

THE CHRONICLES OF AN
ANCIENT YORKSHIRE FAMILY

The Ullathornes or Ullithornes
of Sleningford and some of
their descendants 1450–1960.

Compiled by

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William Ullathorne, 1780-1829, of Pocklington and Scarborough, Co. Yorks,
father of Bishop William Bernard Ullathorne, 1806-1889.

FOREWORD

This small work is being dedicated by me to my uncle “Poof” (Vivian Francis Samuelson) who once, in a railway carriage, made the remark, addressed to no one in particular: “If we could only see our ancestors what a shock some of us would get.”

My attempt at re-creating the lives of hundreds of quite ordinary people who have lived during the last five hundred years has been for me a most fascinating pastime, entailing, firstly, a dogged perseverance in the pursuit of seemingly lost causes and, secondly, attention to minute details from which a fresh clue was often to be found after the first reading of a document had produced nothing apparently new. The pitting of one’s wits against the Record Depositories, in which lie the dusty and often illegible pieces of parchment, both sharpens the intellect and brings intense satisfaction. I only hope that all those who have any family connection with the Ullathornes will get as much pleasure out of the results as I have had in compiling them.

But luck was nearly all on my side: a rare name, continuity in one place, namely Yorkshire, ownership of land, a good supply of Wills and a mania, in the XVIIth century, for litigation in the Court of Chancery. Unfavourable for me was the turning of the family, in the XVIIIth century, towards the Church of Rome, causing, an absence of entries in Parish Registers and reliance on family bibles for dates of birth.

For those interested in Social History it is worthy of note that, fluid as the class structure has always been in this country, the Ullathornes managed to sail along on an even keel; veering towards the state of small landed gentry at the end of the XVIIth century yet failing to become submerged when, at a later date, higher education, the professions, and office under the Crown was denied to them owing to their religion.

I should like to thank all those Keepers of the Records who have so obligingly answered my persistent letters with useful information, as well as those connected with the Family who have supplied me with genealogical data for the period 1725 onwards. My thanks are also due to the late Mr. R.G. Hamshaw of York, who, for a consideration, ferreted out some vital information for me, when after two years of research I was about to abandon the whole affair as unsatisfactory.

Finally I should add that whilst I have not intentionally produced a spurious pedigree its structure is not absolutely proved. But if anyone can disprove what I have written, and produce a better solution, then I must obviously stand corrected.

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August 1963

Transcriber's note

This electronic version has been produced from photographs of an original held in the Catholic National Library at Farnborough, Hants.

The original consists of a booklet (this text) plus two pedigrees drawn separately on large, folded pieces of paper, all presented in a wallet. At the end of this text samples of a part of the original text and of a part of one of the pedigrees is shown. The text has been formatted using L^AT_EX. The pedigrees have been re-drawn using Intaglio and Applescript on an iMac and are filed separately.

It is to be hoped that I have not introduced too many transcription errors.

GRAHAM HOWLETT

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Part I

INTRODUCTION

My maternal grandmother, born Alice Mabel Ullathorne, 1863–1930, was one of the six daughters of George Hutton Ullathorne and his wife, Emily Ann. Emily had two brothers, William and Alexander Ullathorne, who, together with their brother-in-law (and cousin), were partners in the firm of William Ullathorne and Co., Flax and Tow Spinners, of London, Paris, and Melbourne, with mills at Startforth, Yorkshire, and Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.

George's father, Thomas (1795–1824) and three of his uncles, William (father of William junior and Alexander), John and Samuel, had all been Partners in their turn, as had their father Francis (1760–1837), who had left Yorkshire and founded the firm in London in the late XVIIIth century. Other Partners had been members of the Longstaff family of Lincolnshire with whom the Ullathornes had intermarried.

George and most of his relatives lived in the multi-storied terrace houses of Bayswater, Notting Hill and Kensington—localities which were then an integral part of London but which, in the time of fathers and grandfathers, had had an almost pastoral setting. The Illustrated London News of 1847 reported as follows:—

“In Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill: To the lady of George Hutton Ullathorne, Esq. — a son.”

As the fields became gradually covered by these vast gaunt houses spreading ever westward from Marble Arch or Hyde Park Corner, enveloping villages as they went, so there grew up a community which was unique to the XIXth century. Born in 1912 I myself can just remember the twilight of this era; a Bayswater peopled by widowed great-aunts sitting out their last days in houses that were shortly to degenerate into flats and tenements for all and sundry.

Life, of course, must have been pleasant in those mid-Victorian days. The ladies, when not busy with the frequent business of adding just one more to the family, aired themselves in the Parks or shopped at Whiteleys. The men rushed off in the horse buses towards the great City and returned to preside over the heavy dinner provided by a large staff of menials. It was considered not quite the thing to have less than four menservants, to say nothing of the females who inhabited either the basement or the attics. Lady Creasy, a granddaughter of Alexander (brother-in-law to George), can recall how her father, Cyril, used to ride up the seven flights of stairs on the housemaid's back when she took up the cans of water for the younger children's baths: how he eventually inherited the butler who had started off, thirty years before, as a footman.

Such was life for the well-to-do middle classes a century ago, in an era when Britain

ruled the seas and trade could not be better. The results of the Industrial Revolution were now bearing fruit; an affluent class had arisen which could intermarry with and excel in splendour and high living its more aristocratic neighbours of Mayfair and Belgravia.

The Ullathornes of London may well be compared with Galsworthy's Forsytes but with one notable difference—they were nearly all Roman Catholics. So too were their relations and partners in business, the Longstaffs, for, having married them, the Ullathornes proceeded to convert them to their faith.

The Ullathornes of Yorkshire

Second cousin to George and Emily was William Bernard Ullathorne (1806-1889), Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Birmingham, and titular Archbishop of Cabasa. A Benedictine monk from Downside he had spent his early days as Vicar General to Bishop Morris in Australia, being largely responsible for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy there and for the abolition of the punishment of Transportation to the Colonies after his return to England. After holding the appointments of Vicar Apostolic for the Western, then the Central, Districts in this country, he finally held the see of Birmingham for 38 years. Certainly the most brilliant Benedictine of his century he also shared with Cardinals Wiseman and Newman the honour of being, perhaps, the most distinguished prelate as well.

William Bernard, the eldest of ten children, was the son of another William (1790–1829) who, the son of a man who had reputedly run away from a physician in York under whose care he had been put, was a draper, grocer and spirit merchant of Pocklington in the East Riding, and afterwards of Scarborough in the North Riding. He also dabbled in banking and the supply of coal.

William senior's brother, Francis, was a wealthy draper of Hessle, near Hull, with businesses all over Yorkshire; and five of the Bishop's brothers wore at one time or another engaged in the same sort of business on their own account in Yorkshire or Lancashire.

There were other branches of the family too. William Ullithorne, 1757–1816 (he had reverted to an old spelling), lived at Lartington, not many miles from Startforth and Barnard Castle, where his brother Francis of London (1760–1837) had his Flax Mills. The youngest son of Francis, Richard, seems to have settled close by at Whorlton, just across the River Tees in County Durham.

The Common Ancestor

Such was the main background of the XIXth Century Ullathornes. The common ancestor was John Ullathorne of Easingwold and York (1725–1794), also a draper and a man of great fecundity, his last three children having been born when he was over 65. In 1749 he had married, firstly, Mary, daughter of William Binks of Richmond, Yorkshire gentleman, whose wife, Anne, was the elder sister of Thomas More of Barnborough in the same county, the heir and representative, through seven generations, of Sir Thomas

More, Chancellor to King Henry VIII. The younger sister of Thomas was married to Charles Waterton, Esq., of Waterton Hall, Yorkshire, and was grandmother to “Squire” Waterton the Naturalist. This linked the Ullathornes with two unusual families which had successfully remained Papist (or Recusant) through centuries of heavy persecution and emerged with their estates intact.

Delving into the Past

When Dom Cuthbert Butler, of Downside Abbey, wrote his “Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne” in 1922 he included a footnote on page 2:—

“The Ullathornes appear to have been of the race of strong Yeomen farmers of Yorkshire who had clung to the old religion steadfastly throughout the penal times and married into one of the lesser County families” (i.e. Binks).

The Encyclopaedia Britannica describes the Bishop as being of “an old Roman Catholic family”. whilst the Dictionary of National Biography refers to “the ancient Catholic family of Ullathorne”.

All this sounded interesting enough: an ancient Catholic Yeoman family of Yorkshire. So what I set out to do was to try to find the forebears of John of Easingwold (1725–1794), to discover how ancient the family was and for how long it had been Catholic. My findings were that the family was indeed ancient, but not Catholic prior to the marriage of John with Mary Binks in 1749. There is no breath of suspicion in Parish Registers that it had belonged to any except the Church of England between the Reformation and the above mentioned year. No Ullathorne was presented as a Recusant or convicted of Recusancy in any civil or ecclesiastical Court or suspected of same in any record, list or report relating to the County of Yorkshire. It was, in fact, just what was to be expected of a Yeoman family which had purchased in 1598 various parcels of land formerly belonging to the Monastery of Fountains in the Liberty of Ripon.

Results

My method of working—involving two years of intensive research—was to trace the family down from 1598 in the hope of linking up with John of Easingwold (1725–1794). The connection, slightly tenuous but nevertheless conclusive, was eventually made, but at the same time I had also gathered together the history of a well-to-do Yeoman family in Sleningford and Ripon from 1454 to 1839. From this family, tenant farmers, Yeomen, and small gentry, the ancestors of the modern Ullathornes had broken away in 1650. Thus, although the roots are initially the same, the chronicle prior to 1725 is in two distinct parts; one part being of interest socially and historically, the other genealogically as well. The whole thing has been given added interest by a succession of Wills and by the lucky chance that the family initiated over fifteen Proceedings in Chancery between 1650 and 1750, affording us an often intimate insight into its domestic life.

For the pedigree 1454 to 1725 I take full responsibility: it is entirely the result of my own research. Hundreds of fragmentary pieces of information from sources official and unofficial have been pieced together to form the whole, but only after very intensive thought and self-criticism. If I have erred in this reconstruction I can only refer readers to the main sources of information (Appendix “E”), hoping that they may investigate for themselves and come to a better conclusion.

For the compilation of the more modern pedigree I am indebted mainly to the Rev. Canon W.A.C. Ullathorne of Ipswich, to Lady Creasy of Great Horkesley, Essex, and above all to Miss Ashworth of Birmingham, great-granddaughter of John Ullathorne of Heighington, County Durham. Through Miss Ashworth I have been able to see the correspondence of Philomena Ullathorne (1857–1929), niece of the Bishop, who tried to piece together a pedigree in 1902/06. Her letters include many from all branches of the family, and in particular from Mrs. Simpson, granddaughter of Rebecca, last of the Ripon Ullathornes, and from William Grahame Ullathorne, father of Canon W.A.C. Ullathorne, whose findings after a lifetime of family research were lost from circumstances arising from the second world war.

Chapter 1

THE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE NAME, ITS INCIDENCE AND SPELLING

It has been suggested that the name of Ullathorne is a variant of the North-Country name of Ellithorn. The elder, or alder, tree (Saxon: *eller*, Scandinavian: *Oelder*) has been joined to Thorn to produce a name for a family who happened to live where both these natural phenomena grew together. In the Parish of Middleton, in the Lune Valley in Westmoreland, south of Sedburgh and west of the boundary with Yorkshire, there is a feature marked on modern maps called “the Ellers”: just south of it is a Thorn Moor. Most conveniently in between them can be seen a building called Ullathorns.

The farmhouse which stands there today was built in the XVII Century. A stone is let into the front of the house with the monogram WMD – 1671. In that year it was owned by Squire Moore of Grimehill Mansion, Middleton. Whilst debunkers of ancient legends such as L. G. Pine would turn down the assertion that this place was the seed plot of the Ullathornes of Yorkshire it must be admitted that Ullathornes were actually living in the neighbourhood (see below). It may be guessed, therefore, that an older building had stood on the site prior to 1671 which had belonged to a family bearing the name.

1.1 The Ullathorns of Tunstall and Burton

Ten miles south of Ullathorns and just inside Lancashire there lived a family of farmers.

1. Roger Ullathorne of Netherbarrow, Parish of Tunstall, who died in 1596.
2. Thomas, who died in 1640.
3. John, and Bridget his wife, who died in 1675 and 1677. Their elder son, John Ullathorn, lived from 1646 to 1683, and three others, Bridget, Anne, and Thomas Ullathorne, died, as was the custom, in infancy.

Close by there are records of Richard and Agnes Ullathornes, of Dalton, Parish of Burton, who died, childless, in 1630 and 1633.

1.2 The North Riding of Yorkshire

In the Wapontake of Gilling West (equivalent to the more usual Hundred), and a short distance from Richmond, lies the hamlet of Sedbery. In 1380 the entry occurs in a record: “Henry de Ullathorne, by John de Braithwaite his Attorney, claimed against Henry fil Henry fil Nigel de Sedbery damages for forcibly entering the plaintiff’s land at Sedbery and depasturing cattle thereon.”

In 1429/30, in the reign of Henry VI, a Yorkshire Deed says:

“Demise of Robt. Playte and Thos. Foxhols to Geoff. Fitzhugh, Kt., of all the lands etc. in the town and territories of Richmond (of which Sedbury is a hamlet), which grantors, together with the then late Lord Fitzhugh, Henry Ullathorns and Thos. Swayne, chaplain, all deceased, held by feoffment of Robert Butler of Sedbury . . . except one burgage in Richmond in Frankesgate, on the South side of Lombardeswend held by John Burgh, etc.”

In the XIVth Century surnames, and therefore “families”, were not yet fully established. The man who moved about was liable to be called John of Norwich whilst his more humble and stable neighbour might be Thomas the Tanner or Thomas son of Robert. There is no reason to suppose that any of the Ullathornes, Ullethornes etc. mentioned above were of the same “family” even though they or their forebears might have come from Middleton in Westmoreland. It is very likely but does not necessarily follow. The difference between Henry de Ullathorne (of Sedbury 1380) and Henry Ullathorns (of Sedbury 1430) does show, however, the beginning of an established surname.

1.3 The West Riding of Yorkshire

In 1454, twenty-five years after the above Deed, a Thomas Ullythorn is discovered in Sleningford in the Parish of Ripon, and in 1481 a Thomas Ulathorns of the same place complains to the Chapter of Ripon about a neighbour. As this is the family we are mainly concerned with it need only be said here that once again there is no sure relationship with the families of Sedbery or Tunstall.

1.4 Other Incidence of the Name

1. In 1555 Robert Ullathorns was parson of the church of Burrough in Norfolk. He died that year without issue, leaving freehold and copyhold land at Geldestonne to an Alice Puttocke and 40/- to his servant.
2. In 1588 Christopher Ulithorne, Innholder, of Maldon, Essex, died, leaving £10 each (worth about £300–£400 modern values) to his sons William, Christopher, and Matthew, with remainder to his wife, Thomasina.
3. In 1634 Thomas Ullathornes, Yeoman, of Lythe, near Whitby, Yorkshire, apprenticed his son Thomas to Robert Marsingale of York, silk weaver, for seven years. The next year Mary Ullithornes of Lythe married John Forrest of Egton, Gent.

- In 1645 Thomas Ullathorn junior, now a silk weaver, received the Freedom of the City of York. In 1679 a Thomas Ullathorne, widower, married a Charity Martin at St. James's, Aldgate, London. Were they one and the same?
4. In 1658/59 Edward Ulethorne of Roystone, Herts, died, his wife, Mary, administering his goods. Twenty years earlier the same Edward had had a daughter baptised as Barbara Ullathorne in Cambridge.

1.5 Phonetics, Spelling, and Dialect

The above entries, all from official records, have been reproduced for two reasons: to show a likely migration from Westmoreland to Ripon via Richmond, and to dispose of branches of the family who are of no interest to us and which do not appear to have had any children.

A further point of interest does lie in the fact that it is quite difficult, above, to find the name spelt in the same way twice! England was a free country, and consequently the clerks and scribes, the only people who could write, apart from the gentry, spelt just as they felt inclined. They wrote down a name according to the sound of it and a local dialect or deafness or, perhaps, only a lisp must have played a part in the final result.

In Sleningford, except for Thos. Ullathorns in 1481, the name generated into Ullithorne, Ulllythorn, or Ulethorn, with many variants on similar themes. In Ripon, during the XVIIIth century, it had stabilised itself as Ullithorn. But Richard, who left Sleningford in 1638 for the University, and died at Ampleforth in 1681, was buried in his son's own church as Richard Ullerthorne, gent., although the Hearth Tax Roll of 1673/4 (Ryedale Wapontake) described him as Mr. Ullathorne. His son John signed the Parish Registers as John Ullathorne or Johannis Ullathornes. His other son, Thomas Ullathorne, (Parish Register) appeared as Thomas Ullithorne in some Court of Chancery proceedings, but his infant was born and buried as Margaret Ullerthorne. In 1737 a Jane Ullithorn was buried in the same church.

By the time their descendants had moved to Easingwold the name had changed to Ullathorn although an Ulllythorn turned up in 1727. John of Easingwold, died 1794, had added an "e" in his Will. His grandchildren were baptised as Ullerthorn or Ullerthorne in the (Catholic) Registers of Everingham Park, Yorkshire. By 1850 Ullathorne had become the modern spelling, although one of John of Easingwold's sons, William of Lartington, purposely it would seem, favoured the Ullithorne. His son, Charles More Ullithorne, married his first cousin, Jane Ullathorne, one of the progeny of this union being Oscar Augustus Ullithorne, Solicitor, of London.

Chapter 2

SLENINGFORD - CUM - NORTH STAINLEY, IN THE PARISH OF RIPON, YORKSHIRE.

From 1450 until the dissolution of Fountains Abbey in 1539 the Ullathornes (or Ullithornes) were resident in Sleningford as tenant farmers on a Grange of the Abbey. After King Henry had taken the estates of the Abbey back into his own possession the land in Sleningford was sold by him, or granted, to others. In 1598 the Ullithornes came into possession of about three hundred acres of it. They were now not only freeholders but tenants-in-chief of the King and held their land by Knight Service. From then onwards, as prosperous yeomen and later as small gentry, they owned and farmed what today forms the estate, or estates, of Sleningford Park, Sleningford Grange and Friars Hurst. This land passed, by marriage, into the Wray family towards 1700 and, later, by the same way, to the Daltons. The estate lying at the westward end of Sleningford, the former Skirbeck Hall, came into possession of the Beckwith family and was acquired later, in the XIXth century, by the Staveleys. These last two names are constantly occurring during the following pages, for they were families of considerable importance in this part of Yorkshire and had been around for very many centuries. Skirbeck Hall is now known as Old Sleningford Hall.

As a large proportion of Part I of this history is taken from old records such as Inquisitions Post Mortem, Chancery and Manor Court Proceedings, etc., involving land tenure or quarrels over land, it is necessary, at this point, to say something about the Parish and Liberty of Ripon, whose feudal and ecclesiastical organization was obscure to say the least. It has been put as simply as possible.

2.1 The Liberty and Parish of Ripon

Sleningford, often linked with North Stainley, is a small area of land at the northern end of the Parish of Ripon and about four miles from the town. It is bounded on the north and east by a sharp curve in the River Ure, on the opposite bank of which lie West Tanfield and Masham. To the west lies the Parish and ancient Barony of Kirkby Malzeard of which the hamlets of Grewelthorpe and Mickley were once a part.

At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 the Manor of Ripon and its sub-manors, socs, berewicks and territories, known as the Liberty of Ripon or Riponshire, formed part of the great fief of the Archbishop of York. The Parish coincided, more or less,

with the Liberty. Thus, in right of his Lordship of the Manor, the Archbishop exercised complete judicial authority over the property and lives contained in the 33,000 acres of the Liberty. For this purpose he had, and continued to have for many centuries, his own Stewards, Bailiffs, Manor Courts, such as the Court Baron and the Court Military, and prisons. Part of the territories of Sleningford was included in the Archbishop's fee.

Superimposed on this, yet outside the jurisdiction of the Archbishop, was a scattered Manor known as the Canon Fee Manor belonging to the Chapter of St. Peter and St. Wilfred's Church in Ripon. Property owned by the Chapter included most of the town of Ripon, as well as other pieces of land lying in the Archbishop's Liberty. The Canons of the Chapter claimed equality of status with their ecclesiastical overlord and so had, again, their own Manor Courts and a prison. As a part of Sleningford was in this Manor also it would appear that the tenants had either an Archbishop or a Canon as their Lord.

2.2 The Parish of Ripon

Superimposed yet again on the Liberty was the Parish. Since very early times there had been a Monastery Church in Ripon of which St. Wilfred had been the first Abbot. In 1066 this was superseded by the formation of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter and St. Wilfred. The Chapter, composed of seven Canons, was responsible for the cure of souls in the Parish, but as they were rarely resident themselves the spiritual needs of the parishioners were looked after by seven Vicars. This is illustrated by William Ullithorne in 1537 when he left 6/8d for his "bringing forth to the six Vicars" (one actually worked in Richmond).

For the support of the Canons who paid the Vicars a fixed stipend, the Archbishop had formed seven Prebends (one in Richmond) in his Liberty, each Canon drawing the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues from his own Prebendal area.

Sleningford, therefore, had one of the Vicars allotted to it and paid its tithes to the Prebendary concerned (possibly Nunwick).

2.3 Fountains Abbey

In the XIIth century the Archbishop gave a strip of wilderness south-west of Ripon and in his own fee to the founders of the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains. Like most religious houses the Community increased its landholding by purchase, gift, or grant. Bit by bit it acquired manors and granges extending northwards in the Liberty and including large areas in Kirby Malzeard and Masham. Cistercians preferred to work in solitude: they chose, therefore, to work their granges by means of lay brothers. The Abbey eventually had its flocks grazing over a hundred square miles of pasture producing 25,000 pounds of wool a year.

2.4 The Gift of Sleningford and the Agreement of 1216

Apart from the demesne land and the Common Fields—worked by the villeins and copyholders—the greater proportion of the land on a Manor was sold or granted to freeholders who became, in a contradictory sort of way, free tenants of the Lord of the Manor. In the XIIIth century, Roger, Baron de Mowbray, appeared to hold the territories of Sleningford in this way. In conjunction with Mulwith he had one quarter of a Knight's Fee there. This he gave, as he had every right to do as a Freehold tenant, to Hugh de Cramanville. Robert of the same name subsequently gave his lordship and all villeins in that vill and the mill and all tenants by free service in the said vill and the adjoining vill of Mickley to the Abbot and Convent of Fountains who subsequently obtained free warren there. It then became one of the granges of the Monastery. Friars Hurst, later to become Ullithorne property (a large farm building is still there today) is reputed to have been the dairy farm of the Abbey situated some six or seven miles away.

Now although the Chapter of Ripon had no manorial jurisdiction over the Abbey—it was in the Archbishop's Fee—it was entitled to its tithes and first-fruits through the Prebendary of Studley Magna. Away in Sleningford it had manorial jurisdiction over at any rate part of the territory, and was also entitled to the tithes through the Prebendary of (probably) Nunwick. To simplify administration and "*pro bono pacis*" an agreement had been entered into in 1216 between the Chapter of Ripon and the Abbot of Fountains whereby the Community should pay to Ganfrid de Larder (presumably the Prebendary of Studley) and his successors in perpetuity five marks in silver in settlement for the tithes of Sleningford: half at Easter, half on the Feast of St. Michael. This was ratified by the Archbishop in York. In 1649 one William Ingleby of Ripley was to resurrect the Agreement of 1216, long after the dissolution of the Monastery, by claiming the Sleningford tithes from the Ullithornes and others. The dispute was eventually taken to the Court of Chancery.

2.5 Incursions by the Scots and the Black Death

The cultivation of the Sleningford "grange" by the Cistercians lasted only for a hundred years before a double disaster overtook them. In 1319 Fountains Abbey and the whole countryside had suffered severely from invasions by the Scots. Ripon itself had been destroyed and its people put to the sword. By 1349 the plague was at its height, decimating whole areas of the North. As a result of subsequent inroads by the Scots the Abbot decided to convert many of his ruined granges into villis and to farm them out to secular persons. Among the granges "now perished, burnt out and reduced to nothing" was Sleningford.

The land was therefore farmed out on leases to various tenants who paid a firm or "certain" rent, taking any residual profit for themselves. The Ullithornes were among such tenants from the known date of 1454 until the dissolution of Fountains Abbey in 1539. After that they were tenants of Anthony Rokeby, Esq., until they purchased their own land in 1598.

2.6 New Landlords

In the 30th year of the reign of Henry (VIII) the Abbey was dissolved, the King took all the land into his own hands and all leases were declared null and void. All revenues from thenceforward were to be paid into the Duchy of Lancaster. The Chapter of Ripon was dissolved a few years later and, until it was revived again by Queen Mary and, in a different form by James I, the Minster became an ordinary Parish Church without its Canons and their Prebends.

By Letters Patent Henry granted the territories of Sleningford—some ten messuages with cottages and land—to Anthony Rokeby and others. The Ullithorns thus exchanged one landlord for another until, in 1598, William th'elder, William junior and Bryan Ullithorne bought the freehold of their lands from Anthony Rokeby, Esq. These three men now blossomed forth as Yeomen in the accepted sense of the word; i.e., men who held the freehold of 100 acres of land or more. Furthermore they now held their land as tenants-in-chief of the King (*in capite dominis regis*), and by Knight Service (*servic militar*).

