

ART. II.—*Lanercost Foundation Charter*. Part II. By
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Communicated at Carlisle, April 7th, 1921.

LATER records relating to places mentioned in the foundation charter and Richard I's confirmation charter reflect light backward, and reveal the structure and geography of the barony of Gilsland, as it was in the founder's day. Such records are here collected and arranged under appropriate headings.

LANERCOST.

The founder gave the canons, or the majority of them, free choice of a prior. That appears to have been treated as a gift of the advowson, for the canons long continued to elect their prior and to present him to the bishop for institution (*Nicolson and Burn*, ii., 499).

Willekin de Lanercost owed a fine to the king in 1195 (*Pipe Roll*).

In 1292, Matilda de Multon, lady of Gilsland, claimed free chase of "Lametoft" and Brampton, by charter of Henry III. (*Placita de quo waranto* 20 Ed. I., p. 126) and in 1328-9, Ranulf de Dacre and Margaret his wife claimed the advowson of the priory (*F.F.* no. 214)* on the pretext, perhaps, that it was a tenement held in frankalmoin of the founder and his heirs for ever (see Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, ii., pp. 135 and 147).

The lawn of Lanercost, as defined by the foundation charter, consisted in great part of a steep river-bank, affording little except rough pasture for sheep. *Landa*, according to Du Cange, was *planities inculta et vepribus*

* Calendar of Feet of Fines, these *Transactions*, n.s. vii., p. 215.

obsita, that is to say, smooth ground untilled and covered with bramble bushes. The lawn of Lanercost contained two oases—the vills of Lanerton and Birdoswald, which did not pass by the conveyance of the lawn, because they appear later as fees held immediately of the barony of Gilsland. The early history of Lanerton has been already noticed. The ordnance survey of 1867 shows that, at that point, a tongue of Lanercost parish was protruded across the Irthing and separated Over Denton from Nether Denton.

BIRDOSWALD.

Walter Bayvin, or Baynin, about 1200, gave to the monks of Wetheral 20 acres in the field of Bordoswald and all liberties within and without the vill, for the souls' health of his lords Ranulf de Vallibus and Robert his son, namely the land called "Haythwait," as far as the great oak, which stood upon the ancient fosse; from that oak, as far as the breach (*fractura*) in the wall, wherein lay the footpath (*semita*) leading from Trewermain; * from the said breach, as far as the oak standing upon the wall towards the east; and from the last-mentioned oak, as far as the fosse leading to the water-course of Irthing (*cundois de Hyrchin*). One of the witnesses was Alfred de Camboc (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 223).

The premises obviously lay between the Roman Wall and the Irthing. Walter Beivin paid a mark in 1211 (*Pipe Roll*). Shortly after that date, Radulph Baynin confirmed to the said monks the same 20 acres, given by the charter of "my uncle Walter Baynin" (*Wetherhal*, p. 225). Radulph "de Bordoswald" testified a charter of 1214 (*ibid.*, p. 222), and Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland, further confirmed the gift of the 20 acres, about the last-mentioned date (*ibid.*, p. 305). Simon,

* A locality with a similar name, Trewermene, Cornwall, is mentioned in 1282 (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 10 Ed. I., p. 173).

chaplain of Wetheral, quitclaimed to his priory, in 1230-1, all the land which he held of it at Bordoswald, but acknowledged that the conveyance of the same to himself, by the chapter of St. Mary, York,* was not in his custody (*ibid.*, p. 226).

In 1295, John Gillet had 26s. of land at "Burdoswald in Irthington," held of Thomas de Multon of Gilsland by service of one-tenth of a knight's fee (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 186). The "Rental of the cell of Wetheral," dated 1490, shows that the land at Bordoswald, originally given by Walter Bainin, was still in its possession and occupied by Roland Vaux, but it produced nothing (*Wetherhal*, p. 451).

IRTHINGTON.

The village was the nucleus of the barony and the supposed residence of the founder, who had Irthington, Brampton and Walton in hand, and bestowed the advowsons of their churches upon the priory.

Elias was seneschal of Irthington (*i.e.* Gilsland), at the end of the twelfth century (*Wetherhal*, p. 242). William de Meleburn was presented to the living by the prior and convent of Lanercost in 1224, and instituted as vicar (Nicolson and Burn) and William, vicar of Irthington, attested a charter of 1239-47 (*Wetherhal*, p. 244).

