

THE MANOR.

The manor of Jesmond is co-terminous with the township. The process of sub-infeudation began at an early date and by that means and by subsequent alienations by the lords of Jesmond, the ownership of the freeholds has been for the most part severed from the ownership of the manor, but some small portion of the land of Jesmond is still held under its original manorial title.

Owing to its being a royal manor, held of the king 'in chief,' the records relating to it are numerous. In 1333, it became divided into thirds between the three daughters of Richard Emeldon (a division which has continued to exist up to the present day), and as a consequence of this the mere names of the lords of Jesmond, including the husbands of the heiresses who have held the several third parts of it since 1333, form a long roll. Through the doings of its early lords the history of Jesmond is woven into the history of the kingdom, and if this account of them appears unduly long it is because the writer has taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered for tracing the links which connect local to national life, and for throwing light on the genealogies of a large number of families whose names have a local and, in a few instances, a national interest.

The Domesday Book does not extend to Northumberland, and it is not known who held the manor either in pre-Conquest days or in the reigns of the first two Norman kings. It was the policy of Henry I. to diminish the power of the greater nobles, by granting to less distinguished men parcels of the forfeited lands of such magnates as had rebelled against him, and in pursuance of that policy and after some lapse into the king's hands which is not recorded, Henry I. prior to his death, which happened in 1135, granted a small double handful of manors in Northumberland to Nicholas Grenville to be held as a barony by the service of three

knights.⁵ The manors included Ellingham, Doxford and Osberwick in the north of the county, and Cramlington, Heaton, Hartley, Jesmond and Whitelawe (now part of Cramlington) in the south of the county. This barony was at first called the barony of Ellingham and afterwards it was known as the barony of Gaugy, which was the name of a family descended from the Grenvilles, who held for about one hundred years the seignory of the barony and the northernmost of the manors comprised in it.

Little is known of Nicholas Grenville. His name does not occur in the pedigrees of the Grenvilles and Granvilles who founded families in the south of England. There were three places of similar name in Normandy, from which he and they may have come, Granville, Grainville and Grintville,⁶ and it is possible that his family was not connected with theirs. He appears to have come from Yorkshire into Northumberland. He had property in the former county at his death, and Hugh de Ellington, of Ellington in Yorkshire, who married a daughter of his brother Walter Grenville, made payment to the sheriff of Yorkshire on succeeding to that property.⁷

Nicholas Grenville died childless and was succeeded by his nephew William Grenville, who, prior to 1158, gave to the monks of Durham some land near Newcastle called 'Pottere Shirhera,'⁸ which is supposed to mean Potter's Chare but has not been identified. The deed is witnessed by his wife, Emma; his brother-in-law, Hugh de Ellington; by Nicholas de Byker, and 'by many men of Gesemuthe, Heaton, Cramlington and Hartley,' a

⁵ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. p. 303. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. pp. 224, 225. The history of the barony of Ellingham is detailed by Mr. Bateson in the *New History of Northumberland*, *ubi supra*, and I have therefore only recapitulated such a portion of it as is sufficient to make plain the history of Jesmond manor.

⁶ 41 App. Rep. Dep. Keeper of Public Records, p. 675.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls for Yorkshire*, 18 Henry II.

⁸ *Feodarium*, Surtees Society, vol. lviii. p. 104 (n).

subscription which tends to shew that the land granted was part of the barony, and possibly also that William Grenville was then residing in the Jesmond part of it.

William Grenville also died childless, prior to 1158, leaving two sisters—Mabel, who married Ralph Gaugy,⁹ and another sister (her Christian name is unknown), who married Hugh de Ellington. The seignory of the barony itself was not partible and remained with Mabel Gaugy and her descendants, but the manors were apparently partitioned, the elder sister taking the northern manors and the representatives of the younger sister taking the southern ones, including Jesmond. This younger sister had died by 1166, and her husband, Hugh de Ellington, had become entitled to her share as tenant by the curtesy, for in his return to the Exchequer of that date he does not mention his wife, but states that of his half of the Gaugy barony (which half was estimated at one and a half knights' fees) Emma the widow of William Grenville held (for her dower or thirds) half a knight's fee, and that he (Hugh de Ellington) had given to his knights Ralph Baard and Robert Bulmer (with his two daughters) half a knight's fee between them and had retained in his own hands lands representing the remaining half fee.¹

⁹ Little is known of the family of Gaugy. Mr. Bateson gives an incomplete pedigree of such of the family as were owners of Ellingham barony, part of which is reproduced later on in this paper. Robert de Gaugi was one of King John's evil counsellors.—*Flores Historiarum*, Record edition, vol. ii. p. 141. In the reign of Henry III. Matilda Gaugy had dower in Hartley, and William Gaugi was an early burgess of Northampton. In *General Harrison's MSS.* I., 960, the following pedigree is set out, taken from the *Coram Rege Roll*, Easter, 55 Henry III., m. 35:—

William Gaugi = Isabella

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graph TD
    A[William Gaugi = Isabella] --> B[William Gaugy]
    A --> C[Richard Gaugy]
    A --> D[Robert Gaugy]
    A --> E[Adam Gaugy]

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William Gaugy. Richard Gaugy. Robert Gaugy. Adam Gaugy.
 And see Dugdale's *Baronage*, under the title 'Gaugy.' According to Spelman there was a vill called Gaughigh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Claro wapentake.—Spelman's *Nomina Villarum*.

¹ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, vol. i. pp. 438 and 443.

His sons-in-law, Ralph Baard and Robert Bulmer, were both Yorkshire knights. Ralph Baard, with Robert of Dilston (who was a co-owner with him in the fee of Sadberge), was employed by Henry II. in 1175, 1176 and 1177 in supervising the building of the keep of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.² He also in 1176 supervised the loading of two ships with lead which the king had given to the church of Grosmont.³ He possessed in 1190 a house in Jesmond,⁴ and he was probably the first Newcastle business man who adopted Jesmond as his suburban residence and proceeded from thence to his work in the borough. After 1190 no trace is found of his connection with Jesmond unless, as is probable, he was the father of 'Gervaise the son of Ralph,' to whom the guardians of the alms collected for the support of the Tyne Bridge (which had been burnt down in 1248) released the land in the fields of Jesemuthia which Henry Bulmer and Ralph gave to the said bridge.^{5 6}

² *Pipe Rolls*. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part V., vol. iii. pp. 22-26. Harbottle Castle and Prudhoe Castle were also both built in the same reign.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴ Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 77 note (z), and see *ante* p. 28.

⁵ Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 129.

⁶ *Note on the Baard family*.—The account of this family in Hodgson Hinde's *History of Northumberland*, p. 235, seems incorrect in several respects. Richard Barde was the first lord of the vill of Lofthouse in Yorkshire after the Conquest.—*Guisboro' Cartulary*, vol. ii., No. 89 Surtees Society, p. 171. Richard Baard, with the consent of his brother Roger, his heir-at-law, and by the counsel of his nephews and friends, gave lands in Lofthouse to Guisborough Priory, the first witnesses being Godfrey Baard, Roland Baard, and Ralph Baard.—*Ibid.*, 151. In 1166 Godfrey Baard and Roland Baard had married two heiresses, sisters, and in their right held one-third part of the Baard fee in Sadberge.—*Red Book of the Exchequer Roll Series*, vol. i. page 442. From 1161 to 1171 Godfrey Baard accounts as owner for part of a knight's fee in Sadberge.—*Red Book of the Exchequer*, vol. i. pp. 32, 46 and 54. In 1189, at the time of the transfer by Richard I. of the wapentake of Sadberge to the Bishop of Durham, the son of Godfrey Baard held two parts of a knight's fee in Middleton and Hartburn in Sadberge.—*Hist. Dunelm Scriptores tres*, No. 9 Surtees Society, p. lx. In 1197 Roland Baard also had a son who accounted to the Bishop.—*Boldon Book*, 25 Surtees Society, Appendix, p. v. Between 1197 and 1208 (in the time of Philip

Robert Bulmer, the other son-in-law of Hugh of Ellington, is stated to have been lord of Ellington in right of his wife Joanna and to have been the son of Ralph de Bulmer, grandson of Bertram de Bulmer (the hereditary sheriff of Yorkshire), and

