

JANE EMELDON'S THIRD OF JESMOND MANOR.

It is a relief to turn from the tangled story of the dismemberment of Matilda Emeldon's inheritance, back to the stirring times in which lived her younger sister, Jane Emeldon, and the latter's three husbands—Sir Alan Clavering, Sir John Stryvelyn and Robert Clifford. Jane Emeldon, better known as Jacoba, which was the Latin rendering of her name in deeds and formal documents, was, according to the evidence of her brother-in-law, Adam Graper, born on the 23rd of March, 1325, and was baptized at the church of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.¹ She was therefore eight years old when her father, Richard Emeldon, died in 1333, and being a co-heiress of lands held in chief of the king her wardship was in the king's gift, and he committed the custody of her person and property, including one-third of Jesmond manor, to William de Denum, one of the five Northumbrians who were judges under the three Edwards.² He did his duty as her guardian after the fashion of that day, for he had given her with her lands in marriage to Sir Alan Clavering by 1340, when she was not more than fifteen years old.³ This Sir Alan Clavering was not the Sir Alan Clavering who appears upon the pedigrees of that well-known Northumbrian and Essex house.⁴ The Sir Alan Clavering of the pedigrees, the ancestor of the present Mr. Napier Clavering of Axwell Park, was born in 1279, married Isabella Riddell, had a son William Clavering

¹ Memorandum from *Inq. p.m.*, 14 Ed. III., No. 12, penes Sir A. E. Middleton, Bart.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334, p. 520. He was a baron of the Exchequer in 1332.—*Foss*, p. 220. The other four judges were Sir William Herle, Gilbert de Rothbury, Thomas de Heppescote and John de Mitford.—Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. p. 239 (n). For pedigree and account of William de Denum see Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. ii. p. 15; and see Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. pp. 51, 192; *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, &c.

³ *Lady Waterford's MSS.*, *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 11, *Appendix*, part VII., p. 70.

⁴ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 31; *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 25; *The House of Clavering*, p. 32.

and a grandson Robert, who was born in 1327, and this Alan Clavering had died by that year,⁵ when Jane Emeldon was only two years old. The Sir Alan Clavering who married Jane Emeldon executed a conveyance in 1340,⁶ was present as a knight, accompanied by three esquires and three archers, at the siege of Calais in 1347,⁷ and was a party to proceedings by Thomas Penreth for the living of Jesmond Chapel in 1354,⁸ which was twenty-seven years later than the recorded death of the Sir Alan Clavering of the pedigrees. The Sir Alan Clavering who was married to Jane Emeldon was probably a son of the Sir Alan Clavering who married Isabella Riddell, the heiress of Duddoe, and if so he died without issue, for in 1349 Isabella (then the widow of William de Crakes) settled Duddoe, first on herself for life, then on Alan de Clavering, knight, in tail, then on Robert son of William de Clavering in tail, then on John brother of Alan in tail, with remainder to the right heirs of William.⁹ He died before 1361, for in or before that year Jane Emeldon was married again to Sir John de Stryvelyn, or, as he would now be called, Sir John Stirling.¹⁰

The family origin of Jane Emeldon's second husband, Sir John Stryvelyn, is more difficult to trace than that of her first husband, Sir Alan Clavering. The records of the time are full of references to different men bearing the name of John Stryvelyn. In 1291 one of the burgesses of Berwick who did homage to King Edward was John Stryvelyn.¹ In the same year Sir John Stryvelyn of Moray, took a lease from Robert Bruce of lands at Invirbervyn, and sealed with a shield charged with 6 *mulletts of 6 points*— 3, 2 and 1.² In

⁵ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 31 ; 4 *Deputy Keeper's Report*, p. 131 ; Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 303.

⁶ *Lady Waterford's MSS.*, *ubi supra*.

⁷ *Rawlinson's MSS.*, B. 44.

⁸ *Assize Rolls for 1354-8. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*

⁹ *Lansdowne MS.* 326, fol. 170 (b).

¹⁰ The name of the town of Stirling was originally spelled 'Stryvelyn.'

¹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 123.

² *Ibid.*, p. 121.