2.7 Freehold Tenure of Land

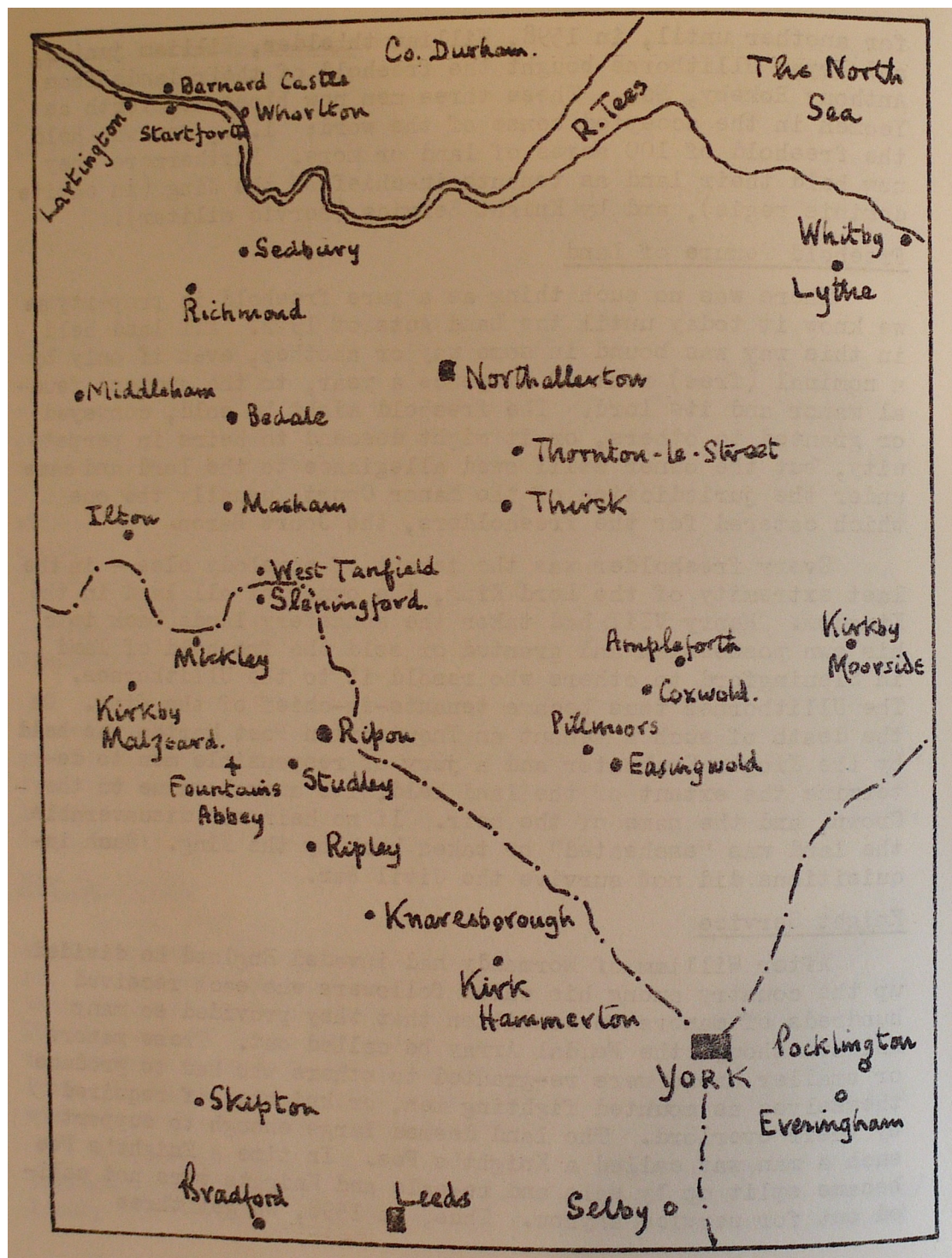
There was no such thing as a pure freehold in property as we know it today until the Land Acts of 1922. All land held in this way was bound in some way or another, even if only by a nominal (free) rent of sixpence a year, to the ancient feudal manor and its lord. The freehold might be sold conveyed or granted to others, or it might descend to heirs in perpetuity, but the owner still owed allegiance to the lord and came under the jurisdiction of the Manor Court, usually the one which catered for the freeholders, the Court Baron.

Every freeholder was the tenant of somebody else—in the last extremity of the Lord King, the owner of all land in the Kingdom. Henry VIII had taken the monastery lands back into his own possession and granted or sold the freehold of land in Sleningford to others who resold it to the Ullithornes. The Ullithornes thus became tenants-in-chief of the King. On the death of such a tenant an Inquisition Post Mortem was held by the King's Escheator and a jury of responsible men to determine the extent of the land held, its annual value to the Crown, and the name of the heir. If no heir was discoverable the land was "escheated" or taken back by the King. Such inquisitions did not survive the Civil War.

2.8 Knight Service

After William of Normandy had invaded England he divided up the country among his chief followers who each received hundreds of manors on condition that they provided so many Knights should the Feudal Array be called out. These manors or smaller areas were re-granted to others who had to produce themselves as mounted fighting men, or knights, if required by their overlord. The land deemed large enough to support such

a man was called a Knight's Fee. In time a Knight's Fee became split up by sale and re-sale and Knights were not called out for service anyhow. Thus, in 1598, we get three Ullithornes each holding a small part Of what once had been a quarter of a Knight's Fee held by Roger de Mowbray in the XIIIth century. The tenure of land by Knight Service was abolished in 1660.



Chapter 3

THE ULLITHORNES OF SLENINGFORD 1454–1598

3.1 Earliest Records

The earliest record of an Ullithorne in Sleningford is provided by the following extract from the Menorandum Book of Thomas Swynton (later Abbot) of Fountains Abbey, 1446–1458.

“Payment for the well being of the Community at and after the Feast of St.

Martin:–

1454	Thomas Ullythorn, of Sleningford	2 cows
1455	ditto	2 bullocks, value 16/–”

As we saw earlier the Ullithornes were leasehold tenants on a “grange” of the Abbey which had been farmed out to secular persons after the Black Death on account of shortage of lay brothers and the ravaged state of the countryside. These tenants were farmers in the purest sense of the word, that is they tilled, for a “certain or sure” rent, the land which had been “farmed” out to them.

Beasts were usually killed off at Michaelmas to be salted down for the winter’s food, tough and scraggy though it generally was. The loss of four cattle in two years for the benefit of the monks might suggest that this Thomas Ullithorne was moderately well to do—certainly no peasant.

In 1481 a Thomas Ullathorns of Sleningford complained to the Chapter of St. Peter and St. Wilfred, Ripon, about his neighbour George Elmyslay, but the entry in the Chapter books was never completed by the scribe concerned. The interest of this entry, in Latin, lies in the spelling of the name, corresponding as it does—almost—with those of Henry de Ullathorne of Sedbery in 1380 and Henry Ullethorns of Richmond in 1430—as mentioned above in Chapter I.

3.2 The First Will

At the beginning of the XVth century well to do farmers and yeomen were beginning to make Wills and the first extant Ullithorne Will was made by a William Ulithorne of Sleningford, dated 1519.

His executors were his wife, Janet, his godson (and probably nephew) William Ulithorne, William Hogeson of Sutton, and Steven Ryder.

The residue of his goods was bequeathed to Janet and his godson William, with bequests of 3/4d to his brother Christopher, and the remaining executors. His other brother, Edmund, was left 6/8d.

His other bequests were:—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. His best beast for his mortuary | s. d. |
| 2. For his bringing forth to the vicars and to the minister | 6. 8. |
| 3. To the High Altar for forgotten tithes | 1. 0. |
| 4. For lying in the Church | 3. 4. |
| 5. For the Rood Guild in Ripon | 3. 4. |
| 6. For the making of a bell at Tanfield Church | 3. 4. |
| 7. For an altar cloth in Tanfield Church | 3. 4. |
| 8. To the monks of Fountains for his absolution | 3. 4. |
| 9. To the Austin Friars at York | 4. |
| 10. To the Friars of Tofts | 1. 0. |
| 11. To the White Friars of Richmond | 4. |
| 12. To St. Roberts of Knaresborough | 1. 0. |
| 13. To Isabell Weston of Wath | 2 sheep |
| 14. To William Norton | 6. 8. |
| 15. To his godson, William Ullithorne: | |
| A black mare with foal, a Flanders chest, a gown, | |
| a jacket, two doublets, leather and worsted, a | |
| jacke (padded coat worn by soldiers), a salett | |
| (pear-shaped helmet) a sword with buckler | |
| and a bill. | |

Every free man between 16 and 60 had had, in earlier times, to provide himself with weapons according to the value of his lands so that he might take his place, if called upon, in the Shire Levy which was officered by the local gentry and commanded by the Sheriff of the County. William's godson would have no worries over his equipment.

The "greate cheste" was a vital piece of furniture for a man of property. This stood in the "master's room" and contained deeds, leases, bonds, indentures, and other evidences of title to land or money. Without these in good condition the owner was a prey to grasping landlords or cunning agents or lawyers. The local branch of a Bank was not yet in the village nor was Mr. Chubb making his safes, although some of the chests, such as the one on view at Ripley Castle today, fell not far short of such things.

The occupation of this William Ullithorne is problematical: soldier, farmer, perhaps both—perhaps someone employed by the Abbey of Fountains to do business for the Community, which may account for his familiarity with neighbouring religious houses.

The reference in the Will to the West Tanfield Church is of extra-parochial interest, showing as it does that Sleningford was not entirely dependent on the Parish Church in for its church-going. The four-mile walk or ride from Sleningford to Ripon must have been a major undertaking in days when families were supposed to attend their own Parish Church—how very much easier just to slip over the river to Tanfield, barely a

mile away. It is curious that the Tanfield Parish Registers contain only one Ullithorne entry in the XVIIth century which, for good measure, is repeated in the Ripon Registers. Yet the Ripon Registers have several entries marked “baptised at Tanfield” as though a priest from Ripon carried out the ceremonies in a church outside the Parish to save mothers trekking into Ripon in an age when birth and death followed each other sickening rapidity.

3.3 William and Elizabeth of Sleningford

William II , godson and possibly nephew of William, died in 1537 in possession of his leased farm. His wife followed him in December 1538 leaving four children of tender age, William, Thomas, John and Janet. These sudden deaths occurred in years when the Plague was rampant, viz., 1537–9.

In his Will, made on 16th January 1537, William left the farmhold and residue of his goods to his wife, Elizabeth, or, in the event of remarriage, to his eldest son William.

His bequests included:–

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | For his bringing forth to the 6 vicars
and the minister | s. d.
6. 8. |
| 2. | To the High Altar | 1. 0. |
| 3. | To the Monastery of Fountains for his
absolution (this was only half what his
godfather gave!) | 1. 8. |
| 4. | To his sister, Elisabeth | 2 gimmer hogs
(sheep) |
| 5. | To William Norton and John Smith | 2 sheep each |
| 6. | To his daughter, Janet | 2 cows |
| 7. | To Christopher Ulythorne | his worsted woollen
jacket |
| 8. | To William, his eldest son (then under age)
A great Flanders Chest, a great Brass Pot,
the jacke, the salett and the bill with other
Artillery belonging to it. | |

The Will was witnessed by Sir Richard Seel, vicar, Christopher Stell and John Bovell, the last a name long, recurring in the Sleningford area. Probate was granted by the Dean of Ripon, the senior of the seven Canons of the Chapter.

It might be thought that Richard Seel was a priest of the fighting variety who had won his spurs on Flodden Field, but the Knightly, address was nothing more than a mark of respect.

A William Norton received 6/8d in the Will of William I and two sheep from William II. Was he perhaps of the family of Norton, of Norton Conyers close by, which lost its property as a result of the Northern Rising of 1569 but ultimately bought Markenfield Hall, in the Liberty, in 1761?

Less than two years later, on 18th December 1538, Sir Richard Seel and John Bovell gathered together once more to witness the last Will and Testament of the widow Elisabeth.

In her testament she beseeched the “blisside ladie, sanct Marie and all the hollie sancts that ar in heven” to pray for her. The Reformation had already started, Sir Thomas More had been beheaded, and Fountains Abbey was to be dissolved in the following year. It was not for very much longer that anyone would be able to invoke the help of the celesttial beings without bringing down the wrath of mortal Kings on their families!

Elizabeth confirms that the eldest son, William, shall have occupation of the farmhold when he comes to lawful age—which he eventually did. During her lifetime she had paid £3.13.4. for the “gerrsum” of the farmhold for her son. This was the fine or rent imposed on an heir entering his land for the first time. She affirms this and adds, “If he will be content to rebate owt of his portion of good” to the value of this amount, “then I will that he have at his entre to the said fermalde tow quarters whet tow quarters barle and tow quarters of ootts and if he will not be so contented then I will that all the same grayns bee euqlylly devydet amonge all my Children”.

Her bequests:—

1. Affirming to William the jacke, salett, skullcap, a pair of splints (for arm or leg protection), sword and buckler, the great brass pot and the “greit Flaunders chist” – in addition a bay mare and a brewing lede.
2. To the youngest son, John, a qwy stirke (heifer).
3. To her brother, Christopher, a stonyd horse (stallion)
4. To Richard Heryson and Janet Wilson, a ewe each.

To Christopher, the lucky recipient of the stallion, she entrusts the order and occupation of the farmhold to the resst of her children, they to be brought up with the profits until they should reach lawful age. Christopher might have been her brother-in-law or her brother—the words “-in-law” never being used in those days.

Probate was given on 25th February 1539

3.4 William III of Sleningford and his Brothers

The Parish Registers of Ripon do not begin until 1574: what there is of the XVIth century is incomplete, unreliable and badly bound: the Bishop’s transcripts are no better. Of the three brothers William III, Thomas and John little is known. Of Thomas there is no trace unless he was father of the Thomas Ullithornes of Lythe, near Whitby, Yeoman, whose son was apprenticed to a silk weaver of York in 1635.

Of John there is record of his burial at Ripon in 1557, together with his wife in the same year, two months after him: $3\frac{1}{2}$ d for John and $3\frac{1}{4}$ d for the wife, under the heading “*Oblaciones Mortuorum*”, were paid to the Chamberlain, an official who helped the Canon who was Treasurer to the Chapter.

Of William III nothing is known except that in 1566 he is shown on the Subsidy Roll (8 Elis, Wapontake of Claro), as being taxed on the amount of his goods (where the

Staveleys were taxed on their land). From time to time the monarch raised extra money by means of Subsidies, the victim being charged on his land or his goods whichever the greater. These applied to men of considerable substance, the 40 shilling freeholder in effect or individuals and merchants owning goods in large quantities. Charles II later altered the tax to one on hearths, which embraced a very much larger section of the population, scarce though chimney pieces still were.

William III left no Will, John was dead by 1557, possibly before he had had time to produce children, and Thomas disappeared from the records completely. There is thus no continuity with the next generation, William senior, William junior, and Bryan, who, buying the freehold of their land from Anthony Rokeby in 1598, blossomed forth as fully fledged yeomen. All three were probably born before the Ripon Parish Registers started in 1574, so we must remain in ignorance of the name or names of their fathers. Provided he was only about fifteen years old when his parents died in 1537/38 it is quite possible that William senior, marrying several times, was one and the same as William III who paid the Subsidy in 1566.

3.5 The Characteristics of the XVI and XVII Century Yeomen

At this important milestone in the family's fortunes it is relevant here to say something of the "Estate, Degree and Mystery" of Yeomen, for as such the Ullithornes were to describe themselves until they were accorded the title of Master or Gentleman in the latter half of the XVIIth century. How did the Yeomen fit into the social scene of the Tudor and Stuart periods?

In mediaeval times the man who was a freeholder yet lacked the land or wealth to become a Knight was known as a Franklin. He was freeborn and had the protection of the King's Courts which was denied to the villein or bondman who was tied to the service of his Lord in his demesne. Very often he entered the household or retinue of the King or a feudal baron in some semi-military capacity such as trusted retainer or minor official. As such he became known as a Yeoman; hence the term Yeoman of the Bedchamber – or of the Cellar. Perhaps he or his sons fought under the banner of his master and it is from this class that was recruited those gallant men who twanged their bows so successfully at Agincourt.

By the XVth century the Franklin class, first and foremost freehold tillers of the soil, started to become officially known as Yeomen, which title implied degree or status in the social hierarchy next below that of Knight where before the word had denoted a minor official. In the XVIth and XVIIth centuries the Yeoman was generally speaking said to be the freeholder whose land was worth 40/- a year or more and who owned at least 100 acres. Unofficially this could be stretched to include the substantial leaseholder such as the Ullithornes were prior to 1598. The Yeomen were the "*legales homines*", the "true and lawful men" who sat as jurors at Inquisitions and at the Hundred and County Courts; who became Churchwardens and Poor Law administrators in their village.

The XVIth and XVIIth centuries formed together the heyday of the Yeomen. With the breaking up of the old feudal estates and the sale of Monastic lands came the ex-

pansion of the town populations: farming was no longer a means of subsistence in itself; it offered money profits from the sale of surplus produce to the urban markets. Tenant farmers and the lesser husbandmen bought their own land and expanded fast alongside the old established Franklin class. This new class became rich; so rich that some of its members were wealthier than, and could intermarry with, the old established gentry. By the XVIIth century hundreds of new families had taken out their Coats of Arms and some, within two generations, had accumulated enough land to support a Knighthood.

The “Estate, Degree and Mystery” of the Yeoman was then agreed as being below the Gentleman but above the small farmer or husbandman. This regulated the extent of his public duties, his rate of taxation, and the clothes he was allowed to wear—a plain russet coat and no frills or flounces! Socially the wealthy Yeomen mingled on good terms with local gentry, for quite likely it was that they had come from similar stock not many years back, so great was the race for social advancement after the self-destruction of the bold bad Barons during the Wars of the Roses. The difference between the two classes was slight—both spoke the same dialect, both lived for corn or wool and country pastimes. Their economic position was often similar: they lent each other money, sold each other land and married each other’s sons and daughter.

Yet officially they were on a different level and the subtle differences were, perhaps, that some Yeomen preferred to maintain their old and honourable estate by living simply, being unable to sign their name but putting more and more surplus cash into more and more land. The gentleman chose to erect his mansion with a Coat of Arms on the gatepost, to educate himself and live a wider life.

The Yeomen at this period lived in simple houses many of which remain today as the typical farm house. The main downstairs room was the Hall, where the family and servants fed. The furniture was simple: wooden table and benches, a cupboard containing the pewter, and the walls hung with ancient arms and armour. The room next to it was the main bedroom for master and wife with, possibly, a four poster bed and the great chest. Upstairs were the other bedrooms; downstairs the kitchen, dairy and, outside, the barns, crofts and garths. The Yeomen employed several servants of the second and third best sorts, both men and women, but although he took an active part in the outside running of the farm and his wife managed the house neither was expected to do any of the manual work expected of the servants.

His life was centred on his parish. He was frugal, hard working, and much respected in the neighbourhood. The wealthier were looked on locally as gentlemen even if they had not yet entered their ranks; very often, in legal documents they were accorded the titles of Master (Mr.) and Mistress (Mrs.) although not officially entitled to them.

Generally speaking they had no dealings with Papists; that sort of thing in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries was reserved for the old established and the more important gentry who could afford to harbour priests for the benefit of their tenantry. Thus the Parish Church remained the centre of their lives for they were not educated enough to bother about dogma. Being of a frugal nature they tended, if anything, towards the puritanical even in areas notoriously Catholic.

Such is the class which the Ullithornes of Sleningford entered in 1598. It is very likely

that they were in it unofficially before then as being men of some substance. This is borne out by what they left in their Wills, the size of the “*gressom*” or fine on entering into the land, about £120 in modern money, and by the fact that William III paid a Subsidy Tax in 1566. They were surely of the Yeomen class in wealth if not yet in style and dignity.

3.6 Conveyance of Freehold Land in Sleningford, 1598

In the fortieth year of Elizabeth I (1598) Antony Rokeby Esq. and Mary his wife, of Westwick, near Ripon, conveyed to **William** Ullythorne, **William** Ullythorne junior, **Bryan** Ullythorne, and Thomas Atkinson, the freehold of four messuages and four to five hundred acres of land in Sleningford. The purchase price was £200 sterling—perhaps up to £4,000 in modern money.

In the same year Anthony Rokeby sold John Monckton three messuages and lands in Sleningford. Two years previously he himself had bought the manor of Westwick, lying between Ripon and Boroughbridge.*

The Fine was the sum paid to the vendor. Three copies of the Deed were prepared: one for each party to the deal whilst the third—all three being on one piece of parchment—was known as the Foot since it was at the bottom. The Feet of all such transactions since earliest times are available for inspection at the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London.

The four buyers of their own land were now well and truly Yeomen and as such they were described from henceforth on official documents. Although freeholders, however, they were, in addition, Tenants-in-Chief of the King and held the land by Knight Service. To the King, as Lord of the Manor, they paid a nominal free rent, but should they leave an heir under age the property reverted to the King during the minority. This was to happen twice during the next twenty-five years. By 1660 Knight Service had been abolished as a form of land tenure: until then it was to be merely irksome since it had lost all meaning.

3.7 William, William junior, and Bryan Ullythorne

The activities of the above three Yeomen and their descendants are recorded separately. **William** senior’s grandson Richard, sold his land to Richard, son of William junior, in 1638, before going to Cambridge. He was the progenitor of the modern Ullathornes.

The descendants of **William junior** grew fat on their land until it passed to the Wray family through an heiress in 1690, but not before sub-branches had been thrown off to Studley, near Ripon, and to Ripon itself. It is generally considered that the original lands of the two Williams formed the nucleus of the present day Sleningford Park and Friars Hurst.

Bryan’s offspring did quite well for themselves too, but here again their property passed to another family in 1730 through an heiress. The land probably forms what is

*Feet of Fines, Elizabeth I. PRO

now the Sleningford Grange estate.

Chapter 4

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM ULLATHORNE JUNIOR OF SLENINGFORD

4.1 William junior – died 1610

William died in 1610 leaving behind him a simple Last Will and Testament of only nine lines, in which he left his son, Richard, (1590–1656) his lands, leases and goods. He was unable to sign his name, possibly because he was too ill, and the document was witnessed by Roger Bayne, Bryan Ullithorne, his brother, and William Mudd.

According to custom an Inquisition Post Mortem was held by the King's Escheator in the same year.

Inquisition taken on 25th May in the 8th year of the reign of James (the first) before John Gibson, Knight, Escheator, and a jury of twelve men:–

They say on oath that William Ullithorne, yeoman, died seised in his demesne and of fee (simple) of and in a messuage in Sleningford in the County of York, also a barn, an orchard and a garden, one close of meadowland, two crofts, two closes arable and meadowland called Le Big close, one other close called Lea close and of and in three other closes in Lawn Lambfield, a parcel of land called Lawn More and of and in a pasture in a parcel of land called Deadfleete.

They say further that William held the above in Chief of the Lord King and by Knight Service and that it was worth to the King 26/8d a year (free rent). They further say that Richard is his son and heir and was aged 20 years at the death of his father and that William held no other land of the King or of any other person by Knight Service.

Taken down by the hand of Richard Bayne, gent.

According to his wishes he was buried in the Church of St. Peter and St. Wilfred, Ripon.

4.2 Richard of Sleningford, 1590–1656, Eldest Son of the Above

Richard was born a yeoman's son and died as one. As a staunch Royalist he helped Charles I with horsemen and arms, serving as an officer in the Earl of Newcastle's

army. During the 42 years in which he possessed his inheritance—due perhaps to a good marriage and the efficient pasturing of sheep—he managed to double his holding of land and die a wealthy member of his class. Apart from his estate, which automatically went to his eldest son, John, he was able to leave £2,000 (contemporary money) to his five younger children, sufficient to set up William as Lord of the Manor of Plumpton, in Nether Studley, and to marry his daughters among the lesser gentry.

At St. Michael's-le-Belfry, York, the marriage took place in 1614 between Richard and Ann Danby, daughter of John Danby of Carthorpe by Margery daughter of Marmaduke Wilson, gent., of West Tanfield. Their first child, Dorothea, was born in 1615, after which event a succession of other children followed, but it is not easy to follow their names or dates of birth owing to the muddled and defective Ripon Parish Registers. Some of them appear to have been baptised at West Tanfield, just across the river, with an entry in the Ripon Registers only when the vicar remembered. The youngest, Katherine, was born in 1639. This gave her mother a good 25 years of child-bearing. It is apparent, though, from a note in the journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, that she had “rushed” to the altar at an early age.

This was a good marriage for Richard no doubt as Ann would have brought a sizeable marriage portion with her. This was augmented in 1621 on the death of one of her brothers, Thomas Danby, who had recently left St. John's College, Cambridge. He left her £60. Curiously enough in the very next year, 1622, Richard increased his estate by the purchase of a messuage and lands in Sleningford from Ralph Monkton, probably son of the John Monkton who had bought it from Anthony Rokeby in 1598.

In 1638 Richard bought, as a further addition, the land of his cousin Richard, grandson of William senior who had died in 1599. This cousin Richard had inherited from his elder brother, John, in 1622 when only two years of age and a Ward of the Crown.

At the time of the sale Richard, who had been brought up by his mother, Jane, and stepfather, Gilbert Fawber, was about to go to Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, where he matriculated in 1639. No more is heard of him until he obtained his degree in 1647 and, as “Mr. Richard Ullithorne, Bachelor of Arts, of Sleningford”, he gave evidence in the Chancery Proceedings against William Ingleby of Ripley, described below. It is interesting that when the new owner of the land, the Richard under review, had died, his wife, Ann, received as part of her Dowry a dwelling known as Gilbert's House.

4.3 Proceedings in Chancery 1648

In 1648, when the Parliamentary Party at Westminster was ruling the country, Charles the King was in custody and everything was in a state of flux, Richard Ullithorne, his cousin William, Thomas Beckwith, William Atkinson and others, all of Sleningford, took action against William Ingleby, Esq., of Ripley, near Harrogate.

Richard had been an active Royalist, Thomas Beckwith was a Recusant. William Ingleby, son of Sir William Ingleby, Bart., had regained his father's sequestrated estate on payment of a substantial sum of money, being—as he was described—“favourably disposed towards the Parliament”.

Richard and others had been summoned to York by Sir Robert Barwick, Kt. and Thomas Dickenson—both Parliamentary officials, no doubt—who had accused them of having withheld their tithes of corn, sheep and wool, or a monetary payment en lieu, which had been due to William Ingleby or his father for the years 1644 to 1647. They were accordingly issued with an Order for Payment and a demand for a substantial sum in damages. The accused then appealed to the Court of Chancery for a stay of the Order until things had been sorted out.

How did William Ingleby, of Ripley, some miles away and not even in the Ripon Liberty, come to claim the tithes of Sleningford? His claim, so he said in his evidence, was based on an ancient Agreement (quoted in Chapter 2 above), which he produced before the Court, made between the Ripon Chapter and the Abbot of Fountains in 1216. The Abbey had owed its tithes to the Canon of the Chapter who was Prebendary of Studley whilst those of Sleningford were due to another Prebendary. After Sleningford became Abbey property this Agreement arranged—*pro bono pacis*—that the Sleningford tithes should be paid by the Abbot and Community to the Prebendary of Studley in perpetuity and a yearly sum of five marks in Silver was compounded for.

Ever since the days of Elizabeth, said William Ingleby, the tithes of the Studley Prebend had been farmed out to the Inglebys for a fixed sum to be paid annually to the Church authorities in Ripon. According to this Agreement of 1216 he appeared to have an undisputed right to the Sleningford tithes.

Much water though had flowed under the bridges of the River Ure since then. The Abbey had been dissolved by Henry in 1539 and the Chapter of Ripon with its Canons, Prebends, and endowments had been similarly dissolved by Edward VI, restored by Mary, dissolved by Elizabeth, restored, in a new form, by James I, and dissolved again by the Parliament in 1647. The Archbishop's manorial rights had met an almost similar fate until, between 1647 and 1660, the rights were possessed by that great Parliamentary, Lord Fairfax. By 1648 it must have been difficult to say who owed tithes to whom in this vast area for so long dominated by different ranks and species of cleric.

The Complainants, in this Case, asserted that, having been part of the former territories of the Monastery, Sleningford was exempt from the payment of tithes or first fruits as the result of an Act of Parliament put through by Henry VIII after the Dissolution. They—or at any rate the Ullithornes—had owned their land for fifty years and knew that tithes had never been paid. Now, they said, William Ingleby, by quoting an Agreement of 1216 and an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons of 1644, was pretending title to such tithes.

Why did William Ingleby, in 1648, suddenly start to claim them? He might have been inspired by political or personal enmity or by economic necessity: or was he actually in the right? William's father, Sir William, had been an ardent Royalist. At the end of the Civil War, in 1646, the Parliamentarians had taken a fancy to Ripley and, having sequestered it, billeted troops there. Nevertheless, like many others, Sir William was able to regain his estate by compounding for it, i.e., paying a sum equal to so many times its value. As, in 1647, he was by now sick and aged, and his son was considered to be "favourably disposed towards the Parliament"—through expediency we might

guess—William junior was allowed to compound for his father. Included in the returned estate in 1647 he found a right to the Studley Magna tithes and, being impoverished by the fine, he may have tried to resuscitate the old 1216 Agreement over Sleningford just to see what would happen. In 1648 the country was in no settled condition, obviously, so this was just the time to revive something from the past and establish a new precedent. On the other hand he may have been perfectly correct in what he did, the other side knowing full well that it was in the wrong.

