

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.

the Carliol lands in Jesmond, which will be mentioned later on, and Adam Graper himself had been co-member with his father-in-law (Richard Emeldon) in the Parliaments of 1325 and 1328.¹ On the 13th September 1349, the year of the great pestilence, Agnes Graper died, leaving two married daughters, Matilda the wife of William Strother and Alice the wife of Robert Orde.² William Strother, the third son of Alan del Strother, lord of Lyham in the parish of Chatton, was several times mayor of Newcastle and was member for that borough in 1358 and 1360.³ During his mayoralty in 1359 there was delivered into his keeping, as mayor, one of the hostages for the ransom of King David of Scotland, namely David the son of Monsire David de Wemys.⁴ He had died by 1362, leaving no issue by Matilda Graper but leaving a son, Henry Strother, by his first wife, Johanna. In 1362 the king confirmed to this Henry Strother the grant of Langton Manor, which he had made in 1360 to his father, William Strother, on the forfeiture of Walter Corbet for joining Gilbert Middleton and the Scots against the king's father.⁵

The heiress of Matilda Strother was her sister Alice Orde. The latter's husband, Robert Orde, belonged to that branch of the Ordes of Orde whose pedigree is given in Raine's *North Durham* under the heading of the 'Ordes of Newbiggen,' which place they subsequently purchased. He died before 1363, and Alice had before that date re-married Nicholas Sabraham.⁶ Nicholas

¹ House of Commons Return.

² *Inq. p.m.*, 23 Ed. III., part I. No. 67. *Originalia*, 23 Ed. III. Ro. 21.

³ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. p. 254. Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. ii. p. 414.

⁴ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 434.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 16.

⁶ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 330, where the extract given from the *Originalia* wrongly describes Alice as the daughter instead of the grand-daughter of Richard Emeldon. She is rightly described in the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. cxiii. fol. 147.

Arms of the Lords of Jesmond.—II.



Treweek.



Blumpton.



Strother.



Orde.

Sabraham was M.P. for Newcastle with Lawrence Acton in 1376 and with John Howell in 1380.⁷ He was living in 1380,⁸ but he had died before the 25th November, 1398, on which date his widow, Alice Sabraham, also died, and the jurors found that John Orde was her son and next heir.¹

For one hundred and fifty years the Agnes Emeldon third of Jesmond manor passed to successive generations of the Orde family, until in 1548 George Orde, the great-great-great grandson of the above-named John Orde, sold it with the manor of Orde and other lands to his nephew, Bartram Anderson, whose father Henry Anderson had married Alice Orde, sister of George Orde.² Eleven years later, in 1559, the same George Orde confirmed part of the premises, including the Jesmond land, to Bartram Anderson's son, Henry Anderson.³

We next find the same Jesmond interest in the hands of Roger Anderson, son and heir of Francis Anderson, the determination of whose exact relationship to the above-named Henry Anderson has

⁷ House of Commons Return.

⁸ The parish of Sedbergham in Cumberland was formerly called Sabraham. —Nicolson & Burn's *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 325.

¹ *Chancery Inq. p.m.*, 22 *Richard II.*, No. 40. There are three inquisitions on the death of Alice Sabraham; all taken at Newcastle. Jesmond is not mentioned in them, although her third of that manor must have come to the Ordes by descent from her.

