

Lownsbrough Ancestors in Hackness Parish, North Yorkshire

contributed by Beverly Graham and William MacDonald

In preparation for my visit to Yorkshire, in October 2012, I contacted the North Yorkshire County Record Office and received the following information from Julie-Ann Vickers, Assistant Archivist:

"We hold the archives of the Johnstone/Derwent family of Hackness. This collection includes rentals from the Manor of Hackness [ZF/4/1] which appear to be the records used by Raymond H. Lounsbury in 1970's." (On November 21, 1639, Richard Lounsbrough (or Lownsbrough) was renting lands in Broxa from John Sydenham, the owner of the parish of Hackness on that date. The names of the fields which he rented were Hawgate, Knowle, Slyfield, East Croffts and Newland Moor.)

"The collection also includes a number of historic maps for the Manor of Hackness. It is very unusual for maps to survive from the seventeenth century and the earliest maps we have for Hackness date from the first half of the eighteenth century. These maps will give you some idea of the extent of the Manor of Hackness owned by John Sydenham in the previous century. Not all these maps will show field names: however, we do hold a 1774 survey and valuation of Hackness, including Broxa, and this lists numbered and named fields which refer to a map we hold of a similar date [references: Survey, ZF/4/3/6 and Map ZF/9/5]. If the fields associated with your ancestors, are listed in this survey, then it may be possible to work out the approximate location of the fields by comparing the eighteenth-century map with a later Ordnance Survey map of the area. As you are already aware, field names and field boundaries can change over time, and during the eighteenth century the process of enclosure had a significant impact on the agricultural landscape. Identifying the precise location of the seventeenth-century fields may be difficult. I'm afraid it will be a case of working through the documents to see what you can extract from them."

During my visit to the North Yorkshire County Record Office in Northallerton, with the expert help of Julie-Ann Vickers, I was able to work my way through the references given above and extract and locate on maps two of the fields precisely – Newland Moor(s) and Holdgate/Hawgate (Holdgate is a derivative of Hawgate according to archivist at Northallerton.) The next day, we were able to drive to the two fields and photograph them in the rain. And then walk on the Newland Moor(s) field! Fortunately for us, the agriculture landscape of the Broxa area farmland has not changed significantly in 200+ years!



We travelled on Broxa Moor Lane for ½ mile.

We continued through the village of Broxa with about 14 dwellings and a large mixed farm at the end.



Broxa Moor Lane then carries on upland for about another ½ mile to the top of Newland Moor(s) Field.



NW Corner of Newland Moor(s) - # 683

Broxa Moor Lane becomes the Forrest Road and travels through Broxa Forrest in North York Moors National Park.



Trail to Broxa Forest in North York Moors National Park at the top of Newland Moor(s).



