

## DETACHED FREEHOLDS.

At an early date, grants in fee made by successive lords of the manor, gave rise to freehold estates, which were exempt from the more onerous services due from the customary tenants, but which, being intermixed with ungranted lands in the common fields, remained, from the nature of the case, still subject to the communal system of cultivation until that system was broken up. These detached freeholds may be divided into two classes, namely charity lands, granted for religious purposes, and secular lands granted to private proprietors.

The 28½ acres of land which Henry Bulmer<sup>5</sup> granted to the monks of Tynemouth in 1190 cannot be traced for any length of time. It may be that, the grantor dying without issue, the grant was avoided, or the land may have been appropriated to endow the chapel of St. Mary, the possessions of which we have already described.<sup>6</sup> The priory of Tynemouth had lands or rents in Jesmond in 1405,<sup>7</sup> but there is no further notice of them in the published records relating to Tynemouth, and that priory had no possessions in Jesmond at the time of its suppression.

The grant from Arnall Bucel to Elstan son of Edric, set out in the prior section of THE COMMON FIELDS,<sup>8</sup> suggests by its wording that, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, the hospital of Saint Mary the Virgin of Newcastle had acquired lands in Jesmond.<sup>9</sup>

By its charter of 1611 that hospital was confirmed in its possessions and authorized to lease them for 21 years or for three lives. Its Jesmond lands consisted of a customary farm (containing

<sup>5</sup> See *Ante*, p. 35.

<sup>6</sup> See *Ante*, p. 36.

<sup>7</sup> Gibson's *Tynemouth*, vol. i. p. 172, citing *Inq. ad quod damn.* 7 Henry IV., No. 57.

<sup>8</sup> See *Ante*, p. 29.

<sup>9</sup> In 1252 Henry III. confirmed to the church of St. Mary and the hospital of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the master and brethren thereof all the lands and tenements then held by them.—*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. i. p. 402.

probably 24 acres of land in scattered strips in the common fields), for, in pursuance of the chartered powers, Henry Gray, the then master, on the 11th February, 1638, granted a lease to Francis Anderson, gentleman, son of Roger Anderson, deceased, and this lease recited a prior-surrendered lease of 14th June, 1631, to Henry Chapman, mayor and alderman of Newcastle, of all those lands in Jesmond then late in the occupation of Robert Gibson, being a farm of the yearly rent of eight shillings. The lease of 1638 was to enure for the lives of Francis Anderson, of Thomas Bowes, son of Henry Bowes, then late of Newcastle, gentleman, deceased, and of Nicholas Walker, son of Richard Walker, also then late of Newcastle, gentleman, deceased.

There was another lease of the same farm at the same rental on the 15th April, 1681, from Richard Garthwaite, the then master, to Henry Holmes, esquire, for the lives of Bartram Stote, esquire, son of Sir Richard Stote, late of Jesmond, knight, serjeant-at-law, deceased, Ralph Jennison, son of Robert Jennison, of Elswick, esquire, and Braithwaite Otway, son of Sir John Otway of Tugmire, in the county of York, knight. This lease was renewed on the 3rd October, 1735, to William Shippen and the Honourable Dixie Windsor, for the lives of Braithwaite Otway, Francis Shippen and Dorothy Windsor; and again on the 20th February, 1752, for the lives of Dorothy Windsor, George Craster and William Minecan. Dorothy Windsor, the last descendant of Sir Richard Stote, was buried on the 3rd January, 1757, and her heirs, Sir Robert Bewick and John Craster, entered upon her freehold lands in Jesmond, an account of which will be found later on in this paper. With these freehold lands lay intermixed the leasehold lands of the ancient farm which belonged to the hospital, and as the rental for them was only eight shillings they became overlooked by the administrators of the charity.

In 1818, Edward Moises, M A., the then master, having found the old leases, filed an information in Chancery in the name of the Attorney-General against Calverley Bewicke-Bewicke and

Shafto Craster, the then owners of the adjoining freehold strips, setting out the leases and claiming identification, possession and the past rents and profits of the hospital lands. The dispute was referred to Robert Hopper Williamson, Recorder of Newcastle, who, by his award in the same year, directed that the lands set out in the plan attached to the award, consisting of Stoker's Close (including the gardens, plantations and the back part of the mansion house of Robert Clayton, afterwards known as Goldspink Hall, which land is now being sold in building sites under the name of the Goldspink Lane estate), and consisting also of part of the close called 'Dead Men's Graves,' now part of All Saints' Cemetery, and of ground near the Armstrong bridge, now occupied by the house and grounds of St. Mary's Mount, making a total award of sixteen acres, should be considered to belong in fee to the hospital of Saint Mary the Virgin, and he also awarded to that hospital £332 10s. for past rents and profits.<sup>1</sup>

The gift of land in Jesmond to the Tyne Bridge by Adam of Jesmond is recorded by Bourne.<sup>2</sup> This land or some of it is identified in 1408, when a jury found that three acres called Sandyford Flat, with a windmill below Jesmond were not held of the king in chief but of the keeper of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on the Tyne Bridge.<sup>3</sup> In 1384 John del Chaumbre (who was one of the principal movers in the work of re-building the choir of St. Nicholas's Church in 1368), had died seised of five acres of land called Sandyford Flat with a windmill thereon, and in 1392 Alice de Elmeden, his daughter, had died seised of the same property.<sup>4</sup> Katherine de

<sup>1</sup> Virgin Mary Hospital Deeds.

<sup>2</sup> Bourne's *Newcastle*, p. 129.

