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A history of Castle Nook (Whitley Castle) and Whitlow, in South Tynedale, Northumberland, from surviving deeds, 1657–1868

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SUMMARY

An exceptional collection of deeds, dating from 1657 to 1868 and relating to the land holdings on and around the Roman fort at Whitley Castle, is used to construct a history of the place. The documents reveal the great complexity of inheritance and of finance, of debts, mortgages and prosperity, involving local people and others as far away as London.

INTRODUCTION

IN 2002, A COLLECTION OF 108 DOCUMENTS, covering the period 1657 to 1868 and relating to the combined farm of Castle Nook and Whitlow, in the valley of the South Tyne on the boundary with Cumbria, was lent by the owners of the farm to the author, who catalogued and analysed them and then in 2008 checked the collection prior to it being taken to the Northumberland Records Office at Woodhorn for assessment. (Please note that the names Whitlow and Whitlaw refer to one and the same farm and are used here interchangeably, depending upon the source and the context.)

The farm is of particular interest, as it contains the site of the Roman fort of Whitley Castle (NY 695487), on the Maiden Way, which was also the birthplace of the Northumberland historian, the Reverend John Wallis. In addition to the Roman fort, the site possesses many signs of occupation from the Iron Age to the present day. Recent work by English Heritage, as part of its 'Miner-Farmer Landscapes' project, has revealed Iron Age settlements to the south of the fort, predating and contemporary with the fort. The Roman occupation, to oversee the lead and silver extraction in the area, is not yet closely dated but probably commenced in the early second century (or possibly a little earlier) and appears to have continued into the fourth century. There is also earthwork evidence of much later, medieval and post-medieval, occupation of the fort and its immediate vicinity (Robertson 2007; Went and Ainsworth 2010).

During the Norman period the Manor of Whitlow, as it later became, was still a place of some significance. As Hodgson (1840, 69) recorded: '... to this place, in 1222, the sheriff of Northumberland, by a royal mandate, was directed to take with him the bishop of Durham, or his bailiff, with the three barons, Hugh de Bolbeck, Richard de Umframville and Roger de Merlay, and other discreet and loyal knights of his county, and by their view and advice to fix the marches there between the kings of England and Scotland, as they had been in the time of King John, and his predecessors, kings of England, because Robt. De Ros and the prior of Kirkham had lodged a complaint of encroachment having been committed there upon the

king's land.' A high quality cast bronze skillet found in 1906 and dated to the thirteenth century might be a leftover from this gathering (Jackson 1908, 72).

Evidence of use and occupation disappears for some centuries until there are indications on the farm of trouble with the Border Reivers: the remains of several bastle houses and bastle-derivative buildings survive among the farmsteads (Ryder 1995). Evidence of the more peaceful pursuit of transhumance also survives within the farm, further up the Gilderdale valley at Whitley Shield, where twenty structures associated with this practice have been identified (Fairbairn and Robertson 2007).

The outline of a building within the Roman fort can be identified as the birthplace of John Wallis, the author of *The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland*, published in 1769. John Wallis was born in 1713 and christened in December 1714, the son of John Wallis, at Castle Nook Farm in a house stated by John Horsley (1732, 250; Hodgson 1840, 71), to be 'just at the south entry of the station'. Wallis was curate at Simonburn church until 1771, where he wrote his *History*, then, after a brief spell at Haughton near Darlington in 1775, he became curate at Billingham until 1792 when he was forced to resign through ill health. He retired to the village of Norton where he died in August 1793. Of his birthplace, Wallis said, 'Northumberland being Roman ground, and receiving my first breath in Alione, or Whitley Castle, one of their castra, I was led by a sort of enthusiasm to an enquiry and search after their towns, their cities and temples, their baths, their altars, their tumuli, their military ways, and other remains of splendour and magnificence, which will admit of a thousand views and reviews, and still give pleasure to such as have a gust for any thing Roman' (Hodgson, 1840, 70).

Buildings within the fort, including Wallis's house, were demolished and their materials removed for re-use elsewhere on the farm, notably in the present Castle Nook farmhouse itself. From its setting parallel to the main road, the house can be seen to have been built after the construction of the turnpike road of the 1790s, now the A689. (This superseded the old road to Carlisle, now part of the Pennine Way to the west of the fort.) Some bastles and bastle-type buildings on the other tenements were adapted for agricultural use when new farmhouses were built onto their gable ends before the buildings fell out of use during the nineteenth century after rural depopulation and changes in agricultural practices. This is evident from the census returns. The remains of one of the bastle houses at the Two Half Tenements indicate that it was abandoned and demolished at a fairly early period. This pattern of the establishment of bastles and other buildings on top of the ruins of a Roman fort, and adjacent to it (for this was a fine source of readily accessible building stone) is closely paralleled at Housesteads where the farm dwellings were not finally moved outside the Roman defences until the late eighteenth century (Rushworth 2009, 327–37).

By the time of John Wallis's birth, the history of Castle Nook and Whitlow farm was well into the period covered by the surviving documentation that is the subject of this paper. From the deeds it can be seen that, at the transfer of the manor in 1667, the farm consisted of four tenements, estates or farms (fig. 1): Castle Nook (NY 695486), the northernmost with its farmhouse within the fort; then Archer's Tenement, otherwise Wellhouse Tenement (NY 695485, now called Holymire); and the Two Half Tenements to the south (NY 697484: Whitlows III and II), and finally Whitlaw (NY 698484: Whitlow I), bordering onto the Gilderdale Burn, the county boundary with Cumberland as it was then. The locations of Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement and of the Two Half Tenements within this sequence (from north to south) of Castle Nook — Archer's/Wellhouse — the Two Half Tenements — Whitlaw, are slightly