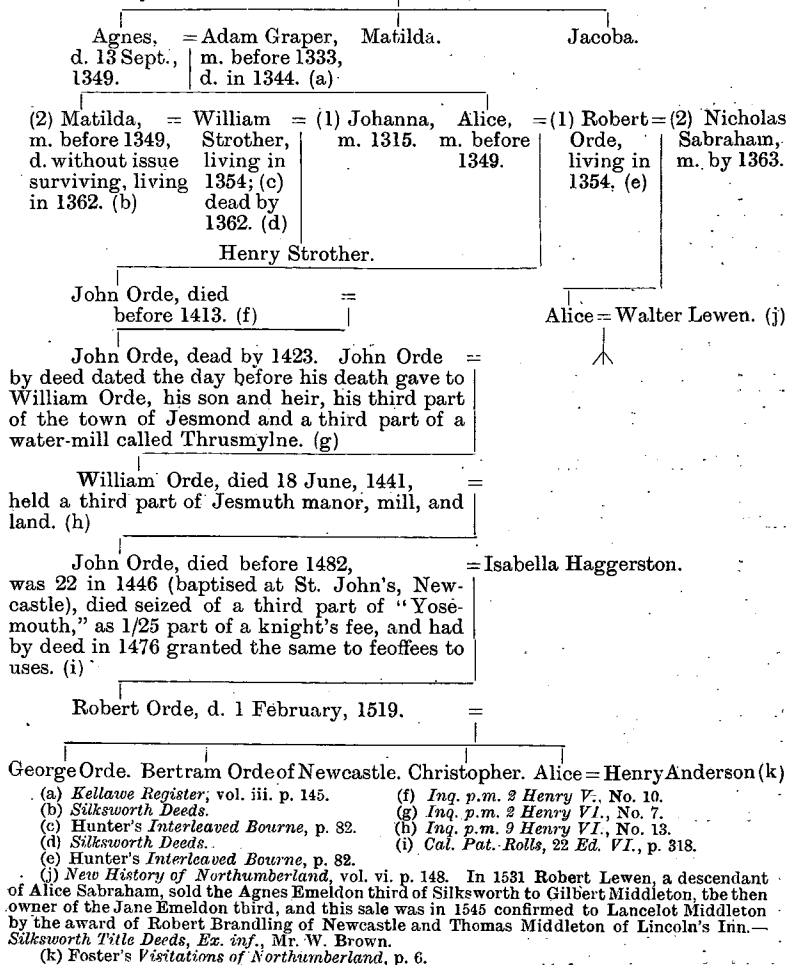
² Final agreement, 2 Edward VI., between Bartram Anderson and Henry Orde, plaintiffs, and George Orde, esq., defendant, as to the manor of Orde and lands and rent in Ancroft, Newbigging, Norham, Wooler, Newton-on-the-Moor, Borowdon and Jesmond, whereby the said George acknowledged the premises to be the right of the said Bartram and his heirs in consideration of £800.—*Fet of Fines, Northumberland*, 2 Ed. VI.

³ Final agreement, 1 Elizabeth, between Henry Anderson, plaintiff, and George Orde, gentleman, defendant, as to the manor of Borowdon and lands in Borowdon, Jesmond and Elswyke, whereby the said George acknowledged the premises to be the right of the said Henry and his heirs in consideration of £240.—*Fet of Fines, Northumberland*, 1 and 2 Elizabeth.

PEDIGREE SHEWING THE DESCENT OF THE AGNES EMELDON THIRD OF JESMOND MANOR FROM RICHARD EMELDON IN 1333 TO GEORGE ORDE, WHO SOLD IT IN 1548.

Taken principally from Raine's *North Durham*, p. 311.

RICHARD EMELDON.



evaded the researches of Surtees and of Welford. He was certainly a member of the same family and was probably the Francis Anderson, son of the first Henry Anderson's third son Henry Anderson, who married Dorothy Wood.⁴ In 1621 Roger Anderson of Jesmond settled his third part of Jesmond manor and the capital messuage, lands and mines to such third part belonging upon himself and his third wife Adelyne, daughter of George Brahan, and the heirs of their bodies.⁵ After his death, which was within a year after the settlement,⁶ Adelyne married James Cholmondley of Cramlington, who returned the Jesmond estates to the Committee for Compounding at the value of £20 yearly, and afterwards begged to add £10 yearly in respect of a coal mine which a neighbour had opened near his land at Jesmond, from which he hoped to benefit.⁷

James Cholmondley and Adelyne his wife conveyed her Jesmond property in 1658 to William Coulson of Newcastle, who in the same year bought further lands in Jesmond from Sir Francis Anderson, knight, Roger Anderson's son and heir by his second wife, Jane Bower.⁸

⁴ *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1564; 16 Harl. Soc.