It is of further interest that, in 1666, Richard's son, William, of Nether Studley, sued a branch of the Ingleby family in the Court of Chancery and the other William (Richard's cousin) sued the Barwicks and Dickensons (see later): both in 1666 when the Commonwealth days were over and both for different reasons.

In the evidence given during the above Case it emerged that Richard Ullithorne then owned about 250 acres in Sleningford and his cousin William just over 100.

4.4 The Informer

In the State Papers for the Commonwealth period is a letter written to the "Committee for the Advance of Money" by a Katherine Needham. This accused Master Richard Ullithorne of Sleningford, Sir Edward Duncumbe of Crayke, and William and Francis Lacon of Sawley, all in the County of York, of sending horsemen and arms to the Earl of Newcastle against the Parliamentary Party and that all had been Officers under him. Furthermore that each had kept up a continual correspondence, had frequented the Castles of Knaresborough and Skipton and had aided the enemy in divers ways.

The letter was dated 29th May 1649. Either the letter had been personally handed in or the post was very quick for on 30th May the above mentioned Committee, sitting in the Palace of Westminster, ordered the Committee for Yorkshire to assemble witnesses and to examine them on oath "with all convenient speed".

Since the above mentioned Castles had surrendered to the Parliamentary Party in 1644 and 1645 respectively we can only make a guess at this tardy deposition on the part of Katherine. No results of the inquiry can be found in the State Papers nor record of punishment, if any, meted out.

4.5 More Proceedings in Chancery, 1654

Richard Ullithorne, still described as a Yeoman of Sleningford, despite his description as Master Ullithorne in the informer's letter above, launched his second suit in Chancery shortly before his death. In this he sued Thomas Hamond, Bailiff of the ancient Court Military in Ripon. In his deposition to the Keeper of the Great Seal he recalled how Christopher Bickersteth, gent., up before the Court Military in 1642, had been ordered to pay Richard a sum of money owing to him. At a subsequent date he had been taken into custody by the Bailiff for non payment but later set at large again. Thomas Hamond had asked Richard not to press his claim too hard because Bickersteth was going to get his wife, Isabell, to issue a Writ of Dower in order to obtain her third share in the land

called Broadfields, then held by Thomas Redshaw, gent. But here they were in 1654 and Richard was still without his money.

Two witnesses in this case are worthy of note: Richard's eldest son, John, who was described as "John Ullithorne, gent., aged about 29 years"—father a yeoman, son a "gent."—and Thomas Redshaw. The Redshaws were quite numerous in and around Ripon and this Thomas might well be the father of the one who married Richard's daughter, Tryphena, in 1662 and settled down at Whitecliffe, being taxed on nine hearths in the Hearth Tax Roll of 1666. Of Yeomen descent the Redshaws were wealthy Aldermen of Ripon. In 1639 a Thomas went to Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, shortly after Richard Ullithorne (1618–1681), grandson of William senior. In 1646 a Thomas, of Ripon, compounded for his property in Ripon sequestrated by Parliament for his Royalist activities.

4.6 Richard's death and his Will, 1656

Richard died in January 1565*. The property, doubled and possibly trebled in size since 1610, descended to his eldest son, **John**.

Until 1858 Wills were proved by and stored in the Court of the Archdeaconry concerned, or, in an area which had a "peculiar" jurisdiction, such as the Liberty of Ripon, by the "Peculiar" Court. If the property was in two Archdeaconries or Peculiars the Will went to the Diocesan Court and if in two Dioceses to the Provincial Court, i.e., Canterbury or York. During the Commonwealth, however, all Wills had to be proved by a civil authority, being subsequently stored by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Richard's Will, therefore, lies today in Somerset House, whereas over 25 other Ullathorne ones are stored locally in the Borthwick Institute in York.

Richard left £600 and the moiety of the wool and lambs recently bequeathed him by his uncle, Richard Bayne, to his youngest son, **Richard**, who, together with his eldest brother, John, became an executor of the Will.

To each of his daughters Anne (later married to a Richard Bayne, gent.), Tryphena (married in 1662 to Thomas Redshaw, gent.), and Katherine (identified in 1658 as "of Crewelthorpe"), he bequeathed £300.

The remainder of his goods, chattles and personal estate not formerly bequeathed he divided equally between John and Richard, his eldest and youngest sons (and executors).

He was buried in the Church of St. Michael and St. Wilfred, Ripon—now Ripon Cathedral.

4.7 Richard Bayne

Richard Bayne, described by Richard above as "his uncle", was a Merchant of York whose Will was proved in 1653. He left shares in various messuages and lands at Beverley in Nidderdale to:—

His cousin (not nephew), Richard Ullithorne of Sleningford.

*Transcriber: as typed

Richard Bayne, son of his cousin Robert Bayne of Crewelthorpe.

John Beckwith and Leonard Horsemann of Dallowgill.

The remainder of the lease on a parcel of land in East Tanfield went to his cousin, Richard, and £2 to Richard's wife, Anne.

Remainder of goods, chattels, and personal estate to his executors in equal parts, i.e., Richard Ullithorne of Sleningford, his cousin, and Richard Bayne, son of Robert Bayne of Crewelthorpe, his cousin.

The Will was witnessed by:—

Richard Ullithorne junior John Flint, his mark

William Ullithorne Dorothy Ullithorne, her mark

John Ullithorne

The Richard Bayne of Crewelthorpe, one of the executors and legatees, is evidently the same Richard who witnessed the Will of Richard Ullithorne's widow, Anne, in 1657 and whom she describes as her son-in-law. During the family quarrel to be described below Katherine Ullithorne of Crewelthorpe, daughter of Richard and Anne, was obviously staying with her brother-in-law and sister in order to avoid the scenes taking place between her brother John and her widowed mother, Anne.

4.8 John Ullithorne, Gent., of Sleningford. 1626–1690

Two people were not mentioned in Richard's Will: his wife, Anne, and his middle son, **William**.

It is significant, though, that a year or so before his father's death, i.e., 1654, William had purchased the Manor, Lordship, and Capital Messuage of Plumpton, in Nether Studley and adjacent to the old Fountains Abbey, for £660, which sum might be compared to his brother, Richard's, £600 and half a flock of wool and lambs. William will be dealt with later on, and a very sad story it is. We must now deliberate on the unfortunate occurrences that were taking place in Sleningford.

There was no reason why John's mother, Anne, should have been mentioned in Richard's Will: by Right of Dower she was entitled to a third part of her late husband's estate during her widowhood. Entitled to it but did she get it? She said no: John said yes, or the equivalent of it. Whoever was in the wrong, the young John or the aged Anne, sick and weary of this life, they came to blows and bodily ones at that. In May 1658, two years after Richard's death. John instituted Chancery proceedings against his mother and the Lord of Plumpton. The proceedings, extant in the Public Record Office, tell the tale of what happens when mother-in-law, no longer mistress of the house, insists on living in it. For, in June 1657, a marriage had taken place at Ripon between John Ullithorne, gent., of the Parish of Ripon, and Miss Frances Conyers, daughter of the Rev. Geo. Conyers of Fylingdales, Whitby and Halsham.

4.9 The Family Quarrel

John's deposition in the Chancery proceedings was brief and simple. On 25th December 1656, the first Christmas Day since Richard's death, he and his mother had come to a special arrangement together concerning her third part or dower. Instead of her full allotment of land she was to have certain houses and lands in Sleningford, viz., Willowbaynes, Horseclose Field, Knappings, Freershouse and a house called Gilbert's House with kiln, garth and croft thereto. She should also have the room over the parlour in his own house to come to if she should so desire. In the place of lands **not** allotted to her John was to pay her £10 yearly in four instalments. His mother had entered into these houses and lands allotted her and had demised the same to her son, Richard, and to other persons on a long lease. Now she was going about saying, with her other son, William, that he, John, had not kept his side of the agreement and that it was therefore void. Furthermore she had applied for a Writ of Dower which would give her her full third allotment of her late husband's lands. This he considered would be unfair since he had manured and greatly improved the land since his father's death. (This was in May 1658.) He was therefore appealing to the Court that this Writ of Dower should be stayed, since he himself had kept strictly to their special agreement of December 1656 by allotting her the houses, etc., and by paying her the £10 yearly in place of land not allotted to her but to which she was entitled.

His mother's story was rather different. In the first place, she said, she had been misled by John over her share of her late husband's **Personal Estate** which, according to her, should have been £700 whereas Richard had put it at £300. There was certainly some discussion in December 1656 about her share in the **Real Estate** but she was going to be very careful this time that she should be allotted her full share after John's previous treatment of her. She did not accept John's proposal, so it was decided that one John Bell and her son William should work something out between them. In the end it was decided that she should have, for three years only, certain houses and lands, Willowbaynes etc., and the yearly sum of £10 in place of the residue of her third share of the land. In addition she was to have:—

1. An abode in John's dwelling house and her table and diet with him at his proper costs and charges.
2. Use of the room over the parlour, the closet nearby and the room over the room over the parlour.
3. A third part of the profits of the orchards, gardens, and dovecotes.
4. Permission to keep poultry about the place, the use of a manservant when she went riding, and the milk of one cow yearly to give to the poor.
5. The restoration of her bed-coverings, cushions and stool which John had detained from her on Richard's death.
6. The sum of £10 compensation for what she had been done out of between her husband's death and this agreement.

She had accepted this and had entered into the houses and lands, which she had

demised to her son Richard at an annual rent of £25, but not on a long lease. But now (1658) she was complaining that since the Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. last past she had received no quarterly instalments of 50 shillings nor the £10 compensation. She had continued to live with John until he seemed to grow weary of her company (he had just married Frances Conyers), and he behaved undutifully towards her not only by base and unworthy language not fit to be expressed but also by violent means: threatening her death and several times laying violent hands on her. So that whilst she lived with him she was in continual danger or fear of her life and was forced, through the extremity of his ill usage, to leave the house and otherwise abide for herself, to her great trouble, inconvenience and loss. Whilst she lived with him he would not let her use the parlour or the closet nor did he give her any of the profits of the gardens or dovecotes or allow her to keep poultry.

He had thus broken the agreement on his part so she decided to, and did, issue a Writ of Dower to obtain her full allotment or one third for her whole life. The money John had paid her in the past should be considered as damages for what she had suffered.

When the witnesses were interrogated in August 1659—the law then, as now, worked slowly—Leonard Metcalfe, of Studley, Yeoman, a former servant of John's, had seen him pay his mother quarterly instalments of fifty shillings at Candlemas, May Day, Lammas and Martinmas.

William Ullithorne (John's cousin), Yeoman, aged 59, had heard the Dower for Anne discussed when he was present on Christmas Day 1656.

Richard Ullithorne, of Northcote, Masham, said he rented Willowbaynes, etc., from his mother for £25 a year. He saw John once knock his mother against the "cellarne" of the house and once against one of the gates.

Katherine Ullithorne, of Grewelthorpe, spinster, aged 20, saw her mother ill-treated once by John.

The chief witness for John was John Bell, of Bellflaske, Yeoman.

Such was the gist of the evidence on which the suit was based when it was finally heard at York.

4.10 The Dovecote

This was an important part of the economy of a Household, being confined to the Lord of the Manor, the Rector and all Freeholders. It was not the wooden box on top of a wooden pole of modern days but a substantial building containing nests for up to two thousand pigeons. It was required to be proof against rats and near to water so that the water, carried by the mother birds, did not have time to dry up. There is a large stone dovecote standing today in the grounds of Sleningford Park, possibly the same from which Anne was deprived of the profits.

4.11 Anne's Death, 1661

During the domestic crisis described above, about January 1657, Anne had fallen ill. Evidently thinking that death was near she made a Will—but she rallied and finally passed away, weary of life, as she said, in 1661.

To her daughter, Katherine, she left £60 in the hands of Richard Bayne, her son-in-law and husband of Anne. To her daughter Tryphena she gave £40 and the remainder of her goods, debts, Bills, Bonds, reckonings or accounts after discharging her legacies and funeral expenses. Tryphena was also to be sole executrix. Anne Ullithorne, neè Danby, affixed her mark and seal, which performance was witnessed by Richard Bayne and Thomas Hemsley. John was evidently not asked to participate.

4.12 Hearth Tax Rolls: Sleningford-cum-North Stanley

In 1666 Robert Wyvell was taxed on 9 hearths, Sampson Staveley on 6, and John Ullithorne on 4.

In 1672 Miles Staveley was taxed on 7, Mathew Beckwith on 11, and John Ullithorne on 5. The Staveleys were then in North Stanley. The Beckwiths owned Skirbeck Hall in Sleningford, later to be named Old Sleningford Hall and owned by the Staveleys in the XIXth century.

4.13 More Litigation

1. Extract from the Court Military and Court Baron of the Liberty of Ripon (Manorial Court) 1679:—

Leonard Beckwith	complains against John Ullithorne
Richard Day	complains against John Ullithorn
John Grove	complains against John Ullithorne
2. Proceedings in Chancery 1688 (3rd year of the reign of the Lord King James II)
John Ullithorne, gent., Leonard Beckwith, and 11 others versus Sir Henry Goodricke, Kt. and Bart., Richard Bayne senior, Richard Bayne junior, John Mann and 23 others. The complaint was made by the inhabitants of the Sleningford area against inhabitants of the Kirkby Malzeard area over the customary use of some common land.

John Mann was a friend of the Ullithornes, witnessing their Wills and standing surety for them. The family had lived in the Manor of Bramley Grange, Kirkby Malzeard, since 1500.

Richard Bayne was John's brother-in-law.

4.14 John's Death 1690

John died at Sleningford in November 1690 followed by his wife, Frances, in February 1693. They were buried at Ripon but no Wills are extant. Of their two daughters the

younger, Frances, married to William Green, of Thundercliffe Grange, Ecclesfield, Co. Yorks, predeceased her father by a year after giving birth to a daughter—born 1688—who married Gervase Rosell.

The elder daughter, Isabella, married William Wray, gent. of Glentworth, Co. Lincs., their son being Sir John Wray, Bart (1689–1752). The Sleningford estate of John thus passed into the hands of the Wray family and subsequently, by marriage, to the Daltons. In 1857 Daltons were living at Sleningford Hall (now Park), at Friars Hurst, and at Sleningford Grange. It is thought that the Park and Friars Hurst correspond roughly to the lands bought by the two Williams in 1598 and the Grange to the lands bought by Bryan in the same year.

4.15 William Ullithorne, of Plumpton, Nether Studley. 1630–1674

Before dealing with John's younger brother, Richard, the one who inherited the £600 and flock of sheep and whose male descendants lived on in Ripon until 1790, something must be said of his elder brother, William, and his Lordship of Plumpton. We might almost call him Luckless William. It may be that his efforts to sort out his mother's Dower about five miles away in Sleningford wasted his time to the extent that he was unable to supervise effectively the running of his new estate which he left completely mortgaged on his death.

In 1654 William presumably received his "portion" from his father, Richard, for he purchased from Symon Mydleton, of Little Musgrave, Westmoreland, the Manor, Lordship, and capital messuage called Plumpton for £660. This lay on the western outskirts of Ripon and adjoined the land which contained the Abbey of Fountains, now stripped and falling into ruins. About the same time he must have married Beatrice who was probably the widow of a man called Wood. In 1674 there died an Ellen Wood, daughter of Mrs. Beatrice Ullithorne, widow, of Plumpton Hall, at an age too young to have been the daughter of William and a married woman as well.

The three children of William and Beatrice were John, born 1655, Beatrice, born 1657, and Tryphena, born 1663. About a mile away, over the River Skell, must have lived William's sister, Tryphena, recently married to George Redshaw.

4.16 Trouble with Symon Mydleton

About the same time that William's father was dying and before the trouble over his mother's Dower, William decided to sue Symon Mydleton in the Court of Chancery. The deposition was taken down on 25th June 1656. William's plea was that when he purchased the Manor from Symon it was encumbered with the annual sum of £33 which had to be paid to Phillip Mydleton and his sisters, Mary and Ann, for 48 years, or so long as they lived. Until Symon discharged the Manor and premises from the payment thereof William was to keep back £300 of the purchase money. He complained that Symon was pressing for payment of this sum whilst, as William maintained, the estate was still encumbered with this annual outgoing.

4.17 Financial Difficulties

By 1662 William was probably in financial difficulties. In this year he borrowed £200 from a Mary Wood (possibly a relative-in-law of Beatrice), daughter of the late Martin Wood, then under age and under the guardianship of one George Pochin. A Bond for £200 was given to Mary, and John Mann, of Bramley Grange, went security for William.

In 1666 William Ullythorne, of Plumpton Hall, sued, in the Court of Chancery, William Ingleby Esq., of Palethorpe, and Mary, his wife (the erstwhile Mary Wood) Robert Inman, clerk, Robert Taite and others. His story was that, on the instructions of Mary Wood, as she then was, he had had meetings, in 1662 and later, with various people to whom he had paid back the loan; Robert Inman, clerk, £50; to Inman again £10; to Robert Taite and another from Palethorpe £10; and the remainder to Inman. At this last rendezvous Inman had promised that Mary Wood should deliver up the Bond for cancellation—but she never had. When Mary had married William Ingleby the Bond had been found amongst her papers and presented by Ingleby to William for payment, swearing that he had never repaid the money.

If William had been so unbusinesslike that he had failed to obtain quittance for the sums repaid, £200 was a fair sum to have to pay again. This William Ingleby was not the same one who had tried to squeeze some tithes from William's father in 1648, but was it a continuation of the feud Ullithorne versus Ingleby?

4.18 The Property is Mortgaged

We can only read between the lines in these judicial proceedings but it would seem that William was getting deeper into the mire in his effort to be the Lord of the Manor—and there was worse to come!

In the year 1667, a few months after his case against William and Mary Ingleby, he had had occasion to borrow £400 from George Farmer Esq., which might suggest that he had lost his case. As security for this loan an Indenture was made out which leased to Geo. Farmer the Manor, Lordship, capital messuage and lands of Plumpton, Nether Studley, for one thousand years for the annual rent of one red rose to be paid on the Feast of St. John the Baptist—in other words he mortgaged his estate. But if he could pay Farmer £24 by the following Christmas and £400 by June 1668 the lease should be considered null and void. Meanwhile William became a tenant-at-will to Farmer and continued so for several years to rent back his own property but without repaying a single penny of the loan and interest.

When Farmer threatened to enter the premises William applied to Zachariah Jepson, of York, Apothecary, who lent him £600 with which William paid off Farmer. The lease of Plumpton was now taken on by Jepson with the proviso that it should be null and void if William could repay Jepson a total of £708, i.e., £18 on the Feast St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing (1671), £36 in 1672, £36 in 1673, and £618 by 25th March 1674.

The original £400 had now risen by £308. William still continued on as tenant-at-will

until he died on 18th March 1674. Mr. William Ullithorne, of Plumpton Hall, Studley, was buried at Ripon on 19th March. A self-described yeoman he was buried as Master Ullithorne of a Manor which he no longer possessed. His step-daughter, Ellen Wood, followed him a month later. His Will, dated 1672, produced in 1678 in a Chancery suit but not now discoverable, left everything, including lands leased, to his wife, Beatrice, who stayed on at Plumpton as a tenant-at-will of Jepson the Apothecary. His son, John, was then only eighteen years old.

4.19 John Ullithorne, gent., of Plumpton, 1655

William should have cleared his debt of £708 just seven days after he died but nothing had, in fact, been paid at all by then. Jepson, the Apothecary, then died and interest in the debt passed to a Walter Lister, Esq., who was trustee of the money—if it could ever be got—and wishing to put it to a charitable cause he took action in the Court of Chancery.

In 1678 Walter Lister, of Ripon, Esq., John Drake, Charles and Cuthbert Chambers, Aldermen of Ripon, gents., sued Beatrice Ullithorne, the widow of William. Depositions were taken down in 1678 and witnesses interrogated in 1679. Lister insisted that the money must be repaid: the sum now stood, with interest, at £750. Beatrice said that she had repaid £125 after her husband's death. She thought the estate was worth £70 a year so if she could get someone to farm it she could gradually pay back the money.

Her son, described as Mr. John Ullithorne, gent., agreed with the state of affairs in a general way, but thought the estate was worth far more than £750: he thought it could have been sold for £1600 at his father's death. He was particularly sore that his father had left him nothing in his Will: his mother had taken all the profits of the land and given him nothing towards his maintenance. He pleaded that, being now over 21, the estate should descend to him so that he could farm it and gradually clear the debt.

There is no further record easily available of John, his mother, or the Manor of Plumpton. Leaving it as an interesting subject for further research we must pass on to Richard's third son, Richard the younger of Sleningford.

4.20 Richard Ullithorne, of Sleningford, Yeoman, born 1632

A child of Richard Ullithorne, 1590–1656, was baptised at West Tanfield in 1632 but the entry was made at Ripon. By deduction this must have been Richard, younger brother of John and William. He inherited £600 with some sheep from his father and in 1657/8 was renting his mother's Dower in Sleningford for £25 a year. As a witness in the case John versus Anne, recounted above, he was described as being "of Northcote, about 25 years of age".

Extracts from the Masham Parish Registers show:—

1638 Baptised: Sarah, daughter of John Beckwith of Northcote.

1658 Married: Richard Ullethorn and Sarah Beckwith.

There is still a Northcote Farm today on the opposite bank of the River Ure to

Masham. The Beckwiths were an important and numerous family in Masham in the XVIIth century, being connected with Northcote, Nutwithcote and Aldburgh. Some branches of the family were Recusants.

As a younger son it is unlikely that Richard ever owned any land in Sleningford: more likely that he continued to lease some of his brother's property after his mother's death. He did, however, own a Water Mill at Mickley, a hamlet adjacent to, and up river of, Sleningford in the Parish of Kirkby Malzeard. It is as a result of this that we are able to know more about him and his elder son, Thomas.

4.21 The Water Mill at Mickley

In the 24th year of Charles II's reign, about 1672, Richard borrowed £10 of John Thwaites, and in the following year £20 from William Cooke, of Masham, Yeoman. Both received Bonds in exchange. Both Thwaites and Cooke died and the inheritors of the two Bonds became joined in Holy Matrimony, viz., John Lobleys of Masham, and Mary Cooke. In 1679, wishing perhaps to realise their assets with a view to setting up house, they presented a united front to Richard Ullithorne and asked for repayment of the outstanding debt and accrued interest which Richard either could not or would not pay.

Richard was duly arrested by the Bailiff of Ripon but was released after 24 hours on the understating that he would lease the Water Mill and its four acres of pasture to a William Wilson for three years at a rent of £9 and that Wilson should pay this rent annually to the Lobleys until the outstanding debt of £22.10.0 had been cleared. At the end of three years Richard asked the Lobleys for the Bonds for cancellation but they refused to hand them over. During this time, they said, Wilson had only paid them 20 shillings in cash and 50 shillings in goods. He had never been in a position to pay them, they thought, for he was in a very unsound financial position. They were holding the Bonds, therefore, until the debt was fully cleared.

In 1682 Richard Ullithorne and John Pickersgill, both of Mickley, Yeomen, sued the Lobleys in the Court of Chancery. John Pickersgill had gone surety for Richard in the first place. (A John Pickersgill had been taxed on his goods in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of Mickley in 1641 and a John Pickersgill, of Mickley, Yeoman, was taxed on three hearths in 1672. Another Richard Ullithorne (1636–1693), an account of whom appears later, married his daughter at a place unknown. His Will has not been discovered. In 1715 the remains of a John Pickersgill were buried in the Church at Kirkby Malzeard.)

Many people gave their evidence in this case but among them was Richard's son, **Thomas**, then aged about 19, and Roger Bayne of Grewelthorpe, Gent., about 28 years, possibly son of the Richard Bayne of Grewelthorpe who had married Richard's sister, Anne.

William Wilson, for his part, said that, after eighteen months, Richard had refused to keep the Mill in repair so he had sublet it for the remainder of the time.

The Lobleys' deposition to the Court was witnessed by Thomas and William Beckwith and Richard Blake; the former, presumably, being relatives of Richard's wife Sarah.

4.22 Thomas Ullithorne of Mickley and Thornton-le-Street

There is no record of the death of either Richard or Sarah. It has been stated that Sarah was buried on 3rd September 1678 at West Tanfield but the Registers, obviously incomplete, contain no such entry, nor do those of Ripon or Kirkby Malzeard. **Thomas** must have been born about 1663 and seems to have owned the Water Mill from 1685 onwards. From the following evidence it might appear that he lived at Thornton-le-Street, about 15 miles to the East, and carried on the Mill as a secondary concern.

When Thomas was about 24 years old, i.e., about 1680, he courted a Margaret Coates, daughter of Christopher Coates, of Mickley, Yeoman, and his wife Elisabeth. He asked her to marry him, after pressing his suit for four years. The application for her hand met with the approval of her parents who promised her a “portion” in keeping with her station in life. During the courtship he had often visited Christopher’s house where he had eaten, drunk, and lodged. He was always there as a friend; always at the instance and special invitation of the parents who seemed well pleased with him. Indeed he never had any need to lodge there as he had a house and mill at Mickley where he and his servants were provided with all necessities and conveniences.

Shortly after the betrothal of the two young people Christopher Coates died. Administration was given to his widow, Elisabeth. Now for some time past, whilst Thomas had been owner of the Mill and during Christopher’s lifetime, the Mill had shelled 500 quarters of oats for Christopher at sixpence a quarter. Christopher also owed Thomas £16 for other work done by Thomas’ servants in addition to which more money was owing for the hire of a horse. Christopher had also borrowed £30 from him and Thomas himself had left £40 with Christopher against the time when he might need it. Altogether Thomas was owed £104 at Christopher’s death.

After the death Thomas asked Elisabeth for a settlement but, although she acknowledged the debt nothing was ever paid. As, furthermore, she made no more mention of a marriage portion for Margaret he had stopped courting her and, in 1693, had married someone else. Elisabeth was so furious that she issued a Writ against Thomas, claiming £47 for meat, drink, washing and lodging had by Richard and his servants at the Coates’ house in the past.

That was the story told by Thomas in his deposition when he sued Elisabeth Coates, widow, in the Court of Chancery in 1693.

Chapter 5

THE ULITHORNES OF RIPON

5.1 John Ulithorn of Sleningford and Ripon, 1669–1757

In Ripon Churchyard there is, or was, a tombstone with the following inscription:–

JOHN ULITHORN
Son of Richard Ulithorn of Sleningford
Died 2 November 1757 – aged 88
BRIDGET, his wife
Died 20 March 1750 – aged 86

Good God for Jesus Christ His sake
Conduct us to some sweet recess
Where none but those that's gone before
Can form idea of the place.

There were three Richards of Sleningford in the mid XVIIth century. One had a son John who was Vicar of Ampleforth and a second specifically mentioned his only surviving son, William, in his Will. It must be assumed, therefore, without actual proof, that this John was the younger brother of Thomas and son of Richard, the Mill-owners of Mickley.

As a younger son he had evidently been apprenticed in Ripon because he is described in documents as “Tallow Chandler and Alderman of Ripon”. All we can say about this aged gentleman is taken from his Will, Probate for which was granted in 1758.

