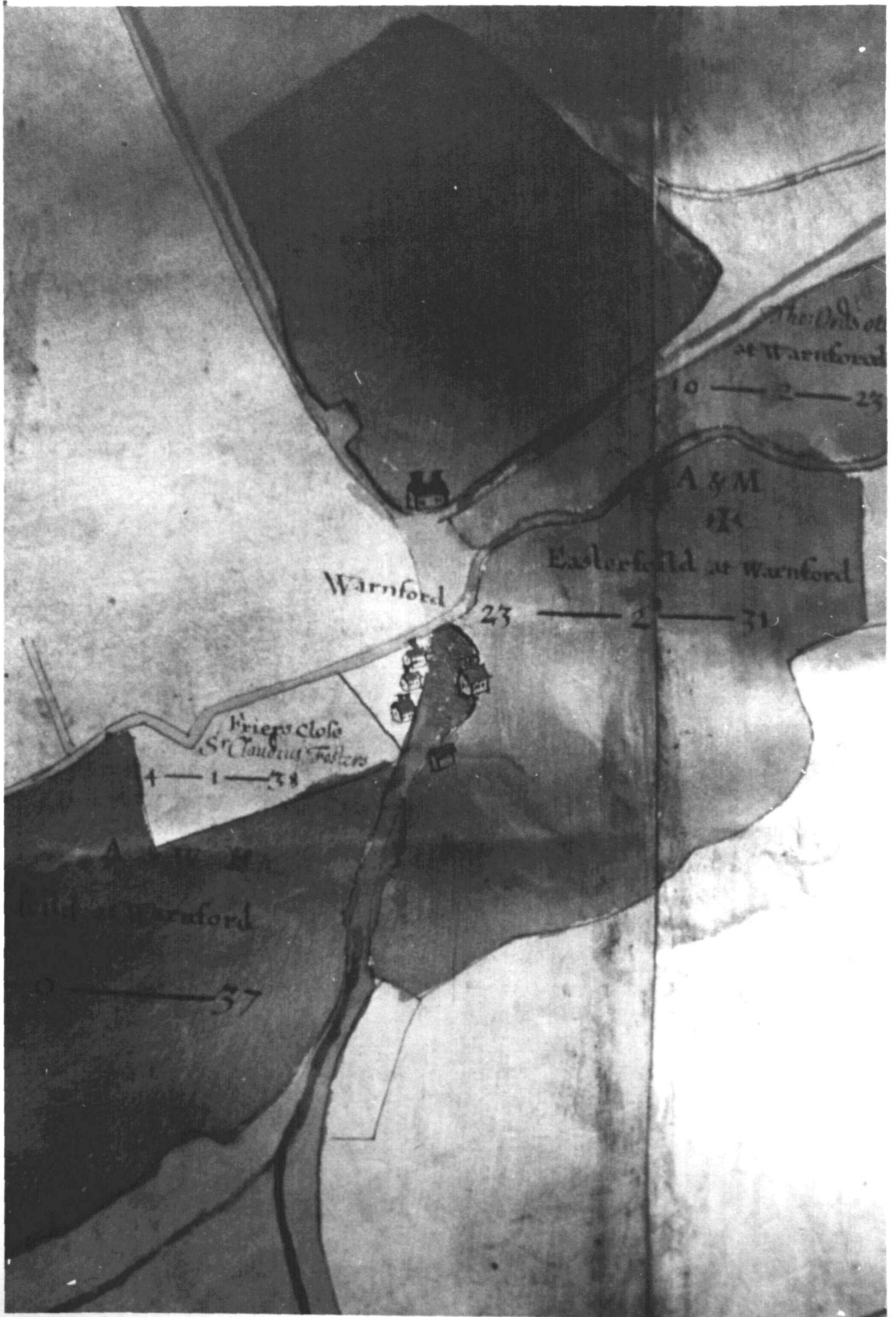
VI, OMV.

Warenford was a member of the barony of Muschamp and was held by Robert de Lucker in 1312/3 (Cal IPM V 403). In 1296 there were four taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 334). In 1352/3 John de Lukre held four tofts and fifty-six acres of land in Warenford from Henry de Percy, John de Coupland and the Hospital of Harop (Cal IPM X 33). In 1380 David de Lukre held a waste messuage called Warynford in Lukre (Cal IPM XV 248).

In 1586 there were three cottages, two tenements and lands of Cuthbert Forster, all held in closes, and a cottage and two closes held by the widow of Henry Ord (Aln Cas A II). The 1620 Survey reveals little change, but the Survey is illustrated by a plan showing the hamlet clustered on the south bank of the Warenburn, but with one tenement on the north side in the corner of Mersterfield (Aln Cas A IV 13). The lands were still held in two separate holdings in 1727 (Aln Cas A I 4). Armstrong's map shows Warenford hamlet spread on both banks of the Warenburn (NCRO ZAN PM9), it included a Presbyterian meeting house on the north bank. Mackenzie noted in 1825 that "It was formerly a considerable village, but like most other agricultural villages, has dwindled into insignificance. It however contains a respectable public house and a Presbyterian meeting house ..."

(Mackenzie 1825 I 415).

There is no evidence to support Mackenzie's decay, indeed the documentation suggests that the settlement prospered because of its situation on the Great North Road and is still a fair sized hamlet today.



210

WARENTON

NU 106304

Bamburgh

1584 acres

NCH I 213-219

1296(P); 6 with Crocklaw, 1336(P); 2, 1361(TE); 20, 1821(H); 7.

DMVII, COV.

Warenton (Warentham) was a member of the barony of Embleton which was held by Thomas de Warentham, except for one carucate held by Walter le Chamberlain, in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). In 1296 the vill was taxed with Crocklaw: two of the six taxpayers were surnamed Crocklaw (Fraser 1968 No 268). An IPM of the Duke of Lancaster in 1361 recorded that there were twelve bondages, six cottages, a free tenant and capital messuage called "le Neuland" with one hundred acres of land and twenty-four acres of meadow (PRO C135/160). Newland (juxta Belforthe) tower is listed in 1415 (Bates 1891 19).

Saxton's map of 1579 marks both Newlands and Warenton (NCRO), but the 1584 Muster Roll refers to Warenton as a "ceit or stead" (Bain BP i 253~~4~~) and the Border Survey of the same year recorded seven decayed tenancies in the vill and one in Newlands (PRO SP 15/28/80). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Warenton as a hamlet to the west of Mousen, and Newlands as a farm on the east side of the Great North Road (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows the farm hamlet of Warenton at its modern site, and Newlands Farm on the west side of the Great North Road with a house called Old Newlands situated on the east side (NCRO).

