

ART. V.—*The Eastern Fells.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.
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THE villages of Castlecarrock, Cumrew, Croglin and Renwick nestle in the fellside, along the old track leading from Brampton to Appleby. This paper contains the early history of those villages, except Croglin, which will be the subject of a separate article.

CASTLECARROCK.

Eustace de Vallibus, a relation of the chief lord of Gilsland, was mesne lord of Castlecarrock, for he gave a carucate of land at that place to Lanercost Priory, about the period of its foundation, 1169 (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted Nicolson and Burn, ii, 497). Subsequent lords of the manor bore the surname "de Castlecarrock."

The name of Gamel de Castlecarrock occurs in 1160-70 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 82).

Robert de Castlecarrock is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1209 and following years. He is styled "knight" in a charter of 1225-30 (*Wetherhal*, p. 103). Robert de Castlecarrock was appointed justice of assize of novel disseisin at Carlisle in 1229, and justice to deliver Appleby gaol in 1232 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13-16 Hen. III, pp. 303 and 512).

He was succeeded by Robert, son of Robert de Castlecarrock, mentioned in the Register of Lanercost (*Wetherhal*, p. 103, note). It was perhaps the younger Robert, who, about 1236-9, gave to the monks of Wetheral the perpetual right of taking, from his manor, stone for making lime, and common pasture for their horses and oxen employed in removing it (*ibid.*, p. 237). Walter de Stafford was parson of Castlecarrock about that

period (*ibid.*, p. 345). Robert de Castlecarrock, knight, reported on the condition of Carlisle castle in 1255 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 391). *Dominus* Robert de Castlecarrock and *Richard his son* were witnesses to a charter, about the middle of the century (*Wetherhal*, p. 275).

Alexander, king of Scots, desired safe conduct, in 1262, for Richard de Castlecarrock, his bailiff in Cumberland, whom he was sending to the court of the king of England, in a case there pending (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 454). Richard witnessed a charter dated June 29th, 1271 (*Wetherhal*, p. 307), and, on December 27th of the same year, was exempted for life from being made sheriff against his will (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 56 Hen. III, p. 612).

In 1277, Robert de Castlecarrock, *son and heir of Richard*, calls the first-mentioned Robert *proavus meus*, "my great grandfather" (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 103). He married Christiana, daughter of Adam de Crokedayk the elder. In 1293, Walter de Bampton made a presentation to the rectory of Kirkbampton, in right of Robert, *son and heir of Robert de Castlecarrock* (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 210); and in 1295, the *heir of Robert de Castlecarrock* held £20 of land at Castlecarrock of Thomas de Multon, by service of one-seventh of a knight's fee (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 23 Edw. I, p. 186). Robert, junior, probably died young, for there is no doubt that the mesne manor eventually descended to the three daughters of Robert and Christiana, namely, Johanna, wife of Thomas de Newbiggin, Christiana, wife of Michael de Appleby, and Margery, wife of William de Eaglesfield, their heirs and assigns. *Dominus* Stephen was rector of Castlecarrock in 1300 (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, 121).

In 1312, the Prior and Convent of Carlisle presented Robert de Helpston, acolite, as rector (*ibid.*, ii, 66), and he was instituted, saving to the Prior and Convent a "yearly pension of two shillings, due and of old time

accustomed." The pension is noticed in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, 1291-2. On February 17th, 1330, the escheator was ordered to take into the king's hand the lands of Johanna de Castlecarrock, deceased, tenant in chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. iv, p. 163). Her land at Castlecarrock was held, not in chief, but of Ranulf de Dacre, by service of doing suit, every three weeks, at his court of Irthington, and of rendering payment for puture of the king's serjeants in Cumberland (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 4 Edw. III, p. 242).

The Prior and Convent, in 1346, presented John de Beghokirk (Bassenthwaite), to the vacant living of Castlecarrock. There is a record in 1353-4 (*F.F.* no. 267*), that Elena, widow of Robert de Castlecarrock (probably the younger of that name), held some land in dower.

In the same year, William de Dacre, knight, purchased one-sixth of the mesne manor from the heirs of Johanna de Castlecarrock (*F.F.* no. 266). Adam, rector of Castlecarrock in 1356, was a leper, and the people were afraid to go to church.

