

ART. III.—*The Eastern Fells. Part III.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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THE road from Brampton to Appleby passes another series of villages, namely, Haresceugh, Unthank, Gamblesby, Melmerby, Ouseby and Kirkland, which must be taken into account in mapping the long escarpment of the Eastern Fells of Cumberland. Unthank and Gamblesby were both parcel of the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Addingham, and their early history is inseparable from that of Glassonby, in the same parish. Particulars concerning Melmerby occur elsewhere in these *Transactions*. After leaving Unthank, the original highway may have avoided the village of Gamblesby, and proceeded to Melmerby along the existing lane. Some interesting relics of the townfield in the vicinity of that lane are noticed in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii., p. 10. The village stocks of Gamblesby remain *in situ*.

HARESCOUGH.

In the twelfth century, Ada Engayne gave land at Little Haresceugh, within her manor of Kirkoswald, to Lanercost Priory. The perambulation of its boundary began at the point where the highway from Appleby meets the Raven, and proceeded up the Raven to the head of that stream: then past Croscrim, Hartside and Swarthgill; along the water, which flows from Swarthgill to the moss: and then by the sike, which descends as far as Cannerheugh, to the said highway (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted by Nicolson and Burn, ii., 426).

Lanercost Priory retained possession of Little Haresceugh until the dissolution of that house. It was held in

mortmain, free from the usual incidents of feudal tenure, and so it is never referred to in the records of the manor of Kirkoswald.

Haresceugh seems to have been the general appellation of a wider area, because there is a locality in the immediate neighbourhood known formerly as "Cherbuckle-Haresceugh," and now as "Nether-Haresceugh," where the nuns of Armathwaite possessed some land (these *Transactions*, N.S. xvii., p. 7). Little Haresceugh must be distinguished from Harescow, referred to, in connection with Caldbeck, by a final agreement of 1242 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 289), and Harschoh, mentioned, under the heading of Caldbeck, in 1308 (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 2 Ed. ii., p. 69). In 1485, Humphrey, Lord Dacre, had a tenement at Band-Harscogh and some messuages at Cannerheugh (*ibid.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 70), but those particulars of property were probably situate outside the limits of the monks' land. *Band* signifies a boundary (Wright, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

There is only one entry, in the whole series of public records, which is applicable to Little Haresceugh. It states that, in 1303, Adam le Sauser, of Salkeld, and Hugh Bannock, of Gamblesby, were pardoned for the death of Thomas Lamb of Harskeu, on account of their service in Scotland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 31 Ed. I., pp. 176 and 179).

The hamlet of Haresceugh, on the steep road leading from Renwick bridge to "Hartside Cross" on the summit of the fell, contains the ruins of a reputed castle, described in these *Transactions*, N.S. ix., p. 220, but it seems unlikely that there was a mansion there until the manor passed into lay hands. The Augmentation Office survey of 1536-7 does not allude to any capital messuage, but describes the manor as consisting of four tenements, value £3 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi., 238).

At Fell-gate, the last mentioned road passes the ruins

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of a cottage, bearing upon its lintel the inscription ^{R.} a. h.,
and, still further up the fell, a solitary farm building
1782;
called "Selah."

GAMBLESBY AND GLASSONBY, UNITED.

A charter of Henry I. runs as follows:—"To Odard the Sheriff and others greeting. Know that I have given to Hildred de Carlisle and Odard his son the land which belonged to Gamel, son of Bern, and the land which belonged to Glassam, son of Brictric, my drengs" (*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 66).

Hildred and Odard his son paid 40 shillings for the concession of the land of Gamel, son of Ber[nard], in 1130 (*Pipe Rolls*). Odard, son of Hildred, styled elsewhere "Odard de Hodalm" (Hoddam, Dumfriesshire), died in 1177, and the two manors held *in capite* fell into the hand of Henry II.