Thomas de Multon married Matilda, sole heiress of de Vaux, and, in 1252, he and his wife obtained the grant of a market and fair at Braunton (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 37 Hen. III., p. 407) with the intention, it may be, of making the capital messuage of that manor their local residence. At the death of their grandson, Thomas de Multon, in 1295, Irthington is called the "chief manor of the barony" and all the tenants of Gilsland did suit at the court there. Two freeholders were then occupants of the vill, namely, Thomas de Blatern, who held 50s. of

* Wetheral was a "cell" of St. Mary, York.

land by service of one-eighth of a knight's fee and William de Newby, who held 10 marks of land by service of one-tenth of a knight's fee (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 186, and *Cal. Close Rolls*, of the same year, p. 417). Blatern is on the Roman Wall, and Newby at the southern extremity of the parish. In 1316, the king confirmed to the priory of Lanercost some land at Prestover, in the parish of Irthington, formerly given by Thomas and Matilda de Multon (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Ed. II., p. 537). Ralph de Dacre married Margaret, sole heiress of de Multon, and, on July 27th, 1335, obtained licence to fortify and crenellate his manor (*i.e.* manor house) of Naward with a wall of stone and lime (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., p. 211). Laurence de Caldre was presented to the living by the prior, in 1337, and instituted vicar (Nicolson and Burn). Richard was vicar in 1371 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 45 Ed. III., p. 81). Ralph de Dacre, son of the above-mentioned Ralph, died in 1375, and Irthington is then described as "Irchington in Brampton manor." (*Cal. esch.*, 49 Ed. III., p. 341). Nevertheless, it continued the capital of the whole barony, and in 1456-7 "Nether Denton in Gilsland" is stated to be held "as of the manor of Irthington" (*ibid.*, 35 Hen. VI., p. 275).

LAVERSDALE.

Laversdale was an ancient fee of Irthington. Bernard de Leveresdale witnessed one of the founder's grants (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 499). Robert de Leveresdale attested charters about 1195 and 1214 (*Wetherhal*, pp. 239 and 306). Robert de Leveresdale gave dead wood at Cumwhinton to Wetheral Priory in 1223-9 (*ibid.*, p. 157) and William de Leveresdale witnessed a Wetheral charter dated June 29th, 1271, and a Lanercost charter dated 1285 (*ibid.*, p. 140). Those records cover three generations. On June 25th, 1295, William de Leveresdale held a quarter and Thomas de Leveresdale an eighth of a knight's fee of the barony (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 185)

and on March 3rd, 1296, the escheator was ordered to take into the king's hand the land of William de Leveresdale, deceased, tenant by knight-service of Thomas de Multon, a minor in the king's ward (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 24 Ed., I. p. 371). It is described as:—

The manor of Leveresdale, held of the heir of Thomas de Multon, by service of homage and one-ninth (*sic*) of a knight's fee, doing suit at the court of Irthington every three weeks. Thomas de Leveresdale, his son, aged 40 and more, is his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.* 24 Ed. I., p. 198).

On May 10th, 1296, it was ordered that seisin of the same should be delivered to Thomas (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, p. 373).

The last-mentioned Thomas de Leveresdale appears to have died soon after that date and to have been succeeded by his two sisters, Beatrice and Alice, for on November 16th, 1299, the escheator was ordered to take into the king's hand the land of Beatrice de Leveresdale, deceased, tenant by knight-service of the heir of Thomas de Multon (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 27 Ed. I., p. 421) and it is described as:—

Twenty-four acres, rendering a pound of cummin. Alice her sister, aged 34, is her heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, of the same year, p. 431).

On June 13th, 1300, it was ordered that seisin of the same should be delivered to Alice (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 28 Ed. I., p. 429). Alice was probably entitled to a moiety of the inheritance in her own right.

The other Thomas de Leveresdale (mentioned in 1295) died about 1307, seised of land at Camboc, and left an infant heir, Thomas (see p. 38). In 1322-3, Henry de Malton and Margaret, his wife, levied a fine concerning the manor of Leveresdale against William de Rednesse, of York (*F.F.* no. 199).

WALTON.

