

ART. XXIII.—*The Derwentwaters and Radcliffes.* By W. N. THOMPSON.

IN the preceding article Mr. Collingwood has investigated the subject of "Derwentwater Castle" and the history and archæology of the house on Lord's Island. Here we shall attempt to give some account of the families who have been identified with the two places—the Derwentwaters and the Radcliffes who succeeded them.

THE DERWENTWATERS.

Of the Derwentwaters our account must necessarily be a very imperfect one, our materials for their history being but scanty.

ODARD, SON OF LIOLF.

We are told that Waldiev, lord of Allerdale, gave to Odard, son of Liolf, "Talentir and Castlerig with the forest between Greta and Calter." If this be so, then Odard was the first lord of Derwentwater. We have this statement, however, only on the authority of the "Distributio Cumberlandiæ," and we can neither corroborate nor refute it.

ADAM, 1210-12.

But the first of the name of whom we have found mention is Adam de Derewentewater. He is a witness to Alice de Rumeli's gift of Borrowdale to Furness Abbey, the date of which is about 1210-12 (Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, I., 554, and Beck's *Ann. Furn.*, p. 175). And he himself gave to the monks a way-leave through his land (*Ann. Furn.*, app., p. lxxxi). His name is also to be found amongst those who attested Alice de Rumeli's confirmation

of the vill of Apelton to the church of Bridekirk and priory of Giseburne (*Chartulary of Guisbrough*, ed. W. Brown. ii., p. 320), the date of which is not earlier than 1210.

SIR WILLIAM, 1255-60.

The next of whom I find record is William de Derwentwater, who, in 1255, with three other knights of Cumberland, is commanded to view and report on the defects of the castle of Carlisle and the state of the county to the king. Accordingly they make their report (*Bain's Cal. Doc. Scot.*, I., 2029, 2034). He may probably be identified with the William de Derwenwater who is named as holding land in Talentire in 1259-60 (*Chartulary of St. Bees*, x., 3), in which shortly afterwards (*ibid.*, x., 3, 4) he seems to have been succeeded by Thomas de Derwentwater.

SIR THOMAS, BEFORE 1275—D. 1302-3.

Thomas de Derwentwater appears several times as a witness to deeds in connection with Talentire in the *Chartulary of St. Bees* (x., 2-6) in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, the earliest date given being 1279. He was a knight, and must have succeeded to his estate before 1275, by which year the Honour of Cockermouth, whereof his lands were held, had been seized into the King's hands. Had he succeeded after this date we should have had the usual "inquisition" on the death of his predecessor as of a tenant in chief—which we have not.

The late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, in his pamphlet "The Last of the Derwentwaters," tells us that this Thomas got a charter for holding a market and fair at Keswick in 1276. By the kindness of Mr. R. D. Marshall we can give a translation (by Mr. Collingwood) of the *Charter Roll of 4 Ed. I. (1276) No. 9* to Thomas of Derwentwater:—

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The King to the Archbishops, Bishops, &c., Greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful Thomas de Derewentewater that he and his heirs may for ever have one Market every week on Saturday at his manor in Keswick in Derwentfelles in the county of Cumberland and one Fair there every year during five days viz^t on the vigil, the day and on the morrow of the blessed Mary Magdalene and for the two following days* unless such Market and Fair shall be to the annoyance of the neighbouring markets and fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs may for ever have the aforesaid market and fair at his aforesaid Manor with all the liberties and free customs to such market and fair pertaining Unless such market and fair shall be to the annoyance of the neighbouring markets and fairs, these being witnesses—The venerable Father Thomas Bp. of Hereford,† William de Valence our Uncle,‡ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln,§ Roger de Clifford,|| Roger the illegitimate son of Hugh son of Otho, Bartholomew de Briauncoun, John de Nevill, Ralph Bluet and others. Given by our hand at Estwode the 13th day of July.

In 1292, before Hugh de Cressingham and his fellows, justices itinerant, at Carlisle, Sir Thomas was summoned to shew by what warrant he held this market and fair without the licence of the King. This can only have been a form of words, the real object being no doubt to discover what rights he was exercising in connection therewith. Sir Thomas produced his charter, and by such warrant did he claim the aforesaid market and fair. And the King's advocate, William Inge, said that the "aforesaid Thomas by authority of the aforesaid charter had taken toll, amends of the assize of bread and beer broken, and

* July 21-25. The chantry at Keswick was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and fairs are supposed to have originated in the concourse of people to celebrate the dedication feasts.

† Son of Wm. de Cantelupe, steward to Henry III. He was canonized as St. Thomas of Hereford, 1320 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

‡ Titular Earl of Pembroke, son of Isabel widow of King John, by her second husband, Hugh X. of Lusignan, Count of La Marche. He was one of Edward I's. council (*ibid.*)

§ Third Earl of Lincoln, witness to a lease to Holme Cultram, 1298. He was with Edward I. when he died (*ibid.*)

|| Father of the Roger, who m. Isabel de Vipont and built part of Brougham Castle.

other things otherwise than he ought to do and to the said market and fair pertained to have." And he prayed that it should be enquired into for our lord the King. And the jurors said that the "aforesaid Thomas from the time of the date of the aforesaid charter had used the market and fair as he claimed, and not otherwise had he used any liberties pertaining to market and fair than he ought to do" (*Placita de Quo Waranto, Cumberland, Edw. I., roll 12*. Printed Calendar).

Sir Thomas frequently appears as a witness in the *Register of Wetherhal* (pp. 315, 327, 352, 353, 370); in 1291 with another of the family, Adam de Derwenwater (*ibid.*, p. 316). He was one of the two earliest knights of the shire for Westmorland (we shall see why Westmorland) in 1297. He died in 1302, or early in 1303, and an inquisition was made of his lands and tenements (*Inq. post mortem, 31 Ed. I., n. 15*). In English it runs thus:—

Inquisition of the lands and tenements which belonged to Thomas de Derwentwater on the day when he died, made at Assepatrick in the county of Cumberland on Wednesday in the vigil of the Ascension of the Lord, 31 Ed. I. [May 15, 1303], by William de Langerig, Ranulph de Osmunderlaw, Ralph de Eynecourt, Thomas de Redemane, Adam del Haines, Robert de Mulcastre, Adam de Vlnesby, Thomas del Lathes, William le Engleis, Walter de Plumland, Thomas son of Hugh, and John de Stanlaw, who say that

Thomas de Derwentwater held the manor of Derwentwater of the King in chief by homage and the service of doing suit at the King's court of Cokermue from three weeks to three weeks, as of the honour of the castle of Cockermue, which is in the King's hands.

There is there a capital messuage containing within the enclosure 2 acres, and it is worth per annum 2s.

There are there 48 acres of land in demesne, whereof each acre is worth per annum 6d. Also 12 acres of meadow in demesne, and each acre is worth per annum 12d. Sum 38s.

There are there 88½ acres of land in demesne in a certain place called Legberthwait, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 6d. Sum 44s. 3d.

There are there 50 acres of land in demesne in a place called Fornesate, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 6d. Sum 25s.

There are there 81 acres of land in demesne in a place called Wanthwait, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth by the year 6d. Sum 40s. 6d.

There are there 90 acres of land in demesne in a place called Castelrig, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 3d. Sum 22s. 6d.

There are there 66 acres of land in demesne in a place called Naddale, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 4d. Sum 22s.

There are there 12 cottagers in a place called *le* Waterhouses, who hold at the will of the lord, and each pays per annum 12d. Sum 12s.

Also 30 tenants who hold in burgage in a place called Kesewik, each of whom pays for each burgage per annum 6d. Sum 15s.

There is there a certain custom of customars as of measure and brewing (*consuetud' Custumar' ut de mensur' et Bracin'*), and it is worth per annum 20s.

There are there 34 acres of land in demesne in a place called Gilcroute,* set to farm to divers tenants, and each acre is worth per annum 8d. Sum 22s. 8d.

There is there a free tenant called William le Engleis, who holds 7 acres of land at Gilcroute by the service of doing suit at the court of Derwentwater three times in the year.

