

ART. XV.—*Fresh light on the family of Robert de Eglesfeld, founder of the Queen's College, Oxford.* By JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's, V.P.

THE publication of Dr. James Wilson's edition of *The Register of the Priory of St. Bees*, with its useful Introduction and Notes, and highly valuable collection of Illustrative Documents, has opened a veritable mine of genealogical detail to those who are interested in the Cumberland families of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The result of my investigations into the data it affords for the construction of the pedigree of "Robert Eglesfield our founder" is here offered as a sample of what the documents printed in Dr. Wilson's book will no doubt in the future afford to those who may undertake similar enquiries. When I started upon my quest I had little idea how full and complete a success my studies would secure.

The materials for the following paper consist mainly of :

- (1) *The Register of Saint Bees* as printed by Dr. Wilson,
- (2) The documents at Hesleyside, partly printed in the Illustrative Documents to the *Register*. They seem to have originally belonged to the Salkelds, a recusant family, settled at Whitehall in the parish of All Hallows, which intermarried with and was eventually absorbed by the Northumberland family of Charlton, of Hesleyside in the parish of Bellingham.
- (3) There are two documents (X and XII) printed by Dr. Wilson among the Illustrative Documents to the *Register* (pp. 534, 535, 536) which come from a library belonging to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Hornby in

Lonsdale, Lancashire. They are two of "a number of charters," as Mr. W. Farrer kindly tells me, "gathered locally, including a number which formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic family of Dalton, of Dalton Hall, near Lancaster."

(4) Six documents which Mr. Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall, Maryport, caused to be transcribed and forwarded to Provost Septimus Collinson in 1807. The transcripts are preserved bound up in a MS. volume belonging to the College, labelled "Memoirs of Eggesfield," mainly in the writing of the Provost. It contains however several letters from Mr. Senhouse.

The *Register* supplies the information as to the first four generations of the pedigree, the Hesleyside documents as to the generations immediately preceding the founder's, the Netherhall documents throw light on the founder's own generation and that immediately succeeding it. The documents at Hornby Chapel seem to supply the very earliest information respecting the family, but I cannot connect the Eglesfelds mentioned in them with the founder's pedigree.

I have set out the evidence in almost excessive fulness, because, if I have been right in thinking that all the Eglesfelds mentioned in the *Register*, with the three specified exceptions, may be given their place in the pedigree, I have freed myself from the risk of confounding persons who have the same christian names belonging to different families or branches of the Eglesfelds.

For my readers, I suspect that the easiest plan will be for me first to state the results of my enquiry in pedigree form, and then to justify the position of each name in the pedigree by reference to and quotation from the documents employed.

I will however first refer to the Eglesfelds, mentioned in Dr. Wilson's volume, whose names do not come into the pedigree.

The Eglesfelds seem to have been a pious family, as piety was then understood. Adam, son of Gamel de Eglesfeld, is recorded in a document at Hornby Chapel (*Reg.*, p. 535) to have given to the brothers of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem in England\* the land of Dubwra, afterwards granted by the brethren to Adam Casse, son of Robert, and subsequently (*ib.*, p. 536) to Roger de Setmurthy (Satmurda). If Dubwra, or Dubwraye, as the endorsement of the later deed (*ib.*, n. 1) states, is in Coup-land near Gosford, we have here a corroboration of other documents which shew Eglesfelds in West Cumberland as far south as Drigg. Setmurthy is in the honour of Cockermouth, though not quite in one of the five vills.

Dr. C. A. Parker has been kind enough to inform me that :—

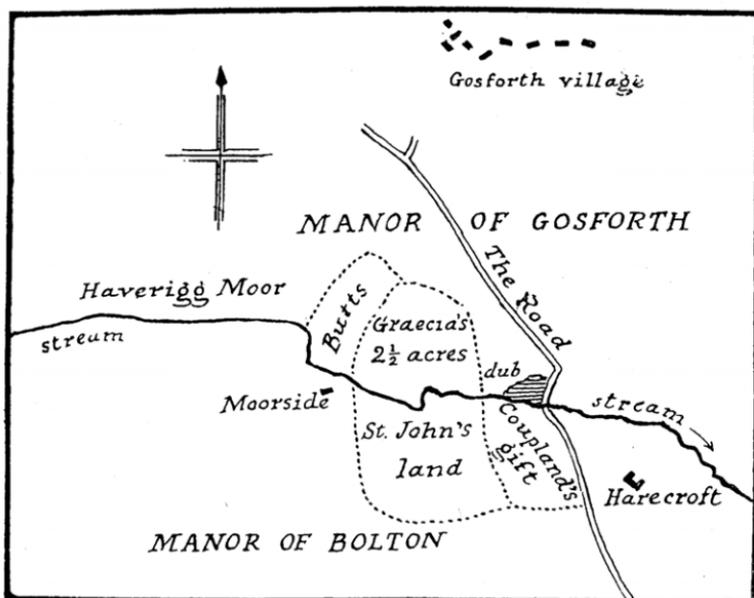
There is no place name in or close to Gosforth in the least like Dobura or Dobwra. Out of the many extraordinary names of places in Gosforth parish which occur in the St. Bees Chartulary in the thirteenth century I can only identify four. There was a piece or pieces of land in the parish which once belonged to St. John of Jerusalem. The parish contained 3 manors: Gosforth, Bolton and Seascale with Newton. "About 1271 Alan, son of Richard de Coup-land, gave to St. Bees" (*Reg.*, p. 294) "thirty fallst of his arable land in the vill and territory of Bolton which lay beneath Setikonoc, between the road and the land which Alan de Wesmerland held of St. John of Jerusalem." Setikonoc is unknown. 'The road' probably means the high road from Gosforth towards Holmrook, usually referred to as the 'great' road. There were very few roads then. As late as 1770 Housman wrote of Gosforth 'There is only one road, the rest are mere tracks.' There is good evidence it was a Roman road. The St. John's land must have been near, say 100 yards, from the road. Again,

---

\* As Robert de Diva who makes the grant to Adam Casse was prior of the Hospitallers (as Mr. W. Farrer kindly informs me) from 1223 to 1234, this Adam de Eglesfeld's benefaction could not have been later than 1200 to 1220 and was probably earlier. This makes it possible that the Adam, son of Richard, who contested the possession of the mill at Eglesfield with Henry in 1259-60 as recorded by Nicolson and Burn (i, 567) may have belonged to this branch of the family, and possibly have been grandson of Adam, son of Gamel.

† A "fall" was the 160th part of a customary acre (*New Eng. Dict.*).

between 1235 and 1250 Graecia de Gosford, a widow and lady of the manor of Gosford, now Gosforth, 'gave to St. Bees' (*Reg.*, p. 329) '5 acres of her land in the vill of Gosford upon Helewynherge (unknown), two acres and a half lying between the land which belonged to Alexander, son of Godenild and that of the Hospital of Jerusalem on the south, and one acre and a half in butts (*i.e.*, short pieces of land at the ends of arable ridges and furrows), towards the moor, and one acre near the aforesaid land of the Hospital on the north.' The manors of Gosforth adjoin and are bounded by the little stream which crosses the road in



the dip just north of Harecroft. The descriptions are very confusing, the references to north and south being vague as to grammar, and you will notice they gave away the little bits of land they could best spare, edges and such like. Now let us suppose that the land of St. John twice mentioned was on the edge of Bolton. If so, they might be one and the same. Alan de Coupland's land in Bolton lies next the road on its west side (*i.e.*, opposite Harecroft). To the west of this is the land of St. John bounded on the north by the dividing stream. Graecia gives away a bit of arable on the edge of the manor on the north side of the stream, and 'butts' adjoining towards Haverigg moor.

