

X William the Parson Page 39
A more particular and correct account
of this affair appears in a Book pub-
lished by Dr. Charlton, on North Tyne Dale
and its families in 1871 - being extracts
from the proceedings of the court held
at Wark in relation to "Law Pleas, fel-
onies, acts of violence, and accidents
presented by the Coroner at the Assize
in 1293": a great number of cases are
cited, we give two or three of them, as con-
veying some idea of legal proceedings
in those times. "John the Chaplain of
Newcastle complains that five of his
cows valued at thirty shillings were
seized by John de Pecket and by Rich-
ard le Cluttergrave. They reply that
the said cows were feeding in the King's
Park at Wark for more than a year
unclaimed and then they seized as
waifs. The Parson replies that he
had often asked for his cows but could
not get them, but for all that he loves
his cause." "Thomas Robson broke
into the house at night of Ralph Bond

at Newbrough, and Ralph arising from his bed, seized his sword and struck at random in the dark about his house, and inflicted on Thomas Robson two wounds in the thigh ~~pm~~
which he died. The other Burglars escaped and are not known."

"William the parson of Rothbury was smothered in a moss hole near Haltwhistle". "William the parson of Corbridge was taken for a burglary in the house of Hugh of Brunton, and was committed to prison at Wark, and convicted at the assize. But as the Bishop of the Diocese had in "attornatus" there to claim his clerk the said William was remitted to prison, from which he afterwards escaped, and fled to the Church at Simonburn where he was kept till he was claimed by Lamberth vicar of Warden, and taken to the prison of the Bishop of Durham where he soon after died".

Transcription

William the Parson

Page 39

A more particular and correct account of this affair appears in a Book, published by Dr. Charlton, on *North Tynedale and its families in 1871* – being extracts from the proceedings of the court held at Wark in relation to “Law Pleas, felonies, acts of violence and accidents presented by the Coroners at the Assize in 1293.” a great number of cases are cited, we give two or three of them; as conveying some Idea of Legal Proceedings in those times.

“John the Chaplain of Newcastle complains that five of his cows valued at thirty shillings were seized by John de Tecket and by Richard le Multergreve. They reply that the said cows were feeding in the Kings Park at Wark for more than a year unclaimed and then they were seized as waifs. The Parson replies that he had often asked for his Cows but could not get them; but for all that he loses his cause.”

“Thomas Robson broke into the house at night of Ralph Bond at Newbrough, and Ralph arising from his Bed, seized his sword and struck at Random in the dark about his house, and inflicted on Thomas Robson two wounds in the thigh from which he died. The other Burglars escaped and are not known.”

“William, the parson at Rothbury, was smothered in a moss hole near Haltwhistle.”

“William the Parson of Corbridge was taken for a burglary in the house of Hugh of Brunton, and was committed to prison at Wark, and convicted at the Assize. But as the Bishop of the Diocese had not “attornatus” there to claim his clerk, the said William was remitted to prison from which he afterwards escaped, and fled to the Church at Simonburn where he was kept – till he was claimed by Lambert, Vicar of Warden, and taken to the prison of the Bishop of Durham where he soon after died.”

An Incident - Page 44

Near the close of the last century probably about the year 1796⁰, an occurrence took place which deserves to be recorded as showing in a practical way the attachment of the people in the village to the truths of the Bible the books of their Fathers and Predecessors. As the old chimeric who handed down the affair are all now gone leaving us only the principal facts to which we confine ourselves.

It appears a considerable number of the books published by Thomas Paine found their way into the village, under what circumstances or character they were introduced we cannot say, but it is evident the people were deceived as to the nature of their contents and fearing they might injure the morals of the unwary reader determined to destroy them. Mr. Wm. Shipp at that time owner and occupier of the Angel Inn a man of in-

friend and position in the village
was the leading person in the affair,
having provided a Horse and Cart
in which he was seated proceeded to
drive round the village, whether there
was a procession or not we can not
say there certainly was a Considerable
^{those} Stir; As those who had books in
their possession were expected to
put them into the Cart, after every
Street had been gone through and
the Books collected, a sale was made
in the market place when the Books
were all taken out of the cart and
put into a heap, and following
the example of the Converted Jap-
pers at Ephesus as mentioned
in Acts 19:6-19:6 burned them, we
recollect when young seeing one
of those books in the village which
had escaped the general destruc-
tion

Near the close of the last Century probably about the year 1796 or 7, an occurrence took place which deserves to be recorded as showing in a practical way the attachment of the people in the village to the truths of the Bible the book of their Fathers and Predecessors. As the old chroniclers who handed down the affair are all now gone leaving us only the principal facts to which we confine ourselves.

