

ART. XVIII.—*The Redmans of Levens.* By W. GREENWOOD.

*Communicated at Penrith, August 28th, 1902.*

**A**MONG the ancient families whose names are intimately associated with the history of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland few, perhaps, have records more interesting than the Redmans of Redman and Levens, who for at least five centuries maintained a high position among the families of England, by virtue of their great possessions and the distinguished services they rendered to their country as soldiers, statesmen, diplomatists, and churchmen.

The origin of the family has hitherto baffled the skill and ingenuity of every student of Redman history, and it is only through what may be considered a most fortunate accident that it is now possible to throw valuable light on it. The clue which has led to the solution of this perplexing puzzle is an ancient charter, preserved at Levens Hall, which escaped the notice of the Historic MSS. Commission, and which was discovered later through the vigilance of Mr. William Farrer, the enthusiastic antiquary, to whom we are indebted for so much useful work in connection with Early Lancashire records.

Through the courtesy of Major Bagot, M.P., of Levens Hall, I am permitted to reproduce this charter, the date of which is circa 1170, and which, as will be seen, runs as follows:—

Notum sit omnibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, clericis et laicis, quod ego Willelmus de Lancastra, dedi et concessi Normanno de Hieland, pro suo humagio et servicio, Lefnes, per suas rectas divisas, in Bosco, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, sibi et suis heredibus, de me et meis heredibus, tenere libere et quiete et pro suo libero

Hocum Sit omib; tam ferial; quam futuris dieb; et laicis quod ego Willm  
de Lancastria dedi et concessi Normanno de Hieland pro suo hucrag  
io et seruiuo letues p suas rectas diuisas in bosco. in plano. in  
prat. in piscuis. Sibi et suis heredib; de me et meis heredib;  
tenere libe et quiete et p suo libo seruiuo scilz. p octo solidis inde  
annuatim reddendis silue piscaria et aqua de Kent usq; ad Sandpol  
et siluis austurionib; et ceruo et cerua et ipro et lea. h; testib;  
da; helebisa sponsa sua. Simone de tuis. anselme. hucdo filio  
osoff. Rogo fil ade. Robto mustet. Ric fil alardi. Jurdao. gilebro.  
frat suo. gilebro de croft. Joh; elico. et aliis plib; auctoritatib; hoc m.

THE GRANT OF LEVENS TO NORMAN DE HIELAND

Photo. by Mr. Hogg, Kendal.

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servicio, scilicet, pro octo solidis inde annuatim reddendis, salva piscaria et aqua de Kent usque ad Sand pol, et salvis austurconibus, et cervo et cerva, et apro et lea. His testibus:—domina Helewisa, sponsa sua; Simone de —; anselmo; huctredo filio osolf; Rogero, filio Ade; Roberto mustel; Ricardo, filio alardi; Jurdano; Gileberto, fratre suo; Gileberto de Croft; Johanne clerico, et aliis pluribus audientibus, hoc——

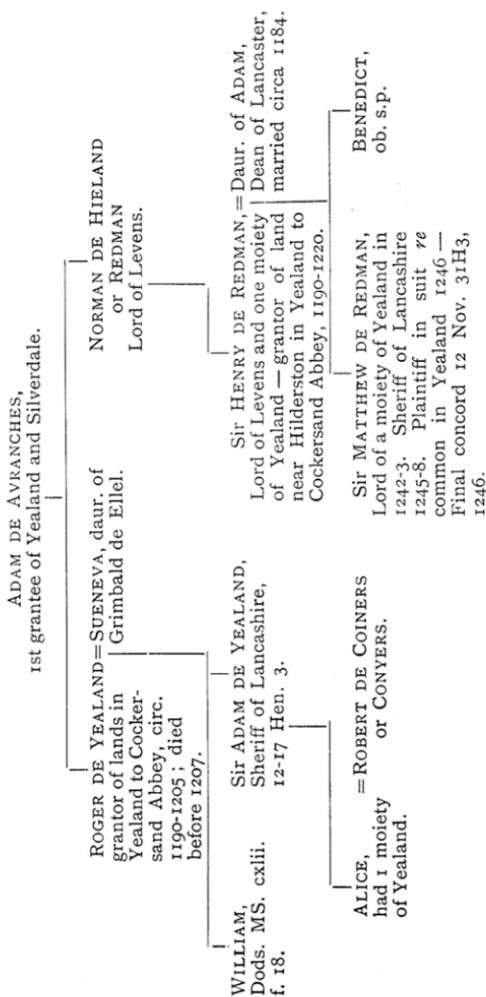
It will be observed that in this grant of Levens by William of Lancaster (presumably the second baron of Kendal, of that name) the grantee is described as Normannus de Hieland, or Yealand, thus identifying the first of the Redman owners of Levens as a member of the family founded by Adam d'Averenge or d'Avranches, to whom, a generation earlier, William of Lancaster I. ("vetus") granted Yealand and Silverdale (Farrer's *Lancashire Fines*, pt. i., p. 107*n*).

An exhaustive examination of all the available evidences relating to this family of Yealand leads to the conclusion that Norman de Hieland (and later, de Redman) was probably a son of Adam d'Avranches, and thus a cadet of the great Norman family, DeAbrincis, of which Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and nephew of the Conqueror was perhaps the most distinguished representative. That he was a member of this family, at least, is placed beyond doubt by the facts that, in addition to the identity of name, Yealand became on Adam's death the joint property of his son, Roger and of Norman, and that in a suit in 1246, *re* common in Yealand, it was stated that Alice Coniers (Adam's great-grand-daughter) and Sir Matthew de Redman (Norman's grandson) were of common origin.

To make the relationship of the Yealand and Redman families more clear, it may be well to give the following pedigree. (See next page.)

How Norman de Yealand came to change his name and to be identified with the town or village of Redman, in Cumberland, still remains a matter for discovery. It is

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certain, however, that for some years before his death he was known as Norman de Redman, the first of the long and illustrious line of Redmans of Levens and Harewood Castle.

Norman de Redman, who probably survived until (circa) 1184, is described in the *Dodsworth MSS.* as

“Dapifer Guarini ministr’ S’ci Hosp’ Jer’lm;” and it is conjectured that he may have acted in this capacity, as a young man, to William de Warren, third earl of Surrey, who accompanied Lewis, King of France, on his ill-fated expedition against the Saracens in 1147—“an expedition,” according to Banks, “wherein the consecrated banner of the Christians fell into the hands of infidelity, and orthodox blood reeked in crimson sanctity on the Saracen’s sword,” an adventure from which the gallant earl never returned.

In this connection, as indicating the probability that at least one early member of the Redman family was a Crusader, it may be interesting to record that at the church of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, where a colony of the Redmans was formed about five centuries ago, the Rev. A. J. Warwick, M.A., the courteous vicar, informs me there are still preserved “two fine linen cloths with the temple of Jerusalem woven therein,” bequeathed to the church by Ralph Redmayne, Esq., who died at Thornton in 1703.

The earliest mention I have been able to discover of Norman de Redman is in the character of witness to the following charter (*Ex Registro de Cokersand*, f. 112; *Monasticon*, vi., 909):—

Sciant praesentes et futuri, quod ego Will’us de Lancaster dedi  
 . . . . Hugoni, heremitaе, locum de Askelcros et Croc, &c.  
 . . . . pro salute animae meae, et Helewisiae Sponsae meae,  
 &c. Hiis testibus, dominâ Helewisiâ, Sponsa meâ, *Normano dapifero*.

He also appears as a witness to a grant of lands in Hailinethait by Thomas, son of Gospatric, to Furness Abbey, and to a confirmation by William of Lancaster (ii.) to William, son of Roger de Kirkby-Irleth, of certain lands in Furness (Farrer’s *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, pp. 442-3). Mr. Farrer gives the date of this confirmation as circa 1179.