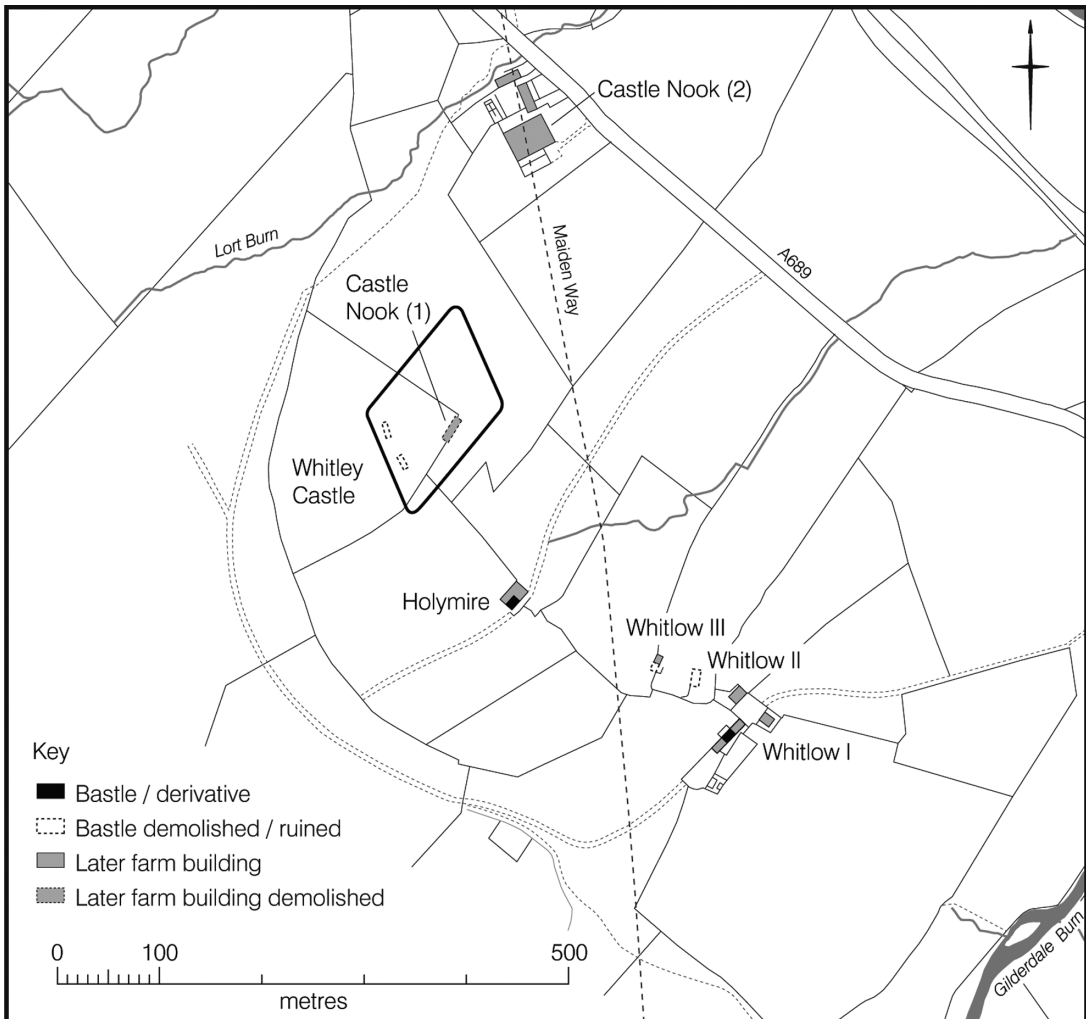


Fig. 1 Bastles, bastle-derivative and later farm buildings in and around the Roman fort at Whitley Castle. The positions of the original and later Castle Nook farms are shown. Archer's or Wellhouse Tenement was centred on the buildings more recently known as Holymire. The Two Half Tenements seem to have been centred on the bastles labelled Whitlow II and III. Whitlaw is the bastle labelled as Whitlow I. Illustration based on Went and Ainsworth 2009, 60, prepared for publication by Philip Sinton. © English Heritage.

circumstantial as they are derived from clues in the deeds. Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement and the Two Half Tenements may be transposed in the light of any new information.

The manors of Kirkhaugh and Whitlaw were purchased by Greenwich Hospital from Joseph Salkeld in 1825. In 1862, Whitlaw Common was enclosed and then, on 31 December 1866, by his purchase of Whitlow, John Henderson of Castle Nook brought together all four elements of Castle Nook into a single large holding.

The Castle Nook and Whitlow tenements and others in Kirkhaugh had become freehold in 1666 when William Richardson of Randalholme purchased the Manor and Lordship of Kirkhaugh and Whitley from Sir John Ballantyne, Knight, for £200, with the support of the tenants on condition that he sold them the freehold of their tenements, on the following terms:

'William Richardson [of Randalholme, across the South Tyne from Whitley] did at and upon the earnest request of all and singular the Tenants of the Mannor and Lordship of Kirkhaugh and Whitley in the said County of Northumberland purchase to himselfe and his heires the Mannor aforesaid with appurtenances of and from Sir John Ballantyne, Knight, Lord thereof. Nevertheless upon this trust and confidence that the said William Richardson should convey unto every of the said Tenants of the Mannor aforesaid an absolute Estate in fee simple in every of their severall and respective Messuages and Tenements within the Mannor aforesaid under sure reservations ... in consideration of every of the said Tenants rateable proportion of the Summe of Two hundred pounds of lawfull English money' [95/1: for an explanation of the numbers in square brackets throughout this paper, see below].

From that time until today the property deeds have, almost miraculously, survived. The collection of deeds relate mainly to financial transactions, behind which we can see the relative wealth of the participants, the family members and the mortgagors. The documents thus bring individual people to light, and (especially when combined with the diversity of the material remains) make the farm of Castle Nook and Whitlow an exceptionally rich source of information for further study of all periods of human activity.

The chronological progress of each of the four tenements is told separately, although there is the occasional overlap and some people are involved with more than one property — in particular, Robert Walton who borrowed money to invest heavily in buying farmsteads during the Napoleonic Wars, only to become bankrupt after them. In the days before railways made travelling easy, families still became dispersed to various parts of England, and money was borrowed from individuals living quite distant from Castle Nook in this relatively remote part of Northumberland.

In the text that follows, the various events that have been extracted from the deeds in relation to each land-holding are set out in chronological order. The numbers in square brackets are those of the relevant documents within the inventory of deeds that makes up much of the second half of this paper.

CASTLE NOOK

In 1688 a marriage bond was made between Ann, daughter of Nicholas Teasdale of the Raw, and John Teasdale, yeoman, of Barnes Raw. Ann's dower was to be one full moiety or half part of a tenement at Castle Nuke in the occupation of Richard Teasdale of Henshaugh, yeoman and his son and heir John. Ann survived her husband, who left only one heir, their daughter Margaret, who married William Archer. Ann then married her second husband, Richard Wallas of Upper Raw and outlived him [92/1].

In 1730 Ann Teasdale/Wallas of Upper Raw, as widow and heir to Nicholas Teasdale, in return for £10 in hand and £9 per year, gave to her son-in-law William Archer, gentleman of Durham City, and her daughter Margaret, all the tenement and farmhold of Upper Raw in Kirkhaugh and Castle Nuke, Whitley. Roger Patrick was under-tenant of Upper Raw and John Walton was the tenant farmer of Castle Nuke [92/2].

In 1786, William Archer, only son of William Archer also of Durham, and his wife Mary borrowed £600 from John Bird, gentleman of Fishburn in County Durham, on the security of Upper Raw and Castle Nuke [92/3]. Then in 1788 William and Mary Archer borrowed £700 from Richard Wright of Sedgelyield to repay the loan of £600 from John Bird [92/4]. In 1789 Richard Wright levied a fine against William and Mary. The property secured was described as two messuages, two cottages, two barns, two stables, two gardens, thirty acres of land, thirty acres meadow, thirty acres pasture and common pasture at Castle Nook and Upper Raw [92/5]. By his will of 1790, Richard Wright bequeathed his estate to his wife Margaret, and Ralph Ord, Esq., of Sands in County Durham, and Henry Leighton, a woollen draper of Yarm [92/6].

William Archer by his will, also of 1790, which was proved in 1793, also had several properties in County Durham, that he bequeathed to his brothers-in-law George Hind of Stelling, Northumberland, Esq., John Hind of Ovington, gent., and to his friend John Hutchinson of Crossgate, County Durham, gent., to act as trustees. They were instructed to raise cash to pay William's debts and for the mortgage. Any remainder should be divided with one third to his wife Mary for life and then on her death to pass to their daughters Margaret Archer and Elizabeth Archer. The remaining two thirds was to be put in trust for his daughters [92/7].

In 1800, Margaret Wright of Sedgelyield, widow of Richard Wright, and the other trustees transferred the mortgage of Castle Nook to Dorothy Lee, spinster, of Framwellgate, County Durham, for £700 [92/8]. Then, in 1801, the premises were 'exposed to publick sale by auction', at Lowbyer, 'the house of James Pearson, known by the sign of the Anchor' where Robert Walton was the highest bidder at £1560. Of this sum, £700 went to Dorothy Lee and £860 was divided between Margaret Archer and Elizabeth Archer [61, 62]. In 1808, Robert Walton, formerly of Black House, Alston, but now of Castle Nook, yeoman, borrowed £300 from Agnes Rowell, widow, of Alston with Castle Nook as security [72]. A few years later, in April 1811, he borrowed £500 at 5 per cent p.a. from Ann Bell, widow, of the Vicarage in Hexham [74, 75]. In 1814, Castle Nook became part of the security for money Robert Walton then borrowed from Margaret Robinson of Penrith on Archer's Tenement, which Walton also owned [79].