Neither of the potential sites produced evidence of their

former settlements i.e. Warenton (NU 106304) and Newlands (NU 121328). There is a heimmel at the latter site which is otherwise under pasture (the Belford by-pass runs nearby).

211

WARTON

NU 006028

Rothbury

649 acres

NCH XV 388-390

1296(P); 10, 1336(P); 5, 1377(PT); 25, 1632(H); 6, 1665(P); 2,
1821(H); 8.

II, DMVII, COV & P.

Warton was a member of the barony (formerly thegnage) of Hepple. There were ten taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 385) and twenty five adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

A plan of the vill in 1632 (for the Earl of Newcastle) reveals a small village of two rows of garths on an east-west axis with two houses on the north side and four on the south. The fields were unenclosed, but it is apparent that the north part of the township is not detailed in the plan and was perhaps in separate ownership (NCRO 782/11). The Hearth Tax return of 1665 records two householders Gilbert Park and H Potts (PRO E179/158/103), both of whom were proprietors in 1663 (Hodgson 1820 274). In 1752 there were said to be eleven ancient farms; Lady Oxford two and a half; G Park five and a half and E Gallon three. Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet just north of the Rothbury road (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 reveals a thriving hamlet (NCRO), but all the houses on the north side of the road through the hamlet had been deserted by 1861 (First edition OS).

No earthwork remains were visible by the farm (above grid

reference), but the field on the north side had been ploughed in recent years.

1011d

120

194 acres

2nd lot
north close
2-1-20
fire land
3-0-0
cleweth
north close
4-0-35

Wharto

1st lot
2nd lot
3rd lot
4th lot
5th lot
6th lot
7th lot
8th lot
9th lot
10th lot
11th lot
12th lot
13th lot
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86th lot
87th lot
88th lot
89th lot
90th lot
91st lot
92nd lot
93rd lot
94th lot
95th lot
96th lot
97th lot
98th lot
99th lot
100th lot

Wharto
Town

Herton

Wherof 57-0-0

East field

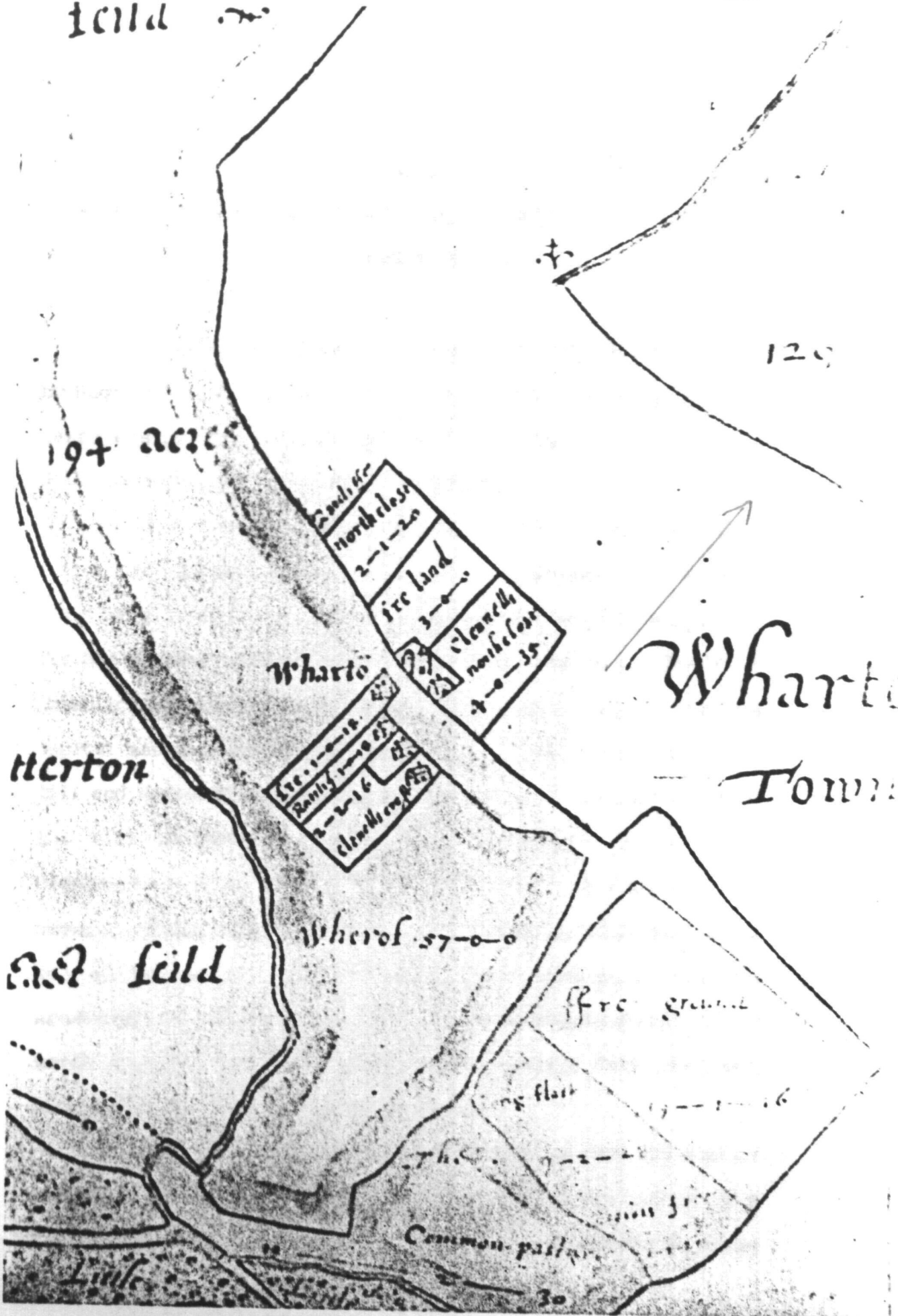
fire ground

ing flat

Common-passage

Lille

30



212

WEETWOOD

NU 015296

Chatton

1301 acres

NCH XIV 249-254

1296(P); 3, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 30, 1580(TA); 9.

