

ART III.—*Sir Robert Parvyng, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland, and Chancellor of England.* By JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, V.P.

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BOOKS on Cumberland and Westmorland, Biographical Dictionaries and books on legal history have hardly given enough prominence to the name of Sir Robert Parvyng. He was certainly one of the most eminent and successful lawyers connected with this part of England.

The following narrative of his life incidentally throws considerable light on what I should call the domestic history of the beginning of Edward III's reign.

#### HIS NAME.

His fame may have been obscured by the circumstance that his surname in most medieval documents may be read either Parvyng or Parning, the u (standing for v) and n being in fourteenth century writing generally indistinguishable. Mr. L. O. Pike, however, observes that 'though the letters are practically indistinguishable in most of the contemporary MSS. the distinction is well maintained in the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, and in them the letter following the "r" in Paruing's name is certainly "u." One of the MSS. of the Year Books, moreover, has the form "Parwyng," which is as good evidence as any spelling in those MSS. can be.' Parwenk is also found in the Lincoln's Inn MS. of the Year Books of 17 Edward III.

But Coke in the fourth part of the Institute of the Laws of England (1644) p. 79, prints the name Parning, and Coke's authority as a lawyer seems to have made lawyers

since take for granted that he would not have made a mistake in a matter of orthography, and his reading has been adopted almost without question by all legal historians and by those who have transcribed documents under legal authority almost to the present time. The article on Parning in D.N.B. calls the spelling Parving a mistake. Mr. L. O. Pike in his edition of the Year Books of king Edward III, year 16, writes (1896) in his preface to the first part, p. xcix, n. 1: 'it is not for an editor of the Year Books to disregard the precedents'; though by 1900 he had found (preface to second part of the same year's Year Books, p. xvi): 'it may be considered almost certain that the chancellor's name was not Parnyng'; but he adds: 'as Parnyng he has always been known in the profession since the time of Coke, and as Parnyng he will probably continue to be known in future.'

In north-country references, so far as I have been able to discover, the name is regularly given as Parvyng, and Mr. F. H. M. Parker in his preface to his edition of the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland (1222-1260), p. xxx, states that 'this is certainly the reading of the records with which the Editor is acquainted.' I should however, in fairness say, that in these *Transactions*; Mr. Parker in his papers on Inglewood Forest spells the name Parning, as does Mr. Ragg in his papers on the de Lancasters. In the documents at Queen's College the name has always been read Parvyng, and hence this form is found in Wood, Ingram, Chalmers and other books about Oxford. Raines in his Letters from the Northern Registers (p. 366n.) reads the name Parvynk, and so Hog in his edition of Adam de Murimuth with a various reading Parvenke. Sir Edward Maude Thompson in his edition of Murimuth reads the name Parvenke, with various readings Parvynk and Parvyng, though in the index he (or some one else) calls the lawyer Parnyng.

Coke, it appears, was not the first to use the spelling

Parnynge. In the copy of the printed edition of the Year Books of 17 Edw. 3 in the British Museum, ascribed to the year 1533 and to J. Astell as printer or publisher, the name is given on fol. xivb as Parnynge, and in abbreviated form twice on fol. xia as Parñ. It appears in the same form in the edition of the Year Book attributed to Richard Tothill or Tottel and assigned to the year 1561. It has so appeared in all subsequent editions of the Year Books. Mr. L. A. Pike's conversion as recorded above is almost against his will and he uses Parning or Parnyng to the end of his edition. The name is spelt Parving by Mr. J. H. Round and Dr. J. Wilson. It may now be regarded as adopted by the Record Office, as in the 8th volume of the Calendar of Inquisitions printed in 1913, which contains the inquest post mortem of Sir Robert, his name is spelt Parvyng.

#### HIS ORIGIN.

Robert Parvyng was probably a north countryman. A 'Robertus Parvynk' was ordained subdeacon 'ad titulum patrimonii et ad presentacionem Johannis filii Ricardi de Capella,' 19th September, 1299, by John de Halton, bishop of Carlisle; and priest as 'Robertus dictus Parvink de Karliolo, ad presentacionem prioris et capituli ecclesie Beate Marie Karlioli,' 22nd December, 1302. 'Robertus Parvyng' was presented by the prior and convent of the Blessed Mary of Carlisle to the rectory of Hoton (Hutton in the Forest) 'in crastino Sancti Hillarii' 12th January; and instituted, saving the accustomed annual pension of two shillings to the convent, by bishop Halton at 'Linstok' on the 15th day of the same month, 1309 (Bishop Halton's Register, Cant. and York Soc., i, 132, 201; ii, 13).

There are two Feet of Fines (Cumberland) of 11 Edw. III in which Sir Robert's name appears, as Robert Parvyng junior, as plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs and Robert Parvyng senior, parson of Hoton, as defendant, which we

shall have to set out in detail later ; Isabel, Sir Robert's wife, being in one of them the second plaintiff. These documents are settlements, in the mode then usual, of certain properties, on Sir Robert in one case and on Sir Robert and Lady Parving in the other, with remainder to heirs specified in the documents. The presence of the parson of Hutton in these transactions renders it likely that he was a relative, perhaps a paternal uncle, of Sir Robert. The description of the elder Robert as 'de Karliolo' when he is promoted to the priesthood may perhaps indicate the part of Cumberland to which at that time the family belonged. One of the Feet of Fines refers in part to property in the suburb of Karliol and Caldecotes, which may point in the same direction.

In connexion with the presentation of the elder Robert to the subdiaconate by John son of Richard de Capella, and the mention of Caldecotes in the Feet of Fines in which the two Roberts and the younger's wife were concerned, it may be noted that in the 30th year of Edward III the Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, and John de la Chapele of Carlisle were the principals in a case calendared by Mr. F. H. M. Parker in his Feet of Fines for Cumberland (*Transactions*, n.s., vii, p. 238). A Symon de Caldecotes, Karleolensis diocesis, was also ordained deacon by bishop Halton 17th December, 1306, 'ad titulum quinque marcarum sibi per cartam Johannis de Capella concessarum' (Halton's Register, Cant. and York Soc., i, 273). He is priested on the same title 22nd September, 1307 (*ib.* 292). John, son of Richard de Capella, seems similarly to have befriended another Caldecotes man, Ricardus son of Nicholas de Caldecotes, who was ordained subdeacon 21st December, 1303, and priest 18th December, 1305 'ad titulum' in the first case of 40s. and in the second 'v marcarum sibi per cartam Johannis filii Ricardi de Capella, de Karleolo, concessarum' (*ib.* 244). He seems to have similarly befriended other Carlisle men.

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It is of course rash in the fourteenth century to conclude relationship from identity of name, but it may be mentioned in this connexion that there were a Thomas de Capella, successively vicar of Kirkby Stephen and of Arturath (Arthuret), and a William de Capella rector of Lowther, both during Halton's episcopacy and both mentioned in his register. There was also an Alexander de Capella of Penreth mentioned in the same register, who may be the same man whom Mr. F. H. M. Parker mentions (*Transactions*, N.S., vii, 12), as having been with three other Penrith men, in the land of Plumpton 'with bows and arrows, and there they shot a hart about vespers at Stonecross opposite Mayden Castel, and another with two arrows at Ravenesgilfot' in Inglewood Forest. This last may have been connected with the Hutton family, for whom see *Transactions*, N.S., xi, 21-26. It is a curious coincidence, if John belonged to them, that Robert Parvyng senior was presented to Hutton in the Forest by the Prior and Convent of St. Mary, Carlisle.

John, son of Richard de Capella may also be the 'John de Capella, citizen of Carlisle,' who founded the chapel of St. Catherine within the church of St. Mary's, now the cathedral of Carlisle, and endowed it with rents, lands and burgage houses. The manor of John de Capella, belonging to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, extends over a great part of the parish of St. Mary's. Into it, according to Whellan, (p. 144), seem to have merged the three manors of Calcoats, Newbiggin and New Laithes, which along with the manor of Bochardgate were granted by Henry VIII to the dean and chapter.

Caldecotes was a part of Caldewgate. In Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, one of the Carlisle Tracts, we have 'Catcoats within a muskett shot of the Scots worke at Newtowne,' to which Samuel Jefferson, the editor, adds the note, 'Caldcoats, about half a mile from the city on the road to Newtown. Ed-

ward I, during his last illness, rested one night at the hamlet of Caldcoats on his route from Carlisle to Scotland, which he lived not to reach.' I owe this reference, as much else in this paper, to Dr. Wilson. Caldecotes seems to be meant by 'Catcoltys' in the enumeration of the manors belonging to the priory of Carlisle in Henry VIII's charter (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 245). In an account (Eccle. Survey, 26 Henry VIII) of the temporal possessions of the prior of Carlisle, cited in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, in a note on p. 616 of volume ii, occurs, 'Idem prior habet terras et tenementa jacentia in Caldecottes et Caldcoot bank, Werye Holme ceterisque in locis prope civitatem predictam quae valent annuatim *roli*.'

There was also a 'Robertus Parving' ordained acolyte by bishop Halton in the parochial church of Staynigges (Stanwix), 9th June, 1324 (Halton's Register, Canterbury and York Soc., ii, 228). He was ordained deacon by bishop Kirkby (as Dr. Wilson kindly informs me), 20th February, 1332-3, being then a monk of Holme (Cultram) and priest on 20th March in the same year. If, as is likely, he was a relative, it is interesting that he should have belonged to a monastery which shared with Sir Robert in Margaret de Wigton's rewards for the successful prosecution of her suit for her father's lands.

The connexion of these Parvings with the neighbourhood of Carlisle renders it likely that Sir Robert came from the same vicinity. His election, also, on several occasions, as Knight of the Shire, strengthens the arguments in favour of his being a Cumbrian. Mr. Kingsford (D.N.B. s.v. Parning) says 'he was a member of a Cumberland family.' This however goes, I think, beyond the evidence. I can find no Cumberland Parvings either before or after his time. If, as is not unlikely, he sprang from any known Cumberland family, it must have been from a family whose patronymic was not Parving.

I had thought it possible that, if the first Parving sprang

in any way from a north country family of another name, the etymology of the word 'parving' might afford a clue to the nature of the relationship. Dr. Craigie thinks it may have been a place-name, but I have found no place with any similar name. He does not think it can be explained by the addition of -ing to any word usual in middle English. Both he and Mr. Collingwood observed that the variant 'Pervenke' is identical with the early form of the plant-name periwinkle. If the forms Parvink or Parvenk, in which the name occasionally occurs, are not an instance of the ordinary inability of the medieval scribe to keep to any one form of any surname, the modification may be due either to the tendency of a common noun like 'pervenke' to draw any similar proper noun like 'Parving' into a greater resemblance or identity to itself, or to the change common in middle English dialect texts, as Dr. Craigie kindly informs me, of the final -ng into -nk, where we find 'kink' for 'king,' and 'think' for 'thing,' etc. Etymology, I am afraid, is not likely to help as to the origin of Sir Robert's family.

#### EARLIEST MENTIONS.

The earliest mentions I have found of Parving's name are in two Close Rolls of Edward II, dated 1315 and 1318. On p. 204 of the Calendar, Walter de Kirkebride puts in his place, 21st July, 1315, John de Haveryngton and Robert Paruyng to seek and receive his purparty of the lands of John de Wyggeton, deceased, tenant in chief of the king; and on p. 614 Walter de Kirkebride, three years later, puts in his place, 26th May, 1318, John de Haveryngton, Robert Paruing and Richard de Bollyng' against Dionisia de Lovetot in a plea of dower in chancery by writ of *scire faciatis*.

This connects the first mention of Parving as a lawyer with the opening of the great suit as to the legitimacy of Margaret de Wigton, of which we shall have a full account

later on. Walter de Kirkbride was nephew of John de Wigton and one of the coheirs who denied Margaret's claim to her father's property, and Dionysia was John's divorced widow.

In the Parliamentary Writs (vol. 2, appendix, p. 211) for the 16th year of king Edward II (1322-3), 'Walterus de Kirkebride [Miles] invenit Manuaptores Matheum de Daunay, Robertum Paruyng, Johannem de ffetherstanhalgh et Nicholaum Tempest quorum quilibet manucepit prefatum Walterum de fideli gestu etc. sub pena quadraginta librarum,' meaning that each of these four persons went bail for him to the amount of forty pounds.

The person for whom Parving here stood bail is the same Sir Walter de Kirkbride who appointed Parving one of his attorneys in the two law cases in 1315. Parving was in good company in coming to his assistance. All the rest of those who stood bail with him were members of knightly families.

This early connexion of Parving with the Kirkbrides would be interestingly illustrated if we could believe Denton's statement (*Cumberland*, ed. Ferguson, p. 103) that Sir Robert Parving married Dame Katherine the sister of Sir Richard Kirkbride; but the only wife of Parving we hear of was certainly called Isabella, and if it were the case, as is possible, that Isabella was his second wife, Dame Katherine must have died soon after her marriage and without children. A younger Richard Kirkbride (see below, p. 77) would not be Sir Robert's heir because he was related to Dame Katherine. But it is more likely that Denton, as so often, misread or misinterpreted his documents. If any of them brought Parving into such a relation to a Katherine Kirkbride, it is not one that has come down to us.

