

**THE REGISTER BOOKE OF INGLEBYE
IUXTA GREHOW, AS MUCH AS IS
EXSTANT IN THE OLD BOOKE. FOR
CHRISTNIGNS, WEDDINGS AND BURIALS
SINCE THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1539**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649087303

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JOHN BLACKBURNE

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BY

JOHN BLACKBURNE,

CURATE.

Printed by

CHUBB & JACKMAN, "THE CANTERBURY PRESS," 9, HIGH STREET.

1852.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. III, l. 4. For "Angite-analite" read "Angite-analite."
- P. v, l. 95. For "Vilæ" read "Villæ." To list of spellings in *note* add "Englebee."
- P. vi, l. 14. For "ali" read "alii."
- P. x, l. 19. For "Carce" read "Carte."
- P. xv, l. 25. For "clama" read "Clerici."
- P. xv, l. 41. For "Julia, prier" read "Johanna, priores."
- P. xxii, l. 41. For "nonnulla" read "nonnullas."
- P. xxvi, l. 22. For "111" read "114."
- P. xxviii, l. 1. Strike out full-stop after "159."
- P. xxx, l. 25. Strike out stops before and after "entided."
- P. xxxi, l. 28. Insert "the" before "Eze."
- P. xxxii, l. 36. For "about" read "before."
- P. xxxiii. Strike out lines 11 and 12 and read instead "We have also letters of the dates 1754, 1761, 1770, 1777, 1781, about 1796, 1817, 1823, 1861 and 1877."
- P. xxxv, l. 35. For "abous" read "abores." Line 37. For "set" read "sett." and for "above" read "aboue."
- P. xl, l. 10. For "poate" read "poor."
- P. xlix, l. 7. Supply full-stop after "Bucton."
- P. xlvii, l. 29. For "Higly" read "Highly," and for "injurus" read "injurious." Line 50. For "Ramanats" read "Rocensis." Line 55. For "of slanderers" read "and slanderers."
- P. 31, l. 18. Supply inverted commas after "Baronet."
- P. 43, l. 11. For "Jacobus" read "Jacobus."
- P. 64, l. 18. Supply inverted commas at beginning of line.
- P. 69. In heading, for "Christings" read "Marriages."
- P. 70, l. 35. For "Theock-ton" read "Theckston."
- P. 80. In numbering of page for "95" read "86."
- P. 88, l. 18. Strike out full-stop after "Gibbrough."
- P. 110, l. 30. For "Circū formata" read "Circūformata."
- P. 111, l. 23. Read "Gulielmus."
- P. 121, l. 28. For "Medesimo tertio" read "Medesimo tertio."
- P. 124, l. 17. For "Gulelmi" read "Gulielmi." Line 53. For "septagenaria" read "septuagenaria."

Ingleby Greenhow Parish Registers.

INTRODUCTION.

The parish of Ingleby Greenhow, situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the District of Cleveland, and the Wapentake of Langbargh, includes the three ancient manors and modern townships of Ingleby, Battersby, and Greenhow. In it are the two villages of Ingleby and Battersby, but in the township of Greenhow there is not even a hamlet. The population of the parish in 1881 was 891. According to the maps of the Ordnance Survey it contains 7092 acres, viz., Ingleby 2288, Battersby 1250, and Greenhow 3484. Occupying in its lower levels an indentation carved by geological agencies out of the western flank of the North East Yorkshire Moors or Cleveland Hills, it ascends in its higher reaches far up the slopes, or "banks" as they are locally termed, and includes a considerable area of moorland, at one point even dipping down into and embracing one farm in the picturesque vale of Basetate, once the secluded and peaceful station of a Cistercian Priory, on the site of which stands the modern shooting-box of Lord Boyne, just outside the limits of the parish.

A broad surface thus diversified is, as might be anticipated, not without geological interest. The hard *stratosa* of light sandstone, which constitutes the local base of the Inferior Oolite, has served as a protective coping during the process of denudation, and stands out in bold relief on every side, except where the valley opens westwards to the plain. Even on this side the remarkable case of Roseberry Topping, the ancient Odinsberg, stands as a giant sentinel some three miles distant, bearing aloft on its summit a fragment of the sandstone, as if in thanksgiving for the safety due to it in the times of general destruction. As the eye looks from Roseberry, and, having wandered round the valley in which Ingleby lies, reaches a point directly southwards, it rests upon the "Wain Stones,"* large pillars of the same rock forming a striking instance of the manner in which a hard bed of stone is first undermined, and afterwards bit by bit shaken from its place. The same fact is evinced on looking round the "banks" in our own parish, over which are scattered blocks, some perhaps as large as the well-known "Boulder Stone" of Berrowdale, which have fallen from the cliffs above in process of denudation.

* We make bold to suggest that this name does not signify "wain-stones" as it is to be assumed, but "Wain's stones," (cf. Wainstap).

vale of Farnhale stand a farmhouse and buildings, said to have been entirely constructed from one of these blocks.