<sup>3</sup> Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 33, note i. The record Brand cites cannot be traced, but there is a reference to the same dispute in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* for 1401, p. 521.

<sup>4</sup> 44 Surtees Society, p. lxxxviii. *Inqs. p.m.*, 8 Richard II., No. 12, and 16 Richard II., No. 135; and see the will of Alice de Elmeden, 2 Surtees Society, p. 42.

Mostyn was found to be her heir and kinswoman and was 34 years of age in 1392.<sup>5</sup> It was probably upon her death that the above-recited proceedings took place as to who was entitled to the seignory of the land in question. The chapel of the Tyne bridge was, on the 12th June, 1611, annexed by charter to St. Mary Magdalene hospital and its possessions were transferred to that institution. Under the provisions of a local Act passed in 1786, the Corporation of Newcastle, in 1827, bought St. Thomas's Chapel on the Tyne bridge from the master and brethren of St. Mary Magdalene. In the latter year another local Act confirmed the sale, and provided for the erection of the present St. Thomas's Church on a piece of land in the precincts of the ancient church or hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, which piece of land was commonly called 'The Magdalenes' and contained 1 acre 3 roods and 36 perches.<sup>6</sup> On the 9th March, 1830, the last sermon was preached in the old chapel. It was pulled down in that year and on the 17th October in the same year the new church was consecrated.

St. Mary Magdalene hospital had been founded in the 12th. century for persons afflicted by leprosy. Like similar establishments elsewhere, it was erected well outside the walls of the town. It was situated a little to the south of the present St. Thomas's church, the churchyard of which was formed out of what was formerly 'Maudlin Meadow.' After leprosy disappeared, the hospital was used 'for the comfort and help of the poor folks of the town that chanced to fall sick in time of pestilence.' It was dissolved by Henry VIII. and was re-established by charter by James I.<sup>7</sup> The valuable land which the hospital still holds within the township of Jesmond (other than the small portion it acquired by the annexation to it in 1611, of the possessions of the chapel of St. Thomas on the Tyne Bridge as before described) has been held by

<sup>5</sup> See pedigree in *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vi. p. 132.

<sup>6</sup> See Statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 58.

<sup>7</sup> *Newcastle Monthly Chronicle* for 1889, p. 466.

an uninterrupted title for upwards of 600 years. The original customary farm of 24 acres of scattered arable lands in the township, now represented by its present possessions, was undoubtedly given to it by Adam of Jesmond some time before his death in 1271, for in January, 1272, his widow Christiana sued the master of St. Mary Magdalene hospital in Newcastle for her dower out of a messuage and 24 acres of land in Gesemuth<sup>8</sup> and the ground of her suit must have been that he could not by his own grant deprive her of her dower. This scattered farm, like the similar farm in the same township belonging to the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, which has already been dealt with, was from time to time leased by the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene to various lessees who held the adjoining strips of freehold land. The dissolution of the hospital, under the statute 37 Henry VIII. c. 4, took place in 1545. Fortunately, three years before that date, on the 20th January, 1542, Edward Burrell, the then master, had leased the Jesmond lands with a 'laith or barne' and back garth there, and also a close at Spital Tongues and a loning betwixt Magdalene Close and St. James's Close or lazar house in Newcastle, to Robert Brandling for 85 years.<sup>9</sup> That lease was still subsisting when the hospital was re-established in 1611. For ten years afterwards, Dr. Jennison, the first master of the new foundation, was unable to obtain the old leases from the Newcastle corporation, but he got possession of them in 1621, when his cousin William Jennison was mayor, and he forthwith proceeded to identify the hospital lands. It is owing to his exertions in this respect that the lands at Spital Tongues, Barras Bridge and Jesmond were preserved to the charity. In 1625 he went over the Jesmond ground with William Hall, the then tenant. The Barras piece at the south-west corner, where St. Mary's Terrace now stands, was then held under the hospital in

<sup>8</sup> *Coram Rege Roll*, Hilary, 56 Henry III., Duke of Northumberland's Transcript.

<sup>9</sup> MS., *Religious Houses in Newcastle*, Newcastle Society of Antiquaries; Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. ii. p. 213; *Copy of Lease* in the possession of the Corporation of Newcastle.

severalty, but the rest of the Jesmond land lay in rigs intermixed with those of other owners. Most of the hospital rigs stretched east and west with their western ends abutting on the Newcastle Town Moor, but there were also some on the north side of Sandyford Dene and some at Benton East Nook, now part of Jesmond Old Cemetery.<sup>1</sup> These lands, with those at Spital Tongues and Barras Bridge, were thenceforth carefully guarded by the Newcastle corporation as trustees of the charity. In 1812, they took steps to sever the mixed lands at Jesmond from those of the adjoining owners, and in that year two actions of ejectment were instituted on the part of the hospital against the various freehold owners of the intermixed strips and their tenants.<sup>2</sup> These actions, like that relating to the Virgin Mary hospital before mentioned, were referred to Robert Hopper Williamson, and by his award dated 6th November, 1813, he effected a partition of the intermixed strips and directed that certain lands therein described should be considered the property of those freehold owners, and that the following lands should be considered the property of the hospital, namely: South Willow Balks, Pigs Close, Dodridge Stile, South Sick Man's Close, Barras Piece, Sandyford Stone, part of Sandyford Close, and Benton Nook.<sup>3</sup>

The hospital lands at Sandyford still remained intermixed with those of Ralph Naters, but by an Act of Parliament passed in 1827 an exchange was effected, under which Mr. Naters took the lands at Sandyford and granted to the hospital in exchange part of the lands he had purchased from Robert Warwick at Willow Balks, now the site of St. Andrew's Cemetery. Immediately after the hospital obtained the Act of 1827, before alluded to, it proceeded to grant building leases for 99 years of sites in St. Mary's Terrace, Jesmond High Terrace and the east end of Jesmond Road. The commence-

<sup>1</sup> *Dr. Jennison's MS.*, in the possession of the Newcastle Corporation.