The next mention of Robert Parvyng I have come across is in Mr. F. H. M. Parker's *Feet of Fines for Cumberland* (these *Transactions*, n.s., vii, 234), where Ranulph

de Dacre is plaintiff and William de Burgh, parson of Dacre, and Robert Parvyng are deforciant and concerns the manor of Dacre. The date of this is given as 8 Edw. II, a year which ran from July, 1324, to July, 1325.

This is the first of a number of similar transactions in which Parvyng was engaged with Ranulph de Dacre, who by his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Multon, had become lord of Gillisland.

In the second year of Edward III (1328), (Parker, *ut sup.* p. 235), he is with Dacre and Dacre's wife Margaret and William de Burgh, dealing with 'one third of the manors of Irthyngton and Burgh upon Sands which Isabella widow of John de Castro held'; and with the same parties dealing with 'the manors of Irthyngton, Burgh upon Sands and Leysingby, and the advowson of the priory of Lanercost and the church of Aykton.'

These may have been legal proceedings in which Parvyng had no proprietary interest. Fictitious suits were sometimes devices to secure the title of an owner to a property beyond the risk of further dispute.

John de Castro, according to a Bodleian MS. (No. 4197, vol. lv, p. 15), cited by Hutchinson (ii, 595, n.), held Carlisle castle for the king at various times between 5 Edw. II (8th July, 1311) and 11 Edw. II (8th July, 1313). His property was in Nottinghamshire. Isabella held her thirds of these manors as widow of Thomas de Multon of Gillesland whose widow she was when she married de Castro. The inq. p.m. of Multon is dated 7 Edw. II (1313-4); that of de Castro 18 Edw. II (1324-5).

Isabella had apparently exchanged her interests in Irthyngton and Burgh upon Sands for an interest in the manor of Kirkoswald, as in her inq. p.m. (3 Edw. III) in 1329 she is described as seised of the manor of Kyngesheugh in Nottinghamshire, which she derived from Sir John de Castro, and that of Kirkoswald, which she most likely obtained from the transaction indicated in the

Feet of Fines to which Parvyng is a party. On 30th October, 1317, Robert de Sapy, escheator beyond Trent, was ordered to give Margaret Dacre and her husband seisin of her father's lands (Cal. of Close Rolls, Edw. II, p. 504). We shall later on have a suggestion that Parving may have had Multon connexions. In November, 1319, Ranulph de Dacre and Margaret his wife have a court at Burgh (Cal. of Inq., vol. vi, p. 132).

In connexion with these transactions with regard to Burgh upon Sands, we may notice that in 1331 when Thomas de Burgh was in Ireland he nominated Hugh de Burgh and Robert Parving to be his attorneys in England (Cal. Pat. Rolls under date 22nd February, 1331).

But there must have been some transactions with Ranulph de Dacre which resulted in material gain to Parving, as in 1329 the Patent Rolls of Edward III (30th June, 1329) contain a 'Pardon to Robert Parving and Isabella his wife for acquiring in fee from Ranulph de Dacre two messuages, fifty five acres of land, eight of meadow and 7s. in rent in Bocharaby held in chief and entering thereon without licence and licence for them to retain the same.' This is the first mention of Isabella. The grant may have been made in return for legal services rendered to de Dacre, and Parving may have been glad to secure by grant to him and his wife provision for her in case he should die before her. We shall see other instances of this practice further on (p. 78).

Bocharaby or Botchergate without the city is a manor without the city belonging to the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle. It is about a mile east of Carlisle. The Bocharaby land was inherited by Dacre from his father William in whose Inq. p.m. (Cal. of Inq., vol. vi, p. 91) it is described as 'Bocharaby, two messuages, 49a. land, 6a. meadow and a fourth part of 200a. pasture, held of the king in chief by service of 20½d. for cornage.' The In-

quisition was held 8th September, 1318, and Ranulph was said to be then 23 years of age.

In 1335 Parving seems to have diminished his holding in Bocharaby. In that year he sold to John, son of Alan Fitzwalter and Elena his wife, 10 acres of land in Bocharaby for 20 marks (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 9 Edward III, No. 18, Michaelmas), while in 1342 he and Isabella his wife bought 2 messuages, 23 acres of land and 3½ acres of meadow in Carlisle and Bocharaby of John Morpath and Margaret his wife for 100 marks of silver (*ib.* 16 Edw. III, No. 32, morrow of St. John Baptist).

Bocharaby was still in the possession of Sir Robert at his death, and is described in the inquisition held after his death, as 'the manor, held jointly with Isabel his wife, to them and the heirs of the body of the said Robert, with successive remainder to Adam, John and Thomas Pacok and their heirs male, and to the right heirs of the said Robert, according to the form of a fine levied in 11 Edward III; which said manor is held of the king in chief by service of 6s. 2d. yearly for cornage' (Cal. of Inq. viii, No. 458, p. 302).

The entail of the manor on his heirs, including the sons of his sister Joan Pacok, had been settled by a fine levied in 10 Edw. III (1336) Cumberland, No. 22, Easter, confirmed at Holy Trinity following, in which Robert Parvyng senior, parson of Hoton, took part, and which settled also the entail of the land in the suburb of Carlisle and Caldecotes. The Inquisition after Parvyng's death shows that the Carlisle suburb and Caldecotes property consisted of a mill, a messuage and 10 acres of land; which said mill was held of the prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, by service of 20d. yearly; and the messuage and land of the bishop of Carlisle by service of 20d. yearly.

It may have been Parvyng's interest in Caldecotes and the suburb which made him intercede with bishop Kirkby in 1341 on behalf of some persons who had assaulted

some of the bishop's officers 'at Caldewstanes in the suburbs of Carlisle,' and been outlawed by the bishop who ordered the body of one of them to be exhumed and cast out of the churchyard. 'Precibus et rogatui domini R. Parvynk militis, amici nostri carissimi, penes nos pro predicto defuncto . . . inclinati' the bishop absolves the corpse and withdraws all sentences and processes against it (Bishop Kirkby's Register MS. f. 431). I owe this reference to Dr. Wilson; *cf.* also *Victoria History of Cumberland*, ii, 42.

If a string of names in Denton's *Cumberland* (ed. Ferguson, pp. 102, 103) represents the descent of the manor of Bochardby, it passed after Isabella's death through two generations of Pacok-Parvings to the Stapletons, and after three more generations to a Musgrave, ending in the name of Thomas Birkbeck.

#### THE DE WIGTON CASE.

An important law suit in which Parvyng was professionally engaged, pretty early in his legal career, affected beneficially his subsequent life and his property. It is a long and complicated story but seems to deserve to be set forth in detail from the light it throws on matters which do not ordinarily come to the surface in serious history.

In or about January, 1284-5, John de Wigton, who was to be the last male in the elder line of the barons of Wigton, was married to Dionysia, daughter of Sir John de Lovetot, a south-country knight. On the 20th of that month, Walter de Wigton, John's father, enrolled a grant, made by himself, of the manor of Blakhale to his son John de Wigton and Dionisia his wife, during her life, and to the children of the marriage, quit of all services, for which grant Sir John de Luvetot, Dionisia's father, had paid Walter the sum of one hundred pounds (Cal. Close Rolls, 13 Edw. I, p. 349, quoted by Mr. T. H. B.

Graham, *Transactions*, N.S. xviii, p. 125). This is obviously what we should call a marriage settlement, and fixes approximately the date of the marriage. A John Lovetot was in 1346 overlord of the manor of Chesterton in Hunts. (Cal. of Inq. viii, No. 596, p. 430 ; see also *ib.* ix, Nos. 186 and 279). It was stated subsequently that she had been betrothed to a John Paynel, and this it was maintained vitiated the marriage. In due course, a daughter, Margaret, was born, and subsequent to her birth Dionysia was divorced by de Wigton, who married a Margaret, afterwards remarried to Robert de Hilton. John de Wigton died early in 1315. The writ for the inquisition post mortem is dated 9th April, 8 Edw. II (1315), and the inquisition for Cumberland was held on the Thursday after St. Barnabas (14th June). His heirs were proved to be three sisters, and a nephew and a niece, son and daughter respectively of two other sisters. An inquisition held about the same time with reference to his holdings in Somersetshire found that Margaret his daughter was his heir. On Monday, 27th October, in the same year, Margaret daughter of the said John by Dionisia came into the king's chancery and sought the lands of her father as his next heir. This was opposed by Walter de Kirkbride, son of Christina, John de Wigton's eldest sister ; Joan a niece of John, daughter of Joan de Raygat or Reygate, sister of John, married to Nicholas Bart or Barde ; Florence wife of Hector Askelok, a sister of John ; and Margaret wife of Robert de Mathelay, sister of John. Elizabeth, apparently widow of Geoffrey Sherwynde, the fifth sister of John, did not appear. The ground of their opposition was that a divorce had been pronounced between John and Dionisia, because of her precontract with John Paynel, by reason whereof Margaret was a bastard. Denton says that the mother, whom he calls ' Idyonsay Lovetot, was bitterly taxed of inconti-

nency at the instance of Sir Richard Kirkbryde, Walter's father, 'next heir male apparent to the land.'

In connexion with this we have in Edward II's Close Rolls, under date 18th June, 1315:—Robert de Methel and Margaret his wife, coheir of John de Wygton, deceased, tenant in chief, put in their place Nicholas Tempeste to seek and receive their purparty of her father's lands. It is granted by the chancellor that Nicholas Barde, who married Joan, the other coheir, shall sue and seek their purparty. This roll ignores the other coheir and coheiresses, if it is correctly calendared. We have seen above (p. 36), that Walter de Kirkbride put Parving and another in his place to maintain his part in the suit. Nicholas Tempeste was one of those who went bail with Parvyng for Walter de Kirkbride in 1322-3. It appears from the same Close Rolls, under date 9th September, 1317, that during the controversy the lands of John de Wygton were in the hands of Alexander de Bastenthwayt, sub-escheator in Cumberland.

The legal record of these transactions is to be found in *Placitorum Abbreviatio*, p. 336, where however the date is given Westm. Trin. Term, 13 Edw. II (1319):—

*Com. ign. Ob variacionem duarum inquisitionum captarum per escaetores citra et ultra Trentam post mortem Johannis de Wigeton qui vel que debent esse heredes dicti Johannis an Margareta filia sua an Johannes de Kirkebird Johanna filia Johanne de Raygate Florencia de Wigenton Margareta Elizabeth sorores dicti Johannis qui dicunt se esse heredes et quod predicta Margareta filia dicti Johannis quam dicunt esse bastardam mittitur hic per breve de certis petitum inter eos examinandum etc. Et per certificatam episcopi Londonensis patet dictam Margaretam esse filiam legitimam dicti Johannis. Ideo consideratum est quod predicta Margareta habeat seisinam de terris dicti Johannis. Et record mittitur in cancellariam juxta mandatum regis. (Non patet ubi terre jacent nec que sunt).*

The "Com. ign." (comitatu ignoto) and the last parenthesis shew that the record was not well posted up in

all the facts. He also calls Walter de Kirkbride Johannes.

On the 18th January, 1316, owing to the nature of the plea and the circumstance that Margaret was born in the diocese of London, the matter was referred to the court Christian of the bishop of London, before whom the case was pending for over five years. Finally, on 8th July, 1322, the bishop found Margaret to be the lawful daughter of the said John, and on the 24th of the same month Sir Henry de Scrop, chief justice, decided that Margaret should have seisin of her father's lands.

Meanwhile, Dionisia had secured possession of the manor of Blakhale. She had applied, 9th April, 1315, to be put in possession of it, as having been held by her jointly with her husband, and her divorce by the bishop of Carlisle did not affect her rights in this respect. This application was opposed by John de Wygeton's right heirs, who were Walter de Kirkebride son of the late Christina sister of the said John, Joan daughter of Joan de Raygate another sister, whom Nicholas Bart married, Florence de Wygeton, the third sister, whom (H)ector Askelock married, Margaret the fourth sister, whom Robert de Methelye married, and Elizabeth the fifth sister; certain of whom alleged that Dionisia had made a quitclaim of the manor 'but they did not produce any such writing on the day prefixed for them to do so, so the king on 20th August, 1315, ordered Robert de Cliderhou, escheator beyond Trent, to deliver to Dionisia the manor and the issues of the same' (Cal. Close Rolls, Edw. II, under date 20th August, 1315). We shall see further on that she was seised of the manor as late as 1334.