Also a free tenant, to wit, Robert de Tympharen, who holds half a carucate of land at Vllackes by the service of feeding the foresters of the lord of Derwentwater for ten days in the year.

Also a free tenant, viz., the Abbot of Caldra, who holds half a carucate of land and pays per annum 12d. and half a pound of pepper at the Nativity of the Lord.

Also a free tenant, William de Derwentwater, who holds the hamlet of Talentir by the service of doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

Also a free tenant called William le Bakester, who holds half a carucate of land at Castelrigg by the service of paying per annum 4d. and doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

Also a free tenant, Stephen de la Rose, who holds half a carucate of land at Wllaik and pays per annum 1d.

Also a free tenant, Matilda de Naddale, who holds 2 acres of land at Naddale, paying by the year 1d.

Also a free tenant, Thomas de Louthre, who holds a moiety of the

* More correctly Gilcrouce, *i.e.* Gilcrux. Geographically outside the limits of the manor of Derwentwater, though technically said to be there.

hamlet of Crosseby by homage and the service of 5s. for cornage* to be paid to the lord of Derwentwater to the use of our lord the King yearly and by doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

There is there a free tenant, Ralph de Eynecourt, who holds the other moiety of the hamlet of Crosseby by the service of doing fealty to the lord of Derwentwater and of 5s. for cornage to be paid to the lord of Derwentwater to the use of the King yearly.

There is there a herbage in a place called Wythebotten,† and it is worth per annum £4.

Also a close, and it is worth in 4s.

Also a water mill which is worth per annum 66s. 8d.

Also a fulling mill which is worth per annum 40s.

The pleas and perquisites of the court there s.

There are there 40 works in autumn and they are worth per annum 3s. 4d. Sum total £23 . . .

John de Derwentwater, son of the said Thomas, is his next heir and is aged 30 (?) years and more.

Here we have a very extensive and valuable manor. It will be noticed that it is styled the manor of Derwentwater, and not Castlerigg, as shortly afterwards it came to be called. Possibly the capital message—"sometimes called pre-eminently the *manerium*"—may have been now on the island. We see that the arable portion of the manor lies in great open fields, at Legberthwaite, Fornside, Wanthwaite, Castlerigg, and Naddle; and it is mostly held by customary tenants. At Wythburn we have grazing ground. The names of most of the freeholders are more or less well known. Tallantire, it will be seen,

* The manor of Derwentwater, or Castlerigg as it is also called, was held by a cornage rent of 10s. This was apportioned to two under-tenants, who had, of course, to bear the burdens which belonged to the service. "It was a leading principle in the middle ages if you had a duty to perform to get someone else, some lesser man, to discharge it for you. Devolution of burdens was universal."¹⁷

† Wythebotten is doubtless our modern Wythburn. We shall meet with it once and again in the course of this paper. Mr. Collingwood remarks: "Wythebotten seems to me most likely to be Wythburn. I don't believe that *burn*, a stream, is used in Lake District place names and I have supposed that Wythburn was Wyth-*borran*; as several other *burns* appear to be short forms of *borran*. But Wyth*bottom* is understandable, and *botten* would be just the local dialectical form—like Norse *botn*, which is very common in Iceland for a valley-bottom, or rather the low ground at what we should call the head of the valley, above the loch or lake." The form Withbone, which occurs in 1554 in Lady Alice Radcliffe's will, looks like a shortening of Wythebotten.

was held in demesne, not by a Tallantire, but by a member of the Derwentwater family.

JOHN I., 1303—D. MAY 1, 1317.

John de Derwentwater, who succeeded to this great inheritance, had a son and heir who bore his own name. From an inquisition made at Carlisle on Thursday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), 1317, we learn that

John de Derwentwater senior held the manor of Kastelrigg of the King as of his honour of Cokermwe, and that he granted the same, except the island of Wytholme,* to John de Derwentwater junior and his heirs for ever.

Afterwards the said John senior granted the said island to the said John junior and his heirs for ever.

Then the said John junior granted the said manor to the said John senior for his life so that after his death it should revert to the said John junior, the said John senior paying for the same one rose.

The said John senior entered and was seised thereof for 15 days, when Sir Robert de Leybourne, keeper of the castle and honour of Cokermwe, of which honour the said manor of Kastelrigg is held, ejected him.

The said manor is held of the said honour by homage and fealty and by the service of 10s. a year for cornage and doing suit at the King's court of Cokermwe every three weeks.

The said manor is now worth per annum £13 and no more, because it is destroyed by the Scots: in time of peace it used to be worth £30. (*Inq. p.m. 11 Ed. II. no. 41.*)

There is another inquisition of the same date, taken by the same jurors, from which it appears that John de Derwentwater senior held the manor of Talentyre for life with remainder to John de Derwentwater junior and Isabella his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with the result that they too were ejected on entry after the death of John senior. It is returned as "worth per annum,

* No doubt Lord's Island. Mr. Collingwood says: "Wytholme would be a good name for Lord's Island just as Hestholm for Derwent Island. Of course Wyth-holm means wood-island."

clear, 100s., and not more on account of the war; but in time of peace it used to be worth £10."

John de Derwentwater also appears to have held the vill of Threlkeld (Nicolson & Burn, ii., p. 373), not however "in trust," as Nicolson and Burn imagine, but as mesne lord.*

In Westmorland he owned the manor of Ormside (*Inq. p.m.* 8 Ed. II. n. 62), and also that of Bolton. By an inquisition taken at Appleby 5th May, 1323 (*Inq. ad quod damnum*, 16 Ed. II. n. 50), it was found that

John de Derwenuater senior on the 11th day of September, 10 Edw. II. [1316], enfeoffed John de Derwenuater junior of the manor of Bolton in the county of Westmorland, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: by virtue whereof the said John junior was seised thereof up to the 1st day of May then next following, on which day the said John senior died. Because the said manor is held by knight's service of Ralph de Graystoke, then being within age and in the custody of the King, Robert de Sapi, then escheator, by Richard de Morland, sub-escheator, as if the said John senior had died seised thereof in his demesne as of fee, took the said manor into the King's hands, and so it is kept from the said John junior.

SIR JOHN II., 1317- — ?

The connection of the Derwentwaters with Bolton appears to have been an old one. This is shewn by a passage in Nicolson and Burn (ii. p. 78): "In the 20 Ed I. on an inquisition concerning the furniture of a chantry in the chapel of Bolton in Westmorland, it was found (amongst other particulars) that the said chantry was founded by the ancestors of Sir John de Derwentwater, then lord of the manor." But in 20 Ed. I. (1291) Sir Thomas was head of the family, and this date is an error

* This is proved by two inquisitions of later date. In February, 1372, after the death of William de Threlkeld chivaler, the jurors say that the manor of Threlkeld is held of John de Derwentwater chivaler, by homage and fealty, as of his manor of Castelrigg (*Inq. p.m.* 46 Ed. III. n. 65). And in 1436, Nicholas Radcliffe chivaler, in right of Elizabeth his wife, held the vill of Threlkeld of the Graystocks by knight's service and suit at the court of Graystock (*Inq. p.m.* 14 Hen. IV. n. 34).

for 20 Ed. II., *i.e.* 1326—see a copy of the document taken from the Machel MSS. in Archdeacon Prescott's *Wetherhal*, p. 406—when we know that Sir John (our "John junior," we suppose) was living, as in that year Johannes de Derwentwatre is mentioned among the sheriffs of Westmorland (Sir G. Duckett, in these *Transactions*, iv., p. 294).

"This connection of the Derwentwaters," says Mr. W. G. Collingwood, "seems to date back several generations, but it can hardly be so early as the twelfth century, to which period I think we must assign the curious inscribed stone on the north side of Bolton church, which reads:—' + DS LVRREN DE. WERE DVN: a(?)S: HOMES: DE. BOELTVN . . .' which may perhaps be rendered 'Sir Laurence de Vere (hardly Derwentwater) gives (*dun* for *donne*) to the (*as*, Norman-French for *aux*) men of Bolton . . .' What he gave, and who he was, I am unable to make out. (See Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*, p. 58)."