It appears a considerable number of the Books published by Thomas Pane found their way into the village, under what circumstances or character they were introduced we cannot say, but it is evident the people were deceived as to the nature of their contents and fearing they might injure the Morals of the unwearied reader determined to destroy them. W^m. Winship, at that time owner and occupier of the Angel Inn, a Man of influence and position in the village, was the leading person in the affair; having provided a Horse and Cart, in which he was seated, proceeded to drive round the village, whether there was a procession or not we cannot say there certainly was a Considerable Stir;

those

As those who had ^ books in their possession were expected to put them into the Cart, after every Street had been gone through and the Books collected, a halt was made in the Market Place when the Books were all taken out of the Cart and put into a heap, and following the example of the Converted Juglers at Ephesus as mentioned in Acts 19⁶-19⁶ burned them, we recollect when young seeing one of those books in the village which had escaped the general destruction.

Windy Monday, 1 leaf, before p. 48

* Windy Monday page 48
1838 Jan'y 7th Is known through
out this district as Windy Monday
the oldest person could not
recollect of soitneing such a
tempest of wind (neither has
there ^{been} any thing like it since) -
chimneys were blown down
slates and tiles were torn of
the roofs of houses and scattered
in all directions, trees were also
uprooted and carried a con-
siderable distance, The Elements
appeared as in an uproar and
many people were afraid to go
outside the door. A man of
the name of Henry Ridley liv-
ing in Middle Street ventured
to seek a pail of water at the
"low bank" which he no sooner
reached than he was with
great force blown into the
bank brought. & high

chimney was blown on to
the roof of a dwelling house,
in water low, carrying with it
a portion of the roof into a
room where a little girl was
in bed and who had a marvel-
lous escape from injury.

The writer recollects well wit-
nessing, Tiles and Slates lifted
from the roofs of houses.

1839 Jan^y. 7th Is known throughout this district as Windy Monday the oldest person
been
could not recollect of witnessing such a tempest of wind (neither has there ^ anything like it
since)

Chimneys were blown down slates and tiles were torn of the roofs of Houses and scattered in all directions, trees were also uprooted and carried a considerable distance. The Elements appeared as in an uproar and many people were afraid to go outside the door. A man of the name of Henry Ridley living in Middle Street ventured to seek a pail of water at the "low pant" which he no sooner reached than he was with great force blown into the pant trough.[†] A high chimney was blown on to the roof of a dwelling house, in water now, carrying with it a portion of the roof into a room where a little girl was in Bed and who had a marvellous escape from injury.

The writer recollects well witnessing,Tiles and Slates lifted from the roofs of Houses.

[†]Editor's note; a 'pant' is a public drinking water pump, fountain, or trough. See 'The Pant' below

X

The Coins

Page 59

It is stated in the writings of Shakespeare somewhere that Coines or Quins is named, and that it is said to mean vantage ground; if so, this name to some extent is applicable to this place and may have been derived in this way.

Transcription

The Coins

Page 59

It is stated in the writings of Shakespeare somewhere that Coins or Quoins is named, and that – it is said to mean vantage ground: if so, this name to some extent is applicable to this place and may have been derived in this way.

*^{go} The Guard of the Mail Coach 60
of Cousin of the writer, (Mr. Buddle
of Newcastle) who lived in the days
of Stage Coaching and often have
led by them, related some short time
ago the following incident, which
occurred about the time we refer to;
There were two mail coaches which run
daily between Newcastle & Carlisle;
the names of the Guards were Alder
& Thompson - at this time and for
several years afterwards - were grow-
ing two very large Ash trees in the
North fence of "the Castleway" (the
Newcastle road) about 150 yards
east of the village, having long
branches extending very evenly
nearly across the entire road; on one
occasion when the Coach was nearing
Corbridge and passing underneath
the branches, the Guard stood up
unconscious of his nearness to the
~~related to him by one of the Guards~~

branches - and like Absalom,
had his head caught between
them) he was however soon re-
leased from his awkward position
with but little injury, whether
the unfortunate was Alder or
Thompson we can not say.