In May 1815, Robert Walton and his wife Jane borrowed £500, on the security of Castle Nook with the one-third pasture (above) called Castle Nook Pasture, from Anthony Harrison, Penrith, gent, to repay Ann Bell, and he also borrowed an extra £500 [82, 83]. In June 1815, Walton borrowed a further £100 from Anthony Harrison, making a total of £1100 [92/13]. That year Anthony Harrison fined Robert Walton at the King's Court of Common Pleas for one messuage, one barn, one stable, one cow house, thirty acres land, twenty acres meadow, twenty acres pasture and common of pasture and turbary, etc [84, 85]. On 2 May, Margaret Robinson, Agnes Rowell and Robert Walton sold Castle Nook and Archer's Tenement/Wellhouse to Joseph Salkeld for £1085. Of this, £300 was due to Agnes Rowell and £737 to Margaret Robinson. The balance of £48 was paid to Robert Walton. Meanwhile, Anthony Harrison conveyed Archer's Tenement to Thomas Dobson of Bleaymire, Penrith, gent [81].

By July 1816, Robert Walton had been declared bankrupt; that had been awarded on 30 May, and inrolled in Chancery on 24 December that year. Walton was described as a victualler, dealer and chapman. He had been in business for six years as a 'victualler by buying divers quantities of spirituous and malt liquors and cider and vending the same to divers persons to be consumed out of the House, Inn or Tavern'. He had also become indebted

to William Walton, a miner of the Dyke, near Castle Nook, in the sum of over £100. Creditors of over £10 applied for their money following the publication of bankruptcy in the *London Gazette*. The Commissioners were James Losh, Matthew Foster, and Thomas Chater, gents. Walton's assigners were William Scott of Knaresdale, farmer, Matthew Lee of Castle Nook, miner, and Abraham Dawson of Newcastle, gent [88].

Castle Nook and the one-third pasture were initially put up to public auction, but were then sold privately to Peter Maughan for a higher price of £1235. Maughan entered the premises on 2 February 1817 and the lease and release were in May. Anthony Harrison received £1209 2s, which became the mortgage for Peter Maughan, and the Assignees received only £25 18s for Robert Walton and his debts [89, 90, 92/15]. Peter Maughan had made his will on 26 May 1814 and he died in 1823 without changing it, therefore there was no mention of Castle Nook. His brother George was the heir, and he died soon afterwards, but he had time to pass the estate on to his nephew John, Peter's son, on or about 23 May 1823, who had to then prove his title (Harrison 1963). John Maughan sold the property in May 1824 to Joseph Henderson for £1285. By this time, Anthony Harrison was owed £1061, so John Maughan received £224 from the proceeds [92, 93, 94]. In October 1826, Joseph Henderson of Castle Nook also bought the Two Half Tenements [97]. However he did not live long to enjoy them as he died intestate in November 1827. His widow, Jane, was entitled to a dower, of thirds, for life [98].

In January 1848, Joseph's eldest son and heir, John, of Wood Street, London, gent., borrowed £1000 from Matthew Henderson of East Landends, Warden in Northumberland. The 1/3 pasture and the Two Half Tenements were security for the loan. Castle Nook and the 1/3 pasture were at the time in the occupation of John Veitch, and the Two Half Tenements were occupied by John Walton [98]. Matthew Henderson died on or about 8 April 1850, and in June, John Henderson, now of Stockport, gent, who still owed £1000, borrowed a further £600 from Matthew's widow, Ann [99]. In March 1854, when John Henderson was a draper living in Sheffield, Ann Henderson requested full repayment of the £1600 loan, the interest of which was fully paid. John then borrowed £1800 from John Cowper. Part of the terms of the loan was that John Henderson should keep the property insured 'against loss or damage by fire for the sum of £500 at least'. John Henderson's mother, Jane, then released her dower of a third of Castle Nook, a third of Castle Nook Pasture, and the Two Half Tenements, so giving John full possession of the farm [100].

ARCHER'S TENEMENT OR WELLHOUSE TENEMENT

The earliest document concerning Archer's/Wellhouse dates from 1 May 1665, one year before the transfer of the lordship of the manor, when Anthony Lee of 'Whitlay' assigned his tenement of Whitley as part of the Lordship of Kirkhaugh and Whitley to Thomas Archer of Clargill for £125 with its rent to the lord of 7s 2d. This, presumably, is when the tenement became known as Archer's Tenement [2].

In accordance with the transfer of the manor on 8 November 1667, William Richardson sold the tenement to Thomas Archer for £14 11s 2d while retaining the ancient yearly rent of 7s 2d, payable on the 'feast day of St. Michael the Arch-Angel', and the mineral rights. Thomas Archer also had to attend service at the manorial court or pay 3s 4d in lieu. The witnesses to the deed, John Wallis, Nicholas Teasdell, Ralph Teasdell and William Wallas, are the same as for the sale of the Castle Nook tenement [4]. In 1671, Thomas Archer 'of Whitley', yeoman,

mortgaged the farm to Edward Robson of Grassgroves, County Durham, for £100 with interest to be paid at £8 a year with the full amount to be repaid in 1674 on the Feast of St. Michael [7, 8]. Thomas then moved across the River South Tyne to Underbank, where he died in 1675 leaving his property to his wife, Elizabeth, except for £5 left to his son John. By his will, Thomas wished to be buried in Kirkhaugh churchyard, a matter of yards from his home [9].

In 1684, Christopher Richardson, gentleman, of nearby Howgillrigg, the son of William Richardson, bought the 'farmhold' for £214 from Thomas Viccars, Elizabeth Archer's new husband [12]. In 1685 there was reference to a fine between Thomas Archer and Christopher Richardson [15]. The sale of the tenement was completed in 1685. In the same year, Thomas Archer's son John, a yeoman, and his mother Elizabeth, of Whitley, in 'a deed for the Wellhouse in Whitley in Kirkhaugh', in turn borrowed £214 from Christopher Richardson, £159 3s of which was to pay off Edward Robson, yeoman, now of 'Ninebeenkes' (Ninebanks, in West Allendale) [13, 14, 16].

A large gap occurs in the collection of deeds for the tenement before 1728 when Christopher Richardson, now of Penrith, sold Archer's Tenement to his second son, Charles Richardson of Harrington, for £150, when the ancient rent to the Lord of the Manor was still listed as 7s 2d [32, 33]. Archer's/Wellhouse had been split up as shown in the will of Christopher Richardson in 1730 when he specified, 'I confirm the grant which I made to my (eldest) son William, of two grasses or pasture gates at Whitley Castle, which before such grant belonged to Archer's Tenement.' William died the following year in 1731, while Charles must have died childless, for he left his estates to his cousin Timothy's grandson, Christopher Randal Richardson of Nunwick Hall, near Great Salkeld in the Eden valley. In 1758, this Christopher, who was living near Whitlow across the river at Randalholme Hall, married Sarah Fetherstonhaugh of Queen Square, Westminster, London, and arranged that she should inherit his property, with any sons to succeed.

Christopher died at Randalholme Hall in 1784. In 1794, Sarah, his widow, then of Nunwick Hall in the Eden Valley, and their only son, William Randal Fetherstonhaugh Ricardson Randal, Esquire (by Christopher's will of 1778 William had had to adopt the additional surname of Randal in order to inherit the estate (Harrison 1963)), of Hunter Hall, Great Salkeld, also in the Eden Valley, applied to William Roper to lend them £250, with Archer's Tenement and one third of the pasture known as Castle Nook Pasture as security. (This might have been the 'two grasses or pasture gates' named by the will of 1730.) Archer's/Wellhouse was occupied at this time by Joseph Moor, a farmer. The estate, with Nunwick Hall and other land, was then transferred to Richard Lowndes of Red Lion Square, Middlesex, gentleman, as tenant [55, 56].

On 10 February 1794 a plea by Joseph Salkeld was granted against Richard Lowndes, for two messuages, ten acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture on Whitlaw, as his inheritance. Others named in the plea were William Randal Fetherstonhaugh Richardson Randal, Hugh Hunt and Thomas Francis Martin [57].

