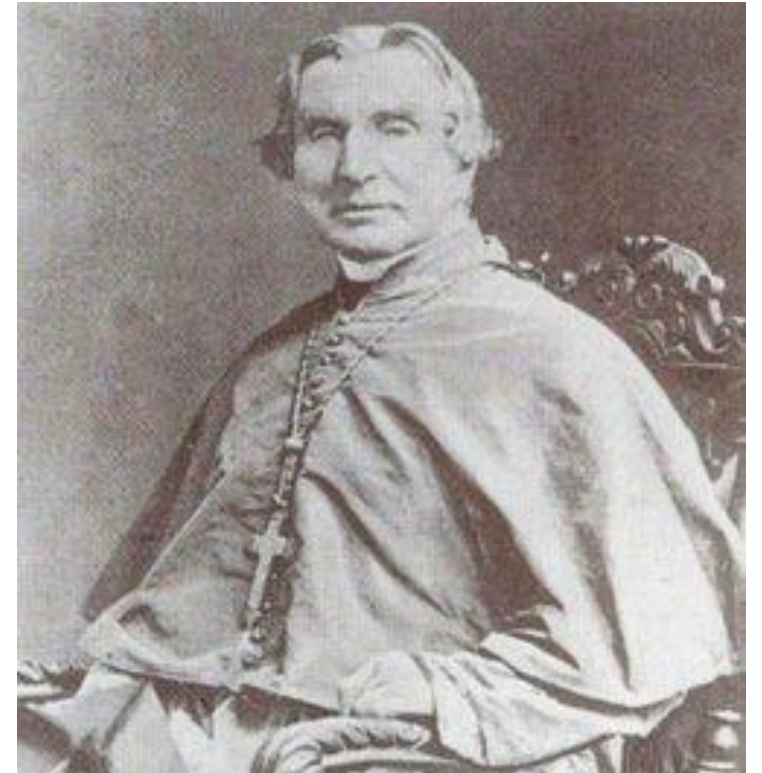


Three Archbishops from Marske



Stephen Clark. Bellerby Study Group. 27 November 2024.

www.marskeswaledale.com

Three Archbishops of Marske

- **1529-1606. Matthew Hutton.**
 - Archbishop of York.
 - Bought Marske.
- **1693-1758. Matthew Hutton.**
 - Archbishop of York and Canterbury.
 - Born Marske.
- **1804-1886: George Errington.**
 - Co-adjutor Archbishop of Westminster, and Archbishop of Trebizond.
 - Born Marske.

Reformation in Europe



Luther (1483-1546). At the Diet of Worms.