Dionysia however had not acquiesced in the divorce pronounced by the bishop of Carlisle. In 1315 she and Margaret had appealed to the archbishop of York, who at this time was William Greenfield, against bishop Halton's decision, which they stated had been procured in their absence, living as they were at the time near

London in the province of Canterbury, and without their knowledge. Bishop Halton's Register contains two letters from the archbishop's official to Halton, dated in August, 1315, rehearsing the complaint of Margaret and Dionysia and citing Halton's official who had pronounced the divorce and the other parties concerned to appear at York on the Friday before Michaelmas (26th September) to answer to the appeal. Some time had elapsed since the divorce, during which John de Wygeton had had time to be married again and to die ; and the invasions of the Scots in the meantime had resulted in the destruction of all the episcopal documents and memoranda concerning the divorce, and two out of the three persons mentioned in the letter from York as officially concerned had died ; but Halton who had received in the interval another letter from York, dated 12th November, promised that the survivor of the three should appear, together with a proctor representing the bishop on the Friday before St. Thomas the Apostle (14th December). Greenfield, the archbishop, died on December 6th. Halton put in no appearance at York, perhaps on this account. The official of the court of York, *sede vacante*, renewed on 27th December the injunctions of the previous letters from York and fixed the Friday after the conversion of Saint Paul (January 29th) as the day for the appearance of Halton at York with all the necessary documents. Halton's reply from Horncastle is not dated. He says he is far from his diocese and has not by him the registers asked for, but will have diligent enquiry and search made for them and will do his best to fulfil the requirements of the York people. No more is to be found about the matter in the registers of Halton as printed, but it would appear from the later reference of the question of Margaret's legitimacy that Dionysia's divorce was not then annulled.

Parving, as we have seen, was engaged against Dionysia

in some of the proceedings connected with her dower. It appears from the Feet of Fines for Cumberland (*Transactions*, vii, p. 234) that in 18 Edw. II (1324-5) as a result of two fines John de (Devum) Denum and Margaret (de Wygton) his wife secured to Denys, widow of John de Wygton, one-third of the manors of Wygton, Kirkbrid, Staynton, Great Waverton, Ulveton and Dundraw, while to de Denum and his wife were secured the remainder of the same manors, the manor of Melmerby, and the advowsons of the churches of Wygton, Melmerby and Kirkbride. This was the dower that under ordinary circumstances would have been granted to Dionysia as lawful wife of John de Wigton.

It may be mentioned in connexion with the settlement of Dionysia's dower that John de Wygton's second wife Margaret also received dower out of her first husband's estate. 4th April, 1317, Robert de Hilton and Margaret his wife put in their place Adam de Brakford to seek and receive in chancery her dower of the knight's fees and advowsons of John de Wygton, tenant in chief, her late husband (Close Rolls, Edw. II, 1313-1318, p. 460); and on the 10th of the same month Robert de Sapy, escheator beyond Trent, was ordered to deliver to them, as assigned to her in dower by the king, cornages from Little Waverton, Dundraw, Blencogo, Warthwyk and Aglounby, and the advowson of the church of Melmerby and of a third of the church of Kirkebrid (*ib.* p. 309). It appears also from a Close Roll of 12 Edw. II, quoted by Mr. T. H. B. Graham (*Transactions*, n.s. xviii, p. 126), that she had also in dower one-third of the wood and moor of Blakhale, which were not included in the grant of that manor to John de Wigton and Dionisia at the time of their marriage (see p. 41). As we hear no more of Mrs. Hilton it is probable that she did not long enjoy the dower. Hilton, her husband, was of sufficient importance to be ordered to superintend the defence of the

Scotch marches against the threatened invasion of January, 1315 (*ib.* p. 205) and to be therefore excused his attendance at parliament.

Margaret de Wyggeton had four husbands. The first was John de Crokedayk who is said in the inquisition post mortem of her father to be already dead. John de Wyggeton died early in 1315, but Mr. Waters in his history of the Chesters (i, 193) says that Crokedayk died without issue in 1323. There were however more than one John Crokedayk at this time, so Mr. Waters may have mixed them up. At her father's death Margaret was only 21, so she must have married Crokedayk early. She held the manor of Crokedayk for her life. She also had dower of lands in Gamelsby and Glassonby in Addingham parish, of which particulars are given in Cal. of Close Rolls, Edw. II, 1313-1318, p. 200. The lands became later the property of Sir Robert Parvyng. The other John de Crokedayk was probably son of the former by an earlier wife. He died before 25th August, 1322, without issue, and his heirs were the descendants of his father's sisters, daughters of Adam, the younger John's grandfather (Cal. of Inquisitions, vi, No. 429, pp. 260, 261). One of the heirs to whom Margaret's dower reverted at her decease was John son of William de Eglesfeld who had married Margaret, a daughter of Robert de Castle Carrok by Christiana de Crokedayk. John de Crokedayk must have died some time before Margaret's father, as on 18th July, 1314, John de Eure, escheator this side Trent, or his sub-escheator in Cumberland, was ordered to assign to Margery his widow, dower of her husband's lands which had been taken into the late king's hands at his death and were in 1314 in the custody of Henry de Warthecop by demise from John le Heyward, to whom the late king committed the custody of his lands during the minority of his heir. This makes de Crokedayk to have been dead not later than 1307, the last year of

Edward I's reign, when Margaret was only 13 years old. De Cokedayk was one of the verderers of Inglewood forest (*Transactions*, N.S., v, 50); he held the land of Blackethwait and paid annually 15s. (*ib.* 55), and the close between the park of the bishop of Carlisle and the close of Langholme (*ib.* 56); and was one of the jury at the inquisition *ad quod damnum* as to the disafforesting of the island of Holm-Cultram (*ib.* 57). He was one of those complained of by the men of the forest for the waste of the king's property (*ib.* 16). Crookdake is a hamlet in the parish of Bromfield, six miles west-south-west of Wigton.

Her second husband was John Denom or de Denum, who was, like his younger brother William, a serjeant at law, though he did not, like William, become a baron of the exchequer. Their names appear as Devom (for Deuom) in the Year Books by a mistake of reading the reverse of that which turned Parving into Parning. They are mentioned in the Year Books as early as 2 and 3 Edw. II (1308-1310). William was on a commission of oyer and terminer with Parving in 1333 (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 3rd August, 1333). John had the custody of the town of Berwick in 1325, and was associated with his brother 23rd April, 1327, on a commission to treat of peace between the king and the Scotch. He was in that year and perhaps in February of the following year employed on commissions of oyer and terminer (Cal. Pat. Rolls). He is said to have died in 1327 seised of the manor of Hardwyk juxta Hesilden in the county of Durham, valued at 20*l.* annual rent, leaving William, aged 60, as his heir. We have seen him above in 18 Edw. II (1324-5) as Margaret's husband, securing to Dionysia one third of six de Wigton manors as her dower. In February, 1325, John de Denum is called lord of Wigeton in the Inq. p.m. of Henry de Malton, who held under him properties in Great and Little Waverton (Cal. of

Inq. vol. vi, p. 417), and in the inq. p.m. of John de Crokedayk the younger (*ib.* p. 261) Margaret is already in January, 1323, married to John de Denum. He is of course not the John de Denum who in 1331 and 1333 was appointed on commissions of oyer and terminer, and in 1332 to choose archery and hobelars (light horsemen) in the county of Lancaster to go with the king to Scotland (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1330-1334).

Margaret's third husband was Sir John Gernon, whom she married as his third wife. His pedigree is given by Mr. Waters (*The Chesters of Chicheley*, i, 199), who however did not know that Margaret had married John de Denom. Gernon died in 1334. He took part in several of the legal transactions which secured some of her estates to Parvyng and the advowson of Wigton to the abbey of Holme Cultram. His family belonged to the county of Essex. His father William died 12th January, 1326 (see his Inq. p.m., Cal. of Inq. vol. vi, pp. 478, 479) when John is said to be then aged 30 and more). 14th April, 1332, John Gernon had licence to entail the manor of Bankwell, co. Derby, on his son John, Alice the wife of the latter, and the heirs of their bodies (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1330-1334, p. 273). This was a son by a former wife. Gernon seems also to have had possessions in Berks and Essex (Cal. of Inq. vol. viii).

Her fourth husband was Sir John de Weston, constable of Carisbrooke Castle. She must have married him about the middle of 1334, as in that year she appears as widow of John Gernon, knight, when she secured the manors of Blakhale and Melmerby and the advowson of the church of Melmerby to Robert Parving, and in the same year as wife of John de Weston secured the manor and advowson of Melmerby again to Parving. In 1336 the two de Westons secured the manor of Wygton to themselves and Margaret's heirs with remainder to Antony de Lucy and his heirs, thus giving de Lucy his reward for his share in

Margaret's victory at law (Calendar of Inquisitions, v, p. 228, and F. H. M. Parker's Feet of Fines for Cumberland land, these *Transactions*, n.s., vii, p. 236). In 1330 Sir John de Weston, knight, was twice appointed on the commission of the peace for the county of Essex, and in 1331 he was given protection on going with Oliver de Ingham, seneschal of Aquitaine, to the duchy on the king's service. He appointed as his attorneys in England during his absence John de Forde and John Parles (Calendar of Patent Rolls). At the inquisition held after his death (Cal. of Inq. vol. viii, p. 350), which occurred 7th October, 1343, he was found to hold in the Isle of Wight, jointly with Margaret his wife, a messuage and 40 acres of land called La Clyve or Cliff in Shanklin parish, and a messuage and carucate of land at Midelton. His heir was William de Weston, clerk, his brother, aged 40 years and more.

Margaret survived her fourth husband and died 23 Edw. III (1349) on Thursday after Holy Trinity (11th June). The writ for the inquisition post mortem was issued 6th July in that year. She had also outlived Parvyng, and Melmerby, as recorded in the inquisition, was to go to Adam son of John Pacok, son of Parvyng's sister Joan, who had taken the name of Parvyng. The heir to the estates not otherwise dealt with was Richard, son of Walter Kirkebryde the younger, son of Christina, eldest sister of John de Wigton, who had married Sir Richard Kirkbride, Walter's father.

At what point in the proceedings Parvyng intervened on behalf of Margaret de Wigton does not appear, nor except the phrase in Denton 'for her strength at the common law' is the nature of his intervention clear. The Close Rolls of Edward II (Cal. 1313-18, p. 304) record, as we have seen above, that on 21st July, 1315, 'Walter de Kirkbride put in his place John de Haveryngton and Robert Parvyng to seek and receive his purparty

of the lands of John de Wygeton deceased, tenant in chief of the king,' and (*ib.* p. 307) on 2nd September of the same year: 'Margaret, daughter and heir of John de Wygeton put in her place William de Roceholm and Adam Daiwill to seek in chancery the lands of her father.' It is possible that his acquaintance with the nature of the suit, gained while acting on Kirkbride's behalf, may have persuaded him of the weakness of the case against her, and enabled him to mediate between the contending parties. It is true that Sir Richard de Kirkbride, who was Walter's father, and lived till 1330, is described as having 'bitterly taxed' Margaret's mother of incontinency, but Walter, whose mother was a Wigton, may have been less bitter than his father; and in the result Parvyng's action does not seem to have estranged the Kirkbride family, though the manors made over to him by Margaret must have seemed to them to be deducted from their lawful inheritance. In 1322 Parvyng offered himself, as we have seen (see p. 37) at York as bail for Walter. In 1342, not long before his death, Parvyng was engaged in an apparently friendly suit with Richard Kirkbride, Walter's son and heir, with reference to the securing to Richard's heirs the manor of Kirk Andrews and a third of the manor of Levington (Year Books of 16 Edw. III (Rolls Series), vol. ii, p. 513, and n. 1 there. See also *Abbr. Rotul. Orig.* ii, 156). These properties appear from Walter de Kirkbride's *Inq. p.m.* (*Cal. of Inq.* viii, 24) to have been held of the king in chief, while the moiety of the manor of Kirkbride, held by the Kirkbrides, was held of Margaret de Wyggeton. Richard was 22 in 1336 when his father died.

Again, on 7th May, 1380, there was an *inspeximus* and confirmation in favour of Richard de Kirkbride, Sir Walter's grandson, *kinsman and heir* of Robert Parvyng, of letters patent dated 7th October, 16 Edw. III (1342) granting in fee simple to Robert Parvyng 'the lawn.

(landa) of Braithwaite' in Inglewood forest, rendering 8 marks yearly, with licence to assart 50 acres of the same (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II, p. 482, quoted by T. H. B. Graham, *Transactions*, N.S., xv, 72, 73); one third of 'Braithwaite close' in Inglewood forest is said (*ib.*) to have been held in dower of Richard's heritage by Isabel, wife of Robert Parvyng, who was dead before 6th February, 1374-5.

Much light would probably be thrown on the unknown facts of Parvyng's career if the relationship between him and Richard de Kirkbride could be established and made clear. It would connect him with Margaret de Wigton, whose heir at her death the inquisition declares to be Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbryde the younger, and such a relationship would explain how Robert, otherwise an unknown and undistinguished commoner, got the chances which led on to his distinguished career. That he stood well with other Cumberland magnates appears from the circumstance that on April 12th, 1331, he was appointed by Antony de Lucy as one of his attorneys in London, while Lucy was abroad in Ireland on the king's service.

The John de Haverington or Harrington, with whom Parvyng was associated in the case, was a member of a family settled at the port of the same name on the west coast of Cumberland. His father Robert married Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheiresses of John de Multon, the last baron of Egremont. John de Haverington was six times knight of the shire for Cumberland between 1332 and 1340, but as his grandfather died in 1347, after his father Robert, and he died himself in 1363, it is not quite certain which of the two was the knight of the shire in all or any of the parliaments. Robert's marriage brought to the Harringtons a third of the huge barony of Egremont. We shall come across John de Haverington.

again in connexion with Parving's succession to the Barton property of the de Lancasters.