We well recollect those trees
on account of their great size.



A cousin of the writer, (Mr. Buddel of Newcastle) who lived in the days of Stage Coaching and often travelled by them, related some short time ago the following incident, which occurred about the time we refer to*; There were two mail coaches which run daily between Newcastle & Carlisle: The names of the Guards were Alder & Thompson – at this time and for several years afterwards – were growing two very large Ash trees in the North fence of “the Cassellway”. (The Newcastle Road) about 150 yards east of the village, having long branches extending very evenly nearly across the entire road; on one occasion when the Coach was nearing Corbridge and passing underneath the branches; the guard stood up unconscious of his nearness to the branches – and like Absalom had his head caught betwixt them; He was however soon released from his awkward position with but a little injury, whether the unfortunate was Alder or Thompson we cannot say.

We well recollect those trees on account of their great size.

*related to him by one of the guards.

X Stagshawbank Fair Page 65
From an "Interesting corner of England" by
Rev^r J P Gleeson.

"I have not space for the story of the
"false hearted Ha" of Girsonfield near
Otterburn referred to by Scott in Rokeby a char-
acteristic story of treachery of bad blood
caused by it between the Halls and the
Reeds, and then of a ghost story and a
death; But I should like to recall an-
other story of a later date which redounds
to the honour of the family. It was the
custom in the early part of the last cen-
tury for some unprincipled high han-
ded and cruel men of position in dif-
ferent parts of the country to seize un-
der pretended authority from the Crown,
strong young men and send them as
slaves to the West Indian Sugar Planta-
tions. This wild and remote part of
the North was not without the presence
of a family, the Widdringtons who pur-
sued this custom. Hated and feared
by the common people no one dared to
question their conduct. But one day

man of which knew him and detested him for his cruelty, with difficulty he escaped but it was the last outrage attempted by him or any of his clan. Hall was of so fiery a temper that he was called "Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn" his dependents however loved him for his generous disposition and kind treatment of them. * Readers of Guy Mannering will remember that Dandie Dinmont was on his way from Tagshawbank Fair, which is held just opposite Dilston the Tyne running between; when he was set upon by the Thieves of Newcastle waste after he had refreshed himself at that Hostelry of doubtful reputation - "Mumps Bed".

* From a story lately published in the Newcastle Courant by Mr. Hibbert, entitled "Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn" we learn something of his remarkable history. That

one of them seized a servant of Hall
of Otterburn at Stagshawbank where
he had been instructed to meet his mas-
ter at the famous Fair; By chance
the master came upon him as one of
the Widdingtons was carrying him
off, and challenged the proceedings
and asked for explanations from his
servant and from Widdington his
Authority for his conduct. This is my
commission said the man stealer as
he unsheathed his sword; Then we
will test its truth said Hall dis-
mounting for the fray; A sharp encoun-
ter left Hall the master. * The coward
pleaded for mercy which he got, only to
be attacked with sticks and stones by the
crowd which had gathered round, every

* Tradition says this encounter took place
on the west side of the Watling Street, and
on the south side of the Common, on that
part now enclosed between the road
leading to Sandoe and the plantation a
short distance behind the Public House.

he inherited the forfeited Estate
of an ancient family of the name
of Dalaval of Otterburn for the
part Anthony Dalaval took in
the great rebellion which commen-
ced in the reign of Charles I He joined
the Royal Army and fell in the
battle of Worcester leaving a widow
and an infant son Mr Hall in
his turn joined the Rebel Army
in 1715 was taken prisoner at Bos-
ton conveyed to London where it is
said "he died bravely". His estates
being again confiscated.

