

## Brief History of the Barony of Langley by Dennis Telford of Haydon Bridge.

Professor Dr. Stuart Madnick purchased the 'Barony of Langley' in April 2007. Such sales for agencies of the Crown are apparently unusual; the last being in 1989.

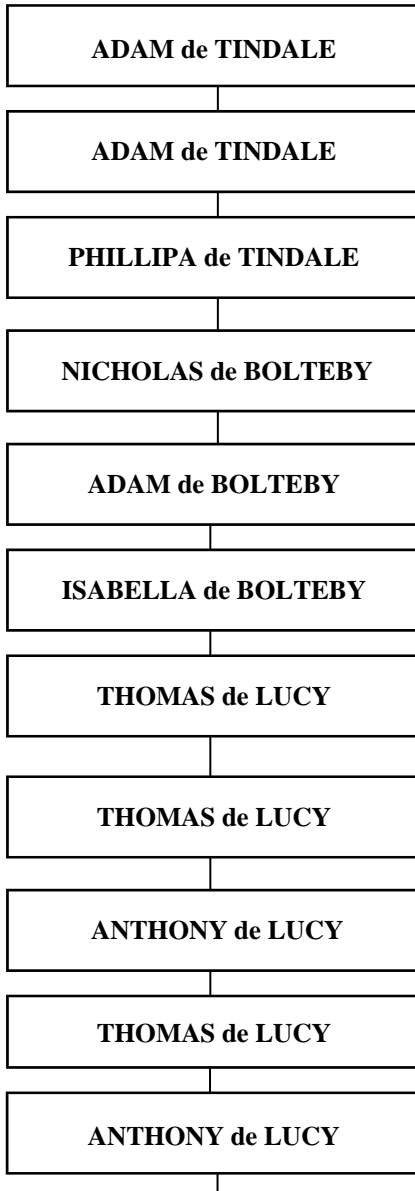
It is wonderful that the heritage of Haydon parish in its earliest form has been reunited with the present day, through Dr. Madnick's purchase of the historic title of over eight hundred and forty two years. This really is living history.

**These notes examine the time line and a brief history of the ownership of the Barony of Langley. Where the primary source material is obscure or confusing and when my secondary sources offer contradictory views, I have used my best efforts through further research to determine the most likely scenario.**

References: Greenwich Hospital National Archive, Kew. J. Hodgson 1840. C.J. Bates 1883. L.C. Coombes 1990. Manorial Auctioneers 2007.

**Some related Background: Greenwich Hospital** was the brainchild of Mary II in 1692 and was founded by Royal Charter in 1694/95 for the relief of seamen and their dependants. In the following year William II made a substantial grant of land and money to the governors of Greenwich Hospital and that was augmented in 1716 with the forfeited estates of the Radcliffe Earls of Derwentwater, including the **Barony of Langley**. Hospital records show that when the Barony of Langley was granted, it consisted of Langley Castle ruins and many other estates. The Barony estate also generated the Hospital a good income through its leasing out the mining rights. In 1869 the hospital closed as a seamen's home, but soon took on a new role as the Royal Naval College. Today, the Greenwich Hospital derives its income wholly from its investments including income from commercial, agricultural and residential property, particularly in Greenwich where it owns a large part of the town centre.

### BARONS OF LANGLEY



**The first Barons of Langley, the Tindale family, were known to be in possession in 1165. Adam de Tindale was married to Helwise, the daughter of a local chieftain, and was a Sheriff of Northumberland. Adam died in 1191.**

**Adam the younger was Adam's son and the last of the male line. It seems that he held the Barony from 1190 to about 1250.**

**Phillipa was Adam the younger's daughter and heir.**

**Phillipa married Nicholas de Bolteby in about 1220 and the Barony eventually passed to the Bolteby family. Nicholas died in 1273.**

**Nicholas's son Adam died in 1291. Adam had two daughters, Isabella and her younger sister Eve.**

**Isabella de Bolteby married Thomas de Multon who took the name de Lucy in honour of his maternal family. His mother was one of two daughters of Richard de Lucy of Egremont.**

