

IV.—MANOR OF SIMONBURN AND WARKS PARK.

BY W. PERCY HEDLEY.

1. MANOR OF SIMONBURN.

An account of the descent of the manor of Simonburn is given in the *History of Northumberland*, vol. XV. The manor included the present farms of Hallbarns, Sharpley, Uppertown, Teppermoor, Tecket, Fenwickfield, Burnhouse and Slaterfield, together with the village of Simonburn and the extinct holdings of Closehouse, Greenend, Hillhouse and Oxclose. On the east it marched with the township of Nunwick and on the south with the manor of Haughton, to the west lay the common of Simonburn enclosed in 1754 and on the north Warks Park.

A Norman manor was normally coterminous with a pre-conquest Anglian township and consisted of a number of farmholds or tenements each with its toft and croft in the village, its strips of arable in the common fields and its share of meadow, infield common and outmoor. If the lord of the manor was a resident owner his demesne or home farm was also held in strips in the common fields. The amount of arable land was the same for each farm in the township and varied from about 20 acres to about 36 acres. The strips in the three great arable fields were distributed in such a way as to give each villein or farmer his quarter hide or virgate.¹ Four such virgates constituted a carucate or ploughland, being the amount of land that justified the ownership of a plough; it therefore took four farms to maintain one plough.

¹ Hodgson, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. I, p. 206; Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, 2nd edit., p. 309.

No such system as this appears at Simonburn. Here we have a Celtic system whereby each farm had its "known" land in a ring fence, but the Normans, with their delight in uniformity, took a group of such farms and forced upon them the semblance of an Anglian township.

At Simonburn the resident lord had his capital messuage at Simonburn castle about a mile away from the village. The village was sited in the middle of the demesne which was of "known" land and not in scattered strips. Although there is no direct evidence, it is probable that the farmers in the manor did their work service on the demesne land as in an Anglian township. A good example of how this work service was arranged can be found in the manor of Great Whittington where, in the seventeenth century, the tenants held their farms at rents of sixteen shillings each and they paid double rent every seventh year and a fine of forty shillings on the death of every tenant; the farms were, moreover, liable to one day's mowing and two days' shearing on the lord's demesne each year.² In many cases these services were compounded for money payment; "the ancient quit rents payable out of Tecket" mentioned in a conveyance of 8 July, 1725, perhaps represents such a composition.³

Many of the tenements or farms in the manor had, by the sixteenth century, been granted out to freeholders. Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase mortgaged part of his estates to the Milbank family and by 1685 the interest payments were in "great arrearages" and it was probably about this time that Uppertown and Teppermoor were sold to the Milbanks. Burnhouse was a freehold in 1683 held by Thomas Heron. Closehouse, which has since been absorbed into the farm of Hallbarns, was owned by Dorothy Close in 1683 and by Cuthbert Close in 1690. Two of the largest freeholds in the manor were Tecket and Slaterfield and a separate account is given of their history.

² *History of Northumberland*, N.C.H., vol. X, pp. 423-424.

³ Allgood Title Deeds.

Tecket.—In the thirteenth century Tecket was owned by a family who took their name from the place. Adam of Tecket was father of Joanna whose husband John was also called 'of Tecket'. In 1279 John of Tecket and Johanna, his wife, complained that William of Swinburne had "unjustly disseised them of their common pasture of Halvertonastruther in Nunewike which belonged to their free tenement in Symundburne"; the dispute was apparently settled amicably, as William of Swinburne gave half a mark to the king of Scotland to make an agreement with John of Tecket. In 1293 Master John of Tecket and Richard the Multgreve were sued by John the Chaplain of Newcastle for seizing five of his cows worth 32s., in the town of Wark, but the jury found that the cows were trespassing in the King's Pasture and John the Chaplain lost his suit.⁴ In her widowhood Joanna, daughter of Adam Tecket, conveyed land in Chipchase to Robert Walays.⁵ John of Tecket was witness to a Swinburne deed of 25 July, 1284.⁶ The title 'Master' suggests that John of Tecket was a church official and this is made more likely by the fact that lands in Tecket were acquired by Hexham Priory at some unspecified date from Laurence of Tecket. The donor may perhaps be identified with Lawrence, the clerk, who was a witness to Nunwick deeds, *circa* 1230-40.⁷ In 1479 these Priory lands are described as "a toft and croft in Tecket and 10 acres of land in the arable field called Postulon and it lies between these bounds to wit—beginning at a certain dyke it so goes up to Fenwick burn towards the south between the said Postulon and the field of Nicholas Ridley which is called Kinren Nowe as far as Aldscheles-bog, and thence by the said bog to a certain syke and so by the said syke towards the north it so descends between the said Postulon and Ald Teket into the Fenwick burn; and so following the said burn to the foot of the said

⁴ Iter of Wark, 1293, P.R.O.

⁵ Newcastle upon Tyne Record Series VII, p. 111.

⁶ Id., p. 244.

⁷ N.C.H. XV, p. 196.

dyke already named".⁸ At the dissolution of the monasteries these lands appear to have been concealed, as they were not included in the schedule of Hexham Priory lands made at that time.

A pedigree of the Ridleys of Willimoteswick drawn up for the visitation of 1575 states that the Ridleys had acquired Walltown and Tecket by marriage with the heiress of the family called Wale or Waugh. The Nicholas Ridley owning lands at Tecket in 1479 was contemporary with a Nicholas Ridley of Willimoteswick and may have been the same person.