I subjoin the sketch map Dr. Parker kindly sent, and can only wish that I had had similar assistance for the topography of Eglesfeld and Clifton ; but that was hardly to be hoped for.

That Dubwra is not a " vox nihili " is clear from its use as the cognomen of John de Dubwra, a witness to the grant of the two de Crossebys to Thomas son of Henry de Eglesfeld, a Netherhall document, given (p. 246) below. *Wra* or *vra* is interpreted by W. J. Sedgfield (*Place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 204) as " corner, tongue of land, piece of good land wedged in between useless land " (just such a piece as Dr. Parker thinks benefactors were likely to give away) ; and though Dr. Sedgfield would probably wish to find in Dub a personal name, it means (*ib.*, p. 45) a pool of deep water, a deep still pool in a river or stream, such as that given in Dr. Parker's map.

In his list of the priors of St. Bees (*Reg.*, p. 606,) Dr. Wilson mentions " Richard Eglisfeld " as one of a number who acted with Dr. Stanislaw, prior of St. Bees, in settling, 12 March, 1465, " a dispute between John of Penyngton, knight, and Thomas Lamplugh knight." Richard was a name in the Eglesfeld family. A Richard Eglesfeld was high Sheriff of Cumberland in 5 Edward VI (1551), and another or the same in 34 Henry VIII (1542-3) " held the manor of Eglesfeld of our lord the King as of his castle of Cockermouth " (Nicolson and Burn, i, 568).

I now present the pedigree I have constructed from the information contained in the aforesaid documents. I have connected three of the names with the rest of the pedigree by dotted lines. These names are of persons not explicitly described in the documents as related to any person in the pedigree. The grounds on which I have connected them with the pedigree are given later. It has been necessary where the same name occurs more than once in the pedigree to determine which of them is referred



to in any given document. I have endeavoured in each case to justify my selection. To facilitate reference, I have added a number in brackets to each name in the pedigree.

(1) Tristan, (2) Walter and (3) Adam have their position at the top of the pedigree given them in the grant of three acres in Eglesfeld to God, the abbey of St. Mary at York and the cell of St. Bega in Coupland and the monks there, by Adam, son of Walter, son of Trotan de Eglesfeld in or about A.D. 1225 (*Reg.*, p. 377 and p. 378, *n.* 6). In the Elenchus, or table of contents of the Register (*Reg.*, p. 20) Trotan is called Grotan.

(4) Robert, son of Walter, gives lands and liberties in Eglesfeld to God, St. Mary and St. Bega, probably about the same time as his brother Adam's grant (*Reg.*, p. 378), Hugh de Moresby is one of the witnesses to both grants, and Dr. Wilson describes this Robert as brother of Adam.

(5) Michael son of Adam grants (*Reg.*, p. 380) a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and Saint Bega of Coupland and the monks there, somewhere about A.D. 1230. The witnesses are Sir Robert de Hauton bailiff of Cockermouth, Sir Richard le Brun bailiff of Egyrmund (Egremont), Thomas parson of Brigham, John de Boyvill, Thomas de Watmirthac (Setmurthy), and the two brothers Henry and Robert de Eglesfeld. The same persons, as will be seen, witness the grant of Robert (7) below with the substitution of John and Michael de Eglesfeld for Henry and Robert. It is perhaps safe to support from this fact the inference, resting also on other data, that the two sons of Robert (4) are here the Eglesfeld witnesses, and the two sons of Adam (3) there.

(6) Henry is a witness to Michael's grant (*Reg.*, p. 381) and is there said to be Robert(7)'s brother; as he is mentioned first, probably his elder brother. He is father of Thomas (8), (*Reg.*, p. 380). As brother of Robert (7) he would be son of Robert (4). He is probably the Henry mentioned by Nicolson and Burn (i, 567) as defendant in a suit of law in the 44th year of Henry III (1259-60) in which Adam son of Richard de Eglesfeld was plaintiff concerning a mill in Eglesfeld, which, they take it, implies that the Eglesfelds were then lords of the manor.

(7) Robert, son of Robert (4), as Dr. Wilson thinks probable (*Reg.*, p. 379, *n.* 1), like Michael (5) grants a rood of land in Eglesfeld to God and St. Bega of Coupland and the monks there. The

witnesses, even to the error of Watmyrthac for Setmurthy, are identical with those of Michael's charter with the substitution of Robert's first cousins John and Michael for Michael's first cousins Henry and Robert, and the date is about 1230.

(8) Thomas, son of Henry (6) binds himself to pay 10d. for certain land he holds in Eglesfeld from the prior and monks of Saint Bees (*Reg.*, p. 380). He brings us down to the Pedigree from the College Statutes, which gives us the Christian name of his wife Hawisia.

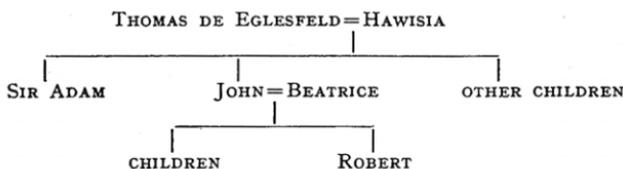
Among the Netherhall documents is a charter of John son of Grecey and Thomas son of Michael de Crosseby granting to Thomas son of Henry de Eglesfeld and his heirs and assigns 'illam culturam terre que (quam?) predecessores sui quondam tenuerunt in dominico in loco quod dicitur Wodecoclandes et etiam unam culturam que jacet ad caput de Wodecoclandes.' Among the witnesses are Sir John de Irby, Alan de Irby then bailiff of Cockermue, John de Dene, Roger de Dene, Thomas de Brigham, John de Pardishou, Alexander de Pardishou, Thomas de Dubwra and Thomas clerk of Dene.

The pedigree of the family of the founder of Queen's College, Oxford, as ascertained up to the present time, is derived from the mention he makes of his family in the Statutes he gave the College 10 February 1340-1. On page 7 of these Statutes, as printed by the University Commissioners in 1853 (which have been for the present quotation collated with the original in the College muniment room) he states that the college has been founded among other objects 'ad felicem decursum domini mei Regis et Regine predictorum (there is mention before of Edward III and Philippa) liberorumque suorum, necnon ad salutem animarum eorundem, progenitorum successorumque suorum, necnon pro salute animarum patris mei Johannis de Eglesfeld et matris mee Beatricis uxoris eiusdem liberorumque suorum, Thome de Eglesfeld avi mei et Hawisie consortis eiusdem, domini Ade de Eglesfeld filii eorundem ac ceterorum liberorum suorum, et aliorum antecessorum parentum meorum, ac domini Willielmi de Muskham rectoris ecclesie de Denham, (necnon ad) benefactorum et omnium amicorum meorum, animeque mee meritum et salutem, ac vivorum omnium et fidelium defunctorum salutare suffragium.'

Of the persons mentioned in the pedigree I have constructed, Thomas (8), Adam (9) and John (11) are alone mentioned in the Statutes. The names of Thomas's wife Hawisia and John's wife

Beatrice are given. John is said to have children and Thomas other children besides Adam. Curiously enough, the name of William de Muskham is given in *Reg.*, p. 565, sire William de Muskham (equivalent to 'dominus Willielmus de Muskham') as one of Adam de Eglesfeld's executors (see p. 256).

PEDIGREE OF EGLESFELD FROM THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE  
STATUTES.



(9) Adam, clericus, is from the College pedigree son of Thomas and from the Hesleyside papers (*Reg.*, p. 560) brother of Benedict. We shall have more of him further on.