In 1797, William Roper died and his will of 1794 was proved leaving the residue of his estate after bills had been paid to his brother Thomas [60]. Joseph Moor was still the farmer in 1804 when Thomas required repayment, so Sarah and William borrowed £485 from Richard Sewell of Lodge Farm, Castle Sowerby [63]. Then, in February 1807, Robert Walton, who also owned Castle Nook, now bought Archer's Tenement for £1160 from Sarah Richardson and William R. F. R. Randal. They were able to repay £235 to Richard Sewell and £250 to Anthony Harrison. The tenant at the time was John Lee [67, 68]. That same month, Robert Walton

obtained a mortgage for £400 from John Robinson, Esquire, of Watermillock, to assist in the purchase of Archer's Tenement. The interest was £5 per annum per hundred [69]. However, John Robinson died in 1807 and his will, dated 23 January 1790, was proved on 20 July by his nephew, John Hindson (son of his sister Alice), and another sister, Ann Robinson, the surviving trustees. To his sisters Alice Hindson, Elizabeth Robinson, Margaret Robinson, Barbara Harrison and Ann Robinson, John left £100 each. To William Hindson of Egremont, gent., and son of Alice, £20 a year for life. To Alice's other children, including Mary Hindson and Jane Addison, he left £300. The rest of estate was to be divided between his sisters. Anthony Harrison, the husband of Barbara, John Hindson and Ann Robinson were to be executors and trustees [66]. On 23 June 1808, Alice Hindson transferred her quarter share in John Robinson's estate, including the £400 owed by Robert Walton, which was now £407 including interest, to John Hindson, Mary Hindson and Jane Addison in return for £1000 [73]. In August 1812, Mary Hindson, spinster, of Bernard Street, Middlesex, requested full payment plus interest of the mortgage from Robert Walton, yeoman, of Castle Nook, who was unable to pay and so he borrowed £400 from Mary's aunt, Margaret Robinson, spinster, of Penrith, with Archer's Tenement as security [76]. Robert Walton went on to borrow further sums from Margaret Robinson: £200 in 1812, £150 in 1813, £300 in 1814, in all a total of £1050, by which time the security also included Castle Nook, partly mortgaged with Anne Bell [77, 78, 79].

In 1815, a plea of covenant was heard at the King's Court in Westminster whereby, in return for security on one messuage, one barn, one stable, one cowhouse, thirty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, common pasture for all cattle, turbary with appurtenances, Anthony Harrison, the brother-in-law of Margaret Robinson, gave £100 to Robert and Jane Walton [84, 85]. Then, on 1 May 1815, Robert Walton and Agnes Rowell, from whom he had borrowed yet more money, sold Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement for £1085 to Joseph Salkeld, Esquire, of Randalholme Hall [80, 81]. The following year Robert Walton was declared bankrupt [88]. In 1824, Joseph Salkeld sold the estate to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the Lords of the Manor of Alston Moor (Hodgson 1840, 39).

On 31 December 1866, a sale was agreed between the Commissioners and John Henderson, of Victoria Buildings, Sheffield, for Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement — referred to by then as Whitlaw Farm Estate — for £2,400. There was also a sum of £12 2s 7d in rents, which had been changed by May 1867 to £13 [106].

By May 1867 the conveyance was complete for the 'Whitlaw Farm Estate containing in the whole 34 acres and twenty-nine perches or thereabouts and also all that allotment or parcel of land formerly part of Whitlaw Common'. The latter allotment consisted of 29 acres 1 rood 24 perches, bounded partly on the south east by the land of John Henderson (who by this time also owned Castle Nook, the Two Half Tenements and Whitlaw itself), and partly by the allotment awarded to Charles Bartley and Fanny Bartley, on the south-southwest by allotments awarded to John Henderson, and another plot belonging to the Greenwich Hospital. Also included in the conveyance was an area of 129 acres 3 roods 13 perches, bounded on the south east by Gilderdale Burn, on the south west by an allotment awarded to Charles Bartley and Fanny Bartley, on the north west by an allotment awarded to Thomas Maughan and others, and on the north east by another allotment awarded to John Henderson. There was a plan attached to show the land concerned.

Greenwich Hospital kept the mineral rights and facilities to work them, while John Henderson, the new owner, retained the right to quarry freestone, limestone, slates, clay for his own lands, also coal for burning limestone into lime for use on the said lands. Any widow

of his would not be entitled to a dower. Finally, on 16 May 1868, John Henderson borrowed £1600 from Joseph Dickinson of Alston, the security for which was Whitlaw. Interest was to be £4 10s per hundred per year [107, 108]. By this purchase, John Henderson had brought together all the four tenements of Castle Nook, the Two Half Tenements, Whitlaw and Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement together into one estate.

THE TWO HALF TENEMENTS

In November 1667, William Richardson of Randalholme, gent, conveyed the messuage of Whitlaw to Richard Teasdale, who occupied the tenement, for £7 5s, being the rateable proportion of £200, and the yearly rent of 3s 7d [95/1]. In 1692, Richard Teasdale and his son and heir Henry entered into a bond with Hugh Richardson for the property at Whitley. [22] In 1700 they entered into another bond, this time with William Wallis. In that year William Wallis paid £92 to Richard and Henry Teasdale for the half messuage and tenement at Whitlaw [95/2, 26].

After a long gap in the deeds, in November 1754, Thomas Whitfield of Clargill, esq., Robert Armstrong of Harbettlaw, gent, and his wife Mary (formerly the wife of Henry Wallis deceased — the father of Richard Wallis), Richard Harrison of Nenthall, gent, William Hewatson of Bridge End, gent, and Hannah Wallis (widow and executrix of Richard Wallis, whose will was dated 12 February 1754), sold the Two Half Tenements to Joseph Hewatson of Brownside, yeoman, for £450, as had been agreed before the death of Richard Wallis [43]. Joseph Hewatson had already taken a mortgage out with Thomas Whitfield, who had lent a further sum of money and was now owed £671 14s. The property was in the occupation of Joseph and Jonathan Walton [95/3, 44, 45, 46]. In 1762, Joseph Hewatson, yeoman, still of Brownside, sold the property to Joseph Teasdale, yeoman of Wanwood, for £470 [47, 48]. These Teasdales were a local family who had owned property in Blagill near Alston [35, 36]. Joseph Teasdale and his wife Ann had to borrow £300 from Joseph Hewatson to pay for the property, to be repaid in 1765 [49].

Joseph Teasdale died and his will was proved in 1771, leaving his estate to his son and heir, John, at the age of twenty-one or on the death of his [Joseph's] wife Ann, whichever came first. If John died the estate went to two younger sons, Alexander and Joseph, equally, or John was to pay them £10 each; to his daughters Dorothy, Frances, Isobel and Anne, he left £5 each at the death of his wife, their mother Ann. His brother John and Albany Fetherstonhaugh were to be trustees [95/6].

By 1785, Joseph Hewatson, the lender of the mortgage, had died unmarried and left his property to his brother, John, who also died unmarried and left his property to their sister Mary Coulthard, a widow of Hill Topp, Stanhope. All the interest had been paid on the loan and now Mary Coulthard wanted the principal repaid. John Teasdale borrowed £300 from William Vickers of Frost Hall Allendale, gent, to pay Mary [51, 52]. In 1792, John and Ann Teasdale were unable to repay £338 4s of the loan plus interest to William Vickers, when he requested his money. They borrowed £550, plus interest, to make a total of £605, from Henry Addison of Penrith, gent, as a mortgage [53, 54]. Henry Addison died in 1794, and by his will of September 1793, his widow Jane, John Christian Curwen, esq., John Hindson and Anthony Harrison were executors of his estate. They requested that the loan, now of £607 10s, be repaid. John and Ann borrowed £500 from John Carr of Dotland Park, Northumberland, husbandman. Robert Teasdale and Albany Featherstonhaugh advanced £200 10s, all with the

estate as security [95/9, 58, 59]. In 1807, the creditors requested their money. John and Ann sold the estate to William Walton, who was already in occupation of the Two Half Tenements, for £1111, still with the ancient yearly rent of 7s 2d. Joseph Dickinson of Loveladysfield lent William Walton £600 to enable the purchase [70,71].