Transcription

Stagshawbank Fair Page 65

From an "Interesting corner of England" by Revd J P Gledson

"I have not space for the story of the "false hearted Ha" of Girsonfield near Otterburn referred to by Scott in Rokeby a characteristic story of treachery of bad blood caused by it between the Halls and the Reeds, and then of a Ghost story and a death; But I should like to recall another story of a later date which redounds to the honour of the family. It was the custom in the early part of the last Century for some unprincipled high handed and cruel men of position in different parts of the country to Seize under pretended authority from the Crown strong young men and send them as Slaves to the West Indian Sugar Plantations. This wild and remote part of the North was not without the presence of a family, the Widdringtons who pursued this custom. Hated and feared by the common people no one dared to question their conduct. But one day one of them seized a servant of Halls of Otterburn at Stagshawbank where he had been instructed to meet his Master at the famous Fair; By chance the master came upon him as one of the Widdringtons was carrying him off, and challenged the proceedings and asked for explanations from his Servant and from Widdrington his Authority for his conduct. This is my commission said the man stealer as he unsheathed his sword; Then we will test its truth said Hall dismounting for the fray; A sharp encounter left Hall the master.* The coward pleaded for mercy which he got, only to be attacked with sticks and stones by the crowd which had gathered round, every man of which knew him and detested him for his cruelty, with difficulty he escaped but it was the last outrage attempted by him or any of his clan. Hall was of a so fiery a temper that he was called "Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn" his dependants however loved him for his generous disposition and kind treatment of them**.... Readers of Guy Mannering will remember that Dandie Dinmont was on his way from Stagshawbank Fair; which is held (???) opposite Dilston the Tyne running between; when he was set upon by the thieves of Bewcastle waste after he had refreshed himself at that Hostelry of doubtfull reputation "Mumps Ha".

* Tradition says this encounter took place on the west side of the Watling Street, and on the South Side of the common, on that part now enclosed betwixt the road leading to Sandoe and the plantation a short distance behind the Public House.

** From a story lately published in the Newcastle Courant; by Mrs Hibbert, entitled "Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn" we learn something of his remarkable history. That he inherited the forfeited Estate of an ancient family of the name of Dalaval of Otterburn for the part Antony Dalaval took in the great rebellion which commenced in the Reign of Charles I He joined the Royal Army and fell in the battle of Worcester leaving a widow and an infant Son.... Hall in his turn joined the Rebel Army in 1715 was taken prisoner at Preston conveyed to London where it is said "he died bravely". His estates being again confiscated.

X

The Pant Page 74

There are persons still living who recollect witnessing the ceremony of the opening of this Pant to the public use. as this was a stop Pant, there was & still is a large Cistern made through which the water flows, it was decided, that not pure water but "Ale", should first run through it; the Cistern was therefore filled with Ale and then drawn off and given to the people; * then there was a dance, and the usual modes of revicing on such occasions.

* We wonder whether the people would have preferred that the Pant should have always run ale.

[Transcription](#)

The Pant Page 74

There are persons still living who recollect witnessing the ceremony of the opening of this pant to the public use. As this was a stop pant, there was & still is a large Cistern inside through which the water flows, it was decided, that not pure water but "Ale" should first run through it; the Cistern was therefore filled with Ale and then drawn off and given to the people*; then there was a dance and the usual modes of rejoicing on such occasions.

*We wonder whether the people would have preferred that the pant should have always run Ale.

X The lime trade - page 76

Some idea may be formed of the extent of this industry, by the account given to the writer by Mr. Thomas Appelby whose predecessors were the lime makers at one of those Kilns for generations. Mr. Appelby himself also spent the early part of his life in this employment;

In one year they sold 3365 Fothers of lime, a fother generally means a double Horse cart, but sometimes is applied to a single Horse cart.

Transcription

The lime trade. Page 76

Some idea may be formed of the extent of this industry, by the account given to the writer by M^r. Thomas Appelby whose predecessors were the lime makers at one of those Kilns for generations. M^r. Appelby himself also spent the early part of his life in this employment:

In one year they sold 3365 Fother of lime, a fother generally means a double Horse cart, but sometimes is applied to a Single Horse cart.