(10) Benedict, is brother of Adam (9) (*Reg.*, p. 560) and so of John (11) and of any other sons of Thomas and Hawisia. There is a great deal about him in the Hesleyside documents of which more anon. One of them gives the name of his daughter Mathildis and her marriage to John de Ribbeton. He was granted the manor of Clifton by his brother (Adam) and is often known, as I believe, as Benedict de Clifton, and even as Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton (*Reg.*, pp. 555, 562), though he does not seem to have got the manor, at all events directly, from his father.

(11) John is identified from the College pedigree with the founder's father, son of Thomas and Hawisia, brother of Adam (9) and so of Benedict (10), and husband of Beatrice.

(12) William is most probably another son of Thomas and Hawisia, to whom the College Statutes give 'ceteri liberi' besides Adam and John. He appears in the Hesleyside documents in connexion with Benedict (*Reg.*, p. 555) in a deed to which John is one of the witnesses, and with Adam, Benedict and John, and Thomas de Pardishou in a bond on the occasion of the marriage of the son of Alexander de Bastenthwait (*Reg.*, p. 566). Further reasons for his place in the pedigree are given below.

(13) John the son of Adam (3) and brother of Michael (5) is connected with the rest of the pedigree by a dotted line, because the evidence of his place in it is not quite so strong as that of the other persons mentioned in it; but his relation to Michael (5)

among the witnesses to the grant of Robert (4), (*Reg.*, p. 381) as compared with the relation of Henry (6) to Robert (7) among the witnesses to the grant of Michael (5) (*Reg.*, p. 379), seems to make it likely that he was son of Adam (3) and brother, elder brother, of Michael (5).

(14) Adam is called in a Netherhall document, below p. 264, brother of John, the founder's brother. The founder mentions in the Statutes, as quoted above, other children of his father and mother. Up to now we have only known of John. The founder's statement naturally sets us on the look out for another or others.

(15) John's relation to the founder as his brother and heir is a part of the history of the College which it is not necessary to repeat here.

(16) Robert, the founder's position in the pedigree is determined by the Statutes, as quoted above.

(17) Joan is connected with the pedigree only by dotted lines. She is the subject of an interesting Netherhall document given below (p. 268). The occurrence of this document in a collection of Eglesfeld family documents and the circumstance that three Eglesfelds, John and William and John the younger, are witnesses to the document render it at least likely that Joan, widow of Thomas de Pardeshou, was an Eglesfeld. If so, it would be natural that a Thomas, perhaps her father-in-law, should be with Adam, Benedict and John, her uncles and father, partners in the bond executed when Alexander de Bastenthwayt's son was married (*Reg.*, p. 566); and that another Thomas, clericus, should be one of Robert's proctors in 1332.

(18) John, junior, as he is generally called, is one of the witnesses to Joan de Pardeshou's indenture, and his marriage to Joan daughter of William de Thwaytes is the occasion of a contract between his father and his father-in-law, which is another of the Netherhall documents described below (p. 264).

So far I have given the most obvious reasons for including these eighteen names in the pedigree. What follows strengthens these reasons and adds interesting and in many points new information for the history of the family.

The properties granted to St. Bees by the members of the Eglesfeld family were :—

1 :—by Adam (3), ' the toft which lies between my toft and the toft of Helias son of Thorfyn, and all my croft of Lastrikhoue,

and all my land which lies near Kyrketoft towards the east, and all my land in Capheron, and all the land looking towards the half carucate of my land under Ulfel' amounting in all to three acres of arable land with their belongings from my demesne land in the territory of Eglesfeld with common pasture for the animals of all kinds belonging to the man who for the time being shall hold the aforesaid land from them, and all other easements pertaining to the said vill of Eglesfeld' (*Reg.*, pp. 377, 378). A toft is a homestead, a croft is a small field, a carucate is as much land as can be worked with one plough. The mention of demesne land looks as though Adam was at this time the head of the family, 'dominus de Eglesfeld,' as another of them is called later. His branch seems to have come to an end, and the family to have been continued in the line of his brother Robert.

2 :—by Robert (4), 'all my land in Loisura and in Rulandes, and my share which lies next to the land of John de Brigham on the west part and reaches to the Milnbeck, with the pasture of eight animals and their progeny of three years, and of thirty sheep with the same progeny, and five swine with their progeny of one year' (*Reg.*, pp. 378, 379). Animals means cattle. The heading of the charter and the table of contents (*Reg.*, p. 20) describe the lands as in Eglesfield.

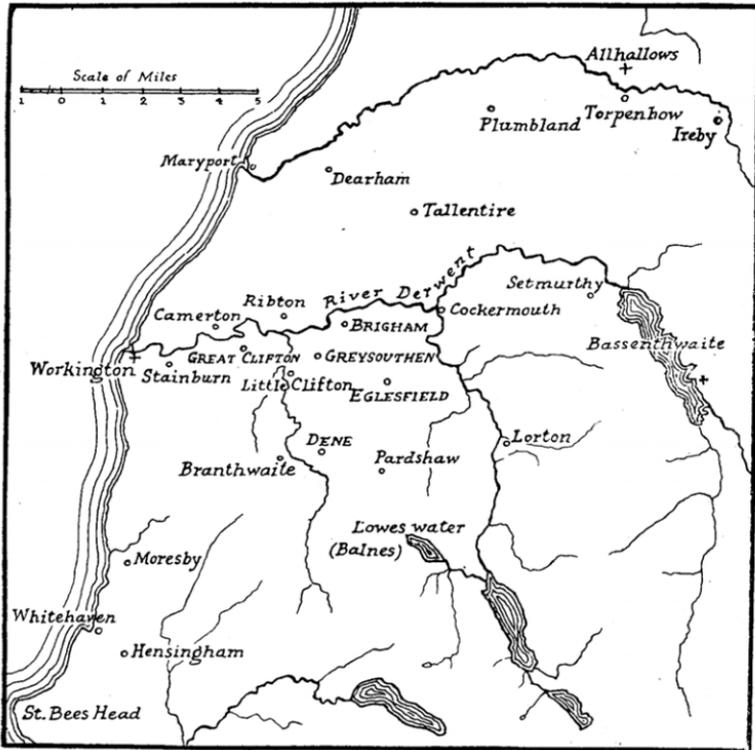
3 :—by Michael (5), 'a certain rood of land in Eglesfield, viz. my share in curtis particulis del Gail.' It will be seen below that Robert (7) makes an identical grant. In a Hesleyside document quoted in a note to *Reg.*, p. 378, Robert (4) mentions his two oxgangs 'in certis perticuliz del Gail' and (*Reg.*, p. 380), Thomas (8) mentions among his holdings under the priory 'unam rodam in Scortgayle.' I must leave the interpretation to those who know more than I do of the topography of Eglesfield.

4 :—by Robert (7) 'a certain rood of land in Eglesfeld, viz. my share in curtis particulis del Gail' (*Reg.*, p. 379).

These are all the benefactions ascribed to members of the family, but Thomas (8) acknowledges himself (*Reg.*, p. 380) bound in ten pence of silver to the prior and monks of St. Bees for a certain land which he holds of the prior and monks in the territory of Eglesfeld, viz. in Kyrkecroft, lying nearer close to the croft which is "Asmi" towards the east (perhaps part of Adam's (3) benefaction), and one rood in Scortgayle (perhaps either Michael's (5

or Robert's (7) benefaction). This looks as though the lands given to the priory did not in all cases pass out of the holding of the family.

Most of the places mentioned in connection with the persons whose names occur in the Eglesfeld documents



PLAN OF WALDEVE'S FIVE VILLS AND SOME NEIGHBOURING PLACES.

