

ART. VIII.—*Carleton by Penrith*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM,
M.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

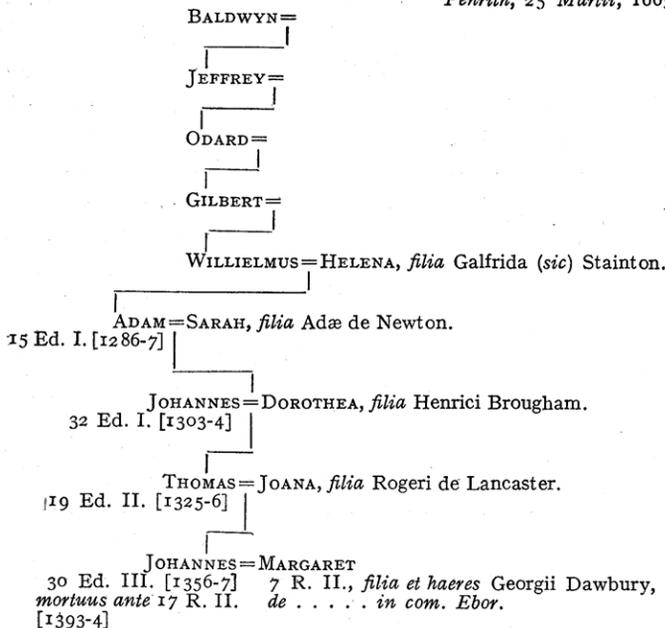
CARLETON occurs very frequently as a place-name in old documents.* It sometimes appears by the context to indicate Carlatton (still pronounced Cārlātōn in local speech). In East Cumberland there is Carleton by Penrith, the subject of this paper, and Carleton by Carlisle, which Walter, chaplain of Henry I., gave in mortmain to Carlisle Priory, on becoming a member of that house (*Testa de Nevill*). In West Cumberland there is Carleton near Egremont and Carleton near Ravenglass.

During the reign of Henry III., the serjeanty of Ralph de Carleton was arrented. He held some land at Carleton, by service of carrying the king's writ at the sheriff's command. The said Ralph de Carleton had alienated a portion of the land to six other persons, namely, Gilbert de Bricham (Brigham), Henry, son of Odard (presently mentioned again), Robert de Hampton, Peter, son of Robert, *Gerard de Carleton* and Adam Blund. The annual value of the alienated portion, comprising thirty seven acres and a half, was 18s. 9d. Ralph de Carleton made a fine of 6s. 3d. *per annum*, so that the alienees might answer to Gilbert de Bricham for one-third of the value of his tenement (*tenementi sui*) and that Gilbert de Bricham should do service of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a knight's fee for his portion (*pro parte sua*) which had not been alienated (*Testa de Nevill*). The serjeanty resembled that of Baldwin de Penrith, mentioned in the preceding paragraph of the same document.

* For instance, Godefrid de Karleton is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1170.

CARLETON OF CARLETON.

Penrith, 25 Martii, 1665.



Certified by Sir William Carleton, Kt.

At the Visitation of Cumberland in 1665, Sir William Carleton, knight, of Carleton, certified this pedigree and it received the herald's approval. But its opening statements should be accepted with caution, because they do not harmonize with some other documents relating to the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith.

For instance, Geoffrey, son of Baldwin de Carleton, about the middle of the thirteenth century, made a conveyance to Henry, son of Odard de Carleton, in the presence of Robert de Yanwath and *dominus* Simon, vicar of Penrith (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iii., p. 398).* Robert

* The place-name Yanwath spelt "Euenewit" in a twelfth century charter (*ibid.* p., 396) may commemorate a Ewen, possibly Ewen Caesarius. The usual explanation as "Eamont-wath" is late, and not supported by early forms of the name.

de Yanwath was party to a fine levied in 1241 (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 458). The names of the said Baldwin, Geoffrey and Odard are arranged in the pedigree of 1665 to represent three successive generations, which is absurd.

At Pleas of the forest in 1285, Alan, son of William de Carleton, was surety for the prior of Carlisle (these *Transactions*, N.S. x., p. 17), but there is a presumption that he belonged to Carleton near the city.

