

ART. III.—*Arthuret, Kirklington and Kirkoswald*. By
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THE inherent right of the manorial lord, as patron, to present to the bishop of the diocese a clerk, for institution to the church situate within the manor, was a coveted one. It is technically termed advowson (*advocatio*). When the benefice became vacant, owing to the resignation or death of the incumbent, it was sometimes found that the advowson had been assigned by the lord of the manor to a religious house, or had fallen into the hand of the king, as lord paramount. Records concerning Arthuret, Kirklington and Kirkoswald relate to the patronage of their respective parish churches and very little else, so it is convenient to deal briefly, under one heading, with the general history of those three manors, down to the close of Edward III's reign.

ARTHURET.

Arthuret was a limb of the border manor of Liddel, given by Ranulf Meschin to Turgis Brundos. Turgis, as lord of the manor, bestowed the advowson of Arthuret Church upon Jedburgh Abbey in Scotland (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 257). When William the Lion invaded England in 1174, Liddel and its pertinents had become vested in Nicholas de Stutevill, the elder (*Benedict of Peterborough*, Rolls edition, vol. i, p. 65). His family pedigree is contained in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 36.

In 1202-3, some under-tenants, Ralph, son of Gerebode and Eda, his wife, levied a fine against Roger Leo, concerning two bovates of land in Arthuret (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, 4 John).

The abbot and convent of Jedburgh appropriated the church of Arthuret to their house, by consent of Bernard, second bishop of Carlisle (1204) and by confirmation of the chapter of Carlisle (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 257).

There is occasional reference in the episcopal registers to a "composition," made of old, between the bishop of Carlisle of the one part, and the abbot and convent of Jedburgh of the other part, by which the bishop was to choose and nominate a clerk, to be presented to himself by the abbot and convent, for institution to the vicarage of Arthuret.

William, son of Lambert, levied a fine against Nicholas de Stutevill, the younger, in 1208-9, concerning land at Arthuret (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, 10 John).

In July, 1223, the king allowed Robert de Arthuret, clerk, to prosecute a claim against Gervase de Lowther, concerning the church of Arthuret. Robert alleged that he had been unjustly deprived of that church by the late bishop of Carlisle (*Cal. Close Rolls*, edit. Hardy, 7 Hen. III, p. 555). Bishop Hugh had died abroad in the previous month. Master Gervase de Lowther was appointed "official" of the diocese by Bishop Walter, very soon after this date (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 56). Here he seems to be the late bishop's attorney, or vicar-general.

Johanna de Stutevill, daughter of Nicholas, the younger, and lady of the manor of Liddel, claimed, in 1266, that she was entitled to the patronage of Arthuret church, because her uncle and predecessor in title, Robert de Stutevill, had, in King John's time, presented a clerk named Robert, who was duly instituted, and died last *parson*. But the abbot replied that he and his convent had long ago appropriated the church, and held it as of their own patronage (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 478); and, by final concord made at Westminster in 1274, Johanna quitclaimed the advowson to Nicholas, abbot of Jedburgh, and his successors for ever (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, C.P. 25, case 35, file 5, no. 1).

At Johanna's death in 1275-6, Arthuret had no capital messuage, but a mill, a brewery, and some freehold tenants (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 46).

The inquisition made in March, 1281-2, on the death of her son Baldwin de Wake, describes Arthuret as a "member of Liddel," and states that Robert de Arthuret held a freehold tenement at Arthuret, worth 10s. a year, and paid cornage to the lord of Liddel. It does not notice Arthuret church. The only benefice then in the gift of the lord of Liddel was the adjacent church of Easton (*ibid.*, N.S. xiii, pp. 47 *et seqq.*) whose former site is marked on the Duchy of Lancaster map, 1607 (*ibid.*, N.S. xiv, p. 148). A pedigree of the family of de Wake is given in these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, p. 215.