Bishop of Durham) two Ralph Baards, namely Ralph Baard of Middleton and Ralph Baard of Hartburn (possibly the sons of Godfrey and Roland) join with Walter de Cadamo and Robert de Cadamo in witnessing a grant by Richard Surtees to Durham monastery.—*Feodarium*, No. 58 Surtees Society, p. 150. Between 1212 and 1240 the Baard fee in Sadberge was thus held, viz. :—Ralph Baard one-sixth, Walter de Kain one-twelfth, Robert de Middleton one-twelfth.—*Testa de Neville*. The above Ralph Baard may have been the son of Roland, for the Kain or Cadamo part had been Godfrey's.—Hodgson Hinde's *Northumberland*, p. 285. Mr. Hodgson Hinde (*ubi supra*) supposes that Godfrey and Ralph Baard were skilled artizans who had been given Sadberge heiresses in marriage because Ralph Baard supervised the building of Newcastle keep, and he suggests that Walter de Kain, or de Cadamo, or de Caen, was also a workman, and that he married a daughter of Godfrey, and that Robert de Middleton married another daughter, but Mr. Longstaffe had (prior to the publication of Mr. Hodgson Hinde's volume) shewn that Bishop Hugh Pudsey granted Godfrey's interest to Simon the Chamberlain, who surrendered to the use of his nephews Walter de Cadamo and Robert de Middleton, who was in some records (*vide supra*) called Robert de Cadamo (*3 Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., 103). Godfrey's share had lapsed or been forfeited and his share in the paternal lands at Lofthouse also lapsed and went to William de Saucey.—*Guisboro' Cartulary*, vol. ii. No. 89 Surtees Society, p. 171. Between 1153 and 1193 Bishop Hugh Pudsey had granted to Walter de Cadamo and Robert son of Roger, nephews of Simon the Chamberlain, the vills of Corneshow and Hethleia in Sadberge.—*Randal's MSS.*, VIII., fol. iii. Between 1218 and 1237 (in the time of Richard Bishop of Durham) Ralph Baard joins with Walter de Cadamo and Robert de Cadamo in witnessing a charter relating to land in Durham county.—*Feodarium*, 58 Surtees Society, p. 148. In 1240, the church of Middleton in Sadberg being vacant, Roland Baard presented Nicholas Briton, clerk, to one moiety, and Muriel Baard and Alice Baard presented William the Chaplain to the other moiety.—*Archbishop Grey's Register*, No. 56 Surtees Society, p. 56. In 1243 a grant by Ralph Gaugy of land in Cramlington was witnessed by Adam of Jesmond, and the next witness was Ralph Baard.—*Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 12. Between 1260 and 1268 Sir John Baard witnesses deeds of property in Hertfordshire.—*Cal. Ancient Deeds*, vol. iv. Nos. 6,184 and 10,415. In 1345, after inquisition taken, Rowland son of Ralph Bart, had seizin of the moiety of the manor and church of Middleton St. George and of lands in West Hartburn.—*Randal's*

great-grandson of Ligulf.⁷ In 1181 he is returned by the sheriff of Northumberland as owing three marks to the king for having the custody of his son, who was his mother's heir. In 1182 the same entry again occurs,⁸ and in 1190 Henry Bulmer, who was most probably that heir, gave 28½ acres of land at Jesmond to the monastery of Tynemouth.⁹

After this grant there is no mention or reference to Henry Bulmer in any of the records connected with Jesmond. Its date coincides nearly with the time when Richard I. was preparing to embark for the Holy Land, and it has been conjectured, upon the very slight foundation of the above gift, that Henry Bulmer accompanied him thither. A pretty poem called *The Tynemouth Nun*, founded on this conjecture, was written by Robert White in 1829 and had a considerable local popularity.¹ According to the poem a Jesmond maiden called Rosella was being courted by Henry Bulmer when her father resolved to accompany Richard on his crusade. Just at that time Henry sought the maiden's hand and she, overcome by the conflicting emotions occasioned by her father's approaching departure, refused his suit until he had proved his worth by going also to the war, saying:—

'Keen be thy steel, 'midst Moslem slaves,
Till o'er Jerusalem's ancient towers
Proud England's banner flaunting waves,
Then come again and I am yours.'

MSS. 379, fol. 288; and 380, fol. 289. In 1353 it was found that John son and heir of John Cane de Middleton, was born on the 20 Dec., 1332.—*App. 4th Report Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 133. In 1512 Thomas Came, son of William Came, was heir to lands in Middleton George.—*App. 44 Report Deputy Keeper Public Records*, p. 355. The Barrington pedigree contains a long, undated line of Sir Ralph Baards and Sir Robert Baards.—XIII. *Harl. Society*, 22. A pedigree of the Bairds or Bards of Chevington in Northumberland between 1575 and 1741 is contained in the *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 394.

⁷ Harrison's *Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 222.

⁸ *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. pp. 33, 34.

⁹ Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 77, note (z).

¹ *Newcastle Typographical Society's Tracts*, vol. viii.

Her father perished abroad, her mother died, her lover did not return, and in her loneliness she sought refuge as a nun in a cell at Tynemouth. After many years, she desired to confess to a monk named Eustace who had attracted her attention, and she told him all the tale of her father's death and of her lover's courtship and departure:—

‘In earliest childhood we had played,
Where Jesmond's limpid waters glide;
In Jesmond's sacred chapel prayed
Before the altar side by side.’

She also told him of a north country air which Henry used to play; ‘its swell was sad and ominous and drear.’ Whilst the conference was proceeding music was heard from a minstrel outside which deeply agitated both the nun and her confessor. She declared that the air was the same which she remembered listening to so many years before, and the minstrel was admitted and asked to tell his tale. He proved to be no other than the harper Blondel who had played to Richard I. in his captivity! and he in his turn now told how he had learned the air from a dear comrade from the north country, whom he had missed and given up for dead after the battle of Ascalon. The priest thereupon confessed that he was none other than the soldier friend, Henry Bulmer, that he was taken prisoner at Ascalon but, after years of slavery, had escaped and returned to this country, where he became a monk at Tynemouth. How the lovers managed to obtain the necessary absolution from their religious vows is not related, but the poet leads us to infer that the story had the usual happy ending.

By 1199, Hugh of Ellington had died and either his Baard and Bulmer daughters and their issue pre-deceased him or their estates terminated with his death,² for in that year Ralph Gaugy II. (son of Ralph Gaugy I., who married Mabel Grenville) paid his scutage

² Henry Bulmer appears to have been living in 1203.—94 Surtees Society, p. 19.

as heir of the aforesaid Hugh,³ and in 1210—1212 Ralph Gaugy again appears as holding the barony of 'Shesmer' by three knights' fees,⁴ but by 1237 he had partitioned the manors of the barony with Adam of Jesmond, for it is recorded in one part of the *Testa de Nevill* that of the fee of Gaugy, Ralph Gaugy held of the king three fees, of which Adam of Gesemue held a fee and a half, and in another part, that Ralph Gaugy held in chief of the king the barony of Gaugy, and that of the same Ralph, Adam held Josemuth and Hartlawe by a fee and a half of the old feoffment.⁵

It is not easy to determine who Adam of Jesmond was, but he was probably a member of the family of Gaugy. Adam Gaugy, another son of Ralph Gaugy I. and brother of Ralph Gaugy II., although rector of Ellingham, had children who are referred to in a charter set out in the *New History of Northumberland*,⁶ and it was apparently he who paid a sum of money in 1201 to the sheriff for proceedings in the king's court under the name of Adam de Kagy against Ralph de Calgi for the fee of one knight in Ellingham and 'Greling.'⁷ After the Tyne Bridge was burnt in 1248, Adam of Jesmond granted to God and the Tyne Bridge, *on account of the soul of William Greenville* and the souls of his ancestors, part of his ground in the lands of Jesmond,⁸ a gift which seems to indicate that he claimed ancestry with William Grenville. In 1279, after Adam of Jesmond had died, it is recorded that Ralph Gaugy gave Adam of Jesmond half the vill of Cramlington,⁹ and in 1286 that Robert Clifford, one of the heirs of Ralph Gaugy,

³ *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. p. 68.

⁴ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 563. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. p. 234. The word is 'Thesemue' in the original record of that part of the *Testa de Nevill*.

⁵ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. pp. 125 and 206.

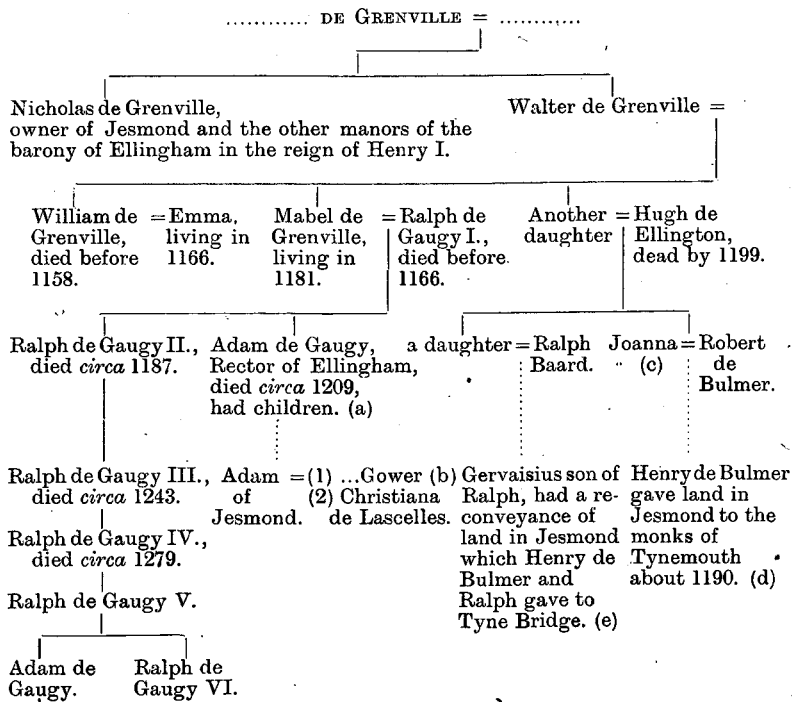
⁶ Vol. ii. p. 72.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. p. 77.

