EARLY RECORDS OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL, CO. DURHAM: WITH A CATALOGUE OF ITS ESTATES IN GATESHEAD.

Surtees' History of Durham, vol. i. p. 284, contains an inspeximus from the rolls of Bishop Hatfield, of Bishop Hugh Pudsey's foundation charter of the hospital or "domus" de Shirburn, in which occur these words: "Et villam de Garmundsway[a] cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, quas sumptibus propriis acquisivimus, reddendo indè pro tertia parte singulis annis imperpetuum Radulpho filio Paulini de Eboraco et hæredibus ejus quatuor marcas pro omni servitio, duas (scilicet) ad Pentecostam, et duas ad festum Sancti Martini, sicut ejusdem Radulphi carta testatur." The charter as given in the inspeximus is without date, but it has been believed (I know not on what authority) that the hospital was founded about A.D. 1181.

In 1735 Bishop Chandler held a visitation of the hospital, which continued for nearly a fortnight, at which, to the interrogatory, "What charters, writings, title deeds, or other evidences of your estate are in your custody?" the answer of the Master[b] was, "In the hospital there is not a scrap of paper left of any charters, title deeds, or other evidence, or any remembrance of such in the hospital; but I have been told (*magister loquitur*) by some antiquaries, and believe, that they were mostly embezzled before Queen Elizabeth's time, and the rest a few years after Queen Elizabeth's Act, while Dr. Valentine Dale, a civilian, was master, and employed abroad in the queen's service;" and Surtees, in a note, observes, "To the present truth of this deposition (if I may use the expression as to things I have not seen) I am myself *oculatus testis;* nor do I know whence Mr. Allan drew many of the documents contained in his rare volume of Collections. Those which I have been able to verify are on record in the registers of the Bishop and Dean and Chapter, or preserved at Thornley in consequence of the connection between

[a] Garmondsay. No doubt the "Via Garmundi," along which King Canute the Dane, according to Simeon of Durham, went barefooted to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. It is an extra-parochial constabulary belonging wholly to Sherburn House.

[b] Wadham Chandler, A.M., a younger son of the bishop.

that manor and the hospital;[c] and there one or two curious papers rest which are not in Mr. Allan's collections. Some other instruments of less consequence are amongst the Croxdale Evidences, of the whole of which a catalogue will be seen in the Appendix."

Surtees also, in his list of Masters, collected, of course, from the limited sources within his reach, makes Martin de Sancta Cruce the successor of Ernald de Aclent, the first Master.

A discovery, however, which was made by the late Master of Sherburn (the Rev. G. S. Faber, deceased, whose successor has not yet been appointed, a scheme for the remodelment of the hospital being under consideration), and which was communicated to me by Mr. Faber in 1850, has thrown so much additional light upon the early history of the hospital, that I deem it desirable to record his communication in this work. It was as follows:

"*Sherburn House, Sept. 16th*, 1850.

"Dear Sir,

"Both Hutchinson and Surtees spoke of this old hospital as not having a single paper. The latter used the expression *oculatus testis;* and supposed the ancient documents to have perished in the time of the great civil war. After the death of Mr. Surtees, and shortly before I became Master,[d] my late chaplain, Mr. Bamford, discovered under some old leases no fewer than 117 ancient deeds of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They are on parchment, and not larger than the half of this sheet [5 inches by 3½ inches]. They have once had seals appended; but these have either been taken away or have perished. Bamford, who could read this old writing, assisted me in making a catalogue raisonnée, and in arranging them according to the different hospital estates to which they referred. They led

[c] By charter dated 1331 John Harpyn (son and heir of Sir Richard Harpyn, Knt.) Lord of Thornlaw, gave to the master and leprous brethren of Sherburn all his lands in the vill and territory of South Sherburn. In consequence of this liberality, which added a large plot of valuable land to the domains of the hospital, the owners of Thornlaw (Thornley) have enjoyed the privilege (which has ever since been respected) of collation to one in-brother's place in the hospital. The party so collated is called the Thornley Brother.

[d] There seems to be an inaccuracy here, Mr. Surtees having died in 1834, whereas Mr. Faber was appointed master in 1832, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Bell, the founder of the Madras or National system of Education.

to some curious discoveries; among them, that of two Masters, unknown to Hutchinson and Surtees, between the first Master Ernaldus de Aclent, and the *supposed* second, Martin de Santa Cruce. The names of the two thus discovered, being now in succession the second and third, are Radulphus Monachus and Guarinus Godet. This last is plainly the Norman name Warren de Godet.

"I extract another curious discovery as to the way in which we obtained the entire manor and lands of Garmondsway, which will perhaps amuse you.

