

ART. XIX.—*Extinct Cumberland Castles.* Part IV. By
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KIRKOSWALD CASTLE.

JOHN DENTON describes the lordship of Kirkoswald
(*Accompt*, p. 125) as comprising :—

Kirkoswald, New Staffoll or Staffle, Ravenwick, Harskeugh, Huddleskeugh, Little Croglin and Kabergh *alias* Langbergh, and all the lands and waste towards the east mountains from the river Eden on the west, and between Croglin Water on the north, and the little rill Dale Raghon beck on the south that divides it from Glassonby and Gamelsby.

He asserts (*ibid.*, p. 124) that it was originally parcel of the seignory of Adam, son of Sweine, and that it was "granted forth with a daughter to Trives, lord of Burgh," by whose daughter Ibria it came to Ranulf Engayne (see Pedigree A, these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., p. 52). But the assertion is absurd, because Adam, son of Swene or Suein, was a contemporary of Simon de Morvill, who married de Trivers' great-granddaughter (*Pipe Rolls, Victoria History*, i., p. 339).

On the contrary, it is stated elsewhere (N. & B., i., p. 266) that Robert de Trivers married a sister of Ranulf Meschin. At any rate Ranulf, lord of Cumberland,* gave to Robert de Trivers certain lands together with the

* Who became Earl of Chester and bade farewell to Cumberland immediately after the wreck of the White Ship, 1120 (Ferguson, *History of Cumberland*, p. 144).

custody of the forest of Cumberland, and those same lands remained at a later period in the possession of his descendant Hugh de Morvill (*Testa de Nevill, V.H., i., p. 421*). Subsequent records indicate that this original grant comprised not only the barony of Burgh, but also the manors of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.

For instance Ibria, daughter of Robert de Trivers, gave to the monks of Wetheral half a carucate of land in Little Croglin, which was a component part of Kirkoswald (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 187). And Ada Engayne, great-granddaughter of Robert de Trivers, gave Little Haresceugh, another component part of Kirkoswald, to Lanercost Priory (*ibid.*, p. 287).

In 1158 Simon de Morvill, husband of the said Ada Engayne, owed 50 marks for the land of Ralf Engayne (*Pipe Rolls, V.H., i., p. 339*), and in the following year he paid the money into the treasury (*ibid.*, p. 339). That land undoubtedly included Kirkoswald and Lazonby, because half a mark was paid for Kirkoswald, by or on behalf of (? Simon) de Morvill, in 13 Henry II., 1167 (*Pipe Rolls, V.H., p. 342*) and, as Chancellor Prescott has pointed out (*Wetherhal*, p. 187), Simon de Morvill was in actual possession of Lazonby in 1166 (12 Henry II.), when the sheriff granted him by the king's writ an abatement of 18s. 4d. in respect of that manor (*Pipe Rolls, V.H., i., p. 341*), and, in the following year, an abatement of 13s. 9d., made "while the same Simon lived," an expression which implies that Simon de Morvill died in 1167 (*ibid.*, p. 342).

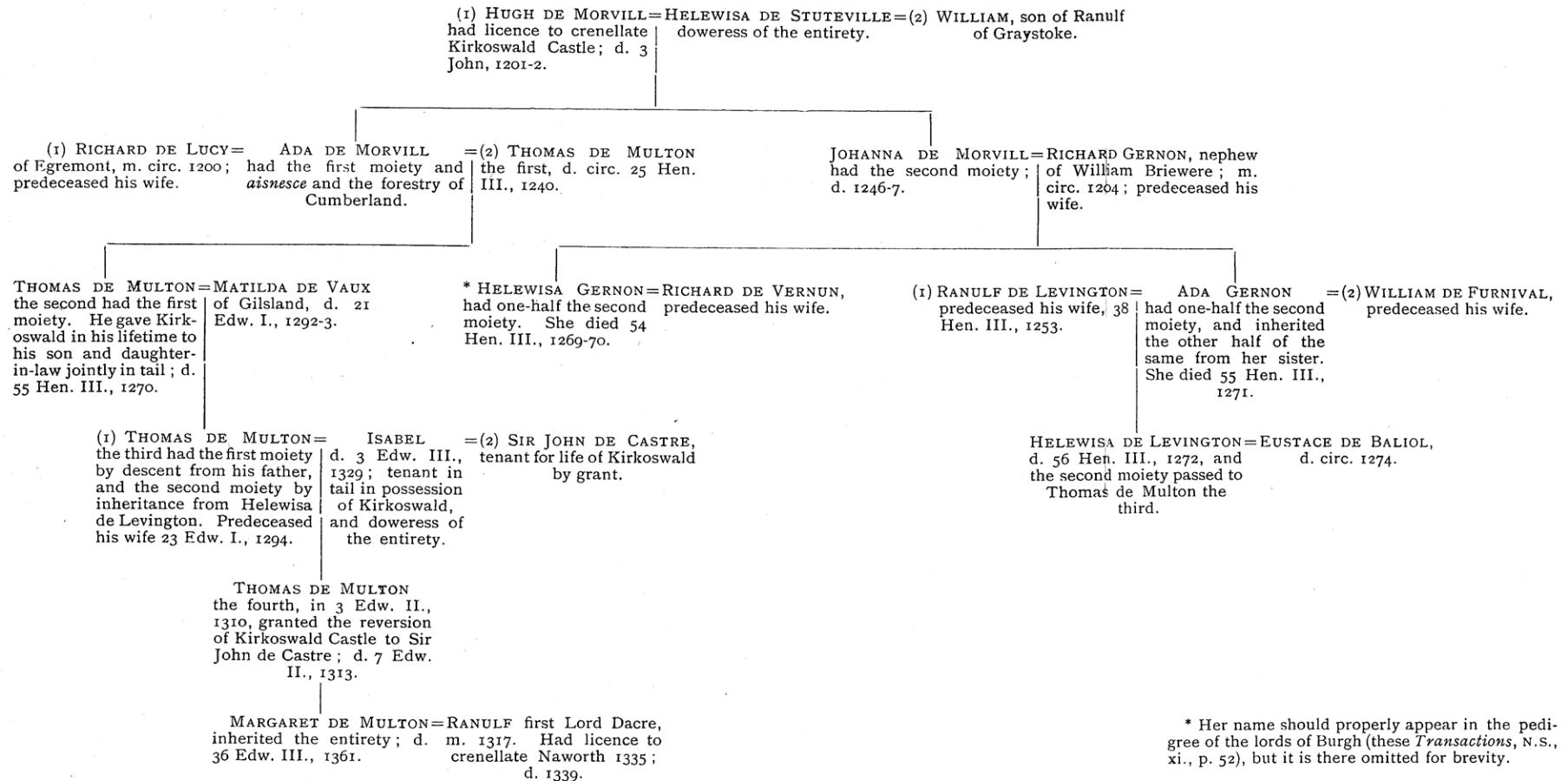
My object in citing these facts is to disprove Sir William Dugdale's statement (*Baronage, i., p. 612*) that Kirkoswald and Lazonby came to Simon's son Hugh de Morvill upon the latter's marriage with Helewisa de Stuteville. This Helewisa de Stuteville is frequently mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls*, and is identified by Chancellor Prescott (*op. cit.*, p. 188) with the daughter of Robert de Stuteville

and Helewisa his wife, who appear in Dugdale's pedigree (*Baronage*, i., p. 456), and according to Mr. Ragg (these *Transactions*, N.S., ix., p. 254) she was the widow of William de Lancaster, the second of that name, who died in 1184. In the first year of King John, 1199, Sir Hugh de Morvill made a payment to the king for certain privileges belonging to the Crown, during the continuance of Helewisa his wife in a secular habit, which she had apparently assumed meanwhile (*Rotuli de oblatiis*, 1 John, membrane 6).

Sir Hugh de Morvill (see pedigree appended), although the reputed possessor of a mansion at Burgh-upon-Sands, certainly resided at Kirkoswald, for in 1201 (2 John) he obtained licence to fortify his manor-house there, to enclose his woods, and to hold an annual fair and a weekly market (*Rot. Chartarum* 2 John, m. 9). In 1200 he owed two destriers for permission to marry his elder daughter Ada to Richard de Lucy of Egremont (*Pipe Rolls*, V.H., p. 386). He died very shortly afterwards, for in 1202 (4 John), a certain William Briewere (as to whom see Prescott, *op. cit.*, p. 190) rendered an account of 500 marks for having the custody of Johanna, the younger daughter of Hugh de Morvill, and all her inheritance which the said Hugh held *on the day he was dead*, and for the marriage of the said Johanna for the benefit of his nephew Richard Gernon, and for having the office of the forest which the said Hugh had, and for answering therefor to the king's chief forester (*Pipe Rolls*, V.H., i., p. 391). And in the same year Helewisa de Stuteville rendered an account of 60 marks that she might not be compelled to marry, and that if she wished to marry she might do so by the king's consent, and for having a right to dower (*ibid.*, p. 392).

