

ART. XI.—*Thirteenth-century Keswick.* By. W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

**K**ESWICK is only once mentioned in the Fountains Charters ; but as the name nowadays suggests a definite part of the Lake District, it may serve to indicate the neighbourhood described in those documents. As they give much information about its history in the 13th century, these notes are offered to supplement Mr. Haskett-Smith's article, treating the material from another point of view.

#### CROSTHWAITE.

About 1180 Jocelin of Furness, writing on St. Kentigern, said that a church had recently been built at Crosfeld (Crosthwaite) and dedicated to that Saint. The poet Southey inferred that it was built by Alice de Rumelli ; and this is no doubt the fact, although there may have been a previous church at the place. Chancellor Prescott shewed (*Wetherhal*, 501), from the confirmation by Richard Coeur-de-Leon, that it was in the first widowhood of Alice de Rumelli II. that she gave the advowson to Fountains (Lancaster, *Fountains Chartulary*, p. 199) ; the period, corrected by Canon Wilson (*St. Bees Reg.*, 449) was 1192-95. Fountains charter no. 65 seems, by its witnesses, to be a repetition of the grant during her second widowhood, 1210-16. In this period she gave the abbey also half the vill and mill (no. 1) ; the other half, which was in her demesne, she granted to Reginald the clerk de Burnebusk (nos. 39, 28) who granted it to the abbey, c. 1212 (*Fount. Chart.*, p. 199) and Alice de Rumelli confirmed his grant, giving somewhat later *all* the vill with the advowson to Fountains (no. 65) and the advowson with her body to be buried at the abbey (no. 66).

An early rector had been Henry de Curtenay, perhaps

a relative of Robert de Curtenay, second husband of Alice. Henry, in 1227, at Woburn abbey, where he had apparently retired, quitclaimed the church to Fountains (no. 68) and about the same time Mr. Gervase de Louthur, Official of Carlisle (he was Official 1225-28) certified that he had put Fountains in possession of the church and of a pension of 5 marks which Henry de Curtenay had held "nomine personatus."

About 1210 the rector was Adam de Crosthwaite, Alice de Rumelli's "man" or retainer, who then released to Furness the tithes of Borrowdale (*Furness Coucher* ii., ed. Brownbill, 578). He held the advowson for some time after she had granted it—or the reversion of it—to Fountains, and there is more to say about him personally, later on. Meanwhile, her grant was confirmed by Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle (1204-15) on the understanding that Fountains should pay 100s. yearly to the vicar presented by the abbey. Further confirmations were made by bishop Hugh (1218-23), by Bartholomew, prior of Carlisle, c. 1220, and by bishop Walter Malclerk, c. 1227.

The vicar in the period (when Gervase de Louthur was Official, 1225-28) was Al[an]. He must have been nominated by Adam de Crosthwaite, for a deed by the bishop states that he instituted and inducted Fountains to the church of Crostwait "saving to Adam for life the vicariate" (i.e. right to nominate a vicar). At the time of Adam's death the vicar was Mr. Hugh de Roheuel (nos. 17, 34), or Roh—s (Cotton MS.). It must have been after Adam's death that the deed was made "at Bewley, Thursday before St. George, 1250," by bishop Silvester confirming Croswath church to Fountains on those terms:—the vicars to have the messuage which formerly belonged to the rectors (the "capital messuage" of no. 3a) with altarage, tithes of mills other than the abbey's mill, of hay, lambs, wool, pigs, flax (calves?) geese and garden fowls; and oblations, tithes, mortuaries

and legacies—saving to Fountains the small tithes, also tithes of sheaves, vegetables in the fields, and fanns of lands held from the church, and 10 marks *per annum* : the vicars to bear all ordinary burdens. This was confirmed by Robert, prior, and the convent of Carlisle in 1251.

About the same time Stephen, abbot, and the convent of Fountains granted the advowson of the vicariate to the bishop of Carlisle ; but the church remained with the abbey, for at Linstock, July 7, 1283, bishop Ralph de Ireton confirmed an agreement between the abbey and William de Sevenac', perpetual vicar of Crossethwayth, by which the vicar was to have an acre to the south of his messuage, tithes of sheaves and garden produce, and of wages of abbey servants in the parish ; the abbey to pay half the cost of repairing the roof when needed. The vicar remitted his claim to the messuage which used to belong to the rector, and to expenses in the suit and roofing of the chancel, etc. Later confirmations of these articles follow.

