

ART. II.—*The Early History of the Stricklands of Sizergh.*
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PART II. THE D'EYNCOURTS AND LE FLEMINGS.

SO much for the Stricklands; and I shall now turn to the pedigree of Elizabeth d'Eyncourt and to the illustrious descent which she was the means of introducing into the Strickland family. Elizabeth's earliest ancestor in Westmorland is known to have been a certain Gervase d'Eyncourt, who was granted Sizergh towards the end of the twelfth century by William de Lancaster II, lord of Kendal; but the intervening generations have never been correctly worked out, and the printed information on the subject is too fragmentary to be of much assistance. A tentative chart of the Westmorland d'Eyncourts (though without any supporting proofs) was, indeed, published some years ago by the late Canon Ragg (these *Transactions*, N.S., xvi, pp. 167-8), which made Elizabeth the sister and heiress of Ralph d'Eyncourt and daughter of another Ralph by Helen (or Eleanor) de Furness—the last-named Ralph (Elizabeth's father) being given as son of Peter d'Eyncourt by Avice de "Apelthwayt," and grandson of Gervase d'Eyncourt, the Sizergh grantee. This genealogy, however, is contradicted by the Sizergh evidence (*vide infra*), which shows clearly that Elizabeth's brother was named not Ralph but Richard, and that she herself was the granddaughter (instead of being the daughter) of the Ralph d'Eyncourt who married Eleanor de Furness; and, moreover, there is ample evidence that Peter d'Eyncourt, the husband of Avice de Appleshwaite, was not in direct line at all, but, on the contrary, was the progenitor of a

younger branch seated at Applethwaite, co. Westmorland, which preserved a male succession until the fourteenth century. What clinches the matter is an entry on a Westmorland De Banco Roll of 1312, where the entire d'Eyncourt descent is appended during the course of some proceedings between Sir Walter de Strickland and John, son of Sir Roger de Lancaster of Sockbridge. This valuable entry states that in the Easter Term of the year 1312 " John, son of Roger de Lancaster was summoned to answer Walter de Stirkeland regarding common of pasture in the vill of Barton. And the said Walter, by Adam de Burton, his attorney,* claimed common of pasture in two thousand acres of moor and pasture and three hundred acres of wood in Barton for all manner of cattle throughout the year, of which his ancestor Gervase [d'Eyncourt] was seised in the time of King Henry, grandfather of the King [Edward II] that now is. And from Gervase the right descended to a certain Ralph as son and heir, and from Ralph to Ralph [the second] as son and heir, and from Ralph [the second] to Gervase as son and heir, and from Gervase, because he died without any heirs of his body, the right went to Richard as brother and heir. And Richard similarly dying childless, the right went to Elizabeth, as sister and heir of Richard and Gervase; and from Elizabeth the right descended to William [de Stirkeland] as her son and heir. And because William died without issue, the right descended to his brother and heir, Walter [de Stirkeland] as her son and heir. And because William died without issue, the right descended to his brother and heir, Walter [de Stirkeland] the present claimant " (De Banco Roll, Westmorland, Easter, 5

* According to the Westmorland Assize Rolls, Adam de Burton had married Sigrid, widow of Ralph de Berburne and mother of Christian, wife of Gilbert de Burneside, whose daughter Elizabeth de Burneside married *circa* 1310 (as his second wife) John de Washington, brother of Robert de Washington, the husband of Walter de Strickland's sister Joan (cf. Assize Rolls, Westmorland, no. 985, m. 23).

Edward II [1312], no. 192, m. 158 d. There is a further reference to the case on the same Roll, m. 171 d., where Sir Walter de Strickland's mother is specifically called "Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph de Ayncourt.") Bearing the foregoing pedigree in mind, we can accordingly turn to consider such illustrative and corroborative material as is afforded by the Sizergh muniments and other contemporary sources.

Gervase D'Eyncourt, the Sizergh grantee, was undoubtedly some cadet of the great baronial house of d'Eyncourt of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, and Blankney, co. Lincs.; for the arms of the two families differed only in tincture, the Sizergh branch bearing *Argent a fesse dancetté between six billets sable*, while the d'Eyncourts of Blankney bore *Azure a fesse dancetté between six billets or*.^{*} It is not impossible that Gervase's father was Ralph, third and youngest son of the first Ralph d'Eyncourt, lord of Blankney and Thurgarton. The latter, in turn, was the eldest surviving son of the Doomsday tenant, Walter d'Eyncourt or d'Aincourt, one of the leading Norman magnates in the North Midlands *temp.* William the Conqueror.[†]

^{*} The quarterly arms of d'Eyncourt and Strickland (those of d'Eyncourt being given precedence and placed in the left quarter) are still to be seen on the fourteenth century tower of Sizergh Castle, which is believed to have been built by Elizabeth d'Eyncourt's son, Sir Walter de Strickland. It is an interesting fact, however, that the seal of Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt (Elizabeth's father), appended to one of his charters to John Gernet, bears the coat: *Two bars, in chief a canton* (Dodsworth MSS., vol. 149, fo. 136). These arms are a variant of those of Sir Ralph's overlord, William III de Lancaster, lord of Kendal: (*Argent*) *two bars (gules), on a quarter (gules) a leopard (or)*; and another variation of the de Lancaster coat had evidently occasionally been used by the Stricklands, who like the d'Eyncourts, held of the Kendal barony. In the Parliamentary Roll of Arms, *circa* 1310-1315, it is recorded that "Sire Wauter de Striklande" bore "*de argent a ij barres e un quarter de goules*"; although the ordinary Strickland coat was *Sable three escallops argent*.

[†] Walter derived his surname from Aincourt in the French Vexin, between Mantes and Magny. He appears as a tenant-in-chief in Doomsday, holding over sixty manors, Blankney being the *caput* of his barony. In 1670 an inscription was discovered in Lincoln Cathedral commemorating Walter's son William, who died in his father's lifetime. William is described as "*filius Walteri Aincuriensis, consanguinei Remigii episcopi Lincolniensis* [Remigius

Gervase himself makes his initial appearance in Westmorland as a knight of the household of the second William de Lancaster, who was lord of Kendal between 1170 and 1184; and it is interesting to observe that Gervase witnessed the aforesaid William's confirmation of the manor of Docker to the hospital of St. Peter's, York simply as *Geruasio milite* (cf. Charter Roll, 22 Edward I [1293-94], no. 80, m. 9). Gervase's name does not occur as attesting any grants of the earlier William de Lancaster (died 1170)—with the solitary exception of this William's conveyance of the manors of Heversham, Morland, and Grayrigg to Alexander de Windsor, his son-in-law. The last-named charter was printed by Sir George Duckett (*Duchetiana*, p. 15), and purports to have been given in the presence of Geoffrey, Earl of Richmond, Hubert de Vaux, William de Lancaster, Junior (eldest son of the grantor), Gervase "de Aencurt," Gilbert son of William (de Lancaster), and Jordan his brother. But clearly the text must be corrupt, since, although Hubert de Vaux (of Gilsland) died in 1165, Geoffrey (Plantagenet) did not become Earl of Richmond until 1181, while both Gilbert and Jordan were illegitimate sons of the *second* William de Lancaster who died in 1184. The most likely explanation is that the document in its existing form represents a combination of two separate charters issued by successive lords of Kendal, and that the witnesses to both charters have been accidentally combined by the mediaeval transcriber.

In the meantime, further documents illustrate Gervase d'Eyncourt's position as one of the second William de Lancaster's familia. Thus, along with William's second wife, Helewise (de Stuteville), Gervase attested a grant of

of Fécamp, Bishop of Lincoln] qui hanc ecclesiam fecit," and also as "regia stirpe progenitus." William's royal blood probably came through his mother (the wife of Walter d'Aincourt), who was no doubt some relative of the Dukes of Normandy.

half the land of Crook (in Strickland Ketel, co. Westmorland) made by William to his cook Walter, and another grant of the remaining portion of Crook to William fitz Geoffrey (Levens Hall MSS). He also attested William de Lancaster's conveyance bestowing half of Sockbridge in Kendal upon his natural son, Gilbert—among the other witnesses on that occasion being Walter, Abbot of Furness, Norman (de Redman) the Sewer, "Michael le Fleming of Furness and Anselm his son" (Lowther MSS.). Moreover, *circa* 1175-1180 Gervase was formally enfeoffed of fifteen "librates" in Westmorland, including the lands of Sizergh, to hold by the service of three-fourths of a knight's fee: and the charter of feoffment, which is also first in the long series of family muniments preserved at Sizergh Castle, would seem to be of sufficient importance to warrant its being quoted *in toto*:

Notum sit tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Willemus de Lancastre dedi et concessi Geruasio de Aiencurt pro homagio suo et servicio suo XV librates terre [scilicet tres partes feodi] unius militis [in Natalaund et Bothelford . . . us-]que ad rivulum de furcis et sic totum campum in sursum usque ad viam de Hotun . . . emus et de . . . illa usque ad diuisam de Hotun et de Stainton, et Sigaritherge cum pertinentiis suis et Winderge cum pertinentiis suis et alteram Windergam cum pertinentiis suis et meam partem de Louder, et illam partem de Socabret que fuit Walteui. Has predictas terras dedi ei pro XII libratibus terre et dimidia librata terre, et de L. solidatis terre que retro sunt tradidi ei serde Hacatorp in vagium pro L. solidatis donec sibi perficiam XV libratas terre, in feodo et hereditate tenere sibi et heredibus suis de me et de meis heredibus libere et quiete et honorifice, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, in pratis, in pascuis, et in omnibus libertatibus. Testibus: Normanno dapifero, Jordano filio domini, Gilberto filio domini, Grumbaldo, Roberto de Heriez, Anselmo,† Ormo filio Tore, Rogero de*

* Sizergh.

† Anselm le Fleming, whose daughter Eleanor became the wife of Gervase's son Ralph (*vide infra*).

Crofd, Rogero filio [Adam, Ormo filio Bernu]lf, Roberto Mustel, Willelmo persona de Warton, Johanne clerico, Ricardo camerario, W[illelmo de Pultyngton]. Vale. [mutilated; seals missing].

