

ART. I.—*A List of the Rectors and Vicars of Dalston.*

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Read at Carlisle, April 7th, 1921.

AT the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1899, Dr. Prescott recommended the churchwardens to put up a tablet in the church or church porch inscribed with the names of the Incumbents of the parish and the dates of their Incumbency as far as they could be ascertained. The reasons for doing so the Archdeacon summarized in these words :

It has become not unusual to put up in the church a tablet with the names and dates of the incumbents of the parish, so far as they are known. Such a list, if fairly complete, may become of great interest and value. It marks with singular force the continuity of the Church of England. At certain crises of her history, as in the middle of the sixteenth century, it often shows that there was no break in that ministry. To each benefice in the land men, for the most part, succeeded in the ordinary course. There was no great secession or ejection. And when some speak ignorantly of the Old Church and the New Church, we may read plainly enough on the tablet that it was ever the same grand church of our fathers, the Church of England.*

In furtherance of this scheme I have compiled a preliminary list with approximate dates of some events connected with the rectors and vicars of Dalston. There are many gaps in the list which, I hope, will be filled up by further research. The model I have adopted is that set by the late Mr. Thomas Iredale in his paper on 'The Rectors† of Workington,' with which I had myself something to do. Lists of the incumbents of parishes are of little historical value unless every statement is

* *Carlisle Patriot*, 19th May, 1899.

† These *Transactions*, N.S. x., 135-147.

authenticated by reference to trustworthy sources. This rule has been observed, as far as possible, in the present study.

At the outset it may be necessary to point out that the ecclesiastical status of the church of Dalston has been different from that of Workington for some centuries. The church of Workington has always remained rectorial, and its incumbents have been always rectors, whereas the church of Dalston only continued rectorial, when its incumbents were rectors, up to 1304, after which date it was made vicarial when all the incumbents became vicars. It is perhaps appropriate that we should glance at the history of the advowson of Dalston in order to make the title of this paper clearer and to account for the difference in the ecclesiastical status of the earlier and later incumbents.

The manor of Dalston or Daleston, to which no doubt belonged the advowson of the church, escheated to the Crown by reason of the felony of the lay owner in the twelfth century. The issues of the manor were first accounted for in the *Pipe Roll** by the sheriff of Cumberland in 1187. In consequence of the escheat the patronage of the church came into the king's hand together with the manor. King Richard appointed the rector and the appointment was confirmed by King John.† In the early years of the reign of King Henry III., Dalston appears in the list of the churches‡ of Cumberland in the gift of the Crown. In 1230, however, the manor of Dalston and the advowson of the church § were bestowed on the Bishop of Carlisle, since which date the patronage of the church has been exercised by the bishops.

* *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland* (ed. Hinde), p. 48 : *V. C. H. Cumb.* i. 362.

† *Rot. Chartarum* (Rec. Com.), p. 119b.

‡ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), p. 379a : *V. C. H. Cumb.* i. 420.

§ Charter Roll, 14 Hen. III., pt. ii., m. 10 : *Rose Castle*, p. 200-202.

The bishop's position in the parish was almost unique. His chief residence was there: he was lord of the manor and patron of the church, the feudal as well as the ecclesiastical superior of the parishioners. This predominance had a curious result in 1285. Bishop Ireton had some good reason for dealing drastically with the revenues of this rectory which he considered too much for the maintenance of one parson. It may be admitted that the issues of the church of Dalston were abundant, and the bishop, apparently on his own authority, proceeded to make a more useful disposition of them. As the deed is printed in the Appendix, little may be said here of its contents. From this ordinance it will be seen that the endowments of the benefice were divided into three portions, allotted respectively to the new incumbent that was appointed with the title and status of perpetual vicar, to the archdeacon of Carlisle, and to the diocesan school of Carlisle.* The rector at the time of the redistribution apparently retired, as he was a consenting party to the transaction, and the bishop had a free hand. One cannot withhold a word of admiration for the administrative ability of the statesman prelate who embraced in one comprehensive scheme such a heterogeneous assortment of diocesan agencies.