Rebellion against:
papal authority
non-scriptured teaching
and indulgences

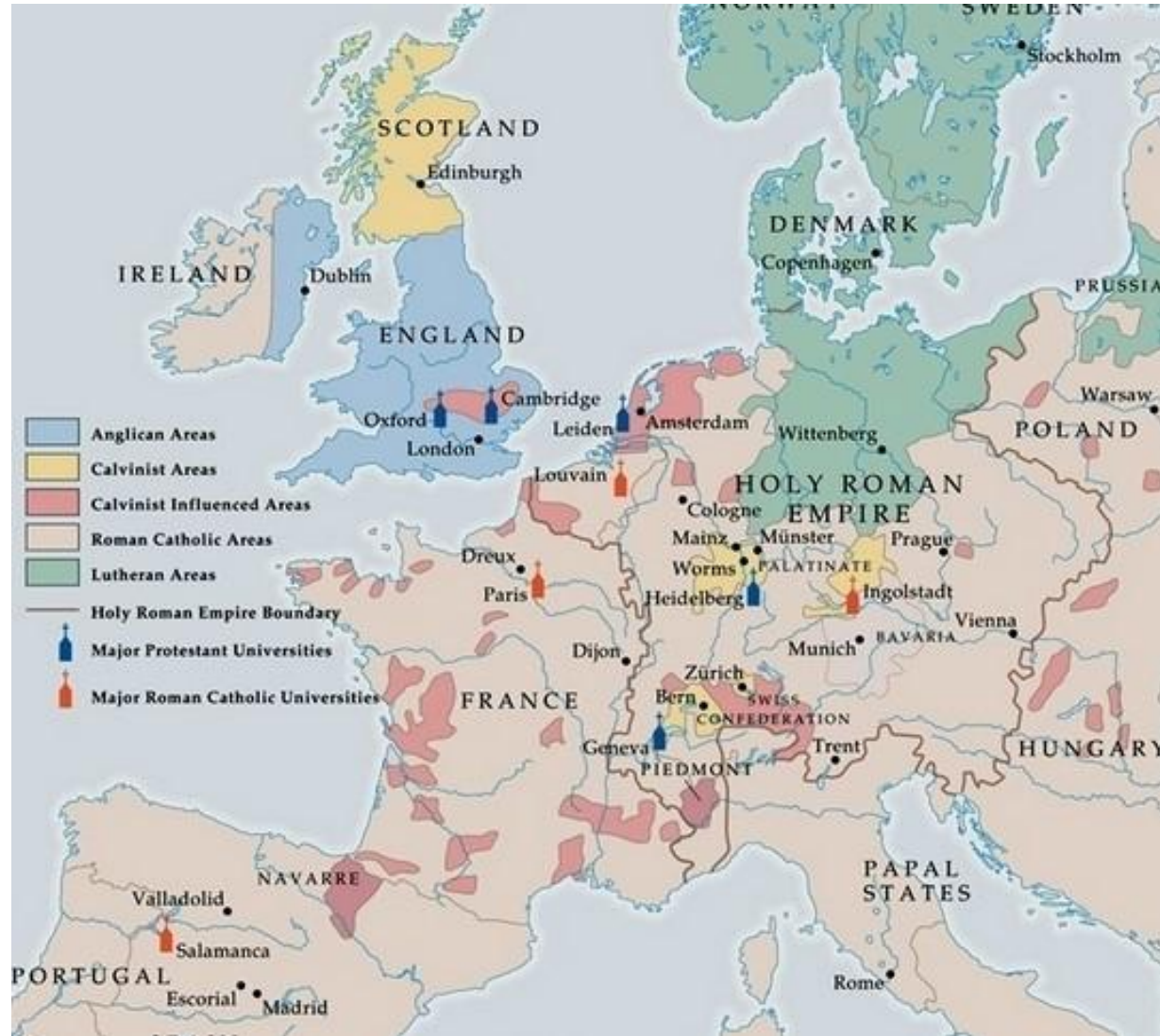


Calvin: Geneva. 1530s.

Eucharist was symbolic.
Presbyterian – not a hierarchy of bishops
“Puritan”

Public domain images. Anton von Werner (1843-1915)
Flemish School (C16)

The Reformation didn't happen the same way everywhere







Map from: www.protestantism.co.uk
Reproduced with permission.

England's reformation led to Anglicanism: a “middle way” between Calvinism and Catholicism

	Catholicism	Anglicanism	Calvinism
Authority	Pope, Church Tradition, and Scripture	Scripture, Tradition, and Reason	Scripture alone (<i>sola scriptura</i>)
Sacraments	Seven (Baptism, Eucharist, Confirmation, Reconciliation, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage, Holy Orders)	Two principal (Baptism, Eucharist), with five recognized as “rites”	Two (Baptism, Eucharist)
View of the Eucharist	Transubstantiation (bread and wine become body and blood of Christ)	Varies (Real Presence to symbolic remembrance)	Spiritual presence (symbolic remembrance)
Salvation	Faith and works, facilitated by grace and sacraments	Faith with good works as evidence of genuine faith	Predestination (God predestines the elect)
Original Sin	Humans inherit sin, removed through baptism	Humans inherit sin, washed away through baptism and faith	Humans totally depraved, in need of God's grace
Church Hierarchy	Pope, bishops, priests, deacons	Archbishop, bishops, priests, deacons	Elders and deacons
Liturgy	Formal, structured Mass with Eucharist at the centre	Book of Common Prayer; varies by congregation	Sermon-focused, minimal ritual

Reformation wasn't easy in England

	Henry VIII. 1509-1547.	Roman Catholic -> Catholic Became Supreme Head of Church of England Abolished monasteries. Sold church lands on. (10-20% of England's land) Pilgrimage of Grace 1536. Led by Robert Aske. North of England in revolt.
	Edward VI. 1547-1553.	Crowned at age 9. Regency council – led by Somerset. Privy council dominantly Protestant – prevented reversion of England to Rome Edward raised Protestant 1552 – Second Book of Common Prayer. Edited by Cranmer.
	Mary I (Tudor) 1553-1558.	Catholic Married Phillip II of Spain
	Elizabeth I. 1558-1603.	Anglican/Protestant. Found a “Middle Way”. Chief adviser was William Cecil, later Lord Burghley Rising of North 1569. Led by Westmorland and Northumberland. Led to Papal Bull. Threats from Spain repulsed - Armada.

Matthew Hutton 1529-1606

- **1529: Born Priest Hutton, near Lancaster.**
- **1561: Professor of Divinity at Cambridge**
 - Gained favour with Elizabeth I
- **1563: First clergy role: Prebend at Ely**
- **1567: Dean of York**
- **1589: Bishop of Durham**
- **1594: Archbishop of York**
- **1597: Bought Marske Estate**