Tecket was apparently used as the portion for a younger son and in 1542 we find William Ridley owner of "a strong stone house" at Tecket. He is stated to have married a daughter of a Heron of Meldon. This was probably the "Widow Ridley of Teckett" buried at Hexham on 20 Sept., 1587.⁹ Their only daughter and heiress Dorothy married William Ridley of Westwood; probably a younger son of one of the Ridleys who owned the adjoining property of Coastley.¹⁰ The Ridleys of Coastley were an off-shoot of the Ridleys of Willimoteswick who acquired Coastley in 1410.

In 1565 a William Ridley had a grant from the Crown of Westwood in Hexhamshire. William and Dorothy Ridley's only son William of Westwood in 1604 held Readswood, Hainingrigg, Tarret and the Peels. He sold Readswood to Cuthbert Ridley, rector of Simonburn, of the family of Ridley of Walltown and on 20 October, 1620, Cuthbert Ridley sold it to Matthew Charlton of Ealingham. William Ridley's first wife was Agnes daughter of Matthew Bee of Ninebanks; they were married at Hexham 10 November, 1588. On 13 October, 1595, administration of the goods of Mary Bee of Ninebanks was granted to Matthew and William Bee, her sons, with reservation to Margaret Elrington, Janet Pattison and Agnes Ridley, her daughters.¹¹ Agnes

⁸ Surtees Society publications, vol. 46, pp. 16 and 114.

⁹ Hexham Parish Registers.

¹⁰ N.C.H. IV, p. 14.

¹¹ Raine, *Testamenta Eboracensis*.

Ridley died in 1607 and was buried at Hexham on 19 March, 1606-7. In 1606 or 1607 William Ridley sold Tecket to Richard Wilson of Walwick. In the exemplification of the fine at Easter 1607 the defendants are described as Willm. Ridley and Ann his wife. William Ridley's second wife was Ann, daughter of Mark Errington of Ponteland, whom he married at Ponteland on 2 January, 1609-10; the name Ann in the fine is probably a mistake for Agnes or Annas as it was usually spelt then, and the same mistake is made in the pedigree registered by William Ridley in 1615. Anne Ridley of Westwood, widow, gave evidence 26 May, 1618, about the murder of William Delaval to whom she was betrothed. The ownership of Westwood was disputed by Robert Thirlwall who claimed it in right of his wife Mary who was William Ridley's daughter.

The south chapel or Lady Porch called Ridley's Porch in Simonburn church had been endowed, probably by one of the Ridleys of Tecket, with certain land called the Lady Acres, and at a visitation of Simonburn church in 1607 it was claimed that Richard Wilson detained the land and had let it to John Ridley and Thomas Burne. Wilson stated that he had purchased the Lady Acres with Tecket from William Ridley and claimed that the porch belonged to him and that he ought to repair it.¹² This dispute was satisfactorily cleared up when Wilson sold Tecket to Cuthbert Ridley the rector. Cuthbert Ridley is described as of Tecket when he made his will 31 March, 1635; he was to be buried "outside the S. window of Ridley's Porch at Simonburn". To his only surviving son William Ridley he left "my freehold of Teckett and Middleburne, the tithe of Wark Park, Overtown Hill, the Dale and half of Sharpley tithe". William Ridley died unmarried and Tecket passed to his sister Mary wife of Musgrave Ridley, the last of the Ridleys of Willimoteswick. Their son Cuthbert Ridley of Tecket made his will on 7 March, 1673-4. By deed of 5 March, 1673-4, he had made a settlement of his messuage called

¹² N.C.H. XV, p. 190.

Tecket, a messuage in Middleburne called "the three sheel-hopes in Middleburn" and the corn tithe in Tecket, Warks Park and Overtown hill. The trustees were Utricke Whitfield of Whitfield and John Blenkinsopp of Blenkinsopp and they were empowered to sell the property for the payment of Cuthbert Ridley's debts. The purchaser of Tecket was Ridley's step-father, Richard Whitfield of Kingswood. Richard Whitfield sold Tecket to Christopher Bates, from whom it was purchased by the trustees under the will of Giles Heron of Wark. Giles Heron by his will dated 23 September, 1679, had left a sum of £200 in the hands of trustees for the purpose of endowing a free school at Wark. Tecket remains the property of the Giles Heron Trustees.

Slaterfield.—In the sixteenth century, Slaterfield was a freehold held by a family called Ridley, probably descended from the Ridleys of Tecket. On 25 April, 1584, Cuthbert Ridley of Newcastle, merchant, made his will; in it he mentions his eldest brother William Ridley of Slaterfield and William's four sons John, Nicholas, William, and Gilbert. The eldest of these sons, John Ridley of Slaterfield, made his will on 26 January, 1607-8, by which he directed his executors to bury him in Ridley's Porch in Simonburn church. On 26 June, 1689, Sir John Heron of Chipchase conveyed to John Ridley of Slaterfield yeoman for £50 the arable close called the Intacke or New Rift in Slaterfield, evidently an intake from Simonburn Common.¹³ Further details of the Ridleys of Slaterfield are given in the pedigree adjoining. Thomas Ridley of Slaterfield who died 9 October, 1867, devised Slaterfield to his daughter, Elizabeth Yarrow Ridley, who married Cuthbert Robert Kendal of Hexham, surgeon, and it now belongs to their grandson, Dr. Hugh Yarrow Kendal.

2. WARKS PARK.

On the north side of the manor of Simonburn lay Warks

¹³ Slaterfield Title Deeds.

Park, a deer park belonging to the owners of the lordship of North Tyndale. Although there is no evidence that it was ever part of the manor, it was included in the civil parish of Simonburn and its history was closely connected therewith. The different families of Ridley who were customary tenants in Warks Park at the beginning of the seventeenth century were probably descended from younger sons of the Ridleys of Slaterfield.