<sup>2</sup> *Doc. ex dem. Magdalen Hospital v. Arthur and others; Same v. Atkinson and others.*

<sup>3</sup> See Map of Field Names on facing p. 22.

ment of the terms of these 99-years leases ranges from 1828 at St. Mary's Terrace to 1833 at Jesmond High Terrace, and the freehold reversion will therefore fall into the possession of the hospital in less than 30 years' time.

The convent of the Nuns of St. Bartholomew was another ancient Newcastle charity possessing lands in Jesmond. So early as the reign of William II. Agas mother of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and Christiana her sister (the earliest in date of the many Christianas who are mentioned in this history) became nuns at Newcastle after King Malcolm and his son Edward were slain at Alnwick.<sup>4</sup> At the survey held at the time of the dissolution of the convent in 1540, the nuns of St. Bartholomew held lands in the field of the vill of Jesmond,<sup>5</sup> and in the following year the Crown granted to James Lawson of Newcastle, brother of Agnes Lawson, the late prioress, a lease for twenty-one years of the site of the nunnery and its lands in Jesmond and Ouston Grange.<sup>6</sup> Three years later, in 1544, the Crown granted the same lands in fee to Sir William Barantyne, knight, Kenelm Throgmorton and Henry Evetson,<sup>7</sup> and in 1562 these lands or part of them had come into the possession of Sir Robert Brandling.<sup>8</sup> By 1575, William Brandling, Sir Robert Brandling's nephew and heir, had died seised of, besides the chapel lands, one parcel of land and pasture called Nune More, one parcel of land called Nune Close, and one parcel of land called Nune Dene below the fields of Jesmond, and fifty acres of arable land and pasture there, together with a parcel of land called

<sup>4</sup> *Scalackronica*, p. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. ii. p. 200.

<sup>6</sup> *State Papers, Domestic*, vol. xvi. p. 722. Agnes Lawson, the last prioress of the nunnery, died at Gateshead in 1565, having by her will directed her body to be buried in the Church of St. Nicholas.—*2 Surtees Society*, p. 232.

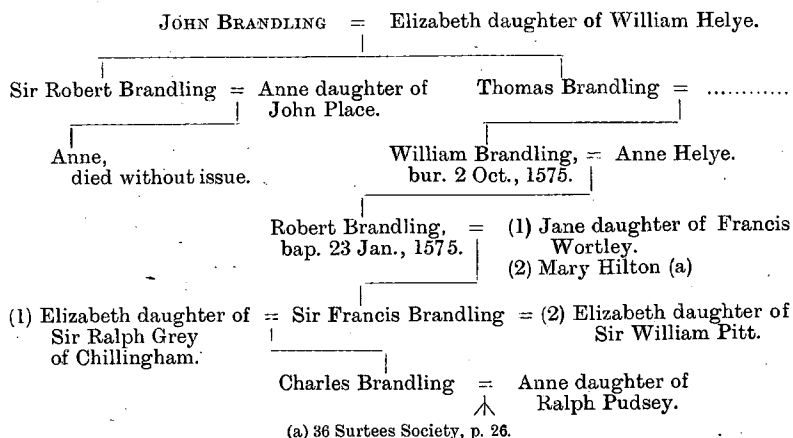
<sup>7</sup> *Exchequer Special Commissions*, No. 1710, 7 *Eliz.*; Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. ii. p. 220.

<sup>8</sup> *Exchequer Special Commissions*, No. 2952, 4 *Eliz.*, and No. 1710, 7 *Eliz.*; Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. ii. p. 399.

Brerelowe next Shieldfield, and premises in Newcastle and elsewhere.<sup>9</sup> William Brandling's son, Robert Brandling, in 1618 settled these nun lands and the chapel lands in Jesmond on the occasion of his son Sir Francis Brandling's marriage with Elizabeth Grey, and from him they descended to Charles Brandling, who died about 1665.<sup>1</sup> Before his death Charles Brandling had alienated almost all the property, for in 1646 he is returned as holding only one acre in 'Gesmond' grounds, where one windmill stood, besides the windmill and two water corn-mills standing in Maudland Deane, 'but all demolished by the armies.'<sup>2</sup>

PEDIGREE OF THE BRANDLINGS, OWNERS OF CHAPEL LANDS AND  
NUN LANDS IN JESMOND.

Taken principally from Surtees's *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 90.



<sup>9</sup> *Court of Wards, Misc. Books*, vol. cclxxxvii. fol. 96.

<sup>1</sup> Surtees's *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> *Royalist Composition Papers*, G, vol. lxxxii. p. 896. The Brandlings had, before parting with their lands, granted a rent-charge out of them, for amongst the particulars filed in 1652 by John Hilton, Baron Hilton, was a rent-charge of £100 arising out of Jesmond and North and South Gosforth.—



The Knights Templars also, prior to the confiscation of their possessions in 1307, held lands in Jesmond, for that place appears in the returns of their property made by the Northumberland sheriffs.<sup>3</sup> There is no trace of what became of those lands. They may have reverted to Richard Emeldon, who then, or at a short time later, became lord of the manor.