That Norman was a benefactor to the church of St. Mary, of Kildeholm, appears from a confirmation (2 John) to that church:—

Ex dono Normann de Redeman t'ra de Tranethern cu omibz ptn suis :

Of Norman's collaterals I can only find mention of two—in a gift by Sir Henry de Redman, his son and heir, of three shillings yearly to Furness Abbey, *ad luminaria* :—

Scilicet ii quos W(illelmus), filius *Wa(l)thevi*, avunculi mei, mihi reddit pro terra de Herthornthwaite, quæ fuit *Ada*, avunculi mei ; scil xii ad Pascha, et xii ad festum S. Michaelis et xii quos Gamellus, filius Levin, reddit mihi pro terra de Middlethway (*Furness Coucher Book*, Cheetham Society, vol. ii., p. 509).

The Waltheof (or Waldieve) and Adam mentioned in this grant (the date of which Burn gives as 1212) were probably brothers of Norman's wife ; but, at the time of writing, I have found it impossible to identify them with any certainty.

Norman de Redman appears to have died circa 1184, and from this period the history of his descendants for many centuries progresses on well-established lines, and is supported by abundant evidences.

#### SIR HENRY DE REDMAN.

With Sir Henry de Redman, son of Norman, the chief interest of the family passes from Lancashire and Cumberland to Westmorland, where he appears to have made his home at Levens, which for nearly four centuries remained in the uninterrupted possession of himself and his descendants. One moiety of Levens passed into Sir Henry's hands by the following fine in 1188 :—

Henricus, filius Normanni de Redeman, debet unam marcam ut finis, factus inter eum et Ketellum, filium Uchtredi, de terra de Levenes, recordetur in curia Regis, de dominatione illius terræ quam Ketellus concessit Henrico et heredibus suis, cujus medietatem Henricus tenebit in dominio suo, et Ketellus tenebit aliam medietatem de Henrico per idem servicium quod Henricus inde facit capitali domino (*Mag. Rot.*, 34 Hen. II. ; *Dugdale MSS.*, &c.).

The remaining moiety, together with Selside, was granted to Henry de Redman by Gilbert FitzRoger Fitz Reinfrid, who married the only daughter and heiress of William of Lancaster the second, and succeeded him as baron of Kendal, and who for some years shared with Henry the office of sheriff of Yorkshire.

Thus, before the end of the twelfth century, we find the Redmans firmly established in Westmorland, and evidently adding largely to their already extensive possessions.

In 1183-4, "Adam the Dean" paid 100 shillings for permission to marry his daughter, who was in the King's gift, to the son of Norman de Redman—Roll of 30 Henry II. (Farrer's *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, p. 52). It has been suggested that "Adam the Dean" was Adam, dean of Kirkham, and that he was identical with Adam de Avranches, lord of Yealand and Silverdale, who, as we have seen, was probably Henry de Redman's grandfather. An exhaustive examination of the records which I have been able to make, with the invaluable assistance of Mr. Farrer, compels the conclusion that both these identifications are open to very serious question. The probability is exceedingly strong that Adam, the father-in-law of Henry, was Adam, dean of Lancaster, and not of Kirkham, and that he was distinct not only in identity but in generation from Adam, of Avranches. The evidences appear to me to indicate that "Adam the Dean" was a Pennington, a member of the ancient and illustrious family whose history carries us back beyond the Conquest, and which is, in our day, worthily represented by Josslyn Pennington, fifth Baron Muncaster.

Henry de Redman appears to have been a man of considerable wealth and importance in his time. He was seneschal of Kendal, in which capacity he witnessed a grant of Robert de Veteripont to the abbey of Shap; and with Gilbert FitzRoger Fitz Reinfrid he was sheriff of Yorkshire, 12-15 John (*Dodsworth MSS.*, 79, f. 115).

There is still to be seen in the north drawing-room of

Levens Hall a charter of 1188 bearing the seal of Richard I., and re-endorsed after Richard's return from captivity, exempting Henry de Redman, as successor of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, from the payment of the tribute called "noutgeld." In 1198-9 he gave 20 marks for the custody of the land and heir of William de Kellet, and in 1206, forty marks for the custody of the land and heir of Roger de Hedon, and for the marriage of the said heir to his daughter (*Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 335). He was, as we have seen, a benefactor to Furness Abbey; and the chartulary of the abbey of Shap records a grant to it of part of his lands in Lupton "pro salute animae meae, et uxoris meae et omnium antecessorum meorum" (*Dodsworth MSS.*, 159).

At Levens Hall may also be seen charters of which he was a witness—a grant by Gilbert fil. Robert to St. Peter's Hospital at York, and a grant to the monks of Byland by Hugh and Ralph, sons of Robert of Sigg, of lands held of Henry de Redeman (*Hist. MSS. Commission*, Report 10, pt. 4), and his name appears repeatedly among the witnesses to charters of King John's reign.

In 1216, we find among the hostages provided by Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid for his future good conduct and loyalty, after his rebellion against King John, the name of Benedict, son and heir of Henry Redeman, in company with the names of the heirs of Roger de Kirkeby (Gilbert's son-in-law), William de Windsor (his niece's husband), Ralph d'Aincourt, Adam de Yealand, Walter de Strickland, and others.

Henry himself took an active part with the barons in this rebellion, and was among the prisoners taken at the surrender to King John of Rochester Castle. In 1215 we find a mandate to Robert de Courtenay, to whose charge he had been assigned, to keep Henry de Redman and others in safe custody; and in the next year, following doubtless on his pardon, a direction to the sheriffs of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire to restore him to his possessions (*Rot. Lit. Claus.*, Turr., London).

Sir Henry de Redman appears from the records to have had four sons—Matthew, who succeeded him; Benedict, who, as we have seen, was one of Gilbert FitzRoger Fitz Reinfrid's hostages, and who is described as Henry's heir; Norman, who appears as one of three hostages, provided by William of Lancaster, who were wrongfully detained at Nottingham, and whose liberation was ordered by the King (*Rot. Lit. Claus.*, p. 497, 16th May, 1222); and Thomas, who in 1247 confirmed to the abbey of Shap two oxgangs of land in Appleby, which Norman, his brother, bequeathed with his body to the said abbey.

As Benedict did not succeed to the family estates, we may assume that he died in his father's lifetime; of Norman and Thomas the records do not seem to contain any further information. Henry died circa 1225, and was succeeded by his son,

#### SIR MATTHEW (I.)

Matthew de Redman who was the first of at least seven knights of the same name. In 1234 we find that a fine was passed between Robert, abbot of Furness, plaintiff, and Matthew de Redman and Amabel, his wife, defendants, *re* the manors of Carleton and Dreg (Drigg), a portion of which Matthew had received in free marriage with Amabel (Beck's *Furness Annals*, p. lxxx.).

These manors were members of the Stutevill fee in Cumberland, and formed part of the dower of Joan, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Stutevill, lord of Liddel, on her marriage to Hugh Wake.

It has been inferred that Amabel may have been a Grey-stock or a Harrington, but as there is no evidence that any part of the manors of Carleton and Drigg came into the hands of either of these families until more than a generation after Sir Matthew's death, it is reasonable to conclude that Amabel was a Stutevill. The probability seems to be that she was a daughter of William, Lord

Stutevill, King John's favourite, and aunt of Joan, wife of Hugh Wake.

Sir Matthew de Redman was a witness to several charters, including a grant to St. Peter's Hospital at York by Thomas de Hastings; the confirmation by William of Lancaster, son of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, of a grant of lands at Preston, Holme, and Hutton to Patric, grandson of Gospatric; and a release of the right of patronage of Eccleston Church (*Hist. MSS. Commission, Report 10, pt. 4*).

In 1242, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, he held in conjunction with Robert de Conyers one-eighth of a knight's fee in Yealand of William of Lancaster. Like his father, he held the office of seneschal of Kendal; he was sheriff of Lancashire, 1245-8; and his arms, "De goules, trois horeillers d'or," appear in *Glover's Roll* (1243-6).

#### REDMAN ARMS.

The origin of the Redman arms has hitherto baffled discovery. Guillim has a very fanciful and amusing explanation of the cushions or pillows, referring them to an incident in which a somnolent Redman was sleeping comfortably in his tent when he was aroused by a trumpet-challenge to a pre-arranged duel; whereupon he rose, and making short work of his adversary, forthwith assumed the seductive pillows as his armorial bearings.