Matthew Hutton's home turf in the North



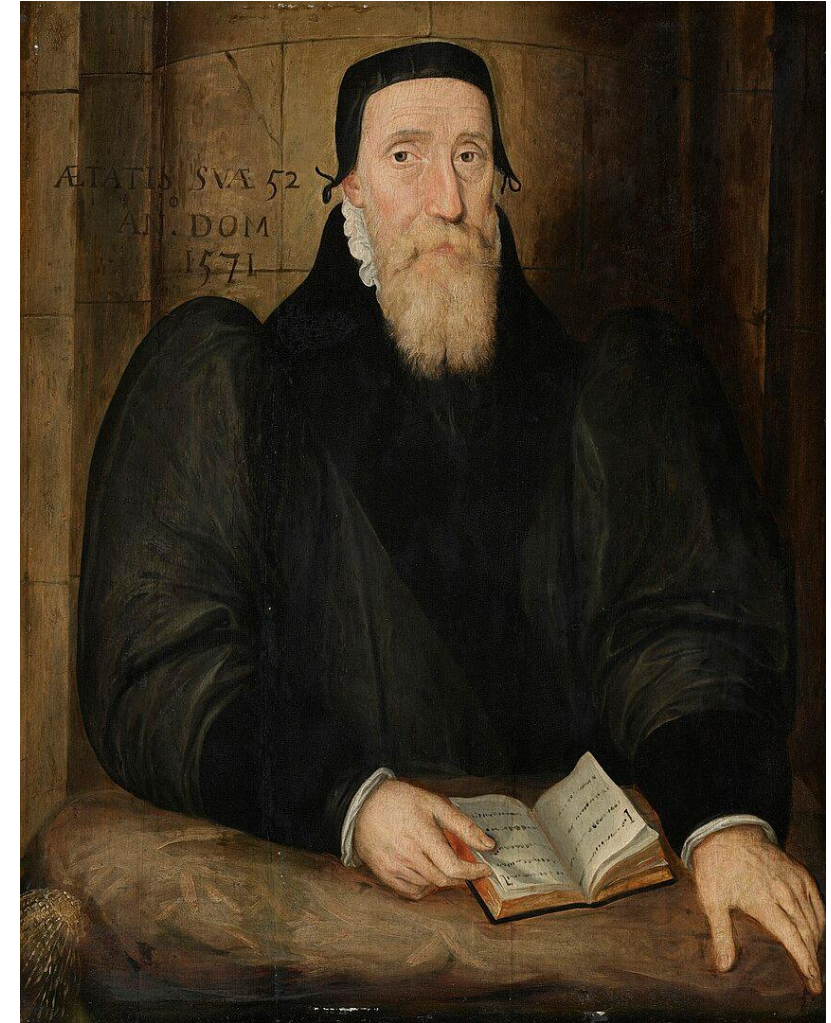
Hutton's Character: Independent and dogged

A row between Hutton and his boss Archbishop Sandys in York c1685 was settled by a church court!

Hutton was accused of:

- Refusing to help Sandys manage the province
- Defending the ordination of Sandys' detractors
- Defaming Sandys in other court prosecutions
- Favouring recusants (those not attending CofE services)
- Having larger "temporal" possessions than one would expect of a Christian pastor

Hutton won his case.



Archbishop Sandys. York 1576-88.

Religion: Hutton's religious life was dominated by helping Elizabeth seeking an "Anglican" middle way

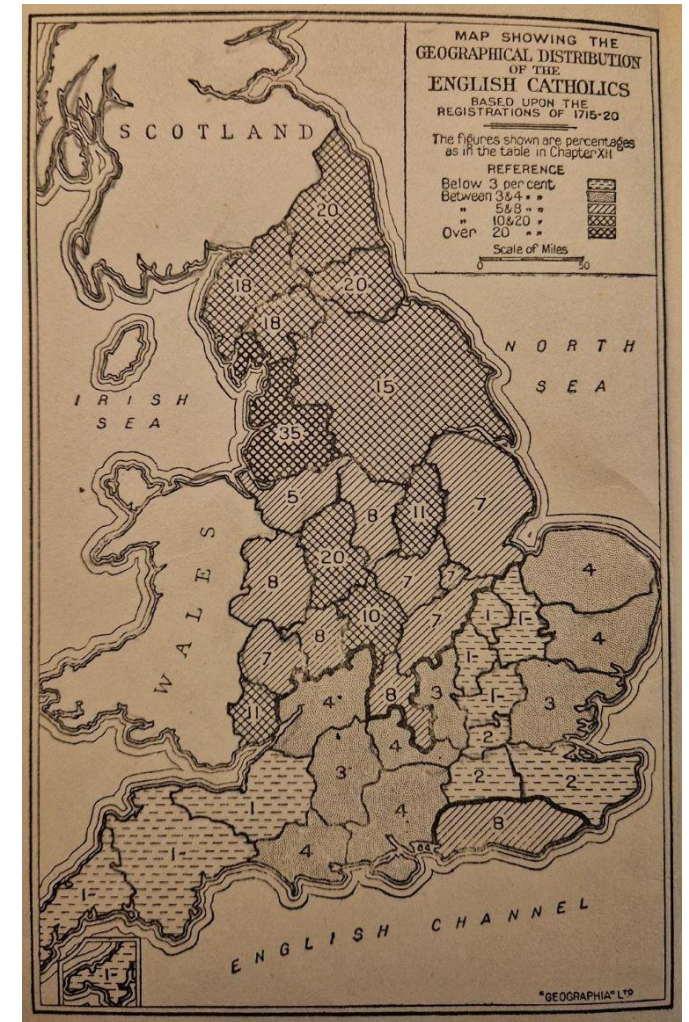
- Some said he was too Puritanical, yet..
- He was assailed by Puritans for accepting too many Catholic traditions
 - E.g. he had supported Elizabeth in "Vestments" debate
- And in his last ever sermon in York he was assailed by Popish elements of his congregation.



The cupboard for keeping vestments in York Minster.