In May, 1296, war with Scotland had begun. John de Wake, lord of the manor of Liddel, by letters patent, prayed the bishop to institute his brother, Baldwin de Wake, clerk, to the church (*i.e.* as parson) of Arthuret, and alleged that the same was vacant and in his own presentation, except the portion ordained for the vicar, which should be reserved to the bishop and his successors (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 69).

There was an order, in February, 1301-2, to deliver to Joan, widow of the said John de Wake, as part of her dower, the service of Ralph de Arthuret, extended at 60s. a year (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 519); and a grant, in February, 1306-7, to the same Joan and Thomas, son and heir of John, of a weekly market, on Thursday, at their "manor" of Arthuret, and a yearly fair there, on the vigil and feast of St. Giles (Sept. 1st) and two days following (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii, p. 81).

Joan petitioned, in 1307, that she might have the farm of the king's toll (*tounu*) between the Solway and Arthuret, paying as much as the sheriff of Cumberland answered for at the exchequer (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii, p. 6).

Meanwhile, in 1302, the church is described as having

been totally destroyed by the Scots (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 196). But, in 1304, dominus Thomas de Leicester, priest, vicar of Arthuret, exchanged livings with dominus Thomas de Capella, priest, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, who was nominated (*electus*) by the bishop, presented by the abbot and convent of Jedburgh, "according to the composition," and instituted as perpetual vicar (*ibid.*, i, p. 217).

A pension was payable, in 1308, from the parish church of Easton to that of Arthuret (*ibid.*, i, p. 298).

In 1312, dominus Richard de Wethermelok, priest, was nominated and presented, as before, and instituted to the vicarage (*ibid.*, ii, p. 61).

The church is again described, in 1319, as "totally destroyed" (*ibid.*, ii, 184). In consequence of the war, Edward II, deprived the Scottish abbot of the rectory and advowson (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii, p. 176), and both items remained meanwhile *in manu regis*. So the king presented Gilbert de Eboraco to the forfeited rectory in 1319 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 318), and Ricchus, son of Neapolucus de Corelia to the same in 1325 (*ibid.*, p. 159).

But, in 1330, Edward III restored the rectory and advowson to the abbot "in accordance with the provisions of a treaty made with Robert, late king of Scotland" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 496). John Aurifaber, vicar of Arthuret, died in 1332 (Nicolson and Burn) and, on July 8th of the same year, Edward III *nominated* John de Penrith, king's clerk, to the abbot and convent of Jedburgh, for presentation to the vicarage, the right of nomination being in the king, by reason of the voidance of the see of Carlisle (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 315) and, on August 16th of the same year, John de Penrith was presented to the vicarage, "in the king's gift (*sic*) by reason of the late voidance of the see" (*ibid.*, p. 326). He continued vicar for a long period.

In August, 1333, the king presented John de Pokelyngton to the church (*i.e.* the rectory) of Arthuret, in the

king's gift, by reason of war with Scotland and forfeiture by the abbot (*ibid.*, 1333, p. 457). Inquisitions were held to ascertain the validity of the king's presentations to the rectory and vicarage respectively (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 1).

From that time forward, the advowson remained constantly in the crown. The rector was presented by the king; while the vicar, by analogy to ancient usage, was presented by the king on the bishop's nomination.

The men of Arthuret complained in December, 1335, of great damage done to their crops, when the king last stayed with his army in the vill (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 461).

In 1337, Thomas de Wake, lord of Liddel, had licence to grant land in Arthuret to the prior and convent of Haltemprice, Yorks. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 473).

Ralph de Lepyngton was presented to the rectory in March, 1336-7, on an exchange of benefices with the said John de Pokelyngton, king's clerk (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 394).

Thomas de Wake died in 1349, seised of Arthuret, and its history, during the remainder of Edward III's reign, is outlined in these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, p. 214).

Richard de Tissington was presented in 1351 to the rectory (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 46). In the same year Arthuret became vested in King Edward III and his heirs, by grant of the then lord of the manor of Liddel (these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, p. 214).