(The names of the vills are in capitals.)

touching St. Bees belong to or are in the vicinity of one or other of the five vills with which William de Meschins, lord of Coupland, enfeoffed Waldeve son of Cospatrick (*Reg.*, p. 492). These form a triangle, with its apex to

the south, of which the river Derwent from Workington to Cockermouth forms the base and northern boundary. Along the Derwent, beginning from the west, lie Great Clifton or Kirk Clifton with its dependencies, Stainburn to the west and Little Clifton to the south-east, Graysouthen or Craiksouthen, and Brigham. To the south of these are Eglesfield, and still further to the south Dene with its dependency Branthwaite. Of other places mentioned, Ribton is just over the Derwent, north of Clifton, Tallentire at some distance north of Greysouthen, and Bassenthwaite well to the east of Cockermouth. Lorton to the east of Dene, and Moresby and Hensingham to the south-west occur in the designations of witnesses to Eglesfeld deeds.

Loweswater (Balnes), the manor on which Antony de Lucy charged Robert Eglesfeld's pension, is far to the south of Cockermouth, and Allhallows, whence the Heskethside documents came, far to the north-east of the same town.

Of the witnesses to Michael (5)'s and Robert (7)'s charters mentioned above, the bailiffs of Cockermouth and Egremont would be representatives of the superior lords of the tenements within and outside of the five vills respectively. Thomas the parson of Brigham belonged to a parish which included three of the five vills, Brigham, Greysouthen and Eglesfield itself, while Thomas de Watmyrthac or Satmurthy came from a township four or five miles east by north of Cockermouth but within the honour.

John de Boyvill belonged to the family of the lords of Millom who were early and frequent benefactors of Saint Bees. Of the witnesses to the other Eglesfeld grants a seneschal of Cockermouth would have an official connection with the vills, Henry of Dene and Robert de Branthwitt (Branthwaite) would come from the same vill, Thomas de Lorton would come from a township on the banks of the Cocker about four miles south-east of Cocker-

mouth and within the honour. The dean of Coupland and his brother would be friends of the priory. Hubert de Moresby would be a neighbour to the south-west. A Wilton is member of a family well disposed to the priory. Jordan de Dreg reminds us that in 12 Edw. III (1338) Robert Eglesfeld had a grant of free warren in the manor of Eglesfeld, Dregg and Ravenwyke, and in 14 Edw. III (1340) an inquisition found that he had 40 marks of land and rent in the manors of Eglesfeld and Dregg of Anthony de Lucy (lord of Cockermonth) by fealty and 6s. 8d. yearly (Nicolson and Burn, i, 567). David de Kirkby may be a member of a family that had property in Gosforth, where was probably the land of Dubwra, which Adam son of Gamel de Egglesfeld gave to the brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England (*Reg.*, p. 535 and 536 n.). Of the remaining witness Richard de Haleburt I have no other knowledge.

Thus far *The Register of Saint Bees* has informed us about the first five generations in the Eglesfeld pedigree. The documents at Hesleyside give us much fuller information about the sixth generation, that of the founder's father. The Founder's Statutes which give us the names of Adam (9) and John (11) in this generation speak also of other children of Thomas (8). The Hesleyside documents have enabled us to ascertain the names of two others, Benedict certainly and William probably. Of these four the same manuscripts give us also numerous details. The documents at Netherhall give us, as we shall see, interesting particulars concerning the next two generations, the seventh and eighth of the pedigree.

The Hesleyside documents give us the following particulars respecting Thomas (8), in addition to those taken from *The Register of St. Bees* and the Netherhall document (p. 246).

He and Benedict de Clifton and John de Perdshaw are among the witnesses to a quit-claim by Agnes, formerly wife of Michael Roy, to Walter son of William English of seven acres of land in the vill of Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 554), and in another document he witnesses to a grant of a fulling-mill with a toft and an acre of land in Clifton by Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton to Thomas de Weston and Crestiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 556). (It is strange that his son should call himself Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton, and that he should witness the deed as Thomas de Eglesfeld). In yet another he and Benedict de Clifton are witnesses to a grant of lands in Little Clifton and Kirkeclifton by James de Wictpn, rector of Dene, to Thomas de Langedost (his nephew) and his heirs (*Reg.*, p. 559); and again they are witnesses to a grant of land in the vill of Clifton by Adam son of Michael de Clifton to Sir John de Yreby and Cristiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 560). Thomas is also first witness after the bailiff of Cokermue to an agreement dated 1282 between Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton and Walter le Harpur respecting the fulling-mill and a house and toft adjoining and an acre of land in Milneholm lying beyond the water of Meran (Marron) (*Reg.*, p. 562). Finally Thomas lord of Eglesfeud is a witness to a deed dated 1285 between Robert de Dereham and Thomas de Weston and Christiana his wife respecting six oxgangs of land in Dereham (*Reg.*, p. 564). The only other mentions in Dr. Wilson's book of Thomas de Eglesfeld are one of uncertain date (*Reg.*, p. 415 *n.*) where a Thomas de Egelesfeld conveyed to Richard de Preston son of Sir Richard and to Anabilla his wife a yearly rent in Sygiswych, and in 1474 the presence of venerabilis vir Thomas Eglisfeld at the swearing in of some jurors to mark the boundaries of the land belonging to Saint Bees in the field of Rodyngton (*Reg.*, p. 484). Certainly the latter of these and probably the former was not our Thomas.

A Thomas de Clifton is witness to a quit-claim of Adam son of Ranulph de Clifton of lands and tenements in Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 359) and is three times mentioned as father of Benedict de Clifton in documents specified below under Benedict (10) (see pp. 258-262).

The grant by Adam (9) to his brother Benedict of the manor of Clifton looks as though Thomas de Eglesfeld could never have been correctly called Thomas de Clifton, unless indeed he had conveyed that manor during his lifetime to Adam, who as a cleric without heirs conveyed it to Benedict. As will appear below, it seems that the contemporary Benedict de Clifton should be identified with Benedict de Eglesfeld; and if so, as Benedict is thrice called son of Thomas de Clifton we are left to various conjectures as to why Thomas was given this designation.

Of Adam (9) we know from other sources that he was presented 22 April, 1306, to the church of Beverston in the diocese of Worcester (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1301-1307, p. 426) and that he was in 1307 rector of Brightston in the diocese of Winchester (Bliss, *Papal Letters*, ii, 27) and in 1313 of Egremand in the diocese of York (*ib.*, ii, 117). He lost Beverston in 1318 (*ib.*, ii, 172) and Egremond in the same year (*ib.*, ii, 180). He was nominated and Henry de Lutegershale with him, 10 March, 1315, by Margaret, queen of England, Edward II's mother, to be her attorneys for three years (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1313-1317, p. 259); and was appointed with John de Foxle, John de Mutford and William de Goldington 26 August, 1316, on a commission of oyer and terminer, on complaint by the same queen touching the persons, who entered and hunted in her parks, free chases and free warrens at Berkhamstede, co. Hertford, entered her closes and broke her houses, etc. (*ib.*, p. 586). The king accepted, 14 Dec., 1317, his collation by Queen Margaret to the wardenship of the hospital of St. Katherine by the tower of London (*Patent Rolls, Calendar* 1317-1321, p. 64).

There is a letter addressed to him, 18 August, 1310, in the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 331 (I owe this reference to Dr. Wilson) as king's clerk, in which he is ordered to be at the exchequer on 30 September, to set out thence for Gascony, so that he may be at Bordeaux on 12 November.

His connection with Margaret, Edward I's second queen, is interesting, seeing that Queen Margaret's obit was kept in Queen's College on the fourteenth of February, though she died in 1318, twenty-three years before the college was founded.

14 June, 1306, he obtained protection with clause *volumus* until Easter to go to Gascony with Robert de Burghersh, constable of Dover castle (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1301-1307, p. 442).

