

ART. XXV.—*Appendix to "The Feoffees of the Cliffords."*\*

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IN Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 83, fol. 86, which MSS. I was able to see something more of in August, 1921, I found what was evidently a copy of the return given in the printed indexes of Inquisitions in the original volume issued by the Record Commissioners and reputed to be of the reign of Rich. II., 1397-8. The original is lost. There are some variations in the names between the Record Office index list and those in Dodsworth, but quite sufficient of them are alike to show the identity of the actual returns. The date given in Dodsworth's copy, the original of which also would seem to be lost, is 43 Edw. III., 1369. A return of that date throws light on the long gap between 1362 and 1388 where light was much needed, because between 1314 and 1388 there is hardly a record but the *Inq. p. mortem* of Isabel Clifford of 1362 to tell us anything. And her *Inq. p. mortem* contains particulars of her dowry only and many holdings are of course omitted as not thereto belonging. The copy once in the Record Office cannot have been corrected and drawn up to date, as will be seen later on. Dodsworth's copy is in Latin, but for general convenience and saving of space it may be better to give translation only. I keep to Dodsworth's order.

He says the return is a fair parchment roll containing this :—

Indenture of Inquisition taken *ex officio* before Thomas Musgrave, eschaetor of the lord king in the county of Westmorland, at "Apelby" in that county on Thursday, the festival of the Inven-

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\* Supplementary to the Article in these *Transactions*, N.S. viii.

tion of the Cross, in the year of the reign of Edward III. the 43rd, by the oaths of Thomas de Strikland, Hugh de Louther, knights; Hugh de Wharton, Roland de 'Thorneburgh,' William de Crakanthorp, Symon de Culwen, John Dawney, Hugh de Salkeld, William de Warthcop, Mathew de Redemane, Robert de Ormesheved and Henry de Threlkeld, jurors, who say on their oath that Bertin de Johnby and Robert de Wallibus held the manor of Mylnburn in demesne of a certain Patrick, earl of Dunbar, etc. which said Patrick held the said manor of Robert de Clifford etc.\* And besides (they say) that the said earl was forfeited for opposing the lord King Edward, grandfather of the present King, etc.\*

They say also that Alice, wife of John Barbour of Wyneston, held the moiety of one tenement in Westwod for homage (*i.e.* cornage) of the fief of William de Coucy, etc.,\* and that Thomas Gernet and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of the aforesaid Alice, entered on to the tenement by licence of the lord king.

Rukeby—Roger Laton, kt., holds the manor of Roukeby of Roger de Clyfford by homage, etc.

Hertley—Peter de Morland and John Cabergh, chaplains, hold the manor of Hertley.

Nateby—The same Peter and John and Ralf hold the manor of Nateby of the said Roger.

Wateby—Robert Parvyng and Elena de Huthwayt and William de Thwayte hold the manor of Wateby.

Crosseby—Peter de Morland and John de Kabergh and the prior of Watton hold the manor of Crosseby.

Suleby—The same Peter and John, and Thomas Musgrave hold the manor of Souleby.

Smerdale—The same Peter and John hold the manor of Smerdale.  
Musgrave parva—The same Peter and John hold the manor of Little Musgrave.

Kabergh—Roger de Fulthorp holds the manor of Kabergh.

Helbek—John de Appelby and John de Fermory, chaplains, hold the manor of Helbek.

Musgrave magna—Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh hold the manor of Great Musgrave

Wathcopp—William de Thwayts holds the manor of Warthcopp.

Rybbysland—William L'englys holds Rybbysland in Appelby.

Kirkbergh—The same William holds Kirkbergh.

Helton—William L'englys, John de Appelby and Adam Bacon hold the manor of Helton [Bacon].

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\* The "etc." in these cases are Dodsworth's.