About the same date, for the witnesses are similar, William de Lancaster granted Gervase an additional twelve and a half "librates" in Whelpside and Whinfell (which lies adjacent to Sizergh), for which he was to render the service of one-fourth of a fee (Sizergh MSS.); and another Sizergh charter (in Norman-French) records that the said William de Lancaster afterwards released him from all services due from his lands in Westmorland, in exchange for a rent of 50s.:

Sachent prens et advenir q je Gillam de L'ancastre garaunte et quite ay clayme a Gervase de Haencurt et ses heiers de moy et mes heiers et a cest ma present chartre ay conferme au did Gervase de Haencurt et ses heiers de moy et mes heiers et a cest ma present chartre ay conferme au did Gervase tous maniers de rentes et services a il et ces heiers dount fair a moy et mes heiers pour aucun de ces maniers, terres, ou tenements dedans la Counte de Westmerland, en la exchainge pour la vente de sincquant souvs en Westmerland, les que anoc le dit Gervase et ces heiers avaunt dellesse a moy et mes heiers a toue jours. Tesmoignes: Norman dapifer, Robert de Heriic, Anselme, Orme fitz Robert le Chamurleyn, Gillem de Croft, Gillem le Person de Warton, Johan le Clerk, Ricardyn le Chamburlyn, Gillem de Pultyngton, et autres.

Gervase thus became the holder of a considerable fief in the Kendal district, including Sizergh, Natland, Hutton, Stainton, High Windergh and Low Windergh, Whinfell, and Whelpside, besides other holdings in North Westmorland at Sockbridge, Hackthorpe, and Lowther.* After

* It is apparent from the Assize Rolls that the d'Eyncourts also possessed rights in the presentation to Lowther church, which passed from them to the Stricklands (cf. Assize Roll, Westmorland, no. 980, m. 6d.). In 1278 the three patrons of the church were stated to be the Prior of Watton (Sir) William de Strickland, and Alice, wife of Robert de Morville (*ibid.*, no. 982, m. 11d.).

the death of William de Lancaster in 1184, William Marshall (afterwards Earl of Pembroke), the guardian of de Lancaster's young daughter and heiress Helewise, confirmed Gervase in these possessions (Sizergh MSS.): and a few years later the latter received a fresh confirmation from Gilbert fitz Renfrid, who had become lord of Kendal through his marriage to Helewise in 1189 (Levens Hall MSS.). Gilbert fitz Renfrid likewise gave Gervase quittance from the ancient tribute of "noutgeld,"* for which release Gervase paid twenty marks in silver (Sizergh MSS.); and in the Dodsworth MSS. are two charters of property in Levens, co. Westmorland, granted to Gervase de "Aencurt" by Ketel de Levens and Orm de Ninezergh (*ibid.*, vol. 149, fos. 134 d., 135 d.). Gervase himself was still living as late as 1210, when he served on two inquisitions at Carlisle (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 339); but he probably died before May, 1211, when the name of his son and successor, Ralph d'Eyncourt, replaces his own as witness to a grant made by Robert de Vieuxpont to the Abbey of Shap (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, 1st edit., II, p. 595.)†

Ralph d'Eyncourt, the son, was one of the two knights in attendance on Gilbert fitz Renfrid who were taken prisoner, along with their suzerain, at the capture of Rochester Castle, 30 Nov., 1215.‡ On 22 Jan., 1215/16, Gilbert fitz Renfrid became obliged to pay King John the enormous sum of twelve thousand marks to purchase a pardon for his "confederacy with the King's enemies and

* "Noutgeld," or "geld of cows," was a survival of pre-Conquest days, being a rent incumbent on the land and paid in kind, *i.e.* cattle. The assessment was reckoned "by head" or "by horn" on the animals kept by the tenant.

† The names of Gervase and Ralph occur together in several earlier charters. Together they witnessed Gilbert fitz Renfrid's grant of Lambrigg, co. Westmorland, to Lambert de Bussy (*Northamptonshire Charters* (Northants. Rec. Soc.), and his confirmation to Henry de Redman of the manors of Levens and Selside (Levens Hall MSS., fo. 95).

‡ He was the heir of his mother Helewise, the daughter and heiress of William II de Lancaster, and assumed the de Lancaster arms and surname.

that his son William de Lancastre* and his knights, Ralph de Aencurt and Lambert de Bussay, might be delivered from the King's prison, having been taken at the castle of Rochester in arms against the King," etc. (*Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus* [Rec. Com.], p. 570). The unfortunate Gilbert was further required to furnish hostages from amongst the sons or daughters of his principal mesne-tenants in the barony of Kendal; and we learn that among those selected were "the heir (son or daughter) of Ralph de Aencurt" and "the heir of Walter de Stirkeland," the husband of Christian de Leteham and the founder of the Stricklands of Sizergh (*Rot. Chart.* [Rec. Com.], p. 221b). Nor was it until 1217, after King John's death, that Ralph d'Eyncourt received a pardon from the young Henry III, and was allowed to leave his place of confinement at Corfe castle and return to his allegiance (*Rot. Litt. Claus.* [Rec. Com.], I, p. 376). The fact that the new King was then under the regency of William Marshall, the quondam guardian of Gilbert fitz Renfrid's wife Helewise, had doubtless helped to expedite Ralph's release. About the year 1220 the latter demised five acres of land in Levens, which he "had from Roger de Lancastre of the Orm de Niandsherg" [Ninezergh], to Gilbert de Osmotherley, the witnesses including Matthew de Sizergh and Robert d'Eyncourt probably the grantor's younger brother):† and by another charter, of *circa* 1224-6, he transferred the holding to a certain Roger Abbot (Dodsworth MSS., vol. 159, fo. 135). Ralph was dead by 1228-1233, when Eleanor his widow, for the soul of her "lord, Ralph de Haynecurth, and of Helewise de Lancastre," confirmed a rent of 2s. 6d. for one moiety of the vill of "Siggeswich" [Sedgwick in Kendal], formerly held

* The grantee of Lambrigg.

† Robert attested the grant to Ralph made by Anselm le Fleming *circa* 1210-1215 (*vide infra*).

by Herbert de Ellel, to the canons of Cockersand (*Cockersand Chartulary* [Chetham Soc.], p. 1044). The Sizergh muniments make it clear that Eleanor herself was one of the daughters and coheiresses of Anselm le Fleming, alias de Furness. For by a charter of *circa* 1210-1215 Anselm de "Furnesia" gave to Ralph de "Aiencurt," in further increase of the property which the said Ralph held in free marriage with Eleanor, the grantor's daughter, "the hall of Staynton (Stainton in Kendal, co. Westmorland), with its precincts, garden, and vivary"—the witnesses comprising William, de Esseby and Thomas de Linacre (Sizergh MSS.). As will presently appear, Anselm was the younger son of Michael le Fleming, lord of Aldingham, co. Lancs.; while his wife Agnes was a niece, maternally, of Walter de Greystoke and a daughter of the great Scottish house of Dunbar.

Ralph d'Eyncourt and his wife Eleanor (le Fleming) seem to have left at least two sons, viz., Sir Ralph of Sizergh—who is called "son of Ralph [Senior] and grandson of Gervase" in a charter of *circa* 1245 (*vide infra*)—and Peter, who married Avice, daughter and co-heiress of William de Applethwaite,* by whom he was father of another Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt (of Applethwaite and Arcleby, co. Cumb.), who served as coroner of Cumberland in 1300 and a commissioner to assess the Subsidy there in 1301.† An Adam de d'Eyncourt, chaplain, occurs in a Final Concord with John de "Hotonrofe" and Eleanor his wife concerning the manor of Hutton Roof, co. Westmorland, as late as 1327 (De Banco Roll, Easter, 12 Edward II [1319], m. 121d.; *ibid.*, Trinity, 12 Edward II [1319], m. 35).

* In 1246 Thomas de Lowther and Beatrice, his wife, had a Final Concord with Peter d'Eyncourt and Avice, his wife, regarding the manor of Crosthwaite, co. Cumb. (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 30 Henry III [1245-1246]). The manors of Crosthwaite and Applethwaite descended to Beatrice and Avice from William de Applethwaite, their father.

† He held Applethwaite of Thomas de Lucy in 1305 (*Cal. Inqs.*).

But it is Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt of Sizergh—the eldest grandson of Gervase, the knight of William de Lancaster—who chiefly concerns us here: and Sir Ralph's name appears as witness to numerous Westmorland charters during the second quarter of the thirteenth century. His parentage is proved by a quitclaim of *circa* 1233-1235, by which Roger Abbot released to Ralph "son of Ralph de Aynecurt" property at Levens, co. Westmorland, the witnesses including Walter de Strickland, Gervase d'Eyncourt,* and Richard de Preston (Dodsworth MSS., vol. 149, fo. 135 d); while Thomas de Levens granted him further holdings there, as well as the land which Ketel de Levens gave to "Gervase de Aynecurt, the said Ralph's grandfather" (Sizergh MSS.). In 1235 Ralph d'Eyncourt and Patrick fitz Thomas [de Curwen]† are mentioned as holding one knight's fee of the barony of Kendal (*Rot. Chart.* [Rec. Com.], I, p. 412); and in 1240 the former, having not yet become a knight, was granted a respite until the next Feast of Pentecost (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1240, p. 343). But, although holding a whole knight's fee, Ralph had still not taken up knighthood by the following year—since on 24 Apr., 1241 the King ordered the sheriff of Westmorland to distrain Roger de Burton, Ralph d'Eyncourt, and Guy de Boyville for their failure in this respect (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1241, p. 352). On 7 Dec., 1237 Ralph d'Eyncourt and Richard de Denton, clerk, were appointed to collect the subsidy in co. Westmorland, in place of Thomas fitz John, deceased (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1237, p. 206); and the King issued a writ on 13 Feb., 1239/40 commanding that Ralph be reimbursed with the sum of 100s. for his expenses as Collector (*Cal. Liberate Rolls*, 1240, p. 450). In 1242 the latter was again in official employment, when we find that Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt (now evidently a knight) and Sir Robert de

* This was, of course, a second Gervase, for whom see below.