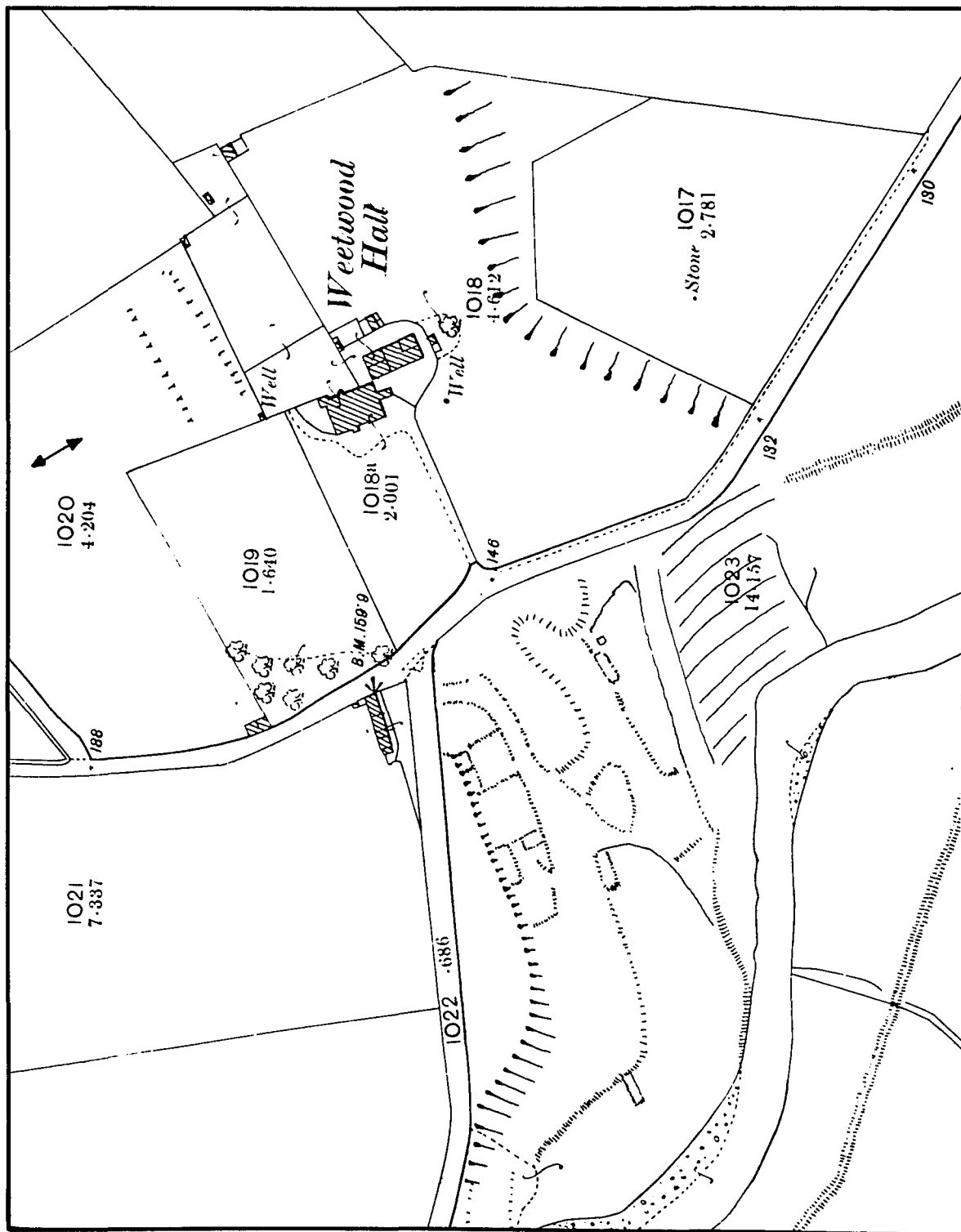
II, DMVII, A*, FO.

Weetwood was a member of the barony of Alnwick and was held by Hugh de Bolbek in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were three taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 277) and thirty adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

In 1541 a little tower was held by "... Wetewood gent." (Bates 1891 39) and in 1580 there were nine tenants of P Weetwood (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1649 William Orde of Weetwood compounded for his demesne lands of Weetwood (Welford 1905 304). The Roman Catholic Register for 1717 records that L. Orde esquire held the capital messuage and demesne lands lying on the north side of the Till and Weetwood Bank and Weetwood Bankfoot on the south side of the Till (Hodgson 1918 62). John Warburton in the early eighteenth century noted: "a small village on a good soil, in several hands, near ye river Till, with an handsome house belonging to Mr Lancelot Orde Esq." (Hodgson 1916 6). Armstrong's map shows a farm and mansion of Westwood Hall on the north side of the Till belonging to Captain Orde and West Weetwood on the south side (NCRO ZAN PM9).

Weetwood Hall is the key to the site of the village of Weetwood. Substantial earthworks survive in the corner of a field to the west of the hall at NU 015296. This site is close

to the river Till which runs past the south side of the field, but ridge and furrow cultivation occupies the intervening space between the earthworks of the settlement and the river. The settlement consists of two rows of house-sites and garths on an east-west axis separated by a sunken way. The south row is poorly defined.



213

WHITTINGHAM

NU 06 11

Whittingham 1947 acres NCH XIV 502-527
 1296(P); 14, 1336(P); 8, 1377(PT); 61, 1665(P); 25 with Barton,
 1717(TA); 27, 1821(H); 117.

IV, OMV, FO.

Whittingham was a part of the Royal Demesne which was held in drengage in 1161 by Uctred son of Gamel for twenty marks and various services, including truncage or the carriage of logs to Bamburgh Castle. During much of the thirteenth century the manor was in divided ownership, but in 1292 Michael of Ryle died seised of the manor of Whittingham and two thirds of the vill. This comprised the manor and 180 acres of demesne land, thirty-two and a half bondages, each at 10s. 3d. per annum, twenty-seven cottagers, and a water mill; the remainder of the vill being held by five freeholders (PRO C133/63/30). This picture is supported by an extent of the year 1306/7 in which the daughter of the same Michael held thirty-seven messuages, eighty acres of arable and thirty-six acres of meadow and there were four freeholders.

During the fourteenth century the manor came into the possession of the owners of Eslington. The 1296 Lay Subsidy listed fourteen taxpayers in Whittingham and Barton (Fraser 1968 No 394), and the Poll Tax return of 1377 accounted for sixty-one adults (PRO E179/158/31). In 1415 the tower at Whittingham was in the possession of William Heron (Bates 1891 17).