Written in his own hand at the age of 88 this gallant effort was witnessed by Robert Staveley and Richard Beckwith. He had, however, little to leave for he had “disposed of his worldly goods long ago to his children as they had occasion for them”. His executor was John, the only surviving son of his third son, William. Apart from bequests of £5 each to John's sisters, Mary and Elisabeth, on their marriage day, he left John the residue of his goods and the house in which he then lived. This had been purchased of John Aislabie, Esq., of Ripon, for the term of three thousand years for a free rent of sixpence a year, which meant, of course, that he had paid a very large sum down at the beginning which was the equivalent of a purchase price.

The Will ended: “This is my own wrighting and is honestly meant according to my capacitie and if anything be amiss I wish a favourable construction may be put upon it. Pray God send us a happy meeting for me. John Ulithorn, March ye 9th 1757.”

John had three sons, John, Richard and William. Richard predeceased his father in 1752 and there is no record of William at all, except his birth in 1701 at Ripon.

5.2 (A) John Ulithorne – born 1698, son of John (1669–1757)

The translation of a Latin inscription in a family Bible once belonging to a Mrs. Florence Simpson, granddaughter of Rebecca Ulithorn (1764–1839), of Ripon and Harrogate, reads:–

“John Ulithorne of the Inn of Furnival (commonly called Furnival’s Inn at London) was born on the Friday before the first day of May 1698, as his mother says: John gives glory to God”.

In 1714 John, son of John Ullithorne, of Ripon, Tallow Chandler, was apprenticed to Christopher Driffild, Esq., of Ripon, for the sum of £32.

In 1719 John, son of John Ullithorne of Ripon was apprenticed to Christopher Goulton, of Staples Inn, Middlesex, gent., for £45.

In 1725 James, son of James Jackson, of Ripon, was apprenticed to John Ullithorn, of Furnivals Inn, Attorney, for £46. James Jackson senior was a Draper and Alderman of Ripon and Mayor in 1723/24 and 1736/37.

It may be a coincidence that a James Jackson, of York, married a Mary Ulithorn at Trinity, Goodramgate, York, in 1758. This Mary is likely to have been John’s niece, Mary, born 1727, marrying the year after her grandfather’s death in 1757 and so qualifying for his legacy of £5! Witnesses were John Ulithorn, presumably her brother, and Ovington Harrison, perhaps a relative of the Richard Harrison who had witnessed her grandfather’s Will.

In 1736 John Ulithorn, of Furnivals Inn, Co. Middlesex, gent., sued James Bayne, Innholder of London, in the Court of Chancery concerning lands and tenements to the yearly value of £81 situated at Maunby-on-Swale, Co. Yorks, which Baynes wanted to buy.

The death, domicile and marriage, if any, of John remain unknown, but the Ripon Parish Registers have the following entry which may well fit the case:–

“1776 2 March. Mr. John Ullithorn, commoner (i.e. Councillor) of Ripon, buried.”

5.3 (B) Richard Ulithorne, of Ripon, Tallow Chandler, 1700–1752

Richard was a younger brother of John the Attorney. Son of John (1669–1757) and Bridget, he was baptised at Ripon on 23rd March 1700. Although describing himself as

Tallow Chandler and Flax Dresser of Ripon he does not appear to have been apprenticed but probably learnt the business from his father.

Amongst any other activities he may have had he and his first wife, Mary, practised the then not uncommon art of producing a child one year and burying it the next. Between 1728 and 1744 eleven children were born of whom only four survived. Mary died, worn out no doubt, in 1747 and his second wife, Elisabeth, produced two more, of whom the second, Samuel, was born some months after his father's death. The widow, Elisabeth, was thus left with four stepchildren, Richard aged 12, Henry aged 8, two daughters – and two babies of her own.

We only get one glimpse into Richard's life. In 1739 he sued Henry Barker, George Kay, Henry Laidman, all gents., and William Crowther, Innholder, of Richmond.

The story runs as follows:–

In 1737 Henry Barker, lately an officer of H.M. Revenue & Excise at Ripon, owned two properties in Richmond, 15 miles to the north: a burgage in Barrgate and a dwelling house in Pottergate—worth together, according to Richard, £300. Now Barker had borrowed £60 off a George Kay, of Richmond, and as surety for the loan he had conveyed both houses in Richmond to Kay until it was repaid. This transaction had been registered at Northallerton.

In 1738 Richard Ullithorn obtained judgement in the Court of Common Pleas against Barker for £80. Richard, not expecting Barker to be able to find any cash, planned to pay £60 to George Kay on Barker's behalf and then to take over the two dwellings in Richmond until he had recouped himself with £80 from rents and then return them to Barker. But Barker plotted with Laidman and Crowther and Kay, all of Richmond, to stop Richard getting his £80 by forestalling Richard's application at Northallerton to do what he intended. Barker announced, therefore, that Laidman and Crowther had repaid Kay on his behalf and had taken over the houses in Richmond themselves. This Richard considered to be most unfair in view of the award which had been given him for £80 in the Court. He thought that he should have had first claim on the two houses. But, as we shall see below, Henry Barker was about to decamp and put himself for good beyond the control of the King in whose service he had lately been.

A witness for the defendants said this:–

“I was engaged in Ripon by Barker's wife to carry her on horseback to Richmond with all convenient speed. She had heard that Richard Ullithorn had taken out a Writ against her husband and had gone off with it to Richmond where her husband was and she wanted to warn him. I took her behind me and set out at about 10 o'clock at night and arrived at 3 or 4 in the morning at Richmond where she found her husband in bed. She told him that Richard and three or four others were in hot pursuit. Barker said he must make the best of his way to get off and make over his effects to some friends he could trust. He thought Mr. Laidman would be the man so he was sent for immediately and, on arrival, went straight up to Barker's chamber. Mr. Heslop, an attorney, was then sent for who called for Pen, Ink, and Paper. After an hour together above stairs I was sent for and asked to lend Barker

my boots. I borrowed a pair of shoes to return home in. Half an hour later he left the house and the country known as England. Before going he said he hoped that if he came back to this country again he hoped Laidman would return him his house. To be sure assented Laidman. After he had made over his house to him to protect it from Richard Ullithorn he borrowed a horse and went. Barker said he must protect his house as Richard Ullithorn was a cunning man and would get it if he could.”

Richard I, Tallow Chandler, died in February 1752, leaving two burgages in Ripon in trust so that his widow, Elisabeth, might live in one during her lifetime. To sons Henry and James, daughters Ann and Mary, and any children yet to be born, he gave £50 each when they might be 21 years of age or marry, whichever the sooner. The second burgage was to be sold if necessary to provide the money for the legacies. When all this was completed then all the real estate was to go to his eldest son, Richard. His intention was that he and his step-mother should carry on the business in order to support the younger children. Elisabeth was appointed their guardian. The Will was signed and sealed by Richard Ullithorn in the presence of Edward Barstow, Robert Calvert and John Thearsby.

A tombstone in Ripon Churchyard was inscribed:—

RICHARD ULITHORN
died 29 Feb. 1752, aged 51
Near this place lie his mother, two sisters
wife and seven children.

His father, of course, was not yet dead.

Richard Ullithorne II, of Ripon. 1740–1790

His stepmother, Elisabeth, died in 1755, leaving him as owner of the business at the age of 15 and a crowd of younger brothers. His aged grandfather followed in 1757. Yet the Tallow Chandlery seems to have survived for another 33 years for, in 1790, Richard II made his Will; to all appearances still a bachelor. It is the first Ullithorne Will which contained no Testament; that is, the Will part of it was not preceded by any mention of God, the testator’s soul, or instructions for burial.

Richard Ullithorn, of Ripon, Tallow Chandler, appointed three Trustees, John Martin and Samuel Coates, of Ripon, gents., and John Stevenson of Bedale, Woollen Draper, who were to sell all his Real and Personal Estate and invest the money. The interest was to be paid to his brother, Henry, during his lifetime. In spite of Richard having had twelve brothers and sisters he could find no near relatives to benefit after Henry, so he left the capital, subsequently, to any children of his cousins, Elisabeth Wardrop and Mary Jackson.

With Henry’s death in 1792 yet another line of Ullithornes appears to have died out. There is no mention of James and Samuel so they may have died young.

The Will contained legacies of £20 in cash, his watch and clothes to Henry; £70 in cash, as well as furniture, plate, linen and china to his housekeeper, Rebecca Reynard; and £5 each and a mourning ring to the Trustees and Executors. The Will was signed “Rich’d Ulithorn” and he was buried at Ripon.

5.4 (C) William Ullithorn, of Ripon, born 1702

According to the Ripon Registers the third son of John Ullithorn (1669–1757) was baptised on 3rd March 1702 and, apart from the birth of his children there is nothing to be gleaned of his occupation, marriage, or death. We must therefore pass straight on to his son, John, born 3rd September 1733. His life is also a complete blank except for a tombstone in Ripon Churchyard.

John Ullithorn, of Ripon, 1733–1775, and Rebecca

“In Memory of John Ulithorn, late of Ripon, who died 27 Feb. 1775, aged 42, also Sabrina, his wife, who died 2 April 1800, aged 71 years, also four children who died in infancy, also Rebecca, wife of Thomas Dyson of Braithwell Manor, and daughter of the above John and Sabrina, who died 22 April 1839, aged 75 years.”

A Mrs. Florence Thomasina Simpson, of Ripon, whilst corresponding with Father John Ullathorne and his sister, Philomena, nephew and niece of the Bishop, between 1902 and 1906 (they were trying to establish a relationship) has left information concerning her fraternal grandmother, Rebecca, and her two husbands. Writing from South Lodge, Ripon, in 1902 she wrote: “Ulithorn is not a common name and I have been trying for some time to find if there are any left . . . The Ulithorns here were from Sleningford, near Tanfield”. In 1903 she quoted from a Deed in her possession executed by her grandmother, Rebecca, when about to marry her second husband, Thomas Dyson, of Braithwell Manor, in 1804. The Deed settled on her children a property she owned in Ripon. It included a burgage (freehold) house on the East side of the Market Square together with stables, etc. at the back, which adjoined a house and premises formerly conveyed by John Ulithorn to a Sarah Haddon.

Rebecca had a son Thomas by Thomas Dyson who, marrying when over 50, was the father of the writer of the letters, Mrs. Simpson, who also owned the Bible showing the entry of her great-great-great uncle, John Ulithorn of the Inn of Furnival, in 1698.

The death of Rebecca Dyson alias Trepass alias Ulithorn in 1839 brought to a close the history of Ullithornes in Sleningford and Ripon, consecutive over 240 years and commencing in 1598 when William junior bought his land from Anthony Rokeby.

Chapter 6

THE DESCENDANTS OF BRYAN ULLITHORNE OF SLENINGFORD

6.1 Bryan Ullithorne of Sleningford, Yeoman, d. 1629

Bryan purchased his land of Anthony Rokeby in 1598. The first recorded child, Janet, was born in 1581. There was also a daughter, Ann, married to Michael Wiseman, of Thornborough, and a base-born son, James Ullithorne, who received 40/- at Bryan's death in 1629 and who died in 1631. In 1599 Bryan married, for the second time, Phillida Bickers, of Kirkby Malzeard, by whom he had two sons, William and Richard. His third wife (1609) was Elisabeth Nelson, of Bedale, who outlived him (died 1638).

His Will was made 20 Nov. 1623, six years before his death. He had already given his two daughters their "portion", but out of his love for Ann Wiseman he gave an extra 40/- "in full discharge of her filial and child's part and portion". To his son, Richard, as yet unpreferred, he gave a "full third part of his goods according to the custom of the province". The residue of his goods and chattels went to his elder son, William, as well as the fourth part of the John Ullithorne lands which he leased during the minority of the heir, Richard, grandson of William senior who had died in 1599. 40/- went to the poor of the Parish, and 13/4d (a mark) to Frances, wife of Thomas Kirkby of Kirkby Malzeard. (Frances was born an Ullithorne).

His hand and seal were witnessed by Galfred Adamson, Richard Ullithorne (probably his nephew) and George Clyfton. He died in February 1629 but Probate was not granted until December 1630.

An **Inquisition Post Mortem** was held on 3rd October in the 5th year of the reign of Charles I (1629) before Francis Bellasis, gent., the King's Escheator, and seventeen jurymen, all "*bon et legal hominum*" of the County of York.

They said on oath that Bryan Ullithorne died seized in his demense and of fee (simple) of and in a messuage in Sleningford, a barn, a kiln, a dovecote, a garth and an orchard. Also a close called Dovecote Garth, a close on the backside of the messuage, two closes known as Horse Closes, one called "le More". Also ten acres more or less of arable and a parcel of land in the common pasture called Deadfleete. They further said that the said Bryan held the above in Chief of the Lord King and by Knight Service. They further said that **William** was his son and heir and was 26 years old at the time of Bryan's death and that Bryan did not hold any other land of the King by Knight Service or of

anyone else.

Taken down by the hand of Thomas Savile, gent.

6.2 William Ullithorne, of Sleningford, 1600–1670, Yeoman

William succeeded his father in 1629.

Paver's Marriage Licences, published in the volumes of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, produce two entries:

1635. William Ullithorne, Yeoman, of Ripon, and Mary Kay, Spinster, of Kirkby Malzeard.

1635. Richard Ullithorne, Grocer, and Anne Slinger, Spinster, of Ripon.

There is no record of the second marriage in the Ripon Registers—if it ever took place—but this may well be the second son of Bryan. William was marrying so if Richard had been living with him it was now his duty to leave the house and set up on his own. Naturally he wanted a wife too. Whilst fathers often wanted their sons to live at home to help on the farm it was a rule that the house should only have one mistress—thus it was often late in life before sons were able to marry. William and Richard may well illustrate the point, for William was 35 Years old in 1635. Marriages in those days were no love affairs but strictly business deals in which the girl was expected to play a profitable part by bringing in a “portion” or, better still, a slice of land.

There is no further record of this Richard. A grocer was usually an “engrosser” or wholesaler of sorts but generally of tea and sugar.

6.3 The Manor Court, 1656

Extract from the Canon's Fee Court of Ripon, 1656, before John Wastel, Esq., Steward of the Manor:—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 5th June. | William Ullithorne complains against John Kirkby, def. in a plea of taking and detaining 3 ewes, 3 lambs and 1 gimmer hogg (species of sheep) – price 20 shillings, of proper the goods and chattels of said William against pledges taken on 20 May 1656. |
| 20 June. | W.U. and J.K., def. in a plea of caption. The def. hath complained peremptory (?) |
| 26 August. | W.U. and J.K. in a plea of caption. The def. hath complained (?) |
| 16 Sep. | W.U. and J.K. def. pleaded he did not wrongfully take the said goods, therefore ven fac (<i>venire facias</i>). |

The words “venire facias” probably meant that John Kirkby was to appear for trial before a Jury.

6.4 Subsidy and Hearth Tax Rolls: Sleningford-cum-North Stainley

In the Subsidy Roll for the 15th year of Charles II (1663), now in the Public Record Office, William Ullithorne was taxed on his goods whilst his cousin, John, together with

the Wyvells and the Staveleys, was taxed on his land. Subsidies were only paid by the substantial house or land owners, being calculated on the owners' goods or land whichever the greater. These extra taxes, occasionally called for by the Sovereign, and which had gone by different names since early times, were to give way soon to the Hearth Tax, which hit a far larger slice of the population; everyone, in fact, who had one or more fireplaces in his house.

In the Hearth Tax Roll of 1666 Robert Wyvell paid on 9, Sampson Staveley on 6, John Ullithorne on 4, and William was not mentioned. It might have been that William was then living at Kirk Hammerton.

In 1672 Matthew Beckwith paid on 11, Miles Staveley on 7, John Ullithorne on 5, and Richard Ullithorne, presumably William's son and heir, on 2.

6.5 Chancery Proceedings

In 1666 William Ullithorne and Mary, his wife, sued John Bell and others in the Court of Chancery.

According to William, he, William, had been granted administration of the estate of John Kay, late of Kirk Hammerton, gent. During Kay's lifetime, in 1653 to be exact, a Richard Bell had given a Bond to a James Strangeways, gent., in return for a loan of money. After Richard Bell's death his brother, John Bell, held land in trust, viz. at Langthorpe and Bishop Monckton, near Ripon, for Richard's son and heir, another John Bell (junior) then a minor. Strangeways should have been repaid out of the rents from this land, but John Bell (senior) took the rents for his own use, and before his death conveyed the lands to new trustees, William Barwick, Christopher Richardson, and Henry Lumley. Strangeways was still unpaid and, according to William Ullithorne, conspired with the trustees and sued John Kay, who had gone surety for the original borrower, Richard Bell, in 1653. John Kay died in 1666 and William got administration of the estate. Seeing no good reason why John Kay should pay whilst Richard's son John Bell (junior) had sufficient means to do, William sued John Bell Junior, his guardian, Thomas Dickenson, Esq., and the two trustees, Barwick and Richardson (the third, Lumley, had since died).

Since the issue of the Bond in 1653 the Commonwealth had given way to the Restoration; Cromwell's officials had been replaced by Royalists. In 1648 two magistrates, a Thomas Dickenson and a Barwick, had tried to get tithes out of William and Richard Ullithorne for William Ingleby. Was William now getting his own back?

The most important piece of information to come out of the case is that John Kay, of Kirkhammerton, gent., was almost certainly the brother of William's wife Mary. William and Mary must have inherited from him the lands and tenements in Kirk Hammerton and Thorpe Underwood, near York, which are mentioned below in William's Will. When the depositions were taken in 1667–68 William's son and heir, then 32 years, was described as Richard Ullithorne of Kirk Hammerton, and several witnesses, mostly from Nun Monckton, nearby, professed to be acquainted with William himself. This may well explain the absence of William's name from the Sleningford Hearth Tax Roll of 1666:

he was living at Kirk Hammerton.

6.6 William's Will

Sick in body but of sound and perfect memory William Ullithorn of Sleningford, Yeoman, made his Will in November 1670.

First of all he bequeathed his wife, Mary, the annual sum of six pounds and ten shillings English money during her lifetime, to be paid out of his lands in Kirk Hammerton for the maintenance, education and custody of his youner son, John. After her death John was to get seven pounds a year for his life for his maintenance, education and livelihood in just satisfaction of all filial and child's part or portion.

Then he willed to his daughters, Dorothy, Mary and Ann, the sum of £140 each as their portions to be paid two years after his death. Furthermore he called upon his son and heir, Richard, to pay such sums without delay, evasion, or fraud and, until the portions were paid, to award them interest at six per cent per annum.

To his wife he gave all her wearing apparel, both woollen or linen, the bed in which he was then lying complete with bedclothes and all things belonging to it, all brass and pewter vessels, dishes, poddingers, plates, pots, pans and other household goods made of brass and pewter and also half his linen. But he asked her to give up her right of Dower in his lands at Kirk Hammerton and Thorpe Underwood in view of the heavy burden already placed on them.

To his four children, John, Dorothy, Mary and Ann, he gave all their respective wearing apparel absolutely and to Richard the residue of his goods and chattels.

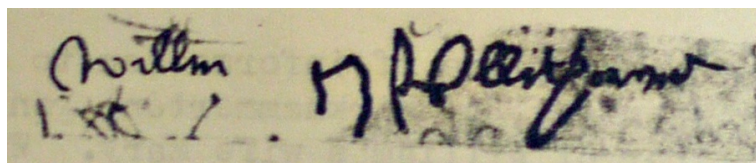
The Will was signed and sealed by William Ullythorne and witnessed by John Man (presumably of Bramley Grange).

This mention of his younger son, John, is puzzling. The impression is that he was still a child but the Ripon Registers, muddled and incomplete though they are, give his birth as 1637 which would have made him about 33 years old; not, therefore, in need of education by 1670. It is likely that the earlier John must have died and another have taken his place. The recorded death of John Ullithorne the younger of Sleningford, in 1677 (as opposed to John, son of Richard, 1627–1690) would seem, however, to dispose of him whatever his age.

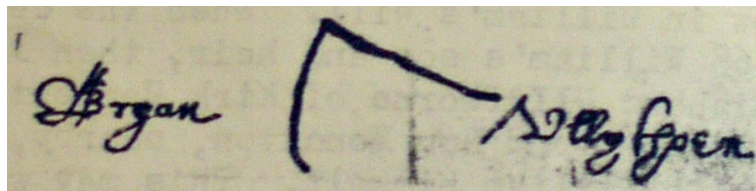
William was buried on 12th January 1671 at Ripon. He was followed on 22nd January by Mary, and in 1675 by another Mary: one presumably his wife and the other his daughter. The latter's death was preceded in September 1674, by a marriage at Ripon between Mathew Dixon of Middleham, and Dorothy Ullithorne of Sleningford. John the younger died in 1677, as recorded above.

6.7 Richard Ullithorne, of Sleningford, Yeoman, 1636–1693

Richard, the elder son, inherited the estate at the age of 34 years approx. Tenure by Knight Service had been abolished in 1660 as well as Inquisitions Post Mortem. The land was now held by Common Socage, an ancient form of tenure in the Feudal system



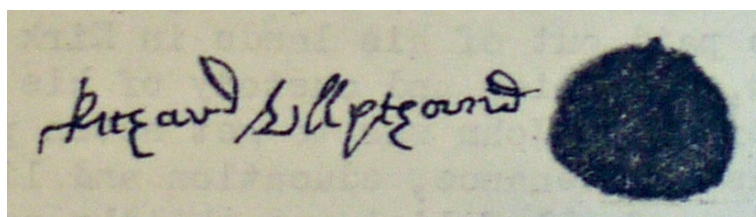
1. William Ullithorne th'elder, of Sleningford, d.1599. His "mark".



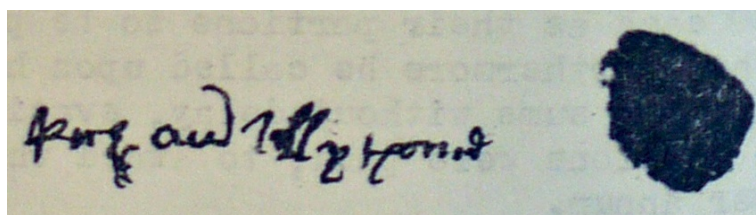
2. Bryan Ullythorne, of Sleningford, d.1629. His "mark".



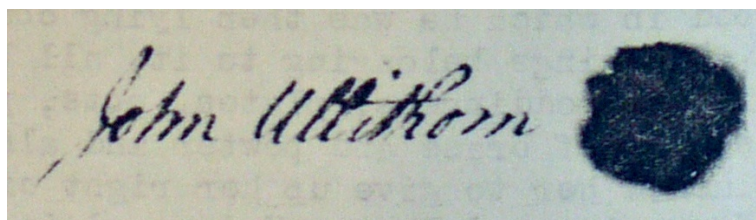
3. William Ullythorne, of Sleningford, 1600–1693, son of Bryan.



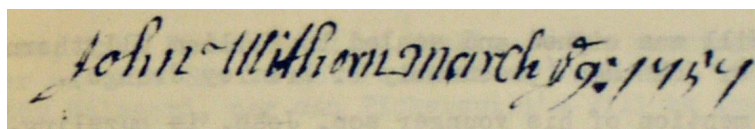
4. Richard Ullythorne, of Sleningford, 1636–1693, son of William.



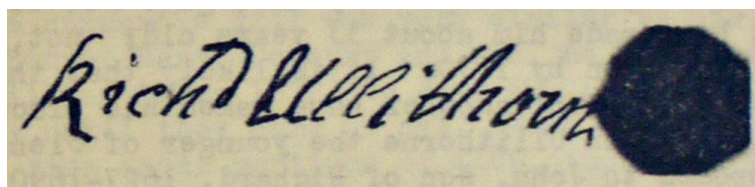
5. The deathbed signature of Richard.



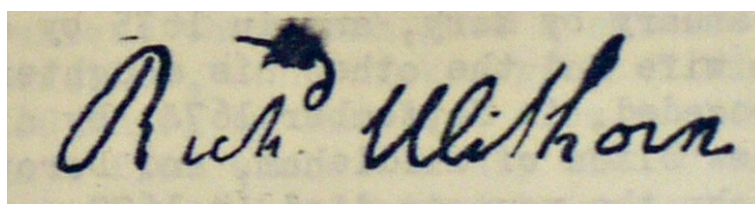
6. John Ullithorn, of Sleningford and Bedale, 1716–1760. (Illegitimate)



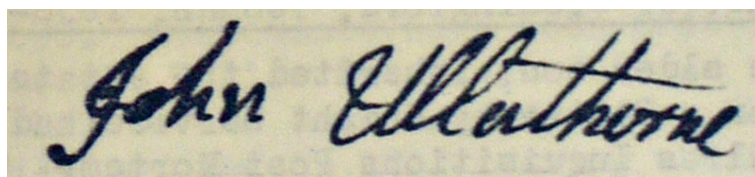
7. John Ullithorn, of Ripon, 1669–1757.



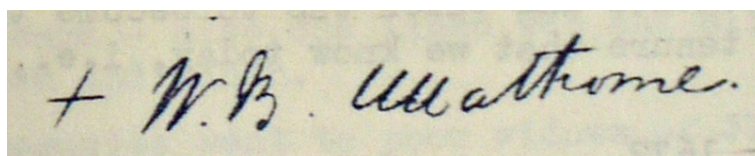
8. Richard Ullithorn, of Ripon, 1700–1752, son of John.



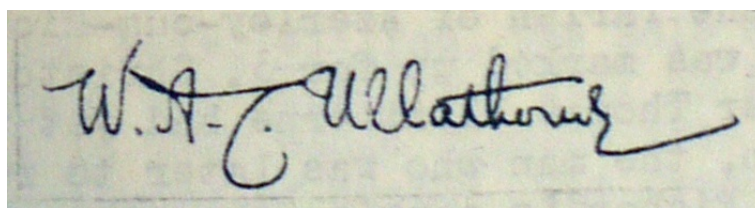
9. Richard Ullithorn, of Ripon, 1740–1790, son of Richard.



10. John Ullathorne, of Easingwold and York, 1725–1795.



11. William Bernard Ullathorne, D.D., Bishop of Birmingham, 1806–1889.



12. William Archer Clement Ullathorne, B.A., Hon. Canon, Bury St. Edmunds, 1902–
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Ipswich.

but one which had formerly entailed no military service or commitments and which was to become the forerunner of the Freehold tenure that we know today, i.e., Free and Common Socage .

6.8 Hearth Tax Roll, 1672

Richard was taxed on only two hearths in this year, his second cousin, John, on 5, Miles Staveley on 7, and Mathew Beckwith on 11. In the Parish of Azerley-cum-Mickley John Pickersgill, Yeoman, was marked up for 3, Christopher Coates, Yeoman, whose daughter Thomas Ullithorne had yet to court, had 2, and William Wilson, the man who was later to rent the Water Mill in Mickley from Richard's cousin, the other Richard, was taxed on only one. Over in Ampleforth the third Richard, as "Mr. Ullathorne", was taxed on 3.

6.9 Richard's Marriage

Richard mentions in his Will the grandfather of his daughters, John Pickersgill of Mickley. His marriage to the daughter of this man is not recorded at Richmond, Tanfield, or Kirkby Malzeard, nor can Pickersgill's Will be found.