† Ancestor of the Curwens of Workington.

Asby received appointments in Westmorland as Conservators of the Peace (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1242, p. 484); and in 1243, during a suit in the Court of King's Bench between Matthew de Redman and William de Lancaster (the son of Gilbert fitz Renfrid), William was "attached" by Ralph de "Ayncurt" and Richard de Heyham (*Curia purposes*) in the manor of Barton (*Assize Roll*, Westmor-Regis Rolls, no. 128, m. 2d). In 1246 Sir Ralph impleaded William de Lancaster at Appleby for the right of having "estovers" (*i.e.* taking wood from an estate for reasonable purposes, no. 1045, m. 55 d.): in the Manor of Barton (*Assize Roll*, Westmorland, no. 1045, m. 55 d.): and in the same year he officiated as a juror at Lancaster (*Lancs. Inqs.* [*Lancs. and Cheshire Rec. Soc.*], pt. I, p. 166), while in 1247 he was amerced half a mark for a default (*Pipe Rolls of Cumb. and Westd.*, ed. Parker, p. 204). In addition to his paternal lands at Sizergh, etc., and the property which he inherited from his mother Eleanor le Fleming at Natland and Heversham, Sir Ralph purchased the manor of Tristermont, on Ullswater, from Hugh de la Chamber (*cf.* *Coram Rege Rolls*, Westmorland, Michaelmas, 4 Edward I [1276], m. 1), and also acquired *jure uxoris* lands at Blencarn and Carnforth (*vide infra*). Moreover, Roger Pepin, Rector of the mediety of the church of Kendal (subsequently sub-Dean of York), granted to him and his heirs the privilege of having a private chapel in their "court at Natelond for the celebration of divine service" (*Feet of Fines*, Westmorland 31 Henry III [1246-47], file 4, no. 15), which suggests that Sir Ralph made his chief seat at Natland rather than at Sizergh; and, indeed, the oldest existing portion of Sizergh Castle only dates from the time of Sir Walter de Strickland, his grandson. Sir Ralph likewise served as Steward of the barony of Kendal under William de Lancaster, third and last of the name; and he was amongst those present at William's death-bed on

29 Nov., 1246 (*Cal. Inqs.*, Henry III, p. 28; cf. these *Transactions*, N.S., x, pp. 440-442). Shortly afterwards, William son of Henry [de Wrayton] was summoned to answer the Abbot of Cockersand in a plea to acquit him of the service that Ralph de "Ayncurt" demanded of the Abbot for the free tenement which he held of William (the defendant) in "Quinnefell" (Whinfell), co. Westmorland, viz., "thirty acres of land in that vill held in free alms by the Abbot by the gift of Adam fitz Orm, uncle of the said William, and for which, by reason of William's default, Ralph de Ayencurt distrained him [the Abbot] to do suit at his court [? at Natland] in Strickland Ketel" (Assize Roll, Westmorland, no. 454, m. 12). Sir Ralph was still living in 1251, when he was sued for entering the Abbot of Byland's demesne at Bannisdale, co. Westmorland with force and arms (*ibid.*, no. 1046, m. 1; no. 1048, m. 4d). But he must have died soon afterwards, leaving a widow, Dame Alice de "Aynecurt," who *circa* 1260 was demised property at Sizergh by Robert, son of Matthew de "Syzittsergh" which Sir Ralph de "Ayncurt," her late husband, had granted to the said Robert in exchange for land called "Ewode" (Dodsworth MSS., vol. 149, fo. 137 d.). It appears probable that it was this Dame Alice who brought to the d'Eyncourts as her *maritagium* half the manor of Blencarn, co. Lancs.—both of which holdings were later in possession of her grandson, Sir Walter de Strickland, as part of his maternal inheritance (cf. *Cal. Inqs.*, 5 Edward II [1311-1312], p. 183). For in a claim regarding a moiety of Blencarn, initiated by Juliana widow of Adam de Ireby against William de Thursby, it is stated that the said moiety was then held by Alice de "Eincurt" (*Abbrev. Placit.* [Rec. Com.], p. 78). The other moiety belonged to William de Thursby, whose daughter and heiress married Guy de Boyville (Denton *Accompt of Cumberland*, p. 57); and in 1261 their son William de Boyville, together with his wife Alice, sued

Walter de Lindsay (one of the co-heirs of William de Lancaster, the last lord of Kendal) that he keep the agreement which he had with them concerning a messuage, two bovates, and fifty acres of land in Carnforth (Curia Regis Rolls, Michaelmas, 45 Henry III (1260-61), no. 171, m. 44 d.). The paternity of Alice, wife of Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt, is difficult to determine; but it seems possible that she, too, was an heiress of the de Thursby family.*

According to the entry on the De Banco Roll quoted at the commencement of this section, Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt was the father of three children; Gervase, his heir (who died *sine prole*), Richard (who also died without issue), and Elizabeth (the mother of Walter de Strickland). Of Gervase, named after his great-great-grandfather, we know nothing beyond the fact that he witnessed Roger Abbot's quitclaim to his father of property at Levens (*vide supra*). Richard, the second son, occurs in two Sizergh charters, both of which are *sans date* but must have been issued at some period between 1251 and 1271.† By the first of these, William son of Patrick de Sedgwick released to Richard de "Ayncurt" the land at Sedgwick in Kendal which Sir Ralph de "Ayncurt" held at his death of the said William's fee; whilst by a further charter Hugh de "Sockebrede" quitclaimed to him all the holdings in Stainton which he had from "Sir Ralph de Eyncurt, father of the said Richard" in exchange for his own property at "Sockebrede" [Sockbridge, near Penrith]. As to Elizabeth, the sister of Richard and Gervase, we have already seen that she was married to William, son

* The Thursbys, lords of Blencarn, Ainstable and Thursby, co. Cumb., descended from a certain Herbert who had been granted "Thoresby" towards the middle of the twelfth century by Alan, son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale (*Reg. St. Bees* [Surtees Soc.], p. 493). A Robert de Thursby witnessed a deed of *circa* 1163 relating to Culgaith, near Ainstable (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 308), and occurs in the Cumberland Pipe Roll of 1182.

† Sir Ralph d'Eyncourt was a defendant in 1251, and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir William de Strickland, had succeeded as sole heiress of the family before 30 Oct., 1271 (*vide infra*).

and heir of Sir Robert de Strickland of Great Strickland, co. Westmorland; and she must have succeeded as heiress of the d'Eyncourt family in or before 1271. For Peter de Brus (nephew and one of the co-heirs of William de Lancaster III), who was dead by October 30th of that year (*Cal. Inqs.*, II, pp. 189-90), confirmed to William de Strickland and Elizabeth his wife their lands of Natland, Sizergh, Hackthorpe, etc., free from "pulture" of his master-forester and from service in the baronial court (Sizergh MSS.). Elizabeth is named as wife of William de "Stirkeland" in a Westmorland Final Concord of 1272 (*Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* [Rec. Com.], II, p. 567): but she died between that date and 1276, when she is referred to as "deceased" in the course of a plea concerning the manor of Tristermont (Coram Rege Roll, Westmorland, Michaelmas, 4 Edward I [1276], m. 1).

Let us now consider briefly the ancestry of Eleanor le Fleming, Elizabeth d'Eyncourt's grandmother; since there are important problems in the Fleming pedigree that still await solution, while it was Eleanor herself who brought to the d'Eyncourts, and ultimately to the Stricklands, a strain of royal blood derived from Earl Uctred and his wife Edith (Aelfgifu), daughter of King Ethelred the Unready. The early Fleming descent has never been worked out; but Michael le Fleming and Rainer le Fleming were both landowners in Cumberland during the first quarter of the twelfth century. Rainer, who was the father of sons named William, Walter and Hugh, was the original feoffee of Beckermet in Coupland, co. Cumberland, under William 'le Meschin,' lord of Coupland and Skipton,* to whom he acted as *dapifer*, and whose foundation charter of the priory of St. Bees he witnessed in 1120-25 (*Reg. St. Bees* [Surtees Soc.], pp.

* He also appears to have been enfeoffed of the manor of Wath upon Dearne in Yorkshire, since his grandson, Rainer II, held two knights' fees of the Honour of Skipton in that county in 1166.

28-40, 107). Michael, who was the immediate progenitor of Anselm (the father of Eleanor le Fleming, wife of Ralph d'Eyncourt), acquired the Cumberland manor of Drigg in Coupland, and was also lord of Aldingham in Furness, co. Lancs., in the year 1127, having evidently been enfeoffed of his Lancashire estates by Henry I.* The parentage of neither Michael nor Rainer is known, but they were probably brothers; and the writer would suggest that they very likely belonged to the family of le Fleming, barons of Wahull (now Odell) in Bedfordshire, amongst whom the names Michael, Rainer, Hugh and Walter were common at this period. At the date of the compilation of Domesday Book in 1086, Walter "Flandrensis" (i.e. le Fleming) was one of the principal tenants-in-chief in co. Bedford, where he held Wahull, Thurleigh, and other broad estates. His eldest son, Walter II, was father of Simon le Fleming, or de Wahull, who had sons named Michael and Rainer,† and whose heir-general, Sir Richard Chetwode, claimed to be "Lord Wahull" (by virtue of his possession of the "barony" of Wahull) in 1613.‡ The first Walter of Wahull likewise appears from Domesday to have possessed two younger sons; (a) Hugh le Fleming, who held *in capite* in Podington, Hinwick, and Sharnbrook, co. Bedford, and also held of

* In 1127 Stephen of Blois (afterwards King Stephen), lord of the Honour of Lancaster, specially excepted the lands of Michael le Fleming from his charter of endowment of the Abbey of Furness. Michael held a moiety of the original lordship of Furness, comprising twenty and a half carucates situated in the vills of Aldingham, Leece, Hart, Gleaston, Dendron, Sunton, Bolton, Stainton in Urswick (which must be distinguished from Stainton in Kendal), and Fordbottle (*Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, ed. Farrer, pp. 302-317; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, pp. 114-120; *ibid.*, VIII, pp. 286-301). Michael's moiety, formerly called Aldingham from its principal seat, became later known as Muchland, i.e. "Michael's land." For his acquisitions of Drigg, see below.

