

ART. XIII.—*Vills of the Forest, Part II.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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BOTCHERBY.

**B**OTCHERBY, situate a mile east of Carlisle, derives its name from a citizen named Bochard. The southern gate of the city was *Porta Bochardi*, the main thoroughfare was *Vicus Bochardi*, and the prolongation of that thoroughfare beyond the city wall is still known as "Botchergate." The pipe roll of 1210 refers to *Porta Bochardi*, and a charter of the supposed date 1240-50 conveys land and buildings in *Vico Bochardi*, within the city of Carlisle (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 178). John Denton thought that Bochard was a Fleming (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 101). Flemish settlers were certainly resident in the district during the twelfth century, for Bernard le Flam and Galter Flam attested the Lanercost Foundation Charter in 1169, and the pipe rolls of later date mention others. Except in name, Botcherby has nothing in common with Botchergate, for, in historic times, the former was royal demesne, while the latter was a manor held in mortmain by the prior of Carlisle.

Henry I gave Botcherby to Wydo Venator,\* to hold *in capite*, rendering 6s. 2d. a year cornage rent (*Testa de Nevill*, † p. 422; and *Book of Fees*, published 1920, p. 199). Wydo's successor in title, Odo de Bochardby, ‡ was witness to a charter made somewhat before 1175 (*Wether-*

\* A later Magister Wido, or Guido, Venator, king's huntsman, is mentioned in the Close Rolls 1212-30, but not in connection with Cumberland.

† Edited by Canon Wilson, *Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, vol. i.

‡ John Denton states (*Accompt.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 102) that Odo de Bochardby was son of Ralph, son of Wydo Venator and Isold, daughter of Bochard, but does not disclose the source of his information.



the same service as did his predecessor, Wydo Venator (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 422; *Book of Fees*, p. 199). William de Bochardby, tenant *in capite*, was dead in November, 1227, and the king gave to Alexander Bacon, seneschal of Walter, bishop of Carlisle, custody of William's land and heir and the marriage of that heir (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 12 Hen. III, p. 4).

A certain Walter de Bochardby made a conveyance, about 1231-5, to Wetheral Priory of land in the territory of Bochardby, called "Eldwric flat," with adjacent meadow, lying between the boundary of Scotby and the stream of St. Elena's well, and all easements of the vill of Bochardby, to hold in perpetual alms. The priory had leave to enclose the premises with a wall and fosse, to erect buildings thereon, and to acquire from the grantor a strip of land, giving access to Eldwric flat from the common road of Bochardby (*Wetherhal*, p. 181). Adam, brother of Walter, gave to the same priory a right of way across the head of his croft, adjoining the stream of St. Elena's well, to hold in perpetual alms (*ibid.*, p. 183). Walter and Adam may have been collateral relations of William de Bochardby, tenant in chief. It would seem that William's heir was Radulf, for, in March, 1234-5, Alexander Bacon obtained licence to sow land, which had belonged to Radulf de Bochardby, and enquiry was made as to the extent and value of the land, which the latter had held *in capite* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Hen. III, p. 57). To Alice, widow of Radulf, were assigned some 40 acres of the tenement, for her dower, and she continued to hold the same of Radulf's heirs, by service of 12½d. cornage rent. She married, secondly, Thomas de Crofton, and died in 1273 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Ed. I, p. 31). Further enquiry made in 1275 showed that Radulf de Bochardby's heirs were his three sisters, Alice, Agnes and Pavia. Alice had a son, Thomas Snowball, who, by cheirograph made in the king's court, gave his one-third share of the inheritance to Jakelin le

Blund, *alias* Jakelinus Albus, of Carlisle. Agnes, the second co-heiress, also gave her share to Jakelin. From Pavia came (*exiit*) Adam Leger, who gave his share to William, son of Ivo, of Carlisle (*ibid.*, 3 Ed. I, p. 73). Jakelin had died meanwhile, and his heirs were his daughters, Joan, Maud, Juliana and Marjory; and his grandchildren, Elizabeth and Joan, children of his deceased daughter Sunnota (*ibid.*). That epitome of the family history throws light upon the next three records of somewhat earlier date. Pavia "Snowball" and Robert, son of Alice, paid relief in 1247 for land, lately held by Sapientia de Bocharby (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, ii, p. 24). The king took fealty, in 1258, of Adam, son and heir of Pavia de Bocharby, for land which she held in chief (*ibid.*, p. 281); and in 1260, James le Blunt, in consideration of a red sparrowhawk (*speruarius sorus*) quitclaimed to Thomas Snowball all his right in two parts of a carucate at Botcherby, which Thomas de Crofton and Alice, his wife, then held of Thomas (*Feet of Fines, Cumb. C.P. 35/4, No. 79*).