**Thomas died in 1304 and was succeeded by his eldest son, another Thomas de Lucy, then 24 years of age.**

**Thomas the younger died childless in 1308 and the Barony came into the ownership of his younger brother Anthony.**

**Anthony was active in the service of Edward II for twenty five years and was knighted in 1314. He died in 1343.**

**Anthony de Lucy was succeeded by his son Thomas. Thomas began building Langley Castle, his fortified tower house, in 1350.**

**Following Thomas's death in 1365 the Barony passed to his son Anthony.**

The ancient history of the Tindale family can be traced certainly as far back as Huctred Tynedale (born 1096) and Bethoe Bane of Tynedale. Their daughter, Hextilda Tynedale, was born in or about 1122.

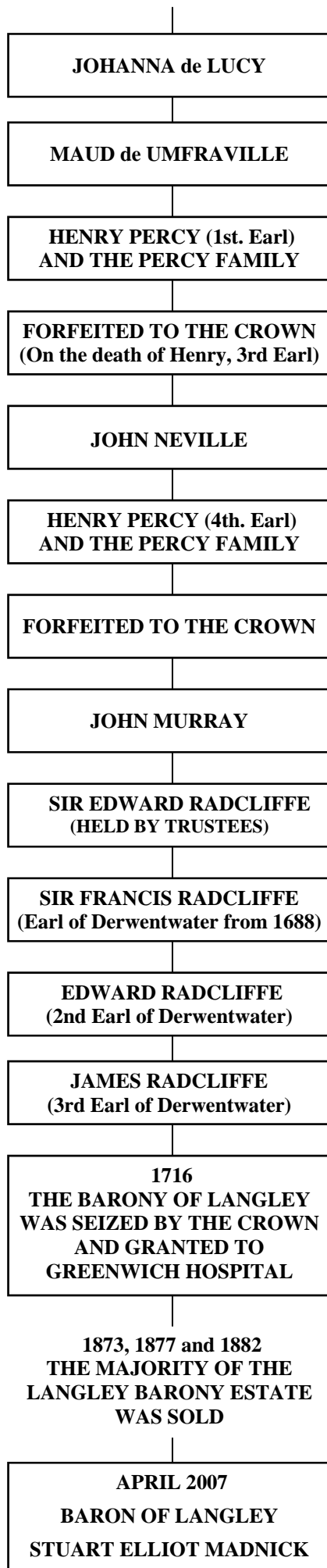
The historic Barony of Langley was 13,000 acres in extent, contained within an approximate area bounded by the River Allen and the Black Dyke earthwork to the west; the southern edge of Muckle Moss to the north; Nether Warden and the South Tyne at Kingshaw Plain to the east; and Bush Fell to Harsondale Burn to the south. Outlying settlements of the Barony were Blenkinsopp, Wydon and Featherstone.

For the purpose of collecting lay subsidy (first recorded in 1296), the Barony of Langley was divided into townships: Warden, Fourstones, Allerwash, Haydon and Langley; as well as Blenkinsopp, Wydon and Featherstone.

There is no mention of Haydon Bridge in the lay subsidy of 1296. The wooden bridge, that replaced an earlier ford and led to the development of Haydon Bridge, did exist in 1296 and would have been built by either Nicholas de Bolteby, his son Adam de Bolteby, or Thomas de Lucy the elder.

In 1323 Anthony de Lucy obtained a Royal Charter giving him a market on Wednesdays, 'at his manor of Haydon Brigge' and a fair for three days; on the day of St. Mary Magdalene and the following two days.

Between 1405 and 1425, the interior of Langley Castle was burned by fire.



Anthony de Lucy died soon after his father Thomas, in 1368. Anthony's only child Johanna was two years old and she died aged 4 years the year after her father. On her death the barony descended to her Aunt Maud, the wife of Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus.