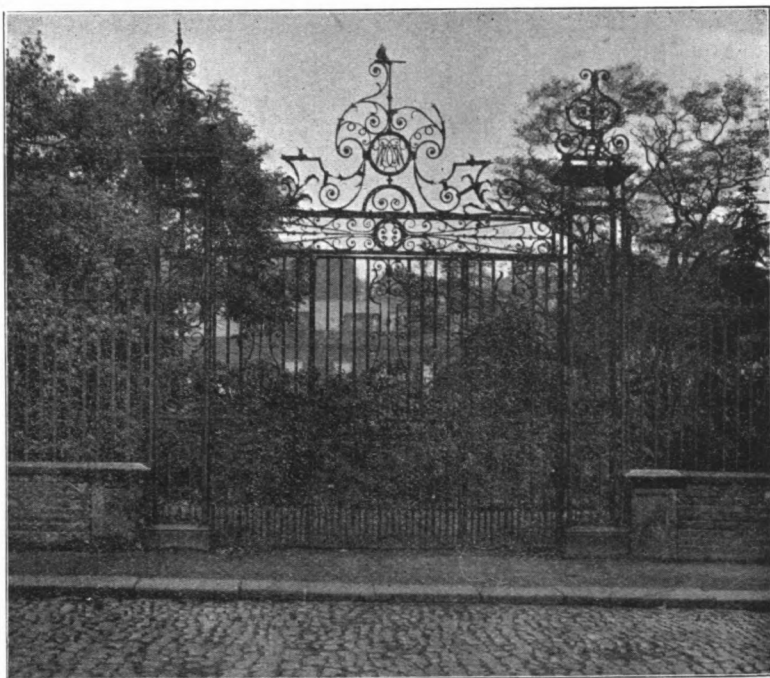
⁵ *Jesmond Title Deeds*.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.*, Roger Anderson, taken 11 Nov., 1622, at Durham. Francis aged 9, is his son and next heir. By deed dated 28 Nov., 1613, William Bower (see *Durham Visitations* by Foster, title Bower) had settled land at Oxneyfield to grantor for life, remainder to daughter Jane and her husband, the said Roger, and the issue of Jane. Oxneyfield, Beamish, Jesmond in Northumberland, held of the King.—*App. 44th Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 316.

⁷ *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, p. 1,726.

⁸ Lives of Sir Francis Anderson and of his grandfather Francis Anderson are contained in Welford's *Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. i. pp. 54 and 55. Further details, not contained in those lives, and a notice of James Cholmondley will be found in the volume on *Compounded Estates in the North of England*, which Mr. Welford is now editing for the Surtees Society.

William Coulson, the purchaser of the Jesmond estate, was one of the four sons of John Coulson of Newcastle, barber surgeon, and made his wealth at premises on the Newcastle Quay, situate between



ENTRANCE GATE OF JESMOND MANOR HOUSE, BUILT IN 1720 BY WILLIAM COULSON. the present King Street and Lombard Street. Like many of the Newcastle merchants, he was a strong puritan. On the other hand political feeling in the country district of Jesmond was apparently royalist. Amongst the 'cluster of lewd fellows' who, in 1656, were whipt in Newcastle as rogues and vagabonds for advertising to act a comedy within the precincts of that town, were three Jesmond men, John Blaiklock, John Blaiklock his son, and Edward Liddell of Jesmond, a papist, and after the monarchy was restored

one of William Coulson's Jesmond tenants informed against him for giving utterance to republican opinions.⁹

After its purchase from the Cholmondleys the Agnes Emeldon third remained in the Coulson family from 1658 down to 1805,



DOORWAY OF JESMOND MANOR HOUSE.