Robert de Hampton died in 1277, seised of a house and garden at Botcherby, held of the heirs of Thomas Snowball at the rent of one penny a year (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 5 Ed. I, p. 137).

Ralph de Dacre died in 1286, having acquired two messuages, 41 acres arable, eight acres meadow and a piece of waste at Botcherby, all held in chief and rendering cornage rent (*ibid.*, 14 Ed. I, p. 357). William, son of Ivo, of Carlisle, died in 1288, in possession of 40 acres at Botcherby, held in chief, rendering cornage rent (*ibid.*, 16 Ed. I, p. 405); and Alan de Pennington died in 1293, seised of a tenement at Botcherby, held in chief, of the inheritance of Joan, his wife (*ibid.*, 21 Ed. I, p. 64). In 1305, Isabel, wife of a certain Hugh de Bocharby, was one of the heirs of Christiana, widow of Robert de Brus (*ibid.*, 33 Ed. I., p. 192).

Robert Parvyng and Isabella, his wife, were pardoned, in 1329, for having acquired Ralph de Dacre's tenement at Botcherby (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Ed. III, p. 404). Robert Parvyng, in 1335-6, levied a fine respecting land at Botcherby (these *Transactions*, n.s. vii, p. 236); and, in 1339-40, obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Botcherby, "which are within the metes of the forest of Inglewood" (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iv, p. 464).

#### CARLETON BY CARLISLE.

Henry I gave to Walter, formerly his chaplain, Carleton and Linstock, rendering 37s. 4d. a year cornage rent. Walter took the religious habit in the priory of St. Mary of Carlisle, and, with the king's approval, gave the premises to his priory in perpetual alms, subject to payment of the cornage rent, but the priory was subsequently excused that payment (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 422; *Book of Fees*, p. 199). In 1130 and many succeeding years, the sum of 37s. 4d. was remitted to the canons of St. Mary of Carlisle (*Pipe Rolls*). The vill of Carleton, Brisco and Harraby, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, were all parcel of the manor of Botchergate, held in mortmain (Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 246).

By charter dated October 18th, 1231, the king granted to the bishop and prior of Carlisle in frank almain that the woods adjoining their manors of Carleton and Brisco should be free of waste, regard and assart, and that they and their men should be quit of cheminage and of the toll (*cheminus*) called "Forweye," throughout the forest (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 15 Hen. III, p. 140). The agreement made in 1249, concerning apportionment of property between the bishop and prior, provided that the latter was to receive 31s. from the bondmen and farmers of Carleton, besides the service which John de Crofton rendered (see *inspeximus*, *Cal. Close Rolls*, 18 Ed. I, p. 363).

## HARRABY.

Radulph Engayne who died in 1159 (*Pipe Roll*), gave to the prior of Carlisle "Henricheby," with its mill, and all liberties belonging to the vill. His gift was confirmed by Henry II (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, p. 144).

Henry III granted to the bishop and prior conjointly some valuable liberties in the vill of "Henreby," Newbiggin (near Carlisle) Carleton, Brisco and Botchergate. The bishop released all those liberties to the prior, and the king, by charter dated 1268-9, confirmed the same to the prior alone and his successors for ever. In 1292, the prior was summoned by Edward I to show his title to the liberties and produced the royal charter of confirmation (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 121).

A testator, in 1362, bequeathed a legacy to the bridge over the Petteril between Carlisle and "Henryby" (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 50); and another testator, in 1380, gave a sum of money to the bridges over the same river at "Herriby" and "Boghardby," in equal shares (*ibid.*, p. 136).

The name "Harraby hill" is wrongly applied to Gallows hill, the place of execution, on the north bank of the Petteril. Harraby hill, properly so called, lies opposite, upon the south bank (these *Transactions*, o.s. xii, p. 365).

## HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST.

Henry I gave to Edmund some land at Hoton, to hold by serjeanty of keeping the king's "Hay" of Plumpton (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198).

Adam, son of Edmund, paid 20s., in 1168, for his relief; a mark, in 1185, for a perambulation, made without warrant; and 20d. in 1195 (*Pipe Rolls*). Adam was possibly grandson of the original grantee.