X The Church Door Way Page 86

Since the writer published this book
he has seen the ancient family Chapel
at Leaton Dalaival, the only remains
of the first establishment of the Dalaival
Family. Hodgson says that "This
little venerable pile is one of the purest
and most perfect specimens of Nor-
man Architecture in the Kingdom

The arches at the entrance into the Chas-
cel - and above the alter are suppor-
ted by short columns with plain heavy
capitals and wrought with double
tiers of zig zag & The style and Ar-
chitecture of the arches, columns &
capitals, as well as the ornamentation
so closely resemble those of the door
way of Corbridge Church - the orna-
mentation of the door way being much
more elaborate, the writer came
to the conclusion, that after all, this
door way was pure Norman. The
writer has also seen the door way of
the church at Broad way which

closely resembles in size, style, and
ornamentation the door way of Cor-
bridge church, when the writer saw
the door way at Broadway, a porch
had just been erected over it. the ar-
tums and other portions had been repair-
ed, and the whole of the ornamentation,
closeth afresh, which made it in
need appear elegant

Since the writer published this book He has seen the ancient family Chapel at Seaton Dalaval, the only remains of the first establishment of the Dalaval Family. Hodgson says that "This little venerable pile is one of the purest and most perfect specimens of Norman Architecture in the Kingdom ... The arches at the entrance into the Chancel and above the alter are supported by short colums with plain heavy capitals and wrought with double tiers of Zig Zag" The Style and Architecture of the arches, Colums & Capitals, as well as the ornamentation, so closely resemble those of the door way of Corbridge Church - the ornamentation of the doorway being much more elaborate, the writer came to the conclusion, that after all, this door way was pure Norman. The writer has also seen the Door Way of the Church at Broadway which closely resembles in Size, Style, and ornamentation the door way of Corbridge Church, when the writer say the door way at Broadway, a Porch had just been erected over it. the colums and other portions had been repaired and the whole of the ornamentation chissel.^d afresh, which made it indeed appear elegant.

Ancient Church Records Pages 87

Extracts from "The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1587" being vol XXII of Surtees Society Publications.

From "Claris Ecclesiastica, or a Booke which containeth in it the whole number of all Parsonages or Rectories, Vicariess, Deanries, and Prebends with all and singular spirituall of ecclesiasticall preferments and dignities livings and promotions together with the several Dioceses of Yorke Durham, Carlisle and Chester within the province of Yorke, with their severall valuacions in the Kings Majesties Booke, collected and compiled by the late Reverend Father in Christ, Richard Barnes by divine providence late Lord Bishop of Durham in the time of Q Elizabeth and afterwards found among some of his booke"

Borbrigge Deanery lie Coxbrigge XI.
6-xxj.s. iiijd. (£11.11-4) (502) Deant Chapter, of
Baxliell. (The sum of £50 in brackets is
inserted by a later hand, & indicates the reputed
value of the benefice about the middle of the
seventeenth century). Parish churche,
and Chapells without incumbents, and
served by stipendiarie Preestes - ***
Chappells: *** Halton (anex. v. de Borbrigge).

These is an account of Chancellors
dictation in January and Feb. 1544-8 to
borbrigge and to Halton Chapella, and the
Bishops Visitation in April 1548 but as the
particulars are in another place we pass them over and quote

(from) The inventorie of all the churches
within Northumberland made the xvjij day
of Auguste in the viij. yere of the reigne of our
lovinge Lorde King E the VI (1553) before
the Lord Ogle, Sir Thomas Graye, Knight,
bathboste Nottleye, and Robert Houslie
Esquierres borbrigge.

a Selvers challes xxvjs. viijd (26s8d)
iiij westments, iij belles, iij alter clothe iij
albes iij Towels ij bandelatykes of Copper
a hand bell.

The certificate of all the Chauntryes, &c
within the county of Northumberland
in 2nd year. of Edward VI (1549) Coxbrigge.
The Chauntryes of our lady founded

to fynde a Preste for ever within
the Parische churche of borborij afforesay.
Rawf Ettrougham. Incumbent of the
age of 2. yedes, well learned, of honest
conversacion and qualtes, havyng
no other living, and there is no boad,
no tenements solde since the ~~xxij~~ daye
of November in the ~~xxxvij~~th yere of
the reigne of our late Sovreaign
Lord King Henry VIII. The yearly valemē
of the seyd Chauntryes, as shall
appere by the particular of the
same ~~xvj~~^s v*d*; and so remaneth
clerk ~~xxix~~^s. ~~iiij~~ⁱ d. Plate none,
Goodnesse none.