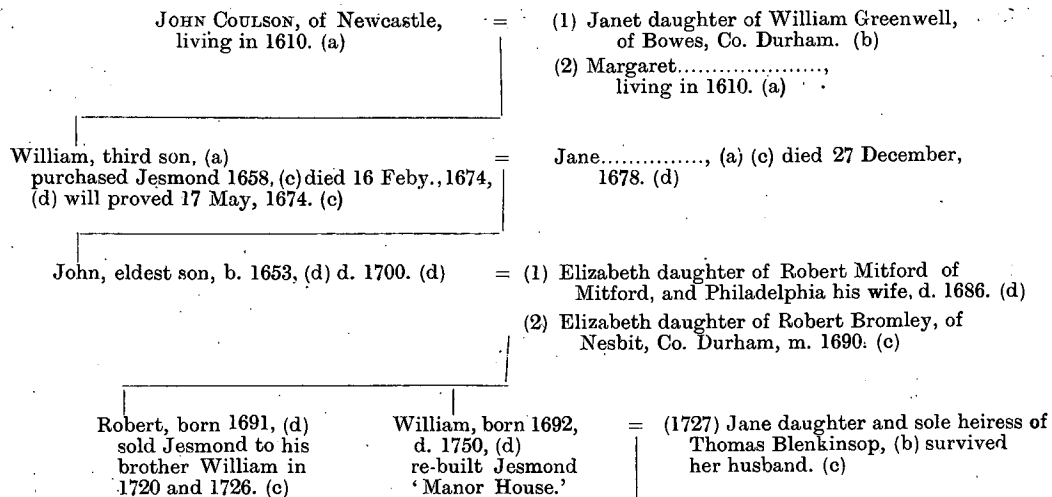
when John Blenkinsop Coulson (the second of that name) sold and conveyed it to Sir Thomas Burdon of Newcastle, knight.

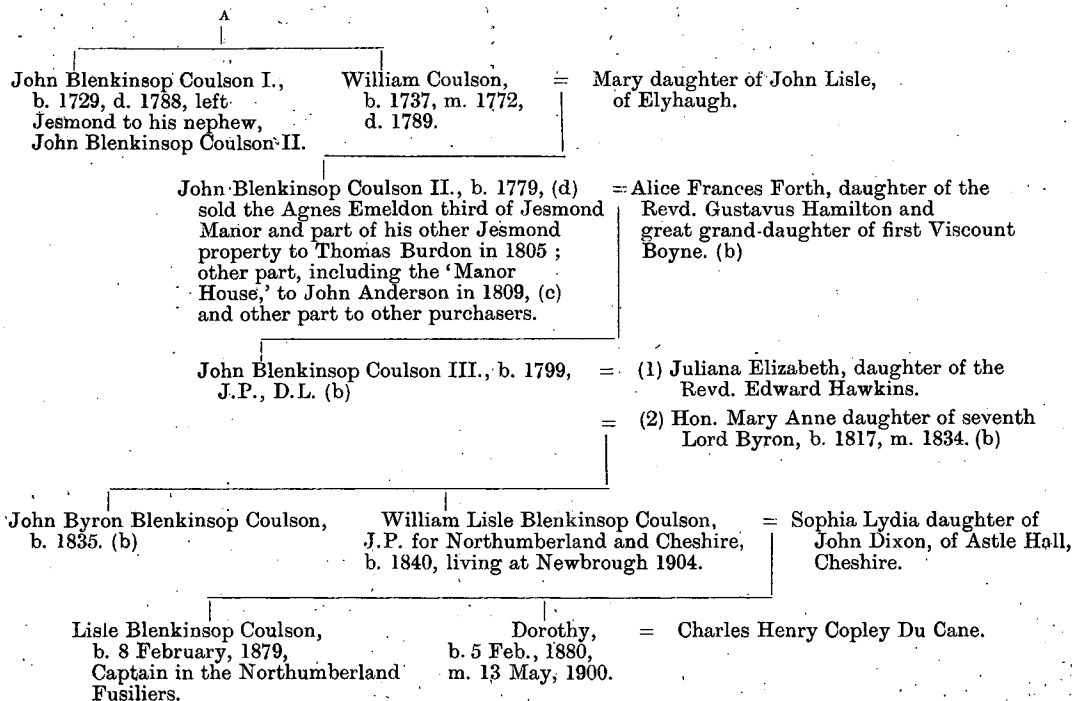
⁹ 1665, June 26.—Sir Henry Widdrington and Sir Robert Delaval to Lord Bennet.—Have put William Coulson of Northumberland in gaol for words spoken a year ago. Enclose information of William Carnes of Jesmond. Was in company last Lammas with his landlord, William Coulson of Jesmond, and was praising Monk's quiet bringing in of the King without blood spilling, when Coulson called Monk a traitor, and said it had cost him £15 to get a pardon because he set his hand to the late King's death; that he hoped to see his Majesty go the same way as his father, and that his chief intriguers would be the first to put him out again.—*State Papers*, cited 50 Surtees Society, p. 399.