† Cf. Assize Roll, Bedfordshire, 46 Henry III (1261-1262), m. 4. In the twelfth century the lords of Wahull owed the service of no less than thirty knights' fees.

‡ Sir Richard's claim was rejected on the grounds that none of his ancestors were ever summoned as barons by writ. For the later lords of Wahull, see *V.C.H. Beds.*, III, pp. 69-73.

Walter of Wahull in Thurleigh, Turvey, Astwick, Henlow, etc., and (b) Rainer, the holder from Walter of Wahull of half a hide in Thurleigh and two hides in Milton Ernest, may well have been the father of Rainer le Fleming of Beckermeth and Michael le Fleming of Aldingham.

The origin of the lords of Wahull has never been ascertained; but Domesday shows that Walter "Flandrensis" (of 1086) had succeeded a certain Saier in the manor of Southill, co. Bedford, prior to the date of the General Survey; and as this unusual christian name was afterwards borne by Walter's great-grandson, Saier de Wahull, there seems good reason for regarding the original Saier of Southill as Walter's father.* Now it is a remarkable circumstance that the arms as well as the christian names of the early lords of Wahull were identical with those of the powerful Flemish family of d'Oisey, castellans of Cambrai, who claimed descent from the ancient Counts of Lens. Not only do the *three crescent* arms of Wahull closely resemble the *one crescent* coat borne by d'Oisey, but Walter, castellan of Cambrai, who was assassinated in 1041, had a brother named Saier, who aspired unsuccessfully to the bishopric of Cambrai. Moreover, Hugh I d'Oisey, castellan of Cambrai—who was the grandson and heir of the Walter of 1041, and whose grandson, Simon d'Oisey, succeeded to the *châtellenie* of Cambrai in 1131—was in his youth under the guardianship of his kinsman (*propinquus*) Anselm de Ribemont, Count of Ostrevant, whose christian name recalls that of Anselm le Fleming, the father of Eleanor d'Eyncourt! We may therefore conclude that Walter the Domesday lord of Wahull, was a cadet of this distinguished house; and most probably his (presumed) father, Saier of Southill,

* "Walter brother of Saier" and Walter le Fleming (of Wahull) each had the same English predecessor in their Domesday estates, the English thegn Leofnoth; and Saier gave his name to Segenhoe (Beds.), which was afterwards held as part of the Wahull barony. Rainer le Fleming of Thurleigh was most likely another son of Saier, and this Walter of Wahull's younger brother.

was a younger brother of Hugh d'Oisy, castellan of Cambrai, and of Walter de Cambrai, castellan of Douai.*

Meanwhile, we must return to Michael le Fleming, the feoffee of Aldingham *temp.* Henry I, and to his brother (?) Rainer le Fleming, lord of Beckermet. Rainer's grandson and namesake founded Kirklees Priory, Yorks., in the reign of Henry II, and became the ancestor of the Flemings, baronets, of Rydal Hall, who erroneously trace descent from the Flemings of Aldingham.† As for

* An excellent account of the castellans of Cambrai, from the Continental point of view, is given by M. Leon Vanderkindere in *La Formation Territoriale des Principautés Belges au Moyen Age*, II, pp. 56-59. Walter, castellan of Lens was made castellan of Cambrai between 972 and 979, and left two sons, Walter II and Saier, the latter of whom has already been mentioned as an unsuccessful candidate for the bishopric of Cambrai. The elder son, Walter II, was assassinated in 1041; and upon his death his next heir was an infant grandson, Hugh d'Oisy, son of his only daughter, Adela, by her marriage to Hugh, castellan of Douai. During the latter's minority the *châtellenie* of Cambrai was usurped by John, hereditary advocate of Arras, the second husband of Walter II's widow, Ermentrude. But *circa* 1057 Bishop Liebert of Cambrai restored the heir to his rights and placed him under the guardianship of his relative Anselm I de Ribemont, Count of Ostrevant, who, besides the *comté* of Ostrevant in Flanders, possessed the fief of Ribemont in the Vermandois (Vanderkindere, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 135-137). Hugh d'Oisy, who eventually succeeded as castellan of Cambrai, had a brother Walter who inherited the *châtellenie* of Douai, as well, probably, as another brother, Saier, the original feoffee of Southill and Segenhoe. Hence, I would further suggest that "Walter brother of Saier," of the Bedfordshire Doomsday, was identical with Walter d'Oisy, castellan of Cambrai. Both Hugh and Walter d'Oisy were alive in 1086.

† According to Burke and other authorities, the Flemings of Rydal descend from "Sir Michael Fleming, lord of Beckermet," although Michael le Fleming never possessed the manor of Beckermet, the earliest recorded holder being his contemporary (and brother?) Rainer. The error appears to have originated with Sir Daniel Fleming, the seventeenth century historian of the house, who placed Richard le Fleming (husband of Elizabeth de Urswick, the heiress of Coniston), living in 1275 and the undoubted ancestor of the Rydal family, as a son of a Sir John le Fleming, stated to be the grandson of Michael, living apparently in the reign of the Conqueror! On the contrary, the descent of the manor of Beckermet shows that Richard le Fleming, who held Beckermet as well as Coniston (cf. Kuerden MSS., vol. II, fo. 221 d.), was identical with Richard, brother of Rainer le Fleming, lord of Beckermet and Wath upon Dearne, mentioned in a charter of 1342 (Dodsworth MSS., vol. 8, fos. 21, 71, and cf. De Banco Roll, no. 9 m. 27 d.). This Rainer appears to have been the son of another Rainer le Fleming who gave Lindale to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1191 (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, VIII, p. 269), and grandson of a third Rainer, the founder of Kirklees priory. It should be added that the Richard le Fleming of 1275 was father of a son called Rainer, whose son John le Fleming

Michael, the founder of the Aldingham branch, he appears to have married a daughter of Robert de Stuteville by his wife Erneburga, and thus to have obtained the Cumberland manor of Drigg, which was held under the Stutevilles by the Flemings during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries;* and, moreover, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of his grandson Anselm le Fleming bore the rare christian name of "Erneburga," which affords additional indication of a Stuteville connection.† A later Michael le Fleming, who died about 1186, granted the manor of Fordbottle (a "member" of the lordship of Aldingham) to Furness Abbey in 1153, which was confirmed *circa* 1216 by Michael (son of William) le Fleming, who is described in the charter of confirmation as the grantor's "grandson" (Dep. Keeper's Rep., XXVI, Appendix,

(no doubt identical with the "Sir John le Fleming" whom Sir Daniel Fleming transformed into the father of Richard I) died in 1352, when his son and heir, Richard (second of the name), was aged thirty (Inq. P.M. 28 Edward III, no. 37). The latter settled Beckermert in 1373 on the marriage of his son Thomas with Margaret, daughter of William de Bardsey (Kuerden MSS., vol. II, fo. 211 d). In 1418 Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Fleming, made a feoffment of the manor of Coniston, as well as settling the reversion of the manor of Beckermert (then held as dower by Dame Isabel, his mother). Thomas, junior, acquired Rydal, co. Westmorland, in marriage with one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John de Lancaster; and both Rydal and Coniston were in possession of his descendant, the late M. J. Hughes le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal Hall.

* Canon Wilson suggested the possibility of a connection between the Flemings and Turgis Brundas, who had preceded the Stutevilles in the ownership of the Cumbrian barony of Lydal (cf. *Reg. St. Bees*, pp. 456-7). But there is no evidence that Turgis Brundas, who was lord of Rosedale in Yorkshire, was ever connected with Drigg, which was a member not of the barony of Lydal (as Canon Wilson asserts) but of the barony of Coupland.

† Robert de Stuteville, the *caput* of whose barony was at Cottingham, Yorks., had been one of the northern lords at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and was son of Robert "Fronte-boeuf," governor in 1085 of the castle of Ambrieres in Normandy, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Tinchebrai in 1107 and died in captivity. This elder Robert, who apparently took his surname from Estouteville-sur-mer in the Pays de Caux, is said to have married Joan, daughter of Hugh Talbot, lord of Cleuville by his wife Mary, sister of Waleran, Count of Meulan (*Dict. de la Noblesse*, VII, p. 558). Erneburga, the wife of his son Robert, was probably the daughter and heiress of Hugh fitz Baldric, the Domesday lord of Cottingham. They were the parents of a third Robert, who married Helewise, daughter and co-heiress of Geoffrey Murdac, and left issue (Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*).

p. 162; *Coucher Book of Furness* [Chetham Soc.], pt. II, p. 455). This Michael of 1153, etc., was presumably the son of the first Michael of 1127, who probably died about 1150. Michael II in 1157-8 obtained Little Urswick and Foss in Coupland from the Abbot of Furness, besides Bardsea, co. Lancs., in exchange for the vills of Roose and Crivelton (P.R.O., Duchy of Lancs. Anc. Deeds, L. 342; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, pp. 307-8). He was a Juror on the division of the Furness Fells *circa* 1160 (Farrer, *op. cit.* p. 311) and his name occurs in the Lancashire Pipe Rolls between 1168 and 1176 (*ibid.*, pp. 13, 23, 29, 34)—while *circa* 1180, along with his son Anselm, he attested a grant made by William II de Lancaster of the manor of Sockbridge.* He married a lady called Christian (cf. *Cockersand Chartulary* [Chetham Soc.], pt. I, p. 765); and from a later charter, in which his son Anselm refers to “my uncle (*aunculus*) Bernard de Staynton” (*vide infra*), it is evident that she was the sister and heiress of Bernard fitz Gilbert and daughter of Gilbert, lord of Stainton in Kendal. The latter may possibly have been identical with Gilbert, younger brother of William I de Lancaster, lord of Kendal, and son of Ketel (son of Eldred) of Workington and Christian, his wife.†

Michael II and Christian (de Stainton) had several children. William, the eldest son, attested several of his father's charters as “William son of Michael de Furness,” and in 1186 paid twenty marks to the Crown *pro fine terrae*, doubtless upon succeeding to the paternal estates (Farrer,

* See these *Transactions*, N.S., x.