Besides alienations by lords of the fee to religious houses, they began, at an early period, to grant out some freeholds to secular owners. For instance, in 1256, Bernard, son of Walter, uncle of Alice wife of John son of Richard, claimed two acres of land in Gesemue held by Walter of Bothal in right of his mother Alice.<sup>4</sup>

The best known of these early detached freehold estates was that of the Carliols. In 1285 Thomas, son of Richard de la Haye, sued Thomas Carliol for lands in Jesemuth and elsewhere;<sup>5</sup> in 1293, Hugh Carliol granted to Agnes widow of his father, Thomas Carliol, as dower a third of the lands he inherited from his father in Jesemue, Swarland, Duddon, Twizel and Glentley;<sup>6</sup> in 1300 a fine was levied between Nicholas Carliol and Peter Sweyn in respect of 26 acres of land with the appurtenances in Jesemuth,<sup>7</sup> and in 1312 John Trewick, then lord of a moiety of the manor, conveyed to Nicholas Carliol all suit of court and of the lords' mill in Gesemuth and all other services in respect of Carliol's lands in Gesemuth town and field.<sup>8</sup> In 1334 Hugh Carliol

*Royalist Composition Papers*, G, vol. ccl. p. 851. This rent-charge was probably granted by Robert Brandling, who died in 1635, on his marriage with his second wife, Mary Hilton. Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 36 Surtees Society, p. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Compotus of Robert of Fawdon, late sheriff of Northumberland, cited in *Lansdowne MSS.* 326, Hodgson's *Transcript*, p. 191; Compotus of Guischart Charron, 2 *Ed. II.*, cited in Bishop Creighton's *Northumberland Border*, 42 *Arch. Journal*, Appendix 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Northumberland Assize Rolls*; 88 Surtees Society, p. 26.

<sup>5</sup> *De Banco Roll*, 14 *Ed. I.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*.

<sup>6</sup> *Lansdowne MSS.*, 326, fol. 111b.

<sup>7</sup> *Feet of Fines*, 29 *Ed. I.*, Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*.

<sup>8</sup> *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., vol. i. p. 29.—Nicholas Carliol was M.P. for Newcastle in 1311.

settled lands in Newcastle and Jesmond on Thomas Carliol for life, with remainder to Peter Graper and Cecilia his wife and the heirs of their bodies.<sup>9</sup> In 1381 Adam Coke and Mary his wife granted to John son of William Heselrigg and Agnes his wife [daughter and co-heir of Thomas Graper] all the lands which were of Thomas Graper [son of Peter Graper and] formerly the husband of the said Mary Coke in the fields of Newcastle, Jesmoue and Shieldfield, together with a rent-charge issuing out of Swarland.<sup>10</sup> Agnes Heselrigg had issue by her husband, William Heselrigg, and re-married William Bishopdale, and her uncle, Peter Graper, son of Peter Graper, gave or released to William Bishopdale and Agnes his wife the manor of Swarland and all his lands in Sidgate, outside the gate of the town of Newcastle, and in Castle-field, Jesmouth-field and Elswick-field.<sup>11</sup> Swarland remained for many generations in the family of Hazelrigg,<sup>1</sup> but the Jesmond land appears to have reverted to the Carliol family, for in 1472 Elizabeth widow of William Lumley, knight, of Ravenshelme, formerly wife of John Carlell, knight, who was slain at Towton Field in 1461, granted to her son John Carlell forty acres in Jesmond field, which she held for life out of her son's inheritance.<sup>2</sup> She died in 1483. Her son, John Carlell, died in 1486, leaving by his wife Elizabeth (daughter of Lawrence Acton and widow of that Sir Ralph Percy who fell at Hedgeley Moor in 1444 and 'saved the bird in his breast'), a daughter Johanna, aged 21 at her father's death.<sup>3</sup> Johanna

<sup>9</sup> *Lansdowne MSS.*, 326, fol. 105b.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 105b.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 110. For pedigrees of the early Carliols and Grapers see *New History of Northumberland*, vol. vii. pp. 389, 391.

<sup>1</sup> 'This land of Swarland from Karlioll descended to Draper and from him to Heslerigg who nowe 1615 employeth (*sic*) the same land.'—*St. George's Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615, Foster's edition, p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Aeliana*, 1 N S., p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> *App. 44, Rep. Dep. Keeper Public Records*, p. 349. Johanna Carliol's age shews that her mother Eleanor must have re-married very quickly after Ralph Percy's death.

Carliol married Christopher Thirkeld. In 1491 William Camby, of Newcastle, conveyed to Christopher Thrylkeld and Joan his wife, daughter and heir apparent of Eleanor, late wife of Ralph Percy, knight, an outstanding right in lands in Jesmond field and in a waste outside Sidgate. These Carliol Jesmond lands remained in the Thirkeld family for one hundred years<sup>4</sup> until, in 1595, Marmaduke Thirkeld conveyed to William Hilton and others all his lands in the fields and territories of the town of Jesmond, with his coal pits, to the use of himself for life with remainder to his natural daughter Dorothy and her issue.<sup>5</sup> The Thirkeld holding may have received some accretion from the Acton side of the house through Johanna Carliol's mother Eleanor Acton, for in 1387 Thomas de Bentley, chaplain, Thomas del Strother, knight, son of Henry del Strother, and Hugh Hawkin conveyed to Laurence de Acton junior, all right in the lands in Newcastle, Jesemuth, Elswick, Cramlington, Blakeden and Haysand, and within the liberty of Redesdale, which belonged to Lawrence de Acton senior.<sup>6</sup>

Dorothy Thirkeld married Walter Grimston, and between the date of the grant for her benefit in 1595 and the year 1631, she, or her successors, must have parted with the Jesmond lands to Lancelot Hodshon or his son John Hodshon, for in the survey of the latter date her name does not appear but 'Mr. Hodshon's Thirkell lands' are frequently mentioned.<sup>7</sup> The subsequent history of those lands, which the Hodshons held with the manor lands purchased by Richard Hodshon from John Sayer, has been already dealt with under the heading of Matilda Emeldon's third of Jesmond Manor.