PEDIGREE OF THE DIRECT LINE OF THE COULSON FAMILY, LORDS OF ONE THIRD OF THE
MANOR OF JESMOND.

WITH CONTINUATION TO THE PRESENT DAY.

For collaterals see Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part II., vol. iii. p. 132,
and *Arch. Aeliana*, vol. xviii. p. 254.





- (a) *Arch. Aeliana*, vol. xviii. p. 254.
 (b) Printed Pedigree *penes* Colonel W. L. B. Coulson.
 (c) *Jesmond Title Deeds*.
 (d) Coulson Family Bible.

Following the fashion of its long tenure by the Ordes, the Andersons and the Coulsons, Sir Thomas Burdon's descendants have held for the last hundred years, and still hold, the Agnes Emeldon third of Jesmond manor. The lives of Sir Thomas Burdon, his son and successor Richard Burdon Sanderson I., and the latter's son and successor Richard Burdon Sanderson II. have been written by Welford,¹⁰ so that although a history of Jesmond would be incomplete without some notice of them it is only necessary to reproduce a short summary of what has already appeared in print.

Sir Thomas Burdon, born 1758, was a son of Richard Burdon, of Shieldfield, Newcastle, and married, on the 11th September, 1786, Jane Scott, a sister of Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon. He was sheriff of Newcastle in 1807 and mayor in 1810 and again in 1816. He raised the South Tyne Volunteer Legion of Cavalry and Infantry and was for some years their principal officer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was knighted by the Prince Regent on the 14th May, 1816. He died at West Jesmond on the 26th July, 1826, and was buried at Gosforth. Of the three sons of Sir Thomas Burdon, William died without issue in his father's lifetime; Thomas died without issue on the 15th February, 1829, and Richard (the third son) succeeded to his father's estate.¹

Richard Burdon, afterwards Richard Burdon Sanderson I., born the 31st March, 1791, became a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and was Secretary of Presentations to his uncle (Lord Chancellor Eldon) and a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, both of which appointments he resigned from a conscientious objection to taking the oath of conformity required by the Test Acts. He also resigned his commission of the peace for Northumberland and

¹⁰ *Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. i. p. 436; and vol. iii. pp. 345 and 352.

¹ For woodcut of the portrait of Sir Thomas Burdon see Welford's *Men of Mark*, vol. i. p. 437; *Newcastle Monthly Chronicle*, 1889, p. 210; and for full-length portrait see a water-colour picture in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, reproduced in Watson's *History of the Lit. and Phil.*, p. 10.

his majorship of the Tyne Hussars for the same reason. He married, on the 7th February, 1815, Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir James Sanderson, baronet, a Lord Mayor of London and M.P. for Malmesbury in 1792 and for Hastings in 1796. In accordance with his father-in-law's will he took the name and arms of Sanderson under licence from the Crown dated the 8th February, 1815. After his accession to his own father's estates he returned from the south of England to reside in Northumberland, took an active part in local religious and political movements and was the author of a large number of publications, principally upon religious topics but including some poetical pieces. He died on the 10th February, 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Richard Burdon Sanderson II.²