The vill passed via the Hazilrigs into the hands of the

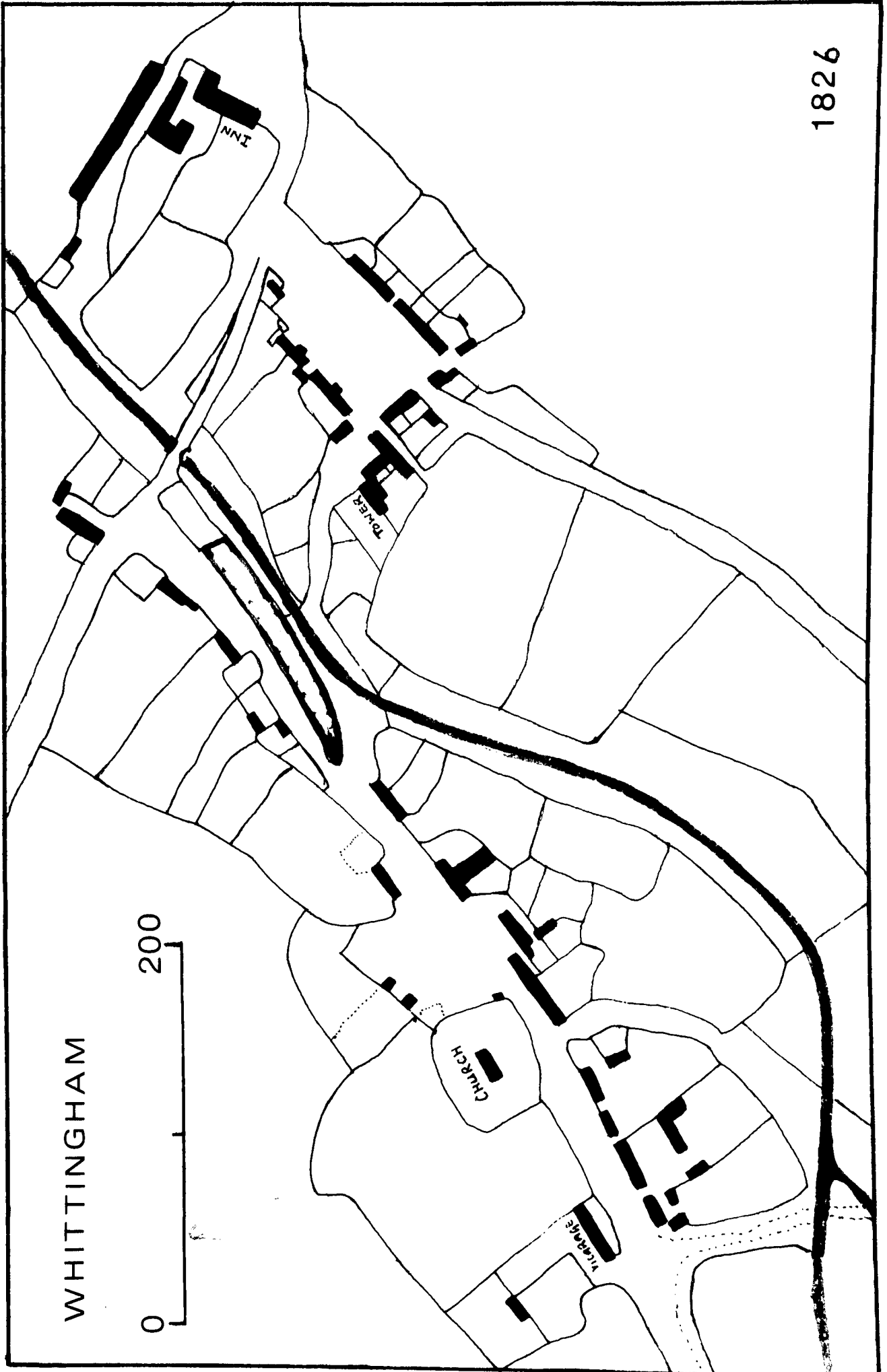
Collingwoods in the sixteenth century. In 1541 Robert Collingwood held one tower and a second was the "mansion of the vycareidge" (Bates *ibid.* 42). There were twenty-five householders listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). The estate was sold to the Liddels of Ravensworth after the treason of George Collingwood in 1716. The rental of 1717 lists sixteen tenant farmers, three for Rathill Farm, five for Whitton Lea Farm, six for Whittingham Farm, John Howe for Howe's Farm and one other. There were also twelve cottagers (Hodgson 1918 41). A glebe terrier of 1650 indicates that some land was enclosed but that there were still common fields at that date (Dixon 1895 199): even in 1718/9 George Liddel could write of the lack of hedges on the estate (Hughes 1963 196), a feature which the Liddels proceeded to remedy.

Armstrong's map of 1769 shows the church and a two row village lying on the north side of the river Aln on an east-west axis with a irregular scatter of buildings on the south side. Since the tower of Whittingham was (and is) sited on the south side of the Aln, there would seem to have been two foci to the village from the fourteenth century. It would be reasonable to suppose that the tower lay on the site of the old manor on analogy with Edlingham. Armstrong's map also shows dispersed farms at Rathill, Howbalk and Mount Hully (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The present arrangement of the village in which the south side takes the form of a rectangular green with rows of houses forming three sides, with the tower lying to the west and the turnpike passing the east side, had been established by 1826

(Dixon 1895 168-9). The rectangular green and surrounding houses may be planned lay-out dating to this period. The 1821 Census records 117 households; an estate book of 1821 lists 118 tenanted houses and establishments besides the Castle Inn (Dixon *ibid.* 170 ff).

1826



WHITTINGHAM

0 200

214

WHITTLE

NU 18 06

Shilbottle 549 acres

NCH V 456-461

1296(P); 1, 1821(H); 18.

DMVI, U.

Whittle (Quithill) was a member of the barony of Alnwick dependant on the manor of Shilbottle: Gilbert de Whittle held the vill as a free tenant from the Lord of Shilbottle in 1267 (Cal IPM I 51). Walter of Whittle was the sole taxpayer in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 367).

Saxton marks Whittle on his 1579 map (NCRO). Mr Swinhoe of Mousen owned the township and colliery in 1663 (Hodgsonⁱⁱⁱ 1820_^ 263). In the early eighteenth century John Warburton noted: "a mean village on an ascent; by ye ruinous walls which are about it, it should have been of account". Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a farm of Whittle (NCRO ZAN PM9). Greenwood's map of 1828 shows two farms of High and Low Whittle with Lime Kilns and a coalpit at the former. High Whittle has since been abandoned.

The exact site of the former village is not known.

215

WOODEN

NU 235096

Lesbury

276 acres

NCH II 462-465

1296(P); 10, 1334(TE); 6+, 1336(P); 4, 1377(PT); 18, 1614(TA); 2.

DMVII, COV.

Wooden (Wolvedon) was a member of the barony of Alnwick. In 1296 there were ten taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 362). An IPM of Richard of Emuldon in 1334 states that he held six bondages each with a messuage and lands and some other bondages (number illegible) each with a toft and twenty four acres of land (Cal IPM VII 536). Eighteen adults were recorded in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

In 1614 Edward Roddam held 207 acres and Ephraim Armorer held twenty one acres in two "flatts". A plan of 1624 illustrates the village of Wooden diagrammatically with four houses. A plan of 1765 shows that the township was operated as a single enclosed farm (NCRO MSM 7).