The three cushions have also been borne, among others, by the earls of Moray, the Bruces of Anandale, the Greystocks, Kirkpatrick's, Dunbars, Brisbanes, and Huttons. Mr. Oswald Barron, the great authority on feudal heraldry, thinks there must have been some connection, feudal or by blood, between the Redmans and the Greystocks; but I have hitherto been unable to discover any such link between them and any of the families who have borne the same arms.

Sir Matthew appears to have had four sons and two daughters—Henry, his heir; Ingram and Randle, who



REDMAN QUARTERING ALDEBURGH.

IN THE GREAT CHAMBER OF HAREWOOD CASTLE, 1584.

occur in 1254 as “sons of Matthew de Redman;” Nicholas, who appears in 1277 and 1278 in a suit with the abbot of Cokersand; and Juliana and Agnes, who occur in 1254.

#### HENRY.

Sir Matthew (i.) was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1267 received a grant of free warren in Levens, Yealand, and Treterne:—

Rex concessit Henrico de Redman liberam warennam in omnibus d'nicis terris de Lyvenes, Yeland et Treterne in Com' Lanc' et Westm'land (*Dodsworth MSS.*, 159, f. 181).

In 1292 we find his son, the second Sir Matthew Redman, claiming free warren in the same lands:—

Math'us de Redeman sum' fuit ad respondendum d'no Regi de placito quo warranto clamat habere lib'am warennam in Levenes &c.

Et Math'us venit et profert cartam d'ni H. Regis, patris d'ni Regis nunc, anno regni sui quinquagesimo primo, per quam concessit Hen. de Redeman, patri ejusdem Math'i, cujus heres ipse est, quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Levenes, Yeland et Trenterne in Com' Lanc' et Westmerland (*Placita de quo War'*, a<sup>o</sup> R. Edw. I., vicesimo—rot. 6, dorso).

From this it is clear that Henry de Redman, about whom the records supply little information, had a son Matthew (ii.), who succeeded him. He also appears to have had a son Henry, who as "Henry, son of Henry de Redman," was among the benefactors of Cokersand Abbey in 1300 (MSS. of W. C. Strickland, Esq. of Sizergh).

In the same year, on the evidence of Palgrave's documents illustrating the affairs of Scotland (p. 209), Henry Redman figures on the roll of the Earl of Essex and Hereford, containing the proffers of military service made at Carlisle :—

Dominus Johannes, Baro de Greystok, recognovit et offert servicium duorum foederum militum et dimidium, fac' per Henricum Redman, Ad' de Colewell &c. cum V equis co-opertis.

It is also possible that Thomas de Redman, who in an inquisition dated 1307 is named with John Le Venour as one of the next heirs of Alan of Cammerton, was another son of this Henry de Redman, and brother of the second Sir Matthew.

Maria quae fuit uxor Alani de Camberton' defuncta. De terris quas ipse tenuit in dotem, die quo Scotis inimicis Regis adhaesit, de hereditate Thomae de Redman et Johannis le Venour, consanguineorum et haeredum praedicti Alani.

From this inquisition it appears that Maria, the wife of Alan, had in dower a third part of two carucates of land in Camberton, &c., and that she died in the county of

Fife in Scotland, 32 Edward I. (Roberts' *Calend. Geneal.*, ii., 745). It seems probable that Henry de Redman, son of Matthew (i.), married an heiress of Camberton.

## SIR MATTHEW (II. AND III.).

Sir Matthew the second married Goditha, who appears to have been a member of the family of Cammerton, and thus a descendant of Ivo de Tailbois, first baron of Kendal, and of Gospatric, earl of Northumberland. In 1296 I find two charters of William de Camberton made to Matthew de Redman and Goditha his wife of his lands in Camberton and Dymouthe (*Placitorum Abbreviatio*, 24 Edward I.).

The records of the closing years of the thirteenth and the first quarter of the fourteenth century are full of evidences of the military prowess and political and diplomatic activities of "Sir Matthew de Redman," but in the absence of any definite information as to the date of death of the second Matthew, it is impossible to say with any certainty which services are to be credited to him and which to his son and successor, the third Matthew.

In 1294, according to the *Patent Rolls*, we find Sir Matthew, with John de Cornubia, assessing and levying tenths to aid the King in his wars; and in the following year he was at Westminster attending Parliament as knight of the shire for Lancashire.

Two years later, in 1297, he was summoned to appear with horses and arms at a military council held in London by Prince Edward, from which he was despatched with other knights and barons to join the army under John de Warenne, earl of Surrey. In the same year he appears to have been released for a time from his military duties, for we find him witnessing certain grants of lands by William of Lancaster and John de Culwen.

In 1299 he was defending the marches against the inroads of the Scots, in company with Robert, Lord

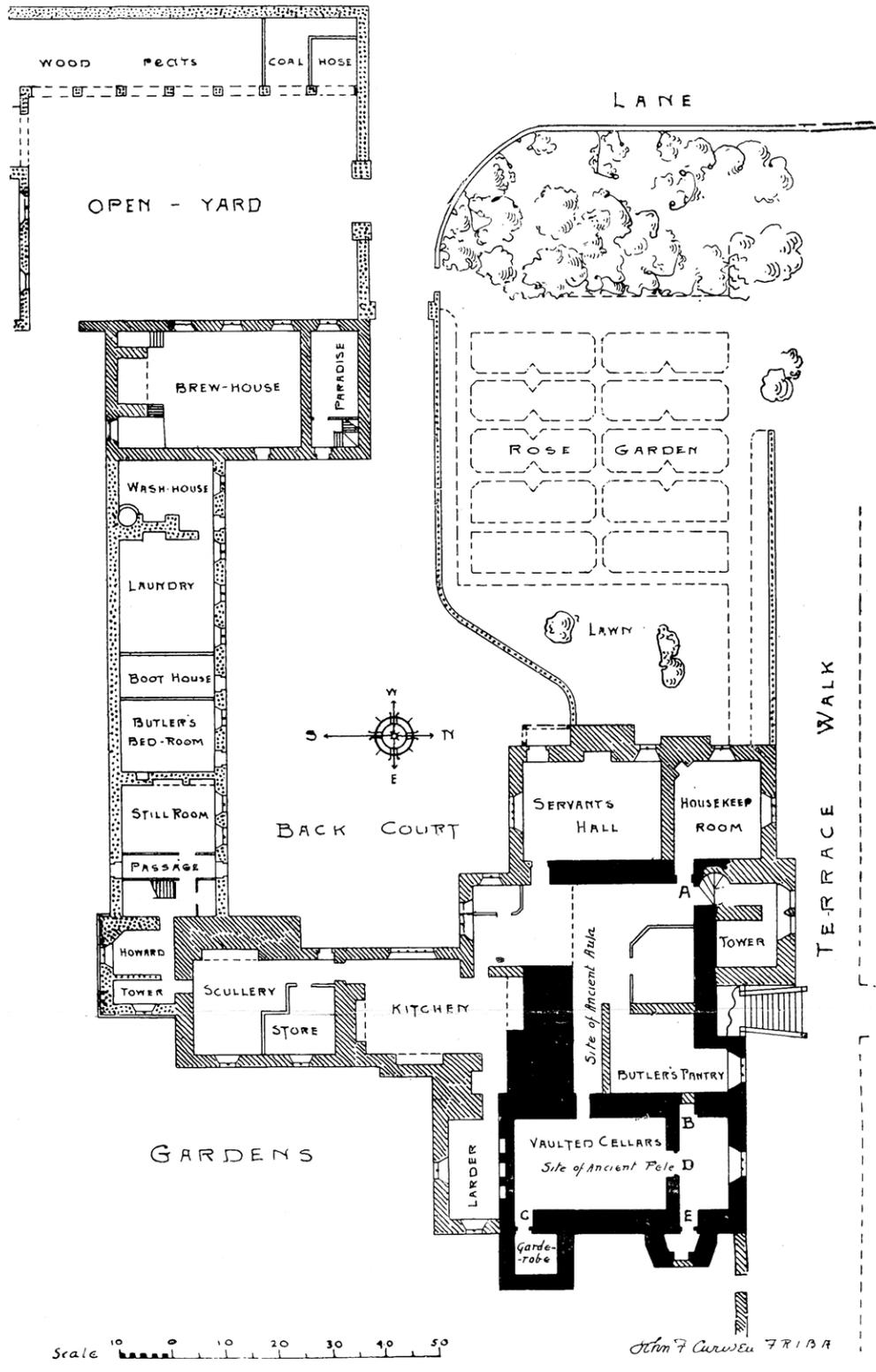
Clifford; and he wound up the century by acting, in 1300, as commissioner of array in Westmorland and Lancashire, and by raising 2,000 footmen to serve against the Scots. In the following year some evil-disposed persons took advantage of his absence on the King's service to throw down one of his mills at Lupton, with the result that he appealed for redress to the law.

