

ART. XII.—*Langwathby and Penrith.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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THIS concludes the account of the six manors of Cumberland sometime held *in capite* by the King of Scotland. The arrangement was a make-shift and did little good to anybody concerned in it. Langwathby soon came to be regarded as a pertinent of Penrith. The castle built at Penrith in later times became the *caput* of the six manors, sometimes collectively styled the "honour of Penrith." For instance, a tenement in Scotby manor is described as parcel of that honour (these *Transactions*, N.S. XIV., p. 77).

LANGWATHBY.

Langwathby, commonly called Langanby, forms part of what John Denton terms the "great tract of land on the east side of the river Eden," but its history differs from that of the other manors comprised in that tract. In 1159, Henry, son of Swane, was tenant-in-chief of £10 of land at Langwadebi and Edenthal, and received from Henry II. £10 10s. 9d. in corn from Langwadebi and was pardoned by writ £2 14s. 2d. in money. During the twelve following years, his name occurs regularly in the pipe rolls. But in 1172, the sheriff renders account of Langwadebi, "after it returned into the king's hand," and it may be inferred that Henry, son of Swane, had died in the meantime without issue. The manor remained in the king's hand for a very long period. The sheriff accounted in 1187, under the heading "tallage of the king's demesne" for the *donum* of Langwadebi; in 1190, for nouthegeld of the old "farm," which remained upon the waste of Langwadebi; in 1195, Richard I.'s

reign, for the *donum* paid by the men of the manor ; in 1197, for tallage made in the past year upon the king's demesne there (*Pipe Roll*) ; and in 1201, John's reign, for one *chascur*, which the men of Langwadebi owed, in order that they might have the vill in their own hands, at the ancient farm, the cornage pertaining to it and 60s in addition (V.H.C., i., 388). Further account is rendered in 1210, under the heading "pleas of the forest," of 20s from the vill of Lauradebi" and of 3 marks fine from "Languadebi" ; and, in 1214, of tallage of the same (*Pipe Roll*).

It was ordered, in 1225, that the king's men of Langwadebi should have timber from Ingleswood forest, for building their houses, as they had in King John's time, before the war with the barons (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Henry III., p. 48).

The men of "Langwardby" were pardoned half the tallage due from them in 1227 (*ibid.*, 12 Henry III., p.1).

The foregoing records show that Langwathby lay in Ingleswood forest and was demesne of the king. It was one of the six royal manors granted by Henry III., on April 22nd, 1242, to Alexander II. of Scotland and "his heirs, kings of Scotland," to be held of the king of England by homage and fealty (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 286). Seisin was delivered to the bishop of Glasgow and Henry de Balliol on behalf of the Scottish king (*ibid.*, p. 287). Account is rendered, at that period, of a sum in default of cornage of the vill of Langwathby, which it used to pay after inquisition, because the manor had been assigned to the king of Scotland (*ibid.*, p. 284). Alexander II. died in 1249, and the pipe roll of the following year accounts for the profits of the land since his death :— farm of the manor of Langwathby £50 ; farm of the mill £10 (*ibid.*, p. 333). At assizes held on November 3rd, 1278, the king's writ commanded the justices in eyre to maintain and defend his brother and liege Alexander III.

and his men of Langwathby in their liberties under the charter of the king's father (*ibid.*, ii., p. 33), and the jury returned a verdict that the six manors were in Henry III.'s hand as a "pertinent of his castle of Carlisle," and that Alexander III. then held them by gift of Henry III., as his father had done previously (p. 36). Alexander III. died in March, 1285-6, and the pipe roll of 1287-8 shows that Langwathby was in Edward I.'s hand and let to farm, producing rent of tenants of the manor together with meadow and demesne land £34 1s. od. ; rent of water-mill and brewery £8 6s. 8d. ; sale of willows 3s. and pannage of swine 5s. 11½d. (*Hist. Doc. Scot.*, edit. Stevenson, i., p. 38). It was assigned temporarily, in 1290, to Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edward I., p. 386), but a jury's verdict records that, in 1292, the manor of Langwathby, by the death of Alexander III., who married Margaret, sister of Edward I., was an escheat in the hand of that king (Stevenson, i., p. 356). John de Balliol received seisin of the six manors in 1293 (Rymer, *Foedera*, i., p. 792), but he forfeited them for rebellion, and by his resignation of the Scottish crown, in 1296, precluded himself from ever resuming possession of the premises. In 1310, Edward II. granted the villis of Penrith and Langwathby "in the manor of Penrith" to John Fitz Marmaduke for life, reserving return of writs, waifs and other liberties of the manor (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edward II., p. 226).