The tripartite distribution of the revenues of the benefice did not last many years. After bishop Ireton's death in March, 1292, King Edward, ignoring the ordinance of 1285 as illegal, appointed one of his clerks to the benefice of Dalston. The upshot of the debacle is recorded on one of the Close Rolls. Whereas the king, the statement proceeds, lately presented his clerk to the

* The portions into which the revenues of the benefice were divided, evidently meant to be equal, were taxed in 1291, six years after the ordinance, as follows: portion of the vicar, £12 16s. od.: portion of the archdeacon, £15: and portion of the school, £16 (*Pope Nich. Tax*, pp. 318-9, Rec. Com.). The taxation of Dalston was always a puzzle before the discovery of Bishop Ireton's deed in the episcopal register at York.

church of Dalston, void and pertaining to the king's presentation by reason of the voidance of the see of Carlisle, and the vicar-general has not admitted him at the king's presentation to the church by pretext of an inquisition taken concerning the voidance thereof, in which it was alleged that the benefice was not void because it was divided into three parts by ordinance of the late bishop of Carlisle, whereof the portioners are still living and are incumbent, as was contained in the vicar-general's letters patent under his seal, which the king has seen. The bishop had not power to make any division of the church without the king's special assent which he never obtained. As the king was bound to consider the church in the same condition as it was at the time of the ordinance, to wit, that it was void rightfully, and as it would redound to the prejudice of the Crown if he suffered division to be made in it, the vicar-general is ordered to admit and institute the king's clerk without delay. The ordinance of 1285 was accordingly annulled: the portioners, archdeacon, school and perpetual vicar, were ejected: and the king's nominee was instituted as rector, receiving the whole issues of the benefice.*

The succeeding bishop, however, set covetous eyes on the rich rectory of Dalston, about which he formed a plan with care and which he carried out with success. The Scottish troubles had brought him only woe and impoverishment. The bulk of the revenues of the parish, in which he lived, would be a relief to him in his great need. In 1301 he sought and obtained the king's permission † to appropriate the church to his own table at the next voidance, and with the archbishop's concurrence he assigned a suitable stipend out of the rectorial revenues for the maintenance of future vicars, reserving the greater

* *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1288-96, pp. 263-4.

† *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 569.

portion to himself and his successors. From this period the church of Dalston became a vicarage with an endowment as set out in the bishop's ordinance of 1307. The documents, touching the appropriation, have been recorded in the episcopal registers * and are easily accessible. Not only did the bishop reserve to himself the greater tithes of the parish, but he took away from the incumbent all the glebe land, except the old rectory-house and the small garden behind it.† Fortunately a rental or schedule of the old glebe land in 1329 has survived. Such a record is so interesting and so rare that I have ventured to append it.‡

In a list of the incumbents of a parish, it is always desirable to scrutinize closely the succession during the critical periods of the Reformation and the Commonwealth. The Tudor changes in the church did not disturb the tenure of the vicar of Dalston: George Bewley remained incumbent of the parish from 1535 till his death in 1570.§ But it was otherwise in the Cromwellian period where a real difficulty arises owing to the inconclusiveness of the available evidence. That Edward Baker was undisturbed in his pastoral care of Dalston from his collation in 1643 to the end of 1650 admits of no doubt. At the manor court held on 22nd May, 1650, as Edward Baker clerk, he had pleas of recovery 'for church duties,' and on 5th November following, for the recovery of tithes (*pro decimis*). Soon after the latter

* *Reg. of John de Halton* (ed. Thompson), i., 282-3, 286-7. The date of the king's licence to appropriate is 8th Feb., 1301: that of Archbishop Corbridge, 29th March, 1301: of the confirmation of his successor, Archbishop Greenfield, 19th February, 1307: and of the final taxation of the vicarage by Bishop Halton, 4th July, 1307.

† The bishop reserved a small plot of the garden for the erection of a grange. It was near the river on the east side of the churchyard. In the last century this plot was occupied by a cottage and croft, which the vicar and churchwardens purchased for the extension of the burial ground.

‡ Appendix ii.

§ See under George Bewley.

date, a change of some sort must have been made in the administration of the benefice. On 22nd April, 1656, on the relinquishment of Nathaniel Madder, 'the last incumbent,' the authorities of the Commonwealth appointed Christopher Jackson, minister of the Word, to the said vicarage and church, who was admitted on 13th June following, and afterwards received issues therefrom.* But in the manor rolls of 11th October, 1658, when he was admitted with 'Garthruth' his wife as tenants of a house and some land in Dalston, he is described only as 'clerke.' In the same rolls, however, after the death of Baker, the canonical incumbent, Jackson is described on 21st December, 1659, as 'rector of Dalston.' Christopher Jackson, 'clerke, and Gartrude his wife' were returned on 30th January, 1660-61, as tenants of the manor of Dalston by copy of court roll according to the custom of the manor.

These proceedings, though puzzling, are not altogether inconsistent with notices of Edward Baker at this extraordinary period in the same rolls. No record of his sequestration has been found, and he certainly acted as an official of the church of Dalston to the end of his life, whether it was as vicar, curate, churchwarden or parish clerk. His name appears among the churchwardens on 11th November, 1655, when they were suing the old churchwardens in the manor court for the loss of the Communion Plate. On 19th October, 1659, about a month before his death, as Edward Baker, clerk, he had a plea in the said court 'for Easter reckonings.' It is also curious that the entries in the parish register † continue under his name, after the manner of his canonical predecessors, from his collation in 1643 till his death in 1659, when John Browne, parish clerk, began under a

* The Cromwellian documents have been printed in full by Nightingale, *The Ejected of 1662*, i. 241-4.

