

ART. V – *The Hesleyside charters, the Salkelds of Whitehall and the Charltons of Hesleyside*
BY JOHN THORLEY

HESLEYSIDE is a manor house and estate about a mile and a half to the west of Bellingham in Northumberland, and has been for many centuries the seat of the Charlton family. It is therefore not immediately obvious why Hesleyside should be associated with a collection of charters mostly referring to the estates of the Salkeld family of Whitehall in West Cumbria. The connection arose through two marriage alliances between the families, one in 1681 and another in 1737. It was apparently the second of these marriages that resulted in many charters from West Cumbria finding their way to Hesleyside.

Tracing the Charters

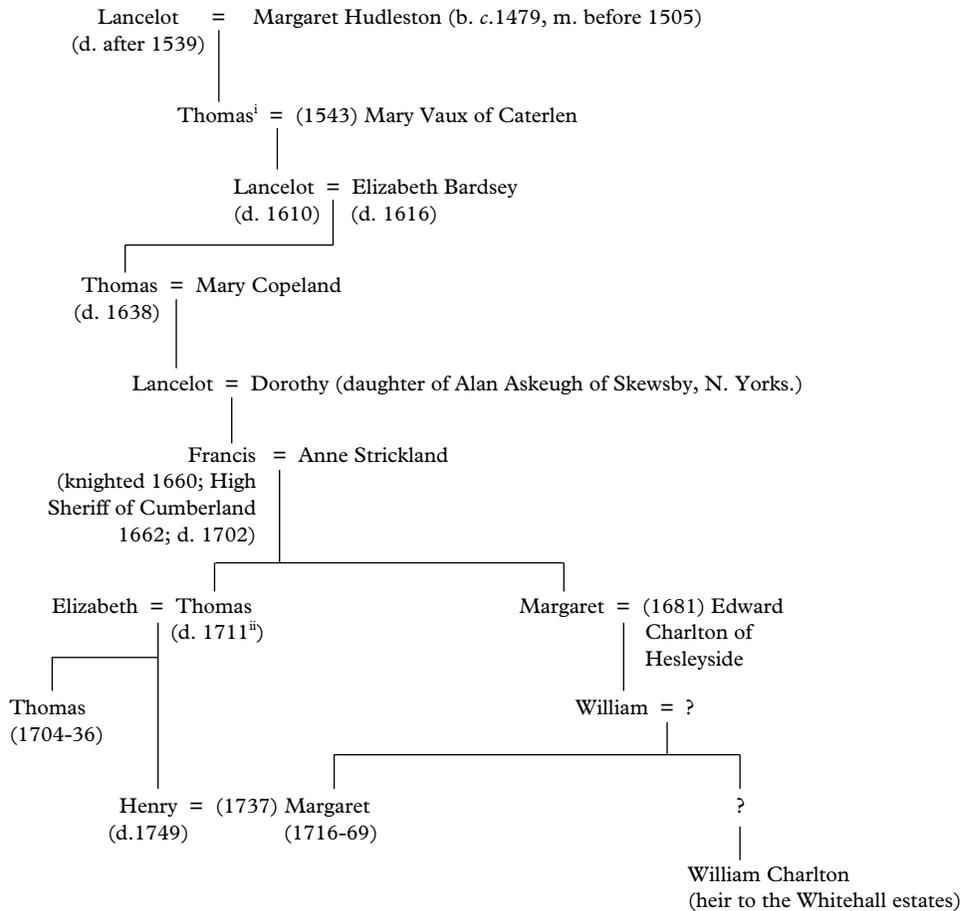
I first became aware of the existence of the Hesleyside Charters and their relevance to West Cumbria when researching the properties owned by Calder Abbey.¹ But trying to find all the relevant charters has been a lengthy task, which unfortunately remains incomplete, at least as far as recovering all the actual texts is concerned. Nevertheless, it seems that the large majority, and perhaps all, of the charters that were in the Hesleyside Collection have now been identified, and the contents of the charters are now known either in full or in summary form. Despite the fact that the actual text of many of the charters is still not available, there would appear to be sufficient evidence now to reconstruct at least a fairly secure outline of the history of the estates of the Salkelds of Whitehall, and also to illuminate a few interesting events in the history of West Cumbria.

a) The published charters

Two batches of charters from Hesleyside have been published, most of them referring to properties owned by the Salkelds. The first batch of 33 charters was published in 1832, and the second batch of 29 charters in 1915 (full details will be given below). Since nine of those published in 1915 were also amongst those published in 1832, these two publications provided a transcription of 53 charters, 52 in Latin and one in Norman French. In addition to these, J. Nicholson R. Burn, *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland* (London, 1777, republished 1976), ii, 151-152 contains a transcript of a charter from 1424 “in the archives at Rose [Castle]”, which happens to be a copy of a charter that we now know was also in the Hesleyside collection. There are therefore published versions of 54 of the Hesleyside Charters.

b) W. L. Charlton’s notes

In January 2006 I contacted the Hesleyside estate manager to see if any of the charters was still at Hesleyside. My enquiry was passed on to Mr William Charlton, who informed me that none of the charters was now to be found at Hesleyside, but he



ⁱ According to Nicolson and Burn, ii. 56-57, a Salkeld married a daughter of William Bardsey around the mid-16th century, thus acquiring the manor of Clifton, but it is not clear which Salkeld this was. Thomas is clearly a possibility, though his only recorded marriage is to Mary Vaux. However, see section ii) *Clifton Area* above.

ⁱⁱ A brass commemorating Thomas's death was recorded before the destruction of the old Allhallows church in 1935. See Swift, F. B., "The old church of Allhallows", *CW2*, lxxv, 124.

FIG. 1. Members of the Salkeld family of Whitehall and of the Charlton family of Hesleyside relevant to the text.

kindly provided me with a transcription of 20 pages of notes written by his grandfather, W. L. Charlton, for a lecture that he gave to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1895 (a copy of these notes has been deposited at the Whitehaven Record Office). These notes contain a description of 115 charters then at Hesleyside, the latest of which is dated 1642. The notes are mostly brief, but there is a more detailed commentary on some of the charters. Six of the charters known from the publications of 1832 and 1915 are not included in these notes.

c) Charlton family papers in the Carlisle Record Office

After discovering that some of the Charlton family papers had been lodged at the Carlisle Record Office in the 1970s, I searched through these papers in the hope that the Hesleyside Charters might be amongst them. They were not, but 17 of the deeds in the Charlton deposit do refer to land holdings of the Salkeld family, mainly in West Cumbria, from 1535/6 up to 1769, when the last of the heirs of the Salkelds of Whitehall, Margaret (née Charlton), widow of Henry Salkeld, died.² Some deeds in the collection refer to the Charltons' ownership of the Whitehall estates after this date, but it seemed appropriate to take 1769 as the cut-off point for this article since the Hesleyside Charters seem to have been put together in connection with the legal dispute that followed Margaret Salkeld's death (see below). The history of these deeds in the Carlisle Record Office is not recorded, though it seems likely that the Hesleyside Collection may indeed have been part of this collection and that at some stage the two collections became separated. But whatever happened, the Hesleyside Collection has been lost.³

There are therefore now 121 charters known from the Hesleyside Collection, dating from the 12th century to 1642, and 17 charters from the Charlton deposit in the Carlisle Record Office, dating from 1535/6 to the death of Margaret Salkeld in 1769, which refer to the Salkeld estates. It is the purpose of this article to piece together something of the history of these charters, to highlight some of the more problematic ones, and to present the contents of all the known charters referring to the Salkeld estates, up to 1769, briefly in tabular form since many are not otherwise accessible for researchers. And these charters are indeed an invaluable resource for the history of many parts of West Cumbria.

The Charltons and the Salkelds of Whitehall (see Figure 1).

The Charltons had a rather complex history of family relationships with the Salkelds of Whitehall, which is half a mile west-south-west of Mealsgate, close to the present A595, and about ten miles north-east of Cockermouth. This resulted in some movement of family members between Whitehall and Hesleyside. In 1681 Margaret Salkeld, daughter of Sir Francis Salkeld of Whitehall, married Edward Charlton of Hesleyside.⁴ After her marriage Margaret duly went to live at Hesleyside, and in 1737 her granddaughter, another Margaret, the daughter of her son William, married Henry Salkeld of Whitehall, who was a grandson of Sir Francis and heir to the Salkeld estates, and also of course her distant cousin. Henry had been practising as a doctor in York, but he had returned to Whitehall in 1736 when he inherited the estates on the death of his elder brother Thomas. The younger Margaret returned to Whitehall, but she had no children and her husband Henry turned out to be the last male in the line of the Salkelds of Whitehall. On his death in 1749 he left the Salkeld estates to Margaret, but the estates were, in Nicolson and Burn's phrase, "much encumbered", and Henry had provided for trustees to be appointed after his wife's death "for payment of debts".⁵ Margaret died at Whitehall in 1769, and it is known that James Lowther purchased the vill of Clifton from the Salkeld estate at about this time, a sale presumably organised by the trustees set up by Henry.⁶ What remained of the estates after the payment of the debts is not clear, but it was perhaps little more than the

home manor of Torpenhow and Blennerhasset. Nevertheless, what remained passed to Margaret's nephew, her brother's son William Charlton of Hesleyside – but only after a legal dispute in which the Charltons' claims to the estates were challenged.⁷ It was therefore probably at some time in 1769 or shortly after that many, if not all, of the collection of charters referring mainly to properties in West Cumbria, and since referred to as the Hesleyside Charters, came to Hesleyside. Presumably the collection of charters formed some part of the legal process by which the Salkelds' debts were paid and the Charltons acquired what remained of the Salkeld estates.