By 1 May 1816, William Walton of the Two Half Tenements had defaulted on a payment of £500 and owed £600 to John Carr of Dotland Park, husbandman, and wished to borrow another £100 from Joseph Dickinson, the son of Joseph Dickinson of Loveladysfield. He also sought a further £650 from John Dobson, Coleman Street, London, chemist and druggist. For securities, William had over twenty-eight acres of land at Foreshield. If a default of payment occurred the land was to be auctioned, from which the £785 9s 6d owed on the first two debts would be recovered, likewise the £650 plus interest [87]. By 1819 William Walton owed £806 and John Dobson agreed to pay off the debt to Joseph Dickinson [91].

In 1826, John Dobson was owed two sums, one of £806, and the other of £650, with the arrear of interest. William Walton now lived at Mark Close, about a mile and a half away and he was still a 'gent'. The Two Half Tenements, where the tenant was William Lamb, were put up to auction at the White Hart Inn, Alston, on 26 August 1826. Joseph Henderson of Low Row (across the river from Kirkhaugh), as agent for Joseph Henderson of Castle Nook, was the highest bidder at £1241. The whole sum was to be paid to John Dobson [96]. The abstract of title to the property of that year includes a final comment by the solicitor. 'There is now due and owing to the sd. John Dobson for principal and interest on the abstracted Mortgage Securities a larger sum than £1241 for which the Premises are sold to Mr. Henderson' [95]. The sum Dobson actually required was £1450 [97]. What became of the imbalance is not known. In 1826 the Two Half Tenements came into the ownership of Joseph Henderson.

WHITLOW, OR WHITLAW, ALSO WHITLEY

In 1667, William Richardson of Randalholme sold Castle Nook to George Wallas for his portion of the £200 agreed by the tenants, being £14 11s 2d. There was also an ancient rent to be paid of 7s 2d [3]. Soon afterwards, in 1670, George Wallas of Whitlaw sold his tenement to William Wallis of Straidermeadow, Allendale, gent, for £162 [5, 6]. In 1677 there was a wedding between Richard Wallasse, son of John Wallasse of Sheepriggs, yeoman, and Frances Wallasse, sister of William Wallasse of Whitlaw, yeoman. Her marriage portion was to be £60 and a farmhold at 'ffoolloneinge' (Foul Loaning near Alston), to be received by Richard for his 'certain livelihood' [10]. In the same year there was a wedding between Thomas Wallasse of Whitlaw, yeoman, and Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Cheesebrough. Her marriage portion was to be £20 and a cow. John Wallasse of Rother Raw, yeoman, was involved in both marriage bonds, Henry Wallasse of Netherfairhill (near Alston) was involved in the second [11].

There was a dispute in 1685 between William Wallis and Thomas Goslinge, yeoman of Renwick, and his wife Elizabeth. Elizabeth was the daughter and heiress to the property of Henry Wallas, son of George Wallas, by Margaret his late wife, who was formerly called Robson, daughter of Henry Robson, late of Whitlaw, yeoman. The couple had claim as George's heirs on William's property. In June 1685, for the sum of £55, Thomas and Elizabeth released their interests, followed by Jannet Wallis, also of Renwick, who was either Henry's second wife or George's wife, who for £12 released all her dower and widow right on the

estate at Whitlaw [17, 18, 19, 20]. Then, in February 1694, Margaret Wallis and William Wallis borrowed £78 17s from Hugh Richardson [23, 24].

William Wallis of Whitley died and his will was proved in June 1717. By its terms he was to be buried at the discretion of his executors and he left all his land at Whitley to his son Henry, except for a third to go to his wife Benedicta. Benedicta was also to receive half of all the household goods, and after her death they went to Henry. To his grandchild Isabell, William left all his bedding after the death of Benedicta, and to his cousin Frances he left 20s [28, 29].

In 1719, Elizabeth Harrison of Nenthall left Hundybridge on Alston Moor to Henry Wallis of Whitley, who was the husband of her daughter Mary by Elizabeth's first husband, Regnald Vipond of Hundybridge [30]. Henry Wallis, by the will of his nephew, William Ricardson of 'Fare Town alias Undertown', gentleman, in 1730 came into more property and a title. William had left to Henry all of his manor and Lordship of Kirkhaugh and Whitlaw on the west side of the River Tyne and three several closes, meadow and all other lands belonging to the tenement and appurtenances called Colehouse (Closehouse), the water corn mill, also called Kirkhaugh Mill, and all three messuages of Far Town (Under Town). He also left over £200 to various members of his family [34].

Henry Wallis died and his will was proved on 9 January 1741. He left his freehold at Far Town, to the north of Whitlaw, and Castle Nook, to his son Thomas. To his sons-in-law Thomas Dickinson, Richard Harrison and Thomas Stephenson he left the other part of the estate at Far Town but they had to pay his daughter Frances Wallis £100 when she reached twenty-one years. To his son Richard Wallis he left the Two Half Tenements at Whitlaw when he attained the age of twenty-four years. Of his younger children, Henry, John and Frances, the younger Henry was to receive a tenement at Fewsteads in Garrigill. Henry's nephew, William Richardson, was to receive £50 from the land at Far Town. To his daughter Isabell, wife of Thomas Dickinson, and grandchildren Thomas, Joseph and John Dickinson, Henry and John Wallis, he gave £1 1s. Richard Wallis also received the house at Whitlaw, while the remainder went to Henry's wife Mary and daughter Frances at the age of twenty-one. Richard Wallis was married to Ann Teasdale, daughter of Nicholas Teasdale of Middle Raw, formerly Upper Raw [37].

A rather inconsequential but interesting little deed survives from June 1745 when Richard agreed with the Revd. Richardson of Brandsburton, Yorkshire, that he would maintain a garden wall from the 'head or west end of Mr. Richardson's ffold and so to the ffeil or common belonging to Whitlaw Village'. The wall bounded land given to Richard's late father [38]. In 1746, Mary, Henry's widow, gave her son Richard all her interest in Whitlaw together with the crops and two thirds of the free rents in Kirkhaugh, livestock and implements and her part of Far Town, then farmed by Cuthbert Fairlamb, all in return for £5 a year for life [39]. In 1752, Richard's brother John received the full amount of £100 promised in his father's will [40, 41]. Also in 1752 there was a transaction between Richard, his brother Henry and Robert Lowe of Hexham, whereby Lowe had borrowed £350 from one Thomas Whitfield in 1750, secured against his estate at Whitley, and was now paying £67 18s to Richard [42].

Richard Wallis, gent, died in 1754. By his will he gave to his trustees, his father-in-law, Robert Armstrong of Herbert Law near Alston, Richard Harrison, of Nenthall, gent., and William Hewatson of Bridge End, gent., all the moiety of the manor of Kirkhaugh on the west side of the Tyne and Two Half Tenements as farmholds in Whitlaw, in the occupation of Joseph Walton and Jonathan Walton. The trustees were instructed to sell Whitlaw, then in the

occupation of John Moore, weaver, according to an agreement made between himself and Christopher Richardson, who was to receive the moiety, and between himself and Joseph Hewatson, who was to receive the Two Half Tenements. The funds raised were to go to his only daughter Ann Wallis for her education and maintenance, 'for her only benefit and advantage'. She was to inherit Whitlaw at the age of twenty-one when she would have to pay £5 to his 'dear and loving wife Hannah' and £5 to his mother [43].

In 1777, Henry's daughter, Richard's sister Frances, now Frances Fetherstonhaugh, received £132 18s 6d from her nephew John Atkinson for a mortgage during the sale of his wife's estate at Whitlaw [50]. His wife was Ann, Richard's daughter. Ann had married John Atkinson of Blagill, yeoman. In 1804, Ann Atkinson, by then the widow of John, as the only daughter of Richard Wallis, conveyed property to her eldest of three sons, Thomas Atkinson of Billingsgate, London, gent, in return for an annuity of £25. The premises were in occupation of Mary Harrison [64, 65].

