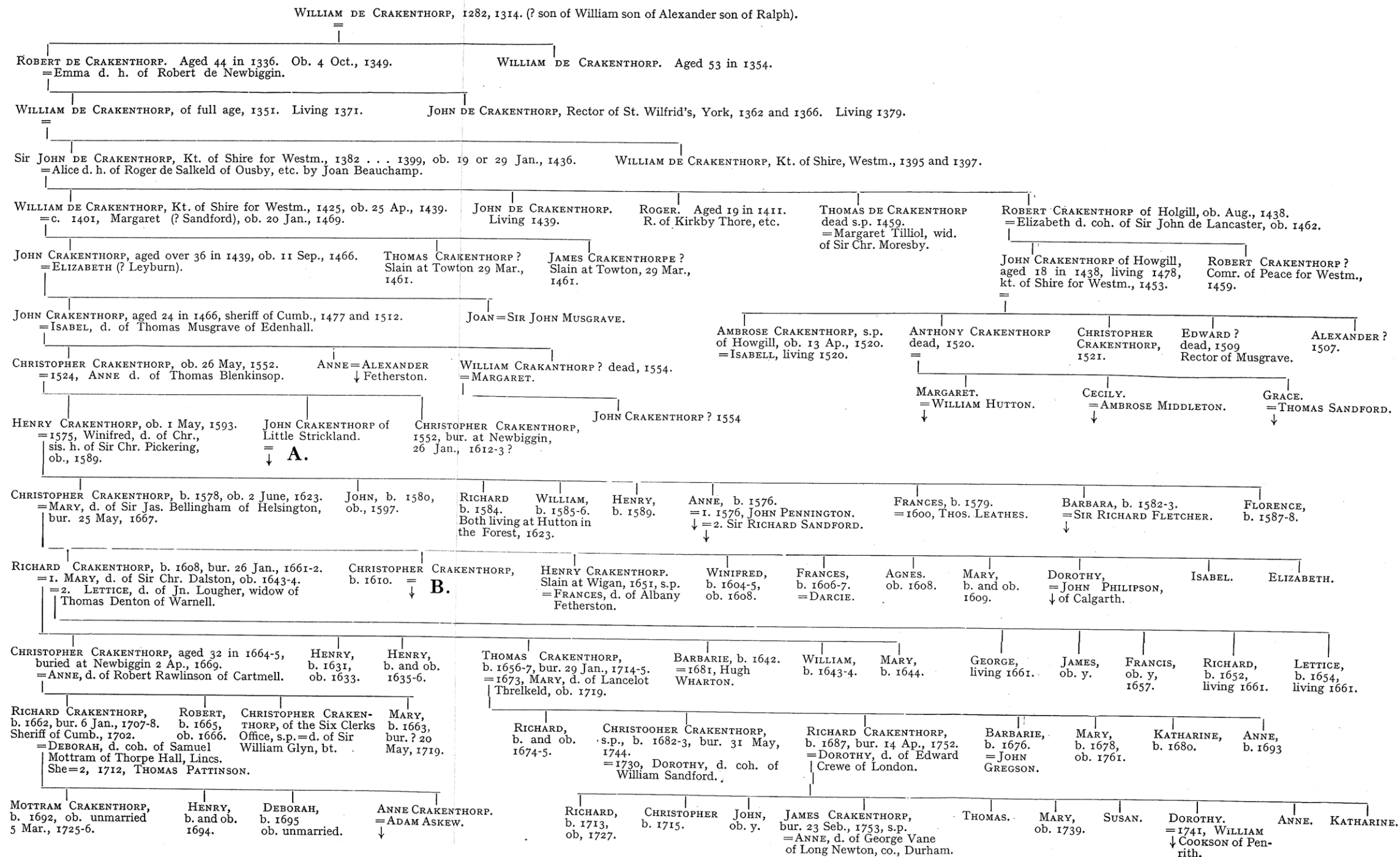


CRAKENTHORPE OF NEW BIGGIN.



ART. VI.—*Crackenthorp of Newbiggin*. By Rev. C. MOOR,  
D.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.

*Read at Carlisle, June 22nd, 1932.*

NICOLSON and Burn, to whom all who are interested in the story of Westmorland and Cumberland are deeply indebted, were of opinion that in all probability the Machells and the Crackenthorps derived from a common ancestor. Mr. Edw. Bellasis, *Lancaster Herald*, in his paper on Machell of Crackenthorp (these *Transactions*, O.S. viii, 416-466) alluded to this opinion, thinking the connection very possible, but that the question cannot be settled in a footnote, or without very careful examination of family deeds. Certainly the arms used by the two families from early times are quite different, but as the common ancestor, if such there was, must have been living before armorial bearings had become hereditary, this does not decide the point. Mr. Bellasis' paper, which quotes several early deeds from the Machell collection, gives the names of a few Crackenthorps who were presumably direct or collateral ancestors of the family at Newbiggin, but a certain obscurity, due to paucity of public records, hangs over those early times.

Geoffrey Malus Catulus (Mauchael, Machell) gave lands in Crackenthorp which he had received from William Malus Catulus (who was living in 1206) to Alexander de Crakenthorp, and his donation was confirmed by his two sons Henry and Thomas, the charter of the former being to the following effect: "I, Henry son of Geoffrey Malus Catulus have granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Alexander, son of Ralph de Crakenthorp and his heirs two bovates of land and two

acres of meadow in the territory of Crackenthorp, with a toft and croft adjacent, which he holds of the gift of my father Geoffrey Malus Catulus." Thomas, brother of Henry, gave a like charter, and perhaps a little later an agreement was made between Richard, son of Bernard de Crakenthorp and William son of Alexander concerning (*de*) the same vill. On Thursday before 12 Mar., 1266-7 William, son of William de Crakenthorp agreed with John Mauchael as to the right of the former to grind his corn at John's mill. (These *Transactions*, o.s. viii, 419).

These deeds are referred to by Nicolson and Burn (i, 345-6), and there is mention of Alexander de Crakantorp as witness to a charter of Walter de Morvill *c.* 1230 (these *Transactions*, n.s. xix, 138). Later in the century Richard de Crakenthorp was a freeholder in Lydel Manor, Cumberland, 18 Mar., 1282 (*ibid.*, xiii, 48) and Robert de Crakenthorp witnessed a charter of William de Goldyngton 6 Jan., 1284 (*Ibid.*, xxiii, 165). Although not certain, it appears likely that the first recorded generations of the family were Ralph, Alexander, William and William de Crakenthorp, Richard and Robert being perhaps younger sons.

Nicolson and Burn begin their Pedigree with William, living in the reigns of Edward I and II, and this seems the wisest course to pursue. Documents are now accessible which until recently we had no means of consulting, and the account which follows will be found to differ in certain respects from those which have hitherto been accepted, but I venture to hope that my reasoning, based upon, and almost too much encumbered by references, will commend itself to readers. To Col. Haswell I am indebted for extracts from the parish registers of Newbiggin and Morland, and for some other notes.

## CRACKENTHORP OF NEWBIGGIN.

## I.

*William de Crakanthorp*, perhaps son of William, son of Alexander, son of Ralph, held Burgham (Brougham) manor, with Christiana Burgham and Henry de Ridding, of Roger de Clifford in 10 Ed. I, 1282 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxii, 341), and witnessed charters *re* Mauld's Meaburn, 17 Jan., 1291 and at Trinity, 1303 (*ibid.*, xii, 327 and 360). He was a juror at Appleby 7 Oct., 1292, and at Westminster in the same year (*Placita de quo Waranto*), and with two others had held Brougham Manor under Robert de Clifford deceased, 7 July, 1314 (*Cal. of Inquisitions*). It seems likely that he had two sons, viz. Robert, born c. 1292, and William, born c. 1301. The younger of these, "William Cracanthorp aged 53," bore witness at Appleby, 10 Aug., 1354, *re* the age of Roger, brother and heir of Robert de Clifford, deceased, saying that he knew that Roger was born on 20 July, 1333, because three days later his own manor of Crakenthorp was burned and destroyed by the Scots. (*Cal. of Inq.*) The Manor was perhaps a lesser one, which did not recover its manorial status after this calamity, for although the Crakenthorps held messuages and lands there at a much later date, they were not again credited with a manor at Crackenthorpe.

With regard to the ages attributed to witnesses and even to principals at Inquisitions, it is known that they are often untrustworthy. Such an expression as "aged over 40" may mean anything up to 60, as we shall see later, but when men are spoken of as "aged 53" or "aged 44" it looks as if they had themselves told the jury how old they were, and that such might be accepted as reasonably correct. Assuming therefore that only nine years separated Robert from William de Crakenthorp, it is obvious that they could not have been father and son.



## II.

*Robert de Crakenthorp*, the elder brother, was apparently defendant in a case brought by William de Melton and Peter de Malo Lacu (Mauley), who said that the Prior of Watton, Robert de Crakenthorp, and many others committed trespass in their manors at Lockington, Yorkshire, whilst the said William and Peter were serving the king in Scotland, and under his protection (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 2 Dec., 1311). Lockington and Watton are a very long way from Newbiggin, but distant though it was, the Priory at that time held one-third part of the manor of Lowther, so that it had a Westmorland connection, and Robert was taking the part of a neighbour, perhaps, in some dispute about property. The escapade was just the sort of excitement to appeal to an impetuous youth in the stormy days of Edward II; but later in life he found more profitable vent for his superfluous energy, as is shewn by his testimony at the proof of age of Helen de Newbiggyng in October, 1336, when he was "44 years of age." He said that he knew Helen to have been 18 on 18 Oct., 1336, "because in the year of her birth he went to Gascony to do his merchandise, and that was eighteen years ago." He presented Rectors to Newbiggin in 13 and 16 Edward III (N. & B., i, 367), was made assessor and collector of subsidy in Westmorland 1 Oct., 1344 and 2 Aug., 1345 (*Cal. of Fine Rolls*), and died 4 Oct., 1349. At his Inquisition at Appleby in January, 1351, delayed perhaps by the prevalence of the Black Death (of which he may have died) two years before, it was shewn that he had held the manor of Newbiggin jointly with his wife Emma deceased, with remainder to their son William, who was of age, and the heirs of his body (Chancery Inq., 24 Edward III, file 107/27).

That Emma was daughter and heiress or co-heiress of Robert de Newbiggin is proved by the fact that the latter held Newbiggin of the Clifford Fee in 1282 (these *Trans-*

*actions*, N.S. xxii, 342), and of Robert de Clifford, deceased, 28 July, 1314, and was overlord at Kirkby Thore, 3 Jan., 1310 (*Cal. of Inq.*), and that he presented a Rector to Newbiggin in 1314, whereas it was Robert de Crakenthorp who did so in 1339 and 1342 (N. & B., i, 366-7). Robert de Newbiggyng was "over 70 years of age" in Lent, 1329 when he bore witness at the proof of age of Alice, daughter of Denise de Sourby, saying that on 14 Sep. seventeen years before he had married his daughter Avice to John de Kirkosewald (*Cal. of Inq.*). As we do not hear of Avice again in connection with Newbiggin, it is likely that she had died without issue before 1339, leaving her sister Emma as sole heiress to inherit the manor and advowson. There is no Inquisition of Robert de Newbiggin, but Thomas de Neubygyng, who may have been his brother, left a widow Joan, who held lands at Glassonby, Kirk Bampton, etc., and dying in 1329, left a son John, who died young in 1330, and three daughters, viz. Margaret and Helen, both baptised at Newbiggin, and Alice. Of these, Helen was eighteen in 1336, and Margaret married John de Moryceby (*Cal. of Inq.* and *cf.* these *Transactions*, N.S. xxiii, 204).

Robert de Crakenthorp appears to have had two sons, William and John. The latter, Rector of St. Wilfrid's, York, had a suit *re* the goods of his predecessor in the Rectory 16 June, 1362 (*Cal. of Papal Registers*), was still Rector there 8 May, 1366, and was a chaplain in Yorkshire 1377 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*), and chaplain of St. Mary's, York, 3 Richard II (*Cal. of Inq.*).

### III.

*William de Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Robert and Emma, being of full age in 1551, was perhaps born 1325-30. John, son of Roger, quondam de Lancastre, in his will dated Friday after 13 Jan. and proved 29 Mar., desired to be buried in St. Cuthbert's Chapel at Milburn and left to

William de Crakynthorp a horse "of the two which seem best to him," making him also his executor (*Testamenta Karleolensia*). On 15 Feb., 1368 there was an order to elect a coroner for Westmorland vice William de Craken-thorp, insufficiently qualified, and on 25 Oct. in that year an Inquiry *re* the complaint of Roger de Clifford that William de Krakanthorp and others had trespassed against him at Newbiggin, Kirkby Thore, Krakanthorp, Appleby, and elsewhere (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). On 3 May, 1369, he was a juror at the Inquisition *re* the feoffees of the Cliffords, and was reported as holding the manor of Newbigging, and with two others the manor of Brugham (these *Transactions* N.S. xxii, 331). He was a juror at Appleby 6 Sep., 1370, and a witness in February, 1371 (*ibid.*, xii, 485 and 460). It is likely that he had two sons, John and William, of whom the latter was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland 27 Jan., 1395 and 17 Sep., 1397 (*Roll of Parliament*), receiving £14. 8s. on 15 Feb., 1395 for 36 days attendance and £19. 12s. on 31 Jan., 1398 for 49 days (*Cal. of Close Rolls*).