The founder gave the vill and its church to the canons, and therefore retained the seigniori only. So begins

and ends the history of the manor of Walton, as distinguished from that of Walton Wood. To the church of Walton was annexed the chapelry of Treuerman. Soon after the foundation of Lanercost priory, an inquisition was held concerning the chapelry, and a jury of old inhabitants returned the following verdict:—

When Enoc was parson of Walton, Gillemor, son of Gilander, lord of Treuerman *and Torcrossoc*, with consent of *dominus* Edelwan,* bishop, built first of all at Treuerman a chapel of brushwood (*de virgis*) and took care that divine rites were celebrated therein, in return for the piece of land now called “Kirkland,” by which it was possible to maintain a priest and his clerk, to minister and serve in the chapel. Gillemor, lord of Treuerman, admitted to the service of the chapel his relation Gillemor, the chaplain, who first of all lived on the land and had the chapel built, long before the arrival in Cumberland of Hubert de Vallibus. And while Enoc was still parson, Daniel the priest, successor of Gillemor, ministered to the chapel and held it, together with all the pasture of Treuerman. After Daniel, Estin* was priest, and ministered there in the time of Thomas, parson of Walton, after the foundation of Lanercost. In those days, the men of Treuerman had divine service there in full, except baptism and burial, until the said Thomas joined the canons of Lanercost. After Thomas joined them, *dominus* Robert de Vallibus bestowed the church of Walton, with the chapel of Treuerman, upon the house of Lanercost, which he founded. The prior and convent caused the chapel to be served, sometimes by their own canons and sometimes by secular priests, and the men of Treuerman received all the sacraments of the church at Lanercost, rendering at that place oblations and tithe of every kind, and doing all such other acts as parishioners should perform to their mother church (*Register of Lanercost*, quoted in these *Transactions*, o.s. iii., p. 175).

Thomas, clerk of Walton, was a witness about 1175 (*Wetherhal*, p. 89). Alice, daughter of Henry the chaplain, gave the canons land at Smithefield and Cumhevin, in

* Adelulf (*or* Athelwold) first bishop of Carlisle, from 1133 till 1156 (*Viet. Hist. Cumb.*, ii., p. 13).

* Estin looks like the Norse name Eystein: Gillemor and Gilander, “servant of (the Virgin) Mary,” and “servant of (St.) Andrew,” are Gaelic names of the kind used by the Celto-Norse vikings.

the territory of Walton, and Alexander gave them land and rent there (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 498). John de Sebergham, vicar of Walton, died in 1362 (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 60), and in 1380 the prior presented Robert de Chester as vicar of Walton, but subsequently, until the Dissolution, the parish church was served by a canon of Lanercost (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 482).

TREUERMAN.

Transcribers of records usually write Treverman, but Treuerman seems preferable, because it harmonizes with the modern spelling and pronunciation—Tryerman. During the first quarter of the thirteenth century, Robert de Vallibus 'son of Ranulf,' and lord of the barony, granted all the vill of Treuerman to 'my brother Roland,' for homage and service (Charter quoted in these *Transactions*, o.s., iii., p. 176, and Denton, *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 163, no. 16). Robert, the grantor, was nephew of the founder, and had two knight's fees, consisting of 6 vills in demesne and 10 held by under-tenants (*Red Book*, Rolls edition, p. 493); but he was greatly in debt to the king and the Jews (*Pipe Roll*, 1211) and so, on December 19th, 1212, Roland, the grantee, who was Robert's natural brother, became a hostage, in order to obtain the latter's release from prison (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 94). As a reward, he received the gift of Treuerman and was appointed seneschal and chief forester of Gilsland (*Wetherhal*, p. 120). Roland had a son named Ranulph, to whom he gave some land at Treuerman (*Accompt*, p. 163, no. 17). Roland de Vallibus, knight, was a juror on April 15th, 1247 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 317). Alexander (son of Roland) succeeded to the manor and granted to Lanercost Priory rights of turbary in Treuerman (*Wetherhal*, p. 224).

On August 14th, 1271, Randolph de Vallibus, 'of Treuerman' (son of Alexander) had respite for two years of making himself a knight (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 55 Hen. III.,

p. 569) and Ranulph de Vaux, 'of Treuerman,' was in amercement for not attending the assizes held at Carlisle on November 3rd, 1278 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 34). In 1295, Robert de Vallibus, of 'Treuerman,' held one-seventh of a knight's fee in Treuerman of Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 417).

Roland de Vaux was sheriff in 1338, and obtained licence on February 4th, 1340, to crenellate his dwelling-place of Treuerman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. III., p. 417).