To return to Adam f. Adam de Crosthwaite. Some time between 1210 and 1216 Alice de Rumelli granted him one quarter of the land of Crostwait, saving pannage for the pigs of his tenants (no. 2). This quarter she granted to the abbey in no. 54 ; but in 1225-28 Fountains confirmed to him for his life  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the manor, with capital messuage, buildings and gardens and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the mill (no. 3a). At Easter 1235 he recognised the right of the abbey in his quarter of Crosthwaite (no. 3b) and at the same date quitclaimed it to the monks, with his body to be buried at Fountains (no. 4). But he lived considerably longer for on Oct. 9, 1246, he and the abbot agreed with Thomas de Louthir and Peter de Aynecurt\* about a grant to the

\* T. de Louthir and Rad. de Aynecurt were coheirs, representing Beatrice and Amicia, the daughters and co-heiresses of William (son of William, who held *temp.* Henry III.). No 38 shows Peter de Aynecurt and his wife Amicia in 1256. (Note by Mr. Haskett-Smith.)

abbey of two cultures in Croswayth called Bracaneng and Brigholm (Brigham), which the monks were not to improve or build upon without consent from Thomas and Peter (no. 37). Other portions of his property were 4 acres in Langrig and Litlerig which he granted to Fountains (no. 5) and other land in Little Crosthwaite noticed below.

In 1220 Adam had become Official of Carlisle. Chancellor Prescott doubted whether he was not the same person with Adam de Kirkby, Official (these *Trans.*, N.S. xi., 108) but these charters nos. 11 and 13 are witnessed by both Adams at the same time.

As to his family :—Adam the rector had a brother Hudard (no. 44) or Udard, who c. 1210 acquired land at Langfit in Embleton from John f. Thomas de Ireby (Wilson, *St. Bees*, 571). Adam's son Adam witnessed with him the deed of bishop Bernard (1204-15) already mentioned, and his son William witnessed with him no. 47, c. 1225. At his death, c. 1250, he was survived by his widow, Ysouda de Cokerham, and three children, Thomas, William and Galiena. Fountains granted to her and to Thomas a toft and croft of three acres in Croswayth formerly held by Adam the reeve ; after which she granted it to Thomas and he granted it back to Fountains (nos. 6, 7, 8). William de Crostwait of Brigholm is named in no. 25, c. 1285, and in no. 26, 1290 ; but not as definitely connected with the de Crosthwaites. No. 53 (c. 1235) mentions the dam of the mill of Crosthwayt upon William's "land of *Kesewic*," the earliest occurrence of the name. It does not suggest that there was any village or hamlet at the place, which was certainly not upon the lake-shore but on the river-bank. It cannot therefore be the Norse *vík* or creek, as Prof. Sedgfield suggests (*Place-names of C. & W.*, 69), but is more likely the English *cese-wīc*, "cheese-house."

The name of Cockerham appears again hereabouts, for

Adam the rector granted the land which William the fisher held of him, and himself held from Fountains, between Pyrnebemsyke and Heselrigbek which falls into Bastanwater (Bassenthwaite lake), in Little Crosthwaite, at 6d. rent to Alexander de Nortmannesthwayt (nos. 31, 32). Now Normanthwaite was near Portinscale (no. 18); and Alexander's wife was Matilda, daughter of Adam de Cokerham (no. 30). It looks as though Ysouda and Matilda were related.

After Adam the rector's death, Alexander quitclaimed this land to Fountains (no. 32, c. 1250), and he and his wife also granted (no. 30, c. 1252; one of the witnesses being William de Salecoc, sheriff) their land in Escaling[es] between Laterayheved (Latrigg head) and Skythou (Skiddaw) on the east beside the land called Gillemikelstage (Gillemichael's *tēag*, enclosure?) except one acre on Scortemiddeltunge. One is tempted to connect this and other notices of early "acres," i.e. ploughed land, on the flanks of Skiddaw with the cultivation-terraces still traceable above Applethwaite; remembering that the flats were then marsh, and any crops must have been raised on the higher ground.