When the Earl died in 1381 his wife Maud retained possession of Langley, eventually marrying Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. On Maud's death in 1398, the Barony came into the possession of the Percy family.

Henry Percy died in 1408 but the barony remained in the hands of the Percy family until after the 3rd Earl Henry was killed in 1461 near Wakefield by a Yorkist army, when the estates were forfeited to the Crown and Edward IV granted the barony to John Neville Marquess of Montacute.

Langley was returned to the Percy's after six years and Henry Percy the 4th Earl of Northumberland became Baron.

It appears that the Barony was again forfeited to the Crown, probably after the execution of Thomas Percy the 7th Earl, in 1572.

John Murray Earl of Annandale was in possession of the Barony in 1641, but in the same year, Sir Edward Radcliffe purchased the barony in trust for his son and heir Francis.

Sir Edward Radcliffe died in 1663 and his son Francis Radcliffe took over the Barony. Francis sought marriage for his son within the Royal family. Sir Francis's son Edward, aged 34 years, married Lady Mary Tudor, the 14 year old natural daughter of Charles II and actress Moll Davis.

Edward took possession of the estates on his father's death in 1696 but died nine years later in 1705.

James Radcliffe was 16 years old and living in France when his father Edward died and he inherited Langley Barony and the Derwentwater title. He returned to England in 1709, took possession of the estates, married Anna Maria Webb in 1712 and the family mansion at Dilston was rebuilt.

James was beheaded on Tower Hill on 24th February 1716 following his support for the Jacobite cause.

After James Radcliffe's execution in 1716, the Radcliffes' estates were seized by the Crown.

When most of the Barony of Langley estate was sold in 19c, the title was retained by the Crown.

In April 2007 Dr. Stuart Elliot Madnick, the owner of Langley Castle, acquired the titles: Baron of Langley and Lordship of Langley, from the Crown agents.

As the Barony pre dates the building of Langley Castle, it seems likely that an earlier residence of sorts existed on the same site.

The first Anthony de Lucy escaped with his life from Edward II's Scottish campaign that ended in defeat at Bannockburn (1314). He was made Sheriff of Cumberland in 1318 and in 1323 awarded the Honour of Cockermouth to go with the family's Egremont title. *The tenants of Langley are historically referred to as holding their land 'according to the custom of the Honor of Cockermouth'.*

The line of the Barony from the period of Henry Percy (4th Earl) to Sir Edward Radcliffe is somewhat obscure.

In 1652 the estates were about to be forfeited again, to Parliament, after Sir Edward Radcliffe had fought for Charles I during the Civil Wars of the 1640's. In 1653 however, Francis raised £10,000 to redeem the forfeited estates for the Radcliffe family from the trustees, and he took possession on his father's death in 1663.

In 1654 Francis Radcliffe added to the land and property of the Barony of Langley, when he purchased the Barony of Wark, which included the Elrington estates.

On 6th October 1715, the 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, James Radcliffe, rode from Dilston to support his cousin James Stuart in the Jacobite rising. The Jacobite army marched south from Scotland but were forced to surrender at Preston. James, along with the other prisoners, was impeached before the House of Lords and sentenced to death. On 24th February 1716, James was beheaded at the Tower of London.

The Derwentwater estates, including the Barony of Langley, were seized and duly became the property of the Crown and were granted to Greenwich Hospital.

In the 1870's, decisions were made to sell a large part of the Greenwich Hospital's northern estates and to invest the proceeds.

In 1873, estates at Elrington, Woodhall, Bush, Wharmley, Fourstones and Allerwash were sold. Property at Haydon Bridge, including the Anchor Inn, once the Court House of the Barony, was sold in 1877.

In 1882, the remaining farms were auctioned. This included the ruined Langley Castle, which was purchased by Cadwallader Bates, who set about on its restoration.

In 1995, Langley Castle was bought by Dr. Stuart Elliot Madnick and converted into a luxury hotel.

In 2007, the only remaining interest that Greenwich Hospital had in the Langley Barony includes the California Gardens.