#### IV.

*John de Crakenthorp*, the elder brother, was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland 7 May, 1382, 20 Oct., 1385, 17 Jan., 1391, 20 Jan., 1393, and as "John de Crakenthorp chivaler," 6 Oct., 1399 (*Roll. of Parl.*). At that time "Knights of the Shire" in Parliament were not always actually knights, but that John was so in 1399 is implied by the epithet Chivaler, and also by his description in a papal register of the previous year. In May, 1382, he received £12 for his expenses during 28 days, on 6 Dec., 1385 for 62 days £24. 16s., on 2 May, 1390, for 60 days £24, and on 10 Feb., 1393 for 46 days £18. 8s. (*Cal. of Close Rolls*). He and others were ordered on 20 Nov., 1386 to arrest George, son and heir of John de Warthewyk, knight, a minor, and to deliver him to John de Scarde-

burgh, to whom the king had granted his custody and marriage. To him Thomas de Clifford granted for life the constablership of Burgh under Staynesmore Castle, 1 Feb., 1390, and he was attorney of the same Thomas 11 Jan., 1391 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*), and of Queen Anne in a deed assigning dower to Elizabeth, widow of the aforesaid Thomas, 15 Ap., 1392 (*Cal. of Close R.*). He was acting sheriff of Westmorland 12 Nov., 1392, and in 1400 and 1408 (*Roll of Sheriffs*), as well as in 1397 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). John de Crakanthorp, "donsel, nobleman," and his wife Alice, "noblewoman," had a faculty to choose confessors 14 Sep., 1398 (*Cal. of Papal Reg.*). He and others were guardians of John, kinsman and heir of William, Lord Latymer, with 100 marks p. a. for his maintenance, 19 May, 1399. He was a Commissioner *re* moneys in Westmorland 28 June, 1406, and Commissioner of Array there 1 Ap., 1418. John, Lord Clifford, had licence to enfeoff him and others of his Castles and Manors of Appleby, Brougham, and Skipton in Craven, with the Honor of Skipton, 7 May, 1415 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). In March, 1399, he was a juror at the Inquisition of William de Lancaster, knight (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, 486), and on 14 Sep., 1411 was a tenant of Shap Abbey at Rosgill (*ibid.*, xiv, 50). In 10 Henry V he held a third part of Brougham Manor (N. & B., i, 394).

John de Crakenthorp died 19 or 29 Jan., 1436, and his Inquisition taken at Appleby shewed that he had held in Westmorland 18 messuages, 213 acres of land, meadow, wood and pasture, a windmill, a watermill and twopence rent in Newbiggin, with the advowson of Newbiggin Church, of Thomas, Lord Clifford; also three messuages, a cottage, and 143 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Kirkby Thore, of Ralph de Kirkeby; also a messuage and 23 acres of land and meadow in Knokke, of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; also a messuage and 21 acres of land and pasture in Meburn Maulde, of Richard Vernon,

knight; also a messuage in Appleby in le Castelgarth, of the king; also two messuages, a cottage, and 23 acres of land and meadow in Crakanthorp, of John Mauchale. His Inquisition at Penrith shewed that he held in Cumberland 12 messuages and 212 acres of land, meadow and wood, a watermill and one-third of a windmill in Ullesby (Ousby), of the king; also a messuage and 6 acres of land, five purprestures and two half purprestures in Great Salkeld, of Joan, Countess of Westmorland; also  $2\frac{1}{2}$  messuages in Penrith, of the same Countess; and also 6 messuages and 200 acres of land, meadow, wood and pasture in Skirwith, all those in Ullesby, Great Salkeld, Penrith, and Skirwith in right of his wife Alice deceased, with remainder to their son William Crakenthorp. He held also a messuage and 20 acres of land in Culgarth, with a messuage and 12 acres of land in Blencarn. He left William, his son and heir, aged over 40. (*Chancery Inq.*, 14 Henry VI, Series ii, 74/29).

Nicolson and Burn considered that John's wife was a Brisco, but I have not found mention of that family as holding lands that came to John with her. Alice was a lady of considerable property, holding estates at Ousby and Skirwith, with possessions at Great Salkeld and Penrith, so that the natural presumption is that she was an heiress. To prove her parentage was not quite easy but Mr. T. H. B. Graham, in these *Transactions*, n.s. xii, 44-54, traced the descent of lands at Ousby from about 1216 to 1370-1, showing that the manor there had been much subdivided, and mentioning that Clement and Joan de Crofton in 1355 and John de Raughton in 1360 had granted portions thereof to Roger and Joan de Salkeld. Application for the former grant appears in the Inquisitiones ad quod damnum of 29 Edward III, when Clement de Crofton and his wife Joan desired to grant a third part of a moiety of Ousby Manor to Roger de Salkeld, Joan, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, and the

heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Roger, Clement retaining Crofton Manor and other lands. The will of this Roger de Salkeld was proved 16 Jan., 1379. He left money for masses for his soul, and for those of Eudo Russell and his wife, Adam Russell and Alexander Blaber, with 13s. 4d. to the light of St. Mary at Salkeld. To his daughter Margaret he left 40s., to his wife and his daughter Alice his furniture and household utensils. To his brother Hugh all his arms, and to Hugh's two sons 20s. Half of the residue to his daughter Alice, and the other half to be distributed for his soul. His brother Hugh and his own wife Joan to be executors (*Test. Karl.*). The Inquisition of the same Roger was held at Penrith on Tuesday after 25 Ap., 1379. He held no lands of the king in capite, but with his wife Joan was seized of a third part of a moiety of Ullesby Manor of the gift of Clement de Crofton and his wife Joan. Joan de Raghton had given to them and the heirs of their bodies an eighth part of the said Manor. Their heirs are Margaret, aged 30, wife of Thomas de . . . and Alice, aged 24, wife of John Crakanthorp (*Chancery Inq.*, 2 Richard II, 48, now c. 136, 5).

The Inquisition of Joan Salkeld, his widow, was held at Penrith on Tuesday after 25 Ap., 1415. She held the same third part of a moiety and eighth part of Ullesby Manor, and also half of a moiety thereof, this last the gift of Alice, daughter and heiress of William Bouche, knight, to Roger and Joan and the heirs of their bodies. The several portions, amounting to rather more than half of the manor, were together worth 26s. 8d. p. a. Joan Salkeld died 10 Mar., 1415, leaving Alice de Krakanthorp wife of John Crakanthorp, daughter and heiress of herself and Roger, and aged over 40. (*Chancery Inq.*, 2 Henry V, 25, now c. 138, 8). Margaret, the elder sister, had evidently died without surviving issue. There is no mention of lands at Skirwith, and it is possible that these

were still, "by the courtesy of England," in the hands of Thomas, husband of Margaret. That Roger de Salkeld had retained some connection with his native place is indicated by his legacy to a light in the church there. He was probably son of Richard, son of John de Salkeld of Old Salkeld (*cf. Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563-4, and these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv, 238-255).

Besides his son and heir William, John de Crakenthorp had a younger son John, living in 1439, probably the same who was at one time in the service of Elizabeth, Lady Clifford, for the Inventory of that lady, who died in March, 1424, includes "the sum of £128 in gold in the hands of John de Crakenthorp, junior" (*Surtees Soc.*, vol. xlv, p. 85). Another son may have been Roger, who on 8 Jan., 1411, "studying in arts and in his twentieth year," had a dispensation to hold a benefice with cure of souls, "even if a perpetual vicarage" (*Cal. of Papal Reg.*). On 20 July, 1430, Roger Crakenthorp, parson of Kirkby Thore, exchanged thence to Workington (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). Robert Crakenthorp of Holgill, "a sixth brother of the Crakenthorps of Newbigginz" (Sir D. Fleming, 1671), was apparently another son of John. Of him later.

According to Nicolson and Burn (i, 368) there were two others in the same generation, viz. Thomas and James, both slain at Towton 29 Mar., 1461, fighting on the Lancastrian side, and it is true that Edmund Sandford, writing in 1675, said that two of the family were thus slain, though he does not give their names. I venture to place them in the next generation, for the reason that as sons of John they would have been from 60 to 70 years of age in 1461. Nevertheless there certainly was a Thomas Crakenthorp, whose presumed age would make it likely that he was son of John senior and brother of William. Thomas was sheriff of Cumberland 9 Nov., 1448 (*Roll of Sheriffs*), knight of the Shire for Cumberland 17 Oct., 1450, for Westmorland 3 July, 1455 (*Roll of Parl.*). To him were

granted the marriages of Maud and Isabel, daughters and heiresses of Robert Halclough deceased, 30 July, 1455 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). He could not have fought at Towton, because Margaret, Lady Moresby, who died 5 Aug., 1459, is, in her Inquisition, spoken of as widow (*nuper uxor*) of Thomas Crakenthorp. She was daughter of Sir Peter de Tilliol and co-heiress of her brother Robert, an idiot, from whom she inherited a moiety of Scaleby Castle and other property. Her first husband was Sir Christopher Moresby, and at her death on 5 Aug., 1459 she left by him a son and heir Christopher, "aged over 30," and in fact little under 40, since at his death two years later he left a son and heir Christopher, "aged 19" (*Chancery Inq.*, 37 Henry VI, 30, now c. 139, 173 and 1 Edward IV, 35, now c. 140, 4). There is no suggestion that Thomas Crakenthorp left issue.

## V.

*William Crakenthorp* of Newbiggin, son and heir of John, having recently with his wife Margaret acquired from John Crakenthorp four messuages and 24 acres of land and meadow in Ousby, the grant was confirmed 24 Nov., 1401 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). This looks like provision for his marriage, and the fact that his son and heir was born about two years later adds probability to the conjecture. In 1436 he was "aged over 40," a polite guess which in the case of his mother had meant about 60. His parents were already married in 1379, so that we may suppose him to have been born not long afterwards. During his lifetime the name William Crakenthorp occurs six times in the *Roll of Parliament*, and as he must have been very young in 1395, I give to his uncle William the credit of representing Westmorland, 27 Jan., 1395 and 17 Sep., 1397. Which of the two was Burgess for Appleby 6 Oct., 1399 and 15 Feb., 1406, and which as William de Crakenthorp, chivaler, sat for the County 15 Sep., 1402 is hard to determine, but I think that it must have been the younger man, not then



called chivaler, who did so 19 April, 1425 (*Roll of Parl.*). He was made Assessor, etc., of subsidy in Westmorland, 2 Jan., 1412, Commissioner of Peace there 26 Mar., 1411, and in 1412, 1413 and 1416, for Commissions of the Peace were not then given for life, but were frequently renewed. He was Commissioner of Array there 10 July, 1434, and in 1437, and a Commissioner *re* the complaint of Elizabeth Crakenthorp of Howgill, his sister in law, 11 Mar., 1439 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*).

William Crakenthorp survived his aged father three years, and died 25 Ap., 1439. His Inquisition, taken both at Brougham and at Penrith 15 May, 1439, shewed that he held with slight variations the lands of his father and mother, thus: at Newbegyn 18 messuages, 213 acres, a watermill, a fulling-mill (*molendinum fullonium*), and advowson of the church; at Kirkbythore 30 messuages, a cottage, and 143 acres; "Le donmore mora"; at Knolle (*Knokke*) a messuage and 23 acres; at Meburn Maulde a messuage and 21 acres; at Appilby a messuage in Castelgarth; at Crakanthorp two messuages, a cottage and 22 acres; at Burgham (in conjunction with is wife Margaret, who survives, by grant to them and the heirs of their bodies) six messuages, 52 acres, and a third part of the dominium. In Cumberland he held at Ullesby 12 messuages, 212 acres, a watermill, and one third of a fulling-mill (*molendinum fullereticum*); at Penreth rents; at Skirwith five messuages, 150 acres, and 10 acres of wood at a place called Le Bank; at Blencarne one acre; at Ullesby five messuages and a close called Thronathwaitclos; at Salkeld five messuages and 6 acres, a purpresture called Grymisholme, and half purprestures called Southfyt, Kyngynsflat, and Milneholme. The lands at Kirkby Thore were given by his father to him and his wife Margaret, who survives, "with reversion after their deaths to a certain John Crakenthorp, as cousin and heir of the said John C. senior, viz., as son of William, son

of John C. senior . . . A certain John Crakanthorp, brother of the said William, holds for life by grant from John C., father of William C., certain lands in Salkeld, with reversion after his death to John C., son of William C. as cousin and heir of John C. senior." The said William Crakenthorp left John Crakenthorp, aged over 36, his son and heir (*Chancery Inq.*, 17 Henry VI, file 92, No. 35 b.). The tautology of this Inquisition, taken with that of John Crakenthorp, senior, make it plain that the line of succession passed through William and not through his brother John, who held merely a younger son's portion for life. We may hazard a guess that the "cousin," i.e. grandson, was spoken of as heir either because William was not expected to live long, or because the grandfather wished to settle the property for as long a time as possible.