Shortly afterwards, about the year 1204, there is an agreement between the said William Briewere and Helewisa de Stuteville regarding the admeasurement of her

The Manors of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.



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dower from Hugh de Morvill her late husband, namely, that William Briewere should quit claim to her the manors of Chircoswarde and Lesingbi, and that she should release and quit claim to him the manor of Hisale (Isel), and, regarding the knights, that she should retain the service of Roger de Bello Campo (Beauchamp) without division, and, against that, she should quit claim to William Briewere the services of Robert de Budecastre * (Bewcastle) and Richard de Niweton without division; and the remainder of the knights were to be divided by lot, so that Helewisa should have a third and William Briewere two thirds (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 57). Helewisa de Stuteville appears to have married a third time, for in 1209 Robert de Veteri Ponte (Vipont) accounted for a payment for having the marriage of Helewisa de Stuteville, widow of William, son of Ranulf, presumably of Graystoke (*Pipe Rolls, V.H.*, i., p. 406).

Subject as aforesaid the manors of Kirkoswald and Lazonby, whose names are always coupled together, were, like the barony of Burgh, divided into two equal moieties between Sir Hugh de Morvill's daughters, Ada the wife of Richard de Lucy of Egremont, and Johanna the wife of Richard Gernon, who, according to John Denton (*Accompt*, p. 71), lived at Downhall in Aikton parish,† for in 1204 Richard Gernon rendered an account of 600 marks for having Johanna the younger daughter, with the reasonable share of her father's land, saving nevertheless to Richard de Lucy and Ada his wife the reasonable share of the same land, together with the "aisnesce" (*aisnecia*—elder daughter's portion) and the forestry of the forest of Cumberland, which was not the subject of partition (*Pipe Rolls, V.H.*, i., p. 396).

* This Robert is said to have given the advowson of Bewcastle to the Priory of Carlisle. (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 477.)

† His daughter is called "Helewisa of Aikton" (*Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 150).

As to the first moiety of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.

Richard de Lucy left no male issue by Ada his wife, and she married secondly Thomas de Multon the first. Her share of Kirkoswald and Lazonby descended to their son Thomas de Multon the second called "Thomas de Multon of Gilsland." The latter in his lifetime gave the manor of Kirkoswald to his son Thomas de Multon the third and his wife Isabel in tail (see *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 3 Ed. III., p. 153), and the significance of that transaction will be presently noticed. It is important to observe that the said Isabel married secondly Sir John de Castre.

The reversion in fee simple still remained in the grantor Thomas de Multon the second, for the inquisition upon his death, on the Saturday before the Purification (Candlemas), 55 Hen. III., 1270-1, credits him with holding in chief a moiety of Kirkoswald with a moiety of its advowson, including Lazonby, of which one carucate was held by Sir Robert de la Ferete in free marriage (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 55 Hen. III., p. 246).

That reversion in fee simple descended in due course and by operation of law to his son Thomas de Multon the third, and his grandson Thomas de Multon the fourth.* On June 15th, 1310, Thomas de Multon the fourth, described as "of Gilsland," obtained licence to grant the reversion of the manor of Kirkoswald held in chief to John de Castre, who with Isabel his wife held it as her dower of the inheritance of the grantor (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 3 Edw. II., p. 233). Four years later Kirkoswald was burnt by the Scots (*Chronicle of Lanercost*, Bannatyne Club, p. 229). The said Isabel was at her death in 1329 seised in tail of the manor of Kirkoswald held of the king

* I ought to mention that my pedigree of de Multon follows John Denton (*Accompt*, p. 69), but the *Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem* contains an entry relating to a Thomas de Multon in 21 Edward I., and on the strength of that entry Nicolson and Burn (vol. ii., p. 218) and Chancellor Ferguson (*History of Cumberland*, p. 163) insert a generation between Thomas de Multon the second and my Thomas de Multon the third, who died 23 Edward I.

in chief, and the next heir in tail to Thomas and Isabel de Multon was Margaret de Multon [their grand-daughter], aged 26 years and more, who had married Ranulf de Dacre (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 3 Ed. III., p. 153).

Now, as this is very puzzling, I must explain that the grant to Sir John de Castre conferred an estate for his own life only, because there were no words of limitation. Isabel was merely tenant in tail in possession of the first moiety, and entitled to dower out of both moieties. The inheritance in fee simple remained in the grantor Thomas de Multon the fourth, descended at his death to Margaret, and upon Isabel's death at last became an estate in fee simple in possession, derived not from Isabel but from the said grantor.

The actual occupants of Kirkoswald Castle were therefore (1) Thomas de Multon the first, by virtue of his holding the *aisnesce*; (2) Thomas de Multon the third and Isabel his wife, as tenants in tail in possession; and probably (3) Margaret de Multon the wife of Ranulf de Dacre, who had the fee simple of the entirety in possession. The members of the alternate generations must have lived elsewhere, and I will later on make a suggestion about their place of residence.

As to the second moiety of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.

Johanna, younger daughter of Sir Hugh de Morvill, survived her husband Richard Gernon of Downhall, Aikton, and died in 1246-7 seised of the same moiety, which she held directly of King Henry III. by cornage, and left two daughters, namely, Helewisa the wife of Sir Richard de Wennun or Vernun, and Ada the wife of Sir Ranulf de Levington, who had already obtained from Johanna a grant *in maritagio* of 6 carucates of land in Kirkoswald and 3 carucates in Lazonby, to be held of the said Johanna by cornage (*Bain, Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 317).

Then there was a family dispute about the property, for at an assize of novel disseisin held at Kirkandrews in 1260, an inquiry was made whether Thomas de Multon the second* (owner of the first moiety) had unjustly disseised Richard de Vernun and Helewisa his wife of common pasture in Kirkoswald pertaining to their freehold in the said vill:—

Namely the grazing in a field called "Hungerhille" containing about sixty acres, wherein they had always been used to common after the corn and hay had been carried, until the said Thomas de Multon enclosed the said field with a ditch and kept them out. The court decided that they should recover seisin of their common by view of a jury, and Thomas de Multon, who did not appear, was in amercement, damages sixpence (Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, i., p. 432).

Helewisa, widow of Richard de Wernune, died in 1269-70 and the inquisition held on March 22nd, 54 Henry III., after her death, gives some particulars of the manor of Kirkoswald of which she enjoyed half the second moiety:—

She held at Kirkoswald in demesne 50 acres worth yearly 25 shillings, 33 bovates of land worth 79s. 6d. yearly and 16 acres of meadow worth 32s. yearly. The "farm" of the burgage† of Kirkoswald was worth half a mark yearly, the brewhouse thereof 4s. yearly, the bakehouse of the vill 2s. 6d. yearly, the stallage of the burgage 4s. yearly, the mill 50s. yearly, the fulling mill 1 mark. John de Staffol held freely the moiety of the vill of Staffol for 40d. yearly, Thomas de Bellocampo held freely two bovates, paying yearly 40d., William de Harlaxton held freely 40 acres, paying yearly one pound of cumin, and Hawysia de Langbergh and her parceners held freely half a carucate, paying yearly 40d.

A verdict was returned that the deceased held her lands

* Or Thomas de Multon the third if he was already in possession by grant from his father.

† Tenure in burgage occurs where the king or some other person is lord of an ancient borough, in which the tenements are held by payment of a rent *certain*, and is therefore a species of socage tenure. Littleton, section 162-3.

at Kirkoswald of the king *in capite*, paying him a yearly sum for cornage and making suit "at the county of Cumberland," and that her sister the lady Ada, widow of Sir Ralph de Levington, was her heir (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 516).

The said Ada, widow of Sir Ranulf or Ralph de Levington, thus became entitled to the entire second moiety of Kirkoswald and Lazonby, and died in the following year, 55 Henry III. (1271), when she is described as "late the wife of William de Furnival" and her only daughter Helewisa, wife of Sir Eustace de Baliol, aged 23, was her heir (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 55 Hen. III., p. 243).

Eustace de Baliol was abroad at the time, for on July 14th, 54 Hen. III. (1270), he was about to set out for the Holy Land in company with Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry III., and the king gave him leave to lease his manors at Levington and elsewhere for four years (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 518). On November 23rd, 1272, an inquisition was held at Carlisle regarding the lands held *in capite* by Helewisa, late the wife of Eustace de Baliol. Her lands comprised:—

A capital messuage at Kyrkoswald worth yearly 3s., there were in demesne 75½ acres each worth 6d., also 20 acres of meadow each worth 12d yearly, also the grazing of Rawenholme worth yearly 5s, and the free service of the "burgenses" there were worth yearly half a mark. Also from the bakery of the same . . . s 6d, from the brewery 5s yearly, from the fulling mill there 1 mark yearly, from the water mills there 4 marks yearly. There were 27 bovates worth 39s 6d yearly, the freeholders paid yearly 7s 3d. The moiety of the advowson of the church belonging to the said lady was worth 30 marks. She had certain land at Staffol worth yearly 46s 8d, with the land of Blundesfel or Blydelfeld (Blunderfield) in the same total, but she held those lands of Thomas de Beauchampe and John de Staffol respectively.