- Crakanthorp—John Mauchell holds the manor of Crakanthorp.  
 Knok—John de Rokeby holds the manor of Knok.  
 Merton—The heirs of Thomas de Wake hold the manor of Merton.  
 Sandford—Thomas Sandford holds the manor of Sandford.  
 Burton—William de Helton holds the hamlet of Burton.  
 Dufton—The baron of Graistok holds the manor of Dufton.  
 Kirkbythore—John de Kirkbythore holds the manor of Kirkbythore.  
 Newbigging—William de Crakanthorp holds the manor of Newbigging.  
 Milneburne—John de Weshyngton holds the manor of Milneburne.  
 Moreton—Peter de Moreland and John de Cabergh, chaplains, hold the manor of Murton.  
 Winandrewath—Margaret de Moresby holds the manor of Wyndandrewath.  
 Brugham—William de Crakanthorp and John Tyndale and John Trotter hold the manor of Brugham.  
 Louthre—Margaret de Louthre holds the manor of Louthre.  
 Clifton—Thomas de Louthre and John Marton, chaplains, hold the manor of Clifton.  
 Ascome—Robert de Swynburn, kt., holds the manor of Ascome.  
 Gnyp—Gilbert de Culwen holds the manor of Gnyp.  
 Bampton Cundale—The Abbot of Hepp and Gilbert Culwen and Robert de Clibburn hold the manor of Bampton Cundale.  
 Helton Fletchen—Edmund de Sandford holds a manor in Helton Fletchen.  
 Hepp—The Abbot of Hep holds the manor of Hepp.  
 Cliburn—Robert de Clibburn holds the manor of Clibburn.  
 Cliburn Taileboys—Walter Teilboys holds the manor of Clibburn Tailboys.  
 Crosseby Ravenswath—Ralf de Hastings holds the manor of Crosseby Ravenswath.  
 Colby—Margaret de Colby holds the manor of Colby.  
 Hoffe, Drybek—William de Dacre holds the manors of Hoffe and Drybek.  
 Ormesheved—John de Derwentwater holds the manor of Ormesheved.  
 Askeby Wynandrewath—Cristofer de Moresby holds the manor of Askeby Wynandrewath.  
 Askeby Cotesforth—John de Cottesforth holds the manor of Asby Cotesforth.  
 Askeby parva—Robert Lenglys holds the manor of Little Askeby.  
 Overton Dacre—John de Dacre holds the manor of Overton Dacre.  
 Meuburn—Richard Vernun holds the manor of Meuburn.

On the back of the aforesaid Roll is:—

In the year of our Lord 1314 on the vigil of St. John Baptist, which then was Sunday on the morrow, a battle took place between the king of England and the king of Scotland, in which battle the earl of Gloucester and Robert de Clyfford and many other nobles were slain and the earl of Hertford and the earl of Perdon\* and Sir John de Fercuis† and many others of high station were taken prisoners, so that the king of Scotland, namely Sir Robert Brues, prevailed in the battle, and the king of England, the said Edward, having lost, with part alone (of his army) only just escaped. This Robert de Clyfford conveyed to us the church of Warthcopp in 1306, and he was son of Roger de Clyfford the younger, a founder of this monastery, and had the reputation of a good man.

Warcop had been given to Shap Abbey. This appears from the purchase of the Warcop tithes by Richard Musgrave, recorded in Pat. Roll 3 Edw. VI, pt. 2, m. 25 (1549) as having belonged to Shap. It would seem from the endorsement that the Feodary Roll was a copy belonging to Shap. But if so why should that monastery or any of its monks have called Roger de Clifford the younger a founder? Probably he was a great benefactor and we might take the expression in that sense.

The endorsement above gives a short statement of the result of the battle of Bannockburn fought on the nativity of St. John Baptist 1314. But the statement is somewhat confused and was evidently not all legible in Dodsworth's time. "Perdon" is not recognizable as the title of any earldom and Dodsworth shows that he doubted the name. The Earl of Gloucester who was killed was de Clare. The Earl of Hertford was Ralf de Monthermer, who had also been Earl of Gloucester till 1307, when his wife, Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., died. "Sir John de Fercuis"‡ looks like a muddle which puzzled Dodsworth. The name which comes nearest, and which I have seen

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\* Written in pencil in Dodsworth as if doubtful.

† This name has been altered and the reading is doubtful.

‡ Probably the u was a misreading for a misplaced n.

muddled in the same sort of way, is le Franceys. But though there was a John le Franceys of Cliburn who might very well have been at Bannockburn, he was not a knight. Both of these doubtful names probably belong to local families known by name to the monks who had the roll. Of the feoffees who are mentioned in it, a rather large proportion were interim feoffees.