Robert de Hoddam, son and heir of Odard (see *Pedigree A*), paid 15 marks "that he might have peace, because he was with the King's enemies," and a rival claimant, Richard son of Truite, owed 10 marks "for the right of Gamelsby and Glassanby which he had not yet" (*Pipe Rolls*). The sheriff accounted, in 1178, for the issues of Glassanby, "which Richard, son of Truite, claimed," and in 1179, for the issues of the two manors, "which were (formerly) of Odard de Hoddam" (*Pipe Rolls*). At last, in 1198, Richard, son of [*sic*] Richard, son of Truite, rendered account of 100 marks, for *having seisin* of Gamelsby and Glassanby, which were taken into the king's hand (*Pipe Rolls*).

But, in the following year, the first of King John, Richard son of Truite appealed Robert de Hoddam, because he had allied himself with the King of Scotland (William the Lion), and besieged Carlisle Castle. Robert, who was over 60 years of age, appeared by his son and alleged that, at the date in question (1174), his father

Odard was in the service of Henry II. in Carlisle Castle, was seised of the land (Gamelsby and Glassanby), which he (Robert) was claiming against Richard, and died seised of the same. The Court decided, on a technical point, that the appeal should be dismissed, and Robert was acquitted (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 44).

At Midsummer, 1200, Robert de Hoddam claimed against "Richard son of Truite" five carucates of land in Gamelsby and Glassanby, from which his father, in Henry II.'s time, took profits to the value of half a mark of silver (*ibid.*, i., p. 46), and, in the same year, he owed 20 shillings, for having right, in the king's court at Westminster, for two carucates of land in Gamelsby, against Richard son of Truite (*Pipe Rolls*).

Litigation continued for many years, and, at Candlemas, 1208-9, Robert put in his place Odard his son, in the Plea of "Richard son of Richard *versus* Robert de Hoddam" (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 75).

Robert de Hoddam was dead in 1210, and Odard his son owed 200 marks and four palfreys, for having the vills of Gamelsby and Glassanby (*Pipe Rolls*). The said Odard was dead in 1211, when his widow, Matilda, had her dower out of the two manors (*Pipe Rolls*). He left two daughters, Christiana and Eva. King John gave to William de Ireby Christiana in marriage and the whole of Gamelsby and Glassanby, worth £10 per annum and rendering two marks annually for cornage, because Eva was living in Scotland (*Testa de Nevill*). But in February, 1242-3, Eva, then widow of Robert Avenel, claimed as her right against William de Ireby a moiety of the two manors, because Odard, her father, was seised of them in fee, and from Odard the right descended to Christiana and Eva, his daughters. William, in defence, stated that Christiana his wife had a daughter, also named Christiana and wife of Thomas de Lascelles, who was co-parcener with Eva, but not named in the writ.

Judgment was given for William, and Eva had leave to procure a new writ (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 294). There was a grant to William de Ireby and his heirs, in 1244, of free warren in his demesne lands of Glassanby (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 29 Hen. III., p. 281). By final agreement, made in 1245, between Thomas de Lascelles and Christiana his wife and Eva, widow of Robert Avenel, plaintiffs, and William de Ireby, defendant, William acknowledged that the manors belonged to Christiana and Eva, and, in consideration of the acknowledgment, Christiana and Eva granted the manors to William for life, he paying yearly to Eva and her heirs, for her moiety, 100 shillings. On William's death, the manors were to revert to Christiana and Eva and be equally divided, Christiana taking the chief messuage of each manor, as the *esnevia* or senior parcener's right, and, whenever the church of Glassanby fell vacant, after William's death, Christiana and Eva and their respective heirs were to have the right of presentation alternately for ever (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 308).

By another final agreement, made in 1246, between Ralph de Levington, plaintiff, and Alan de Chartres and Eva his wife, defendants, concerning the 100 shillings rent in Gamelsby and Glassanby, Alan and Eva acknowledged that the rent belonged to Ralph, who had it by gift from Eva before her marriage with Alan, to be held by Ralph and the heirs of his body, of Alan and Eva and the latter's heirs, paying yearly a pound of pepper, or sixpence, at the Assumption of Our Lady. For that acknowledgment, Ralph gave the defendants a sor* sparrowhawk (*ibid.*, i., p. 312).