At Lasingby she had in demesne 15 acres each worth 6d, and 11 acres of meadow worth 11s 3d. There were 16 bovates worth yearly 25s 6d, the freeholders paid 4s yearly and the mill was worth 16s yearly.

The inquisition further states that :—

The said Helewisa de Levington held *in capite* the manor of Aikton, the moiety of the vill of Burgh upon Sands and the moiety of the vills of Kircoswald and Lasingbi for *half a barony* making suit to the county of Cumberland and paying 40s 3d cornage to the King, and Thomas de Multon was her heir in the said half of a barony (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 546).

Thomas de Multon the third grandson of Ada de Morvill was already in possession of the first moiety of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.

On January 15th, 1272-3, Eustace de Baliol re-appeared, and alleged that he had had issue by his said wife Helewisa born alive and baptized, and claimed an estate for life in her lands by the *curtesy of England* (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 1). But the heir was in possession and little resulted from this claim, because on December 3rd, 1274, Eustace was stated to be then dead (*ibid.*, p. 9).

As to the entirety of Kirkoswald and Lazonby.

John Denton states (*Accompt*, p. 124) that Thomas de Multon and John de Castre, who married his widow in Edward II's time, made additions to the castle, and the statement is borne out by Dr. Taylor (these *Transactions*, O.S. ii., p. 9) who considers that the two square towers on the southern face, which have evidently been connected by a curtain wall, are the remains of "a small Edwardian castle, that is a quadrilateral mural enclosure with projecting towers capping the angles," and that the edifice retained that character until it was altered by the Dacres. In the hands of the last named family the history of the castle becomes closely interwoven with that of the barony of Gilsland, so I will pass on to Humphrey Lord Dacre who died in 1485.

The inquisition held some eight months after his death describes the manor of Kirkoswald, within which were :—

A castle *newly built*, a dovecot within the same in ruins, two gardens, certain lands, a park with deer, the rent of free tenants, a rent of 9s 3d called *gavilgeld* * from divers burgages, a tenement at Band Harscogh, messuages at Kenerhugh, a corn mill, a fulling mill in ruins, and the advowson of the church of Kirkoswald taxed at 100s, and the said manor and castle were held of the King in chief by homage and fealty and paying for cornage to the exchequer of Carlisle 13s 4d. A cottage in Ravenwick Scales held of the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, service unknown, a tenement in Gilsland called Scallermanok (Scarrowmanwick) held of him as of the manor of Stafful, service unknown, and the manor of Lazonby, within which were rents of tenants at will some of whom held wastes on which they took clay for making earthen pots, and a wood called Baronwod (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 67).

It appears from the above extract that Humphrey Lord Dacre began the extensive alterations to Kirkoswald Castle, but according to John Denton (*Accompt*, p. 124), his son Thomas Lord Dacre, warden of the West Marches, who married the heiress of Graystoke and died in 1525, "did finish it and mote it about with great charge," and in 1517 the same Thomas Lord Dacre obtained licence "to impark 700 acres of land and wood called Baronwode in Englewoode forest in the lordship of Leysingby belonging to the said lord" (*Cal. of Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII., ii., part 2, p. 1131).

The story of Humphrey Lord Dacre's succession to Kirkoswald is a very complicated one. His father, Thomas Lord Dacre de Gilsland, whom I will call "the Propositus" (that is the person from whom descent was traced), died in 1457-8, and his *heir general* was his granddaughter Joan (see *pedigree of the Dacre family*, these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., p. 258). She had married Sir Richard Fiennes or Fenys of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, whom King Henry VI. immediately recognized as Lord Dacre in right of his wife, and whom I will for convenience

* Gavel, A.S. *gafol*, means a rent (Coke upon Littleton, 142 a).

call "Lord Dacre of the South," although he was not actually known by that title.

But the *heir male* of the Propositus was his son Ranulf or Ralph de Dacre, whom Henry VI. simultaneously summoned to Parliament by the title of "Ralph Dacre *de Gilsland*, knight," in order it is supposed to increase the number of his adherents in the House of Lords. Ralph de Dacre was in 1461 slain on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Towton, which placed Edward IV. upon the throne, and was after his death attainted for high treason. So was his brother Humphrey, then *heir male* of the Propositus, and the manors of Kirkoswald and Lazonby with other forfeited lands were, for the moment, granted to the said "Lord Dacre of the South" (*Cal. P.R.*, 1 Edw. IV., p. 140). Humphrey was soon restored to favour with Edward IV. In 1470 he received a grant for life of the office of master forester of Inglewood, when he is referred to as "the King's kinsman Humphrey Dacre knight, *Lord Dacre*" (*Cal. P.R.*, 9 Ed. IV., p. 183), and he appears to have obtained a promise that his attainder should be reversed. The legal effect of such reversal of attainder would have been to make him *heir male* under a certain entail created by the Propositus, and a violent dispute arose between Humphrey Dacre and Lord Dacre of the South concerning the title to the forfeited lands.

At last, on February 8th, 1473, "Sir Humphrey Dacre knight" presented a petition to the king in Parliament, praying *inter alia* that the act of attainder of November 4th, 1461, might be repealed, and that he might enjoy dignities and lands, and that the manors of Irthington, Lazonby, Kirkoswald and Burgh-upon-the-Sands might descend as in the said entail was directed, and the formal answer was returned *Soit fait comme il est désiré* (*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vi., p. 43).

On April 8th, 1473, King Edward IV. by consent of both claimants made a final award, by which the principal

title (Lord Dacre) of the Propositus and the precedence were allowed to Lord Dacre of the South, in right of his wife, the *heir general*, while the inferior title of "Lord Dacre of Gilsland" was awarded to the *heir male*, Sir Humphrey Dacre, knight, who was to hold that dignity to himself and the heirs male of the body of the Propositus. The manors of Irthington, Burgh-upon-the-Sands, and Lazonby, the advowson of the Priory of Lanercost, and all other lands and advowsons in Cumberland (including by implication Kirkoswald) were awarded to Humphrey Dacre, knight, as *heir male* of the Propositus.

But it is most important to observe that, on failure of heirs male, those manors were (as directed by the said entail) to descend to the *heir general* (*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, v., p. 317).

The same lands were again forfeited in 12 Elizabeth, 1569-70, upon the attainder of Leonard Dacre, who, with considerable show of reason, styled himself "Lord Dacre of Gilsland," but Lord William Howard, after very great difficulty, succeeded in obtaining possession of them.

In 1634 a failure of heirs male of the Propositus did actually occur upon the death of Randal Dacre, nephew of the said Leonard Dacre, and Francis (Lennard), then "Lord Dacre of the South," promptly asserted his claim to all the lands as *heir general* of the Propositus under the award of King Edward IV. But Lord William Howard was in possession, and recourse was had to a compromise, by which certain lands in Cumberland, including Kirkoswald Castle, were allotted to the said Francis (Lennard) Lord Dacre. His son Thomas (Lennard) Lord Dacre was on October 5th, 1674, created Earl of Sussex, having married on the previous 16th of May, when she was only 12 years old, the Lady Ann Fitzroy, reputed daughter of King Charles II., by Barbara *suo jure* duchess of Cleveland (Cokayne's *Peerage*). A note by Mr. William Gilpin, recorder of Carlisle, contained in John Denton's *Accompt*

(p. 124), states that the same Earl of Sussex was lord of the manor of Kirkoswald in 1687. He was very extravagant, sold Hurstmonceaux Castle, and his daughters, the ladies Barbara and Anne, parted with all their interest in the lordship and castle of Kirkoswald to Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall (N. & B., ii., p. 423), in whose descendant the property remains.

In thus tracing the title to Kirkoswald Castle and its surroundings, I have purposely gone into detail, because the county histories do not state precisely how and when they became vested for a period in the Dacres of the South.