From the inventory of the ornament
and goods wythin the seyd County
of Northumberland in the Surveyors
handes and yet unpayed, The
Chaustry of our Lady in the Churche
of Borborij. Item ij olde vestis of
fustyan and worsted with the
appertenes - one masse boke
a cromet, ij. alter-clothes, one
almesry, and iiij Oxen.

The chantry chapel must have been in the south transept and may have occupied the whole of the transept. From the piscina which still remains on the east corner of the south wall we infer that the altar was against the east wall and a short distance from the Piscina.



Transcription

Ancient Church Records

Page 89

Extracts from "The injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1587" being vol xxii of Surtees Society Publications.

From "Clavis Ecclesiastica, or a Booke which containeth in it the whole number of all Parsonages or Rectories, Vicaries, Deanries, and Prebends with all and Singular Spirituall of ecclesiasticall preferments and dignities livinges and promotions together with the several Diocese of Yorke Durham, Carlisle and Chester within the province of Yorke, with their severall valuacions in the Kings Majesties Booke, collected and compiled by the late Reverend Father in Christ, Richard Barnes by Divine providence late Lord Bishop of Durham in the time of Q Elizabeth and =and= afterwards found among some of his bookes.

Corbrigg Deanery Vie Corbrigg xi £ - xj.S iiijd (£11.11.4)[‡] (50 l) Dean & Chapter of Carliell (The sum of £50 in brackets is inserted by a later hand, & indicates the reputed value of the benefice about the middle of the seventeenth century).

Parish Churches and Chapells without incumbents, and served by stipendiarie Preestes -***
Chappells: **** Halton (anex. v. de Corbrigge).

There is an account of Chancellors Visitation in January and Feb. 1577-8 to Corbrigge, and to
are in Latin

Halton Chaplla, and the Bishops visitation in April 1578 but as the particulars ^ we pass them over and quote (From) The inventorie of all the Churches within Northumberland maid the xvij daie of Augste in the xj yere of the reigne of our Sovereing Lorde King E the VI (1553) before the Lord Ogle, Sir Thomas Graye, Knight, Cuthbert Horsleye, and Robert Horslie Esquires

Corbreg:

a Selver challes xxvjs. viijd (26S & 8d)*

iij westments, iij belles, iij alter clothes iij albes Toweals ij Candelstykes of Copper a hand bell

The certificates of all the Chauntryes, &c within the county of Northumberland (in 2nd year of Edward VI 1549) Corbrygge.

The Chauntryes of our lady founded to fynde a Preste for ever within the Parish Churche of Corbrige afforesayd Rawf Eltringham. Incumbent of the age of l. yeres,[§] well leaned, of honest conversacion and qualtes, having no other living, and there is no bonds no tenements solde since the xxij daye of November in the xxxvijth yere of the reigne of our late Soveraign Lord King

[‡] Editor's note

Values in Arabic numerals and decimal coinage; xi £ - xj.S iiijd = £11.11.4 = £11. 57, xxvjS viijd = 26S & 8d = £1.33, lxxixS = 79 shillings = £3.95

[§] l. yeres = 50 years (Roman numeral)

Henry VIIJ. The yearly valewe of the seyd Chauntryes, as shall appere by the particular of the same xvjS vd; and so remaneth clere lxxixS.***. Plate none, Goodness none.

From the inventory of the ornaments and goods wythin the seyd County of Northumberland in
ra

the Surveyors handes and yet unp/ysed, The Chauntry of our Lady in the Church of Corbrige.
Item ij olde vests of fustyain [i.e. fustian – hard-wearing cloth] and worsted with the
appurtenanes - one masse boke a crewet. ij alter-clothes, one almery and iij Oxen.