⁸ Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 129.

⁹ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surtees Society, vol. lxxxviii. p. 327.

Principally from the *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 229,
and *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, 58 Surtees Society, p. 99 *et seq.*



(a) *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 272.

(b) 86 Surtees Society, p. 77.

(c) Harrison's *Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 222.

(d) Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 77 (n).

(e) Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 129.

owed 40s. of the scutage for Wales for one and a half fees, being the half of three fees of the barony of Gaugy, of which the heirs of Adam of Jesmond, *who was the other heir of the barony aforesaid*, held the other half,¹⁰ so that although the proofs are deficient there is ground for believing that Adam of Jesmond succeeded by heirship from the Grenvilles through the Gaugys, and that he was a son or descendant of Adam Gaugy, son of Ralph Gaugy I. and rector of Ellingham in 1170.

The first mention of Adam of Jesmond is in 1215, when Gilbert Delaval, who was related to the Bulmer family,¹ had a plea against him in respect of lands in Dissington.² It is somewhat difficult of belief that this Adam of Jesmond was the same man as the Adam of Jesmond who in 1270, which was fifty-five years later, went with Prince Edward to the seventh crusade, but, although there may possibly have been a father and a son of the same name, only one man is mentioned in the records, and we must therefore assume, in default of evidence to the contrary, that the early suitor of 1215 was in fact that Adam of Jesmond whose name still lingers in the traditions of the north of England, and who later in the century served King Henry III. and his son Prince Edward and took a leading part in the events of his day as knight and soldier in the Gascon wars, as sheriff and conservator of the peace for Northumberland, as a royalist adherent of the king in the Barons' War, and as a crusader to the Holy Land.

In 1219 Adam of Jesmond in his turn sued William Delaval for two bovates of land,³ in 1220 he made payments in respect of the same action⁴ and in 1242 the dispute was apparently still pending, for the sheriff of that year was commanded to respite the

¹⁰ Extracts from *Pipe Rolls*, *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. cxvi. fol. 110, 110 verso.

¹ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 38.

² *Coram Rege Rolls*, 16 John, 49; Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*. p. 97.

³ *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. p. 120.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 123.

appeal which Eustace Delaval and his men were bringing against the men of Adam of Chesmuth.⁵ Adam himself was then out of England, for in the previous year, 1241, we find a mandate to the sheriff not to distrain Adam of Gysemue to take up his knighthood because he was with William de Grey in the service of the king beyond the seas.⁶ In the same year (1241) his neighbour Alexander Hilton and many other knights had gone to the Holy Land to aid Earl Richard of Cornwall (the king's brother) in the fifth crusade.⁷ England was then also engaged in a war with France, so that we cannot tell whether that country or the Holy Land was Adam's destination, but the fact of his serving under William de Grey may account for his assuming the coat-of-arms of the Grey family—*barry of six argent and azure*, differenced in his shield by *three torteaux in chief*.⁸ In 1252 Henry III. granted him free warren in all his lands in Jesmond, Heaton and Cramlington,⁹ and in the same year he went with that king to the war in Gascony and had a protection for leaving England whilst absent on that campaign.¹ He was probably still away in 1256, for he was in default for not appearing before the Judges of Assize at Newcastle,² but he had returned by 1257, when the sheriff paid him £21 4s. 0d. for arrears for his services to the king in Gascony, and similar payments were made him in 1259 and 1260.³ With others he received in 1258 the king's

⁵ *Close Roll*, 26 Henry III., m. 7 dorso.

⁶ *Close Roll*, 26 Henry III., m. 2, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, William de Grey was the father of Richard de Grey.—Madox, *Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 6, n. (a).

⁷ *Matthew Paris*, Bohn's edition, vol. i. p. 323.

⁸ *B. M. Harl*, 6137, plate No. 15 on page 46. *Add. MS.*, 4965, fol. 11 of the MS., fol. 3 of the section.

⁹ *Placita de quo warranto*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. p. 123.

¹ *Patent Rolls*, 37 Henry III., Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 146.

² *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 88 Surtees Society, p. 67.

³ *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. pp. 239. 246, 254.

summons to fit himself with horse and arms and to march into Scotland to rescue the king's son-in-law, Alexander III. King of Scotland, from the hands of his rebellious subjects, who had seized him in his sleep at Kinross and borne him to the castle of Stirling.⁴ Those rebellious subjects, however, assembled so great an army in the forest of Jedburgh that instead of a rescue a treaty ensued.

Things had come to such a pass in England that Henry was in no position to compel Scotland to act against her will. The prodigality of the Court, the large grants made by the king to his foreign relatives and to the pope, the decay of commerce from the fines levied on the mercantile community and the disturbance of agriculture by the exactions of the county sheriffs appointed by the favour of the king had driven the country into revolt. In that same year (1258) the barons of the realm, supported by the citizens of London and the smaller landowners in the provinces, met in their armour at Oxford and enacted reforming statutes, which were accepted and sworn to by King Henry with a constrained consent. One provision was that no sheriff should hold his office for two years in succession, and there was no part of the country in which this provision was more needed than it was in Northumberland. For eleven years in succession William Heron had been sheriff of Northumberland and had oppressed the whole county. Of him Matthew Paris wrote:—

“At this time (1258) died William Heron, sheriff of Northumberland, a most avaricious man, a hammer of cruelty to the poor, and a persecutor of religious orders. From worldly avarice and thirst for wealth he passed, as is believed, to the infernal regions to experience the thirst of Tantalus.”⁵

The barons placed Robert Neville, Lord of Raby, in office as sheriff of Northumberland and governor of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1258. In 1259, in accordance with the Provisions of Oxford, he was followed by John of Plessey, who, in his turn, was

⁴ *Close Roll*; 42 Henry III., Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁵ *Matthew Paris*, Bohn's edition, vol. iii. p. 257.

succeeded in 1260 by Thomas de Ryhil, sometimes called Thomas son of Michael.⁶

Nowhere else in the north of England was the Barons' party so strong as in Northumberland. It is true that the Baliols and Bruces (themselves of royal blood) and the Nevilles and Percys, after 1258, espoused the side of the king, but their English lands lay in North Yorkshire and in Durham County and only in the case of the Baliols did they then touch the northern margin of the Tyne. On the other hand Simon de Montfort, as the guardian of Gilbert of Umfreville, the young Earl of Angus (whose wardship he had in 1246 purchased of the king for 10,000 marks⁷), held the strong fortresses of Harbottle and Prudhoe; John de Vescy, who was afterwards wounded at Evesham, on the barons' side held Alnwick with the assistance of his feudal tenant, Robert de Hilton, lord of Shilbottle and Rennington; the de Lisles, who, like their relatives the Fauconbergs, were on the barons' side, held Chipchase (although the present tower was not built until the next century); Roger Bertram of Mitford, held Mitford, and Thomas de Ryhil, who by his marriage with the daughter of Waleran de Horton represented to some extent the ancient family of the Viscounts, the old hereditary sheriffs of Northumberland, held, as we have said, as nominee of the barons, the shrievalty of that county and the governorship of the king's castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In 1259 and 1260 the tide of royalist reaction was rising and the barons' supporters were going over to the side of the king. In the latter year Adam of Jesmond was with Prince Edward (the

⁶ This Thomas de Ryhil was the first husband of Isabella daughter of Sir Waleran le Viscount of Horton by Agnes de Vaus his wife. Isabella afterwards married Guischart de Charron.—*Waterford MSS. Historical Manuscripts Commission Report II, Appendix VII.*, pp. 66, 69. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 505. A pedigree of the Ryhil family is set out in Harrison's *Yorkshire*, p. 166.

⁷ Madox, *History of the Exchequer*, vol. i. page 326, citing *Trin. Commun.* 31, H. 3, Rot. 7 (a).

king's son) and his cousin, Prince Henry (son of Richard King of Germany and Duke of Cornwall), at Bermondsey,⁸ and when, in 1261, the pope had absolved the king from his oath to keep the Provisions of Oxford, and the baronial sheriffs had been removed by the king and the royal castles given up to him, the important and difficult post of royalist sheriff of the rebellious county of Northumberland and keeper of the king's chief stronghold in that county, the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was conferred on Adam of Jesmond. The baronial party, though scattered and disunited, resisted everywhere the intrusion of the new officials and appointed sheriffs of their own, whom they called wardens of the counties,⁹ and this is probably why Adam of Jesmond, who was first appointed on the 9th July, 1261, was re-appointed on the 20th October in the same year. He was again appointed for the years 1262 and 1263, and he held the shrievalty and the castle until after the battle of Lewes in May, 1264, when the barons once more regained the ascendancy and he was dispossessed by them and replaced by Robert de Lisle, of Newton.¹

Two independent accounts (one preserved in the *Harleian Manuscripts* and the other in the *Pipe Rolls*²) have come down to us shewing the exact total amount which Adam of Jesmond spent in fortifying and victualling the castle and in paying the stipends of the knights and the wages of the soldiers who helped him to hold that fortress for the king during the years 1261, 1262 and three-parts (from Michaelmas to May) of the year 1263-4. That amount was £513 9s. 8d., which would represent at least £8,000 of the money of the present day. His receipts from the shrievalty would come in against that large outlay,³ but money was scarce

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Ed. I., 1272-1281, p. 435.