In 1380, Thomas de Carlton, rector of Castlecarrock, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel, and gave his book called *Placebo Dirige* (the office of the dead), to his executor, Thomas de Hayton, vicar of Edenhal (*Test. Karl.*, p. 146). His successor was John Colt, and it is interesting to note that a certain John Colt and Agnes his wife held land at Castlecarrock in 1301-2 (*F.F.* no. 164).

In 1431-2, Thomas de Dacre and Philippa his wife had acquired a moiety of the mesne manor of Castlecarrock and also Brackenthwaite (*F.F.* no. 363). The latter was a small manor situate within Castlecarrock. Robert de Brackenthwaite is mentioned in 1236-40, and Richard de Brackenthwaite about 1290 (*Wetherhal*, pp.

* *Cal. Feet of Fines*, these *Transactions*, n.s., vii, p. 215.

203 and 230). Humphrey, Lord Dacre, was chief lord of Castlecarrock in 1485, and his freehold tenants there were the heirs of Richard Lowther and Richard Berwys. Humphrey also held the said moiety of the mesne manor, comprising eight tenements at will and four cottages, all held of the manor of Irthington, service unknown (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII, p. 67). Richard Slee, clerk, was rector in 1534-5 (*Valor*, Hen. VIII, p. 279).

The survey of Gilsland made in 1589 gives the following account of the principal manor of Castlecarrock:—

There are belonging to the said manor two great commons of heath and moor ground, containing by estimation about 2000 acres, the one called "Lawmire" and the other called "Castlecarrock Fell," in which the tenants of this manor have common for their cattle. There is a parsonage at Castlecarrock, with a mansion house and glebe land, and there is belonging to the same the tithe of corn in kind and other dues. One John Stodert is now incumbent there. It is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

The boulder of the said manor beginneth at the Cole Lyngs, from thence to the Bentie Rigg, from thence to the Sunderigg-head. From Sunderigg-head right over the fell to the Marbell Well, from thence down the ridge dyke of Brackenthwaite to the Ocke Well and so to the Wheatholme. Right up the Wheatholme to Brackenthwaite peat moss, and so down the ridge dyke of Castlecarrock to an old dyke, and so from that old dyke to a double dyke next to Carlutton. From thence to a place called the Green Pits. From the Green Pits to the midst of Huckelle Moss, from thence to the Grey Stone of Langerigg. From thence to the Seat How, from the Seat How to the Green Well. From the Green Well to Gelt, and so up Gelt to the Cole Lyngs aforesaid.

The old descriptions of property given in this paper acquire additional interest when compared with the modern parish boundaries marked upon the ordnance map. Many of the ancient names survive. Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* defines "carrock" as a cairn or heap of stones, used as a boundary mark, burial place or guide for travellers. The great table-shaped mound known as

“Hespeck Raise” on the summit of Castlecarrock fell, when viewed from a distance, resembles a gigantic earth-work or castle. That conspicuous landmark may have given the village its name. There was never a mediæval castle there. In the pavement of the church is a stone slab adorned with floriated cross, chalice and missal, and inscribed: *Hic iacet dominus Iohes de Beghokirk, quondam rector istius ecclesie. Ora . . .* John was presented to the living in 1346.

CUMREW.

Alan de Cumrew witnessed a charter about 1200 (*Wetherhal*, p. 225), and in 1202-3, he and Gilbert his brother were parties to a fine concerning two oxgangs of land at Cumrew (*F.F.* no. 11). Sir Alan de Cumrew was sent, with other knights, on certain business to Alice de Rumelli in 1211-12 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 88).

Adam, son of Alan de Cumrew, confirmed some land at Talkin to Wetheral Priory about 1225 (*Wetherhal*, p. 228), and about 1240, dominus Adam de Cumrew, knight, witnessed a quitclaim, his fellow-witness being dominus W., chaplain of Cumrew (*Wetherhal*, p. 265).

The church of Cumrew belonged to St. Mary, Carlisle, and, in 1249, it was ordered that the same church should remain to the Prior and Convent, quit of the Bishop, saving his ordinary right (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 365).

In 1255-6, William de Kirketon and Christiana his wife held the manor of Henry, son of Ranulf, and the superior lord was Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland (*F.F.* no. 102). The name of William de Kirketon occurs again in 1271 (*Wetherhal*, p. 307).