Ralph de Levington, purchaser of Eva's moiety, died in 1253, leaving an infant daughter, Helewisa. William de Ireby, tenant for life of both manors, died in 1257, and, in December of that year, Thomas de Lascelles,

* A sorhawk, now called a "red hawk," is a hawk of the first year, which has not moulted and still has its red plumage. (*New Eng. Dict.*)

his son-in-law, wrongfully obtained seisin of the whole (*ibid.*, i., p. 408). But, early in 1258-9, both manors were taken into the king's hand, because Thomas de Lascelles had falsely given the king to understand that his wife was the sole heiress, whereas there was another coparcener, Eva, whose heir * [*sic*] was under age and in custody of Edward the king's son (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 419). In September, 1260, Eustace de Baliol, keeper of the land and heiress of Ralph de Levington, recovered possession of the undivided moiety of Gamelsby and Glassanby, to which that heiress was entitled (*ibid.*, i., p. 433). Helewisa, heiress of Ralph de Levington and widow of Eustace de Baliol, died in 1272, seised *in capite* of a moiety of Gamelsby and Glassanby, consisting of 65½ acres of demesne land; a meadow; 51 bovates of land; a rent of £1 15s. 3½d., paid by cottars; a mill; a fulling mill; and a moiety of the advowson of Glassanby. Her heirs were a number of coparceners (*ibid.*, i., p. 546). But, in 1275, after litigation, the king and the said coparceners quitclaimed all their rights in the premises to Christiana de Lascelles, who was already entitled, in her own right, to a moiety, and had married a second husband, Robert de Brus, "the Competitor" (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Ed. I., p. 196).

The advowson was appendant to the manor of Glassanby, and the church then stood, within that manor, at a village called "Adingham," which gave its name to a parish, probably co-extensive with the modern parish of Addingham, and including the townships of Gamblesby, Glassonby (the names are thus spelt to-day), Little Salkeld and Hunsonby-cum-Winskill. But the old village and its church were gradually destroyed by the encroachment of the river Eden.

Before her second marriage, Christiana de Lascelles

* The jury seem to indicate Helewisa de Levington heiress of the purchaser from Eva.

gave the advowson to the Priory of Carlisle, which was seised of the adjacent manor of Little Salkeld (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 36), and of a chapel built thereon. In 1282, Robert de Brus and Christiana, his wife, petitioned the bishop to allow the priory to appropriate both church and chapel. The bishop directed appropriation to take effect after the death of Eustace de Trewik, then rector (*Nicolson and Burn*, ii., 450).

The *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, 1291-2, mentions the church of Leigham, identified by an explanatory note as "*Hodie* Adynham." The name, Leigham, does not occur elsewhere in the records, and is obviously a clerical error for Adingham.

In 1295, there was confirmation of a grant in fee simple, by Christiana, widow of Robert de Brus, sometime lord of Annandale, to Adam de Crokedayk, of the vill of Glassanby held in chief (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 154). The long-associated manors of Gamelsby and Glassanby were thus finally divorced. Eustace de Trewik, rector of Adingham, died in 1296, and, at the close of the year, the priory presented dominus Robert de Scardeburg, priest, and Adam de Crokedayk, purchaser of the manor of Glassanby, made a simultaneous presentation to the vacant living (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., pp. 89 and 95). The king's court at Westminster decided that the prior was entitled, as against the king and Adam de Crokedayk, to make the presentation (*ibid.*, p. 104).