Tabulating the list of feoffees according to the inheritances gives the following results. The chief differences in names between the two lists, the Record Office list and Dodsworth, are marked in notes.

<i>Actual inheritance.</i>	<i>Place-name.</i>	<i>Possessor at the time.</i>
Musgrave	Rokeby Hertley	Roger * Laton Peter de Morland and John Cabergh, chap- lains
Hastings	Nateby	Peter de Morland and Ralf † [Hastings?]
Dacre	Wateby	Robert Parvyng, Elena de Huthwayt and Wil- lm. de Thwayte
Musgrave	Crosby [Garret]	Peter de Morland, John de Cabergh and the prior of Watton
Musgrave, Strick- land and Wharton	Souleby	Peter de Morland, John de Cabergh and Tho- mas de Musgrave
Sandford and Wateby	Smerdale	Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh
Musgrave	Little Musgrave	Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh
Fulthorp	Cabergh	Roger de Fulthorp
Blenkinsop and Lengleys	Helbeck	John de Apelby and John de Fermory
Musgrave	Great Musgrave	Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh
Warcop, Morville and Bowet	Warthcop	William de Thwayte

\* Robert, Record Office Index.

† Peter, John and Robert Hastings, R.O. Index.

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<i>Actual inheritance.</i>	<i>Place-name.</i>	<i>Possessor at the time.</i>
Lengleys	Ribbysland	William Lengleys
Lengleys (? Tailboys)	Kirkbergh (Appleby)	William Lengleys
Heirs of Ellerton and Bacon	Helton Bacon or sub- le-Lyth	William Lengleys, John de Appleby and Adam Bacon
Mauchell	Crackanthorp	John Mauchell
Boyvile	Knock (Salcock)	John de Rokeby
	Merton (Murton)	heirs of Tho. de Wake
Sandford	Sandford	Thomas Sandford
Helton	Burton	William de Helton
Graystoke	Dufton	Baron of Graistok
Kirkbythore	Kirkbythore	John de Kirkbythore
Crackanthorpe	Newbigging	William de Crakan- thorp
Earl Patrick	Milnburne	John de Weshington *
Musgrave	Moreton	Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh
[Askeby]	Winanderwath	Margaret de Moresby
Godebird,	Brougham	William de Crakan- thorp, John Tyndale and John Trotter
Crackanthorpe and Riddings		Margaret de Louthre
Lowther	Louthre	Tho. de Louthre and John Marton, chaplains
Engayne	Clifton	Robert de Swynburn Gilbert de Culwen
Swinburn	Ascome (Askham)	
Culwen and Cundal	Gnyp	
Culwen, Cundal, Cliburn	Bampton (Cundale)	Abbot of Hepp, Gilbert Culwen and Robert Clibburn
Lengleys and other heirs of Morville	Helton Fletchen	Edmund de Sandford
	Hepp	Abbot of Hepp
Heirs of de Theile	Cliburn (Hervey)	Robert de Clibburn
Tailboys	Cliburn Tailboys	Walter Teilboys
Hastings	Crosby Ravenswath	Ralf de Hastings †
Colby	Colby	Margaret de Colby

\* Johnby and Ric. de Vallibus, R.O. Index. John de Weshington was probably life tenant or interim feoffee, one of those of the name connected with Helton Flechan, but which I cannot say.

† Rich.' de Hastings, R.O. Index.

<i>Actual inheritance.</i>	<i>Place-name.</i>	<i>Possessor at the time.</i>
Heirs of Thomas Hoff and Dribeck de Multon		William de Dacre
Derwentwater	Ormeshead (Vesci)	John de Derwentwatre
Moresby	Asby Wynanderwath	Cristofer de Moresby
Cotesford	Asby Cottesford	John de Cotesforth
Lengleys	Little Asby	Robert Lengleys
Dacre	Overton Dacre (Orton)	John de Dacre
(le Franceys)	Meaburn	Richard Vernon
Vernon		