⁹ Prothero's *Simon de Montfort*, p. 231.

¹ Record Office *List of Sheriffs*, p. 97.

² Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 149 (n), citing *Harl. MSS.* 624, p. 201. *Pipe Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, vol. iii. part III., p. 271.

³ Cf. *Harl. MSS.*, cited in Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 142. Two knights and twelve esquires were his pledges for the fee-farm rent of Newcastle, which he received for Royalist purposes in 1262.—*Ibid.*

and difficult to collect in what was virtually a hostile county, and the strain upon a man of comparatively small means like Adam of Jesmond must have been great.

The royal party could not recompense him in money, but they adopted other means for rewarding his 'laudable services to the king and Prince Edward.' His first wife, a Yorkshirewoman, sister of Robert Gower (who himself was a ward of Stephen Meynell⁴), had died, and he received in second marriage, in 1261, the rich and highly-connected Cumberland lady Christiana de Lascelles, a 'widow of the king,'⁵ who not only held in her own right a moiety of the manors of Gamelsby and Glassonby as co-heiress of her father, William de Ireby, but also had other large estates in Cumberland as dowress of her late husband Thomas de Lascelles.⁶ In 1262 Adam of Jesmond was given the guardianship of William Surtees, which carried with it the receipt for his own use of the rents of his ward's lands at Middleton in Teesdale and North Gosforth,⁷ and in 1264 the king confirmed the grant which Prince Edward had made to Adam of the manors of Buxton, Stanton, Cowdale, Sterndale, 'Strerebroke,' Over Haddon, Taddington and Priestcliffe, all situate in the Peak district of Derbyshire.⁸

⁴ *Guisboro' Chartulary*, vol. i. Surtees Society, No. 86, p. 77.

⁵ *Vidua regis* was she that, after her husband's death, being the king's tenant *in capite*, could not during the continuance of the Feudal Law of Tenures marry again without the king's consent.—*Spelman's Glossary*.

⁶ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 150.

⁷ *Patent Rolls*, 47 *Henry III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 212. Surtees, citing an Inquisition 2 Edward I., says that the ward's name was Walter Surtees, that he was son and heir of William Surtees, and that he came of age in May, 1271.—*Surtees's Durham*, vol. iii. p. 234.

⁸ *Charter Roll*, 48 *Henry III.*, m. 7. Yeatman's *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, section 3, p. 7. What subsequently came of these Derbyshire manors, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, must be left to Derbyshire historians to trace out. Taddington and Priestcliffe were in the hands of Henry III. in 1235 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. i. p. 202), and Buxton and Sterndale belonged to William

Besides holding the castle and acting as sheriff of the county, Adam of Jesmond was mayor of Newcastle,⁹ and as sheriff he was commissioned in 1263 to take the barony of Umfreville, then held by Gilbert de Umfreville, ward of Simon de Montfort,¹ into the king's hands. Toward the close of that year national events were marching fast to fresh developments. The king from Canterbury summoned Adam of Jesmond to join him in the south of England,² and he being retained there 'on our arduous services' John de Halton was approved of as his deputy in Northumberland.³ On the 12th December, 1263, Adam of Jesmond was at Windsor with the king, and there signed and sealed, together with Prince Edward and the great barons on the royalist side, including Robert Bruce, John Baliol, Henry Percy, Philip Marmion and others, the letters

Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1251. After Henry III. was joined by the northern barons in 1264, he sent his son Edward into Derbyshire and Staffordshire with 'an illustrious army,' which by devastating the lands and manors of Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and prostrating the castle of 'Tottebyrie' brought him to miserable destruction.—*Flores Historiarum*, Record edition, vol. ii. p. 489. It was probably by participating in this expedition that Adam of Jesmond obtained these Derbyshire manors. The heirs of Adam of Jesmond sold part of the land to the King in 1277.—*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Ed. I., p. 382. Christiana of Jesmond claimed her dower out of Taddington, Priestcliffe and Over Haddon in 1286.—*Cal. Gen.*, vol. ii. p. 384. Taddington and Priestcliffe were the lands of Philippa Queen of Edward III. in 1354.—*List of Ministers' Accounts*, p. 136.

⁹ 'Majorem nostri Novi Castri super Tynam.'—*Pat. Rolls, Henry III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, pp. 213, 218; Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 123.

¹ Gilbert de Umfreville, ward of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was the son of that Gilbert de Umfreville, who in 1243 married Matilda daughter and heir of Malcolm Earl of Angus in Scotland, died in 1245, and was buried in Hexham church. The son adhered to the earl's party, whilst his ward 'but came with his men to the king's peace before the battle of Evesham.'—*Inquisition on the lands of rebels cited Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 354. In 1267 he obtained a grant of free warren for his Northumberland lands, in which he is styled Earl of Angus.—*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, I. 481. He married the third daughter of Alexander Cumin, Earl of Buchan, and died in 1307.—Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, vol. i. p. 104, &c.

² *Pat. Rolls, Henry III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 228.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 214.

patent agreeing to submit all questions arising out of the Provisions of Oxford to the arbitration of Louis King of France.⁴ The barons' party, headed by Simon de Montfort, signed a similar document at London. These were transmitted to Louis and in January, 1264, he gave his award known as the 'Mise of Amiens.' The award was not unexpected, and it could only have been the hopeless condition of the reforming party which led them to invite it and so to precipitate a crisis, for Louis, as was natural, gave his decision in favour of his brother king and directed that the Oxford statutes should be set aside.

The result was open war. In March, 1264, Adam was summoned to the king at Windsor with horses and arms and all his forces.⁵ In April, 1264, the royalists won the battle of Northampton, in which Roger Bertram of Mitford was taken prisoner,⁶ but afterwards the barons were completely successful in the decisive battle at Lewes, fought on the 14th May, 1264. The king and Prince Edward were taken and held as prisoners, and the king, acting by compulsion of his captor, executed warrants which replaced the officials of the royalist party by those of the barons' party throughout the country. Robert de Lisle (as has before been stated) supplanted Adam of Jesmond in the shrievalty of Northumberland and the governorship of the castle of Newcastle, and the upright John of Plessey (who had been sheriff in 1258) was

⁴ Stevenson's *Letters of Henry III.*, vol. ii. p. 252; Stubbs's *Select Charters*, p. 397; Rymer's *Fœdera*, &c.

⁵ *Close Rolls*, 48 Henry III., Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*.

⁶ Whereas Roger Bertram of Mitford granted by his charter to Adam of Gesemuth the town of Benrig and a toft and an acre of land in Mitford, together with the advowson of the church of Mitford, and the late king confirmed the grant, and Roger 'was indebted to divers Jews for many debts,' and the king granted to Adam for his laudable service to the late king and the present king that Adam should have the land free from those debts, and Adam granted the said town and the park of Wythingley by his charter to Ralph de Cotum: Order to the treasurer and barons not to permit Ralph to be distrained.—*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Ed. I., p. 151.

made conservator of the peace for Northumberland⁷ in lieu of Adam of Jesmond, who had been appointed jointly with members of the Baliol, Bruce and Percy families to similar offices in the previous year for Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland.⁸ For a whole year after the battle of Lewes, Adam of Jesmond and his colleagues, the great northern barons above mentioned, were in the shade. What he did during that period cannot be traced. Time after time, in June, 1264, in July, 1264, in August, 1264, and in January, 1265, Simon de Montfort summoned him and them in the king's name to attend him in the south of England.⁹ They were to come with their retinues, horses, harness, etc., and the king commanded the bishop of Durham to escort them to York and the abbot of St. Mary's, York, to escort them to the king, wherever he was in England.¹ Probably they declined the invitations, for the Treaty of Kenilworth (signed after the struggle came to an end) provides for the exoneration of those who did not obey the summonses of the king whilst he was in captivity with the Earl of Leicester. In May, 1265, as we all know, Prince Edward escaped from his captors; in July he surprised Simon de Montfort's son at Kenilworth; and in August, 1265, Simon de Montfort was finally defeated and slain at Evesham and Henry III. took the government again into his own hands.

Adam of Jesmond was not re-appointed to the shrievalty of Northumberland. That office was bestowed on his former deputy, John of Halton,² but he was, as will be shewn, employed in other important offices of a semi-judicial nature. He had not been more clean handed than his royalist predecessors in his office of sheriff. It is

⁷ *Rymer*, vol. i. p. 793.

⁸ *Pat. Rolls, Henry III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, page 218.

⁹ Stevenson's *Letters of Henry III.*, pp. 256, 261. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, vol. ii. part II., p. 366. In June, 1264, Adam of Jesmond was ordered to restore to Roger Bertram the castle of Mitford.—*Close Rolls, 48 Henry III.*, m. 6.

¹ *Pat. Rolls, 48 Henry III.*, m. 5.