On May 12th, 1341, the king, in consideration of the heavy loss sustained by Roland de Vaux in his lands on the Scottish march, exempted him from taking knight-hood during his whole life, unless of his own accord (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., p. 248). On May 10th, 1346, Treuerman, in the parish of Lanercost, had been totally destroyed by the Scots (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Ed. III., p. 30). Roland de Vaux, in 1353, enfeoffed Roland his son and Johanna, wife of the latter, of Treuerman in fee tail, with remainder to the feoffor in fee simple (*Cal. esch.*, 27 Ed. III., p. 184). He died in 1363, seised of Treuerman, subject to that settlement (*ibid.*, 36 Ed. III., p. 256). Roland, the son, appears to have died in 1371 (*ibid.*, vol. iv., appendix, p. 453).

In 1383, Roland Vaux was commissioned to enquire concerning persons, who, in close time, placed 'kiddles' in the Eden, and so prevented salmon from running up to 'weirs, draughts and fishgarths' belonging to the king and others (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Rich. II., p. 286). He was a surety for the Western March in 1398 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iv., p. 109); and Roland Vaux, esquire, was a commissioner of the marches in 1404 (*ibid.*, p. 141).

The arms of Roland Vaux of Treuerman were *argent*, a bend chequy * *argent* and *gules* (Papworth, *Ordinary*;

* Not counter-componé, as sometimes stated, for the bend consists of three rows of chequers (Robson, *Heraldry*).

and Foster, *Feudal Coats*). Those arms are emblazoned upon a tomb in the north transept of the Priory Church, and also upon the short surcoat of a mutilated effigy discovered at Lanercost (these *Transactions*, o.s. xii., p. 314). The effigy is believed to be of late fourteenth century workmanship, and may therefore represent the Roland of Richard II.'s reign.

A Roland Vaux was appointed commissioner in 1434 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Hen. VI., p. 383), commissioner of array in 1448 (*ibid.*, 27 Hen. VI., p. 238), sheriff in 1451, knight of the shire in 1452-3, when he is styled 'esquire,' and sheriff in 1461 and 1466. Roland, the last male representative of the family, held Treuerman of Humphrey Lord Dacre in 1485 (*Cal. inq. p. m.* 1 Hen. VII., p. 69), and was alive in 1490 (*Wetherhal*, p. 451). Some illiterate rhymes appeared upon his tomb in Lanercost church. They bear a strong resemblance to others formerly inscribed above the monument, in Wetheral church, of his only child, Dame Jane and her husband, Sir Richard Salkeld of Corby :—

S^r Roland Vaux,
 Y^t sometime was
 Y^e lord of Triermaine,
 Is dead
 (His body clad in lead)
 And ligs law under this stane.
 Evin as we,
 Evin so was he
 On earth a levand man,
 Evin as he,
 Evin so monn we,
 For all the craft we can.

(Denton, *Accompt*, p. 166).

The arms of Vaux of Tryermain may be discovered, with the aid of a mirror, at the back of the stone pillows, which support Dame Jane's effigy at Wetheral. At the herald's visitation, 1615, Vaux of Catterlen assumed the same arms, as one of the quarterings of his own

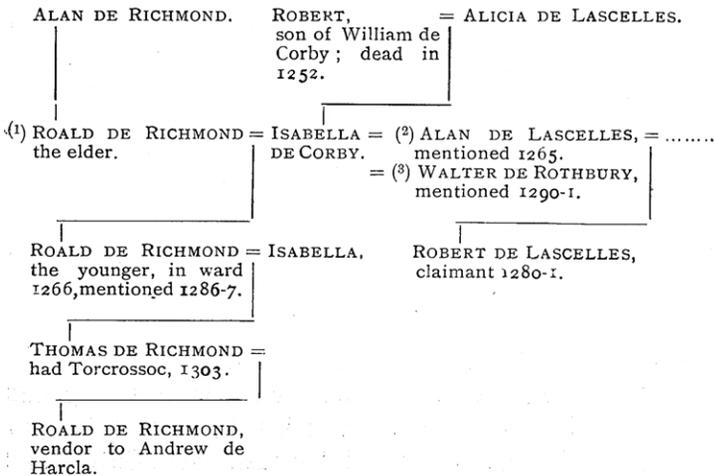
shield, and carelessly described them as:—*argent*, a bend counter-componé *or* and *gules*. His family had, about the time of Edward III., inter-married with that of Tryermain, but the circumstance did not strictly entitle him to quarter the armorial bearings of the last-named branch.