Edmund Sandford, who wrote a manuscript history of Cumberland in Charles II's reign (*circa* 1675) had visited the castle before it was finally dismantled by Lord William Howard, and gives the following account of it (see our *Tract Series*, No. 4) :—

The great castle of Kirkoswald was once the fairest fabricks that ever eyes looked upon : The hall I have seen 100 yards (qy. feet) long : And the great portraiture of King Brute : lying in the end of the Roofe of this hall : And all his succeeding successors Kings of Great Britaine, portrait to the waste, their visage, hatts, feathers, garbs and habits in the Roofe of this hall : Now Translated to Naward Castle where they are placed in the Roofe of ye hall, and at the head thereof ; and a very faire ancient monument of the memory of the Kings of Great Britaine and in all England : And this castle was the Ancient pallace of the Lord Molton marrying the Lord Vaux his heir Lord of Naward and Gilsland, and afterward of the Last Lord Dacres : And now come by lineall discent to the Tresgallante the Earles of Sussex : and the Land adjoining and many braue parks and villages belonging therunto. In this Grand Castle I was *some sixty years agoe*, when there was many fair Toures : and Chambers : and Chapels : and in the east end, of one behinde the Altar ther was a Crucifix in the window with the portrait of Christ and the manner how he was crucified therupon : and a substantiall subsidy yeoman man Ther Asked me what picture That was, and I told him, the picture of Christ Crucified : and he said he never knew so much of Christ's Crucifying and his dolorous death and sufferings and pashion.

The above passage, quoted somewhat differently by Jefferson (*Leath Ward*, p. 275) and by Hutchinson (i., p. 206), is taken from the original manuscript included in vol. vi. of the Machell MSS., Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle. The mention of the Earl of Sussex shows that it cannot have been written earlier than 1674, when that title was created, and that Kirkoswald Castle cannot have been dismantled to any great extent earlier than 1614. It certainly belonged to Lord William Howard at the last mentioned date, as appears from his Household Books. A tradition, referred to by Grose (*Antiquities*, i., p. 94), reports that Lord William transferred the painted panels from the roof of the hall at Kirkoswald Castle to the hall of Naworth Castle, which he was then restoring. The latter hall was adorned with panels answering the description, but they were destroyed by fire in 1844.

The window of the hall at Kirkoswald Castle contained panes of glass on which were emblazoned the armorial bearings of the Dacres, with inscriptions around them, forming a genealogical record of the family. Lord William Howard has left a note of these inscriptions "taken out of * the hall window in the castle of Kirkoswald *mense Octobris* 1604" (*Household Books*, p. 514). It is believed that he placed many of the panes in his chapel at Naworth Castle, where they perished in the fire. The original window while intact gave a quaint but inaccurate account of the Dacre family, ending with "Thomas VI. married Elizabeth Graystocke, reigned XXX yeares. Further at God's pleasure." The last named Thomas Lord Dacre succeeded to the property in 1485, so 1515 is probably the date when the stained-glass window was inserted or rather completed.

The process of dismantling the castle was a gradual one. On June 28th, 1610, there was a grant to Sir William

* The expression may mean "copied from" or "removed from."

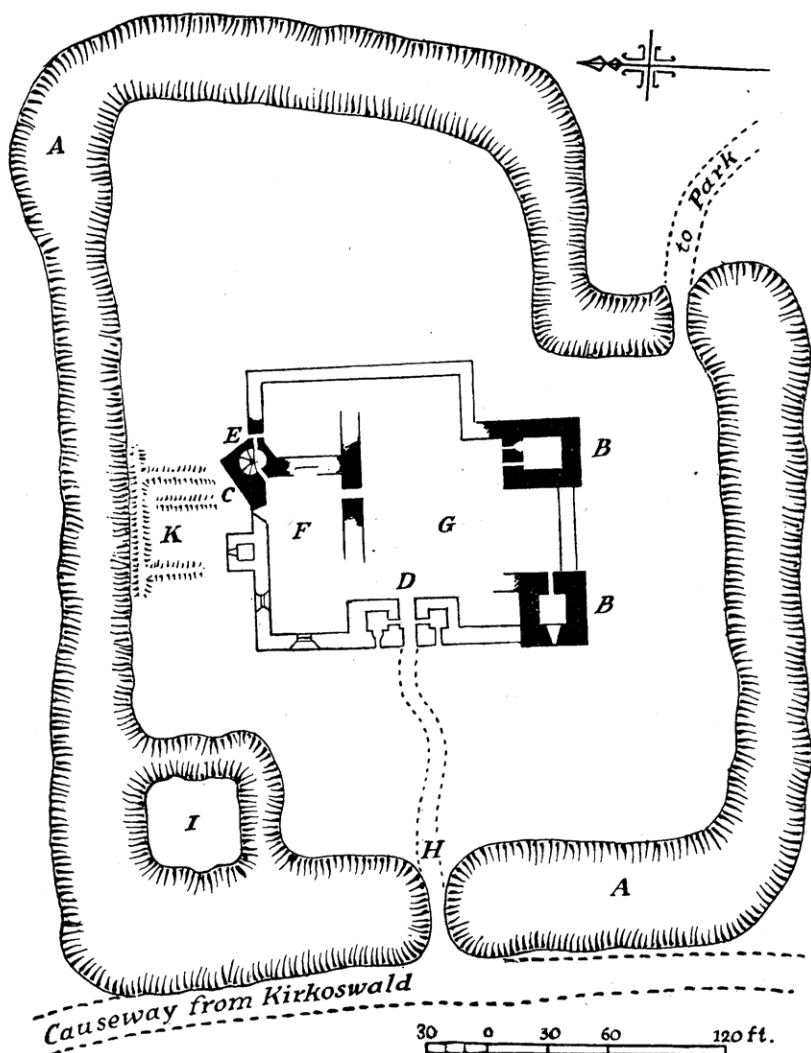
Anstruther of all the materials of the decayed castle of Kirkoswald, and a lease of the land upon which the castle stood, gardens, etc. (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, James I., 1610, p. 621). The editor of the *Household Books* infers (p. 133) that the demolition of the buildings was being actively prosecuted in 1620, and that their material was being used for the restoration of Naworth Castle. It was in the interval 1610-20 that Sandford paid his visit to Kirkoswald.

In December, 1633, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh paid Lord William Howard £3 for some stone taken from the castle (*Household Books*, p. 285), but in October, 1634, as a consequence I presume of the above-mentioned adverse claim by Lord Dacre of the South, Lord William Howard paid to the Sheriff of Cumberland five shillings, being one year's rent of the castle of Kirkoswald due at Michaelmas, 1634 (*ibid.*, p. 338), and a similar payment of two years rent was made in 1640 the year in which Lord William Howard died (*ibid.*, p. 363).

Kirkoswald Park was bounded north by the Ravenbeck, south by the Glassonby beck, west by the Eden, and east by Viol moor. The *Household Books* (p. 6) mention in 1612 the Old park and the Lodge park.

From the description of the castle, by the late Dr. M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., in these *Transactions*, o.s., ii., the following account has been abbreviated:—

The site, which is on slightly rising ground, presents no natural advantages as a defensive position. The approach is by an ancient causeway which runs parallel with and close to the counterscarp of the moat on its western border. The moat encompasses a level area of about one and three-quarter acres, nearly in the centre of which stands the fortress. The fosse is of a rectangular figure. In one direction it is 380 feet long in the other 300 feet, inside measurements. It has an average width of 30 or 40 feet, and might have had a depth of from 12 to 18 feet. It was supplied with water by a brook from the ponds in the park above. At the western angle of the moat there is an outwork or ravelin lying



KIRKOSWALD CASTLE :

AFTER DR. M. W. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

AA, Moat. BB, Vaulted Towers. C, Staircase Tower. D, Site of Gateway.
E, Postern Gate. F, Hall. G, Courtyard. H, Outer Gate and Drawbridge.
I, Outwork. K, Foundations of Walls.

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within the moat, provided with a ditch of its own. It is nearly square; the dimensions are 45 feet by 40 feet. It is on the same level as the inner enclosure, and the sides presented to the exterior are nearly flush with the lines of scarp of the main ditch. The function of this earth-work has been to flank the main entrance and drawbridge, which probably were placed where the gap now is, about the middle of the western side. There remain no traces of buildings of gatehouse or of gatehouse towers or of barbican, and there may have been none except the timber apparatus for the drawbridge. There has been no masonry along the edge of the moat; the defence has been by wooden stockading.

The plan of the castle seems to have been quadrangular, forming a square of about 150 feet, yet not regular nor complete, seeing that the eastern line re-enters at an angle at the southern corner leaving there a rectangular recess. Two towers cap the angles on the south face. They are nearly of the same size and pattern, and nearly square, 35 by 30 feet. They are about 50 feet apart, and set on nearly flush with the curtain wall which has connected them. The basement in each consists of a vaulted chamber, entered from the ward at the court level by a narrow doorway with a pointed arch and plainly chamfered; each is lighted with a single square-headed loop. In the interior the roofs are low, barrel-vaulted. The arches and walls are of goodly worked chiselled stones, exhibiting a great variety of mason marks. The tower which caps the eastern angle measures inside 16 feet by 15 feet, with its doorway and loop, both on the north side, opening into the ward. The chamber in the opposite tower is 19 feet by 13 feet, with its loophole opposite to the doorway and presenting to the exterior of the castle. The upper stories seem to have had some round-headed window openings. These towers are probably part of the original castle of the date of Edward II. The adjoining ward was probably occupied by the lower class of apartments, kitchen storehouses, and accommodation for the household retainers. On turning to the north side of the *enceinte*, there stands a tall slender tower, which constitutes the main feature of the ruins, tolerably entire, with its well laid ashlar of the red sandstone of the country excellently preserved.

