

ART. XXV.—*Some Notes on the Manors of Mansergh and Rigmaden, formerly in the Parish of Kirkby Lonsdale.* By EDWARD CONDER, Jun., F.S.A.

THE township of Mansergh, formerly in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, but since 1888, a separate ecclesiastical parish, lies three miles to the north of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the townships of Killington, Lupton, and Kirkby Lonsdale respectively.

At the Doomsday survey, Mansergh, or Manzsergh as it was then written, was included in that portion of Yorkshire known as Agemundreness (Amounderness). It was one of twelve manors held in this district during the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Torfin, a Saxon Thegen.

In Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmorland," we are told that traditionally Mansergh and Barbon were once one Manor,* but I cannot find any evidence to corroborate this statement. At the time of the survey they were certainly separate, as Barbon or Berebrune, was held by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland.

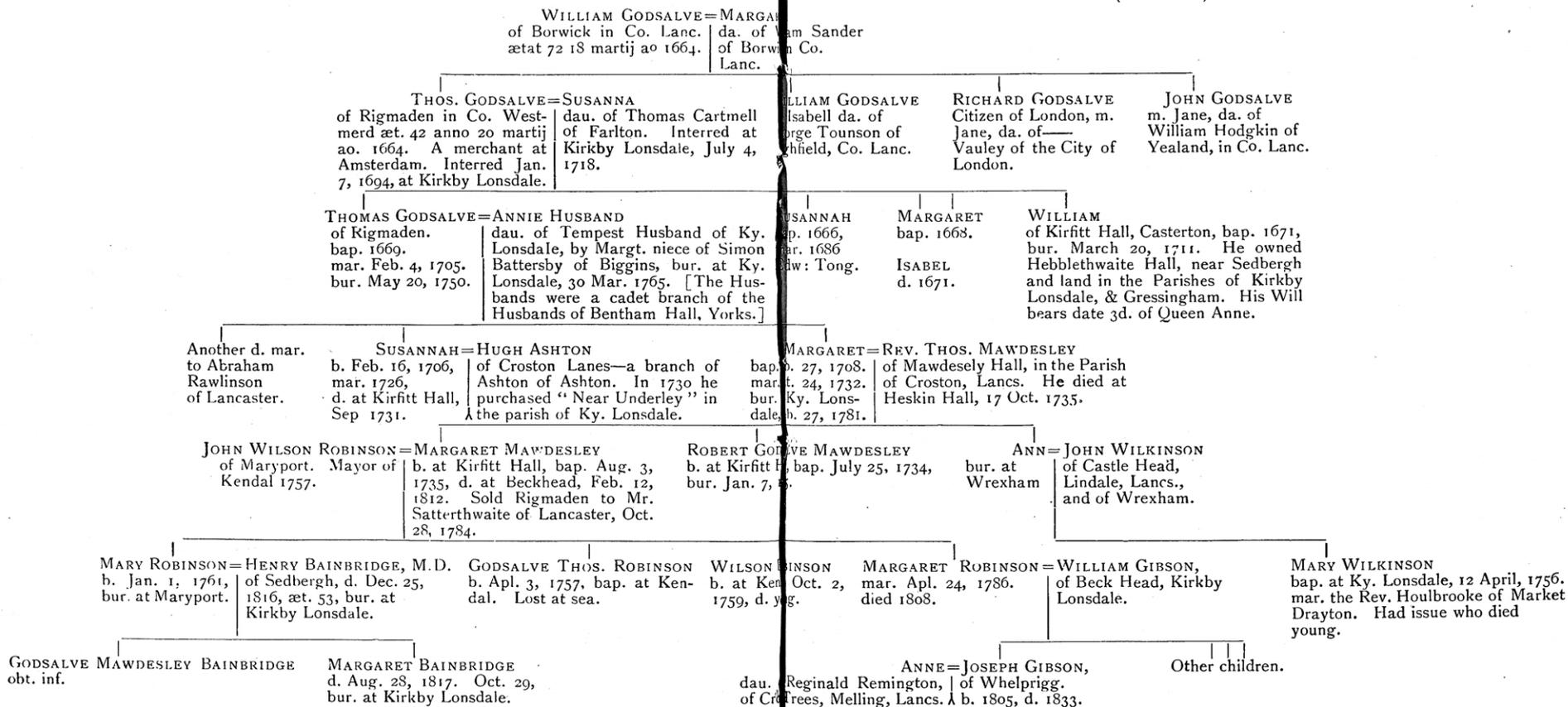
Mansergh being included in the Barony of Kendal, its early "lords" will be found in the general history of that barony. It is of course probable that from the first it was a Mesne Manor, and held under the chief lord by some Norman family, possibly the one which afterwards bore the surname of de Mansergh, and flourished there for some centuries. At the division of the barony, by the failure of the heir male of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid and Helwise de Lancaster his wife, Mansergh appears to have been divided into two manors known as Mansergh and