The chauntry Chapel must have been in the south transept and may have occupied the whole of the transept. From the piscina which still remains on the east corner of the south wall we infer that the alter was against the East wall and a short distance from the Piscina.**

** *The meaning of Piscina is printed as a footnote to page 89 of the book*

Memorandum page 130
" It is agreed this 22nd day of
March 1775, Between the Minister
and Church Wardens of this Parish
of the one part, and Robert Forster
the Elder of the other part (of Cor-
bridge) pursuant to public no-
tice given. The said Church Wardens
do let to farm to the said Robert-
Forster, all those Messuages, Gene-
ments or Farm Holds lying and
being in the Township of Corbridge,
(commonly called or known by the
name of the poor lands in the said
Township of Corbridge, left in trust
to the poor of the said parish by the
Rev^C Mr^s Boutbeck) for and during
unto the full end and term of six
years from the 12th of May next en-
suing, and the said Robert Forster
doth agree to pay for the same yearly
and every year during the said
Term the sum of seven pounds

twelve shillings, on midsummer day each year, during the said term, the first payment to begin and be made on midsummer day 1776 and so on yearly during the said term.

In witness whereof the parties above named have set their hand the day and year above written.

Witness	W ^m Ridley	Re Brocklebank Assist ^t Curate
		John Bowman
		John Pickley Churchwardens
		Robert Forster,

W^r Brocklebank was the father of Mrs Rodgers who left a charity to the poor of Corbridge. He was a Mechanic as well as a minister, and was famous for making Surveying ch and Cross Bows. On his way to church one Sunday morning his life was in danger from an attack by a Native who inflicted several wounds with a Shoemakers knife.

"It is agreed this 22nd day of March 1775, Between the Minister and Church Wardens of this Parish, of the one part, and Robert = Forster the Elder of the other part (of (Corbridge) pursuant to public notice given. The said Church Wardens do let to farm to the said Robert Forster, all those Messuages, Tenements or Farm Holds lying and being in the Township of Corbridge, (Commonly called or known by the name of the poor lands in the said Township of Corbridge, left in will to the poor of the said Parish by the Revd Mr. Troutbeck) for and during unto the full end and term of Six years from the 12th of May next ensuing, and the said Robert Forster doth agree to pay for the same yearly and every year during the said Term the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings, on Midsummer day each year, during the said term; the first payment to begin and be made on Midsummer day 1776 and so on yearly during the said term.

In witness whereof the parties above named have set their hand the day and year above written.

Witness	Ra Brocklebank ^{††}}
Wm. Ridley	Assist ^t . Curate }
	John Bowman }
	John Richley }
	Church Wardens }
	Robert Forster"

Mr Brocklebank was the Father of M^{rs}. Rogers who left a Charity to the poor of Corbridge. He was a Mechanic as well as a Minister, and was famous for making Surveying chains and Cross Bows. On his way to Church one Sunday Morning his life was in danger from an attack by a Lunatic who inflicted several wounds with a shoemakers knife.

^{††} Editor's Note; probably Ralph

Preston Fight.

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From a book recently published entitled "Preston Fight" the writer makes it appear that at this time the insurgents were joined by Lique Hall, alias Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn along with some half dozen of his retainers. This was brought about by a visit of the Earl of Derwentwater who, for this object, along with several others including his brother Charles, waited upon the Lique at his residence at Otterburn. They lodged there all night and the next morning the whole company arranged to ride to Rothbury there to meet General Foster. The following ^{incident} is reported to have taken place.

Riding from Otterburn to Rothbury over Simon side, one of the loftiest and most striking hills in Northumberland. The summit of this remarkable eminence is a complete plateau, and the views obtained from it on all sides are exceedingly fine, the whole range of the Cheviots being visible on the West, and the Great Cessnock on the East as the party was riding across the wide plain, with the intention of descending the North Slope, and thus proceeding to Rothbury, Lique Hall proposed to ride a race with Charles Radclyffe for twenty guineas. "We will ride from here to Rothbury and whoever gets there first shall be deemed the winner," he said. Charles