"Ralph, son of Paulinus of York, gives to the leprous brethren of the hospital of St. Lazarus and St. Mary in Sherburn a third part of the vill of Garmondsway, which he gained by the issue of a judicial combat between Peter de Kettleby and Roger de Alverstone, Peter de Kettleby being the champion of Ralph: on condition that they pay to him and his heirs four marks annually. The instrument (No. 1) specifies that he assigned to the Bishop, Pudsey, the remaining two parts[f] of the vill of Garmondsway, on the consideration of the bishop paying him 64 marks and defraying the expenses of the combat, in order that he should give them also to the above mentioned hospital.

"A subsequent document of about the same age indicates that the claimants against whom Ralph successfully maintained the combat by his deputy were, Ingelram de Kilton, Walter de Garmondsway, and Ralph de Garmondsway.

"It would seem that Hugh Pudsey engrafted his foundation in A.D. 1181 upon a still older foundation. The words are, speaking of Sherburn Hospital, "quod Dominus Hugo Dunelm. Episc. de novo construxit." The precise date of this instrument, A.D. 1183, determines that Pudsey's foundation must have been prior to that year. The commonly supposed year is A.D. 1181.[g]

"Yours truly,

"G. S. Faber."

[f] Pudsey in his foundation charter takes credit for having purchased the whole three parts, and it is probable enough that Paulinus's gift was in consequence of some episcopal equivalent.

[g] The Boldon Buke, which was made by order of Pudsey in 1183, thus refers to Garmondsway: "In Germundesweya sunt v. bovatæ, quæ fuerunt Radulphi Haget, quas Episcopus habet de sua escaeta, et reddunt 16*s.* 8*d.* et x. gallinas et c. ova. Et ibidem habet Episcopus iv. boratas de emptione sua quæ jacent vastæ." If in 1183 the bishop still held the purchased land in his own hand, the foundation

Being aware that Sherburn Hospital held property in this borough, I subsequently requested a copy of so much of Mr. Faber's catalogue raisonnée as referred to Gateshead, and with which he obligingly furnished me. It is as follows:

"I. Robert son of Wydi Locki and his wife gives to Brithmer, son of Richard de Urpeth, his lands in Gateshead for a sum of money, cir. A.D. 1280.

"II. Matilda de Urpeth gives to Roger de Tickhill [h] all her lands in Gateshead for a sum of money, cir. A.D. 1282.

"III. William Darneld, burgess of Gateshead, sells to Brithmer the Smith his land in Gateshead, cir. A.D. 1283.

"IV. Roger de Tickhill [h] gives to Brithmer the Locksmith of Gateshead certain lands and buildings in Gateshead, cir. 1284.

"V. Robert Abitz gives to Walter de Warkworth a mediety (modiote?) of land and buildings in Gateshead, cir. 1284.

"VI. Benedict de Antler and his wife Matilda de Urpeth sell to John de Malham certain lands in Gateshead, cir. A.D. 1290.[i]

"VII. Agreement that John de Malham and his heirs should have a "selyo"[k] of arable land in the vill of St. Helen's, Gateshead, A.D. 1292.

"VIII. Grant from William de Antler and his wife (? Bola) to John de Malham of half a year out of lands in Gateshead, A.D. 1293.

"IX. Matilda daughter of Brithmer the Smith confirms certain lands in Gateshead to her sister, also called Matilda, cir. A.D. 1294.

charter which bestows it on the hospital cannot have been issued earlier. The house, however, would in all probability be constructed before it was endowed.

[h] Roger de Tickhill (probably a son of the grantee in this charter) was keeper of the bishop's park of Gateshead in 1348, with a fee, by patent, of three halfpence per diem.

[i] The conjectural dates of Nos. I.—VI. are gathered from the specified dates of Nos. VI. VIII.

[k] A selion of land (French, *seillon*) is a ridge, *vulgo* rig, in this part of the country. It is laid down by lawyers, and rightly so, to be of no certain quantity, but depending on the width or length of the common or other field so divided. The strips of land behind the burgage houses in Gateshead, running between street and street, are frequently called "riggs" in old writings. There are "four ridges" belonging to Sherburn in Gateshead, leased by William Barras, Esq. north of Catherine Terrace. They measure 444 feet by 72 at West and 62 at East. This is 18 feet to a ridge in width. The farmers' ridges here, however, are not of any uniform width.

"X. Henry, son of Lilias, gives and demises to Peter the Painter[l] one house for six shillings a-year, cir. A.D. 1300.