The North: Hutton also helped Elizabeth establish a stronger role in the North

- The population in the North was more Catholic than the South (albeit this map is from 1715)
- Hutton became Dean of York two years before the Rising of the Northern Earls in 1569
 - Northumberland and Westmorland rebelled against Queen
- Bowes family of Barnard Castle formed local resistance
 - Rebellion ultimately quelled by troops from South
- Hutton later married into the Bowes family, as did his son.
- Later in life he was appointed Lord President of the Council of the North whilst also Archbishop of York

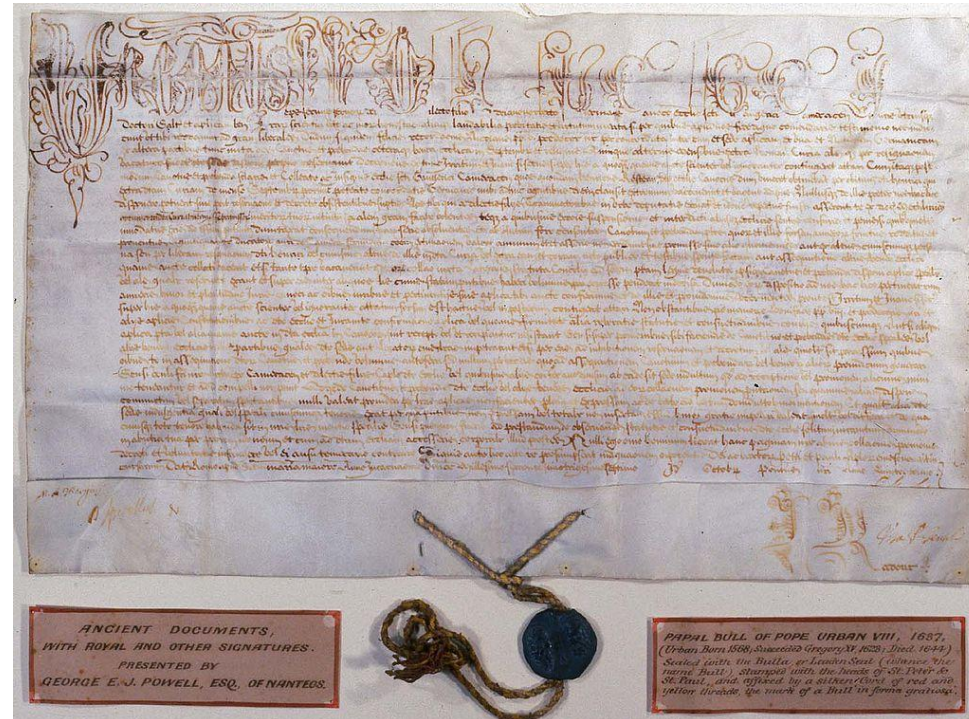


From "The English Recusants." Magee, B. 1938.

1570: Excommunication of Elizabeth after Rising of North. The Papal Bull: “Regnans in Excelsis”.



Pope Pius V.



What a Papal Bull looks like –
this one is from 1537.



Elizabeth I.

How did he end up in buying an estate in Marske?

- Why Marske?
 - He kept up his connections with Priest Hutton area.
 - Did journeys there from Durham take him through Marske?
 - Did connections with Bowes family create familiarity with area?
- Where did he get his money from?
 - Did he scrimp and save - reflecting his humble beginnings?
 - Did being on good terms with the Queen help?
 - Did he make money from his clerical roles? He had a lot.
 - His marriages may have brought wealth.



And where is he now?

- Buried in York Minster in a very grand tomb



The Second Marske Archbishop

Matthew Hutton (1693-1758)

Great great grandson of the first
Archbishop

**Archbishop of York and then
Canterbury**



Matthew Hutton (1693-1758)

- Born in Marske
 - School in Kirkby Hill, and then to Cambridge
- Bishop at Bangor (1743) and Durham.
- And I can't find anything about how the Jacobite rebellion in 1745 affected Matthew – which seems odd.
- Archbishop at York (1747) and Canterbury (1757).
- His biographer thought Matthew was a nice bloke.
- Matthew never moved into Lambeth Palace once appointed to Canterbury in 1757.
- He died a year later at his London pad in Duke Street.

And where is he now?

- **Probably in one of these coffins.**
 - Found during work in 2017
- **Underneath the deconsecrated church of St Mary-at-Lambeth**
- **Now the Garden Museum**