Margaret, widow of William Crakenthorp, outlived her husband for nearly thirty years, and her son John for more than two. In 1452, in right of the said William, and jointly with their son and heir John, she held one third of Brougham manor of Robert de Clifford (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxii, 341). She died 20 Jan., 1469, and her Inquisition, which is somewhat illegible, says that she held certain lands in dower, viz. at Kirkbythrew, Crakenthorp, Newbigging, Knoke and Burgham, with rents at Appulby. She left as her heir John Crakenthorp, aged over 24, who is shewn later to have been her grandson. Nicolson and Burn consider that she was born a Sandford, which is not improbable. The Rev. R. P. Brown thought that she was a sister of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxvi, 164), but this could not have been the case because the Bishop was born c. 1440, and Margaret was already married in 1401. Among her children by William Crakenthorp were probably the "two sons of the Crakenthorpes of Newbiggin" (according to N. and B., Thomas and James), who were killed at Towton.

## VI.

*John Crakenthorp*, son and heir of William, was born about 1402, and is seldom mentioned in public documents. On 16 Oct., 1449 John Wharton of Kirkby Thore owed five marks to John Crakynghorp, late Eschestor of Cumberland and Westmorland. In 1452 he was reported as holding Newbiggin of the Cliffords. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, is said by Nicolson and Burn to have been a Leyburn. On 11 Sept., 1466 he died, but his Inquisition was not taken by the King's Eschestor until 15 Ap., 1505 when it was found that he had died seized of the manor of Newbygyng, held of the king by knight service and payment of 20s. p.a., and worth 100s. p.a., and that his son and heir John, aged 24 when the father died, had held the manor since that time. The delay of more than forty-eight years between the death and the Inquisition would be inexplicable had we not been told the reason, viz. that "Henry, Lord de Clifford, after the death of the said John, the father, took from the said John, the son, rent, homage and relief by reason of the manor aforesaid, inasmuch as the same Lord de Clyfford claims the said manor to be held of him, unjustly and without any title, by usurpation upon the king's title" (*Cal. of Inq.*, Henry VII). Several Inquisitions, of men who had during the previous forty years, and whose overlordship Henry had claimed, were held by the King's Escheator in 1505, and this one, though disappointing in its brevity, is not without interest of another kind. John, Lord Clifford, who like his ancestors ever since the time of the Veteriponts had been overlords of Newbiggin, was killed at the battle of Towton, 29 Mar., 1461, fighting for King Henry VI. As the result of the Lancastrian defeat, Edward IV was acknowledged as king, and his first Parliament passed an Act of Attainder against many of the supporters of Henry, including Lord Clifford, at whose Inquisition it was therefore found that "he held no lands

in any County" (N. and B., i, 285). All his property had been escheated to the king, who had in consequence become the immediate overlord of Newbiggin.

John, Lord Clifford, had however left a son and heir Henry Clifford, about seven years of age, who was taken care of by his mother until she married again, and then by his step-father 3rd Lancelot Threlkeld of Yanwith. For some years he lived a precarious life, and ever afterwards one of great simplicity, so that he came to be known as the Shepherd Lord. When John Crakenthorp died in 1466, Henry was still so young that not he but his advisers must have been responsible for his action in so far ignoring the attainder and confiscation as to take to himself the homage and relief due for Newbiggin from John Crakenthorp's heir. The accession of Henry VII brought to Henry Clifford a reversal of the attainder and restoration of his honours and lands, but apparently the overlordship of Newbiggin was, by accident or design, not included in the restoration. Apparently also, unless the Inquisition of 1505 was very imperfect, the Crakenthorps lost much property by their adherence to the Lancastrian cause.

## VII.

*John Crakenthorp*, son and heir of the last, and aged 24 in 1466, was made a Commissioner of Array as "John Crakenthorp, Knight, in Cumberland 7 Mar., 1472, Assessor, etc. of subsidy there and in Westmorland 1 Aug., 1483, Commissioner of Peace in Cumberland at various times from 11 Mar., 1485 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*), Sheriff of Cumberland at Michaelmas, 1477, and 7 Nov., 1512 (*Roll of Sheriffs*). He was an Executor of the will of Margaret Musgrave 9 Mar., 1509 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 193). In 20 Henry VII he, William Byrde, and John Burgham each paid 11s. for suit of the county for Brougham, and in 18 Henry VIII he, Christopher Burgham and William Bird held Brougham (N. and B. i, 394). He

married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Musgrave of Edenhall, whose son John married Joan, daughter of John Crakenthorp (*Visitation of Yorks*, 1563-4, and Surtees Soc., vol. cxliv, 15). His daughter Anne became wife of Alexander Fetherston and had issue (*Visitation Pedigree of Fetherston*, 1665). William Crakenthorp, who was dead in 1 Philip and Mary, 1554 (when his widow Margaret and their son John, with Thomas Burgham and Mary, widow of Henry Byrde, held Brougham) is considered by Nicolson and Burn (i, 394) to have been his younger son. There is no trace of any Will or Inquisition of John Crakenthorp, but if he was still living in 18 Henry VIII, 1526, he must have attained a great age, like his great grandfather of the same name. In his Will of 25 Jan., 1501 Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, left to John Crackenthorp 40 marks for building his house (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxvi, 164 and 218).

About this time there were Crakenthorps in other parts of England, who may have been descended from younger sons of the Newbiggin family, or on the other hand may have taken their name from forefathers coming originally from Crackenthorp in Westmorland, for there seems to be no other place in England so called. Thus, on 19 Nov., 1509, John Crakenthorp was made Commissioner of Peace at Cambridge, and on 23 Aug., 1515, Commissioner of gaol delivery there. On 12 May, 1522, John Crakenthorp of Bungay, Suffolk, alias of Feversham in Kent, had Protection, going in the retinue of Richard Thirkyll in the Bon Espoeyr (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*). On 8 Oct., 1526, John Crakenthorp of Chipping Walden, Essex, made his Will, naming his son Thomas, his wives Alice and Mabel, and his daughters Annes, Kateryn, and Elyn, wife of Segar Nicolson (*P.C.C.*). In 1531 Sir Thomas Crakynghorpe, aunkyre (anchorite) of Feversham, wrote to Thomas Cromwell asking him to hear the mayor of Faversham, sending two capons by his "poor

sister," asking Cromwell to write to the Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, for repairs to be done to the "ancreage" of Feversham, and recommending "the suit of the poor woman in the Court of Arches." (*Letters and Papers, etc.*).

## VIII.

*Christopher Crakenthorp* succeeded his father John, and on 4 Ap., 1524 the vicar of Skipton had licence to marry him to Anne Blenkinsop in the Chapel of Barden (Surtees Soc., xlv, 373). According to Nicolson and Burn, she was of the Belbeck family, and in that case the dates make it probable that she was daughter of Thomas Blenkinsop by his wife Eleanor Leygh. If the John Crakenthorp to whom Bishop Langton left money in 1501 for building his house was Christopher's father, which seems likely, Christopher himself cannot be credited with its foundation or refoundation (for there must have been a house there before), but he certainly built the Hall, perhaps completing John's work, as his own inscription has it:

"Cristofer Crakanthorpe thus ye me call  
Whiche in my tym dyde bylde this hall  
The yer of our lorde who lyst to see  
A.M. fyve hundreth thyrty and three."

He was a Commissioner in 1556 *re* the lands and heir of William Musgrave of Burgh deceased, and was on a special jury at Carlisle 5 Oct., 1557. In that year and later he was among the gentlemen of Westmorland appointed to assist the deputy Warden of the Western Marches, at a retaining fee of £6. 13s. 4d. p.a., being in Carlisle 24 Nov., 1542 for defence against the Scots, who were expected to attack, and with others making a report in 1543 as to the defence of the Marches. On 24 Oct., 1543 he had a grant of the White Friars in Appleby, and two days later, for £255. 3s., a grant of Hale Grange in Kirkby Thore and lands in Newbiggin, late of Holm Cultram Abbey; also a house and

premises late of the White Friars, with garden there and in Bonegate; also the manor of Hardendale and Wasdale, Westmorland, late of Byland Abbey, with lands of seventeen tenants there and in Shap, and all appurtenances of the said manor in Wasdale Foot and Head (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*). Thus Christopher did much to neutralise the misfortunes which his family had incurred by their support of the Lancastrian cause two generations before, and there is no evidence that either he or his descendants suffered in any way for their share in the "spoils of the monasteries," which in fact he had purchased at the price which was considered reasonable at the time. As regards the religious opinions of the family during this time of change, they do not seem to have followed the example of the Blenkinsops in becoming Recusants.

Christopher Crakenthorp died 26 May, 1552, and his Inquisition was made at Temple Sowerby on 5 Sep., following. He held Hale Grange in Kirkby Thore, the manor of Hardendale and Wasdale and that of Little Strickland, with lands there and in Appleby, Newbiggin, Mauldes-Meburne, and Crakenthorp, and by his will, dated 1 Aug., 5 Edward VI, 1551, he left to his younger sons for their lives his lands in Little Strickland, and to his wife Anne certain lands for dower. His son and heir Henry was over 23 years of age (*Chancery Inq.*, 5 Edward VI, Series ii, 97/124). Of the younger sons, John founded a family at Little Strickland, as will appear. Christopher is not mentioned later in connection with that place, and may perhaps have been buried at Newbiggin 26 Jan., 1612-3, as suggested below.

## IX.

*Henry Crakenthorp* of Newbiggin, son and heir of Christopher by his wife Anne Blenkinsop, had livery of his father's lands 4 Feb., 1553 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). He was

Sheriff of Westmorland in the minority of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, 25 June, 1571 (*Roll of Sheriffs*), built the tower at Newbiggin Hall, and added to his property by obtaining from Thomas Hutton in 1584 about 400 acres and rights of common pasture at Ousby, and by purchasing Ousby Manor and nearly 4000 acres there from him in 1591 (these *Transactions*, n.s. xi, 18). According to Sir D. Fleming he married four times, viz. a Dalston, a Sandford [Margaret, daughter of Thomas Sandford by Grace Crakenthorp], a Carnaby, and a Pickering, but had children only by the last. The parentage and immediate descent of Winifred Pickering are indicated by the Inquisitions of her grandfather William and her brother Sir Christopher. That of William Pickering esq., taken at Penrith 20 Nov., 1588 found that " he was seized of the Manor of Threlkeld for his life after the death of his late wife Wenefride, having held the same in her right during her lifetime, and the said manor falls at his death to Christopher Pykering, son and heir of Christopher Pykering deceased, who was son and heir of the said Winifred and of him, the said William. Which Christopher is of full age, viz. over 30. The said William died 20 Feb., 29 Elizabeth, 1587 " (*Chancery Inq.*, 31 Elizabeth, Series ii, 222/31). That of Sir Christopher Pickering, taken at Appleby 25 Oct., 1621, shewed that " he was seized of the Manor of Ormeshead alias Ormsyde, and of a capital messuage called Ormsyde Hall, and of lands etc. there and at Breeks and Stainmoregill." There is no mention of Threlkeld Manor, and he had settled the reversion to the aforesaid premises upon the sons of his sister Mary Dalston. He died 15 Jan., 1620-1. " Winifred Crakenthorp, late wife of Henry Crakenthorp of Newbigging, esq., was his sister and co-heiress, another sister being Mary, wife of Thomas Dalston, and over 30 years of age. His co-heirs are Christopher Crakenthorp of Newbigging, esq., son and heir of the said Winifred, and the said Mary Dalston "



(*Chancery Inq.*, 19 James I, Series ii, 389/112). The monument of Sir Christopher Pickering at Ormside gives his age as "in his 76th year," so that he was well over 30 at the death of his grandfather, who was himself a very old man. The other Sir Christopher, who left only a daughter Anne, was his great uncle.

Henry Crakenthorp had by Winifred nine children, all baptised at Newbiggin, viz. Anne 25 Nov., 1576, Christopher 13 June, 1578, Francis 13 Sep., 1579, John 15 Dec., 1580, Barbarie 3 Feb., 1582-3, Richard 9 Aug., 1584, William 6 Mar., 1585-6, Florence 3 Mar., 1587-8, and Henry 20 Aug., 1589. Their mother was buried 24 Aug., 1589, and "the worshipfull Henry Crakanthorp, esq., 1 May, 1593. Of this family John was buried 22 Oct., 1597, Anne was married to Mr. John Pennington, 27 Sep., 1596, and afterwards to Sir Richard Sandford. Francis was married at Ormside to Mr. Thomas Leaites 20 Oct., 1600, and Barbara became wife of Sir Richard Fletcher.