The above-named John de Penrith, *vicar*, died in February, 1353-4, and bequeathed all his vestments to the altar of St. Michael of Arthuret (*Test. Karl.* p. 1).

William de Ragenhill was thereupon presented to the vicarage (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 40). He resigned, and, on September 3rd following, William de Arthuret, chaplain, was presented as vicar (*ibid.*, p. 99).

John Lowry, by an oral will, made in the presence of William, vicar of Arthuret, and two others, and proved in

1359, gave his body to be buried in the graveyard of St. Michael of Arthuret, and bequeathed to the lights of Blessed Mary, in the said church, 20s.; to the painting of the image of the holy cross (*ad pictationem imaginis sanctae crucis*) in the said church,* one skeep of barley and one skeep of oats; and, for a wax candle, to burn before the said cross, half a skeep of rye (*Test. Karl.* p. 26).

On the resignation, in 1361, of the above-named Richard de Tissington, John de Bouland was presented to the rectory (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 76); and, in 1377, John Marshall was presented as rector of Arthuret, on exchange of livings with John de Bouland (*ibid.*, p. 406).

KIRKLINTON.

At first sight, the title to the manor of Kirklington and its appendant advowson is extremely puzzling, but it has been shown (these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, p. 62) that, by partition made in 1274, the *land* was divided among the three families of Kirkbride, Corry and Carrick; while the *advowson*, which was not included in the partition, was enjoyed in equal shares by the six families of Kirkbride, Twynham, Southayk, Corry, Hampton and Carrick (see *Table, ibid.*, p. 73).

The manor was held *in capite*, and there was never a moment when the king was not entitled to a share, or shares, of the land and advowson, by reason of wardship, escheat, or forfeiture, so, when the church was vacant, he made the presentation to the bishop, and the other patrons concurred.

In April, 1289, William de Stokeley, parson of Kirklington, was having two carts (with four horses) laden with sheaves of oats, by estimation 12 *thraves*, driven from his grange at Westlinton to his "manor" in Kirklington. John Gos, of the last-named vill, and others took the carts and drove them to the manor of Sir Richard de Kirkbride

* Perhaps a great crucifix upon the rood-beam

in Kirklington and kept them until the morrow, when they were delivered to the king's bailiff. John Gos and others beat the parson with clubs and a drawn sword (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. i, p. 417).

The first recorded attempt of the co-parceners to present a clerk was a fiasco. In November, 1293, the church was vacant, owing to the death of the rector, William de Stokeley, and the king presented Hugh de Cressingham *justiciarius*, to the living, because Matilda de Carrick's share was in his hand, owing to her having married without his licence (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 1). Hugh de Cressingham was canon of St. Paul's, London, and parson of many churches (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Ed. I, p. 120). The presentation was merely formal, because a few days later the king directed a writ to the bishop, forbidding him to institute a parson to Kirklington, pending a suit concerning the advowson in the king's court, between the following litigants:—Richard de Kirkbride; William Lokard; John de Seton and Ermina, his wife; Walter de Twynham; Gilbert de Southayk; Nicholas de Auchenleck* and Matilda, his wife; Matilda de Carrick; Patrick Trump and Patrick, his son; Henry de Malton† and Margaret, his wife; and Walter, son of Walter de Corry (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 1).

Several months passed, and the patronage came by lapse of time to the bishop, who, on June 1st, 1294, collated Master John de Bowes, priest, for that turn, and instituted him rector, in place of William de Stokeley, deceased (*ibid.*, i, p. 32).

Master John de Bowes, "rector of Kirklington," was "Official" of the diocese in 1296 (*ibid.*, i, p. 85). In that year, dominus William de Ayreminne is also styled "rector of Kirklington" (*ibid.*, i, p. 241), but he was not

* Matilda de Carrick, a lady in the king's gift, married secondly, on June 24th, 1291, Nicholas de Auchenleck, a Scotsman (*Historical Documents*, edit. Stevenson, i, p. 358).