Henry, chaplain of Hoton, witnessed a charter about 1200 (*Wetherhal*, p. 176).

Adam de Hoton (see Pedigree p. 303) was dead in 1206, as will presently appear. The "Roll of Wards," *circ.* 1219, states that Alice, his widow, was in the king's gift, and her land, held by serjeanty, was worth 2s. a year. She married, secondly, Robert de Newbiggin (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 266).

In 1208, Roger de Beauchamp had obtained ward of the land and forestry of William, son of Adam de Hoton, entirely, with all pertinences of the same forestry, as much as belonged to the said William from Michaelmas, 1206, for 10 years; so that throughout the term he should find necessaries for William, and, in the meantime, answer for the forestry (*Pipe Roll*).

At the date of the sheriff's return, 1212, William, son of Adam, held Hoton by the same service as did his predecessor Edmund (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198). Roger de Beauchamp owed, in 1214, one-third part of 25 marks, for the right (*justicia*) of William, son of Adam (*Pipe Roll*). It would appear from what follows that William died in infancy and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, and it was perhaps in consequence of William's death that Robert de Hampton, about 1219, held the escheated forestership of the Hay of Plumpton, a serjeanty worth 40s. a year and belonging of right to the heirs of Adam de Hoton (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 266). Robert de Hampton was sheriff in 1224. Thomas, son of Adam, became tenant of the manor of Hoton, but alienated nearly the whole, and others held portions of it (*Testa*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 1149). The latter work assigns the record to the year 1244. For instance, in 1225, he had, without licence, sold to Alan de Capella the bailiwick of Plumpton, and it had been taken into the king's hand for that reason. He had also sold to him two carucates and four (*sic*) bovates of land in Hoton for which the king had taken Alan's homage, and it was ordered that Alan should hold the bailiwick in

peace together with the said land (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Hen. III, p. 38).

In 1226, some land at Hoton, belonging to a felon named Walter Engayne, had fallen into the king's hand for a year and a day, and Henry III granted the same to Alan de Capella (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, i, p. 153); and on July 6th, 1227, there was a royal grant to Alan de Capella and his heirs of the gift and quitclaim, which Thomas, son of Adam de Hoton, had made to him of the vill and the *advowson* of the church there, saving the carucate which Thomas retained for himself and his heirs. Alan de Capella was to do service of forestership (*forestria*) belonging to the king for the vill (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 11 Henry III, p. 48). The pipe roll of 1233-4 mentions William, chaplain of Hoton (these *Transactions*, n.s. xi, p. 4). In 1234, Thomas, son of Adam, again quitclaimed to Alan de Capella the vill of Hoton, except one carucate, to hold of Thomas and his heirs, at the rent of two pence a year for all service, except forinsec service. And Alan gave to Thomas and his heirs two acres in the cultura called "herthorn flat" at Hoton, to hold of the chief lords of the fee (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, C.P. 35/2 no. 15).

Thomas, son of Adam, gave to William de Ireby and his heirs the homage and service of Alan de Capella and his heirs and the rent of 2d. a year at Carlisle fair, which Alan was accustomed to pay, to hold of Cecilia, daughter of Thomas, and her heirs. Alan de Capella was dead on September 30th, 1241, and Thomas made a claim to the custody of Alan's land and heir, which custody the king had already committed to William de Ireby (*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 109), with instructions to hold the same, from August 2nd, 1240, until the *curia regis* had decided whether the bailiwick and all that pertained to it belonged to the king or to somebody else (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 24 Hen. III, p. 210).

On September 26th, 1246, Henry de Cantuaria, chaplain,

was presented to the church of Hoton, in the king's gift, by reason of the voidance of the bishopric (*sic*) of Carlisle. Letters patent making the presentation were addressed to the archdeacon of Carlisle (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 30 Henry III, p. 488).

Thomas, son of Adam de Hoton, died in 1247, possessed of only half a carucate and two acres at Hoton. He had given two bovates to Nicholas le Venur with his daughter, Cecilia, in marriage, and Cecilia, then aged 20, was his heir. Alexander de Capella (probably son and heir of Alan) then kept the king's Hay of Plumpton, for his own land at Hoton and for the land which Thomas held in the same vill (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 32 Henry III, p. 29).