The subsequent history of the manor of Langwathby is bound up with that of Carlatton (these *Transactions*, N.S. xx., p. 19).

Langwathby is not an ancient parish, because it is not expressly referred to in any of the ecclesiastical *valors*. Nicolson and Burn suppose (ii., 448) that it was formerly part of Edenthal parish, but their theory is not supported by the circumstances. It is evident that Langwathby was originally parcel of the king's forest and therefore

extra-parochial. All tithe arising from it would, in such case, be due to the Prior of Carlisle, whose ancient title to tithe of extra-parochial assarts in Inglewood forest was recognised by Edward I. (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 546), and the chapel, erected there by some unknown benefactor, would perhaps (like that of Hesket-in-the-forest) be regarded as situate in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle.

The *Testa de Nevill* specifies churches in King John's gift at four out of the six royal manors, but is silent as to Langwathby. The reservation of advowsons, contained in the grant of 1242 to the King of Scotland, is merely a general one. The Cumberland Assize Roll, 1292, does not notice any chapel at Langwathby (Stevenson, i., p. 359), but assuming, for the sake of argument, that it was in existence and had been already appropriated to the Priory of Carlisle, such chapel, being held in mortmain, would not be noticed.

On February 17th, 1304-5, John, bishop of Carlisle, assigned to Adam, late prior of Carlisle, tithes of sheaves in Langwathby, "which we know have been appropriated in your time to your priory," as a provision on his retirement from office (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., 225).

Bishop Welton, at his visitation of the Priory of Carlisle in 1352, certified that "the church of Edenhal with the chapel of Langwathby" had been legally appropriated by that house (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 302).

John Marshall, perpetual vicar of Edenhal, whose will was proved August 24th, 1362, gave legacies for the benefit (*ad cooperacionem*) of the chapel of Langwathby and for a chalice for the same chapel (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 64).

Mention of the chapel occurs in 1368, when the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, having procured the profits of the

church of Edenthal and chapel of Langwathby to be appropriated to themselves, referred the allowance for the supply of both the said cures to be settled by Bishop Appleby, and empowered their sub-prior to be their proctor to consent to the same (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 413). Since that period, Langwathby has been served by the vicar for the time being of Edenthal. The existing church is said to be dedicated to St. Peter. One of its two bells bears the inscription:—*Ave Maria, gracia plena. In honore S. Johas.* The lettering is Lombardic; there is no initial cross or maker's stamp; the stops consist of two roundlets; the letters A and L are reversed; M, N, P and R are upside down; E in *Ave* is placed sideways on its back and H is the Roman character.

The bell may be of early sixteenth century workmanship (these *Transactions*, O.S. xiii., p. 210), and its inscription may point to a previous structure, dedicated to St. John and superseded by the present church.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. states that the Prior of Carlisle had the rectory of the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, and its pertinents; tithes of Inglewood pertaining to the same; the rectory of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, and its pertinents; tithe of sheaves in Edenthal; tithe grain of Langwathby and land in Edenthal and Langwathby (Vol. v., pp. 274-5). Langwathby chapel is not noticed, but is probably included in the valuation of Edenthal (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 412). Jefferson identifies it (*Leath Ward*, p. 203) with the chantry of Blessed Mary of Edenthal, mentioned in the same *Valor* (p. 288), but the chantry was obviously situate in Edenthal parish.

