

ART. III.—*Carlatton*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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CARLATTON has always been a unit of property distinct from the surrounding barony of Gilsland. The *Chronicon Cumbriæ** states that Ranulf Meschin, overlord of the whole district until 1122, enfeoffed Hubert de Vallibus of the barony of Gilsland, and Ranulf de Vallibus, his brother, of Carlatton. Then followed the interval, 1136-57, during which Cumberland formed part of Scotland, and, at the end of that period, Henry II. made a fresh grant, or confirmation of Gilsland to Hubert. Carlatton was in the hands of Gospatric son of Mapbennoc, who owed 50 marks of silver for the same, and paid it in 1159 (*Pipe Rolls*). Gospatric had evidently been tenant of Carlatton under the Scottish crown, and was thus allowed, by Henry II., to retain possession of it as tenant in chief. Hubert died in 1164-5, and his son, Robert de Vallibus, succeeded to Gilsland. It may be that Robert was entitled to Carlatton also, as heir of his uncle Ranulf de Vallibus. At any rate, in 1169, Robert gave the church of Carlatton to Lanercost Priory (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI., part i., p. 237). But he had not obtained confirmation of Carlatton from Henry II. Consequently, his gift of the church was invalid, and its invalidity was not cured by Richard I.'s express confirmation at a later date (*ibid.*). It is quite clear that on the cesser, by death or forfeiture, of Gospatric's estate, the manor of Carlatton and the advowson of its church fell into the hands of Henry II., and remained there, because the sheriff accounted, in 1186, for the waste of Carlatton; in 1188, for the issue of the church, and for the *donum*, which the

* The text is printed in *Register of St. Bees*, edit. Wilson, p. 491.

men of Carlatton owed ; in 1191, for the noutgeld of the " old farm," which remained upon the waste of Carlatton ; in 1200, for the increased value of Carlatton, by reason of the stock which had been placed there ; and in 1214, for the tallage of Carlatton. It follows that Robert de Vallibus, who died meanwhile in 1194, did not enjoy any interest in the manor and advowson of Carlatton, either as lord of Gilsland or in any other capacity.

In John's reign, the vill of Carlatton was held immediately of the king by Robert de Ros, and the church, " of the King's gift," by Thomas de Aldefeld (*Testa de Nevill*). The tenure of Robert de Ros was to continue until he recovered his land in Normandy (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 122).

On November 21st, 1220, the king wrote to the bishop of Carlisle :—We have given to John de Watre, clerk, the church of Cornlatun (*sic*), which is vacant and in our gift (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Hen. III., p. 271).

Dominus Robert de Carlatton, knight, probably a subfeoffee of land in the manor, witnessed a charter of the date 1239-47 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 244), and there is mention, at the same period, of Uchtred, priest of Carlatton (p. 293). An earlier Uchtred de Carlatton was living shortly before 1175 (p. 110).

On April 22nd, 1242, Henry III. granted to Alexander II. of Scotland the six royal manors of Carlatton, Langwathby, Penrith (to the extent of 60 librates of land), Salkeld, Scotby and Sowerby, with all the liberties contained in the chirograph made between them at York, in the presence of Otto, the papal legate, to be held by Alexander and his heirs, Kings of Scotland, of the King of England, by homage and fealty and the yearly rent of a goshawk, reserving the advowsons to the King of England (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 286). Alexander II. died in 1249. His son and successor, Alexander III., married Margaret, daughter of Henry III., who confirmed to them

in maritagio the six manors together with their churches (*Documents*, edit. Stevenson, i., p. 359). Those manors were, in consequence, sometimes described as the "queen's hames."

The Keeper of Inglewood forest was ordered, in 1252, to allow the men of Alexander III., dwelling in the same manors, to have husbote, heybote and common of pasture in the forest, as they had in the time of Alexander II., his father (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 353). In 1272, the men of Carlatton claimed and exercised common of pasture in King Harry and Northsceugh, as against the lady of Gilsland (these *Transactions*, n.s. vi., p. 169).