In 1291, Adam de Carleton was surety for Isabella, widow of Roger de Lancaster, in respect of land at Barton near Penrith (*ibid.*, p. 405). He was a juror in 1292, when the king recovered from William, son of Geoffrey de Carleton, a carucate of land in Penrith, (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Edward I., p. 126). A writ of *dedimus potestatem* was issued to William de Carleton, in 1298, to receive fealty in respect of land held of the manor of Cockermouth (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 26 Edward I., p. 345).

The justices in eyre were ordered, on January 3rd, 1292-3, to arrent a carucate of land at Carleton, which the king had recovered before them from William, son of Geoffrey de Carleton, and to deliver the same to the said William to hold by the rent so fixed, until the next Parliament after Easter (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 21 Edward I., p. 318). William de Carleton obtained licence on December 2nd, 1306, to enfeoff Robert de Clifford of a carucate of land held *in capite* at Carleton by Penrith (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Edward I., p. 485). A few days later, the same Robert de Clifford, Lord Clifford, received from the king part of the mesne lordship of Skelton, Cumberland, as a reward for good service (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 35 Edward I., p. 77) and the sequel shows that he likewise received the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and was seised, at his death, of a water-mill and rents amounting to 11 shillings, in the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith, all held of the king *in capite* (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Edward II., p. 301).

He was also seised of the above-mentioned part of Skelton, but had not any other land in Cumberland.

Further enquiry showed that the rents at Carleton were paid by thirteen tenants, mentioned by name. All, except one, held by "serjeanty" (*ibid.*, p. 307).

In 1325, Adam de Carleton was incapacitated by illness and infirmity from acting any longer as verderer of Inglewood forest (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Edward II., p. 434).

Thomas, son of Adam de Carleton, acquired, in 1332, a rent of 3s. at Penrith from John de Coupland, of Lazonby, and Emma, his wife (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iii., p. 398).

Sibyl, widow of William Armstrong, died in 1334, possessed of land at Ousby. She left a son, John, aged 15, by her former marriage with Adam de Carleton (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Edward III., p. 401). It is evident that her first husband predeceased Adam the verderer.

Robert de Clifford, Lord Clifford, son of the above-named, died in 1344, seised of two parts of the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith and its water-mill, held of the king *in capite*, by homage, fealty and rent of 18s. 4d. a year payable at the Exchequer of Carlisle (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 18 Edward III., p. 383). A pedigree of the Cliffords is contained in Cokayne's *Peerage*.

There was an order, in 1349, to give William, son of William de Dolphinby, seisin of sixteen acres at Carleton held *in capite* "as of Robert de Clifford's land" and in the king's hand, by reason of the minority of Robert's heir (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Edward III., p. 50) and another order, in 1362, to give Roger, brother of Robert, son of Robert de Clifford, seisin of one-third part of two-thirds of the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith and one-third of its water-mill, held *in capite* and taken into the king's hand on the death of Isabel, widow of Robert de Clifford (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 36 Edward III., p. 353).

John de Carleton was juror at an inquisition held at

Penrith in 1363, and at another held in 1369 (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii., pp. 213 and 215). His name appears in the pedigree.

In 1379, Roger de Clifford, knight, obtained licence to alienate all his land and rents at Carleton, held *in capite*, to his son, Thomas, and Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas, in fee tail (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Richard II., p. 390).

It may be gathered from the above-cited documents that the family of Carleton was a large one. Several of its members held, immediately of the crown, fragments of the tenement originally styled "the serjeanty of Ralph de Carleton." That serjeanty was not coextensive with the manor of Carleton, because William de Dolphinby, for instance, held some land there by rent-service only. The manor of Carleton was royal demesne and perhaps originally distinct from that of Penrith.

Edward I. gave to Robert de Clifford the "hamlet" of Carleton, its mill and rents. The manorial rights seem to have remained vested in the crown. The Carletons and others continued to hold their tenements "in chief" but "as of Robert de Clifford's land." Robert de Clifford purchased William de Carleton's estate in the premises.

The earlier portion only of the genealogy, certified in 1665 by Sir William Carleton, is exhibited in this paper. It appears to be a list of names rather than an exact pedigree. It was, no doubt, as difficult then as it is now to trace the early steps of descent with confidence. The Carletons became a distinguished county family, which was resident at Carleton Hall, in Penrith parish, until the beginning of the eighteenth century.