<sup>4</sup> 'The Gray Freres in Newcastel of the Cairluelles Foundation, originally Marchauntes of the same Toun and after Men of Land. The Thirgilles of the Wold of Yorkshir have now by Heyre Generalles Cairluelles Landes.'—Leland's *Itin.*, vi. fol. 62. In 1563 Marmaduke Thirkeld conveyed Carliol Croft, on which Newcastle gaol now stands, to William Sherewood.—Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. p. 197.

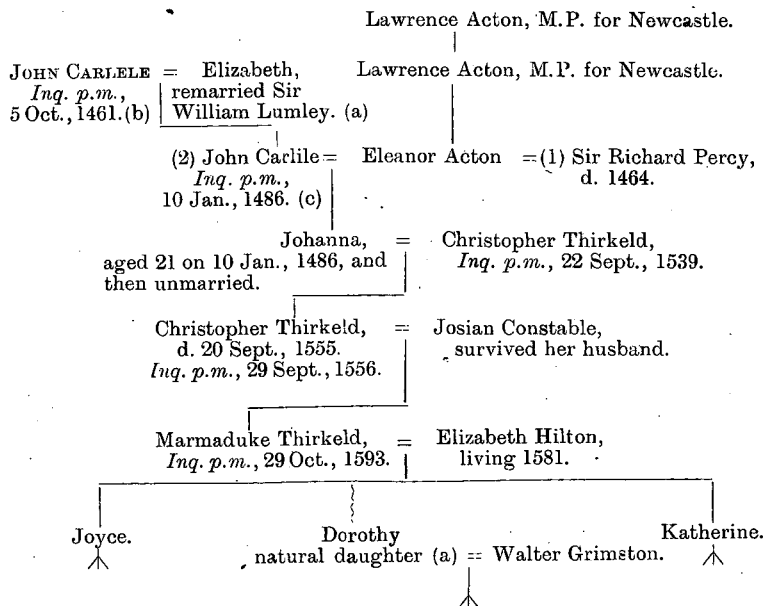
<sup>5</sup> *Arch. Aeliana*, 1 N.S., p. 32.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 30.

<sup>7</sup> *Watson Papers*, Mining Institute.

PEDIGREE OF ACTON, CARLIOL AND THIRKELD, OWNERS OF  
JESMOND LAND.

Taken principally from *New History of Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 467; vol. vii. pp. 389, 391; Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. pp. 196 and 197, and Jackson's *Cumberland and Westmorland Papers and Pedigrees*, vol. ii., which contains much information about the Thirkeld family.



(a) 1 *Arch. Aeliana*, 1 N.S., 34.

(b) *App. 44, Rep. D.K.P.R.*, 349.

(c) *Ibid.*

(d) *Arch. Aeliana*, 1 N.S., 31.

An unidentified portion of land in Jesmond is found in the fifteenth century in the hands of the families of Vaux, Errington and Widdrington. The Acton third of the manor, as has been shewn,<sup>8</sup> passed under the settlement made in 1334, on the marriage of Elizabeth Acton with Roger Widdrington, to their daughters Christiana Monboucher and Eleanor Aske, but it would appear that lands in the township detached from the manor, passed from Elizabeth to her husband Roger Widdrington, or were otherwise acquired by him, and were settled by him on his daughter Barnaba by his second wife Agnes, on the occasion of Barnaba's marriage with John de Vaux in 1376. At that time John de Vaux and Barnaba Widdrington were under age. Their subsequent heiress was a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Errington.<sup>9</sup>

In 1436 John Errington held as tenant by the curtesy of his deceased wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John de Vaux and Mary (*sic*) his wife, forty acres of land in Jessemuth, with remainder to Sir John Widdrington, knight, and Robert Clopton<sup>1</sup>; in 1440 Sir John Widdrington, son and heir of Roger Widdrington, paid a relief for his moiety of this same forty acres;<sup>2</sup> by 1443 he had died seised of the same moiety, and by 1451 his son Roger Widdrington had also died seised of the same half-share.<sup>3</sup> The subsequent history of this forty acres has not been connected with the titles hereafter mentioned, but the title is probably the same as subsequently re-appears in the person of Ralph Carr in 1536.

Another ownership, of which we get but a passing glimpse, is that of the Killingworths. In 1483, William Killingworth granted to his son William Killingworth all his lands and tenements in

<sup>8</sup> *Ante*, p. 78.

<sup>9</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, vol. iv. pp. 201, 202.

<sup>1</sup> *Dodsworth's MSS.*, vol. xi. fol. 223; and see Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. p. 272.

<sup>2</sup> *Dodsworth's MSS.*, vol. xc. fol. 90 verso.

<sup>3</sup> Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part III., vol. ii. pp. 253 and 275.