"XI. Richard, son and heir of Roger Kerrok, gives to John de Malham certain lands in Gateshead for a sum of money, cir. A.D. 1300.[m]

"XII. John de Malham gives to Thomas his son and his heirs two "selyones" of land, A.D. 1304.

"XIII. James Gategang[n] gives to William Shottesham and Christiana his wife one burgage, A.D. 1309.

"XIV. John de Malham gives to his son Gilbert six marks out of various burgages in Gateshead "ad promotionem ordinum diaconatûs et presbyteratûs," cir. A.D. 1312.

"XV. William Scott[o] and Alice de Coquet his wife give up to John de Malham their right in a forge at Gateshead, cir. A.D. 1312.

"XVI. John Malham leases to Richard Cholle two "selyones" of land in the field of Gateshead, for the consideration of sixteen shillings, cir. A.D. 1312.[p]

"XVII. Gilbert, son and heir of John de Malham, gives to Adam Gunter and his wife all his lands in Gateshead, A.D. 1313.

"XVIII. Power of attorney granted by the procurator, brethren and sisters (lepers) of Sherburn Hospital, to William de Huntingdon, chaplain, to take possession of the lands of Gilbert de Malham, cir. A.D. 1329-1339.[q]

"XIX. Thomas de Hessewell, master of Sherburn Hospital,

[l] Petrus Tinctor was bailiff of Gateshead A.D. 1345, and a witness to a charter of that date.

[m] The conjectural date is gathered from the specified dates of Nos. XIV. XVII.

[n] The Gategangs were a family of consequence in Gateshead. Gilbert Gategang was bailiff of the borough 1287, 1295, 1300, 1312, and 1316; an Alan Gategang in 1334; and another Gilbert in 1395. Their arms were—A chevron between three goat's heads couped, and in some charters they are described as "Lords of Pipewellgate." Sibilla Gategang was Prioress of the Nunnery of St. Bartholomew in Newcastle in 1331. James Gategang occurs as a witness to a charter in 1348.

[o] Johannes Scot de Pampeden (Pandon in Newcastle) was bailiff of Gateshead A.D. 1339.

[p] The conjectural date is gathered from the specified dates of Nos. XIV. XVII.

[q] The "procurator" here mentioned seems to have been Thomas de Hessewell, who (writes Mr. Faber) is erroneously said by Hutchinson [and by Surtees too] to have first borne the title of "Master." The inrolment is dated at Sherburn simply, but Thomas de Hessewell held the mastership from cir. A.D. 1329 to cir. A.D. 1339.

leases to Peter de Lewe[r] certain messuages and buildings in Gateshead for thirty "shillings" (? years) at fifteen shillings, A.D. 1337.

"XX. Alan de Shuttlyngton,[s] master of Sherburn Hospital, leases the lands mentioned in No. XIX. to William the Miller for forty years at ten shillings, A.D. 1365.

"XXI. William de Corewalde gives to John son of William de Horton all his lands in Gateshead. Date unknown, but probably cir. A.D. 1280-1320.

"XXII. Robert de Yelland gives to William his son an annual payment of ten shillings with his claim upon certain lands in Gateshead. No date, but probably cir. A.D. 1280-1320."

W. H. BROCKETT.

Gateshead, May 8th, 1855.

THE FAMILIES OF DODINGTON AND COLLIER.

The following account of the families of Dodington and Collier is derived partly from the heralds' visitations, Collinson's Somersetshire, and other genealogical books, and partly from a MS. pedigree written on parchment in very bad Latin, with the coats of arms emblazoned in colours under the respective names. It bears the following title: "Hoc Stemma præclaræ et antiquæ familiæ Coleiorum de Darleston in Comitatu Stafforde, eos deducens ab eorum adventu in Angliam (qui fuit tempore Henrici Sexti) vsq. ad annum 1629, vna cum Summa linea vetustæ familiæ de Dodington aſs Dorrington quanta fieri potest ex evidentiis Francisci Coleire de Darleston Regis q. archiuis diligentia et fide collectum est, &c." But this note is written in the margin opposite the name of Francis Collier, "Stemma ejusdem antiquæ et præclaræ familiæ continuatum ad hunc annum presentem viz. 1699," which, coupled with the fact that the ungrammatical parts occur for the most part after this note, leads me to imagine it is a copy of a genealogy drawn up by a herald, and continued by a person, acquainted with the family, though

[r] Petrus de Lewe, or de l'Ewe, was Bailiff of Gateshead A.D. 1330, 1343, 1344, and 1350.

[s] Was appointed Master on the death of Thomas Nevill A.D. 1362, and resigned A.D. 1637.