There are no earthwork remains of the former village at the present farm (above grid reference) which is in the same position as that of 1765.

216

WOOPERTON

NU 038202

Eglingham

930 acres

NCH XIV 452-455

1296(P); 5, 1538/9(TA); 8, 1604(TA); 14, 1608(TA); 14, 1649(TE);
14, 1665(P); 9, 1821(H); 11.

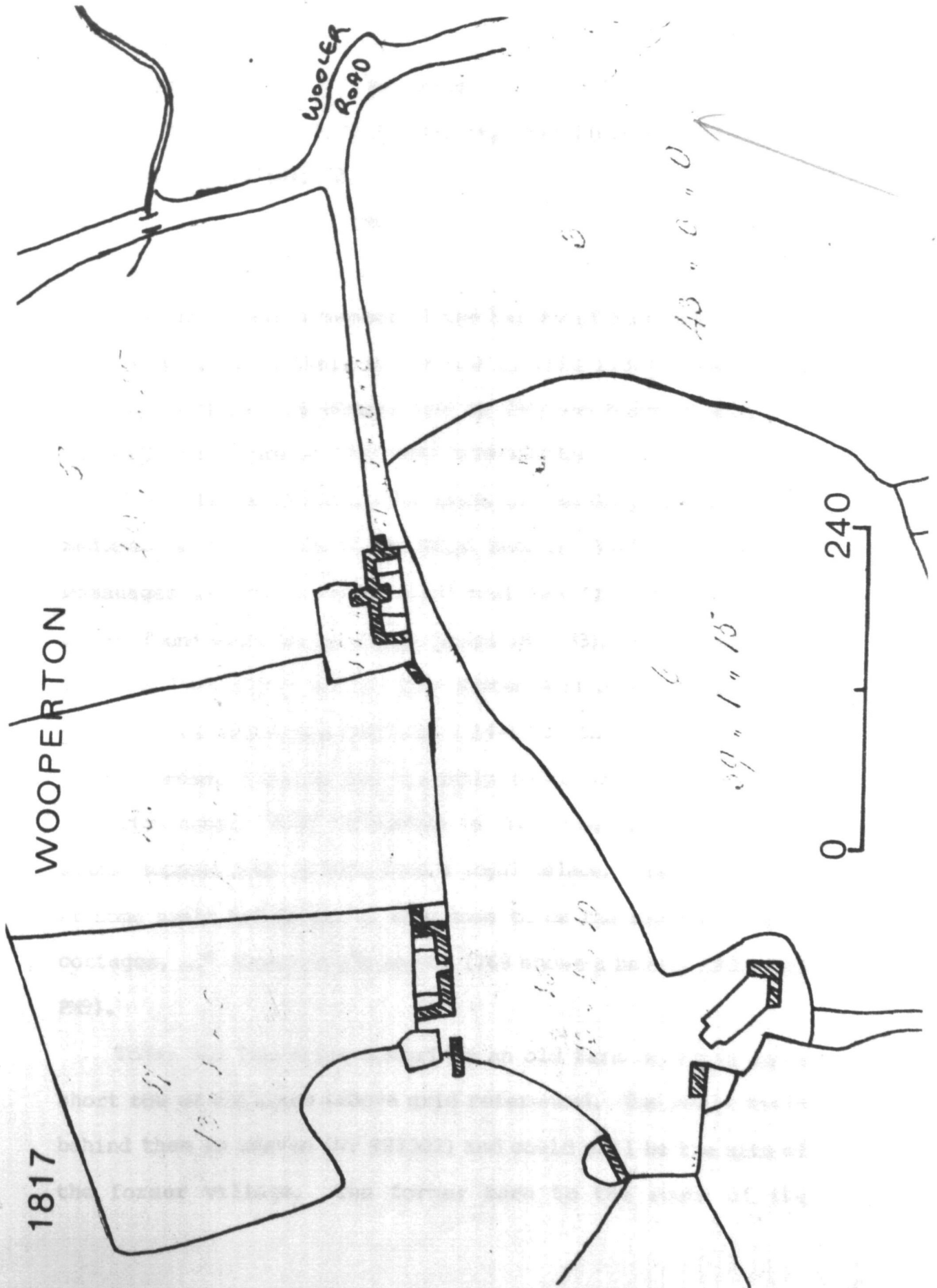
VG, DMVII, COV.

Wooperton was a member of the barony of Wark on Tweed and was subinfeudated to the Ilderton family. In 1296 there were five taxpayers (Fraser 1968 No 409).

The vill was granted to Tynemouth Priory in the late medieval period. At the Dissolution there were eight tenements, which were held by as many tenants at will. In 1604 the Crown Survey listed fourteen tenants at will with 1100 acres (Sanderson 1891 118). In 1608 the tenants' holdings were described in another Crown survey. An individual holding consisted of a house, byre, barn and garth with arable lying in two common fields and pasture rights in Ilderton Moor (PRO KR2/223). John Ramsey of Bewick compounded for his fourteen farms in Wooperton in 1649 (Welford 1905 315). Nine households were listed in the Hearth Tax return of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a small two row village on an east to west axis belonging to Wharton esquire (NCRO ZAN PM9). A plan of Wooperton in 1817 shows a farm and several other houses grouped around an open space or green shaped like an elongated loop (NCRO ZAN 41/2).

This green is now planted with trees: the shape of it was enforced by a steep sided dene with a burn in the bottom. There

is a farmhouse on the north side of the dene at the above grid reference, with the farm and estate cottages to the north east.



217

YEAVINGING, OLD

NT 924302

Kirknewton

866 acres

NCH XI 241-3

1296(P); 6, 1336(P); 1, 1377(PT); 14, 1507/8(H); 5, 1541(TE); 8, 1693(TA); 1, 1821(H); 12.

DMVII, C.

Yeavinging was a member of the barony of Muschamp and was held by William of Akeld in 1242 (BF ii 1113-1130). There were six taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 280) and fourteen adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/32).

The vill passed into the hands of the Greys in the later medieval period; an IPM of Sir Ralph Grey in 1507/8 recorded five messuages and 200 acres of land (Cal IPM III 359). The 1541 Survey found eight husbandlands (Bates 1891 33), but it is absent from the 1580 Survey and the 1584 Muster Roll refers to the "cytt or stead" of Yeavinging (Bain BP i 14-19). In 1693 there was a single tenant leasing the township (NCRO 424 Box 4a). John Warburton noted: "near Kirknewton is Yeavinging, which one would scarce suppose ever to have been a royal palace. There are ruins of some small buildings, ... They seem to be the remains of some cottages, ..." Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a hamlet (NCRO ZAN PM9).