† Patrick Trump's feoffee (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 172).

presented as such by the patrons until after the death, some years later, of Master John de Bowes.

Westlinton was an ancient mesne manor of Kirklington, because it is stated at the inquisition, made in 1303, concerning the land of Walter de Corry, the elder, that Hugh de Levington, a freeholder, held Westlinton, worth £10 a year, by service of paying 13s. 1d. cornage, not to the king, but to Walter de Corry and his heirs (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 359).

Robert de Tilliol, of Scaleby, was allowed, in 1304, to retain Patrick Trump's purparty of the Carrick share, which he had acquired in fee (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 429), and Master John de Bowes, in 1308, acquired Roland de Carrick's purparty of the same share, to hold in fee (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 138).

In 1310, the king committed the forfeited Corry share to the keeping of William Marmion (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 221).

Master John de Bowes died in 1311, seised of Roland de Carrick's purparty of the Carrick share, including rents of assize in Alstonby. William de Bowes, aged 30, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 5 Ed. II, p. 183).

The said William de Ayreminne was thereupon presented by the patrons to the vacant rectory. The king was patron, in respect of the Hampton share of the advowson (forfeited by Christopher de Seton), the Corry share (forfeited) the Twynham and Southayk shares of the advowson and Roland de Carrick's purparty of the Carrick share (lately acquired by John de Bowes) which were all, at the moment *in manu regis*. The other patrons were Richard de Kirkbride, and Robert de Tilliol, as purchaser of Patrick Trump's purparty of the Carrick share (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1311, p. 403). The entire patronage is thus accounted for, as will appear more clearly on reference to the said *Table*.

In 1313, Robert de Tilliol was pardoned for having,

without licence, acquired in fee from William de Bowes Roland de Carrick's purparty of the Carrick share (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 563). Robert de Tilliol thus became lord of one whole third part of the manor of Kirklington.

The custody of the forfeited Corry share formerly committed to William Marmion was, in 1316, committed, *during pleasure*, to Robert de Tilliol and Richard de Kirkbride, in equal shares (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 538).

In January, 1316, there was committal *in commendam* for six months to dominus *Richard* de Ayreminne, priest, of the church of Kirklington, vacant by the resignation of dominus *William* de Ayreminne, late rector (*Halton Reg.*, ii, p. 132), and in October, 1316, the same Richard de Ayreminne, king's clerk, was formally presented by the patrons, namely the king (in respect of the Corry and Southayk shares then in his hand), Richard de Kirkbride, Robert de Tilliol and Walter de Twynham (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1316, p. 548).

In May, 1317, *Henry* de Ayreminne, king's clerk, was presented to Kirklington, in the gift of the king, Richard de Kirkbride, Robert de Tilliol and Thomas de Burgh (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1317, p. 663).

In 1318, Walter de Twynham granted his share of the advowson to Walter de Kirkbride (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 146) and, in the same year, Robert de Tymparon, king's clerk, was presented by the king, Richard de Kirkbride, Walter de Kirkbride and Robert de Tilliol (*ibid.*, p. 165).

There was inquisition, in 1321, concerning the forfeited Corry share, which included one-sixth of the park, and was held by Robert de Tilliol *for life*, by the king's gift (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 112), and, in 1329, the keeping of the same share was committed to Adam de Redman, king's yeoman, *for life* (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 377).

On the resignation of Robert de Tymparon, in 1333, Thomas de Barton, king's clerk, was presented to Kirklington, in the king's gift, in respect of the forfeited Corry

share and the Southayk share then in his wardship. Peter de Tilliol and Walter de Kirkbride (in respect of his own and his deceased father's share) concurred (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 384).

Hedresford* was a mesne tenement of Kirklington, for a family named de Hedresford, held land there in chief, *as of the forfeited Corry share* (see *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1337, p. 438; and *Cal. Fine Rolls*, 1375, p. 314).