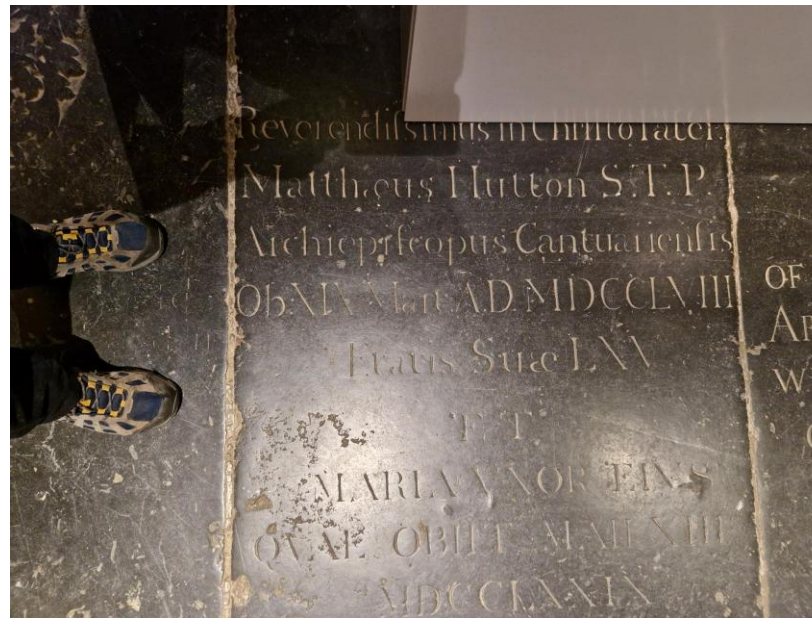


Archbishops lead coffins. Exploring London website.
Permissions being sought.

But all you can see is ...



Cardinal's hat at top of steps
leading to crypt



Grave slab for Matthew Hutton .

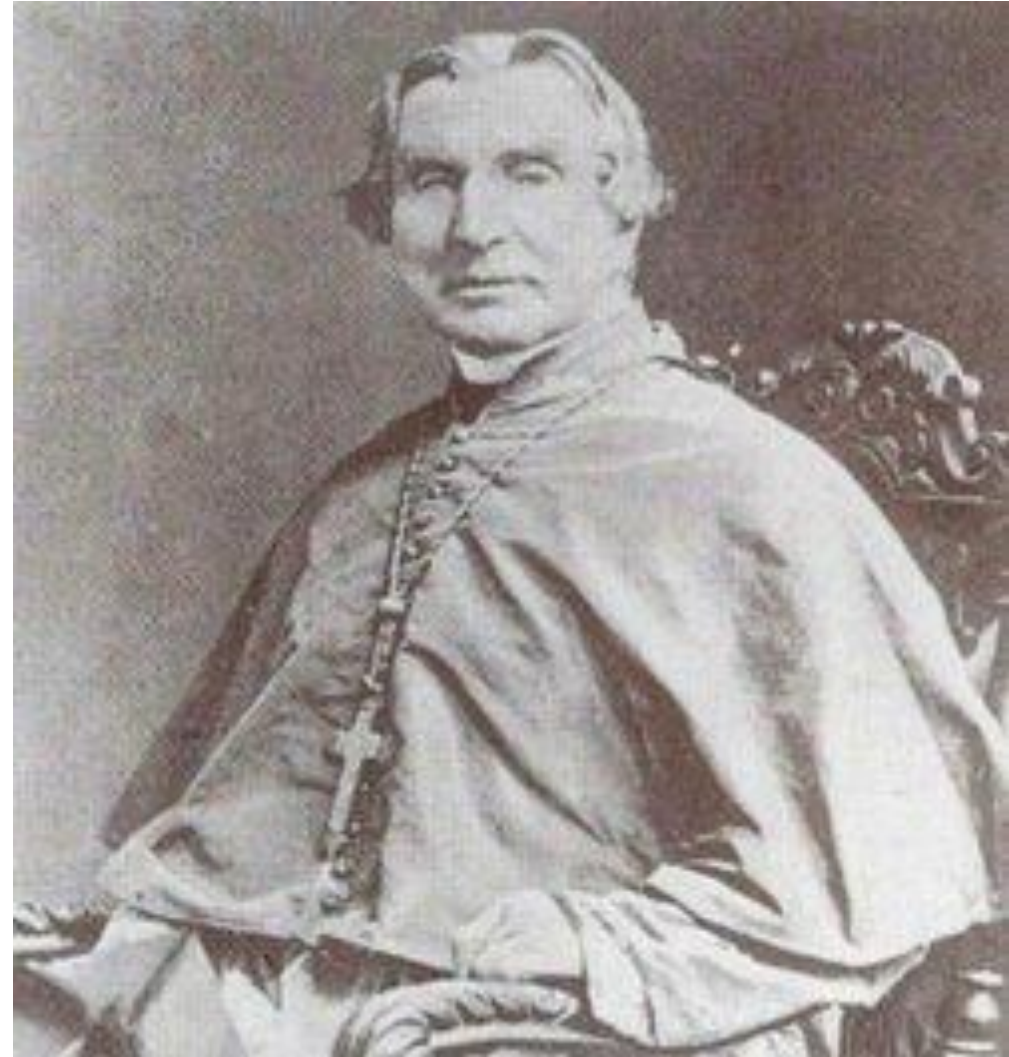


Visible part of crest celebrating
Matthew Hutton's life. Garden
Museum bookshop!

The Third Marske Archbishop

George Errington (1804-1886)

- **Co-adjutor Archbishop of Westminster**
- **Archbishop of Trebizond, Ottoman Empire**



George Errington, c 1860.

Image available on www.findagrave.com/memorial/179168578/george-Errington.

Permissions being sought.

Clints Hall

**Bought by the
Erringtons in 1800**



Clints Hall around 1780-1800.

Clints Hall: A hidden Catholic history?