† It has been assumed that the Michael of 1127 survived until 1176-7, after which is no further mention of his name in the Lancashire Pipe Rolls, and that the William “de Furness” who paid his relief in 1186 did so upon attaining his majority, being accordingly born in 1164-5 (cf. these *Transactions*, N.S., xxxi, pp. 30-32). But, on chronological grounds, we must conclude that there were at least two Michaels during this long interval; while the assumption that William became his father's heir in 1176-7, but did not pay his relief until 1186 on account of being under age, is scarcely warranted by the other facts in the case. From a consideration of all the evidence, it seems probable that William's father died in 1185-6 and that he himself was born *circa* 1150.

Lancs. Pipe Rolls, p. 60). Circa 1190 he obtained a grant of various liberties in his lordship of Aldingham, including the right of gallows and judgment by iron, water, and duel (*Rot. Chart.* [Rec. Com.], p. xl); and in 1193 he was amongst those fined for having taken part in the rebellion of King John, then Count of Mortain, against Richard I (Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, p. 78). He apparently died about 1203, leaving a widow, Eleanor or Ada* (who married, secondly, William le Butler, lord of Warrington), besides two sons, Michael III and Daniel, the former of whom was six years old at his father's death (P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, A. 13453; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, pp. 180, 191; *Lancs. Inq. and Extents* [*Lancs. and Cheshire Rec. Soc.*], pt. I, p. 82).† Other sons of Michael II by his wife Christian were Anselm (of whom hereafter), Marsilius, Jordan, and Daniel, Rector of Aldingham and Little Urswick, where his son Daniel, Junior, was a benefactor of the priory of St. Bees (*Coucher Book of Furness* [Chetham Soc.], pt. II, pp. 452-7; Wilson, *St. Bees* [Surtees Soc.], pp. 98-9, 382, 541). There was also a daughter Godith, who became the second wife circa 1163 of William de Esseby, or Esseville (the latter's first wife, Uctreda, was widow of Ranulf de Lindsay, and daughter of Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric), and subsequently seems to have married Ulf son of Edward, lord of Hyton, co.

* She was daughter of Thomas son of Gospatric, lord of Workington, co. Cumberland, son of Orm (younger brother of Gilbert son of Ketel, ancestor of the de Lancasters) and his wife Gunhilda, daughter of Gospatric I, Earl of Dunbar.

† Michael III married Agatha, daughter of Henry fitz Hervey, lord of Ravensworth (ancestor of the Lords Fitzhugh), and by her, who married, secondly, Marmaduke Darell of Sesay, Yorks. (*De Banco Roll*, no. 54, m. 67), had issue a son William, who left two sons and two daughters: (a) Michael IV, who died without issue in March, 1169, having been drowned whilst returning to Aldingham after dining with the Prior of Cartmel (*Chronicles of Stephen, etc.* [Rolls Ser.], II, p. 555). (b) William, Rector of Aldingham. (a) Eleanor, who eventually succeeded as lady of Aldingham, married Sir Richard de Cantsfield, through whom she became ancestress of the Lords Harrington of Aldingham, (b) Margery, wife of Henry de Clifton (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, VIII, pp. 300-301).

Cumb. (Wilson, *St. Bees*, pp. 57, 381-2; these *Transactions*, n.s., xxvi, pp. 39-40).*

This brings us to Anselm le Fleming, apparently the second son of Michael II and Christian de Stainton, from whom he inherited the manor of Stainton in Kendal (most of which afterwards passed to the d'Eyncourts), as well as the paternal lands at Drigg. Like his father and elder brother, Anselm is usually styled "de Furness" in charters of the period, though he attests a grant made by William II de Lancaster to Walter "Cocus" shortly before 1184 as Anselm "de Staynton" (Levens Hall MSS., fo. 247). It appears from a later charter that Anselm built and endowed a chapel on his Stainton property; for *circa* 1280 William de Strickland (the husband of his great-granddaughter, Elizabeth d'Eyncourt) confirmed to the priory of Cartmel the perpetual cure and custody of the chapel of Croscrake, formerly founded by Anselm son of Michael de Furness in the grantor's territory of Stainton in Kendal, with a proviso that "when the prior and convent appoint a priest in the said chapel to celebrate divine service for the grantor's ancestors and successors, none of his heirs shall distrain the prior or his chaplain to give refuge to any lepers or infirm in the said chapel nor to render hospitality to such against their will" (Sizergh MSS.; cf. Hornyold-Strickland, *Stricklands of Sizergh*, p. 18). In 1198 a day was given to Anselm de Furness and Uctred son of Osulf (of Preston Richard, co. Westmorland) to hear their record and judgment of a plea of perambulation and division of lands on the Octaves of St. John the Baptist (*Cal. Curia Regis Rolls*, I, p. 51). Anselm was still living in 1210, when he was amerced sixty marks for trespass (*Pipe Rolls, Cumb. and Westd.*, ed. Parker, p. 194). However, he had died prior to 1217, in which year Richard de Preston and Adam son of Patrick de Borwick undertook

* There is no proof that Godith was ever the wife of a de Coupland, as stated in these *Transactions*, n.s., xxvi.

to render yearly to the abbey and monks of Furness one stone's weight of wax which Anselm son of Michael de Furness had given to the monks there during his lifetime (*Coucher Book of Furness* [Chetham Soc.], II, p. 92).

Amongst the unpublished documents at Rydal Hall is a charter of circa 1180, by which Edgar [of Dunbar] and his wife Alice, daughter of Ivo [de Greystoke], settled upon Agnes their daughter, in free marriage with Anselm son of Michael de Furness, half their land of "Euenwit" [Yanwath], co. Westmorland (Rydal MSS.). By an earlier charter, of circa 1150-60, Walter son of Ivo confirmed to Alice his sister, on her marriage to Edgar son of Earl Gospatric, "Euenwit" and "Chonoc Salchid" [Knock Salcock], co. Westmorland, as well as other property in Cumberland, Northumberland and Yorkshire (*Newminster Chartulary* [Surtees Soc.], p. 117). Alice was thus the sister of Walter and daughter of Ivo, lords of Greystoke in Cumberland; while her husband, Edgar, was the son of Gospatric II, Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, the great-great-nephew of the "gracious" King Duncan of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. The records make it clear that Anselm and his wife Agnes of Dunbar left four daughters and co-heiresses: (a) Eleanor, wife of Ralph d'Eyncourt, and great-grandmother of Sir Walter de Strickland of Sizergh and of Joan de Strickland, wife of Robert de Washington. (b) Erneburga, wife of Richard de Preston (Feet of Fines, Westmorland, 10 John, no. 30; *Coucher Book of Furness* [Chetham Soc.], pt. II, p. 94). Their son Richard married Amabel de Strickland, and was ancestor of the Prestons of Preston Richard, co. of Westmorland. (c) Isabel, wife of Thomas fitz John (Wilson, *St. Bees* [Surtees Soc.], pp. 538-9). (d) daughter [christian name unknown], wife of Patrick de Borwick, of Borwick in Warton, co. Lancs., and mother of Adam de Borwick, from whom descended the Borwicks and the Whittingtons

of Borwick Hall (*Cal. Inqs.*, V, p. 118; Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, p. 420; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VIII, pp. 170-1).*

PART III.

THE ANCESTRY OF ALICE DE GREYSTOKE.

The Greystokes, though whom Anselm le Fleming (or de Furness) and his wife succeeded to half of the Westmorland manor of Yanwath, long remained among the great families of the Border. Unlike the Flemings and d'Eyncourts, they were of native English blood—their founder, Forne son of Sigulf, being by descent lord of Greystoke, co. Cumb., one of those northern baronies that had continued after the Norman invasion to be held by its original pre-Conquest tenure. Besides their Cumbrian fief, which owed simply a fixed rent, of £4 and “cornage” services, the Greystokes in 1166 also held $3\frac{1}{2}$ fees *in capite* in Yorkshire and Northumberland (*Red Book* [Rec. Com.], p. 434; *Pipe Roll*, 14 Henry II, p. 89); and Forne son of Sigulf was a trusted minister of the Crown in Yorks. during the second part of the reign of Henry I (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, pp. 505-6). Indeed, Edith, Forne's daughter, is memorable as having been one of King Henry's mistresses and the mother by him of Robert fitz Edith (or fitz Roy), who was at the siege of Winchester in 1141 (cf. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 94, 434). The antiquary Leland has preserved the legend of the “chattering magpies” whose clatter so disturbed the fair Edith that, believing they were conveying to her some supernatural warning about her licentious life, she hastily founded the abbey of Oseney as atonement for her sins! Forne son of Sigulf was one of the witnesses to Earl Ranulf ‘le Meschin’s’ foundation charter of the

* Jane, daughter of Miles Whittington of Borwick Hall (the heir-general of the de Borwicks), married *circa* 1475-1480, as his second wife, Robert Washington of Warton, Lancs., grandfather of the first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave.

priory of Wetheral (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 4); and *circa* 1120 he attested a grant made by Alexander, King of Scots, to the priory of Scone (*Symeon Dunelm.* [Surtees Soc.], vol. II, p. 261; Lawrie, *Early Scottish Charters*, p. 30). Until the famous charter of Earl Gospatric was discovered at Lowther Castle, it had been believed that Forne and the other tenants-in-chief in Cumberland had been enfeoffed of their estates by Henry I. But it is now evident that Henry had simply confirmed them in possession of their fiefs, all of which were held by "cornage" (the names of the lords themselves show them all to have been of native descent), and that Forne's father, Sigulf, must have been lord of Greystoke prior to the conquest of Cumberland by William Rufus.*

Many years ago, Horace Round suggested in *Geoffrey de Mandeville* (p. 434) that Sigulf himself might be identical with Ligulf, the Durham thegn murdered with Bishop Walcher in 1080—an affiliation that, if true, would carry back the Greystoke pedigree at one bound to Edulf of Bamburgh and the ancient Northumbrian kings. But the names Sigulf and Ligulf are clearly distinct, nor is there any valid reason for supposing the Greystokes to be connected with Ligulf's house. The fact that Cumberland and the other Border counties were excluded from Domesday Book makes it extremely difficult to trace the early Greystoke descent. But among the Yorkshire lands held by Sigulf of Greystoke's son Forne *temp.* Henry I was the manor of Nunburholme in the East Riding (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, p. 509). "Brurham," *i.e.* Nunburholme, was in 1086 in the possession of Forne, the King's Thegn; and it seems to me very likely that we have here the grandfather of Forne of Greystoke (son of Sigulf), who flourished *circa* 1120-30. The Domesday Forne had succeeded three Yorkshire thegns, Morcar,

* See Canon Wilson's article "An English Letter of Gospatric," in the *Scottish Historical Review* for October, 1903.