That furnishes the date of a long passage in the Testa de Nevill:—

The serjeanty of Edmund de Hoton, for which he ought to keep the Hay of Plumpton, has been alienated in part. Alexander de Capella holds thence half a carucate and two bovates of land in Hoton, worth 20s. a year, and he has made thence a fine of seven shillings a year. John de la Chersonere holds of the same serjeanty half a carucate, worth one mark a year, and he has made thence a fine of 5s. a year. Patrick Gluton holds of the same serjeanty one acre, worth 12d. a year, and he has made thence a fine of 4d. a year. Nicholas, son of Thomas, (i.e. Nicholas le Venur) who ought to be heir to the said serjeanty, holds half a carucate and two bovates, worth 22s. a year, because his predecessors retained them in their hand, when they alienated the *caput* of the aforesaid serjeanty to the predecessors of Alexander de Capella, whereof the same Alexander has the king's confirmation. And because the said Nicholas did no service for the said land which he holds, he has made thence a fine of 7s. 4d. a year, doing service of  $\frac{6}{12}$  of a knight's fee (Serjeanties arrented by Robert Passelew, *circ.* 1250, *Testa de Nevill*, p. 424; *Book of Fees*, page 1255).

On January 2nd, 1248-9, the king presented Robert de Useburn to the church of Hoton-in-the-forest (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. III, p. 35). It was agreed between the bishop and prior, in 1249, that the latter should

receive payment of 12d. from Hoton-in-the-forest, but the nature of the payment is not disclosed (see *inspeximus*, *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 18 Ed. I, p. 363). On October 22nd, 1249, Robert, parson of "Houton," was granted protection for three years, because he had gone to the "land of Jerusalem" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. III, p. 51). At the death of Thomas, son of Adam, the old family became extinct in the male line and Alexander de Capella, or, at any rate, his son, adopted the surname "de Hoton." Alexander was dead on November 6th, 1260, when Henry III, by letters patent directed to the bishop or his Official, presented William le Bigod to the church of Hoton, in the king's gift, by reason of his wardship of Alexander de Capella's land (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 45 Henry III, p. 125). The king's pretext for making this presentation was that Thomas, son of Adam, conveyed the advowson to Alan de Capella. Nicolson and Burn state (ii, 392) that, in 1263, John de Boulton "rector" of Hoton was witness to one of the title deeds of the Abbey of Holmcultram.

Cecilia died in 1266, seised of 27 acres at Hoton. Her daughter, Bertha, aged 23, was her heir. She was married and had boys (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 50 Henry III, p. 196). The king took Bertha's homage (*Rot. Fin.* ii, 448).

In 1279, Thomas de Docwra and Bertha, his wife, in consideration of five marks of silver conveyed to Thomas, son of Alexander de Hoton and his heirs two bovates at Hoton (*Feet of Fines*, *Cumb.* C.P. 35/5, No. 16).

At pleas of the forest, in 1285, Hugh, chaplain of Hoton, was charged with having been found in the forest with bow and arrows (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 21).

The *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, 1292, mentions (*Rec. Com.*, p. 333) the pension of 2s. due from the church of Hoton to the prior of Carlisle. The king was at Hoton on October 7th, 1292, and dated a writ there (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 20 Edward I, p. 315).

In January, 1292-3, the justices in eyre were ordered to arrent 16 acres, recovered by the king from Thomas "de Hoton," and to deliver the same to Thomas at the new rent (*ibid.*, 21 Edward I, p. 318).

There was an order, in 1294, to deliver to Patrick, son and heir of Walter Maunsel, his father's lands at Hoton, held in chief (*ibid.*, 22 Edward I, p. 340).

On January 12th, 1309-10, the prior and convent of Carlisle presented dominus Robert Parvyng, priest, to the parish church of Hoton, vacant by the death of dominus Richard, late rector, and he was thereupon instituted, reserving to the prior and convent the annual pension of 2s. (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, ii, p. 13).

Bertha de Docwra died about March, 1311-12, in possession of 34 acres at Hoton, held in chief by serjeanty, and Thomas, her son, aged 40 and more, was her heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 5 Edward II, p. 178).

Thomas "de Hoton" died in 1319, seised of the manor of Hoton, held in chief by serjeanty, namely, by keeping the lawn of Plumpton and the king's deer there (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 12 Edward II, p. 89), and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, aged 19, son of John, deceased, and he received seisin of his grandfather's land and bailiwick in 1323 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Edward II, p. 7). Dower had meanwhile been assigned to Agnes, widow of Thomas the elder (*ibid.*, 13 Edward II, p. 147).