Adjacent land had been granted to Alexander's father Huctred f. Richard de Normanthwaite by Christiana de Threpeland, widow, daughter of Adam de Bastenthwaite—namely, land in Apellthait and Crostwait, in Langrig, Littelrig, Kete[l]scalerig and Strandes (so, not Strindes, in the Cotton MS.), and this was given in 1268 by Alexander to Fountains (nos. 48, 49). Huctred's wife was Agnes, whose dower land in Normantweyt was given to his son William, with remainder to his son Thomas in 1260-1 (no. 33, dated by Sir Robert de Mulcaster, sheriff) for a rent of one clove and a yearly payment of 6d. to the abbey. We thus get a pedigree—Richard, father of Huctred de Normanthwaite, whose wife's name was Agnes. Huctred and she were the parents of Alexander (1235-

1268) who married Matilda f. Adam de Cokerham, possibly sister to Ysouda wife of Adam f. Adam de Crosthwaite and mother of Adam, Thomas, William and Galiena de Crosthwaite (the last three living in 1250) who would be cousins of William and Thomas de Normanthwaite (living 1260).

#### BASSENTHWAITE.

Christiana\* de Threpeland, named above, gave to Fountains, in 1225, three roods in Apelthwayt, beside the stream Ketelscalerbech, and her meadow by the stream Holebech in Lairwatmire (no. 47); and a little later, all her land in Apelthait and Crosthwait, namely in Langrig, Littelrig, Ketlescalerig and Strandes (no. 46). In the first she calls herself daughter of Adam de Bastunthwait, who was probably the one mentioned in a 12th century charter of St. Bees (ed. Wilson, p. 551), and perhaps son or grandson of Gospatrick (illegitimate son of Waldeve of Allerdale, son of earl Gospatrick) to whom the *Chronicon Cumbrie* says that Bolton, Bassenthwaite and Hestholm (for which see below) were given. Christiana's husband, apparently alive in 1225 but dead before her second grant, may have been Adam de Threpeland (Wilson, *St. Bees*, 537).

Contemporary with her, and witness to her charters, was Robert (f. Adam) de Bastanthwait, no doubt her brother, who married Godith f. Richard f. John de Punsunby, and witnessed nos. 2, 5, 9a and 18, from c. 1210 to c. 1230 or later. An Elena de Bastenthwaite occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1235-6.

Somewhat later Adam II. de Bastenthwaite gave to the abbey (nos. 42 a and b) Walle f. Michael de Waterhuches or Waterhuthes, with his family and chattels.

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\* Perhaps goddaughter, Mr. Haskett-Smith suggests, of Christiana, wife of Duncan de Lascelles, who in 1208 sued the Abbot of Geddeworth (Jedburgh) for the advowson of Bastenthwaite, and appears later (see under "Hestholm") in connexion with this district.

Adam II. witnessed nos. 7, 32 and 33, c. 1250 and in 1260.

Gilbert de Baystan[thwait?] witnessed no. 62, of about the middle of the 13th century ; possibly a brother of Adam II. The son of Adam II. was Alexander, an important personage from 1290 and governor of Cocker-mouth castle in 1317. His quitclaim of Hestholm, dated at Bastenthwayt, Wednesday after St. Nicholas, 1327 (no. 64) is the latest date we have for him.

His son, Adam III., witnessed no. 71 in 1350. His will of 1358 is given in *Testamenta Karleolensia*. With his two daughters the family name ended, and the manor was broken up into High and Low Bassenthwaite.

#### APPLETHWAITE.

In the Pipe Rolls it is recorded that Beatrice f. Alexander in 1222 owed half a mark for bail out of Carlisle prison, where she had been under the charge of killing William de Applethwaite. In 1220-21 two grants were made for the soul of William de Applethwaite ; Adam, his brother, gave half of his land in Eskalings of Apelthwayt towards the east, given him by William, between the two sikes as far as Withebeck from the lane to Therhekelde (no. 44) and Benedict f. William de Applethwaite granted all his land in Little Crosthwait, between the two sikes next the house of Thomas Belle towards the east as they descend from the highway into Bastunwater, for the soul of his brother William, his parents and heirs (no. 11).

Adam at the same time (with the same witnesses) gave the other half of his land in Eskalinges towards the west, besides the land formerly Gillemichghelstagh (no. 45).

Benedict at the same period (no. 13) granted an acre beside the house of Michael towards the east and half an acre in Losaikies (Lyzzick), both in Little Crosthwait ; and a rood where Peter the fisher dwelt and an acre in Hesilrydding and Rauthecokkeridding, also in Little

Crosthwaite (no. 14), adding—"and if there is a deficiency in the acre in these two places he will make it up at Scippelending. He has also given a little piece of land between the alder wood and Stalwrthemanridding." In no. 15 of the same date he granted a toft in Little Crosthwait which William Kiteman held. The acre beside Michael's house and the half-acre in Losaikies were promptly let by the abbey to Samuel the chaplain of Satmerdoc (Setmurthy) for 6d. a year (no. 16); and his son Hugh granted the property to the abbey about the middle of the thirteenth century (no. 17).