Gesmond and elsewhere in Northumberland in tail male, with remainder to his brother George Killingworth in tail male; and in 1556, John Killingworth, the great-grandson of the first above-named William Killingworth,<sup>4</sup> conveyed to John Hayton two sellions, called two leases, in Gesimonde field between the land of William Carr on the north, Sandyford Dene on the south, the lands of the hospital of Mary Magdelene on the east, and the King's highway leading to Gesmonde town on the west.<sup>5</sup> This property also is not traceable any further than the above entries.

We next come to a freehold estate detached from the manor, which may have been the Vaux-Errington-Widdrington estate above described, and which is distinctly traceable from 1536 down to the present day. In that year Ralph Carr died seised of lands and tenements in Gessemonde of which his son William Carr, then aged 14, was the heir,<sup>6</sup> and in 1539 Robert Bowes was granted an annuity of twenty marks out of the estates of Ralph Carr, deceased, and the wardship and marriage of the heir.<sup>7</sup> William Carr, as appears from the deed cited in the preceding paragraph, was owner in 1556, and in 1597 Ralph Carr, esquire, and William Carr, gentleman, sold the principal part of the land to Robert Gibson.<sup>8</sup> There was a subsequent deed of confirmation from

<sup>4</sup> For this information and for the pedigree of the Killingworths see Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 74. This Jesmond land of the Killingworths may have been part of the Agnes Emeldon holding purchased from the Ordes, for in Lesbury, which also descended from Richard Emeldon, John Killingworth is associated as co-owner with the representatives of the Matilda Emeldon and Jane Emeldon holdings; and the Ordes, who should, but for alienations, have then held the Agnes Emeldon third, are not mentioned.—*Duke of Northumberland's MSS.*

<sup>5</sup> 1, *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S., p. 32.—This deed is in the collection of the Rev. William Greenwell.

<sup>6</sup> *Court of Wards, Misc. Books*, vol. cxxxix. p. 230.

<sup>7</sup> *State Papers, Domestic*, vol. xiv. part I., p. 484. For a pedigree of this branch of the Carr family see Foster's *Visitations of Northumberland*, p. 27; Surtees's *Durham*, vol. i. p. 208; and for the will of William Carr mentioning Jesmonde see 2 *Surtees Society*, p. 382.

<sup>8</sup> *Feet of Fines, Northumberland, Mich., 39 and 40 Eliz.*

Ralph Carr and Eleanor his wife to Gibson. These lands were until the nineteenth century known as Gibson's lands, and appear to have passed through the hands of William Greenwell (who married a daughter of John Gibson),<sup>9</sup> Robert Greenwell his son and heir,<sup>1</sup> Henry Chapman, Alexander Hall and Robert Anderson, who sold in 1637 to Francis Anderson the capital messuage and lands at Jesmond late Gibson's. Francis Anderson and Jane his wife mortgaged the above lands to John May of Kidlington, who assigned the mortgage to Richard Stote of Lincoln's Inn; and Sir Richard Stote in the next year, 1658, purchased the Gibson messuage with the lands belonging to it from Sir Francis Anderson and made it his residence. From that time to this the site of the messuage has been called Stote's Hall. Spearman, in his notes in Hutchinson's *Northumberland*, says: 'I remember in 1765 that old mansion which Messrs. Bewick and Craster pulled down and built a farm house on the site.'<sup>2</sup> After Sir Richard Stote's death in 1682 the property descended to his surviving son, Bertram Stote. The latter died in 1707, leaving as co-heiresses his three sisters, Margaret Tonge, Frances Shippen and Dorothy, who married the Hon. Dixie Windsor, third son of Thomas first Earl of Plymouth.

Mrs. Windsor was the last survivor. She died intestate and without issue on the 26th December, 1756, and possession of her estates was taken by Sir Robert Bewick of Close House, and John Craster of Craster, who claimed as descendants of her great-great-grandfather, Cuthbert Bewick of Newcastle, to be the heirs-at-law. Their rights were challenged by the Crown, Sir Walter Blackett and others, and subsequently their possession was

<sup>9</sup> 38 *Surtees Society*, p. 264.

<sup>1</sup> *Court of Wards, Feodaries Surveys, Bundle 31* (Northumberland).

<sup>2</sup> *Proceedings Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iv. p. 263. Sir Richard Stote was a Justice and Commissioner of Gaol Delivery for Northumberland from 1665 to 1675.—*Arch. Aeliana*, O.S., vol. iii. pp. 87, 88. His clear-cut tombstone with its armorial bearings quartering Stote and Bertram is still to be seen in the middle aisle of St. Nicholas's Cathedral.

contested by Stote Manby of Louth in Lincolnshire, who claimed to be and probably was, a great-grandson of Dorothy Windsor's uncle, Cuthbert Stote, rector of Tollerton, Nottinghamshire, whose daughter had eloped with a servant or tradesman named William Manby. Stote Manby brought two actions of ejectment in 1781, one at the Newcastle Assizes and one at the Northumberland Assizes, and having obtained a verdict in the Newcastle case he compromised his claim to the Northumberland and Newcastle properties in consideration of a sum of money and a rent charge of £300 a year. Stote Manby's grandson, William Stote Manby, being dissatisfied with the arrangement, attempted to revive the claim, and at the Northumberland Spring Assizes of 1855 brought another action, but failed to recover any portion of what had long been called the Bewick and Craster estates. They comprised, besides 89 acres in Jesmond, 1,759 acres in Kirkheaton, 1,056 acres in Longbenton, and 296 acres in Willington. The plaintiff's case in 1855 was conducted by Samuel Warren, who had a few years before published his novel called 'Ten Thousand a Year,' of which the plot and some of the adventures of the hero Tittlebat Titmouse bore such a resemblance to the suit and circumstances of William Stote Manby as to induce a widespread belief that the story was founded on the case.<sup>3</sup>