From an abstract of a document which is given in the *Visitation Pedigree* of 1615 (*Northumberland*, ed. Foster, p. 98), it appears that in 12 Ed. ii. (1338-39) John de Derwentwater "granted &c. to Richard Graistocke, vicar of Crosthwayte, and others his manor of Castlerigg &c. *exceptis terris et tenementis que dedi Thome filio et heredi meo et Ermengarde uxori ejus.*"

THOMAS II.

Thus in 1338-39 John II. had a son and heir Thomas, who was married to Ermengarda; though it is not proved that Thomas II. succeeded to the property.

JOHN II. OR III?

From this time onwards we seem to have Johns as heads of the family; and the difficulty is to tell where one John ends and another begins.

In 1341, John de Derwentwater, knight, is a witness to Robert de Eglesfeld's grant of Renwick to his newly

founded Queen's Hall at Oxford (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 435 *n.*). In 1358, Sir John de Derwentwater, knight, is an executor to the will of Adam de Bastenthwayt (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, ed. Chancellor Ferguson, p. 24); and in 1361, to that of William de Brigholm of Crosthwayt, who leaves 6s. 8d., his sword and bow and arrows, to his "godson John son of Sir John de Derwentwater knight" (*ibid.* p. 34). This Sir John may have been our John II., father of Thomas II., though it seems to be more likely that he was a third John.

JOHN III. OR IV.?

Anyhow, the "godson John" may possibly be identified with the Sir John de Derwentwater, kt., who was sheriff of Cumberland in 48 and 50 Ed. III. and in 1 and 4 Ric. II., *i.e.*, 1275 to 1280 (these *Transactions*, iv., 312), and in the latter year King's escheator in the county (Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iv., 292). Nicolson and Burn (ii., 78) say that his seat was at Derwentwater and that his arms were Argent two bars Gules on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first. Sir John was knight of the shire for Cumberland in 2 and 11 Ric. II., and for Westmorland in 10 Ric. II., 1386. He is mentioned again in 1391 (Nicolson and Burn, i., 515) as holding the manor of Ormesheved (Ormside), and once more in 1397 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iii., p. 221) in connection with the same manor.

ROBERT DE LOWTHER AND MARGARET HIS WIFE.

On September 21st, 1398, by inquisition taken after the death of Maud, wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, it was found that Kobert de Lowther and Margaret his wife held Castalrige and Talantire (*Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II., *n.* 38)—presumably during the minority of the heir.

Had Margaret de Lowther been the widow of Sir John

de Derwentwater, the matter would have been simply explained. But Nicolson and Burn (i., p. 431) say she was daughter and heiress of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, and that her son, Sir Hugh de Lowther, married Margaret (others call her Ann), daughter of John de Derwentwater—statements, we think, grounded on no better authority than that of the *Visitation Pedigree*. And we are unable to throw any light on the subject.

JOHN THE LAST, 1403.

Be that as it may, we find that in 1403 John de Derwentwater held the manor of Ormesheved (*Inq. p.m.*, 4 *Henry IV.*, n. 37, and Nicolson and Burn, i., 515), and he it is probably whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth was married to Sir Nicholas Radcliffe, so bringing the Radcliffes to Derwentwater.*

THE RADCLIFFES.

Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, written indifferently at various periods, and meaning, as Mr. Collingwood points out, Red-cliff (Norse *Raud-klif*) like Roccliffe in Cumberland, was the name of a family which seems from John Denton's account (*Cumberland*, p. 72) to have held Aikton from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VI. Richard appears to have been one of their family names, and the list of sheriffs (these *Transactions*, iv., 313) gives Richard Radcliffe as Sheriff of Cumberland in 9 Hen. V. (1422).

* We have met with three others of the name, who were doubtless offshoots of the family. In 1421, William Derwentwater is named as a legatee in the will of Abp. Henry Bowet of York. He appears to have been a member of the Abp's household—"domicellus" he is called in the inventory (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Soc., i., p. 401; iii., p. 83). This may probably be accounted for by the Archbishop's local connection, for we learn from his will that his father was buried at Penrith and that he had a cousin, Roger Bowet, living at Kirkby Stephen (*ibid.*, i., p. 400). At a later period Richard Derwentwater was common clerk of the city of York: on February 3rd, 1476-7, Nicholas Lancastere, "in utroque jure baccalaureus," was elected in his place (*ibid.*, iv., p. 205). And, lastly, Agnes Darwenwater was prioress of the nunnery of Armathwaite at the time of its dissolution (*Valor Eccl.*, Hen. VIII.).

SIR NICHOLAS, 1417-1452 ?

But Sir Nicholas is said (pedigree in Baines' *Lancashire*, iii., p. 6) to have been a younger son of Thomas Radcliffe of Wymersley—a branch, like the houses of Sussex and Farnesdon, of the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower (Lancs.).

Thomas of Wymersley was the first of his line to separate from the paternal stem. He appears to have been third son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower and his wife Isabella, heiress of the Plessingtons of Wymersley. His eldest brother, William, carried on the line at Radcliffe Tower, and he himself succeeded to the maternal estate of Wymersley on the death of his second brother Christopher in 9 Ric. II (1385-6).

According to the "Radclyffe Tracts" * (i., p. 2), Thomas of Wymersley had three knightly sons, Sir Richard, Sir Nicholas, and Sir Ralph.

Sir Richard, of Wymersley and Clitheroe, is said to have been summoned to Parliament in 1405, to have been present at Agincourt in 1415, and to have died in 1433-4, leaving a son and heir, Sir Thomas, to continue the Wymersley line.

Of Sir Ralph we are told nothing. But the second son, Sir Nicholas, is said to have married Elizabeth de Derwentwater, "the heiress of the isle," about 1417, and in 1422 (10 Hen. V.) we find Nicholas de Radcliff and Elizabeth his wife mentioned as holding Ormeshead "in right of the said Elizabeth" (Nicolson and Burn, i., 515). And in two later inquisitions (in 1436) he is returned as holding Bolton and Threlkeld, both in the right of his wife Elizabeth (*Inq. p.m.*, 14 Hen. VI, n. 34); sufficient proof, we should imagine, that her name was not Margaret, as she has sometimes been called.

In 4 Hen. VI. (1426) "Nicholaus Radcliff ch'r" was

* Reprinted from *Archæologia Eliana*, N.S., i. and ii., in 1859. The first was written by W. H. D. Longstaffe, F.S.A., and the second by the Rev. James Raine (then J.R., jun.). They are grounded on the papers at Greenwich Hospital, and are cited here as *Tract i.* and *Tract ii.*

sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., 313), and next year he was knight of the shire.

Of his children, the names of three survive, Thomas the heir; Marmaduke (*Northumb. Vis. Ped.*), of whom nothing seems to be known; and Elizabeth (living 1482), wife of John Pennington, who was eldest son of Sir John de Pennington of Muncaster, but died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue (*Penningtoniana*, pp. vii., 32).

Sir Nicholas was living August 12th, 1452* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th rep., app., pt. 4, 225), and we have found no further mention of him.

THOMAS, 1453?—D. 1495.

In 31 Hen. VI. (1452-3) Thomas Radcliffe is named as holding Ormeshead *Vescy* (Nicolson and Burn, i., p. 515), when we may suppose that he had succeeded his father, though this is not quite conclusive.

He has by some been called *Sir* Thomas, but he does not appear to have been a knight.

His wife is said to have been Margaret, daughter of Sir William Parr, K.G., of Kendal, and aunt of Queen Katherine. But beyond this, and the story of his disinheriting his eldest son, John, in 1480—a subject hereafter to be alluded to—we know little about him.

He seems to have been in the service of the Earls of Northumberland—perhaps he acted as commissioner† for the management of their Cumberland estate—and he is named as a devisee in the will (dated 1485) of Henry Percy, the fourth earl, in these terms:—

* The date 36 Hen. VI. (1457-58), when Sir Nicholas is said to "hold Bolton," given by Nicolson and Burn in vol. ii., p. 78, is probably an error. In vol. i., p. 356, the date is 31 Hen. VI.