1292 a John Stryvelyn was amongst those present at the castle of Newcastle when John Baliol king of Scotland did homage for his crown.³ In 1296 Sir John Stirling, of Carse, confirmed his oath of fealty under a seal bearing *on a chief three round buckles*.⁴ The Sir John Stryvelyn who married Jane Emeldon used the well-known coat, *sable, crusilly fitchy argent, three covered cups*, afterwards quartered by the Middletons, who succeeded to his estates.⁵ Either this John Stryvelyn or a contemporary was summoned to Parliament as a baron of the realm in 1343, and again from 1363 to 1371,⁶ but the Sir John Stryvelyn who was at the siege of Calais in 1347 as a baron, attended by one knight, twenty-six esquires and twenty-two archers on horseback,⁷ bore *argent, on a chief gules three buckles, tongues to the dexter or*,⁸ and was therefore apparently John Stryvelyn of Carse, whose heiress married John Monteith of Carse, whose descendants quartered those arms.⁹

The Sir John Stryvelyn who became one of the lords of Jesmond by his marriage with Jane Emeldon, took a leading anti-Bruce and pro-Baliol part in the Scottish wars, held numerous offices under Edward III. and received from him many grants of lands and money in return for the services which he rendered on the English side;¹ yet he married for his first wife Barnaba one of

³ Brand, vol. ii. p. 398.

⁴ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 179.

⁵ His seal with these arms, and for a crest *a covered cup between two bull's horns on a barred helmet affronté with open coronet*, is depicted in Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i., plate 11, number 11. And see the same arms described in *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 27.

⁶ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

⁷ *Rawlinson MSS.*, B 44.

⁸ Foster's *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 8vo ed., p. 233. The arms are tricked on p. 232 of the same book.

⁹ Nisbet's *Heraldry*, 1772, vol. i. pp. 28, 410. That another John Stryvelyn was living about the same time may be gathered from the following note:—1338. Charter from John de Ergadia, Lord of Lorne, to Mary wife of John de Strivelyn.—*Spalding Club Miscellanies*, vol. v. p. 244.

¹ An account of these offices and grants will be found in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. pp. 356, 357; and in the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland.

the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Adam Swinburne, who in the reign of Edward I. 'joined the Scots, rode with banners displayed and aided in burning Hexham Priory,'² and who, being imprisoned by Edward II. for speaking roughly (*rudement*) to him about the unsettled state of the marches,³ was one of the causes of the rebellion of his nephew Gilbert Middleton, which ended in the execution of the latter and the forfeiture to the king of his estates and those of his cousin, Sir John Middleton of Belsay.⁴ Barnaba herself, in her father's lifetime, adhered to and lived in Scotland in the family of Robert Bruce against the king's allegiance,⁵ and in consequence of these misdoings on her and her late father's part, Barnaba's third part of her father's lands, including the manor of Bewcastle, the manor of Swynburn, lands in various western townships of Northumberland, and a third of a messuage in Newcastle which had been partitioned to her in 1327,⁶ were seized as late as 1358 into the king's hands but were immediately granted by him to her then husband, John Stryvelyn, his heirs and assigns, 'having regard to his great and gratuitous services both beyond seas and on this side.'⁷ He had married Barnaba by February, 1330, for in that year a legal dispute is recorded between him and William Atton concerning a tenement in East Swinburne.⁸

After June, 1334, when Edward Baliol at Newcastle ceded Lothian to Edward III. the disinherited barons of Scotland who were with the king at Stirling, fell out amongst themselves and obliged Edward to retire to England. Richard Talbot, who was 'beyond the mountains in the lands of his wife' (the daughter of

² *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 1 and 2.

³ *Scalachronica*, p. 144.

⁴ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. pp. 353 and 354.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 1 and 2.

⁶ *Patent Roll*, 1 *Ed. III.*, rot. 28.

⁷ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 1 and 2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 186.

John Comyn), hearing of this also made for the border, and he and John Stryvelyn, who was with him, were taken prisoners by the Scots.⁹ Stryvelyn remained in custody until October, 1335, when King Edward, 'considering his important services, that he had been made prisoner by the Scots and was closely warded and required to be heavily ransomed,' granted him the reversion of the manors of Belsay and Newlands and other lands in Northumberland forfeited by John Middleton, which were then held for life by Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Bamburgh under a grant from the king's father, Edward II.¹ Stryvelyn's release was effected immediately afterwards, for in the next month, namely on the 2nd November, 1335, he was made Warden of Edinburgh castle and Sheriff of Lothian, by a grant which bears his coat of arms.² In the same year he was made a knight banneret at Perth; the next year he, with his garrison from Edinburgh, crossed the Forth in thirty-two boats to relieve the castle of Cupar; in 1338 and again in 1342 he was abroad in the king's service, and in 1345 he was warden of Berwick.³

Barnaba's two sisters had married John Widdrington and Roger Heron. They and she were all related to the Middletons, through their aunt Juliana Swinburne who married Gilbert Middleton the insurgent. With such connections, Stryvelyn could not expect to hold the Middleton estates in Northumberland without making some reparation to that family. By 1349 one John Middleton, probably a son of either John or Gilbert (the insurgents of 1317), had married one Christiana, who must also have been a blood relation of John Stryvelyn or his wife Barnaba, but whose maiden name has been sought for in vain. The reparation was probably not inimical to the wishes of the king, for in that year he granted a licence to Stryvelyn to settle his Scottish manors of Foulesden, Hoton,

⁹ *Scalachronica*, p. 164.