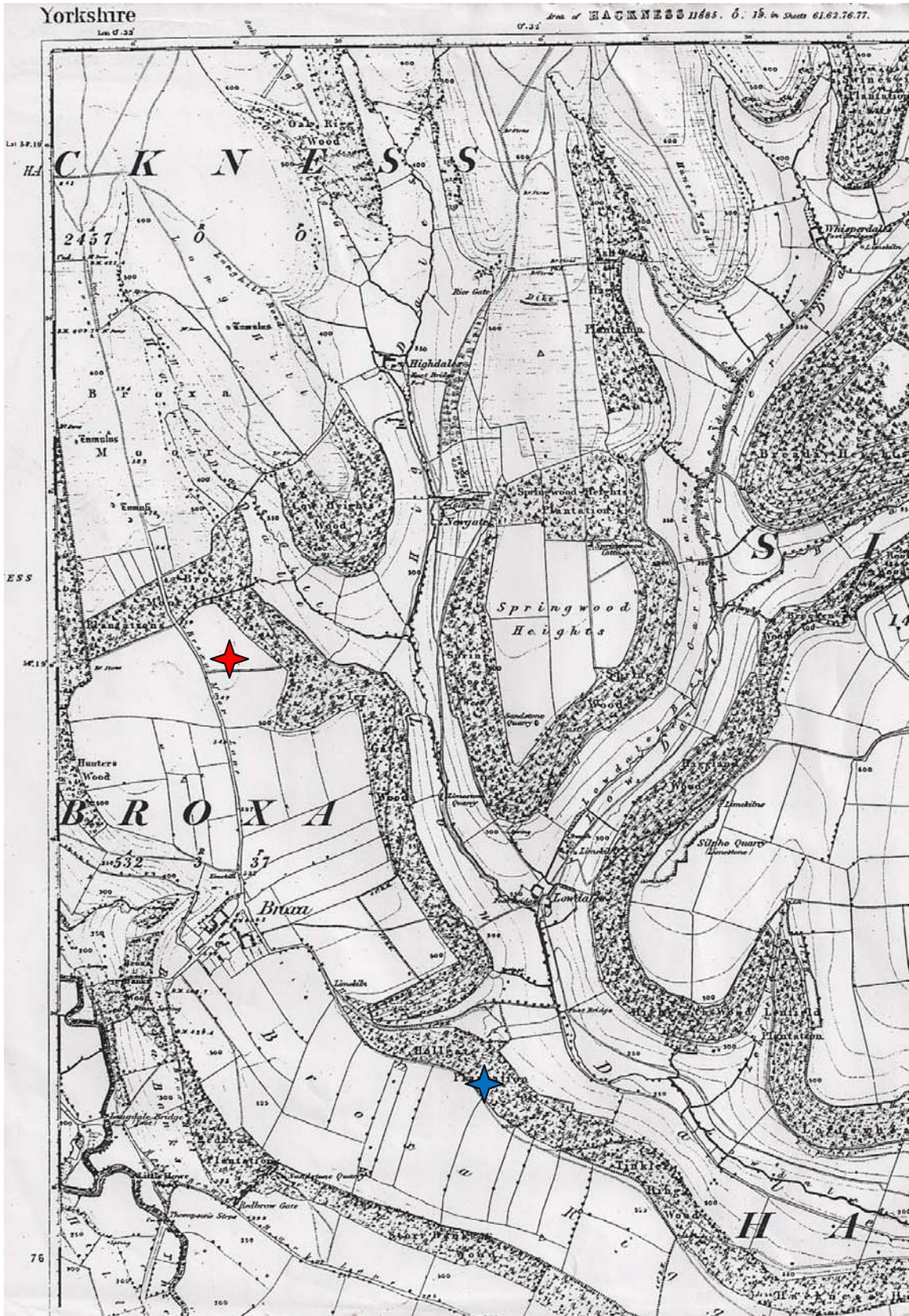
North York Moors National Park ◆ Broxa



Image: partial copy of Hackness survey map dated 1774 [Reference: ZF 9/5 Mic 1504/9-18 DN 28]
 Located in North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malpas Road, Northallerton, UK.

◆ Field # 683 = Newland Moor(s) and ◆ Field # 622 = Holdgate

In the following 1854 Ordnance Survey map, field # 622 is woodland, not a cleared field as shown above on the 1774 map. On a 2012 Google Earth aerial view, the area of # 622 is also woodland.



Ordnance Survey 1854 Edition
Image: North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malpas Road, Northallerton, UK.



Village of Broxa

The angled outcroppings of woodland on the ridge to the northeast and southeast of Broxa follow the same line – amazingly the topography has remained almost the same from 1774 to 2012.



Fields:  Newland Moor(s) # 683 and  Holdgate/Hawgate # 622
Image: Google Earth © 2012 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky © 2012 Google

The 1854 map and 2012 Google Earth map inserted above follow the same road allowance and all three maps – 1774, 1854 and 2012 follow similar field boundaries.



Hawgate/Holdgate – Field # 622 (the ridge of woodland in the distance)



Newland Moor(s) – Field # 683



Large flock of wild pheasants in the field across the road from Newland Moor(s).

The other fields in the rent rolls for Richard Lownsborough: Knowle, Slyfield and East Crofts were not found on any tax/rent rolls documents for Broxa with a corresponding number in the land records like #683 was for Newland Moor(s) under William Pickering and # 622 was for Holdgate under George Atkinson. The three fields of Knowle, Slyfield and East Crofts were possibly located between # 622 and # 683 or on the other side of the road. The 1774 map has parcels of land with several fields outlined in red. # 622 is in one parcel and # 683 is in another parcel.

William Pickering

No		A	R	P	Value	£	s	d
	House							
697	House and garth	✓			3 31	9		7 6
701	Bark	✓			3 21	7/6		2 5
702	Pasture Close	✓	1	2 6	9			12 3
695	Breams	✓			2 19	5/		3 1
696	Ditto	✓			3 6	6/		4 2
698	Ditto	✓			2 30	6/		4 1
692	Ditto	✓			2 33	19/6		7 4
691	Ditto	✓	2	1 1	19/8			1 3 7
690	Ditto	✓	1	3 10	19/6			10 11
689	Ditto	✓	4	2 29	19/6			2 10 6
688	Ditto	✓	1	3 30	19/6			1 - 9
687	High Close	✓	2	1	9/6			17 -
686	Ditto	✓	2		7/6			15 -
685	Ditto	✓	1	1 11	7/			9 2
684	Ditto	✓	5	16	6/			1 10 6
683	Newland Meers	✓	6	2 33	6/			2 - 3
	Ditto	✓	6	2 35	0/6			1 3 5
682	Pawlingat Wood & Flagg Way	✓	22	11	2/			2 6 1
681	Stack Close	✓	1	2 1	7/			10 6
680	Bowthel Wood	✓	2	3 0	7/			17 2
						67 - 20 £ 19 12 7		