TORCROSSOC.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, a certain Adam de Vaux was underlord of Torcrossoc, and granted the manor to Robert, son of William (de Corby) for homage and service, in the presence of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert de Vallibus (*Accompt*, p. 163). Hubert was archbishop 1193—1205 and custodian, in 1199, of the land and heir of Ranulf de Vallibus lord of Gilsland (*Pipe Roll*), and Robert was the spendthrift heir.

The grantee left an only daughter, who inherited Corby and Torcrossoc. She married Roald de Richmond, the elder (as in the following *pedigree*).

MANOR OF TORCROSSOC.



In 1252, the said Roald, "son of Alan," Isabella his wife and the prior of Lanercost were parties to a deed of composition, regarding the boundary separating Tor-

crossoc from Comquenstat (*Accompt*, p. 163). Roald de Richmond was dead in 1266, when Matilda de Multon, lady of Gilsland, had the custody of his land and infant heir, Roald de Richmond, the younger (these *Transactions* n.s. xvi., p. 97).

Isabella de Corby married, secondly, Alan de Lascelles, and had a step-son, Robert de Lascelles.

In 1280-1, Robert, son of Alan de Lascelles, levied a fine, respecting Corby and Torcrossoc, against Alan de Lascelles and Isabella his wife, but Roald de Richmond, the younger, put in a claim (*F.F.* no. 137). Roald, the younger, is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest, 1286-7, and died leaving a son, Thomas de Richmond, who succeeded to Corby and Torcrossoc, after the death of his grandmother, Isabella.* Isabella married a third husband, Walter de Rothbury, for, in 1290-1, Walter de Rothbury, claiming in right of his wife Isabella, brought an action against Matilda de Multon, respecting an alleged encroachment on Corby Common (*Lord William Howard's MS.*, quoted by Hutchinson, i., 171). The case is cited in Coke's *Institutes*, second part, vol. ii., p. 474. Walter and Isabella de Rothbury and Robert de Lascelles were parties in January, 1292-3, to proceedings regarding land in Northumberland (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 588).

In 1295, Walter de Rothbury had 20 marks of land at Torcrossoc, of the inheritance of Isabella his wife, and it was held by service of one-fifth of a knight's fee, of Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 183).

On August 14th, 1303, Thomas de Richmond obtained free warren in his demesne lands of Corby and Torcrossoc (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 31 Ed. I., p. 36). In 1321 Roald de Richmond, "son of Thomas," sold Corby, and evidently Torcrossoc as well, to Andrew de Harcla

* His mother was also named Isabella (*Ld. Wm. Howard's MS.*).

(*Accompt*, p. 165) ; and, in 1322, a certain Margery de Lascelles released all her interest in Torcrossoc to the same purchaser (*ibid.*, p. 162). But on June 28th, 1323, the manor of Torcrossoc, formerly held of the king (*sic*) * and then in the king's hand as an escheat, by the forfeiture of Andrew de Harcla, was granted, for good service, to Roland de Vaus, to hold in fee simple by service of half a knight's fee, rendering 2 marks a year at the Exchequer (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 16 Ed. II., p. 218).

On April 4th, 1340, the king, "having regard to the great position held with him by Roland de Vaux," discharged him from payment of the 2 marks a year, for Torcrossoc granted to him by the late king (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., p. 242). Roland de Vaus obtained licence, on March 4th, 1353, to settle the manor of Torcrossoc "said to be held in chief" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 27 Ed. III., p. 437) ; and he settled it in the same manner as he did Treuerman. It was regarded for a time as a tenement held in chief, and *inquisitiones post mortem* were accordingly held in 1363 and 1371 (*Cal. esch.*, vol. iv., appendix, pp. 450, 453) ; but it was afterwards allowed to drop into the lap of the barony.

William de Dacre, of Gilsland, was its chief lord in 1397-8 (*Cal. esch.*, 22 Rich. II., p. 229) ; so was Humphrey de Dacre in 1485 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 69). At the survey of Gilsland made in 1588 it had no separate existence as a manor, but was merged in Tryermain (these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., p. 252). Its name survives in Tercrosset.

ASKERTON.

Askerton comprised the tract of moorland abutting on Bewcastle. The founder gave the "two Askertons" to the priory (*Richard I's confirmation charter*). But, by a fine levied in 1256, the prior quitclaimed the manor of

* It was not so in fact.