6.10 Richard's Will

In form Richard's Will was very similar to his father's. To his daughters, Mary, Dorothy and Ann, he requested his son and heir, William (born 1672) to give £9, £9 and £10 a year respectively until they came of age. When this occurred he was to give them their portions of £180, increased to £190 in a codicil in 1692; the whole to be paid out of his lands and tenements in Kirk Hammerton and Thorpe Underwood and from two closes in Sleningford, Talbutt Close and Beets. There was a proviso that unless they each gave a release to the executors of their grandfather, John Pickersgill of Mickley, Yeoman, for the sums of £30 which he had left them in his Will, then they should only have £160 each. If any should die before 21 years then that money should be divided between his surviving children, William and his sisters. (The word "surviving" is important because it shows that Richard's younger son, John, had died before 1690. Statements have been made by past researchers that he was the Tallow Chandler of Ripon who died in 1757 aged 88, and that he had been excluded from the estate when his brother William died in 1711 leaving a daughter yet unborn.)

To each daughter he left one bedstead, feather bed and furniture for same—also one linen web and all their wearing apparel, woollen and linen.

Various legacies went to poor widows of Sleningford and North Stainley, to the children of the curate, later Vicar, of West Tanfield, Simon Hutchinson, and to his own menservants and maidservants.

His son and heir, **William**, was sole executor. Richard Ullithorne signed and sealed the Will in 1690. His signature to the codicil in 1692 would suggest that either the quill

or he were in the throes of death! The presence of Simon Hutchinson at the death-bed might indicate that Richard was buried at West Tanfield for he is not to be found in the Ripon Registers—nor, for that matter, in those at West Tanfield, but the latter are very obviously incomplete. There is said to be an Ullithorne tombstone at the foot of the Chancel steps at Tanfield but it is not now visible.

6.11 William Ullithorne, of Sleningford, Gent. 1672–1711

William had a double baptism; at Ripon on 10th October 1672, and at Tanfield on 19th October in the same Year (unless the Registers at either place have been misread). This is the only Ullithorne entry at Tanfield during the XVIIth century yet we know there were more. Several baptisms entered at Ripon are marked “baptised at Tanfield”.

His sisters, Mary and Ann, were married to Thomas Holdsworth and Francis Browne (of Hutton) at Ripon in 1698 and 1703 respectively.

In 1711, on 23rd January, at Ripon, William Ullithorn married Margaret Iles of Sleningford. On 12th April, less than three months later, William made his Will and Probate was granted on the 16th.

William Ullithorne of Sleningford, Gent., sick and weak in body but of sound and perfect mind, left all his real estate, freehold and leasehold, to any child that Margaret might be enseint with at the time of his death and if no child then to be divided between his sisters, Mary Holdsworth, Anne Browne and Dorothy. Apart from legacies to his brothers-in-law he gave the residue of his personal estate to his dear and loving wife, Margaret, with the request that she should be allowed to live on and enjoy the estate until 12 months after his death.

William could have had little idea whether or not his wife was with child when he died in April 1711, for Margaret, his daughter, was not born until January 1712. Had this occurred a week or so later her three aunts might well have raised their eyebrows and wondered who indeed might be the beneficiaries of their brother’s estate. It was a close thing, indeed! They may well have raised them in fact when they saw in the Ripon Registers:—

18th Aug. 1716. **John**, son of Margaret Ullythorn of Sleningford
(illegitimate).

In 1720/22 the widow Margaret Ulithorne, her father William Iles, and George Webster, sued Abraham Smith, gent., in the Court of Chancery. In 1706 William and George had each lent Abraham Smith, of Kirkby Malzeard, £20. Abraham continued to pay the interest on the loan and so did his brother, John, but when the Bonds got into the hands, by further inheritance, of John’s son, Abraham junior, this young man saw no good reason why he should either pay the interest or repay the capital. On the other side, meanwhile, William Iles had paid George Webster £20 and given the two Bonds, worth £40, to his daughter Margaret as part of her marriage portion in 1711. So Margaret sued Abraham Smith junior in 1720!

Ten years later December 1730, Margaret Ullithorne junior, the daughter of William and Margaret, married a William Chambers and thus the last piece of Ullithorne land

in Sleningford passed from the family. It became in time the present Sleningford Grange property.

William Chambers (1705–1753) of Ripon, Apothecary and Surgeon, was Mayor of Ripon in 1741/42. His grandfather, another William, had been Mayor in 1688, 1699 and 1709.

6.12 John Ullithorne, of Bedale, Mercer, 1716–1759/60 (Illegitimate)

As an epilogue to the story of the descendants of Bryan Ullithorne (died 1629), we can only produce extracts from the Will of John Ullithorne of Bedale—an Ullithorne in name but not by blood—who died 1759/60.

Writing in December 1759 John Ullithorne, of Bedale, Co. Yorks, Mercer, left £100 to his maidservant, £5 and his silver watch to his cousins, John Roper and John Roper junior of Norton, and £10 to Abraham Hereson, of Exilby, which sum was already owed to him by Abraham.

To his (half) nephew, William Chambers of Ripon, Surgeon, he left the residue of his personal estate and his real estate in Nidderdale and elsewhere in Co. Yorks.

Part II

Chapter 7

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM ULLITHORNE SENIOR OF SLENINGFORD

7.1 William Senior d. 1599

In 1594, at Ripon, a William Ulythorne married Ellen Harrison and unless the bridegroom was William junior we can assume that William senior was marrying again, for when he died he already had a married daughter, Agnes Bell, to whose three children he left 13/4d each (1 mark).

He made his Will in June 1599 (Probate same year). He was “sick in body”; perhaps too sick to sign his name. His mark was witnessed by John Wilson, Simon Widdas, William Preston and William Horton.

To his daughter Dorothy, who married William Beeston of Burton Lennard, he left the cupboard that stood in the house with all the vessels and furniture on it, one bedstead sufficiently furnished with clothes, cod, codwares and sheets, one little brass pot, a kettle, and the chest that was her mother’s.

The main point in this Will is that he left one moiety of his tenement and lands (one half) to his eldest son, **John**, and one moiety to his youngest son, **Christopher**, and the “heirs of their body lawfully to be begotten”. These last words were important for they meant that each moiety was left in fee tail instead of in fee simple: each heir who lived on the property was to be a tenant-in-tail to guard, so to speak, the inheritance of his own heir and his heir in perpetuity or until such time as there were no heirs left.

He stipulated, however, that Christopher should pay £40 to Dorothy out of his moiety as her “portion” within a year of his death, or else the land should go to John, who was then to pay Dorothy. If John failed to pay then both moieties were to go to Dorothy. It is apparent that Christopher duly paid. He further stipulated that if John could or would pay Christopher £100 within two years of his death then John could have Christopher’s moiety. It is further apparent that John did not do so.

William Ulythorne, of Sleningford, Yeoman, was buried in the Church of St. Peter and St. Wilfred, Ripon, at his own request. No Inquisition Post Mortem is extant.

7.2 John and Christopher Ullithorne, Yeomen

William's estate was about 130 acres in extent, which may have been too small for his two sons, when split into two. By 1612 John was occupying Christopher's moiety and Christopher had moved five miles away to Ilton, West of Masham. It seemed that John wished to buy his brother's land but was unable to because it was entailed for the heir of Christopher who was only the tenant-in-tail. It was therefore necessary to go through a legal but fictitious process in the Court of Common Pleas called a "Fine and Recovery".

The official description of what happened follows, after which an attempt is made to turn it into more intelligible language by describing what went on in Court. The object was to break the entail on Christopher's moiety.

"An indenture or deed was made the 10th day of July 1612". The word indenture meant that two copies of the deed were made on the same skin which was then cut in half by means of a jagged line, one for each party. The two halves could subsequently be matched up and identified by means of the "indenture."

The indenture was made "between John Ullithorne of Sleningford, Yeoman, and Christopher Ullithorne, of Ilton, Yeoman, of the one party and Brian and Richard Ullithorne, of Sleningford, Yeomen, of the other party. The said John and Christopher do promise Bryan and Richard that they shall execute an estate by feoffment of such lands, etc. of John and Christopher as are situated in Sleningford so as to make them sufficient Tenants of the Freehold and Tenants of a Writ of Recovery to be had against them. And that Edward Kirkby and Geoffrey Adamson shall sue forth a Writ of Entry against Brian and Richard and shall demand the premises by name of a messuage, a barn, a garden, an orchard, 20 acres arable, 20 acres meadow, 60 acres pasture, 3 acres of wood and 20 acres of Common land in Sleningford. Whereunto Bryan and Richard shall appear and shall vouch over to Warranty John and Christopher who shall then appear and vouch over the common vouchee so as a good and perfect Recovery may be made. And the said Kirkby and Adamson shall be seized of the premises to the uses hereafter following: Of and in one moiety to the use and behoof of John Ullithorne and Jane his wife, and then to the heirs of the body of John, and of and in the other moiety for the use and behoof of John Ullithorne and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten".

This was followed by a document dated 11th July 1612, whereby John and Christopher did "grant, enfeoff and confirm unto Bryan and Richard (their cousins) their lands in Sleningford to the use that Bryan and Richard may be Tenants of the Freehold and Tenants in a Writ of Recovery to be had against them by Kirkby and Adamson according to the intent of the Indenture dated 10 July 1612".

The Indenture of 10 July was an agreement by all concerned as to what was about to happen: the Deed of 11 July conveyed the land of John and Christopher to Bryan and Richard. This conveyance was the "Fine" part of the process, and the "Recovery" was to take place later in the year in the Court of Common Pleas (Hilary Term).

7.3 The Court of Common Pleas: The “Recovery” Process

What happened in the Court, roughly speaking, was as follows:—

Two friends of John and Christopher, i.e., Kirkby and Adamson, appeared and issued a Writ of Entry against Bryan and Richard. They themselves, they said, owned that land in Sleningford, thus John and Christopher (J. & C.) had had no right to convey it to Bryan and Richard (B. & R.) The last pair were then called upon to “vouch over to Warranty J. & C.” This meant that J. and C. had to bring evidence of their former title to this land which they did by asserting that the land had been sold (or conveyed) to them in the first place by a man they would now produce in Court. Whereupon the Cryer of the Court, a man of no substance, appeared (known in Recovery cases as the Common Vouchee), and J and C. proceeded to “vouch over the Common Vouchee”. This entailed the poor Cryer giving evidence that he had, in fact, sold the land to J. & C., so that if they wished to reconvey, or sell, it to B. & R. they were entitled to do so. Asked further about this (fictitious) transaction he requested “time to imparl” with J. & C. on the subject, whereupon the three men left the Court together.

But the Court Cryer never appeared back. The Court, declaring him to be an untruthful witness, upheld the claim of Kirkby and Adamson (again fictitious) to whom it awarded the land in **Fee simple**. As J. & C. had been sold land by the Cryer which was not his to sell the Cryer was to give them more land in Sleningford equal in value to the first piece. The Cryer, or Common Vouchee, never came back into Court, nor did anyone try to enforce the Court’s decision regarding him.

The net result of this tortuous and fictitious, yet perfectly legal, case was that the Court had ruled that Kirkby and Adamson owned the land in FEE-SIMPLE. This fact was considered sufficient to break the entail on it, which was the original intention. Kirkby and Adamson had now to convey the fee-simple of the land to John according to the agreement made in the Indenture of 10 July 1612. In actual fact it was conveyed to “John and the heirs of his body for ever”, i.e., it was entailed once more with the elimination of Christopher who received, it is presumed, a sum of money for the moiety that had been his.

7.4 John’s Death, 1618

Having thus disposed of Christopher of Ilton we leave John living on the whole of his late father’s land until he died, intestate, in 1618 at the age of 29. He left a widow, Jane, who enjoyed a moiety of the estate during her lifetime—see the Indenture 10 July 1612—a son, William, aged 8, and Richard, not quite a year old.

An Inquisition Post Mortem, held at Knaresborough in 1618 by the King’s Escheator, William Cartwright, Esq., and 12 jurymen, all good and lawful men, found that John Ullithorne died seised in his demesne as of fee-tail of both moieties of his late father’s estate, i.e., a messuage, a croft, garden and orchard, a parcel of land called Hodge Garth, a close called Croft, all the parcel of land lying between the Chappel Flat and Richard Ullithorne’s land called Low Gravel, all the close known as Howle Flatt, lying between

the lands of Richard and Bryan Ullithorne, two closes called Lawnbanke and Oldby, and a piece of land in the Common Pasture called Deadfleete. The jury said that he held it “*in capite*” of the King and by Knight Service and that it was worth 16/- a year (free) rent. The heir was his eldest son, **William**, then 8 years of age and in the King’s custody.

Administration of his goods was given to his wife, Jane, the value of the inventory of the same being over £40.

7.5 William and Richard Ullithorne of Sleningford, brothers

The young William died in 1622 at the age of 10. His mother, Jane, married Gilbert Fawber a few months later. She herself had a life interest in one moiety of her late husband’s land: the moiety to which Richard succeeded was already in the Custody of the King. It may be that this moiety was administered on behalf of the Crown by Jane and Gilbert although it is interesting to note that Bryan Ullithorne in his Will of 1623 talked about the “quarter of the John Ullithorne lands which he rented during the minority of the heir”.

Administration of William’s goods and chattels was given to his mother, Jane Fawber, at a value below £5—for her use and for the brother, young Richard.

The Inquisition Post Mortem, taken down by the hand of Thomas Savile, gent., at Ripley in 1622, before the King’s Escheator, George Hemsworth, Esq., and a jury of “good and lawful” men found that William died as the heir to one moiety of his father’s lands and seised of the other moiety as of fee-tail. He was said to be in the custody of the King. His heir was declared to be his brother, **Richard**, then four years old and now in the custody of the King.

7.6 Richard Ullithorne of Sleningford and Ampleforth, gent. 1618–1681.

In September 1638 a conveyance of land took place between Richard (now released from the King’s custody) and Gilbert and Jane Fawber of the one part and Richard Ullithorne, of Sleningford, Yeoman, of the other. It may be remembered that this cousin, Richard (1590–1656), had obligingly, with his uncle, Bryan, taken part in the farcical process which had broken the entail on Christopher’s moiety which allowed it to be sold to his brother, John. Now this Richard was going to buy both moieties for himself and, once again, a Fine and Recovery must have taken place, for the two moieties, held by the other Richard and his mother, Jane, were both entailed to the heirs of Richard’s father, John (d. 1618). In this way the whole of the estate of William senior (d. 1599), bought of Anthony Rokeby in 1598, passed to the son of William junior (d. 1610).

In 1639, at the age of 19, the now landless Richard went off to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, as a sizar after an earlier education at Kirkby Malzeard, Ripon and Coxwold, near Ampleforth. Being admitted as a sizar meant that, not being able to afford the full

fees paid by a Commoner, he was given his board and enabled to study in return for work of a domestic nature such as waiting at table.

Another young man had also been admitted to Sidney Sussex the previous year at the age of 17, a Thomas Redshaw of Ripon. Thomas had also been educated at Ripon under a Mr. Palmes and at Coxwold under a Mr. Smelt. Very possibly this was the Redshaw who was to marry, in 1662, the second cousin of Richard, Tryphena Ullithorne.

Not yet born in 1639 but also to go to the same College was Charles Man, son of Charles Man of Helmsley near Ampleforth, Yeoman. Later in life he was to be Rector of Gilling at the same time that Richard's son, John, was to be Vicar of Ampleforth, just across the valley.

Richard matriculated in 1639 and graduated in 1647. Next year, as a Bachelor of Arts, he was back in Sleningford to give evidence in the Chancery suit Richard (his cousin and now owner of his land) and William Ullithorne and others versus William Ingleby of Ripley over the question of the Sleningford tithes. Reputed to have been a schoolmaster he does not appear again until, in 1672, he paid tax on 3 hearths in Ampleforth in the North Riding and adjacent to his old school at Coxwold. He had sold his land in exchange for a University education and the consequent right to be addressed as "Master" as such he appeared on the Hearth Tax Roll of 1672. He died and was buried at Ampleforth on 23rd June 1681 as John Ullerthorne, gent. His son, **John**, was Vicar of the Church and signed the Registers: *Johannis Ullathornes – Minister: or John Ullathorne, Vicar.*

Ampleforth was a Peculiar in so far as it was one of the Prebends of the York Chapter—the vicar was on a fixed stipend from the Canon or Prebendary concerned. As a Peculiar the Ampleforth Wills or Administrations could be dealt with by the Peculiar Court but no Wills are extant for the name of Ullathorne and its variants.

7.7 John Ullathorne, Clerk, of Ampleforth, died 1709

Neither the Borthwick Institute nor the Chapter Library in York can yield up any information as to how, when, or where John achieved the state of Holy Orders or when precisely, if at all, he was Vicar of Ampleforth in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Ryedale Wapontake). Not only have the Parish Registers great chasms in them but the Bishop's Transcripts—copies sent annually to the Bishop—are also most irregular in their continuity. They do say, however, that John was Vicar, or signed his name as such, in 1680, 1683 and 1689. It also appears that a Charles Man was Rector of the adjacent Parish of Gilling from 1675–1710 but that he also signed his name in the Ampleforth Transcripts in various years including 1681. There was a vague connection between John and Charles, for John's father, Richard, had been at Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, in 1640, and Charles had gone to the same College in 1660.

In 1689, after the disappearance of the Catholic James II and the accession of the Protestant William and Mary, all those holding official positions under the Crown were asked to take an Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, under pain of being deprived of their office, by August of that year. There was great controversy as to whether clerics could be unfrocked for refusing to accept a King in possession of the throne rather than

the one who was the rightful occupant, however much they may—or may not—have disliked him. Whatever their private feelings John Ullathorne, Clerk, of Ampleforth, and Charles Man, Clerk, of Gilling, appeared at the Sessions in Northallerton and duly swore their allegiance to William and Mary.

In 1688 John had married a Jane Anderson at the neighbouring church of Oswald-kirk—the same church whose Registers show his own burial in 1709.

In 1702—Anne was now Queen—the oath was taken by Charles Man, Rector of Gilling, Mathew Hutchinson, curate, of Gilling, and Charles Man, Vicar, of Ampleforth!

What of the country parson at this time? Before the Reformation the Church was a profession (as well as a calling) which had attracted those members of illustrious families who were capable of administering the country whilst their more extrovert brothers engaged themselves in warlike pursuits. They had benefited greatly from the immense wealth of the Church lands and tithes—as exemplified by the imperial pomp of a William of Wykeham, or Wolsey. After the events of 1535 the Church, deprived of its monasterial lands and tithes, was poor. It was not until the XVIIIth century that the parsonage was inhabited once more by the younger sons of the gentry with their inclination towards hunting and port.

In the meantime the country cleric was of a different social calibre. Lord Macaulay, the XIXth century Liberal and no lover of the Tory Squires and parsons of earlier times, considered that the clergy were regarded, on the whole, as a plebeian class below the Attorney or the Apothecary. They could ill afford to live on their tithes or stipend or to live in a parsonage. They were expected to marry a girl of the servant class and were often, to obtain their daily bread, obliged to toil on their glebe like peasants, feed swine, and load dung carts. Occasionally they might be invited into the kitchen of a large house and regaled with meat and ale.

Granted that Lord Macaulay was no Tory—he even thought that the squires themselves would spend the day swilling beer with pig-drovers in the Market Square—and that these conditions applied more to the Elizabethan than to the Caroline age, the exaggeration does illustrate a point: that no great wealth or social standing could be expected. The ten bedroomed vicarage of Queen Victoria's day was not to be seen in Ampleforth in 1680. Yet John's father, Richard, had been taxed on 3 chimneys in Ampleforth in 1672 when fireplaces were still a luxury. This was the end of the Hearth Taxes: the last in an unpopular series whereby the privacy of the home was invaded and property distrained through inability to pay on the day.

A ballad of the period runs:—

The good old dames, whenever they the chimney man espied,
Unto their nooks they haste away, their pots and pipkins hide.
There is not one old dame in ten, and search the nation through,
But, if you talk of chimney men, will spare a curse or two.

7.8 Thomas Ullathorne of Ampleforth, d. 1708

His daughter, Margaret, was baptised at Ampleforth, in February 1681, and buried, as Margaret Ullerthorne junior, in the same year.

During some period he was married to one Hester Watson, of Farndale, because in 1683 “Thomas Ulithorne of Ampleford” sued four men, Watsons of Rosedale, in the Court of Chancery. When Hester died he had become heir to her personal estate. She had had considerable sums of money—partly in her possession and partly owing to her, and held in trust for her by four men, the Watsons of Rosedale, all related or pretending to be so.

Hester had told Thomas before she died that she had lent sums of money to these men before her marriage but they had persuaded her to let them keep the Bonds and Securities for her. If she married an extravagant husband, they had said, then the Bonds would be in safe hands, but if a husband who might give her a meaner life than that to which she had been accustomed they would give her extra comforts as she could have the money back whenever she asked them for it. Since obtaining administration of the estate Thomas had tried, without success, to recover either money or securities.

The Watsons, of course, denied having any securities or having given Hester any such advice. Robert Watson had certainly borrowed £20 but, on repayment, the Bond had been duly cancelled. He had borrowed a further £10 but Hester had asked for no security. They had met at Kirby Moorside, after her marriage, when he had repaid it.

Thomas died in 1708 and was buried at Oswaldkirk, an adjacent village to Ampleforth; so adjacent in fact that one of the old time Manors of Ampleforth (where the Abbey and College now stand) was known as Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk.

Chapter 8

JOHN ULLATHORNE OF EASINGWOLD AND YORK 1725–1794

John (1725–1794) was a great progenitor and, with some exceptions, many of them doubtful, the ancestor of all living Ullathornes. In 1749 he married Mary Binks (1726–1788), daughter of William Binks, of Richmond and Easingwold. Through her mother, Ann, sister of Thomas More, of Barnborough, Co. Yorks, she brought into the family the blood of the Scropes, Rokebys, Percys, Neville and, last but not least, the Plantagenets, that forceful and restless, though bad-tempered, family that swept round England administering justice when it was not fighting in Europe, Scotland, or the Holy Land.

But the Plantagenets were far removed from John, the son of another John, tailor and draper of Easingwold, who had died in 1728, leaving a widow, Ann—she did not remarry until 1737—with two infants to support. Owing to large chasms in the Ampleforth Parish Registers and the Bishop's Transcripts it is difficult to take the family back any further with absolute certainty, except to assert, with strong reasons, that John senior was probably the son of John Ullathorne, sometime Vicar of Ampleforth, who had died there in 1709 and had been buried at Oswaldkirk nearby.

In 1688 John, the Vicar, had married Jane Anderson, and Jane had died at Ampleforth in 1737. When John junior was born in 1725 his father took the trouble to take him all the eight miles from Easingwold to Ampleforth to be baptised in a church of which his own father had once been vicar and to a place where his mother was then living. This connection in the pedigree is unproved, which is a pity, but can any better solution be found—or any other solution at all—for the name was as rare as gold?

Left fatherless at the age of three John junior grew up to follow in his father's footsteps. In 1745, the year of the Rebellion in favour of the Young Pretender, he was twenty years old and described as a Draper. Either he bought and sold lengths of cloth or he was an entrepreneur, a small capitalist who organised the manufacture of linen and cloth by cottagers in their own homes. That he followed this line of business all his life is certain for, at his death in 1794, he bequeathed his stock-in-trade to his second wife, Ann.

In 1748 a William Binks, formerly of Richmond, gentleman, died and was buried at Easingwold. In 1749 John married his daughter Mary, a Roman Catholic and reputed heiress. The date of the marriage, 17th December 1749, seems to be well known but not the place—which would indicate that the source of reference is the Family Bible and

that the ceremony took place in a private house or chapel. It was not until four years later that it was compulsory—to avoid the illegitimacy of any offspring—for a ceremony to take place in the Established Church before the local parson.

Was John Ullathorne a Papist himself? Certainly not baptised one—there is no evidence that he ever practised as one. He did, though, allow his five sons to be brought up as such. The circumstances of their baptism remain unknown; the family bible obviously supplying their names and dates of birth.

8.1 John's Connection with the Mores of Barnborough

Mary Ullathorne's mother, Ann Binks, born in 1689, was the eldest of the three sisters of Thomas More, of Barnborough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Esq., the heir and representative through seven generations of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor and Martyr. This Thomas had two sons, both Jesuit priests, Thomas (1722–1795) and Christopher. At his death Barnborough passed to one of their sisters, Bridget, wife of Robert Dalton, of Thurnham Hall, Lancashire, and from her through a daughter, to the present representatives of the More family, the (More-) Eystons, of Hendred Hall, Berkshire.

Ann Binks' younger sister, Mary, was married to Thomas Waterton of Waterton Hall, Co. Yorks, Esq., who was a prisoner in York Castle in 1745 for his attachment to the House of Stuart.

Extract from two Wills show:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| i. | Catherine More (unmarried sister of the two Jesuits),
d. 1784 "To my cousin, Mary Ullathorne | £50." |
| ii. | Father Thomas More (one of the two Jesuits) d. 1795
"To my cousins Thomas Waterton | £100 |
| | To my sister, Mary, (Prioress, English
College, Bruges) | £20 |
| | To my sister, Mrs. Bridget Dalton | £1670 |
| | To my niece, Lady Fitzgerald | £100" |

A fuller account of the More family is given in Appendix "B".

8.2 John's Connection with the Binks of Richmond

As a result of his marriage in 1749 John Ullathorne had allied himself with some of the most ancient and persistent Recusant families of the North. But who was his father-in-law, William Binks, the man who died at Easingwold in 1748? A partial answer is given in Appendix "A" but let us see what was said about him in the Bishop's Autobiography and, in slightly different form, by Dom Cuthbert Butler, in 1926, in his "Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne".

The Bishop wrote, in effect, if not in actual words:—

"I was born at Pocklington in Yorkshire in 1806. My grandfather, (John—1752–1832), had descended from gentle birth but owing to a singular incident

he became a shoemaker and afterwards a farmer. For his father (John of Easingwold 1725–1794) was a gentleman of landed estate in the West Riding, which he acquired through his marriage with Miss Binks, heiress of Mr. Binks, who had married Ann More . . .

The estate was forfeited through the insurrection of 1745, after which my grandfather and his brother, Francis (1760–1837), were taken in charge by a Catholic physician of York, whose descendants succeeded to the Lawson baronetcy. The two boys, however, were so terrified at the discovery of a skeleton in their bedroom that they both ran away. My grandfather apprenticed himself to a shoemaker, and Francis fled to London and engaged himself to a chemist, and thus the turn in the family fortunes was complete. Yet the traditions cherished in the family had the effect of sustaining a certain self-respect which was not without its influence on mind and manners.”

The above story has all the elements of drama and adventure—or so it would seem; insurrection, attainder, flight from the “Butcher” Cumberland, and a safe refuge for the children in York, until a skeleton breaks up even that little gathering!

Writing, to someone in 1886 on his eightieth birthday, his mind by this time obviously dimmed by time, he said, “Of course you know my family connection with that of Sir Thomas More. Old Mr. Frank Ullathorne and my grandfather were sons of the man who married Miss Binks and so came into the Binks property . . . My grandfather used to talk of his mother having the watch and the Garter of Sir Thomas More. What became of them, I do not know.”

The whole story is straight forward until the Parish Registers are seen, then it immediately falls to pieces. John Ullathorne did not marry Mary until four years after the 1745 Insurrection; his father-in-law, William, did not die until three years after it. Francis Ullathorne, born in 1760, could not have run away from Dr. Lawson in York until 1770 and could only have been ten years old at the time!

