

ART. XVI.—*Two old Deeds of the Sanderson Family.* By
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Read at Carlisle, April 17th, 1905.

MR. John Sanderson, of Grange Cote, Tunbridge Wells, is the possessor of a number of old Cumberland deeds, two of which he has kindly communicated through the Editor.

I.

The earlier deed relates to land in the parish of Ainstable (Anstapelith). It reads as follows, with contractions expanded :—

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Anstapelith salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et omnino quietum clamasse Isabelle de Anstapelith, matri mee, totum Ius et clamium quod habeo vel habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in terris et tenementis meis que habui in campo et territorio de Anstapelith cum omnibus libertatibus [et*] asyamentis ad dictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus, infra villam et extra, bene et in pace, Tenenda et habenda dicte Isabelle et heredibus suis seu assignatis imperpetuum, ita quod non liceat mihi nec heredibus meis de cetero aliquod ius vel clamium in dictis terris et tenementis inposuisse. In cuius Rei testimonium presenti huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Anstapelith in festo sancti Botulphi Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tertio. Hijs testibus, domino Henrico vicario de Anstapelith, Galfrido filio clementis de eadem, Willelmo Aldus de eadem, Waltero filio thome de eadem et alijs.

By this document William of Ainstable releases all his right to certain lands and tenements (not specified) in Ainstable to his mother Isabella. The date is in the

* Omitted in MS.

Omniū hoc opus conspici et audiendum. Willms de Luptapelch dicitur in suo compendio. Pater me dedit gessisse et omnia
gey damasse ppabelle de Luptapelch pat mee concessis et dicitur qd Babecant hinc et alia in hinc pater me
et concubinis meis que hinc in campo et dicitur de Luptapelch et in oibz libracibz assignatis ad decas et ad
morta panemibz in villam et in campo et in pace qd dicitur de hinc dicitur ppabelle et hinc oibz oibz
in pater me. ita qd no liceat in n hinc meis de ead alud in n et dicitur in dicitur hinc concubinis
isse. In cuius rei testimonium pater hinc opus sigilla mea apposui. Dat. de Luptapelch in festo scti Michaelis
anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi secundi. Hinc testibz. Dno Henricus vicarius de Luptapelch. Walterus
clericus de eadem. Willms de eadem. Walterus filius domini de eadem et alij.

Sciatis presentes et futuri qd ego Ricardus Thomsen filius Johannis de Gaytescales de eadem
capta mea confirmam omnium Johansen de Gaytescales hinc mesuagium et hinc opus in pater me
idcirco me etiam Willms de Stanton ex parte sua et etiam omnino de Gaytescales ex parte altera hinc
mesuagium et opus pater omnibus suis pater pater omnium Johansen hereditibus et assignis suis de eadem
dno Rodi illius pater mea dicitur et de nro confessa missum. Et no de dicitur hinc
pater mesuagium et opus et omnibus suis pater hinc de pater Johansen hereditibus et assignis suis
pater de Gaytescales et de eadem missum. In cuius rei testimonium hinc pater capta mea
apposui hinc testibz. Gtho de Dalford. Gtho de Egham. Gtho de Scamburgh et alij
anno regni regis Edwardi in festo scti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi

Feast of St. Botolph 3 Edward II.—*i.e.*, June 17th, 1310. The witnesses are Henry, then vicar; Geoffrey, son of Clement; William Aldus, and Walter, son of Thomas—all of Ainstable.

From the facsimile here given, it will be noticed that the document is in the handwriting of the period at which it is dated.

II.

The other deed passes a little tenement in Dalston:—

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Thomson filius Thome Johanson de Gaytscales* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Simoni Johanson de Gaytscales vnum mesuagium et vnum croftum cum pertinentiis in Gaytscales, sicut iacet inter terram Willelmi de Stapilton ex parte vna et terram Simonis de Gaytscales ex parte altra [*sic*], habenda et tenenda mesuagium et croftum predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Simoni Johanson, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de iure consueta imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Ricardus et heredes mei predicta mesuagium et croftum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Simoni † Johanson heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus Johanne de Dalston seniore, Thoma de Raghton, Ricardo de Beaulieu, et Johanne de Dalston Juniore et aliis. Datum apud Gaytscales in festo ramarum [*sic*] palmarum anno regni Ricardi secundi vicæsimi.

Richard Thomson, son of Thomas Johanson of Gaitsgill, conveys to Simon Johanson of Gaitsgill a messuage and croft there, lying between William de Stapilton's land and that of Simon of Gaitsgill.

The date is in the Feast of Palm Branches, 20 Richard II.; and as Easter Day in 20 Richard II. fell on April 22nd, the date of this document will be April 15th, 1397. It appears, so far as I can judge, to be in the handwriting of the period.

* Gaitsgill in Dalston.

† "De" has here been inserted in MS., but cancelled by dots placed beneath

As witnesses we have two Dalstons (? father and son) and a Raughton, heads or members of the chief local families. As to Richard de Beaulieu or Bewley, Mr. Sanderson supposes him to have been the Richard who was M.P. for Cumberland in 1385, and an ancestor of his. This Richard lived at Thistlethwaite in Castle Sowerby (see Sir Edmund Bewley's book on the family). But there were probably Bewleys living in Dalston at this early period, as there certainly were at a later time; and it has been suggested from the similarity of their arms—a chevron between 3 daws' heads (the punning arms of Dalston)—that the two families had a common origin, and that the first Bewley may have acquired the name from Bewley Castle, the old Westmorland residence of the Bishops of Carlisle. What less unlikely than that a younger son of the Dalstons may have been steward there, and afterwards come back to Dalston? (See *The Ancestor*, iv., p. 180.)

As to "Richard Thomson son of Thomas Johanson," our Editor writes:—"In ancient times a person was known all over the North, as in Greece, by his own name and his patronymic; Olaf Tryggvason, Tosti Godwinsson, Gospatric f. Orme. If a nickname or the name of his estate were added it made three names to the individual; Helgi Magri Ketilsson, Thorfynn mac Thore de Cardeu, and so on. In some countries the rule lasted long in recognised usage; I believe it was only in the nineteenth century that some Welsh patronymics became fixed as surnames. In rustic parts of Denmark, I am told, the old fashion has not quite died out; while in Iceland it is still used regularly, though fixed surnames are beginning to be adopted. In the north of England during the Middle Ages territorial surname implied county family; the ordinary mortal was William Johnson, and his son Thomas Williamson, and daughter Mary Williams-daughter. Forms like 'John o' Tom' in the vernacular of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Isle of Man (*e.g.*, in

Tim Bobbin and local novels) show the persistence of the old habit in another shape. But this instance of 'Richard Thomson son of Thomas Johanson' in a legal document concerning people of landed property at the end of the fourteenth century seems to be rather unusual and interesting."