² Record Office *List of Sheriffs*, p. 97.

worthy of note that the only Northumberland sheriffs whom the Commissioners of the Hundred Rolls (appointed in 1274 by Edward I. after he came to the throne) acquit of malpractices, are the two reformer sheriffs Robert de Lisle and John de Plessey. They report that Adam of Jesmond, and other sheriffs whom they name, took large sums of money from many of the county unjustly and maliciously, and that William Heron and Adam of Jesmond took from divers persons, debts due to the king and gave them no acquittances.³ Before 1267, Adam of Jesmond had built his fortified house at Heaton, the ruins of which are situated in the public park at Heaton near the left bank of the Ouseburn, and are popularly known as 'King John's Palace.'⁴ An excellent, illustrated account of that structure by Mr. W. H. Knowles, will be found in volume xix. of the *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., p. 29. About Michaelmas, 1267, an inquisition was taken throughout the whole of England of the persons concerned in the late rebellion and of the lands they had acquired by grant or force, and Adam of Jesmond, together with Eustace Baliol and Richard Middleton, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England (who appears on the pedigree of the Middletons of Belsay), was appointed commissioner to execute this inquiry in the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancaster, Nottingham and Derby.⁵

In September of the next year (1268) Henry III. was at York to meet his daughter Margaret and her husband Alexander King of Scotland, who came to England 'for the sake of recreation and solace.'⁶ Adam of Jesmond was there in attendance on the King of England. By the Treaty of Kenilworth the lands of the rebel lords (which after Evesham had been granted out to the king's adherents) were to be restored to their original owners on payment of a fine of five years'

³ *Hundred Rolls*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. p. 117.

⁴ *Patent Rolls*, 52 Henry III., m. 31. *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 488.

⁵ *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, Camden Society, No. 34, p. 97.

⁶ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 491.



JESMOND DENE : THE OUSEBURN LOOKING SOUTH.

rents. Occasion was taken of this visit of the court to execute deeds of mortgage carrying out the provisions of the treaty. Robert Hilton mortgaged his lands to Robert Bruce the younger, and 'Sir' Adam of Jesmond witnessed that grant, his name being placed immediately after that of Sir John de Vescy, the head lord of the fee, and before those of Sir Robert Neville, Sir Guischard Charron and other knights.⁷ In the same way Walter Fauconberg mortgaged his lands to Robert Bruce the elder, and Adam of Jesmond witnessed that grant immediately after Robert de 'Brewys,' the chief justice, and before Eustace Baliol and other knights. No grant of forfeited lands is recorded in his own favour, but he was indemnified from the debts he incurred whilst he was sheriff,⁸ and the king commissioned him and Eustace Baliol (who had married Helewisa, then co-heiress with Christiana de Jesmond of Gamelsby and Glassonby) to do justice to Hugh de Bone Broc, merchant of Douai, whose goods had been seized at Whitby, and in the following year (1269) he and the Prior of Tynemouth were jointly commissioned by the king to hold an inquiry and do 'swift justice' in the matter of the taking of the King of Scotland's men in Cumberland by Roger of Lancaster for trespasses on the king's manor of Plumpton.⁹

England had barely settled down after the great internecine struggle of the Barons' War; before Henry III. and his son Edward were called upon to redeem their promise to King Louis of France to assist him in the seventh and last crusade, in which he lost his life. Henry, through failing health, drew back from personal participation in the enterprise¹ but Prince Edward went, and amongst the 80 knights he took with him was Adam of Jesmond. The last record of the latter's life is a protection dated 13th July, 1270, 'to our beloved Adam of Gesoume, bearer of the cross, going with us and our eldest son beyond seas in aid of the Holy

⁷ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 493.

⁸ *Patent Rolls, 52 Henry III.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 278.

⁹ *Pat. Rolls, 53 Henry III.*, m. 8 dorso.

¹ *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, p. 125.

Land.² Prince Edward, though wounded by an assassin at Acre, came back to be crowned King of England in his father's stead. Anthony Bek came back to flaunt his banner at Carlaverock and to receive the titles of Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem. Robert Bruce the younger came back to bear the tidings of the death of his comrade Adam de Kilconath, Earl of Carrick, to his widow Marjory, who received the envoy with open arms, married him and bore him a son who was to change the fortunes of Scotland; but Adam of Jesmond came not back. Whether he perished from perils of the journey or from the conflict with the Paynim is not known, but he died sometime in the year 1271, for in January, 1272, his widow Christiana was taking proceedings in court to claim dower from his lands. Adam of Jesmond's gift of Jesmond land to St. Mary Magdalene Hospital and his traditional connection with Newcastle Town Moor are noted in other pages. The inquisition after his death, though cited by Wallis in 1769,³ cannot now be traced at the Record Office. Whilst the actions of his life, as we have marshalled them, stand out clear and plain, the facts of his death, like those of his birth, are buried in oblivion. Go back, O shadowy warrior of the thirteenth century—back into that limbo of the past from which one dry-as-dust for a brief hour has dragged you forth. The keep you garrisoned still stands, but only as a picturesque obstruction to modern means of progression. The holiday-makers play amid the ruins of your burn-side home. The reforms of the great earl you thwarted have become an ancient part of the British Constitution. Go back, not all unblessed, for the Jesmond land you gave to charity six hundred years ago still succours the aged and infirm, and at that Windsor where you signed the treaty for the Mise of Amiens, a lineal descendant of the king you fought for and the prince you followed still holds his royal court. In that ghostly land of the departed you will find many Englishmen who, like yourself, held the fort, obtained the favour of the great, and found their rest at last in a now-forgotten grave.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. part I., p. 484.

³ Wallis's *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 259 (n).

The father of Christiana of Jesmond, Adam's widow, was William de Ireby, who is said to have been a descendant of Orme, a younger son of Gospatric son of Orme, a favourite of King John and apparently master of his hounds;⁴ and King John gave him in marriage Christiana's mother, Christiana de Hodelme, co-heiress of Odard de Hodelme, to whom King John had confirmed the grant of Gamelsby and Glassonby, which had been given to his ancestor Hildred of Carlisle by Henry I.⁵ The other co-heiress was Eva, who is called in some records the sister of Christiana of Jesmond, and in others the sister of the latter's mother Christiana of Hodelme, which is more likely the truth. Eva married first Robert de Avenel and secondly Alan de Charters, and she settled her half of Gamelsby and Glassonby, in default of her own issue, on Ralph de Levington and his issue, with remainder to her own heirs, under which limitation Christiana of Jesmond ultimately inherited it as well as her own original half.⁶

Christiana of Jesmond's first husband was Thomas de Lascelles, son of Duncan de Lascelles and Christiana his wife, a daughter of Waldef son of Gospatric. By him Christiana of Jesmond is said to have had a daughter Erminia, who married John de Seton, and she had issue Christopher Seton, who married Christiana a sister of Robert Bruce King of Scotland, and John Seton. Christopher Seton and John Seton were both present at the killing of John Comyn by Bruce in 1304 and were both captured and executed by the English in 1306.⁷

Philip Mowbray had married Galiena, sister of Christiana Waldef, mother of Thomas Lascelles, and some of the Lascelles

⁴ Jackson's *Cumberland and Westmorland Papers and Pedigrees*, vol. i. pp. 322-323. For an exhaustive pedigree of Gospatric and his descendants see *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vii.

⁵ *Coram Rege, 11 John*, No. 41, m. 9. *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 80.

⁶ See for authorities the references to the pedigree of Christiana de Jesmond, post p. 55, and *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 12 and 37.

⁷ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 486, 493. For an account of these faithful followers and relations of Robert Bruce King of Scotland, see Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 95.

estates appear to have passed to the Mowbrays, for in 1261 Adam of Jesmond claimed Christiana's dower from Robert Mowbray⁸ and in 1292 Geoffrey Mowbray (Robert's nephew) complained that Christiana (who held 4 carucates of land and 600 acres of wood in Boulton and Bassenthwaite as her dower) had carried off marl from *one rood* in excess of her dower out of his inheritance!⁹

By 1275 Christiana of Jesmond had married (for her third husband) Robert Bruce the elder, who thus became one of the lords of Jesmond in right of his wife's title to dower thereout. His son Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, as has been shewn, married Marjory of Galloway, Countess of Carrick. It is stated by Walter de Hemingburgh¹ that Robert Bruce the elder 'was all his life renowned, witty, wealthy and liberal, and in life and death wanted nothing.'² Notwithstanding that by his first marriage with Isabel de Clare he had become brother-in-law of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, a colleague of Simon de Montfort, he had all along adhered to the king's side. For this he had been suitably rewarded, and he had inherited large estates at Hartlepool and Annandale from his father, and in the south of England from his mother, Isabel of Huntingdon. For ten years Robert and Christiana Bruce led uneventful lives,³ but the death of Alexander III. of Scotland in 1286, and of his grand-daughter and heiress Margaret of Norway in 1290, involved them in a political struggle of greater moment than even the Barons' War.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 449.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 70.

¹ *Hemingburgh*, vol. ii. p. 70.

² Foss, in his *Lives of the Judges*, states that he was on the 28th March, 1268, appointed 'capitalis justiciarius ad placita coram rege,' being the first man distinctly constituted Chief Justice of England (p. 136), and the *Dictionary of National Biography* makes a similar statement, but the name of Robert Bruce the Chief Justice is in the records generally spelled Brewys or Brives, whereas the Annandale Bruce's name is spelled generally Brus, and there is ground for thinking they were different men.—*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. pp. 494-496 and Index.