The park was sometimes called the park of Tyndale and remained imparked until about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1565 leases of land in Warks Park in Tyndale were granted, and at the beginning of the seventeenth century the park was held by customary tenants who paid small fixed rents for their holdings. In 1604 when the lordship of Wark was in the hands of the Crown, a detailed survey was made; the lordship was later granted to Theophilus, lord Howard de Walden, who, in 1626, succeeded to the earldom of Suffolk. In 1635 the earl of Suffolk attempted to come to revised terms with the customary tenants and some of them purchased their holdings at eighty years purchase. In 1664 James, earl of Suffolk, sold the tenements in Warks Park to the tenants and in the following year sold the lordship of Wark to Sir Francis Radcliffe.

The tenants in 1604 were as follows:—

				Modern equivalent
Nicholas son of John Ridley	118 acres.	Rent 10s.		Wark Eales
John Errington in right of Mary Ridley	106 acres.	Rent 16s.		Parkside
Christopher son of Gilbert Ridley	26 acres.	Rent 5s.		Linhurst
John and Edward sons of John Frisle	53½ acres.	Rent 9s.		Park End (part)
John son of Arche Pickering	22½ acres.	Rent 2s. 8d.		Park End (part)
William son of Richard Pickering	22 acres.	Rent 2s.		Dickesfield

Wark Eales.—On 2 February, 1589, John Ridley “of the

Eales in Tyndale" made his will, leaving "my tenement of the Eles with the Longhaugh and the Craises" to his son Nicholas Ridley in tail male with remainder to Michael Ridley whose relationship to the testator is not stated; he also mentions his two grandsons, John and Nicholas, sons of Nicholas. Nicholas Ridley is mentioned in 1596 as having in his custody a rental roll of Tyndale of the reign of Edward I; in 1604 he was one of the jury for the survey of Crown Lands and was then customary tenant in Warks Park, Wark town and Conshield; in 1620, then aged about eighty, he gave evidence as to the customs of the manor of Wark. His son John Ridley aged about fifty also gave evidence in 1620. It was probably another John Ridley who voted as a freeholder in 1638-9 and paid rates for Conshield in 1663; on 20 June, 1664, he purchased from James, earl of Suffolk, for £233 5s. one-third of Warks Park of the ancient yearly rent of 10s. and late in the occupation of Nicholas Ridley. On 22 April, 1676, John Ridley settled his lands on his eldest son and heir Nicholas Ridley on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Eleanor Laidler of Nunwick. Nicholas Ridley had been appointed on 23 September, 1679, one of the trustees of the will of Giles Heron of Wark; on 4 April, 1691, he sold all the oak bark at Eales to the Tanners Company of Morpeth for £35; on 11 November, 1692, he mortgaged Wark Eales to William Dawson of Wall for £500. In 1696 the mortgage was increased to £600, in 1702 to £1,000 and Wark Eales was eventually sold 2 November, 1706, to Dorothy Whitfield of Newcastle for £1,105 7s. 6d. This Dorothy Whitfield had been wife successively to Cuthbert Ridley of Tecket and Richard Whitfield of Newcastle, and on 10 July, 1707, she settled Wark Eales on her intended third husband, Joseph Green of Newcastle, merchant. By his will dated 9 September, 1741 (proved 16 January, 1741-2), Joseph Green of Newcastle, apothecary, left all his property to Mrs. Mary Lamb, widow, and she by her will dated 17 April, 1759, devised it to her cousin Thomas Airey of Newcastle, hoastman. On 12 May, 1787, Henry Airey,

Jonathan Airey and William Airey, all of Newcastle, hoastmen (sons and devisees of Thomas Airey) sold Wark Eales for £3,600 to George Bates of Aydon castle. George Bates sold it on 12 May, 1807, to Thomas Ridley of Park End.

Parkside.—The tenement in Warks Park, held in 1604 by John Errington in right of Mary Ridley, can be identified as the present farm of Parkside. On 4 January, 1629-30, it was conveyed by Robert Widdrington of Cartington to Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his wife; Widdrington probably only had a lease of it and on 20 June, 1664, it was sold by James, earl of Suffolk, to Thomas Errington of Bingfield. Errington sold Parkside 22 November, 1664, for £300 to William Lister of Simonburn castle, clerk. In 1670 Lister had a boundary dispute with Thomas Ridley of Park End which was settled 31 July, 1670, by Lister conveying to Ridley a close of about one acre, part of Parkside, and called Parsy's Close. Lister's only daughter and heiress, Dorothy, was wife of William Atkinson of Brampton in Cumberland who sold Parkside 12 March, 1747-8, to Lancelot (afterwards Sir Lancelot) Allgood. It has since then formed part of the Nunwick Estate.

Linhurst.—Christopher Ridley, who was a customary tenant in Warks Park in 1604, was perhaps a son of that Gilbert Ridley son of William Ridley of Slaterfield who had a legacy of 40s. from his uncle Cuthbert Ridley of Newcastle by the latter's will dated 25 April, 1584. In 1635 Christopher Ridley of Linhurst was sued by William Lishman, the gaoler of Hexham, for a debt of 7s. 2d. for gaol fees, charges, diet, &c., incurred while he was a prisoner under a warrant of the High Commission Court; his imprisonment might have been in connection with the earl of Suffolk's dispute with his tenants. On 22 June, 1664, Edward Ridley of Linhurst purchased Linhurst from James, earl of Suffolk, for £45 11s. 1d. It was then in the occupation of Christopher Ridley, father of Edward Ridley, was of the ancient yearly rent of 5s., and