In 1303-4 he was acting as warden and sheriff of the castle of Dumfries, and had with him as *valettus* Adam Redeman, his son, known later as Adam of Yealand; and in 1305, in company with John and Thomas de Tunstal, he was on the King's service, with Sir Henry de Percy, in Scotland—probably on some diplomatic mission.

The year 1307 saw him discharged from Parliamentary attendance at Northampton, and fighting in the Scottish marches; to be elected a little later as knight of the shire for Lancashire, and a conservator of peace for Westmorland. In 1308 he was in command of the forces of the county of Lancaster collected at Carlisle to oppose the advance of Robert Bruce, and in the same year he was in the commission of the peace for Westmorland (*Patent Rolls*, Edward II.).

In 1309 he was arraying and leading Lancashire levies, fighting valorously in the marches, and, in a judicial capacity, receiving complaints of prizes illegally taken. In 1310 he was commanded to lead a body of 300 foot-soldiers to Berwick-on-Tweed, there to join the English army in an expedition against the "rebellious and hostile Scots."

In the following year we find him again occupied in arraying and leading levies of armed men, and two years later his activities were transferred to Westminster as knight of the shire for Westmorland. He appears to have taken an active part with the earl of Lancaster in procuring the capture and execution of Piers Gaveston, for in 1313 he obtained a pardon for "his participation in Gaveston's death and the disturbance occasioned thereby."



LEVENS HALL.

By permission of Mr. Curwen.

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The year 1314 found him in the commission of the peace for Westmorland; four years later he was engaged in arraying all Westmorland men between the ages of 20 and 60 capable of bearing arms, and in 1324 he attended the great council at Westminster—a programme of services which is eloquent of the valour and varied activities of the heads of the Redman family six centuries ago.

#### LEVENS HALL.

It was probably in the early part of the fourteenth century, and thus during the life of the third Sir Matthew, that, according to Mr. John F. Curwen, F.R.I.B.A., the Redmans first began to build Levens Hall, which, nearly six centuries later, is still one of the most beautiful and interesting of the “stately homes of England.”

In the opinion of Mr. Curwen—than whom, perhaps, no one is better qualified to judge, and to whose most interesting and valuable book on Levens Hall I am indebted for many references to it in this paper—the first building erected by the Redmans took the form of a border Pele tower, one of those strong, sturdy fortresses built for the defence of their owners against the raiding Scots, and for a refuge and protection for their tenants and dependants. This tower, like those of Dallam, Sizergh, Kentmere, and many others which were scattered like grim sentinels over the border counties, was probably “built up of plain rubble, without plinth, set-off or string course, over the existing barrel-vaulted cellars and their low benchings of stone-work.”

Assuming this, Mr. Curwen estimates the dimensions of this original Redman tower as 46 feet by 25 feet, with walls ranging from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness.

As an annexe to this tower the Redmans probably built on to the west side an aula or great hall, with a high and massive roof of oak—a hall 40 feet long and 22 feet wide. Here, on a raised dais, the lord would entertain his

honoured guests; while dependants and guests of inferior rank would take their seats at tables ranged along each side of the hall. At the side of the hall opposite the raised dais would be a tall oaken screen, over which was the minstrels' gallery, and behind it the kitchen, buttery, and other domestic offices.

This hall was used alike for feasting and as a Court, in which the lord transacted his business with his vassals, received their suit and service, and administered justice.

Such, roughly, was the nucleus of the present hall of Levens as built by the Redmans in the fierce days of Border warfare, when a man's home was literally his castle, and when no consideration of comfort or luxury could weigh for a moment against the imperative demands of solidity and power of resistance.

In later years, no doubt, considerable additions were made by the Redmans to the original structure, for, as Mr. Curwen says, "walls of outbuildings have been discovered in the garden at this end of the house, with indications of having been destroyed by fire."

Even to-day, six hundred years after the Redmans began to build, many traces of their occupation of Levens Hall may be seen in the existing building, from the tower which "stands to-day but little altered since the date of its first erection," and the ancient doorways, with their Carnarvon arches indicating thirteenth or fourteenth century construction, to the tapestry which once adorned the walls of the aula, and was probably worked by the hands of Redman *chatelaines*,\* and parchments seven centuries old, which bear their husbands' signatures, as fresh almost to-day as when they were penned.

Much less changed, however, is the beautiful park, which was enclosed by Sir Matthew Redman by licence

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\* In this connection, Major Bagot informs me that "a cushion on a chair in Levens Hall has some dilapidated arms on it (the three cushions evidently forming part of them), which have always been said to be Redman arms. They are in old embroidery put on to comparatively modern material (probably 1780 to 1810)."

in 1360, and in which, no doubt, these stern, warlike Redman knights drilled their retainers and engaged in friendly jousts.

## SIR MATTHEW (III.)

To return to the Sir Matthews. Whatever doubt there may be as to the precise Matthew—father or son—who figures in any particular record from 1294 to 1324, there can be little question that at the end of this period the second Sir Matthew would either be dead or too old to engage in such active exercises as fighting and attending Parliament in London.

Of his children three sons appear on the records—Sir Matthew, the third, his heir and successor; Adam, who appears to have succeeded to the Redman estate at Yealand, and who enjoyed in addition a life custody of lands in “Tibbaye and Ronnerthwayte;” and William, who is described in the *Close Roll* of 1318 as Adam’s brother.

We may safely conclude that it was the third Sir Matthew to whom protection was granted during a journey in 1331 to Ireland with Anthony de Lucy, and who six years later travelled beyond seas with William de Bohun, earl of Northampton. Like his father, he appears to have been kept actively employed in protecting the northern counties from inroads of the Scots, for in 1344 he was enjoined to see that no supplies reached the Scots from the ports of Cumberland and Westmorland, and in the same year he was appointed receiver and guardian of all the King’s victuals at Carlisle and in the adjacent district (*Abbr. Rot. Orig.*, vol. 165).

His name appears as witness to many grants about this time—by Sir Walter Strickland, his near neighbour; Ralph de Patton, and others—and he was a juror on the inquisition of Robert, Lord Clifford. Like his father, he represented Westmorland in Parliament, 1357-8; and in

1359 he was appointed sheriff of Cumberland and governor of the castle of Carlisle.

REDMANS OF THORNTON, &c.

In this year, in conjunction with his wife Margaret, who was probably a Moresby, he gave twenty marks for the custody of the lands of John of Twisleton and the marriage of his daughter, and it seems more than probable that from this alliance between the Redmans and Twisletons we may date the founding of the Redman colony of Thornton-in-Lonsdale and the district, including Ireby, Twisleton, Ingleton, and Burton, which flourished for three centuries, until in the troublous times of the Civil War the estates of Sir John Redmayne, of Thornton Hall, were sequestrated.

The Redmans of this district, whose canting crest was the "*red-main*" or hand, formed alliances with the families of Layton, of Dalemain; Tunstall, of Thurland Castle; Cholmondeley, Bellingham, Vavasour, Lambert, and Selby, and gave to the world, among other distinguished sons, Dr. John Redmayne, the first master of Trinity College, and one of the compilers of the Book of Common Prayer, whose tomb is in Westminster Abbey.

From Edward Redman, a cadet of this house, whose grand-daughter married Mr. William Robinson, Lord Mayor of York, the present marquis of Ripon descends; while Colonel Daniel Redman, one of Cromwell's officers, who received a grant of land in Ireland, and whose daughter was ancestress of the earls of Carrick, Clancarty, &c., was a son of Sir James Redman, of Kirkby Lonsdale, probably another member of this colony. General John Lambert, it may be interesting to add, was nephew of Avelyn Lambert, wife of William Redmayne, of Ireby, and mother of Sir John Redmayne, whose loyalty to the Royalist cause involved him in ruin.