Details of the published charters

The first batch of the Hesleyside Charters to appear in print was published by the Revd John Hodgson in 1832.⁸ Hodgson entitled his article "Antient [*sic*] Charters respecting Monastical and Lay Property in Cumberland, and other Counties in the North of England; from Originals in the Possession of William John Charlton, of Hesleyside, Esq. . . .". In his introduction he begins by saying, "The following antient muniments are copied from originals in the possession of William John Charlton, of Hesleyside, Esq., and came into his family in 1680, by the marriage of his great-great-grandfather with Mary, daughter of Francis Salkeld, of Whitehall, in the parish of Aspatria, in Cumberland . . .". The errors (1680 and Mary) are presumably the results of the faulty memory of William John Charlton or of the family tradition. Hodgson published 33 charters, in a transcribed Latin text with a summary of each one in English. The transcription, which is printed with a typescript version of the original abbreviations, seems to be very accurate, inasmuch as the Latin is perfectly intelligible, and the English summaries are very thorough and precise. But in his introduction, which is a fine example of the rhetorical style of the day, Hodgson does not say how his selection of 33 charters was made, whether by himself or by William John Charlton.

In 1893 two other Hesleyside Charters were referred to in the *Proceedings* of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, where there is the following note:

EXHIBITED :-

By W. L. Charlton:- two ancient parchment documents from the Hesleyside collection, endorsed:-

- i. 1474. A grant from Henry earl of Northumberland to the monks [*sic*] of St Bees, of lands at Aspatria, and 14 salmons (printed in Nicolson and Burn's *Westm. & Cumb.* II, 150) [see below].
- ii. 1424. An order from William lord bishop of Carlisle for having prayers at All-hallows of Ukmanby, on Sundays and holidays.⁹

In fact there are two errors here: firstly, it is the 1424 charter that is printed in Nicolson and Burn, not the first of these two charters; and secondly, the date of the first charter is 1473, not 1474. The 1424 charter printed in Nicolson and Burn is actually taken, as the text clearly says, from the copy in the archives of the Bishop of Carlisle's residence at Rose Castle.¹⁰ But the last few lines of the charter state that there were three copies of the charter, one for the inhabitants of Ukmanby, one for the vicar of Aspatria and his successors, and one for the diocesan archives at Rose Castle. One of the first two copies, probably that of the inhabitants of Ukmanby, found its way into the Hesleyside collection. The "1474" charter had already been published by

Hodgson (no. 18 in his list), who gave the correct date of 1473; and the charter is actually an *inspeximus*, confirming a previous grant by William de Fortibus. It is not clear why W. L. Charlton presented only these two charters at the meeting in 1893, both of which had already been published. Perhaps they were particularly fine in their calligraphy, and perhaps, as seems very likely, they were just two of the re-discovered charters described in 1895, as will be seen below.

Another batch of the charters was published amongst the “Illustrative Documents” in J. Wilson’s *The Register of the Priory of St Bees*.¹¹ Wilson says of the Hesleyside Charters only (p. xxxix) “[Thanks] to Mr Oswin Charlton for copying the Cumberland charters in the possession of his kinsman at Hesleyside”. Wilson includes 29 documents from the Hesleyside collection in a full transcription of the Latin (i.e. with abbreviations expanded; in one case the text is in Norman French), each with a brief introduction in English. All the properties referred to in these 29 charters are indeed from West Cumbria, though none is connected with St Bees Priory (Wilson’s justification for the “Illustrative Documents” is simply that they may be “. . . useful to the student of the territorial history of Coupland”).¹² Nine of these charters in the “Illustrative Documents” are also in the collection published by John Hodgson,¹³ and it would seem that Wilson was not aware of Hodgson’s publication of 33 Hesleyside Charters in 1832. So where did the additional charters now published by Wilson come from? The answer appears to be in the 1895 *Proceedings* of the Newcastle Antiquaries Society, where it is recorded that Mr W. L. Charlton and his cousin Mr O. J. Charlton gave a presentation on “Some MSS from Hesleyside, principally relating to Cumberland and Westmorland, 12th to 16th century, found some months ago while sorting papers at Mantle Hill, the house of the steward of Hesleyside”.¹⁴ This was the presentation for which W. L. Charlton prepared the notes that Mr William Charlton transcribed in January 2006, and in which W. L. Charlton included all but three of the documents already published by Hodgson in 1832. Oswin Charlton (Mr O. J. Charlton) later copied a selection of the charters relevant to West Cumbria, all from the 12th-14th centuries, for Wilson’s edition of *The Register of the Priory of St Bees* in 1915.

The unpublished charters

As indicated above, W. E. Charlton’s notes of January 2006 contain references to 115 charters, of which 67 are not included in those published by Hodgson and Wilson. Brief details of these unpublished charters can be found in the accompanying table.

In addition, there are the 17 charters referring to the Salkeld estates before 1769 in the Charlton family papers in the Carlisle Record Office. Among these papers document 33.15 is of particular importance, since it is an abstract of the title of Margaret Salkeld’s properties as they stood in 1757. It is indeed a complex document, consisting of 17 pages with an average of around 50 lines to the page and with numerous marginal notes. The deeds abstracted refer to the later 17th century and the first half of the 18th century, the period of Francis, Thomas and Henry Salkeld (see Fig. 1). The main interest of the document for the purposes of this article is that it presents an account of the Salkeld estates in the last years of ownership by the Salkeld family against which one can compare the Hesleyside Charters, which it will be shown almost certainly refer to properties in which the

Salkelds of Whitehall at some time had an involvement. In brief, 33.15 shows that Margaret Salkeld still had an interest in lands in Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Upmanby, Clifton, Greysouthen and a few neighbouring villages, together with some properties in Durham and Yorkshire (though these are apparently different from the ones found in the Hesleyside Charters), but that the estates no longer extended more widely in West Cumbria nor into Furness or the Millom area, and those listed were in many cases already mortgaged.

The charters and the history of the Salkeld and Charlton families

The totals of known charters from the estates of the Salkelds of Whitehall can therefore be summarised thus:

Hesleyside Collection, published by Hodgson and Wilson:	53
Hesleyside Collection, published in Nicolson and Burn:	1
Additional charters in W. E. Charlton's notes:	67
In the Charlton papers in the Carlisle Record Office:	17
	Total: 138

The geographical distribution of the charters is as follows (NB the totals do not quite equate with the above, since some charters refer to two or more areas):

i) Torpenhow, Ukmanby, Blennerhasset	17
ii) Clifton area (probably within the "vill of Clifton")	43
iii) Other West Cumbria, Solway to Eskdale	53
iv) Millom area	8
v) Furness	9
vi) Elsewhere in Cumbria	2
vii) Yorkshire and Durham	8
viii) Northumberland	1

It should be noted that in a few cases the location referred to in the charter cannot be determined precisely. Fisheries, for example, could be in any fairly broad part of a river, and the names of a few locations cannot now be traced with certainty. But these few uncertainties do not substantially affect the general pattern of distribution given above.

Each of these areas will be considered in turn. (Note: numbers in brackets after each sub-heading refer to the charters as listed in the accompanying table. Here Arabic numerals alone are used to refer to the charters in Section A, Charlton's list; charters from Section B have an H-prefix (for those found only in Hodgson) or W-prefixed Roman numerals (for those found only in Wilson); charters with the prefix 33. or 34. are from the Carlisle Record Office deposit, listed in Section C.)

- i) Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Upmanby (55, 80, 81, 84, 86, 102, 113, 114; 33.1, 33.3, 33.6, 33.8, 33.9, 33.11, 33.15, 33.16, 34.1 – 17 charters)

It is perhaps appropriate to begin with the Salkelds' home domains. The Salkelds of Whitehall certainly possessed the manors of Torpenhow and Blennerhasset, together with part of the manor of Upmanby (approximately the present parish of Allhallows). Denton says that Torpenhow ". . . came to the ancestors of Sir Francis Salkeld by a

match, I presume with a daughter and heir of the Tilliols [see charters 55, 80, 81], as Blennerhasset did. Whose demesne and park is worth £65 a year".¹⁵ But according to Nicolson and Burn, Thomas Salkeld acquired these estates between 1544 and 1561 from John Vaughan and his wife the lady Anne Knevet (this was her third marriage; she had previously been married to Henry Knevet, though the properties were in her right).¹⁶ But the picture is further complicated by charter 33.1, which shows that Thomas Salkeld obtained a moiety of Upmanby and Blennerhasset from Anthony Fleming in 1535/6. The truth is probably a rather complicated combination of these accounts, which may be referring to different parts of what was quite a large estate. It seems that the Salkelds also acquired Kirkland (about a mile west of Torpenhow village) on the dissolution of Rosedale Priory, the previous holders, in 1535, but this was let on a 999 year lease to the Lowther family by Lancelot, great-grandson of Thomas,¹⁷ which probably explains the absence of any reference to Kirkland in the Hesleyside Charters.¹⁸ Compared with the 43 charters from the Salkelds' other major possession, the vill of Clifton, these 17 charters from their home domains (nine of them from the Carlisle Record Office deposit) seem to be small in number. It may be that the Salkelds received few charters on these properties from the previous owners, though it is also possible that these lands did not feature prominently in the legal dispute that followed Margaret Salkeld's death in 1769, and that therefore no thorough search was carried out for deeds relevant to them. Indeed, the manor of Torpenhow was still held by the Charltons in the 20th century.¹⁹

As noted above, document 33.15 gives a detailed account of Margaret Salkeld's holdings in Torpenhow, Blennerhasset and Upmanby in 1757, but a brief survey of the Abstract would seem to indicate that many properties were already heavily mortgaged.

- ii) Clifton area (13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 77, 78, 82, 83; H.23, WXLIII, WXLIV; 33.15 – 43 charters)

This group of charters is easily the largest group referring to a single vill within the Hesleyside Charters. Nicolson and Burn give an account of the Salkelds' acquisition of Clifton,²⁰ which is summarised here in reverse order to try to establish Nicolson and Burn's chronology, with some comments in square brackets: Clifton Magna and Clifton Parva came to the Salkelds through a daughter of William Berdsey (or Bardsey, of Bardsea), probably in the mid-16th century (William Berdsey is recorded in year 35 of Henry VIII, 1543-4), who married a Salkeld [see also v below; was this Thomas, son of Lancelot? But his only recorded marriage was to Mary Vaux in 1543]. Adam de Berdsey, grandfather of William, had acquired the villages from the Eaglesfields through his marriage to a daughter of Richard Eaglesfield [this would appear to be in the late 15th century]. Richard's father Benedict [we are now mid-15th century] acquired the villages from the Lucys, who in turn inherited them through a female descendant of Waldieve, son of Gospatrick, who was granted the estates by William le Meschin [presumably around 1100].