But the true order of events gives birth to endless possibilities. Did William Binks have an estate in 1745 and was it in the West Riding, where his wife, Ann, had come from; in the North Riding, where William had certainly owned property in the past; or in Easingwold itself, where William was living at his death in 1748? Was it forfeited and, if so, was it recovered? Did John Ullathorne and Mary ever inherit it?

The Binks property in the North Riding was, or had been, at Richmond, Grinton and Bedale in the Swaledale and at Askrigg in the Wensleydale.

In the West Riding a Francis Binks and his wife Mary had been convicted of Recusancy, in 1666, at Armin; very possibly the same as the Recusant Francis and Mary who lived at Richmond at the same period. In 1735 a Mrs. Mary Binks, of Burghwalis, near Doncaster, a Parish in which the Mores of Barnborough had owned property, was similarly convicted. Did William Binks’ wife, Ann More, receive a portion of the Barnborough estate as her dowry? Without expensive research the answer is difficult to reach.

The State Papers (Domestic) of George II give no indication that William Binks was ever held prisoner at York or Carlisle or ever petitioned for the return of forfeited

property. By 1745 he was an elderly man and, if he did anything, it was likely that he spoke up for the Young Pretender in some public place and was informed upon.

We are not helped by the fact that Papists, practically forbidden to own or inherit land, went through the most tortuous labyrinths of the restricted Catholic legal world—confined to conveyancing, anyhow—to make it appear that neither they nor any other Papist were the owners of their particular bit of land. Thus it is impossible to take any Deed or Conveyance at its face value.

8.3 John and Mary Ullathorne: Married Life

Their daughter, Ann, was baptised in the Easingwold Parish Church in 1755 but not so their five sons—nor can their names be found elsewhere. That the ceremony was carried out by a Roman Catholic priest is obvious—but where? Mrs. Hinde, granddaughter of Francis, the fourth son, put his birthplace down as Pontefract. Were his parents living or staying in the neighbourhood at the time (1760)? Pontefract was on the fringe of the Barnborough estates. Had John and Mary inherited a part of these estates from William and Ann Binks: was John really a gentleman of landed estate in the West Riding?”

Nobody knows where John and Mary actually did spend their married life. Sometimes, perhaps, in Easingwold where they had the Drapery business; very often, no doubt, in York, where John had two houses in the Beddern. There must have been a sizeable Catholic community in York. In Colliergate there lived a Mrs. Mary More who was either Mary’s aunt or grandmother; there was her cousin, Catherine More, who bequeathed her £50; and in Bootham there lived a Thomas Bowes, Esq.,—he died in 1755—who had married a Mrs. Ann Binks, possibly, and possibly not, Mary’s mother.

In later years Mary and her sons—those who had not run away!—were active in York itself. The Roman Catholic Registers of Little Blake Street, now St. Wilfred’s, York, contain entries to show that Mary sponsored a baptism in 1774 and her youngest son, Thomas, another in 1785. About the same time the second son, John, then about twenty, had got over his “skeleton in the cupboard” incident and settled down in the neighbourhood of Everingham in the East Riding. Between 1782 and 1795 the Chapel Registers of the Constable family contain the baptisms of his sons, Thomas (1782) and James (1789), as well as the Confirmation of his eldest son William (the Bishop’s father), and of Thomas.

8.4 Second Marriage

“Mary Ullathorne, of Easingwold, daughter of William Binks, of Easingwold, gent.” was buried in the Parish Church in 1788, aged 62. Twelve months later John married a woman of 33, Ann Rawlins, in the same church. First of all there was a daughter Catherine, then a son James Ord Ullathorne, born 1790 died 1791, and, finally, Sarah, born 1793. John himself died in 1794, aged 68, and was buried at Easingwold.

“John Ullathorne, of Easingwold, Woollen and Linen Draper” had made his Will in 1792.

To his wife Ann he left in trust all his land in Easingwold, called Pillmoors, for his daughter Catherine. Should Catherine marry the rents were to be for Ann's benefit for her life, and should Ann not remain a widow the land was to be sold and the money divided amongst all his children still living.

To Ann he gave his household goods, his stock-in-trade and the rents from his two houses in the Beddern in York.

Forty-seven years after her husband's death, in 1841, Ann Ullathorne, born Rawlins, then 85 years old and described as "of independent means" was still living at Easingwold where she had lodgings in the main street. She died there in 1846, two years after she had celebrated her fiftieth year of widowhood! Having married John at an age when many women could be said to be "getting on in life" she still had 57 years in front of her, for 52 of which she apparently lived on the rents of Pillmoors and the houses in York.

8.5 The Sequel

The sequel is somewhat mysterious. There is no record in the Parish Registers, or at Somerset House or in local Directories, that after 1846 there was a family of Ullathorne living in Easingwold. Yet sixty years later, in 1906, when one of Ann's step-granddaughters, Mrs. Hinde, was staying in the Parish, she inquired of the vicar if any Ullathornes were to be found. He reported that there was, in fact, a woman of that name, very old, very poor, and a bit queer in the head: if, for instance, her neighbour over the road had a window open, then she herself felt cold on account of it!

Mrs. Hinde did not pursue the matter as she heard that her cousin, William Grahame Ullathorne, had discovered her some years back and had sent her occasional help. (The latter had certainly been in Easingwold prior to 1884 on a genealogical search but he left no record of whom she was.)

Chapter 9

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ULLATHORNE OF POCKLINGTON IN THE EAST RIDING 1752–1832

John, if the Bishop's story is correct, ran away from Dr. Lawson in York and eventually settled down as a farmer. In all likelihood he was a tenant of the Constable family of Everingham Park, near Pocklington, whose chapel he attended for Mass. The Registers show the baptism and confirmation of some of his sons between 1782 and 1795 whilst he himself sponsored a baptism in 1772. Quite possibly his wife, Mary Robinson, was relative of the Roman Catholic family of Robinson of Pocklington. A John Robinson had moved there from the North Riding in 1720 and married a daughter of Leonard Metcalfe, the squire of Nuthill, one of his sons being a Pocklington surgeon.

John had at least four sons, perhaps more but, owing to the spasmodic nature of the Roman Catholic Registers of the time, many of which have not survived, we can deal only with two of them, **William** and **Francis**, with any certainty. A daughter is known to have married into the Buttle family of Pocklington and their descendants still live there today.

9.1 (A) William Ullathorne of Pocklington and Scarborough 1780–1829

William worked in London in his early days where he met Hannah Longstaff of Halton Holegate, Co. Lincoln, daughter of John Longstaff and cousin of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic navigator and childhood neighbour. They were married at St. Mary-le-Bow, London, in 1805, after which he converted her to the Roman Catholic faith. Her brother Owen was later to marry William's cousin, Jane Ullathorne. There followed a series of intermarriages as a result of which the two families have produced a supply of priests and nuns that compares favourably with their ancestors, the Mores of Barnborough.

William then set up on his own account in Pocklington as Grocer, Draper and Spirit Merchant, doing—as the Bishop, his eldest son, relates—half the business of the town; supplying it with coal and, in the absence of a bank, discounting bills. In or about 1817, after the birth of seven of their ten children, the family removed to Scarborough in the North Riding. The future Bishop, **William Bernard** (1806–1889) describes his early life in his autobiography.

At Pocklington the family attended Mass in a little chapel in the presence of the patroness, Miss Constable; prayers were said at home before their mother, Hannah,

or the children's old nurse, a strong Methodist, who used to express, in their hearing, her contempt for "priests and their trumpery". William went, firstly, to a small school run by the daughter of the local clergyman and then, with his brother Owen, to a nearby school at Burnby. At the age of twelve he was put to learning the three sides of his father's business before completing his education; but after reading such books as Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver's Travels he was seized with the urge to travel. As a result of this and the families move to Scarborough he signed on as a cabin boy in the brig "Leghorn" which was being fitted out by a friend of his father. Several voyages were followed by a course of navigation, after which he joined another brig owned by a member of an old Roman Catholic family, the Craythornes, and of which Mr. Craythorne's nephew, an old Stonyhurst boy, was the mate. It was when William was taken by him to Mass in Memel that he underwent a sort of reconversion, for he had not yet been to Communion nor had he practised his religion whilst at sea. As a result of this he gave up his maritime existence and went off to Downside, near Bath, as a church student.

In 1823 he arrived at that remote retreat by coach. The monks did not yet dare to wear the Benedictine habit but, nevertheless, considered William a rough-looking specimen in his blue tail-coat, speckled stockings, and his trousers far too short for his sea legs. There were still a lot of very rough edges to be knocked off him. He made his first Holy Communion in that year, took the religious habit in 1824, and was ordained priest in 1831 after a short and unsuccessful stay at Ampleforth in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a parish in which his forebears had once lived, and of which his great-great-great-grandfather had been vicar in the XVIIth century.

He was sent to Ampleforth, a Benedictine Priory (exiled in France until the French Revolution) to help out after the crisis caused by the 'walk-out' of the Prior and most of the monks to the recently-formed Prior Park, near Bath. He was made Prefect of Discipline under the new Prior, but feeling was running high, and on his first day William found remarks written in chalk on the walls. He gave the students a day in which to remove them, remarking that he was surprised to find the College composed of boys with the manners of a pothouse, but after expelling one of the elder students and flogging a younger one, they all appear to have become good friends. Nevertheless he was not a success in charge of boys and after returning to Downside in the same year was ordained priest in 1831.

The Children William and Hannah

There is space here only for a brief sketch of William Bernard Ullathorne (1806–1889), Doctor of Divinity, first Bishop of Birmingham (1850–1888) and, on his retirement, Archbishop of Cabasa.

After his successful mission in Australia as a young man he became Vicar Apostolic of the Western and then of the Central Districts in England. Although he himself went to Rome to plead for the restoration of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy he was not, in contradiction to general forecasts, chosen as the first Cardinal-Archbishop of

Westminster, this post being accorded to Wiseman, head of the English College in Rome.

The future Bishop of Birmingham was looked on as a representative of the “old Catholics” as opposed to the new converts such as Newman or Manning, who had been thrown up by the Oxford Movement. Deprived of advanced education or preferment under the State the former category had tended to live together in a small half-submerged world of their own; pious, narrow-minded, and intolerant of new ideas or of outside control. Feeling ran high between, for instance, the old type of Tory, such as an Ullathorne, and the new liberal intellectuals such as Newman. Yet it can be said that the friendship between these two men, similar in family background but differing in scholastic attainment, bridged a gap which was to be an excellent augury for the future.

After nearly fifty years as a Bishop, and on the Feast day of St. Benedict, William Bernard Ullathorne “gave up his soul to God”. On the eve of his death prayers for the dying were recited and on the words “From the snares of the devil deliver him, O Lord” he interjected, “The devil’s an ass!”

Said Cardinal Manning, convert and successor to Cardinal Wiseman: “He is the last of the old and great race and we shall mourn him.”

As the years go by we shall hear more of Archbishop Ullathorne—but what was said of him at the time?

H.N. Oxenham, a convert and not one with whom William saw eye to eye, wrote in 1887:

“Putting aside converts he has always been regarded as ‘*facile princeps*’ among the leading ecclesiastics and divines of his communion in this country, with the exception of the late Cardinal Wiseman—and as an administrator and ruler of men Wiseman was certainly not his equal . . . Between Dr. Newman and Bishop Ullathorne . . . there has always, we believe, existed an unfeigned mutual friendship and respect.”

Mr. Hutton, Editor of the Spectator, in 1893:

“Had we met him at a Colonial official dinner in Australia we should not have been attracted; but see him in the criminal’s cell, or on a scaffold, or, again, preaching to nuns or priests, or giving individuals counsel as a confessor, and he was evidently irresistible.

We are convinced that this strong light which was shed from him was not realised by himself.”

The Catholic Weekly Register, on his death:

“And throughout the most pronounced individuality, full of odd striking straits, William Bernard Ullathorne, whatever else he was, had little in him of the average or commonplace . . . He looked a mediaeval bishop in the nineteenth century . . . and had much of the downright abrupt manner which a genuine son of Yorkshire, one would say, affects were it not so natural . . . He was a bishop and still kept his vow of poverty. He is one more added to

the roll of Benedictines of whom Protestant England would be proud did it know them as it ought, and he closes honourably the succession of Vicars Apostolic who kept the faith alive in a difficult and dreary time.”

Father Joseph Parker, his secretary and personal friend:

“During nearly fourteen years ... I had ample opportunities ... of studying him at close range. Never in his conduct did I discover a definite fault and still less anything that I could characterise as a sin.”

Such is the stuff that Saints are made of!

(The above extracts are taken from Volume II “Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne” by Dom Cuthbert Butler, Monk of Downside Abbey.)

After her husband’s death Hannah kept the business going at Scarborough with her second and third sons, **Owen** and **James**. The partnership was dissolved in 1847, Owen carrying on alone at Liverpool. Hannah died in 1860, leaving personal estate value £3,000, and was buried in the Dominican Convent at Stone, Staffs, where two of her grandchildren, Elisabeth (b. 1843) and Anne Theresa (b. 1852) were later to be nuns. The Bishop was laid to rest in the same place beside the woman he loved best in all the world—his mother.

The Bishop’s brothers seem to have gravitated generally towards Liverpool. **Owen**, **Charles**, **Bernard**, and **Francis** were buried there in 1850, 1846, 1886 and 1869 respectively, and **Christopher**, the youngest, was at one time in business there, dying at Birkenhead in Cheshire in 1898.

Bernard (1814–1886), who married Elisabeth Hartell in 1842, had eight children, of whom three died young. Of the remainder three daughters became nuns, John was a priest, at one time chaplain to his uncle, and Philomena kept house for John, being buried after her death at Stone.

Lucy (1812–1851) married her first cousin, John Charles Longstaff (1818–1879), son of Owen Longstaff senior and brother of Owen junior, both partners in the firm of Ullathorne and Longstaff. Their descendants intermarried with the Foremans and Stowells, cousins and second cousins through female lines on both sides.

Charles More (1810–1846), married his second cousin, Jane Elisabeth Ullathorne, at Scarborough in 1838. After his death at Liverpool in 1846 his widow married George Foreman. Their son was George Ullathorne Foreman.

Two of the grandchildren of Lucy and John Charles Longstaff married the son and daughter of a Dr. John Alexander Foreman of St. Kitts, West Indies. Unless he was born out of the country there is no evidence that Dr. John Alexander Foreman was a brother of George Ullathorne foreman. When the daughter, Marguerite Aimée, was married she was staying in an apartment at 35, Cleveland Square, Paddington. It is curious that she was flanked on either side by the houses of Mrs. Evelyn Cosens and Mrs. Alena Dean, both married nieces of Jane Elisabeth Foreman, née Ullathorne (see above) who might have been her grandmother. Curious, yet not significant, for Bayswater, Notting Hill and Kensington were riddled through and through with Ullathornes and Longstaffs until

about 1925, by which time the Victorian way of life was dead and the area had lost its special residential character.

9.2 (B) Francis Ullathorne, of Hessle, c. 1790–1850

Although neither his Baptism nor his Confirmation are recorded at Everingham there is no doubt, from family letters, that he was the son of John of Pocklington; being universally referred to as a “wealthy draper and mercer of Hull and Hessle”. During his lifetime he had a business, generally in partnership with others, in Market Weighton, Howden, Pontefract, York and Hull. In 1830 he bought up J. Hudson of 47 Market Street, Hull, and in 1842 was in partnership with Edwin Davis, a name which still persists in Hull today. By 1840 all his partnerships had been dissolved except Ullathorne and Muors of York and Ullathorne and Davis of Hull. He died at his residence, Hessle Lodge, Hessle, in 1850.

Although he was born a Roman Catholic, Francis did not remain in that Church nor were any of his children baptised in it. By repute a “fine handsome man”—and a good business man to boot—he married, as his first wife, Maria Sherwood, by whom he had a son Francis.

Francis Junior (1817–1882), judging from impersonal records, appears to have lacked the business ability of his father—or he was unlucky.

In 1846 the Hull Directory gave his address as:—

“Ullathorne, Francis, gentleman, 27, Kingston Street”.

In 1844, described as a Fustian Dealer of Longsight Cottage, Longsight, Manchester, with premises at High Street, Manchester, he had presented a petition to the District Court of Bankruptcy.

In 1846 Francis, now a Calico Printer’s salesman of Penton Grove, Pentonville, London, was brought before the Court for Insolvent Debtors. The London Gazette carries the words, “in the Debtors’ Prison for London”.

From 1847 to 1863 the Hull Directory is silent about him.

In 1849 and 1851 two of his children, Louisa Maria and William Frederick were born in the neighbourhood of Howden, in the East Riding, and the next one, Edmund Brooke, saw the light of day in Manchester in 1854. Another child was born in Bradford in 1858 and the next at Thirsk in 1859. On this last occasion the father, Francis, described himself as a Velvet Manufacturer, of Sowerby (a locality of Thirsk). This latest addition to the family, the seventh boy, was appropriately baptised as “Septimus Ullathorne”.

By 1863 Francis Juior was back in Hull where he set up as a silk-merchant, draper, dealer and chapman, at 2, Market Place, Hull, with a private residence at 56, English Street. By December 1864 he had been adjudged bankrupt and the proceedings were transferred to Manchester in November 1865.

Preceding his remarks with the almost classical statement that “this was one of the worst cases that had ever come before him”, the County Court Judge said that, starting business with £1,000, Francis had filed a petition in bankruptcy after 21 months with

debts of upwards of £5,400. If it were not for his physical infirmity and for his being in the hands of his servants he would have refused him a Certificate altogether.

The Hull Directory gives further:—

1867	Francis	Ullathorne,	gent.	17,	Nile Street
1873	"	"	"	73,	Leonard Street
1874/5	"	"	"	68,	Leonard Street
1876	"	"	"	62,	Leonard Street
1882	"	"	"	10,	Grosvenor Street, where his widow was still living in 1888.

Coincidental with these divers activities this gentleman of many addresses had married Ruth Helen Swale who had borne him a large family. The second son, Charles Edward (1845–1904) a cricketer of some repute, was established as a Draper of Hull in 1874 and as a Brewer’s representative in 1881, the birth year of his son, another Charles Edward. He died in Manchester in 1904. Francis’s daughter, Louisa Maria, married W. Milward Allen, M.Inst.M.E. of 297, Upper Brock Street, Manchester.

The Second Wife of Francis Senior of Hessle was Sarah Hay White, by whom he had a daughter and two sons:—

1. **Emily**, born in 1839, was married at St. Clave’s, York, in 1858, to the Rev. William Prosser, M.A., curate of St. Nicholas Durham and son of the Rev. William Prosser, Vicar of Asbhy Folville. Up to the time of his marriage William Junior had been curate of Hessle. He died at Leamington, Warwicks in 1917.
2. **Percy**, born 1841. The Alumni Oxiensis records him as the “second son of Francis Ullathorne of Hessle, Co. York, Armiger, Exeter College: Matric. 1862, aged 21, B.A. 1866.”
3. **Granville Sharp**, born 1843. Like Percy and Emily he was left fatherless at an early age and was brought up chiefly by his uncle, Archdeacon (or Prebendary) White, Headmaster of St. Peter’s School, York. In 1870 the London gazette published the dissolution of a partnership:—

“Granville Sharp Ullathorne and Albert Douglas Moll, Club Proprietors,
of 12, Grafton Street, London, W.1.”

The London Directory ignores the existence of No. 12, but at No. 10 there was a Grafton Club, signifying, perhaps, a misprint somewhere.
Granville was married a Putney in 1874.

Chapter 10

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM ULLITHORNE OF LARTINGTON IN THE PARISH OF ROMALDKIRK, IN THE NORTH RIDING, 1757–1816

William, third son of John of Easingwold, reverted for some reason to the old Sleningford spelling of Ullithorne. In 1792 he married Barbara Clifton at Barnard Castle. Their first surviving child, Charles More Ullithorne, was born on 2nd October 1795 and baptised on the same day at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Lartington. The godfather was William's younger brother, Francis Ullathorne, who, in 1798, was to establish his Flax Mills at Startforth and Barnard Castle, a few miles downstream.

Between 1794 and 1810 the Chapel Registers at Lartington show the baptism of ten children, but a further child, Catherine, subsequently the wife of Miles Lawson of Low Coniscliffe, Co. Durham, is not shown.

The occupation of William remains undiscovered. It is easy to hazard a guess that he was the link which brought his brother Francis up from London to start his mills at Barnard Castle, but why was William at Lartington in the first place? A clue may lie in the Bishop's story that his grandfather, John, and great uncle, Francis, had been put into the charge of a Roman Catholic doctor in York whose "descendants inherited the Lawson baronetcy". There was indeed a Doctor Lawson in York, but it was his uncle and, eventually, a cousin who inherited the baronetcy of Brough Hall, Catterick, from the Doctor's grandfather. The uncle was married to the heiress of the Maire family of Lartington Hall (also papists), and this eventually passed to the Doctor's cousin. Can it be that William was also put in the charge of Dr. Lawson but, unlike his brothers, did not run away? Did he arrive at Lartington as a land agent or factor through the Lawson connection?

The Will of "William Ullithorne, of Lartington, Gent." was proved in 1816 by Barbara, the widow, Francis, the brother, and William Neville Bocket, of Headlam, Esq.

To his wife, Barbara: household goods and £60 a year out of his lands in Co. Durham.

To his daughter, Elisabeth: £400 at the age of 21.

The residue to Barbara for maintenance of the children.

A witness was Thomas Wheldon, of Barnard Castle, Attorney.

10.1 William's Widow and Children

Almost 60 years old at his death in 1816, William had left Barbara with a brood of children of whom half were under 16 years of age. The eldest, however, was already set up in his career. In 1811 **Charles More Ullithorne** of Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London, gent., had paid £110 imposed on Articles of Clerkship made between Charles More Ullithorne, described as "of Lartington, Co. York, gent., son of William Ullithorne, of the same place, gent., and the said William and Thomas Wheldon, of Barnard Castle, an Attorney of the King's Bench at Westminster." In 1820 Charles, already admitted as an Attorney, was further admitted as an Attorney of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

In 1820 he was practising at 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields as a Solicitor, and in 1831 at 26, Red Lion Square, London, as a Chapman, Merchant and Dealer. In 1835 he was adjudged bankrupt. In the same year he seems to have been let down by one of his clients for, in 1836, he brought a Chancery suit against him, Ullithorne v. Blunt. He died in 1840.

Charles had married Jane, daughter of his uncle Francis of London and Barnard Castle. Jane proved her husband's Will, but her brother, John, was owed money by him and he requested an Order retraining Jane from receiving her husband's personal estate. John himself died in 1842, so his brother William commenced proceedings in Chancery on behalf of John's estate, which was listed under the unusual heading of Ullathorne v Ullithorne—brother versus sister.

Charles and Jane had three children: **Frederick William**, **Louisa Catherine**, and **Oscar Augustus**. At the time of the marriage of Louisa to Edward Witherington Joseph Temple, of 7 Vincent Street, Chelsea, S.W., Jane was living at 18 Halsey Street, Chelsea. In 1851 Frederick William, when registering the birth of his son, **Frederick More** Ullithorne, described himself as Railway Station Master, Railway Station House, Sandwich, Kent! He was then about 22 years old, but ultimately went out to New South Wales. Oscar Augustus followed in his father's footsteps as a Solicitor, of Grays Inn. He had married Sidney Augusta Stevenson and was living, in 1880, at 38, South Eaton Place, S.W.1., where a son, **Geoffrey Heriton**, was born. After Oscar's death in 1889 Geoffrey was brought up by his second cousin Mrs. Emily Aspinall, daughter of George Hutton Ullathorne. Geoffrey died in Kensington in 1942. His grandmother, Jane, had passed away in 1894 in her 97th year.

William's next son, **Thomas More Ullithorne**, born 1796, went out to India where he died, at Dum Dum, at the age of 27. Unless this age was wrongly reported the news took nearly three years to get into the Durham Advertiser of October 1826.

Of **Henry** and **William** there is no further trace. It is unlikely that they survived childhood.

Although she had inherited some sort of estate the widow Barbara must have found it hard indeed to bring up and place the remaining children in an age when Roman Catholics were still looked upon with suspicion. Barbara herself, who lived to be about 85, is recorded in 1841 and 1849 as being the owner of an Academy or School in Gallgate,

Barnard Castle; her daughter, **Elisabeth**, being the teacher. This school was evidently the one attached to the Roman Catholic Mission built and maintained by its Patron, Owen Longstaff, 1784–1872, husband of Lucy who was the daughter of Francis Ullithorne of London and Barnard Castle.

Barbara made her Will in 1844 and died in 1856. She left household and personal effects to Elisabeth. Witnesses were James and George Ullithorne, sons.

The remaining children had to make their own way in life. **George** lived at home at Barnard Castle but **Francis** leaves no trace of himself; **James** set up as a Tallow Chandler in Barnard Castle and **Joshua** was apprenticed to a Grocer. By 1834 Joshua Ullithorne, in partnership with Joshua Cormack, as Grocers of Monkwearmouth-Shore, Co. Durham, had been adjudged bankrupt. When he came before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in 1835 Joshua was employed as the guard on the Union Coach running between Sunderland and Newcastle! In the same year he parked his horn in the wicker basket provided, stepped down off the coach and went off to marry, according to a local paper, “Jane, daughter of John Austin, of Sunderland, Esq., Shipbuilder”—and possibly founder of the modern firm of Austin and Pickersgill of the same place.

When James, the Tallow Chandler of Barnard Castle, was casting round for heirs in 1882 he chose his brother, George. After George’s death the money was to go to the three children of his sister, **Catherine**, who had married Miles Lawson, of Low Coniscliffe, Co. Durham, farmer, and to the two sons of Joshua and Jane, **Charles Henry** and **John William** Ullithorne, both described as Shipbuilders of Sunderland, creators, no doubt, of those romantic sailing ships the like of which we rarely see today.

In the Sunderland Directory of 1883 Charles Henry Ullithorne is shown as having two addresses, but no occupation is given:—

80, Dundas Street, Monkwearmouth.

10, North Bridge Street, Monkwearmouth.

His three children, **George**, **Charles Henry**, and **Mary Sim**, were born in 1859, 1860 and 1863.

Chapter 11

THE DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS ULLATHORNE, OF LONDON AND BARNARD CASTLE 1760–1837

They were little more than a stage out of Grantham when Nicholas was roused by a violent jerk which nearly threw him from his seat. Grasping the rail he found the coach had sunk greatly on one side. The vehicle turned easily over, flinging him into the road.

“Wo ho!” cried the guard. “Is there ony genelmen there as can len’ a hond here? The wall-eyed bay, he’s gane mad wi’ glory, I think, carse t’coorch is over ... Hoold ’em toight while ah coot treaces. Hang on tiv ’em sumhoo. Well deane, my lod. That’s it. Let ’em goa noo. Dang ’em, they’ll gang whoam fast eneaf!”

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And back the horses trotted through the snow and the dark to their stable in Gratham, leaving Nicholas Nickleby, who was travelling from London to Mr. Squeers’ Dotheboys Hall in Teesdale, to find his way to the nearest roadside tavern in the direction of Newark.

“When you arrive,” Mr. Newman Noggs had advised him in London, “go and have a drink at the King’s Head in Barnard Castle.”