In his Will, dated 19 April, 1593, and proved 1596, Henry Crakenthorp mentioned all his children (*Carlisle P. R.*). His Inquisition was taken at Temple Sowerby 11 June, 1593. He died seized of the Manor of Newbigging; of eight messuages, etc., in Kirkbythore; of the Manor of Hardendaill and Wasdaill; of a burgage in Appulbie; of the reversion to the Manor of Parva Strickland, "which John Crakenthorp, gentleman, brother of the said Henry, holds for life, and the said John is still living"; of three parts of a more in Kierbiethure; of the Manors of Ullesbie and Banck in Cumberland; and of the reversion of "a park or close called Culgarth Park, which Thomas Lambert holds in farm." By indenture of 12 April, 1593, he let on lease to Christopher Pickering and others the Manor of Hardendaill and Wasdaill and that of Ullesbie for 21 years at £46. p.a., to hold to the said Henry Crakenthorp and his heirs. By his Will of 19 April, 1593 he left to the said feoffees the remainder of his

estate, to hold during the minority of his son and heir, and in view of the marriages of his daughters, Anne, Frances, Barbara and Florence, who are unmarried and under age. Christopher Crakenthorp is his son and heir, aged 15 years and 10 days at the date of this Inquisition (*Chancery Inq.*, 35 Elizabeth, Series ii, 235/92).

The fact that at the time of Henry's death his eldest child was under seventeen, and his son and heir under fifteen, and that they were also motherless, makes it necessary to believe that they had a resident guardian to take care of them and bring them up. Their uncle Sir Christopher Pickering lived at Ormside, and their aunt Mary Dalston was probably married and had a growing family. Their father may have had a sister available for guardianship, but it would certainly be thought advisable for a man to act as head of the household during the minority of the heir. In these circumstances it is a fair conjecture that their father's youngest brother John, who had a large family there, took charge of the orphans at Newbiggin. If this were so, since he was acting as head of the family and practically resident squire, he was presumably the "Christopher Crakenthorpe esq.," who was buried at Newbiggin 26 Jan., 1612-3, and who otherwise would not seem to fit into the Pedigree. No will of his is extant, and there is no record of his marriage, so that he may have been the kind bachelor uncle to whom they were all indebted for early training and fatherly care.

## X.

*Christopher Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Sir James Bellingham of Helsington, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen of Workington (*Visitation Pedigree*, and that of Bellingham, 1665). They had ten or more children, viz. Winifred, baptised at Newbiggin, 3 Mar., 1604-5, and buried there, with her

sister Anesse (Agnes) 13 Sep., 1608, Frances, baptised 18 Jan., 1606-7, Richard, 1 May, 1608, Mary, 11 May, and buried 21 June, 1609, Christopher, baptised 30 July, 1610, Henry, 5 April, 1617, Robert?, Isabel, Elizabeth and Dorothy, who married John Philipson of Calgarth (*Visitation Pedigree of Philipson*, 1665). Their father, "Xpofcr Crakanthorpe, esq.," was buried 3 June, 1623, and their mother 25 May, 1667.

The Will of Christopher Crakenthrop, though named in the Index, is not extant at Carlisle. His Inquisition was taken at Keswick 12 April, 1624, to the following effect: The jurors say that one Henry Crakenthrop, father of the said Christopher, was seised of the manor and advowson of Newbigging, and of lands there and in Kirkbythore, and of premises in Hardendale and Wasdale, and of the Manors of Ullesbie and Banke, and of lands, etc. there. The said Henry by indenture of 15 Dec., 1575 granted to Christopher and Lancelot Pickering, in view of a marriage between himself and Winifred, sister of the said Christopher Pickering, the aforesaid premises for his own use for life, with remainder to his issue male by the said Winifred, and there was issue Christopher aforesaid and others. Henry died and Christopher entered into possession of the said premises, except portions sold (described).

The said Christopher made his Will 20 Aug. (? 1622), thus: His lands to be divided into three parts, one part to the king during the minority of his son and heir apparent, another part to his wife, if she stand to her feoffment, and the third part for payment of his daughters' portions, if his goods will not suffice. A lease to be made for 21 years to his brethren Sir Richard Sandforth and Sir Richard Fletcher, knights, till the said portions be paid, viz. to his daughter Francis Crakenthrop £500, to his daughters Isabel, Dorothy and Elizabeth Crakenthrop, each £200.

To his sons . . . and Robert (?) each an annuity of £10

from Newbigging, which they are never to sell. His children's maintenance and education to be paid for from his lands. If . . . , his son and heir, die, then his second son Henry to be heir, as his son Richard was. The said Manor and lands were charged with an annual rent of £10 to William Crakenthop, gentleman, and the same to Richard Crakenthop, sons of the aforesaid Henry Crakenthop. The said William and Richard are living at Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland. The said Christopher Crakenthop died 2 June last, 1623. Maria his late wife survives. Richard Crakenthop, aged 15 years, 11 months and 11 days at the date of this Inquisition is his son and heir (*Chancery Inq.*, 22 James I, Series II, 404/124).

Of his younger sons, Henry married Frances, daughter of Albany Fetherston of Fetherston Haugh (*Foster's Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615 and 1666, p. 53), but had no children, and was slain at Wigan, 1651. It is possible that Christopher, another son, may have lived and had a family at Newbiggin, but as that Christopher may have been of the Little Strickland family, he will be spoken of later.

## XI.

*Richard Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Christopher by Mary Bellingham, married first Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston of Acorn bank by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Hutton of Penrith (*Visitation Pedigree of Dalston*, 1665). and had by her Henry, baptised 27 Sep., 1631, and buried 5 Jane, 1633, Christopher, his son and heir, Henry, baptised 27 Jan. and buried 28 Jan., 1636-7, Thomas, baptised 5 Feb. 1636-7, Marie 3 June, 1641, Barbarie 14 Dec., 1642, William 11 Mar., 1643-4, and Mary 29 Mar., 1644. Their mother was buried 1643-4, and their father married secondly Lettice, "daughter of one Lougher, a clergyman in Staffordshire, and relict of Thomas Denton of Warnell, esq." (N. & B., i,

370), or according to the Visitation Pedigree of Denton, 1665, "daughter of John Lougher of Perton, co. Stafford, esq." By her he had George, James, baptised 22 May, 1651, Richard 23 Sep., 1652, Francis 17 Aug., 1653, and buried 16 Dec., 1657, with a daughter unnamed, and apparently Lettice, born at Banke and baptised 15 Feb., 1653-4. Their father was buried 26 Jan., 1661-2. Of this family, Thomas was ancestor of the last Crakenthorps of the original stock, and Barbara appears to have married Mr. Hugh Wharton of Wharton Hall, 18 Aug., 1681.

Richard Crakenthorp was a supporter of the king during the Rebellion, and it must have been a cause of grief to him that his cousin of the same name at Little Strickland adhered to the cause of Parliament. He was himself mentioned as a "delinquent" 13 April 1648, and two years later, on 25 April, 1650, it was reported that he "was in both wars, but never compounded." He was thereupon fined £214. 6s. 8d. (*Cal. of Committee for Compounding*).

Richard Crakenthorp in his Will, dated 20 May, 1661, and proved at Penrith 8 Oct., 1662, spoke of himself as diseased and weak, and desired to be buried in Newbiggin Church. Having already settled his real estate, he left to his eldest son and heir apparent Christopher his signet, all his plate, bedsteads, tables, livery, cupboards, the best furniture of the dining room, and his brewing vessels, "on the condition that he shall enjoy them during his life natural, and then they shall remain successively to the heir male of that descent." My son Christopher is bound to pay to me £700, which I dispose of thus: To my sons George and Richard and my daughter Lettice, each £100, the remainder for my debts, and the ultimate residue to my daughter Lettice. The household stuff that came from Warnell to my wife Lettice, and after her third has been deducted, the residue to my son William and my daughter Lettice. They to be executors, supervisors,

Mr. Edward Nevison and Mr. Thomas Dalston, my brothers, whom I ask for God's sake to help my wife and children after my death. To each of them 10s. . . . Proved by Edward Nevinson of Newby Stones, armiger. William Crakenthorp and Lettice Crakenthorp, the widow, having died, their portions are to be allotted to Lettice Crakenthorp, the daughter (*Carlisle P.R.*).

## XII.

*Christopher Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Richard by Mary Dalston was thirty-two at the Visitation of 22 Mar., 1664-5, and married Anne, daughter of Robert Rawlinson "of Charke in Cartmele, Lancs., esq." They had Richard, born 22 Aug. and baptised at Cartmell 4 Sep., 1662, Mary, baptised 4 Nov., 1663, Robert, 16 Aug., 1665, and buried 1 Jan., 1666-7, and Christopher, baptised 10 April, 1667. Of these, Mary may have been buried as "Mrs. Mary Crakenthorp," 20 May, 1719. Christopher was of the Six Clerks Office, and married a daughter of Sir William Glyn of Broadlane, co. Flint, Baronet, but had no issue (N. and B., i, 370).

Christopher Crakenthorp in his Will, dated 3 July, 1668, and proved at Carlisle 30 April, 1669, described himself as infirm, and desired to be buried at the discretion of his wife and supervisors. He bade his eldest son and heir Richard or any other son and heir to pay his debts. "My Manor and lordship of Hardendale and Wasdale, and the messuage which I bought of Richard Harper in Newbiggin to my supervisors for 99 years, to raise portions, etc. for my younger children, up to £800 in all." He mentioned his son Christopher, left to his brother Mr. Thomas Crakenthorp £5 p.a. for life from Hale Grange, to his supervisors 20s. each to buy rings, to his sister Mrs. Barbarie for a ring 20s., to Bernard Crakenthorp, 10s., and to Christopher Barrow, clerk, 10s. His wife Anne to be sole executrix. Supervisors, Sir Richard

Sandford, baronet, Richard Braithwaite, Edward Wilson, and Curwen Rawlinson, esquires, and William Rawlinson, gentleman. He was buried at Newbiggin 2 April, 1669.

## XIII.

*Richard Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Christopher by Anne Rawlinson, married Deborah, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Mottram of Thorpe Hall, Lincs., and had four children, viz. Mottram, baptized at St. Saviour's, York, 9 Feb., 1692, Henry, baptised at "Bellfroyde" (St. Michael's, Belfreys), York, 12 Oct., and buried 15 Oct., 1694, Deborah, baptised 21 Nov., 1695, who died unmarried, and Anne, wife of Adam Askew, who had several children. Richard Crakenthorp was Sheriff of Cumberland 19 Jan., 1702, and was buried at Newbiggin, 6 Jan., 1707-8. His widow Deborah married at Newbiggin 14 Aug., 1712, Mr. Thomas Pattinson.

## XIV.

*Mottram Crakenthorp*, the only surviving son of Richard and Deborah, died unmarried 5 Mar., and was buried at Newbiggin, 10 Mar., 1725-6, whereupon the estates passed to his cousin Christopher as heir male of the family.

\* \* \* \* \*

## XII.

*Thomas Crakenthorp*, great uncle of Mottram, and a younger son of Richard Crakenthorp of Newbiggin by Mary Dalston, was born 1636-7, and although not mentioned in his father's will, received under that of his brother Christopher £5 p.a. for life from Hale Grange. He married at Melmerby, 3 Mar., 1673, Mary, daughter of Lancelot Threlkeld of Melmerby by his wife Katharine, daughter of Nichol Whitfield of Alston Moor, Cumberland (*Visitation Pedigree of Threlkeld*, 1665, and Jefferson's *History of Cumberland*, I, 300). They had seven children

baptized at Newbiggin, viz. Richard, 22 Feb., buried 24 Mar., 1674-5, Barbarie, baptized 9 June, 1676, Mary 16 May, 1678, Katharine 1 Sep., 1680, Christopher 22 Mar., 1682-3, Richard 23 April, 1687, and Anne 24 Sep., 1693. Their father was buried 29 Jan., 1714-5, and their mother 30 May, 1719.

## XIII.

*Christopher Crakenthorp*, elder surviving son and heir of Thomas by Mary Threlkeld, succeeded to Newbiggin Hall on the death of Mottram Crakenthorp in 1725-6. He married at Askham, 3 Sep., 1730, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of William Sandford of Askham by his wife Dorothy Smallwood, but had no issue, and was buried at Newbiggin 31 May 1744. His widow is said to have afterwards married Arthur, son of John Balfour of Ferney.

*Richard Crakenthorp* succeeded his brother, and by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Edward Crewe of London, had Richard, Christopher, Mary, Susan, Dorothy, John, James and Thomas, most of whom died young (N. and B., i, 370). "Richard Crakenthorpe, esq., of Newbiggin Hall" was buried 14 April, 1752, and his wife Dorothy, 26 June, 1763.

## XIV.

*James Crakenthorp*, surviving son and heir of Richard by Dorothy Crewe, married Anne, daughter of George Vane of Long Newton, co. Durham, but had no children and was buried at Newbiggin 23 Sep., 1758. "He devised the inheritance to his widow during her life, and after that to his sister Dorothy, wife of William Cookson of Penrith, esq., and the heirs male of her body, and in defect to the Reverend Adam Askew, second son of Adam Askew of Newcastle upon Tyne" (N. & B., i, 371). The said Dorothy was married at Newbiggin to Mr. William



Cookson, 9 Dec., 1741, and left descendants who inherited the estates and took the name of Crakenthorp.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ARMS.

The heiresses whose arms the main line of the family were entitled to quarter were certainly Emma Newbiggin, Alice Salkeld, and Winifred Pickering, but Nicolson and Burn say that Newbiggin and Crakenthorp bore the same arms. Winifred Pickering brought in the arms of Lascelles, Moresby, Threlkeld, and Bromflete, with perhaps some others. The shields in the entrance hall at Newbiggin, viz. those of Threkeld, Blencowe, Sandforth, Musgrave, Bellingham, Vaux, Wharton, Dalston and Fetherstonhaugh, with Crakenthorp, are doubtless those of families into which the Crakenthorps married (these *Transactions*, o.s. viii, 33-41).