† Wilson, *Parish Registers of Dalston*, i. 196.

new title with 'Edward Baker, clerk' as the first entry among the burials 'since 17 of November, 1659.' Whatever Baker's ecclesiastical status was in the opinion of the Cromwellian authorities after 1650, it is clear that his official connexion with the parish church in some capacity continued till his death.

In this list there is no attempt to write biographical notices of the several incumbents of Dalston. My only ambition is to make the list as complete as possible and to set the names, for which there is trustworthy evidence, in chronological order. An appended date to a name during the mediæval period does not necessarily designate the beginning or end of an incumbency: it is merely a guide to determine the position of the name in the list. Sometimes it is a known date or an approximate date in the individual's incumbency. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, owing to the absence of the Carlisle Episcopal Registers, it will be seen that the list is far from exhaustive: and the same may be said of the fifteenth century for the same reason. It has not been considered necessary to authenticate the dates of incumbencies since the Restoration in 1660 by references to the folios in the Bishop's Registers. The academic degrees of modern incumbents have been mostly taken from the records of institution or other good sources. References to rectors or vicars of Dalston, whose names do not appear in this list, will be gratefully acknowledged.

RECTORS.

AMERIC THEBERT, 1196.

By charter, dated 10th February, 1204, King John confirmed to Americ Thebert, archdeacon of Durham and Carlisle, the archdeaconry of Carlisle and the church of Dalestōn, which archdeaconry and which church he had by grant of his brother King Richard.* But as Americ

* *Rot. Chartarum* (Rec. Com.), p. 119b.

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had the archdeaconry of Carlisle from King Richard * in 1196, it is probable that he had the church at the same time. The name of this rector is subject to much variation in early documents. The connexion of the church of Dalston with the archdeaconry in the twelfth century does not seem to have commenced with Archdeacon Americ. It is quite possible that previous archdeacons had held the benefice. In 1186-8, when the sheriff accounted for the issues of the vacant archdeaconry,† the revenues of Dalston are included amongst them. As I have no direct evidence, however, I have omitted their names from this list.

ROBERT DE PIKERING, 1204.

By letters patent,‡ without date but recorded amongst those issued on 10-12th June, 5 John, 1203, Robert de Pikering had letters of presentation to the church of Daleston which the king gave him. But the date conflicts with the evidence of the charter roll confirming Americ in Dalston. It would appear that Robert's presentation was made by mistake or the entry on the patent roll has been inserted under the wrong year. Of the two errors, the latter is most likely: hence I have regarded the dominical year as 1204 at the earliest. Undated fragments like this presentation, inserted in odd places of the roll, perhaps where a vacant space was available, are always a difficulty. The regnal year of King John, which varied according to the incidence of Ascension Day, adds to it.

JOHN DE KIRKEBY, 1224.

In pleadings *De Quo Warranto* § of Westminster in 1292, it was alleged that Henry III. presented John de

* Hoveden, *Chronica* (R.S.), iv. 14.

† *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i. 362.

‡ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com), p. 30b.

§ *Placita de Quo Waranto* (Rec. Com.), p. 112.

Kirkeby to the church of Dalston and that he was admitted and instituted on such presentation. The Bishop of Carlisle denied the king's right to do so, as the advowson was bestowed on one of his predecessors in 1230, unless the presentation had been made during the vacancy of the See. The jury upheld the bishop's contention. But the presentation could have been made before 1230, when the advowson was in the king's hand. The date of this incumbency to be drawn from this evidence is sufficiently vague. In a list of the churches in Cumberland of the king's gift, it is stated that 'the church of Dalaston,* which John de Kirkeby holds by the (papal) legate † as it is said,' is enumerated among them. This evidence of exact date is no clearer, but it appears to show that he had been appointed to Dalston before the king bestowed the advowson on the bishop in 1230. But as William de Lancastre and Thomas fitz John, who had a hand in drawing up the list of churches, were associated in the administration of Cumberland in 1226, and as the bishopric was vacant in 1223-4, we have ventured a guess on the approximate date of this incumbency.

JOHN DE NOKETON, 1251.

Master John de Noketon, parson of Dalston, witnessed a deed, 'data anno gracie M^oCC^o quinquagesimo primo,' whereby Prior Robert and the convent of Carlisle confirmed an ordinance of Bishop Silvester of Carlisle, touching the church of Crosthwait to the abbey of Fountains.‡

* *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), p. 379: *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i. 420.