The essart called Le Scales in Appeltwayt, between Skiddehawe and Laterhayhefed, had been granted by Adam, Benedict's brother, to Walter de Griselay and Beatrice his wife, who at Carlisle assizes, Whitsuntide, 1256, quitclaimed the land to Fountains (no. 50). Some curious story seems to lurk behind these bald entries of ancient Appelthwaite.

#### THRELKELD.

About 1220-30 Randulf f. Ivo de Therlekelde gave the abbey  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Therllekelde between his own house and the house of St. John (St. John's in the Vale) in the culture called Walt[er]apelgard towards the north, and all his meadow near Felebricge (no. 9a). The same was quitclaimed to Fountains by Henry de Threlkelde about the middle of the thirteenth century (no. 10). To this last deed Huctred and John de Threlkelde were witnesses: Huctred again in 1256 (no. 38). Henry witnessed nos. 45 (1225-34), 7, 10, 30 and 60 (in or about 1252) and 38 and 50 (dated 1256).

To deeds of c. 1285 (nos. 24 and 25) and of 1290 (no. 26) William de Threlkeld witnessed.

Ralph, chaplain of Thrailkelde, witnessed no. 3a, dated by Gervase de Louthur, Official, 1225-28.



## CASTLERIGG AND DE DERWENTWATER.

Notices of the early de Derwentwaters by Mr. W. N. Thompson (these *Trans.* N.S., iv., 288) can be supplemented from these charters. The earliest, omitting Odard f. Liolf of the *Chronicon Cumbrie*, was William, father of Adam I. Adam f. William, not described as "de Derwentwater" but pretty certainly of the family, witnessed Alice de Rumelli's nos. 29, 54, 56 of about 1210. In no. 51, of nearly the same date, he began to sign as Adam f. William de Derwentwater, giving the approximate date of William's death.

Adam I. in no. 51 granted Espenese in Castlerigg to Fountains, and he continued to sign as plain Adam f. William de Derwentwater in nos. 2, 5, 9a, 11 to 16, 18, 20, 44, 47, 70 and 74, dating from 1210 or a little later to 1225. He is "Sir Adam" in nos. 46 and 48 of 1225 or a little later. He lived up to or nearly to 1234 (Wilson, *St. Bees*, 401).

Gervase brother of Adam witnessed Adam's grant to Fountains of free transit through his land, 1210-15 (no. 58).

William f. Adam de Derwentwater was under age in 1234 (Wilson, *St. Bees*, 401). It must have been soon afterwards that Fountains agreed to restore Espenes to him, for 2s. a year (no. 53). He witnessed nos. 32 and 69, both c. 1250, as plain William de Derwentwater; but c. 1252 (nos. 60, 61) he was "Sir William." In the Pipe Roll for 1259-60 Juliana was his widow.

Thomas de Derwentwater witnessed no. 49, dated 1268, by the sheriff as witness, and no. 22, rather later. In 1276 he was still plain Thomas in his market charter (these *Trans.* N.S., iv., 289), but he had been knighted before 1285 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 353) and signs "Sir Thomas" to no. 26, dated 1290, as well as to nos. 23 to 25, about 1285. He died in 1302-3, leaving a son John

"aged 30(?) years or more" (*Inq. p. m.*) and is not mentioned in the Fountains charters.

Sir John II. witnessed Sir Alexander de Moubray's deed no. 63, dated 1327. In 1338-9, he appears to have had a son and heir Thomas, not named in the Fountains charters; but no. 71, dated Michaelmas 1351, is witnessed by John de Derwentwater, kt. For the difficulty about the succession at this period see these *Trans. N.S.*, iv., 296-7; but the earlier members of the family seem to be elucidated by these charters.