If we can compare the grandchildren of the elder sons of Francis Ullathorne with Galsworthy’s Forsytes so we can draw on Dickens for a little background scenery for Francis and his children. This intrepid Yorkshireman, who lived to be 78, not only ran a business in Gate Street, just off Holborn, in London, but also had mills at Barnard Castle and Startforth on the banks of the River Tees, half in Co. Durham, half in Yorkshire. Having houses at both ends it may be imagined that, once his sons were grown up and helping him, he and his family were frequent travellers between Snow Hill, Holborn, and Greta Bridge, although we hope, unlike Mr. Squeers and party, they took the precaution of breaking the journey at Stamford or Grantham instead of driving through the night up what was then more than a country lane.

In his earliest youth we are told that Francis, overcome by the skeleton in his bedroom cupboard at the house of Dr. Lawson in York, had run away to London and engaged

himself to a chemist. From his previous abode we can guess that his new employer was an apothecary: a man who gave medical advice and sold pins and potions from his shop, as compared to the physician who charged a fee in his consulting room for the benefit of the wealthier sort of people.

In the course of time Francis set up his own business in Holborn and later in Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, as a Grindery Warehouseman—that is, he factored the tools and materials for the manufacture of shoes and other leather work. In conjunction with this and as part of it, according to a note in Vol. 19 of the Catholic Record Society listing entries in the Registers of the Sardinian Chapel Royal, "Francis acquired and developed the recipe for making heel ball, which so smartens up our boots and is such a boon in taking rubbings of old memorial brasses, now much extended in departments and in the provinces." Here we have, rightly or wrongly, a logical sequence of events: physician in York, Apothecary or Chemist in London, a chemical substance for boots and, finally, the remaining materials and machinery for their manufacture.

A marriage had taken place in 1786 at Great Ormond Street, and next day at St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury, between Francis and Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Simpson of the Polygon, Somers Town, then a village or suburb on the outskirts of London.

In addition to heel ball the main product of the business was, ultimately, shoe thread, and for this purpose mills, water and then steam were set up at Barnard Castle and Startforth, two places on opposite sides of the River Tees. As has been suggested the presence of his brother William Ullathorne at nearby Lartington may have had some bearing on the choice of location. The importance of this shoe thread can be seen from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of England, 1844, which says: "On the banks of the River Tees are extensive flax, tow and spinning wheels of Messrs. Ullathorne and Longstaff, established in 1798, and whose manufacture of shoe threads gives employment to between 400 and 500 hands".

The Victorian County History of Durham, 1907, enlighten us further:—

"The flax-mill is one of the largest shoe-thread mills in the Country, doing an extensive export trade with Spain, Turkey and the Colonies. All the flax is imported from Belgium, Ireland, France and Russia. The mill is worked by Messrs. Ullathorne, descendants of the original founders, and has branch establishments in Adelaide, Paris, and London. In addition to the shoe-thread a certain amount of twine and rope is made in order to utilize the yarn which is not of sufficient quality to be made into shoe-thread."

In 1804 Francis Ullathorne, described as of 236, High Holborn, Co. Middlesex, grindery warehouseman, was made free by redemption and admitted to the livery of the Glovers Company of the City of London. In the same year he bound his eldest son, Thomas Simpson Ullathorne, to himself for seven years at no consideration. Thomas died in 1824 without having taken up his Freedom. The second son, William, was admitted to the Freedom by servitude in 1835. It is likely that this was done for more and better reasons than mere social junketing, for shoe-thread might also be used in the making of gloves.

11.1 The firm of Ullathorne & Coy.

During his lifetime Francis had four sons working with him as Partners.

1. Thomas, 1789–1824, who died at the early age of 35.
2. William, 1796–1859.
3. Samuel, who sold out in 1829 and died in 1837, the year of his father's death, aged 33.
4. John, who died in 1842.

A daughter, Lucy, married, in 1813, at the Portuguese Embassy Chapel Owen Longstaff of Halton Holgate, Co. Lincoln, brother to Hannah, wife of William Ullathorne of Scarborough, the Bishop's father. Soon afterwards the couple left for Barnard Castle where Owen was received into the Roman Catholic Church.

He subsequently founded the Roman Catholic Mission of which he was the Patron. He built and gave all the premises there including a priest's house with accommodation for two housekeepers and a school for the children, this, obviously being the school or academy kept by his wife's aunt, Barbara Ullithorne and her daughter Elisabeth. Now hanging in the vestry of the church which has replaced the original mission chapel is a 2½ foot sampler worked by Elisabeth.

In 1832 Owen was a freeholder in Barnard Castle and a partner in the firm. He and Lucy lived in a house which was eventually bequeathed to them by Francis in 1837; the latter also having another residence called the "Upper House".

Their five children were born in London between 1814 and 1822 of whom the eldest, Owen Junior, eventually became a partner and of whom Charles married his cousin, Lucy, daughter of William and Hannah of Scarborough. In later years the firm was run by the descendants of Thomas and William (1 and 2 above) together with the Longstaffs, until it went into voluntary liquidation round about 1930.

The London Gazette in 1868 gives the following description:—

- (1) The firm of William Ullathorne & Co. at Startforth, Co. Yorks, and at Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, Flax and Tow Spinners.
- (2) The firm of William Ullathorne & Co. at Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Co. Middlesex, at Startforth, Co. Yorks., at Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, at 12, Rue Francais, Paris, in the Empire of France, and at 74, Little Collins Street East, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria. Wholesale Grindery and Shot Mercery Warehousemen, Heel Ball and Polishing Wax Ball makers and sellers.

11.2 The Death of Francis and Mary Ann, 1837

Francis died at the age of 78 or thereabouts. His Will (Somerset House) showed him to be a Flax and Tow Spinner of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Co. Middlesex, and of Barnard Castle and Startforth. He left:—

To his widow, Mary Ann: leasehold property in Lincoln's Inn Fields and the sum of £2,000. Then the leasehold to his partners in trade, William and

John Ullathorne, sons, and Owen Longstaff, son-in-law.

To his widow: leasehold property in Woburn Place, Russell Square, Bloomsbury, and at Upper Holloway, together with household effects: after her to his children.

To daughter Lucy and Owen Longstaff: a freehold messuage at Barnard Castle and to their heirs for ever.

To his partners in trade: the manufactory at Barnard Castle and the freehold water and steam mill at Startforth.

The remainder of his freehold, copyhold, leasehold and personal estate to be converted into Government Stock and divided between his eight surviving children and two children of his eldest son, Thomas, i.e. Jane Elisabeth and George Hutton Ullathorne.

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“Francis Ullathorne died at Upper Holloway, Middlesex, March 26th 1837, and was buried on 3 April following in the burial ground of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex.”

”Mary Ann Ullathorne died in Burton Crescent, St. Pancras, Middlesex, September 29th 1837, and was buried on 6 October in the burial ground of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex.”*

11.3 The Children of Francis and Mary Ann Ullathorne

(A) **Thomas Simpson Ullathorne**, born 1789, died in 1824 aged 35. Described as of Gate Street, Lincoln’s Inn Fields, Middlesex, and of Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, he left his share in the manufactory to his wife Jane, formerly Hutton, and to his children.

In 1827 the widow, Jane, married, secondly, at Barnard Castle, Robert Jackson, Surgeon, of Scarborough. Their daughter, Eleanor Elisabeth Jackson, subsequently married a Joseph Fothergill.

Thomas and Jane had three children:

(1) **Thomas Simpson Ullathorne**, Junior, who died in 1900, at Prescott, Lancs., aged 82. A Jesuit, he was for many years the senior priest at Lowe House, St. Helens, in the old Jesuit parish of St. Mary’s. At one time, certainly after 1900, the housekeeper there was Anne, daughter of Francis, a younger brother of the Bishop.

(2) **Jane Elisabeth Ullathorne** who married firstly, Charles More Ullathorne (1810–1846), third brother of the Bishop, and secondly George Foreman of Co. Durham. Their son, George Ullathorne Foreman, was born in Newcastle in 1852. Jane Foreman’s connection with certain relics of Thomas More is dealt with at Appendix “B”.

(3) **George Hutton Ullathorne** (1819–1882) married his cousin, Emily Ann, in 1846. The ceremony, conducted by Dr. William Ullathorne, shortly to be the first Bishop of Birmingham, took place in St. Mary Abbott’s Chapel, Kensington, according

*Extracts from the Family Bible.

to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Among the witnesses were Eleanor Jackson, George's half-sister, and Emily's younger sister Adelaide later to be Mrs. Sydney Kennedy and mother of Ernest, who gave the pulpit for the new Westminster Cathedral.

At the time of his marriage George was described as a Merchant of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, but it was not until 1853 that we have the first record of his partnership in the firm of Ullathorne and Co. His eldest son, **George Owen** (1847–1916) was born at 26, Ladbroke Square, but by 1862, the year of the birth of the writer's grandmother, Alice Mabel, later Mrs. Llewellyn Samuelson, of Brookwood, Taplow, Bucks., the family had moved to Blomefield Lodge, Ladbroke Terrace, Kensington, Middlesex. George died at 35, Lancaster Gate in 1882. His Will was proved by his two surviving sons George Owen and **Sydney Francis Ullathorne** and by his cousin, Owen Longstaff, of 33, Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2. His personal estate was valued at £74,000. His son, George, and cousin, Owen, were both in the family firm.

Of George Hutton's eleven children eight survived, all of whom were married, but there were no male Ullathorne grandchildren except the son of Sydney Francis, another **George Hutton Ullathorne**, who died in infancy in 1892.

(B) **William Ullathorne** (1796–1859) was a partner in the firm of Ullathorne & Co. together with his brother John (died 1842) and his brother-in-law Owen Longstaff senior at the time of the death of his father Francis in 1837. His brother Thomas had died in 1824 and Samuel, another brother, had already left the firm in 1829. He was joined later by his nephew and son-in-law, George Hutton Ullathorne, and by Owen, son of Owen Longstaff senior. Whilst William (and afterwards his sons William Junior (1833–1890) and Alexander (1836–1916)) and George seem to have run the London end of the business the Longstaffs were based on Barnard Castle where they had their houses and families. Owen Longstaff senior survived his wife, Lucy, by 30 years, dying in 1872 aged 87.

In 1851 William was living at the Mound House, Notting Hill, Middlesex.

The Census for that year shows:–

William Ullathorne	Merchant
Anne	Wife
William	son
Rosa	daughter

Servants, grooms, etc.

Helen Allanson (sister-in-law) Fundholder.

Not present were Emily Ann, daughter, already married to cousin George, Adelaide Helen, daughter, and Alexander, son.

In the same year he was shown to be a Russia Merchant situated at the Baltic Coffee House; concerned perhaps with the import of flax for the family mills.

William died in 1859 with effects valued at £110,000.

William and Anne had five children:

(1) **Emily Ann** (1827–1903) who married her first cousin, George Hutton Ullathorne (see above).

- (2) **Adelaide Helen**, born in 1830, who married Sydney Kennedy and had issue.
- (3) **William** (1833–1890) who married Ada Anne Isabella Peacocke. He retired at an early age from the firm and finally went to pieces as a result of the tragic death of his only daughter, Maud, of typhoid fever whilst on a holiday in Belgium in 1878. His share was bought up by his brother Alexander. Ada was not a Roman Catholic and the two children, **William Grahame** (1862–1940) and Ada Maud Ullathorne (1861–1878) were brought up under her influence.

William Grahame, a keen student of the family's history died in November 1940 soon after the outbreak of the second World War when, owing to various circumstances, the results of his genealogical labours became lost. By his first wife, Margaret Marianne Georgiana Archer, who died in 1927, he had an only son, **William Archer Clement Ullathorne**, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Ipswich, and Honorary Canon of Bury St. Edmund's Cathedral, occupying the stall named after Bishop Robert Grossteste of Lincoln.

William Grahame married, secondly, Annie E. Harwood (1857–1939), twin sister of Surtees Harwood (1857–1892) the first husband of William's cousin, Mary Cecilia Ullathorne, and father of Admiral Sir Henry Harwood of "Graf Spee" fame.

- (4) **Alexander** (1836–1916) was a partner in the firm of Ullathorne & Co. and married to Frances Landon. Formerly of Petersham Terrace, Queen's Gate, London S.W., he died at his home in Brighton in 1916, his Will being proved by his two sons, **Cyril Bernard** (1863–1930) and **Wilfred Joseph** Ullathorne (1866–1929) and by his son-in-law, Sydney Conrad Peters, then a Colonel in H.M. Army. His effects were valued at £83,299.

Cyril Bernard died without issue in 1930 and Wilfred Joseph in 1929, after which the firm of Ullathorne & Co. was wound up. Wilfred's only son, **Wilfred Bernard** (born 1908) is a bachelor.

- (5) **Rosa Cecila** (born 1839) married William Francis Heideman, Merchant, of Westminster, London, in 1857, and had issue.

(C) **John Ullathorne** of Gate Street and of Barnard Castle, a partner in the business, died in 1842. His Will, stored at York, takes up 18 pages. He left his interest in the firm to his brother William and his brother-in-law Owen Longstaff, with legacies to his brothers and sisters, or to their children if already deceased.

(D) and (E) Extract from the Roman Catholic Registers of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex:

"1808 July. Baptism: Charles Wiswall Ullathorne".

The Family Bible adds:

"Born at Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Sponsors: John and Mary Wiswall, Francis Ullathorne junior proxy for John Wiswall ... Free by patrimony of the Glovers' Company of the City of London."

Francis Ullathorne junior was considerably older than his brother **Charles Wiswall Ullathorne**. Francis only lived from 1793–1822 but nothing at all is known of Charles Wiswall.

(F) **Samuel Stephenson Ullathorne** (1804–1837) was in the firm of Ullathorne and Co. at Gate Street but sold his partnership in 1829. He was married probably at the same time, for his two sons, **Francis Samuel** and **John**, were born in 1829 and 1830 or thereabouts. He died in 1837, following shortly after his father and mother, at the age of 33.

The administration of the estate of “Samuel Stephenson Ullathorne, of Clarendon Square, Somers Town, St. Pancras, Co. Middlesex, gentleman” was given to his wife Mary who died herself in 1848, aged 37. Left fatherless when quite young the two sons had lost their mother as well before they had come of age.

(1) **Francis Samuel Ullathorne**, born about 1829, died at the early age of 28 at Kidlington in Oxfordshire where he lived. At the taking down of the 1851 Census he was a visitor at 41, Argyle Street, St. Pancras. Shown as belonging to the Merchant Service and unmarried, he was staying in the apartment of a Charles Burges Fyfe, aged 33 and single.

When he made his Will in 1853 Francis left half his estate to his brother, John, and half to Charles Fyfe. In a Codicil in 1858, the year of his death, he left John only £100 and the remainder to his wife, Mary Elisabeth, for the benefit of his daughter Mary. If his wife should remarry the money was to go to the children of Charles Fyfe, who by this time, presumably, had married as well.

As the Registers at Somerset House between 1851 and 1859 give no indication of either a marriage or a subsequent birth it can only be guessed that these two activities took place whilst Francis was in foreign waters. He left effects worth over £5000.

(2) **John Ullathorne**, born about 1830, was married at Reading in 1853 to Emma Hill, aged 18, daughter of George Hill. Their elder son, another **John**, who eventually went to Australia and was lost sight of, was born to the couple in 1854 at Theale, near Reading.

John senior’s granddaughter, Mrs. Maud Ullathorne Marshall, describes him as being “unusually tall and broad, almost military looking”. Of independent means and a wanderer he went abroad for many years where he was, at one time, tutor to an Italian Count and his family. His eldest daughter, **Emily**, was born in 1855, **Francis** in 1862 (he died unmarried after 1905), and **Adelaide** in 1865. In 1878, after a thirteen year gap the youngest daughter, **Maud Lilian** was born—some 24 summers after her brother John who by that time was in Australia. They never met!

Maud Lilian Ullathorne married Ernest Charles Taylor in 1899 and had issue. Her father and mother died in 1918 and 1903 respectively.

Round about 1886, owing to a flaw in a Will, the effects of Francis Samuel were revalued at £6000. At about the same time a sum of money went into Chancery for his brother, John, who, being abroad presumably, could not be traced. It was eventually claimed between 1901 and 1906.

Meanwhile Philomena Ullathorne, who kept house for her brother, Father John Ullathorne, niece and nephew of the Bishop, got wind of the fact. Weary of trying to make ends meet with the pennies dropped into the plate on a Sunday morning, and hoping this money might be shared out eventually amongst the next-of-kin, she spent some three years (1902–1905) trying to make out a pedigree of all her relations in order to see

where she stood. In the process she got into correspondence, amongst others, with some cousins of the ninth degree, by which time she was genuinely bitten with genealogy if no longer very hopeful of supplementing her housekeeping money. The correspondence is now in the possession of Miss Ashworth of Birmingham (see Appendix "C") and has been most invaluable in the compiling of this History.

As a result of the early death of Samuel Stephenson in 1837 it is evident that, even had they been baptised as such, Francis Samuel and John were not brought up as Roman Catholics. The descendants of John belong to the Established Church.

(G) **Richard Ullathorne** (1809–1859) was the youngest of the seven sons of Francis.

He was "born on 9th December 1809 at 8 minutes before 3 o'clock in the morning at 12, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, and was christened by Mr. Becham at the same place. Free by patrimony of the Glovers' Company of the City of London." Sponsors: Richard Deane and Mary Ann Ullathorne (his sister and later to marry Richard, her co-sponsor).

One of Richard's other sisters, **Elisabeth Ullathorne**, married Dr. George Soulby, of Whorlton, Co. Durham (a few miles to the East of Barnard Castle).

"At Whorlton, on 28th July 1838, by the Rector of Rokeby, the marriage took place of Richard Ullathorne, Esq., of Lewisham in the County of Kent, youngest son of Francis Ullathorne, Esq., to Ruth, only daughter of the late Mr. George Soulby, of Whorlton."[†]

They had already been married on the previous day by Mr. Ellis of Lartington according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

At the birth of their daughter Agnes in 1841, Richard described himself as a farmer, of The Dial House, Whorlton, but in the Census of 1851, when the family were at Lindley, Shropshire, he appears as a "fundholder". After many moves the family seems to have re-settled in the Whorlton district where Ruth gave birth to a posthumous son, Soulby, in 1860.

The migrations of the family can be seen from entries in the Family Bible describing the children's births.

- (1) Richard Francis, 1839, at Lewisham, Kent. Baptism at Catholic Chapel, Greenwich.
- (2) Agnes Ruth, 1841, at Whorlton. Baptism at Catholic Chapel, Lartington.
- (3) Augustine George, 1843, at Whorlton. Baptism at Catholic Chapel, Lartington.
- (4) Marianne Lucy, 1846, at Calais, France. Baptism at the Church of Notre Dame.
- (6) Cecily Jane, 1849) At Rose Cottage, Lindley,
- (7) Florence Louisa, 1851) Salop. Baptism at the Cath-
- (8) Alice Beatrice Soulby, 1854) olic Chapel of Aldenham Hall.

[†](Durham Advertiser)

- (9) Frances Mary, 1856, at Liverpool. Baptism at St. Francis Xavier Chapel.
- (10) Louisa Jane, 1858, at Brook Cottage, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire.
Baptism at St. Alban's, Liscard.
- (11) Soulby Oswald, 1860 (posthumously) at Whorlton. Baptism at St.
Mary's Church, Wycliffe.

Of the above, Richard, Augustine, Cecily and Alice died without issue by 1906 when Agnes Ruth, then Mrs. Hinde sent extracts from the Family Bible to her relative, Miss Philomena Ullathorne.

In that year:

Florence (Mrs. Veal) was living at Boldron, near Barnard Castle, Agnes, (Mrs. Hinde) was at Everingham, where her youngest daughter, Beatrice, was organist in the chapel of Lord and Lady Herries (Maxwell-Constables), and Soulby was living near Lancaster. Frances (Mrs. Hogg) was already dead, leaving four children. Emma, single, lived at Boldron, and Louisa (Mrs. Eales) at Thornhill, near Easingwold.

(H) **Mary Anne Ullathorne**, born 1788, was married, firstly to Richard Deane, and secondly to a man named Collinson. Their youngest daughter, Helena Collinson, married Frederick Owen Longstaff (1845–1882) her cousin.

(I) **Lucy Ullathorne** (1794–1842) married Owen Longstaff (1784–1872) partner in the firm of Ullathorne and Longstaff. Their eldest son, Owen, was similarly a partner, whilst the third son, John Charles Longstaff (1818–1879) married Lucy (1812–1851) eldest daughter of William Ullathorne (1780–1829) of Pocklington and Scarborough. Their descendants intermarried with Collinsons, Stowells and Foremans, all of which names appear elsewhere in the Ullathorne pedigree.

(J) **Jane Ullathorne**, born 1798, married Charles More Ullithorne, Solicitor, eldest surviving son of her uncle, William Ullithorne, of Lartington. After Charles' death she lived at 83, Halsey Street, Chelsea. Her children have been dealt with in the section on William, their grandfather. She died in 1894, in her 97th year.

Appendices

Appendix A

THE YORKSHIRE FAMILY OF BINKS OR BYNCKES

In 1749 John Ullathorne of Easingwold married Mary, daughter of William Binks, of Easingwold and formerly of Richmond the North Riding. He was a Papist and according to the memories of Archbishop Ullathorne had been the owner of landed estate in the West Riding to which John had succeeded through his wife. The Archbishop stated that the property had been lost through the claims of the Stuarts, which would denote that it had been lost by William himself in 1745 and eventually recovered—if John and Mary eventually enjoyed it. Was this property really in the West Riding, was it in and near Richmond in the North Riding, or was it only that land called Pillmoors near Easingwold which John Ullathorne owned at his death in 1794?

William Binks, whose wife Anne was a daughter of Christopher Cresacre More of Barnborough in the West Riding, was not only an ancestor of the Ullathornes but the link in the chain which connected the Mores and their persistent Catholicism with the grandson of the former Vicar of Ampleforth. Apart from general interest this brief history of the Binks family is an endeavour to try to discover what landed estate William was ever likely to have owned during his lifetime.

A.1 The Family's Wild Beginnings

In the north-west corner of Yorkshire, in the old Wapontake of Gilling West and in the Forest of Lune, lies Mickle Fell (2691 ft.) with a subsidiary height, Binks Moss. At the foot of the Moss there is a building today called Binks, and the old chronicles say that, in the reign of King John, an Adam del Bynkes lived in a placed called “les Bynkes” in the Parish of Bowes, and that Adam son of Alan del Bynkes was once summoned by Margaret daughter of Brian for hunting in her “free warren” there.

The old chronicles further say that, in the same reign, John, son of Thomas del Bynkes of Lune, was defendant in a case brought by John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, for hunting in his “free warren” in Arkilgarthdale. A year later the same John, together with others, was further accused of entering the Earl's chases in the Forest of Applegarth, on the Wednesday next before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, with force and arms, viz., swords, bows and arrows, and killing and taking away 6 stags, 8 hinds, 5 bucks, and 7 does to the value of £40.

In the reign of Edward III a John del Bynkes was defendant in a plea of assault at

Startforth.

Such were the unlawful beginnings of a family living in the wild and misty dales of Yorkshire.

A.2 Further Expansion

During the reign of Richard II a John les Bynkes and Katherine his wife were seised of a messuage, 3 cottages and 20 acres in Bowes and, in the next reign, were defendants in a plea at the suit of Miles de Stapleton for depasturing cattle on his lands in Balderdale.

During the next 200 years the Family increased and spread south-eastwards down the dales towards Richmond where, in the reign of Henry VIII, 12 Binks in the Wapontake were mustered as fit for war: 8 archers, 3 billmen with horse and harness and 1 billman unmounted.

By the time of Queen Elizabeth I several Bynks, of Bowes, Reeth, Hudleswell, Dalton-le-Gale, Arkengarth, and Carleton, were paying subsidies as Yeomen. In 1605 Anthony Binkes, of Bowes, was described as “gentleman” and, in 1670, a Francis Binkes paid tax on 5 hearths in Richmond. By this time the name had spread far into the Vale of Mowbray, and was to be found as far south as York and Doncaster.

A.3 The Binks of Richmond

In 1656 a Francis Binks witnessed the marriage at Middleton Tyas of a John Smithson of Kirby Hill. The Smithsons were Papists and related to the Binks. In 1654 and 1657 a Francis and Mary Binks witnessed marriages in the Richmond area.

In 1666 a Francis and Mary Binks of Armin (near Goole) at the other end of the County, were convicted of Recusancy. If the two lots can be equated this might explain why William Binks of Easingwold (d.1748) had landed interest in the West Riding.

In 1670 Francis Binks of Richmond paid taxes on 5 hearths and, in the same year, Francis Smithson, his uncle, bequeathed him some land in Swaledale.

A.4 Francis Binks and Margaret Binks of Richmond

The above Francis (probably) had two children, **Francis** Binks, gent., of Richmond and Aiskew, and **Margaret** of Richmond, spinster.

Francis Junior had two children by his wife **Mary**: **William** Binks who married Anne More (see above) and **Mary** who was the wife of Joseph Bendlowes, of Aiskew, Yeoman.

By 1719 Francis Junior was dead, his widow Mary had already been married again—to Robert Bury, gent., of Richmond, and of Aiskew, mercer—and been widowed for the second time.

A.5 Registration of Property

In 1715 Margaret, the spinster of Richmond, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to King George I, but her brother, Francis, was not on the list. This does not mean that he was not a Papist like his sister but that he was more than likely no longer alive.

Two years later it was decreed that Catholics should register the value of their estates so that the Crown might impose double taxation should it be found necessary. Further registration in later years was required on the acquisition of new property,

Margaret Binks, spinster, of Richmond, registered:—

- (1) A messuage and lands in Richmond.
- (2) Two messuages and lands at Aysgarth in the Wensleydale let to the Rev.

Mr. Rudd.

Her brother Francis registered nothing, for he was almost certainly dead by 1717. Neither did Mary, his wife, nor his son William, but Joseph Bendlowes, William's brother-in-law, reported possession of a messuage, barn, and 40 acres, all mortgaged to Mr. Clarke, of York, haberdasher, for £650.

A.6 Margaret's Death in 1719

Margaret, in her Will, left to her nephew William Binks, the sum of £1.1.0.

To her sister-in-law, Mary Bury, formerly Binks, mother of William Binks and Mary Bendlowes, she bequeathed all her freehold estate to her and her heirs for ever, and all her personal estate.

In the following year Mary Bury was active.

- (1) She leased to Edmund Gage, of London, gent., a freehold messuage in Richmond with garden and all houses and buildings thereto added by Margaret Binks in Pottersgate.
- (2) She further leased to her son, William Binks, a freehold messuage in Richmond, in which William was then living, with gardens, stables and malt kilns in Frenchgate, also various closes, fields and pastures in Richmond, lately the inheritance of Margaret Binks. She did this in consideration of the natural love and affection she bore her son, for his better preferment and maintenance in the world and as a result of the confidence placed with her by her late sister-in-law, Margaret.

Assuming that the above house was the one she herself had lived in, to which she now added Margaret's a bits and pieces of land; and assuming that the houses at Aysgarth were still let to the Rev. Mr. Rudd, Mary had now effectively leased out all she had possessed or inherited.