¹ *Patent Roll*, 9 *Ed. III.*, f. 2, m. 20.

² *Exch. R.*, *Ancient Miscellanies*, No. 688.

³ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vols. iii. and iv. *passim*.

Kellawe, and Wedderburn on himself and his wife for life, with remainder to himself in tail, with remainder to John Middleton and Christiana his wife and the heirs of Christiana.⁴ When the Scots regained their southern borderland, Stryvelyn's Scottish possessions were confiscated by them, but in the meantime Belsay and the other Middleton estates in Northumberland fell into his possession and were, with the homages and services belonging to them, confirmed to him in 1359 by a further grant from the king.⁵ By 1361 his first wife Barnaba had died and he had re-married his second well-endowed wife, Jane Emeldon⁶ and in that year he and she executed a comprehensive series of settlements, under which not only (1) his own properties at Belsay and elsewhere in Northumberland (derived from grants from the Crown), and his property at Bickering in Lincolnshire (acquired by purchase), but also (2) the manor of Bewcastle and the other properties of Barnaba his first wife which had been confirmed to him in fee simple by the before-mentioned grant of 1358, and also (3) the properties of his second wife, Jane, including her third of Silksworth manor in Durham county, her third of Jesmond manor and her other lands in Northumberland, were all settled so as to pass, in case he and she should die childless, to John and Christiana Middleton and their descendants.⁷ The settlements in

⁴ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 285.

⁵ *Patent Roll*, 33 Ed. III.

⁶ He was then apparently living at Belsay, for he dates a Durham County deed from there in June, 1361.—*Surtees's Durham*, vol. ii. p. 347.

⁷ 1361, Aug. 6. Fine levied in the Bishop's Court of Durham.—*Silksworth Deeds*, *ex. inf.*, Mr. W. Brown. 1361. Fine levied in Northumberland cited in the *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 446. *Inq. p.m.*, *John Stryvelyn*, 2 Ric. II., 49. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. p. 354. John and Jane Stryvelyn settled the estates first on the settlors jointly in special tail, then on such one of the settlors in tail general as had previously owned the estates; then on John Middleton and Christiana his wife in special tail; then on them respectively in tail general, Christiana's issue being preferred to John's, with remainders in tail (which did not take effect), first to Roger Widdrington, a descendant of Barnaba's sister Christiana, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of

effect provided that if John Middleton had no issue by Christiana, her issue by a second husband should take in priority to John Middleton's heirs.

Who was this Christiana Middleton that she should be thus preferred? According to the theory of Bigland, Garter king-at-arms, who was followed very interrogatively by Surtees, who in his turn was followed by Bain,⁸ there were two Sir John Stryvelyns, father and son, of whom the former married Barnaba Swinburne and the latter Jane Emeldon, and Christiana Middleton was a daughter of the first John Stryvelyn and his wife Barnaba, and was therefore a sister of the second John Stryvelyn, who married Jane Emeldon. If that were so, and if it was John Stryvelyn the husband of Barnaba who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1343, the barony and peerage created by the writ of summons passed through his daughter Christiana into the family of the Middletons of Belsay and is still theirs by right of descent.

But the Rev. John Hodgson, who carefully considered that theory of Christiana's origin, rejected it on the ground that all the evidence pointed to there being only one Sir John Stryvelyn, who married first Barnaba Swinburne and secondly Jane Emeldon, and he undoubtedly died without issue surviving him. The records and inquests after death of tenants-in-chief were at that period very completely kept in the interest of the Crown, and it is inconceivable that if there were two Sir John Stryvelyns, taking successively the same estates, there yet should be no evidence on any of the Record Office rolls of the succession of the one to the other. The settlement made by John and Barnaba in 1350 of his Scottish lands, though limiting the ultimate remainder over to

Jane's sister Matilda, in special tail; then to William Heron, a descendant of Barnaba's sister Elizabeth, in tail general, with the ultimate remainder to John Middleton in fee.

⁸ Bigland's pedigree, *penes* Sir A. E. Middleton, Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. p. 243. Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii., *Introduction*, p. xlii. and note.