This would make sense, were it not that the evidence of the charters does not accord with this dating, though they do tell an interesting story of events in the early 14th century. Charters C43/22, C18/WXXXVIII and WXLIV, all from the late 13th

century, refer to properties in the Clifton area acquired by Benedict Eaglesfield, though none looks very substantial. Charter C47/LI, dated precisely to 13 July 1313, then states that Benedict de Eglesfeld received the manor of Clifton from his brother Adam, and one of the witnesses is John de Lucy. Document C51/WLX (the only medieval document in the collection in Norman French and not in Latin) continues the story. It is an indentured agreement, dated 21 February 1321, between Henry de Lutegarshale and William de Muskham, executors of the will of Adam de Eglesfeld, and Benedict de Eglesfeld, concerning a debt of 50 marks owed to Adam by Benedict for five years' annual rent for the manor of Clifton. Benedict has until the following Easter to provide a letter of acquittance for the debt from Alexander de Bastenthwait, who was one of the witnesses to the charter of 13 July 1313. Otherwise the agreement will be annulled and the executors will proceed to recover the debt from Benedict. So it seems that when Adam died in 1320 or 1321 Benedict was five years in arrears, and he is now relying on his friend Alexander de Bastenthwait to help him out. The outcome of this indenture is not recorded, but then in 1340 charter C60 states that Benedict Eglesfield (the same Benedict as in charter C47/WLI?) received the manor of Clifton from Anthony de Lucy. From this it would appear that in 1321 Benedict had not been able to find the 50 marks (or rather could not persuade Alexander de Bastenthwait to back him), and Anthony de Lucy had acquired the manor of Clifton, presumably from the executors of the estate of Adam de Eglesfeld. But then 19 years later, in 1340, Benedict (perhaps the same by now aged Benedict, though perhaps more probably his son or another relative) bought the manor of Clifton from Anthony de Lucy. The details of this reconstruction may not be entirely correct, but the final outcome was that Benedict Eglesfeld held the manor of Clifton in 1340.

Then at some time after this, probably in the 15th century, the manor of Clifton passed to the Berdseys, as Nicolson and Burn relate, and from the Berdseys, in the 16th century it passed to the Salkelds.

However, Hudleston and Boumphrey have a somewhat different version of events for the transfer of the manor of Clifton to the Salkelds. Under "Bardsey"²¹ they say that the manor of Clifton and lands in Greysouthen passed to the Salkelds only on the death of Nicholas Bardsey in 1586, through his daughter Elizabeth who married Lancelot Salkeld. In fact Nicolson and Burn twice mention this marriage of Elizabeth with Lancelot, but do not link it with the transfer of the manor of Clifton.²² Unfortunately Hudleston and Boumphrey do not give references for their statement, and the Hesleyside Charters themselves offer no clarification. Without further evidence one can at least safely say that the manor of Clifton came to the Salkelds from the Bardseys either in the mid-16th century or in 1586, and it seems likely that all the documents referring to the manor of Clifton, including the indenture of 1321, came to the Salkelds in the 16th century, even though there is no charter concerning the manor of Clifton in the Hesleyside collection later than 1421, other than the Abstract of Title of Margaret Salkeld's estates of 1757 (33.15). Moreover, in this Abstract there is a record of the transfer of the manor of Clifton in 1686 to a certain Mary Stanley (spinster) on a lease of 1,000 years for the sum of £2,000. So it seems that the Salkelds had begun to realise their assets in the time of Sir Francis.

Greysouthen (see charters C22, 26, 83, and WXLIV), according to Denton,²³ "came to be divided between the Salkelds of Whitehall and Curwens of Cammerton", though he does not say when or how.

- iii) Other parts of West Cumbria, the Borders to Eskdale (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 23, 30, 34, 35, 40, 41, 44, 71, 75, 79, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115; H10, WXLVII; 33.5, 33.7, 33.10, 33.12, 33.13, 33.14, 33.15, 34.1 – 53 charters)

Eighteen of these deeds refer to fairly small properties acquired by members of the Salkeld family during the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. For the earlier charters, it is difficult now, if not impossible, to trace all the Salkeld connections with the properties listed. Many do indeed refer to properties fairly close to the known Salkeld estates, such as land in Wigton, Aspatria, Distington, Dearham, Cockermouth, and Inglewood Forest. Most of these deeds refer to fairly small properties, and even those that are concerned with larger properties, such as C3/H3/WXXXIII with its five bovates in Gilcrux, could be copies that have been retained by later owners who owned only part of the lands mentioned. It is therefore quite possible that most of these deeds came to the Salkelds at times when they purchased, leased or rented these properties, or parts of them.²⁴

But some of these charters present problems. Three charters refer to the Burgh-by-Sands area (C9, C79, and H10), one of them (H10) being a confirmation of a grant to Holmcultram Abbey of the church at Burgh.²⁵ How these came into the possession of the Salkelds is difficult even to guess, though Denton says of the barony of Burgh that “Divers holders answer at Brough court for lands holden in several places without this barony, and yet they hold them as in this barony . . . Henry Salkeld for Isell lands” (presumably Isel, three miles north-east of Cockermouth).²⁶ Who this Henry Salkeld was is unclear, though he was apparently a contemporary of Denton. All one can say is that this might offer a possible contact of the Salkelds with Burgh-by-Sands.

Two of this group of charters, however, are even more difficult to link with the Salkelds. Charters C1/H1/WXXXI and C2/H2/WXXXII are two of the oldest charters in the collection, and both are gifts to Calder Abbey.²⁷ Charter C1/H1/WXXXI, from Cecily, Countess of Albemarle and Lady of Copeland, refers to property near the abbey in the Calder valley, in Egremont, and to fishing rights in the Derwent and saltworks in Whitehaven. The fishery on the Derwent seems to be the only possible connection with the Salkelds, and this would seem to be an unlikely reason for such a charter to have been transferred to the Salkelds. Charter C2/H2/WXXXII is problematic for other reasons as well as having no apparent link with the Salkeld estates. Ostensibly William de Essebi and his wife Hectred are giving to Calder Abbey the whole of the vill of Beckermet, together with fishery rights on the Eden. There is immediately a problem here, since Beckermet consisted (and still does) of two parishes, St John’s in the north and St Bridget’s in the south, divided by Kirkbeck, which runs through the village itself. A further problem is that Calder Abbey never seems to have received the vill of Beckermet or any part of it (it certainly did not own it in 1231, the date of Henry III’s charter to the abbey,²⁸ and certainly the Salkelds never did). But there can be no doubt about the existence of William de Essebi, since he appears in West Cumbria in the mid-12th century both as a donor and as a witness in several charters in the St Bees Register, and he is also in the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland of 1158-1160 and 1163.²⁹ But there is no other evidence that he ever held any part of Beckermet. Beckermet St John’s was given by William le Meschin, Lord of Copeland, who built and lived in Egremont Castle, to Michael le

Fleming.³⁰ This must have been in the first quarter of the 12th century, and the Flemings were certainly there in the mid-13th century (see charter WXLVI). Beckermets St Bridget's remained within the barony of Copeland and Egremont. It is possible that William de Essebi may have held St Bridget's briefly from the heirs of William le Meschin, who were William Count of Albemarle and his wife Cecily. The latter couple are mentioned in the charter (William Count of Albemarle as "our lord"), though there is no evidence for any transfer of Beckermets by them other than this charter. It is in any case difficult to see how William de Essebi could have been in a position to grant the vill to Calder without the agreement of William and Cecily, which is nowhere implied in the charter. The text is couched in religious language which is often to be found in charters drafted by churchmen, but is unusual in deeds of gift by laymen, even to churches. Indeed, the language of this charter is very Cistercian in its expressions and in its pessimism about the world. It seems therefore quite likely that this charter was written by a monk of Calder, and it may be significant that five of the seven witnesses were clerics from the area. If one accepts that William de Essebi did briefly hold the vill of Beckermets (and the alternative seems to be that the charter is a forgery of some sort), then it seems that either William and Hectred, or perhaps William and Cecily, the lord and lady of the manor of Egremont at the time, had second thoughts about such a generous gift.³¹ This is certainly a curious document, and how it ever came into existence, and then got into the Hesleyside collection, must remain for the moment an unsolved problem.

Document 33.15 of 1757 contains only a few references to properties in West Cumbria outside the Torpenhow and Clifton areas, and none of these is more than a few miles away from either Torpenhow or Clifton.

iv) Millom area (10, 12, 29, 45, 46, 46a, 88; H14 – 8 charters)

The Salkelds are known to have had a connection with Millom, since Lancelot Salkeld, father of Thomas, at some time before 1505 married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Hudleston and sister and coheir of Richard Hudleston of Millom.³² Lancelot was still alive in 1539,³³ but it is not clear where he was living – perhaps by 1539 at Kirkland in the parish of Torpenhow, which was granted at the dissolution to the Salkelds, having previously been held by the convent of Rosedale (Rosedale in North Yorkshire).³⁴ What properties Margaret and Lancelot acquired in Millom on Sir Richard's death is not known, but some of the charters referring to the Millom area could well have been the copies held originally by the Hudleston family. Charters C29/WXLVI and C45/H5/WLVIII refer to properties in Millom, both gifts to Calder Abbey. Charters C10/H15, C88/H16 and H14 refer to Lekeley, which charter C88/H16 defines as "between Esk and Dudyne"; it was in fact an earlier name for Seaton in the parish of Bootle.³⁵ It was given to Holmcultram Abbey by John de Hudleston, and in 1459 (charter C88/H16) leased to the nunnery of Seaton, which was about a mile to the north of Bootle village. Sathertun³⁶ (C12/H19/WXXXVI) was held from the Hospital of St John (near Keswick?).³⁷ Were these properties perhaps later re-acquired by the Salkelds through their connections with the Hudlestons after the dissolution of Calder, Holmcultram and the Hospital of St John?