After the dissolution of the Priory, the Dean and Chapter became patrons of both livings, and Langwathby (like Hesket) gradually obtained the reputation of being a parish. A presentment dated October 1st, 1650, states that it was not a chapel but had always been a church, as

appears by a record of Elizabeth's reign (these *Transactions*, O.S. xiii., p. 212).

The church was rebuilt, at the cost of the parishioners, in 1718. Ecton calls it "Long Wathby, St. Peter, chapel to Edenhall" (*Thesaurus*, 1763, p. 563). His description is not correct, because Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1777, allege that it is styled a vicarage in the Visitation Rolls, and that churchwardens were always sworn for the "parish of Langwathby" (ii., 448). It is therefore a separate benefice held from time immemorial in conjunction with that of Edenhall.

Records occasionally mention persons, who took their surname from the place.

Agnes de Langwathby was killed in Westmorland by misadventure in 1269 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 54 Henry III., p. 400). Alice de Langwathby had a house at Newton Reigny in 1276 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edward I., p. 418).

In 1294, there was mainprize by Richard de Langwathby, of Westmorland, that Adam de Crokedayk, knight, and Master William de Ireby, executors of Robert de Bruce's will, should discharge his debts due to the king (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 164).

In 1296, Adam de Crokedayk presented a clerk named Richard de Langwathby to the living of Addingham, but he was not instituted (*Halton Register*, i., 95).

Thomas de Langwathby was ordained acolyte on March 10th, 1312-13 (*ibid.*, ii., 73).

William de Langwathby was appointed surveyor of weights and measures for Cumberland and Westmorland, in 1344 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edward III., p. 282). sheriff of Westmorland and Keeper of Appleby castle in 1345 (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 19 Edward III., p. 412). Isabella de Stapleton, of Edenhall, by will proved in 1362, bequeathed a psalter to dominus Richard de Langwathby (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 47).

He was probably chaplain of Langwathby. The

chapelry was permanently added to the cure of Edenhall six years later (*supra*). The village and holm are shown on the eighteenth century map, reproduced in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii., p. 28. The course of the Eden has somewhat shifted (*ibid.*, p. 9). The water-mill is turned by the Briggie beck. The waste of the manor, known as "Langwathby moor," lay south of the village, and was occasionally used as a racecourse during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The "race at Langanby" is referred to in a letter dated April 13th, 1585, and in Lord William Howard's *Household Book*, 1612 (these *Transactions*, O.S. xii., p. 190). Hutchinson describes the roads as being very bad in winter, and the bridge over the Eden was not built until 1686. The village is believed to derive its name from a "wath," or ford, at the spot. Nicolson and Burn cite (ii., p. 397) the assize roll of 6 Edward I. (1277-8) in which the place-name is spelt "Langwaldeofby," but that is a clerical error.

PENRITH.

Penrith, though situate near the junction of great roads, cut by the Romans through the primaeval forest, was not a position of strategic value to them, for that people posted its garrisons at Brougham Castle (*Broccavum*), which lies a mile and a half south-east of the parish church, and at Plumpton Wall (*Voreda*) situate four miles north-west of the same point. Its Norman overlord was probably Henry I.'s vassal and plenipotentiary, Ranulf Meschin, who appears to have fixed his residence at Appleby (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 12).

Ranulf Meschin founded Wetheral Priory early in the twelfth century, and Eliphe de "Penrith" witnessed the foundation charter (*ibid.*, p. 5); and, towards the end of the same century, Norman de "Penereth" attested one of the title deeds of that house (*ibid.*, p. 149). The place-name was usually spelt *Penred*, but, in local speech, there is a tendency to aspirate dental consonants.

Henry I. gave the church of Penred to the bishopric of Carlisle, for its own use, at its foundation, that is to say in 1133 (see *Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Henry III., p. 405 and *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, of the same year, p. 210). The manor is styled "Penred Regis" in 1167, being royal demesne (*Pipe Roll*); and was doubtless one of the four units which, in 1169, paid an aid to marry Henry II.'s daughter.