* Nicolson and Burn, Vol. i., p. 251.

Pedigree of Godsvalve of Rigmaden.

The first and second generations are to be found in Dugdale's Visitation of the County in 1666. No proof appears to have been forthcoming for the Arms then produced viz.: per pale gules and az. on a fess wavy argt. between 3 crosses pattee or, as many crescents sa.

CREST—A griffen's head per pale erased, holding a rose slipped (no colours.)



Rigmaden. The former falling to the share of Helwise, elder daughter of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, wife to Peter de Brus. Eventually at the sub-division of her moiety it became part of the Marquis fee.

The latter, which formed part of the other moiety of the barony, passed by marriage of Alice, the younger daughter of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, to the de Lindesays, and from them on failure of heir male, to the de Coucys of France, ultimately it became merged into the Richmond fee.

We find the township of Mansergh is therefore partly in the Marquis fee and partly in the Richmond. Evidence of this is furnished by a list, temp. Elizabeth, of the several manors belonging to the Marquis and Richmond fees to be found in the Rawlinson MSS. at Oxford.*

Taking the manor of Mansergh first, the inquisitions post-mortem for the 31 Edward I. shew that in 1303, Roger de Burton held "terr and ten" in Mansergh, Lupton, and other manors within the Marquis fee. It is probable that the de Manserghs, if then in possession of the manor, held the same of Roger de Burton who in turn held it, with his other estates, of the chief lord, William de Roos, who inherited his mother's moiety of the barony.

Unfortunately the inquisitions post-mortem are singularly silent with regard to the manor of Mansergh, and we can only conclude that the family of de Mansergh continued to flourish there uninterruptedly.

In the feet of fines, 12, Edward II., the name of Thomas de Mansergh is found in connection with Mansergh and Barbon. In 1383, John de Mansergh was chosen Knight of the shire, evidence of their being a family of consideration.

There is, however, little else to be found respecting them until the time of Elizabeth, when, by an inquisition held at Appleby Castle in 1591, after the death of Chris-

* Rawlinson MSS., 437, Fo. 251.

topher Mansergh, who had died in 1568, it appears he held in Mansergh, his capital messuage (Mansergh Hall), and other lands by fealty and the service of six broad arrows yearly (*Sex Sagittarum furcarum*). That he was not then the lord of the manor of Mansergh is proved by the Feet of Fines, 3, Edward VI., where it is shewn that the manor proper was in the hands of the Stanley family, and previously in the family of de Rigmaden or Rygmaden. This family were not, however, the owners of Rigmaden Manor, as will be shewn. [There is, in the absence of documentary evidence, much to be cleared up respecting this family with respect to the manor of Mansergh.]