By the will of Thomas Atkinson, proved in 1825, Whitlaw went to his youngest brother John, a bachelor. Frederick Harrison was then in occupation as tenant [104/3]. But John Atkinson died not long afterwards and in May 1830 the administration of his effects was given to his nephew William Atkinson, a draper in Morpeth, who was the eldest son of Thomas's next eldest brother, Wallis Atkinson [104/4, 104/5]. When William Atkinson died, by the probate of the will in 1859, all his estate was to go to his brother-in-law William Johnson, of Rookhope in Weardale, and his friend John Gustard, a hosier of Morpeth, as trustees. They were instructed to sell his estate, and the interest on the cash raised was to go to his mother for life provided that she did not live with William's wife. After his mother's death £320 was to go to his children to be divided equally [104/6].

On 26 May 1860 the trustees of the will of William Atkinson, and Elizabeth Atkinson (William's widow), sold Whitlaw to John Henderson, a draper in Sheffield, for £910 [105]. The farm was formerly in the occupation of Mary Harrison as tenant, and now the tenant was James Atkinson. It was bounded on the east by the Tyne, to the west by Whitlaw Common, to the north by land belonging to John Henderson, and on the south by land belonging to the Greenwich Hospital. There were common rights included on Whitlaw Common.

The sale required proof of title, and on 30 April 1860, Elizabeth Scott, *née* Walton, made the following declaration:

1. She was the widow of Wallis Atkinson, Drover's Lane, London, fishmonger, died 1817.
2. The eldest son of that marriage was William Atkinson (born 28 March 1809), Morpeth, draper, died 29 December 1859.
3. Wallis was the second son of John Atkinson, Blagill, and his wife Ann, *née* Wallis.
4. John Atkinson had three sons. Eldest Thomas, No. 8 Billingsgate, fishmonger, deceased, second Wallis, third John, No. 8, Billingsgate, fishmonger, died in or about 1830.
5. John Atkinson of No. 8 was for some years in possession of Whitlaw, and Elizabeth's son William entered into possession until his own death.

There was also an abstract from the probate of the will of John Atkinson, Billingsgate Market, London, bachelor, dated 4 May 1860. The administration of his goods and chattels, amounting to under £3000, was given to his sister Ann Foss, wife of John Foss. Also on 4 May 1860 there was an abstract of title of six documents with the solicitor's comment at the end: 'I am of the opinion that a good title has been shown to the property now sold to Mr. J. Henderson' [101, 102, 103, 104]. Whitlaw then came into the ownership of John Henderson.

INVENTORY OF THE DEEDS TO CASTLE NOOK AND WHITLOW

The collection of 108 documents includes three Abstracts of Titles that refer overall to thirty-six deeds, seventeen of which are in the collection and nineteen of which are not. Inventory numbers in italics, e.g. *95/1*, are those documents that are not in the collection but which are referred to in the Abstracts of Titles. Some of the 'Kirkhaugh wills' were transcribed by J. V. Harrison and published in *Archaeologia Aeliana* in 1962, 1963 or 1965; these are referenced accordingly.

1. 1657, 9th March: Will of Mary Jackson, proved 3 December 1658.
2. 1665, 1 May: Conveyance of Wellhouse (Archer's Tenement) from Anthony Lee, Whitley, to Thomas Archer, Clargill, for £125.
3. 1667, 20 January: Conveyance of Whitlaw from William Richardson of Randalholme, Lord of the Manor, to George Wallas of Whitley (Whitlaw).
- 95/1*. 1667, 8 November: Conveyance of messuage and tenement from William Richardson to Richard Teasdell, for £7 5s and 3s 7d rent, (i.e. Half a Tenement)
4. 1667, 9 November: Conveyance of Archer's Tenement from William Richardson to Thomas Archer.
5. 1670, 24 August: Conveyance of Whitlaw from George Wallas, Whitley, to William Wallis, Straidermeadow, Allendale, gent, for £162.
6. 1670: Bond referring to No. 5, above.
7. 1671, 29 September: Thomas Archer borrows from Edward Robson, Grassgroves, Co. Durham. Mortgage for £100.
8. 1671, 29 September: Counterpart of above and attached to No. 7.
9. 1675, 10 July: Thomas Archer's will (Underbank). Proved August 1675. (Harrison 1962)
10. 1677, 8 May: Wedding between Richard Wallis, Sheepriggis, and Frances Wallasse of Whitlaw.
11. 1677, 16 May: Wedding between Thomas Wallasse of Whitlaw, and Margaret Cheeseborough.
12. 1684, 24 January: From Christopher Richardson to Thomas Vickares, Whitlaw, £214 for Archer's Tenement.
13. 1685, 28 April: Lease for a year from John Archer to Christopher Richardson.
14. 1685, 29 April: Transfer of mortgage (£200 plus interest) of Wellhouse (Archer's Tenement) from Edward Robson to Christopher Richardson, Howgillrigg. Sum now £214. John Archer, Thomas's son, now in possession.
15. 1685: Fine re. No. 12, above, Thomas Archer to Christopher Richardson. 2 documents.
16. 1685, 29 April: Condition of conveyance of Archer's Tenement.
17. 1685, 3 June: Claim of Thomas and Elizabeth Goslinge (nee Wallas), of Renwick, on inheritance at Whitlaw, in possession of William Wallis.
18. 1685, 15 June: Lease of above claim.
19. 1685, 16 June: Release of above claim for £55 from William Wallis to Thomas Goslinge.
20. 1686, November: Release of claim, dower tithe and widow right, by Jannet Wallis, of Renwick on Whitlawe, in exchange for £12.
- 92/1*. 1688, 1 May: Marriage between Ann Teasdale, daughter of Nicholas Teasdale, the Raw, and John Teasdale, of Barnes Raw. She was widowed and married Richard Wallis. (re. Castle Nook)
21. 1690, 5 November: Mortgage: John Robson, Undertowne, borrows from Hugh Richardson, Randalholme, £80 or £84 16s with interest. John Teasdale in possession.
22. 1692: Bond of Richard Teasdell, of the Two Half Tenements and his son Henry.
23. 1694, 20 February: Mortgage on Whitlaw between Margaret Wallas and William Wallas, borrowing £78 17s from Hugh Richardson.

24. 1694, February: Bond on No. 23, above.
25. 1699, 24 August: Will of Regnald Vipont, ffewsteads, Garrigill. Associated with Whitlaw.
- 95/2. 1700, 15 May: William Wallis buys a Half Tenement for £92 from Richard and Henry Teasdale.
26. 1700: Bond between Richard Teasdale, Two Half Tenements, and son Henry, on one part, and William Wallis.
27. 1706, 1 February: A stray document. A dispute over a day drift for stock ended by arbitration and £5 security. Only obvious connection is that Henry Wallis of Whitlaw is a witness, as well as Hugh Richardson.
28. 1713/14, 25 January: Will of William Wallis of Whitlaw (Harrison 1965).
29. Probate copy of above will.
30. 1719, 20 June: Release of Hundybridge by Elizabeth Harrison, mother-in-law, to Henry Wallis, Whitlaw.
31. 1727, 12 February: George Wallis, Closehouse, Kirkhaugh, gives property to his wife Margrett. Witness Henry Wallis.
32. 1728, 8 August: Lease of Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement from Christopher Richardson, Penrith, to Charles Richardson, Harrington, his second son.
33. 1728, 9 August: Release of No.32, above, for £150.
- 92/2. 1730, 11/12 January: Lease/release of Castle Nook. Ann Teasdale/Ann Wallas gives to William and Margaret Archer (Ann's daughter) her interest in Castle Nook, in return for £10 and £9 p.a.
34. 1730, 9 February: Copy of will of William Richardson, 'Fare Town, alias Undertown'. Includes Lordship on Manor west of the Tyne and Kirkhaugh corn mill (Harrison 1963).
35. 1733, 8 November: Advance to John Teasdale from James Teasdale from will of Nicholas Teasdale, Blagill. Connections with Teasdales of the Two Half Tenements.
36. 1735, 1 May: James Teasdale, Blagill, shoemaker, mortgages his property at Blagill to Daniell Wren, Aldstone, for £200.
37. 1740, 21 March: Will of Henry Wallis, Whitlaw (Harrison 1965).
38. 1745, 20 June: Richard Wallis, Whitlaw, agrees to maintain a wall.
39. 1746, 24 July: Mary Wallis, widow of Henry, gives her interest at Whitlaw to son Richard in return for £5 a year for life.
40. 1752, 14 November, and 18 February 1757: John Wallas, brother to Richard, acknowledges receipt of his bequest of £100 from his father's will, given to him by Richard.
41. Duplicate of 1752 portion of No. 40, above.
42. 1752, 2 December: Account between Richard Wallis, Whitlaw, and Robert Lowes, who borrowed £350 from Thomas Whitfield.
43. 1754, 12 Feb. Probate will of Richard Wallis, Two Half Tenements & Whitlaw (Harrison 1965).
- 95/3. 1754, 13/14 November: Joseph Hewatson purchases the Two Half Tenements from executors of will of Richard Wallis, for £450. Estate in mortgage to Thomas Whitfield.
44. 1754, 13 November: Lease for a year of Two Half Tenements.
45. 1754, 14 November: Release of above by trustees of will of Richard Wallis, to Joseph Hewatson of Brownside near Alston, for £67/1 14s.
46. 1754, 14th November: Receipt of £10 2s as interest on £450. The sale had started with Richard Wallis and was due to be released on 1 May 1754.
47. 1762, 30 April: Lease for a year on Two Half Tenements.
48. 1762, 1 May: Sale/Release of Two Half Tenements by Joseph Hewatson, Brownside, yeoman, to Joseph Teasdale of Wanwood nearby, yeoman, for £470. In occupation of Joseph and Jonathan Walton.

