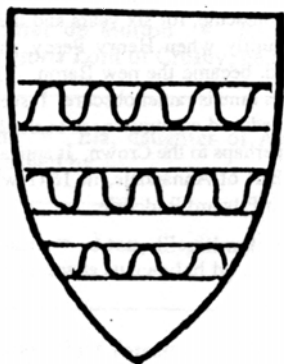


The Barony of Langley Northumberland

The Barony Langley formerly centred on Langley Castle, built in 1350, in the parish of Haydon Bridge. The castle still stands and was completely restored to its former glory in the 19th century and today serves as an hotel. Rather than being a fortress, the castle was built as a tower-house, a fortified residence of Sir Thomas de Lucy. It consists of a central oblong edifice with huge towers on the east and west sides. It has a portcullis entrance leading to the apartments within. The castle was substantially rebuilt 25 years after its completion and remained a residence until it was burnt down in 1542. It remained a ruin until John Dilston, the controller of Greenwich Hospital, began a series of repairs in 1825. These were later completed by Cadwallader John Bates in 1889.



Multon

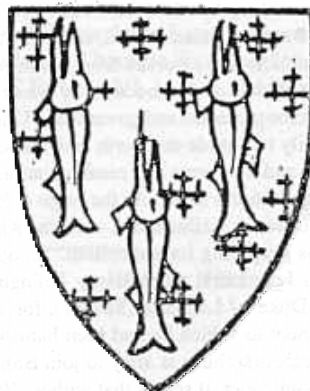
The Barony itself predates the present castle so it seems more than likely that an earlier, less elaborate structure, must have existed on the same spot. The first Barons of Langley were the Tindale family, who were in possession of it in 1165. Adam de Tindale was sheriff of Northumberland in 1190 and was married to Helwise, the daughter of a local chieftain. The Barony was held by the service of one knight's fee from the King. Little is known of the Tindale's save for the fact that Adam's son and heir, Adam, was the last of the male line, and on his death, the Barony passed to his only daughter, Philippa. In about 1220 she married Adam de Bolteby and the Barony duly passed into that family.

Bolteby is also rather an obscure figure, but he is thought to have died in 1291. Their only surviving child was Isabel who married Thomas de Multon, the son of Adam de Multon, and who had actually changed his name to Lucy, in honour of his his maternal family. His grandfather, Richard de Lucy had held the Barony of Egremont and this title, as well as the Barony of Langley, came into his possession. Thomas died in 1305 and was succeeded by his eldest son, also Thomas, but he survived for only three more years before he died childless in 1308. The Barony thus descended to his younger brother Anthony. Soon after his accession to the family estates, Anthony became embroiled in the seemingly endless warfare between the English and Scots, which rendered the area around Langley almost a wasteland. He served on the English Marches (the border area between the two kingdoms) in 1309 and 1311, and was knighted for his services by Edward II (1307- 1327) in 1314. In the same

year he took part in Edward's disastrous Scottish campaign, which culminated in the ignominious defeat at Bannockburn. Lucy escaped the battle field, but was later captured at Bothwell Castle and was held by the Scots for a year. After his release he returned to front line duties and was made sheriff of Cumberland in 1318.

Three years later he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Lucy, but soon afterwards was accused by his rival, Sir Andrew Harclay, Earl of Carlisle, of holding rebel sympathies, but Lucy appears to have been entirely innocent of the charges. Lucy had his revenge a in 1323 when Harclay made an illegal peace treaty with the Scots, and Anthony personally arrested him on the orders of King Edward II. Lucy marched his private force to Carlisle, where Harclay was ensconced. He was accompanied by Sir Richard Denton, who killed the castle porter of the inner gate after he had unwisely tried to shut it in Denton's face. Lucy overcame the garrison and seized Harclay. He was rewarded for his services with a grant of 100 marks per annum from the King, and also with the honour of Cockermonth and Manor of Papcastle.

In February 1331, after a number of peaceful years in the borders, Lucy was made Justiciar of Ireland where he took aggressive action against the rebellious Earl of Desmond, whom he had imprisoned in Dublin Castle. His proactive approach to his adversaries made him a number of enemies in the Pale, but before they could unite in rebellion Lucy was relieved of his position and recalled to England. Another outbreak of war with the Scots meant that his expertise was needed on that border. In March 1333 he duly led a force into Scotland, and defeated the garrison of Lochmaben. Between June and September 1334 he held custody of Berwick Castle and in the following year he participated a further invasion of Scotland, led by Edward III and Edward Balliol. After the campaign he was rewarded with a number of land grants in Scotland and continued to lead raids north until 1342, when he undertook to stay on the March with thirty men-at-arms and thirty archers. The years of warfare finally took their toll on Lucy in June 1343 when he died.