Dates	Family	Key events	Catholic?
1500s to early 1600s	Willance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Willance (d1616) is famed for his hunting accident, and for becoming Alderman of Richmond. Daughter Elizabeth was a known Catholic in early 1600s. 	Elizabeth was a known Catholic
c1636 to 1761	Bathurst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth Willance married John Bathurst in 1636. 	
1761-1767	Turner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sir Charles Turner (1727-1783) was son of William Turner and Jane Bathurst (one of 3 female heirs of Charles Bathurst). John Carr developed Hall. Turners developed race-horse breeding. Turner family had other interests in Kirkleatham 	
1767-1768	Downe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibly John Dawnay, 4th Viscount Downe (1728-1780). Owned for around one year. 	
1768-1800	Stapleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known priests at Clints in 1700s – including refugees from France. Chapel built in Hall in late 1700s. 	Prominent local Catholics
1800-1840	Errington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth place of Archbishop George Errington Site of Catholic Chapel 	Catholic family
1840-1841	Hutton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolished by Huttons. 	

1814 and 1821. Early religious education

Ushaw College and the English College in Rome



Plate 9 Ushaw in 1828

(from the painting by Ramsay, engraved by Turner, at Ushaw)



Re-establishment of Catholic Hierarchy from 1850

1851: First Catholic Bishop of Plymouth



Image: Chris Downer / *Plymouth: Catholic cathedral church of St. Mary & St. Boniface* / [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

Image: plymouthcathedral.co.uk. Permissions being sought.

1855: Westminster Cathedral

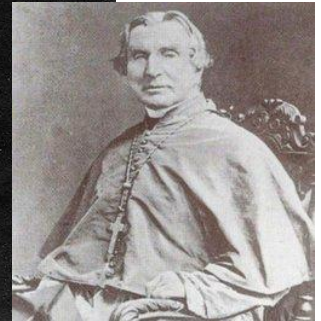
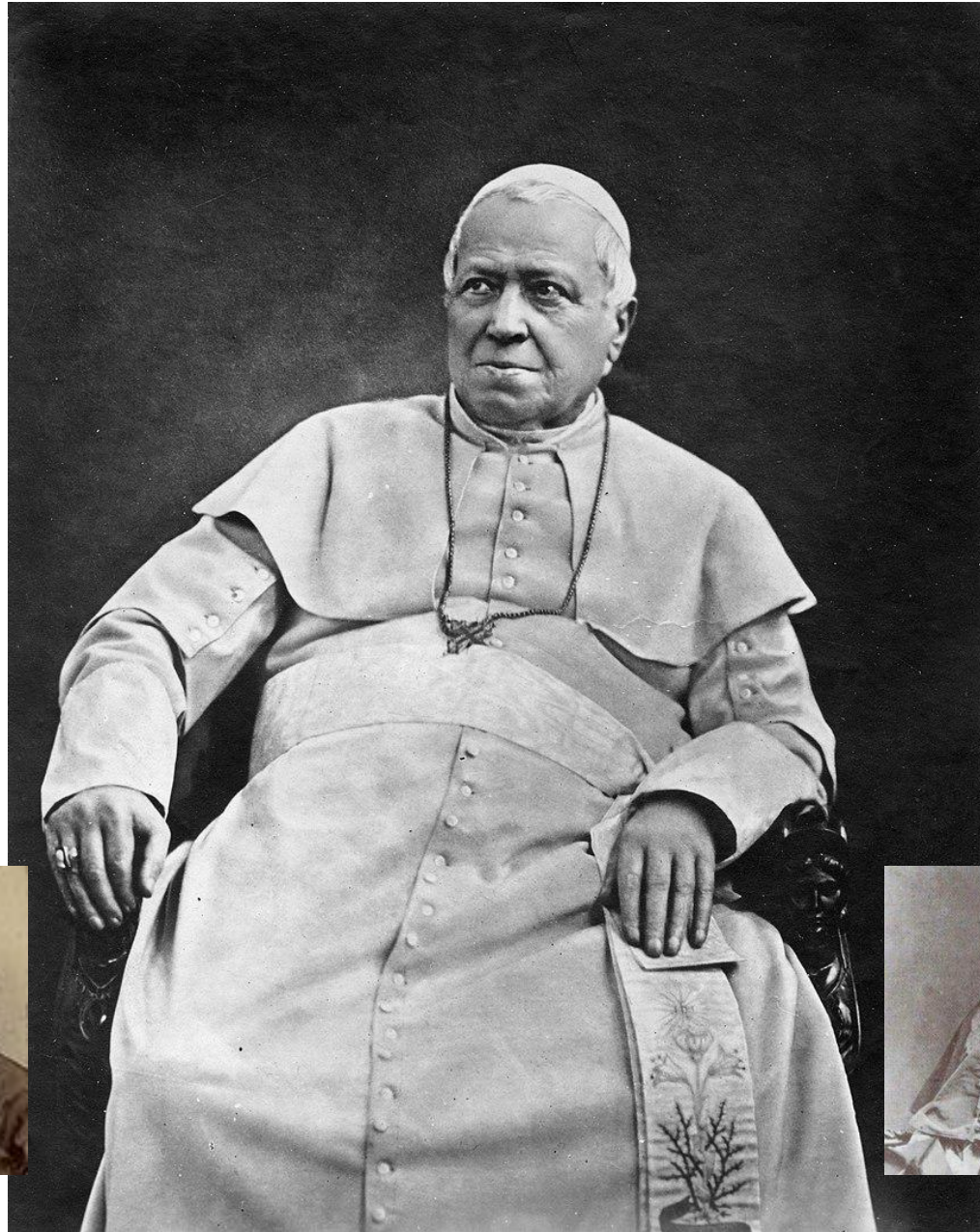
- Appointed Coadjutor Archbishop. Deputy to Archbishop Nicholas Wiseman.
- At same time made titular Archbishop of Trebizond.
- Brought in for his administrative zeal
- Wiseman and Errington didn't get on well!