Pardon was granted for the following purchases of land held in chief at Hoton:—in 1320, John de Laton from Thomas de Docwra (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 530); in 1322, Richard de Hoton *in foresta* from Thomas de Hoton (*ibid.*, p. 119); in 1324, Robert de Stainton and Joan, his wife, from Thomas de Docwra (*ibid.*, p. 33); in 1325, Ralph le Parker from Thomas de Docwra (p. 204); in 1333, Ralph le Parker from Thomas de Docwra and Joan, widow of William de Blencow (p. 400), and in 1335, Elizabeth,

widow of Ralph le Parker, from William de Newby, chaplain (*ibid.*, p. 149).

There was a grant, in 1340, to John de Raughton, king's yeoman, of a messuage and some 20 acres of land at Hoton, to hold in fee by service of holding the king's stirrup (*stipa*) when he mounted his horse in Carlisle castle (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Edward III, p. 552); and in January, 1347-8, Thomas de Hoton received the king's pardon for having acquired the same tenement in fee from John de Raughton (*ibid.*, 22 Edward III, p. 3).

In 1351-2, the escheator was ordered to take fealty of William, son and heir of Ralph le Parker and Elizabeth his wife, for their tenement at Hoton and purpresture at Gatesgill (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, ii, 216).

Thomas, son of John de Hoton, obtained, in 1356, licence to grant his manor to Henry de Staynbigges (Stanwix) parson of Hoton, as trustee of an intended settlement (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 30 Edward III, p. 383) and, in 1358, further licence, on the supplication of Gilbert, bishop of Carlisle, to alienate in mortmain two messuages and 44 acres at Hoton to a chaplain, to celebrate daily in the church of St. James of Hoton for Thomas and his soul after death (*ibid.*, 32 Edward III, p. 91). In 1361, Thomas "de Hoton" had lately erected and endowed a new chantry in the church of St. James of Hoton, in place of the decayed chantry at Bramwra, in the same parish, erected and endowed in 1300 by Thomas de Capella, perpetual vicar of Kirkby Stephen, and had reserved to himself and his heirs the right of presentation to that new chantry. The bishop confirmed the transaction. Thomas presented Richard de Brampton to the chantry of St. Mary's altar at Hoton and he was instituted and inducted to the same (Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 392).

Thomas de Hoton was dead on February 24th, 1362-3, when there were orders to deliver the manor of Hoton and the bailiwick of the launder (*landarius*) of Plumpton to his son William (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 37 Edward III, p. 445).

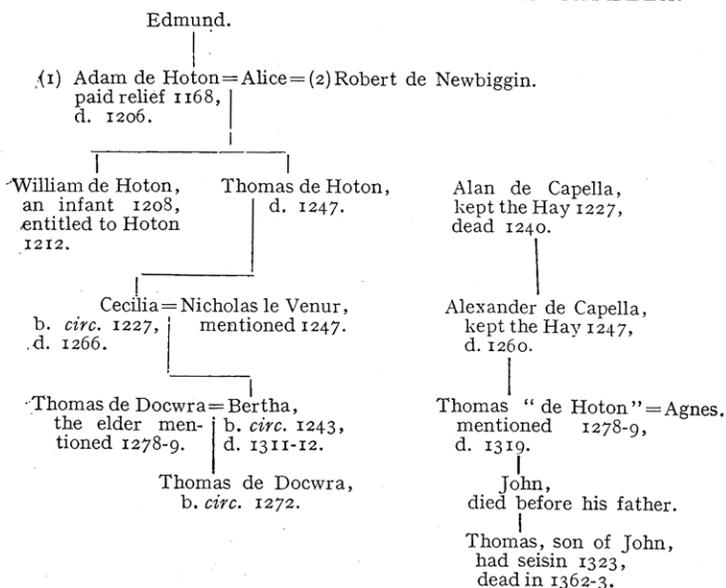
Fealty was taken, in 1365-6, of James, son and heir of Robert de Stainton, for his tenement, held in chief at Hoton (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, ii, 284).

The above statements respecting the church of Hoton are conflicting and call for comment. It was presumably a forest chapel,\* because, in 1200 and afterwards, the incumbent is styled "chaplain." The gift of Hattone, or Hettona, church by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Carlisle is commonly believed to refer to Hutton-in-the-forest, but it more probably relates to Hayton in Gilsland. It is significant that the priory never claimed the patronage, and the advowson seems to have been appendent to the manor. The prior enjoyed a pension of two shillings from the church, but that circumstance is not noticed until 1292. In 1227, the advowson had been transferred to Alan de Capella, the new lord of the manor, and the king confirmed the gift. In 1241, there was a dispute about the custody of Alan's heir and land, and it is suggested that the king, as lord paramount, committed that custody to Walter Malclerk, bishop of Carlisle. In 1246, Walter had resigned the bishopric, and the king, to whom such custody would revert, presented a chaplain to the living. He made a similar presentation in 1260, after Alexander's death, because he had wardship of the deceased's land. Then there is a break in the story, and it would seem that the king, or Alexander's heir, gave the advowson to the prior; for, in 1310, the prior and convent presented a rector, in place of a deceased rector, and ever afterwards continued patron of the living.