Lucy



Edward II

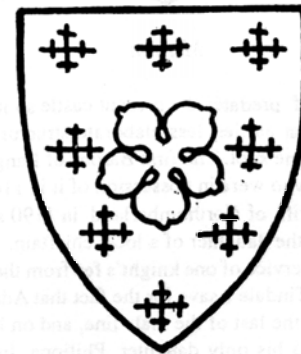
Anthony Lucy was succeeded by his son Thomas, and at this time the family estates, including the Barony of Langley, were said to be worth about £300 per year. Though we know relatively little of this Sir Thomas, it was he who built the present castle, beginning his building programme in 1350. As well as Langley Castle, Lucy erected the great hall of Cockermouth Castle between 1343-1365, and was given the position of Warden of the March of Scotland, illustrating how important the family were considered in matters of border security. His duties were not confined to the North since he accompanied King Edward III to Normandy and took part in the battle of Crécy in August 1346. Thomas died in 1365 and the Barony passed to his son Anthony who died soon afterwards while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Langley then came into the possession of Anthony's only child, his daughter, Joan who was only two years old. She did not live long enough to enjoy her fortune and on her death the Barony descended to her aunt, Maud, the wife of Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus. It appears that the Barony was vested solely in her, since she retained it after Umfraville's death in 1381. Maud then married Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and the Barony thus came into the hands of the family often styled as 'Kings of the North'.

Percy was a high ranking official in the latter years of Edward III (1327-77) and supported the young Richard II on his accession in 1377. For his loyalty, Percy was rewarded with the Earldom of Northumberland and the title of Marshal of England. Within a few years, Percy fell out with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and was largely excluded from power. However, the sheer scale of Percy's landed estates, including the the Barony of Langley which he had received from his marriage to Maud, meant that he had to be accommodated by Gaunt if the North of England were to be protected and governed in the King's name. The Percy family had made the North and the border country a virtual fiefdom and they were as a result given practically a free hand in dealing with the Scots. As the reign of Richard II continued, Percy became disillusioned with the King and by the later 1390s was preparing for a rebellion. An opportunity presented itself in July 1399, when Henry Bolingbroke who had succeeded as Duke of Lancaster, landed a force in Yorkshire, from the continent to which he had been banished. Percy declared his support marching his army to join Bolingbroke's and acted as his commander. It seems that without Percy's support, the duke would never have been able to defeat so readily the forces of Richard II. When the King was deposed later that year and Bolingbroke became Henry IV, Percy was rewarded with a

number of grants which furthered cemented his power in the North of England.

For the first few years of the reign of Henry, Percy was a central part of the regime, but eventually a number of 'disagreements between King and nobleman arose, chiefly over policy and money. In the summer of 1403 matters reached a head and Percy revolted, but it was ended swiftly at the battle of Shrewsbury where Percy's famous warrior son, Henry 'Hotspur' was killed. The Earl was forced to submit to the king and though he was tried by his peers his power was too great for him to be seriously punished and he escaped charges of treason. He was allowed to keep his estates but had much of his political power stripped from him. In 1405, however, he rebelled again, and again was unsuccessful. From this point until his death in 1408 he sought further opportunities to rebel, and was forced to flee to Scotland.

The Barony of Langley, however, continued in the hands of the Percy family until 1460 when it was forfeited to the Crown after the Lancastrian third Earl, Henry, was killed near Wakefield by a Yorkist army. Edward IV granted the Barony to John Nevil, Marquess of Montacute, for six years and then it was returned to the Percy family when Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, became the new Baron. The descent of the Barony after this time is rather obscure. It seems probable that the Percy's, in reduced circumstances in the 16th century, sold off the estate, perhaps to the Crown. It appears in the hands of John Murray, Earl of Annandale, in 1641 who sold it, in the same year, to Sir Edward Radcliffe.



Umfraville

The Radcliffe family of Derwentwater were one of the oldest families in Cumberland. During the reign of Henry V (1413-1422) they were already established at their estate of Dilston Castle on one of the three islands on Derwentwater. The estate was lost by Sir Francis Radcliffe who adhered to the Catholic faith and was leased by the Crown in the 1580s. On the accession of James I in 1603 Radcliffe received a pardon and retrieved Dilston. In 1606 however, he was arrested as part of the investigation into the Gunpowder Plot. It was thought that Guy Fawkes had stayed at Dilston before the plot, under the pseudonym of Johnson. One of the conspirators, Thomas Percy claimed to have paid Sir Francis £ 600 to build a chapel at Dilston, but Radcliffe denied all the charges. He was obviously believed since, in 1620, he was granted a baronetcy by King James.