† The mention of this authority, when the individual legate is not named, does not help us, as the papal legate could supersede the bishop in filling a vacant benefice.

‡ Cotton MS. Tiberius C. xij (Reg. of Fountains), ff. 326-7.

ROSTAND, 1257.

Master Rostand, subdeacon and papal chaplain, was presented, on 12th April, 1257, to the church of Dalston,* in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Carlisle. Bishop Vipont had died in October, 1256. As Rostand was a papal agent in England and held many benefices, it is probable that Dalston saw little of him.

ROBERT DE ERMINGWAYT, 1260.

In the king's court † at Westminster on 3rd November, 45 Henry III., Thomas de Goldington impleaded Robert de Ermingwayt, parson of the church of Daleston, for 20 marks which he owed him and unjustly detained. He is described in 1264 as Master Robert, rector of Dalston, professor of canon law.‡ From the nature of the work he was doing, he must have been regarded as a jurist of some distinction.

JOHN DE BERDEFELD, 1284.

John de Berdefeld, after solemn and careful discussion with Bishop Ireton on the future disposition of the revenues of the church of Dalston, § voluntarily withdrew from the benefice that an ordinance might be made in favour of the archdeacon and school of Carlisle and the perpetual vicar to be appointed in spiritual charge of the parish.

THOMAS DE LEYCESTRIA, 1285.

Thomas de Leycestria was appointed to succeed Berdefeld as perpetual vicar at some date shortly before 21st February, 1285, the date of the ordinance. See last entry. A person of this name, Thomas de Leycestre,||

* *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1247-58, p. 549.

† *Curia Regis Roll*, no. 169, m. 36d.

‡ *Whitby Chartulary* (Surtees Soc.), i. 283, 287.

§ Appendix i.

|| *Reg. of John de Halton* (ed. Thompson), i. 216-7, ii. 180.

was instituted to Kirkebistephen in 1304 and died in 1319.

JOHN DE DROKENESFORD, 1292.

The king presented John de Drokenesford * during the vacancy of the See caused by the death of Bishop Ireton in 1292. The vicar-general of Carlisle refused to institute him on the ground that the benefice was not vacant, but the king insisted and quashed all opposition as already stated. He was instituted by the Archbishop of York † on 23rd May, 1292. In 1298 Drokenesford had papal licence, at the king's request, to retain Dalston ‡ as well as other benefices. He is best known as keeper of the king's wardrobe. His withdrawal from Dalston is somewhat suspicious. On 8th February, 1301, Bishop Halton had the king's licence to appropriate the benefice, § and on 14th February he gave a bond || to Drokenesford, with security on the manor of Horncastle, that he and his successors should pay him an annuity of £40 for life. The bond was not for a personal debt: it was confirmed by the chapter. It is ¶ afterwards stated that Dalston had become vacant by Drokenesford's resignation. ¶ In consequence, no doubt, of this arrangement between him and the bishop, the appropriation took place in due course. John de Drokenesford was the last of the rectors of Dalston.

VICARS.

GILBERT DE DERLINGTON, 1304.

Collated by Bishop Halton on 12th January, 1304, under the name of Gilbert de Dernington, deacon. On

* *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1288-96, pp. 283-4.

† *Reg. of John le Romeyn* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 105.

‡ *Cal. of Papal Letters* (R.S.), i. 577.

§ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 569.

|| *Reg. of John de Halton* (ed. Thompson), i. 138.

¶ *Cal. of Papal Letters* (R.S.), ii. 39.

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19th September following, Gilbert de Derlington, *vicarius ecclesie de Dalston*, was ordained priest. He became vicar of Staynwegg on 18th February, 1310.*

J. DE KARLEOLO, 1310.

Collated † on 26th March, 1310.

HENRY HUND', 1356.

Richard de Aslakby, chaplain, was collated on 7th November, 1356, after the death of Henry Hund', the last vicar.‡ The date of his collation has not been ascertained.

RICHARD DE ASLAKBY, 1356.

Collated as in last entry : vicar of St. Michael, Appleby, in 1362 : will proved on 2nd November, 1369.§ At his institution to Dalston personal residence was enjoined according to the requirement of the constitution of the legate, Cardinal Otho, in 1237.||

ROGER DE LEDES, 1358.

Personal residence was again enjoined *iuxta formam constitutionis legati*, as in last entry, when Roger de Ledes, chaplain, was collated ¶ on 28th August, 1358. He had been for a short time vicar of Aspatria.

JOHN DE MIDELTON, 1369.

Collated ** on 6th October, 1369. John de Dalston, by his will, proved on 24th October in the same year, left him a benefaction.††

* *Reg.*, of *John de Halton*, i. 215, 223, ii. 13-14.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 14-15.