In 1338, there was a grant to William Lengleys, king's yeoman, in fee, of the forfeited Corry share, on the death of Adam de Redman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 9) and licence to impark 100 acres at Kirklington (*ibid.*, p. 119).

Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbride, obtained licence in 1342, to settle the Kirkbride share (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 572). William Lengleys, king's yeoman, obtained licence, in the same year, to settle the Corry share (*ibid.*, p. 505) while the de Tilliols of Scaleby held the Carrick share.

In 1344, Thomas de Barton, rector of Kirklington, had lately been keeper of the king's victuals, at Carlisle Castle (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 477).

There was an order, in 1358, to deliver to Hugh, son and heir of Hugh de Levington, the tenements in Westlinton, which his father held in fee on the day of his death,

* Richard de Levington, at his death in 1250, possessed one moiety only of Hedresford, namely two carucates (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 34 Hen. III, p. 50). It is suggested that Richard had enfeoffed his brother Ranulf and Ada, his wife, of one moiety of the vill, and Gerard de Lascels of the other, because at the period, 1231-6, Gerard de Lascels made three benefactions to Wetheral Priory, namely, 20 acres at Hedresford, in the *cultura* known as "Scalingrig" (*Wetherhal*, p. 203); liberty of grinding all corn grown on that land at Levington mill, free of multure (*ibid.*, p. 205); and an acre of the meadow at Hedresford, known as "Cumberhait." The last-mentioned item was not in the benefactor's hand, but was subject for a term to an agreement made between *dominus* Ranulf, Ada, his wife, and the benefactor, who therefore delivered to the priory an acre of the meadow "below my croft of Hedresford" to hold until the expiration of the said term (*ibid.*, p. 206). Ranulf did not succeed to the barony of Levington until 1250. Robert de Hedresford was a witness, *circ.* 1271, and William de Hedresford, *circ.* 1285 (*ibid.*, pp. 133 and 140). The obsolete place-name "Hedresford" should be compared with "Hethersgill," a township of Kirklington parish.

in accordance with the pardon granted to him by letters patent of that date (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. vii, p. 83).

The said Thomas de Barton, rector, died in 1362, and John Bone, presented by Robert de Tilliol, was instituted, in July of the same year, with leave of absence for one year (*Test. Karl.*, p. 53).

The estate of John Bone, as parson, was ratified in 1365 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 61).

There was an order, in 1370, to deliver the hamlet of Westlinton (lately held in chief by Hugh de Levington, rendering 13s. 1d. cornage *at the exchequer*) to John, his brother and heir (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. viii, p. 53).

In May, 1373, Thomas de Stirkeland, parson of Lowther, was presented to Kirklington, on exchange of benefices with John Bone (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 281), and, in July of the same year, Thomas Slegill, warden of the hospital of Bawtry, Yorks., was presented, on exchange of benefices with Thomas de Stirkeland. The church was in the king's gift, because the land and heir of Sir Robert de Tilliol, knight, were in his wardship (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 328).

In June, 1375, Thomas Maddingley (*ibid.*, p. 112); in August, 1375, Robert de Kirkby (*ibid.*, p. 131); and in April, 1376, John Norfolk, the younger (*ibid.*, p. 264); were severally presented by Edward III for institution to Kirklington church.

Randolf-Levington (now Randilinton) parcel of the adjacent manor of Liddel, is sometimes confused with Kirk-Levington (now Kirklington). Its *under-tenants* were members of the ruling family seated at Kirklington—first of all, Randolf de Boyvill, from whom it is said to derive its distinctive name (Denton, *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 150) and, later on, Richard de Kirkbride (these *Transactions*, n.s. xiii, p. 50). But its *status*, as a manorial unit, was nevertheless quite distinct from that of Kirklington.

KIRKOSWALD.