7 October, 1313, Adam de Eglesfeld is presented, apparently by King Edward II, to the church of Newcastle upon Are—de Novo Castro super Are (Ayr)—in the diocese of Glasgow (*Calendar of Patent Rolls* 1313-1317, p. 20). It appears from the Patent Rolls (*ib.*, p. 118) that Robert de Leyburne was successively constable of the castle of Are in Scotland and of Cockermouth castle.

Of this Adam the documents at Hesleyside give us further information. In 1313 he conveyed his manor of Clifton and all his lands and tenements "cum dominiis liberorum hominum, stagnis, molendinis, aquis, boscis, viis, pascuis et pasturis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis" which he had or in any way could have "in villa de Clifton sine ullo retenemento" to his brother Benedict de Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 560). It appears from another Hesleyside document, not printed in the *Register*, communicated to me by Dr. Wilson, that 10 May, 1323, Robert de Bere and Agnes his wife quitclaimed to Benedict, the manor of Little Clifton "quod quidem manerium idem Benedictus tenet ex dono et feoffamento Ade de Eglesfeld qui illud habuit ex dono et feoffamento Thome de Ireby quondam viri predictae Agnetis."

In 1309 this Adam seems also to have been in possession of the manor of Ribbeton, just across the Derwent from Clifton, and to have in that year conveyed it to Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife and his heirs along with land in Eglesfeld (*Feet of Fines*, 2 Edw. II, No. 3, a reference kindly given me by Dr. Wilson). A document from Hesleyside, printed by Dr. Wilson (*Reg.*, pp. 565, 566), is of great interest in the history of the Eglesfeld family. It is an indenture made (in French) by Henry de Lutegarshall (Ludgershall in Wiltshire) and William de Muskham (who are described as executors of the late Sir Adam de Eglesfeld) and Benedict de Eglesfeld. It recites that Benedict owed fifty marks to Adam at his death in respect of an annual charge of ten marks due to Adam, charged for Adam's life upon the manor of Clifton. This debt was to be remitted to Benedict by the executors on condition that Benedict would relieve them of a sum of ten pounds due by the deceased to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait. The executors also relieve Benedict of all the money due by him to the said Sir Alexander under a bond entered into at the time of Sir Alexander's son's marriage by Adam, Benedict, John and William de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Pardishou. This indenture is dated at London 21 February, "lan du regne le Roi E. fuiz du roi E. quatorzisme," *i.e.*, 14 Edw. II, *i.e.*, 1321.

From other sources we hear a good deal of William de Muskham. He is mentioned by the founder in his Statutes as a benefactor, and in the *Liber Obituarius* of the college (p. 13) is said to have died 5 April, 1355. He helped in the founding of the hall, paid for the gatehouse and the chambers adjoining, and for a great part of the chapel. He seems to have succeeded the founder as Provost of the college, and as fellow to have presented his own successor in the provostship to the Visitor for confirmation, and not all his benefactions to the college were secured till some time after his death.

Henry de Ludgershall, who is with William de Muskham executor of Adam de Eglesfeld, seems also to have been a king's clerk; he was also keeper and "fermer" of the king's manor of Ludgershall and to have been employed (*Patent Rolls*, 25 June, 1310) to try and borrow victuals for the Scotch expedition from some ecclesiastical bodies in the county of Middlesex. 10 March, 1315, Margaret, Queen of England, the King's mother, had letters nominating Henry de Lutegershale and Adam de Eglesfeld her attorneys for three years (*Calendar Patent Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 259). He seems to have held the church of Great Dodington in the diocese of Lincoln, which he resigned in 1314 (*ib.*, p. 189) and 12 December, 1317, was granted the prebend of Momersfeld in the King's free chapel of Bruges (*ib.*, 1317-1321, p. 66). He was on commissions of oyer and terminer in 1314 on a complaint from William de Godespays as to trespasses on his property at Eghinton and Hodleghe in the county of Sussex (*ib.*, 1313-1317, pp. 227, 234), and on complaints in the same year from Queen Margaret as to trespass and poaching on her park and free warrens in Sussex (*ib.*, pp. 152, 153), and as to the persons who have usurped and without justification occupied her dower lands, tenements, wastes and purprestures in Surrey, Sussex and Kent (*ib.*, p. 228).

If we are to conjecture why Adam became the owner of two manors we may find the solution in the recent passing of the statute of mortmain (7 Edw. I) which would make those who were anxious to secure masses for their souls after death leave their property to individuals on whose gratitude they could rely, as they were prevented by the Act from securing the intercessions of religious communities. So Benedict makes over lands and tenements and eventually the manor of Great Clifton to chaplains for purposes not stated in the deeds of cession. In this way, also, in all probability, the younger Adam (14) secured from Geoffrey de Redman, or some other

benefactor, the lands and tenements in Ellenborough, which he afterwards makes over to his brother John (15).

Of Benedict the Hesleyside documents printed in *The St. Bees Register* give us numerous particulars. Besides the grant to him by Adam of the manor of Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 560) and the arrangements with him made by Adam's executors (*Reg.*, p. 565), we have his acquisition from Stephen, son of Thomas of Hensingham, of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton of which the boundaries are specified (*Reg.*, p. 554), and of a remainder of the whole of the lands in Kaldefite in the vill of Cirkecliffeton of Stephen son of Adam son of Roger of Cliffeton on failure of the heirs first of Alexander de Ribton and Joan his wife, and secondly of William de Eglesfeld (*Reg.*, p. 555). John de Eglesfeld is a witness to both of these deeds. As he was provided for at Eglesfeld, and Benedict at Clifton, it was natural that a friend of the family should consider William before either of them. From Adam son of Eda of Craysothen Benedict received a grange, and half a croft, and an acre of land, and an acre and a rood of meadow in Craysothen, the deed being witnessed by John de Eglesfeld and Alexander de Ribeton (*Reg.*, p. 557).

Other documents at Hesleyside connected with Benedict's tenure of Clifton are :—

(1). A quitclaim of certain services by Anthony de Lucy knight to Benedict de Eglesfeld in Kirkeclifton dated 31 July 1319. Anthony was lord of Cockermouth under which Clifton was held, and patron of Robert, the founder, who is described as his 'vallettus' in a grant of 1316 to him of a yearly pension and suit of livery.

(2). A quitclaim of messuages and lands in Clifton by Joan, widow of Thomas le Waleys, to Benedict de Eglesfeld and his heirs. The position of the tenements is not described, but Benedict had other lands in Great and Little Clifton. The date of the deed is 1 July 1316, and among the witnesses is Robert de Eglesfeld.

(3). An acknowledgment of homage made at Easter 1324 by

Alexander de Ribeton to Benedict de Eglesfeld, who is therein styled lord of the manor of Clifton.

(4). An award and release made also at Easter 1324 between Benedict de Eglesfeld and Alexander de Ribeton about lands in Little Clifton.

(5). An indenture between Benedict de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Braunthwayt of Clifton and William his son touching land in Clifton on the south part of Threlefet near the water of Meram (Marron), dated at Clifton on the feast of the Holy Trinity (3 June) 1341. Thomas de Braunthwayt is witness (1) to the grant by Stephen son of Thomas de Hensingham to Benedict de Eglesfeld of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton, and (2) to the grant by Stephen, son of Adam, son of Roger de Clifton to Alexander de Ribton and Joan his wife of Kaldefite in the vill of Kirkclifton (*Reg.*, pp. 554, 555).

(6). A quitclaim of land in High Clifton by Mariota, sister and heir of William son of Elias de Crosthwait to Benedict de Eglesfeld. 'Datum apud Cokirmouth vicesimo quarto die Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi duodecimo.' John de Eglesfeld is a witness. Though dated as of Edward I Dr. Wilson thinks the deed is of Edward II and the year 1318.

(7). John de Eglesfeld and Benedict de Eglesfeld witness a grant of lands in Clifton by John de Dene to Alan de Arkleby in 1349. Arkleby is a manor in the parish of Plumbland.