The third Sir Matthew, founder of this Thornton branch

of the family, died in 1360, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, Heversham. By his will (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, edited by Chancellor Ferguson) he left all his personal estate to his wife Margaret, and his executors, probably near relatives of his wife, were Christopher and Hugh de Moriceby.

There was living at the same time as the third Sir Matthew another Redman of the same name, who died at Carlisle in 1356, and who married a D'Eyncourt, but I have been unable to establish the relationship between the two Matthews.

#### SIR MATTHEW (IV.).

The fourth Sir Matthew, who appears to have been a man of even greater energy and ability than his predecessors, was for many years one of the most conspicuous men of his time. He was sheriff and knight of the shire, a diplomatist entrusted with delicate negotiations, governor of important castles, leader of armies, and a doughty, if at times prudent, fighter in France, Spain, England, and Scotland, of whose prowess many stories are told by Grafton, Froissart, Ridpath, and other chroniclers.

In 1373 Sir Matthew was fighting in France under John of Gaunt, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the French and Burgundians in an affray at Ouchy le Chateau, near Soissons, when his comrade-in-arms Thomas, Lord Archer, was taken prisoner; and for the next six years he appears to have been fighting constantly in France and Spain, varying his warlike activities in 1375 by proclaiming a truce in Brittany, and in the following year by being taken prisoner, recovering his freedom only as the result of the intercession of Parliament.

In 1379 he was commissioned with Roger de Clifford, Hugh de Dacre, and others to array and equip with arms all able-bodied men in Cumberland "to resist hostile

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invasion and the destruction of the English tongue;" and that he was a man of a tender heart as well as of a stout arm is evidenced by his intercession on behalf of Thomas de Denethwayt, charged with the death of Elias Addison, whom the King pardoned on Sir Matthew's supplication (*Patent Rolls*, Richard II.).

In this year (1380) he was entrusted, in company with Roger de Clifford, with the duty of seeing that all the frontier castles and fortalices were suitably fortified, manned, and provisioned; and of compelling all land-owners in Cumberland and Westmorland, who held lands of the value of 110 marks and over, to remain on them to assist in checking hostile incursions.

He was, also in 1380, in the commission of the peace for Cumberland and Northumberland, and joint warden of the west marches.

In 1381 he succeeded the earl of Northumberland as governor of the castle of Roxburgh, and was appointed sheriff of the county. Presumably as some evidence of Sir Matthew's importance, he is described at this time as having "57 serjeants in his own retinue;" and, perhaps as some indication of his piety, it is mentioned that he took John Gregory to Scotland with him as chaplain.

In the following year we find him invested with authority to arrest and imprison all persons suspected of having, in defiance of truce, stolen and brought into England the goods of divers Scotsmen.

In 1386 he was sent with Lord Nevill, of Raby, to treat with the Scots for peace, and was engaged in 1388 in arraying armed men in Northumberland and the north of Yorkshire. Sir Matthew was governor of Berwick in the year of Otterbourne, and took a prominent part in that historic fight. When the English forces were put to flight Sir Matthew, as Froissart records in his Chronicle, was not the last to realise that discretion is a valuable ingredient of valour. He was, however, hotly pursued by Sir James Lindsay, a doughty Scottish knight, who brought him to

bay, and after a fierce hand-to-hand fight took him prisoner, releasing him, however, on securing a promise that Sir Matthew would surrender himself on an appointed day at Carlisle. As ill-luck would have it, Sir James was himself taken prisoner by the English a few hours later, and when Sir Matthew, in discharge of his promise, reached Carlisle to give himself to Lindsay's custody he found his captor in the same plight as himself—a predicament over which both knights made merry at a banquet, for which it is to be hoped Sir Matthew paid.

An amusing story is told by Grafton of Sir Matthew when, as governor of Berwick, he refused to admit the duke of Lancaster into the town, saying "I shall not suffer ye, nor none of yours to enter." "Then the duke, *not saying all that he thought*, brake out of this matter and sayde 'Sir Redmayne, what tydyngs out of England?' and he sayde he knew none, but that the countries were sore moved, and the King had sent to all this country to be in redinesse whensoever he should send. Then the Duke mused a little, and sodainly turned his horse, and bid the knight farewell, and so went to the Castle of Rosebough, and the Constable receyved him" (Grafton's *Chronicle*, i., 428).

In 1389 Sir Matthew, with Thomas, Earl marshal, and others, was empowered to "enquire and certify as to places in Northumberland burnt by the King's enemies of Scotland;" and in this and the following year he appears in the commission of peace for Northumberland (*Patent Rolls*, Richard II.)

Sir Matthew married (1) Lucy (of whose identity I am ignorant) and (2) Joan, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, and widow of William, fourth Lord Greystock, and Anthony, third Lord de Lucy. His second wife brought him the manor and castle of Langeley, co. Northumberland, a moiety of the manor of Aspatrik, and a third part of the barony of Egremond, with the advowson of Ulnedale, all of which, after her death, went to Henry,

first earl of Northumberland, who married Matilda, Anthony de Lucy's sister and heir.

By his first wife Lucy, Sir Matthew was father of Sir Richard Redman, his successor in the family estates, and founder of the Redman line of Harewood; and he also had a daughter Felicia, who married Sir John de Lumley, and from whom the earls of Scarborough, the duke of Westminster, and very many of our noble families of to-day derive descent. Felicia's great-grandson married Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward IV. by the Lady Elizabeth Lucy.

#### SIR RICHARD (I.) OF LEVENS AND HAREWOOD.

With Sir Richard, for the first time since two centuries earlier his ancestor Henry de Redman purchased Levens, the history of the family ceases to be chiefly identified with Westmorland, although for two centuries more the Redmans appear to have retained Levens, and to have spent a considerable part of their time in the county.

Sir Richard Redman, who perhaps figures more prominently in the history of his time than any of his ancestors or successors, was a man skilled in all the arts of chivalry, statecraft, and diplomacy. In the stirring times in which his father played so conspicuous a part he quickly won his spurs, for he must have been a very young man when in 1388 he is described as "Richard Redman, the King's knight," in a grant to him of all the lands and tenements which Richard (II.) had in the town of Blencogo, co. Cumberland (*Patent Rolls*).

Two years later, when his father appears to have been dead, he confirmed an ancient grant of family lands to the monks of Byland. In this year, youthful as he must have been, he was entrusted with the responsible work of surveying the castle, gate, and towers of Carlisle with the object of assessing the cost of repairing them; and he received a grant of 40 marks a year in support of his

estate, as a life-retainer "to stay with the King," who, it may be interesting to note, was, like Sir Richard, a lineal descendant of the Barons Stutevill.

From this period to the close of his life Sir Richard's name appears frequently in contemporary records in a wide range of prominent and useful characters. Between 1390 and 1413 he was six times sheriff of Cumberland; and, as evidence of his love of knightly exercises, we find him in 1392 receiving permission from the King to engage, with three companions-in-arms, in a joust with William of Haliburton and three of his friends at Carlisle.

At this time he sought in marriage the hand of Elizabeth, widow of Sir Bryan Stapleton, and sister and co-heir of the second Lord Aldeburgh, who had died without male heirs. On their brother's death Elizabeth and her sister Sibyl, wife of Sir William Ryther, succeeded to equal moieties of the castle and manor of Harewood in Yorkshire, which had descended to them from Robert de Romelli through William de Meschines, earl of Cambridge, the de Courcys, Fitzgeralds, de Redvers, de Fortibus, and the Lords L'Isle, of Rougemont.

Of the founding of this ancient and historic castle of Harewood and of its vicissitudes this is, perhaps, not the place to write. It may be sufficient to say that when, circa 1394, Sir Richard Redman, of Levens, married Elizabeth Stapleton (Aldeburgh) a moiety of the castle and manor (with other large adjacent properties) came into the possession of the Redman family, while the remaining moiety was transferred to the family of Ryther by Elizabeth's sister and co-heir, Sibyl.

From this period the principal Redman family appears to have occupied the castle of Harewood alternately with the Rythers, and to have spent the remainder of their time at their ancestral home, Levens Hall—their interests and activities being divided for the next two hundred years between their old county of Westmorland and their new county, Yorkshire.