The executors of the will of Robert, late bishop of Carlisle, were pardoned, in 1280, for £8, which he took from the vill of Cumrew, for the “evasion” of Christiana la Beggere (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Edw. I, p. 420). The prior

of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem claimed, in 1292, that his men of Cumrew and other places in Cumberland, were quit of fines and amerancements (*Placita de quo warranto*, p. 117). The sheriff's return, dated April 27th, 1296, shows that Sir David de Torthorald held Cumrew of Christiana his wife's heritage, paying £6 yearly. He was dead, and she had been given seisin at Pentecost by the king's writ (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 172).

Adam Maunsail and Christiana his wife were tenants of land at Cumrew in 1329-30 (*F.F.* no. 221). Pardon was granted in 1368 to William Parker of Cumrew for the theft of 5 cows (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 42 Edw. III, p. 80), and in 1373 to John del Barre, for the theft of 6 cows at Cumrew (*ibid.*, 47 Edw. III, p. 274). Robert de Plumptre, knight, and Isabella his wife, held lands at Cumrew in 1397-8 (*F.F.* no. 319).

In 1485, Humphrey, lord Dacre, was chief lord of Cumrew, including the pasture (Cumrew fell), and the heirs of John Edmayne held land of his barony. Humphrey had further acquired two-thirds of the mesne manor, held of himself, and the reversion of land at Cumrew and Albyfield (in the same manor), which Christine Whitfeld, then wife of Richard Kirkbride, held for life (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Hen. VII, p. 67). Thomas Syneux, *alias* Sevenhouse, died in 1497-8, seised of land at Cumrew, held of Thomas, lord Dacre (*ibid.*, 13 Hen. VII, p. 93).

The "parson," taxed in 1319 (*Halton Reg.*, ii, pp. 184 and 192) was probably the appropriating body in receipt of the issues of the living. That it was wholly appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Carlisle may be inferred from the circumstance that their successors, the Dean and Chapter, were accustomed, in the eighteenth century, to appoint the "curate" and to grant him a lease of the glebe, tithes and profits of the "chapel of Cumrew," for the rent of 10 eskeps of

haver meal and £1 in money, the lessee undertaking to repair the chancel and other buildings. The parishioners paid 119 bushels of meal in lieu of tithe corn (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 511).

The summit of Cumrew fell, marked by a great cairn of loose stones surmounted by a lofty pillar, is known as "Cardunneth" or "Catkirk" (Hutchinson). The church has a bell, of fourteenth or fifteenth century workmanship, inscribed *Ave Maria gracia plena*, and the recumbent effigy of a lady, similar to the one at Croglin.

THE FOREST.

The tract of mountain, abutting upon the parishes of Cumrew and Castlecarrock and extending eastward to the confines of Northumberland, comprises the forests of Geltsdale and Brerethwaite. Geltsdale is contained by the elbow of the "New Water" of Gelt, and includes the high top known as "Tarnmonath." Geltsdale (like Nichol Forest), was a fragment of the royal forest within the limits of a barony, whose lord was permitted to enjoy rights of hunting. Brerethwaite abuts immediately upon the former, includes Tindal fell, and belongs to the same category. The whole tract was extra-parochial and practically parcel of the barony of Gilsland. For Robert de Vallibus gave land "in the direction of Tindale" to Lanercost Priory, and described "the bounds by which Gille, son of Bueth, held the same" (*Foundation Charter*), and allowed the monks common pasture on Timeleside (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi, p. 237). In 1285, there was a commission of oyer and terminer respecting persons who hunted in *Matilda de Multon's* parks of Irthington and Askerton, and in her free chaces of Northmoor, Fulwood, *Geltsdale*, Brigwood and *Tineleside*, in Cumberland, and carried away deer (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13 Edw. I, p. 209).