The prior and convent of St. Mary, Carlisle, were pardoned on July 10th, 1297, for entering without licence upon a toft and croft in Glassanby, with the advowson of "the church of St. Michael, Adingham and of the chapel of Salkeld," by feoffment of Christiana de Lascelles, tenant in chief, and the same were restored to them in frank almain (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 25 Ed. I., p. 291), and the bishop gave custody of the sequestration in the parish church of Adingham to Master William de Beverley.

clerk (*Halton Register*, i., p. 105). It is not clear whether the said Robert de Scardeburg was instituted, because William de Beverley appears later as rector. In 1304, the priory obtained the king's licence to appropriate the church of Adingham together with the chapel of Salkeld annexed thereto (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 32 Ed. I., p. 241). In 1307, there was a dispensation to William de Beverley, "rector of the parish church of Adingham," to study for two years at Oxford and Cambridge, and, in the meantime, to put his rectory to farm (*Halton Register*, i., 282). The church was, at last, appropriated on January 22nd, 1315-16 (*ibid.*, ii., 115), and in November, 1316, brother Geoffrey de Goverton, canon of Carlisle, was instituted as *vicar*, upon the resignation of Master William de Beverley, late rector, and the appropriation thereupon made (*ibid.*, ii., 131).

GAMBLESBY, ALONE.

Christiana had, by her first marriage with Thomas de Lascelles, a daughter and heiress, Ermina, wife of John de Seton. On October 12th, 1305, an inquisition showed that John de Seton, by charter, granted the vills of Gamelsby and Unthank, held in chief, to Robert de Brus and Christiana and the heirs of their bodies, with reversion to the grantor in fee simple; Robert and Christiana died without heir of their bodies; and John's heir was his son Christopher; so the escheator was ordered to deliver the same vills to Christopher (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 33 Ed. I., p. 528). But, in the following year, Christopher de Seton was executed for rebellion and forfeited his inheritance.

On May 26th, 1306, the king granted to William le Latimer (see *Pedigree B*) in fee simple, the hamlets of Gamelsby and Unthank, forfeited as aforesaid (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 34 Ed. I., p. 434). William le Latimer, Lord Latimer, married Lucy, daughter of Robert de Thweng, of Danby, Yorks., and died in 1327, seised of Gamelsby

and the hamlet of Unthank pertaining thereto, held in chief, rendering 13s. 4d. for cornage and occupied by tenants at will. William, his son by the said marriage, aged 25 and more, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Ed. III., p. 27).

The last-named William le Latimer, Lord Latimer, was pardoned for having without licence acquired, by feoffment from his father, an estate tail in the premises and the same were restored to him (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Ed. III., p. 64). He married Elizabeth, daughter of John de Botetourt, Lord Botetourt, and died in 1335, seised of the manor of Gamelsby and the hamlet of Unthank pertaining thereto. His son William, aged 5 years and more, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 9 Ed. III., p. 475).

The last-named William le Latimer, Lord Latimer, married Elizabeth, said to have been a daughter of Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and died in 1381, seised of the vill of Gamelsby with the hamlet of Unthank (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Rich. II., p. 31).

His daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, Baroness Latimer in her own right, was, at the time of her father's death, the second wife of John de Nevill, Lord Nevill of Raby. She died November 5th, 1395, and John, her son by the said marriage, aged 12 years and more, was her heir (see Cokayne, *Peerage*).

John de Nevill, Lord Latimer, made proof of his age in 1404, and gave the manors of Gamelsby and Unthank, in his lifetime, to his half-brother, Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, who died October, 21st, 1425, seised of the same (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Hen. VI., p. 105).

The bounds of the manor of Gamelsby, perambulated at a court baron held there in 1805, are described as follows :—

The riding was begun at Swathgill, opposite Swathgill house, and from thence up the hill, where a grey stone formerly stood

in Sievy-sike-head, and from thence to Greenfell-raise. From Greenfell-raise to a currock on the top of the height, and from thence to Rougill-cleugh-head. From thence to a place called Parkin Stones. From thence, down Meaburn to a place called Raneleps; from thence, up the river, to Yad-moss-pool; from thence, still up the river, to a place called Annas-kirk-scar; from thence to Long Currock; from thence to a round hill at Rapeside-head; from thence, down the hill, to Tod-raise; from thence to a place called House-in-the-scar. From thence to a grey stone on Whinhey-brow-end, and so, along the south side of Gillbeck to Gillhead. From thence to a place called Hinesfoot; thence along the west side of the same water to Ruddenfoot; so, up the west side of Swathgill sike, to a place called Laneb-gap. So, straight by three round grey stones to Cannerheugh-dike, and from thence, along Cannerheugh-dike, to Swathgill aforesaid (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, p. 327).