George Atkinson

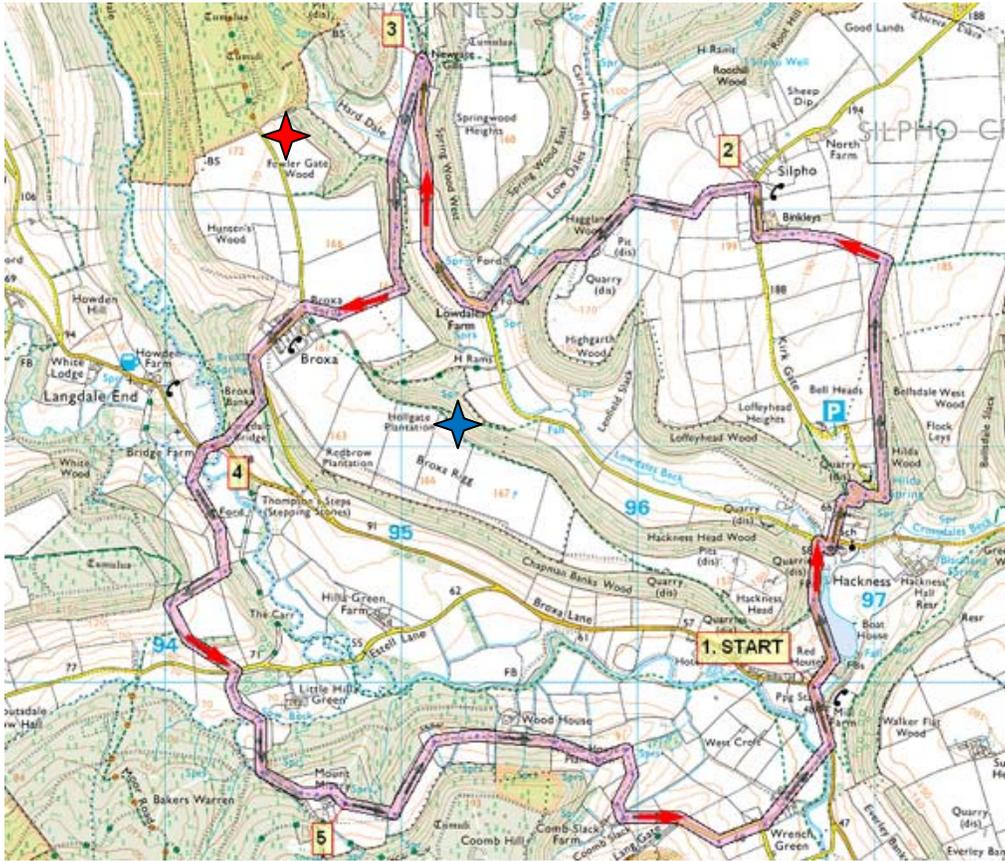
Continued

Buxa

No		A	R	P	Value	£	s	d
	Brought on				45 1 26			£ 19 0
626	Greenland		3	11	9/6			16 1
625	Long field		3	2 26	1/			2 -
627	Greenland		2	21	9/6			11 0
626	Long field		5	25	19/6			2 16 1
625	Low Close		6	32	1/			3 2
626	Ditto		1	3 21	1/			10 -
623	Small Close		3	2 17	9/			1 -
620	Low field		16	1 27	7/			1 10 -
621	Wedge at Holgate top		2	2	19/6			5 -
618	Brams		3	1 09	1/			2 2
619	Low field		3	10	1/			1 10 -
618	Wray		16	22	7/6			1 11 -
617	Ditto		5	1 9	1/			1 17 -
622	Holgate		11	5	4/			2 1 -
						Acres 110 - 11 £ 62 11		



Land records for William Pickering and George Atkinson [Reference: ZF A/3/6]
 Images: North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malpas Road, Northallerton, UK.



Ordnance Survey Map - Explorer OL27 (North York Moors East)

Fewler Gate Wood = # 683 or Newland Moore and Hollgate Plantation in about the area of # 622 or Holdgate.
Image provided with permission by Arnold Underwood.



Hackness - approach from Broxa and Hackness Grange Hotel





Hackness Village, North Yorkshire

The name Hackness was known as *Hacanos*, *Hacanes*, and then *Haccanessa/Hagenessa* and today as Hackness. It is situated at the foot of two moorland valleys, Lowdale and Highdale. Two of the possible origins of its name are very descriptive. 1. It could be named after the opening in the woods in the landscape, as seen from the direction of Scalby, which distinguishes the entrance to the gorge very appropriately - a Saxon word meaning "the cleft in the wood." 2. It possibly originates from an old French word *Hachanos*, meaning "with whiskers."

The first mention of Hackness was during Anglo-Saxon times. In the early 8th Century, Saint Hilda, the abbess of Whitby, founded a nunnery, in the year of her death, 680 AD, at Hackness. The settlement grew and by the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 it was a sizable village. In the Domesday Book of 1086, the village was spelled *Hagenesse* and it had 3 churches.