Westminster Cathedral: Image from flickr.com.
Trebizond: Public domain image.

1859-60

**Pope Pius IX is
called to adjudicate**



1859-60

- Errington wasn't going to be fobbed off with Trinidad

1860

- Errington goes to the Isle of Man as parish priest

1865

- Wiseman dies – there is a vacancy back in Westminster!



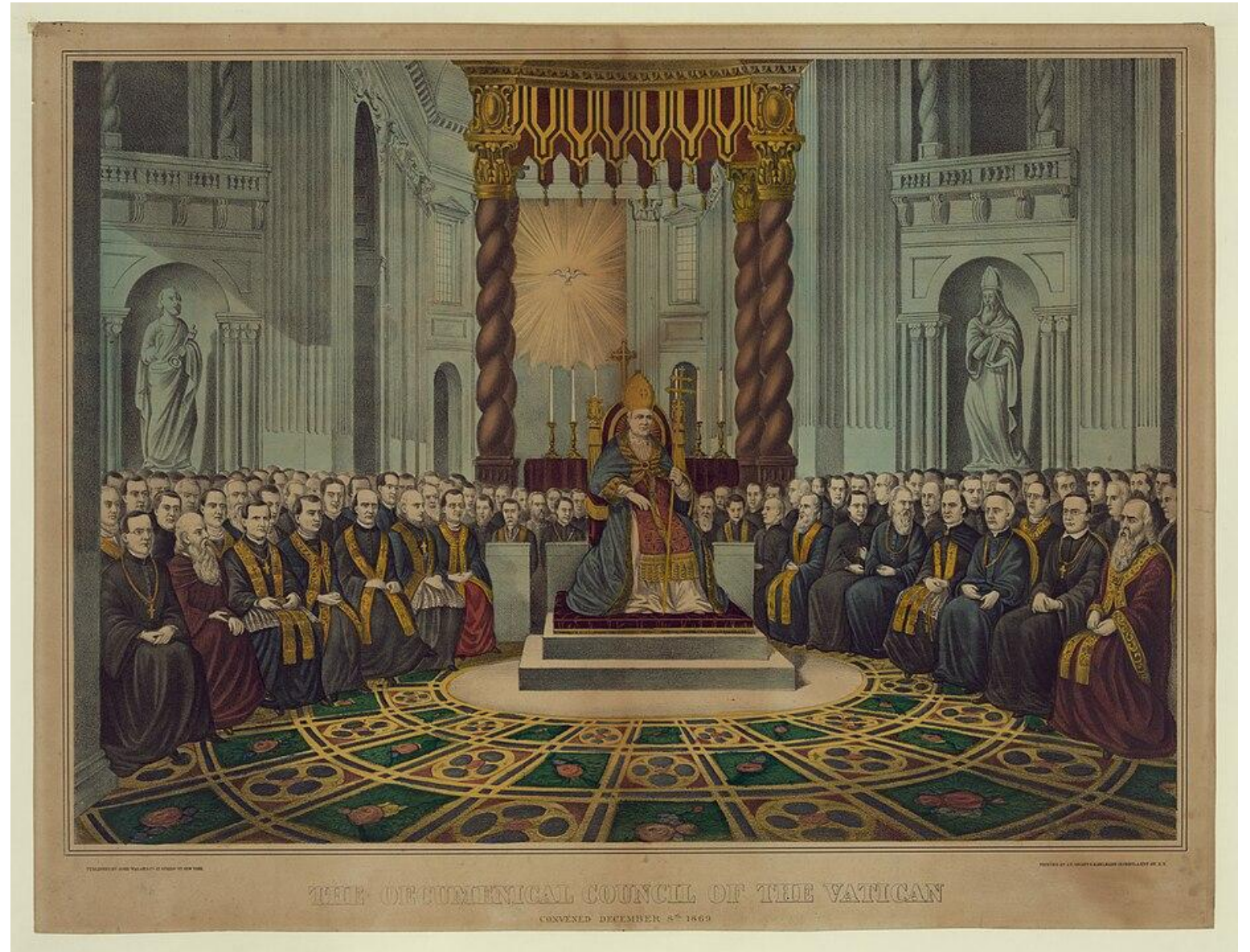
The Church of St
Mary of the Isle,
Douglas.