Margaret's gratitude knew no bounds. She gave away according to Denton (*Cumberland*, p. 103) 'the manors of Blackhill, Melmerby and Stainton, to Robert Parving the king's serjeant-at-law for her strength at the common law, the rectory of Wigton to the Abbey Holme for the civil law, and Wigton itself to the Lord Anthony Lucy for his help in the country.'

The abbot of Holm Cultram was probably helpful in the case before the bishop of London. His name does not occur in Mr. Gilbanks' book, *The Records of a Cistercian Abbey*, which (p. 118) has a gap in the list of abbots between 1318 and 1350.

It was 1332 before the inquisition ad quod damnum was held to authorise Margaret and her husband to alienate to the abbey an acre of land in Wigton and the advowson of the church there. The enquiry says nothing of the lawsuit, but the abbey undertakes to provide four chaplains at Holm Cultram and two at Wigton to pray for the souls of the king and of Margaret and her husband. The inquisition (*Monasticon*, v, p. 599) calls him Gernon, but the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII's time (*ib.* p. 618) makes John de Denom the husband for whom the prayers are being then offered.

In what way Antony de Lucy contributed 'in the country' to Margaret's success does not appear. It was 1336 before he got his reward. In that year (*Feet of Fines, Cumberland; Transactions*, n.s., vii, p. 236), John de Weston (Margaret's fourth husband) and Margaret his wife, by one of the usual suits at law, secured the manor of Wigton to themselves and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to Antony de Lucy. This transaction seems to have excluded from the manor all Margaret's heirs except her children and caused the manor to escheat to the Lucys as mesne lords under the king. By 1349

(Cal. of Inq. vol. ix, p. 228), John de Weston was dead, Antony had died in the lifetime of Margaret, and Margaret on the Thursday after Holy Trinity (12th June) in that year without heirs of her body; and Richard, son of Walter de Kyrkebryde was her heir and of full age; but the manor of Wigton was thenceforward held by Antony's son Thomas de Lucy of the king in chief by knight's service.

#### PARVYNG'S REWARD.

Parvyng's reward for his services was of a more complex character and involved a greater number of transactions to secure it to him.

Of the three manors which Denton says Margaret made over to him, Bleckhill or Blakhale was a manor included in the two townships of High Blackhall and Low Blackhall, respectively three and two miles south of Carlisle, which were out townships in the old parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, and formerly a part of Inglewood forest, granted by Henry III to an earlier de Wigton. It is mentioned in the Feet of Fines for Cumberland (*Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 231) when John de Wygeton and John Le Rede and Alice his wife dealt with land at Blakehale in the 32nd year of Edw. I (November, 1303-4). It was at the time of the suit, as we have seen, held by Dionysia, Margaret's mother, who had been 'enfeoffed of the manor jointly with her husband by Walter de Wygeton her husband's father' (Cal. Close Rolls, Edw. II, 20th August, 1315), probably at the time of her marriage.

Melmerby is nine miles north-east of Penrith, nearly half way on the road from that place to Alston. It is a border parish of Cumberland, one of its frontiers being towards Crossfell and Durham. In 1315 there was a fort at Melmerby belonging to John de Wygeton, then (8th July), in the king's hands with his lands, which was ordered (Cal. Close Rolls, Edw. II under that date), to

be provided with men and victuals and safely guarded.

There are two manors in Cumberland called Stainton, the third of the manors which Denton says Margaret de Wigton made over to Parvyng. One is in the parish of Dacre and the barony of Greystoke. The other is in Stanwix parish and in the barony of Burgh, and is probably the one meant by Denton. It is two miles north-west of Carlisle.

Staynton was the first of the three manors to be transferred to Parving. In the seventh year of Edward III (1333), John Gernon and Margaret his wife by means of a fine (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 7 Edw. III, No. 14, Michaelmas), sold to Parvyng for one hundred marks two thirds of the manor of Staynton, with the reversion of the remaining third which Denyse widow of John de Wygton held in dower; and in the same year on June 24th a pardon was granted to Robert Parvyng, who was now King's serjeant, for acquiring in fee from John Gernon and Margaret his wife two parts of the manor of Staynton, co. Cumberland, held in chief, and the reversion of the third part on the death of Dionisia, late the wife of John de Wyggeton, who holds it in dower of the inheritance of the said Margaret, without licence; and licence for him to retain the same' (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III).

In 1334, Margaret now widow of John Gernon chivaler, under a licence granted 28th March of that year (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III under that date), granted to Robert Parvyng, for the sum of two hundred marks, two thirds of the manor of Melmerby, with the reversion of the remaining third of the advowson of the church of Melmerby, and of the manor of Blakhale after the death of Dionyse widow of John de Wygton, a rent of 40 marks to be paid to Margaret during her life for the manor of Blakhale (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 8 Edw. III, No. 15, Trinity). This, like the transaction with reference to Stainton, seems more like a sale than a gift of the manor, unless

Margaret paid or had paid over the amount of the purchase money to Parvyng in return for his services. In the same year in the Michaelmas term, Robert seems to have granted to Margaret, now wife of John de Weston, the whole of the manor, and the advowson of the church of Melmerby, including the reversion of the third parts of the two held in dower by Dionysia, to Margaret and her heirs in tail with reversion to Robert and his heirs (Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. III, No. 16, Michaelmas).

It would be interesting to know the date of Dionysia's death. In 1335 on the morrow of St. John Baptist (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 9 Edw. III, No. 21 of that date, confirmed at Easter, 10 Edw. III) her dower is referred to as if she were alive; but in the same year, Robert Parvyng, king's serjeant, tenant of the manor of Blakhale, was granted 'as a special grace' liberty to enclose and cultivate the wood of Blakhale, if that had not already been done pursuant to the licence given in 1266 to Walter de Wigton (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III, p. 149, cited by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, *ut sup.*).

It was possibly in payment for services rendered in this suit that Walter de Kirkbride in 1336 conveyed to Parvyng one third of the manor and advowson of the church of Skelton, one third of the said one third of the manor after the death of Isabel, wife of John de Kirkeby, and of Thomas de Hoton who held a messuage of lands in the same (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 10 Edw. III, No. 20, morrow of Ascension, confirmed Easter, 10 (? 11) Edw. III).

In 1336 Parvyng seems to have thought that the time was come for settling on himself and his heirs the properties he had acquired from Margaret and from Kirkbride. He first gets licence (the one for Blackhale is set out in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III, p. 224, cited by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, *ut sup.*); and then arranged for it by the levying of a fine after a fictitious suit between him and his elder namesake, the parson of Hutton in the Forest.

By this (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 11 Edw. III, No. 23, Easter), two-thirds of one-third of the manor of Melmerby and the advowson of the church for life was granted to Parvyng; at his death to Margaret, wife of John de Weston, and her heirs in tail with contingent remainders to Robert's heirs in tail—Adam son of John Pacok and his heirs in tail; John brother of Adam and his heirs in tail; Thomas brother of John and his heirs in tail, and to the right heirs of Robert. The manors of Blackhale and Staynton were granted to Robert and his heirs in tail. One-third part of the manor of (probably) Skelton was granted to him and his heirs in tail, one third of the one-third which John de Kyrkeby and Isabel his wife held in dower for Isabel after Isabel's death to hold with the manor, two parts and advowson. This arrangement, so far as Melmerby is concerned, varied the original provisions of 1334 by providing that after Sir Robert Parvyng's death in lieu of the payment of 40 marks to Margaret for Blakhale, the manor of Melmerby should revert to her for her life, and on her death to the Pacoks, Sir Robert's heirs. In the Inquisition held after Robert's death, both advantages are given to Margaret; under Blakhale the original payment of 40 marks is granted from the fine levied 5 Edward III; and under Melmerby she and the heirs of her body inherit after Robert, and Robert's heirs only after her. In the Inquisition held after Margaret's death (18th July, 1349) no mention is made of Melmerby having been granted to Robert Parvyng for his life; Margaret is said to hold it by virtue of the fine levied 11 Edw. III, with successive remainder to Robert Parvyng, knight, and the heirs of his body, etc., but as Parvyng was now dead, the omission made no difference then, and the property went to Adam, son of John Pacok (Cal. of Inq. ix, 228, 229).

As to the history of the manors after they came into Parvyng's hands—the Inquisition for Cumberland held

after his death describes Blakhale as held of the king in chief by service of 4s. 6½d. yearly, to be paid at the exchequer of Carlisle for cornage, and by doing suit at the county of Cumberland every month, and by service of 16s. 1d. yearly at the said exchequer of Carlisle for purprestures (encroachments) in the forest, 31s. yearly for food of the king's foresters of Inglewood, and 4s. 4d. yearly for food of the king's bailiffs of the ward of Cumberland, and by rendering 40 marks yearly to Margaret late wife of John Gernoun for her life, as is contained in a fine levied in the king's court in 5 Edward III. In October, 1343, it was ordered that the manor should be delivered to Adam, son of John Pacok, in accordance with the settlement (Cal. Close Rolls, 17 Edw. III, p. 186, cited by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, *ut sup.*). In the second generation after the chancellor, on the death of Sir Robert Parvyng, chivaler, about 1405-6, there appear to have been three coheirs, Margaret Parvyng, wife of Thomas Bowet, who had a half share of Blakhale, and Matilda Walker and Thomas Whitlokman, 'my cousins or coheirs' as Mrs. Bowet calls them (*Transactions*, n.s., xiii, p. 225). They would be descendants in the next generation of another sister or other sisters of Sir Robert, or Matilda Walker may have been a sister of his who married a Walker. They seem however to disappear from history after they have parted with their half to William de Stapelton, and when he has parted with this half to the Dacres the latter secure Margaret Bowet's half, which in the meanwhile has been held by an Oliver Mendham and two partners (see Mr. Graham's paper on 'Blakhale,' cited above). The subsequent history of the manor of Blakhale is given by Mr. T. H. B. Graham in these *Transactions*, n.s., xviii, art. vi. It does not belong to this narrative except so far as it affords some names in the pedigree of the Parvyng family after it ceased in the male line. There are in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum*

Originalium (ii, 249, 262), two records of dealings of Adam Parvyng, chivaler, in 1353 and 1360, with properties in Blakhale after the manor had come to him by inheritance.

The history of Melmerby, after it came into Parvyng's possession, is not without interest. In 1342 with the leave and consent of the king, bishop Kirkby of Carlisle, the prior and convent of St. Mary there and Thomas le Blith, then rector of Melmerby, Parvyng designed to found at Melmerby a college or chantry of eight chaplains with a master or warden to whom (besides some houses and lands at Melmerby) he gave the perpetual advowson of the church at Melmerby and of that at Skelton, reserving to himself and his heirs the presentation of the said master and chaplains (Register of Bishop Kirkby, fol. 459. I owe this reference to Chancellor Prescott). Parvyng's death in the following year was probably the cause of the failure of this design, of which interesting details may be found in the *Victoria County History of Cumberland*, ii, 204, 205. Before this Sir Robert had had, in 1335, a confirmation from the king of a market at Melmerby on Wednesdays and a fair for three days annually at the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (August 1st), which had been originally granted by Edward I to John de Wigton (Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. III, p. 2, quoted by Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, p. 298 from Lysons' *Cumberland*, p. 135). At the Inquisition held after Parvyng's death, the manor of Melmerby was found to be held of the king in chief by service of 13s. 4d. yearly for cornage and 4s. 4d. yearly for food of the bailiffs. The fine levied in 11 Edw. III is quoted as giving the manor and advowson to Robert 'to hold for his life with successive remainder to Margaret the wife of John de Weston and the heirs of her body,' to the heirs of Robert's body, to Adam, John and Thomas Pacok, and their heirs male respectively and to Robert's right heirs. Besides this, he was found in the same Inquisition to be holding in Melmerby three

messuages and forty-two acres of the king in chief by service of *id.* yearly for cornage.

In the adjoining parish of Ulvesby or Ulfsby, now Ousby south of Melmerby, he held an eighth part of the moiety of the town and three messuages and a hundred acres of land and meadow of the king in chief by service of *20d.* yearly for cornage and of *2s.* yearly to be paid to the keeper of the king's demesne lands of Carlisle.

Another property in the same neighbourhood held by Parving at his death was at Glassonby, a township and manor in the parish of Addingham on the Eden, to the north of Melmerby, and containing the druidical circle called Long Meg and her daughters. This property seems to have belonged to John de Croke-dayk, Margaret de Wigton's first husband, and to have fallen among his co-heiritors to John de Tollesland. In 1340 '*Robertus Parvyng finem fecit cum Rege per decem solidos pro licencia danda Johanni de Tollesland quod ipse de quibusdam terris et tenementis in Glassanby, dare possit et assignare prefato Roberto*' (Abbr. Rotul. Orig. ii, 135). A moiety of the manor of Glassanby was held by Parvyng of the king in chief by service of *10s.* yearly for cornage and suit at the county (court) of Cumberland every month. This, with certain exceptions mentioned in the fine, but not in the inquisition, was bought of John de Tollisland in 1340 for 100 marks (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 14 Edw. III, No. 28, octave of Hilary, confirmed octave of St. Quentin, 15 Edw. III). One third of the moiety only would accrue to Parvyng and his heirs after the death of Margaret de Wigton. This third was held for Margaret at the time of the sale by the said Margaret and John de Weston, her fourth husband. Tollisland at the same time included in the sale, half of the meadow and wood above excepted, which was held in dower of Sarah, wife of Ralph de Normanville by Ralph and Sarah. This would only come to Parving and his heirs

after Sarah's death. Margaret de Weston held her dower as widow of John de Crokedayk the elder, her first husband, and Sarah de Normanville seems from the inquisition post mortem of John de Crokedayk the younger to have been his widow (Cal. Inq. vol. vi, No. 429, p. 261). John, son of Robert, son of Roger de Tollisland was grandson of Juliana, one of the sisters of John de Crokedayk the elder, between whom John de Crokedayk the younger's property was divided at his decease. One of the coheirs is a John, son of William de Eglesfield whose place in the founder of Queen's College's pedigree is not quite easy to find. There was other Crokedayk property in the same parish at Gamelsby, of which Margaret de Wigton had her dower.