† As late as 1777 this estate (then belonging to Lord Egremont) was managed by commissioners, whereof the steward was one (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 66). In September, 1633, as I learn from an old deed, the commissioners were William Pennington esquire, William Stockdale gentleman, and Hugh Potter steward.

I woll that all such annuyties and fees as I have grauntid under any of my seales to my servantes, whose names hereafter ensuyn, be confirmed by my said feoffes;—that is to wit my fee and annuyte graunted to my brodir-in-lawe Henry Scrope, son and heire apparante to ye lorde Scrop of Bolton, term of his lyve; also my fee to Sir Thomas Tempest knyght, Sir Stephyne Hamerton knight, my cousine Sir Rauff Harbotell knight, Sir Rauff Wedrington knight, Lancelot Thrilkeld esquier, and Thomas Radcliff of ye Ile upon Darwent-water esquier (*Test. Ebor.*, iii., 308).

By this devise the Langley estate (Northumberland) is supposed to have come into the Radcliffe family. But see hereafter.

SONS OF THOMAS : SIR RICHARD, K.G.

Of his sons, mention has already been made of John the heir. But the most famous was the second son, Sir Richard, one of the satellites of Richard of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.). He was knighted by Edward IV. at Tewkesbury in 1471, and made a K.G. by Richard III. in 1484, from whom he also received lands of the annual value of £666 (*Ramsay, Lancaster and York*, ii., p. 534). He will for ever be associated with Catesby and Lovel in the quibbling couplet of William Collingbourne, a couplet for which its author subsequently suffered execution at Tyburn:

“The catte, the ratte, and Lovell our dogge
Rulyth all Englande under a hogge.” *

Sir Richard was sheriff of Westmorland in 2 and 3 Ric. III. (1484-5). “Ricardus Ratcliffe, miles, pro corpore Regis, cui Rex concedit Vicecomit’ com’ Westm’land pro termino vitæ suæ, cum potestate constituendi deputatum suum, pro dicto officio exercendo, 10 Aug. 2 Ric. III.” (these *Transactions*, iv., pp. 297, 303). He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth (1485) and attainted,

* For the circumstances see Sir James H. Ramsay’s *Lancaster and York*, ii., p. 529. Collingbourne had been steward to the King’s mother, the Duchess of York, in Wilts., and had been removed to make way for Lord Lovel in 1484, when he revenged himself by circulating in London his “immortal” couplet.

leaving a son Richard, in whose favour the attainder was afterwards reversed. He had lived for some time at Sedbury, near Richmond, having married Agnes (or Alice), widow of Christopher Boynton of that place, and daughter of Lord Scrope of Bolton (*Test. Ebor.*, iii., 360, iv., 14).

After her husband's death Dame Alice (or Agnes) became a "vowess" (*ibid.*, iii., 350), apparently attaching herself to the Nunnery of Marrick, near Richmond, to which she seems to have given a fifteenth century MS. translation of the "Grace Dieu" (now in the possession of Lord Leconfield) containing on one of the flyleaves this inscription: "Here beginnith the boke called Grace Deu, giffin unto the Monastery of Charrik [Marrik?] by Dame Agnes Ratcliffe, on whose sowl Jhesu have mercye. Amen." (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 6th Rep., p. 288b).

SIR EDWARD OF CARTINGTON.

The third son of Thomas Radcliffe appears to have been Sir Edward (*Tract i.*, 3), who by marriage with the heiress of Cartington, Dilston, and Whittonstall (Northd.) and Hawthorne (Durham), brought a great addition of wealth and importance to the family and founded a new line of Radcliffes.

OTHER SONS.

A fourth son was Nicholas of Keswick, from whom descended a great number of Radcliffes and Ratcliffes in the neighbourhood of Keswick. And the two other sons were Christopher, a priest, and Rowland, religious (*ibid.*).

THE DISHERISON.

At this point it will be convenient to narrate the story of the "extraordinary disherison" of his eldest son, John by Thomas Radcliffe of the Isle—and our authority for

the whole subject is the first* of the "Radclyffe Tracts," which we have already mentioned. It seems that in 1480 Thomas Radcliffe suffered a recovery of his manor of Castlerigg, Keswicke, Naddell, Burnes, Smaythwayte, Legbarthwait, and Furnesett,† to his third son Edward, who entailed them by conveying them to the father Thomas and brother Richard for their joint lives, with remainder to the heirs male of the bodies of Richard, Edward, Nicholas, Christopher, and Rowland, sons of Thomas, successively; passing over John, the heir, unless he survived his father—which he did—when he was to enjoy the estate *for life* only.

JOHN, D. AFTER 1509.

What the object of Thomas was in disinheriting his eldest son, we do not know—whatever it was, it resulted in the dissipation of great part of the estate, as the sequel will shew.

On the death of Thomas in 1495, his son John entered into possession. In 23 Henry VII. (1508) "Joh' Ratcliffe, ar." was Sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., p. 315). He married Anne, fifth daughter and co-heir of Henry Fenwick, Esq., of Fenwick, in Northumberland, and died after 1509, leaving two children, Sir John Radcliffe, his heir, and a daughter Anne (*Tract i.*, p. 3).

SIR JOHN—D. 1529.

Without having any title under the entail, Sir John seems, though only on sufferance, to have continued in the quiet enjoyment of the estate to the day of his death (*ibid.*, p. 4). In 6, 10, 15, 18 Henry VIII. (1515-1527) "John Ratcliffe miles" was sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., p. 315). This was evidently the Sir John

* Partly followed by Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*.

† It will be seen that the heir was not utterly disinherited. He had Tallentire and other lands, not mentioned in the "recovery."

who was buried at Crosthwaite Church—indeed he seems to have been the only *Sir John* in the family. But the date of his death given on the brass there—February 2nd, 1527—seems to be erroneous, as his will is dated “the first day of Februarii, in the yere of God a thousand fyve hundreth twentye and nyne [thirty] yeres, and in the xxj. yere of the reigne of our soveraign Lord King Henry the Eight” (*Tract i.*, p. 4), *i.e.*, February 1st, 1529-30. And he is said to have died next day (*ibid.*).

Many interesting details from his will are given in the “Radclyffe Tracts” (*i.*, p. 4). But the chief point to be noticed is that, although Sir John seems to have had no title except such as he had acquired by occupation, whatever that amounted to, he appointed his wife, Dame Alice, to be his successor in the whole estate, with remainder to his nephew, John Radcliffe. This nephew, who was the son of his sister Anne and her husband, Rowell, seems to have assumed the name of Radcliffe, though in the Greenwich papers he is said to be styled “John Rowell, alias Radclif” (*ibid.*); and he was now in the service of Lord Dacre of Graystock, who is made supervisor of the will.

Sir Cuthbert (son and heir of Sir Edward of Cartington) had now become heir in entail in place of his cousin Richard, who, having no male issue, had passed over his rights in the Derwentwater estate to him. And on the death of Sir John, he is said to have entered. “But,” we are told, “the widow carried the day. She kept him out for the term of her life, by agreement with him and Richard” (*ibid.*, p. 5).

DAME ALICE, D. 1554.

Lady Alice Radcliffe was a daughter, by his second marriage, of Sir Edmund Dudley, who was eldest son of John, Lord Dudley, K.G.,* but died in his father's

* Through a younger son, John Dudley, of Atherington, Sussex, he was ancestor of the ambitious line whose chief representative in Lady Alice's day was John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

lifetime. By his first wife Joyce, sister of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, man of letters and patron of Caxton but nicknamed for his cruelty the "Butcher," Sir Edmund had a son Edward, Lord Dudley, successor to his grandfather in 1487. By his second wife Maud, widow of Sir John Haryngton of Hornby, and daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford, he is said to have had seven sons and four daughters, one of whom, Dorothy, took for her first husband Sir John Musgrave of Fairbank.