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\* Hutton was situate in the heart of the royal forest, and, consequently, the advowson and tithes belonged *prima facie* to the king (*V.H.C.* ii, p. 16).

## PEDIGREE OF DE HOTON AND DE CAPELLA.



## RAUGHTON AND GATESGILL.

Edwin obtained from Henry I a grant of land at Raughton, to hold by serjeanty of keeping hawks' eyries in the forest of Carlisle (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 197) and his successors in title assumed the surname "de Raughton." In 1182, Uchtred and Walter de Raughton paid five shillings of the service of the land of "Unspac the horseman" (*Pipe Roll*).\* It has been suggested (these *Transactions*, n.s. x, p. 19) that Unspac was their ancestor and that his service is identical with Edwin's serjeanty. The sheriff accounted, in 1186 and succeeding years, for five shillings, farm of Raughton (*Pipe Roll*).

In 1199, Henry de Raughton and his nephews, Thomas and Reginald, owed a mark for having the mill of Raughton, at the rent of two shillings a year (*ibid.*).

By final concord made in 1202, Reginald, son of

\* The chattels of Unspac, an outlaw, are mentioned in 1187 (*ibid.*).

Uchtred, quitclaimed to Thomas, son of Walter, one-third of a carucate of land at Raughton to hold in fee simple (these *Transactions*, n.s. vii, p. 219). It would therefore seem that Henry was brother of Uchtred and Walter. Henry de Raughton, in 1209, paid half a mark, being two-years' rent of 20 acres (*Pipe Roll*).

The sheriff's return of 1212 states that Henry, Thomas and Reginald held Raughton by the same service as did Edwin, their predecessor (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 197). Here is a triumvirate, of which each member performed service of serjeanty, in respect of one-third of the original tenement.

The *Red Book*, Rolls edition, p. 462, gives the serjeants' names as Henry, *Roger* (with the alternative reading, Reginald) and Thomas, at the supposed date 1212-17, and adds (p. 463) "William de Ractone is serjeant for keeping the king's eyries of hawks. It is worth 100s. a year." The said William is presumably identical with William de Ireby, presently mentioned.

The list of serjeants relating to "various dates" is corrupt and gives the names of Henry, *Roger* and Thomas as tenants by serjeanty of keeping the king's eyries of hawks in the forest of Carlisle (*Testa de Nevill*, pp. 422 and 424). "For Roger read Reginald, as in the pipe rolls" (*Book of Fees*, pp. 339 and 350).

The Roll of Wards, 1219, notes that the vill of Raughton was a serjeanty, worth 100s. a year, held by Henry de Raughton and Reginald, and Alan, son (*filius*) of Thomas; the last-named being in ward of William de Ireby (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 267). William de Ireby may be identical with William de Raughton, who held by serjeanty of keeping the king's eyries of hawks worth 100s. a year (*Testa de Nevill*, pp. 423 and 424; *Book of Fees*, p. 351). "Alan" is perhaps a clerical error for Alexander, who appears presently to stand in the shoes of Thomas.

Henry, Reginald and Alexander de Raughton are mentioned in the pipe roll of 1230-1. In 1235, Reginald and Alexander de Raughton recovered from the bishop a tenement of 20 acres, of which they, or their ancestors, had been seised since Henry I's time, and which had been wrongly included in Dalston, at a perambulation made by the chief forester and Thomas de Multon. The men of Dalston had meanwhile enjoyed right of common on stubble, after the corn was carried, and on fallow (*Bracton's Notebook*, edit. Maitland, vol. iii, p. 172). An isolated paragraph (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 420) assigned by the *Book of Fees* (pages 1144 and 1149) to the conjectural date 1244, states that Alexander de Raughton held of the king one-third of Raughton, by custody of a hawk's eyry (*aeriae hosturcii*).

The pipe roll of 1240-1 records that Simon, son of Reginald de Raughton, and Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon, had acquired a plot called "Fornetofts," and mentions Ivo de Raughton and Geoffrey his son (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, pp. 20 and 23).