Seven fiefs are held by Peter de Morland and John de Cabergh, chaplains, one of these with a Musgrave added. Of these seven, five are Musgrave inheritances and one is an inheritance, divided Sandford and Waitby, of which each family had a moiety. There are other divided manors in the list. The holders of the above seven are interim feoffees. One fief besides is held by Peter de Morland and a Ralf whose name Dodsworth does not give. This is a Hastings inheritance and another Hastings inheritance has the owner's name, Ralf de Hastings; possibly the lost name should be Hastings, but it would not follow that the two Ralfs de Hastings were the same man. In the case of interim feoffees that might be the case or it might not. The interim feoffee might be a relative with the same Christian name. Other fiefs seem to show themselves as held by interim feoffees. Helbeck, an already divided inheritance which should be held by a Blenkinsop and a Lengleys (of the Highhead branch), is held by John de Apelby and John de Fermory; these must also have been interim feoffees. Waitby, which was in reality a Dacre fief, shows Robert Parvyng, Elena de Huthwayt and William de Thwayte. This had been granted or, perhaps, sold to Robert Parvyng who had been interim feoffee, through whom Ranulf de Dacre and his wife purchased the manor of Barton and a great part of Barton from John de Lancaster and Annora, into which they were not to enter till Annora's death. Waitby was

afterwards sold or granted to William Strickland, who became Bishop of Carlisle and handed it down to his daughter, wife of John de Derwentwater and afterwards of Robert de Lowther. In Waitby I do not take it that Robert Parvyng was with the two others interim feoffee, but that the co-feoffees were some relatives of his with whom he was sharing the fief. The Lengleys who held Ribbysland and Kirkbergh was William Lengleys of the Highhead branch. He must have been William, son of William Lengleys and Isabel Crokdayk—see "Lengleys," these *Trans.* N.S. xx. where, in not a few copies, the lead line has touched the ink and confused the pedigree, most unfortunately. This second William Lengleys died in 1369—the year of the return—and left no male heir,\* which of itself settles the latest date of this return. But this is corroborated by another item, though Hugh de Lowther was on the *Inq.* as one of the Jury. Margaret de Lowthre is given as feoffee of Lowther. This was Margaret de Whale who was enfeoffed till her death after her husband's death. Her *Inq. p. mortem* shows that she died in 1369. The Hugh on the Jury was therefore her son. The history of Merton (Murton) I have not so far been able to track out.

Besides the foregoing, in the same volume of Dodsworth (83), beginning with folio 83, is a partial copy of the Feodary which I found in vol. 40 of Agarde's Indexes in the Public Record Office, and published in these *Trans.* N.S., viii. Agarde's copy, as I showed there, contains corrections reaching to about 1482 A.D., but has many errors in it. Dodsworth's copy gives the date 31 Henry VI. (1452). The particulars were drawn up by the same auditor, John Wherton, and the order is, of course, the same. I give an extract from Dodsworth's introduction of it in his own words, because of its especial interest; but the names of the feoffees and the particulars concerning them in

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\* See "The Development of Inglewood," by Parker, these *Trans.* N.S. ix.

translation for general convenience. Dodsworth is speaking of the muniment room in the Tower of Craven. He says: "In certayne rolles bound up together in a bundell culled out of many decayed..." were [deputy sheriff's accounts apparently and Inquisitions *p. mortem*], an auditor's book of Westmorland, 35 Henry VIII...an old coucher of evidences and tenures and the "petegre" following:—

"Le pee de greue\* heredum Roberti de Veteriponte quondam domini de Westmorland, ffait a remembre le pee de greue del heirs Roberti de Vepont jadyz seigneur de Westmerland tanqz a le temps le roy E[douard] tiers l'an XL [1366] q Roger de Clifford q'oeie est tient."

Then follows the pedigree carried down still further to Thomas de Clifford, son and heir of John de Clifford. And then the Feodary at the end. This copy of Dodsworth's gives the actual date of the original return as 10 Edward I., *i.e.* 1282. In "The Feoffees of the Cliffords" I reasoned out the date, which was not supplied in Agarde's copy, as 1283 as nearly as I could suggest, and am glad to find that I was no further out.