Of Lady Alice's brothers, only four need be noticed here :—

1.—John Dudley was lord of Aston in the Walls and Appletree, Northants: he was living in 1529 (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.* 10, app., pt. 4, p. 409). He had a son Richard, who probably died unmarried or, at any rate, without issue, and a daughter Margaret, who carried the estate in marriage to the Butler family.

2.—Richard Dudley, S.T.P., was canon residentiary of Salisbury. He also held prebends at St. Paul's, Lincoln and York. He had been Principal (1502-6) of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and fellow of Oriel, of which he was one of the chief benefactors. He made over to the College his manor of Swainswick (near Bath), with the advowson belonging to it, for the maintenance of two fellows at Oriel and of six exhibitioners at St. Mary Hall, to be nominated and elected by the College. He died in 1536 (Jones, *Fasti Eccl. Sar.*, and Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. xxx).

3.—Thomas Dudley acquired the manor of Yanwath and Eamont Bridge by marriage with Grace, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld (W. Jackson, *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. p. 131). His line, through the failure of male descendants of his elder brothers, represented that branch of the Dudleys which sprang from the second marriage of Sir Edmund Dudley. Mr. R. J. Whitwell of Oxford, has kindly communicated a copy which he has made from an abstract of a document

in the possession of Dr. Shadwell, the historian of Oriel, which is of great interest in connection with the history of this line. It is an "Indenture made 1 Feb., 35 Hen. VIII. [1543-4] between Richard Dudley of Yanwath in the county of Westmorland esquire, cousin [or as we should say nowadays, nephew] and next heir of Richard Dudley, clerk, late canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Sarum, that is to say son of Thomas Dudley, son of Edmund Dudley father of the said Richard Dudley of the one part and William Haynes, clerk, provost of Oriel, and the scholars of the same, of the other part." It recites that "by indenture dated 31 March, 22 Hen. VIII. [1531], made between the said Richard Dudley of the first part, Thomas Ware, provost, and the scholars of Oriel of the second part, John Claymond, president, and the scholars of Corpus of the third part and Richard Dudley, gentleman, son of John Dudley of Ashton of the Wall in the county of Northampton of the fourth part, the said Richard Dudley, clerk, demised to the provost and scholars of Oriel the manor and advowson of Swainswick and lands in Swayneswick, Tadwick, Nether Batheaston and Castlecombe for the term of eighty years from Lady Day last past" for the purposes already mentioned, with a covenant that if within the said term the provost and scholars "could obtain license in mortmain, they should have and enjoy the same for ever." Richard Dudley, clerk, died meantime, without license having been obtained, and by the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII. Richard Dudley, his "cousin and heir," was now "seised in fee of the freehold and inheritance of the same lands." Which Richard Dudley, "the cosyn," considering with himself "the godly and virtuous mind intention and ordinance of the said Richard Dudley, clerk, for the increase and maintenance of the learning and true doctrine of Christ . . . covenants and agrees to make . . . an estate in fee simple of all the premises to [three persons, named] to the intent that if license in

mortmain be obtained within forty years they will convey the premises to the said provost and scholars," &c. In consideration whereof the provost and scholars agree that, within two months of the amortization taking effect, they will make "an assurance in writing under their seal with the said Richard Dudley and his heirs giving him and them authority to nominate and appoint" two out of the six exhibitors at St. Mary Hall "to two of the rooms and places that shall first happen to fall void after, and so on thereafter in like manner. The provost and scholars to give notice within three days of a vacancy by sending a messenger to the mansion house of the said Richard Dudley or his heirs in Yanwath, the college to bear the expense of the messenger outward, and the said Richard and his heirs his expenses homeward." The Dudleys of Yanwath continued to appoint these two exhibitors until the family came to an end soon after the middle of the 17th century by the death of Christopher Dudley, the last of his race, in 1659 or 1660 (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.* 12, app., pt. 7, pp. 23 and 26). Mr. Whitwell writes: "Dr. Shadwell says that it is very likely the Provost of Queen's has some facts as to early exhibitors, as they migrated from Queen's in many cases to St. Mary Hall. Some of them were Dudleys."

4. The will of George Dudley, "preeste, Doctor of Lawe and parson of Aston in the Walles, Northants," was proved in 1562 (P.C.C., 33 Street). He was apparently the last survivor of Lady Alice's brothers.

Lady Alice, who had gone to live at Salisbury, probably to be near her brother Richard, for whom she appears to have had great affection, died in 1554. Her will was made 31st March in that year and proved 5th July following—see a copy in the late Wm. Jackson's *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. p. 143, in the appendix to his article on the Dudleys of Yanwath. She bequeathed her body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Sarum in the chapel of St. Laurence "as nighe to my brother Mr. Richarde

Dudley his Tombe as may be." After various directions about her burial, she wills that there shall be given at her "monethes mynde," to poor people "in sherts and smocks of canvas" to the value of ten pounds; and at her "Twelve monthes mynde" in like manner "to the poore people in the Northe within my lordeship." She gives to her brother Mr. Doctor George Dudley* a standing cup of silver gilt with a cover. To her nephew Richard Dudley a goblet of silver and gilt without a cover. To her niece Elizabeth Dudley five pounds in money. "Also I give and bequeathe to my Nevewe Mr. John Rateclif one goblet of silver and gilt with a cover. And to my Neice his wief a frocke of blacke damaske. Also I give and bequeathe to every of my Tenants dwellinge in the Northe halfe one yeres Rent." And whereas her nephew Mr. Henry Wrastley owed her £18 "upon a Silver Pott and two Silver Cuppes with two covers," she desired that he should have the "saide Pott and Cuppes ageyne to hym withoute any thinge payinge for the same." To her niece his wife she gave five marks in money. To his four sons and two daughters "to every of theym xls." And whereas "Robert Wilson of Crokinge Kendall," Clothier, owed her "Seaven score poundes of lawfull money of Englande," she willed that after her death the said sum of money should be paid by the said Robert and his heirs &c., at the rate of five pounds a year until it was exhausted, "in fyndinge a preest for to praye for my husbnde Sir John Ratcliffe's soule Knight deceased my soule and all Christien soules," on Sundays and holy days in the parish church of Crostwayte, and on working days in the chapel of Keswyke. Her chaplain, Sir Christopher Alenson, was to be the "stipendarie prest for the same," so long as the money lasted; but if he died before the whole sum was expended, then some other "honest prest" was to be appointed in his place . . . She bequeathed to the parish church "works" of Crostwhat

* His elder brother, a D.D., is styled simply *M^r*. What was the reason for the difference?

40s. ; to the maintenance of the chapel of St. John "within the same parishe" 40s ; and to that of the chapel of Withbone 40s. She also made bequests to the "works" of the cathedral church of Sarum ; to those of the churches of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Edmund, and St. Martin, Sarum ; to the maintenance of the Trinity House in Sarum ; and to the poor people in the Beaden Row there. To her chaplain, Sir Chr. Alanson, she gave "Twentie pounds in money with a chaes and vestment." To her servants she made bequests : the name of one, Margaret Byrkehodd, sounds very north-country. "Also wheare my newewe John Ratclyffe dothe owe unto me fourtie pounds. I will that the said John shall paye unto the mayntenance of the said Chappell of Seynte John cs. To the mayntenance of the said Chappell of Withbone cs. And unto the poore people of the same Lordshipe cs. And the residue . . . I do freely remytt and forgive unto the said John Ratclyffe my Nevewe." The rest of her goods she bequeathed to her "Cosyn Dorothe Irton," whom she made sole executrix.

JOHN RADCLIFFE ALIAS ROWELL.

Lady Alice, as we have seen, kept possession of the lordship of Derwentwater to the end of her days. But even during her lifetime there seems to have been much contention between John the nephew and Sir Cuthbert as to the ownership of the estate, one claiming as heir through his mother and the other relying on the entail. Their differences were at last settled by arbitration in 1540, when a division of the property was made. John had for his share the manor of Talantyre and (roughly speaking) that portion of the manor of Derwentwater which lay towards and included Wythbotton (*Feet of Fines*, Cumbd., Easter, 6 Ed. VI., 1552). By his wife, Catherine Grimstone, he had a daughter and heiress Dorothy who married Francis Dacre.