Today Old Yeavinging comprises an old farm building and a short row of cottages (above grid reference). The small field behind them is uneven (NT 923302) and could well be the site of the former village. The former barn to the south of the

cottages, has very substantial walls five feet thick. Hope-Taylor found seventeenth century pottery in an excavation here (Hope Taylor 1977 14).

218

YETTLINGTON

NU 022097

Whittingham

NCH XIV 527-540

1296(P); 13, 1336(P); 8, 1377(PT); 23, 1717(TE); 12.

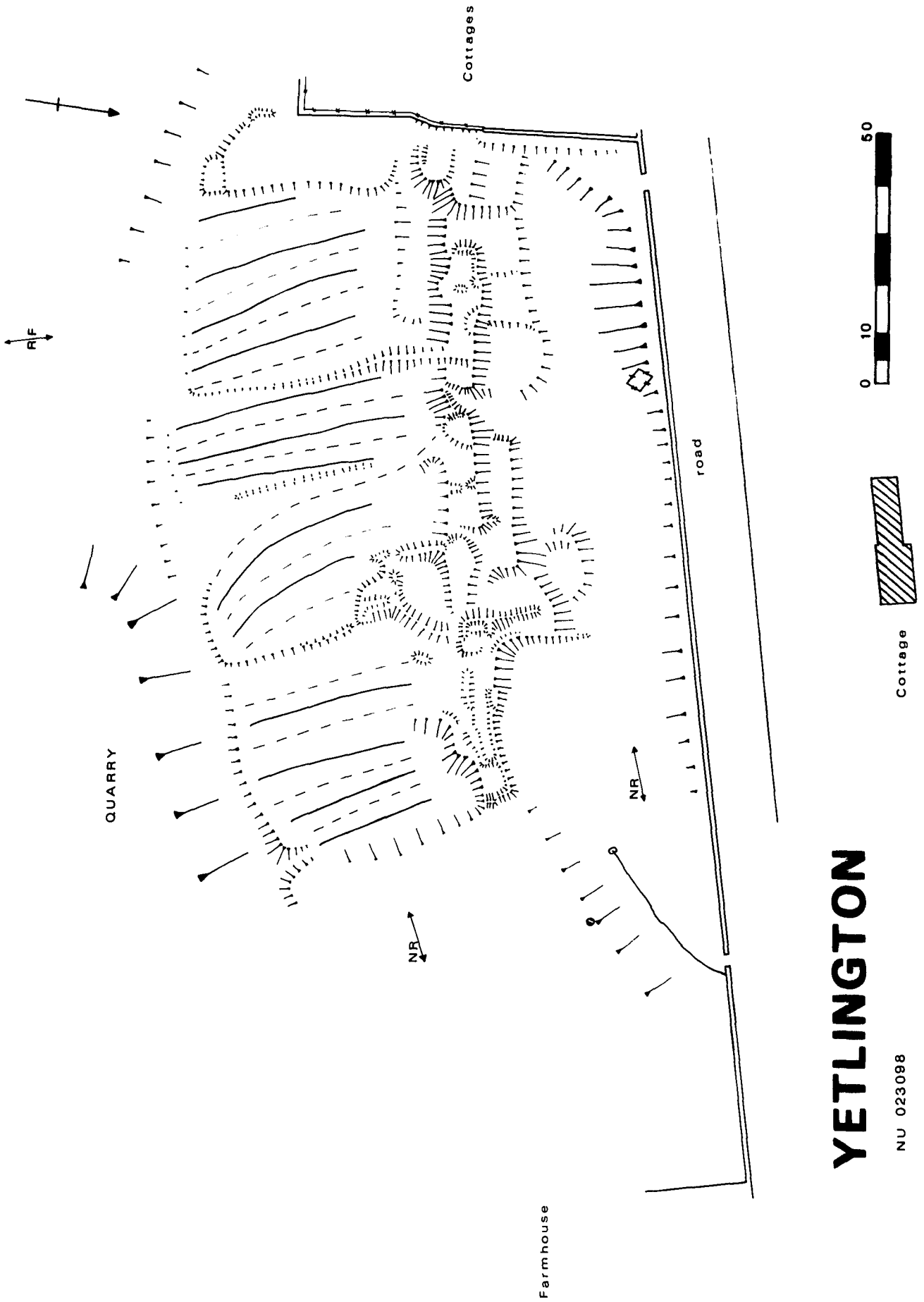
II, DMVII, A*, FO.

Yetlington was held in drengage with Callaly by William de Caluley in 1236 and owed truncage to Bamburgh Castle (BF I 597-600). There were thirteen taxpayers in 1296 (Fraser 1968 No 383) and twenty-three adults in the Poll Tax return of 1377 (PRO E179/158/29).

The Roman Catholic Register of 1717 records six farmholds in the South Side of the township, five farmholds in North Side and a severalty farm called Follions (Hodgson 1918 37). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows a two row village on an east-west axis (NCRO ZAN PM9). The village suffered shrinkage on its south row by 1828 and a new farm called Thrusselton was established to the south west (Greenwood NCRO).

The former village has also shrunk on its north side since 1828, but a couple of houses still stand on this side. The above grid reference relates to the earthworks of a row of houses in the form of a series of platforms from the modern cottages at O21097 to just short of the farmhouse at O24098. There is curving broad ridge and furrow cultivation behind the platforms in groups suggestive of individual plots. The length of these ridges is about 40 to 50 metres. To the south is a quarry, but the rest of the field here has further ridge and furrow

cultivation. The cottage opposite this row on the north side may mark the line of the equivalent north row.