#### CRACKENTHORP OF HOWGILL.

##### V.

*Robert Crakenthorp*, "a sixth brother of the Crakenthorps of Newbiggin" (Sir D. Fleming), son of John by his wife Alice Salkeld, was fortunate in his marriage, but unfortunate in his end, which was tragic. His wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Lancastre of Holgill (Howgill) by Margaret, daughter of Sir William de Threlkeld, brought to his family the manor of Howgill, which her forefathers had held for several generations. Robert represented Westmorland in Parliament 27 April, 1413, was Burgess for Appleby 16 Oct., 1414, and again sat for the County 5 Mar., 1415, 14 Sep., 1419, and 18 Sep., 1427 (*Roll of Parl.*). He was deputy Sheriff of Westmorland, 19 Feb., 1421 (*Roll of Sheriffs*), Commissioner *re* false weights there 14 Feb., 1429, Commissioner of Peace there 2 July, 1424, and in 1432,

1434, and 1437, Commissioner of Array there 10 July, 1434, and Assessor, etc. of subsidy there 12 April, 1431. He was a Commissioner in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire *re* exporters of wool 27 Feb., and in 1432, and *re* ships lading wool, etc. for export, 6 July, 1434. To him and another was granted the custody of all manors, advowsons, etc. late of Ralph, earl of Westmorland deceased, and of Elizabeth, mother of the present earl, and of Lucy, Countess of Kent, receiving £200, p.a., 4 Dec. 1427 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*).

About 1435 Robert Crakenthorp appealed to the Chancellor of England against William and Oliver Thornburgh and William Lancaster, who by instigation of Sir John de Lancaster, his wife Katherine, and three other Lancasters had waylaid him as he was returning from a session of the Justices, "with intent to slay him," and his appeal was supported by the Earl of Westmorland and Sir Thomas Parr, the cause of their attack being apparently a dispute about some of the Lancaster lands. The point was discussed and the appeals were quoted in full by the late Rev. F. W. Ragg in these *Transactions*, N.S., x, 429-30 and 439-93. Unfortunately it was not long before Robert fell a victim to the malice of these same enemies, for he was murdered on Monday after 24 Aug., 1438. At his Inquisition at Carlisle, 11 Oct and at Appleby, 20 Oct., 1438, it was found that he had "held neither lands nor tenements in either county." He left a son and heir John, aged 18 on 2 Feb., 1438 (*Chancery Inq.*, 17 Henry VI, 35, a).

On 11 Mar., 1439 a commission was appointed on the complaint of his widow Elizabeth that John de Lancaster and his brother Christopher, two of those complained of in Robert's appeal, with other malefactors drove away and detained 260 oxen and cows, and 200 sheep of the tenants of Robert Crakenthorp at Rydale and Deepdale during the life of the said Robert, and burned their barn with

corn therein worth £100, and had robbed and threatened them often and greatly (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). From which we learn that although Robert had no lands of his own, being but a younger son, yet in right of his wife he had held considerable property, for the lands at Rydale and Deepdale were part of the Lancaster estates.

On 3 June, 1443, Roland Thorneburgh, gentleman, was pardoned on his petition that he was maliciously indicted of having slain Robert Craken-thorp at Brampton on Monday after St. Bartholemew's day, 16 Henry VI, and that Elizabeth, widow of the said Robert, had obtained his outlawry, though he was on the King's service at Calais. Pardon was at the same time given to Oliver Thorneburgh and to Robert Wilson, yoman, for having received the said Roland and others two days after the murder, knowing that they had slain him (*Cal. of Pat. R.*).

The Inquisition of Elizabeth, widow of Robert Craken-thorp, was held at Appleby, 23 May, 1462. She had held the manor of Holgill by feoffment dated Thursday before Trinity, 15 Henry VI, 1437, with remainder to John, son and heir of the said Robert, Holgill was held of Shap Abbey and was worth £3. p.a. She held also a mill at Milnburn by the same grant and with the same remainder, and she died 3 (? Feb.) last. John Craken-thorp of Holgill, over 40 years of age, is her son and heir and is also son and heir of Robert Craken-thorp (*Chancery Inq.*, 2 Edward IV, 6). It is likely that they had a younger son Robert, who was made Commissioner of Peace for Westmorland 19 July, 1459 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*), and had given unavailing assistance to John Clybborne against some of the Thornburgh party about 1454 (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, 429).

## VI.

*John Craken-thorp* of Howgill was member for Westmorland 15 Mar., 1453 (*Roll of Parl.*), Commissioner of Peace there 15 July, 1456, and in 1463 and 1471, Commissioner

to ascertain how many archers each vill of the County could supply, and to give a report as to incomes there, 17 Dec., 1457, a Commissioner *re* treasons and counterfeit coins 1 Aug., 1476 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). He was an arbitrator in 1465 between the Salkelds and the Sandfords *re* certain lands (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 188), and was living in 1478, but his Will and Inquisition have not been found, and his wife's name is unknown. His sons were Ambrose and Anthony, Christopher, mentioned as brother of Anthony on a deed of 20 April, 1521 at Newbiggin (Col. Haswell's Notes), and perhaps Edward, rector of Musgrave and Alexander, who with Anthony witnessed a deed of Robert Clybborn 20 May, 1507 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxviii, 259).

## VII.

*Ambrose Crakenthorp* of Howgill, son and heir of John, was made a Commissioner of Peace for Westmorland, 18 Sep., 1495, and frequently to 1514, for Cumberland, 30 Nov., 1509, and in 1510 and 1514, Commissioner of Array there, 20 June, 1511, and 1512, and Commissioner *re* Appleby, 8 Mar., 1515 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*, and *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*). As Administrator of the goods of Edward Crakenthorp, late Rector of Musgrave, he received a general Pardon, 1509-10. He was nominated as Sheriff of Cumberland, 10 Nov., 1516 and in 1519, but not chosen. He was Eschestor for both Counties *t.* Henry VIII, and before 28 July, 1517, had joined in a recognizance of 500 marks (*Letters and Papers, etc.*).

Ambrose Crakenthorp died 13 April, 1520, and his Inquisition was taken at Penrith 11 June following. He had held nothing of the king in capite in Cumberland. "John Crakenthorp his father, whose heir he was," died seized of the manor of Bromfield in Cumberland, and by deed of Thursday before 10 Aug., 1478, enfeoffed the said Ambrose and his wife Isabella of the Manors of Skyrwith

and Ullesbie, and of lands, etc. in several places named, and of Kyrklands and Culgath in Cumberland, and by deed of 11 April, 1520 the said Ambrose enfeoffed Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, Cristofer Dacre, knight, Anne, wife of Humphry Conyngesby, and others to carry out the provision of his will, dated 12 April, 1520, viz. to give to his wife Isabella reasonable dower, and the residue of his estate to Margaret, Cecily and Grace, his cousins and heirs, being daughters of his brother Anthony Crakenthorp and aged at the time of his death 19, 15 and 14 respectively (*Chancery Inq.*, 12 Henry VIII, Series ii, 35/79). On 8 April, 1521, Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland, Sir Christopher Dacre, Anne, wife of Sir Humphry Conyngesby, John Bone, vicar of Lasynghby, Roland Thirkeld, rector of Melmerby, and John Whelpdale of Penrith were pardoned for having acquired without licence from Ambrose Crakenthorp of Howgill the Manors of Skyrwith and Ulsey (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*).

Anthony Crakenthorp, next brother of Ambrose, was made a Commissioner of Peace for Westmorland, 14 May, 1483 and in 1485, and for Northumberland, 11 Nov., 1507 (*Cal. of Pat. R.*). On 23 May, 1496, he and Ambrose became feoffees of Killington Manor for the purposes of James Pykeryng's Will (these *Transactions*, n.s. xxiii, 184). He witnessed a grant by Thomas Sandford, 9 May, 1497 (*Ibid.*, xxi, 193), the marriage articles of William Lancaster and Elizabeth Lowther, 26 Aug., 1499 (*Ibid.*, xvi, 165), and a deed of Robert Clybborn, 20 May, 1507 (*Ibid.*, xxviii, 259), but predeceased Ambrose. Of his daughters, Margaret married William Hutton, Cecily married Ambrose Middleton, and Grace married Thomas Sandford. On 3 May, 1525, Lord Dacre wrote to Wolsey, calling his attention to the petition of Elizabeth Sandforth, mother of Thomas Sandforth of Ascom (Askham), complaining that Hugh Cliburn had entered Sandforth's house on Friday before 2 Feb. last, and carried away his wife Grace,

“because she is an inheritour” (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*). Whether by Wolsey’s intervention or otherwise, Thomas recovered his young wife, who bore him nine children, of whom Thomas inherited Askham and Richard had for his share Howgill, whilst Margaret was one of the childless wives of Henry Crakenthorp of Newbiggin. Grace died in 1566 (*cf.* these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 174-233).

Michael Crakenthorpe, parson of Kirkby Thore, must have been closely related to this family, but probably, unless a very aged man, of a younger generation than Ambrose and Anthony. In his will, dated 14 Sep., 1567, he desired “to be buried in Mylneburn Church Quire on the north side nere to the place of the big alter,” and he left “to my brother’s wife Wilkinson two oxen, two kyne, and two young cattell. To each of my cosens, children of Thomas Sandfurth, esq. and Ambrose Myddleton, esq. . . . To the inhabitants of Kirkby Thore and Mylneburn, my p’ishoners, £10. To my cosen Thomas Sandfurth my silver salt. To my cosen George Crakenthorp my sylver goblet. The residue to George Crakenthorpe, John Myddleton, and Myles Skayffe, my cosens.” They to be executors, and Thomas Sandfurthe supervisor. His Inventory, including “one satton dublett and damaske sleeves,” came to £89. 10s. (*Carlisle P.R.*). George Crakenthorp was evidently connected also with the Howgill family.

#### CRACKENTHORP OF LITTLE STRICKLAND.

This branch of the family, though continuing for several generations, seems gradually to have declined in position and importance, until at length the estate was sold, and the name ceased to appear in parish records. No member of the family entered Parliament and none became Sheriff, but in the second generation a divine of some eminence in the church gave a certain lustre to the name.

Fortunately the registers of Morland, that wide spreading parish of which Little Strickland was then a hamlet, contain over fifty entries of the name, and there are some half dozen wills, so that an almost complete Pedigree, down to the time when the property was sold, can be compiled.

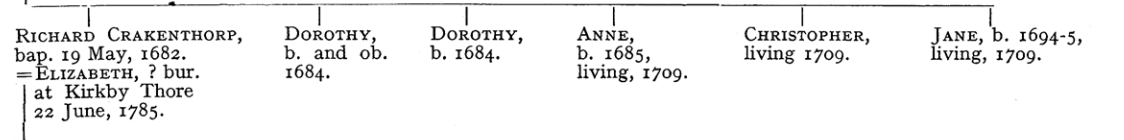
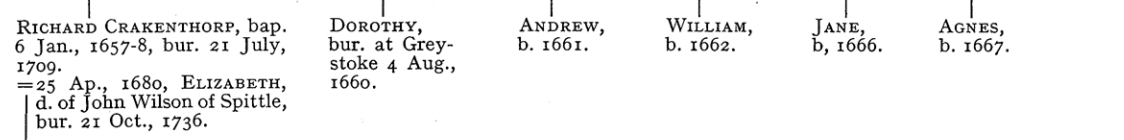
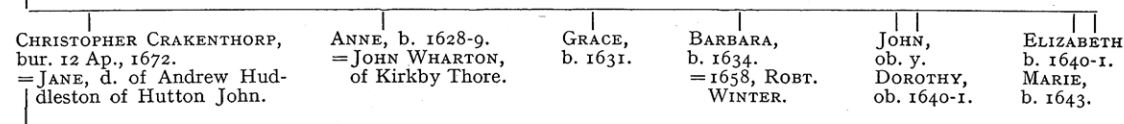
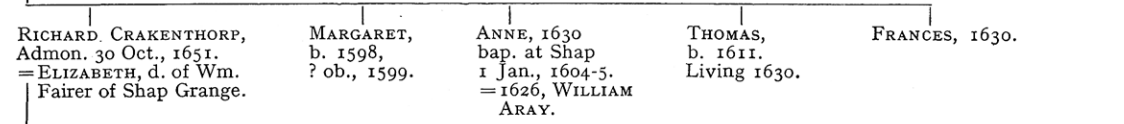
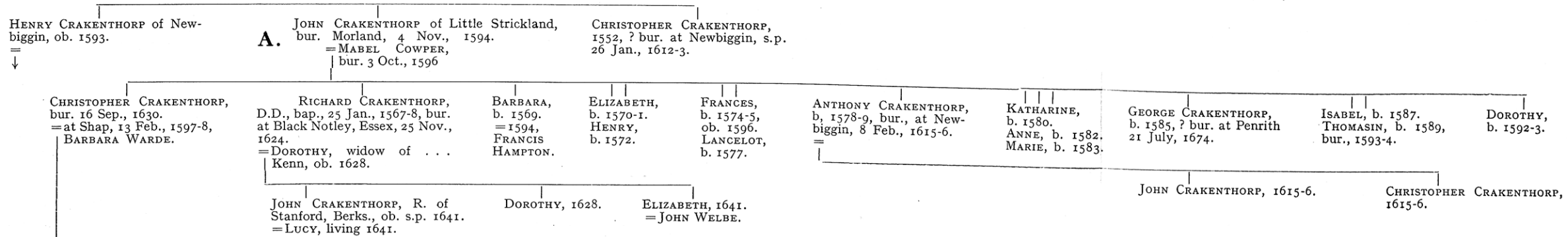
Christopher Crakenthorp of Newbiggin, who died in 1552, left his lands at Little Strickland to his younger sons John and Christopher, and as the last named is not mentioned further in connection with that place, I have conjectured that he gave up his rights to John, and passed the rest of his days at Newbiggin.