As the years rolled on Benedict seems to have followed the religious instincts of his family.

3 March, 1344, Benedict de Egyllisfeld conveys lands and tenements in Clifton to two chaplains for purposes not stated, and in 1355 is executed a grant of the manor of Great Clifton by Benedict de Eglesfeld to John de Hoton, chaplain, and his heirs, also for unspecified purposes. John de Hoton was chaplain and treasurer of Queen's College, Oxford, from 1351 to 1355, but the college was not the object of Benedict's grant.

In the documents so far cited Benedict son of Thomas is called by his patronymic de Eglesfeld, but there is a Benedict de Clifton whose name also occurs in the Hesley-side documents who may probably be identified with him.

A Benedict de Clifton is witness to a grant by William

son of Michael of Steynborne of all his lands in Owirthgate (*Reg.*, p. 335), or Ovirthegeate, as it is called in the *Elenchus* (*Reg.*, p. 18), which is in Stainburn, a dependency of the vill of Clifton, between Clifton and Workington. A Benedict de Clifton was also one of the witnesses to the deed at Hesleyside by which Robert (4) granted land in Eglesfeld to Elias son of Thorson de Bland (*Reg.*, p. 378 *n.*). Robert de Eclesfeld, perhaps Robert (7) is witness to the same deed. And a Benedict de Clifton is witness to the grant by Richard son of John of Derham (Talentire) of his land in Talentire to God and blessed Mary of York and blessed Bega in Coupland and the monks there (*Reg.*, p. 403). Whether any of these is Benedict son of Thomas de Eglesfeld may be doubted, but he is probably the Benedict de Clifton who with Thomas de Eglisfeld and John de Perdishaw witnesses the quitclaim by Agnes, formerly wife of Michael Roy, to Walter son of William English of seven acres of land in the vill of Clifton (*Reg.*, p. 554).

He is almost certainly the Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton who grants to Thomas de Weston and Crestiana his wife, a fulling-mill with a toft and an acre of land in the field of Milneholm and another half an acre on Clifton bank, they to pay him a root of ginger yearly (*Reg.*, p. 555). (Among the lands granted to Benedict de Eglesfeld by Thomas de Hensingham in Kirkclifton (*Reg.*, p. 554) is one acre on Cliftonbanckes). He is also the Benedict de Clifton who with John de Perdishaw (*Reg.*, p. 558) witnesses the grant by Thomas son of John de Ireby, knight, of all his land in the vill of little Clifton to the same Thomas de Weston who is here called clerk and Cristiana his wife. He is also, as Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton, with Alexander de Ribton witness to the grant by William son of Alexander Le oy'sent to Adam Pighun of the land in the vill of Clifton which Christiana his mother gave to Michael le Roy when

he married Agnes, William's sister (*Reg.*, p. 559) mentioned above. He is also probably the Benedict de Cliftona who with Thomas de Egelsfeld witnesses the grant by Adam son of Michael of Clyfton of all his land in the vill of Clifton to Sir John de Yreby and Cristiana his wife (*Reg.*, p. 560). He is also probably the Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton who agrees with Walter le Harpur to let him his fulling-mill in Clifton with a house and toft adjoining and an acre of land in Milneholm beyond the water of Meran (Marron) for twenty years for a sum of ready money paid down by Walter to Benedict without further rent or conditions. At the end of the term Benedict, his heirs or assigns, are to pay Walter his heirs or assigns one mark for his expenses on the property, and if they refuse to do this, Walter his heirs or assigns shall pay them one mark and be enfeoffed perpetually of the said mill, house, toft and land. Thomas de Egelfeld is one of the witnesses of this agreement (*Reg.*, p. 562). Walter le Harper is one of the witnesses to Benedict's grant of probably the same property to Thomas and Cristiana de Weston (*Reg.*, p. 556), to Thomas son of John de Ireby knight's grant of all his land in Clifton to the same de Westons (*Reg.*, p. 558), and to the deed between Robert de Dereham and the same de Westons respecting six oxgangs of land in Dereham, 1285 (*Reg.*, p. 564). He also does homage to Thomas de Ireby for certain tenements in Clifton, whereto among the witnesses are John de Eglesfeld, Thomas de Pardishou and Alexander de Ribton (*Reg.*, p. 554).

A similar instance of a person having two names, one by virtue of possessions, comes out in a document (*Reg.*, p. 402), where a man, who in several previous deeds has been John Dives (Rich) de Derham, suddenly becomes John de Talantire. In a note to this document Dr. Wilson suggests that in the case of these mesne tenants, a man was known by the title of the property with which

he was dealing (*ib. n. 1*) Several Flemings were called de Furnes and de Aldingham (*Reg.*, p. 98, *n.*) without losing thereby their family name.

John (11) the founder's father by his wife Beatrice, is given in the College Statutes as the son of Thomas (8) and Hawisia, and the brother of Adam (9) who is called in the Statutes dominus *i.e.*, clericus. Thomas is also said there to have other children (*ceterorum suorum liberorum*) so we are not surprised to find in the pedigree the names of Benedict (10) and William (12). All four brothers seem to have taken part in the bond (*Reg.*, p. 566) entered into between them and Thomas de Pardishou on the one part and Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait on the other on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the said Alexander. In the *Register of Saint Bees* proper he only appears as a witness to a grant (*Reg.*, p. 350) by John son of Adam de Whitgift to John de Gilling abbot of the monastery of York of property in Staynburn. Dr. Wilson dates the deed about 2 January, 1308-9. Staynburn was a dependency of the vill of Clifton. In the Hesleyside documents, besides his share in the bond above-mentioned, he is witness to the grant by Stephen son of Thomas de Hensingham of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton to Benedict de Eglesfeld (*Reg.*, p. 554), to the homage of Walter le Harpouir to Thomas de Ireby for certain tenements in Clifton, to which Alexander de Ribton and Thomas de Pardishou are also witnesses (*Reg.*, p. 555), also to the grant of Kaldefite in the vill of Cirkecliffeton by Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Cliffeton to Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife (*Reg.*, p. 555), also, again with Alexander de Ribeton, to the grant of a grange and certain lands in Craysothen by Adam son of Eda de Craysothen to Benedict de Eglesfeld and his heirs (*Reg.*, p. 557), and also to an agreement dated 10 December, 1320, between Anthony de Lucy,

lord of Cockermouth and Thomas de Burgh rector of Brigham touching the oblations in the free chapel in the castle of Cokermouth and the title of a watermill in Cokermouth (*Reg.*, p. 563). He is also, as we have seen, associated with his brother Benedict as witness to a grant of lands in Clifton by John de Dene to Alan de Arkelby.

In the documents from Netherhall we find John son of William de Crosseby (a hamlet in the parish of Cross Canonby just north of the river Ellen) granting to John de Eglesfeld, son and heir of Thomas de Eglesfeld, and to Beatrice his wife and his heirs or assigns a toft and croft with six acres of land, which the grantor's brother William formerly held, with all their appurtenances "infra villam et aquam de Eglesfeld" paying to the capital lord of the fee ten pence in silver. The witnesses are Sir Thomas de Wyrkyngton and Sir Thomas de Derwentwater, knights, Thomas de Ireby, Peter de Cockermue, Thomas de Rybeton, Thomas de Eglesfeld and others. This John seems to have been a person of some consideration in his part of the county. When Edward I in February, 1307, wanted 1000 men out of Cumberland, the commission to select in the liberty of Cockermue 60 men "to be at Carlisle next Monday" was issued to John de Eglisfeld and Thomas de Musegrave (*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1301-1307*, p. 498). In the Patent Rolls (*Calendar Pat. R. 1317-1321*, p. 362) there is a commission of oyer and terminer to Robert de Barton and Adam de Skelton, dated 18 March, 1319, on complaint by John de Eglesfeld that Robert de Mosergh (Mosser, like Eglesfeld, a township in the parish of Brigham) assaulted him at Brigham, co. Cumberland.