It is 65 feet high, and with its battlements which are now gone it would have been three feet higher. It is four-sided and nearly square, at least the sides facing to the exterior are each about 14½ feet at the base, just above the massive plinth, on which it is founded. Half way up there is a course of masonry forming a string course, and there is another a little distance below the

parapet. The openings to the outside are of the nature of loops and small square-headed windows without decoration or mouldings. The tower is set on diagonally or diamond-wise against the wall of the *enceinte*, with rather more than half of it projecting buttress-like beyond the wall. This tower has been constructed solely with the object of carrying the winding staircase, which has given access to three stories of upper apartments. The three square-headed doorways placed one above the other, seen on one interior face, have each communicated with a mural gallery or corridor in the thickness of the cross and partition walls, of which a fragment remains 11 feet thick. The fourth small doorway above led to the roof and the battlements. At the foot of the tower there are two doorways entering upon the staircase, one triangular-headed on one face of the tower presenting to the court, and the principal one, with a good pointed arch, leading from a straight passage through the thickness of the outer wall, which is here 8 feet 3 inches thick. The inlet and outlet to this passage are by two pointed-arched and chamfered doorways, one directed to an inner apartment, the other having been in use as a postern to the moat and outer buildings. This side of the quadrangle has contained the range of the principal apartments of the castle, the hall, chapel and dining room, and on the upper stories suites of rooms for the lord and his chief guests. The great hall, which we are led to suppose was 100 feet in length, probably extended along the eastern face of the castle, with the dais at its northern end, and adjoining the dais the chapel.

We may consider the hall, and the buildings connected with it, and the staircase tower to have constituted the additions made to the castle about the year 1500.

Let us now turn to the western face or front of the *enceinte*. Amid the hillocks and hollows and heaps of grass-grown rubbish that encumber this side of the ruin, it is possible to indicate the site of the gateway as having consisted of an outer and inner gate flanked with turrets or tower-like buttresses. It was usual in the outer bailey, outside of the walls, to have the stabling, out-offices, and inferior apartments. The site of these may be traced in the foundations of the main walls and partitions covered by the turf, extending from the northern boundary of the castle to the scarp of the moat. It is possible that the road of approach to the castle gate from the drawbridge and the moat was sunken below the level of the ground, in the manner of a trench or covered way, so as to shelter the advance or retreat of the defenders. The depression in the ground suggests the idea.

IRTHINGTON CASTLE.

Where was the local habitation of the senior branch of the de Vaux family during the five generations that they continued lords of the barony of Gilsland? The question has never been satisfactorily answered. Hubert de Vallibus obtained seisin of the land formerly in the tenure of Gilles Bueth from Henry II. about the year 1157, when that and other territory was restored by Malcolm IV. of Scotland to the English King (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 65). Hubert and his immediate descendants held important positions locally, and it is highly probable that they had a mansion within the limits of their barony. Matilda de Vaux, the sole heiress of this branch of the family, married Thomas de Multon the second, and he made a grant *inter vivos* of Kirkoswald Castle to their son Thomas and their daughter-in-law Isabel, because, I suggest, Thomas de Multon the second resided in the mansion of the de Vauxs which belonged to his own wife. Again, Thomas de Multon the fourth made a similar grant *inter vivos* of Kirkoswald Castle to Sir John de Castre, second husband of the said Isabel, because, I again suggest, he himself continued to occupy the same mansion. He died in 1313, leaving a young daughter aged 13, who married Ranulf first Lord Dacre and in 1329 came into possession of Kirkoswald Castle.

When the same Ranulf Lord Dacre obtained licence in 1335 to crenellate Naworth, it was evidently his intention to make that stronghold the capital mansion of the barony of Gilsland, in place of the old manor house at Irthington, for the inquisition held in 1485 upon the death of Humphrey Lord Dacre shows that the latter had become utterly abandoned and the adjoining land had gone out of cultivation :—

The manor of Irthington, within which is the *site* of a certain manor, of no value in herbage or other profits, six score acres of demesne land waste and uncultivated, whereof each acre used to

be worth two pence and now nothing, because they lie thoroughly wasted by the destruction of the Scots. (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 1 Henry VII., p. 67).

Although the said inquisition treats the manor of Irthington as embracing the whole barony of Gilsland (compare the award of King Edward IV. cited above) yet the particular site referred to was at Irthington itself, for the inquisition immediately proceeds to mention waste messuages at other localities in the same parish, Camokhill, Little Cambok, and Hedeswod. Reginald Bainbrigge has left a note upon the subject :—

Between Castlesteads and Walltowne stands Irthinton upon Irthing, *ubi multa prisca castelli de Multonis rudera cernuntur* (these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., p. 365).

And John Denton writes (*Accompt*, p. 139) :—

The ancient capitall mansion house of Gilsland was at a place in Irthington parish called the Castlestead, where is as yet to be seen the ruins of the castle where Gill fil Bueth dwelt, and which Hubert Vaux had of the gift of Henry II. And it was called the manor of Irthington. The lords thereof suffered it to decay as a thing of rude edification, and of the ruins thereof built Naworth.

To prevent confusion, I will say at once that John Denton is not referring to Castlesteads in Walton parish, for, when Robert de Vaux endowed the new priory of Lanercost with the vill of Walton, its boundary is described as running "along the Irthing to the place where the Cambeck falls into the Irthing, and along the Cambeck to the sike which descends from the black oak on the road leading to Cumynencath" (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted by N. & B., ii., p. 481). The net was shot so as to include Castlesteads in the haul.

It is generally believed that the residence of the lords of Gilsland stood upon the Mote at Irthington village. A generation ago certain foundations were discovered in the farm-yard of the "Nook" which immediately adjoins the

Mote. They were popularly supposed to be those of the castle, but as no precise note of their character has been preserved, the antiquary must suspend his judgment until there occurs another opportunity of examining them.

There is another small motehill near Irthington Mill.

SOWERBY CASTLE.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, it is difficult to follow the history of the manor of Castle Sowerby. King Stephen had in 1136 granted the land of Carlisle to David of Scotland, whose son Henry, as earl of Cumberland, did homage for the same to the King of England. But in 1157 Malcolm IV., son of the said Earl Henry, ceded this land of Carlisle to Henry II. (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 41).

In 1186 Robert de Vaux owed King Henry II. the sum of £50 3s. 4d. of the rent of the castle of Sourebi for ten years past (*Pipe Rolls*, V.H., i., p. 360). The entry is interesting, as showing who was the king's tenant *in capite* after the cession of the territory by the Scots, and so revealing the fact that there was a castle in existence there. Robert de Vaux continued to owe rent for the same castle until the year before his death, 1193, when it was finally paid and he was quit (*ibid.*, p. 372).

On July 22nd, 1218, it was ordered that Robert de Ros should have possession of the manor of Sowerby, "which King John had given him until he should recover his land in Normandy" (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 122), and he continued to hold the king's demesne there in 1237 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 21 Hen. III., p. 199).

But on April 24th, 1242, in satisfaction of claims made by the Scots, the Sheriff of Cumberland was ordered to give seisin of certain manors namely, Langwathby, Salkeld, Scotby, Sowerby, and Carlatton, and of £60 of land in the manor of Penrith (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 26 Hen. III., p. 294) to Alexander II., who was to hold them for the annual rent of one "sore goshawk." The advowson of

Sowerby and a certain lime-kiln (*rogus*) in the same manor were reserved by Henry III. (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 26 Hen. III., p. 268).

On April 9th, 1257, there is a ratification of a grant by Alexander III., king of Scotland, to Margaret queen of Scots his consort, the king's (Henry III.'s) daughter, for her chamber, of the manor of Sowerby, which the said Alexander held of the king in chief, and which was within the metes of the forest of Engelwode; and there is a further grant that Margaret may enclose the waste belonging to the said manor without the covert of the forest, without assart, and bring it into cultivation, so that the hind with her fawn may pass freely in and out, saving to others their common in the said waste belonging to their tenements (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 41 Hen. III., p. 548).

On March 24th, 1292-3, an inquisition was held, and the Cumberland jury found that the heir of King Alexander III., in regard to Sowerby, was John de Baliol (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 156), and he did homage for the same (*ibid.*, p. 159). He appears to have considered that Henry III. had by implication divested himself of the advowson of the church of Castle Sowerby, although it had been expressly excepted from the original grant, for on April 20th, 1294, he made a presentation to the living (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 112).