In 1295, Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland, held the lake called "Tymel tern," but the free chase of his barony

yielded nothing but herbage (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 23 Edw. I, p. 186). Humphrey, lord Dacre, was entitled, in 1485, to the herbage of the pasture called "Geltsdale," in Irthington, which once let for 60s., but then for 6s. 8d., on account of plenitude of pasture; and the close there called "Brerethwaite," which gave 2s. for herbage; and the fishing of the pool called "Tynel Loch"; and the *new-built* house there called "Ternehouse" (*Cal. inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. VII, p. 67). The following description is taken from the survey of Gilsland made in 1589:—

Lancelot Carleton holds by indenture of Lord William Howard and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, all that parcel of land called the forest of Brerethwaite, together with a house called the Tarnhouse and the fishing of Tymell Tarn, lying within the lordships of Brampton and Denton. The said forest lieth adjoining to the Forest of Geltsdale, and is bounded as followeth. Beginning at a standing thorn on the brow side and so to the height of the fell and so, holding the height as heaven water dealeth, to Caldefell syke, and so to a place called the head of the Keldesyke, and down the said syke to a place called the Fawgill. From thence, as heaven water deals, to Byers Pike, and so, down Byers Pike *wall*, to Blackburn, and up Blackburn to the forest foot, and so, following the said wall, to the said thorn.

In 1597, Thomas Carleton of Carleton, land serjeant of Gilsland, reports:—

In the said barony be a great forest of red deer, called "Geltsdale and Brerethwaite," where I have seen above a thousand red deer at a view and course (Bain, *Border Papers*, ii, 446).

A conveyance of 1601-2 includes "the forests of Brierthwaite and Ternehouse" (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 351).

Lord William Howard's Household Books contain entries respecting payment by the farmers of the high forest of Geltsdale (*Surtees Society*, p. 281); to the parson of Castlecarrock, for a house and close at Geltsdale (p. 339); and for "hay bounds" in the forest of Brerethwaite (p. 68). In 1794, there were still some "con-

siderable birch and alder woods " in the lower part of Geltsdale Forest (Hutchinson, i, 184), and the hamlet of Forest Head derives its name from the old forest of Brerethwaite.

Tindal fell is a watershed of the river Tyne, but Hutchinson is in error, when he supposes that it was originally parcel of " Tindale forest " in Northumberland.

RENWICK.

The de Staveleys were tenants in chief of the manor, and their undertenants seem to have been the de Ravenwicks, who derived their surname from the place. Alan, Adam, and Hugh, sons of William de Ravenwick, are mentioned in 1170-80 (*Wetherhal*, p. 199). Adam de Ravenwick, William his brother, Alan and Thomas, sons of Adam, and Alan, son of William, in 1177-8 (*ibid.*, p. 197). The Pipe Roll shows payments by Adam de Ravenwick in 1178-85, by Ranulf and Richard in 1191, and in respect of William's land, in 1193. The name of Elisius or Elyas de Ravenwick occurs in 1223-9 (*Wetherhal*, p. 120), so it was a large family.

The Sheriff's Roll, 1212, shows that Adam de Staveley held Ravenwick of king John by cornage, rendering annually 2s. 8d., and that Henry I had given the same to his predecessor, Adam son of Alan, by the aforesaid service (*Testa de Nevill*). In the time of king Henry, son of king John (i.e. Henry III), an Adam de Staveley continued to hold Ravenwick by cornage (*ibid.*).

In 1237, the land of Henry de Staveley at Ravenwick had been taken into the king's hand, and Alice de Staveley, " who ought to hold of the king," had not done homage for it (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 21 Hen. III, p. 499).

Two interesting gifts in mortmain to Wetheral Priory occur about 1240. One, by John de Hermine, of two bovates of the fee (*feodum*) of Ravenwick at Kabersch (Caber), which he held of the monks, makes reference

to Scalemanock (Scarrowmanwick *) and the *regia via* which led to Carlisle (*Wetherhal*, p. 283). The other, by John de Wetheral, of two bovates at Caber, which he formerly held of the monks: for the finding by the prior of a wax candle of eight pounds weight to burn before the altar of Our Lady while mass was being celebrated at that altar (*ibid.*, p. 286).

Henry de Staveley and Robert de Ravenewyth (*sic*) knights, were jurors, in August, 1268, at an inquisition concerning Inglewood Forest, (these *Transactions*, N.S., vi, p. 162).