From the Stanleys the manor or lordship of Mansergh passed to the Redmayne family of Thornton in Yorkshire,* a cadet branch of the Redmaynes of Levens.† From evidence supplied by the Feet of Fines, and from documents preserved with the Conder family papers at Terry Bank, a small freehold estate still in possession of the writer's family, it appears that Marmaduke Redmayne allowed several of his tenants who held their land by tenant-right to become freeholders by selling to them the fee simple of their estates. By a deed dated 16th March, 1584, the fee simple of Terry Bank was obtained by the payment of fifteen pounds to Marmaduke Redmayne.‡

In 1612, Edward Conder, of Terry Bank, purchased a parcel of ground in Mansergh from one Richard Moore, who held it by a small quit rent from Robert Wilson.

By evidence found in the Conder documents, Henry Wilson had purchased in 1579, 16 acres of pasture from William Mansergh and Jane his wife, and doubtless held

* Conder family papers, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

† This branch of the Redmayne family were settled at Thornton in the early part of the fifteenth century, if not before. From the Banco Rolls for Hilary Terms, 6th, Edward III., we learn that in A.D. 1430, Thomas de Redmane, Esquire, of Thornton, sued William Mansergh, of Mansergh, gentleman, and Thomas Mansergh, of Mansergh, with others, for a debt of 40s.

‡ Conder family papers, No. 5 (B).

the

the same in fee simple. By the conveyance of a portion of this property to Edward Conder in 1612, Robert Wilson appears to have assumed the position of "lord of the fee," as a small annual quit rent was to be paid him, also a fine of two shillings on the death or alienation of the said Robert Wilson or Edward Conder, &c., &c. This is a curious instance of the sub-division of the rights of a chief lord or owner.

In 1588 Marmaduke Redmayne parted with the manor of Mansergh to Henry Brabyn for two hundred and sixty marks.

Extracts from the Feet of Fines, Lay subsidy rolls and the Court of Wards and Liveries, shew that the manor of Mansergh became broken up into several small freeholds, and considerable difficulty was frequently experienced on the death of the freeholder, his heirs not being sure if the Crown could claim a "relief" or not. In the case of Edward Conder, of Terry Bank, who died in 1617, his widow, Alice Conder, was advised to file a "bill" † in the Court of Wards and Liveries to try the point, and if wardship were claimed, to compound for it, her son Edward not being of age. Although the records of this court have been searched, the result of her application cannot be found; the manor of Mansergh having become so broken up it was not until after the purchase of Rigmaden manor by a Mr. Thomas Godsolve in 1661, that all rights and privileges connected with Mansergh again became united, and with Rigmaden, ultimately formed the new manor of Mansergh, Mr. Godsolve having subsequently bought up the land held by the Brabyn family and some other freeholders in Mansergh. Upon holding his first Court Baron in 1664, he appears as lord of the manor of Mansergh [Rigmaden being understood to be included.]

† Conder papers, No. 15.

With regard to Rigmaden, it has already been shewn that at an early date it was a separate Manor, and held of the Richmond fee. From the inquisitions post-mortem for 18, Edward III. after the death of Thomas Ward, of Kendale, it appears that the said Thomas held jointly with Maud his wife, the manor of Rigmaden as of the lands of William de Coucy by homage, fealty, and the service of one barbed arrow yearly at Whitsuntide. The manor, at the death of Maud, widow of Thomas Ward, passed to their son, Adam Ward; and afterwards continued in the Ward family until 1661, when Thomas Godsolve, merchant of Amsterdam, purchased the property from Henry Ward, subject to the approval of Henry Ward the younger, and Thomas Ward, brother to Henry Ward, senior. On the death of Thomas Godsolve in 1696, the joint manors of Mansergh and Rigmaden passed to his son, Thomas Godsolve, of Rigmaden, gentleman, at whose death in 1750 they were inherited by Margaret his daughter, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, of Mawdesley Hall, Croston, Co. Lancashire. At her death in 1781, the manor passed to her two daughters, Margaret, wife of John Wilson Robinson, of Maryport,* and Ann, wife of John Wilkinson, of Lindale, Co. Lancashire. In 1784 Mrs. Margaret Robinson, in conjunction with Mary Wilkinson, her niece, sold the joint manors of Mansergh and Rigmaden to Mr. John Satterthwait, of Lancaster, in whose family they remained until 1821, when they were sold by Charles Satterthwait to Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Kendal, together with 1,300 acres of common, quit rents valued at £5 18s. 2½d., and fines on death or alienation of lords or tenant, equal to fifteen times the annual rent. The manors are now in the possession of Christopher Wyndham Wilson, Esq., his grandson, by whose kindness I have been able to copy the par-

* Mayor of Kendal, 1757.

ticulars of the Court Baron held in 1664, given in Appendix* to this paper.