#### GENERATION IX.

*John Crakenthorp* of Little Strickland had by his wife Mabel Cowper fifteen children, viz. Christopher, his son and heir, Richard, baptized 25 Jan., 1567-8, Barbara, baptized 3 April, 1569, and married at Newbiggin to Francis Hampton, 13 Oct., 1594, Elizabeth, baptized 4 Feb., 1570-1, Henry, 29 June, 1572, Frances, baptized, 13 Feb., 1574-5, and buried 5 June, 1596, Lancelot, baptized, 28 Oct., 1577, Anthony, 23 Mar., 1578-9, Katheren, 25 Mar., 1580, Anne, 27 June, 1582, Marie, 13 Aug., 1583, George 24 June, 1585, Isabel, 29 April, 1587, Thomasin, 12 May, 1589, and buried 18 Feb., 1593-4, and Dorothy, 12 Jan., 1592-3. Their father was buried, 14 Nov., 1594, and their mother, 3 Oct., 1596.

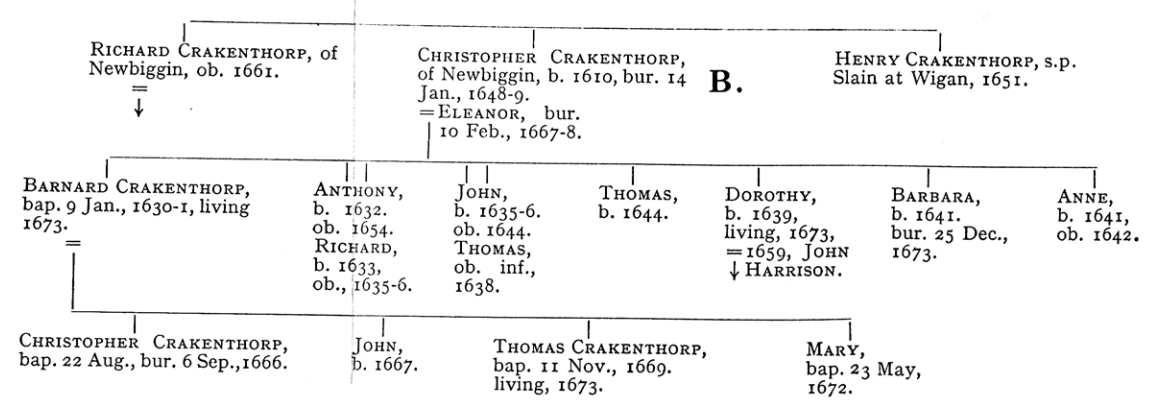
John Crakenthorp's Will was dated 4 Nov., 1594, and proved 15 June, 1596. He was sick but of good memory, and desired to be buried in Morland Church. "To my daughter Elizabeth Crakinthorp £30, and to each other child £20 in goods, as my son Christopher and my wife shall ordain. My sister Skelton shall give to my daughter Katryn her portion of £20, my son Richard Crakinthorp shall give to Lancelot Crakinthorp his portion of £20, my son Hampton shall give to my son Anthony Crakinthorp

CRAKENTHORP OF LITTLE STRICKLAND.



GILBERT CRAKENTHORP, master of Kendal Grammar School, living, 1775.  
= 1. ANNE, d. of Robt. Ridgeway.  
= 2. ELIZABETH, d. of Robt. Wilson.

CRAKENTHORP OF NEWBIGGIN, JUNIOR LINE.





his portion of £20, my wife Mabel Crakinthorp shall have one third part of my goods, lands, and tenements during widowhood, and shall take three of my youngest children. My son Christopher to be sole executor. Supervisors, my brother Mr. John Rigg, my brother Mr. Cowp, my sister Skelton, Mr. Thomas Warwick, vicar of Morland, and Mr. Roland Vaux (*Carlisle P.R.*). Of his sons, Christopher, Richard and Anthony left issue, and George may have done so, if he was the " Mr. George Crackenthorp " who was buried at Penrith, 31 July, 1674.

## X.

*Richard Crackenthorp*, second son of John and Mabel, entered Queen's College, Oxford, at the age of sixteen, and became D.D. of both Universities. A very decided Puritan and conspicuous as a preacher, he was chaplain to Lord Evers when ambassador to the Emperor Rudolph II, and afterwards chaplain to the Bishop of London and to the king. He became Rector of Black Notley in Essex 21 Jan., 1604-5, and of Paglesham, 1617. He wrote much, and " was a person esteemed by most men to have been replenished with all kinds of virtue and learning, to have been profound in philosophical and theological learning, a great canonist, and so familiar and exact in the fathers, councils, and schoolmen that none in his time scarce went beyond him." His chief work, a " *defensio Ecclesiae Anglicanae* " against Antonio de Dominis, the Archbishop of Spalato who for a time attached himself to the English Church, but afterwards returned to communion with Rome, was published in 1625, after his death, and " was held to be the most exact piece for controversy since the time of the Reformation." He died at Black Notley, and was buried there 25 Nov., 1624 (*Wood's Athenae Oxonienses*, ii, 361, and *Dictionary of National Biography*). According to Nicolson and Burn he married Mary, Lady Honeywood, but his wife Dorothy, the mother of his children, was evidently the widow of . . . Kenn.

Her will, as "Dorothy Crakanthorpe of St. Marie's att the Walls, Colchester," was dated 7 July, and proved, 5 Sep., 1628 . . . "To my daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth Crakanthorpe my messuages in Laier de Lakey, pastures called Downes and Shortland, and a meadow called Lavender Garden, they to pay to my son John Crakanthorpe £4. p.a. for ten years . . ." my daughter Priscilla, wife of Ambrose Congham, my sons George and Thomas Kenn, my sister Jane Ruthford . . . . To my son John Crakanthorpe all my late husband Dr. Crakanthorpe's apparell, one great sylver cupp, one little sylver cupp, one sillver salt seller, and four great guilt spones. To my daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth Crakanthorpe each one great and one little sylver cupp, and to them all my apparell. To my sister in law Dorothy Crakanthorpe 40s. To my brother George Crakanthorpe 20s. The residue to George and Thomas Kenn, John and Dorothy, and Elizabeth Crakanthorpe, my sons and daughters. The said George and John to be Executors (*P.C.C.*, Barrington, 84).

## XI.

*John Crakenthorp*, only son of Richard, D.D., by his wife Dorothy, made his Will as "Parson of Stanford and Derby, Berks.," 30 Oct., and it was proved 3 Nov., 1641. "To my wife Lucie Crakanthorpe all my lands free and coppie, with appurtenances, in Black Notley, all my goods, chattels, corne and household stuff in Stanford. She is to pay £3 p.a. for life to my sister Elizabeth, wife of John Wilbe, and to my brother John Kenn £12 due to him, and to Sir Thomas Honywood £14 which I borrowed from him for repairing my mill at Notley. She is to give to the poor of Stanford one mark, and to the household servants of Sir Thomas Honywood 20s. if I die now. To the poor at Markeshall 6s. 8d. My wife shall give to my uncle Crakanthorpe some of the books at Markshalle, and some

of the paper books of my father the Dr. late deceased, and to Sir Thomas and his lady the work of Grimstone his history. My wife Lucie to be executrix. Overseers, Sir Thomas Honywood and Mr. Daniell, to whom I give those books now in his hands. Witnesses, George Crakanthorpe, William Daniell and Christopher . . . . (P.C.C. Evelyn, 139).

## X.

*Anthony Crakenthorp*, a younger brother of Dr. Richard Crakenthorp, lived at Newbiggin, and was buried there 2 Feb., 1615-6. His will, as of "Anthony Crakanthorp of Newbiggin, gentleman," was dated 1 Feb., 1615-6, and proved at Penrith 4 June, 1616. He was sick and desired to be buried in the choir of Newbiggin Church. "To Mrs. Weber as token of my love and for her pains taken of me in my sickness one gold ringe, one jewell, and one silver spoon. To each of her daughters one silver spoon, to every servant in her house 2s., to Newton his children, 2s. To my sister Isabell Crakenthorp, 40s. My house, grounds, and all my estate in Newbiggin to my two sons John and Christopher, the same to be sold at discretion of my supervisors, and bestowed on them for preferment and education in learning. The residue to them, and they to be executors. Supervisors, Christopher Crakenthorp, esq., my mayster, John Teasdale, parson of Lowther, Christopher Crakenthorp my brother, and Robert Teasdale. Witnesses, Christopher C., John Coopland, Robert Cowper, and others. Christopher C., esq. to administer. Inventory £325. os. 6d., minus £25. 6s. 10d. debts. (*Carlisle P.R.*). Seeing that he had a house and grounds of his own, and yet spoke of his cousin as his "mayster," we may suppose that he held a yeoman estate at Newbiggin which should be mentioned in the Court Rolls of that date. It was not unknown in that age, and perhaps not unusual, for the yeomen to speak of the lord of the manor as their

master. The old feudal relationship was not dead. There is no further trace of the two sons, who probably left the neighbourhood.

## X.

*Christopher Crakenthorp* of Little Strickland, son and heir of John, and elder brother of Richard, Anthony, and George, married at Shap, 13 Feb., 1597-8, Barbara Warde, and had Margrett, baptized 13 Dec., 1598, and probably buried as “. . . . Crakinthroppe,” 26 June, 1599, Richard, Thomas, baptized 8 July, 1611, Frances, Anne, baptized at Shap, 1 Jan., 1604-5, and married at Morland to William Aray, 25 Aug., 1626. Their father was buried 16 Sep., 1630. In his Will, dated 8 Sep., 1630, and proved 19 Jan., 1630-1, he desired to be buried in the Parish Church of Morland. To my son Richard Crakinthroppe and the heirs male of his body all my lands, rents, and hereditaments in the manor of Little Strickland, and in default then to the heirs male of my second son Thomas. To my daughter Anne Araye one read whye, to my daughter Frances one brown or branded whye. To every poor widow in the town 12d. The residue of my goods and chattels to my son Thomas, and he to be sole executor. Supervisors, Mr. Thomas Salkeld, Richard Crakinthroppe, and William Araye (*Carlisle P.R.*).

## XI.

*Richard Crakenthorp* of Little Strickland, son and heir of Christopher, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fairer of Shap Grange (*Visitation Pedigree of Fairer*, 1665), and had Christopher, Anne, baptized 1 Mar., 1628-9, who married John Wharton of Kirkby Thore, and had issue (*Visitation Pedigree of Wharton*, 1665), Grace, baptized 27 Dec., 1631, Barbara, baptized 13 Sep., 1634, and married to Robert Winter, 25 Mar., 1658, John, baptized 19 Mar, 1636-7, and buried, 12 June, 1637,

Dorothy, buried, 29 Jan., 1640-1, Elizabeth, baptized, 17 Mar., 1640-1, and Marie, 30 Nov., 1643. As "Captain Richard Crakenthorp of Little Strickland" he was a County Commissioner for Westmorland, wrote letters and sent papers to the London Committee for Compounding 7 April, and received payment from them, 5 July, 1650 (*Cal. of said Committee*). Possibly he was killed fighting on the Parliamentary side, for he was not buried at Morland, and made no Will. Administration of his goods being granted, 30. Oct., 1651, to his son Christopher and to Joan Arey "for the sole use during their minority of his children, Brabara, Grace and Elizabeth (*P.C.C.*).

## XII.

*Christopher Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Richard, was a disclaimer at the Herald's Visitation of 1665-6. Sir D. Fleming wrote of him in 1671 "At Little Strickland Hall liveth Christopher Crakenthorp, gentleman." He married Jane, daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John (Nicolson and Burn), and had Richard, baptized, 6 Jan., 1657-8, Dorothy, who died at Hutton John, 3 Aug., and was buried at Greystoke, 4 Aug., 1660, Andrew, baptized, 10 May, 1661, William, 24 Dec., 1662, Jane, 16 May, 1666, and Agnes, 5 Sep., 1667. He was himself buried at Morland, 12 April, 1672.