The celebrated mathematician Dr. Charles Hutton, at an early period of his life, kept a school in Stote's Hall.<sup>4</sup> In the beginning of the nineteenth century the house and the grounds adjoining were

<sup>3</sup> *New History of Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 382. For further particulars see *Newcastle Monthly Chronicle* for 1889, p. 30, and for 1890 p. 33. One of the chief interests of the novel lies in its portraiture of contemporary legal celebrities on the Northern Circuit. The leading counsel for Titmouse were Mr. Subtle and Mr. Quicksilver, who were easily recognized as standing for Scarlett and Brougham, while on the other side the Attorney-General stood for Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Crystal for Cresswell, afterwards judge. Lord Widdrington, who tried the case, was meant for Lord Tenterden.

Sykes's *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 49.



sold to John Shield the younger, a member of a well-known Newcastle family, and his descendants still possess them.<sup>5</sup>

The Stote and Stote Manby pedigrees are set out in the fourth volume of the *New History of Northumberland*, and the following pedigree, taken from one of the Jesmond conveyances by Messrs. Bewick and Craster in 1841 (with additions from other sources), shows the descent of the Crasters from John Craster; their common ancestor, who died in 1722.

In 1631, the principal owners of Jesmond holding intermixed strips in the common fields were Roger Anderson, who held the third of the manorial land derived from Agnes Emeldon; the lady Ogle, who held the third of the manorial land derived from Jane Emeldon; John Hodshon, who held both the third of the manorial land derived from Matilda Emeldon and the Carliol-Thirkeld land; Francis Brandling, who held the nun land and the chapel land, and Robert Gibson, who held the Carr land, which afterwards descended through Sir Richard Stote to Bewick and Craster. These apparently were the only holdings in Jesmond, and their titles have all been described in earlier parts of this paper.

The *County Rate Book* for 1663, which was thirty-two years later, shews for Jesmond township the following owners and rentals, viz. :—

Mr. William Coulson	...	...	£90	0	0
The Marquis of Newcastle	...	...	40	0	0
Mr. John Ogle of Kirkley	...	...	90	0	0
Mr. John Hodshon of Jesmond	...	...	40	0	0

<sup>5</sup> The father of John Shield, the purchaser of Stote's Hall, was John Shield, author of the well-known local song called 'My Lord 'Size.' He died at Broomley on the 6th Aug., 1848. He married Isabella Hill, who died 14th Dec., 1851. Besides their son John, they had issue Hugh Shield, a solicitor, George Robertson Shield, and three daughters, who married respectively William Wealands Robson, Christian Allhusen and Mr. Wasserman. Their son, John Shield of Stote's Hall, married Catherine Barnett, of Westmeath, and had issue John Shield who died in 1901; Hugh Shield, K.C., M.A., who died on the 24th Nov., 1903; Clifton Shield, and a daughter who married Hugh Lee Pattinson the younger.

JOHN CRASTER, = Mary daughter of  
d. July, 1722. John Ayton.

John Craster, William Craster, Bertram Craster, Isabel = John Mylott.  
d. January, 1764, d. without d. without d. without  
buried at Taplow. issue. issue. issue 8 May,  
1780, buried  
at Chester-  
le-Street.

George Craster,  
d. May, 1772,  
bur. at Embleton,  
d. without issue.

Elizabeth = (1) Christopher Blackett.  
= (2) George Watson of Goswick,  
m. in 1742.

Anne = Thomas Wood of Beadnel.

Bridget Watson = John Askew  
bap. 1743.  
m. 29 Sept.,  
1770. of Pallinsburn.

John Wood = Anne daughter of Daniel Craster of Craster.

Catherine. Elizabeth. Thomas.

Thomas Wood, assumed the additional name of Craster, = Margaret  
b. 21 Aug., 1768, m. 21 Aug., 1820,  
d. 8 Sept., 1867. Eleanor Longfield.

John Craster, Edmund Craster, Shafto Craster, Richard George Ayton  
Craster,  
b. 14 Sept., 1824. b. 22 May, 1826. b. 19 July, 1828. b. 9 June, 1830.

Thomas Henry Craster, William Robert Craster, Henry Craster, (1) Eleanor.. (3) Elizabeth-  
Craster, Craster, b. 10 Dec., (2) Anne. Hannah-  
b. 4 Aug., 1834. b. 26 Sept., 1836. 1840. Isabel.

Richard Stote, Esquire	...	...	90	0	0
Mr. Sheppardson's land	...	...	50	0	0
James Harrop of Jesmond	...	...	23	0	0

In comparing these ownerships in 1663 with those in 1631, and with the various titles before deduced, it will be seen that William Coulson represented the Roger Anderson holding, by purchase from his son Sir Francis Anderson; the Marquis of Newcastle represented by descent his mother, the Lady Ogle; John Ogle of Kirkley, holding in right of his wife, represented the Hodshon surface lands purchased by John Ogle's father-in-law, Ralph Fowler; John Hodshon still held the residue of his surface lands (part of which were purchased of him in the same year by William Coulson), and Richard Stote held the Gibson lands by purchase from Sir Francis Anderson. The Brandlings had parted with all their Jesmond land, and so much of it as had not gone to the Andersons, Hodshons and Stotes, was represented by Sheppardson's land, which was purchased from Ralph Sheppardson in 1694 by John Coulson,<sup>6</sup> and by Haropp's land. James Haropp sold his farm-hold in Jesmond to George Moody, who in 1667 bequeathed it to his son George Moody.<sup>7</sup> It appears afterwards to have belonged to Francis Middleton, to have been acquired by the Coulsons, and to have been represented by Moody's Close, where Larkspur Terrace now stands. The lands of the two hospitals of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene were not separately assessed, because they were held on lease by the freeholders and were comprised in their assessments.