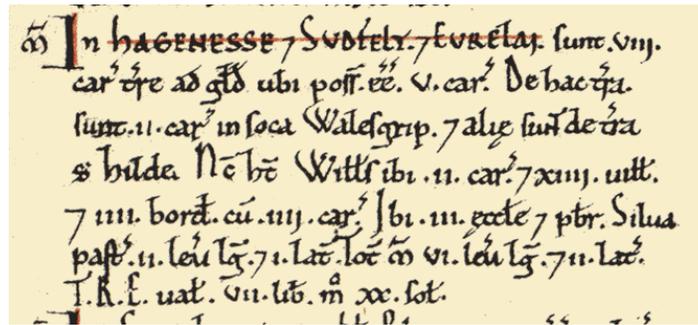
Domesday is also known as *Domesday*, or *Book of Winchester* or *Winchester Roll* or *King's Roll*, and sometimes as the *Book of the Treasury*. The "*Domesday*" Book (Middle English spelling of *Doomsday*) was used, in the 12th century, to tax the people and may possibly have been an analogy of the Christian belief of a Last Judgment Day. It was the record of the great survey of England which was completed in 1086 and executed for William the Conqueror – the King of England. The survey was an amazing accomplishment. Nothing replicated it in England, until the 19th century census. It is England's earliest surviving public record. William needed information about the country he had conquered; because, in 1085 England was once again threatened with invasion, this time from Denmark. William needed to know what his assets were to fund the mercenary army he had hired to defend his kingdom. To do this, he needed to know what financial and military resources were available to him. While spending the Christmas of 1085 in Gloucester, William "sent men all over England to each shire ... to find out ... what or how much each landholder had in land and livestock, and what it was worth." (Saxon Chronicle)

It is not just a tax record. It also recorded which manors belonged to which estates and gave the identities of the King's principal barons and churchmen who held land directly from him and who owed him military service in the form of knights to fight in his army. The judgment of the assessors was final, whatever the book said about who owned the property, or what it was worth was the law, and there was no appeal. It was written in Latin.



Domesday Book

Catalogue reference: E 31/2



Hagenesse

Hackness is located in a beautiful vale, six miles N.W. of Scarborough. The drive there from Ayton through the Forge Valley is spectacular, especially with the glorious fall colours, even in the rain and fog!



Winding road to Hackness from Ayton



Forge Valley Wood and River Derwent



River Derwent in the Forge Valley near Hackness

The River Derwent is the southern boundary of Hackness Parish and flows past Hackness village.

Until the rein of Henry VIII, the village prospered as a part of the great Whitby Abbey. Geoffrey de Hakenesse became clerk to King Edward II in the 14th Century, for which he received a pension of four tuns of wine a year.

Everything changed in 1539, when King Henry dissolved the monasteries. King Henry appropriated the Hackness Estate for the Crown and sold it off for cash to Sir John Constable, who probably built the Tudor style, wooden, Elizabethan manor house that stood until 1795. It was located in the field across from the present entrance to Hackness Hall. A survey described it as follows: "*An old mancion place or manorhouse...that hath Hall, parlour, great chamber, chapel, bedchaulmer, and many other lodgings, two kitchens, a butteria, pantry, Brewhouse, barn, Bakehouse, Stables, and Gildhouse.*" The Guildhouse was home to the mediaeval guild of St. Hilda. In 1589, the manor of Hackness was bought from Sir John Constable for Walter Devereux and his wife Margaret Dakins. Walter Devereux

was a younger brother of Robert Devereux - the 2nd Earl of Essex, (a court favourite of Queen Elizabeth I). Margaret was the daughter and heir of Arthur Dakins Esq. Walter Devereux died before they had children, in 1591, at the siege of Rouen. (Joan of Arc executed at Rouen in 1431)

Hackness Hall was the home of Lady Margaret Hoby from 1589-1633. Margaret was considered quite a catch and when Devereaux died she then married Sir Thomas Sidney. He lived less than a year. She then took for her third husband, Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby. They were married 9 August 1596.

Sir Thomas Hoby is known for his constant disputes with all his neighbours. Lady Margaret Hoby is known for being the author of the earliest known diary kept by an Englishwoman and which has survived to today. The diaries were saved from 1599-1605 and give an account of the domestic disciplines of Elizabethan Puritanism, which included the religious exercises and prayers for the whole household and the private prayers and reading, in which she was guided by her chaplain, Richard Rhodes. The diary also described the management of the estate in her husband's frequent absences, supervising and paying servants, sorting linen, playing music, gardening, giving medical advice and treatment to neighbours and tenants. It tells little about the writer's private feelings. References to Sir Thomas Hoby are formal, though Margaret was strong-minded enough to resist until 1632 his request that she bequeath her Hackness and other properties to him and his heirs. The day's entries often ended with the phrase, "And so to bed."



Image: Photo of an information box on wall of St. Peter's Church

Lady Margaret Hoby comes across as severe in her diary; but, her surviving letters show her to be a lively, sociable woman with a quick sense of humour. Margaret died on 4 September 1633 and was buried on 6 September in the chancel of St. Peter's Church in Hackness, where her husband erected an alabaster monument to her. It survives, but St. Margaret's Chapel in Harwood Dale, which Hoby also built to her memory, is in ruins.