Christiana Middleton, does not describe her as their daughter but gives her the estates on the failure of Stryvelyn's issue. Mr. Bell Lancaster Herald, in a letter to Mr. C. A. Monck, suggested that she may have been a niece, *ex fratre* or *ex sorore*, of Sir John Stryvelyn. Mr. Welford (who cites no authority) states that she was a female relative of Barnaba, which seems the most reasonable conclusion.⁹ The present writer has been unable to solve the problem, and can only hope that, with the attention which is now being paid to re-arranging the records of the times in which she lived, her paternity may at an early date be revealed to other searchers.

By one wife or the other, Sir John Stryvelyn certainly had a son John, who predeceased him, for in the inquest of 1367 on the death of Isabella Denom (the widow of Jane Emeldon's guardian) it is stated that Isabella in her lifetime demised her lands to Sir John Stryvelyn and to his son John, who was since dead.¹⁰ The dates make it possible that this John was Barnaba's son, but Jane also had a child or children who died before her, for in 1364 the king directed his escheator to take the homage of John Stryvelyn, husband of Jane, for her share in the dower lands of her late mother, Christiana de Plumpton, then deceased, '*by reason of issue between the said John and Jane.*'¹

Sir John Stryvelyn died on the 15th of August, 1378. The Northumberland jurors found that he and Jane his wife held the third part of Thesmouth (Jesmond) manor with 52 acres of land, two acres of meadow and six acres of wood, and a third part of the advowson of the chapel of Thesmouth which was worth nothing. They further found that he died without heirs; and a Yorkshire jury also found that he died without heirs, and added that he was born in the parts of Scotland.² A Chancery inquisition states that after his

⁹ *Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. iii. p. 188.

¹⁰ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. ii. p. 15.

¹ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 24.

² *Inq. p.m.*, 2 *Rich.* II., No. 49, and the Yorkshire *Inq. p.m.*, penes Sir A. E. Middleton.

death Jane took the rents for one whole year, and then she married Robert Clifford and they lived together ten years; and then Jane died, and then Robert Clifford took the rents of Belsay.³ It must have been only a bare year which Jane, in accordance with ancient law, suffered to expire before she wedded her third husband, for on the 24th August, 1379, the king, in consideration of a fine of £20 paid by Robert Clifford, pardoned him his trespass in marrying without the licence of the king, Jane the wife of John Stryvelyn, knight, tenant-in-chief, and the pardon was extended also to Jane.⁴

Her death took place in February, 1391. In March of the same year, a jury impaneled at Corbridge found that she had died seised of a third part of the manor of 'Jessemough' and of the advowson of the chapel there; that her Jesmond property was worth per annum ten shillings and no more, on account of the destruction by the Scots; that she was also possessed of half a grange and the third part of one bovaté of land opposite the Maudelyns in Newcastle; that she died without heirs of the body, and that John Middleton and Christiana his wife were her next heirs 'according to the form of the grant';⁵ and in the following May the king took John Middleton's homage and commanded delivery of the lands to him.⁶

Sir John Middleton, who had waited so many years for his inheritance, did not live long to enjoy it. He died in 1396, and the third part of the manor and advowson and of a water-mill at Jesmond passed under the settlement to his widow Christiana Middleton.⁷ Her troubles in connection with the settled property had not ended, for in 1401, the castle of Bewcastle

³ Copy *Chancery Inquisition ad quod damnum*, 13 Henry IV., penes Sir. A. E. Middleton.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Richard II., p. 381. The above-named Robert Clifford has not been identified in any of the genealogies of the Clifford family accessible to the writer.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.*, 14 Rich. II., No. 47.

⁶ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 93.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.*, 20 Rich. II., No. 37.

(derived through Sir John Stryvelyn from Barnaba Swinburne) was, from default of watch and good government, taken by the Scots, and she and her son John were made prisoners and robbed and spoiled by them; but soon after, 'by the aid of God and their cousins and friends,' they regained the castle.⁸ She died on the 10th of March, 1422 (73 years at least after her marriage or contract for marriage with John Middleton) having on the 6th November of the previous year (1421) concurred with her son (who had received his knight-hood since the Bewcastle affair in 1401 and was then Sir John Middleton) and with his wife Joan, in a marriage contract with Roger Thornton the elder, of Newcastle. This deed of arrangement provided that John Middleton, her grandson, eldest son of her son Sir John Middleton, should marry either Isabella Thornton (if living) or, if she died before marriage, another daughter of Roger Thornton, and that Christiana, with Sir John and Joan his wife should settle the third part of the manor of 'Jesmoweth' and other lands on John, the grandson and Isabella and their heirs, and that Roger Thornton should pay to Sir John Middleton £200 in gold and eight fothers of lead.⁹ The lands of the manor had before this time been partitioned between the owners of the several third shares, for the inquest on her death sets out that her third part contained 52 acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, which were worth per annum 4d.; four acres of woods, of which the herbage was worth per annum 6d., and the third part of a water-mill called Thris-mylne, worth per annum 20d.; and that there was a chantry of St. Mary in the chapel of 'Jesmouth,' of which the third part of the advowson belonged to the third part of the said manor.¹