Great Askerton to the barony of Gilsland, in return for the valuable concessions specified at the end of this paper. Consequently, Thomas de Multon died in 1295 seised of the capital messuage of Askerton; 110 acres arable, 12 acres meadow, 10 acres pasture; land held by 38 farmers; a water mill; and the herbage called "Spathe Adam" (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 185). The capital mansion did not become a castle until the time of the Dacres. The survey of 1588 is the first to mention the castle and a park called "Askerton Park" belonging to the castle (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi., p. 255), but there had been proceedings regarding "Matilda de Multon's park of Askerton" in 1285 (*ibid.*, xix., p. 107).

CAMBOC.

Robert, the founder's nephew, gave the priory common pasture only at Camboc (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 497). It is supposed that a family surnamed de Camboc was undertenant of the manor and its appendant advowson, so the founder could not dispose of the church. Gilbert, priest of Camboc, is mentioned about 1178 (*Wetherhal*, p. 197) and Gilbert, parson of Camboc, was a witness shortly after 1198 (*ibid.*, p. 220). Alfred de Camboc attested a charter about 1200 (*ibid.*, p. 225), Adam about 1214 (p. 223) and Walter in 1239-47 (p. 245). The three last-named may have been lords of the manor.

By charter dated March 31st, 1254, William de St. Edmund, rector of the church of Camboc, Cumberland, obtained a weekly market on Tuesday at Camboc and a yearly fair there. One of the witnesses was John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick. The grant is extraordinary, and was perhaps made in error (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 37-8 Hen. III., p. 286). Radulf de Tilliol was rector in March, 1259, and made an agreement with the prior of Lanercost, concerning the boundary between the parishes of Camboc and Lanercost (*Wetherhal*, p. 198).

In 1259-60, Henry, son of Michael, levied a fine against

William, son of Robert, respecting Camboc, and Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland, put in a claim (*F.F.* no. 105). A subsequent record states that Henry de Tyrer, "father of Richard," presented his son, Simon, to the living, and by deed of composition granted to the Prior of Carlisle (who was entitled to an ancient pension of 2s. a year therefrom) the alternate right of presentation to the same (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., 219).

Edith, widow of Richard Bullok, appealed Alan de Lascelles in 1278, for instigating the murder of her husband, by four Scotsmen, in the field of Camboc; but Alan produced the King's charter, pardoning him for the offence (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 34).

In 1295, Richard de Tyrer (Henry's son) held one-eighth of a knight's fee in Camboc, of Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 417).

Master Simon de Tyrer, the rector, died on Tuesday before the Assumption (August 15th) 1304, and the prior of Carlisle thereupon presented Master Alexander de Crokedayk, clerk; while Richard de Tyrer (lord of the manor) presented another clerk named Simon de Tyrer. An inquisition concerning the right of patronage was held in the following September, and the jury of clergy found that the above stated facts were true; that the Priory of Carlisle was entitled to present for that turn and Richard de Tyrer, or his heir, for the next turn, and so on in perpetuity; that Alexander was free, fit (*legitimus*), sufficiently literate, of lawful age, and had the first tonsure; and the church was worth £5 a year (*Halton Reg.* i., p. 220). Alexander de Crokedayk was therefore instituted as rector (*ibid.*, p. 219). But in February, 1305-6, the living was again vacant. Simon de Tyrer, acolyte, was again presented by Richard de Tyrer and instituted, saving the said pension accustomed and due of old, and had letters of induction directed to the archdeacon of Carlisle (*ibid.*, i., 248). He took priest's

orders in 1312 (*ibid.*, ii., 70). The church was not taxed in 1319, because it was "totally destroyed," and the prior of Carlisle did not receive his pension (*ibid.*, ii., 184-5).

On March 4th, 1307, the king, who had been staying at Lanercost, granted letters patent dated at Camboc (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Ed. I., pp. 500, 543). Custody of land at Camboc, which Thomas de Leveresdale, deceased, had lately held by knight-service of the heir of Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland, was committed, on March 20th, 1307, to a grantee, during the minority of the heir (*ibid.*, p. 504). The heir of Thomas de Leveresdale was his son Thomas, aged 18 and more (*Cal. Genealog.*, p. 736). Margaret de Dacre was tenant in chief of Kirkcamboc and Little Camboc in 1362-3 (*Cal. esch.*, 36 Ed. III., p. 249). In 1369, William de Stapleton, of Edenthal, held a moiety* of the hamlet of Camboc of Ralph de Dacre, lord of Gilsland, by homage and suit of court at Irthington every three weeks, and it was worth 10s. a year (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii., p. 216); and he and Mariota, his wife, made a settlement of the same in 1369-70 (*Cal. esch.*, 43 Ed. III., p. 301). It would appear from a record presently cited that he also held the advowson pertaining to his moiety of the manor, but the alternate right of presentation belonged to the priory of Carlisle. Bishop Appleby collated John de Southwell to Camboc by lapse in 1386 (Nicolson and Burn). William Dacre, *chivaler*, was chief lord of "Kirkcamboc" in 1397-8 (*Cal. esch.*, 22 Rich. II., p. 229).