## XIII.

*Richard Crakenthorp*, son and heir of Christopher, married at Penrith, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson of Spittle, 23 April, 1680, and had Richard, baptized, 19 May, 1682, Dorothy, baptized, 28 April, and buried, 29 April, 1684, Dorothy, baptized, 29 Sep., 1684, Anne, 27 April, 1685, Christopher and Jane, baptized, 7 Mar., 1694-5. He made his Will, 15 July, 1709, leaving to his wife, 10s., the same to his eldest son Richard, and the residue to his three younger children, Christopher, Anne

and Jane, supervisors, his brothers in law Ambrose Nicholson and Robert Wilson, of Penrith, gentlemen (these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 116-8). He was buried at Morland as "Mr. Richard Crakenthorp" 21 July, 1709, and his wife Elizabeth, at Penrith, 21 Oct., 1736.

## XIV.

*Richard Crakenthorp*, the elder son, appears to have married Elizabeth, who was buried at Kirkby Thore as "relict of Mr. Crakenthorp of Little Strickland" 22 June, 1785. As before this time the estate had passed into other hands, and the family had left the Parish, there are no more entries in the registers, but according to Nicolson and Burn a descendant, presumably son of the last named Richard, was living at Kendal in 1775, viz.:

## XV.

*Gilbert Crakenthorp*, Clerk in Holy Orders and Master of the Grammar School. In the Bellingham Chapel in Kendal Church Mr. Edward Bellasis found inscriptions to his two wives, thus:—

1. "Hic jacet Anna Crackenthorp, Roberti et Jane Ridgeway Filia, quae mortem obiit non perturbata 17<sup>o</sup> die Januarii, anno Salutis 1770, aetatis 19. Reverendus Gilbertus Crackenthorp, Scholae Candidiensi Praefectus, in memoriam charissimae conjugis hoc monumentum mœrens posuit."
2. "Here lie the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Gilbert Crackenthorp, master of the Grammar School in Kendal, da. of Robt. and Elizabeth Wilson of the Coffee House in Highgate, who died the 2nd of January, 1774, aged 53."

(Ed. Bellasis: *Westmorland Church Notes*, II, 17).

## CRAKENTHORP OF NEWBIGGIN. JUNIOR LINE.

## GENERATION XI.

*Christopher Crakenthorp*, who was probably a younger son of Christopher C. of Newbiggin, and younger brother of Richard C., the Loyalist; but who may possibly have been son of that Anthony (son of John Crakenthorp of Little Strickland), who held lands at Newbiggin under his cousin and "mayster" Christopher C., and was buried there 2 Feb., 1615-6, evidently himself lived at Newbiggin and was buried as "Mr. Christoffer Crakinthropp," 14 Jan., 1648-9. He married Eleanor, and had a large family, viz. Barnard, baptized, 9 Jan., 1630-1, Anthony, baptized, 23 April, and buried 5 May, 1632, Richard, baptized, 1 Dec., 1633, and buried 25 Jan., 1635-6, Thomas, baptized 8 July, 1638, Dorathie, baptized, 21 Aug., 1639, Barbarie, baptized, 21 Jan., 1641-2, Anne, baptized, 21 Jan., 1641-2, and buried 21 May, 1642, John, buried, 5 Aug., 1644, Thomas, buried, 29 Mar., 1646 and Anthony, buried, 11 Feb., 1655-6. Of these, Dorothy was married, 3 Nov., 1659 to John Harrison and had issue, and of the others only Barnard and Barbara survived childhood. No will of their father remains.

"Hellener Crakenthorpe of Newbiggin, widow" of Christopher, made her will 30 Nov., 1667, and it was proved at Appleby by her daughter Barbara, 8 April, 1668. She described herself as diseased. To my daughter Dorothy Harrison my black gown, and to her daughter Margaret Harrison a bed covering. The residue to my daughter Barbarie Crakanthorpe. "She being young, fatherless and destitute both of means and friends, which makes me sorrie, yet I humblie desire my worthie friend Christopher Crakanthorpe, esq., even for God's sake that he will be friend to her onelie to give her good counsell" (*Carlisle P.R.*). "Hellenar the late wife of

Mr. Christo. Crakanthorpe" was buried at Newbiggin, 10 Feb., 1667-8.

Her daughter Barbarie was buried 25 Dec., 1673. In her will, dated 20 Dec., 1673, and proved 22 Jan., 1673-4, she spoke of herself as weak. "To my brother Barnard a cubbart, etc., to his son Thomas 40s., to his daughter Mary 40s., and to my nephew Thomas Harrison, 40s. To my sister Dorothy and her daughter Margrett all my household stuff. To my neece Mary Crakanthorpe a little deske. My brother in law, my sister in law, my god-daughter Dorothy Thompson. My neece Margaret Harrison. My cozen Margaret Heysham. The residue to my sister Dorothy . . . deed discharging Henry Thompson of a bond for 40s. made "between Mrs. Lettice Crakanthorpe and Henry Thompson of the first part, and me, Barbara Crakanthorpe, of the other part." Witnesses to will and deed, Thomas Crakanthorpe, Henry Thompson and Christopher Wiseman (*Carlisle P.R.*).

## XII.

*Barnard Crakenhorp*, only surviving son of Christopher and Eleanor (or Hellenar), appears to have lived for some years at Newbiggin, but has not been traced later than the date of his sister Barbara's Will. He had four children baptized at Newbiggin, viz. Christopher, baptized 22 Aug., and buried 6 Sep., 1666, John, baptized 18 Sep., 1667, Thomas 11 Nov., 1669 and Mary, 23 May, 1672.

\* \* \* \* \*

Among Wills of the Prerog. Court of Canterbury are two which may perhaps some day be found to have connection with the Westmorland family, but which do not in themselves indicate such connection.

*John Crakanthorpe* of Chipping Walden, Essex, his will dated 8 Oct., 1526, and proved 21 Jan., 1526-7. He



mentioned his wives Alice and Mable, his daughters Annes, Kateryn and Elyn, wife of Segar Nicolson, and his son Thomas. He gave legacies to Walden Church, Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge, and the Gild of St. Katharine there and provided for masses for a year, being apparently a man of fair position in life (*P.C.C.*).

*Benjamin Crakanthorp*, citizen and tallow chandler of London, his Will dated 21 Nov., and proved 3 Dec., 1741. He named his brothers Samuel and John, his father in law Thomas James and sister in law Mary James, his cousin Mary Nevill, his nephews Benjamin Crakanthorp, John, Benjamin, and Peter Medd, and his nieces Hester Beldam and Mary Medd. He had messuages and tenements in the Parish of St. Martin, Orgav and gave legacies amounting to £1090, besides life annuities of £14 (*P.C.C. Spurway*, 332).

There was also Christopher Crakenthorp, sitizen of Carlisle, administration of whose effects was granted 15 July, 1710, to his principal creditor, his widow, Elizabeth Crakenthorpe, having renounced (*P.C.C.*). He was presumably the Mr. C. (Crakenthorpe), saltman, whose burial at St. Mary's Carlisle, 23 Mar., 1708-9, was noted in the Little Strickland register.

## ANNE CRAKENTHORP,

### A CHAPTER OF ERRORS.

By REV. C. MOOR, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.

So many mistakes concerning this lady, her connections, relatives and descendants have found their way into deeds and records, have been graven upon monuments, or have been printed in books, that it is worth while, in the interest of historical accuracy and by the production of reliable evidence, to correct them, and in some cases to suggest the circumstances which may have given reason for their origin.

Anne was the eldest child of Henry Crakenthorp of Newbiggin (see p. 62) by his wife Winifred, daughter of Christopher and sister and co-heiress of Sir Christopher Pickering, and was baptized at Newbiggin, 25 Nov., 1576. She had five brothers and three sisters, of whom Christopher, who succeeded his father, was baptized 13 June, 1578, and buried 3 Sep., 1623 and Barbary (Barbara), who was baptized 3 Feb., 1582-3, became the wife of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, and as such is described as "dau. of . . . . Crakenthorp of New Biggin" in the Visitation Pedigree of that family, 1665. Their mother Winifred was buried 24 Aug., 1589, and their father Henry Crakenthorp, 1 May, 1593, when Anne was seventeen years of age. They had also two uncles, John and Christopher Crakenthorp, who held for their lives an estate at Little Strickland, and it seems likely that Christopher gave up his rights therein to John, for although the last named and his descendants lived there for many years, we hear no more of Christopher at that place. It may therefore be suggested that he took charge of the orphan family at Newbiggin during the minority of the heir, and if so may sometimes have been thought of as their father. It was perhaps he who was buried at Newbiggin, 26 Jan., 1612-3 as "Christopher Crakenthorp esquire."

When nearly twenty years of age "Mrs. Anne Crakenthorp" was married at Newbiggin to "Mr. John Penington" 27 Sep., 1596. This marriage and the parentage of their issue was in later times so much forgotten that it is necessary to bring a good deal of evidence to establish the case. John was the second son of William Pennington of Muncaster by his wife Bridget, daughter of John Huddleston of Millom and widow of Sir Hugh Askew of Seaton, and his said father in his will, dated 13 (? 3) Mar., 1572-3, mentioned his wife Dame Bridget, his sons Joseph, John and William, and his daughter Joyce, leaving £300 to Joyce for her marriage,

£400 to William, but no money to Joseph or John, who were otherwise provided for (*Richmond Wills*, at York). His Inquisition, taken at Cockermouth, 19 Mar., 1573-4, shewed that the said William Pennington of Muncaster died 5 Mar., 1572-3, and that Joseph Pennington was his eldest son and heir (*Chancery Inq.* 16 Elizabeth, part ii, no. 16). The Hudleston Visitation Pedigree of 1615 attributes to Bridget the same marriages and gives to her a son Joseph Pennington but no other children.

The parentage of John Pennington is, however, made clearer by other deeds and documents, and amongst these the Inquisition (which also quotes the will) of Sir Hugh Askew, as referred to in my paper on "The Askews and Penningtons of Seaton" (these *Transactions*, n.s. xi, 167-184) some confusion in which the present paper will be found to correct. Sir Hugh, in his will dated 1 Sep., 3 Elizabeth (1561) left to his wife Dame Bridget for her life his "scite and Manor howse of Seaton," with lands, etc. at Bootle and Corney, and all other his purchased lands lying between the waters of Eske and Duddon in Cumberland, with reversion after her death to certain nephews and male cousins of his own family successively. Sir Hugh died 1 or 2 Mar., 1561-2, and according to a deed quoted in Foster's *Penningtoniana*, William Pennington of Muncaster covenanted to marry Bridget, Lady Askew, within twenty days after Easter, 1563, which covenant he presumably performed, thus entering into the enjoyment of her life interest. Later, perhaps when an increasing family rendered such action desirable, by a series of transactions which evidently included the surrender of their reversionary rights by the heirs expectant, William and Bridget acquired the fee simple of the said manor and lands, and thereby the power of settling the property upon their issue. The following is an abridged translation (by the late Col. Ralph Littledale) of an entry on the Patent Roll of 35 Elizabeth:

“Whereas William Pennington esquire and Dame Bridget his wife by Indenture dated 14 Nov., 14 Elizabeth (1572) acquired from Robert Byndlose, esquire *inter alia* the capital messuage and site of the late dissolved Priory of Seyton, with advowson of the Churches of Whittingham alias Whitcham, Bottell and Corney, in Cumberland, held of us in chief, to hold to them the said William and Dame Bridget for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and then to John Pennington their second son and his issue male, and in default to William Pennington their third son and his issue male, and in default to Joseph Pennington, son and heir of the said William the father and Dame Bridget, and his issue male, and in default to the right heirs of William Pennington the son; which alienation was made without our royal licence; know therefore that we of our special grace and for £6. 10s. pardon the said transgression . . . and grant that they the said William Pennington the father and Dame Bridget may hold the said premises of us . . . given at Westminster 8 Feb., 35 Elizabeth (*Pat. R.*, 35 Eliz., part 7, no. 1401, m. 23). Col. Littledale remarked that the Fine settling the Manors of Muncaster, etc., gives, the final reversion to the right heirs of William Pennington *the father*.

After the death of her second husband, Dame Bridget acquired from the Askew heirs their reversionary rights in another Askew property, thus: “1582-3, Mar. 10, Dame Bridgett Askewe widow constitutes John Mydelton, esquire and her trusty servant Abraham Chambers, gentleman her attorneys to seal for her all writings to be made by Walter Askew, junior, esquire and Walter Askew, senior, gentleman, of their interest after her death in the Deanery of Auckland, co. Durham, St. Robert's, near Knaresborough and Parell (? Panell), co. York., by the will of Sir Hugh Askew, kt. deceased, her late husband” (*Abstract of Pennington deeds*, Bundle G. in Bibliotheca

Jacksoniana). John Pennington's reversionary interest in the Seaton estate is indicated by the following: "1592, July 20, Bridgett Pennington, late wife of William Pennington, esquire, deceased, alias Dame Bridgett Askewe of Seaton, and John Pennington of the same for £15 grant the half of lands called Kinmont and Buckbarrow at a yearly rent of 33s. 4d. to John James, son of Henry James, deceased, who held the same lands, and they hold him harmless of 21d. yearly due to the Queen" (*Ibid.*). These lands were evidently those spoken of as Kinnimont alias Kydment in Corney, and Klerkburre alias Lukberry, in the Inquisition of Sir Hugh Askew.