I am also indebted to Miss Margaret Gibson, of Whelp-rigg, Barbon, a descendant of the Godsolve family through Mrs. Margaret Gibson, grand-daughter of Margaret, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, for the pedigree of Godsolve and other notes concerning that family. At Whelp-rigg are preserved portraits of Thomas Godsolve, who purchased Rigmaden in 1661; Thomas Godsolve, his son; Margaret Mawdesley, his grand-daughter; also portraits of Mr. John Wilson Robinson and Margaret his wife.

The muniments at Whelp-rigg also include many interesting documents relating to Mansergh during the time the manor was in the hands of the Godsolve family.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Manor Book.†

MANERIUM } A Verdict of the
de } Jury of the said
MANSERGH } Manor or Lordship
of Mansergh agreed

upon and presented in the year of our Lord God 1664 as followeth:

| | s. | d. |
|---|-------|-----------|
| That none within the Lordship make any Rescue upon pain or forfeit to the Lord of the Manor | | 3 4 |
| That none make any affray within the same on pain of | | 6 8 |
| That none make any Hubbleshaw‡ within the same on pain of | | 3 4 |
| That none cut down his lords chief woods except it be for building, or plows, harrows or other necessities on pain of | | 3 4 |
| That none break the lord's pinfold § on pain of | | 6 8 |

* Appendix, A.

† The manor book is a folio of about 250 pages of good stout paper, 13 by 8 in. It begins in 1664.

‡ Hubbleshaw = Tumult.

§ Pinfold = Pound.

That

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| That none cut down any garding of spelks* but in their own ground on pain of | 3 | 4 |
| That none keep any by-hearth on pain of | 10 | 0 |
| That none take in within the Lordship any tenant that is not born within the township contrary to this order, and they that shall take in any such for want of good bond, entering to the foreman of the Jury, or to some of his fellow jurors that such shall not be chargeable to the township according to the statute, for every month shall forfeit for the use of the poor | 6 | 8 |
| That none take in any inmate on pain of | 6 | 8 |
| That none suffer any carding or diceing or any unlawful games within their house, or meet at any time unfitting on pain of | 6 | 8 |
| That every household and every player at such unlawful games shall forfeit every one | 3 | 4 |
| That none break or carry away any of his neighbours hedges upon pain of | 3 | 4 |
| That none of the Jurors absent themselves from the rest of their fellow jurors after lawful warning given for meeting without lawful excuse on pain of | 1 | 0 |
| That no inhabitant within this township refuse to come to this Jury when they are sent for on pain of | 3 | 4 |
| That none leave open any Fell gate in summer on pain of | 6 | 8 |
| That none put any unlawful goods upon the common to pasture not any but their own, on pain of | 6 | 8 |
| That Fell gates and all other gates adjoining to the common be hung at the 24th March and be kept in good repair till All hallow day yearly for every gate wanting the forfeit of | 3 | 4 |
| That all fell fences are to be made and upheld from the 25th of March till all hallows day yearly on pain of..... | 6 | 8 |
| That none stop any water course on pain of | 3 | 4 |
| That none put any goods in the lanes unless it be upon their own fronts, and they that herd them on pain of | 3 | 4 |
| That every householder send an able workman to the highways when commanded on pain of..... | 1 | 0 |
| That none carry the Jury to try betwixt party and party, and the dissenter give the Jury | 1 | 0 |

* Spelk=a splinter of wood; in this case it probably refers to withy grounds of willows.