was reputed to be one-third of Warks Park. Christopher Ridley voted as a freeholder for Linhurst in 1698 and was buried at Simonburn 17 July, 1703. Edward Ridley of Linhurst, the purchaser of 1664, by his will dated 27 November, 1706 (proved 1 June, 1708), left his property to his (second) wife Margaret, for life—she was Margaret Oliver of Parkside whom he had married at Simonburn 2 November, 1704—with remainder to his grandson Edward Ridley and then to his nephew Christopher Ridley of Uppertown. The widow appears to have married secondly William Akenside of Barrasford, who voted for Linhurst in 1710, 1715 and 1748. Edward Ridley, the grandson, died in 1727 (bur. Simonburn 20 June, 1727) and on the death of Margaret Akenside, the heir to Linhurst was John Ridley of Nunwick Westside, great-great-nephew of Edward Ridley the testator. John Ridley voted as a freeholder for Linhurst in 1774 and died in 1776 (buried at Simonburn 26 June, 1776). His eldest son and heir Isaac Ridley of Old Gravel Lane, co. Middlesex, coal factor, sold Linhurst 1 November, 1790, to Thomas Ridley of Park End for £800.

Park End.—In the survey of 1604, John and Edward, sons of John Frisle, were customary tenants in Warks Park and John Fresseld of the Parkend was one of the jurors. John Heron of Overtown (now Uppertown in the parish of Simonburn), a younger son of John Heron of Chipchase, by his will dated 2 June, 1618 (proved 19 January, 1618-19) left his third-part of the Parkend to his fourth son Ralph Heron. It is not known when the Ridleys became customary tenants of Parkend, but on 20 June, 1664, Thomas Ridley of Park End, yeoman, purchased from James, earl of Suffolk, for £91 2s. 3d. four tenements in Warks Park. These were:

1. Dicksfield, late in the occupation of Richard Pickering and now of said Thomas Ridley and Ralph Pickering of Park End, of the ancient yearly rent of 2s.
2. Two-thirds of Park End, late in the occupation of

- Nicholas Ridley of Park End, yeoman, and now of said Thomas Ridley, of the ancient yearly rent of 6s.
3. One-third of Park End, late in the occupation of Ralph Heron and now of said Thomas Ridley, of the ancient yearly rent of 3s.
 4. Part of Warks Park, late in the occupation of Archibald Pickering and Richard Pickering and now of said Thomas Ridley, of the ancient yearly rent of 2s. 8d.

In the other sales by James, earl of Suffolk, in 1664, the previous occupiers of the tenements in Warks Park can be identified with the fathers of the purchasers, which suggests that Nicholas Ridley of Park End, yeoman, who had been occupier of two-thirds of Park End, was father of Thomas Ridley, the purchaser. Nicholas Ridley of Wark Eales, who was aged about eighty, in 1620 had a younger son called Nicholas, and William Ridley of Slaterfield, living in 1584, also had a younger son called Nicholas. Either of these could be the Nicholas Ridley of Park End, yeoman.

As already stated, Thomas Ridley of Park End had a boundary dispute with William Lister of Parkside in 1670; he was still living 22 December, 1691, when his wife, described as "Ann wife of Thomas Ridley of the Parkends", was buried at Simonburn.¹⁴ No record of his own burial has been found in the Simonburn Parish Registers. In 1680 Thomas Ridley, son of Thomas Ridley of Park End, was presented in the Archdeacon's court for running horse races on the Lord's Day, publicly. This second Thomas Ridley of Park End was buried at Simonburn 26 November, 1717, and according to a monumental inscription in Simonburn church was then aged 71. The elder Thomas Ridley has been identified with a Thomas Ridley mentioned in the will dated 7 November, 1706, of his brother Edward Ridley of Linhurst, but the dates are not satisfactory for this identification. Thomas Ridley, the younger, was succeeded by his

¹⁴ She was more likely to have been the first wife of Thomas Ridley the second.

eldest son John Ridley who voted as a freeholder for Park End in 1748, was one of the commissioners appointed 8 September, 1743, for the division of Wark townfields, and was buried at Simonburn 1 May, 1773. His son Thomas Ridley purchased Latterford Doors 12 May, 1790, from William Pratt of Low Lin, co. Durham; Linhurst 1 November, 1790, from Isaac Ridley and Wark Eales 12 May, 1807, from George Bates. See pedigree in NCH. XV, p. 290.

High Park.—Part of Latterford Doors was at one time reckoned to be in Warks Park. On 1 June, 1708, William Charleton of Motehill, yeoman, and John Charleton of Wark, bailiff, sold to William Pratt of Blaydon, co. Durham, for £110 a parcel of ground called the Parke, part of Latterford Doors, bounding the grounds of John Pickering on the west, Conshield and Linhurst on the south, Hobsclouse belonging to Thomas Ridley of Park End on the east and Latterford on the north. This was part of the townfields of Wark, but on 8 February, 1709-10, Pratt, now living at Latterford Doors, enlarged his holding by purchasing from Thomas Ridley of Park End, closes called High Park, Crewses and Hobbs Close, the close called the High Park being part of the tenement of Thomas Ridley called the Park End and the other closes part of a tenement of the said Thomas Ridley called the Motehill. William Pratt by his will dated 17 November, 1742, left all his farms to his eldest son William Pratt of Warenton near Bamburgh, who sold Latterford Doors for £750 to Thomas Ridley of Park End.

If the close called "Crewses" can be identified with "the Craises" mentioned in the will dated 2 February, 1589, of John Ridley of Wark Eales, it is a further pointer to the Ridleys of Park End being descended from the Ridleys of Wark Eales.