Alexander III. died in March, 1285-6, and all the manors fell into the hand of Edward I. The pipe roll contains account, in 1286, of £10 2s. 2d., rent of tenants in the manor of Carlatton, and meadow and demesne land put to farm (Stevenson, *op. cit.*, i., p. 28); in 1287, of the capital messuage, mill and brewery therein, put to farm (p. 38); and in 1288, of the pannage of swine there (p. 60). In 1290, the six manors were assigned, for a short period, to Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, in recompense for a yearly sum of money which he was bound to pay (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edward I., p. 386).

At the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the church of Carlatton was valued at £6 13s. 4d. In the Cumberland assize roll of 1292 the jurors say:—The church of Carlatton, which William Frambert has of the gift of the late king of Scotland, is in the gift of our lord the King, and the manor of Carlatton has come into the King's hand (Stevenson, *op. cit.*, i., p. 359).

John de Balliol was crowned King of Scotland on November 30th, 1292, and did homage to the King of England, on December 26th following. At an inquisition, held in 1293, it was found that Alexander III. died seised of the six manors, and his heir was John de Balliol (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 21 Edward I., p. 60). Mention of Robert

de Carlatton, knight, occurs at that date (*ibid.*, p. 83).

It appears by an *inspeximus*, dated June 25th, 1294, that John de Balliol had then recently made an assurance of the six manors, with the advowsons of churches, to Anthony Beck for life (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Edward I., p. 102). John forfeited the same manors for rebellion, and, in July, 1296, resigned his crown and made humble submission. His under-tenant, Anthony Bek, was deprived of possession, for the reason stated in Edward I.'s answer to a petition concerning two of the manors, namely, Penrith and Sowerby:—

The King has recovered those manors against Anthony, bishop of Durham, by reason of the form of the gift, which the father of the present King made to Alexander, formerly King of Scotland, and his heirs, Kings of Scotland. Of that Alexander there is not an heir King (*Rot. Parl.* i., p. 206).

In 1301, Robert de London,* sub-deacon, was instituted to the church of Carlatton (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., 122). The presentation was made by Anthony Bek, while he held the vill of Carlatton, and the previous presentation was made by Alexander III. (*ibid.*, p. 162). In 1302, one-third of the papal tenth, imposed on Carlatton, was remitted, because the Scots had made havoc there (*ibid.*, p. 196). On March 17th, 1307, the king, in consideration of his long stay at Lanercost Priory, by reason of sickness, gave to that house the advowson of Carlatton, with licence to appropriate the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Edward I., p. 507). By deed, dated 1308, appropriation was directed to take effect when Robert de London ceased to be rector, and provision was made for a future vicar (*Halton Register*, i., 299 and ii., 33).

The "New Taxation" of the diocese, in 1318-19, describes the church of Carlatton as "totally destroyed" and makes reference to the parson (*ibid.*, ii., 184, 192).

* Or possibly Loudon, Ayrshire.

The living was vacant in 1320, and the priory presented Henry de Newton as vicar (*ibid.*, ii., 200). In 1331, Edward III. demised the manors of Penrith and Sowerby, with the hamlets of Carlatton, Langwathby, Salkeld and Scotby, to Ralph de Nevill, for 10 years, at the rent of £200 *per annum* (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 1331, p. 287), and in 1332, Queen Isabel, grantee of that rent and of the reversion for life, further demised the same items of property to Ralph de Nevill, then steward of the household, for the term of her own life, at the same rent (*ibid.*, 1336, p. 478). William de Stockdale was presented to the living by the Priory in 1344, and, in 1348, the vill of Carlatton had again been ravaged by the Scots (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 22 Edward III., p. 449). Isabel, the king's mother, tenant for life of Carlatton, died in 1358. In 1378, John de Nevill, steward of Edward III.'s household, had, for several years, enjoyed an annuity from the "farm" of the same royal manors (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Richard II., p. 244).