Turuet, and Turchil, the joint holders of Nunburholme *temp.* Edward the Confessor; and it is necessary to distinguish him from the Forne who in 1086 held Skirpenbeck, Yorks., where his successor was an Ulf "Fornesson" (cf. *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1300-26, p. 114).*

The later Forne, son of Sigulf, died in 1130-1 (*Pipe Roll*, 31 Henry I, p. 25; whereupon King Henry I confirmed to his son and successor, Ivo son of Forne, the lands in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmorland that his father had held in chief (*Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. Farrer, pp. 509-10. This Ivo, lord of Greystoke was among the northern magnates who supported David, King of Scots and his son, Earl Henry, during the Scottish occupation of the Border counties in the reign of Stephen. In conjunction with his wife, Agnes, he granted a carucate and two messuages in Stainton, in the parish of Dacre, co. Cumb., to the church of St. Mary, Carlisle; and Henry son of Robert son of Ivo later recovered his right to the advowson of Dacre church against Ranulf son of Walter (de Greystoke), Ivo's grandson (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. VI, p. 144; *V.C.H. Cumb.*, vol. I, p. 358). Ivo died in 1156, shortly after the accession of Henry II, when Cumberland and the other northern shires were recovered from the Scottish Crown; and in the Pipe Roll of 1157 there is an entry stating that Henry d'Oyley (his nephew and the son of his sister Edith, the king's mistress)† was pardoned 20s. "Danegeld" in

* It seems not impossible that Forne of Nunburnholme (and of Greystoke?) was the son of yet another Sigulf, living apparently about 1030, who is named by Earl Gospatric in his charter preserved at Lowther Castle (which was issued before 1074 and addressed to his men of Cumbria) as one of the Cumbrian magnates "in Eadred's days" (this was Aldred, or Eadred, Earl of Northumberland 1018-38). The Sigulf of Gospatric's charter has been erroneously identified by historians with the Sigulf father of Forne who flourished *temp.* Henry I.

† Edith had been married by Henry I to Robert d'Oyley, and *circa*, 1145, as his widow, granted land in Huggate to St. Peter's, York (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, p. 510). Henry d'Oyley, the son of Robert and Edith, held a knight's fee at Huggate and Millington, Yorks., under the lords

Yorks., apparently in respect of the Greystoke fee in that county, which may indicate a favour obtained by d'Oyley for Walter, Ivo's heir (*Pipe Roll*, 2 Henry II, p. 127).

Ivo himself was the maternal grandfather of Agnes of Dunbar, wife of Anselm le Fleming, and thus the great-grandfather of Eleanor (le Fleming), wife of Ralph d'Eyncourt of Sizergh; for, as has been seen, it was Ivo's daughter Alice de Greystoke who married Edgar of Dunbar, the son of Earl Gospatric (*vide supra*). Walter, son of Ivo, the heir of the Greystoke family, apparently only survived until 1162; since in the *Pipe Roll* of 1162-3 the sheriff of Northumberland accounted for one mark for a knight's fee held by Walter son of Ivo (de Greystoke) in that county, while the sheriff of Yorkshire similarly accounted for one mark for a knight's fee held by Ranulf son of Walter (son of Ivo) and showed the king's writ excusing the payment of one mark to Henry d'Oyley—this being, no doubt, the knight's fee which the latter held in Huggate and Millington, Yorks., of the Greystoke fief (*Pipe Roll*, 8 Henry II, p. 11; *Early Yorkshire Charters*; ed. Farrer, vol. II, p. 506).^{*} This would seem to indicate that Walter son of Ivo had died during the fiscal, and that the sheriff of Northumberland had neglected to alter his account in conformity with the event. Walter's son Ranulf (died *circa* 1190), the next lord of Greystoke,† left an heir William (died 1209) who married Helewise de Stuteville, the relict of William de Lancaster II and of Hugh de Morville, by whom he became the father of a son Thomas, the ancestor of the Lords Greystoke (*The Ancestor*, vol. VI, pp. 121-34; Clay, *Extinct and Dormant*

of Greystoke, which passed at his death in 1164 to his nephew Arnulf de Mandeville (*Red Book* [Rec. Com.], p. 434).

^{*} Cf. previous footnote.

† Ranulf's mother (the wife of Walter son of Ivo) was named Beatrice (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, p. 515), and he himself married Amabel, who after his death espoused Roger fitz Hugh (de Balliol), lord of Cowpen, Northumb. (*Rot. Litt. Claus.* [Rec. Com.], vol. I, p. 174; *Chartul. Brinkburn*, pp. 159-60).

Peerages of the Northern Counties, pp. 94-5). Ranulf's daughter Alice married Hugh fitz Henry, lord of Ravensworth, co. Yorks. (Gale, *Reg. hon. de Richmond*, Appendix, pp. 57-8), and had *inter alia* a daughter, Ada, the wife of Michael III le Fleming of Aldingham.

We have still to consider the question of the lands granted by Ivo son of Forne to his daughter Alice de Greystoke (the ancestress of the Flemings and d'Eyncourts) in marriage with Edgar of Dunbar. These possessions, as is apparent from Walter son of Ivo's confirmation to his sister and her husband (*ante*), consisted of Knock Salcock and Yanwath, co. Westmorland; Blencowe, co. Cumberland; Castron, Trewhitt, Great and Little Tosson and Flotterton, all in the parish of Rothbury, co. Northumberland; and Ulnetby and Thornton-juxta-Tees (now known as Thornton Hall), in the parish of Coniscliffe, co. Durham.* Dr. Farrer threw doubts on the authenticity of Ivo's enfeoffment, on the grounds that "Little more than Castron descended in the line of Edgar [the husband of Ivo's daughter, Alice], and his son Patrick" (cf. *Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, pp. 506, 512); but a closer examination proves such objections to be baseless. For it seems certain from the Northumbrian records, that not only Castron, but Trewhitt, the two Tossons, Flotterton, and the Coniscliffe lands as well, were held by Alice and Edgar and their immediate posterity (*vide infra*); while evidence as to Alice and Edgar's tenure of the Westmorland estates is afforded by the grant of half Yanwath to their daughter Agnes and her husband Anselm le Fleming, whose descendants, the d'Eyncourts and Stricklands, had possessions there (*vide ante*). In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Greystokes held Yanwath and their other Westmorland estates (Brampton, Dufton, and Bolton)

* Cf. King Henry I's confirmation of the Greystoke fief to Ivo son of Forne in 1131.

under the Cliffords, lords of Appleby (these *Transactions*, N.S., viii, p. 281), but they were held of the king *in capite* prior to the grant of Appleby to Hugh de Morville. Like the Greystokes' Northumbrian domains (Ciastron, Trew-hitt, etc.), these lands owed "cornage" services, and from ancient times they must have been attached to the Greystoke barony.* Evidently the holdings in the parish of Coniscliffe, co. Durham, formed part of the Greystoke possessions held in knight's service. Walter son of Ivo had one knight's fee in Northumberland at his death in 1162 (see above). This was undoubtedly the manor of Coniscliffe, afterwards held as one fee by the Greystokes of the bishops of Durham (Surtees, *Hist. Durham*, vol. I, Appendix, p. 128). Coniscliffe is in the wapentake of Sadberge, which was purchased of King Richard I by Hugh du Puiset, Bishop of Durham in 1189; but before that date it was not included in the county of Durham, being in a district that was still regarded as lying in the county of Northumberland. Originally, Coniscliffe would appear to have belonged to the lords of Bolam; since soon after his accession Henry II confirmed Walter son of Ivo in his tenure of Coniscliffe which the Greystokes had apparently acquired at some previous date from the Bolams, in exchange for the three Northumbrian vills of Aydon, Thornburgh, and Little Whittington in the parish of Corbridge (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. III, p. 313). The

* At the end of the twelfth century the manor of Brampton, co. Westmorland, was held of the Greystoke fief by Ranulf de "Brankestone" [Brampton], who may have been a younger son of Ranulf son of Walter of Greystoke, who died 1190. For it is suggestive that in 1202 Theobald de Scotton granted (as trustee) to Alexander, son of Ranulf de "Brankestone," one bovate in Coniscliffe, co. Durham, and Castron, co. Northumb., was made over on the marriage of Alexander (son of Ranulf) de Brampton and his wife Margery, sister of William and aunt of another Ranulf de Brampton, who was presumably a cousin (cf. *Newminster Chartul.* [Surtees Soc.], pp. 133-5). Alexander and Margery had a daughter Elizabeth, who received land in Castron as her marriage portion and married Henry de Roddam, the ancestor of the Roddams of Roddam, co. Northumberland (*vide Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. XV, p. 391).

Greystokes' tenure of Coniscliffe would account for one out of the $3\frac{1}{3}$ knights' fees that they held in 1166 (*supra*), the remaining two and a third fees comprehending Huggate, Nunburholme, and the other estates in Yorkshire.