In 1303 a certain Henry* is described as parson of Castle Sowerby (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 32 Ed. I., p. 203). He was probably the last "parson" or person clothed with the full rights of the benefice, for on April 4th, 1307, the King of England, out of devotion to Our Lady, and in consideration of the relics of Thomas the Martyr and other saints being in the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, and of the losses of the prior and convent by invasions and

* Henry de Rither, subdeacon, presented by the Bishop of Durham, grantee of the advowson from the King of Scotland, and dispensed with for three years' absence (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 346).

burnings of the Scots, granted to the said prior and convent the advowson of Sowerby so that they might appropriate it when it fell void (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 35 Edw. I., p. 516).

It may be taken for granted that Edward I. resumed possession of Sowerby on the first outbreak of war with Scotland.

The actual site of Sowerby Castle is not known, but it is referred to in a perambulation of Inglewood forest made in 28 Edward I., 1300, when the boundary was described as running—

to the place where Caldebeck falls into Caldewe, and so up stream to the place where Briggwat (some illegible words follow) . . . to Stainwath *below the castle of Soureby* and so by the metalled way to Mabilcross (these *Transactions*, N.S., v., p. 40).

The names Briggwat and Stainwath imply the existence of fords across the river.

This metalled way appears to be identical with an old track which still follows the western boundary of Sowerby parish. The vicar, Mr. Kennedy, tells me that it was formerly used as a "corpse-road." It leaves Newsham farmhouse at the head of Greystoke park, passing through some fields and a narrow strip of wood, to the south side of the church, where it is worn very hollow. The county map appended to Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, shows that it crossed the Gilcambon beck, not as it does at present near the church, but half a mile lower down at the point marked "fords" on the Ordnance Survey, and so went straight to Millhouse. Mr. F. H. M. Parker considers (these *Transactions*, N.S., v., p. 40) that Stainwath was this crossing of the Gilcambon beck, but it is an insignificant "wath" and I prefer to identify Stainwath with Millhouse, where there was a ford across the Caldew until the bridge was built in 1896. The same old track formerly skirted the eastern wall (traces of it remain) of Greystoke park and passed the traditional site of Mabel Cross, shown

on the large-scale Ordnance Survey; but at the beginning of the last century, the Duke of Norfolk added a strip of common to the park, so as to include within its pale the old track and the site of Mabel Cross. The latter was possibly one of the stone corpse-crosses on the common referred to by Hutchinson (i., p. 520). A further clue to the site of the castle is furnished by the name of "Castlehow," applied to a disused farmhouse, which so dominates the ford at Millhouse (assumed to be Stainwath) that the latter may be described as *below* it.

Adjacent to the farmhouse in question is the steep wooded hill from which it derives its name "Castlehow." Hutchinson mentions a tradition (i., p. 520) that it had been fortified with a palisade, and describes the cavity quarried upon its western face, which has given rise to a speculation that the hill had been used as a place of defence or retreat, but it is not necessary to conclude that the mediæval castle occupied its summit. It was at some distance from the church, for in 1191 the name Karkeserebi or Church Sowerby is used in contradistinction to Castle Sowerby (*Pipe Rolls, V.H.*, i., p. 369), and so I provisionally fix its site at or near the modern building known as Castlehow.

Castle How was one of the ten "Red-spear" tenements of Sowerby, the occupants of which held their land by the service of riding through the town of Penrith on the Tuesday following Whit Sunday and brandishing their spears. Some of these spears, nine feet in length, were until the 18th century preserved at residences in Sowerby parish (Hutchinson, i., p. 520). "Thackwood Nook" and "Redspears" near Raughton Head belonged to the same class of tenements.

The term Redspear is certainly connected with Rad-knight (A.S. *rād*, a riding, journey, and *cniht*, a servant), a retainer whose duty it was to serve as a mounted escort to his lord on his journeys. Bracton, who wrote towards

the close of Henry III.'s reign, speaks of tenants who are enfeoffed by the service of riding (*equitandi*) with their lord or lady, and are appropriately called Rodknights (Book ii., folio 36).

In the *Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman*, written by William Langland in 1362-99, the motley assembly at an inn comprises a Redyng-kyng which is yet another name for a Radknight (edition by Skeat, "A" Passus v., line 166 and note). The tenants of Castle How were further required to serve as jurors at the forest court, and were thereby exempted from all parish offices (Hutchinson, i., p. 520). The court was held on the feast of St. Barnabas (June 11th) beneath the shade of an ancient tree known as the "Court thorn" (Hutchinson, i., p. 504). The jury for the north-west portion of Inglewood forest were sworn in the morning with the Chamberlain of Carlisle as foreman, and the jury for the south-east portion in the afternoon with the bailiff of Penrith as foreman (Whellan, p. 556).

On the right-hand margin of the high road leading from Low Hesket to High Hesket is a stone table which is said to mark the spot where the old tree grew. It is apparently a modern structure, measuring 14½ feet long, four wide, and two high, and is covered with three heavy slabs. On the top is an opening 15 inches square through which, within my recollection, grew a small thorn, possibly an offshoot from the ancient tree.

LINSTOCK CASTLE.

Early mention of Linstock occurs in the *Testa de Nevill* in 1212 (*V.H.*, i., p. 422) :—

King Henry, grandfather of Henry the King's father, gave to Walter, formerly his chaplain, Linstoc and Karleton, by rendering annually for cornage 37s 4d. The aforesaid Walter, by the desire and permission of the King, took the religious habit in the Priory of St. Mary of Carlisle, and by the desire and assent of the afore-

said King Henry he gave all the aforesaid land to the aforesaid religious house, in pure and perpetual alms, by the aforesaid service. The aforesaid service was pardoned to the religious men of the aforesaid house by the charters of the King's predecessors.

It has been frequently stated that the said Walter, who thus obtained Linstock from Henry I. and gave it to the priory of Carlisle when he became an inmate of that house, is identical with Walter the second prior, but that is hardly probable (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 486). The sum of 37s. 4d., originally reserved for cornage, tallies in amount with the like sum for *notegild*, pardoned by the king's writ to the canons of Carlisle in 1158 (*Pipe Rolls*, V.H., i., p. 338; Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 486). Carleton here mentioned is not part of Linstock, but lies a mile south-east of Harraby Hill and must not be confused with Carlatton in Eskdale Ward.

Chancellor Prescott has expressed an opinion (*Wetherhal*, p. 436) that the priory of Carlisle was founded by Henry I. about the year 1123. Ten years later, Athelwold or Adelulf, another of the same king's chaplains and prior of Nostell in Yorkshire, was consecrated first bishop of Carlisle. It is stated that he changed the constitution of the priory by transforming it from a house of secular canons into a house of regular canons of the rule of St. Augustine, of which order he was himself a member. It is also stated, though without proof, that he became prior of Carlisle. At any rate under his auspices the priory was raised to the dignity of a cathedral chapter (the only cathedral chapter of *regular* canons in England), and formed a single ecclesiastical corporation with the bishop at its head (V.H., ii., p. 131).

So intimate in fact was the connexion between bishop and prior that they held all the church lands in common and no partition was made until Gualo, the Papal legate who crowned Henry III., allotted Linstock to the bishop (N. & B., ii., p. 453). At that period, and perhaps long

previously, the mansion-house or castle of Linstock was the episcopal residence; but in 1230 (14 Henry III.) bishop Walter Malclerk obtained a grant of the manor of Dalston. Its capital messuage at Rose offered attractions which Linstock did not possess, and after the close of Edward I.'s reign the latter sank into insignificance.

Linstock was a barony in itself. It is described by John Denton (*Accompt*, p. 156) as bounded by the river Eden and the Brunskeugh * beck, and comprising Linstock, Crosby, Walby, Rickerby, and Newby. With regard to the last-named place he is in error, as I shall presently explain. The comparative importance of Crosby may be judged by the circumstance that the whole barony is sometimes referred to as "the manor of Crosby."

There is a fallacy, of which it is difficult at the present day to divest one's mind, namely, that the mediæval manor was a continuous area compressed within the belt of its carefully described boundary, and that the freehold and customary tenements, which it comprised, were specific plots of land each contained within a ring fence. That was certainly not always the case. The country gentleman's seat, surrounded by ornamental grounds and leased farms, was a thing as yet undreamed of, and *intermixed* ownership of land was the familiar feature of ancient tenure. I will take the manor of Crosby as an example.

When the great inquisition concerning the lands of Mr. Leonard Dacre was held at Carlisle in 1588, it was found that there were a number of ancient tenements belonging to the barony of Gilsland, but forming in effect a little manor, situate within the bishop's barony of Linstock. The jury returned a verdict as follows:—

MANERIUM DE.CROSBY.