Charter C46/H6/WLIX is curious. It does not refer to property at all, but to the manumission (i.e. the freeing from serfdom) of a certain William son of Richard de

Loftscapes (probably Low Scales, near Millom Castle), together with his family, to Calder Abbey for an annual payment by William to the abbey of 2d. per year (this was about a day's pay for a farm labourer). How this document found its way into the Hesleyside collection can only be guessed at; perhaps it simply came in a collection of other papers from the Hudleston family.

v) Furness (14, 59, 64, 67(?), 73, 74, 90, 103, 104 – 9 charters)

Connections of the Salkelds with Furness are also recorded. As already noted under ii) above, the manor of Clifton came to the Salkelds through a marriage connection with the Bardseys of Bardsea, though whether this was in the mid-16th century or in 1586 is disputed. But there is no doubt that Lancelot, a grandson of the Lancelot and Margaret mentioned in iv) above, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bardsey of Bardsea and coheir with her sister Dorothy, at some time in the later 16th century,³⁸ and apparently before 1586 when Nicholas Bardsey died. The inheritance of Elizabeth is nowhere mentioned in detail, but it is likely to have included some of the family's properties in Furness. Charters C14/H24, C73/H30 and C74/H31 would appear to be from the Bardsey family, and perhaps refer to properties brought into the Salkeld family by this Elizabeth Bardsey.

vi) Elsewhere in Cumbria (32, 48 – 2 charters)

There is no known connection of the Salkelds of Whitehall with Kendal or Lonsdale, and the people named in these two charters offer no clue to any such connection.³⁹ One can only guess that the charters probably came to the Salkelds with other papers through one of their marriage connections.

vii) Yorkshire and Durham (16, 24, 57, 58, 76, 85; 33.1, 33.4 – 8 charters)

The Salkelds had well recorded contacts with Yorkshire and Durham. Charter 33.1 of 1535/6 records the purchase by Thomas Salkeld of a moiety of lands in Bowes, Agglethorpe, Barningham, Calbergh and Melmerby "in the County of York" (339 acres, 20 messuages and appurtenances).⁴⁰ Charter 33.4 shows that the Salkelds still had lands in Bowes in 1595, and charter 34.1 of 1623/4 reveals that some members of the Salkeld family, and apparently quite wealthy ones, were then living in Co. Durham. About this time, probably around 1620, Lancelot Salkeld, grandson of the Lancelot who married Elizabeth Bardsey, married Dorothy, daughter of Alan Askeugh of Skeughsby (Skewsby, in the Howardian Hills about 12 miles north of York).⁴¹ This may explain the presence among the charters of nos. C57/H28 and C58/H29, referring to properties in Thornton near Foston, ten miles north-north-east of York, and C16/H32 concerning property in Thorpe Arch near Tadcaster. C85 (lands in Richmond) may be from the same source, though perhaps more probably is associated with the Salkelds' interests in the Melmerby area, which is about ten miles from Richmond, and about the same from Masham.

C24, referring to lands in Hampsterley (there are two villages called Hamsterley in Co. Durham, one three miles north of Consett and the other five miles west of Bishop Auckland), may well be associated with the Salkelds' interests in the Durham area, though it is difficult to see why this particular charter found its way back to the main family archives at Whitehall.

33.15 of 1757 does refer to properties in Yorkshire and Durham, but to Catterick and the nearby village of Tunstall in Yorkshire and to Houghton-le-Spring in Durham, none of which occur in the Hesleyside Charters or in the earlier charters in the Carlisle Record Office deposit. One might guess that this is the result of exchanges or of the buying and selling of properties by various members of the Salkeld family.

C76/H7 is a page from the chronicle of the lives of the abbots of Meaux, near Beverley. The page contains part of the lives of William de Drynghowe, the 17th abbot, and William de Scarborough, the 18th abbot. The book was written by the 19th abbot, Thomas Burton, who made two copies (or rather versions; they differ considerably in detail), one of which is in the Phillips Library at Cheltenham, and the other is in the British Museum (1141 Egerton MSS).⁴² Four leaves are missing from the Egerton MS – of which the leaf in the Hesleyside collection is actually one. It is certainly strange to find this among a collection of charters most of which can otherwise be shown to be linked with the Salkeld and Charlton families, but there is a link between the abbey of Meaux and West Cumbria, since the abbey was founded in 1150 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who married Cecily, Lady of Copeland, in the 1150s and died in 1179. Presumably William founded Meaux while he was still living in Holderness (the eastern part of the East Riding of Yorkshire). How one leaf of the chronicle came to be amongst the papers of the Salkeld family still remains a problem.⁴³

viii) Northumberland (17 – 1 charter)

From Hodgson's commentary on C17/H33⁴⁴ it seems that the half-acre of land given by a certain Nicholas to a William Hyndeley was actually at Monkseaton, two miles north of Tynemouth. It is possible that the Durham branch of the Salkelds (if such a branch is indicated by charter 34.1) extended its interests into Tyneside and acquired this 13th century charter in some land deal. The only other possibility seems to be that the charter came from the Charlton family, though they do not seem to have had interests in this area, and it would be odd to find one isolated charter from that source in this collection.

Some conclusions

From this brief analysis it would seem that most of the Hesleyside Charters (and of course all the charters from Charlton deposit dealt with here) refer to properties or events in areas in which the Salkelds are known to have held properties at some time before 1769. Nearly 100 (those from Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Clifton, the Millom area, Furness, Yorkshire, and 13 from other parts of West Cumbria) are certainly, or fairly certainly, concerned with properties which the Salkelds are known to have owned or which are likely to have come to them through marriage ties. Of the remaining 30-odd deeds, most refer to properties in West Cumbria close to the known estates of the Salkelds, and are probably in the collection because the Salkelds at some time owned or had some interest in these properties, though the details of the Salkelds' connection are now lost. This leaves a few from other parts of Cumbria, perhaps seven or eight, from the Kendal and Egremont areas and from North Cumbria, and the charter from Northumberland, though in each of these it may

simply be that the Salkelds did at some time own properties here but no other reference to their ownership has survived. So we are certainly left with quite a few loose ends, which for the moment cannot be resolved satisfactorily. And then there are the two charters dealing with gifts to Calder discussed above under iii) (C1/H1/WXXXI and C2/H2/WXXXII) and the page from the chronicle of Meaux (C76/H7).

In the case of the gifts to Calder there might be a clue in the fact that in his notes W. L. Charlton says that the two Calder deeds were beautiful specimens of calligraphy. Were they preserved after the dissolution for this reason? But that still leaves the problem of how the Salkelds got hold of them. One possibility (though it is no more than that) is that the Salkelds obtained the deeds from an agent of the abbey. We know from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* that Calder had five agents on their payroll at the time of the dissolution.⁴⁵ They are an interesting group: Thomas Lamplew (presumably from Lamplugh; they were a well known family in the area), Thomas Dachaund, William Ponsonby (the last abbot was Richard Ponsonby; this may have been his brother or a close relative),⁴⁶ John Dawson bailiff of Dearham, and John Adason bailiff of Gilcrux.⁴⁷ The last two may well have been known as near neighbours to the Salkelds, who probably arrived in Torpenhow around the time of the dissolution (see above under section i): Torpenhow, Blennerhasset, Upmanby). It also appears from charters C3/H3/WXXXIII, C8/H12, C44/WLVII, and C75 that the Salkelds had at some time some interest in both Gilcrux and Dearham. There is no record of the Salkelds purchasing any of the former properties of Calder, though their interests in Dearham and Gilcrux may date from this time. Within the small community of the landed gentry of West Cumbria it is possible that there was some distribution of the moveable goods of the local abbeys on their dissolution, and it is certainly possible that the abbeys' agents were the distributors. This may therefore have been the route by which the Salkelds obtained the two finely written charters from Calder.

One might speculate further that the page from the Meaux chronicle also came by this route. If a copy was sent to Maud Lucy,⁴⁸ then it is possible that she or her heirs then gave it to Calder. Anyone attracted to the calligraphy of C1/H1/WXXXI and C2/H2/WXXXII may also have been attracted to a torn-out page of the chronicle before it was presumably sold at the dissolution.

It is unfortunate that the Hesleyside Charters cannot now be found, but we do at least have the text of 53 of them, a summary of the contents of an additional 67, and a further related 17 charters in the Carlisle Record Office. Perhaps in the course of time the full text of the charters, now known only through William Charlton's transcription of his grandfather's notes, will be discovered. But what we have does offer some interesting insights into the medieval and early modern local history of West Cumbria.

At the meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1895 at which Mr W. L. Charlton and his cousin Mr O. J. Charlton gave their presentation referred to above, the chairman, a Mr Dendy, expressed the following views: "The Chairman spoke of the great loss occasioned by the wilful destruction of ancient documents. He was afraid that lawyers were the greatest sinners in this respect, as they considered all documents not affecting the title as useless rubbish, which they took the first opportunity of ridding themselves of in order to find room in their offices". Over 70 years before, in 1832, Hodgson had expressed similar views, though he does not put

the blame specifically on lawyers: “Some families still hold the papers of their estates from very remote periods, and freely permit them to be inspected for historical purposes: but it is deeply to be lamented, that when estates have been transferred by sale or mortgage, from one hand to another, the antient charters concerning them, which were no longer useful as title deeds, but still valuable as elements of history, have been too frequently and indiscriminately destroyed”.⁴⁹ At least from Hesleyside something of interest has been preserved.