The locality called Parkin Stones is on the confines of the manor of Alston Moor (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 439). House-in-the-scar abuts on Melmerby. The wild waste known as "Fiends Fell" formed part of Gamelsby common.

GLASSONBY, ALONE.

Adam de Crokedayk, purchaser from Christiana died in 1304-5, seised of the manor of Glassanby, including a rent, for *forlands*, of 4 skeps and 8 strikes of oatmeal, each skeep being worth 5 shillings, and a fishery, held in chief by homage and 20s. a year cornage, and his son John, aged 30 and more, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 33 Ed. I., p. 212). John de Crokedayk, the elder (see *Pedigree C.*), married Margaret, daughter of John de Wigton, and died before November 25th, 1305 (the date is important), seised in chief of the manor and paying thereout 13s. 4d. rent to the Prioress of Armathwaite and 3s. to the Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle. His brother Alexander, aged 22 and more, was then supposed to be his heir, but the sequel shows that he had a son, perhaps posthumous, John the younger (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 34 Ed. I., p. 253). In 1314 one-third of Glassanby was assigned to

Margaret for life in dower, but the remaining two-thirds were in the hands of a custodian, because John de Crokedayk's son and heir, John the younger, was an infant (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 8 Ed. II., p. 200). John the younger was 3 years old and more in January, 1309-10, when he inherited some land from his father's brother Alexander (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 3 Ed. II., p. 100), and he was still a boy when he died, before August 25th, 1322, entitled to the remaining two-thirds of Glassanby, held in chief by service of 9s. cornage (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 16 Ed. II., p. 260).

But John the younger was married, for on July 22nd, 1323, his widow, Sarah, received dower out of a specific fragment of his inheritance, namely, 8 acres and 3 roods of woodland, half an acre of meadow, and a water mill, in Glassanby (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 7). That specific fragment is frequently mentioned afterwards in conjunction with a certain manor of Gamelsby, situate at Aikton and not the subject of this paper.

The heirs of John de Crokedayk, the younger, were :— as to the first moiety : John son of Robert son of Roger de Tollesland (Toseland, Hunts.) and of Juliana his wife (aunt of John de Crokedayk, the younger) aged 8 years and 5 months.

As to the second moiety : (1) Joan, wife of Thomas de Newbiggin, eldest daughter of Christiana, late the wife of Robert de Castlecarrock (another aunt of John de Crokedayk, the younger) aged 20 ; (2) Christiana, the wife of Michael de Appleby, second daughter of the same Christiana, aged 18 ; and (3) John, son of William de Eaglesfield and of Margaret his wife, deceased, third daughter of the same Christiana, aged 10 (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 16 Ed. II., p. 260).

The manor was partitioned, and on August 1st, 1323, the escheator was ordered to deliver to Thomas de Newbiggin and Joan his wife and to Michael de Appleby

and Christiana his wife their respective shares of the land (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 236). The lands of the other two infant heirs were meanwhile committed to the custody of William de Eaglesfield (*ibid.*, pp. 243, 245).

John de Tollesland proved his age on November 20th, 1336 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 10 Ed. III., p. 635), and John de Eaglesfield (born at Eaglesfield in Cumberland), proved his age in the same year (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 10 Ed. III., p. 45).

In 1340, John de Tollesland obtained licence to enfeof Robert Parvyng of his moiety of two parts of the manor of Glassanby; the reversion of the said woodland and meadow, which Ralph de Normanvill and Sarah his wife held in dower; and the reversion of the one-third part of the manor, which John de Weston and Margaret (de Wigton) his wife held in dower (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. III., p. 417).