‡ *Reg.* of Bp. Welton, MS., f. 27.

§ *Testamenta Karleolensia*, pp. 96-7.

|| *Constit. Dom. Othonis* (Lyndwood), p. 36 : Johnson, *Canons*, ii. 160.

¶ *Reg.* of Bp. Welton, MS., f. 48.

** *Reg.* of Bp. Appleby, MS., f. 176.

†† *Test. Karleol.* (ed. Ferguson), p. 96.

JOHN DEL MARCHE, 1371.

He had been vicar of Kirkandres (on Eden) and exchanged benefices with John de Midilton. Collated to Dalston* on 17th September, 1371. His will† was proved on 6th February, 1379, by which he desired his body to be buried in Dalston churchyard, or elsewhere as God should appoint.

JOHN DE ALANBY, 1378.

Collated ‡ on 25th June, 1378, after the death of John del Marche, the last vicar, with injunction of personal residence as before. His effort to make an exchange with John Mason, rector of Croglin, in the following February, does not seem to have been successful. See next entry.

JOHN MASON, 1379.

By an inquisition,§ taken by the bishop in the chapel of Rose on 7th February, 1379, it was stated that an exchange of benefices was desired between John de Alanby, vicar of Dalston, and John Mason, rector of Croglin; that Croglin was not vacant as yet: that the church was not pensionary or portionary, and that it was valued at 10 marks. The record ends cryptically with *presentatus ad eandem*, which Nicolson and Burn|| interpreted as collation 'by the Bishop himself.' But inasmuch as William de Hoton was instituted in 1380 to Croglin on the resignation of John Mayson instituted to Torpenhow, it seems clear that no exchange with Alanby of Dalston had taken place.

JOHN NORTON, 1379.

To the subsidy, granted by the clergy of Carlisle to

* Reg. of Bp. Appleby, MS., f. 231.

† *Test. Karleol.* pp. 124-5.

‡ Reg. of Bp. Appleby, MS., f. 298.

§ *Ibid.*, MS., f. 302.

|| *Hist. of Cumb.*: ii. 322, 433.

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King Richard II. in the second year of his reign, called the *malum subsidium*, John Norton, vicar of Dalston, was assessed at £10 a year,* the tax being 2s.

ROBERT DE LOWTHIR, 1385.

In a return made in pursuance of a mandate from the papal collector in England of monies due to the pope, dated 15th May, 1385, Bishop Appleby gave a list of defaulters in his diocese, amongst whom was Robert de Lowthir: 'dominum Robertum de Lowthir vicarium ecclesie parochialis de Dalston ex causa provisionis sibi facte per sedem Apostolicam excommunicatum esse publice ac solempniter denunciamus in vicaria sua predicta et in aliis ecclesiis vicinis, nec cessabimus donec aliud a vobis habuerimus in mandatis, et fructus vicarie sue fecimus sequestrari, ipsumque dominum Robertum citavimus et monuimus iuxta formam in mandato uestro contentam.' † In 1393, Master Robert Lowthyr, priest, of Carlisle was made a papal chaplain.‡

WILLIAM BARGETT, 1475.

William Bargett, vicar of Dalston, appears as tenant of several parcels of land in the manor of Dalston in an old rental § of the bishopric, undated but perhaps about 1475, as appears by the internal evidence.

JOHN BLADESMYTH, 1492.

In the *compotus* || of Master Robert Fisher, clerk, diocesan registrar, for the year preceding 11th March, 1493, John Bladesmyth is excused payment of the fee 'de institutione sua in vicariam de Dalston.' Bladesmyth was rural dean of Carlisle at the time of his collation.

* P.R.O. Clerical Subsidies, 4^{to}, m. i. diocese of Carlisle. For the writ enjoining payment of the tax, see Reg. of Bp. Appleby, MS., ff. 312-4.

† Reg. of Bp. Appleby, MS., f. 362.

‡ *Cal. of Pap. Letters* (R.S.), iv. 287.

§ MS. in 'Diocesan Registry.

|| *Ibid.*

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GEORGE BEWLEY, 1535.

George Bewley was vicar of Dalston throughout the difficult period of the Reformation movement. His name appears in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus** of 1535, and he remained vicar till his death in 1570. It is also found in the manorial rolls of Dalston at the court held on 6th October, 1546: 2nd March, 1547: 27th November, 1549: and 31st May, 1553: in the latter entry he is styled 'Sir George Bewlye, vyker of Dalston.' There is no evidence of his deprivation in the reign of Queen Mary, or of his restitution in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He is not reported as absent when the Act of Uniformity was put in force in Carlisle Cathedral † in October, 1559. On 31st March, 1570, Marke Edgar, his successor, was collated ‡ to Dalston 'post mortem naturalem Georgii Bewlye, clerici, ultimi incumbentis.'