It may well have been that William, now with a leased house and lands in Richmond, had recently married Anne More of Barnborough, sister of Thomas More, Esq. That he did live in Richmond can be seen from the fact that a Jesuit priest, Mn James Pool, alias Fox, on one of his wandering ministrations between 1727 and 1734, "put up at the house of Mrs. Binks at Richmond". This man later, in 1743, was chaplain to Charles Waterton Esq. of Waterton Hall, whose wife was the younger sister of Anne Binks, formerly More.

Mary, the daughter of William and Anne Binks (and the future Mary Ullathorne) was born in 1726.

A.7 The Death of Mary Bury

In 1726 “Mary, widow or* Robert Bury, late of Richmond, gent.” registered her possession, as a Catholic, of a farm at Grinton in the Swaledale let to John Metcalfe at £9 a year. This sounds very like the property left to Francis Binks in 1670 by his uncle, Francis Smithson. If so she was registering this extremely late but she may have wished to put her affairs in order before her death.

Her Will, dated 1727, is surprising:

To William Binks and Mary Bendlowes, son and daughter: £1.1.0 each in full of their legacies: to her granddaughter Mary (just born) £5.5.0. To her grandson **Francis Binks**, all lands in Swaledale and Wensleydale at Aysgarth and Aiskew whether registered or unregistered, some of which were held by virtue of the Will of Margaret Binks.

To William Coates, of London, Cordwainer: £1.1.0. in token of her love for him.

Executors: Francis Binks and William Coates.

Francis, the grandson, is a problem child who upsets the order of things entirely, for he seems to have been the heir who inherited all the property which we would have expected William to have come into possession of. If he was an executor of the Will he would presumably have been born well before 1710; too early in fact to have been the child of William and Mary. We must suppose, therefore, that he was the offspring of a deceased elder brother. Did he subsequently die in early life and did William inherit from him?

It can only be said that in William’s favour that when a person appeared to be cut off with a shilling—or a guinea in this case—he or she had received his or her portion or main legacy during the testator’s lifetime.

A.8 Conclusion

If the mysterious Francis did not die young then William could have inherited land in other ways:—

- (1) A gift from his mother of the house and lands in Richmond which she had owned through her second husband, Robert Bury.
- (2) A piece of the Barnborough estate in the West Riding received through his wife Anne More on their marriage.
- (3) Property owned by secret conveyancing—which opens up an interesting problem of the times. Papists were still heavily penalised. Registration of property was compulsory; at any time it might be subject to extra taxation, forfeiture or fine. Inheritance by gift, moreover, was not officially permitted.

*Transcriber: as typed

Every artifice was therefore employed to hide the real ownership by extensive mortgaging, leasing, or secret conveyancing. A trick not always objected to by kindly taxation officials was to register Protestants as owners of a property. Catholic lawyers, unable to practise their profession except for conveyancing, became notoriously skilful in the art and were constantly employed. It may be, therefore, that the Wills and Indentures quoted above have some double meaning and that little credence can be given to them at their face values.

A.9 William Binks' possible participation in the 1745 Rebellion

By this time he was an old man and, like most Englishmen, would have stood aloof from active participation. It is difficult to find in the available records that he committed any sort of treason, was ever imprisoned in York or Carlisle or ever petitioned the King for the return of forfeited estate. That he did own property is a safe assumption but why he finished his days at Easingwold is a question for future research.

Appendix B

THE MORES OF BARNBOROUGH, CO. YORKS, AND OF NORTH MIMMS, HERTS.

Sir Thomas More, Chancellor and Martyr, son of a High Court Judge, Sir John More, was executed on Tower Hill in 1535. Four hundred years later, in 1935, he was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. He had inherited a Knight's Fee at North Mimms, called Gobyns, in Hertfordshire, and during his lifetime had purchased the Wardship of Elisabeth Cresacre, heiress to the Barnborough estate between Doncaster and Ponefract in the West Riding. In actual fact he had bought the wrong body: he should have purchased one of the four co-heiresses of the Dynham family that had land in Barnborough and who would have been a better economical proposition. Nevertheless, in exercising his right to find a husband for his ward, Thomas installed no less a person than his only son, **John** (1509–1547), thus ensuring, albeit unwittingly, that his grandson, **Thomas II** (1531–1606) was in possession of a sizeable Yorkshire estate during the time when Gobyns was forfeited to the Crown (1535–1603) for persistent Recusancy.

John and Thomas II were both in prison for Recusancy, and the next heir, **Christopher Cresacre I** (1572–1649) was often in trouble as well. The family went in for children on a grand scale. **Basil**, son of **Thomas III**, had 24 by his wife Anne Humble, but a dozen was the more usual number. Many died young, some apostasized*, many became priests or nuns; yet there was always one son who was able to inherit the estates until **Thomas IV** (1691–1739), son of Christopher Cresacre II (1666–1729) produced two sons who were Jesuit priests and three daughters, one of whom was a nun.

The Mores of Barnborough were considered a powerful family in the North and Authority went out of its way to keep them quiet or to woo them to the Established Church. But the Mores were not to be wooed and consequently came in for their full share of fines and imprisonment. Gertrude (Helen) an Abbess in Louvain, and her sister Bridget, a Prioress in Paris, daughters of Christopher Cresacre I (1572–1649) were safe enough, but their niece, daughter of Thomas III, died in York Castle after refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy in 1669.

Thomas II (1531–1606) had married Maria, daughter of John Scrope of Spennithorne in the Wensleydale, Co. Yorks, and of Hambledon, Bucks, by his wife Phillis, daughter of Ralph Rokeby, of Mortham in the North Riding. John, the son of Henry, Sixth Baron

*Transcriber: as typed

Scrope of Bolton and Masham, by his wife Elisabeth Percy, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Northumberland, was six generations removed from that great progenitor, King Edward III, via John of Gaunt and Ralph, First Earl of Westmoreland, thus ensuring a Royal descent for the Mores and Ullathornes.

Basil More, who died in 1702, fathered 24 children by Anne, daughter of Sir William Humble, who had received a baronetcy for lending King Charles II £20,000. He had to sell the Hertfordshire estate at North Mimms in order to support his maternal grandfather, Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley, Suffolk, who as a Royalist and a Papist had lost his property during the Parliamentary Wars.

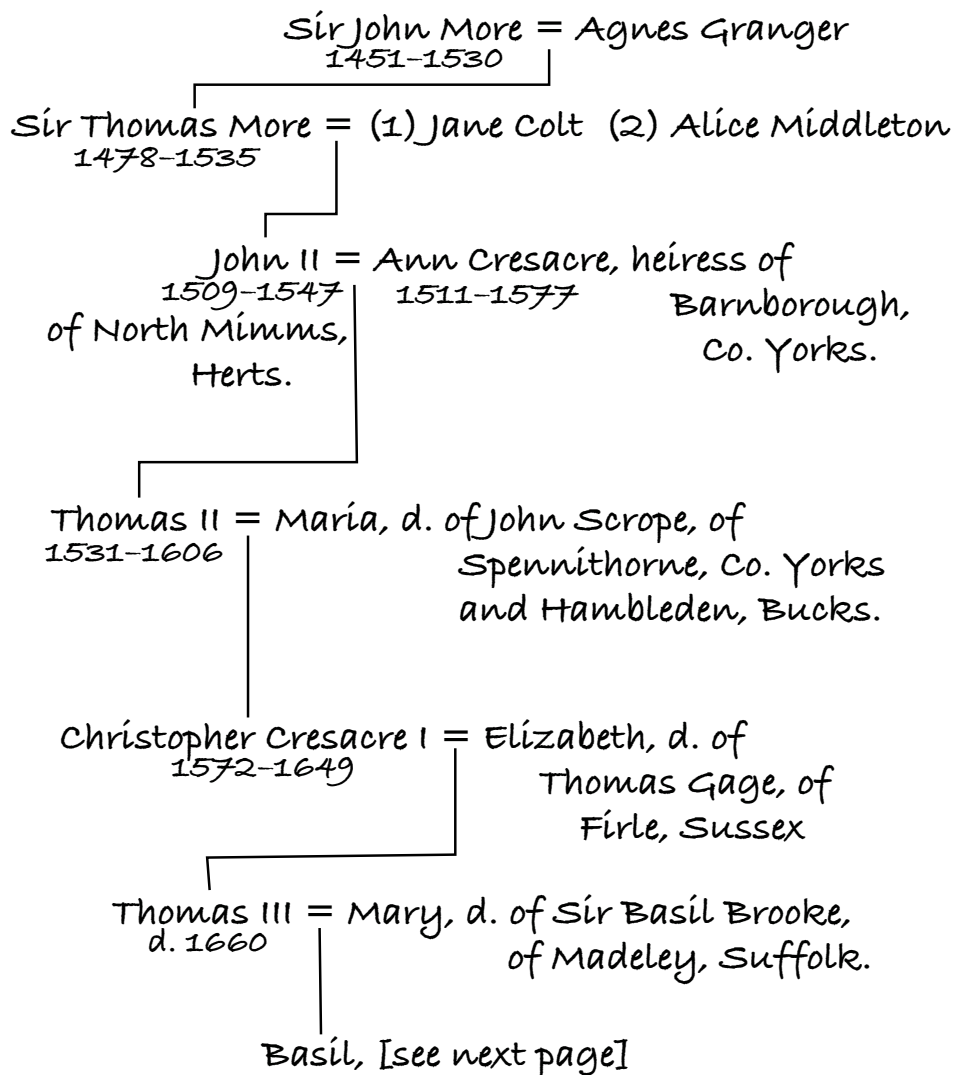
With the death of the last of the two Jesuit sons of Thomas IV in 1795 the property at Barnborough passed, through their sister, Mrs. Dalton of Thurnham Hall, Lancs., to the (More)-Eystons of Hendred Hall, Berkshire, whose descendants today are the heirs and representatives of the More family.

B.1 The Relics of St. Thomas More

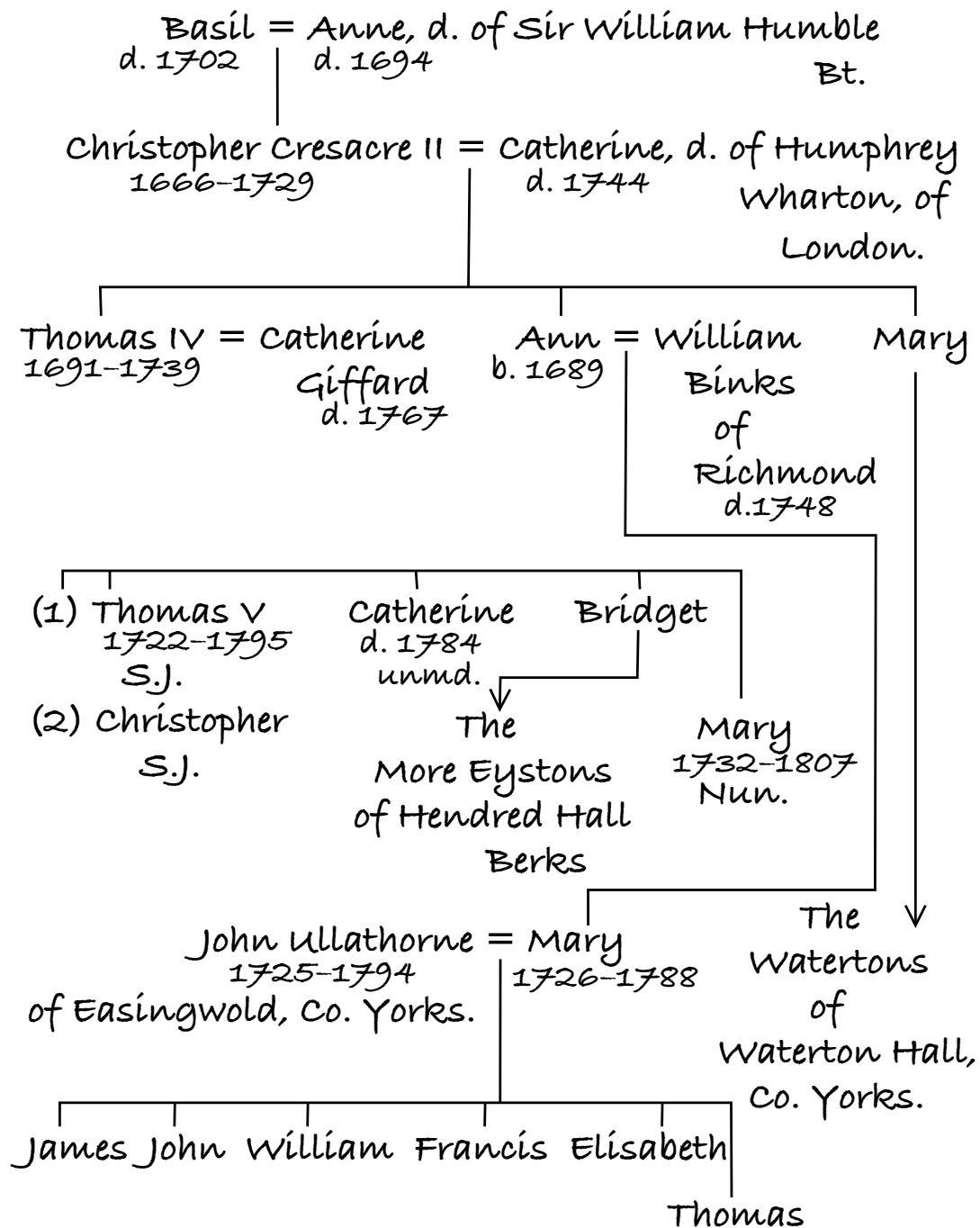
Houses were sparsely furnished in Tudor times and personal belongings were few, yet claims have been made that Mores, Ullathornes, and Foremans have been in possession of some of the saint's relics. The reports are given below without comment:—

- (1) In 1886 Bishop Ullathorne wrote in a letter:—
 “My grandfather (John Ullathorne 1752–1832) used to talk of his mother (Mary Ullathorne, n^{ée} Binks) having the watch and the Garter of Sir Thomas More but what became of them I do not know.”
- (2) In the diary of John Baker, barrister of the Middle Temple, edited by Philip C. Yorke and published in 1931:—
 “Nov. 1772. At Bath. One of the brothers of Mrs. Dalton told Dr. Canvane he has a silver cup and horn which Sir Thomas used to drink out of and that the next brother had a clock of Sir Thomas’ ...”
 (Thomas and Christopher More, S.J., the last male heirs)
- (3) In “Forgotten shrines” by Dom Bede Camm, 1910:—
 “Other relics of B. Thomas More consisting of a sword, a small clock, etc., are in the possession of Mrs. Foreman who is descended from the martyr in the female line.”

A Pedigree to show the descent of the
Ullathornes from Sir Thomas More.



[continued]



Appendix C

JOHN ULLATHORNE OF HEIGHINGTON, CO. DURHAM. c.1801–1846

John Ullathorne, after his marriage a well-to-do farmer of Heighington, near Darlington, Co. Durham, was born somewhere and sometime at the turn of the Century but not in Co. Durham (Census 1841). It can be presumed with some certainty that he was a Yorkshireman since he was described as “of Scarborough” on his marriage certificate. His wife Margaret, widow of a White but daughter of a Graham, died in 1845 and John followed in the next year, leaving four surviving children all under eleven years, of whom Jane (twin to Thomas) died in early life aged 16.

The orphans appear to have been in the care of their mother’s brother at Darlington when the Census of 1851 was taken. The three ultimate survivors were:–

- (1) **James** (1835–1866), cabinet maker, who married Jane Hall in 1857 and whose surviving child, Margaret Jane, b.1858, married Frederick Woolnough and has descendants now living.
- (2) **John**, b.1836, surgeon, of Winlaton, Co. Durham, who, marrying Elisabeth White (1835–1865) in 1860, was survived by John the younger and a daughter.
- (3) **Thomas** (1843–1896) architect and quantity surveyor, who died in Manchester. He married, firstly, Sarah Ann Hay of Darlington in 1867, by whom he had two daughters, Ethel and Edith, and secondly Eliza Louisa Claxton, by whom he had six daughters and two sons. The elder son, **Graham Claxton Ullathorne**, b.1882, was father of **George Alfred Ullathorne**, married and now living at Bishop’s Stortford, Herts.

One of the six daughters, Winifred, b.1880, who married William Lyon Taylor Ashworth, of Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, has a daughter, Winifred Marian Ashworth, of Birmingham, who has been so helpful in the compilation of this History. Another daughter, Florence Ullathorne, of Stockport, has kindly lent the portraits of the Bishop’s family reproduced here in a foreshortened form.

Where did John of Heighington come from? His third son, Thomas, orphaned at the age of three, left behind the tradition that he had been named after his Uncle Thomas “whose portrait used to hang in the house”. He had been brought up to believe

that he was of the same family as the Bishop (1806–1889) and of Francis, the wealthy draper of Hessle (1792–1850). When one of his daughters was being married at the turn of this Century the announcement was seen by the Bishop’s niece, Philomena, then housekeeping for her brother, Father John Ullathorne, and engaged on her genealogical research in connection with the unclaimed money lying in Chancery (see Chapter 12). A close friendship followed with Mrs. Ashworth and her sisters and they accepted each other as cousins without quite knowing the degree. On Philomena’s death in 1928 she bequeathed to Mrs. Ashworth all her genealogical notes and the portraits of her father, Bernard and her grandparents, William and Hannah (the Bishop’s parents).

For many years Miss Ashworth has tried to establish proof of a descent from John Ullathorne of Easingwold (1725–1794) but without success. There are two likely possibilities:—

(1) The Bishop’s grandfather, John of Everingham, farmer (1752–1832) had three sons, William (1780–1829), Thomas, b.1782, and James, b.1789, who were baptised and/or confirmed as Roman Catholics in the chapel of the Constable family (Catholic Record Society volumes). There is no mention, though, in the Registers, of Francis, later of Hessle, b.1792, who did not subsequently practice as a Roman Catholic. Of this omission it can be said that priests, resident or visiting, were often lax in the keeping of Registers, not being bound by law to keep any at all as were their Anglican brothers in the Parish Churches.

It may therefore be conjectured that John of Everingham had yet another son, John, at the turn of the Century—he still had another 29 years to live—who was similarly unregistered and who eventually followed in his father’s footsteps as a farmer (in Co. Durham) and in his brother’s footsteps as an Anglican in the absence of a Catholic mission at Heighington. His presence in Scarborough at the time of his marriage would further link him with his supposed eldest brother, William (1780–1829) and his sons. There is no further record of Thomas (b.1782) or James (b.1789), but if the above theory is correct it is strengthened by the existence of the Uncle Thomas after whom John of Heighington’s son was said to have been named and “whose portrait hung in the house”.

(2) The above John of Everingham (1752–1832) had had a younger brother, Thomas, 5th son of John of Easingwold (1725–1794). Apart from the fact that he was born in 1766 and sponsored a baptism in a Catholic Chapel in York in 1785 nothing further is known of him. It is possible that John of Heighington was his son if he was not that Thomas of Leeds who lived between 1765 and 1827 (See Appendix D).

It is a pity that this branch of the family cannot be included in the main pedigree for lack of positive proof—but where Catholic Registers are concerned at the end of the XVIIIth Century the evidence may never be forthcoming. Research, however, continues.

Appendix D

SOME NOTES ON OTHERS OF THE SAME NAME

It would be pretentious to claim that John Ullathorne of Easingwold (1725–1794) was the ancestor of all Ullathornes living in either 1860 or in 1960. Nevertheless it is true to say that about 85% of all those bearing the name born between 1837, when registration first became compulsory, and 1870 can be fitted into the main pedigree. Apart from the progeny of John Ullathorne of Heighington, Co. Durham (given separately at Appendix C) the remainder can be canalised into the specific localities of London, Durham, Bradford, Leeds, Selby and Bristol, the last three of which are linked.

Although the name had become extinct in the Ripon area by 1790 there are several entries in the pedigree of whom trace has been lost.

- (1) Christopher of Ilton, 1638.
- (2) Thomas, of Lythe and York, 1645.
- (3) John, of Plumpton Hall, Ripon, 1690.
- (4) Thomas of Thornton-le-Street and Mickley, 1690.
- (5) Thomas of Ampleforth, 1680.
- (6) Thomas, 5th son of John of Easingwold, born 1766.
- (7) Thomas and James, sons of John of Pocklington, b.1782 and 1789.

D.1 The Remainder

(1) Leeds, Selby and Bristol

A **Thomas** Ullathorne died in Leeds before 1827 and his wife, Abigail, died there in 1834. There was a daughter, Catherine, died 1827. To all appearances this family was not Roman Catholic.

A **John** Ullathorne, Cabinet Maker and Grocer, of Selby, was born in Leeds in 1790 and married Hannah Taylor there in 1809. Two sons, **William** and **James**, were born in Selby in 1821 and 1830 but probably by a second wife, Elisabeth (1793–1878).

A **Francis Taylor** was born in Selby in 1844 and died at Goole in 1898. Priscilla Hannah, born 1850, was married at Goole in 1874. **Thomas Simpson**, born 1854, was a Builder, whose mother came from a Roman Catholic family (Simpson) of Grocers living at Aberford, near Leeds. His youngest brother, **Frederick**, born 1869, is still alive in Selby today.

The above James owned land in Selby in 1873. His wife Mary died in 1886 and James himself in 1888.

Also born in Selby, circa 1828, was a **John** who, by his wife Emma (d.1897) had three children. The Census of 1851 showed him as being a schoolmaster of Bristol, but he was eventually a wine merchant. Although not living there he appears to have died in Chester in 1882.

The children were:

- (a) **John**, b.1852—accountant—married Elisabeth Rose Williams in 1875 at St. Anne's, Westminster, London, according to the rites of the Established Church.
- (b) **Thomas William**, b.1854.
- (c) **Emma Staveley Newberry**, b.1858—married R.C.Smart.

This family deserves further research, commencing with St. Mary's Parish Church, Leeds, in the last half of the XVIIIth century.

(2) **London**

A **Francis** Ullathorne of St. Giles, tailor, had several children: Mary Ann, b.1838, Abigail, b.1841, and **Thomas John**, b.1849. Mary Ann married Charles Grove, a carpenter's son, in 1856 in St. Marylebone, neither side being able to sign the Register.

In the 1841 Census a **James** Ullathorne, plumber and glazier, aged 29, was living, with his wife Anne and a four-year-old son, another **James**, at Foxley Road, Lambeth. He had not been born in the County. He was on the Electoral Roll between 1837 and 1843 and was declared bankrupt in 1846, after which there is no trace of him. James the younger died at St. Saviour's, London, in 1891.

In 1840 a **Thomas** Ullathorne, baker and widower, died aged 37 at No. 415, Strand. He again was not born in the County. Administration of his effects was granted to his brother, James.

(3) **Bradford**

A son, **Henry**, was born to **Samuel** Ullathorne, gas fitter and lighter, of Bradford, Co. Yorks. Henry died in childhood as did George, b.1843. In 1850 a **Francis** was born and in 1854 a **Harris**. They were followed in the next generation by **William Harris**, b.1877 and **Francis** b.1878. A **Harris Guy**, b.1894, lost his father at an early age and was eventually cared for by a St. Vincent de Paul Institution in London.

(4) **Durham and District**

From 1837 onwards the Somerset House Registers contain several entries of a family or families living in the area Durham, Houghton-le-Spring, Gateshead. A typical entry: Marriage in 1876 between **Joseph** Ullathorne, aged 26, miner, son of **John** Ullathorne, miner, of Chilton Moor, and Margaret Crawford, aged 18, daughter of Samuel Crawford, miner, of the same place.

Appendix E

THE MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. **The Public Record Office, London.** (P.R.O.)
 - (a) Feet of Fines
 - (b) Court of Common Pleas
 - (c) State Papers (Domestic) Geo. II
 - (d) Proceedings in Chancery
 - (e) Inquisitions Post-Mortem
 - (f) Subsidy and Hearth Tax Rolls
 - (g) Census of 1841, 1851 and 1861
2. **The Borthwick Institute** of Historical Research, York.
 - (a) Yorkshire Wills and Admins to 1858
 - (b) Bishop's Transcripts for the Easingwold Peculiar
3. **The Public Libraries** of York (Apprenticeship Indentures), Leeds, Northallerton, Preston, Hull, and the Guildhall Library, London.
4. **Somerset House, London**
 - (a) Wills and Admins. proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury up to 1858.
 - (b) All Wills thereafter.
 - (c) Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages from 1837.
5. **The London Gazette**
 - (a) Dissolution of Partnerships
 - (b) Bankruptcy Proceedings
6. **The Church Commissioners, London.**
 - (a) The Court Records of the Manors of Ripon.
7. **Societies**
 - (a) The volumes of the Catholic Record Society (C.R.S.)
 - (b) The volumes of the Yorkshire Archaeological (Y.A.S.) and Parish Register (Y.P.R.S.) Societies.
 - (c) The Society of Genealogists, London.
 - (d) The volumes of the North Riding Record Society (N.R.R.S.)

8. Parish Registers

- (a) Ripon, West Tanfield, Masham, York, Ampleforth, Oswaldkirk, and Easingwold.
- (b) Various Registers of Roman Catholic Chapels printed in the volumes of the C.R.S.

9. Printed Extracts from official records.

- (a) Paver's Marriage Licences (Y.A.S.)
- (b) Boyd's Marriage Index
- (c) Boyd's Index to Apprentices

10. Books, Histories, etc.

- (a) Volumes of the Surtees Society (The Ripon Chapter Acts, Memorials of Ripon, Memorials of Fountains).
- (b) Inscriptions on tombstones, Ripon Cathedral.
- (c) History of Yorkshire: The Wapontake of Gilling West, by General Plantagenet.
- (d) Alumni Oxoniensis and Alumni Cantabrigiensis.
- (e) Hunter's Pedigrees, Harleian Society.
- (f) History of the Deanery of Doncaster.
- (g) The Autobiography of Bishop William Bernard Ullathorne.
- (h) The Life and Times of Bishop Ullathorne by Dom. Cuthbert Butler, O.S.B.

11. My Thanks are Due to:—

- (a) The Rev. Canon W.A.C. Ullathorne of Ipswich, Suffolk.
- (b) Miss W.M. Ashworth of Birmingham, Warwicks. particularly for the collection of letters and manuscripts of Miss Philomena Ullathorne (1857–1929).
- (c) Lady Creasy of Great Horkesley, Essex.
- (d) Mrs. Maud Ullathorne Marshall of Horndean, Hampshire, and others who have given details of their own branch of the Family.
- (e) The Ullathorne Pedigree of Father John Longstaff, of Hoddesdon, Herts.
- (f) All Archivists, Librarians and others who have so courteously answered the inquiries so persistently directed at them between 1959 and 1963.



Hannah, 1781-1860, wife of William Ullathorne, 1780-1829, and daughter of John Longstaff of Lincolnshire.



Bernard Ullathorne, 1814-1886, 5th son of William and Hannah,

The reproductions are from coloured sketches in the possession of Miss Florence Ullathorne, of Stockport, and her niece, Miss Winifred Marian Ashworth, of Birmingham.



The backside of Ullathorne's Farm at Middleton, Westmoreland, built in 1671 and, possibly, the seed plot of the Family in much earlier times.



Ullathorne Mill, on the South Bank of the River Tees at Barnard Castle.
Kindly lent by Mrs Maud Ullathorne Marshall, of Horndean, Hampshire.