Ever since the days of Ranulf Meschin, the vill of Kirkoswald was an adjunct of the barony of Burgh-by-sands. Hugh de Morvill, lord of that barony, died in 1202 (*Pipe Roll*). One moiety of Kirkoswald thereupon passed to his elder daughter, Ada (afterwards wife of Thomas de Multon). The other moiety passed to his younger daughter, Johanna (afterwards wife of Richard Gernon). They may, for convenience, be termed the "Multon moiety" and the "Gernon moiety."

Johanna (see *Pedigree*) gave *in maritagio* to Ranulf de Levington her daughter Ada and six carucates at Kirkoswald. Ranulf was thus Johanna's under-tenant (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 317) and, during the remainder of her life, Ranulf and Ada were always treated as owners of the "Gernon moiety" and its appendant mediety of the advowson. For example, by final concord made in 1242, it was agreed that, on the death of the then rector, Martin (who had been presented, for that turn, by Thomas de Multon, as owner of the Multon moiety, and duly instituted) Ranulf and Ada, or her heirs, should present a clerk; and thereafter Thomas de Multon and his heirs, and Ranulf and Ada and her heirs, should *alternately* make the presentation (*Feet of Fines, Divers counties*, case, 283, file 11, no. 180).

By another final concord, made in February, 1245-6, Ranulf and Ada, for themselves and her heirs, gave to Martin, rector of the church of Kirkoswald, and his successors for ever, reasonable estovers, for housebote and haybote, everywhere in their woods of Kirkoswald, except woods included in the following ambit:—

Beginning at Grenerigh beyond Ravyn (Raven) and going northward as far as Hutte Gille Flat, and eastward, between Leuther Geytthyn's moor and Robert Reding's arable land, to a great stone at the head of the cart road (*via carrorum*); then across to the bounds of Simon de Drundraghe (Dundraw) and along

(per) the same bounds into Depegile; and so along the bounds of Staffhole as far as Stotherk; and from the top (*de heved**) descending to Holegate; and so ascending to the hedges of Harescok; and thence, between the wood of Thomas de Multon and Ranulf de Levington beyond Raven, across to a leafy oak at Hontesigk and to an oak marked with a cross and adjoining the road (*via*) and so along the low road (*bassa via*) to the gate (*hesa*)* of William Salsarius; from the said gate straight to a truncated oak; and so, always following the edge (*ora*) of the wood, to Grenerigh aforesaid.

Saving to Martin all tithes within the said bounds. And they gave to Martin common of pasture, for his beasts (*averia*) of every kind, everywhere in their woods and pastures, and in their arable lands and meadows, after the corn and hay had been carried, except within the said bounds. Saving nevertheless to Ranulf and Ada power to make assarts and to reduce the same to cultivation; and saving to Martin tithes to arise from such assarts and *culturae*, and his common of pasture therein, after the corn and hay had been carried.

And they gave to Martin housebote and haybote, for fuel and fencing, of all dead trees lying in Lazonby Wood, outside the vill of Kirkoswald, with right of way (*cheminus*) thereto.

And they further gave to Martin six *acres* in Kirkoswald, namely, land lying in the *cultura* of Kirkmire, from Fulebriche Syke to the angle formed by the end of the ditch (*ultimus fossatus*) and the bridge between Kirkmire and the church land towards Eden, so that the whole bridge should be included in the six acres. And they also gave to Martin all their share in the place (*placea*) called Kirkheved, to hold in perpetual alms for ever.

Martin had liberty to enclose the land which he had acquired by that final concord and likewise the land lying around his parsonage house (*curia sua*) and between that parsonage house and the high roads (*regiae viae*) with

* *Hese* = *porte* (Roquefort, *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, 1808).

ditch and hedge, provided such enclosure did not interfere with the flow, towards Eden, of water from Ranulf and Ada's land and ditches in Kirkmire.