49. 1762, 7 May: Joseph Teasdale and his wife Ann borrow £300 from Joseph Hewatson, to be repaid with interest 1 May 1765.
- 95/6. 1771, 22 January: Will of Joseph Teasdale of the Two Half Tenements.
50. 1777, 10 May: Frances Fetherstonehaugh receives £132 18s 6d from her nephew John Atkinson for loan during sale of his wife Ann's (daughter of Richard Wallis) estate at Whitlaw.
51. 1785, 3 June: Lease for a year on Two Half Tenements.
52. 1785, 4 June: Release on Two Half Tenements by Mary Coulthard, Hill Topp, Stanhope, widow, heiress to Joseph Hewatson's estate. John Teasdale still owed £300 and borrowed that amount from William Vickers, Frost Hall, Allendale, gent, to pay Mary Coulthard.
- 92/3. 1786, 21/22 July: Lease/release: William Archer, Durham, gent, son and heir of William Archer, ditto, and wife Mary, borrow £600 from John Bird, Fishburn, Co. Durham. Upper Raw and Castle Nook are security.
- 92/4. 1788, 22/23 October: Lease/release. William and Mary Archer borrow £700 from Richard Wright, Sedgefield, County Durham. £600 paid to John Bird.
- 92/5. 1789, Michaelmas: Fine in Court of Pleas, by Richard Wright against William and Mary Archer.
- 92/6. 1790, 23 July: Will of Richard Wright.
53. 1792, 6 February: Lease for a year on Two Half Tenements.
54. 1792, 7 February: Release on above. William Vickers requests his money, John and Ann Teasdale unable to pay and borrow £605 (£550 plus interest) from Henry Addison, Penrith, gent. £338 is paid to William Vickers, John and Ann receive £211 16s.
- 92/7. 1793, 15 May: Will of William Archer, Easington, Co. Durham (Castle Nook) (Harrison 1962).
- 95/9. 1793, 26 September: Will of Henry Addison (re. Two Half Tenements).
55. 1794, 29 January: Lease on Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement.
56. 1794, 30 January: Release on above. Sarah Ricardson, nee Fetherstonehaugh, Nunwick Hall, Great Salkeld, widow, and her son William Randal Fetherstonehaugh Ricardson Randal, Hunter Hall, Great Salkeld, gent, sell to Richard Lowndes, Red Lion Square, Middlesex, gent, sell the tenement 'with 1/3 part of certain pasture called Castle Nook Pasture', in occupation of Joseph Moor, farmer. 1794, Sarah Ricardson and brother, William R. F. R. Randal, borrow £250 from William Roper, Penrith, gent, on strength of sale of Archer's Tenement.
57. 1794, 10 February (deed with large seal, in a tin): Joseph Salkeld demands his inheritance at Archer's Tenement, from Richard Lowndes, 2 messuages, 10 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture. Salkeld wins his appeal.
58. 1794, 8 May: Lease for a year on Two Half Tenements.
59. 1794, 9 May: Release on above. Executors of Henry Addison's will dated 27 September 1793 require payment of £607 10s. John Teasdale, husbandman, and Ann borrow £500 from John Carr, Dotland Park, Northumberland, husbandman, and Robert Teasdale, Whitlaw, gent, and Albany Featherstonehaugh advance £200 10s.
60. 1794, 18 November: Extract of will of William Roper lender on Archer's/Wellhouse bequeaths residue of estate to his brother Thomas. Proved 1 July 1797.
- 92/8. 1800, 2/3 March: Margaret Wright, widow of Richard Wright, and other executors of Richard Wright's will seeks payment of £700 due on Castle Nook. Dorothy Lee, Framwellgate Co. Durham, advances cash.
61. 1801, 11 May: Lease of Castle Nook.
62. 1801, 12 May: Executors of will of William Archer, Castle Nook; Lease and release premises 'exposed to Publick Sale by Auction' at Lowbyer, Alston, the house of James Pearson, known by the sign of the Anchor. Robert Walton the highest bidder at £1560.

63. 1804, 1 June: Thomas Roper, heir to William Roper, required payment. Sarah Ricardson and William R. F. R. Randal borrow £485 on security of Two Half Tenements from Richard Sewell, Lodge Farm, Castle Sowerby.
64. 1804, 9 October: Lease on Whitlaw.
65. 1804, 10 October: Release on above. Ann Atkinson, formerly Ann Wallace, only daughter and heir to Richard Wallis, Whitlaw, conveys the property to Thomas Atkinson, her eldest son, in return for an annuity of £25.
66. 1807, 20 July: Will of John Robinson, dated 23 January 1790, proved.
67. 1807, 1 February: Lease of Archer's Tenement.
68. 1807, 2 February: Release of above. William R. F. R. Randal and Richard Sewell transfer Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement to Robert Walton for £1160.
69. 1807, 3 February: Robert Walton, Castle Nook, yeoman, borrows £400 from John Robinson, Watermillock, esq. at £5 p.a. per hundred.
70. 1807, 30 April: Lease on Two Half Tenements.
71. 1807, 1 May: Release on above. William Walton (the younger) Whitlow, gent, buys property for £1100. John Teasdale pays £500 to John Carr, and £200 10s to Albany Featherstonehaugh, plus interest. Joseph Dickinson, Loveladyshield, gent, lends £600 to William Walton to enable purchase.
72. 1808, 11 June: Robert Walton, Castle Nook, yeoman, feoffment of £300 from Agnes Rowell, Alston, widow, Castle Nook as security.
73. 1808, 23 June: Executors of will of John Robinson. Alice Hindson transfers her quarter share in the John Robinson's estate, including the money owed by Robert Walton, now £407 including interest.
74. 1811, 4 April: Lease for a year on Castle Nook.
75. 1811, 5 April: Release from Robert Walton, late of Blackhouse, now of Castle Nook, gent, borrows £500 from Ann Bell, the Vicarage, Hexham, widow. Interest 5 per cent.
76. 1812, 3 August: Mary Hindson requires full payment from Robert Walton. He borrows £400 from Margaret Robinson, Penrith, spinster, sister of John Robinson. Archer's/Wellhouse is security.
77. 1812, 4 August: Robert Walton borrows further £200 from Margaret Robinson.
78. 1813, 9 November: Robert. Walton borrows further £150 from Margaret Robinson.
79. 1814, 1 October: Robert Walton borrows further £300 from Margaret Robinson. Security is Castle Nook, subject to existing mortgage with Ann Bell.
80. 1815, 1 May: Lease. Agnes Rowell and Robert Walton transfer Archer's/Wellhouse to Joseph Salkeld, Randalholme Hall.
81. 1815, 2 May: Release. Robert Walton plus creditors sell Archer's/Wellhouse for £1085 to Joseph Salkeld. £300 due to Agnes Rowell, £737 due to Margaret Robinson. Balance of £48 to Robert Walton.
82. 1815, 2 May: Lease: Ann Bell and Robert Walton transfer her share of Castle Nook plus the 1/3 pasture to Anthony Harrison, Penrith, gent.
83. 1815, 3 May: Ann Bell requests payment of £500. Mortgage for Castle Nook transferred to Anthony Harrison who lends Robert Walton another £500.
- 92/13. 1815, 26 June: Robert Walton borrows another £100 from Anthony Harrison. Total now £1100.
- 84+85. 1815: A plea of covenant heard at the King's Court, between Robert Walton and Jane his wife, and Anthony Harrison, for one messuage, one barn, one stable, one cowhouse, 30 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, common of pasture for all cattle, turbary with appurtenances, for £100.
86. 1816, 1 May: Lease on Two Half Tenements.