Richard Burdon Sanderson II., born at Tunbridge Wells on the 27th June, 1821, was married on the 18th January, 1848, to Isabella Mitchelson Haldane, daughter of James Alexander Haldane, of Edinburgh. He was appointed by the Durham University Lecturer on Botany to the Newcastle College of Medicine, which office he resigned in 1860. He was a magistrate for Northumberland and, taking an interest in the reformation of youthful offenders, was one of the founders of the North Eastern Reformatory at Netherton, which was built from his designs. He was chairman of the Newcastle Water Company, the Redheugh Bridge Company and the Tyne Coal Company, mayor of Newcastle in 1870-71, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland. He was fatally injured at the Abbots Ripton railway collision on the 21st January, 1876, and died at Huntingdon on the 30th of April following. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Richard Burdon Sanderson III.³

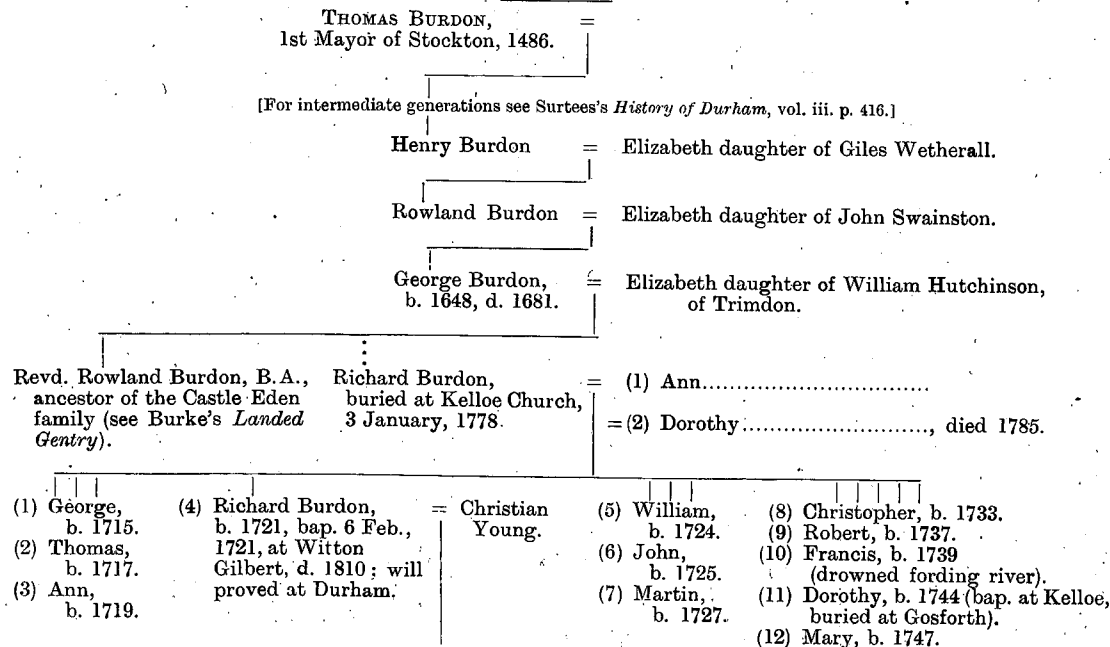
Richard Burdon Sanderson III., born on the 1st December, 1851, was married in January, 1893, to Katharine Emily daughter