The pipe roll of 1250 relates how Reyner de Raughton, Simon de Raughton and Thomas de Multon each paid 3s. to have 10 alienated acres apiece of the "serjeanty of Raughton" (*Book of Fees*, page 1204). Here is a second triumvirate holding a serjeanty, carved out of the original one, in respect of 30 acres, which were in the king's hand by reason of alienation. The king had *two* eyries of hawks (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, p. 24).

The "serjeanty of Henry, Roger and Thomas de Raughton, in the forest of Carlisle," was arrented by Robert Passelewe, about 1250 (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 423; *Book of Fees*, p. 351). That description of the tenement is evidently the old one copied from the Red Book. It was necessary to arrent the serjeanty, because some of the land had been alienated without licence. The judgment of the court is not recorded. There is consequently

a break in the thread of title to the three shares, and a chasm in the family pedigree.

At an inquisition held about 1251-2, Ivo and Reyner were jurors (these *Transactions*, N.S. v, p. 51), and at another inquisition held in December, 1271, Geoffrey de Raughton and Robert his brother were jurors (*ibid.*, N.S. vi, p. 163).

A certain Henry de Raughton died in 1272. He had six acres, held by serjeanty of keeping the king's eyries of goshawks, rendering three shillings; four acres of the same serjeanty, held at a rent of the bishop of Carlisle; 10 acres purpresture, held at a rent of the king; and some poor cottars, who paid 20s. a year. His son Simon, of full age, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 56 Hen. III, p. 272). Nicholas de Geytescales is mentioned in 1273 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Ed. I, p. 47). At pleas of the forest, 1285, Robert de la Ferte, Simon de Raughton and Ivo\* "de Fornetofts" were tenants for the time being of the 30 acres: and on another occasion, at the same pleas, it is stated that Robert de la Ferte, Simon de Raughton and Robert "de Fornetofts" held the same of the king, at the rent of 9s., for custody of the hawks' eyries (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, p. 23). Simon died in 1295, seised of 13 acres and one-quarter of a watermill at Raughton, held by serjeanty as aforesaid; seven acres held of the bishop; a plot held of the abbot of Holmcultram; and the farm of a free tenant. Henry, his son, aged 22, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I, p. 149). William de Geytescal was a juror on that occasion (these *Transactions*, N.S. x, p. 24).

There was an order on March 30th, 1300, to take into the king's hand the land of Richard de Raughton, deceased tenant-in-chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 28 Ed. I, p. 426).

Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland, held some land at Raughton by serjeanty in 1313 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 7 Ed. II, p. 252).

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\* Or Hugh (see these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, p. 32).

John, "son of Simon," was pardoned in 1319 for acquiring, without licence, three acres at Raughton from Henry de Raughton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ed. II, p. 338). On June 27th, 1324, the sheriff was ordered to receive from John de Raughton and his parceners, keepers in fee of the king's eyry, the hawks which they were bound to deliver. The sheriff received two hawks and a tercelet. John was entrusted with the task of carrying them to the king (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Ed. II, p. 396).

In January, 1327-8, there was an order to take into the king's hand the land of Henry, son of Ivo de Raughton, deceased, tenant-in-chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 2 Ed. III, p. 77). John, "son of Simon," was appointed in 1331, to custody, during pleasure, of the king's pasture in the vill of Raughton, because it had been wasted by persons who had not right of common there (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Ed. III, p. 195).

The said John died in 1340, seised of a messuage and three acres, held by serjeanty of keeping one third of the king's eyry of goshawks at his own cost and paying 3s. a year; two acres, held of the abbot of Holmcultram; and six acres, held of John, son of Henry, son of Ivo de Raughton, under age. John, his son, aged 24, was heir (these *Transactions*, n.s. x, p. 25). One of the jurors, John Danyman, is probably the same as John Lenedyman, presently mentioned. The king took fealty, in 1342-3, of Robert, son and heir of another John de Raughton, for 30 acres, held in chief, at Raughton (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, ii, p. 151).

There was an order on January 1st, 1344-5, to deliver to William, son of William Lengleys, knight, two carucates in Raughton and Gatesgill (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 18 Ed. III, p. 436).

Fealty of John, son of Henry de Raughton, deceased, was taken in 1345-6, for three acres, held in chief by render of 3s. and 12 acres purpresture (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, ii, p. 173).