FRANCIS DACRE AND DOROTHY HIS WIFE.

This Francis Dacre is said to have been that youngest son and eventual male representative of William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland and Graystock, whose strenuous but unavailing efforts to prove his title to the inheritance of his fathers are narrated in the Rev. George Ornsby's introduction to the *Household Books of Lord William Howard*. If this be so, Dorothy was his first wife, the *second* in that case being Anis (or Alice) Tyrell (*Household Books*, pp. xxi, 395). The former is supposed to have died before 1589, leaving a son Randal, who died issueless, and at least four daughters. But long before this date Francis Dacre and Dorothy his wife had by fine and recovery alienated all their portion of the Derwentwater estate, which, as we learn from the *Feet of Fines* (Cumbd., Hilary, 16 Eliz., 1574), consisted of lands and tenements in Talentyre, Castellrigg, Darwenwater, Smethwayte, Legbarthwayte, Dalehead Parke, Armebeth, Withbotton, Naddall, Fornsyde, Byrkhead Myre, and Wanthuatt, and "free fishery in the water of Thyrlmare." The manor of Tallantire passed to the Fletchers; the hamlets of Wythburn, Armeboth, Smaithwaite, and Naddle, became the property of the Brathwaites of Warcop; while Dalehead, Legburthwaite, and Thirlmere went to the Leathes family.

SIR CUTHBERT, OF DILSTON, D. 1545.

To return now to Sir Cuthbert. He was, as has been already said, the eldest son of Sir Edward Radcliffe, who had acquired Cartington Tower, Rothbury, by marriage with Ann, daughter and heir of John Cartington. Sir Cuthbert married, about 1514-15,* Margaret, daughter of Henry, ("the Shepherd") Lord Clifford; and Der-

* The licence is dated Jan. 6, 1514-15, the marriage to take place at the chapel of Barden (*Test. Ebor.* iii. p. 368), which is said to have been the "Shepherd Lord's" favourite residence.

wentwater was settled on the marriage (Nicolson and Burn, i. p. 287)—a settlement, however, which never took effect. We are further told (*ibid.* ii. p. 78) that

In the 35 Hen. VIII [rather, 34 Hen. VIII, 1542] it is found that Cuthbert Ratcliffe knight held the manor of Talentire, and divers messuages lands and tenements in Castelrigg and in the island of Derwentwater, of the king as of his manor of Papcastle . . . ; late in the tenure of Anne lady Ratcliffe.

But the last sentence should read: “*now* in the tenure of Anne lady Raitclif widow” (*et modo est in tenur’ Anne d’ne Raitclif vidue*. Chapter House Books, vol. 72, fo. 265). And *Anne* must be an error for *Alicie*, a confusion of which examples already occur in this paper. The meaning then seems to be that the jurors—ignoring, or ignorant of, the arbitrament of 1540, by which Tallentire and other lands were assigned to John Radcliffe—look upon Sir Cuthbert as having the legal interest in the estates. But he never seems to have had the use or enjoyment of any part of them. They were in the tenure of Lady Alice to the end of her life.

Sir Cuthbert, who inherited Dilston under the will of his grandmother Joane Cartington (*Tract* i. p. 6), was sheriff of Northumberland in 1527. He died in 1545, leaving, besides other children, a son and heir Sir George.

SIR GEORGE, LIVING 1577.

Soon after coming into his property Sir George Radcliffe is said (*ibid.*), although he was only tenant in tail, to have sold part of the Derwentwater estate—subject, I suppose, to Lady Alice’s life interest. In 1552 he levied a fine, to himself and the heirs of his body (*ibid.*), of the manors of Castelrygg and Darwenwater and divers messuages and lands in Castellrygg, Darwenwater, Keswyck, Naddale, Ullaclose, Burnes, Byrketbank, Wanthwayte, Fornesyde and Rawe (*Feet of Fines*, Cumbd., Easter, 6 Ed. VI). He thus did away with such interests

as the heirs of Nicholas of Keswick had in the estate under the original deed of entail. And James, son of Nicholas, and at a later period Gawen,* son of James, found means to give no end of trouble. And although James seems, for a consideration, to have released all claim to the estate, we find Gawen afterwards asserting his title, partly on the grounds that Sir Edward (grandfather of Sir George) was "both donor and donee" †—and I suppose it is a legal maxim that a man cannot give anything to himself. What he gained by his proceedings does not appear, but, 1577, by fine and recovery Sir George entailed the manors of Castell Rygg and Darwyn water and lands and messuages in Castellrygg, Darwynwater, and Keswyck, and "free fishery in the water of Darwynwater" (*Common Roll*, Easter, 19 Eliz., *memb.* 643) on his son and heir Francis, who had married in the preceding year, with remainders over (*Tract* i. p. 6). Who the remainder-men were we are not told: in the settlement of Dilston in 1576 they were, first, Anthony of Cartington (brother of Sir George) and his son Cuthbert, and next, the distant kinsman Thomas, Earl of Sussex (*ibid.*); and Gawen's name is entirely omitted—as was probably the case in the entailment of Derwentwater.

In 1571 Sir George, warden of the East Marches, was one of the commissioners in the dispute about Crosthwaite School. He no doubt lived occasionally on the Island; for the parish registers mention under July 21, 1566, Anne Radclyffe, daughter of Sir George of the Isle. J. F. Crosthwaite thought this was the vicar (1547-67), whose name however appears to have been John, though according to the Register "Sir George Ratclyffe, vicare," was buried July 26, 1567.

* Gawen had a son Francis, who may probably be indentified with the Francis Radclyff, "generosi filius," of Cumberland, who matriculated at Oxford (Queen's) Nov. 22, 1588, aged 19 (A. Clark, *Reg. Univ. Oxford*, II. pt. ii, p. 167). He has been wrongly identified as the first baronet by the editor of the *Complete Baronetage* (I. p. 134).

† Referring to the original entail, by which Sir Edward conveyed the estate to his father and brother Richard with remainder to himself &c.

The wife of Sir George was Catharine daughter of Sir John Mallory (? Sir William of Studley), and this must have been the lady who is said to have been the bitter enemy of the German miners, who began work in 1565. In 1566 one of their number was murdered by one Fisher and his accomplices, who were protected by Lady Ratcliffe (*Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1547-80, p. 279). In 1568 she is mentioned as opposing their works (*ibid.* p. 310). But on October 18, 1571, there is an "Agreement between Richard Dudley, esq., on behalf of the Queen, and Lady Ratclyff of the Isle of Derwentwater for the lease of a court-house in the Market place of Keswick," apparently to use as a store-house (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. 12, app., pt. 7, p. 11). Why the agreement was made with Lady Radcliffe rather than Sir George is a puzzle.

SIR FRANCIS, BART., D. 1622.

The only surviving son of Sir George and Lady Catharine Radcliffe was Francis, who married in 1576 (*Tract* ii. p. 2) Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham. This alliance with one of the greatest of Northumbrian houses is said to have had the effect of drawing away more and more the affections of the Radcliffes from their Cumberland home to the "grey towers of Dilston," until at last the Isle hall was given up to a younger branch, and both hall and branch went to decay together (*ibid.*)

Francis had not long been in possession of his estates when he is noticed in 1580 (?), with his connexions, Sir Thomas Graye and Ralph Graye, and his mother "the old Lady Ratcliffe," as among the "persons suspected in religion in the North parts" (*S.P., Domestic*, 1547-80, p. 703). In 1594, Sir Robert Carey writes to Sir Robert Cecil, soliciting for himself the Wardenry of the Middle Marches :

There is already a man, Mr. Ralph Gray [brother in law of Francis Radcliffe], waiting for the place, said to be likely to obtain it; but it is impossible for him to get it unless by procurement of your father and yourself, which I am far from believing, as my trust is in you. True he was my Lord's man, and is well able to live in his country, and is an honest, wise gentleman, but he is unfit for the office. All his friends and kinsfolk are either papists or recusants. Two of his sisters have married notable recusants, Ratcliffe and Collingwood, and his brother Arthur is a recusant. Not a kinsman has he in the whole country but in heart are known to be papists. He is matched with a tribe known to be all recusants, and the worst subjects the Queen has, and some of them have proved traitors; his wife is Ardington's daughter of Yorkshire; Davy Ingleby is her uncle, and was kept in Northumberland by her means many a day unknown, and she has never come to church since he married her (*ibid.*, Addenda, 1580-1625, p. 365).