#### BRAITHWAITE.

In the period 1210-16 Alice de Rumelli granted (no. 18) to Nicholas de Linford (a place in Craven, connected with Fountains) land called Pikerig and Fisgardheved in Braithait within these bounds:—from Porqenschal to the stone bridge on the land of Thomas beside the great marsh; thence as the marsh extends to the Derewente and, as the river descends, to the fosse which descends into the D[er]ewente upon Ruchcroft; thence to the fence of William Fraunceais, and as the fence extends by the bounds of Ruchcroft towards the west as far as the marsh, and as the marsh extends to the highroad of Portqenschal. Also the land which was Gilbert the serjeant's beside the water of Huseker (? Newlands beck, which runs past Uzzicar) within these bounds:—as the highroad extends from the *advena* (or *advenam*; see the preceding article; perhaps the sike which runs diagonally from Braithwaite bridges to Powbeck) to the water of Huseker; as that water descends to the field upon Nordmanthait (? the site now called Bog), to the great marsh; by the middle of that marsh as far as the *advena* and so by the *advena* to the said road: with common of pasture of B[r]aithuait and of Por[t]queneschal and of Husaker with the canons of Bolton: rendering a pound of pepper yearly at Carlisle fair. This property was

granted later by William del Heyle to Agnes de Ponte (no. 22).

Braithwaite mill was granted to Fountains in her widowhood by Alice de Rumelli, "the men of Bratheweit to maintain the mill, taking wood in her forest to repair it; and to grind there only" (no. 28). In no. 29 she granted her body to be buried at Fountains and the mill of Bratheweit and the land of Nicholas de Bratheweit.

This Nicholas (the spelling of c. 1220 in no. 44, "de Bradthwait" fixes the meaning of the place-name) occurs from 1211 to about 1225 (nos. 11, 13 to 16, 20, 44, 51, 58 and 74). His two sons, William and Robert, are named in nos. 11, 13 to 15, and 44. In no. 20 he granted arable land in Braythaith beside le Chauche (the causey) and (the essart?) of Gilbert (perhaps the serjeant mentioned above) and an acre of meadow to be chosen by the monks.

Helyas de Braithwaite is named in no. 31, before 1250.

About 1230 Nicholas de Linford, above mentioned, allowed the monks to establish the dam of their mill of Crosthwait and their fishery in the Derewente, namely from the great marsh between the land of Thomas le Blunde and the land of Robert (f. Nicholas) along the Derewente to the fosse between his land and that of William le Fraunceis (no. 19).

William le Fraunceis witnessed nos. 18 and 74 (1211 and thereabouts). Nicholas Franciscus or le Fraunceys occurs in nos. 7, 17, 19, 31, 32 to 35, 38, 42a and 50, ranging from about 1230 to 1260. Robert appears in nos. 23, 25 and 26, from about 1280 to 1290\*. None of these is named "Francigena" like John f. Hugh, rector of Caldbeck in the time of this Nicholas (see Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 385).

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\* He is mentioned also in the Assize Roll, 1291; so also are Adam le Engleys and Robert f. Robert del How, who then held land previously held by Elias del How in Braithwaite (Note by Mr. Haskett-Smith).

There was also a contemporary family of Lengleys or Anglicus, not included in the Rev. F. W. Ragg's Lengleys of Asby, etc. (these *Trans.* N.S., xx., 66). They seem to have been of Thornthwaite, by no. 57, which being before the death of Sir Thomas f. William de Graystoke and after the accession of William de Derwentwater must date 1240 to 1247. In this the abbey granted that Patrick f. Thomas (de Culwen) of Wirkyngton may have a chapel and chaplain in Thorneawayth, under Croswaith as mother church, paying 2s. a year from the annual ferm payable to Patrick by William Anglicus. This is interesting as giving a date for Thornthwaite chapel. William Lengleys, in nos. 9, 19, 36, 46 to 48, and 57, dates between 1225 and towards 1247. Richard, in nos. 17 and 34, lived about 1250; he seems to have been the younger brother of Nicholas, who flourished c. 1250 to c. 1275 (nos. 7, 8, 17, 22, 32, 34, 35, 38, 42*a* and 50). Adam, in nos. 25 and 26, dates c. 1285 to 1290.

A neighbour, Walter del Haw or de le How (How on the Derwent, north of Portinscale) appears in nos. 23 and 24, c. 1280 and c. 1285.

Henry de Hulveleyc, in no. 10, c. 1250, may have been of Ullock, south-west of Portinscale.

Nicholas de Husegre or Husaker (Uzzicar) lived c. 1275 (no. 22). William de Hu[sa]ker dates c. 1285 (no. 25).