In 1664 part of Warks Park is described as lying open and unenclosed. Of this unenclosed land, Edward Ridley of Linhurst purchased one-third, John Ridley of Wark Eales one-third, and Thomas Ridley of Park End "two parts of

one full third part of the said parke as lyeth open and not inclosed according to the ancient bounds thereof". There is no evidence as to what happened to the other one-third of one-third, and it seems unlikely that this was included with Parkside. It may have formed part of the holding in Latterford Doors which belonged to the family of Pickering. In 1710 Ralph Pickering voted for "Portdores", in 1715 John Pickering for Latterford. There was a Ralph Pickering of Latterford in 1734 and in 1826 John Pickering of Latterford voted as a freeholder for Latterford Doors.

Tithes.—In 1607 William Ridley of Tecket sold to Richard Wilson of Walwick the tithes of corn and grain in Tecket, Warks Park, Overtowne Hill and Overtowne Pike. These were shortly afterwards purchased by Cuthbert Ridley, the rector of Simonburn, who, by his will dated 31 March, 1635, left the tithe of Warks Park, Overtown Hill, the Dale and half of Sharpley tithe to his only surviving son William Ridley, with remainder to his daughter Mary, wife of Musgrave Ridley of Whitshields. These tithes descended to Musgrave Ridley's son, Cuthbert Ridley of Tecket, who, by his will dated 7 March, 1673-4, left "the corn tithe in Tecket, Warkes Parke and Overtown Hill" to trustees for sale. They were acquired by Richard Whitfield of Kingswood, Cuthbert Ridley's step-father, who on 5 April, 1683, settled them on his daughter Frances on her marriage with Nicholas Greenwell, son and heir apparent of William Greenwell of Corbridge, yeoman. On 20 August, 1708, Nicholas Greenwell and his eldest son and heir, Whitfield Greenwell, sold the tithes to Joseph Green, the owner of Wark Eales.

The writer is much indebted to Mr. A. H. Ridley, the owner of Park End, Linhurst, and Wark Eales; Mr. G. H. Allgood, the owner of the manor of Simonburn and of Parkside; and Dr. H. Y. Kendall, the owner of Slaterfield, for their kindness in allowing him full access to their title deeds.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
of Willimoteswick;
a March Commis-
sioner in 1484

=Elizabeth, dau. of
Christopher Curwen
of Workington

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
of Willimoteswick;
d. 12 Jan. 1536

=Mary, dau. of
Richard Musgrave

CHRISTOPHER
RIDLEY of
Unthank

=Ann

ROBERT RIDLEY
rector of Simon-
burn 1527-1532; d.
12 June 1536

HUGH RIDLEY
d. in his father's
lifetime

=Isabel, dau. of
Sir John Heron
of Chipchase

WILLIAM RIDLEY
of Battersby in
Cleveland

=

four
daughters

SIR NICHOLAS RIDLEY
aged 24 in 1536;
died 16 Nov. 1574

=Mabel, dau. of
Sir Philip Dacre

THOMAS RIDLEY

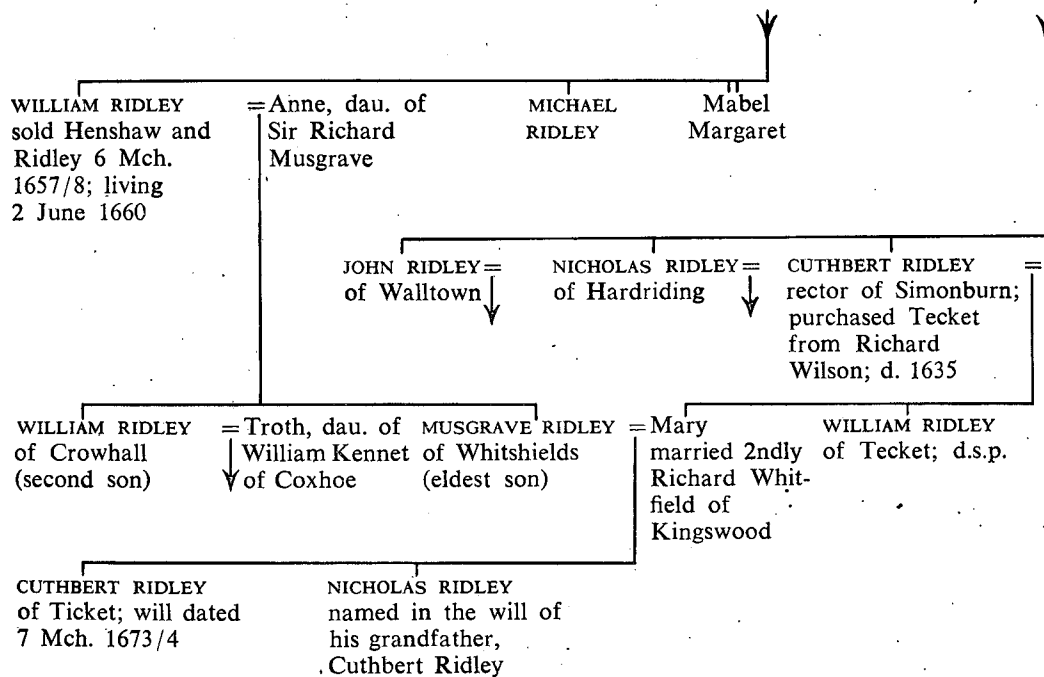
=Elizabeth, dau. and heiress
of John Ridley of Walltown

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
aged 24 in 1574;
sheriff of Northum-
berland 1585; d.s.p.
16 Jan. 1585/6