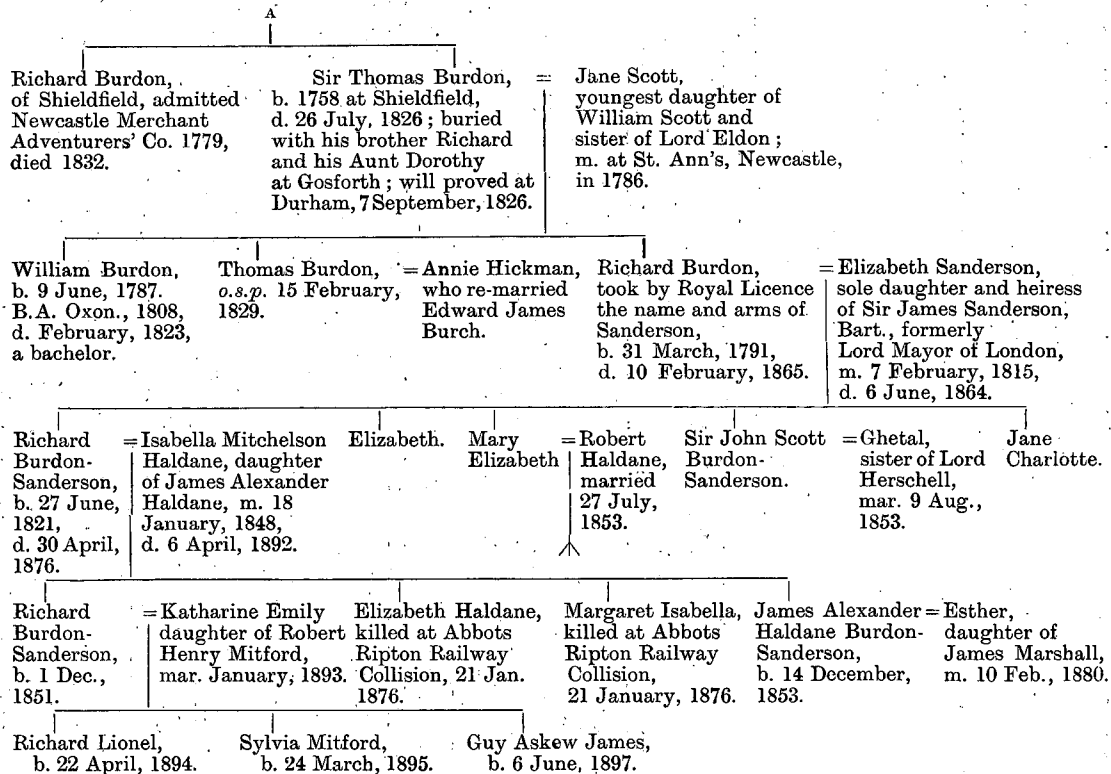
² For woodcut of the portrait of Richard Burdon Sanderson I. see Welford's *Men of Mark*, vol. iii. p. 347.

³ For woodcut of the portrait of Richard Burdon Sanderson II. see Welford's *Men of Mark*, vol. iii. p. 353.

BURDON-SANDERSON PEDIGREE.

From information given to Mr. Richard Welford by Miss Burdon-Sanderson; Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. ii. p. 193; and Mr. Burdon-Sanderson's Papers.





of Robert Henry Mitford, and has issue Richard Lionel Burdon Sanderson and other children. He is a barrister-at-law, a magistrate and county alderman for Northumberland, M.A. of Cambridge University and was high sheriff for Northumberland in 1893, being the sixteenth lord of Jesmond who has served that office.

MATILDA EMELDON'S THIRD OF JESMOND MANOR.

The dealings with Matilda Emeldon's purparty have been more complicated and are more difficult to trace than those relating, either to the title of her elder sister Agnes, or to that of her younger sister Jane. She was 23 years of age at the time of her father Richard Emeldon's death in 1333, and was then the wife of Richard Acton.⁴

Richard Acton's family came from Acton in Northumberland. A genealogy of his family is contained in the seventh volume recently published, of the *New History of Northumberland* under the title of the Township of Acton. In March, 1334, the king's escheator was ordered to deliver a third of Jesmond manor (subject to Christiana Emeldon's dower interest) to Richard Acton and Matilda his wife,⁵ and in September of the same year they settled that property so that it should go, after their death, to Roger Widdrington and Elizabeth, the daughter of the said Richard and Matilda, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Matilda.⁶ If Matilda Acton, mother of Elizabeth Acton, was really only 23 years of age at her father's death in 1333, her daughter Elizabeth must have been very young in 1334, when the settlement was made in contemplation of her marriage with Roger

⁴ *Inq. p. m.*, 7 Ed. III., first numbers, No. 38. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 445. *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. III., p. 238.

⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. III., p. 239.

⁶ British Museum, *Wolley Charters*, vol. viii.