Notes and References

- ¹ See J. Thorley, “The Estates of Calder Abbey”, *CW3*, iv, 138-141.
- ² The Charlton deeds here referred to are catalogued as DMBS (deposit of Mounsey, Bowman and Sutcliffe, a Carlisle firm of solicitors), boxes 33 and 34. There are also a few documents among the deeds which do not refer directly to land holdings and these have been omitted from consideration here, and there is a small number which were too fragile to photograph or even to read adequately. The history of these deeds is not clear, and it seems possible that they may have been retained at Whitehall rather than at Hesleyside, and for this reason I have not included them under the title “Hesleyside Charters”.
- ³ The originals of neither the published charters nor the additional ones in W. E. Charlton’s notes of January 2006 can be found. They are not in the Northumberland Record Office nor in any of the Cumbria Record Offices, though the existing papers from the Charlton estates are in the Carlisle RO (see note 2). Mr W. E. Charlton of Hesleyside has also confirmed to me (by e-mail, 12.1.2006) that the charters are no longer at Hesleyside. In *Place Names of Cumberland*, vol. iii (Cambridge, 1952), x, there is a statement of thanks by the authors to Miss Joan Wake for lending her transcripts of the Hesleyside deeds. Joan Wake left a large collection of her papers to the Northamptonshire Record Office, who informed me (8.2.2006) that the collection has not yet been fully catalogued, but a search through the papers did not reveal any transcripts of the Hesleyside Charters. It is possible that these transcripts may be found when the collection is more thoroughly investigated.
- ⁴ C. R. Hudleston and R. S. Boumphrey, *Cumberland Families and Heraldry* (CWAAS, 1978), under ‘Salkeld of Whitehall’ (292) and “Charlton, Edward” (62); J. Hodgson, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, Series I, ii (1832), 381 – but Hodgson gives the date of the marriage as 1680 and Margaret is mistakenly called Mary.
- ⁵ Nicolson and Burn, ii.122 and 150-151, and Hudleston and Boumphrey, *loc. cit.* See also F. B. Swift, “The old church of Allhallows”, *CW2*, lxxv, 131, where Chancellor Waugh of Carlisle, a contemporary of Henry, is quoted as saying that the Whitehall family would soon be at an end, since Henry’s circumstances were in so desperate a condition. Document 33.15, the Abstract of Title of Margaret Salkeld’s estates (p.13), details several mortgages and a loan to Henry Salkeld from Lord Viscount FitzWilliam of £5,000, no mean sum in the 18th century. Henry clearly had financial problems. To be fair to him, he may well have inherited many of them.
- ⁶ W. Parson and W. White, *History, Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmorland, with Furness and Cartmel* (Leeds, 1829, republished Beckermert, 1976), 288-289, under “Clifton, Great”. Sir James Lowther (1736-1802, “Wicked Jimmy”) was well known for his acquisitiveness. He was Earl of Lonsdale from 1751 until his death in 1802. See H. Owen, *The Lowther Family* (Phillimore, 1990), especially 280-305, though the purchase of Clifton is not mentioned here.
- ⁷ This information is from Mr William Charlton, but he could provide no information as to the identity of the challengers.
- ⁸ J. Hodgson, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, Series I, ii (1832), 381-411.
- ⁹ Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, *Proceedings*, New Series, v (1893), 134. For Nicolson and Burn see note 4 above.
- ¹⁰ But this charter is no longer in the diocesan archives. See Wilson, 137 n., and F. B. Swift, “The old church of Allhallows”, *CW2*, lxxv, 130.
- ¹¹ J. Wilson, *The Register of the Priory of St Bees* (Surtees Society vol. 126, 1915), 549-566.
- ¹² Wilson, xxxix.
- ¹³ Since the transcriptions are done on slightly different principles this does provide a useful confirmation

that both versions truly represent the original manuscripts. The only differences in the nine charters that are common to the two publications are some slight inconsistencies in the use of capital letters.

- ¹⁴ Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, *Proceedings*, New Series, vi (1895), 56-57.
- ¹⁵ Angus J. L. Winchester (ed.), *Thomas Denton: A Perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688* (Surtees Society, 2003), 163-164 (hereinafter referred to as *Denton*). The Tilliols had indeed held the properties earlier; see Nicolson and Burn, i. 121-124, and charter C55.
- ¹⁶ Nicolson and Burn, ii. 124 (where the story is told of John Appleby's deception in making himself joint purchaser of the estates. His son Anthony later (1560) sold most of the ill-gotten gains to Lancelot Salkeld, Thomas's son), and ii. 151. However, it seems that the Salkelds may already have been living at Whitehall before 1544, since W. Hutchinson, *History of the County of Cumberland* (1794), i. 25, in his account of a raid on Scotland in 1543, lists the names of "Gentlemen of the County called out by Sir Thomas Warton", and among the 37 names recorded is "Thomas Salkeld, of the Whitehall, 4 horse". This is also referred to in J. G. Moore, *Salkelds through Seven Centuries* (Phillimore, 1988), 31-32, who adds the information that Thomas married Marie, daughter of William de Vaux and Catterlen in 1543 (also referred to by Denton, 291). Unfortunately Moore's book does not cover the Salkelds of Whitehall in any detail.
- ¹⁷ Nicolson and Burn, ii. 57, and Parson and White, 349-351. *Denton*, (160-161) also refers to this.
- ¹⁸ Though Kirkland is mentioned in lists at least twice in document 33.15, apparently referring to small unspecified properties.
- ¹⁹ See Hudleston and Boumphrey, 62, under Charlton.
- ²⁰ Nicolson and Burn, i. 56-57. F. Jefferson, *History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward* (Carlisle, 1842), 275-276 follows Nicolson and Burn almost word for word.
- ²¹ Hudleston and Boumphrey, 13. The same version is also given in *Denton*, 114, note 197, where it is noted that Denton is confused about the lineage of Francis Salkeld, since he says that Sir Francis was "son of Lancelot, son of Francis, son of Thomas", thus inserting another Francis; see family tree in the present article.
- ²² Nicolson and Burn, ii. 122 and 151. Hudleston and Boumphrey were presumably aware of Nicolson and Burn's version of events, but they do not mention it. On the face of it, it does seem that Nicolson and Burn must have had some reason for dating the transfer of the vill of Clifton to the generation before Nicholas Bardsey, especially since they were well aware of the marriage of Nicholas's daughter Elizabeth to Lancelot Salkeld, which was an obvious time to suggest for the transfer, if they had no other evidence.
- ²³ *Denton*, 117-118.
- ²⁴ Charter C87 refers to the manor of Hensingham, which Denton says (107) was owned by "Thomas Salkeld of Braiton". See also C. R. Hudleston. and R. S. Boumphrey, "A Supplement to Cumberland Families and Heraldry, Part III", *CW2*, lxxxiii, 79, where it is stated that "Thomas Salkeld of Brayton sealed a lease of the manors of Hensingham and Brayton . . .". Denton also mentions properties owned by the Salkelds of Whitehall which do not occur in the Hesleyside Charters. He says (162) that Thomas Denton sold part of the demesne of Bothill (Bothel), called the Park, worth £20 a year, to Sir Francis Salkeld, and (98-99) that Thomas Salkeld purchased Kelton (between Lamplugh and Arlecdon) from Henry Leigh, great-nephew of Dr Leigh.
- ²⁵ The original grant is nos. 12 and 15 in Grainger and Collingwood, *The Register and Records of Holm Cultram* (CWAAS Record Series VII, Kendal, 1929).
- ²⁶ *Denton*, 227.
- ²⁷ C4/H4/WXXXIV is also a grant to Calder, from Richard de Boisville. Joan Boisville (Boyvill), heiress to the Lordship of Millom, married John Hudleston in the mid-13th century (see Hudleston and Boumphrey, 35, under "Boyvill, of Millom"), and this may therefore account for the deed later being in the Salkeld family (see section iv: *Millom Area*).
- ²⁸ J. Thorley, *CW3*, iv, 138-141.
- ²⁹ See Wilson, index under Essebi, William, for references. "Essebi" is in fact a version of Seville in Spain, so it seems William was of Spanish not Norman ancestry. He married two widows from Cumbria. Denton does not mention him.
- ³⁰ Nicolson and Burn, i. 151.
- ³¹ My thanks to Michele Moatt, one of my PhD students at Lancaster University, for pointing out the Cistercian phraseology in this charter. In his notes on this deed W. L. Charlton recalled that this kind of invocation is often found in Anglo-Saxon charters, which is true, but the style was continued in many Cistercian documents. By 1262 Calder Abbey did possess the advowson of both St John's and St