YETLINGTON

NU 023098

Miscellaneous:

1

ALESDON and Colman

NT 871286

Kirknewton

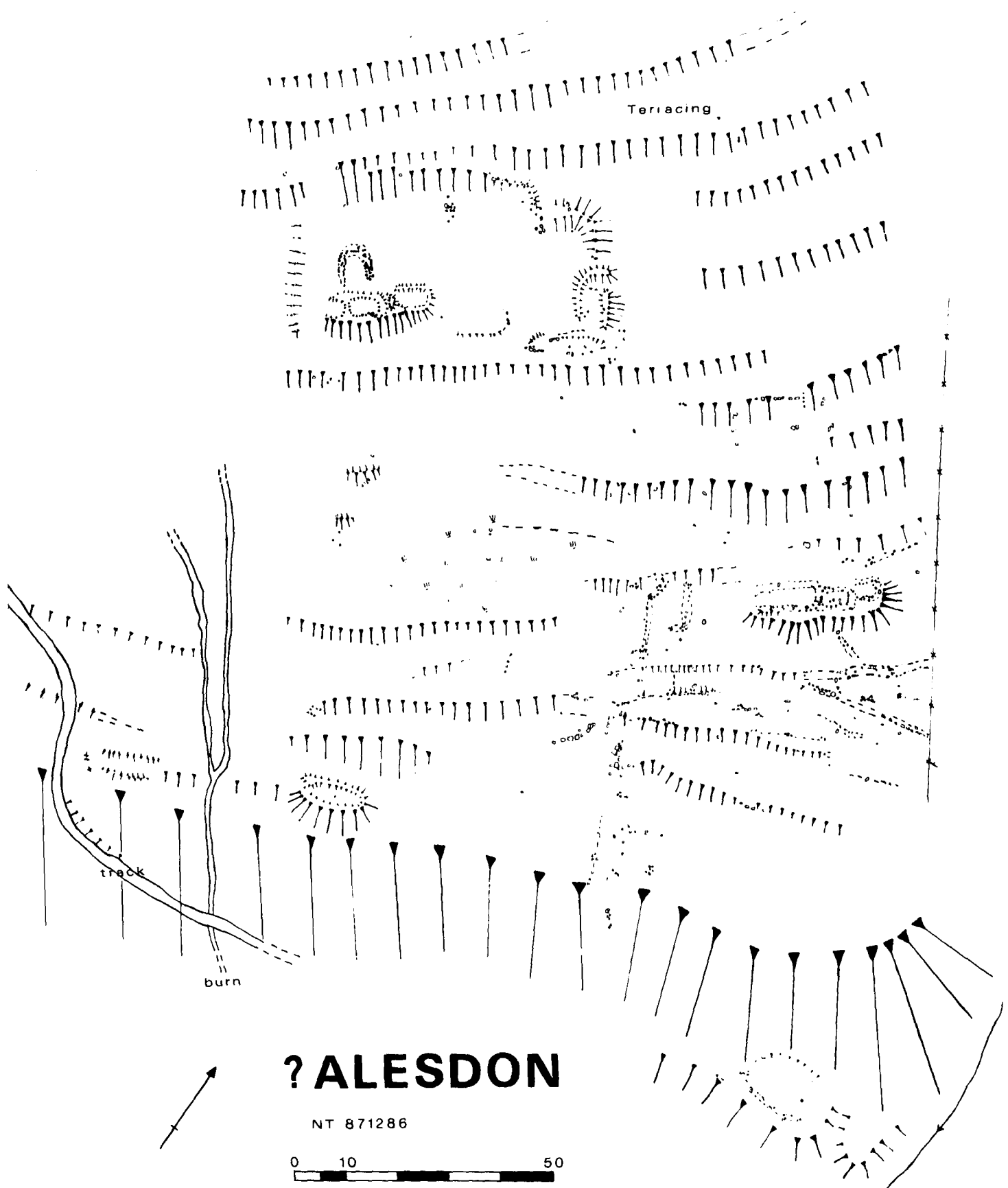
A. DMVI, A*; C. DMVI, U.

Alesdon is first documented in an IPM of Ralph Grey of Chillingham in 1507/8 which states that "the manor of Antechester and the towns of Colman and Aylesdon held of the king in chief are devastated" (PRO Cal IPM 2 III 359). Alesdon was listed with Heddon and Trowhope in 1541 as "lyen waste and unplenyshed ev'sythence before the remembrance of any man now lyvyng" (Bates 1891 32).

Alesdon reappears in the seventeenth century as Elsdonburn when it was assessed with Hethpool for the Hearth Tax of 1665 (PRO E179/158/103). A single tenant was listed in the 1693 Grey rental and in 1722 the lease comprised 514 acres compared with Coldsmouth's of 777 acres, which was perhaps the successor to Colman (NCRO 424 Box 4A and 5C). Armstrong's map of 1769 shows Elsdonburn west of Hethpool on the south side of the burn: Coldsmouth lay close to the Border under the north-west side of Coldsmouth Hill (NCRO ZAN PM9).

The site of Alesdon cannot certainly be identified, but on the north side of the Elsdonburn (NT 871286), not far from the modern farm of the same name, are two clusters of stone building foundations about fifty metres apart set on a terraced hillslope. The westernmost clusters stands upon a platform cut through the

terracing and comprises two structures which are placed at right angles. The other cluster consists of a single long structure with three compartments and a second structure at right angles to it fifteen metres away. In the latter case, there are a number of scattered stones that might have been structures or boundary banks, but are too poorly preserved to be interpreted as such.



? ALESDON

NT 871286



2

BRENTTEHALL

U.

Ellingham

DMVI, U.

A charter of Alnwick Abbey refers to a half carucate of land called the vill of Brentehall field in the vill and territory of Ellingham which was given to the Abbey by Adam de Ellingham (Tate 1866¹ App. xix). No other references to this vill have been discovered. The name itself suggests a demesne establishment which by the time of the grant had been abandoned and had been incorporated into the fields of Ellingham.

3

EVENWOOD

c. NU 160050

Felton

DMVI, U.

The manor and vill of Evenwood is documented in the thirteenth century when it was given to Brinkburn Priory in 1296 (Page 1893 25). It is thus absent from taxation records, and does not reappear in the sixteenth century. Yet it is possible that the post medieval township of Grenez, now part of Glantlees (see No 95), occupies the same territory as Evenwood.

A deed of Brinkburn Priory of the mid thirteenth century indicates that the vill of Evenwood was defined by the road from Felton to Bolton to the west, the road from Framlington to Newton on the Moor to the south and the lands of William de Vesci who was Lord of Alnwick to the north. ^(Page *ibid.*, 24) The position of the twenty-seven acres of the grant may be identified if it is assumed that the route of the road from Felton to Bolton passed across Felton Common to Glantlees and thence over Alnwick Moor to Edlingham and on to Bolton. The lands of William de Vesci are presumably the modern Shieldykes Farm (see No 194), which lies to the north of Glantlees and Greens. The route of the way from Framlington to Newton on the Moor could have taken two different lines, either via Overgrass (No 163) or via Alnwick Fords, the modern route. The former seems more likely as it is more direct. This block of land would appear to have been a strip just to the east of Glantlees, but at the western extremity of the former vill of

Evenwood. From a dispute over common of pasture between the Prior of Brinkburn, Roger Bertram Lord of Felton, and Robert de Gamelthorp of Overgrass and Evenwood it is clear that the land of Evenwood was subject to the usual rules of common pasture excepting only his enclosure there and land under crop (Page 1893 18). The absence of Evenwood from feudal documents like the 1242 Inquest suggests that it was a relatively new but small vill which was perhaps included in Overgrass.