On the death of Margaret, widow of Thomas de Staveley, the reversion of Ravenwick, expectant on her death, had, by virtue of a fine levied in 1297-8 (*F.F.* no. 159), become vested in Andrew de Harcla, and he forfeited it for rebellion. Edward II demised Ravenwick to John de Halteclo for 6½ years, and Edward III, in 1327, confirmed the lease (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edw. III, p. 37). But, on February 28th, 1328, there was a gift of the king's hamlet † of Ravenwick to Robert de Eaglesfield in fee simple, for the services by which it was held before Andrew's forfeiture and the additional service of 26s. 5½d., and mandate was issued to John de Halteclo, "farmer of the manor" (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. 4, p. 78). On the same day, there was enrolment of the release by Robert de Eaglesfield of all his land in Middlesex, in exchange for the hamlet of Ravenwick given to him by the king (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edw. III, p. 369). Permission was given, on June 8th, 1338, to the said Robert de Eaglesfield, "king's clerk," to impark his woods at Ravenwick, if they were not within the metes of the forest (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Edw. III, p. 94), and there was a grant of the same date, to Robert and his heirs of free warren in all their demesne lands of Ravenwick (*Cal.*

* Caber and Scarrowmanwick are not in the *parish* of Renwick, but in that of Kirkoswald.

† The manorial rights and advowson were evidently not included.

Charter Rolls, vol. 4, p. 447). On March 31st, 1341, licence was granted for the alienation in mortmain of the *hamlet*, by the same Robert to the provost and scholars of the Hall, newly founded by him in Oxford and named the "Queen's Hall." It was found by inquisition that the hamlet was held in chief by service of 2s. 8d. for cornage, that the king was prejudiced, because he would lose the custody of the hamlet, the marriage of the heir and the relief and escheat of the hamlet, when they fell in, but in consideration of Robert's acknowledgment that the advowson of the hall should, by an ordinance made in the foundation, remain to queen Philippa and her successors, queens of England, and in further consideration of a fine of £20, the king granted the licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 15 Edw. III, p. 244). The conveyance to Queen's Hall, dated June 17th, 1341, gives the boundary of Ravenwick as follows:—

Beginning at the foot of the syke called Sykergill and so, as the water divides, ascending to the head of the same syke, and straight to a stone lying upon le Scalerigg. From the said stone straight to the head of le Bromeryge dike upon Langmore, and so straight to the foot of Reydyke which extends to the Briggill. Then, as the water descends, to le reydy quarry, and so straight to le Mosse upon Medlemore, and so straight to the foot of a ditch on the north side of certain lands called le Nonnefelde; and so ascending, as the said ditch divides, to the gate (*porta*), called Burden, at the head of Davygyll, and so straight to a heap of stones, called Ceyll Currock, upon the side of Thackemire edge. Then as water divides to the head of le Blakebury gill, as the water descends into Croglin water, and so ascending, as the water divides, to the foot of the syke called Rays syke, and so ascending to a piece of white ground on le Blakefell. Then descending straight to the head of Bullgrave, as the water descends to le Great Force, and as the water called Raven descends to a street (*vicus*) called Appleby street,* and as the said water called Raven descends to the foot of le Sykergill (Nicolson and Burn).

* An old description of the adjoining manor of Little Haresceugh mentions the point where the *magna via* from Appleby arrived at the Raven (*Wetherhal*, p. 288, *note*).

On the petition of the provost and scholars, in 1342, that they had no means of living except the hamlet, then destroyed by the Scots, and that they were grievously distrained for Robert's fine for licence and arrears of the said rent of 26s. 5½d. charged against Robert, they were released from both charges (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Edw. III, p. 491). The "parson" was taxed in 1319 (*Halton Reg.*, ii, 192), but it appears, from bishop Welton's Register, that in 1359, the Prior and Convent of Hexham established, in the court of the bishop of Carlisle, their title to the living of Ravenwick, which they had appropriated (*Hexham Priory, Surtees Society*, vol. ii, p. 142).

Humphrey, lord Dacre, in 1485, held a cottage at Ravenwick Scales of the provost of "Queen's College," Oxford. There is a hamlet called Scales in Renwick parish.

Letters patent, dated February 24th, 1577-8, granted to certain laymen "the chapel or church of Renwick formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Mary, York (*sic*), except the advowson" (*Nicolson and Burn*, ii, 435). The error of description may be accounted for by the fact that the said monastery held the church of "Ravenswath," or Ravensworth, in the North Riding (*Dugdale, Mon.*, iii, pp. 536 and 549). The church possesses a bell bearing the words *Ave Maria gracia. Plena* has been omitted for want of space. It greatly resembles the ancient bell of Cumrew (these *Transactions*, o.s., xiv, p. 260).