In 1185, the vill gave two marks for a perambulation of its pasture and, in 1187, paid "tallage of the king's demesne." Gamel de Penred owed twelve pence, in 1189, for an offence of vert. In 1201, King John imposed an additional rent of £20, to be extracted from four manors of the group, namely: Penrith, Langwathby, Salkeld and Scotby. The vill of Penred was amerced for a transgression in 1202 and paid tallage in 1214 (*Pipe Rolls*).

On November 17th, 1214, the see of Carlisle was void, and the king, by letters patent addressed to the "bishop of Carlisle," presented Hugh Mark, clerk, to the vacant living of Penred (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 15 John, p. 115); and, on May 27th, 1215, by similar letters directed to the archdeacon of Richmond and to the Official of Carlisle, presented Radulf de Nevill, Dean of Lichfield, to the same living (*ibid.*, 16 John, p. 142).

The *Testa de Nevill* mentions the church of Penred, "which Ralf de Nevill holds of King John's gift," and the serjeanty of Baldwin de Penred, "for which he must carry the king's writs in the county at the sheriff's order." Portions of the serjeanty had been alienated to Bricius de Penred, William son of Agnes, and Penrith church. Richard, son and heir of Baldwin, made thence a fine of nine shillings a year, in order that the alienees might answer to Baldwin (*sic*) for their respective portions, and that all three might do service of one-twentieth part of a knight's fee. A later entry in the same document states that the serjeanty of Bricius (*sic*) de Penred had

been changed to military service, namely one-twentieth of a knight's fee.

On October 16th, 1222, the king commanded that a market should be held "in our manor of Penred, once a week on Wednesday, and a fair, once a year, from the Vigil of Pentecost until Monday after the feast of Holy Trinity" (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 6 Henry III., p. 513).

On November 3rd, 1222, the see of Carlisle was void and the bishopric was in the king's hand. Walter de Cantilupe had letters of presentation by the king to the vacant living of Penred (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 7 Henry III., p. 350). Nobody moved in the matter, for similar letters were directed, on July 14th, 1223, to the Official of the diocese (*ibid.*, p. 377) and, on August 20th, to the archbishop of York and archdeacon of Carlisle, with a complaint that the Official had not admitted the king's presentee (*ibid.*, p. 382). After a whole year's delay, Walter de Cantilupe had letters dated November 3rd, 1223, and addressed to the "elect of Carlisle" (bishop Walter Malclerk) and was doubtless instituted vicar of the parish (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Henry III., p. 413).

In May, 1223, the king ordered that men of the vill of Penred, who wished to rebuild their burgages, should be supplied with ten oak trees from the forest (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Henry III., p. 544).

On October 27th, 1237, the king ordered Thomas de Multon and others to extend (*i.e.* value) royal demesne land in Northumberland and Cumberland, which had not a castle, to the amount of £200 a year, to be assigned to the King of Scotland, but he expressly directed them to exclude from the extent his manor of Penred and forest of Cumberland, as it was never his intention that they should be included (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 21 Henry III., p. 199).

In order to facilitate matters, he took the royal manors of Sowerby, Carlatton and Upperby from Robert de Ros, and, in May, 1238, gave him Penrith in exchange, promis-

ing that, if he was eventually obliged to include it in the extent, he would compensate Robert (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Henry III., p. 219).

The sheriff rendered an account of the issues of Penrith, from Michaelmas, 1237, until May 5th, 1238, when he delivered the manor by the king's writ to Robert de Ros. It amounted to £8 11s. od., namely, 24 skeys of oatmeal and 18 skeys of barley malt, being the rent paid for 120 acres of demesne land ; £1 14s. 6d. for 69 bovates of land ; and one shilling for a marsh (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 252). But, in April, 1242, it became necessary to sacrifice Penred, and the king ordered the sheriff to extend in writing £60 of land in that manor, and, when the king had satisfied himself that the extent was in order, to give seisin to the King of Scotland of those 60 librates of land (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 26 Henry III., p. 294).

On September 5th, 1255, Henry III. confirmed to the abbey of Holm Cultram land called " St. Wilfred's Holm," on the bank of the Eamont, given by Bricius de Penred, the serjeant (*Dugdale, Mon.*, v., p. 599).