MARK EDGAR, 1570.

Collated as in last entry: vicar of Stanwix § in 1579, when he is styled 'verbi Dei minister,' holding both benefices till his death. In the record of the collation of his successor, Thomas Nicholson, it is said that he succeeded to the benefice 'post mortem naturalem magistri Marci Edgar,' the last incumbent,|| the title perhaps implying that he was a graduate.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, 1586.

Collated as above: ordained deacon in Rose chapel on 7th August, 1580, and priest in Carlisle Cathedral on 8th April, 1581, on the recommendation of John Dalston of Dalston. Buried ¶ in Dalston on 19th October, 1594.

* *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Rec. Com.), v. 281.

† S. P. Dom. Elizabeth, vol. x. ff. 87, 90, etc.

‡ Reg. of Bp. Best, MS., f. 29.

§ Carl. Epis. Reg. MS., iii. 106.

|| Ibid. iii. 149.

¶ *Parish Reg. of Dalston* (ed. Wilson), i. 147.

ROBERT COLLYER, B.A., 1595.

Collated * on 16th February, 1595, and styled ' bachelor of arts.' Ordained deacon and priest in Dalston church on Palm Sunday, 1587. At the manor court of Dalston in 1599, he was presented by Thomas Mydleton of Carlisle for the detention of a book called 'The booke of Marters,' but the complainant did not pursue the action. Buried in Dalston † on 30th October, 1630.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, 1630.

In 1631 the bishop certified to the Exchequer, among his recent institutions, ' William Griffen ‡ ad vicariam de Dalston.' William Griffen, vicar of Dalston, had a plea in the manor court on 5th February, 1634, and another as William Griffith, clerk, on 20th March, 1638. Buried in Dalston § on 6th December, 1642.

EDWARD BAKER, B.A., 1643.

Collated on 4th January, 1642-3, and described as bachelor of arts and ' verbi Dei predicator ' on the presentation of Archbishop Ussher. || For his troubles while vicar of Dalston, see above, pp. 5-7. Buried in Dalston ¶ on 18th November, 1659.

RICHARD GARTH, M.A., 1661-3.

Collated ** on 4th October, 1661, ' per mortem naturalem, cessionem aut resignationem ultimi incumbentis ibidem, sive quocumque alio modo legitime iam vacantem.' Removed to Bromfield where his epitaph ††

* Carl. Epis. Reg. MS., iii. 187.

† *Parish Registers of Dalston*, i. 177.

‡ Carl. Epis. Reg. MS., iii. 275.

§ *Par. Reg. of Dalston*, i. 188.

|| Carl. Epis. Reg. (Ussher), MS., f. 312.

¶ *Par. Reg. of Dalston*, i. 196.

** Carl. Epis. Reg. Stern, MS., f. 99.

†† It has been copied by Bishop Nicolson and printed in his *Miscellany Accounts* (ed. Ferguson), p. 27, from which we learn that 'Bromfield's pastor', died in 1673.

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still exists under an arch in the north wall of the sanctuary.

JOHN WALKER, M.A., 1664—1714.

Collated * on 3rd February, 1664, and buried *infra ecclesiam* † on 18th August, 1714.

THOMAS BENSON, M.A., 1714—27.

Collated ‡ on 22nd October, 1714: afterwards D.D., and prebendary of Carlisle: son-in-law of Bishop Nicolson: founder of Benson's Charity for the poor of Dalston.

WILLIAM NICOLSON, M.A., 1727-31.

Collated § on 13th August, 1727: buried in Dalston || on 4th March, 1731. Son of John Nicolson of Hawkesdale Hall in Dalston and educated at Queen's College, ¶ Oxford, not at Trinity College, Dublin, as sometimes stated.

JOHN STORY, M.A., 1731-76.

Transferred ** from Thursby on 3rd April, 1731, and buried in Dalston †† on 12th September, 1776, aged 86 years.

WILLIAM PALEY, D.D., 1776-93.

Collated on 2nd December, 1776: canon, archdeacon and chancellor of Carlisle: distinguished philosopher and author: removed to Stanwix in 1793.

* Carl. Epis. Reg. Stern, MS. f. 255.

† *Par. Reg. of Dalston*, ii. 236.

‡ Carl. Epis. Reg. Nicolson, MS., f. 341.

§ Carl. Epis. Reg. Waugh, MS., f. 677.

|| *Par. Reg. of Dalston*, ii. 247.