Radclyffe instantly accepted the challenge, but the Earl very reluctantly allowed the match to take place, only consenting from the fear of causing a fresh quarrel with the Equine. Without loss of time the two gentlemen were placed together and started by the Earl. Both were well mounted, both excellent horsemen, and, although Charles Radclyffe was the lighter weight, the Equine had undoubtedly the stronger horse. It was a pretty sight to see them as they scoured over the plain, accompanied by the whole troop. The Earl's dapple grey being fleetest than either of the contending steeds, he could have easily led them had he thought proper, but he did not make the attempt, nor go beyond the edge of the hill. On looking down the steep slope he called the others to stop, but neither of them heeded him. Both dashed headlong down the hill and all the lookers-on thought they would come rolling to the bottom. If ever Equine Hall merited the epithet applied to his name it was that day, and Charles Radclyffe appeared little less crazy. The general impression was that both would break their neck, but somehow the horses kept

their feet. The Squire shouted lustily as he continued the mad descent and Charles was equally excited to the astonishment of all the beholders they got down in safety, and were soon seen crossing the bridge, being so close together that it was impossible who had won the race. The Earl and his companions took an easier and more secure route down ~~the~~ ~~the~~, and on meeting the two crazy riders enquired who had won. "We cannot settle the honourably Lord" said the Squire, "It seems to have been a dead heat, we shall have to ride the race over again." "Not on Linonside Hill" replied the Earl laughing. On enquiry the Earl found that General Forster had fixed his head quarters at Wanny Brags* having gone there to meet some friends, so he determined to follow him.

To reach Wanny crags they had again to cross limonside, so the deciding race was run on the summit and won by Squire Hall who was extraordinarily proud of the achievement.

* Those crags as situated at rise of the river Wansbeck which has its source at their base, and not far distant from the waterfall.

From a book recently published entitled "Preston Fight" the writer makes it appear that at this time the insurgents were joined by Squire Hall, alias Mad Jack Hall of Otterburn along with some half dozen of his retainers.^{††} This was brought about by a visit of the Earl of Derwentwater who, for this object, along with several others including his brother Charles, waited upon the Squire at his residence at Otterburn. They lodged there all night and the next morning the whole company arranged to ride to Rothbury there to meet General Forster. The following incident curious is ^ reported to have taken place.

Riding from Otterburn to Rothbury over Simonside, one of the loftiest and most striking hills in Northumberland. The summit of this remarkable eminence is a complete plateau, and the views obtained from it on all sides are exceedingly fine, the whole range of the Cheviots being visible on the West, and the German Ocean on the East. As the party was riding across the wide plain, with the intention of descending the North Slope, and thus proceeding to Rothbury, Squire Hall proposed to ride a race with Charles Radclyffe for twenty guineas. "We will ride from here to Rothbury and whoever gets there first shall be deemed the winner" he said. Charles Radclyffe instantly accepted the challenge, but the Earl very reluctantly allowed the match to take place, only consenting from the fear of causing a fresh quarrel with the Squire. Without loss of time the two gentlemen were placed together and started by the Earl. Both were well mounted, both excellent horsemen, and, although Charles Radclyffe was the lighter weight, the Squire had undoubtedly the stronger horse. It was a pretty sight to see them as, they scoured over the plain, accompanied by the whole troop. The Earls dapple grey being fleeter than either of the contending steeds, he could have easily led them had he thought proper, but he did not make the attempt, nor go beyond the edge of the hill. On looking down the steep slope he called the others to stop, but neither of them heeded him. Both dashed headlong down the hill and all the lookers-on thought they would come rolling to the bottom. If ever Squire Hall merited the epithet applied to his name it was that day, and Charles Radclyffe appeared little less crazy. The general impression was that both would break their neck, but somehow the horses kept their feet. The Squire shouted lustily as he continued the mad descent and Charles was equally excited. To the astonishment of all the beholders they got down in safety, and were soon seen crossing the bridge, being so close together that it was impossible who had won the race. The Earl and his companions took an easier and more secure route down to the town, and on meeting the two crazy riders enquired who had won, "We cannot settle the point My Lord" said the Squire, "It seems to, have been a dead heat, we shall have to ride the race over again". "Not on Simonside Hill" replied the Earl laughing. On enquiry, the Earl found that General Forster had fixed his head Quarters at Wanny Crags* having gone there to meet some friends, so he determined to follow him.

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*Those Crags as situated at rise of the river Wansbeck which has its source at their base, and not far distant from the waterfalls.

^{††} Editor's note; the book is a novel by William Harrison Ainsworth, published 1877 and available online at <https://archive.org/details/10329035.1544.emory.edu/page/n13>