The principal portion of land detached from the manor in the eighteenth century was the Naters holding at Sandyford. In 1706 Ralph Naters occupied North Willow Balks in Jesmond, and in 1739 Sir James Clavering, the then proprietor of the Hodshon surface lands, conveyed to Nicholas Naters (who signed his name 'Natters') Sandiver Close, a messuage or cottage house in the

<sup>6</sup> Edward Sheppardson held a lease of the Magdalen Hospital land in Jesmond in 1665.—*Newcastle Corporation Records*.

<sup>7</sup> *Local Muniments*, 24 Arch. Aeliana, p. 141.

same and four rigs or butts of land in the Mill Close. In 1760, Joseph Naters, brother and heir of Ralph Naters, who was the eldest son of Nicholas Naters, is mentioned. The outstanding rigs in the Mill Close were acquired by the Naters family by purchases from the Portland Trustees in 1788, and from John Blenkinsop Coulson in 1806. In 1822, Warwick's assignees conveyed North Willow Balks to Ralph Naters, who in 1827 conveyed the part of it on which the St. Andrew's cemetery stands to the St. Mary Magdalene Hospital, in exchange for the then remaining rigs in the Mill Close field at Sandyford. Further purchases at Sandyford were made from the Bewick and Craster families in 1825 and 1841, and in 1895 the whole of the Naters Sandyford estate, lying between Sandyford Lane and the Ouseburn and extending from Sandyford Dene to Goldspink Lane, was sold by Ralph Naters's descendants to Samuel Kirk and others, who laid it out in building sites and re-sold it to various purchasers, who have built upon it the streets called Grantham Road, Starbeck Avenue, Kelvin Grove, Doncaster Road, Helmsley Road and Dinsdale Road.

The Jesmond voters at the election of 1710, were Henry Tomlin of Sandyford Stone, Robert Andrew of Jesmond and John Tong of Jesmond, clerk. At the 1715 election, Cuthbert Fenwick of Jesmond voted in respect of land at Coatyards, near Netherwitton, and Robert Andrew voted for land in Jesmond. The book of the Northumberland freeholders having land of more than £10 per annum, dated in 1721, gives only Robert Coulson, Esq., and Francis Middleton for Jesmond, but Robert Andrew of Newcastle is mentioned as qualified by land in Murton. The Jesmond voters in 1734 were 'Robert Andrew (? age), Gateshead' who voted for 'Jasemond'; Mr. George Harrison of Newcastle, who voted for Sandyford Stone, and William Coulson, esq., who voted for 'Jasemond.' At the election of 1748 there voted George Collinson of Newcastle for Jesmond, William Coulson, esq., of Jesmond for Jesmond, John Harrison of Newcastle for Sandyford Stone and Nicholas Natrace of Sandyford Stone for Sandyford Stone. In

1774 the voters were John Andrew, esq., of Scot's House, for land in Jesmond; J. B. Coulson, esq., of Jesmond House for Jesmond House; Jos. Saint of Newcastle for land in Jesmond and Thomas Wilson of West Jesmond for land in Long Benton.

# PEDIGREE OF NATERS.

Taken from the *Longstaffe Papers*.

RICHARD NATTRES of Gateshead, 1578, near unto the Bridge-end, had had a shop there 10 years.

Ralph Natteres, = Rose or Rosamond,  
barber chirurgion, survived her husband,  
Newcastle, 1617. bur. 1641.

John Nattres, probably of Gateshead, 1641.

Ralph Nateris of =  
Whickham, yeo.,  
dead in 1659.

Cuthbert,  
app. a tailor in N/c 1659.

Mathew Nates, smothered in William Brandling's Pits 1623.—*St. Andrew's Registers*.

Ralph Natters or Naters of Sidgate, and afterwards = .....  
of Jesmond, overman, buried in the north aisle  
of St. Andrew's, 1724.

Nicholas Naters, of = ..... Sandyford Stone, waller, bp. 1702-3, living 1749 at Sandyford Stone, as gent., bur. 1752.	Ralph, bp. 1705, bu. 1706-7.	Michall, bp. 1708, bur. 1761.	John, bp. 1715, bur. 1717.	Thomas Naters, overman and yeo- man, liv- ing 1738.	= Margaret Young, 1727.
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Ralph Naters, baker and brewer, bp. 1732, app. 1749, a farmer. bur. 1763.	Nicholas = Margaret. bp. 1735, bur. 1760,	Joseph = Naters, beer brewer, bp. 1737.	John, bp. 1730, app. to a barber-chir- urgeon 1741.	Ralph, bp. 1734-5, bur. 1735.
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Joseph, bp. 1773, bur. 1775.	Peregrine Henzell, bp. 1775.	Nicholas, bur. 1776.	Nicholas, bp. 1777, d. 1822.	Joseph Charles, bp. 1783, bur. 1783.	Ralph Naters, merchant.	= Dorothy .....
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