In 1399 Sir Richard received permission to hold a tournament at Carlisle. A few months later we find him travelling in Ireland with John, Lord Cobham; and in the spring of the following year he was appointed to treat for peace with the Scots.

In 1404, and again in the following year, he was sheriff of Yorkshire; and in 1404 he was commissioned by the King to array all men-at-arms and bowmen in the districts of Kendal and Lonsdale.

In 1405 he was empowered to exact fines from those implicated in the ill-fated Percy rising, in which the gallant, if rash, Hotspur lost his life at Shrewsbury, with a third of his army. This year, too, saw Sir Richard for the first time representing his new county of Yorkshire in Parliament, and entering on a political career which ten years later, in the year of Agincourt, culminated in his appointment as Speaker of the Parliament which sat at Northampton. According to Mr. Curwen (*Levens Hall*, p. 4), Sir Richard's arms are still to be seen in a window in the Speaker's House at Westminster—Gules, a chevron argent between three cushions ermine, tasselled Or. These arms do not, however, as has been stated, include either crest or motto.

From the peaceful *rôle* of Speaker we find him transported by one of the swift and startling changes which characterise those restless times to France, where he took part in the brilliant victory which Henry won on the plains of Agincourt over a force vastly superior in numbers to his own.

Sir Richard appears prominently in 1408 when, after the earl of Northumberland's defeat and death at Bramham Moor, he was appointed to receive submissions from the rebels; and in the following year, in company with Sir Richard Holme, canon of York, he was commissioned to treat for peace with the Scots.

In 1424, when he was nearing the close of his eventful life, he was employed with Ralph Graystock, William

Ryther, and Robert Roos, of Ingmanthorp, knights, to make inquisition in the county of Yorkshire, as to lands, tenements, wardships, &c., alleged to have been concealed from the King within the said county; and in this and the previous year he was in the commission of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

One of his last deeds was to transfer to Richard Redmayne, Esq., probably his younger son, the manor of Blencogo, co. Cumberland, in November, 1426, the year in which he died.

On the death of Sir Richard's first wife, which appears to have taken place in 1422, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, the famous Chief Justice of England who committed Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., to prison for contempt of Court. Elizabeth Gascoigne survived her husband eight years.

Sir Richard and his two wives are said to have been buried under the arch on the north side of the chancel of Harewood Church, where their memory is preserved by two magnificent altar-tombs, on each of which are recumbent figures of a knight in armour and his lady. I find, however, in the list of burials in the church of the Friar Preachers, or the Black Friars, of York (written by John Wrythe, Garter King-at-arms), the following entries which appear to refer to Sir Richard and his first wife, Elizabeth Aldeburgh:—

It' Mess<sup>e</sup> Richard Redman ch'l'r

It' Elizabeth de Aldeburgh jadiz dame de Harwode.

By his will (*Test. Ebor.*, i., pp. 351-361, Surtees Society) Sir Richard left the manors of Levens and certain Harewood estates to Richard, his younger son, in trust for his grandson Richard, then a minor; on the death of this Richard without heirs to his son Richard, and failing heirs of the latter to John Redman, son of Elene Grene, &c. The manors of Kereby and Kirkby (Kirkby Overblow)

he devised to Brian de Stapleton, son of Sir Brian Stapleton by his (Sir Richard's) first wife, Elizabeth Aldeburgh, under certain conditions as to forfeiture, &c.

Sir Richard appears to have had two sons and one daughter—(1) Sir Matthew, of whom later, who died during his father's lifetime, leaving an infant son Richard; (2) Richard, who was probably the Richard of Bossall (1450-55), who had lands at Newton in Whitby Strand in 1460, and who was living in 1471; and (3) Joan, who married Sir Thomas Wentworth, and from whom the great and ill-fated earl of Strafford, the marquis of Rockingham (George III.'s Prime Minister), and other historic nobles derived descent.

Dr. Richard Redman, bishop of St. Asaph, Ely, and Exeter, who is given by the late Sir George Duckett as son of the first Richard of Harewood, and by other authorities as son of Sir Richard the second, was more probably a son of Richard of Bossall above-mentioned, and thus a grandson of the Speaker. Dr. Redman was educated at Cambridge, and became in turn canon and abbot of Shap, bishop of St. Asaph (1471), of Exeter (1496), and of Ely (1501). He was admitted to the Privy Council in 1493, restored St. Asaph's Cathedral after its partial destruction by Owen Glendower, was implicated in Lambert Simnel's rebellion, and was (in 1492) a commissioner appointed to treat with the Scots. He died at Ely House, Holborn, in 1505, and by his will left large legacies for charitable and religious uses.

#### SIR MATTHEW (V.) OF LEVENS AND HAREWOOD.

Of Sir Matthew, eldest son of the Speaker, little is known beyond the fact that he married Johanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, and sister of Alice Tunstall, who was great-grandmother of Queen Catherine Parr. Her brother Sir Thomas was grandfather of Sir Brian Tunstall, the "stainless knight" of

Flodden Field. This was the first of at least five alliances between the families of Redman and Tunstall.

Of the later alliances Margaret Tunstall, Sir Brian's sister, married William Redmayne of Twisleton (Thorn-ton), and Sir Brian's grand-daughter married William Redmayne, of Ireby.

Sir Matthew died before his father, leaving a son Richard, who at the time of his grandfather's death was only eight years old, and whose minority was passed under the joint guardianship of Thomas Redman of Thornton-in-Lonsdale and Sir Richard Duckett of Grayrigg.

#### SIR RICHARD (II.) OF LEVENS AND HAREWOOD.

The second Sir Richard, who appears to have been born in 1418, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Middleton of Middleton Hall and Isabel Musgrave, a descendant through the de Ferrers, earls of Derby, from King Henry I.

Sir Richard's connection with Westmorland was early marked by his election as knight of the shire for that county in 1442, when he was only 24 years of age.

Although the records contain many references to him, this second Sir Richard appears to have led a much less strenuous and active life than any of his predecessors. In fact, beyond a short period of Parliamentary work and the mild occupation of a justice of the peace for Westmorland (1471), he seems to have led the unexciting life of a country gentleman—no doubt cultivating the domestic virtues at Harewood and Levens, and experiencing little more exciting than a dispute with his London tailor in 1465. In spite of this small demand on his vital resources he died in 1476 at the age of 58, exactly half-a-century after his grandfather and predecessor.

According to the Vincent and Philpot pedigrees in the College of Heralds this second Sir Richard is credited

with no less than thirteen children, few of whom appear to have survived him long, as evidenced by his son William's nuncupative will quoted later.

SIR WILLIAM.

He was succeeded in the family estates at Levens, Harewood, and elsewhere by his eldest son Sir William, who in the year following his accession represented Westmorland in Parliament, and in 1480 acted as commissioner of array for the West Riding of the county of York.

He married in 1458 Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland of Sizergh, for which alliance a dispensation was granted by the Pope's nuncio Vincent Clement.

Sir William's reign was destined to be very brief; for he died in 1482, and was buried in the parish church at Heversham, where in 1628 were to be seen the remains of his epitaph in the "middle quyer" (*Dodsworth MSS.*, 119, f. 74).

Redman erat certe Levens haeres, Harwode aperte, Edwardo iiiij<sup>to</sup> regi meruit famulari . . . .

It will be remembered that the third Sir Matthew Redman was also buried in this church.

By his nuncupative will of 11th September, 1482, Sir William leaves certain legacies *inter alia* to his brothers, Walter (who is elsewhere described as a priest) and Richard, and to his sister Elizabeth Preston (wife of a Preston of Preston Hall and Levens). He names as his executors his wife Margaret, her mother the Dowager Lady Strickland, his brother Edward, Thomas Strickland, and John Preston.

From this will it is reasonable to assume that of the twelve brothers and sisters with whom he has been credited (children of the second Sir Richard) only three brothers and one sister survived his death.

He was succeeded by his brother

## SIR EDWARD.

who at the time of Sir William's death was, as stated in an escheat of 22 Edward IV., 26 years old. In the same escheat Sir William is described as holding the manor of Levens from William Parr.