Very shortly after John's marriage to Anne Craken-thorp his mother made special provision for his wife, thus: "1596, Dec. 9. Indenture between Bridget Pennington, widow of William Pennington, esquire, Joseph Pennington, esquire, son and heir of the said William Pennington, John Pennington second son, and William Pennington, third son of the said William Pennington, of the first part, and Christopher Threlkeld, esquire and Christopher Curwen of Camerton, of the second part: Anne, wife of the said John Pennington, and daughter of *Christopher* Craken-thorp, esquire, deceased, to have an annuity of £40, or the third part of Seaton manor and lands in Bootle, Howgill (? Holgill), and Millom, purchased by William Pennington, esquire, which are settled on the said Bridget, with remainder to the said John, and in default to the said William, and in default to the said Joseph Pennington" (*Ibid.*). Unless the name *Christopher* was incorrectly copied from the original deed, it is one of the curious errors first alluded to.

A little later Bridget made further provision thus: "1597, April 5. Indenture whereby the Right Hon. Dame Bridget Askewe of Seaton, widow, out of motherlie love and for the advancement in life of John Pennington her second son, and in pursuance of covenants made

between herself and Christopher Pickering of Thirkeld, esquire, grants to her said son an annuity of £40 out of the late dissolved deanery of St. Andrew's, Auckland, co. Durham" (*ibid.*). Further, on 21 May, 1606, "Dame Bridget Pennington alias Askew of Seaton grants to John Pennington of Seaton, her second son, a yearly rent of £200, which was to be paid to her by her son Joseph Pennington, esquire . . . to whom on 8 May, 1605, she had demised the manors of Muncaster and Drigg," with other lands, etc., named (*Ibid.*).

The will of John Pennington of Seaton, dated 10 Mar., 1610-1, proved 31 Aug., 1613, may be summarised thus: To be buried where my wife shall desire. To my son Joseph Pennington my lands, tenements, and hereditaments in consideration and allowance of part of his child's portion, and my lands, etc., in Auckland, co. Durham, bought of the Dean of Durham, for 21 years. Also an annuity or rent charge of £30 therefrom, to hold the same for 21 years from 25 Mar., 1632 (or ?) for life. My wife Anne shall educate my son Joseph and use his income until he be of age. To my son Joseph £200 at 21. To my daughter Bridgitt for her portion £400 at 16 or at her previous marriage, if she marry with consent of my wife, who shall educate her, and have the wardship of my eldest son William Pennington, according to the king's pleasure. To Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth, gentleman, and William Antrobus, clerk, parson of the Rectory of Bootle, the same until my son be 21, to pay my debts and educate my younger children. The residue to my wife, and she to be sole executrix. Richard Fletcher and William Antrobus to be supervisors (*York P.R. Reg. Test.*, xxxii, 497).

His Inquisition taken 4 Nov., 1613, shewed that he had held of the king in chief "the capital messuage called the demesnes of Seaton," a capital messuage at Bootle, messuages, lands, etc., at Holgill (in Whitbeck) and Corney.

His son and heir William was then aged 15 years and 8 months (*Chancery Inq.*, 11 Jas. I, II 95).

The deeds above quoted shew plainly that John was the second son of William Pennington of Muncaster by his wife Dame Bridget Askew, and that he had married Anne Crakenthorp, but the deed of 9 Dec., 1596, epitomised as above quoted, speaks of her as daughter of Christopher and not of Henry Crakenthorp. Fortunately, however, for her complete identification we have the Inquisition of her eldest brother, taken at Keswick 12 April, 1624. This speaks of him as Christopher, son and heir of Henry Crakanthorp by his wife Winifred, sister of Christopher Pickering, and says that in his will, dated 20 Aug., 1623, he had left the third part of his lands for payment of his daughters' portions, if his goods would not suffice. "Then a lease to be made for 21 years to his brethren Sir Richard Sandforth and Sir Richard Fletcher, knights, till the said portions be paid" (*ibid.*, 22 Jas. I, II 404/124). The two knights had become his brethren by marrying his sisters and as we have seen, Sir Richard Fletcher was mentioned in a Visitation Pedigree as husband of Barbara Crakenthorp. He was the same who, as "Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth, gentleman," had been made a trustee under John Pennington's will.

At this point we must notice, and make some attempt to account for the Pedigree of Pennington of Seaton recorded on 5 April, 1665, so curiously incorrect that we are tempted to think that Ferdinando Tonge, who "certified on behalf of his master William Pennington, esquire," had dined not wisely but too well on his way to meet the herald. He attributed to his master a father and grandfather, each William Pennington of Seaton, and although the senior of these might be so described, though commonly known as of Muncaster, yet he certainly did not marry "Mary, daughter of Thomas Pennington," and in the pedigree there is no mention of Lady Askew, from

whom the property came. If, however, for the second William we substitute John, the remainder of the pedigree is not so bad. John had, indeed, no children called Thomas and Mary, but it is possible that William, John's younger brother, was also living at Seaton, and had those children, and that Tonge supposed him to have been his master's father. Having no record of what became of that William, we can only rely upon conjecture. Nicolson and Burn (ii, 18) have perpetuated some part of this series of errors, saying that Bridget, Lady Askew, "gave Seaton to her younger son William, in whose posterity it still continues."

Of John's children by Anne Crakenthorp we shall meet with Bridget later. Joseph does not appear further, but William, Tonge's master in 1665, had at least six children, of whom Myles succeeded him, and at his death in 1701 left a son and heir Robert, whose two daughters, co-heiresses of their brother George, were ladies of the manor in 1753, and a little later married Myles Sandys and Farrer Wren respectively.

Left a widow in 1613, Anne Pennington, née Crakenthorpe, was well provided for, having by her husband's will the wardship of their children and the use of the family income, or the greater part of it, during their minority. Before long she married her distant cousin Sir Richard Sandford of Howgill Castle, kt., whose grandmother had been a Crakenthorp, and had by him a son Thomas, created a Baronet 11 Aug., 1641, during his father's lifetime. Both Sir Richard and Sir Thomas were Royalists, and suffered severely in their fortunes during the Civil War (*Cals. of Committee for Compounding*), so that it is not surprising that the former in his Will, dated 2 Oct., 1660, proved 25 Aug., 1663 (*P.C.C.*) made no mention of his Pennington step-children, who moreover were provided for and were off his hands. As he did not mention his wife, we may infer that she had



predeceased him—probably by many years. It is, however, a little strange that the Crakenthorp Pedigree of 1665, which begins with Henry Crakenthorp and his wife, “daughter of Pickering,” gives to the said Henry only three children, viz. Christopher, Anne, “wife of Penington of Seaton,” and Barbara, “wife of Sir Richard Fletcher, knight,” making no mention of Anne’s second marriage. Nicolson and Burn (i, 369), and the Complete Baronetage (ii, 133) say rightly that it did take place, and though I have not ascertained the place or the date, yet that Anne became the wife of Sir Richard Sandford is certainly implied by a passage in the Inquisition of William Pudsey of Barforth, taken at Wetherby, co. York, 28 Aug., 1630. Thus:

“The said William by Indenture dated 6 Sep., 22 Jas. I (1624) between the said William Pudsey and Ambrose Pudsey his son and heir apparent, of the one part, and Richard Sandford, knight and William Pennington, esquire, of the other part, in consideration of a marriage between the said Ambrose Pudsey and one Bridget Pennington, and for £80 paid to the said William and Ambrose Pudsey by the said Richard Sandford and Anne his wife, mother of the said Bridget,” settled lands in Barforth upon Ambrose and Bridget as her jointure, etc. The Inquisition adds: “Elizabeth Pudsey, widow of William Pudsey, and Bridget Pudsey, widow of Ambrose Pudsey deceased, are alive and living at Howgill.” It is certain from the wording of the deed of 1624 that Bridget Pennington, daughter of Anne, Lady Sandford, was about to marry, or had just married Ambrose Pudsey, whilst the Inquisition itself shews that she was his widow in 1630. Had she been daughter of Sir Richard she would have been a Sandford, and her mother being wife of Sir Richard Sandford, she could not have been daughter of William Pennington, esquire, since Lady Sandford could not have had two husbands

living at the same time, and joining amicably in the same deed. It is clear that Bridget was the child of a former marriage, her father being even then so far forgotten that those who drew up the deed could only describe her as "one Bridget Pennington." Her mother was presumably dead in 1630, for if living her place would have been at Howgill with her husband, and she would scarcely have resigned her position there to old Mrs. Pudsey, her daughter's mother in law. William Pennington, esquire was obviously brother of Bridget, and he ought to have known his own father's name.

Having nothing further to record concerning Anne Crackenthorpe, who survived one husband, but was survived by the second, we might be content to leave her memory secure. But as her daughter Bridget Pennington was, like her, the subject of mistakes of identity, it is worth while to trace her career also to its close. The deed of 6 Sep., 1624, allows us to presume that about that time she was married to Ambrose, son and heir of William Pudsey, and from other sources we learn that she had by him three children, Ambrose, Anne and Elizabeth. Within five years he died, and was buried at Bolton in Craven, 15 Mar., 1628-9, being described in his Administration Order as of Howgill Castle. His father died seven months later (Pudsey Deeds, Yorks. Archaeol. Soc., vol. lvi, pp. 59, 57). The Castle was for some years inhabited by Sir Richard Sandford and his son Thomas, Mrs. Pudsey senior and junior, and the latter's three children, but in 1638 Bridget, their mother, was married to a second husband, Sir Thomas Laton of East Layton and Sexhow (in Rudby), Yorks., who had several children by a former marriage. According to Add. MS. 29, 651 he married at Forcett, Yorks., "Mrs. Elizabeth Pudsey," 1638, and in a Laton Pedigree in York Minster Library, his second wife is named "Bridget Sandforth, widow of Pudsey," but these are mistakes. Among MSS. of the

late Col. Edward Frewen of Northiam, Sussex, which unfortunately I have not seen, are the "Articles of Agreement *re* the intended marriage of Sir Thomas Laton of Laton, knight, and Bridget Pudsey of Barforth, widow," dated 23 June, and the marriage settlement of the same, dated 20 Aug., 1638.

By this marriage Bridget had two children, Charles and Bridget Laton. Her husband, like the Sandfords, was a devoted Royalist, and suffered accordingly. In 1646-7 he mortgaged the manor of East Layton (P. Harrison, *Hist. of Yorks.*). On 11 May, 1648, a certain Jeronimo wrote concerning him "I want a warrant for seizing Layton's lands, Sexhow, Skutterskelf, and Barford, which is his Lady's jointure by her former husband," and on 16 May, 1650, there was an order to sequester all his rents (*Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*). On 28 Sep., 1650, Sir Thomas Layton, kt., his wife Bridget, and his son and heir Thomas Layton mortgaged the manors of Sexhow, Hutton next Rudby, Sigston, Winton, and all their other lands in Skutterskelf, Brawith, and Thoresby (P. Harrison, *Hist. of Yorks.*). Sir Thomas was buried at Rudby, 27 Feb., 1650-1, Administration being granted to his eldest surviving son Robert Laton, half brother of Charles, 28 Mar., 1651 (*P.C.C.*).

Bridget, Lady Laton, died 24 April, 1664, and was buried at Thornton le Street, Yorks., Administration being granted to her son Charles a month later (*York P.R.*). He erected to her memory in the chancel of Thornton Church a brass which states plainly that she was "daughter of William Pennington, armiger, and sprung from the ancient family of the Penningtons of Mulcaster," so that even her own son did not know her father's name (*cf. these Transactions*, N.S. xi, 182). Drake, quoting the inscription on his monument in York Minster, says that Charles Laton died 10 Aug., 1675 (*Eboracum*, p. 512), but the Register of St. Michael le Belfry says that he was

buried in the Minster, 12 Aug., 1676. In his Will, dated 9 Aug. and proved 23 Aug., 1676, he left all his lands to his "sister Frewen" for life, with remainder to her sons and their heirs in due succession, and he also made up her portion to £1600 (*York P.R. Reg. Test.* lvii, 127). The said sister, Bridget Laton, married Thomas Frewen, M.P., of Northiam, Sussex, and had six children, of whom her son John Frewen was buried at Sapcote, Leic., 1735-6, his monumental inscription there giving us the last of this long series of errors, for it says that "his mother Bridget Laton was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Laton of East Laton and of Sexhow, Yorkshire, by Dame Bridget his second wife, relict of Ambrose Pudsey, esquire, of Barforth in that county, and daughter of Sir Richard Sandford of Howgill Castle, Westmorland."

Thus, to enumerate the chief errors which required correction, it has been shown that Anne Crakenthorp was not the daughter of Christopher but of Henry Crakenthorp; that she married John Pennington, to whom and not to William Pennington their mother Bridget Pennington, Lady Askew, gave Seaton; that after John's death Anne married Sir Richard Sandford, and had by him a son Thomas Sandford; that the Pedigree of 1665, certified by Tonge, contains several mis-statements, difficult to account for; that the Bridget Pennington, married in 1624 to Ambrose Pudsey, and in 1638 to Sir Thomas Laton, was not daughter of William Pennington or of Sir Richard Sandford, but of John Pennington by his wife Anne Crakenthorp.

The following Pedigree will, I hope, be acknowledged correct:—