It is possible that Parving was accumulating land in the neighbourhood of Melmerby with a view to the foundation of the college there on which he was engaged at the time of his death.

On Parvyng's death Melmerby passed, either directly or after Margaret de Wigton's death, to his nephew, Adam Pacok, who took the name of Parving, and at his death or that of his son Sir Robert, to the family of Threlkeld, whence by marriage to that of Patterson.

At the Inquisition held after Sir Robert's death in 1343, Staynton was found to be held on the same terms as Melmerby, being 'held of the king in chief by service of rendering 8s. yearly at the exchequer of Carlisle for cornage and by service of 2s. 8d. yearly for food of the king's bailiffs, and rendering 10*l.* yearly to the said Margaret (i.e. Wigton) for her life.' I cannot trace the history of the manor. Hutchinson (ii, 582), says it belonged to the Musgraves of Crookdake who trace their ancestry to the Tilliols.

At the Inquisition held after Parvyng's death his possessions in Skelton are described as the advowson of the church, and two parts of a third part of the manor,

except a messuage and two bovates of land in the same two parts, and reference is made to the settlement of 1337. The share of Skelton which Walter de Kirkbride alienated to Parvyng came to the Kirkbride family through the marriage, late in the thirteenth century, of Walter's grandfather, Richard de Kirkbride, to Euphemia, one of the six sisters and coheiresses of Richard de Levington. There was no difficulty about the share of the manor, but the patronage of the church was a constant matter of dispute. Prior to Parvyng's acquisition of it, as one of the representatives of the six coheiresses was often a minor, an intervention on behalf of the king as guardian is often raised in Patent and Close Rolls up and down the fourteenth century. Parvyng's nominee, David de Wallace, 1342, appears as rector of Skelton, and a John Parvyng, perhaps one of Isabella Pacok's sons, appears as rector soon after, to be succeeded by Robert Parvyng on the presentation of Adam de Parvyng, knight, in 1358; but even after the sale of the advowson to Corpus Christi College in Oxford by Francis Southwyke in 1607, a caveat was entered by a Musgrave against the college's first presentation. As to the share of the manor of Skelton it had been increased before Walter de Kirkbride made it over to Parvyng by the purchase of another sixth held by Walter de Twynham in 11 Edw. II, 1317-8 (Feet of Fines in *Transactions*, vii, p. 233, No. 191). Denton says the vendor was an Adam Twynham (*Cumberland*, p. 110), but Todd's version of Denton (MS. Queen's College), reads 'who' instead of 'and he' and so makes the younger Walter the son of Adam to be the vendor, and this is more probable.

At the time of the Inquisition after the death of Richard de Kirkbride, Sir Walter's son (24th January, 1350) the reversion of the third part of the hamlet of Unthank in Skelton belonged to the said Richard and his heirs, which Thomas de Skelton holds for his life by the demise of

the said Richard, rendering 20s. yearly to Adam Parvyng for the life of Isabel, late the wife of Robert Parvyng (Cal. of Inq. ix, 219). The relation of Unthank to the two parts of the third part of the manor mentioned in Parvyng's Inq. p.m. does not appear, but it must have belonged to Parvyng at his death or his wife would have had no claim to the 20s.

The two shares thus fused descended to Adam Pacok, who 'sold it to John Denton of Cardew, and his posterity enjoyed it four descents until they sold it to the Southaiks, who held it three or four descents and now (temp. James I) John Southaik hath sold it to the land tenants and customary possessors' (Denton, *Cumberland*, p. 109).

The *Abbreviatio Rotul. Orig.* gives some particulars of Adam Parving's dealings with his property in Skelton before he sold it to Denton. In 1353 'Adam Parving dat viginti solidos pro licencia acquirendi sibi de heredibus suis medietatem advocacionis ecclesie de Skelton in com. Cumb. de Emma que fuit uxor Johannis de Scaleby' (ii, 229). This was his mother's sister. In 1375 'Radulphus Baro de Greystok dat centum solidos pro licencia danda Ade Parvyng chivaler quod ipse de advocacione ecclesie de Skelton in com. Cumbrie' 'feoffare possit prefatum baronem' (ii, 341). In 1376 'Thomas de Carliolo clericus et alii dant viginti solidos pro licencia acquirendi duas partes tercię partis manerii de Skelton cum pertinentiis quod &c de Adam Parvyng chivaler et eas ingrediendo sine licentia et quas Wilhelmus Randolfus fecit concedendo reversionem quorundam terrarum et entium cum pertinentiis in Bochardby juxta Karliol' (ii, 352). I give this last entry as it stands, but have failed to interpret it.

#### PARVING AS A LAWYER.

Parving had by this time secured a good position in his profession. His name first appears in the Year Book,

so far as I have been able to ascertain, in the fourth case in Easter Term. 3 Edw. III (1328). From that date it appears constantly till its last appearance, just before his death, in the thirtieth case in Trinity Term, 17 Edw. III (1343). His name also occurs in case No. 40 in the same term, but it is as a party not as judge or counsel. The evidence of his legal work and knowledge is there, but of course of its quality I am no judge. Mr. L. O. Pike (Year Books, 12 and 13 Edw. III, Rolls Series, p. xxvii) speaks of him as at the time (1338, 1339) King's Serjeant and one of the most skilful of the counsel of that day; incidentally, quotes his distinction between a state of peace and war as determined by the answer to the question whether the people had throughout the period been governed in accordance with the law of the land (*ib.* 14 Edw. III, p. xvii); and compares his legal phraseology favourably with that of Sir John de Shardelowe, a brother justice of the court of Common Pleas (*ib.* p. 21).

But of his popularity as a counsel the frequency with which his name occurs in the Year Books is eloquent evidence, and of his quality as an advocate and as a judge there is abundant testimony.

Lord Campbell (*Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, i, 242), states that he 'distinguished himself greatly for his proficiency in the common law, and as an utter barrister' before he was made serjeant at law, and that he 'was soon made a King's Serjeant.' He quotes from Coke (4th Part of Institutes, ch. 8, p. 79), a reference to 'his profound and excellent knowledge of the laws'; and the story that 'knowing that he that knew not the common law, could never well judge in equity (which is a just correction of law in some cases), did usually sit in the Court of Common Pleas (which court is the lock and key of the Common Law) and heard matters in law there debated, and many times would argue himself, as in the report of 17 Edw. III it appears.' Coke refers in the

margin to four different pages in the older printed edition of the Year Books of 17 Edw. III. So L. O. Pike in the edition of the Year Books of the same year, referring to the case (No. 17 Trinity term) already mentioned as the last in which Parving's name occurs in the Year Books, writes (p. lii):—'The chancellor was, as on many other occasions, sitting with the Justices of the Common Pleas in the Common Bench to hear this cause.' Coke accounts this point in Parving's career so important that in treating of the Court of Common Pleas (*l.c.* p. 99) he recurs to it. 'And while he was Lord Chancellor, he would come and sit in this Court being the lock and key of the Common law, as is aforesaid: and there debate matters in law of greatest difficulty, as it appeareth in the report of the year of 17 Edw. III, fo. 11, 14, 23, 37, &c. knowing assuredly, that he that knows not the Common law, can never rightly judge of matters of equity: whereof at that time very few matters were depending before him in chancery.' He seems also, while chancellor, to have sat in a case in the court of King's Bench (L. O. Pike, introduction to Year Books, 16 Edw. III, vol. ii, p. xvi).

#### KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE.

During the early years of his success at the bar Parving found time to serve in seven parliaments between 1327 and 1332, as knight of the shire for the county of Cumberland. During the first six years of Edward III's reign Nicolson and Burn (ii, 576), give the list of these M.P.s as follows:—

- 1 Ed. III. Robert le Brunn, John de Orreton.  
John de Orreton, Robert Parving.  
Peter Tilliol, Robert Parving.
- 2 Ed. III. Peter Tilliol, John de Skelton.  
Robert de Eglesfield, Richard de Salkeld.  
Peter de Tilliol, Robert Parving.

- 4 Ed. III. Peter Tilliol, John de Orreton.  
 John de Orreton, Thomas de Hardegill.  
 5 Ed. III. Richard de Denton, Robert Parving.  
 6 Ed. III. Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.  
 Richard de Denton, Robert Parving.  
 Peter Tilliol, Richard de Denton.

The Parliamentary Returns (probably a more reliable authority), give a somewhat different list. According to them, a parliament was summoned in the first year of Edward III (1327), to meet at Lincoln, 13th September. To this parliament John de Orreton and Robert Parvyng or Parvink were returned as knights of the shire for Cumberland. In the following parliament, summoned to meet at York, 2 Edw. III, on 7th February, 1328, the M.P.s for Cumberland were Peter de Tilliol and Robert Parvyng. In the parliament summoned in the same year to meet at Northampton, 21st April, Robert de Eglefeld (the founder of Queen's College, Oxford) and Richard de Salkeld were M.P.s for Cumberland. In the third parliament summoned in that year to meet at York, 31st July, 1328, Peter de Tilliol and John de Skelton were M.P.s for Cumberland. A fourth parliament was summoned in the same year to meet at Salisbury, 16th October, 1328, and adjourned to Westminster, 9th February, 1329. For this parliament no return was found for Cumberland county by those who prepared the Returns, but a comparison of the names in the Returns with the list of knights of the shire for Cumberland given above from Nicolson and Burn renders it likely that the missing names are those of Peter Tilliol and Robert Parving. In 4 Edw. III, the M.P.s for Cumberland were in the first parliament summoned to meet at Winchester, 11th March, 1330, John de Orreton and Thomas de Hardegill, and in the second parliament for the same year, summoned to meet at Westminster, 26th November, 1330, were Sir Peter de Tilliol and Sir John de Orreton. In 5 Edw. III,

in the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 30th September, 1331, the M.P.s for Cumberland were Richard de Denton and Robert Parvyng, and in the first of the three parliaments of 6 Edw. III, the one summoned to meet at Westminster, 16th March, 1332, Robert Parvyng's name appears for the last time as M.P. for Cumberland, this time along with that of Richard de Denton.

Of those who with Parvyng were knights of the shire for Cumberland during the first six years of Edward III, Peter or Piers de Tilliol will be mentioned later as superior lord of property subsequently acquired by Parvyng at Etterby. Hardegil was associated with him as attorney of Anthony de Lucy, when the latter went for three years to Ireland in the king's service in 1331. In 1339 Antony de Lucy was owing 50*l.* to Robert de Eglesfeld, clerk, and Thomas de Hardegill. (Cal. Pat. Rolls under date 12th April, 1331 and Close Rolls, 26th February, 1339). John de Haverington or Harrington, or his grandson of the same name, we shall find sharing with Ranulph de Dacre and Parvyng the Westmorland property of John de Lancaster.

These were early parliamentary days. The parliaments were generally summoned to do particular pieces of business and dismissed when these were accomplished. They were, too, strenuous days. Parvyng's first parliament was summoned to treat of articles of peace with Scotland 'but nothing was done at it, because several bishops and other great men did not come to the meeting' (Cobbett, *Parliamentary History*, i, 82). At Eglesfeld's only parliament, however, a peace, which after days regarded as scandalous, was 'trumped up' by Isabella and Mortimer, by which young David, Robert Bruce's son, was to marry Joanna, Edward the third's eldest sister, the Scots were to pay twenty thousand pounds and Edward was to renounce for himself and his successors all claims of superiority over Scotland. At Parving's

fourth parliament, Lancaster, Wake, Brotherton and Kent refused to appear and Mortimer seems to have behaved with studied brutality. Lancaster seems afterwards to have made his peace with Mortimer; but at the Winchester parliament, of which Parving was not a member, a conspiracy against Kent seems to have resulted in his condemnation and death. Mortimer's fall soon followed. At a parliament summoned to meet at Nottingham in October, 1330, which is mentioned neither by Nicolson and Burn nor by the Parliamentary Returns, and which Cobbett (i, 83) states was summoned by Edward 'of his own accord,' Mortimer safely ensconced, as he thought, in the castle there was captured by a ruse, and the parliament having been adjourned to Westminster, was promptly judged to be hanged, and executed at Tyburn on the 29th November. In the parliament of 1331 the relations with France and Ireland were discussed and the annual payment to queen Isabella fixed at three thousand pounds. The use of the parliament for political executions in the cases of Kent and Mortimer made the clergy, who heretofore had sat with the peers and the commons, anxious to be freed from the necessity of being present at 'criminal debates' (Cobbett, i, 90) and from this time the three estates of the realm sat apart. This arrangement was followed in Parving's last parliament, in which, curiously enough, Sir Henry Beaumont presided at the debates of the peers, and the commons had no speaker. This parliament is also notable for the first institution of justices of the peace in every county. In it the king's proposed expedition to Ireland was postponed, and it was arranged that he should go to France to meet king Philip, who had asked for a conference. It must have been a satisfaction to Eglesfeld to vote for a peace which for a time at least would save the two counties in which he was interested from war and pillage. Parving would have learnt from his parliamentary experience

lessons which would be valuable to him when he came to have closer relations with the king and to preside over the peers as chancellor.