Edward Redman appears to have spread his activities over a wide range of country, for he was in the commission of the peace for Wiltshire as well as for Westmorland and the West Riding of Yorkshire; he was engaged in 1484, with John Scrope of Bolton, in arresting and imprisoning rebels in Devon and Cornwall, and in the same year he was a commissioner of array for the county of Dorset. As a reward for his good services against the rebels he received from the King the manor of Illubruar in Somersetshire, in return for a yearly payment of £6. At this time he was a commissioner to assess subsidies in Yorkshire. Thus within one year we find him busily occupied in counties so widely scattered as Yorkshire, Westmorland, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

In a pardon granted to Edward Redman in 1509 he is described as Sir Edward Redmayne of Isell, in Cumberland, late sheriff of Cumberland; of Levens, in Westmorland, armiger; late sheriff of Somerset and Dorset; brother and heir of William Redmayne, knight of Harewood, in the county of York, armiger; of London, gentleman, recently of Chideoke, in the county of Dorset—from which it would appear that he was not only sheriff of Cumberland (1494), but also of Dorset and Somerset, and that his late brother William had also been identified with Devonshire. Later, in 1509, he was again appointed sheriff of Cumberland.

Sir Edward (for on the strength of his description in the above-quoted pardon we may perhaps assume that he had received knighthood) married Elizabeth, widow of Sir — Legh of Isell, and daughter of Sir John Hudleston of Millom Castle, who survived her husband nearly 20 years, as evidenced by her inquisition made in 1530

by Sir William Middleton, William Legh, and others (*Calendar to State Papers.*)

Sir Edward died on September 27th, 1510, and in his will, dated September 8th of that year, he directs that his body shall be buried in Redman Chapel within the church of Harewood. To his widow he gives a life interest in his estates, with a reservation of £20 yearly to his son Richard and his wife. After his widow's death the estates are to go to the said Richard and his heirs male; failing them, to his daughter Magdalene and her heirs male, "begotten by any of the sons of one William Redman of Twisleton;" and, in case of failure, to Jean Redman, daughter of his deceased eldest son Henry, and her heirs male "begotten by any husband of the name of Redman."

From this will, which shows clearly Sir Edward's great anxiety to preserve the estates in the family and name of Redman, it is evident that at the time of making it his brothers must either have been dead, or in their priestly character have been incapable of perpetuating the name.

By his inquisition, dated 14th January, 2 Henry VIII., Edward was found to be seized of over 3,000 acres of land and 40 solidates of rent in Levens, 40 messuages and 4,100 acres in Lupton, 2 messuages and 120 acres in Hinton, 1 messuage and 50 acres in Hencaster, and 1 messuage and 11½ acres in Henshill, &c., and Joan Redmayne, daughter of his son Henry, "is his heir, and one year old and more" (*Eschætors' Inquisitions*, File 116, No. 3).

By an inquisition taken at Wearby, co. York, 14th November, 2 Henry VIII., he was found seized of a moiety of the castle and manor of Harewood, 2 messuages and 116 acres of land in Harewood, Otley Pole, and Holynhall; and in a later inquisition taken at Harewood, 10th June, 6 Henry VIII., Edward Redmayne is described as seized of the manor of Hollyng Hall; 2 messuages, 400 acres of land, &c., in Otley Poole, Hollyng Hall; and of

12 messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Harwode, and a moiety of the manor of Harwode.

Although in these inquisitions Joan Redmayne, daughter of Sir Edward's eldest son Henry by Alice Pilkington, is described as Edward's heir, his younger son Richard appears to have succeeded him in his estates, or at any rate to have died in possession of them. It is conceivable that Joan, who married Marmaduke, son of Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, may have died without offspring, and on her death her uncle may have succeeded to the inheritance.

#### RICHARD.

In 1530 I find a confirmation of a charter of grant of warren, fair, and market at Harewood to Henry Rither and Richard Redman, and in the following year Richard was in the commission of the peace for Westmorland.

In 1536 he seems to have taken part in suppressing the insurrection known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace," for his name appears, with a *posse* of 24 retainers, among the knights, esquires, and gentlemen who promised to serve the King under Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, who later joined the rebels after yielding to them at Pontefract.

In the following year (1537) he appears to have come into conflict with some of his neighbours in Westmorland, for while hunting in Sizergh Park he was taken "by 200 persons," who caused him to be sworn to the custom of Kendal, apparently against his will and declared resolve. Apart from these two incidents Richard appears to have led much the same placid life as his grandfather, the second Sir Richard; and he died in 1544, having married Dorothy, daughter of William Layton of Daylemayne, by whom he left five sons and five daughters.

It is stated by Nicolson and Burn (vol. i., p. 204) that Edward Redman, father of Richard, "was the last of the name of Redman that we have met with at Levens, and the estate appears to have been sold about this time (1489)

. . . . At this time there was a flourishing family of the name of Bellingham at Burneshead, of a younger branch of which family one Alan Bellingham, Esquire, purchased Levens of one Redman by name, who then lived at Thornton, nigh Egleston (Ingleton?), Yorkshire."

How misleading this statement is the inquisitions on Richard Redmayne prove, for from them we find that at his death he was seized of the manor of "Lewyns" (1544) in addition to 40 messuages, 1,520 acres of land, and 40s. rent in Levens, Malynhall, Hyndcastle, Brythwaith, &c., Selsyde and Kirkby-in-Kendal, and of a capital messuage and lands in Hutton Ruff, which he grants to Richard Layton and others to the use of his younger sons Francis, Cuthbert, and Richard (Inq. taken at Appleby, 14th August, 36 Henry VIII., File 137, No. 3).

By an inquisition taken on the same day at Snayth, co. York, he was declared to have died seized of a moiety of the castle and manor of Harewood, and advowsons of the churches, chantries, &c., belonging to the said castle (File 241, 29).

#### MATTHEW.

That Levens remained still longer in Redman hands is proved by the account of his estates given to the escheator in 1548 by Richard's eldest son and successor Matthew Redman, according to which he was seized of Levens, with lands in Malynghall, Hind Castle, Birthwaite, and Kirby-in-Kendal, held of the King by knight's service; a moiety of the manor and castle of Harewood, and lands in Selside, Layton, Keswick, and Carleton in Yorkshire, held of the King *in capite* (*Harleian MSS.*, 4630, p. 484).

This Matthew, the sixth of his name in the direct line of succession, appears to have been as improvident as his ancestors were thrifty, and to have squandered with what must have been inexcusable prodigality the large estates which his predecessors had accumulated and preserved

during four centuries. . It is certain that during his life both Levens and Harewood passed finally from Redman hands—the former after nearly four centuries and the latter after more than two centuries of ownership. It is impossible to fix the exact dates of this final severance from these ancestral estates, but it was probably in 1600 that the Harewood Castle and property were lost, and some years earlier that Levens was transferred to the Bellinghams.

Matthew Redman, the last of the long and illustrious line of Redman owners of Levens, married Bridget, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, the third alliance of his family with the historic house of Gawthorpe.

Of Matthew's nine brothers and sisters,

- (1) William appears as late as the year 1600, with his brother, in a fine relating to the castle and manor of Harewood and other lands in the same district.
- (2) Francis is described as a priest.
- (3) Cuthbert married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Oswald Wilstrop by Ann Redman, daughter of Thomas Redman of Bossall, and through her mother a descendant of the Lords Scrope of Bolton and Masham.
- (4) Richard is mentioned in conjunction with his brothers Francis and Cuthbert in his father's inquisition referred to above.
- (5) Elizabeth married (i.) Lawrence Lyndley of Lethely.  
(ii.) Thomas Lyndley of Deane Grange.
- (6) Ann became the wife of John Lambert, Esq., of Calton. Her daughter Ann married William Redmayne of Ireby, and her grandson, as mentioned earlier, was the great Parliamentary general John Lambert.
- (7) Grace married Richard Travers, Esq., of Nateby, Lincolnshire.
- (8) Mary was wife of Thomas Gargrave of Bolton in Craven ; and
- (9) Maud married Christopher Irton of Irton, Cumberland. (In the Irton pedigree, as given in Jefferson's *Allerdale-above-Derwent*, her name appears as "Margaret.")