William, the fourth of the brothers, is nowhere in our documents given any express relationship to any one else and only occurs twice, so far as they are printed, in the Hesleyside charters. The two mentions of him are (1) as

being given (*Reg.*, p. 555) the remainder of all his land in Kaldefete in the vill of Cirkecliffeton by Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Clifeton, failing heirs to Alexander and Joan de Ribbeton to whom it is first granted, and then failing heirs to William to Benedict de Eglesfeld. This would be a natural arrangement to be made by one well disposed to the Eglesfelds, if William were, as seems likely from what we know, to be the worst provided for of the family.

He also joins Adam, Benedict and John de Eglesfeld and Thomas de Pardishou in the bond given to Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait on occasion of Sir Alexander's son's marriage (*Reg.*, p. 566), which would be a natural thing if he were, as I believe him to have been, one of the four, and probably the youngest of the four brothers, sons of Thomas and Hawisia de Eglesfeld. In a document at Netherhall he or another William witnesses with John Eglesfeld and John Eglesfeld junior 23 February, 1349, an indenture between John Herbert and Joan who was wife of Thomas de Pardishow touching certain lands in Pardishou. The two Johns would be his nephew and great nephew if the William who is witness is brother of the founder's father.

Of the existence of Adam son of John de Eglesfeld and Beatrice his wife and brother of the founder no one seems to have known anything till quite lately. It is vouched for by the agreement between his brother John and William de Thwaytes in view of the marriage between John's son John and William's daughter Joan, in which de Eglesfeld promised to give his son and his son's wife all the lands and tenements which "sire Adam de Eglesfeld son frère" had in Alenburgh. This deed is at Netherhall and is dated "le Lundi prochaunt après les fest de seynt Mich lan du regne le Roi Edward tierce après la conquest vyntyn setym" (30 September, 1353). Adam, as brother

of this John, would be brother of the founder. Another deed at Netherhall refers to the same property. By it on Midsummer Day, 1342, Galfridus de Redman quits claims to dominus Adam de Eglesfeld, clericus, all the right and claim which he once had in lands and tenements with their belongings in Alenburgh and Alenbank in the county of Cumberland, and warrants the possession thereof to the said Sir Adam his heirs and assigns for ever. Geoffrey Redman is mentioned in Mr. W. Greenwood's exhaustive book on *The Redmans*, on p. 224, in a quotation dated 1335 from *Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*, vol. ii, p. 96 :—" Rex cepit fidelitatem Galfridi fil. Will. Redeman consanguinei Willi. Barchard, etc." He may be a son of the William, son of Waldeve de Redman, who is mentioned p. 26 of the same book in connection with a claim on him and others made by William de Bretby in 1301 for a moiety of the manor of Camberton (on the Derwent, opposite Clifton, close to Ribton) and a quarter of the manor of Greysouthen, which de Bretby's wife Matilda, a coheirress of Camberton and widow of Norman de Redman, had settled on him for life. The Netherhall deed is dated at York. The witnesses are John de Ripon, John de Acom, William 'le cleric de Bichehill', Robert de Molesby " Pelliper " (Skinner), Henry de Belton Baker, Thomas del Sartyn.

It must be this Adam, and not the uncle mentioned in the Statutes, whom the founder in a deed in the college muniment room (*Mores*, p. 55) constituted with Adam de Caldbek and John de Perdishow his proctors in 1332, and who in the same year (Nicolson and Burn, i, 568) was proxy for the founder on his institution to the rectory of Brough. The discovery of this Adam is supported by the Founder's Statutes which mention (*liberorumque suorum*) children by his father and mother, apparently besides himself; and, if Adam was, as is likely, an elder brother, would explain how Robert, as third son, added

to the paternal arms a mullet as mark of cadency.

To this Adam also probably belong these references in the Patent Rolls (1334-8, pp. 75, 335; and 1340-3, p. 434) in which he is described as King's clerk and as concerned with property he held at Graystock, some way from Alenburgh or Ellenborough, now Maryport. If the reference of the *Patent Rolls* is to this Adam, it is interesting in connection with the circumstance that Thomas de Eglesfeld, provost of the college from 1432 to 1440, died late in the fifteenth century as Master or Provost of the College at Greystoke, which it took so much trouble to found in the latter half of the fourteenth century (see *Victoria History of Cumberland*, ii, 205, 206).

At a date prior to young John's marriage, Alan de Arkelby rector of the church of Plumland, and Adam de Eyncourt chaplain had by a deed also preserved at Netherhall, dated on the day after Easter (29 March) 1350, granted to John de Eglesfeld "domino de eadem" all their lands and tenements in Alenburgh and Alenbank which they had received from John de Hedon knight. This was probably the brother of the founder.

He and his uncle William and his son John are also witnesses to an indenture between Joan, who had been wife of Thomas de Pardeshow, and John Herbert touching twelve bovates (oxgangs) and six hotagia (or hostagia, rented homesteads) in the hamlet of Pardishowe. The date of the indenture is 24 February, 1349. The arrangements made in this document are so curious that it seems worth while to set it out in full. That three Eglesfelds witness this deed may be taken to support a conjecture that Joan de Pardishow was an Eglesfeld, perhaps the founder's sister.

Hec indentura inter Johannem Herbert ex una parte et Johannam que fuit uxor Thome de Pardishou ex altera testatur quod predicta Johanna dedit concessit et hac presenti carta sua indentata

confirmavit eidem Johanni Herbert duodecim bovatas et sex hotagia terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in hamleito de Pardishowe una cum serviciis liberorum tenantium ejusdem Hamleiti Habenda et tenenda predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis ad totam vitam ipsius Johanne de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta Reddendo inde annuatim predictae Johanne seu suis assignatis octo denarios et tres estriks farrine avene ad festum sancti martini in hyeme vel solvendo nomine suo predictam farrinam rectori ecclesie de Dene tali condicione quod predictus Johannes solvat predictae Johanne viginti marcas sterlingorum videlicet ad festum Pentecoste proximum sequens datum presencie quinque marcas et ad festum sancti martini tunc proximum sequens decem libras. Et si predictae viginti marce pro morte vel alia occasione aretro esse contingerint ad thimos antedictos predictus Johannes vult et concedit quod bene liceat predictae Johanne predictam terram cum suis pertinentiis intrare et retinere sine contradictione predicti Johannis heredum seu assignatorum suorum Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes obierit post solutionem quinque marcarum predicta Johanna vult et concedit quod executores heredes seu assignati predicti Johannis habeant et teneant omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis per estimationem legis hominum ex utraque parte ad hoc electorum per tantum tempus quousque predictae quinque marce plenius fuerint levate Ac etiam predicta Johanna concedit quod decetero nullum clamium ponat maritagio heredis Johannis de Pardishowe vivente matre heredum predictorum Et si occasione maritagii relevii seu escaete aliquorum liberorum tenantium predictorum in tota vita predictae Johanne proficium decedat predictus Johannes heredes seu assignati sui dabunt predictae Johanne seu assignatis suis valorem maritagii relevii seu escaete per visum et estimationem legis hominum ad hoc ex utraque parte electorum In cujus rei testimonium partes predictae partibus huic indenture alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt Hiis testibus Johanne de Brampton Johanne de Eglesfeld Willielmo de eadem Johanne de Eglesfeld juniore Johanne de Staffult et aliis Data apud Pardishowe vicessimo quarto die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu vicessimo tertio.