- Bridget's (see Jefferson, 16-17 and 306-315; Thorley, 142-143), but the charter of William de Essebi is clearly about secular property, and not about either church.
- ³² Hudleston and Boumphrey, 292. Hudleston and Boumphrey's account of the Salkelds of Whitehall is difficult in places to equate with Nicolson and Burn. Hudleston and Boumphrey do not mention Thomas who, according to Nicolson and Burn (see note 16), acquired Whitehall. I have assumed that this Thomas must have been son of the Lancelot who married Margaret Hudleston.
- ³³ Hudleston and Boumphrey, 292.
- ³⁴ See Nicolson and Burn, ii. 122.
- ³⁵ See *The Place Names of Cumberland* (Cambridge, 1950-52), 347.
- ³⁶ "Sathertun" (or Satterton) was in the parish of Whicham, near Millom. See *Place Names of Cumberland* (Cambridge, 1950), ii. 444.
- ³⁷ The only Hospital of St John in Cumbria or Lancashire was near Keswick. See *The Victoria History of the County of Cumberland* (Westminster, 1901) ii, 204. There is no Hospital of St John recorded in Lancashire.
- ³⁸ Hudleston and Boumphrey, 292 and 13.
- ³⁹ A remote possibility of a Salkeld connection with the Kendal area is in Nicolson and Burn, i. 125, where it is mentioned that Robert Bellingham of Burneside (mentioned in 49 Edward III, i.e. 1375) married a Margaret Salkeld. Though this is an interesting early link between the Salkelds and presumably a family of Northumberland origins, it is long before the Salkelds of Whitehall became a distinct branch of the family.
- ⁴⁰ These are well scattered. Bowes is now in the south of Co. Durham, Barningham is five miles to the east, close to the Yorkshire border, but Agglethorpe, Caldbergh and Melmerby form a cluster nearly 20 miles to the south, four miles south of Leyburn.
- ⁴¹ Nicolson and Burn, ii. 122. This marriage is also referred to in R. P. Littledale, "Some Notes on the Patricksons of Ennerdale", *CW2*, xxv, 157-158; T. G. Fahy, "The Patricksons of Ennerdale", *CW2*, lxvi, 470; and T. G. Fahy, "The Philipson family: Part II. Philipson of Crook Hall", *CW2*, lxxiii, 239, where further references to the Ayscough (Asceugh) family are given.
- ⁴² The chronicle is in the Rolls Series, no. 43, *Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*, ed. E. A. Bond, 3 vols. (London, 1866-68). This is taken from the Egerton MS, with missing pages transcribed from the Phillips MS.
- ⁴³ Maud Lucy was Lady of Egremont until she died in 1398, leaving her estates to her second husband's family, the Percys (see Hudleston and Boumphrey, 213-4). She was a descendant of Reginald Lucy, who was lord of Egremont through his marriage to Amabel Fitzduncan, sister of Cecily, in the later 12th century. However, the barony had passed to the Multons, but then returned to the Lucys through the marriage of Thomas Lucy to Margaret Multon before 1334, when Margaret inherited Egremont on her father's death (see Jefferson, 36-42). Maud Lucy was therefore not only the inheritor of the barony of Egremont, but could also trace her ancestry back to Cecily, wife of William le Gros, the founder of Meaux. It may have seemed appropriate therefore that she should receive a copy of the chronicle in 1392. However, it is in fact not known whether the Egerton MS of the chronicle of Meaux ever did come to Egremont. It is known that in the early 17th century it was in the possession of Sir William Alford, with pages already missing, but its earlier history is obscure. Most of the information about C76 presented here is from W. L. Charlton's notes.
- ⁴⁴ Hodgson, 410-411.
- ⁴⁵ *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (London, 1825), v. 264; also in Jefferson, 318-320.
- ⁴⁶ J. Ponsonby, *The Ponsonby Family* (London, 1929), 6, says "there can be no doubt" that they were both, together with Matthew, a monk at Calder at the time of the dissolution, from the Ponsonby family of Hale, but offers no further evidence.
- ⁴⁷ See Thornley, *CW3*, iv, 153-159 for references and discussion.
- ⁴⁸ See note 41.
- ⁴⁹ Hodgson, 382.

THE HESLEYSIDE CHARTERS: SUMMARY TABLE

The following table contains a summary of the contents of the known Hesleyside Charters, together with 17 charters from the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle, catalogued as DMBS 33 and 34. The table is in three sections:

- Section A is the list taken from W. L. Charlton's notes, transcribed in January 2006 by his grandson W. E. Charlton, for W. L. Charlton's lecture to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, reported in their *Proceedings*, New Series, VI (1895), 56-57. These notes appear to contain a summary of all the charters then available at Hesleyside, and are here prefixed with C (the notes in the table below are my own; they are a summary of Charlton's notes where no other sources are available). An accompanying H-prefixed Arabic numeral refers to charters published by John Hodgson in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, Series 1, ii (1832), 381-411. Accompanying W-prefixed Roman numerals refer to charters published as "Illustrative Documents" by J. Wilson in an appendix to *The Register of the Priory of St Bees* (Surtees Society vol. 126), 1915, 549-566. The text of charter C84 is in Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, 150-151. The order of the charters in Section A follows the order in W. L. Charlton's notes. Charlton tried to put the charters in chronological order as far as he was able, but it has since become clear (mainly from a study of the witnesses) that some of the undated charters should be assigned to dates different from those suggested by Charlton. For convenience of reference, however, the order of his numbering has been retained.
- Section B contains six charters from Hodgson and Wilson that are not in Charlton's list. Charlton was aware that the three of those published by Hodgson (10, 14 and 23) were missing from the collection when he consulted it in 1895, though he left only one space in his numbering (C37). The three published by Wilson (XLIII, XLIV and XLVII), together with the rest published by him, were transcribed, according to Wilson p.xxxix, by Mr Oswin Charlton, a "kinsman" of W. L. Charlton (in fact they were cousins). It seems therefore that the collection, as consulted by Oswin Charlton in 1915, contained at least three more charters than those listed by W. L. Charlton in 1895.
- Section C contains charters referring to the Salkeld estates up to 1769 found in the Charlton deposit at the Carlisle Record Office. They have been put into approximate chronological order.

In the second column dates are in many cases taken from the charters themselves, and these give a precise year and often day and month; other dates are estimated, usually from the list of witnesses by comparison with other charters, from this collection and elsewhere, in which the names occur.

Common first names, and also a few surnames (mainly occupational names), have been modernised, but place names (other than St Bees), and hence most surnames, have been retained in their original spelling, as far as this is recoverable from the transcribed texts.

Charters are in Latin except where otherwise indicated, under the number in the first column (Eng. = English; Fr. = Norman French).

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals)**

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C1 H1 WXXXI	c.1155	Cicely, Countess of Albemarle and Lady of Caupelanda	Calder Abbey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bemerton ● Hologate ● house in Egremont ● two saltworks in Withoue ● fisheries on the Deruenta and the Egre ● forest pasture ● Stouenerga
C2 H2 WXXXI I	1152x 1179	William de Essebi and his wife Hectred	Calder Abbey	<p>For the salvation of William, Count of Albemarle, of his wife Countess Cecily, and of his brother Ingelram:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The vill of Becheremet, with pasture and mill ● a fishery on the Egre

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C3 H3 WXXXIII	Before 1186?	Adam son of Uhtred	Beatrice, his niece	Confirms grant of William, his nephew, son of Liolf de Molle, of 5 bovates of land in Killecruce
C4 H4 WXXX- IV	Last quarter of 12th c	Richard de Boisville	Calder Abbey	10 acres of land in Culdretun
C5 H8	2nd quarter of 13th c	William son of Gillecris de Alnebach	Holmcultram Abbey	Confirms grant by William de Sceftling of fishery on the Alne
C6 H9	1273x 1293	Thomas son of Gilbert de Culwenne	Holmcultram Abbey	Fishery on the Derwent
C7 H11	Later 13th c	Thomas de Multon	Holmcultram Abbey	Confirms the following grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land in the vill of St Botulph (given by Thomas son of Thomas de Multon to Melros Abbey, and then given by Melros to Holmcultram) • 24 acres of land in Distington (given by Gilbert son of Gilbert de Dundragh) • land for a yard below Stodfald • pasture in Distington for 600 sheep, 8 oxen, 7 cows, 1 bull, and 2 horses • a turbary • timber from woods in Distington • 6 acres of arable land and 4 acres of meadow in Distington (given by Hugo de Moriceby)
C8 H12	Mid- 13th c	John son of John de Yrebi	Holmcultram Abbey	Quitclaims land in Gillecruce given to the abbey by William, his father's uncle and son of Orim
C9 H13	c.1190x 1223	William son of D'rem' (C reads "William de Egremont . . . son of Derrem")	St Michael's, Burg [-by-Sands]	One rood of land in Witholm (C reads Wedholm, 13 reads Witholy, the final letter probably an error for "m")
C10 H15	Later 13th c	Joan, widow of John de Hodellston	Holmcultram Abbey	Confirms grant by Gunilda of land of Lekeley
C11 H17 WXXXV	Late 13th c ?	Custance de Hale, widow of William de Punsunby	Conyngesheued Priory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One rood of land on Belhousbanck in the vill of Hale • Advowson of the church of Hale
C12 H19 WXXXVI	Later 13th c	William de Holegyle	John Corbet	Quitclaims land in Sathertun, held from the brothers of the Hospital of St John

Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson (Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued*

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C13 H20 WXXX- VII (see also WXL- VIII)	Late 13th c	Agnes daughter of Alexander Falconer and widow of Michael Roy	Walter son of William English	Release of 7 acres of land in Clifpton, owned by Agnes and her deceased husband Michael Roy, with foreign service as specified in the earlier charter between Michael Roy and Adam Pigon of Cokermue
C14 H24	Early 14th c ?	William de Berdesayhe	William, his son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the land lying at Le Wra and at Gileends • The toft and croft formerly held by Walter Hylestunte • Land with a toft and croft formerly held by Stephen • An acre of land on Righeberch
C15 H27	1286x 1298	John de Wygeton	Richard Skot	3 acres of land in Colemyre in the vill of Wygeton, next to the land of William the shoemaker and Walter Lintyn, extending between Docwrarig and Aynolfbergh
C16 H32	14th c ?	Robert Dune de Thorp de Arches	Helen daughter of his son Radulf	3 acres of land in Thorp, in 10 small plots, each specified
C17 H33	Late 13th c ?	Nicholas son of Radulf	William Hyndeley	Half an acre of land in Tynemouth, between the land of William Hyndeley and the land of William Cuherd, to the north of Seton Cross
C18 WXXX- VIII	Late 13th c	Stephen (C reads "Joseph") son of Thomas de Hensingham	Benedict de Eglesfeld	2 acres of land in Kirkeclifton, in 5 plots as follows: – 1 acre above Cliftonbanckes – half an acre in Blawathbuety's – 1 rood above Caldfitbanckes – 1 rood in Scallardbuety's – 30 perches in Laythild, east of Haygate
C19 WXXX- IX	Late 13th c	Thomas de Ireby	Walter Harper	Acknowledgement by Thomas of homage from Walter and confirmation of grant of "certain holdings" in Clifton
C20 WXL	Late 3th c	Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Cliffton	Alexander de Ribbeton (C reads "Camerton") and Joan his wife, and, if they die without an heir, to William de Eglesfeld	All his land in Kaldefite in the vill of Cirkecliffeton
C21 WXXLI (see also C42 H21 WLV)	c.1300	Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton	Thomas de Weston and Christine his wife	The fulling mill in Clifton The adjacent toft One acre of land in Milneholm field, half an acre being in Milneholm and half an acre above Cliftonbank