That

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|---|---|
| That if any have a way over his neighbours ground to carry or recarry he shall make up the gaps again or gate as good as it was or else forfeit | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none shear any grass off his neighbours ground without leave of the owner upon pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none go over his neighbours ground as an ordinary path in summer time, but where the antient path lies, on pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none stop any usual footpath that of right ought to be on pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none shall drive or ride horses or carts or goods over but only on the highways on pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none shall burn any ling upon the common after the last day of March neither any man's children or servants but for every such fault their father or master shall forfeit and pay | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| That none shall beat herd or drive away goods upon the common but their own at any time of the year upon pain to forfeit for every offence | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| It is ordered and confirmed that those who ever have taken in or shall hereafter take in any by-servant contrary to our order not entering bond for them, they that take them first in or theirs if need require shall maintain them at their own proper cost and charges. | | | | | |
| That none grave above six days work of Flaws or prick sodds on pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| That ali except cottagers begin the 2nd day of May to grave peats, flaws, prick sodds, and may grave till the 13th of May for their own use and none to grave after, either for themselves to use or to sell to any tenant on pain of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| We present the occupiers of Stangana Moss if it be not repaired at or before the 4th day of May, and every one which doth not repair his proportion to be fined | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 8 |
| Edward Conder. | Joseph Holme. | | | | |
| John Bambrigg. | James Wilson. | | | | |
| John Glover. | Thomas Moore. | | | | |
| Edward Richardson. | Thomas Otway. | | | | |
| George Bailey. | James Dodgson. | | | | |
| John Vetinson. | Richard Bland. | | | | |
| Richard Atkinson. | 1664. | | | | |

Here follows certain petty offences that were tried before the Court. The following are among them and will serve as examples.
 Steward. Richard Rowlandson.

1665. At a Court Baron the following fines were inflicted.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| John Wilson for refusing to swear | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Atkinson Junr. for non appearance | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Brian Walker confili (?) | 0 | 3 | 4 |

The Jury.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Edward Harling. | Thomas Moore. |
| Richard Bland. | Edward Richardson. |
| George Bayley. | James Dodgson. |
| Edward Conder. | Joseph Holme. |
| John Vetenson. | Christopher Conder. |
| Thomas Otway. | John Bainbrigge. |

Sept. 24th, 1666.

(Same Jury).

Joseph Bigland doeth present Edward Baines for graving and digging of Flawes or Turfes in his sheep heafe contrary to custome. Fined 3s. 4d.

The above J. Bigland doeth present William Houseman or his Family for cutting or carrying away Brackens of Block Haw. Fined 2s.

We the Jury do order that Edward Benson nor no other person within this Lordship shall lodge or entertain a woman that is or hath been at Edward Benson's and for him or them that harbour or lodge her after notice for every hours keeping her shall forfeit

1667.

We find James Borwick to have burned many sodds to ashes for manure contrary to antient custom. Fined 6s. 8d.

We do order that the house in Old Town green of George Bayliff shall be kept for habitation of such poor people as the Hamlet shall think fit to be put there.

Edward Waller and Margaret his wife complain against Edward Richardson for XXs. debt as they will declare. We find Edward Richardson due to Edward Waller Xs.

The same against Joseph Holme for a Bible. 3s.

April 23. 1679.

John Glover admitted tenant of a parcel of land purchased by him of Christopher Conder of the yearly rent of 6s. 1d.

1685 no entries until 1730.

1750. June 28.

A list of tenants summoned to appear at Rigmaiden Hall at a Court Baron after the death of Mr. Thomas Godsvalve.

Adam

Adam Dawson.
John Bownass.
Thomas Glover.
John Glover.
Robert Glover.
John Atkinson.
Roger Hadwen.

James Kilner.
Thomas]Winder.
John Richardson.
Agnes;Sheppherd.
John Thompson.
Thomas;Harris.
Edward Conder.

At this Court all the old rules for the guidance of the manor were revised. The old rules of keeping lodgers, playing cards, dice, &c., were cut out.

Last entry in this book is in 1788.