Margaret de Stapleton, widow, was entitled to her thirds of the manor and advowson of Camboc, at her death in 1468 (*Cal. esch.*, 8 Ed. IV., p. 344).

Humphrey de Dacre, lord of Gilsland, had in 1485 Little Camboc, formerly held by tenants at will, and

* The other moiety appears to have been vested in the family of de Leveresdale (see next page).

Kirkcamboc, held by the heirs of William de Stapleton and Robert de Leveresdale (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. VII., pp. 68 and 69). Only a fragment of the church wall was standing in 1777, but the Dean and Chapter, successors of the Prior and Canons of Carlisle, used to grant leases of the rectory for terms of 21 years, at the annual rent of 5s. The lessee always covenanted to repair the church and provide a curate during the term of the lease, but there was neither church nor curate (Nicolson and Burn). The ordnance survey of 1867 represents "Kirkcambeck" as a tiny tract of extra-parochial land, and "Kirkcambeck common" as part of Stapleton parish.

Cambeck Hill, a distinct locality, was always parcel of the manor of Irthington.

CUMQUENCATH.

The name assumes various forms in the records, owing to the copyists' confusion of the letters c and t. The founder gave the vill of Conquetach to the priory (*Richard I.'s confirmation charter*). The sheriff rendered account in 1197 of the *donum* of Robert de Cunquenat and Clement, chaplain of Branton, respectively (*Pipe Roll*). Walter Banny* gave the priory half a carucate at Cumquenach (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 498). The bounds of Comquenstat marched with those of Torcrossoc in 1252 (*Accompt*, p. 163). Quinquat hill, in the tenure of William and Agnes de Mora, was part of Little Camboc (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 498). Cumquencath probably lay in the deep *cwm*, or hollow, overlooked by Camboc church.

KNORREN.

The foundation charter does not mention Knorrenbeck by that name, but seems to indicate it, when describing the bounds of the ancient vill of Walton. Later on, Matilda de Multon, as a widow, gave all her land on the Knoveran beck, lately in the possession of Roger de

* He also gave it an improvement at Birdoswald (Nicolson and Burn, p. 497)

Mora, to the priory of Lanercost (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 498). The survey of 1588 includes Knorren moor in the manor of Tryermain.

WARTHARIO.

In 1295, Robert de Mora held one-eighth of a knight's fee in Brampton and one-tenth of a knight's fee in Watheriho of Thomas de Multon (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Ed. I., p. 417). Thomas de Multon's inquisition, of the same year, describes the latter tenement as "20s. of land at Warcherio." In 1397-8, Wartheriok is coupled with Talkin and Cumcatch, and was held of William de Dacre (*Cal. esch.*, 22 Rich. II., p. 229). Thomas de la More held Talkin, Cumcatch and Warthryoke of Humphrey de Dacre in 1485 (*Cal. inq. p. m.* 1 Hen. VII., p. 69). It can hardly be Warthwick-on-Eden, for that manor was never parcel of the barony of Gilsland.

WARTHCOLMAN.

Warthcolman is called a "lawn" in 1169, a "park" in 1256, and was granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost in 1542-3, by the description of a messuage called "Stonehouse in Wath Colman," with 11 acres arable and 50 acres meadow, in the parish of Lanercost, and common pasture on the moor called "Banksfield" belonging to the same messuage (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 501). Banksfell is marked on the ordnance survey.

BRENKIBEC.