THE DESCENT OF DE MULTONS

Thomas de Multon = Maud only daughter and heiress of Hubert de Vaux (Lord of Gilsland); forester of Cumberland; he received orders to march by Henry III in 1268 to rescue the King's son-in-law, the King of Scotland, from the restraints imposed upon him by his subjects; he died in 1270 and was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Helewise de Levington, widow of Eustace de Baliol (brother to Edward Baliol, King of Scots); he died 1293 and was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Isabel; he was Lord of the Barony of Gilsland in right of his mother, Maud; he was succeeded by

Thomas de Multon = Margaret; he was summoned to parliament as Baron Multon of Gilsland; he was succeeded by

Margaret de Multon = Ranulph de Dacre, Lord Dacre of the North, Lord *jure uxoris* Lord of Crosby; he died 1339; he was succeeded by his third son

Hugh = Ela, daughter of Alexander, Lord Maxwell; he died 1383 and was succeeded by

William = Joan, illegitimate daughter of James, Earl of Douglas; he died *circa* 1403 and was succeeded by

Thomas, chief forester = Philippa daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; he died 1458; he was succeeded by

Humphery, his third son = Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, great grandfather of Katherine Parr, sixth and last wife to Henry VIII; it is said of him that he deported himself obsequiously to the then triumphant house of York and attended King Edward IV at a number of sieges and surrenders of Lancastrian strongholds in the north of the country; his niece, Joan, daughter of his elder brother, Thomas became Lady Dacre (of the South) and on a dispute between the use of the Dacre title, Edward IV confirmed Sir Richard Fiennes, husband to Joan, as Lord Dacre, but called Sir Humphery to parliament as Lord Dacre of Gilsland (Lord Dacre of the North); he died in 1509 and was succeeded by

Thomas = Elizabeth, grand-daughter and sole heir of Ralph de Greystoke, Baron Greystoke KG, he died in 1525 and was succeeded by

William = Elizabeth, daughter of George 4th Earl of Shrewsbury; he was accused of treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyke, but was acquitted and became Warden of the Marches against Scotland throughout the reigns of Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I.

De Harcla Earl of Carlisle

Michael de Harcla

Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle
(Ex. *sp* 1322)

John de Harcla = ?
(d. 1322)

Andrew



THE DE LUCYS

Richard de Lucy, Lord of Diss, Norfolk, Governor of Falaise, Normandy, = Rohais
temp STEPHEN, d 1186

Geoffrey *dsp* = Hubert
dsp Rohais, eventually inherited the de Lucy domains = (1) Fulbert de Dover, Lord of Chilham, Kent
 (2) Richard de Chilham

Richard, *dsp* 1196

Reginald de Lucy, (whether a son of Rohais is unknown) inherited the de Lucy domains = Annabel, dau of William Fitzluncan, Earl of Murray (Scotland), by Alice, dau and heir of Robert de Rumeli, Lord of Skipton, and became Lord of Egremont, Cumbria
 died by 1199

Richard de Lucy, granted a charter to the burgesses = (1) Ada, dau and heir of Hugh = (2) Thomas de Moulton
 of Egremont, and died before 1215
 de Morvill

(1)

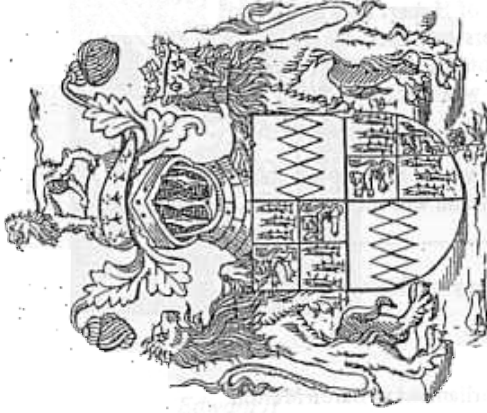
Annabel de Lucy = Lambert de Moulton
 Alice de Lucy = Alan de Moulton

Thomas de Lucy, formerly Moulton, on succeeding to the de Lucy estates = Isabell, dau of Adam de Bollesby,
 d 1304 Lord of Landley, Northumberland