In consideration of those benefits, Martin gave to Ranulf and Ada two *acres* in Kirkoswald, namely, land between Raven and Eden, which once belonged to Adam, the smith, below the mansion (*sub curia*) of Ranulf and Ada; and land between the same two rivers, on the south side of Raven, up to the high road (*regia via*) from Eden Bridge to Kirkoswald, and along (*per*) the road (which Ranulf and Ada were in the habit of using) from the said high road to Raven, with liberty to Ranulf and Ada to enclose those lands. And lastly, Martin gave to Ranulf and Ada a right of way (*cheminus*) sixteen feet broad from the high road (*regia via*) to Lazonby, up to Ranulf and Ada's *cultura* of Kirkmire, adjoining Martin's hedge and ditch. Ranulf and Ada were to enclose one side of the right of way, and Martin the other side, and Martin was not to incur damage through Ranulf and Ada's default of enclosure.

That concord was made with the assent of Walter, bishop of Carlisle, expressed in his letters patent addressed to the justices sitting at Westminster, and of Thomas de Multon, "the other patron of the said church," who was present in court (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, C.P. case, 35, file 3, no. 40).*

Johanna "de Morvill," tenant *in capite*, died in 1247, and her heirs, in respect of all the family property, were her two daughters, Helewisa, wife of Richard de Vernun, and the said Ada, wife of Ranulf de Levington (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 317).

By partition made in February, 1248-9, before the king and his council, it was arranged that the *entire* Gernon moiety of the manor and advowson of Kirkoswald

* Nos. 37, 38, and 39 are to the same effect.

should in future be enjoyed by Richard and Helewisa and the heirs of Helewisa (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 33 Hen. III, p. 218).*

And so it came to pass that in January, 1258-9, Martin, the parson, appeared *versus* Richard and Helewisa, in a plea that they permit him to have such rights of estover and pasture in the woods and land of Kirkoswald as were his due, by the fine levied, in 1245-6, *versus* Ranulf and Ada, because the last-named had since demised the premises to Richard and Helewisa (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 420). For the same reason, Richard and Helewisa brought an action, in 1260, against Thomas de Multon, as owner of the Multon moiety, for infringement of their common pasture in Kirkoswald (*ibid.*, i, p. 432).

In October, 1265, the Multon moiety of Kirkoswald, lately belonging to Thomas de Multon, enemy of the king and adherent of Simon de Monte Forti, sometime earl of Leicester, was committed to Roger de Leyburn and his heirs (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 56).

Helewisa de Vernun died in March, 1269-70, without issue, and the whole Gernon moiety of Kirkoswald passed by inheritance to her sister, Ada de Levington (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 516).

Ada died in 1271, and the same moiety descended to her only daughter, Helewisa de Levington, wife of Eustace de Baliol (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 55 Hen. III, p. 243).

Helewisa de Levington died in 1272, without issue, and the Gernon moiety of Kirkoswald and its advowson† went over intact to her second cousin, Thomas de Multon of Holbeach, who was already entitled, by right of inheritance, to the once-forfeited Multon moiety of Kirkoswald (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 546). The latter moiety had, no doubt, been restored to the family.

* As a compensation, the entire Gernon moiety of the manor of Lazonby (its church had been given to Lanercost Priory) was, by the same partition, to be enjoyed by Ranulf and Ada and the heirs of Ada.

† A full "extent" of that moiety is printed in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, p. 171.

It appears by a much later document (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 3 Ed. III, p. 153) that Thomas de Multon of Holbeach, by gift *inter vivos*, granted the manor of Kirkoswald to his son Thomas and Isabel, his wife, *jointly in tail*.

In 1291, certain persons came by night, broke the park of Thomas de Multon of Kirkoswald, hunted without licence and took deer (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. i, p. 439).

Walter de Langeton, rector of Kirkoswald (afterwards bishop of Coventry) resigned his living on March 18th, 1292-3, and, on the morrow of Lady Day, 1293, Magister Nicholas de Luvetot, clerk, was presented by Thomas, "son of Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland, deceased" (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 3). The patron was certainly Thomas, husband of Isabel, whose father (sometimes styled, for distinction, "de Gilsland") had died in the previous February.