87. 1816, 1 May: Release. Deed of Covenant. William Walton borrowed £650 from John Dobson, Coleman Street, London, chemist and druggist, for mortgage on Two Half Tenements.
88. 1816, 2 July: Robert Walton's bankruptcy. Assigners to sell off his property.
89. 1817, 12 May: Lease on Castle Nook.
90. 1817, 13 May: Release, sale of Castle Nook to Peter Maughan, Kirkhaugh, yeoman, for £1235. £1209 2s due to Anthony Harrison; Robert Walton receives £25 18s.
- 92/15. 1817, 12/13 May: Lease/release on Castle Nook, from Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to Peter Maughan, Kirkhaugh, yeoman, for £1235. Anthony Harrison is paid £1209 2s.
91. 1819, 13 May: Joseph Dickinson, Loveladyshield requires payment of the £806 owed by William Walton who borrows from John Dobson.
92. 1824, Abstract of title of John Maughan, Castle Nook.
93. 1824, 11 May: Lease on Castle Nook.
94. 1824, 12 May: Release. Joseph Henderson buys Castle Nook for £1285. Anthony Harrison is owed £1061, John Maughan receives £224.
- 104/3. 1825, 21 May: Will of Thomas Atkinson (re. Whitlaw).
95. 1826, September: Abstract of title to Two Half Tenements, occupied by William Lamb.
96. 1826, 28 October: Lease on Two Half Tenements.
97. 1826, 29 October: Joseph Henderson, Castle Nook, gent, buys Two Half Tenements at auction for £1241. John Dobson requires £1450.
- 104/4. 1830, 30 April: Extract of certificate of burial of John Atkinson (re. Whitlaw).
- 104/5. 1830, 13 May: Administration of John Atkinson's effects granted to nephew, William Atkinson (re. Whitlaw).
98. 1848, 15 January: John Henderson, Wood Street, London, gent, eldest son and heir to Joseph Henderson, borrows £1000 from Matthew Henderson, East Landends, Warden, gent. Castle Nook, the 1/3 Pasture and the Two Half Tenements are security.
99. 1850, 1 June: John Henderson, Stockport, gent, borrows £600 from Matthew Henderson's widow, Ann. The £1000 is outstanding.
100. 1854, 25 March: Ann Henderson requests payment of £1600 from John Henderson, now of Sheffield, draper, who borrows £1800 from John Cowper, Raise, Alston, gent.
- 104/6. Will of William Atkinson (re. Whitlaw).
101. 1860, 2 May: Title to Whitlaw. Probate of will of John Atkinson, Billingsgate Market, London, bachelor.
102. 1860, 30 April: Title to Whitlaw. Elizabeth Scott's statement.
103. 1860, 30 April: Duplicate of above.
104. 1860, 4 May: Abstract of title to Whitlaw.
105. 1860, 26 May: John Henderson buys Whitlaw from William Atkinson for £910. Includes description of boundary of farm.
106. 1866, 31 December: John Henderson, Victoria Buildings, Far Gate, Sheffield, esq, buys Archer's/Wellhouse Tenement from Greenwich Hospital for £2400. Known to them as Whitlaw Farm Estate.
107. 1867, 17 May: Conveyance on above. Description of boundaries. Plan attached.
108. 1868, 16 May: John Henderson borrows £1600 at £4 10s interest per annum per £100, from Joseph Dickinson, Alston, gent for purchase of Whitlaw Farm Estate.

OWNERS, OCCUPIERS AND TENANTS (Tables 1 & 2)

There were four categories of families associated with Castle Nook and Whitlaw; 1. Owners who were not resident, 2. Owner/occupiers, 3. Chief tenants, e.g. farmers, and, 4. Sub-tenants, e.g. miners, labourers and relatives.

Table 1 Owners or chief tenants of the tenements forming Castle Nook

DATE	CASTLE NOOK	TWO HALF TENEMENTS	WHITLAW	ARCHER'S
1665	-	-	-	Anthony Lee
1667	Richard Teasdale	Richard Teasdale	George Wallas	Thomas Archer
1670	-	-	William Wallis	-
1675	-	-	-	John Archer
1683	with John Teasdale	with Henry Teasdale	-	Chris. Richardson
1700	-	William Wallis	-	-
1717	-	Henry Wallis	Henry Wallis	-
1728	-	-	-	Chas. Richardson
1730	William Archer	-	-	-
1740	-	Richard Wallis	Richard Wallis	-
1754	-	Joseph Hewatson	John/Ann Atkinson	-
1762	-	Joseph Teasdale	-	-
1771	-	John Teasdale	-	-
1786	William Archer (son)	-	-	-
1793	Trustees	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-	S Richardson, W Randal
1801	Robert Walton	-	-	-
1804	-	-	Thomas Atkinson	-
1807	-	William Walton	-	Robert Walton
1815	-	-	-	Joseph Salkeld
1816	Peter Maughan	-	-	-
1823	George Maughan	-	-	-
1823	John Maughan	-	-	-
1824	Joseph Henderson	-	-	Greenwich Hospital
1825	-	-	John Atkinson	-
1826	-	Joseph Henderson	-	-
1827	John Henderson	John Henderson-	-	-
1830	-	-	William Atkinson	-
1860	-	-	John Henderson	-
1867	-	-	-	John Henderson

Table 2 Occupiers/sub-tenants of the tenements forming Castle Nook

DATE	CASTLE NOOK	TWO HALF TENEMENTS	WHITLAW	ARCHER'S
1667	-	-	John Litle	-
1688	-	-	Thomas & Jenette Walton	-
1730	-	-	Millican	-
1754	-	Jonathan & Joseph Walton	John Moor, weaver	-
1762	-	Jonathan & Joseph Walton	-	-
1766	-	-	Thomas Teasdale	-
1772	-	-	Nicholas Teasdale	-
1788	John Walton, farmer	-	-	-
1793	-	-	John Teasdale	-
1794	-	-	-	Joseph Moor, farmer
1796	-	-	Frederick Harrison	-
1801	Robert Teasdale, farmer	-	William Lee	-
1802	-	-	Frederick Harrison	-
1804	-	-	Mary Harrison	-
1807	-	William Walton	-	-
1808	-	-	-	John Lee
1815	-	-	Eleanor Johnstone	-
1816	Matthew Lee, miner	William Walton	-	-
1817	-	-	Thomas Lee	-
1819	-	William Walton	-	-
1825	-	-	Frederick and Mary Harrison	-
1826	-	William Lamb	-	-
1848	John Veitch	John Walton	-	-
1854	John Walton	John Walton	-	-
1860	-	-	James Atkinson	-

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