³ It was his son Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who was sheriff of Cumberland in 1823.—*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 71. Record Office *List of Sheriffs*, p. 26.

We need not repeat at any length the story so often told⁴ how Robert Bruce the elder claimed the kingship of Scotland, on the ground that Alexander II. before the birth of Alexander III. had designated him as his successor, and that as son of a daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon he was nearest in blood to the throne; how Edward I. decided in favour of John Baliol (and rightly so) on the ground that he was a grandson of the eldest daughter; and how Robert Bruce the elder, refusing to do homage to Baliol, surrendered his lands in Annandale to his son Robert the second, Earl of Carrick, who also refused and said to his son, Robert the third, then a bachelor of the chamber of King Edward: 'Take thou our Scottish land, for we will never be his men.'⁵ Neither Robert Bruce the elder nor his son were ever able in their lifetime to take further action to obtain the throne they deemed themselves entitled to, and the former after living the rest of his life with Christiana his wife in Scotland⁶ died at Lochmaben in 1295, 'and, as he himself ordered, was buried at Guisboro' near his father with the high honour he deserved and great reverence.'⁷

Christiana de Bruce was once more a widow and still wealthier than before. Besides her dower from Thomas Lascelles and that from Adam of Jesmond, which included land in Great Dalton,⁸ her stepson, Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, granted her as dower from his father's estate the manors of Great Baddow in Essex and Kempston in Bedfordshire for her life.⁹ It was no wonder that, in the interests

⁴ *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vi. p. 58. Hume Brown's *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 139.

⁵ *Scalachronica*, p. 120; and see Ridpath's *Border History*, p. 182 (n).

⁶ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 159, &c.

⁷ *Hemingburgh*, vol. ii. p. 70.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 217. Master Adam was rector of the church of Great Dalton between 1215 and 1245.—*Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 309. There had been litigation in 1268 between Roger Mowbray and Adam of Jesmond and Christiana his wife, about the presentation to the church of Dalton in Cumberland.—*Pat. Rolls*, 56 Henry III., m. 24 d.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 217.

of the Crown, an oath was administered to her binding her not to marry again without the king's licence.¹ She either remained in Yorkshire after her husband's burial at Guisboro' or returned to that county shortly afterwards (Northumberland and Cumberland having been harried in 1296 and 1297 by Wallace and Moray), and she had no health or desire for further matrimonial ventures, for in December, 1297, a letter was addressed by the Archbishop of York to the Chapter of Ripon setting out that the noble lady, the Lady Christiana de Bruce, being now stricken with age and rendered helpless, could not attend the church, and requesting that she might be allowed to hear divine service in an oratory outside Ripon.² She lingered on for ten years after her last husband's death and died in 1305,³ a year before her step-grandson was crowned King of Scotland at Scone; a year before her own grandsons (Christopher Seton and John Seton) were captured, drawn and hanged, one at Dumfries and the other at Newcastle,⁴ and two years before the 'Greatest of the Plantagenets'—he who had dominated the lives of her husband Adam and her husband Robert—sick but insistent on the unconditional surrender of the rebel Scots, gave up his stormy spirit to his God at Burgh on Sands in her native county.⁵

Adam of Jesmond's heirs were his cousins Margery Trewick and Richard Stikelawe.⁶ Their inheritance must have been

¹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 165.

² *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii. Surtees Society No. 78, p. 4.

³ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 457.

⁴ So dear to King Robert was the memory of his faithful friend and follower Christopher Seton that he afterwards erected on the spot where he was executed a little chapel, where mass was said for his soul.—Tytler's *Hist. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 95.

⁵ The inquisition after her death disregards her grandsons Christopher and John Seton, then in arms against the king, and returns as her heirs Johanna wife of Roger de Edneham, aged 30; Johanna wife of Robert de Hodelstone, aged 28; Christiana wife of John de Farlame, aged 26; and Isabella wife of Hugh de Bocharaby, aged 25.—*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 457.

⁶ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. p. 123. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, No. 88 Surtees Society p. 247.

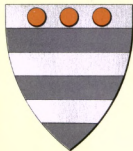
Arms of the Lords of Jesmond.—I.



Grenville.



Palmer.

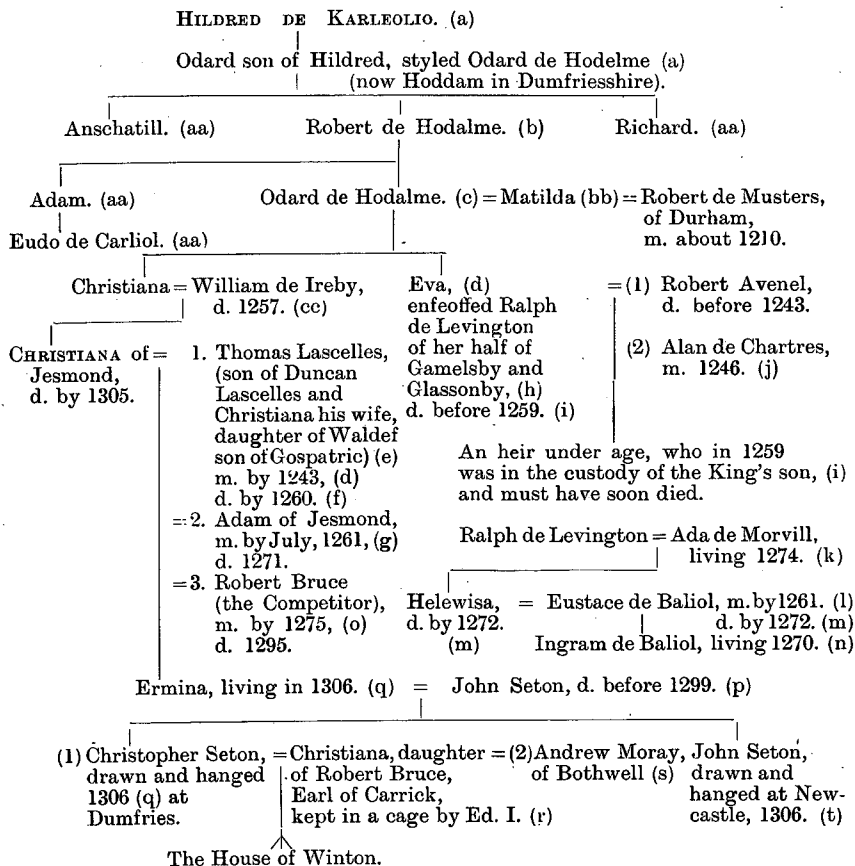


Adam of Jesmond.



Bruce.

PEDIGREE SHEWING THE DESCENT AND CONNECTIONS OF CHRISTIANA
OF JESMOND.



(a) *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland*,
vol. i. p. 80.

(aa) *Wetherall Cartulary*, pp. 147-9.

(b) *Calendar Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 44.

(bb) *Hodgson Hinde's Pipe Rolls of Cumberland*,
pp. 145, 211, 222.

(c) *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 95.

(cc) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 408. (e) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 72.

(d) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 294. (f) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 433.

(g) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 443. (m) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 546.

(h) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 312. (n) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 521.

(i) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 419. (o) *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 12.

(j) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 312. (p) *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 276.

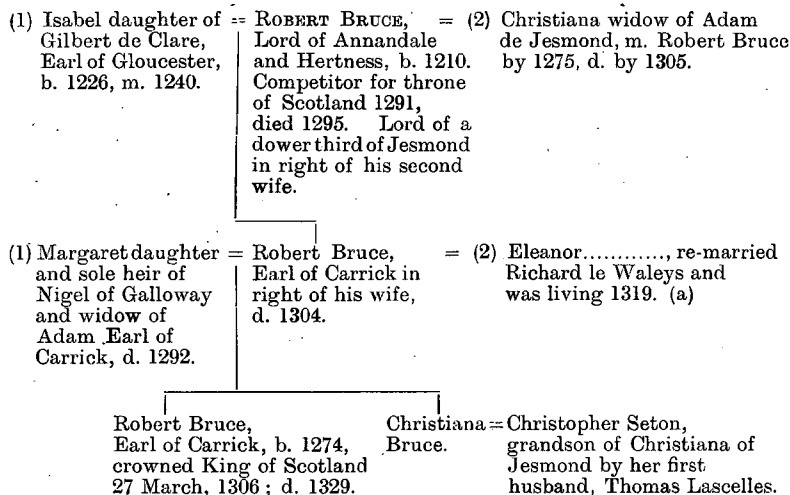
(k) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 517. (q) *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 493.

(l) *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 443. (r) *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 495.

(s) *Calendar Papal Letters*, vol. ii. p. 246.

(t) *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*,
vol. ii. p. 436.

PEDIGREE SHEWING THE MARRIAGES OF ROBERT BRUCE THE COMPETITOR
AND OF HIS SON ROBERT BRUCE, EARL OF CARRICK.



(a) *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. viii. pp. 329, 330.

extensive, for in 1286 Adam's heirs paid £100 for two reliefs.⁷ He also left two illegitimate sons, Adam son of Adam of Jesmond and Simon his brother, from whom the widow and heirs of Adam of Jesmond, in January, 1272, recovered the water mills, then in the possession of those two sons, at Heaton and Jesmond. They were probably the mill in the Dene and the mill at Jesmond Vale.⁸ It says much for the *esprit de famille* of Christiana of Jesmond and less for a system of church preferment of relatives which still prevails, that in 1293 she and her third husband, Robert Bruce, presented Simon of Jesmond to her living of Bolton in Cumberland,

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*, 15 Ed. I., *Dodsworth's MSS.*, vol. cxvi. fol. 109.