In June of the same year Sir John Forster writes from Alnwick to Lord Burghley: "When I searched Gray's house, and Ratcliff's at Cortington [Cartington], and Thomas Collingwood's at Estington [Eslington], who married his two sisters, for papistry, according to her Majesty's commission, I incurred Gray and the others' dislike for accomplishing my duty" (*ibid.* p. 367). The Border Papers (Radcliffe) under date Feb. 18, 1595, give a letter of Eure to Burghley as follows:—

The gentlemen of greatest worth who now lie out of the county are . . . Mr. Francis Ratcliffe lay at Dilstone and kept household fitting an esquire; is a great recusant and lies — ?

His recusancy is further mentioned in letters of the Bishop of Durham, 1597 and 1601, and it seems to have led him to transfer his Cumberland estates (in order that they might not be liable for the penalties) to his son-in-law for a time, as we gather from a letter of Sir R. Carey to Cecil Oct. 27, 1600:

Mr. Roger Woodington [Widdrington], a friend of mine, has entreated me to sue your honour in his behalf and to acquaint you with his case. For money disbursed and other considerations he

had a lease from Francis Ratcliffe esquire of the Ile, of all his Cumberland lands for nine years. The lessor being a recusant, the lands have lately been "enqueard upon" for her Majesty, and found worth £40 a year. Two parts of which, being 40 marks, "shall comme in tryall betwixt her Majestie and the leassey." His humble suit will be that your honour procure her Majesty's letter approving his lease, and discharging the commission so far as concerns these lands. (Communicated by Mr. R. D. Marshall).

In 1616 he had not changed, being mentioned, now with Roger "Witherington" and others, as among the "Recusantes of greatest note" who "do dailie resort" unto Lord William Howard, "a knowne Recusant, dwellinge in the remote partes of England northward" (*Household Books*, p. 423).

Camden at this period speaks of the Island as "the seat of the knightly family of the Ratcliffes" (Gibson's *ed.* II. p. 1006, but an original statement of Camden's).

Francis Radcliffe was created a baronet 31 Jan. 1619-20, his style at creation being "Francis Radcliff, of Darentwater, co. Cumberland, Esq." (G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, I. p. 134). He died 23 Dec., 1622, and was buried in the parish church of Corbridge (*Tract* ii. p. 3). By his wife Isabel Grey he had six sons and seven daughters (*ibid.* p. 2):

1.—Thomas, born 24 Feb., 1586-7, who died an infant.

2.—Edward, the heir, born 1 June, 1589, of whom hereafter.

3.—Francis, born 8 Sept., 1590, died young.

4.—John, born 27 Oct., 1591. He was of Corbridge: by his will, made Nov. 9, 1669, he leaves his wife Isabell an annuity of £18, and after her death his estate is to be divided among his three sons, John, Edward, and Francis.

5.—Francis, born 10 March, 1599-1600. He was a knight, of Coastley (Northd.). His wife, whom he survived, was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Riddell of Gateshead. He seems to have retired to East Denton in the latter part of his life. He died poor and without issue in 1675.

6.—Cuthbert, born 18 Sept., 1603.

1.—Mary, born 1 June, 1582. She was the first wife of Roger Widdrington, to whom she brought Cartington Tower. Her husband was a younger son of Edward Widdrington, of Swinbourne Castle, and brother of Sir Henry. He belonged to that party among the Roman Catholics who were favourable to the Oath of Allegiance imposed by James I., in defence of which he wrote several learned works. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* he has been identified as the Benedictine monk, Thomas Preston, who is supposed to have written under the *alias* of Roger Widdrington; but that they were two distinct persons has recently been shewn in the *English Historical Review* (XVIII. p. 116 ff. “Thomas Preston and Roger Widdrington,” by the Rev. E. L. Taunton, O.S.B.). Roger Widdrington was born in 1566 and died in 1636, leaving by Mary his wife a son and heir, Edward, of Cartington, who received a baronetcy, which became extinct at his death in 1671.

2.—Margaret, born 13 Jan., 1583-4. 3.—Elizabeth, 17 Aug., 1585. 4.—Catharine, 14 April, 1588. 5.—Dorothy, 1 Jan., 1592-3. 6.—Anne, 12 Aug., 1594. 7.—Jane, 17 Nov., 1595.

SIR EDWARD, BART., 1622—D. 1663.

On his accession Sir Edward, with his brothers Francis and Cuthbert, enfranchised for the sum of £1441 his sixty Keswick tenants, among whom were Joseph Hechstetter, the head of the German miners, and Joseph Hechstetter's father-in-law, John Banks, father of the lawyer Sir John Banks. But his chief attention was devoted to the enlargement and rebuilding of his mansion at Dilston, which had already been begun in the time of his father. He was rich and prosperous. In addition to his patrimony he had acquired large estates in Yorkshire by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barton

of Whenby.* In 1629 he had bought the manor of Alston from Baron Hilton; and in 1632 the barony of Langley from the Earl of Annandale (*Tract ii*).

But his troubles were coming. For his religion and loyalty to the King during the Great Rebellion he suffered severely. Already in 1642, as we learn from his will, he had been obliged to borrow from his wife £1200 "at my house in Cumberland . . . in my great nesassatye" (*ibid.* p. 12). At length his estates were sequestered, and in 1652 forfeited and ordered to be sold. In the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* (Cases July 1650—Dec., 1653) are many entries bearing on the subject†:—

Sir Edward Radcliffe Bart. of Dilston Northumberland.

30th Oct., 1650.—His estates Cos. York, Cumberland and Northumberland, being under sequestration for recusancy and delinquency, Dame Clare [Elizabeth] his wife begs $\frac{1}{3}$ for herself and children with arrears from 24th Dec., 1649.

6th Nov.—Sir Edward petitions for $\frac{1}{3}$ with arrears, the committee having suspended payment, till it is confirmed by the committee for compounding. Granted.

Claimants on the Estate.

28th July, 1652.—Gregory Butler of Cumberland begs renewal of an order of the committee of sequestrations to the County Committee, on his petition claiming certain lead mines, lead ore &c., in Alston Moor, Cumberland, sequestered for the delinquency of Sir Edward Radcliffe Bart., by whom they were demised to him. Was plundered of his former order, therefore it could not be executed.

[Referred to County Committee, who return that they find nothing annulling petitioner's title].

* Thomas Barton's wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneside, and sister of Richard Brathwaite ("Barnabee's Journall").

† These I have by the kindness of Major Ralph L. Sandwith, C.M.G., of Helmsley, Harrow on the Hill.

16th Sept., 1652.—Henry Stephenson petitions the County Committee of Cumberland from Ratcliffe's sequestered estate of £9 18s. od., the proportion of the assessment laid upon it when the surviving inhabitants of Keswick agreed to pay petitioner for cleansing the town after the late plague, and for want of which he would have to beg his bread in his old age. With certificate by Percival Radcliffe,* then minister, and three others, &c.

Lessees and Purchasers of the Estate.

30th Oct., 1652.—Registrar's certificate of leases to Thos. Kell of Thornbrugh estate; also to John Sanderson of Ovingham Farm, Northumberland, both sequestered from Sir Edward Radcliffe.

24th March, 1653.—Discharge from sequestration of Whenby manor and lands in Skewsby, Dalby parish, Co. York, forfeited by Sir Ed. Radcliffe, and bought from the Treason Trustees by Major John Wildmant and Sam. Foxley.