The Feodary List is:—

	10 EDWARD I (1282).	31 HEN. VI. (1452).
Helbek	Thomas de Helbek	William Blenkansopp
Ascom	the same Thomas de Helbeck	Robert Sandford
Cabergh	Alan de Cabergh	Thomas Fulthorp
Hertcla and Munlangton	Michael Hertcla	Thomas Musgrave and Tho. Ld. Clifford
Gt Musgrave	Thomas Musgrave	Richard Musgrave
Moreton	the same Thomas Musgrave	Richard Musgrave
Suleby	Thomas Musgrave ex-cept the tenements once Tho. Bowet's	Hugh Louthier; and the tenements once Richard Sandford's, Tho. Wharton and Richard

\* This mediaeval form of the word *pedigree*, with the meaning of the word "Crane's foot" so transparent in it, is very delightful. And it was evidently thought necessary to have the descent of the Cliffords from the Veteriponts and their right to the inheritance kept recorded.

10 EDW. I.

31 HEN. VI.

		Musgrave, each a portion
(1) Warcopp and	Richard Warcopp	(1) George Nevyll, lord
(2) moiety of		Latymer
Waitby Agnes		(2) Thomas Beauchamp
Overton & moiety	Ranulf de Dacre	William Louthier
of Wateby		
(1) Crosseby Gerard,	Robert de Suleby	(1) Richard Musgrave 3pts
(2) moiety of		Prior of Watton 1pt.
Overton and		(2) John de Laton of
(3) Little Musgrave,		Saxhove in Clyveland
1 car. in Apelby		(3) Richard Musgrave
Sandford and Richard de Sandford*		Thomas Warcop, vicar

\* In the Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii, 564, of 6 Henry VI. (1404) is a petition, for a copy of which I have to thank Major Sandford Thompson, from Robert de Layburn kt., setting forth that he was guardian in Westmorland of Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert de Sandford and heir apparent of Margaret, the petitioner's wife; and that Roland de Thornburgh, son of William, at the instigation of Thomas de Warcop of Lambersete, sheriff of Westmorland (he was deputy-sheriff from Nov. 1, 1403 to Oct. 1406) took away forcibly the said Margaret de Sandford, aged 9, had her in restraint and married her to Thomas Warcopp, aged 18, son of the said sheriff Thomas Warcopp, and by no process in the common law could he obtain redress, and that threats concerning life and limb were made against any of her relatives who interfered. Hence his petition.

The parties were ordered to present themselves in London and submit to the judgment of William Gascoigne, chief justice. Evidently his judgment was against the aggressors, as we should expect from him. For we find Margaret married to Cristofer Bardsey in 1422. But Katrina, the elder sister and coheir, was married to a Thomas Warcop, then vicar of Kirkby Stephen, and through her mother was heiress of Colby, for their son Thomas Warcop of Colby, son of Thomas and Katrina, is given in 1482 as owning this moiety of Sandford. The contemporaries named Thomas Warcopp it takes some trouble to unmix. Thomas, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, died (*Inq. of Knights' Fees*, 31 Hen. VI.) that year; his wife was already dead. Thomas, son of William Warcopp and Margaret, his wife, held in 4 Hen. IV. (1403) the manor of Colby, her right. Margaret must have been the widow of Robert Sandford; she was afterwards married to Robert de Layburn, who thus became step-father to Katrina, married to Thomas Warcopp, vicar of Kirkby Stephen. Thomas Warcopp the vicar is the only one who could be called Thomas Warcopp of Sandford who held Cliburn Hervey (as interim feoffee) in 1424.

Thomas Warcop, the sheriff, of Lambertsete, belonged to the Smardale branch, as we see from *Inq.* 31 Hen. VI., and we can trace this branch a little back. In 1388, Thomas, son of John Warcopp, held Smardale of the right of Katrina his wife. She is not mentioned as at the time holding with him. She was therefore dead, and he and she had issue. But he appears in that year as holding, together with Margaret de Clibborn (widow of Robert), the manor of Cliburn Hervey (her right) and so continued till after 1392. Thomas of Lam-