Ruins of St. Margaret's Chapel, Harwood Dale



Hackness Parish Records: *The honble. vertuous and Religious Lady, the Lady Margaret Hoby, wife of the Right Worll. Sr. Thomas Posthumus Hoby, Knt., was buryed the 6 Sep 1633*

Sir Thomas Hoby died in 1640 leaving his manor at Hackness to the son of his first cousin, Sir John Sydenham. John Sydenham employed a clerk, John Richardson, who from 1603 to 1668 kept the Parish Register at Hackness. Sydenham's grandson, Philip, led an extravagant life and the family

was forced to sell the estate in 1795 to Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, 1st Baron, and whose grandson, the 5th Lord Derwent, Robin Evelyn Leo Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, 5th Baron Derwent (born 1930) is the present owner. The heir apparent is the present holder's son, the Hon. Francis Patrick Harcourt Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone (born 1965).

Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone built the present Hackness Hall. It was completed in 1798. Hackness Hall is an 18th-century Renaissance building, two stories high, with a central facade having four tall fluted pilasters of the Greek Ionic order supporting an entablature and pediment. The front is ashlar faced and finished with a balustraded parapet. The house was completely gutted by fire in 1910 and rebuilt with electricity and plumbing. It is a Grade I Listed building.

According to Wikipedia, "A listed building in the United Kingdom is a building which has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest." There are just fewer than 500,000 buildings in the UK to which this applies. A listed building may not be demolished, added too or changed without special permission from the local planning authority (who typically consults the relevant central government agency, particularly for significant alterations to the more notable listed buildings). Exemption is provided for some churches in current use for worship; although, the church organization then controls its own permissions process.

For a building to be included on the list, it must be a man-made structure that survives in something at least approaching its original state. Most structures on the list are buildings, but other structures such as bridges, monuments, sculptures, war memorials, and even milestones and mileposts may also be listed. Ancient uninhabited or unmaintained structures, such as Stonehenge, are generally classified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments rather than Listed Buildings.

All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. The criteria become tighter with time, so that post-1945 buildings have to be exceptionally important to be listed. A building normally has to be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing.

In England and Wales, listed buildings are classified in three grades:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important. Just 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I.
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest. 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*.
- Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest. 92% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing for a private residential building.

Information on Listed Buildings obtained in part from Wikipedia. Accessed at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Listed_building



Entrance to Hackness Hall

Hackness Hall

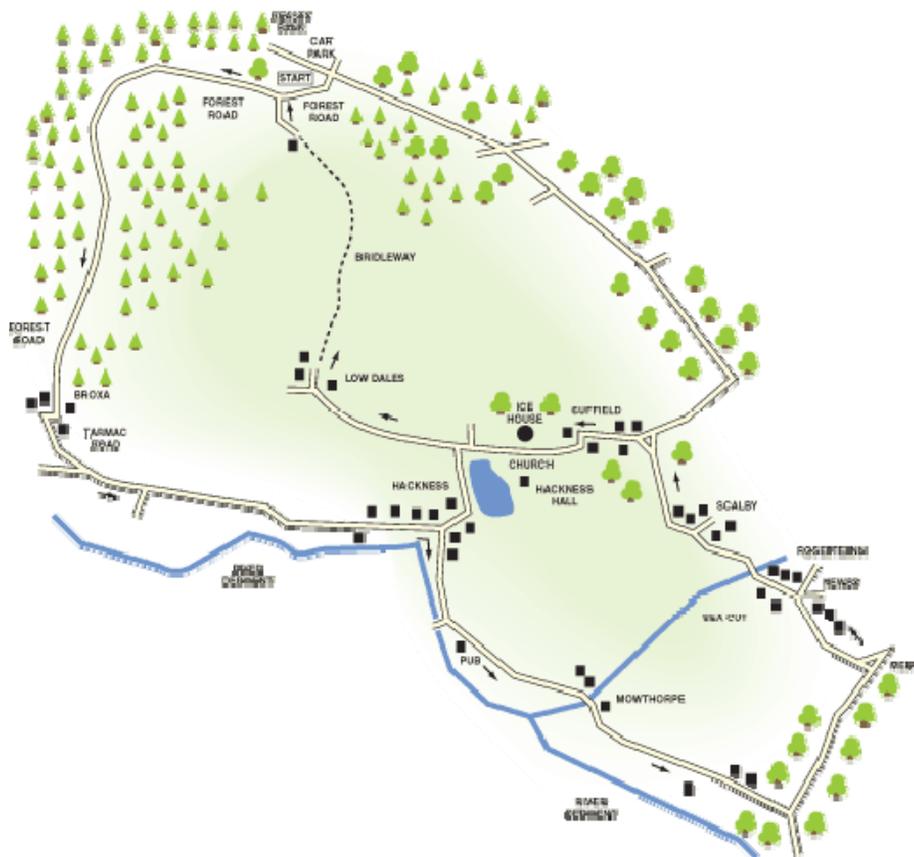


Image: Cycle Ride around Hackness Hall



★ St. Peter's Church, Hackness
 ★ Bridge
 ★ Hackness Hall



Hackness Bridge

The bridge over the road, just past the churchyard in Hackness, links the ice house to the manor house, garden and lake. The entrance to Hackness Hall is east of the bridge (down the road). The manor house is on the right and the ice house on the left in the trees.