¶ *Alumni Oxonienses (1715-1786)*, p. 1024, ed. J. Foster

** Carl. Epis. Reg. Waugh, MS., f. 775.

†† *Par. Reg. of Dalston*, ii. 272.

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WALTER FLETCHER, M.A., 1793—1846.

Collated 1st August, 1793; buried in Dalston in 1846. In the chancel there is a medallion portrait by Musgrave Watson: chancellor of Carlisle, 1814—46.

JOHN WOODHAM DUNN, M.A., 1846-53.

Removed to Warkworth.

RICHARD HENRY HOWARD, M.A., 1853-65.

Founder of the National School. Resigned.

THOMAS HENRY FITZPATRICK, M.A., 1865.

Had been vicar only a few months: died at Hallfield before new vicarage was built.

EDMUND CARR, M.A., 1866-83.

Honorary canon of Carlisle and examining chaplain for Bishop Waldegrave.

THOMAS JOHN COOPER, M.A., 1883-8.

Honorary canon of Carlisle: removed to Grange-over-Sands.

JAMES WILSON, B.D., Litt.D., 1888.

APPENDIX I.

This *Ordinacio* or instrument about the church of Dalston, dated 21st February, 1285, is so interesting in the appropriation of ecclesiastical benefices in the diocese of Carlisle that a copy of it should be within easy reach of the members of this Society. The deed has been transcribed by Mr. William Brown, president of the Surtees Society, from the Register of Archbishop John le Romeyn of York (MS. ff. 131-2) and was printed by the present writer with Mr. Brown's approval in the *Scottish Historical Review* (vol. v. 297-303) in 1908. When the Archbishop's register was printed in 1917 for the Surtees Society (vol. cxxviii), Mr. Brown, the editor, did not include the text of the deed in the edition (p. 90), but only directed attention to the pages of the *Review* where it

could be found. In these circumstances it seems desirable that the terms of the *ordinacio* should be more widely known. As there are no diocesan muniments of Carlisle for that date, we are indebted to the good old custom of confirmation by *inspeximus* for its preservation in the archiepiscopal registers of York. There is no need for a fresh exposition of its terms here. The provisions of the ordinance are quite clear.

(Register of John le Romeyn of York, MS., ff. 131-2).

Confirmacio metropolitica ordinacionis facte per episcopum Karliolensem super ecclesia de Dalston', sue diocesis.

Per hoc presens scriptum pateat uniuersis quod nos, Johannes, permissione etc., literas uenerabilis fratris nostri, Radulphi, eadem gracia, Karliolensis episcopi, super ordinacione ecclesie de Dalston', sue diocesis, per eundem fratrem nostrum facta, sigillo suo et sigillis Ricardi, archidiaconi Karliolensis, ac Thome de Leycestria, perpetui uicarii ecclesie prelibate, signatas, tenorem infrascriptum continentes, inspeximus et examinauimus diligenter :

Uniuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quorum noticiam peruenerit hec scriptura, Radulphus, miseratione diuina Karliolensis episcopus, salutem in Eo quem genuit puerpera salutaris. Ecclesiasticorum prouentuum dispensacio, prudenter et fideliter administrata, per quam ministrorum ecclesie, in Creatoris preconiua uoces continuas extollentium et precipue sacerdotum diuina celebrantium, numerus augmentatur : insuper et juniorum scolarium, literarum studiis ab euo primario deditorum, indulgentie subuenitur, inducit complacenciam et efficit gratiam Saluatoris peculiariter promereri. Hinc sequitur quod effrenata cupiditas quorundam, ad diuicias numerosas anelantium ac modicum de spirituali profectu curantium, decenter reprimatur, et in conuentibus catholicorum dignitas Regis regum attenditur, cum contra serpentis antiqui uersucias deuotus crescat exercitus bellatorum, Christo per suos milites reuerencius famulatur, ac decus ecclesie ac clericalis ordinis celsitudo uehemencius decoratur. Ea propter affectantes diuine laudis cultum in ecclesia parochiali Beati Michaelis de Dalston', nostre diocesis, ad nostrum patronatum spectante, uenerabiliter ampliari : aduertentes eciam terras, fructus et obuenciones ecclesie predictae, que in usus unius rectoris solummodo cedere consueuerunt, ad sustentacionem posse sufficere plurimorum : solempni tractatu et diligenti prehabito, consenciente et fauente domino Johanne de Berdefeld', tunc rectore ecclesie memorate, ac se et ecclesiam suam nostre ordinacioni totaliter submittente. In