The document is of the nature of a lease on lives, Joan Pardishow's life being its term. The name Herbert only occurs in *The Register of Saint Bees* as the name of the person to whom Alan son of Waldeve son of Cospatrick

granted the vill of Thursby (*Reg.*, p. 493). Thursby was a good way off, beyond Wigton in the direction of Carlisle. A bovate or oxgang was as much land as an ox or a yoke of oxen could plough in the course of a year. Its size varied in different places. A hotagium or hostagium was a dwelling with some land let on an annual rent; the holding in question would be quite a large farm with six homesteads. Pardishow is a hamlet in the parish of Dene, hence the payment of oatmeal in kind to the parson of Dene. Joan by the lease transfers to Herbert her position between the actual occupiers (the *liberi tenentes*) and the feudal lord to whom Herbert was to render the legal services due. As Dene was one of the five vills, the feudal lord would be the lord of Cockermouth, at this time a Lucy. The annual rent to be paid to Joan was ten pence, with three strikes or measures of oatmeal which might be paid either to the lessor or to the rector of Dene. A strike is properly a measure determined by striking off the surplus grain in a heaped up measure to level it with the rim of the measure. The smooth straight piece of wood with which the operation is effected is also called a strike. The amount of a strike seems to vary in different localities between half a bushel and four bushels (*Wright's Dialect Dictionary*, s.v.). For the lease Herbert was to pay 20 marks, five on the Whit Sunday next following the date of the indenture, and the remainder (fifteen marks=ten pounds) on the Saint Martin's day in winter (November 11) thereafter. On failure of these payments Johanna was to re-enter and take possession of the property. *Thimos*, *thymes*, for *tempora*, times, is an odd bit of medieval Latin. If Herbert died between the payment of the five and the fifteen marks his executors, heirs and assigns were to keep possession of the property till they had recovered from the property the full value of the five marks. How long this would take was to be determined by men of law agreed upon by both parties. Then follow

references to incidents of feudal tenure. Joan was not to claim during her life the maritagium or fine due from the tenants on the marriage of her husband's heir; but Herbert or his representatives were to make good to Joan the value of any profit which would have accrued to her in fines on the marriage of a tenant, or on the succession of an heir on the death of a tenant (relief), or on the death of a tenant without heirs when the tenement fell (escheated) to the owner. The value was in each case to be determined by men of law agreed on by both sides, as in the determination of the value of the five marks to be recovered as above from the estate.

Neither Brampton nor Staffult occur as names in *The St. Bees Register*. Brampton in Cumberland is on the other side of Carlisle on the way to Northumberland, (there is also a Brampton near Appleby\* in Westmorland) and Staffold or Staffield is a village in the parish of Kirk Oswald in the extreme east of Cumberland under Cross Fell. There was a John de Staffal, a free tenant in the county of Westmorland, May 6, 1315 (*Close Rolls, Calendar 1313-1318*, p. 178) and a John Staffol, a verderer in the forest of Inglewood, whose place had to be filled up, owing to his death, in 1316 (*ib.*, p. 361). A John de Stafful was among those commissioned in February, 1307 to bring men to Carlisle for Edward I's expedition to Scotland. He and his fellow commissioners had charge of 160 footmen in the bailwick of Lythe (Leath Ward) and the manor of Aldeston (Alston).

The conjunction of Thomas de Pardishou with members of the family of Eglesfeld in these last two documents makes one believe that he was closely connected with the

---

\* There is a John de Lancaster of Brampton mentioned (these *Transactions*, n.s. x., 486) in a de Lancaster Inquisition post-mortem made at Appleby in 1399; and a William de Brampton or Broumpton (*ib.*, 485) rector of Duffeton in two Inquisitions, one made at Penrith and one made at Appleby in 1370. I owe these references to Mr. Collingwood.

family. The only other mention of him I have found is in a Hesleyside document (*Reg.*, p. 555) where with Sir Alexander de Bastenthweyt knight, John de Eglesfeld, Alexander de Ribton and others he witnesses the homage of Walter le Harpour to Thomas de Ireby and the warrantization by Ireby to Harpour of certain tenements in Clifton. A John de Perdishou, clericus, had been one of the founder's proctors in 1332. Others of the same name occur elsewhere in *The Saint Bees Register* (one (*Reg.*, p. 273) was bailiff of the liberty of Egermund in 1404) and in the documents at Hesleyside, and Netherhall. Pardishou is a hamlet in the parish of Dene, one of the five villis of Waldeve son of Gospatrick.

Another family with which the Eglesfelds were brought into intimate connection was that of Ribton. Adam (9) de Eglesfeld conveyed to Alexander de Ribton in 1309 the manor of Ribbeton and lands in Eglesfeld. He appears in *The St. Bees Register* as witness to grants to the priory in Clifton and in Talentire; and in Hesleyside documents, above cited, in deeds connected with Clifton and Greysouthen. He or his forbears may have been connected matrimonially with earlier generations of Eglesfelds. At all events his son John married Benedict de Eglesfeld's daughter Matillidis (Maude) in or about 1331. A daughter Elizabeth of Alexander's is mentioned in the Hesleyside document which gives to John Ribton and his wife and their progeny the manor of Ribton with tenements in Eglesfeld and Clifton. In 44 Edw. III (1370) according to Nicolson and Burn (i, 568) Maud is a widow, holding lands in Eglesfeld of John de Eglesfeld, lord thereof.

Sir Alexander de Bastenthwayt, whose son's marriage is mentioned above, occurs in the *Close Rolls* (1315-1318, p. 496) as having had to undertake the putting in defence of

Cockermouth Castle in July and August, 1316, when the Scotch rebels were endeavouring to enter those parts. He was sub-escheator in Cumberland and the order to recoup him 99l. 18s. 6d. he had so spent is dated from York 9 September, 1317. In February, 1307, when John de Eglesfeld was on a commission to bring 60 men to Carlisle from the liberty of Cokermuwe for Edward I's expedition to Scotland, Alexander de Bastinghwayt and Thomas de Louthre had the same duty towards 200 footmen from Allerdale (*Patent Rolls, Calendar 1301-1307*, p. 438). 28 November, 1313, he was appointed with Robert de Bampton to assess and collect the twentieth and fifteenth for the county of Cumberland (*Calendar Patent Rolls 1313-1317*, pp. 50, 51). 4 October, 1314, a commission was issued to audit the account of money which Alexander de Bastenthweyt and two others had levied from the commonalty of the county of Cumberland for the use of the King's Scotch enemies for certain truces made between the commonalty and the Scots (*ib.*, p. 240). 26 March, 1316, he was appointed one of the commissioners of array in the county of Cumberland, for the general hosting for the war against the Scots (*ib.*, p. 460). 20 September, 1317, he is described as "keeper of certain lands late of John de Wygeton" who had been a tenant in chief in the county of Cumberland (*Patent Rolls, Calendar 1317-1321*, p. 31). 18 October, 1319, he was appointed a conservator of the peace for the county of Cumberland (*ib.*, p. 460). He was obviously a trusted official, and as a result of his services was in due course knighted.

But that I desire to limit as strictly as possible the use in this paper of conjecture I should have been disposed to suggest that the existence of a bond entered into at the time of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait's son's marriage by the four sons of Thomas de Eglesfeld and a member of the family of the husband of his granddaughter Joan seems to imply that the marriage was

one of great interest to the Eglesfeld family and so possibly that of another Joan de Eglesfeld, an aunt of the founder, who became by it daughter-in-law of Sir Alexander de Bastenthwait.

In conclusion I must express my thanks to Mr. Collingwood for kindly re-drawing for the press Dr. Parker's map and my plan, and for other help; nor have I above sufficiently emphasized my obligations to Dr. Wilson and to Dr. Parker to whose assistance this paper owes most of what value it possesses.