In Yorks., also, the lords of Greystoke had possessed from early times an extensive fief in the Honour of Richmond (cf. *V.C.H. Yorks.* [North Riding], vol. II, pp. 120-3). The lands in question consisted of Mickleton, Lonton, Thringarth, and Crossthwaite in the parish of Romalkirk; and William son of Thomas de Greystoke, when summoned to prove his right to free chase at Crossthwaite *temp.* Edward I, alleged, with pardonable exaggeration, that his ancestors had held it "since the Conquest" (*Plac. de Quo Waranto* [Rec. Com.], p. 192). According to a fifteenth century genealogy of the Fitzhughs, lords of Ravensworth, preserved in the Cotton Library, Ranulf son of Walter de Greystoke before 1190 granted "toute Mikelton et les demesnes avec le service de Guidon de Bovencourt [*i.e.* Rimbeaucourt] et les services de Lonton et Thirngarth avec la forest de Loun et franc chase" to Henry fitz Hervey, lord of Ravensworth, in marriage with Alice his daughter (Gale, *Reg. hon de Richmund*, Appendix, pp. 57-8). In 1235 Ranulf fitz Henry of Ravensworth had a Final Concord regarding Crossthwaite (which had originally been included in Thringarth) with Thomas son of William de Greystoke (*Yorks. Fines* [Yorks. Rec. Soc.]); and a generation later (1262), Henry fitz Ranulf of Ravensworth was confirmed by William son of Thomas de Greystoke in his possession of the manors of Mickleton, Thringarth, and Lonton (*ibid.*). All of these lands had belonged at the time of Doomsday to Bodin, the younger brother of Alan the Red, Earl of Richmond and Count of Penthievre in Brittany; and I would suggest that they had been brought to the Greystokes by marriage with a daughter of Bodin's

family. It is noteworthy that Bodin's fief in 1086 comprised not only the lands afterwards held by the lord of Ravensworth, but also all those later included in the fee of the Fitzalans, lords of Bedale. According to the fifteenth century genealogy already referred to, Bodin gave the Ravensworth half of his fee in his old age to his brother Bardulf and thereupon, in company with another brother Ribaud, the 1st lord of Middleham, retired to the abbey of St. Mary's, York, and Bardulf, at Bodin's request, gave to the abbey the church of Patrick Brompton with a caruate of land and the church of Ravensworth with a caruate of land in pure alms (Gale, *Reg. Hon. de Richmond*, Appendix, p. 57). The truth of this assertion, as regards the gifts of Bardulf, is precisely verified by the confirmation charter granted to St. Mary's, York, by Henry II (cf. Farrer's *Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Clay, vol. V, p. 199). Ribaud and Bardulf are described as "brothers of the Count" in a charter issued by Count Alan the Red; while Bodin is called "brother" of Bardulf in a charter of Odo the Chamberlain (*ibid.*, pp. 178, 199). The Ravensworth lands were inherited by Bardulf's son Acaris, who flourished 1125-40, and whose grandson was the Henry fitz Hervey previously mentioned. However, the second half of Bodin's fief, *i.e.* the lands of Bedale, did not pass to Bardulf, but descended after Bodin's death to Scolland, the Earl of Richmond's *dapifer*. There seems no doubt, from the evidences printed by Mr. Clay in the latest volume of Farrer's *Early Yorkshire Charters* (*ibid.*, vol. V, pp. 199-202), that this Scolland was the ancestor in the male line of the Fitzalans of Bedale, hitherto credited with deriving from Brian, a younger son of Alan of Penthièvre, 4th Earl of Richmond, three quarters of a century later. Scolland's origin is not mentioned in any existing document; but it may be suggested that he was either Bodin's son or son-in-law—more probably the latter. We may therefore conclude

that Bodin had partitioned his fief between his brother Bardulf, who received the Ravensworth share, and his only daughter and her husband Scolland, who received the Bedale portion. Towards the end of the twelfth century, as we have seen, Henry fitz Hervey—Bardulf's great-grandson—regained some of the original land (Mickleton, Thringarth, etc.) in marriage with a daughter of Ranulf son of Walter, lord of Greystoke, who must himself have descended from either Bardulf or Bodin on the distaff side. It may perhaps be hazarded that this connection of the Greystokes with Bodin's family had actually arisen through Ivo son of Forne, who was at all events associated with the Honour of Richmond (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ed. Farrer, vol. II, pp. 505-6), and whose wife Agnes (the mother of the Alice de Greystoke who married Edgar of Dunbar) may well have been a daughter either of Acaris son of Bardulf or of Scolland of Bedale.*

In conclusion, I shall glance briefly at the ancestry of Edgar of Dunbar, the husband of Alice de Greystoke (the heiress of Yanwath) and the father of Anselm le Fleming's wife, Agnes. For Edgar was a scion of the illustrious Scottish house of Dunbar which, boasting a great Celtic origin, derived in the male line from the family of the kings of Scotland and in the female line from the royal stock of Wessex. The founder of the race, Maldred, lord of the land of Carlisle and of Allerdale in Cumberland *circa* 1045-50, was the younger brother of Duncan I, King of Scots, slain in 1040 by Macbeth (*Scots Peerage*, ed. Paul, vol. III, pp. 239-41; also *Scottish Hist. Rev.* for October, 1903). Maldred's wife Edith was the daughter of Uctred, Earl of Northumbria (murdered in 1016 while on his way south to do homage to King Canute), by his third

* Bardulf and his brothers Bodin (the presumed father-in-law of Scolland) and Ribaud (of Middleham) are usually called natural brothers of Count Alan the Red, the 1st Earl of Richmond; but there seems no reason to doubt their legitimacy. They were sons of Eudes, Count of Penthhièvre, of a younger branch of the ducal house of Brittany.

wife Edith (Aelfgifu), daughter of King Ethelred of England (the Unready) and half-sister of Edward the Confessor. Gospatric, the son and successor of Maldred and Edith and a "noble youth" (*Lives Edw. the Confessor* [Rolls Ser.], ed. Luard, p. 411), accompanied Aldred, the new Archbishop of York, to Rome in 1061, along with his kinsman Earl Tostig, the brother of King Harold (*ibid.*). He inherited from his father, Maldred, Allerdale and Carlisle (his charter at Lowther Castle, to which reference has already been made, specifies "all things that are mine in Alnerdale"); and at Christmas 1067, after King William's conquest of the North, he compounded with that monarch for a large sum of money in order to be recognised as Earl of Northumberland—having an hereditary claim (through his maternal grandfather, Earl Uctred) to the earldom, which was just then vacant on account of the murder of his mother's nephew, Earl Osulf. But his relationship to the old English royal house inevitably made him an object of suspicion to the Norman conquerors; he was implicated in the rebellion of Earls Edwin and Morcar in 1068, and in 1072 was deprived of his earldom and retired to Scotland to the court of his cousin, King Malcolm III. It is generally stated that the latter then "created" him Earl of Dunbar, in recompense for the lost earldom of Northumberland (cf. *Scots Peerage, loc. cit.*). But Dunbar, *i.e.* Lothian, was simply the northern half of the old earldom of Northumbria, which had been wrested in 1018 from Earl Edulf "Cutel" (the brother and successor of Earl Uctred) by King Malcolm II, Gospatric's great-grandfather on his father's side; and it may be suggested that Gospatric himself, instead of being granted Dunbar (Lothian) afresh after 1072, had merely inherited it from his father Maldred.* According to Hoveden, he died in

* Lothian was actually regained under William Rufus (cf. Moore, *Lands of the Scottish Kings in England*, pp. xi and 2), and probably continued to be ruled as part of Northumberland until the cessation of the northern counties to Scotland in the reign of Stephen.

1074 and was buried at Norham (*Chron. Roger de Hovenden*, ed. Stubbs, vol. I, p. 59); and his second son Dolfin became lord of Carlisle, whilst his third son Waldeve (or Waltheof) became lord of Allerdale.* (Both Allerdale and Carlisle were under Scottish rule until the conquest of Cumbria by William Rufus in 1092).

Meanwhile, his eldest son, Gospatric II, succeeded to the earldom of Dunbar; and, although neither the latter nor any of his descendants ever regained the earldom of Northumberland, Gospatric II subsequently received a charter from Henry I of the Northumbrian barony of Beanley, which, as we shall see, he had probably inherited from his wife's brother. King Henry's charter assured to him, as "[Earl] Gospatric brother of Dolfin," all the land (unspecified) previously held in chief by his (Gospatric's) "uncle" Edmund, who must have been a brother of Gospatric I. The charter further stipulated that the grantee was to have "the land of Winnoc," viz. Beanley with the appurtenant manors of Brandon, Branton, Titlington, Hedgley, and Harehope, co. Northumberland, "with all the men and goods which were on that land when the King gave the aforesaid manor to Hamo" (cf. *Priory of Hexham*, vol. I, p. xiii).† Other Northumbrian property is also mentioned in a second confirmation to the Earl issued in 1135-6 by King Stephen, which recites the terms of the earlier charter and adds that King Henry gave him, in addition, the service of Liulf son of Uctred [of Ilderton] for Roddam, Horseley, and the three Middletons, as well as that of a certain Gospatric (doubtless a

* Historians have invariably reversed the order of Gospatric's children, having been misled by the order in which they are mentioned by Symeon (*Symeon Dunelm*, vol. II, pp. 199-200). But the confirmations issued to Gospatric II by Henry I and Stephen clearly show that the latter was his father's heir—which thus obviates the difficulty as to why Gospatric II should have inherited his father's earldom.