On September 14th, 1378, Richard II., in accordance with a treaty, made a grant to John, Duke of Brittany, Joan his wife, and his heirs in tail, of the manors of Penrith and Sowerby, with all that pertained to them, for such time as the castle of Brest remained in the king's possession (*ibid.*, 2 Richard II., p. 284). Carlatton and the other hamlets seem to have been included in the grant by implication, because John, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, certainly exercised rights of ownership in Scotby (*ibid.*, 10 Richard II., p. 237). Richard Hogge was presented to the vacant living, by the Priory of Lanercost, in 1380, and that is the last mention of the church of Carlatton. The Duke of Brittany did not long continue tenant in chief of the manors of Penrith and Sowerby, because, on February 28th, 1382, they were in the hands of the king, who appointed an *interim* steward (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Richard II., p. 98).

On October 7th, 1397, there was a grant in tail male to Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, and Joan, his wife, of the manors of Penrith and Sowerby and the hamlets of Carlatton, Langwathby and Scotby, to hold as fully as Alexander, late King of Scots, or John, Duke of Brittany, theretofore had the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 21 Richard II., p. 267), and Ralph and Joan surrendered letters patent granting them estates for life in the premises.

The earl died in 1425, seised of the hamlet of Carlatton (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Henry VI., no. 37), and the countess died in 1440, similarly seised (*ibid.*, 19 Henry VI., no. 42). Carlatton passed to their son and heir, Richard (Nevill), Earl of Salisbury, beheaded by the Lancastrian party, December 31st, 1460, and to his son, Richard (Nevill), Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," slain at Barnet, April 14th, 1471 (*Cokayne, Peerage*). On July 14th, 1471, there was a grant in tail male to the king's brother, Richard (Plantagenet), Duke of Gloucester, of the lordship of Penrith with its members and all other lands in Cumberland entailed upon Richard (Nevill), late Earl of Warwick, or upon any ancestor whose heir male he was (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Edward IV., p. 266). When the duke succeeded to the throne in 1483, Carlatton became royal demesne, and continued such.

Lord William Howard, of Naworth, was lessee, from the Crown, of Carlatton, at an annual rent of £7, and underlet the same, at great profit, to farmers, as appears from the following entries in his *Household Books* (*Surtees Society's Publications*, vol. 68) :—

October 28th To the queen's (*sic*) majesty's receiver, for the half-year's rent of Carlatton, due at Michaelmas, 1634, £3 10s. od. (p. 338).

November 15th Received of John Hall and James Hodgson, for one whole year's rent of Carlatton, due at Martinmas, 1633, £75 (p. 281).

March 9th Received of Thomas Lancaster, for one whole

year's rent of the Walke-milne at Carlatton, due at Candlemas, 1633. £4 (p. 283).

The following unpublished MS. contains a description of Carlatton and its immediate surroundings in Lord William Howard's day :—

CARLATTON BOUNDS.

How they are separated and divided from the bounds of all your lordships adjoining to the same. First, the river of Carne separateth the bounds of Cumwhitton and Carlatton, from the foot of the Holmefield, where the said river falleth in betwixt Cumrew and Cumwhitton, unto the mear sike at the foot of Lasen Castle, where the said river of Carne runneth on to betwixt the bounds of Faugh and Cumwhitton, and so, bounding with the common and pasture of Faugh, Fenton and How, from the foresaid river of Carne, directly up the foresaid mear sike unto the Long Moss ; from the Long Moss down to the head of Burnecrayke ; from the head of Burnecrayke to the Northscales beck, and up the said beck to the Dubbedammes ; from the Dubbedammes to the Greanpitts, which Greanpitts divideth the bounds of Carlatton and Castlecarrock, unto an old dyke in Brampton Streitte, which old dyke separateth the said bounds unto the Doubledykes next to Carlatton ; from the Doubledykes to an old dyke adjoining upon the head dyke of Castlecarrock, and so, with the said head dyke, to the head dyke of Brakanthwait ; and, with the head dyke of Brakanthwait, to the head dyke of Albyfield ; and, with the head dyke of Albyfield, to the head dyke of Cumrew ; and, with the head dyke of Cumrew, to the river Carne, at the foot of Holmefield aforesaid. Mr. Henry Dacre, Esquire, hath six hundred and twenty sheep, feeding and depasturing within the precincts of these bounds, . . . eth of September, 1613. Christopher Hall, tenant to the said Mr. Dacre, hath a tenement within these bounds, containing 8 acres of ground, or thereabout, enclosed with a wall round about the same. The said Hall hath 20 cattle, 2 horses and 60 sheep. Humphrey Mason tenant to Mr. Dacre, hath a tenement within these bounds, containing 9 acres of ground, walled and dyked about. The said Mason hath 21 cattle, 50 sheep and one horse.