⁸ *Coram Rege Rolls*, *Hilary*, 56 Henry III. Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*. Was it the miller's daughter who had grown so fair?

to which he was instituted with a proviso (according to the tenor of a papal dispensation of illegitimacy granted to him) that he should reside at his benefice.*

Margery Trewick, who succeeded to one undivided half-part of the lands of Adam of Jesmond, took her family name from the township of Trewick, near Belsay, in the barony of Bolam.¹ In 1282 she acknowledged the service of three-parts of a knight's fee (being half of Adam's interest), and made fine for the same on account of the expedition against the Welsh.² By 1298 she had died, leaving a son William as her heir-at-law, who was then of the age of 50 years.³ William Trewick had died by 1300, possessed of lands in

⁹ Nicolson and Burn's *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 149.

¹ The precise connection between Adam of Jesmond and his heiress Margery Trewick has not been traced. The Trewicks were landed gentry in Northumberland and Durham for upwards of 200 years. Adam de Trewick appears on the *Pipe Rolls* for 1226, 1227 and 1228, and Robert de Trewick on that for 1233. In 1282 Eustace de Trewick was rector of Addingham in Cumberland, a living in the gift of Christiana Bruce.—Nicolson and Burn's *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 450. Adam de Trewick by his wife Alice, afterwards Alice de Bebside, was the father of John de Belsay.—*MSS. of Lady Waterford, Hist. MSS. Com. 11th Report, App.*, part VII., p. 68. John de Belsay was not, as the Revd. John Hodgson supposes, the same person as John de Middleton (see part II., vol. i. p. 353), for according to the *Northumberland Assize Rolls* the one was surety for the other.—88 *Surtees Society*, p. 39. Robert Trewick held Trewick in 1212.—Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. i. p. 215. Thomas son and heir of John Trewick was born at Kibblesworth and baptised at Lamesley in 1347. In 1360 there was a grant to John Trewick of lands forfeited in the rebellion of Gilbert Middleton.—*Arch. Aeliana*, O.S., vol. iii. p. 72. John Trewick appears in Fuller's *Worthies*, 4to, vol. ii. p. 196, amongst the men of influence attached to the Yorkist cause in 1434, and see *Pat. Roll*, 12 *Henry VI.*, 437 *dorso*; and John Trewick of Trewick was in 1448 concerned with Robert Ogle and others in a cattle raid within the liberty of Bedlington.—*App. 44, Rep. D.K.P.R.*, 478. One of the Fenwicks of Wallington appears to have married a Trewick heiress, for they quarter the Trewick arms.—Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 54. For other particulars of the Trewick family see Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. p. 364.

² Palgrave's *Writs*, vol. i. p. 871.

³ *Cal. Genealogicum*, vol. ii. p. 551.

Jesmond, leaving a widow, Sibilla, who claimed dower in Jesmond and Bolam, and a son, John, who was his next heir and was then of the age of 22 years.⁴ In 1312 John Trewick conveyed to Nicholas Carliol all suit of his court and of his mill at Jesmond and all other services in respect of Carliol's lands in Jesmond town and fields,⁵ and in the same year it is recorded that he owed to one Richard of Emeldon, burgess of Newcastle, £16 8s. 8d., to be levied, in default of payment, on his lands and chattels in the county of Northumberland.⁶ This debt to the rich Newcastle merchant, Richard Emeldon, was but a natural precursor of the conveyance of part of Trewick's lands to him. In the same year John Trewick had the king's licence to alienate half of the manor of Jesmond, and in 1314 Richard Emeldon paid to the king a fine of 40s. for licence to buy from John Trewick his half of the manor of Jesmond.⁷

Richard Stikelawe, the heir to the other moiety of Adam of Jesmond's land, took his name from Stikelawe, a part of the township of Horton, still to be found in the ordnance map under the name of 'Stikley Farm.' Richard Stikelawe is mentioned in 1256 as the son of William of Stikelawe,⁸ and in 1270 he was instituted vicar of Edlingham on the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham.⁹ He had died by 1284, for in May of that year there is a grant to Master Peter de Kendal, cook of Eleanor the king's consort, of the custody, during the minority of the heir, of the lands in Jesmond and Heaton late of Richard de Stikelawe, chaplain, tenant in chief, with the marriage of the heir.¹ His heir was William Stikelawe, who died in 1298, possessing lands in

⁴ *De Banco Rolls*, 29 Ed. I. *Cal. Genealogicum*, vol. ii. p. 583.

⁵ *Arch. Aeliana*, 1 N.S., p. 29.

⁶ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Ed. II., p. 459.

⁷ *Originalia*, 8 Ed. II. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 295.

⁸ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 88 *Surtees Society*, p. 244.

⁹ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 121. Edlingham Printed Parish Registers, p. viii.

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ed. I., p. 120.

Jesmond and leaving his sister Emma Stikelawe, aged 30 years, his nearest heir.² In 1305 Emma Stikelawe³ had a licence from the king to enfeof Richard son of William de Framlington of lands in Jesmond, Cramlington and Heaton, and in the same year Richard son of William de Framlington paid a fine to the king for licence to enter those lands. Richard son of William de Framlington either was the same person as Richard Emeldon or he afterwards conveyed to Richard Emeldon. Arguing from the completeness of the records at this period the former is the more probable supposition. It is certain that in the one way or the other Richard Emeldon acquired the Stikelawe, as well as the Trewick moiety of the manor of Jesmond, and it was once more held for a short time in one hand.

Richard Emeldon, lord of Jesmond by purchase of the Trewick and Stikelawe moieties of the manor, was probably a native of Embleton in Northumberland, for he endowed the church of that place with land for a chaplain to pray for himself and for Sampson le Cotiller and his wife Agnes.⁴ The frequent mention of his name in local annals, and in the publications of the Record Office, bear witness to the prominent part which he took in the history of the north of England during the whole of the reign of Edward II. and during parts of the reigns of that

² *Cal. Genealogicum*, vol. ii. p. 720.

³ The Stikelawe family had a shorter connection with the county annals than the Trewicks. In the thirteenth century William de Stikelawe and Richard de Stikelawe were alienating their lands in Stikelawe.—*MSS. Lady Waterford, Historical MSS. Commission; 11th Report, Appendix* part VII., pp. 67, 68. Thomas son and heir of Richard de Stikelawe and Henry son of Ralph de Stikelawe are also mentioned in the same record. In 1283 Weyland de Stikelawe was canon of Dunkeld, *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 470; and in 1293 this Weyland de Stikelawe was in the service of the Lady Isabella Queen of Norway, daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and Henry de Stikelawe was an envoy to her from her father.—*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 158. This is the last notice of the family, and their attachment to the Bruce cause probably accounts for their disappearance from the scene.

⁴ *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 59.

monarch's father Edward I. and of his son Edward III. As Richard Emeldon's life has already been written by our member Mr. Richard Welford,⁵ it will only be necessary to summarise it here and to add a few details which were not accessible to his biographer. His first appearance in local history occurs in 1303, when he was returned to represent the burgesses of Newcastle at a convention of merchants at York. He was mayor of Newcastle for the record number of eighteen times, his mayoralty including the year 1312, when Edward II., Piers Gaveston and the Earl of Lancaster were at Newcastle prior to the flight of Piers Gaveston from Tynemouth. He represented Newcastle in Parliament at London in 1311, at York in 1314 and 1328, and at Westminster in 1324 and in 1325. In 1317 he was one of the commissioners to receive the rebels to peace.⁶ In 1318 he was a justice and conservator of the peace for Northumberland.⁷ In 1322 he was governor of the town of Newcastle, and in that year he was appointed keeper of the castles, lands and tenements of the Earl of Lancaster and the other condemned rebels which lay in the county of Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham, and Roger de Horsley was commanded to deliver up to Richard Emeldon the castle of Dunstanburgh.⁸ In 1323 he was one of the wardens of the truce with the Scots in Northumberland⁹ and in the same year he was ordered to give his counsel and assistance in the destruction of Harbottle castle in pursuance of the treaty with Robert Bruce;¹ whilst in 1324 Edward II. granted to him the manor of Silksworth in the county of Durham, 'in part allowance for his long services and great losses in the wars with Scotland.'²

⁵ *Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. ii. p. 180; and see note to p. 59 of the *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii.

⁶ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 112, No. 587.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 120, No. 633.

⁸ Rymer, vol. iii. p. 941.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 150, No. 813.

¹ *Journal Arch. Institute*, 1852, vol. ii. p. 56.

² Welford's *Men of Mark. &c.*, vol. ii. p. 182. Silksworth had been forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Robert Holland.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 17 Ed. II., m. 24.