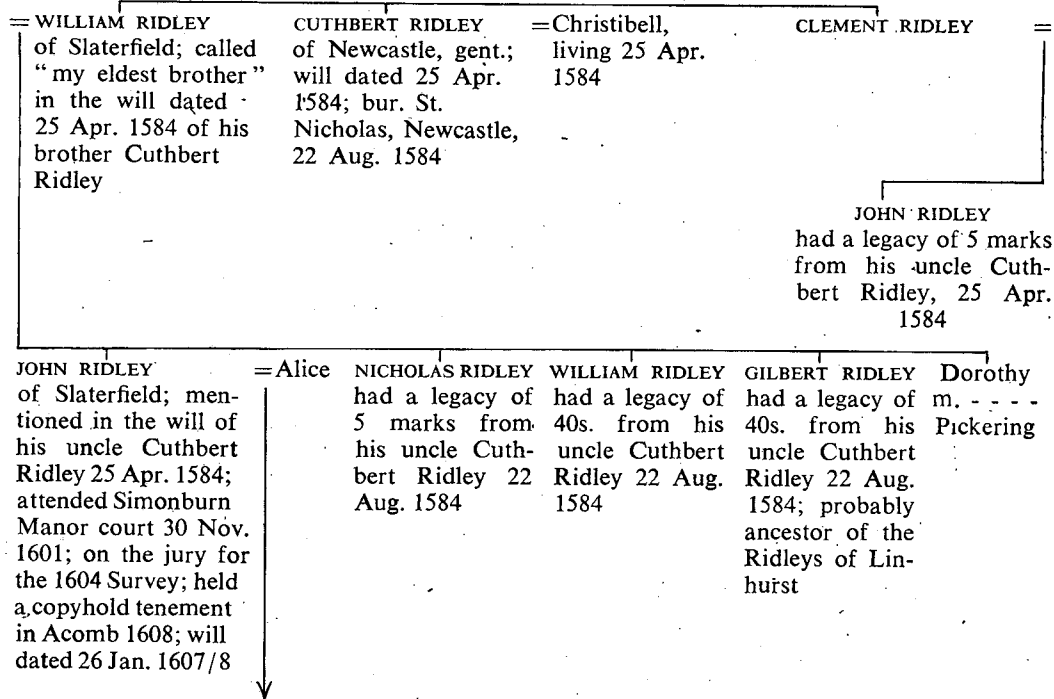
=Margaret, dau. of
Thomas Forster
of Adderstone

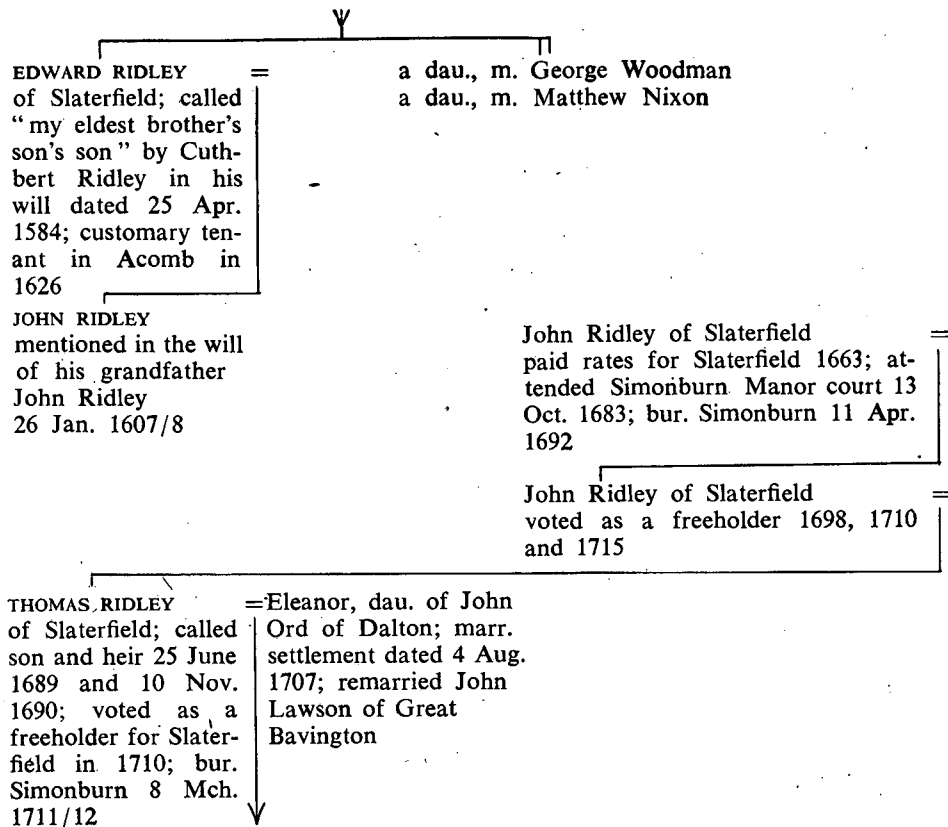
WILLIAM RIDLEY
of Willimoteswick;
died about 1599

=Barbara, dau. of
John Heron of
Chipchase



RIDLEY OF SLATERFIELD





JOHN RIDLEY
of Slaterfield; bap.
Simonburn 26 May
1708; attended Simon-
burn Manor court
1744; voted as a free-
holder for Slaterfield
1748; party to divi-
sion of Simonburn
common 1754; will
dated 6 Nov. 1755;
bur. Simonburn 23
Nov. 1755

=Ann; had an annuity
of £8 by her hus-
band's will 6 Nov.
1755

THOMAS RIDLEY
of Great Bavington;
bap. Simonburn
1 Feb. 1710/11; a
trustee of his
brother's will 6-Nov.
1755

THOMAS RIDLEY
of Slaterfield; bap.
Simonburn 26 Sept.
1734; attended Simon-
burn Manor court
1756; voted as a free-
holder for Slaterfield
1774; will dated 23
Nov. 1811, proved
10 Nov. 1825