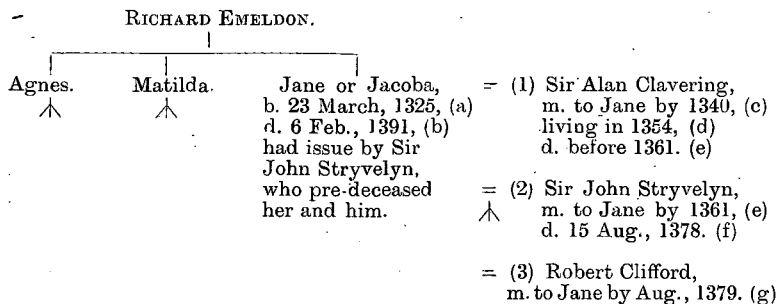
The Jane Emeldon third of Jesmond manor remained in the hands of the Middleton family for upwards of one hundred years.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 121.

⁹ British Museum, *Cotton Charters* XII., 41. For *Fine Roll* entries carrying out this settlement see *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. lii. fols. 124, 125.

¹ *Inq. p.m.*, 9 Henry V., No. 54.

PEDIGREE OF JANE EMELDON, HEIRESS OF ONE THIRD OF
JESMOND MANOR.



(a) *Proofs of Age*, *Inq. p.m.*, 14 Ed. III., No. 12.

(b) *Inq. p.m.*, 14 Richard II., No. 47.

(c) *Lady Waterford's MSS. Hist. MSS. Com. Report 11, Appendix, part VII.*, p. 70.

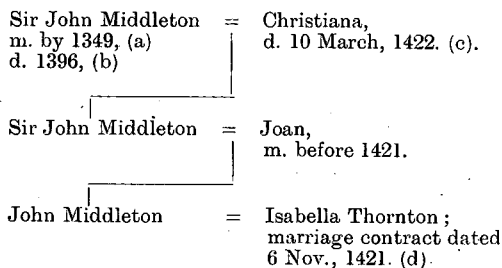
(d) *Assize Rolls for 1354-8. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*

(e) *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 446.

(f) *Inq. p.m.*, 2 Richard II., No. 49.

(g) *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Richard II., p. 381.

PEDIGREES OF JOHN AND CHRISTIANA MIDDLETON, GRANTEES FROM
JANE EMELDON OF HER THIRD OF JESMOND MANOR.



(a) *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 285.

(b) *Inq. p.m.*, 20 Richard II., No. 37.

(c) *Inq. p.m.*, 9 Henry II., No. 54.

(d) *British Museum Cotton Charter XII.*, 41.

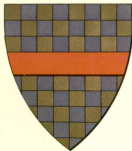
Arms of the Lords of Jesmond.—VI.



Clabering.



Strgelyn.



Clifford.



Middleton.

and shortly before the year 1516 it was parted with by the Sir John Middleton of the day, with other estates, to Sir John Mordaunt, a courtier of Henry VIII., who was created Baron Mordaunt of Turvey in 1532.² In 1516 he leased Jesmond, Jesmond Field and other lands to Bartholomew Bradford for a short term.³ In 1535 he conveyed the other lands to Henry Whytreason, who the next year conveyed them to Sir Reginald Carnaby for the same expressed consideration.⁴ The Jesmond estate is not comprised in the enrolled conveyances, but it must have formed part of the same transaction, for it is mentioned with the other lands in the fine levied in 1536 between Henry Whytreason, plaintiff, and John Mordaunt, knight, Lord Mordaunt and Elizabeth his wife and John Mordaunt, knight (son and heir apparent of the said Lord Mordaunt), and Ela his wife, defendants;⁵ and after Sir Reginald Carnaby's death on the 20th July, 1543, the jurors found that he had died seised of one messuage, 40 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in the vill and township of Jesmond.⁶ The third of the manor is not mentioned in the return. It had then no value apart from the land which went with it, and as it involved the payment of a small rent to the Crown it was perhaps not disclosed to the jurors, but it may have passed by the actual conveyance to the deceased.