#### HIS OFFICIAL LIFE.

From the end of his time as a member of parliament onwards, if not indeed from an earlier date, Parving seems from the Calendars of Close Rolls to have been constantly employed on commissions as justice, sometimes in one or more of the northern counties, sometimes in special cases. As early as 1331 he appears in a Patent Roll as appointed with three others, including Robert de Clifford, to serve on a commission of oyer and terminer touching complaints against the officers of the king, and robberies, felonies and homicides committed in the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancaster, and on 8th February in the following year to investigate similarly a special case of felony at Thorpe Watenville in Northamptonshire. 5th June in the same year, under the name of Perevenk, he is with three others appointed to investigate an illegal case of trespass and damage to the injury of queen Isabella at Hértford. On 3rd August in the next year (1333), with William de Denom he, this time as Parvenk, with another person, is to investigate a complaint of injury done to John, bishop of Carlisle. There are similar appointments in 1333 (November 2nd) and in 1334 (April 28th). In the latter year (April 12th), with two others, he has to investigate a case touching the assize of bread and ale in Beverley, on complaint of William, archbishop of York; and (April 14th) an attack at Fyvele (Filey), co. York, on a vessel freighted for London, which had been wrecked there. In 1335, we learn from the chartulary of St. Bees (ed. Wilson, p. 201), he was appointed as justice with Richard de Aldburgh and Thomas de Heppescotes, to take an assize of novel disseisin arraigned by the abbot of St. Mary's,

York, against Ralph de Lamplugh and Emma his wife and John Beauchamp of Kelton, touching the common pasture in Murton by Lamplugh. In 1339 he is, with Robert de Clifford, Antony de Lucy and Ranulph de Dacre, on a commission to try felonies or trespasses in Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland. In the same year he was one of the commissioners in parliament to hear petitions *coram rege* (Rolls of Parliament, ii, III, III4b, cited by Mr. Kingsford in D.N.B. s.v. Parning). From these calendars we also learn that 10th July, 1335, he was appointed to survey a bridge in Yorkshire, and 20th October, 1337, with others, to determine the boundaries between Yorkshire and Westmorland. In 1340 (Cal. Close Rolls, Edw. III, vol. v, p. 386), he is described as Robert Parvyng of co. Cumberland, and is one of the sureties for the delivery in chancery by the executors of William de Melton, archbishop of York, of all accounts which the archbishop was bound to deliver there.

In 1340 Parving was a member of queen Philippa's council; and in the following year, as queen's serjeant, received £1 6s. 8d. for his robes at the queen's expense (L. O. Pike, Year Books of Edw. III, years 14 and 15; Rolls Series, p. lxxi). He, with Sir John Stanford, decided in 1339 a case brought before the council of the queen (*ib.* pp. 202, 299).

In 1340 Parving was one of twelve persons empowered to borrow money for the king to pay the large sums incurred for the wars and other matters involving the safety and protection from invasion in which the king was engaged (*Foedera*, ii, III6).

The course of his promotion was sufficiently rapid. According to Dugdale (Orig. Judic. Chronica Series, pp. 43, 44), he became a serjeant at law in 1335, a justice of the king's bench 23rd May, chief justice of the common pleas 24th July, and treasurer 25th December, all in 1341,

and chancellor of England and keeper of the great seal 27th October, 1342. Mr. Pike mentions it (Year Books, 15 Edw. III (Rolls Series) p. liii, n.2) as 'a fact worthy of notice that Parving acts, apparently as a Common Pleas Judge' while he was treasurer, as well as 'after he was appointed chancellor,' as pointed out by Coke, as quoted above, and by Foss in his *Judges of England*, 502.

In July, 1340, about the time he was made chief justice, an order was issued to Antony de Lucy to deliver to Robert Parvyng all the demesne lands of the castle of Carlisle with the fishery of the river Eden, which for his good service and in recompense for the damage sustained by him from the king's Scotch enemies he was to receive in lieu of 40 marks yearly and sixty marks of the exchequer formerly granted to him; which lands, fishery and appurtenances he was to hold for life, answering at the exchequer for any excess above the said hundred marks. These are probably the lands referred in a document calendared in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium* ii, 342, in which among some lands given into the custody of John de Denton and William de Soulby (1376) are 'triginta et unam acras terre et novem acras pasture quas Robertus Paruyng nuper tenuit.'

During the short period in which Parvyng was treasurer he was called upon to take part in matters of great moment. On the 30th November, 1340, Edward III returned from the continent to England 'unsuccessful in his expedition abroad and indignant that he had been compelled to abandon it at a moment when, as he believed, he might, if duly supplied with means, have brought it to a prosperous issue' (Year Books of 14 and 15 Edw. III (Rolls Series), p. xxi). He was especially angry with the citizens of London, but in a temper to listen willingly to any complaints of mismanagement and maladministration against any of his officers. A number of commissions were issued to investigate cases of 'oppression, extortion,

damage, annoyance and acts in excess of authority,' as well as specific allegations against holders of office under the king. On one or more of these commissions most of the principal judges were appointed, with whom were associated the leading men in the different counties of England.

Perhaps the two most important of these commissions were (1) that appointed to try Sir Richard de Willoughby, who in the previous year had been chief justice of the king's bench; and (2) the Court of Eyre to sit in the Tower of London to hear and determine matters relating to franchises as well as trespasses and complaints against any bailiffs or officers of the king or of his predecessors. On both of these bodies Parvyng was appointed to sit. He had before this, as we have seen, 2nd February, 1332, been one of a body of commissioners appointed to investigate complaints against officers of the crown in Westmorland, Cumberland and Lancashire (Cal. Pat. Rolls).

On the commission to try Willoughby, which was also to try Stonore, late chief justice of the Common Pleas, Shardelowe and Sharshulle, late justices of the same, and other important legal functionaries, there were associated with Parvyng, who was first named in the commission, Sir Robert de Sadington, chief baron of the exchequer, and Sir William Scot, who had just been appointed chief justice of the King's Bench. With them, though not mentioned in the commission, acted perhaps as assessors a number of other 'magnates' and peers of the realm, of whom the 'le Seignur de Wake' is mentioned (p. 268), in the account of the trial contained in the Year Books (Y.B. 14 and 15 Edw. III, Rolls Series). Thomas Wake, lord of Lidell, was a very great magnate. The list of his properties fills nearly ten pages of the Calendar of Inquisitions, vol. ix (pp. 201-210). Of the trial, Mr. Pike gives a full account in his edition of the Year Books (ib. pp. xxv-xxviii). Willoughby's objections were mainly

to the form of trial, and when these were shortly overruled, he threw himself on the king's mercy 'le plus sage plee qunqes mes Wilby plega,' the wisest plea that Willoughby ever pleaded, as the lord of Wake said. In the result no very serious view could have been taken of Willoughby's misdemeanours. He reappeared as justice of the Common Pleas from 1341 to 1357.

In the other commission Parving's name also occurs first; Sir William Scot is associated with him, but not Sir Robert de Sadington. Four other names are given by Pike (*ib.* p. lxxv), one of them that of Sir Thomas de Heppescotes, justice of the Common Bench. 'It does not appear' says Pike, 'that anything of exceptional importance happened at this Eyre, and there is reason to suspect that all the commissions came to a somewhat hurried conclusion. The Eyre, at any rate, seems to have sat on one day only' (*ib.* p. xlvi). Its object seems to have been to shew the indignation of the king with the citizens for their refusal to grant him all the pecuniary assistance asked for his foreign expedition; and this seems to have cooled down. The prominent part given to Parving in these proceedings seems to shew that the king at the time had special confidence in him.

#### CHANCELLOR.

The great seal was delivered to the king by Robert de Burghcher, chancellor, at nine o'clock on Saturday, 27th October, 1341, and delivered 'nocte proxime sequente, circiter horam mediam ejusdem' in the bishop of Winchester's inn at Southwark, in the presence of queen Isabella, the bishop of Salisbury, Bartholomew de Burgersh and others by the king to Robert Parvyng, knight, whom he constituted his chancellor. Parvyng seems at this time to have been living in Aldermanbury (*Foedera*, ii, 2180). It was however in 1342.

An important case which Parving tried as chancellor

was a *scirefacias* to repeal a charter of Edward III to the burgesses of Wells in Somersetshire. In the Year Books of 16 Edw. III, it is No. 38 in Hilary term, 1343, and is discussed at length by Mr. L. O. Pike in his edition of the Year Books of that year (Rolls Series), pp. xxiv-xciv.

The only parliament in which Parving presided in the House of Lords as chancellor was that which began its session at Winchester 'a la Quinzeyne de Pask' in the 17th year of Edward III, 28th April, 1343. The most notable of its events were the creation of Edward's eldest son Prince of Wales, and a strong movement against the Papal practice of provisions. The Commons however petitioned for the renewal of a Constitutional Statute passed in the parliament of 1241, but subsequently revoked by the king. Their petition was set out under thirty-five heads, of which the ninth includes a prayer 'que Chaunceller et Tresorer soient touzjours des Piers de la terre (Peers of the realm), ou des autres Sages et sueffissants, comme tut temps ad este usez.' To which the king replied:—'Et quant as Chaunceller et Tresorer; le Roi poet faire ses Ministres tieux comme lui plerra; et comme lui et ses Auncestres ont fait en tut temps passez. Mais il plect a ly de faire tieux ses Ministres qi soient bons et suffisantz pur lui et pur son poeple.' (Rolls of Parliament, ii, 140b). Campbell thinks he sees herein a desire that Parving might be raised to the Peerage, but I cannot find anywhere any support for this conjecture. The 12th May was the date of the creation of the Prince of Wales, which Campbell calls Parving's last appearance in public; but he seems to have presided in courts of law during Trinity Term of the same year.

It was king Edward III's practice after 1338, when he left England to prosecute his claim to the crown of France to take with him his great seal, and leave to be used for the rule of England during his absence another seal provided for the purpose. One such seal was used during

his absences between 10th July, 1338, and 21st February, 1340, and a second was similarly used when the king was absent from England between 22nd June, 1340, and 19th May, 1360. These are figured and described in Wyon's *Great Seals of England*.

It was on the second occasion of the use of the second seal of absence that Parving was put in charge of it. The proceeding is described in a Close Roll, which is printed in *Foedera*, vol. ii, part ii, p. 1212. Robert Parvyng (the book calls him here Parnyng), chancellor of our lord the king on Friday the fourth day of October, 1342, came to the king in a ship 'vocatâ la George,' in the harbour of Sandwich, where the king then was for his passage towards the parts over the sea, and there in the presence of Henry of Lancaster, earl of Derby, William 'de Cusantia' the king's treasurer, William Trussell, senior, master John de Thoresby, keeper of the rolls of the king's chancery, and Michael de Ponynges delivered to the king his great seal, which the chancellor had in his custody, shut up 'in quadam bursâ' under his own seal; and the king received the said seal and gave it to master John de Offord, the keeper of his privy seal, to be taken care of; and delivered to the aforesaid chancellor another great seal, ordained for the rule of the kingdom of England when the king himself is out of the kingdom, shut up 'in quadam bursâ,' sealed with the privy seal, to be used and kept for the rule of the said kingdom in the absence of the king himself. And this seal the said chancellor in the presence of the aforesaid lords received from the said king, and at Dartford in his journey to London, on the following Sunday caused to be opened and a certain commission to be signed for the earl of Warwick about arresting ships. On Edward's return in the following March, on his arrival at Westminster from Weymouth, where he landed, Parving met him on the third of March, 'hora quasi prima' and returned to the

king 'magnum sigillum Regis, pro regimine regni sui Anglie, dum idem Rex agebat in remotis deputatum,' 'in camera sua vocata La Cage Chaumbre' in the presence of the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk and of Robert de Ferrariis, knight; and received from the king his great seal which he had carried with him to the said parts of Brittany, which he took with him to the bishop of Worcester's inn 'in quo idem cancellarius hospitabatur' (*Foedera*, ii, 1220).