4

KEMYLPETHE

c. NT 789085

Alwinton

NCH XV opp.75

DMVI, A*.

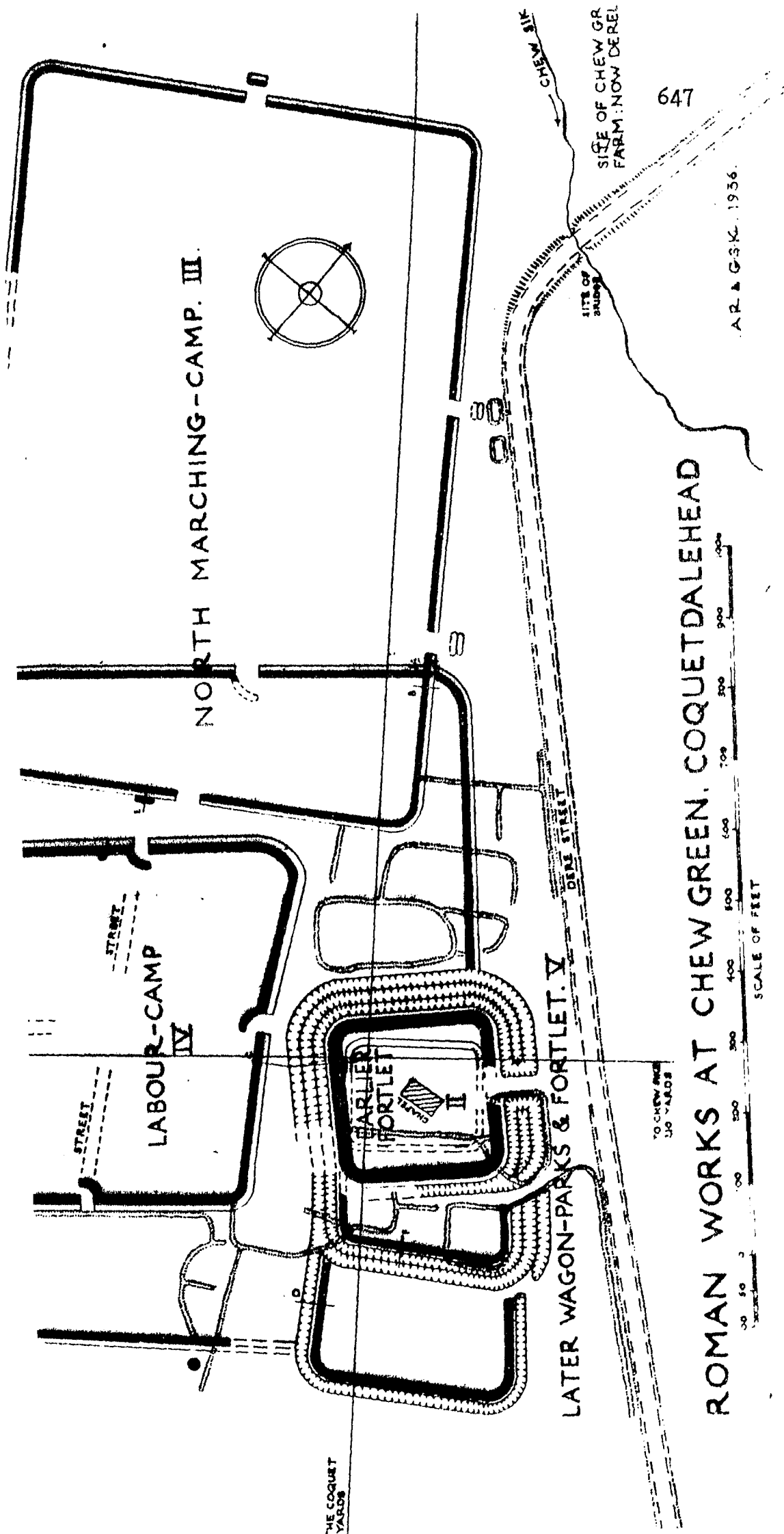
Kemylpethe was referred to in IPMs of the lords of Redesdale in 1380/1, 1411 and 1473. The 1550 Border Survey refers to houses built "in times past called Kemylpethe Walls". The site of the settlement is traditionally equated with the Roman Fort of Chew Green (above grid reference). Here there are various enclosures and garths which sometimes follow and sometimes cut across the Roman ramparts. Within the later Fortlet is a building (nine by eighteen metres) and turf banks indicative of other activity within an enclosure which partly follows the line of the fortlet defences.

Excavations were carried out here in 1883 by C C Hodges who claimed it to be a medieval chapel (Bosanquet 1923 68). In 1936 I A Richmond found pottery in the vicinity which was dated to the period "1250-1450" (Richmond and Keeney 1937 130-150). There seem to be few grounds for it being a chapel-site, but it is known that Kelso Abbey possessed pasture rights and tithes in Redesdale from 1227 to which these structures may be related (Lib^{de} _{Calchom} II 261-5). Also a cross with pointed arms was found nearby by a local shepherd, which, it was suggested, belonged to the chapel.

Two isolated buildings were located at 787089, west of Dere Street; which were possibly sheilings. A group of earthworks at

792082, south of the Coquet, including a stack-stand, turf sheep stells and field walls associated with two two-roomed structures may represent post-medieval activity.

No signs of cultivation were identified in association with these sites. The enclosures, referred to, were presumably for stock. The medieval activity here cannot have been permanent in the usual sense of the word. A monastic grange belonging to Kelso Abbey cannot be ruled out for the 13th century, but later becoming into the possession of the lords of Redesdale to be used as a summer pasture.

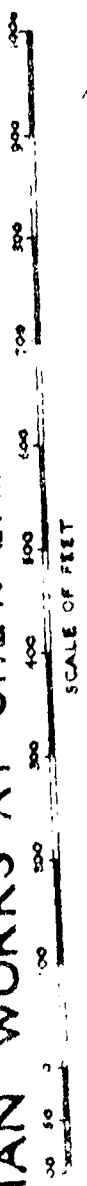


647

SITE OF CHEW GR FARM: NOW DEREL

AR. & G.S.K. 1936.

ROMAN WORKS AT CHEW GREEN, COQUETDALEHEAD



SCALE OF FEET

TO CHEW AND 1/20 YARDS

THE COQUET YARDS

LATER WAGON-PARKS & FORTLET. V

DEALE STREET

CHEW SILE

SITE OF CHEW GR FARM: NOW DEREL

NORTH MARCHING-CAMP. III.

LABOUR-CAMP IV

EARLIER FORTLET II

STREET

STREET