	10 EDWARD I.	31 HENRY VI.
Burton		of Kirkby Stephen, and Katherine his wife, Christopher Bardesey (and Margaret his wife)
Helton Bacon	Thomas Ellerton and Robert Bacon	Richard Restwald and Thomas Hilton
Great Askby, Wynanderwath, Wynton (1 car.)	Robert Askeby	Cristofer Moresby, son and heir of Cristofer Moresby
Askeby (Cottesford)	Peter Cottesford	John Cottesford
Little Askeby	Robert Engles	*Thomas de la More in right of his wife lately wife of William Sandford elder brother of Robert Sandford. This vill she had in jointure with the aforesaid William, her husband. Reversion to Robert Sandford

bertsete, the sheriff, would probably be the son of this Thomas, son of John. But for some unknown reason Smardale is not given as in his possession between that year and the time of Henry VI. Then a Thomas of Lambertsete comes in (1452-3), possibly the one who was sheriff, followed that year by Reginald who died in 1492. If it was not he, it was his son, the boy of 18 who was married to the girl of 9.

In "the Feoffees of the Cliffords," on p. 308 in the first column [Robert de Sandford] which I had some trouble to decipher, should have been "heirs of Robert de Sandford."

\* From this entry I feel sure that I was misled by the 18th century endorsement on the charter attached to Idonea Sandford's second will (these *Trans.* n.s. xxi, p. 205). Robert Sandford is here evidently spoken of as alive and younger brother of William, and he is given in this list of 1452 as in possession of Askham and of (a moiety of) Helton Flechan. The point is made clear by a charter at Lowther in which Matildes, formerly wife of William de Sandford, hands over her estate in the manor of Little Asby to Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Ralf de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, Thomas de Daker, lord of Gillesland, Hugh de Louthur, Richard de Restwald, William de Louthur, Robert Ellergill, rector of Ousby, Thomas Bampton, chaplain, and Alexander de Blenkansop. The witnesses are Richard de Musgrave, kt., Henry de Wherton, sheriff, William de Blenkensopp, John de Crakanthorp, John Mauchel, Richard de Colby, rector of Gt. Ormeshead "and others." The date appears to be 23 July, 7 Henry V. (1419), but is a little uncertain. This charter was probably drawn up previously to her second marriage with Thomas de la More. In the Sandford pedigree, therefore, the husband of Elizabeth Thornburgh should be Robert, son (not grandson), of Idonea Sandford, and alterations in the text on p. 182 made accordingly. William, the eldest son, left no heir.

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	10 EDWARD I.	31 HENRY VI.
Crosby Ravens- wath and Nateby	Nicholas Hastings	Edward Hastings kt., and Lancelot Thirkeld holds Crosby of him, and Tho. Wharton holds Nateby
Shapp and Rosgill	Gilbert, son of Patrick	The Abbot of Shapp (in part)
Bampton and Knypp (Patrick)	Gilbert, son of Patrick	Thomas Curwen, kt.
Bampton and Knypp (Cundal)	Ralf Cundale	Roland Cliburn
Helton (Flechan or Flechten)	Robert Morville	Robert Sandford. Eli- zabeth, wife of John Burwerth, lately en- feoffed conjointly with William Tempeste for- merly her husband [moieties]*
Clifton	Henry Engayn	William Wybergh