By final concord made in 1256 between Thomas de Multon and Matilda, his wife, plaintiffs, and Walter, Prior of Lanercost, tenant of the manor of Great Askerton, defendant, the prior acknowledged that the manor was the right of Matilda, and quitclaimed the same to the plaintiffs; and, in consideration of the premises, the plaintiffs agreed that the prior should hold the land contained within the following bounds:—

Descending Sekenet' into Herteleburn; from Herteleburn to Blakeburn; and so descending to Byres. Then ascending from

Byres, up Herteleburn to the boundary between Gilsland and Tyndale; from that boundary to the new fosse between Brenkibec and the moor of that vill. So eastward to the old fosse of the canons; and descending that fosse into Sekenet' (*F.F.* no. 97).

The grant is fuller than the one contained in the foundation charter.

Sekenet' must be the stream flowing from the foot of Tindal Tarn and traversing the piece of ground described, on the ordnance survey, 1867, as a detached portion of *Lanercost* parish. Later editions of the survey are not so instructive, because ecclesiastical parish boundaries are now superseded by civil parish boundaries.

Blakeburn is not the Cumberland stream forming the upper course of the Hartleyburn. To suppose so makes nonsense of the grant. It is the other Blackburn across the county boundary. Byers is also in Northumberland and the anomaly is explained by the fact that, long previously, the Northumbrian landlord, Adam de Tindal, claimed rights at Brenkibec, as against the barony of Gilsland, but released his claim so far as it concerned the priory. The county maps of the eighteenth century continue to show "disputed bounds" at that point.

Brenkibec moor is probably the tract marked "extra-parochial" on the ordnance survey, 1867, and then known as "Midgeholm and Halton Lee West Fell." The final concord provided that the prior might build 20 messuages upon the premises, namely 12 in Brenkibec and 8 between Hartleyburn and Blackburn, besides a cowfold, sheepfold and scaling; and should have another scaling on Tymelside, where Helegill falls into Tevinbeck, and common pasture on Blackburnside, Tymelside and Brenkibec moor, for the cattle in such cowfold, sheepfold and scaling. His men dwelling in the 20 messuages were to have pasture on the same three commons and rights of cutting turf on Brenkibec moor.

BURTHOLM AND EYKETON.

By the same concord, the plaintiffs agreed to hold for the prior's benefit the land contained in the following bounds :—

Descending southward from the old (Roman) wall, down the pasture of Geytecragges to Irthing ; along Irthing to King ; and up King to the point where that stream pierces the old wall ; and then, following the wall eastward, to the pasture of Geytecragges (*F.F.* no. 97).

The last-mentioned premises lay between the priory and the vill of Walton, and comprised some land already in the prior's possession ; but the plaintiffs reserved the homage and service of Matilda de Denton and her heirs, in respect of the tenement, within those bounds, which she held of the plaintiffs. The prior and his tenants dwelling within the bounds, except the men of Eyketon,* were to have common pasture in Walton Wood, belonging to the plaintiffs, but if the cattle of the prior and his said tenants should escape and enter the manor of Askerton ; or if the cattle of the prior and his men of Bankes, Burtholm and Eyketon should cross the Irthing and enter other land of the plaintiffs no " escape " should be paid, but the damage was to be assessed by verdict of neighbours (*visnetum*).

The plaintiffs further gave the prior 6 acres in Branton, near the Irthing, and between Polterteman and Becfarlan, with liberty to enclose the same with fosse and hedge ; and agreed that the prior might similarly enclose his *park* of Wartolman, according to the bounds within which it was contained on the day of the final concord, except that the prior might claim to have a deer-leap (*saltorum*) in the same park for ever.

The prior and his men of Cumquencat were to have pannage of swine in Walton Wood. The men were to pay " pannage " but the prior was to have everything

* The name survives in Haytongate.

in pure and perpetual alms for ever. The prior might have two woodwards in his demesnes to attend the court of Irthington, do fealty of hunting, and faithfully keep the same. He might keep four greyhounds (*lep-orares*) and four brachets (*brachetti currentes**) to take, in his own demesne lands and woods, foxes, hares and all other animals called *clobestræ*.† His men might carry bows and arrows throughout the barony, provided they did no harm to the deer (*feræ*) in the forest of Gilsland. He might make enclosures at his will and have free entry and exit across the premises except the park of Wartolman which he might enclose at will, and he should have, for the benefit of his servants and shepherds dwelling in the cowfold, sheepfold and scaling, common of turbary on Brenkibec moor (*F.F.* no. 97).

* The hounds of the present day are specialized and bear little resemblance to those of seven centuries ago.

† Du Cange cites *clobus* and *clubum*, "an excavation in the soil." *Clobestra* may therefore signify an animal which burrows in the earth.