The dotted line on the Ordnance Survey marks the present bounds of Carlatton and assists the identification of the above-named localities. The mear (boundary) syke is the outflow of Long Moss into the Cairn. Burne-

crayke is the outflow of the same moss in the opposite direction. Dubbedammes is Sirelands meadow, formerly a "dub," and Northscales beck is the outflow of that dub, diverted by a dam and artificial channel, to turn the lord's mill at the How. Hence the name "Dubdam Moss." At that point the boundary has been altered, because the Green Pits are now included in Hayton parish, and Donald's map shows a straight line, drawn from Sirelands (thereon called "Syrrels") to a point near the present Longdyke farm-house, indicating the "long dyke" which to-day divides Carlatton from Castlecarrock. The "Doubledykes next to Carlatton" are also referred to in the survey of Gilsland made in 1589 (Hutchinson, *Cumb. i.*, 180) and seem, by the context, to have been near the Green Pits. Consequently "Brampton Street" is not the existing highway leading from Cumrew to Castlecarrock and skirting the head-dykes of the fell-side manors mentioned in the MS., but some old track which traversed the unenclosed common between Carlatton and Castlecarrock. Henry Dacre, grandson of the first Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, was the immediate landlord of Hall and Mason's tenements, and possessed rights of pasture in Carlatton common. The Earls of Carlisle continued to hold the extra-parochial tract of Carlatton by lease from the crown. When Thomas Ramshay's map was made in 1772, there was only one tenement not in the lord's possession, and that was, probably, "Hall's Tenement," described by Hutchinson (*Cumb. i.*, 184), as "an ancient customary tenement, comprising every third foot (*sic*) of Carlatton, with grass for 20 ewes and their followers, purchased by the Earl of Carlisle, about the year 1774." Bowman's survey, completed in 1829-30, shows that the entire manor, containing 1393 acres, then belonged to the lord. I am indebted to Mr. H. S. Cartmell for the above particulars of information.

Chancellor Ferguson, writing in 1878, states that the church stood in a small field on the south side of the road leading from Carlatton Mill to Cumrew, and opposite to the farmhouse called on the Ordnance map "Carlatton." The ground was so full of stones that it could not be ploughed (these *Transactions*, o.s. iv., p. 252). Others suppose, perhaps with less reason, that it stood on the north side of that road, in the field called "Kirkgroves," which abuts eastward on the same farmhouse. The dwelling-house has been re-built, and the farm comprises the land formerly known as "Hall's Tenement." The lintel above the door on the north side of the barn is formed of a chiselled grave-slab, adorned with a long cross, chalice and missal, and the inscription:—

. *on istius ecclesie v. Orate p. aie. eius pac(e).*

It is generally supposed to be the tombstone of Robert de London, rector until 1320, but the description *vicarius* (if that is the correct reading) is inappropriate.

Another stone, formerly built into the outside wall of the dwelling-house, stands in the garden, and has suffered greatly from exposure to the weather. Illustrations of that stone are given in these *Transactions*, o.s. iv., p. 252, and n.s. vii., p. 176, and its inscription—*Hic iacet Henricus de Newton, qui fuit vicarius de Carlatton. Orate pro anima eius.*—shows that it is the tombstone of the vicar presented in 1320. On either side of the usual long cross appear the chalice and missal, emblems of an ecclesiastic, and the sword and sword-belt, emblems of a knight, but the reason for their juxtaposition is not obvious.

Eastward of the same farmhouse lies a heap of loose stones, called on the Ordnance map "tumulus," but it has not been explored. The site of the capital messuage, mentioned in 1287, is not known. "Carlatton Demesne" is the name of an adjacent farmhouse, and "Carlatton Mill" is still in existence.