Sir Reginald Carnaby was the eldest son of William Carnaby of Halton. He was connected with former owners of other parts of Jesmond manor, for his great-grandmother was a daughter of Sir Bertram Harbottle and his great-great-grandmother a daughter of Sir Gerard Widdrington.⁷ His name looms large in the stormy

² *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 90. For a biography of Lord Mordaunt see *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 406.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

⁴ *Close Rolls*, 27 Henry VIII., f. 1, No. 39; 28 Henry VIII., f. 2, No. 76.

⁵ *Feet of Fines*, Northumberland, 28 Henry VIII.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.*, 36 Henry VIII., vol. lxxxvi., n. 287.

⁷ Foster's *Northumberland Visitations*, p. 23.

history of the borders during the early part of the Tudor period. 'Daily on horseback in frays,' he writes to his brother, Thomas Carnaby, 'almost environed with evil-disposed persons.' 'I wish to have their goods and cattle seized and their corn, hay and houses utterly burnt and destroyed, if they will not surrender, and to take and justify a few ringleaders.'⁸ When he wrote that letter he was keeper of Tynedale under Sir John Forster. He held the same office under Sir John Forster's predecessor the seventh Earl of Northumberland, and he was employed by Secretary Cromwell to convey to that unhappy earl certain charges respecting 'a supposed pre-contract' that existed between him and Queen Anne Boleyn.⁹ In 1538 he obtained from the Crown a grant of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew the Apostle at Hexham, and built himself a mansion out of the conventual buildings, in which his widow Lady Dorothy Carnaby resided after his death.¹ She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Forster, of Adderstone, and a sister of Sir John Forster.² By her Reginald Carnaby left at his death three young daughters, Catherine, who in 1545 was aged five years; Ursula, then aged four years, and Matilda, then aged three.³ Catherine, the eldest daughter, to whom the Jesmond land was subsequently partitioned, married first Nicholas Thornton of Witton, and had a son Cuthbert, who died without issue in his

⁸ Raine's *North Durham*, vol. ii. p. xvi.; and see Bates's *Border Holds*, 14 *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., p. 316.

⁹ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. iii. p. 367.

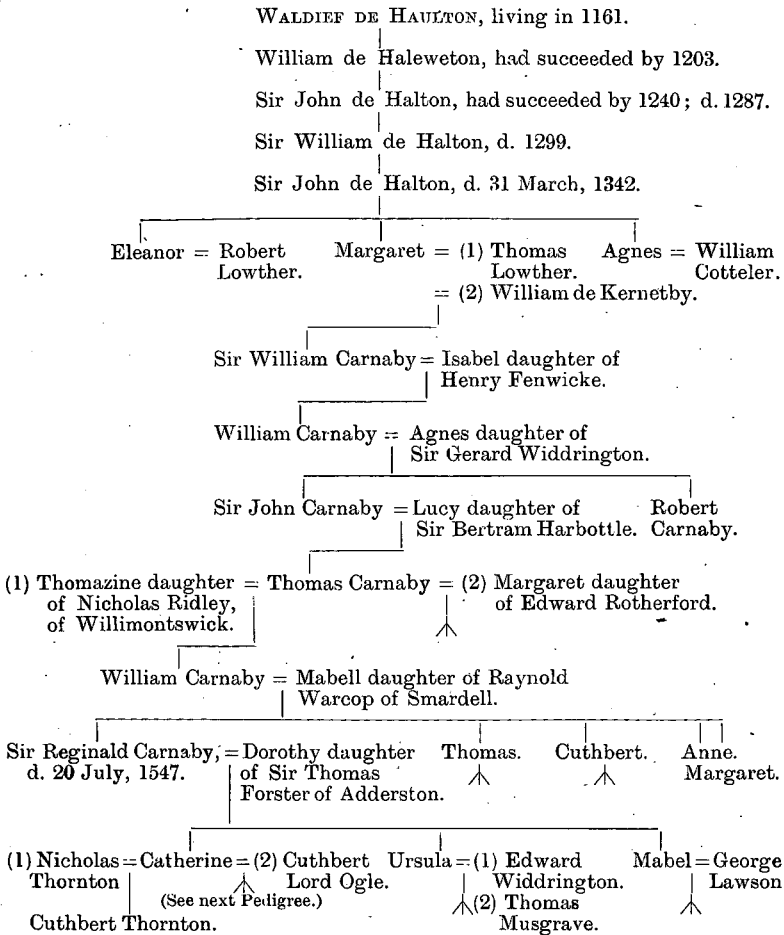
¹ Raine's *Priory of Hexham*, vol. i., *Surtees Society*, No. 44, *Preface*, p. cxxx. There is much about Sir Reginald Carnaby in this volume. See at the end of it illustrative documents, p. cxxxii., and the following pages.

² Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 23.

³ *Dodsworth MSS.*, *Hodgson MSS.*, p. 263; *Chancery Inq. p.m.*, 36 *Henry VIII.*, vol. lxxxiii. n. 287; and Court of Ward's *Survey Books*, vol. cxxxi. The heirs of Reginald Carnaby, knight, were in 1568 seised of the manor and site of the late monastery of Hexham and lands in 'Gesemonte,' Newton, Brunton and elsewhere.—*Liber Feodarii*, Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. iii. p. lxiii.

PEDIGREE OF HALTON AND CARNABY.

Taken principally from Bates's *Border Holds*, 14 Arch. Aeliana, N.S., 311, and Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 23, and see Flower's *Yorkshire Visitations*.



mother's lifetime.⁴ After her first husband's death she was married again, to a widower, Cuthbert the seventh Earl of Ogle, and had by him two daughters, Catherine and Jane.

Catherine (daughter of Cuthbert Lord Ogle by Catherine daughter of Reginald Carnaby) was after the death of her sister, Jane Countess of Shrewsbury, restored to her father's dignity as the Baroness Ogle, and married, as his second wife, Sir Charles Cavendish of Wellbeck, by whom she had a son, Sir Charles Cavendish, who became ninth Lord Ogle, first Earl of Ogle, Duke of Newcastle, K.G. There must have been a partition between the Carnaby heiresses, for William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, inherited from his mother Catherine Ogle, who had inherited from her mother Catherine Carnaby, the whole of the Jane Emeldon Jesmond estate.⁵ Inheriting also large Ogle and Cavendish possessions, and acquiring further property through his first marriage, he was one of the richest men in England. He was appointed governor to Charles II. when the latter was Prince of Wales, and some traits of that monarch's character owed their development if not their initiation to his tutor's precept and example. After the outbreak of the Civil War, William Cavendish was appointed general of all the forces north of the Trent, with power to confer knighthood, to coin money and to print.

⁴ Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 120; *Cott. MS., Claud. C. vii.* Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part II., vol. i. p. 427, n. 7. In 1561 Catherine was the widow of Thornton, Mabel was the wife of George Lawson and Ursula was unmarried. *Feet of Fines, Northumberland, 3 Eliz.*

⁵ Inquisition taken at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3 April, 6 Car. I. [A.D. 1630], after the death of Katherine Lady Ogle, who was seized (the jurors say) in her demesne as of fee, *inter alia*, of one messuage, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Gesmond in co. Northumberland; and of two selions or riggs of land in a certain place called Castle Leyes. And so thereof seized the said Lady Katherine Ogle died at Bothall 18 April, 1629. The said premises, *inter alia*, are worth by the year £10 clear, and are held of the King in chief by the service of one knight's fee. The Earl of Newcastle is son and heir of the said Katherine Lady Ogle, and was at her death aged 34 years and more.—*Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series II.*, vol. cccxlv. No. 70.

Arms of the Lords of Jesmond.—VII.



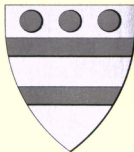
Sayer.



Hodshon.



Mordant.



Carnaby.