† Who Hamo was is unknown. He might possibly have been a son of Winnoc who died without issue, or else have gained a temporary interest in Beanley through marriage with Winnoc's widow.

kinsman) for Long Witton, Nether Witton, Ritton, Stanton and Windegate (*ibid.*).* King Stephen's charter (which, as has been said, recapitulates the earlier grant made by King Henry) is well known and has been several times reprinted (*vide Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. VII, pp. 30-1); since Beanley and its dependant manors (therein specified) represented the "baronia de Benelegh," which was held by the subsequent Earls of Dunbar in grand serjeanty of being "inborwe" and "outborwe" between the kingdoms of England and Scotland. This unusual and interesting service was that of acting as insurety and outsurety for the peaceful intentions of all those passing across the Border, who had first to obtain the master of Beanley's permission to do so—a position that corresponded closely to the later office of Lord Warden of the Marches. But the full significance of the grants issued by Kings Henry and Stephen to Gospatric II have not hitherto been realized. For the manors of Bewick and Eglingham, co. Northumb., which were held of the abbey of St. Albans, can be shown to have passed from Winnoc to Gospatric II and thence to his son Edgar (the husband of Alice de Greystoke); and there can be no doubt that this is the same Winnoc who preceded Gospatric II in the lordship of Beanley. A series of charters, preserved in the chartulary of Tynemouth priory (cf. *Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. VII, pp. 31-2), reveal that, soon after Henry I's accession in 1101, Winnoc made an agreement with Richard (d'Aubigny), Abbot of St. Albans, regarding his tenure of Bewick and Eglingham, which had previously been held under the abbey by a certain Arkil Morel; and a precisely similar agreement was afterwards made with the same Abbot Richard before 1119 by Gospatric II and his younger son Adam. Moreover, yet another agreement was made, 1119-46, between

* Part of these additional lands were held by knights service; and Earl Gospatric III is recorded as having held six knight's fees in Northumberland in 1161 (*Pipe Roll*, 11 Henry II, p. 30).

Gospatric II's son, Edgar, and Abbot Richard's successor, Abbot Geoffrey de Gorham. These various confirmations support the conclusion that Gospatric II became possessed of Bewick and Eglingham, as well as of the barony of Beanley, as successor to Winnoc; and very possibly Gospatric's wife, who was named Sybil (*Liber Vitae* [Surtees Soc.], p. 102; *Liber de Calchou* [Bannatyne Club], p. 234), was Winnoc's sister and heiress. Indeed, the contemporary case of Cumberland warns us of the danger of misconstruing Henry I's "grants" of baronies to native owners as grants *de novo*, instead of merely as confirmations of existing titles; and certainly in the instance of Beanley we must conclude that King Henry's charter did no more than confirm Gospatric's right to the barony upon Winnoc's death. It should also be observed that Winnoc was the successor at Bewick and Eglingham of Arkil Morel, who was doubtless his predecessor at Beanley also. Bewick and Eglingham are described as "the land of Arkil Morel" in the St. Alban's charters, above quoted; and Arkil Morel himself can be none other than the personage of that name who was the lieutenant of Robert de Mowbray, the Norman Earl of Northumberland, in his rebellion against William Rufus in 1095. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (ed. Thorpe, vol. I, p. 360), Arkil Morel had been the "gossip" (foster brother) of King Malcolm III; but, despite his native descent, he could evidently boast a Norman grandfather *ex parte materna*, since Orderic expressly informs us that he was the "nephew" (presumably sister's son) of Earl Robert de Mowbray (*Ordericus Vitalis*, cols. 620, 623). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle adds that it was he who slew King Malcolm with an arrow beneath the walls of Alnwick castle during the Scottish invasion of 1093; and two years later (1095), when his master Earl Robert rebelled against Rufus, he and the Earl's wife, Maude, were besieged in the fortress of Bamburgh by the Red King's army. He is

further described as being the Earl's steward, or *dapifer*; but after Earl Robert's death and the suppression of the rebellion he made his peace with Rufus, and became the means by which many of the Earl's followers were brought to justice (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, *ibid.*, p. 362). Orderic says that he died shortly afterwards, during a journey to the Continent (*Ordericus Vitalis*, cols. 624-5); whereupon Winnoc succeeded to his estates. It may not be too fantastic to suppose that Arkill Morel was the father of Winnoc, as well as of Sybil, the wife of Gospatric II, Earl of Dunbar.

This second Earl Gospatric, although a great subject both of the kings of Scotland and of England, left comparatively little impress on the history of his time. He supported his cousin King David of Scotland in the wars of the reign of Stephen, and was slain at the battle of the Standard, 23 August, 1138 (Twysden, *Decem Scriptores*, col. 1027). Two of his sisters made alliances that deserve mention, viz., Gunnilda, who married Orm son of Ketel, lord of Workington, co. Cumb. (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 384); and Ethreda, who married her kinsman Duncan II, King of Scots, and was the mother of the well known William fitz Duncan, lord of Coupland and Skipton. For from Gunnilda and her husband, Orm, descended the ancient family of Curwen of Workington; while Ethedra was the ancestress, in the female line, of the powerful Cumbrian houses of Lucy and Dacre.

But we must pass on to Earl Gospatric II's son, Edgar. He was apparently the second child of Gospatric and Sybil (being thus next brother to the heir, Gospatric III, who succeeded as Earl of Dunbar at his father's death in 1138), and inherited a considerable share of his family's Northumbrian estates, including the manors of Bewick and Eglingham.* Moreover, his marriage to Alice de Greystoke, already described, still further increased his

* He was also given the three Middletons, Horsley, etc.

possessions. He is frequently mentioned in the annals of the day, and on account of his bravery in battle received the nickname of Unnithing, "the dauntless" (cf. *Newminster Chartul.* [Surtees Soc.], p. 301; and *Pipe Roll*, 20 Henry II, p. 107). Richard of Hexham calls him *nothus* ("bastard"); but this must have been merely an opprobrious term, for Edgar was certainly not illegitimate,* and Richard of Hexham clearly had reason to dislike him, since he goes on to say that during the Scottish invasion of 1138 Edgar and other "miscreants" plundered certain villis in Northumberland belonging to Hexham priory (*vide Priory of Hexham*, vol. I, p. 95). To one of Edgar's charters to Tynemouth a very fine impression of his seal is attached, the device consisting of a winged monster with a lion's head reversed and griffin's paws, and the legend: *Hoc est sigillum Edgari filii Gospatricii Comitis* (see Gibson, *Mon. of Tynemouth*, vol. I, p. 50). Edgar joined with King William the Lion and the other northern magnates in the revolt of the "young Henry" (the King's eldest son) against Henry II in 1174, and forfeited all his paternal possessions (Bewick, Eglington, etc.) as a consequence (*Abbrev. Placit.* [Rec. Com.], pp. 67-8; *Curia Regis Rolls*, 11 John, no. 21, m. 9 d.; *Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. VII, p. 39). But the lands of his wife Alice de Greystoke—Castron, Flotterton, Ulnetby, etc.—were retained and inherited in turn by his sons Alexander and Gospatric; while the property at Yanwath was settled, as has been mentioned, upon his daughter Agnes and her husband Anselm le Fleming.

Edgar and Alice's second son, Gospatric (or Patric), became his parent's eventual heir, and was father of a son, John, who assumed the surname of "de Kestern," *i.e.* Castron, on the river Coquet above Rothbury (*Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. XV, pp. 390-2). The latter's son and

* In John of Hexham's chronicle he is simply described as *filius Comitis* Priory of Hexham, vol. I, p. 121).

grandson, John II and John III de Caistron granted Caistron to the abbey of Newminster. The third John de Kestern appears to have married Agnes, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Ranulf de Haughton (of Haughton, co. Northumb.), and to have left an only daughter and heiress, Joan de Dunbar, *alias* de Caistron, who carried the remaining Greystoke manors (Trehwitt, Great and Little Tosson, and Flotterton) in marriage to Richard de Chartenay of Hepple (*Northumb. and Durham Deeds* [Newcastle Rec. Soc.], pp. 169-70, and 245; *Northumb. Co. Hist.*, vol. XV, pp. 382, 396-7, 399 and 404). From Edgar's elder brother, Gospatric III, descended the subsequent Earls of Dunbar, lords of Beanley, who, both as the holders of vast estates and as a branch of the old royal line, continued to rank as the greatest family in Scotland until the fifteenth century, when their power was finally undermined by the rise of the house of Douglas.

And so we may leave the Stricklands—already established by the beginning of the fourteenth century as knights of influence and repute, and as lords of the fair inheritance of Sizergh. Starting out without possessions or patrimony, as scions of a junior branch of the Norman family of Vaux, in the wild territory of Gilsland, they had first acquired Great Strickland (from which they took their surname) and then added possessions at Melcanthorpe, Yanwath, and Lowther, with other lands—Sizergh, Natland, Heversham and Carnforth—around Kendal to the south-west. Along with this gradual aggregation of property had come alliances with the descendants of the original feoffees of William de Lancaster and Hugh de Morville. Sir Walter de Strickland of Sizergh—the head of the house *temp.* Edward II—boasted the blood of the

* Shortly after 1154, John III de "Kestern" quitclaimed the service of William de Somerville in Ulnetby (in Coniscliffe, co. Durham) to the overlord, William son of Thomas de Greystoke, (Newminster Chartul. [Surtees Soc.], p. 147).

d'Eyncourts, Flemings, Thursbys, Genellestanes, Cotesfords, Staintons, Stutevilles and Greystokes; and, more remotely, as we have seen, he could claim descent from the old lords of the district—Gospatric of Northumberland, Maldred and Earl Uctred. Sir Walter was the direct ancestor of the existing house of Strickland of Sizergh; while from his only sister Joan, whom he endowed with the estate of Carnforth in Warton and other property near Kendal, descended the Washingtons of Carnforth and Tewitfield in the parish of Warton, Lancs., where Lawrence Washington, the grantee of Sulgrave manor, was born some two centuries later. This Lawrence Washington, who emigrated to Northamptonshire with Sir William Parr in 1529, inherited a portion of the very property in Warton which had been brought to his forbear, Robert de Washington, by Joan de Strickland in the reign of Edward I.

It is often stated that not a family in England, with one or two recognized exceptions, derives in the male line from an ancestor named in Domesday Book. This is contradicted by the history of the Stricklands, who derive, as there seems good reason to believe, from Robert de Vaux, the Domesday lord of Pentney. Nor must it be forgotten that the late Lord Strickland of Sizergh was the lineal descendant of Gervase d'Eyncourt, the grantee of the estate in the twelfth century, and that the Stricklands themselves have lived there uninterruptedly for seven hundred years.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE STRICKLANDS OF SIZERGH.

Errata in Part I published in *Transactions*, N.S., xlii.

Page 192 line 5 for "1208" read "1208."

„ 212 „ 2 for "pp. 30, 35," read "pp. 223, 229."

„ 217 „ 6 (from bottom) for "Christian" read "Eleanor."