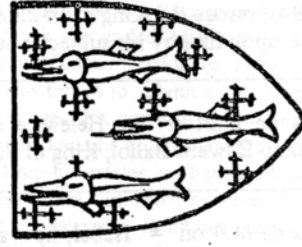
Thomas de Lucy, *dsp* 1308 Anthony de Lucy, bought the Barony of = Elizabeth, dau of Robert
 Cokeremouth from EDWARD II Tilliof, Lord of Scaleby
 summoned as a Baron, died 1343

Thomas de Lucy, 2nd Baron Lucy, d 1365 = Mary, sister of John de Moulton, Lord of Egremont

Maud, brought the Lordship of Haydon Bridge and Langley, = 1st Earl of Northumberland of the 1377 creation,
 together with the Lucy estate to her husband who became Lord of the Lucy Estates, which were forfeited in 1403-8



Northumberland



Lucy

On his death in 1622, Sir Francis was succeeded by his son Sir Edward, who purchased the extensive manor of Alston Moor and then the Barony of Langley in 1641. It is no surprise to report that Sir Edward fought for Charles I during the Civil Wars of the 1640s and as a result his estates were forfeited to Parliament in 1652. However in 1638 Sir Edward had settled his estates on his trustees for life with a reversion to his son and heir, Francis. Instead of the estate passing to Parliament his trustees sold the estates and they were repurchased for the family by Francis for £10,000.

Sir Edward lived long enough to see the restoration of Charles II in 1660 and at his death in 1663 the Cumberland estates including Alston Moor passed down to Sir Francis Radcliffe. The family remained devout Catholics and attempted to avoid conflict with the Government, though, in 1679, Sir Francis was briefly arrested in connection with the allegations made by Titus Oates, in a general hysteria against those who adhered to the Old Faith. Oates was used by a Protestant faction at Court, led by Earl of Derby, in what is known as the Exclusion Crisis. Charles II's brother, James Duke of York, was a devout Roman Catholic and heir presumptive to the throne. Oates claimed, and was believed, that there was a plot to kill the King (himself almost certainly a secret Catholic) and put Princess Mary, the King's legitimate daughter on the throne. It was completely untrue and Oates and his associates were exposed, arrested and suffered various forms of public physical punishments that were common at the time. On Charles II's peaceful death in 1685, he was succeeded by his brother James. As a footnote, James II was dethroned in 1689 and his niece, Princess Mary and her husband, the Prince of Orange, succeeded as joint monarchs, known as William II and Mary II.

Radcliffe was by this time a large landholder and set his eye on advancing his family into the aristocracy. His plan was to obtain an earldom and marry his son into the Royal family. When James II came to the throne in 1685 his dream was realized. The new King raised him to the peerage as Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley, and Baron Tindale. His son Edward was married to Lady Mary Tudor, the fourteen-year-old illegitimate daughter of Charles II.

As noted, James II was chased from England in the Revolution of 1688 and naturally the new Earl came under the suspicion of the new regime and Dilston was seen as a hotbed of Catholic intrigue. By the time of the Earl's death in 1696 the government of William III was so secure that the Radcliffes had ceased to be viewed as a threat. The heir to the earldom and, with it the Barony of Langley, Edward died only a few years later, in 1705, and the estate passed to his son, James, who was a minor. James was schooled on the continent and came into contact with the Stuart pretender, James III, who was only a year older than he. Derwentwater returned to England in 1709, after reaching his majority and took possession of the family estates. On 6 October 1715, the third Earl rode from Dilston and joined a number of English Jacobites and raised the Stuart flag on nearby Greenrig. A warrant for his arrest had already been issued and he must have felt that he had little left to lose. The Jacobite army marched south from Scotland, but was forced to surrender at Preston. Derwentwater was taken to London and impeached before the House of Lords. All the leading Jacobites were found guilty of High Treason and sentenced to death. Despite a great effort by many of his peers to have the sentence overturned the government insisted that Derwentwater receive his punishment and on 24 February 1716, the Earl was beheaded at the Tower of London.

His brother Charles was more fortunate. He too was captured at Preston and was sentenced to death. Given his youth, even more effort was made to obtain a reprieve and he survived at the Tower until December 1716 when he managed to escape. He fled to Italy and then settled in Paris. After the death of his nephew, John Viscount Radcliffe, in 1731, Charles assumed the title of Earl of Derwentwater and during the last great Jacobite uprising of 1745 he was captured on a ship, bound for Deal in Kent. He was sent to the Tower once more. This time there was no escape for the executioner's axe and it duly fell on his neck on 8 December 1746.