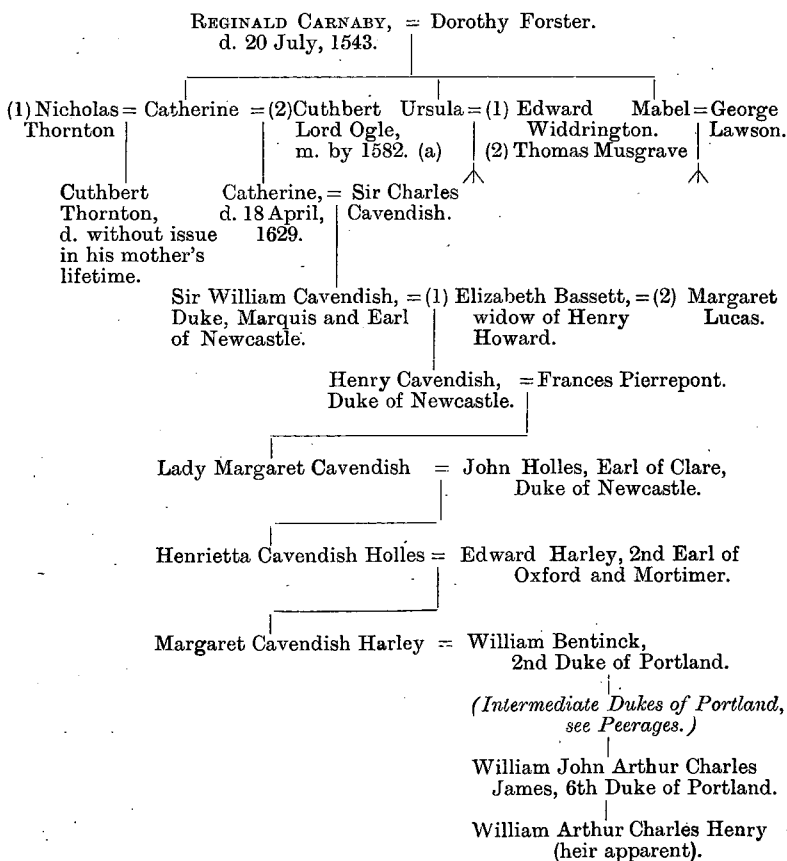
He fortified Newcastle, garrisoned Tynemouth, and was successful in many battles and sieges. Having vainly urged Prince Rupert to wait for re-inforcements, he fought as a volunteer at Marston Moor in 1644, and after that disastrous defeat of his party he fled to the continent, where he remained until the Restoration. Amongst those who accompanied him in his exile were his Northumbrian kinsmen Lord Widdrington, Sir William Carnaby, who died at Paris, and Francis Carnaby, who returned to England and was slain at Sherborne. William Cavendish had no issue by his second wife, 'Mad Madge of Newcastle,' the daughter of Thomas Lucas, who wrote her husband's life,⁶ but by his first wife, Elizabeth widow of the Honourable Henry Howard, he had amongst other children Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, K.G., who married Frances Pierrepont. They had amongst other children Lady Margaret Cavendish, her father's ultimate heir, who married her cousin John Holles, Earl of Clare and Duke of Newcastle. Their only daughter and heiress, Henrietta Cavendish Holles, married Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the chief collector of the Harleian library of manuscripts (now in the British Museum), and their only daughter and heiress, Lady Mary Margaret Cavendish Holles Harley, married William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland, K.G., the direct ancestor in the male line of the present duke.

On the death of William John Cavendish Scott Bentinck, the fifth Duke of Portland, in 1879, the dukedom and its possessions passed to his cousin William John Arthur Charles James, the sixth and present duke. His heir is William Arthur Charles Henry Marquis of Tichborne, who was born on the 19th March, 1893. The following pedigree, combined with that of Halton and Carnaby on a preceding page, carries his Northumbrian descent back to within one hundred years of the Norman Conquest.

⁶ *The Cavalier in Exile*. Being the Lives of the First Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. Written by Margaret Duchess of Newcastle. *Pocket Classics*, George Newnes Limited, 1903. M. A. Lower, *Lives of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle*. John Russell Smith, 1872.

PEDIGREE SHEWING THE DESCENT OF THE JANE EMELDON THIRD OF
THE MANOR OF JESMOND FROM REGINALD, CARNABY IN 1545 TO
THE DUKE OF PORTLAND IN 1903.

For further particulars see Peerages and Sir Henry Ogle's
The Ogles and Bothal.



(a) *Fet of Fines*, Northumberland, *Easter*, 24 Eliz.

Arms of the Lords of Jesmond.—VIII.



Ogle.



Cabendish.



Hazley.



Bentinck.



After a private Act of Parliament, passed in 1782, which enabled the Portland Trustees to sell for payment of debts, legacies and incumbrances, they sold some of the Jesmond land. The residue, then principally held in detached common-field strips, was consolidated by exchanges made in 1800 with the other large owners, John Blenkinsop Coulson and Robert Warwick, and the Portland surface lands thus consolidated remained in that ducal family until the year 1895, when the present duke sold them to Mr. Thomas Hills Forsyth. Although the Duke of Portland no longer holds surface lands in Jesmond under the Jane Emeldon manorial title, he still shares with Mr. Burdon Sanderson the minerals under the greater portion of the township and derives his title to them from that line of descent.

EPITOME OF THE MANOR TITLE.

With the foregoing deduction of the title of the Jane Emeldon third down to the seisin of the present Duke of Portland, ends the long history of Jesmond manor, with its triple lines of descent from 1333.

For clearness the title is epitomized in the following table. In it the names of the families who have held the manor, or a share of it, are connected by a *single line* for succession by marriage, descent or settlement, by a *double line* for succession by sale and purchase, and by a *dotted line* for succession in a manner which has not yet been cleared up. (*See overleaf.*)