=Elizabeth Moor,
bur. Simonburn
29 May 1795

JOHN RIDLEY
JOSEPH RIDLEY
bap. 31 July 1741
WILLIAM RIDLEY
bap. 21 May 1746

Margaret, bap. 13 Feb.
1731/2
Dorothy, bap. 18 Mch.
1738/9
Ann, bap. 12 Mch.
1743/4
Addah, bap. 29 July
1748
Elizabeth

JOHN RIDLEY
bap. Simonburn
3 Apr. 1766; died

WILLIAM RIDLEY
of Slaterfield; born
23 Sept. 1778; voted

=Elizabeth, only child
of George Yarrow
↓ of Stannersburn

Mary; m. William
Taylor of Sharpley
Elizabeth; d. unmarried

15 Feb. 1798, aged 32; bur. Simonburn
 THOMAS RIDLEY
 bap. Simonburn
 10 Oct, 1773; bur. Simonburn 3 Aug. 1791

as a freeholder for Slaterfield 1826; will dated 16 Mch. 1847; died 27 Mch. 1847

1 Apr. 1847
 Jane; m. Richard Thompson of Teppermoor
 Ann; m. Thomas Kitchen of Gunnerton

THOMAS RIDLEY
 of Slaterfield; will proved 4 Dec. 1867; died 9 Oct. 1867, aged 50; bur. Simonburn

= Anne, dau. of George Atkinson of Knoppingsholme; d. 11 June 1872, aged 46; bur. Simonburn

GEORGE RIDLEY
 of Slaterfield Fell which his father left him by will

Mary
 unmarried
 16 Mch. 1847

WILLIAM RIDLEY
 died 20 Dec. 1859, aged 8; bur. Simonburn

Dorothy Ann; d. 2 June 1853, aged 2
 Dorothy Atkinson; d. 31 May 1859, aged 15 months
 Ann Margaret; died 13 Dec. 1862, aged 6
 Mary; born 20 Nov. 1860

Elizabeth Yarrow
 m. Cuthbert Robert Kendal of Hexham, surgeon

Hugh Kendal
 of Westerhope, MD

Nicholas Ridley of Slaterfield, bur. 20 Apr. 1724
 Nicholas Ridley of Slaterfield, aged 63, bur. 20 Apr. 1725
 Ann, dau. of Nicholas Ridley of Slaterfield, bur. 18 Oct. 1725

} perhaps
 } same person
 Hugh Yarrow Kendal of Westerhope, MD., present owner of Slaterfield (1951)

RIDLEY OF WARK EALES

JOHN RIDLEY
of "the Eales in
Tyndale"; w.d. 2
Feb. 1589

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
of Wark Eales; men-
tioned in his father's
will of 2 Feb. 1589;
custodian of an old
rental roll of Tyne-
dale in 1596; one of
the jury for the 1604
Survey and then ten-
ant in Wark Park,
Conshield and Wark
town; aged about 80
in 1620

a dau. m. - - - Arm-
strong
a dau. m. William
Henderson
Elizabeth

JOHN RIDLEY
of Wark Eales; men-
tioned in his grand-
father's will of 2 Feb.
1589; aged about 50
in 1620; voted as a
freeholder in 1638/9

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
mentioned in his grand-
father's will of 2 Feb.
1589

↓
 JOHN RIDLEY
 of Wark Eales; paid
 rates for Conshield
 in 1663; purchased
 Wark Eales 20 June
 1664 from James,
 earl of Suffolk

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
 of Wark Eales; called
 eldest son in his mar-
 riage settlement of
 22 Apr. 1676; a trustee
 under the will of
 Giles Heron of Wark
 23 Sept. 1679; mort-
 gaged Wark Eales 11
 Nov. 1692 to William
 Dawson; bur. Simon-
 burn 1 May 1703

= ¹ Eleanor Laidler of
 Nunwick; marr.
 sett. 22 Apr. 1676;
 bur. Simonburn 21
 Aug. 1693

= ² Anne; living
 1701

THOMAS RIDLEY
 of Eals; mar. 8 Oct. 1684 Dorothy Robson;
 bur. 11 Jan. 1685/6

RALPH RIDLEY
 of Eals; bur. 28 Mch. 1705

JOHN RIDLEY
 of Conshield; called son and heir apparent in
 a mortgage deed of 27 May 1699; sold Wark
 Eales to Dorothy Whitfield 2 Nov. 1706 and
 made a release to Joseph Green 16 June 1710;
 voted for Conshield in 1710; bur. Simonburn
 25 July 1745

Margery
 bap. Simonburn
 17 Nov. 1703

RIDLEY OF LINHURST AND UPPERTOWN

GILBERT RIDLEY
died before 1604

CHRISTOPHER RIDLEY
tenant in Wark Park
in 1604

CHRISTOPHER RIDLEY
of Linhurst; sued in
1635 by the gaoler
of Hexham

CHRISTOPHER RIDLEY
tenant of Linhurst
20 June 1664; voted
as a freeholder 1698;
bur. Simonburn 17
July 1703