In the days before a home refrigerator, it was a problem to keep meat fresh and store it. In the 17th century this problem was solved by the invention of the ice house which was used as a game and meat larder for the gentry. The ice houses were usually built facing north. The deep ice pit had a superstructure, usually with a domed top and brick walls. The walls would be double skinned and the cavity filled with straw for insulation. It was often built amongst trees to keep it cool on the outside and the trees hid it from view. Owners went to great lengths to hide the ice house and the servants who visited it from view. Sometimes there was an underground tunnel from the kitchens for easy hidden access. The ice house of Hackness Hall is hiding amongst the trees adjacent to the bridge on the left.

Hackness Hall has a fine, freshwater lake nearby which would have been used to stock the larder high with ice in winter. It also had a mill for grinding corn which was still in operation until 1960.



Hackness Hall Lake was created in 1830 from old, monastic, fish ponds which were beside the site of the first old manor house.

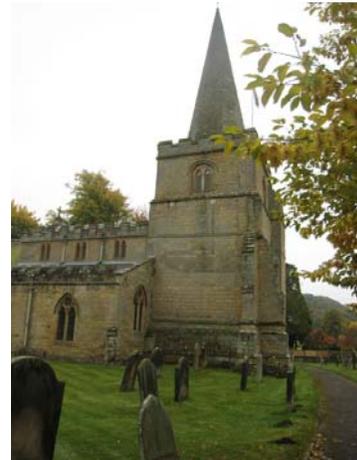


Hackness Hall Image: Francis Firth 1850-1870's



Hackness Hall Image: Francis Firth 1850-1870's

St. Peter's Church in Hackness – a constant feature on the landscape for many centuries.



Square Tower built in the mid 13th century and octagonal spire and battlements added in the 15th Century. The tower contains three bells.



The architecture and monuments in St. Peter's Church are reflective of many periods in the history of Hackness. The oldest surviving fragment is the Anglo-Saxon cross in the South Aisle. It was discovered in the 1830's. At the time, it was being used as a gatepost. Although; badly damaged, it is an excellent example of Anglo-Saxon Northumbrian sculpture. It is set on a modern base in the east end of the South Aisle. There are a combination and mixture of cultures in the inscriptions. Some are in Latin (Roman), others are tree runes and there is also Celtic Ogham script. The most likely date for the cross is between the late 7th and early 9th centuries. Only the inscriptions in Latin have been deciphered.



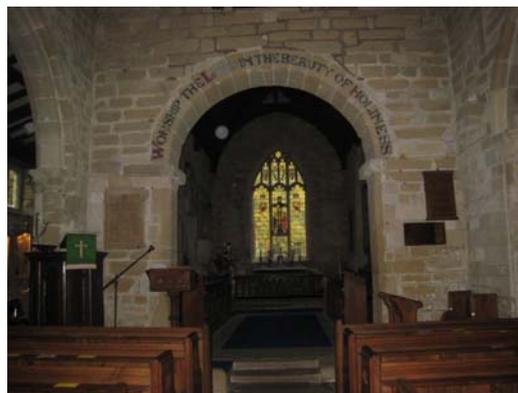
Anglo Saxon Cross



Ogham Inscription



Runic Inscription



Chancel Arch is 10th or 11th century or maybe as early as 8th century (refaced so difficult to date exactly).
Octagonal Pulpit is Jacobean – coincides with reign of James I of England (1603–1625).



Suspended on the top of the Victorian Baptismal Font is a spectacular, ornate Font Cover from the 15th century. It is a three story, eight sided tower that was carved about 1480. The 8 figures on the lowest tier are replacements for the long lost originals. They are carved pear wood from Oberammergau, Germany - only about 100 years old.



1870 restoration - porch added

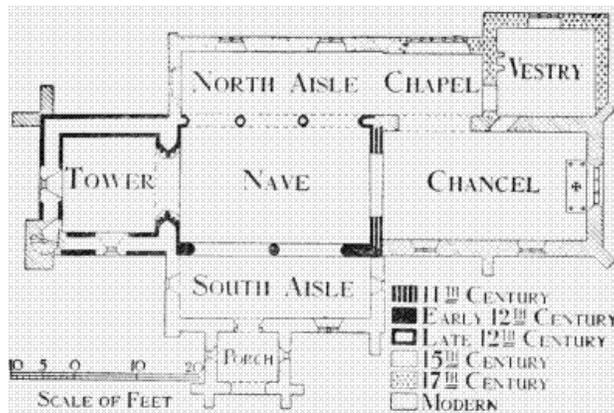


Image: from *Hackness and its Church a brief history, Booklet* compiled by James Winterbotham in 2000

Traditional Plan of Hackness Church – tower at the west end and alter at the east end.