Among the arms in the castle and church of Harewood were the following :—

## IN THE CASTLE.

- (1) Redman and Daincourt. Redman—Gules, 3 cushions ermine, buttons and tassels, Or. Daincourt—Arg. a fesse dancette, between 8 billets, Or.
- (2) The Redman crest (“in the great chamber in Harwode Castle”) —Out of a ducal coronet, a nag’s head, gules.

And also the arms of Huddleston, Aldeburgh, Baliol, Ryther, Sutton, Thwenge, Bordesley or Grauncester, Aldeburgh and Sutton, Constable, Ros, Vipont and Galloway.

## IN THE CHURCH.

- (3) Redman and Aldeburgh. Aldeburgh—Gules, a lion rampant charged with a fleur-de-lys.
- (4) Redman.
- (5) Redman and Stapleton.
- (6) Redman.

As also the arms of Thwayts and Ryther, Gascoigne, Mowbray, Pickering, Manston, Lord L’Isle of Rougemont, Stapleton, Gascoigne, Neville, and many others.

From the Redmans the manor and castle of Harewood passed to the Gascoignes, and from them through the Wentworths (including the great earl of Strafford), Sir John Cutler, the countess of Radnor, and John Boulter, Esq., to Henry Lascelles, Esq., ancestor of their present owner, the earl of Harewood.

Levens similarly passed through the hands of the Bellinghams by purchase to Colonel James Grahme (details of the purchase are, Major Bagot informs me, to be seen in the reports of the Historical MSS. Commission—House of Lords MSS., latest volume), and later by marriage with the Grahme heiress to the earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, and Lady Andover. Lady Andover’s daughter and heiress married Richard Bagot, Esq., who assumed his wife’s name of Howard, and from whom the estate descended to Major Joscelyn Fitzroy Bagot, M.P., its present owner.

Of the history of the Redmans of Levens and Harewood later than the year 1600 the records tell us little. With

Levens and Harewood lost, and with probably only a small remnant left to them of the vast estates which their ancestors had held in at least half-a-dozen counties, they were no longer able to maintain the position which had been theirs for five centuries, and their later history is more or less involved in obscurity.

Cuthbert, a younger brother of Matthew, the last owner of Levens, appears to have settled in the Whitby district, and to have had lands in Hutton Roof, Foxholes, Borrowby, and Lyth. In 1608 his son Wilstrop Redman, described as "late of Newton, formerly of York Castle," married Grace Leadbitter of Leeds.

Of the later Redmans of Yorkshire two became Lord Mayors of York—Charles (Lord Mayor in 1705) and William (Lord Mayor in 1714), who died in 1729; but they were probably descendants of Edward Redman of Thornton, whose son John bought lands and settled at Fulford, near York, in the sixteenth century. Of the Fulford branch, also, was Sir Matthew Redman, the seventh knight of the name,\* of whose burial I find the following entry in the register of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York:—

Sir Matthew Redman, of Watter Fowforthe, was buryed the XXV of Jeneuarye, in Fowforthe Church, 1619.

This Sir Matthew appears to have been born in 1578. In 1600 he married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Grosvenor of York, and was knighted at Windsor on July 9th, 1603.

Of more recent Redmans of Westmorland the names of several appear in the list of mayors of Kendal:—Giles, 1649-50; Christopher, 1679-80; Giles, 1690-1;

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\* Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., informs me that he identifies in Boece's description of the slain English leader at the Battle of the Sark in 1499 still another Sir Matthew Redmayne. The description is "Mahens rubenté jubá, eques auratus," which Mr. Barron translates as "Matthew Redmayne, a knight."

Christopher, 1695-6; Giles, 1725-6; and Christopher, 1749-50, 1760-1, and 1761-2 (Nicholson's *Annals of Kendal*).

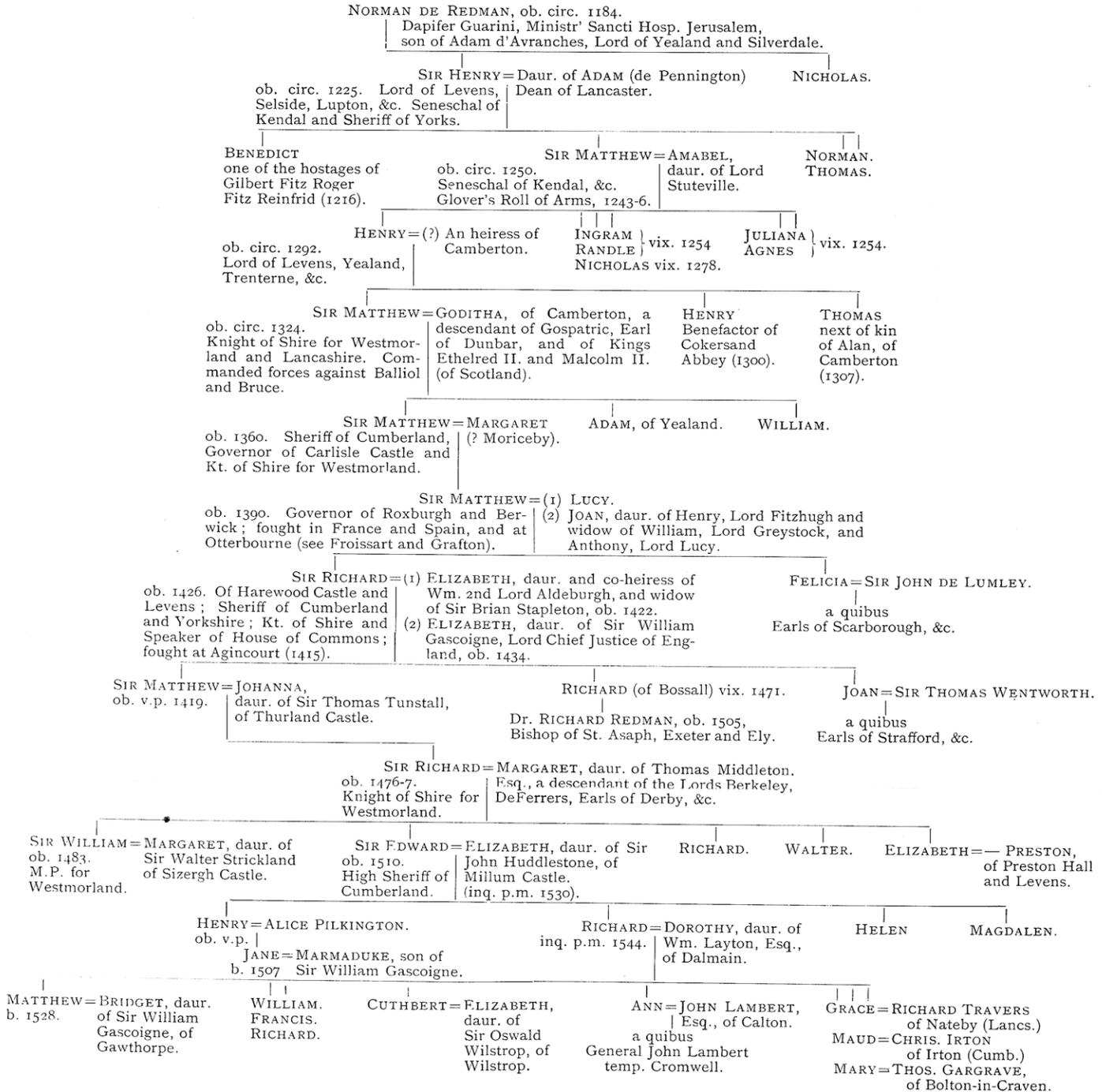
After the collapse of the family fortunes at Levens and Harewood the Redman colony in the district of Thornton-in-Lonsdale flourished for at least a century, until through forfeiture and sub-division of estates it too shared something of the fate of the parent stock of Levens.

To-day the family, though few in numbers, is widely scattered. Although Redman blood flows in the veins of many of our noblest families of to-day, none of the bearers of the name, it is to be feared, have recovered the wealth and position their ancestors held so long and lost; but there are not wanting indications that at no very distant future the family will re-emerge into something at least of the prominence which for so many centuries made the name of Redman conspicuous in the annals of our northern counties.

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## Pedigree of Redmans, of Levens and Harwood Castle.



(TO FACE P. 306.)