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C22	?	Robert son of Walter	Christopher de Bland	Lands in Westerau and Craksothen (Greysouthen)
C23 WXLII	c.1300	John son of Hugo de Hallestede	Thomas de Weston and Christine his wife	All his land in Cokermue, in 2 lots: – Between the land formerly of Robert Tunnok and that of Ivette daughter of Thomas de Hale – Between the land of William Wegge and that formerly of Thomas de Hale, now held by Emma Terry as dower from the land of Alan de Hale, her former husband
C24	?	William de Bradley	Robert his son	Lands in Hampsterley
C25	c.1300	Benedict son of Roger de Kercklifton	James rector of Dene	Lands in Scalburgh, part of Kirkclifton
C26	?	Henry son of Adam de Craksothen (Greysouthen)	Benedict Eglesfield	Lands in Craksothen
C27 WXLV	c.1300 (after WLI)	Thomas son of John de Ireby	Thomas de Weston, clerk, and Christine his wife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All his land in Little Clifton • His right and claim in Gilcruce
C28	Later 13th c ?	Adam de Clifton	Hugh son of Michael de Bothwail	Lands in Clifton
C29 WXLVI	Mid- 13th c	John le Flamang and his wife Amabel	Calder Abbey	Land in Milnum, or an equivalent amount of land in Greater Beckyrmeth
C30	?	Grevill Seaton	Thomas Seaton	A curtlage and lands in Distington
C31 WXLVIII (see also C13 H20 WXXX- VII)	Late 13th c	Thomas son of Alexander Le Oyse'nt [Falconer?]	Adam Pighun	The land in Clifton with toft and buildings which his mother Christine gave to Michael Roy and Thomas's sister Agnes as a free dowry
C32	?	Stephen son of Michael son of Alexander de Kirkbirkendale	?	Lands in Kendall
C33 WXLIX	c.1300	James de Wicton, rector of Dene	Thomas de Langecost, (C reads Langcroft) clerk, his nephew/kinsman	All his lands in Little Clifton and in Kirkeclifton (C reads Great Clifton), with service payments to John de Ireby, Richard son of Adam de Clifton, Hugo de Bramthuayt, and William de Neueton

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C34 WL	c.1300	Henry, clerk of Cokermue	Thomas de Weston and his wife Christine	All his land in Cokermue (C reads Clifton), lying between the land formerly owned by Adam Pygon and that formerly owned by Radulf Baker, near the chapel of St Leonard
C35	?	Eustace son of William le Porter de Bolton in Alerdale	Thomas de Cawniby	Lands in Bolton
C36 WLII	c.1300 (before WXLV)	Adam son of Michael de Clyfton	John de Yreby and Christine his wife	All his land in the vill of Clifton, and also all his rights in the vill of Gillecruce
C37 (missing)				
C38 WLIII	c.1300	Thomas, rector of Brigham	John Manors (C reads Manes) and Juliana his wife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 bovates of land, one with a toft and croft in the vill of Clifton next to the vill of Staynborn ● 3 acres of land in the same vill, one in Fitbrandan, one below Milneberch and one above Aynthorsin (all the above acquired by Thomas from Adam son of Michael de Clifton) ● reasonable use of the woods of Clifton
C39 WLIV	3 Oct 1361 (C reads 1268)	Alan de Arkylyb	John de Camberton	Quitclaims all his lands and holdings in Clefton, which he had from John de Dene and which had been the property of John de Hefuing, John's kinsman
C40 H25	17 July 1276	Edward I	John de Halteclo (C reads Harda)	60 acres of forest in Warnhull in the forest of Inglewood, between the park of Caldebek and Ruddestangill, near the River Caldewe (C reads 60 acres in Warwick, rent 60d.)
C41 H26	12 Mar 1277	John de Wygeton	Benedict de Papcastre	Pledge of 4 acres of land at Prestriddyng in the vill of Wygeton for a loan of 20 shillings
C42 H21 WLV (see also C21 WXLI)	11 Nov 1282	Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton	Walter Harper	<p>Lease for 20 years of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The fulling mill in Clifton ● The adjoining house and toft ● Half an acre of land in Milneholm
C43 H22	24 Sept 1284	Mariota, sister of William son of Thomas de Crosthwayte	Benedict de Eglesfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quitclaims half an acre of land in Stodfaldrunes in High Clifton ● Grants all lands and holdings which Christine, widow of Stephen of Clifton, holds for her lifetime from Mariota's brother William, after the death of the said Christine

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C44 WLVII	1285	Robert de Dereham	Thomas de Weston and his wife Christine	Enfeoffment of 6 bovates of land with tofts and crofts in the vill of Dereham, including free use of Robert's mill at Dereham up to 300 measures of corn
C45 H5 WLVIII	1287	John de Hudleston	Calder Abbey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture for 6 cows, 4 horses and 40 sheep in Millom • Confirms 2 acres at the abbey's salt pans at Sandslof • Permits monks to divert le Rattanpull from the salt pans
C46 H6 WLIX	1291	John de Hudleston	Calder Abbey	Manumission of William son of Richard de Loftscals, on payment to the abbey of 2d. per year
C46a	31 July 1292	Alan de Coupland	John de Huddleston	His mill in the vill of Bootle
C47 WLI (see also C51 WLX)	17 July 1313 (C reads 1314)	Adam de Eglesfeld, clerk	Benedict de Eglesfeld, his brother	The manor of Clifton
C48	1315	Thomas son of Hugh de Burton	William son of Thomas Wyvell	Lands in Lonsdale
C49	1316	Joanna widow of Thomas le Waleys	Benedict Eggesfield	Release of lands in Clifton
C50	1320	Anthony de Lucie	Benedict Eglesfield	Homage for his lands in Clifton
C51 WLX (see also C47 WLI) (Fr.)	21 Feb 1321	Indentured agreement between Henry de Lutegarshale and William de Muskham, executors of the will of Adam de Eglesfeld, and Benedict de Eglesfeld, concerning a debt of 50 marks owed to Adam by Benedict for five years annual rent for the manor of Clifton. Benedict has until the following Easter to provide a letter of acquittance for the debt from Alexander de Bastenthwait. Otherwise the agreement will be annulled and the executors will proceed to recover the debt from Benedict.		
C52	1323	Robert de Burgh and Agnes his wife	Benedict Eglesfield	Release of the manor of Little Clifton
C53	1324	Thomas de Ribton	Benedict Eglesfield	Acknowledgement of homage and 6d. rent
C54	1324	Award between Benedict Eglesfield and Anthony Ribton about lands in Clifton, and a double release between them.		
C55	1331	Robert Tilliol	Jeffrey, his son	Torpenhow Park, which he had in frank marriage from William de Mulcastre
C56	1332	John son of Henry	John de Ireby	Lands in Clifton
C57 H28	Dec 1333	Robert son of Roger, clerk of Thornton	Richard son of Adam Bernard de Welburn	Quitclaim of one toft and croft and one bovate of land in Thornton, near Foston, which Richard claimed as his after the death of his niece Alice Gower

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C58 H29	1336	John son of William James de Thornton	Bernard de Welburn	A meadow lying in Noethkere in the Langdailes in Thornton, near Fosseton
C59	1337	John son of Richard de Dulston	Sivel	Release of lands in Furness
C60	1340	Anthony de Lucy	Benedict Eglesfield	The manor of Clifton
C61	1341	Gilbert Pellipars de Clifton	Benedict Eglesfield	Lands in Clifton
C62	1342	Benedict Eglesfield	Thomas Brawthwaite	Lands in Clifton
C63	1342	John son of Odard	Gilbert Pellipar and Emma his wife	A tenement in Little Clifton
C64	1342	Thomas Lewise and Robert de Parsons	Alan son of Roger de Berdsey	Lands "there" (in Bardsey?)
C65	1342	Thomas de Hotton	John de Burgh	Lands in Eglesfield and Clifton
C66	1343	Benedict Eglesfield	John Hoton and Adam Corbrigs	Land in Clifton
C67	1343	John de Cliff	Edmund Charles, lord of Cliff	Lands in Cliff
C68	1350	John de Dean	Adam de Arckleby	Lands in Clifton
C69	1356	Benedict Eglesfield	John de Hoton	Manor of Clifton
C70	1357	John de Papcaster	William de Berdsey of Lanthwaite	Lands in Clifton
C71	1358	Christine, daughter of Thomas de Greston	John de Wenstwick	Release of lands in Seaton
C72	1363	Thomas Ribton	Robert de Berdsey	Release of lands in Great and Little Clifton
C73 H30	Thurs- day before Pente- cost 1369 (C reads 1370)	John de Kirkeby Ireleth	Thomas de Kirkeby, Thomas de Berdsey, and Henry de Waynscharth vicar of Kirkeby	Gives the power of attorney to William de Berdsey to transfer seisin of the manor of Emelton, except the lands and holdings called Schaton and Stangere
C74 H31	1369	The deed consequent upon 30 above		
C75	1370	William de Berdsey	Thomas de Ribton and Isabelle his wife	Lands in Gilcruce

Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson (Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued*