Thomas de Multon, the patron, was dead in April, 1295. Thomas, his son, was a minor in the king's wardship, and Isabel, his widow, married, secondly, John de Castre.

In 1308 the bishop directed his rural dean of Cumberland (*Cumbria*) to cite Magister Nicholas de Luvetot, "incumbent in possession," to show cause why William de Castre, clerk, presented to the church of Kirkoswald, should not be instituted (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 297). Nicholas probably resigned.

Thomas de Multon, (son of Thomas and Isabel) obtained licence, in 1310, to grant his reversion of Kirkoswald to John de Castre, "who, with Isabel, his wife, held it as her dower of the inheritance of the grantor" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Ed. II, p. 233).

He died in 1313, leaving an infant daughter, Margaret, afterwards wife of Ranulf de Dacre.

William Druel was rector in 1316 (*Halton Reg.*, ii, p. 127). Richard de Monte, subdeacon, was presented, in

June, 1323, by John de Castre, knight, "true patron," and instituted (*ibid.*, ii, p. 222).

Isabel, widow of John de Castre, *chivaler*, died in 1329, when it was found by inquisition that she and her first husband, Thomas de Multon, were jointly seised of Kirkoswald, by gift *inter vivos* above mentioned, *for an estate tail*, and that the next heir in tail was their grand-daughter, Margaret, wife of Ranulf de Dacre, aged 26 and more (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 3 Ed. III, p. 153).

The bridge across the Eden at Kirkoswald is mentioned in January, 1358-9 (*Test. Karl.*, p. 20).

Richard de Monte was cited by the bishop in February, 1361-2, to show cause why, being worn out by age, he should not have a co-adjutor. He is described in his nuncupative will, proved in April, 1362, as "lately rector of Kirkoswald" (*Test. Karl.*, p. 42).

His successor was Master John de Appleby, presented by Ranulf de Dacre (son of Ranulf and Margaret). He resigned, two years later, and William Beauchamp, presented by the same patron, was instituted (Nicolson and Burn). His estate, as parson, was ratified in the following year (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1370, p. 364).

The escheator reported in 1369, that Ranulf de Dacre had, without licence, imparked 20 acres belonging to Glassonby, but the king did not think fit to interfere (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 45).

John Denton states (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 125) that the manor of Kirkoswald extended no further south than Dale-Raghton Beck (now Glassonby Beck). Owing perhaps, to similar encroachment, the modern parish boundary somewhat overlaps that limit. Dale-Raghton seems to be the tract of moorland deriving its name from the river Raven, and Dale-Raghton Beck is the independent rivulet flowing through that tract.

MANOR OF KIRKOSWALD.

PEDIGREE.

Hugh de Morvill = Helewisa de Stutevill.
d. 1202.

Thomas de Multon = Ada.
d. 1240.

Richard Gernon = Johanna,
d. 1247.

Thos. de Multon = Matilda,
forfeited the Multon moiety, 1265,
d. before Jan. 14th, 1271.

of
Gilsland,
d. May,
1293.

Rich. de Vernun = Helewisa,
d. without issue,
March, 1269-70.

Ran. de = Ada,
Levington, d. 1253.
d. 1271.

Thomas de Multon,
of Holbeach, Lincs.,
sometimes styled
"of Gilsland," d.
Feb., 1292-3.

Eustace de Baliol = Helewisa de Levington,
d. 1274. d. without issue,
1272.

1. Thomas de Multon = Isabel = 2. John de Castre,
heir of Matilda of Gilsland, d. before April 23rd, 1295. d. 1329. d. 1324.

Thomas de Multon,
aged 13 in 1295, d.
1313.

Ranulf de Dacre = Margaret,
d. 1339. d. 1361.