\* "Moieties" is not denoted in Dodsworth, who is here not too clear. But the moiety of Helton which did not descend to the Sandfords has an interesting history. Walter de Wessington, kt., grandson of John de Morville, granted and confirmed his manor of Helton Flecan and all his land in Brampton to William de Wessington his son and his heirs: William to give one rose at the feast of St. John Bapt. and to hold of the chief lords of the fee (Dodsworth's MSS.); should he die without heirs, remainder was to be to Walter's brothers William and John in succession: reversion to Walter's right heirs (*F. of F. Edw. III., 1357 A.D.*). William and his wife Katherine had a daughter Alianora, who was married to William Tempest of Studley, Yorks. [see E. Blanche Tempest in *The Northern Genealogist*, part I, p. 5, Jan. 1895]. William Tempest and Alianora had the son William (above) who married Elizabeth Mougomery (married afterwards to John Burwerth). Their one son, John Tempest, died young and his aunts then became coheirs, namely Isabel Tempest and Dionysia Tempest. Isabel was married to Richard Norton and Dionysia to William Mallorie, who in right of their wives succeeded each to a moiety of this moiety of Helton 'Flechten.' From these descended Sir John Norton and Sir John Mallory who in the early 16th century held each one-fourth of the manor. In Oct. 1511, Sir John Louther gave to Sir John Mallory lands in Dent and Sedbergh in exchange for land in Helton Flecket. On 6 Feb., 1518, Sir John Norton and Sir John Mallory made Sir John Louther steward of their lands in Helton. On 18 March, 1523, a lease for 99 years was granted to Sir John Louther of the manor of Helton Flecket by the prior and convent of Mount Grace; apparently this was the Mallory portion. On March 18, 1523, a lease for 99 years of the manor of Helton was granted by the same convent to John Norton esqre. These look like legal interim arrangements for blocking possible claims. Then, on 1 March, 1526 Sir John Mallory granted his fourth of the manor of Helton in exchange for lands in Sedbergh to Sir John Louther,

	10 EDWARD I.	31 HEN. VI.
Burgham	Cristiana Burgham, Willm. Crakanthorp, Henry de Ridding	Margaret, widow of William Crakanthorp, as of her husband's right, and John Cra- kenthorp, son and heir of this William and Mar- garet. Thomas Burg- ham. ( ) widow of Henry Brede, lately of Scattermore (?) in Nor- thumberland daughter and heiress of ( ) and his wife, daughter and heiress of ( ).
Yanwith, Bolton, Brampton, Dufton mas	William, son of Tho-	Lancelot Threlkeld, Ni- cholas Radcliffe, Tho- mas Lancaster, holders under the baron of Graystoke. Ralf, ba- ron of Graistok, in his own hands
Knok Salcok	Robert Boyvill	William Howson of York in right of his wife lately enfeoffed in this manor jointly with John Rokeby her for- mer husband.
Cliburn moiety of Cliburn	Tailbois, Richard Tailboys and afterwards Walter Tail- boys	"It is supposed that Thomas Warcop holds this moiety." *

and, on 23 March, 1532 Sir John Norton leased his portion to Sir John Louthier. Another step must have followed, namely, the grant or sale, if indeed the Dissolution did not come before Sir John Louthier purchased this. But these transactions bring the history of Helton at one stroke into connection with two pieces of literature. The Norton family was that of Wordsworth's White Doe of Rylstone: and Sir Thomas Malory (of Mort d'Arture fame) belonged to High Studley, near Fountains [Leland and Hearne], which, since Studley came to them by descent from the Tempest family, is an evidence for clenching his connection with Helton and for assuring us of his true English descent. He was no Welshman, as suggested.

\* This is not Dodsworth's supposition but that of the Auditor. The entry is confused. First it was written "Et nunc Ricus Ristwald tenet dictam medietatem," then a caret was inserted and a word just above "tenet" written which Dr. Madan reads as "armiger." Then "it is supposed that

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	Cliburn Hervey, Walter 'Tiliol,' John moiety of Cliburn Stafoll, Hugh Sower-	Margaret, widow of John Cliburn, lately enfeoffed jointly with the said John, her husband. Reversion after the death of this Margaret to Roland Cliburn, son and heir apparent (spectanti) of this John and Margaret.
Kirkbergh	the said Richard Tayleboys	Richard Ristwald
Colby	Hugh de Beauchamp	Thomas Warcop, vicar of Kirkby Stephan, as the right of Margery, mother of Katherine, daughter of the said Thomas, her daughter and heiress.
Hoff and Dribek	Thomas de Moulton	Thomas Dacre of Gillesland
Ormeshevid Vescy	John Vescy, and he held the stirrup of his lord	Nicholas Radcliffe and Elizabeth, his wife; the right of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Derwentwater. Of whom John Barton holds Ormesheved.
Newbigging Milneburn	Robert Newbyggyng Earl Patrick	John Crakanthorp Robert Crakanthorp, the right of Elizabeth, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Lancastre
Kirkbythore	Gilbert de Kirkbythore, 3 parts, Robert Berford, 1 part, and John Laton of Berford of him.	Robert Kirkeby, Ralf Pudsey, lord of Berford on Tees; and John Wharton of him.