1869-70. Pope Pius IX calls the First Vatican Council

Errington parish priest, and *Archbishop of Trebizond*, is invited

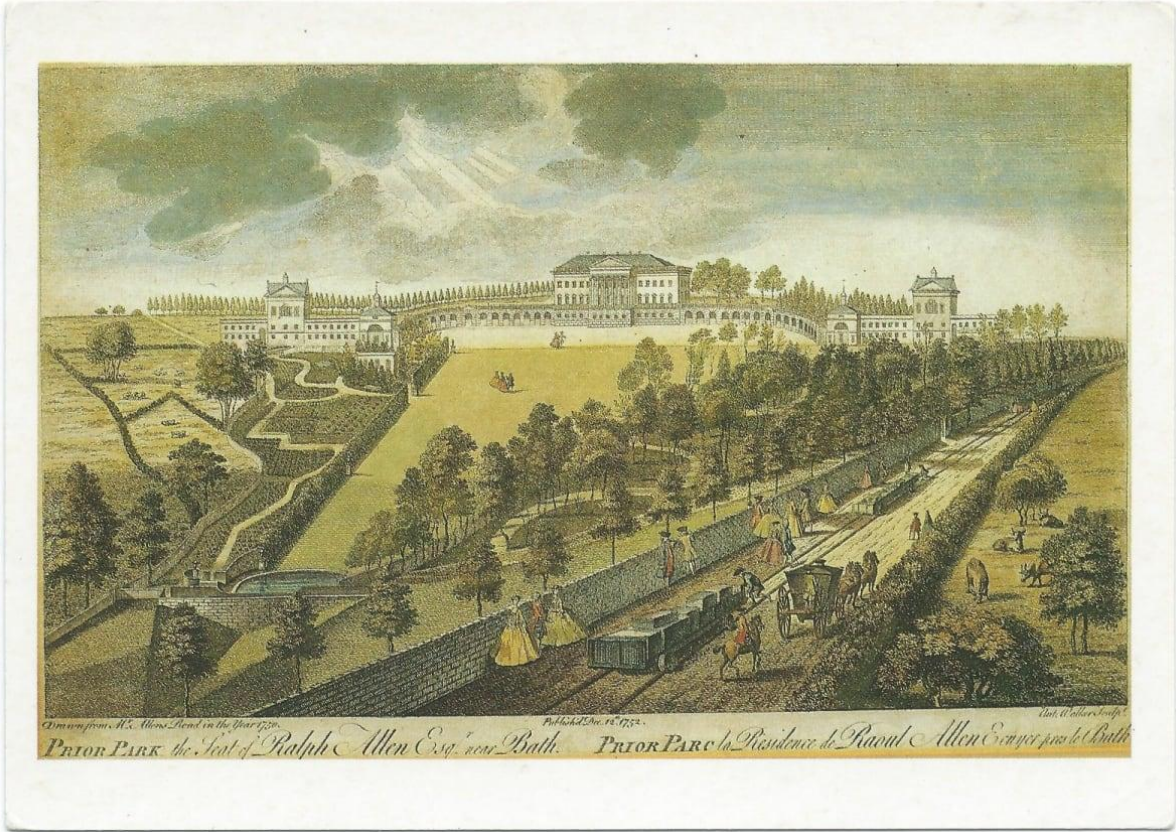
Papal infallibility ends up on the agenda.

Papal Infallibility = “the concept that the Pope is protected by the Holy Spirit from being able to make a mistake”



And where is he now?

1870-1886 Prior Park College, Bath



Prior Park College	3	Edward Williams	Head	40	Catholic Priest President	Mary Ann Thorne
		George Ervington	Teacher	66	Archbishop	Archbishop Marsh
		Arthur R. R. R.	Master	95	Catholic Priest	Thomas M. M.

Postscript: Did it end well for Catholics and Protestants in Marske?

Clints Hall sold to Hutton family in 1841.
George Errington had stayed there for a short while in 1839.

The sale included..

- **A family pew in Marske church**
- **Nine other pews in the church**
- **Lingard's History of England.**
 - John Lingard was a Catholic priest and historian who died in 1851 and was buried at Ushaw College.
- **64 dozen bottles of port!**

CLINTS HALL,
NEAR RICHMOND.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
By Mr. M^cROBBIE,

Upon the Premises at CLINTS HALL, in the County of York, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1840, and Four following Days,

THE VALUABLE FURNITURE and other EFFECTS, comprising Pier and other Glasses, Mahogany and Rosewood Tables, Brussels, Turkey, and other Carpets ; Drawing Room, Dining-Room, Library, and Bed-Room Requisites, Plated Goods, China and Glass, full-sized Billiard Table, grand Piano Forte, Two Globes, Electrical Apparatus, Air Gun, Turning Lathe, with Brass and other Fancy Chucks, and a great variety of Tools ; upwards of 300 Volumes of Books, including the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 34 vols., Lingard's History of England, 8 vols., Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 13 vols., and great variety of Italian, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Spanish, French and Swiss Music.

64 DOZEN PORT and other Wines.

A large Furnace Copper, Brewing Vessels, Ale Casks, Bottles, &c. ; Kitchen, Laundry, and Dairy Utensils, and numerous other Articles.

**Perhaps by the end of the Nineteenth century
they respected each other's religions?**

**A new roof for the church is
commemorated in an
embossed lead sheet in the
church.**

1868 or 1888?

**Jointly sponsored by John
Hutton and Michael Errington**



Author's photo