26th July.—Like discharge of Dilston and Whittingstall manors and numerous farms in Hexham and Ovingham. Also of Aydon Shields, Throckley and Thornburgh manors, Northumberland, bought by Wildman.

19th Aug.—Also of Alston Moor, Thorntwaite, Castlerig and Derwentwater manors, Cumberland.

28th Sept.—Also of Coastly manor, Hexham.

9th Nov.—Like discharge of Barony manor, and houses in Langley manor, and of the mill and ferry at Haydon, Northumberland, bought by George Hurd.

31st March, 1655.†—The Treason trustees complain that the right to Haydon mill and ferry is contested on behalf of Sir William Carnaby as being his estate.

3rd April.—The opponents ordered to show cause

* ? Incumbent of St. Bees, 1647. A Francis Radclyffe was Master of St. Bees School, 1630-79.

† Major (afterwards Sir) John Wildman was a speculator in forfeited estates. He died in 1693.

‡ "This appears so, and 1654 comes next." R.L.S.

within the month, or the sequestration will be discharged on the estate as Hurd's.

12th Jany., 1654.—Like discharge of Coastly,* Langhope and other manors, Hexham, bought by John Wildman.

2nd March, 1654.—Richard Banks of Weddop [Wythop], Cumberland, prays confirmation of a lease of the estate of Sir Edward Radcliffe, papist delinquent, for six years from 25 March, 1650. Major Wildman now claims it in pretence of a purchase at Drury House, which is only in trust for the use of Sir Edward Radcliffe.

March 2nd.—Lease confirmed if proceeded in according to instruction.

19th July, 1654.—William Hudspeth petitions that the County Commissioners of Northumberland contracted with Thomas Gibson and Cuthbert Blackburn for all the lands of Sir Edward Radcliffe in Corbridge, rent £40 for seven years from 1651. Became their tenant for Hill Farm there for £10 a year, and paid the rent to them till by order of the County Commissioners it was paid to their agent [John] Pye; yet petitioner is returned as in arrears and his goods detained. Has the acquittances and is in arms and far from home. Begg restoration of the goods and quiet enjoyment of the premises. Will pay anything that is found due.

19th July.—The County Commissioners to certify why they have returned him in arrears, to restore him his goods on security, and to forbear proceedings for two months.

At the Restoration, Sir Edward resumed possession of his estates. But he is said to have been worn out "with the weight of cares and the infirmities of age." He only lived three years longer, dying on Dec. 13, 1663. By his will, made June 29, 1657, (*Tract ii.*), he desired that

* But Coastly manor was already discharged in 1653. See above.

Dame Elizabeth his wife (who died Dec. 19, 1668) should

During her life naturall have and quietly houlde my Manor of Dillston, with all the othor manors and lands to her by me assigned, limited and particulary nominated in a stayte* by me made in the year of God 1638 . . . which stayte cannot nor ought not to be questioned by my heaire, for that I was then absolutlye seased in fee simple and had the same drawn by learned Counsell . . . and senc [since] pleaded, and allowed before the Commissioners for obstrucktions at Worster-House, An. Do. 1653, as maye at large appeare by the entre therof at Drury House by the appoyntment of the Trustees for saile of Lands and Estates, etc., dates June the XIth the said yeare, 1653.

He then mentions that in the same "stayte" are the portions (each £1500) charged upon several lands of four of his six unmarried daughters, Margaret, Dorothy, Ann and Barbary; for the portions of the other two, Clare and Ursalye, his son Francis had given security . . .

Which God forbid any shoulde attempte to defraude them of, but contrarywise to rease the monys upon the Lands charged with all speade, accordinge to my intencion who purchased moore then three parts of the whole estayte, theirfore both in reason, conciencc, and gratitude, the heaire ought to be charged, for yf theis lamentable tymes had not so extremly disabeled me, I had undoubtedly freedde my heare of all these paymens as well as of his two maryed sisters, but God's will be dun now and at all tymes. . . .

He gives and assigns to Dame Elizabeth his wife his rent-charges, fee farm rents &c. He also bequeathed to her his copyhold lands in Hexhamshire, to dispose of as she pleased, in consideration of the £1200 which she lent him at his house in Cumberland. He also gave her his plate, leases of tithes &c., making her executrix :

I haveinge greate reason so to doe, and moore than ordenarye motives, especially for what at my motion and perswation I gott

* An estate or settlement, as explained by the author of *Tract ii.* p. 10 n.



LORD DERWENTWATER'S BOOKPLATE.

(From the original in possession of
Julian Marshall, Esq.)

TO FACE P. 321.

her to passe away her present right of Whenby, and Scousby, the lands in Yorshire, to which she is haire from her father, which yf she had denyed, as many woulde, our whole steate (as the tymes then weare) had been in greate hazarde to have ben lost, as both my sonn and myselfe well knowes, for when it came to the point, no other lands would be tacken for securytie. . . . And for my saide wife's right, for her life, to her father's lands in Yorkshire, although she haith pased away her present right by fyne about 3 years sence, at my earnest request, yet the tru meaning is, and so acknowledged by my saide sonn . . . that his saide mother shall neverthesse have and houlde for her life the said lands . . . after the death of my mother-in-law, and the now wife of one Collonel Crumwell.

The only surviving son (b. 1625) of Sir Edward Radcliffe was Francis, whose elder brother of the same name had died in childhood. Of the daughters, Mary was the wife of William Tunstall, of Wycliffe; Margaret married Nicholas Fenwick of Wylam; and Elizabeth married as his second wife Sir William Fenwick, knt., of Meldon, and after his death in 1652, she became the wife of Sir Robert Slingsby of Nowsells (Herts.). The other five daughters died unmarried (*ibid.*)

THE EARLS OF DERWENTWATER.

Sir Francis married Katharine, widow of Henry Lawson of Brough, one of the three daughters and coheirs of the above Sir William Fenwick by Isabel daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston. By this marriage Spindleston came to the Radcliffes May 7, 1656, the date of the partition among the three coheirs (Ellis, *Radclyffe Genealogy*, p. 7), and here Sir Francis appears to have been living in 1657 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. 10, pt. 4, p. 108), and here he probably continued to live till after his mother's death. He was raised to the peerage by James II. as Earl of Derwentwater in 1687. He died in 1697, succeeded by his son Edward, second Earl, who had married the Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of

Y

Charles II. Their eldest son was James, third and last Earl, born 1689. His share in the rising of 1715 and tragic end have nothing to do with the neighbourhood of Keswick, except that the estates became forfeited to the Crown and were given to Greenwich Hospital, from which the manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater was bought by John Marshall, Esq., M.P., whose son R. D. Marshall, Esq., is the present owner of the estate.

STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM WALNEY ISLAND.

FIG. 1.

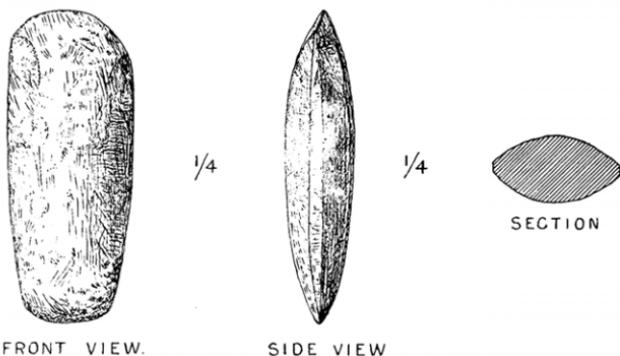


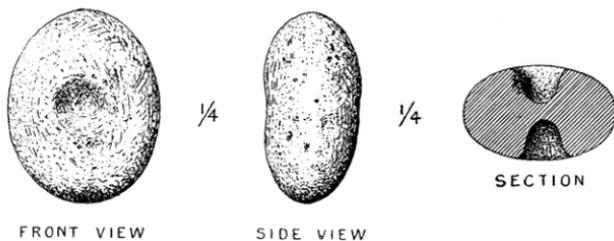
FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



S. B. GAYTHORPE, DEL.