Raughton is described, in 1346, as situate in the parish of Dalston (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Ed. III, p. 30).

There was a grant in 1346, to John de Raughton, king's yeoman, of the bailiwick of Gatesgill for life (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Ed. III, p. 126).

William, son of John, son of Simon, complained in 1349, that he had been assaulted at Carlisle by William Lengleys, chivaler (*ibid.*, 23 Ed. III, p. 386).

Robert de Raughton died on October 3rd, 1349. He held in chief 20 acres at Raughton, by service of paying 15s. 5½d. and his heir was his son, Thomas, aged three years (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 24 Ed. III, p. 374). The land was delivered to the infant's next friend, to be kept for his use, saving rent to the king (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 24 Ed. III, p. 176).

William de Raughton was pardoned, in 1354, for the death of John, son of Henry de Raughton, killed in self-defence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 28 Ed. III, p. 140).

Avice, widow of Richard, son of Ivo de Raughton, was pardoned, in the same year, for having acquired from the said John, son of Henry, a messuage and 15 acres at Raughton, held in chief (*ibid.*, p. 157).

John (son of John, son of Simon) married Margaret de Stapleton, of Edenhal, and settled 36 acres at Raughton and Gatesgill and one-third of the lordship of those villis, all held in chief, upon himself and Margaret in tail, with remainder to Margaret's heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 44 Ed. III, p. 355). Margaret died about 1358, without issue, and the settlor married a second wife named Eleanor (*these Transactions*, n.s. x, p. 26). William de Hoton, of Haversholm, had a tenement at Skiprigg-in-the-forest in 1362-3 (*Cal. Esch.*, 36 Ed. III, p. 251). An annuity of £10 was granted in 1363, to John de Raughton, because he was too feeble of body to labour in the king's service (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 37 Ed. III, p. 387).

In 1363-4, fealty was taken of William de Brisewood, brother and heir of the above-mentioned Avice, widow of

Richard, son of Ivo de Raughton, for three acres, parcel of the serjeanty of keeping the hawk (*austurcum*): and fealty of John, son and heir of John Lenedyman, for half an acre at Raughton, held by service of one-hundredth part of the grand serjeanty (*Rot. Orig. Abbrev.*, ii, pp. 276 and 277).

Two fines were levied against John de Raughton and Eleanor, his wife in 1363-4 (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, pp. 240 and 242).

Adam de Berewys was pardoned, in 1368, for having, many years previously, acquired a plot of waste called "Fornestagh Henyng" (now Foxley Henning), held in chief, from the above-mentioned John, son of Henry de Raughton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 42 Ed. III, p. 114).

Thomas, son of Robert, was of age and had seisin of his father's land in 1368 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 42 Ed. III, p. 425). John de Raughton was dead in October, 1369 (*ibid.*, 43 Ed. III, p. 9). Fealty of Eleanor, his widow, for land elsewhere was taken in the following February (*ibid.*, 44 Ed. III, p. 124); but his one-third share of the villas of Raughton and Gatesgill passed, by virtue of the marriage settlement, to William de Stapleton, brother and heir of his first wife, Margaret (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 44. Ed. III, p. 355).

The history of the de Raughton family is a difficult one. John Denton furnished (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 108) an unsatisfactory version, and the late Mr. Francis Parker, though intimately acquainted with forest lore, was baffled. The pedigree on p. 310 is based upon facts recorded in the State Papers.

Raughton, Gatesgill and Skiprigg were hamlets of Dalston parish. Raughton-head and Foxley Henning were hamlets of Castle Sowerby parish (Parson and White, *Directory*, 1829) but, in 1868, all those five hamlets were included in a new ecclesiastical district styled "Raughton-head." The chapel at Raughton-head, rebuilt in 1678 and 1761, is said to be an ancient foundation. John, "the clerk of Raughton," was a juror in 1295 (these *Transactions*

N.S. x, p. 24). Foxley Henning is spelt "Fornescales Haylith" in 1252 (*ibid.*, xii, p. 2) and "Forscal Heyling" in 1285 (*ibid.*, ix, p. 32). Raughton, in accordance with local custom, is pronounced "Rafton." Such was the ancient pronunciation, as shown by the unusual spelling, "Raughtone," which occurs in the *Red Book* (p. 494). It derives its name from the Roe Beck, called, in 1333, *Aqua de Raugh* (*Bishop Kirkby's Register*, quoted by Nicolson and Burn, ii, p. 310).

## PEDIGREE OF DE RAUGHTON.