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Thomas Warcop holds this moiety" (in Latin) written. The Cliburn family had owned this manor under the Tailboys family. How John Cliburn, given in "the Feoffees of the Cliffords" in the later edition of this Feodary as owning it directly under the Cliffords, came into possession has to be conjectured.

	10 EDWD. I.	31 HEN. VI.
Crakanthorp*	John Mauchall	John Mauchel, son of William, son of John.
Appleby (1 carucate) called Ryb- bysland.	Eudo de Rybbys	Richard Restwald. The heirs of William Spencer formerly held 8 acres
Rokeby	Thomas Musgrave	John Skafe
Louthre William,	John Coupland, Adam	Hugh Lowther
Louthre John	Haverington, Simon "Downs," the Prior of Watton	
Meuburn Mald and Whale	Richard le Franceys	William Vernon
Smerdale	Richard de Sandford, Theobald de Wateby	lately William Crakanthorpe and now Thomas de Warcopp of Lambertside.
Merton		John Gray and Margaret, his wife, as Margaret's right.

Then follows the *Alba firma*, in which Dodsworth's notes are fewer and with diminished particulars.

	10 EDW. I.	31 HENRY VI.
Grange of Askby and Bretherdale	The Abbot of Byland	The Abbot of Byland
Melkanthorp	Margaret de Roos	Richard Musgrave, John Cottesford, Thomas Lancaster of Brampton
Warthcop	Willm. Morel, 2 car.	Robert Warcopp
Souleby	Thomas Bouet	Thomas Louthre, son of Robert Louthre for life. Reversion to Hugh Louthre.
Apelby		John, son of John Ormesheved
Milneburn	Bertin de Johnby and Robert de la Val	John Strete. Elizabeth widow of Robert Crakanthorp, as of the right of Elizabeth, one

\* This is not in the position which it has in the Record Office copy.

10 EDW. I.

31 HEN. VI.

of the daughters and  
coheirs of John Lan-  
caster.

Rokeby moiety     Henry de Apelby

John Scafe

I have long wanted the chance to set right my mistake on p. 263 of "The Feoffees of the Cliffords" made about the *valetti*. When I wrote the paper I was new to the Assize Rolls. More work at them soon made the meaning clear. The *valetti* were those who attained either by inheritance or marriage or by grant the position in possessions which was considered knighthood's rank, and therefore should be made knights in the recognised way. It was an honour which entailed duties and expenses—duties to their country through duties to its sovereign, and the expenses attendant on them. To shirk the duties and the expenses by not taking up the honour led to amercement. The ideal, the loftiness, the nobility of feudalism was this of duty. It ran through all its arrangements. Grants of honours were made for services done and services to come, from even the land granted to the under-tenant upwards, through the grades of knighthood, shrievalty, barony and earldom, up to the lord paramount—*primus inter pares*, the sovereign himself, who had his honours and his prerogative for the good of his realm; and in all these, honours were not for emoluments alone. There were duties expected of him to all below him, expected of all others to those above them and below them and around them, even down to the peasant, bound to the soil, whose position was at first the great defect of the system; but step by step this was gradually ameliorated till he became a freeman. Nothing of all this was empty form; sense of duty was woven in the entire fabric. It needs the understanding of this to make mediæval life intelligible. It was this "noblesse oblige" which handed down to days not long since gone the public services unpaid of the magistracy,

amongst other things of public spirit, the position of officers of the Army and Navy and all the other proud duties in public business carried on. It was this which made the "gentlemen of England" the race they were, by no means faultless, though they might "live at home at ease," carrying all burdens and expenses of public business through. Hunting for mere popularity was developed, and with it inordinate and ruinous expenditure, in Welsh Tudor times, and payment for honours began in Stuart times with the creation of hereditary knighthoods as baronetcies to gain funds for lavish expenditure, and it has grown into what we see to-day.

One who is in years, who often wanders back to mediaeval times and feudal ideals, is apt to feel something more than regret at the loss he cannot but see of so much that was noble in the ideals of the despised Feudalism.