Though he claimed the family earldom, Charles Radcliffe never held their lands. After the execution of his brother in 1716 the whole estate was seized by the Crown and the majority of it, including the Barony of Langley was granted to Greenwich Hospital. Hospital records show that when the Barony was granted it consisted of the castle ruins and estates known as;

'...Fourstones, Allerwash, Pettenraw, Haydon Bridge, Espehill, Millhills, Pagecroft, Altonside, Brokenheugh East, Brokenheugh West, Haydon, Lipwood, Cutshall, Teadcastle, Plankeford (alias Plankey, alias Plankey Pasture), Lees Vauance, Deanraw, Silly Wray, Lightbirks, Harsondale, Harley Hill (alias Harlow Field), Pleander Heath (alias Plender Hath), Tofts, Bogglehole, Whinnetley...'

This was an important estate for the Hospital since it generated a good deal of income from its rich mineral wealth. It derived rents from leasing out mining rights, which continued well into the 20th century. The Royal Naval Hospital for Seaman was founded by Royal Charter at Greenwich in 1694 on the site of the former royal palace. The charter laid out the aims of the hospital to be

'the relieve and support of Seamen...belonging to the Navy Royall...who by reason of Age, Wounds or other disabilities shall be incapable for further service...And for the Sustentation of Widows and the Maintenance and Education of the Children of Seamen happening to be slain or disabled. Also for the further relieve and Encouragement of Seamen and Improvement of Navigation'.

Greenwich Hospital was built on the site of the Palace of Placentia, this royal palace had been empty since the English Civil War and was demolished in 1694. The hospital was the brainchild of Mary II, who had been shocked by the stream of wounded sailors returning from the Battle of La Hogue in 1692. She commandeered the King Charles wing of the Palace to be remodelled as a naval hospital, similar in aim to the Chelsea Hospital for soldiers. Sir Christopher Wren and his assistant Nicholas Hawksmoor were commissioned to erect the hospital and, in the spirit of its foundation, gave their services free of charge. Later, Sir John Vanbrugh succeeded Wren as architect, completing the complex to Wren's original plans and the building remains one of London's architectural gems. It was finally completed by 1751, and by 1814 its resident population had reached 2,710. The Hospital had a large staff, overseen by a full admiral, with its own bakery, brewery, infirmary wards, and mausoleum. All the pensioners were provided with uniforms and tobacco money and those who could undertake duties for which they were paid.

Rather like the ships on which they sailors had served the conditions at Greenwich were spartan, and gradually the number of in-pensioners declined as an increasing number of men preferred to take out-pensions. The Hospital needed funds and the rents from its far-flung Northumberland estates for the upkeep of the pensioners and their famous home. Eventually the hospital closed as a seamen's home in 1869, but soon found a new role as home to the Royal Naval College and later also to the National Defence College and its successors.

As well as providing for pensioners, the Hospital took on the role of a welfare support for seamen. From 1712, it began to support the education of poor sons of seamen for naval service, a role that developed into a regular school, eventually housed, thanks to George III, in the Queen's House at Greenwich. As well as the lands of the Radcliffes the hospital received a number of other estates, including the property of Captain Kidd, executed for piracy some time earlier; and a proportion of the prize money won in the great naval wars of the 18th century. Today the 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, including the market, which it has run since 1737.

There is a very considerable quantity of documents (not part of this sale) which can be seen at the National Archive, Kew, London. A copy of a calendar of papers is available for a stamped self-addressed envelope.

RADCLIFFE, EARLS of DERWENTWATER

Sir Francis Radcliffe, Feudal Baron of Dilston, Northumberland, created (1658) Baron Tyndale, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley Earl of Derwentwater, d 1696 = Catherine dau and heir of Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, Lord of that Manor Northumberland

Francis, 2nd Earl, d 1705 = Mary Tudor, natural dau of CHARLES II, by Mrs Mary Davis

James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded 1716 when his estates were forfeited and granted to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital

Charles, self-styled Earl of Derwentwater



Radcliffe

Greenwich Hospital was based at the Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich, south-east London, from the reign of Charles II. It was designed and started by Sir Christopher Wren and completed by Sir John Vanburgh and Nicholas Hawksmoor. It is a baroque masterpiece and was described by Wren as 'one of the most sublime sights English architecture affords.' The Painted Hall by Sir James Thornhill is magnificent. The Naval College moved in 1998 and the buildings now form part of Greenwich University.