Thomas "Lebunt" (le Blunt) of Huseker granted an acre in Ragarhheved (Rae-garth-head?) next the bridge of Derwent some time before 1250 (no. 36). The le Blunts or le Blonds are known elsewhere; here we find three of the name—Thomas, who witnessed in 1211 and later (nos. 5, 51, 56 and 74); his land is mentioned in no. 19, of 1228-34, and before 1250 he had sold land to Benedict the smith in Portinscales (no. 34):—William, from c. 1230 to 1256 (nos. 7, 17, 19, 32, 38 and 50);—and his brother Robert, c. 1250 (no. 32).

The last family of importance as property owners

hereabouts is De Insula or Lisle, also known elsewhere, and perhaps not resident at Braithwaite. Robert witnessed no. 37 in 1246 at Carlisle assizes. Nicholas received from Fountains, c. 1259, an acre of meadow in Cauce (the Causey) beside the meadow he already had, for 6d. a year at Carlisle fair, and in exchange for an acre in Crosthwayth called Godbrigholm (no. 21); and he witnessed nos. 24 and 25, c. 1285, the latter styling him bailiff of Cokermue.\* There are three deeds of William f. William de Insula, nos. 23 to 25, of 1280-85; the first granting an acre of meadow in le Chaucey next the acre called Tendreacre towards the east; the second granting a meadow called Gylberiddingge (Gilbert ridding?) and an acre of meadow near the meadow of Nicholas de Insula to the south, in [Brayth]wath in a place called Chauze (Causey); and the third quitclaiming land and messuage in [Pikerig?] in Braythwayth. Agnes, daughter of William de Insula, widow, quitclaimed to the abbey for the souls of herself, her father and William her brother all lands, etc. that they had held in Braithwayth, dating at Carlisle (no. 26) and at Crosthwaite church (no. 27) in 1290. In 1327 John de Insula, perhaps the justice, witnessed Sir Alexander de Moubray's quitclaim of Hestholm (no. 63).

#### HESTHOLM (DERWENT ISLAND).

The *Chronicon Cumbrie* states that this island was given to Gospatrick f. Waldeve, ancestor of the family De Bastenthwaite. Alice de Rumelli granted it to Fountains, with free transit for their boat, along with the land of Adam de Crosthewit, before 1216 (no. 54a). Before the middle of the 13th century the abbey granted "Eastholm" to Thomas f. Duncan de Lasceles, as

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\* Mr. Haskett Smith notes that Nicholas de Insula, bailiff of the Countess of Albemarle, sued in 1291 for Senethwaite in Braithwaite; and probably the William "del Heyle" of no. 22, granting Pikerig, etc. to Agnes de Ponte, was a de Insula.

granted by Alice de Rumeli, for 2s. a year (no. 62). In 1327, Sir Alexander de Bastenthwaite at Bassenthwaite and Sir Alexander de Moubray at Bolton in Allerdale quitclaimed the island to the abbey, showing a connexion between Hestholm and the estate of Gospatrick f. Waldeve as stated above ; their charters are nos. 63 and 64. In 1539 Leland called it Vicar's Isle, being church property. After the Dissolution, in 1541, it was granted to John Williamson, who sold it in 1569 to the German miners (*Elizabethan Keswick*, p. 35).

#### WATENDLATH AND LANGSTRATH.

In 1210-13 Alice de Rumelli granted to Fountains Wattendelan (or Wattendelau) and Langestrohe (the *h* may be for the letter *thorn* as in other cases, making Langestrothe), "by their ancient and full bounds with wild beasts and birds of prey," with the advowson of Crosthwait, a messuage in Cockermouth and land in Crosthwait, both formerly belonging to Reginald the clerk of Burnebu[sk], for the support of their shepherds at Wattendelau and Langstro[t]he (nos. 55 and 56). These grants were confirmed by King John in 1213 (no. 73). No. 74 is the composition between Furness and Fountains about the bounds of Burghedale (Borrowdale), Wathenethendelau and Langestrodhe. "All the flats (*flateria*) from 'Esknese' beck where it falls into Derwentwater beneath the brow of the lower fell to the beck which runs down from Watendlath and falls into Borghra (explained on p. 154 as the Derwent) shall be common, in wood, pasture and other easements, to both houses." Then following the boundaries as in the duplicate printed in *Furness Coucher* ii., 576, and described in these *Trans.* n.s., xviii., 97. The long dispute which ensued, about the cow-pasture of Stonethwaite, is not recorded in the *Furness Coucher*, but it is given in the Fountains chartulary (nos. 75-84) because it was settled in 1304, after

the Chapter General of Citeaux had done its best in vain, by John de Kyrkeby, custodian of Cockermouth, and Edward I. in favour of Fountains.

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