The record of the death of the chancellor is given in *Foedera*, vol. 2, p. 1231, where the Close Roll of 17 Edw. III, containing it is given in full. It begins 'Memorandum quod post mortem dicti domini Roberti Paruyng (*Foedera* prints it 'Parnyng'), qui obiit apud London', in hospitio Wygorn' episcopi, extra barram Novi Templi London', xxvi. die Augusti, hora matutina, Ricardus de Kirkebrid et Adam Parnyng (Paruyng), valetti prædicti Roberti, qui cum dicto magno sigillo, quod prædictus Robertus, dum vixit, habuit in custodia, die Mercurii tunc proximo sequente, post horam vesperarum, venerunt ad ecclesiam prioris et fratrum de ordine Prædicatorum infra portam de Ludgate, London', sigillum prædictum in quadam bursa, sigillis magistri Johannis de Thoresby, custodis rotulorum cancellariæ dicti domini Regis, et Thomæ de Brayton, clerici de eadem cancellaria, consignata, qui cum eodem sigillo, de præcepto prædicti cancellarii, dum ipse ob infirmitatem suam laborare non potuit, sigillârunt, ibidem detulerunt, et illud domino Bartholomæo de Burghersh, in quadam camera dictorum prioris et fratrum, liberârunt, idemque Bartholomæus dictum sigillum, prætextu cujusdam mandati, sibi sub secreto sigillo ejusdem domini nostri Regis directi, ab eis exceptit; 'The roll goes on to say that Burghersh delivered the seal to John de Thoresby, John de Sancto Paulo, and Thomas Brayton, and that they on the following day used it to seal 'diversa brevia.' In the king's letter (*ib.*) authorising

Thoresby, St. Paul, and Brayton to receive the great seal, Parving is said to have been 'à Dieu commandez.'

In 1343 the twenty-sixth of August fell on a Tuesday. The two valetti were Richard, the eldest son of Sir Walter de Kirkbride, who had succeeded his father and was now about 29 years of age, and Adam Pacok, son of Joan, Sir Robert Parving's sister, whom he had adopted and who had taken the chancellor's surname. Valettus is used to express the relation in which Robert de Eglesfield had stood to Antony de Lucy, and was applied to the younger of the retainers whom a feudal lord probably trained in his household and kept about his person. Parving's relations with the Kirkbrides had now for a long time been intimate, and he was likely to wish to have about him his nearest male relative who was to be his principal heir. The Bishop of Worcester's Inn, according to Stow (*Survey of London*, ed. Kingsford, ii, 93), was in the liberty of the 'Dutchie of Lancaster,' outside Temple Bar. It was, it would seem, the western-most of a number of buildings, pulled down in the year 1549 and made level ground, on which to build 'that large and goodly house, now called Somerset House.' The bishop of Worcester at the time was Wulstan de Bransford, prior of Worcester, who was twice elected bishop, first in 1327, when Adam de Orleton was transferred from Hereford by papal bull, and again in 1339, after Orleton, Simon Montacute and Thomas Hemerhale had each for a short time held the bishopric. Bransford died at Hartlebury, 6th August, 1349.

Isabella, Robert's wife, survived her husband. I have not been able to discover her maiden name. An unlucky guess of Denton's has been mentioned earlier (p. 37). She brought him no fortune unless some of her subsequent interest in the manor of Bochardby accrued to her before her marriage. But she may through relatives have in other ways contributed to his success, which, apart from

his ability, seems to have been very remarkable. That a scion of no noble, knightly, or even (as seems most probable) gentle stock should have sat with Orretons, Tilliols and Dentons, as knight of the shire for Cumberland is a feat not often repeated in the history of the county seat.

#### HIS ESTATE.

Isabella continued to hold the manor of Bocharaby, of which she had been enfeoffed with her husband soon after her marriage, and the land in the suburb of Carlisle and Caldecotes which had been settled on them by the fine levied in 11 Edw. III (1337). She had also by this time acquired jointly with her husband a messuage in Carlisle, held in chief of the king by 'husgabel' (Inq. p.m. of Robert, Cal. Inq., vol. viii, p. 303). She probably also received in dower the third part of some of her husband's estates. In the Inq. p.m. of Joan Pacok, Isabella is said to be still in 1349 holding a third part of 33 acres of land and pasture in the suburb of Carlisle, and in the Inquisition after her own death in 1362 (Inq. p.m. 2a pars 36 Edw. III, No. 20, vol. 2, p. 254), she is holding the third part of the close of Braythwayt in the forest of Inglewood.

Braithwaite (to be distinguished from that in Cros-thwaite parish near Keswick) is a hamlet ten miles south of Carlisle, an out township belonging to St. Mary's parish, Carlisle, with a manor belonging to Lord Brougham. It was originally a close in Inglewood Forest 'held by John de Penreth in 1317,' and acquired by Parving in 1342. It then consisted of 'land between Selywra and Lyndbeck, John de Penreth's own land.' In 1380 Richard Kirkbride, described as kinsman and heir of Robert Parving, had a confirmation of his right to it. (F. H. M. Parker, *Transactions*, n.s., xii, 3). See p. 51. At the time (1343) that the Inquisition post mortem of Sir Robert Parvyng was taken, he appears to have held three

closes in Inglewood Forest of the king in chief by service of £7 4s. and 4d. yearly, payable at the exchequer of Carlisle (see above, p. 52; Abbr. Rotul. Orig. ii, 151). In the Inquisition held after Parving's death there is also mention of a messuage in Ingelwode Forest, held by him of the king in chief by 'husgabel,' i.e. house-tax or house-duty. It is perhaps in connexion with this Inglewood property that Ralph de Nevill, keeper of the king's forests beyond Trent, is in a Close Roll of 1338 ordered 'to cause oaks not bearing leaves to be sold by the advice of Robert Parvyng, the King's Sergeant, and to deliver the money thereof to him, to hold of the King's gift. The order was vacated because no one came to buy such oaks.' (I owe this reference to Chancellor Prescott). Inglewood extended from beyond Carlisle to beyond Penrith and from the Eden to the Shawkbeck which runs into the Wampool.

Isabella was left pretty well off. Almost her first act must have been to secure that her husband's soul should be properly looked after. She gave Queen's College, which Robert de Eglesfeld with royal sanction and assistance had just founded, a hundred marks for the purpose; and this was applied by the college to the purchase of the advowson of Newbold Pacy in Warwickshire, from the prior and convent of Saint Oswald of Nostel in Yorkshire. The college Liber Obituarii has under 27th August, which, as is not unusual, is not the day of Sir Robert's death, the entry:—

#### ¶ Obitus dñi

**Rob̄ Parvng' militis p̄ cui' aīa dñā Isabella vxor ei' dedit nob'  
Centū Marc' p̄ emēda aduocacōe ecclie de Neubold Pacy.**

The date of the king's licence to the prior and convent to sell is dated on 20th April, and the conveyance on 10th April, both in 1344.

Isabella seems also to have had energy to spare in other directions, as in 1349 'Rex commisit Isabelle que fuit uxor Roberti Parvyng custodiam duarum pecium manerii de Berewyk in com. Hertford cum pertinentiis que fuerunt Thome Fitz Eustace de Shenle,' 'habendarum usque ad legitimam etatem heredis reddendo inde per annum octo marcas' (Abbr. Rot. Orig. ii, 202).

Cumquintyn, otherwise called Combquinton and Cumwhinton, where at his Inquisition post mortem Parvyng was found to have a messuage and five acres of land and a moiety of the wood of the same held of Robert de Whiterig and Adam de Crofton by service of 3d. yearly, is a manor in the parish of Wetheral, south-east of Carlisle (to be distinguished from Cumwhitton, a parish to the south of Wetheral). This property is said by Denton and Gilpin (Denton's *Cumberland*, 107n. and 108) to have been bought by Parvyng of Edmond de Combquinton and to have been sold by him to the cell of Wetheral. Dr. Prescott kindly informed me that there seemed to be no authority for Denton's and Gilpin's statements, but I find in the Record Commission's Calendar of Inquisitions, vol. ii, p. 168, 24 Edw. III, 2d Nos., No. 54, what the new Calendar of Inquisitions (vol. ix, p. xxvi) says is an Inquisition ad quod damnum, touching an application from John de Nasse, clericus, acting for the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, touching the acquisition of 'Cumquintyn tota pars bosc' pastur' &c.' 'Robti. Parvyng chr,' but this of course in 24 Edw. III (1350) means that it was acquired probably of his executors after his death. The executors may have parted with it to secure an obit such as Isabella secured for him at Queen's College, Oxford. It is possible also that even though Cumquintyn was in Wetheral parish and the priory there a cell of the abbey of St. Mary's, York, that the executor, or Isabella, may have preferred that the obit paid for by the Cumquintyn property should be

celebrated at York rather than at Wetheral. If so, this accounts for there being no mention of Parving's benefaction in the Wetheral Cartulary, and for Chancellor Prescott's opinion that Denton had no foundation for his statement given above. Mr. H. E. Salter informs me that in the list of Inquisitions ad quod damnum published by the Record Office in its new series of *Lists and Indexes* (vol. ii, p. 453), it appears 'that in 1350 John de Nasse, clerk, asks leave to grant to the Prior and Monks of Wetherhale land in Cumwhinton late of Robert Parvyng, knight.' This of course is seven years after Parvyng's death. The York people would naturally think that the wood of Cumquintyn, which was in Wetheral parish, could be more easily looked after by the monks of the priory there than by themselves. We must wait till a Liber Obituarius of York or Wetheral turns up to learn whether they also transferred to Wetheral the duty of preserving the memory of Robert Parvyng, chivaler.

Besides his property in Cumberland and Westmorland, Parving and Isabel his wife held at his death two properties in Northumberland, the manor of Great Babyngton or Bavington in the parish of Kirkwhelpton, held of the earl of Angus by service of 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. yearly for cornage; and ten messuages and 130 acres of land in the manor of Styford or Stiford in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew held of the king in chief by a fortieth part of a knight's fee, and it renders 4d. yearly for the ward of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and 4d. for cornage. Both parishes are in Tynedale Ward and the river Tyne runs through Bywell St. Andrew parish. The Styford property is otherwise described in Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, second numbers, No. 17, as set out in the *History of Northumberland*, vol. vi, p. 280, which appears to be really an inquest ad quod damnum, dated Thursday, 4th January, 1330, in which it is stated that it would not be to the king's loss to grant a licence to Robert Parvyng (whom the

*History* calls Parnyng) and Isabel his wife to retain a messuage and 230 acres of land in Shotle and Spiryden, which they had acquired without the king's licence from John de Lancaster in the time of Edward II, held of the king in chief by the payment of 1d. for all services, and worth in all their issues 40s. a year. Stiford and Shotley are distinct house manors or villis within the ancient barony of Bolbec or Stiford, and in the modern parish of Bywell St. Andrew (*ib.* p. 221). 'It has not been possible to identify Spiryden,' 'but on the farm of Brocks bushes' one of the two valuable farms in the township of Styford 'there are two fields which are still called Spredden' (*ib.* pp. 232, 234). As the two gifts do not seem identical, the property mentioned in Parving's Inq. p.m. may have been obtained by exchange for the other. This is supported by the circumstance that in the Inq. p.m. of John de Lancaster (Cal. of Inq., vol. vii, p. 420) the Shotley and Spiriden properties go after Annora's death to William de Herle.

The whole of Parvyng's Northumberland property, as well as the land at Barton in Westmorland, seems to have come to him from John de Lancaster and Annora his wife. This John de Lancaster was the son of Roger de Lancaster, son of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, which Gilbert married Helewisa, daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, the second of that name, who held the barony of Kendal. According to Mr. F. W. Ragg (*Transactions*, N.S., x, 399), 'Gilbert was either not Helwisa's child or was born before her marriage, for her daughter Helwisa and not Gilbert was William's heir.' Roger, Gilbert's son, married Philippa, the eldest of the four daughters and coheiresses of Hugh de Bolbeck, the last baron of Bolbeck of the name, to whose barony belonged both the properties in Northumberland which Parvyng was found to hold at his decease. Philippa died about 1294 (*History of Northumberland*, vi, 241),

when John was 29 years of age (Ragg, *ut sup.* p. 421). In 1301-2 he succeeded to the share of Hugh de Bolbec's estate, which had come to Maud, Hugh's fourth daughter, and in 1313-4 to the share of Alice his mother's third sister. At this time he held his father's lands in Westmorland, and his mother's father's in Essex, Cambridge-shire and Northumberland. The name of John de Lancaster's wife was Annora, but, as Mr. Ragg says, (*ib.* p. 424) it is not known who Annora was. John de Lancaster died in 1334 and Annora in 1338. John had a daughter called Agnes, and Roger his father had a son called Roger, who left a son of his own name from whom the Lancasters of Howgill were descended, but neither of them was the heir of John and Annora. In John de Lancaster's Inq. p.m. Parving's share of Barton goes to this Roger after Parving's death before going to Parving's heir, but this does not appear in Annora's Inq. p.m. In the event their Westmorland property was divided between Ranulph de Dacre who got the manor of Barton, John de Haverington who got Betham and Witherslack, and Parving who got 3 messuages, 5 acres of arable, 5 of meadow, 500 of pasture and 500 of moor in Barton. He also got the two properties in Northumberland out of de Lancaster's mother's property. Mr. Ragg speculates (*ib.* pp. 424, 425) why the three persons mentioned should have had divided among them John de Lancaster's Westmorland property, and infers as John de Haverington was son of Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John de Multon, and Ranulph de Dacre was husband of Margaret daughter of Thomas de Multon, that Robert Parving may have been connected with the same family. 'The suggestion' he concludes 'is not unnatural that Annora was of de Multon blood.' As to Parving we have already seen him mixed up with the family transactions which secured to Ranulph the manor of Dacre, and the third of the manors of Irthington and Burgh upon Sands, which Isabella,

widow of John de Castro, but previously widow of Thomas de Multon of Gillesland, held, and about the time of his marriage acquiring in fee jointly with his wife, another Isabella, messuages and lands in Bocharby from the same Ranulph. Whether he or Isabella his wife had any cognation with the de Multons does not appear, and can only be left for future investigation and conjecture.