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C76 H7	1372 (Rolls Series gives 1396)	Page from the Chronicon of the Abbey of Meaux (Melsa) near Beverley, containing parts of the lives of the 17th abbot, William de Drynghowe, and the 18th abbot, William de Scardburgh. The Chronicon was compiled by Thomas Burton, 19th abbot of Meaux. This page is one of the missing pages from the Egerton copy of the Chronicon (1141 Egerton in the British Museum).		
C77	1377	Stephen de Munketon de Eboracum (York) and Alice his wife	John de Lamerton	Release of lands in Clifton
C78	1378	Nicholas de Bowness	Robert de Lamerton	Lands in Clifton
C79	1406	Elizabeth Lyneresdale	John de Levington	Lands in Castre [Burgh-by-Sands?]
C80 and 81 (two sides of same indenture)	12 July 1409	Peter Tilliol and Thomas Bogel, priest	Robert Mulcastre	The manor of Torpenhow, for the life of Robert Mulcastre
C82	1420	Margaret of Cardesay (? Berdsey), lady of Clifton	Richard Jonsone	Lease of a mill at Clifton
C83	1421	William de Berdsey	Christopher his son	The manor of Clifton and Crakesothen
C84 N&B 150-151	16 Feb 1424	William, bishop of Carlisle, orders that the vicar of Aspatria, William Sandes, and his successors should perform, or appoint a chaplain to perform, divine service each Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, and at specified feast days, at the chapel of All Saints, Ukmanby, now annexed to and dependent upon the parish church of Aspatria, but that the inhabitants of Ukmanby should attend Aspatria parish church once a year on the festival of the dedication of that church.		
C85 (Eng.)	22 March 1442	Award made by Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury in settlement of a dispute between William Lord Fitzhugh and John Lord Scrope of Masham, concerning certain lands in Richmond given by Henry V to Henry father of William Lord Fitzhugh.		
C86	1456	John Langrigg	William Kirkland	Lands in Blenerhasset
C87	1458	Thomas de Eglesfield and Christopher de Lancastre	John de Skelton	Manor of Hensingham
C88 H16	18 Oct 1459	Thomas York, abbot of Holmcultram	Elizabeth Creft, prioress of Seton	Lease of land of Lekley, between Esk and Dudyne, for 12 years at 20s. per year

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C89 H18	11 Sept 1473	Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Lord of Cokermouthe	St Bees Priory	An <i>inspeximus</i> confirming the following grants made by William de Fortibus, Count of Albemerlie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14 salmon ● half a carrucate of land in Aspatrich ● 6 acres in Aspatrich (all the above from the gift of Alan son of Waldelf) ● 6 salmon and one house in Cokermouth, formerly of Huctred de Derham ● annual rent of 20s. from William de Ribbeton
C90	1519	? Berdsey	Thomas Roose and Agnes his wife	300 acres of land in Whitengham for her jointure to William Hudleston and his heirs
C91	1520	Thomas Kirkdale	?	Devise of his tenements in Baggrey
C92	1535	Anthony Fleming	Lancelot Salkeld and Thomas his son	Tenements in Edmondsbridge
C93 (Eng.)	1537	Anthony Fleming	Thomas Salkeld	£15 rent
C94 (Eng.)	1537	Anthony Fleming	Thomas Salkeld	An acquittance of 10 marks
C95	1538	Henry VIII	Giles Conyers	Lands in Stapleton
C96	1546	Mungo Brown	John Harrison	Letter of attorney giving seisin of two tenements in Oulton
C97	1547	Mungo Brown	John Harrison	Lands in Oulton (confirming C96)
C98 (Eng.)	1549	Thomas Salkeld	Cuthbert Simmons	Lease for 21 years of lands in Coverdale
C99	1551	Cuthbert English	Thomas Salkeld	A tenement in Oulton
C100	1553	Mr Reeve	Mr Salkeld	A release (?)
C101 (Eng.)	1554	Richard Lowther	Sir Hugh his father	A buck and a doe out of Wythop Park
C102	1556	Lancelot Salkeld	Thomas his brother	Release of 3 tenements in Whitehall
C103	1557	John de Ratcliffe	Richard Bardsey	A tenement in Bardsey
C104 (Eng.)	1558	Nicholas Bardsey	Robert Lancaster	Lease of lands in Furness
C105 (partly Eng.)	1567	Nicholas Salkeld	Thomas Salkeld	A bond (?)
C106	1570	Richard Kitchin	Thomas Salkeld	A burgage in Keswick

**Section A: Charters in W. E. Charlton's list, with cross-references to Hodgson
(Arabic numerals) and Wilson (Roman numerals) – *continued***

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
C107 (partly Eng.)	1573	Richard Denton	Lancelot Salkeld	A bond (?)
C108	1573	John Ratcliffe	Lancelot Salkeld	A burgage in Carlisle
C109	1574	Elizabeth ?	Lancelot Salkeld	?
C110	1582	Recovery of Christopher Bowes' lands in Calliewick		
C111	1593	Robert Lamplugh	Thomas his son	Lands in Dundraw, Kelsick, Dovenby, and Cockermouth
C112	1596	William Blenerhasset	Lancelot Salkeld	Tenements in Dundraw and Moorraw
C113	1610	Lancelot Salkeld	Lord William Howard and others	For the levying of a fine upon all his estate in Cumberland and Yorkshire
C114	No date	An order for the sequestration of Sir Francis Salkeld's estate [Francis Salkeld died 1702]		
C115 (partly Eng.)	1642	Lancelot Salkeld	Dorothy Salkeld	A bond for the performance of covenants

Section B: Charters only in Hodgson and Wilson

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
H10	Early 13th c	Richard Gernun	Holmcultram Abbey	At the request of his wife Joan, confirms grant by Hugo de Moreville of the church of Burg [-by-Sands]
H14	c.1300	John de Hodelistone	Holmcultram Abbey	Confirms grant by Gunnilda, daughter of Henry son of Arthur, of land of Lekeley
H23	Aug 1285	Joan, daughter of Geoffrey Harper	Thomas de Weston, clerk, and Christine his wife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 bovates and 7 acres of land, which her father had from Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle • 9 and a half acres, which her father had from Adam son of Michael, Lord of Clifton
WXLIII	Late 13th c	Benedict son of Richard de Kirkeclifton	James, rector of Dene	Half a perch and 8 "falls" of one perch of land in Kirkeclifton, above the land called Scalbergh

Section B: Charters only in Hodgson and Wilson – *continued*

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
WXLIV	Late 13th c	Adam son of Eda de Craysothen	Benedict de Eglesfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A grange with half of a croft adjacent, between the house of Richard the Receiver and that of John son of Christine • One acre of land and one acre and one rood of meadow in Craysothen, being half an acre of land to the west of Milnebank near the land of Adam son of Christine, half an acre of land in Moselonde to the east of the land of John son of Christine, and the meadow lying in Halleker. If the meadow in Halleker is deficient, the deficiency will be made up from his meadow in Crokelandemire
WXLVII	c.1300	Beatrice daughter of Hilda	Thomas de Weston and his wife Christine	A curtilage between the messuage of Alan de Dystington and the land of the said Thomas

Section C: Charters found in Carlisle Record Office DMBS, Boxes 33 and 34, being the deposit of deeds from the Charlton family of Hesleyside (numbers after 33 or 34 are inserted here for reference purposes)

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
Box 33.1	1535/6 (27 Henry VIII)	Anthony Fleming	Thomas Salkeld	Purchase by Thomas Salkeld from Anthony Fleming of a moiety of Upmanby and Blennerhasset (424 acres), and of lands in Bowes, Agylthorpe, Barningham, Calberge and Melmerby in Yorkshire (339 acres)
Box 33.2	1560/1 (3 Eliz.)	Hugh Fleming and his son John	Thomas Salkeld of Blennerhasset and Upmanby	[Text damaged]
Box 33.3	1556/7 (9 Eliz.)	Elizabeth I	Thomas Salkeld	Exemplification of Common Recovery of Torpenhow and Blennerhasset
Box 33.4 (Eng.)	6 Nov. 1595 (37 Eliz.)	Lancelot Salkeld	Bartholomew Grant(?)	Lease of 4 acres of meadow in Bowes
Box 33.5	1596/8 (38-9 Eliz.)	Richard Denton and Isabella his wife	Lancelot Salkeld	Lands in Bolton
Box 34.1 (Eng.)	1623/4 21 James I	Nicholas and Thomas Salkeld of the County of Durham	11 named residents of West Cumbria	Lands to the value of £400 in West Cumbria
Box 33.6 (Eng.)	1632	William Younghusband	Francis Salkeld	Tenement in Gallowhow
Box 33.7 (Eng.)	1674	John Wilson	Francis Salkeld	Land in Newlands

Section C: Charters found in Carlisle Record Office DMBS, Boxes 33 and 34, being the deposit of deeds from the Charlton family of Hesleyside (numbers after 33 or 34 are inserted here for reference purposes) – *continued*

No.	Date	Donor	Recipient	Gift
Box 33.8	1689	Admission of Francis Salkeld to land in Farre Meadows, Aspatria after the death of Earl Jocelin [d.1670]		
Box 33.9 (Eng.)	Later 17th c	Grace Highmore	Francis Salkeld	Grant of a customary tenancy in Upmanby
Box 33.10 (Eng.)	20 Oct 1704 (3 Ann)	John Tydeman of Bolton	Thomas Salkeld	3 acres in Bolton
Box 33.11	8 May 1707	Admission of John Boucheon to rents in the manor of Upmanby by Thomas Salkeld on the death of Francis Salkeld [d.1702]		
Box 33.12	7 May 1708	Admission of Thomas Salkeld to land in Farre Meadows, Aspatria, after the death of his father Francis [d.1702] (see also 33.9)		
Box 33.13	28 Oct. 1712	Admission of Thomas Salkeld (an infant represented by his mother Elizabeth) to land in Farre Meadows, Aspatria, on the death of his father Thomas [d.1711] (see also 33.9 and 33.13)		
Box 33.14	3 July 1723	Admission of Thomas Salkeld to 3 acres of land in the manor of Aspatria and Allerdale after the death of his father Thomas [d.1711]		
Box 33.15 (Eng.)	20 Aug. 1757	Abstract of Title of Margaret Salkeld's Estates. Contains partial pedigree of Salkelds. Lists mainly tenements in Torpenhow, Blennerhasset and Clifton		
Box 33.16 (Eng.)	Undated (mid-18th c ?)	Torpenhow Enfranchisement Paper. List of payments from tenants in Torpenhow, Blennerhasset and Upmanby.		
Box 34.1 (Eng.)	21 April 1769 to 4 April 1772	Whitehall Account Books, No. 1.		