Robert Parvyng died in 1343, seised of the first moiety of the manor of Glassanby, held in chief by service of 10 shillings for cornage (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. III., p. 302).

In 1330, John, son of Thomas and Joan de Newbiggin, died an infant in the king's wardship. His mother had died a year or more previously. John's heirs were his sisters, Margaret (who married Thomas de Hale) aged 11, Helen aged 8, and Alice aged 5 (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 4 Ed. III., p. 242).

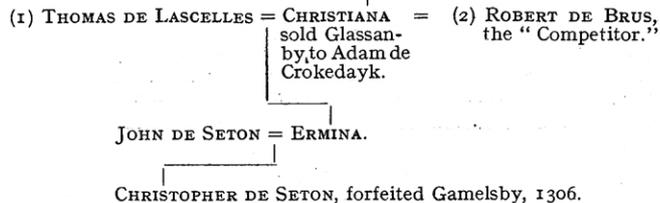
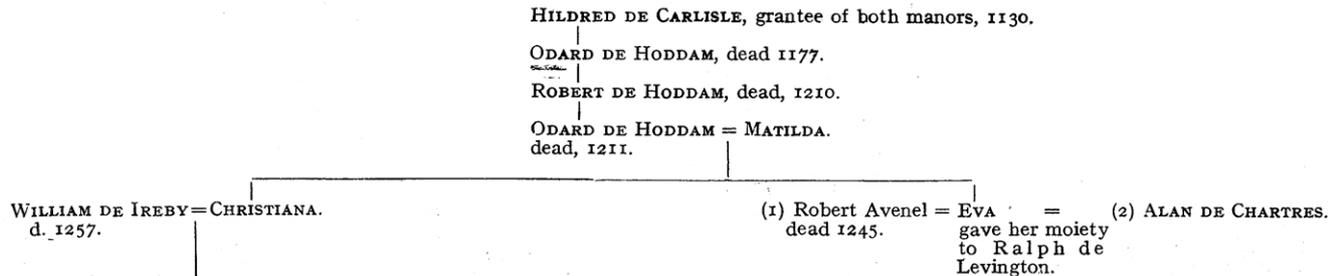
Margaret de Wigton, doweress of the whole manor, died in 1349-50.

William de Dacre was pardoned, in 1358, for having acquired, without licence, from William Kitison and Christiana his wife, their one-sixth part of the vill of Glassanby (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 32 Ed. III., p. 137). The said Christiana was widow of Michael de Appleby. Richard de Hale, son of Thomas and Margaret de Hale, had seisin, in 1364, of his mother's share of the manor, lately in the king's hand on account of his minority (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 38 Ed. III., p. 35).

At this period, the history of the second moiety of Glassanby, enjoyed by the descendants of Robert de Castlecarrock, loses much of its interest, owing to the subdivision of that moiety into petty shares and it is needless to pursue it further.

Glassanby, according to John Denton, was bounded by the Dale Raghon beck, but it should be observed that its boundary, as shown on the ordnance map, does not coincide with the course of that stream.

GAMBLESBY AND GLASSONBY, UNITED. PEDIGREE A.



GAMBLESBY, ALONE. PEDIGREE B.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER = LUCY, dau. of Robert de Thweng.
grantee of Gamelsby,
1306, d. 1327.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER = ELIZABETH, dau. of John, Lord Bote-
d. 1335. tourt.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER = ELIZABETH, dau. of Edmund, Earl of
d. 1381. Arundel.

(1) MAUD = JOHN DE NEVILL = (2) ELIZABETH,
dau. of Henry, Lord Percy. Lord Nevill of Raby, d. October 17th, 1388. inherited Gamelsby, d. Nov. 5th, 1395.

(1) MARGARET = RALPH DE NEVILL = (2) JOAN.
created Earl of Westmorland, 1397, d. 1425, seised of Gamelsby.

JOHN DE NEVILL,
proved his full age 1404, settled Gamelsby on his half brother Ralph, Earl of Westmorland.

GLASSONBY, ALONE. PEDIGREE C.