In the Inquisition post mortem of Ranulph de Dacre (Cal. of Inq. vol. viii, p. 167), Ranulph and Margaret his wife are said to have bought a messuage in Barton of John de Lancaster, to hold to them and the heirs of the said Ranulph. He is holding also the manor jointly as above, except the said messuage and 1000 acres of moor and pasture, so this purchased messuage may be distinct from so much of the manor as is described above as going to Dacre and from the 1000 acres which went to Parvyng.

After Parvyng's and Isabella's deaths the Northumberland property was to go to the heirs of Robert's body, with successive remainders to Adam, son of John Pacok and to John and Thomas, brothers of the said Adam, and the heirs male of their bodies, and to the right heirs of the said Robert for ever. In the Westmorland Inquisition Isabella's name is not mentioned with reference either to Barton or Waitby. In other respects the succession follows the example of the Northumberland Inquisition. In the event, the whole manor of Barton seems to have come to the Dacres, from whom it passed by sale in Charles the second's time to Sir Christopher Musgrave, who sold it to Sir Edward Hasell the ancestor of the present owner. Barton parish gave two provosts—Langbaine and Lancaster—to Queen's College, Oxford; and a principal—Airey—to St. Edmund Hall.

Besides Barton the Westmorland Inquisition held after Parvyng's death showed that he held a moiety of the manor of Wateby or Waitby, also called Waitby Agnes, which is situated in the parish of Kirkby Stephen at the opposite

end of the county to Barton. It was held of Robert de Clifford by service of 7s. 4d. yearly for cornage; and Parving held besides a messuage of two bovates of land held in fee simple of Henry de Warthecopp or Warcop by service of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. yearly for cornage. Henry de Warcop, of whom we have before (p. 47), heard in connexion with Margaret de Wygton, seems at this time to have held the other half of Waitby along with Warcop itself under the Cliffords. Parvyng's half of the manor was held by William de Dacre at the time of his death in 1318, being described in his Inq. p.m. (Cal. of Inq. vi, p. 92) as Wateby, a moiety held of Robert de Welles (?) and Maud his wife, as of her dower of the inheritance of Roger de Clifford by service of 7s. 5d. for cornage. It descended to his son Ranulph from whom, doubtless, Parving acquired it. The levying of the fine which entailed it on Parving's heirs is given in Nicolson and Burn (i, 536), as dated 11 Edw. III (1337). William de Dacre also held a moiety of Overton or Orton, the parish through which the L. & N.W.R. runs between Shap and Tebay. The moiety of Orton was an early possession of the Dacres, who with Thomas de Musgrave, who held the other moiety, obtained in 1278 a charter for a market at Orton. The Dacres seem to have retained their holding at Orton, as John de Dacre, son of Katherine de Quitfeld is holding it in a Clifford Feodary, printed by Mr. Ragg (*Transactions*, N.S., viii, p. 306), in 1362 when Adam Pakok called also Ad. Parving is holding the moiety of Waitby Agnes. By 1388 Parving's moiety has passed to William de Stirkeland, who holds it also in 1392. He is found in possession of it again in 1403; but by 1422 it has passed to William de Louther, and John Louther holds it in 1482. The cornage specified in the feodary for this moiety is 7s. 5d.; William de Dacre's payment before the division of the two holdings having been 12s. 6d. of which subsequently 5s. 1d. was paid for Orton and 7s. 5d.

for the moiety of Waitby Agnes. In the sixteenth century a quarter of it seems to have come to the Lancasters of Brampton (*Transactions*, N.S., x, 419) from Thomas Beauchamp of Croglin, one of whose daughters Thomas Lancaster had married, while a Geoffrey Lancaster had the other half. In the seventeenth century a Lancaster coheiress married Sir John Lowther of Sockbridge, who sold all he had in Wateby to a Richard Monkhouse of Winton, in whose family it remained till Burn and Nicolson's time (i, 556).

The possessions of Parvyng in Cumberland at the time of his death, besides those mentioned earlier, appear from the Inquisition then held to have been:—

(1) 16 acres of land in Warthewick or Warwick held of John de Warthewick by service [5s. yearly]. This property seems from Feet of Fines (Cumberland) 12 Edw. III, No. 25, Martinmas, to have been bought by him in 1338 for 20 marks of Robert del Kerre and Isolda his wife, and John son of Robert Milnes of Scotby and Agnes his wife. Warwick is four miles east of Carlisle. The manor there was held by Warwicks till the end of the eighteenth century. Scotby is a township in Wetheral parish, adjoining to and south of Warwick.

(2) The third part of a messuage and four acres of land in 'Etardby,' freehold of Peter le Tilliol by service of twenty pence yearly and by suit at the court of Scaleby every three weeks. Etardby, now Etterby, is, like Staynton, a township in the parish of Stanwix adjoining Carlisle on the north-west. Peter de Tilliol had been knight of the shire for Cumberland with Parving in two parliaments during the first two years of Edward III's reign, and was now the head of a family which had held Scaleby and Etardby from the days of Henry I directly from the king. His history and that of his family is given by Dr. Wilson in *The Ancestor*, No. 4, pp. 88-100. It is curious in this connexion to remember that Emma,

Parving's younger sister and coheir, was married to John de Scaleby. Scaleby castle is about six miles north-east of Carlisle. It has been described by Mr. J. H. Martindale in *Transactions*, N.S., viii, 376 to 378 with a photograph, and by Mr. J. F. Curwen in *The Castles of Cumberland and Westmorland*, pp. 235-237, with a view of the outer gateway. Peter de Tilliol is mentioned in the Patent Rolls of Edw. III as on 23rd January, 1332, joint patron of the church of Kirklevington with Walter de Kirkbride.

Isabel must have died in or before 1363, as in that year 'Rex concessit Thome Bowet (perhaps the husband of the younger Robert Parving's sister) custodiam tercię partis clausi de Brathwayt in foresta de Ingelwode quam Isabella que fuit uxor Roberti Parvyng tenuit in dotem &c. fiend. usque ad legitimam etatem heredis reddendo inde Regi per annum tredecim solidos & quatuor denarios et tres solidos et quatuor solidos de incremento & faciendo &c' (Abbr. Rot. Orig. ii, 275). Who the heir was appears from a Close Roll, in which on February 6th, 1374-5, Richard, son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, tenant *in capite* was ordered to have seisin of one-third part of Braithwaite close in Inglewood Forest, taken into the king's hand upon the death of Isabel, wife of Robert Parvyng, who held it in dower of the heritage of Richard the son, in chief (Cal. Close Rolls, 49 Edw. III, p. 120, quoted by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, *Transactions*, N.S., xv, 72). This Braithwaite land must have been given or bequeathed to the Kirkbrides by Parving, subject to his wife's dower, as in the elder Richard de Kirkbride's Inquisition post mortem, who died on the Wednesday after St. Michael (1st October) 1349, two-thirds of the lands of Braithwaite in the forest of Inglewood was held by him of the king in chief by service of rendering 8 marks yearly by the hands of the keeper of the forest of Inglewood and 40s. yearly to Emma, late the wife of John de

Skaleby (Cal. of Inq. ix, 218), who was Robert Parving's younger sister.

At the time of Parving's death he and Isabella had no children living, if they ever had any. The Inquisition finds that his next heirs are his sisters Joan, the wife of John Pacok and Emma late the wife of John de Scaleby, who accordingly was probably dead.

Of Emma we hear nothing further. She probably shared with her sister those possessions of Sir Robert which had not been secured to Isabella, as in the Inquisition after the death of Joan several of her holdings are described as moieties.

Joan died 1st October, 23 Edw. III (1349). At her death she held a moiety of the church of Skelton, held in chief of the king; two parts of 33 acres of land in the suburb of Carlisle, together with the reversion of the third part held in dower by Isabel; two parts of a messuage, two parts of a moiety of a messuage and two parts of a messuage and of 21 acres of land, all in Melmerby, with the reversion of the third part as above; two parts of a moiety of an eighth part of a moiety of the town of Ullesby or Ousby and two parts of a messuage and of 33 acres of land there, with the reversion of the third parts as above; and two parts of a moiety of a third part of a messuage and 4 acres of land, together with the reversion of the third part as above.

Joan de Pacok's heir is stated in the Inquisitions (there seem to have been two in Cumberland) to be her son Adam Parvyng; but we have seen that she also had two other sons, John and Thomas. John may have taken orders, and in that case is probably to be identified with the 'sir' John Parving who (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 387), resigned the rectory of Skelton in 1358 and was succeeded, on the presentation of Sir Adam Parving, knight, by Robert Parving, clerk, who may have been the rector of Hutton in the forest before mentioned, or, more likely,

the monk of Holm Cultram. John's resignation of the rectory may have been due to his being mixed up with 'one of those riotous cruelties which make some of the most unpleasant reading in mediæval history,' when Robert and William de Veteripont in 1357, other men of Alston Moor and John Parvyng, rector of Skelton 'broke into Nicholas Skelton's house at Skelton and assaulted him and cut off his left foot, causing the death of his wife Ellen through grief, and of her unborn babe' (Patent Roll, 31 Edw. III, cited by Mr. F. W. Ragg in *Transactions* n.s., xi, 290). He is probably the John Parvyng, rector of the church of Skelton, who is made one of his executors by Adam de Hoton, rector of Kirkbythore in 1361 (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, p. 57); and less probably the John Parvyng of Bothill (Bootle), who with Johanna his wife sells a messuage in Carlisle to John de Carlell, vicar of Torpenhowe in 16 Richard II (1392-3).

Of Thomas Pacok (or Parvyng) I find no further particulars.

Adam Pacok, who seems to have adopted his uncle's name during the latter's life-time, and whom we have seen, as 'valet' of Sir Robert, returning to the king the great seal after the chancellor's death, was knighted, sheriff of Cumberland in 1368, and knight of the shire in 1358 with Sir Robert de Tilliol, son of Sir Robert's colleague; and in 1373 with Sir Gilbert de Culwen, the then head of the family (now called Curwen) of Workington. He died about 1380-1, seised of the manor of Blakhale (Cal. Exch. 4 Richard II, p. 31, cited by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, *ut sup.*).

Adam's son, Robert, was also knighted, was sheriff of Cumberland in 1382, succeeded to Sir Adam's property and in 1387-8 apparently provided for the succession to Blakhall, Staynton and Bochardby by a friendly suit to which the other parties were Henry Bowett, clerk, and John de Corkeby. This probably secured the succession

to these estates to Margaret, wife of John or Thomas Bowet, who was this Sir Robert Parving's sister. The subsequent history of the several estates is given above. Robert died about 1405-6 and so ended apparently in the male line the family of the chancellor.

There was an Adam Parvyng junior, perhaps a brother of the last named Robert, to whom in 1380, Johanna, wife of John de Dundraw of Carlisle bequeathed 28s. (*Test. Karl.* p. 140).

#### LATER PARVINGS.

The name Parving could never have been a very common one. I find only three persons of the name, beside those who cluster round Sir Robert, in the course of my reading. The first is 'Elizabeth Parving, of Rippon, widow,' who deposes 15th June, 1683, on the occasion of a fire kindled 'in or neare the old markett place' there, that she 'went to desire them to putt out the fire, and when she spoke to the said Michael Theakestone,' who apparently was for keeping the fire going, 'he struck her over the head twice with a pair of bellows, told her that she was a witch, and her picture was burnt att London, and he would burne her, and said if he had her son he would make gunpowder of him' (Raine's Depositions, etc. from York Castle, Surtees Society, vol. 40, p. 285). The other two occur in the will of William de Kyrkby of York, sculptor (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, i, 145): 'Item lego Evae uxori Johannis Parvyng iij ulnas de blueto pro uno colobio, et ij coclearia argentea, et unum candelabrum de laton cum j flora . . . . Item lego Johanni Parvyng j goune longum rubei coloris.' The will is dated the Saturday after St. Bartholomew, 1391. Eva (Evota) is made one of the executors of the will and guardian of the testator's two daughters.

Thus seems to pass out of history a name that seems to come into it only at the end of the thirteenth century.

I have to leave to future investigators the date and place of birth and the maiden name of the wife of the man whose life I have tried to narrate.

I have, in conclusion, to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. James Wilson, whose kindness has I fear submitted him to an extravagant number of questions from me ; to the Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, who has kindly shown much interest and patience in reply to more than one enquiry ; to the Editor of these *Transactions*, to whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions ; to the Rev. H. E. Salter, who has consulted on my behalf numerous sources which I could not reach ; and to the Warden and Fellows and the Librarian of New College, Oxford, who have made available to me their collection of Record Office Calendars. Without the assistance rendered by those here mentioned it would have been impossible for me to undertake the task I set before myself.