Historical information for Hackness and St. Peters was collected from: *Hackness and its Church a brief history, Booklet* compiled by James Winterbotham in 2000, available to purchase in North Aisle of St. Peter's Church.

Lownsbrough/Lownsbrough Family in Hackness Parish Records

The Hackness Parish Records are held in the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives, County Hall, in the city of Beverley: Register of baptisms, marriages and burials **PE131/1** 1567-1653 and Register of baptisms, marriages and burials **PE131/2** 1653-1783.

The photographs of our ancestor's records, that I obtained from the original parish registers, on my visit, are protected by copyright and permission to display them on a website is not permissible. The following records match the original hand written records. They can also be obtained from Ancestry.com and <http://archive.org/details/registerofparish25hack> which is a digitized copy of *The Register of the Parish of Hackness, Co. York, 1557-1783*, transcribed by the Rev. Charles Johnstone and Miss. Emily J. Hart, Privately Printed for the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. XXV, (1906).

George Lownsbrough and Agnes Murton were married on 6 December 1614, Hackness Parish, North Yorkshire, England. They are likely not the grandparents of Richard Lownsbrough, baptized 9 November 1634, Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England who married Elizabeth Penryer (Pennoyer), 1 August 1690. The reason for this is presented below.

Text:	Georgius Lownsbrough et Agnes Murton nupti 06 Dec 1614
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Children of George and Agnes Lownsbrough

1. Thomas Lownsbroughe baptized 8 October 1615, Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	Thomas Lownsbroughe filius Georgii Lownsbrough bapti 08 Oct 1615
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653. filius = son
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

2. William Lownsbrough baptized 16 August 1618 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, buried 29 October 1618 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	William Lounsborough sonne of George Lounsb. bapt. 16 Aug 1618
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Text:	William Lownsborough the sonne of George Lownsb. buried 29 Oct 1618
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

3. Richard Lownsbrough baptized 30 October 1619, Broxey (Village of Broxa is 1½ miles WNW of Hackness, 8½ miles NW. of Scarborough), Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England m. Elizabeth

Text:	Richard Lownsbrough the sonne of George Lounsb. bap. 30 Oct 1619
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

It is possible for Richard, b. 1619, s/o George, to be the father of Richard, b. 1634. It is not likely that this Richard, b. 1619 was the father of Marie b. 1630 at 11 years of age and then John b. 1632. Marie and John are both older siblings of Richard, b. 1634.

1. Marie Lownsbrough baptized 21 November 1630 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	Marie the daughter of Richard Lownsbrough baptized 21 Nov 1630
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

2. John Lownsbrough baptized 20 August 1632 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	John the sonne of Richard Lownsbrough baptized 20 Aug 1632
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

3. Richard Lownsbrough baptized 9 November 1634 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England married Elizabeth Penryer (Pennoyer) 1 August 1690 (New York Marriages 1600-1784 C.A. Volume II page 572)

Text:	Richard the sonne of Richard Lownsbrough baptized 09 Nov 1634
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

4. George Lawnsborough baptized 24 March 1623 Broxay, Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, buried 4 August 1623 Hackness Parish, North Riding, England

George Lawnsborough son of George Lawnsborough bap. 24 March
Anno 1623

Text:	Georg. Lownsborrow son of Georg. Lownsborrow of Broxay bur. 04 Aug 1623
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

5. John Lownsborough baptized 20 February 1625, Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

John Lawnsborough sonne of George Lawnsborough bapt. 20 Febr.
1625

6. Jeremy Lownsborough baptized 3 February 1627 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, buried 7 February 1627 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Tho. the son of Willm. Dickinson bapt. 3 February
Jeremy the son George Lawnsborow bapt. eod. die
Jeremy Launsborough son of the George Lawnsborough buried 7 Feb. eod. die = same day

Text:	Jeremy Launsborough son of the George Lawnsborough buried 07 Feb 1627
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

7. Mary Lownsborough baptized 7 June 1629 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England and married John Burton on 25 November 1645 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Mary the daughter of George Lawnsborough baptized June 7

Richard Craven and Jaine Sedman married 25 Nov.
John Burton and Mary Lounsbrough married eodem die eodem die=same day

8. Ann Lownsbrough baptized 27 January 1632 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England buried 21 January 1633 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	Ann the daughter of George Lownsbrough baptized 27 Jan 1632
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Text:	Ann the daughter of George Lownsbrough buried 21 Jan 1633
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

9. Elizabeth Lownsbroughe baptized 10 April 1636 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England buried 19 August 1636 Hackness Parish, North Riding, Yorkshire, England

Text:	George Lownsbroughe's daughter Eliza. bapt. 10 Apr 1636
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Text:	George Lownsbroughe's child called Eliza. buried 19 Aug 1636
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Other Lownsbrough Records

I looked carefully in the two volumes of records 1567-1783 and found no possible death records for George and Agnes, nor any death record for Richard Lownsbrough. There are no other birth records for a Richard other than the 1619 record and 1634 record. As expected – they are not available online either. The records for Hackness Parish appear to be incomplete with omissions.