This local stratum of Inferior Onkic has been quarried in Ingleby Park Wood to a considerable extent. It is however too often greatly depreciated in value as a building stone by fragments of wood and particles of carbonised vegetable matter. The softer rock which immediately underlies the building stone yields fine specimens of *Spiriferella edwardsii* in an upright position, as when growing, at Rodd Scar and Bine Mells. The beds of the Upper and Middle Lias run round the parish in a regular series, and are all of them more or less well exposed. The *Soyuzdinas* zone or jet-rock, which had been wrought to some extent in more ancient times, has been mined very considerably during the present century. At the horizon of the *Soyuzdinas* beds a line of mounds of shale composed of the refuse brought to the surface by the mining operations, was termed the "banks," and at one point just outside the bounds of the parish, the hill-side has been so much undermined by the jet-workings that a large landslip occurred, and a portion of the parish of Bilsdale subsided into the parish of Ingleby, bringing with it a considerable length of the highway connecting Stokesley and Bilsdale, a catastrophe which resulted in a lawsuit as to which parish was to remake the road. Some years ago much of the celebrated "red Whitby jet" was obtained from this neighbourhood, but now it is obtained, we believe, more economically from abroad, and this industry has ceased in our immediate neighbourhood. The *Spirifer* beds, so remarkable as a source of mineral wealth in Cleveland, are not here rich enough to repay working under present circumstances. They have however been opened upon in one or two places, and about the year 1866 some amount of coal was obtained from Ingleby Park Wood.

The less elevated portions of the parish rest upon the Lower Middle and Lower Lias, but these rocks do not show themselves at the surface, being overlaid by glacial deposits, which in some places are of considerable thickness. Messrs. Tate and Blake* state that "the Boulées-clay scarcely reaches higher than 350 feet in the North Riding," and Dr. Geikie† says "the high moorlands of eastern Yorkshire appear to have risen as an insular tract above the ice-sheet; for the boulders-clay advances up the valleys that indent its northern face of the Jurassic table-land, but ceases about a height of 800 feet, and the table-land itself is entirely free of drift, but its rocks are much decayed at the surface." As the Memoir‡ of the Geological Survey expresses it, "The Ingleby escarpment appears to have formed an impassable barrier" for the northern ice. The Upper Boulées-clay does not occur in the parish of Ingleby. But at several points the Lower Boulées-clay is covered by mounds and patches of sand and gravel, representing the Middle Drift, and reaching, in Mid-night Wood, an elevation of about 700 feet. We have obtained from the Lower Clay near Ingleby Mill-dam a broken valve of *Triton kirktoni*, and boulders are very numerous. We have measured and taken notes of some hundreds occurring within the limits of the parish. A collection made by us of specimens of the different varieties has been examined by Professor Bonney, and by Mr. C. T. Clough of the

* "Yorkshire Lias," p. 266.

† "Text-Book of Geology," p. 293.

‡ Explanation of Quarter-sheet 96 N. E. (New Series, sheet 4), p. 51.

Geological Survey, as well as by ourselves. These specimens afford evidence of a stream or erratics flowing into our locality from the South of Scotland and from the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Local rocks, such as the sandstones of the Inferior Gneiss, and Eozois of Angite-andesite from the Cleveland Whinstone Dyke are of course very numerous. Next to these in point of number come Porphyrites from the Lower Old Red District of the Cheviot Hills. The varieties also include Shap Granite, Criffell Granite, Syonite, Dolomite, Greenstones from Borrowdale, Volcanic Ash from Cheviots, Porphyritic Felstone, Igneous Felstone, Igneous Rock probably from near Loch Lomond, Old Red Trap supposed to be from near Kelso, Porphyritic Basalt from Carter Fell, Whinstone from Upper Teesdale, Quartzite, Quartzose Greywacke, (Bakellian, Marlstone, Coniston Flagstone, Carboniferous Limestones, Carboniferous Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone, Old Red Conglomerate, Millstone Grit, Volc. Quartz.* Within the present century the Lower Bunter Clay has been sought for the manufacture of bricks and tiles in the townships of Battersby and Greenhaw.

Dr. Geikie's observation that the moorland "rocks are much decayed at the surface" is well borne out in this locality. But one instance of marbled weathering is deserving of a special description. On the tabular elevation of Middle Head—a tongue of moorland which divides the upper portion of Raddale into two small branch dales drained by the confluent streams of Black Beck and Grain Beck—lies a group of large angular and tabular blocks of hard sandstone, the sole surviving remains of a stratum of Inferior Gneiss which once existed there, and which at this point marks the boundary of the parish of England. Singularly striking in themselves from their size and number, they become much more remarkable on a closer inspection; for, in addition to certain channellings and groovings, many of them bear impressed on their upper surfaces a series of what may be termed "Rock Fonts," some of which are almost perfectly symmetrical in their proportions. The fonts vary in size from four or five inches to two or three feet in diameter and depth, and some of the blocks contain several of them. They are known as the Cheese Stones—a name which reminds one of the Cheese-Wing, and the conferring of which upon these stones is probably due to the fact that large rectangular blocks of sandstone were commonly in use as weights in the local cheese presses, and not improbably many a block may have been brought from the group in question for such a purpose.

The origin of the basin is probably entirely due to the action of atmospheric weathering. The surfaces of the blocks on which they occur often slope at a greater or smaller angle, and if after a heavy rain you visit them while a strong wind is blowing, you will find the water which they contain circling round and round, bearing on its surface particles of any floating matter brought by the winds, and calculated in process of years or centuries to wear the depression larger and deeper, and to keep it in circular form. Or if your visit be after a period of drought, you may find the wind sweeping round within the fonts the minute flinty grains which have been abraded from their sides, and which wind to abrade those sides still

* See the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the British Association Committee for Researching the position, &c., of the Great Escarpment of England, Wales, and Ireland."