The amount of Lord's rents 74s. 4d.

Memorand. There are no woods, commons, or pastures, properly belonging to this mannor, for that it is not allowed to be a mannor

* Now Brunstock, formerly Brunscaithe and Brunskeith.

but a hamlet, lying within the bishop of Carlisle his barony or manor of Crosby; and the tenants have common of pasture and turbary within the commons and wastes of the said baronie. Yet it appeareth, by an inquisition taken of the premisses in the 31st year of her ma'ties reigne, that the same should be a mannor.

Hutchinson states (ii., p. 575) that there were within the barony of Crosby about 20 customary tenements held under the Earl of Carlisle, and nearly the like number under John Mitchinson of Carlisle, but he does not explain the history of the latter group of tenements.

Walby, a petty manor of the barony of Linstock, derives its name from the adjacent Roman Wall.

Rickerby was held by the de Tilliols of Scaleby in 1246 "of the prior of Carlisle," and in 1434 "of the manor of Linstock" (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 31 Hen. III., p. 28, and 13 Hen. VI., p. 159).

The long dispute between bishop and prior as to the partition of the church lands was not actually concluded until 1249. The ordnance map marks a farmhouse called "Castleshields," * which undoubtedly derives its name from Linstock Castle, for the dotted line, drawn from the mouth of the Powmaughan beck to a point opposite the outfall of a little stream at "Edengrove," shows that it still forms part of Crosby, though detached from it by the shifting of the Eden. The old river-course is still discernible.

Now as to Newby, John Denton has collected (*Accompt*, p. 157), some particulars concerning a place of that name, but a comparison of those particulars with other statements, which he makes at pages 75 and 135 in our *Tract Series* edition of the same *Accompt*, shows that he is confusing Newby beneath Carlisle † with Newby in the parish of Irthington. Chancellor Prescott (*Wetherhal*, p.

* On the opposite (left) bank of Eden as it now runs.

† i.e. Newby West and Newby Cross in the parish of St. Mary 2½ miles south-west of Carlisle.

175*n.*) verifies the said particulars, by reference to the manuscript Register of the Abbey of Holm Cultram, and states in effect that "Richard son of Richard son of Trute," who is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* of 1195 (*V.H.*, i., p. 376), conceded Newby *in the barony of Linstock* to Reginald de Karlel (Carlisle) on his paying 10*s.* rent and 16*s.* cornage (*MS.*, p. 22); that Reginald granted Newby to the abbey of Holme Cultram, the same terms being specified; that Margaret, wife of Robert de Wathepol (Wampool), daughter and heiress of the said "Richard, son of Richard son of Trute," released her rights in Newby, which her father had conceded (*MS.*, p. 23) and that those grants were confirmed by Bishop Walter (*MS.*, p. 24) and other bishops of Carlisle, *who were lords of the barony* (of Linstock).

But if, as I take it, the words I have italicized do not occur in the original manuscript, but are merely added to explain John Denton's account, I respectfully submit that it is open to question whether the above mentioned concession of land relates at all to Newby in the parish of Irthington. That locality is frequently referred to in the *Registrum de Wetherhal*, and Chancellor Prescott has noted certain gifts of land as tending to show that it at one time formed parcel of the barony of Linstock.

Shortly before the year 1195 Anselm de Newby gave to the monks of Wetheral, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, a toft in Newby with a croft adjoining, which Elyas formerly held, "together with 15½ acres of land which make two bovates in the same vill" (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, pp. 238, 239). Elias, Seneschal (*senescallus*) of Gilsland, was a witness to the conveyance, but I will not lay stress upon that fact. The same Anselm de Newby, about the same date, gave to the monks of Wetheral another mesuage in Newby with toft and croft, which Roger, son of Elwin held of him (*ibid.*, p. 242).

But it is very significant that about the year 1214,

Robert de Vallibus the younger, who was then lord of the barony of *Gilsland*, confirmed to the monks of Wetheral certain gifts of land, which had been made to them, namely, a messuage with a croft, and half a carucate of land in Newby, including apparently Anselm's gifts (*ibid.*, p. 305).

Again Richard de Newby, son of the said Anselm, granted some years later to the same monks two bovates of land in Newby, which Norman, chaplain of Crosby, formerly held (*ibid.*, p. 240). The concluding words do not imply that the lands so granted lay in the barony of Crosby or Linstock. It is probable that they were situate geographically in the barony of Gilsland, because, as has been noticed in these *Transactions*, N.S., viii., p. 348, the dean and chapter of Carlisle, as lords of the manor of Wetheral, to this very day derive customary rents from land at Newby, which is intermixed with that belonging to the barony of Gilsland.

The manor of Newby must always have formed part of the barony of Gilsland, because it is distinctly severed from the barony of Linstock by an ancient rampart of earth, known as the "Bishop's Dike," described by our President in these *Transactions*, O.S., xiv., p. 144. The above considerations lead me to the conclusion that the ancient barony of Linstock comprised the manors of Linstock, Crosby, Walby, and Rickerby only.

The bovaté contained as much land as the slow *ox-drawn* plough could conveniently traverse in the year, and varied according to the size of its component acre-strips and the nature of the soil, but Chancellor Prescott shows reason for believing that, at this particular time and place, eight reputed acres made one bovaté, and eight bovates made one carucate (*Wetherhal*, p. 121). To every such calculation of land-measure must be added that hackneyed qualifying phrase—"more or less."

It is interesting to note, by the way, that a croft and

toft and two bovates seem to have formed the normal holding in the common field of Newby, though the same person sometimes enjoyed more than one such tenement. Compare Anselm de Newby's said gift (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 238) with his son Richard's said gift of two bovates in Newby (*ibid.*, p. 240), and with Walter de Newby's conveyance (*ibid.*, p. 243), made between 1239 and 1247, of a toft and croft in the vill of Newby and 16 acres in the territory of Newby, which Richard, son of Peter, formerly held of the grantor, one acre *in holmo* (Newby Holm is in Gilsland) and half an acre in Garbrades (probably the designation of a group of half-acre strips) which the grantor formerly held in demesne (*in dominico meo*). Compare also the quit-claim of Walter, janitor of Wetheral (*ibid.*, p. 164), made to the monks in 1239, of a toft and croft and two bovates in the territory of Newby, which he had purchased from Richard de Newby.

Linstock having been granted in pure and perpetual alms (*in puram et perpetuam elemosinam*), as the phrase goes, was held in mortmain, the dead hand of the church. It should rather be called the living hand, because the priory, as a corporation aggregate, and the bishop, as a corporation sole, never died, but, like the king, enjoyed a perennial existence, and were free from the vexatious *inquisitio post mortem*, by which the lay lords were harassed, and free from all temporal service. As a consequence, the State Papers contain little mention of Linstock, and it is necessary to turn for information on the subject to the episcopal and monastic archives.

In 1292 Radulf Irton, bishop of Carlisle, arrived at Linstock, on his return from a meeting of Parliament in London. Fatigued by his long journey through deep snow, he partook of a hearty meal and retired to rest, but in his sleep he broke a blood vessel and died (*Chronicon de Lanercost*, Bannatyne Club, p. 144). In April, 1294, his successor, Bishop Halton, entertained, at his castle of

Linstock, Johannes Romanus, archbishop of York, when the latter was on his way to visit his manor of Extildesham, that is to say, Hexham (*Bishop Halton's Register*, ed. W. N. Thompson, p. 6).

In March, 1307, Edward I., who had spent the winter at Lanercost Priory, held a Parliament at Carlisle, and then, accompanied by his queen and court, proceeded to Linstock Castle, where he was entertained for six days by Bishop Halton.

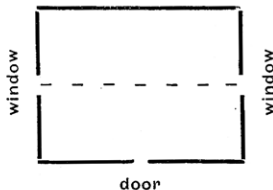
A drawing of the exterior of the "castle," as it appeared at the end of the eighteenth century, will be found in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, i., p. 63, and Jefferson (*Carlisle*, p. 396) gives the following description of its internal arrangement :—

Of this once distinguished mansion little now remains but the square tower or peel-house. It consists of four apartments. That on the ground floor is vaulted, and is lighted by one narrow window at the western end ;* and has no communication with the upper chambers. The apartment on the first floor, which, like the vaulted chamber beneath, occupies the whole area of the building, is converted into a modern parlour, and from it, by a flight of stone stairs formed in the thickness of the wall, there is an ascent to the second floor, which is divided, and forms two commodious apartments. The castle was repaired and modern windows inserted in 1768 and is now used, with some additional buildings, as a farm house.

DRAWDYKES CASTLE.