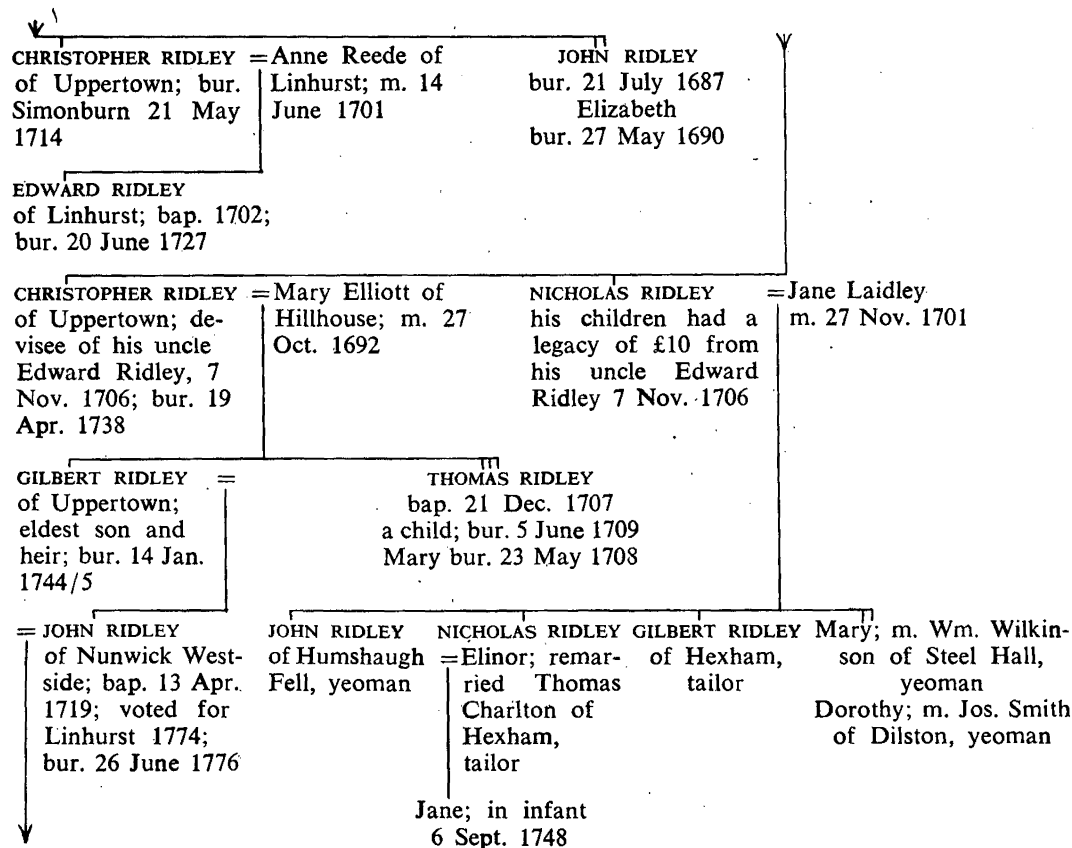
JOHN RIDLEY
of Linhurst; bur.
Simonburn 10 July
1693

¹ = EDWARD RIDLEY =
of Linhurst which he
bought from James,
earl of Suffolk, 20
June 1664; will dated
27 Nov. 1706; bur.
Simonburn 13 Apr.
1708; will proved 1
June 1708

² Margaret Oliver
of Parkside; m.
2 Nov. 1704;
remarried Wm.
Akenside

GILBERT RIDLEY
of Uppertown;
tenant of Uppertown in 1683; bur.
Simonburn 2 Nov.
1704

THOMAS RIDLEY
had a legacy of £3
from his brother
Edward Ridley
7 Nov. 1706



Y
ISAAC RIDLEY
of Old Gravel Lane,
London, coal factor;
bap. 28 Jan. 1750/1;
sold Linhurst 1 Nov.
1790 to Thomas Rid-
ley of Park End

= Margery
Graham

|||
GILBERT RIDLEY, bap. 30 Nov.
1752; bur. 25 Apr. 1757
JOHN RIDLEY, of Old Gravel
Lane, London, in 1790
RALPH RIDLEY, bap. 8 May
1755; residing in the East
Indies in 1790

|||
Jane; m. Robert Elliott
of Haughton Strother
Ann; unmarried 1790
Mary; mar. Isaac
Pollock of Newcastle,
linendraper

RIDLEY OF PARKEND

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
of Parkend, yeoman;
died before 20 June
1664

THOMAS RIDLEY
of Parkend; pur-
chased lands in Wark
Park 20 June 1664
from James, earl of
Suffolk; purchased
Parsys Close 31 July
1670 from William
Lister of Parkside;
living 1680

THOMAS RIDLEY
of Parkend; sum-
moned to the arch-
deacon's court in
1680; a trustee for
Mary Lamb of Wark
Eales 1706; sold
High Park to Wil-
liam Pratt 8 Feb.
1709/10; bur. 26
Nov. 1717

= ¹ Ann; bur. 22 Dec.
1691

= ² Dorothy dau. of
William Ridley
of Gatehouse;
bur. 20 Feb.
1731/2

NICHOLAS RIDLEY
of Parkend

THOMAS RIDLEY
bap. 1701.

JOHN RIDLEY
of Parkend; voted as
a freeholder for Park-
end 1748; commis-
sioner 8 Sept. 1743
for division of Wark
townfields; bur. 1
May 1773

= ¹ Susanna, dau. of John
Maughan of Whin-
netly; d. 12 Nov.
1741, aged 47

= ² Mary, dau. of
William Ripon of
Warneyburn, co.
Durham; m. 9
Aug. 1744

a child; bur. 7 Mch.
1695/6
WILLIAM RIDLEY.
bap. 17 Jan. 1797/8

Catherine
Mary
Jane
Dorothy

THOMAS RIDLEY
of Parkend; bap. 30
Jan. 1735/6; voted
as a freeholder in
1774; purchased Lat-
terford Doors 12
May 1790, Linhurst
1 Nov. 1790, and
Wark Eales 12 May
1807; died 23 Jan.
1816

= Mary, dau. of Taylor
Brown of Corbridge
d. 3 Oct. 1812

Dorothy
bap. 28 Dec. 1737

See pedigree
in County History of Northumberland
Vol. XV, p. 290