The King of Scotland was entitled, in 1247, to the bakehouse (*furnus*) of Penrith (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 319), and his bailiffs, in 1270, had the return of all sheriff's writs relating to the manor (*ibid.*, p. 525).

Simon was vicar of Penrith about the middle of the 13th century (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* iii., 398).

John de Capella obtained licence, in 1291, to alienate in mortmain to the prior and friars of the order of St. Augustine at Newcastle-on-Tyne a messuage in Penrith (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 19 Edward I., p. 441).

William and Adam, sons of Bricius de Penreth, are mentioned in September, 1314 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Edward II., p. 234).

The king's bailiff was ordered, in May, 1314, to spend £20 out of the king's farm upon rebuilding two mills, two bakehouses and a prison at Penrith, lately destroyed

by the Scots (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Edward II., p. 56), and, in November, 1318, to restore the king's demesne to the men, who used to hold it at the old rent of 12d. an acre, and who left it uncultivated, when the rent was raised to 20d. an acre (*ibid.*, 12 Edward II., p. 29).

On July 2nd, 1318, the living of Penrith was vacant by the death of dominus Thomas de Kirkoswald, and dominus Alan de Horncastle, chaplain, was collated and instituted perpetual vicar by John, Bishop of Carlisle (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, ii., p. 170).

John de Penreth, knighted by Edward II., had licence, in November, 1318, to grant two acres to the Austin Friars, for the enlargement of their dwellinghouse at Penrith (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Edward II., p. 225).

Sir John de Penzret (*sic*) of Cumberland bore, at that period, *gules*, a bend battely *argent* (Foster, *Feudal Coats*).

On April 15th, 1323, Alan de Horncastle had resigned, and dominus William de Kirkby, chaplain, was collated and instituted by the bishop to the vicarage (*Halton Register*, ii., p. 224).

On February 18th, 1324-5, Peter de Wormynton had letters of presentation to the vicarage of Penrith, in the king's gift, by reason of the late voidance of the see of Carlisle, and the same were directed to "W., bishop elect and confirmed,"* or, in case of his absence abroad, to his vicar-general (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edward II., p. 96). The keeper of the bishopric in the late king's hand was ordered, in 1328, to deliver the fruits and obventions of the appropriated church of Penrith to the archbishop of York, then keeper of the spiritualities, in accordance with an agreement made in Parliament (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edward III., p. 305).

The king's bakehouses at Penrith were repaired out of

* The king confirmed William de Ermyng, Canon of York, as bishop of Carlisle on January 17th, 1324-5, but the Pope gave the bishopric to John de Ross (Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 264).

the issues of the manor, and were held in 1331 by the bakers at a certain yearly farm (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edward III., p. 206).

John de Crumbewell, keeper of the forests beyond Trent, had royal licence, in September, 1333, to grant two acres in frank almain, to further enlarge the dwelling-house of the Austin Friars at Penrith (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edward III., p. 468).

John, son of Bricius de Penreth, was dead in 1342, leaving a widow, Mariota, and a son and heir, William (*Catalogue of ancient deeds*, vol. iii., p. 399).

John, son of Alan, son of Bricius de Penreth, was pardoned in 1344 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Edward III., p. 305).

John, vicar of Penrith, was rural dean of Cumberland in 1355 (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 406).

John de Dunthwaite, vicar of Penrith, was pardoned in 1359 for entering without licence upon land held in chief (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edward III., p. 274). His estate as vicar was ratified in 1372 (*ibid.*, 46 Edward III., p. 206).

John Marshall, perpetual vicar of Edenhal, died in 1362 ; directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew of Penrith, and left a legacy to that church (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 64). Another testator, in 1369, gave his body to be buried in the church of the Austin Friars at Penrith (*ibid.*, p. 90).

Custody of the manors of Penrith and Sowerby and their members was committed, in 1371-2, to Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle, to hold for 20 years at the rent of £220 (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, vol. ii., p. 314). Camden spells the place-name "Penrith" and adds *vulgo autem Perith dicitur* (*Britannia*, edit. 1587). Later writers notice the same corrupt pronunciation.