The little that is recorded concerning this castle does

* There is a corresponding window at the eastern end, Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, communicating observations on a recent visit, adds : "The basement vault is rather curious ; the vaulting is as it were one arch (pointed) running the whole width of the building, with a window, deep set in the thick wall, at each end, and an arched door in the front of the building. The dotted line represents the apex of the ceiling. The staircase is in the thickness of the walls, but it does not communicate with the basement."



not remove the obscurity which surrounds its origin. The building now known as "Drawdykes Castle" stands three-quarters of a mile west of Linstock Castle. Hutchinson, who is practically the only authority on the subject, makes the following statements (ii., p. 581) with regard to it :—

Drawdykes castle was a *capital messuage* of the ancient family of Aglionby of Aglionby, and amongst their earliest possessions in this country.

And he adds a note :—

There was formerly a very old castle at Drawdykes, situate where the present mansion now stands After the Aglionby family withdrew themselves into Carlisle from the place of their first settlement [*i.e.*, the township of Aglionby in Warwick parish] which still retains their name, they frequently resided at the ancient castle of Drawdykes, the greatest part of which was taken down in the last century [he wrote in 1794] and rebuilt* in its present form by John Aglionby, the then Recorder of Carlisle, who placed the three remarkable stone busts upon the battlement. The remaining part of the castle was taken down about 30 years ago, when the present farmhouse was built.

For ecclesiastical purposes Drawdykes Castle is included in the parish of Stanwix, and Hutchinson makes some further remarks which may serve as a clue in ascertaining what was the precise *status* of the castle in regard to adjacent manors. He says :—

The register of Stanwix shows the birth and marriages of several of the Aglionbys, but they seem always to have been buried in the ancient vault of the family in the old church of St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle, from whence the monumental stones and armorial bearings were removed when that church was rebuilt some years ago. The Drawdykes estate is toll free of the City of Carlisle, a right sometimes interrupted by the mayor and corporation, and finally tried, and decided in favour of the exemption from toll, at the assizes, 1775. It also pays a prescription of 3s 4d to the Vicar of Stanwix in lieu of tithes.

* In 1676 (Jefferson, *Carlisle*, p. 397) The busts are modern ones.

There was an ancient link connecting the parishes of Stanwix and St. Cuthbert, because it is stated that the above-named Walter, chaplain to Henry I., gave to the priory of Carlisle "the churches and rectories of St. Cuthbert in Carlisle and Staynwiggs (Stanwix), which the king had given him" (John Denton, *Accompt*, p. 97, and *V.H.*, i., p. 136).

The Aglionbys possessed other property in the immediate vicinity of Drawdykes, for Nicolson and Burn say (ii., p. 454) :—

Terraby and Houghton came anciently by marriage to the Aglionbys, who were lords thereof for several generations, until John Aglionby esquire exchanged the same with Sir John Lowther baronet,* who again exchanged the same with Christopher Dalston esquire for the manor of Melkinthorp in Westmoreland, whose heir general, Sir William Dalston, Knight, sold the same, about the year 1764, to the tenants.

The manor of Tarraby was still in Mr. Aglionby's possession in 1688 (Lysons, p. 158, on the authority of the Thomas Denton manuscript).

Tarraby and Houghton are townships of Stanwix parish, separated from Linstock by the Brunstock beck. Houghton, like Scaleby, was anciently held by the de Tilliols (and families claiming through them) of the Crown (N. & B., ii., p. 457); and in 1278 it gave its name to a barony of Houghton (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 37). Tarraby, if I am not mistaken, was a sub-manor of Houghton, and Drawdykes Castle may possibly have been its capital messuage, for it is included in the township of Tarraby. I cannot carry the matter further, because the evidence, if any, must be sought for in documents to which I have not access.

* Created Viscount Lonsdale, 28th May, 1696.



INSCRIBED STONE AT DRAWDYKES CASTLE.

(Drawn by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.)

NOTE BY MRS. T. H. HODGSON.

The inscribed stones at Drawdykes Castle are not without interest. On the north front of the building, above the top middle window, is a coat of arms, with the date 1676. The arms are those of Aglionby as given in Lysons' *Cumberland*: argent, two bars, and in chief three martlets, sable.

Another stone built into the wall of the south face of the tower, about 6 feet from the ground, is Roman, with an inscription in memory of Martius Troianus, figured in Dr. Bruce's Handbook to the Roman Wall. It is noticed by Camden as being "in the house of *Thomas Aglionby* near the Citadel." Horsley quotes this, but says it is "now built up in the back wall of the house at Drawdikes," which again tends to show that the tower as at present standing was entirely rebuilt by John Aglionby in 1676. The walls are from 3 to 4 feet thick, and show no particular sign of early work. I saw no vaulting, and no trace of loop holes or of earlier windows, but I think the front door was originally in the middle, where there is now a window, and that the side window has been opened down to the ground to form a door into the staircase, a fine one with heavy bannisters filling the north-west angle of the tower. Mrs. Milbourn, the tenant's wife, tells me that having occasion to move a flagstone in the recess of one of the windows, they saw another flagstone beneath it, which I think might indicate the foundations of an earlier and thicker wall, countenancing the tradition of an old pele tower.

A blocked-up doorway in the west wall, under the staircase, must have led either into some western buildings or into the garden. The modern buildings abut on it, and are so much lined with plaster that it is not easy to decide whether the wall was originally an outer one or not, but there are unmistakable signs of a gabled roof at a higher level than the present one. In the new building, and nearly but not exactly above the blocked-up doorway, there is another inscribed stone of which an illustration is given. It reads quite clearly: *ALANI DE PENITONA*,* and these letters are deeply incised. The letters B and C K above and below are wholly different, left out by making a shallow rectangular cutting round them, and are probably much later. It is

* Alan de Pennington, mayor of Carlisle, 1287, died 1291 or 1292, leaving lands in Cumbresdale and Carlisle (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 181). The Rev. John Maughan (these *Transactions*, O.S., i., p. 94) mentions also that he lent money to Edward I. in 1282 for war in Wales.—ED.

difficult to say what the stone is or how it came here, but John Aglionby seems to have brought stones from Carlisle to the Nunnery, just as he brought the Roman stone to Drawdykes, so that it is quite possible that he may have placed it here, perhaps before the doorway below it existed.

The following are castles in name only.

LAZON CASTLE.

Lazon Castle, shown on the map of Hayton manor, made in 1710 (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 43), is a steep hill overgrown with trees, flanked on the north by "Long moss," and on the south by the precipitous bank of the river Cairn, but it exhibits no traces of foundations or earthworks. It is situate at a point where the bounds of Carlatton, Cumwhitton, and Hayton are in contact. Its name may be compared with Lazonby, formerly Leisingebi, and I suggest that it may have been the "castle" or natural point of vantage to which the herdsman of the adjacent commons betook themselves when they were surprised by Scottish raiders. A neighbouring locality is called "North Scales," and I cannot help thinking that many "castle-hills" and "castle-hows," though possibly very ancient strongholds, would never have retained their name had they not been put to such temporary use in modern times.

TOPPIN CASTLE.

Toppin, or Topping Castle, is a farm house on level ground near How Mill railway station. It is not marked upon the said map of Hayton manor, but it stands upon the allotment thereon numbered 33, close to the edge of what was formerly Hayton common. Neither is it mentioned in the parish register until 1790, when it was inhabited by John Harding, a tailor (these *Transactions*, O.S., iv., p. 432). A similar name occurs in an obscure

and mutilated passage of Leland's *Itinerary* (3rd edition, vii., part 1, p. 55), but it seems impossible that it can refer to this locality :—

Within a quarter of a mile of Carlisle, twenty years ago, was taken up pipes of an old conduit, whose head by likelihood called Tuppington Castle.

Our president, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., informs me that he had always heard that the present castellated buildings were erected by Mr. George Head in the nineteenth century.

SEBERGHAM CASTLE.

This is the name borne by a farm house, standing upon enclosed common two miles north-west of Sebergham village. Nicolson and Burn do not notice it, but Hutchinson (ii., p. 412), says :—" A farm house, belonging to Sir Henry Fletcher, attracts notice from its being castellated." When the Lysons wrote in 1816, the townships of the parish were " Sebergham Castle " and " Sebergham Church," but their old names were " High bound " and " Low bound " respectively (Hutchinson, ii., p. 412). I learn from enquiry that the house in question was formerly known as " Colerigg Hall," and that its modern castellated front is the cause of its having acquired the name of " Sebergham Castle." It is significant that the three last described localities are respectively situate upon the waste of the manor, and from that circumstance cannot belong to the category of mediæval castles.

In writing this article I have derived much assistance from the *Register of Wetherhal* by Chancellor Prescott, whose great research is therein less apparent because his information is compressed into disjointed notes. I am also indebted to Mrs. T. H. Hodgson for kindly adding notes to my account of Linstock and Drawdykes Castles.