At first, I was excited, when I read the following!

Eliza Lownsbrough of Harwood dale dyed the xvth (15th) May and buried the next day

Text:	Eliza Lownsbrough of Harwood dale dyed 15 May 1655 bur. 16 May 1655
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

The Eliza Lownsbrough death and burial record above is likely not the wife of Richard b. 1619. Eliza above is possibly the wife of William Lownsbrough of Harwood dale who dyed xxx (30th) Mar bur. firste day of April 1660. Eliza's death and burial record does not state that Eliza is the w/o Richard nor William. Harwood Dale is about 3¼ miles north of the village of Hackness in the Parish of Hackness.

After the death of Lady Margaret Hoby in 1633, her husband built a chapel at Harwood Dale in her memory. The Lownsbrough family would have been tenant farmers of the estate owners of Hackness Parish – the Hoby Family (1589-1640) and then the Sydenham Family (1640-1795).

Text:	John Dickinson of Broxey, wheelwright and Marie Lownsbrough the daughter of Elizab. Lownsbrough widd: both of Broxey and of this Parish were published The first tyme 03 Oct 1657 the second time 10 Oct 1657 and the Third time 17 Oct 1657
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

The third bann was published 17 October 1657 d/o Elizab. Lownsbrough widd. John Dickinson and Marie Lownsbrough's marriage is more than one year later - **16 November 1658**. It is not usual for a marriage to be delayed one year later when the distance from Broxa to Hackness is only about 1.5 miles. There is no mention of Elizab. Lownsbrough on the marriage record of Marie and John Dickinson. Elizabeth likely died in the year after the banns and before the marriage. Elizabeth's death is not recorded in the Hackness Parish Register.

Text:	John Dickinson, wheelwright and Marie Lownsbrough both of Broxey were married 16 Nov 1658 by Mr. Francis Proude minr.(Curate) in Hacknes Church in the presence of John Harland, Thomas Keld, William Warde and diverse other witnesses
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

1658

John Dickinson, wheelwright and Marie Lownsbrough both of Broxey were married the xvjth day of November by Mr. Francis Proude minr. in Hacknes Church in the presence of John Harland, Thomas Keld, William Warde and diverse other witnesses

According to the research of Raymond Lounsbury, "*John Dickinson continued to pay the rent each year until 1674 when the payment was made in the name of Marie Dickinson. It must therefore be assumed that John Dickinson was deceased by this date. Probably Marie was also dead by 1690 because her name does not appear in the rent rolls on or after that date.*"

John Dickinson, h/o Marie, possibly not deceased until 2 April 1677. Payment made in the name of Marie Dickinson – not listed as widd [a widow] so husband possibly not deceased.

Text:	John Dickinson of Broxa was buried 02 Apr 1677
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

This death record could also possibly be for the son of John Dickinson, John, who was baptized 16 March 1667. Although; death and burial records for children were recorded with 'sonne of' or 'daughter of' or 'child of' written in the record.

Other Dickinson Family Records

The Dickinson 1656 death records below are possibly the parents of John Dickinson, h/o Marie Lownsborough, d/o Elizab. and Richard Lownsborough.

John Dickinson of Broxey dyed xxth of August bur. xxjth day
Ann Dickinson his wyffe dyed the xxxth of August early in the
morneinge and was buried in the afternoon of the same day

John Dickinson (1628 – 1677) m. 16 Nov 1658 Marie Lownsborough d/o Richard and Elizabeth Lownsborough

Text:	John the son of John Dickinson baptized 15 Mar 1628
Book:	Volume 1, 1567-1653.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Children of Marie (Lownsborough) and John Dickinson:

Text:	Marie the daughter of John Dickinson of Broxey, wheelwright, was baptized 22 Dec 1661
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Text:	John the sonne of John Dickinson of Broxey bapt. 15 Mar 1667
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Text:	Jaine the dau. of John Dickinson of Broxey bapt. 25 Jun 1671
Book:	Volume 2. 1653-1785.
Collection:	Yorkshire: Hackness - Parish Registers (Christenings, Marriages & Burials): 1557-1785

Conclusions: 1. Raymond H. Lounsbury has recorded Richard Lownsborough b. 1634, s/o Richard and Elizabeth as our ancestor. There are no records available to prove who Richard and Elizabeth's ancestors were. 2. According to the research of Raymond Lounsbury, Elizabeth died before 1659. *"Richard Lownsborough was dead by 1650. For the year 1650-1, the 'Rents and Tithes,' amounting to lli. 9s. 10d. paid for the use of the Broxa lands were charged to 'Elizabeth Lounsborough Widow.' Elizabeth herself was dead by 1659. From May 20, 1658, until the end of March, 1659, the rents and tithes were charged to her son-in-law, John Dickinson, with this notation: 'Widd Lounsbr: mort'."* Elizabeth Lounsborough w/o Richard possibly died before 16 November 1658; because, she is not recorded on the marriage record of her daughter, Marie, to John Dickinson.

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