Before narrating the last tragic event of his political life it will be well to notice one or two evidences of his activity in commercial affairs. In 1309 the king wrote at his request to the burgomasters of Bruges requesting them to restore to Richard Emeldon 27 sacks of wool and 130 great gold florins, saved by his servants from a fire in the house where they were stored, but which had since been arrested and detained by them. The burgomasters replied that the conflagration had burned down the house of their townsman Peter Zwim, and had arisen from a fire in that house made by Robert of Emeldon, an English merchant, 'through his drunkenness, negligence and crime.' The king rejoined that the goods were the property of Richard Emeldon and must be restored to him.³ In 1314 Richard Emeldon complained to Edward II. of the seizure of skins from ships belonging to him which had set sail from Alnmouth, and he had several burgages there,⁴ and in 1315 the king requested Louis King of France to order the bailiff of Amiens to permit the servants of Richard Emeldon to take to England corn and victuals bought by them.

Early in 1333, when Richard Emeldon must have been well on in years, the young king Edward III. passed through Newcastle on his way to besiege Berwick-on-Tweed, then held by the Scots. John Lord Mowbray, Richard Emeldon's brother-in-law, was in his train.⁵ By the king's order Richard Emeldon (then mayor of Newcastle for the eighteenth time) joined the king before Berwick with all his power, bringing with him eleven men-at-arms and one light horseman ('hobeler.') He maintained them there at his own cost from the 4th of June to the 30th of June, on which day the king ordered him to return to Newcastle to escort and safe-conduct back as far as that town, the envoys and ambassadors of the King of France who had come to King Edward before Berwick. Immediately afterwards, by writ of privy seal, the king ordered

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Ed. II., p. 138.

⁴ *New Hist. Northumberland*, vol. ii. pp. 472, 473.

⁵ *Froissart*, Macmillan's edition, p. 36.

Richard to return to him from Newcastle, bringing with him as many men-of-arms as he could gather together for the siege. Richard obeyed the order and led from Newcastle to Berwick 17 men-of-arms and 30 light horsemen and other armed men, and kept them there at his own cost until the battle of Halidon Hill, which was fought outside Berwick on the 19th of July, 1333. The Scottish army, assembled on Dunse Hill to relieve Berwick and to fight Edward, whose army was arrayed on Halidon Hill, still retained such confidence in their powers, from the memory of their great victory over the English king's father at Bannockburn, that they did not hesitate to cross the marshy valley between the two hills and to attack the English from an unfavourable position. They were completely routed and Berwick-on-Tweed passed into Edward's hands. Although the English losses were slight, Richard Emeldon and his Newcastle contingent must have occupied a position of more than ordinary peril, for he and all his men were killed in the battle.⁶ The song of triumph of the Rudyard Kipling of that day, though written to describe the discomfiture of the Scots, must have sounded somewhat harshly in his widow's ears:—

‘But loved be God ! the pride is slaked
Of them that war so stout on stede ;
And some of tham is levid all naked,
Noght far fro’ Berwick opon Twede.’⁷

Service, even to kings, is no inheritance, but it is no wonder that when his executors, John Denton (his successor in the mayoralty) and William Emeldon (parson of Bothal and afterwards keeper of the Great Seal to Edward Baliol, King of Scotland⁸), asked for an order for payment of a debt due to the deceased the king granted their request, ‘considering the good place which Richard while he lived held, not without heavy labours.’⁹

⁶ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. III., p. 204.

⁷ *Songs of King Edward's Wars*, *Political Poems*, *Rolls Series*, vol. i. p. 60.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 272.

⁹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 401.

Besides personalty, Richard Emeldon left in real estate the manor of Jesmond, Wark Castle, lands and tenements in South Gosforth, Elswick, Heaton next Jesmond, Whitelawe and other places in Northumberland, the manor of Silksworth in the county of Durham and several tenements in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.¹⁰ Wark Castle he could only have held temporarily, for so late as 1327 the king had committed its custody to William de Ros of Hamelak,¹ and in 1334, immediately after Richard Emeldon's death, he granted it to Sir William Montague, constable of the Tower of London, with remainder to his son John.² The details of the deceased's possessions in Newcastle are interesting as showing the then nomenclature of its streets and chares, and they include that 'great stone grange' which Richard had built in Percy Street (just opposite the present St. Thomas's Church), apparently to store his grain from Jesmond. It stood for many centuries approximately on the site of the present Grand Hotel, was known as Emeldon Place or Emeldon Barn,³ and as it (like Jesmond manor) was long held in thirds amongst the descendants of his three daughters and co-heiresses, its title deeds supply some missing links in the title to Jesmond.

He left a widow, Christiana, and three daughters, Agnes, Matilda and Jane or Jacoba. Christiana Emeldon, although not an heiress in her own right like her predecessor in title, Christiana of Jesmond, was, like her, a well-born lady. She was a daughter of that John Lord Mowbray who was put to death at York for his adherence to the Earl of Lancaster; and her brother, John Lord Mowbray, who was the grandfather of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal of England, Duke of Norfolk, and the ancestor of many of the present nobles of England, claimed her dower on her behalf.⁴

¹⁰ *Inq. p.m.*, 7 Ed. III., No. 38.

¹ *Originalia*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 303.

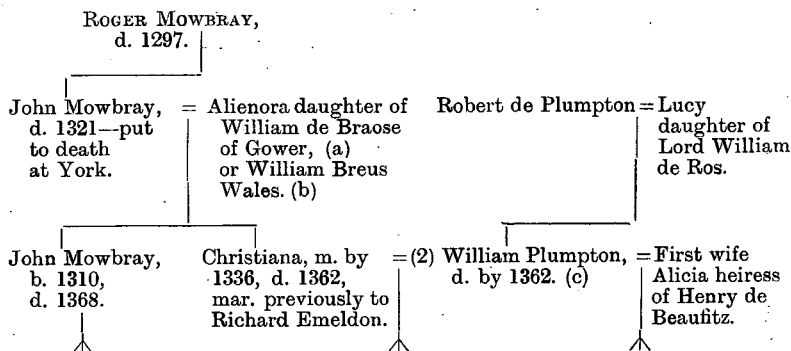
² *Journal Arch. Inst.*, 1852, vol. ii. pp. 35, 36.

³ Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 15.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Ed. III., p. 185. John Lord Mowbray had been in the escort of Edward III. to France for three years previously, viz. in 1329.—*Froissart*, Macmillan's edition p. 32. In 1339 he was Governor of Berwick.—Hutchinson's *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 2.

Mr. Welford says she was Richard Emeldon's second wife, and, although no record has been found in support of this assertion, he is probably, as usual, correct in his statement, for she is nowhere described as the mother of Richard's daughters, and her brother John Mowbray was not born until 1310. She could hardly, therefore, have been the celebrated Christiana de Mowbray, for the love of whom Lord Robert de Ros, the holder of Wark Castle for the king in 1297, abandoned that stronghold three days before his monarch's arrival, and went over to the enemy for her sake, and after all, as the old chronicler says, the lady 'would not deign to have him.'⁵ If that disdainful lady was (as is probable) an aunt of Christiana Emeldon, the latter made some amends by marrying after Richard's death into the Ros connection. By 1336, she had married Sir William Plumpton, a Yorkshire knight, whose mother (Lucy) was a daughter of Lord William de Ros.

PEDIGREE OF CHRISTIANA EMELDON'S CONNECTIONS.



(a) Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, vol. i. p. 340.

(b) *Guisbro' Priory*, vol. ii. Surtees Society, No. 89, p. 74 (n).

(c) *Silksworth Deeds*, Ex. inf., Mr. William Brown.

Sir William Plumpton, lord of part of Jesmond manor in right of his wife's title to dower thereout, was knighted in 1338, founded

⁵ *Scalachronica*, p. 122.

a chantry at Ripon in 1345, was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1349, and died in 1362.⁶ Christiana Plumpton also died in the same year, on the Sunday before Christmas Day. Her dower interest in Jesmond was then worth £4 6s. 0d. per annum and she had no lands of her own.⁷

A partition, perfected by orders of the Crown (of which a full record remains extant⁸), was made after Richard Emeldon's death regulating the disposal of his large landed possessions. The widow Christiana was assigned her dower, and subject thereto a division was made amongst his three daughters, Agnes, Matilda and Jane, of the rest of his estate. Under this partition the manor of Jesmond was apportioned in undivided thirds betwixt them, and from that date (19th July, 1333) down to the present year (1904)—a period of 571 years—the lordship of the manor of Jesmond, as has been already stated, has never come into one hand again, but is still held in the undivided third parts, the title to which can be traced downwards from the several holdings of those three daughters of Richard Emeldon.

It will be necessary therefore, in continuing the history of the manor, to treat of each third share separately from 1333 to the present day, commencing with the third share of Agnes, the eldest daughter.

AGNES EMELDON'S THIRD OF JESMOND MANOR.

Agnes Emeldon was at the date of her father's death, in 1333, 27 years of age, and was then the wife of Adam Graper.⁹ His relative Peter Graper about the same time married the heiress of

⁶ Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 36 Surtees Society, p. 190. *Plumpton Correspondence*, Camden Society, *Introduction* pp. xx., xxi. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 98.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 38 Ed. III., first numbers, No. 36.

⁸ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. III., p. 238.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.*, 7 Ed. III., first numbers, No. 38. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 445. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. III., p. 238. For pedigree of Graper see *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vii. p. 391.