nomine sancte et indiuidue Trinitatis, ad honorem eiusdem gloriose Uirginis Marie, Beati Michaelis archangeli et omnium Sanctorum, auctoritate diocesana, de terris, fructibus et obuencionibus ecclesie prefate cum omnibus pertinenciis et aysiamenis, ad eam qualitercumque spectantibus, irrefragabiliter ordinamus quod perpetuis temporibus de bonis predictis tres fiarent et sint porciones, quarum unam assignamus perpetuo uicario, qui pro tempore fuerit, in eadem ecclesia continue ministranti et residenti, qui curam tocius parochie predicte suscipiat, habeat et agnoscat. Aliam porcionem archidiaconatui Karliolensi, propter euidentem ipsius exilitatem, annectimus. Terciam uero porcionem ad sustentacionem duodecim pauperum scolarium, per nos et successores nostros eligendorum, propter honorem et utilitatem ecclesie nostre Karliolensis, in ciuitate Karliolensi studio applicandorum, caritatis intuitu assignamus. Et has duas porciones ultimas uolumus appellari et esse simplicia beneficia uel prebendas, quarum porcionarii seu prebendarii a prestacione omnimodarum decimarum sint immunes in perpetuum et quieti. Quequidem porciones tales sunt. Uicarius perpetuus eiusdem ecclesie, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat et percipiat capitale edificium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis. Item omnes prouentus altaragii. Item omnes decimas minutas tocius parochie, exceptis duabus porcionibus ultimis supradictis, preter decimam feni : de qua tamen habet decimas fenorum de Magna Dalston', et de Parua Dalston', et de dominico prato nostro in Cartheumyre. Item omnes terras dominicas ad ecclesiam spectantes cum suis pertinenciis et aysiamenis, absque prestacione decimarum, preter sex decim acras in Brakanhou in territorio ville de Unthanck, et preter grangiam decime de Raghton', et preter tofta et crofta que iacent inter terras Willelmi filii Ade et Rogeri Warde, et preter tofta et crofta que iacent propinquius tofto et crofto Symonis Scort uersus occidentem. Item omnes decimas maiores uille de Magna Dalston'. Item uicarius supportabit omnia onera ordinaria debita et consueta. Ornamenta, libros et reparaciones altaris et cancelli propriis sumptibus sustinebit, ac unum presbiterum et unum subdiaconum, sufficientes et ydoneos, preter se ipsum, in eadem ecclesia continue ministraturos, exhibebit, et personaliter ibidem continue residebit. Archidiaconus, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat et percipiat in eadem ecclesia duo tofta que iacent inter terram Willelmi filii Ade et Rogeri Warde in Magna Dalston', et sexdecim acras terre arabilis in Brakanhou in territorio uille de Unthanck et grangiam decime de Raghton', cum omnibus

pertinanciis et aysiamendis, et omnes decimas bladorum et feni uillarum sitarum ultra riuum de Caldeu uersus orientem. Item decimam feni uille de Cartheu. Idem uero archidiaconus inueniet in ipsa ecclesia unum presbiterum, sufficientem et ydoneum, suis sumptibus, secundum formam nostre ordinacionis continue ministrantem: et in toftis superius sibi assignatis, edificia honesta construet in quibus idem, cum uenerit, decencius hospitari et capellanus eiusdem continue ualeat receptari. Scholares, qui pro tempore fuerint, habeant et percipiant tria tofta que iacent propinquius tofto et crofto Symonis Scort uersus occidentem, omnes decimas garbarum et feni baron[ie] de Dalston', a riuo de Caldeu uersus occidentem tam in nostris dominicis quam aliis, preter decimas garbarum de Magna Dalston,' et preter decimas fenorum de Magna Dalston' et Parua Dalston', et de dominico prato nostro in Cartheumire et de prato uille de Cartheu. Idem uero scholares inuenient unum presbiterum, sufficientem et ydoneum, in ipsa ecclesia sumptibus suis propriis secundum ordinacionem nostram continue ministrantem, et in toftis sibi superius deputatis sufficientes domos construent, in quibus eorum presbiter possit morari. Insuper et quatuor ex ipsis, diebus dominicis et festiuis, ad eandem ecclesiam teneantur uenire, nisi aeris intemperie uel alia legitima causa fuerint prepediti. Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod presbiteri archidiaconi et scolarium, in ipsa ecclesia de Dalston' pro tempore ministrantes, uicario eiusdem et suis successoribus infra ecclesiam in obsequiis diuinis subsint et obediant humiliter et deuote: quorum unus missam de Beata Uirgine, et alius missam de Defunctis uicissim celebret horis et tempore oportunis: ipso uicario uel suo presbitero de die cotidie celebrante. Uolumus insuper quod huius ordinacionis nostre sub nobis et successoribus nostris archidiaconus, qui nunc est, ac successores sui curam, patrocinium et tutelam habeant et prestant inperpetuum. Uicarius autem et scholares predicti archidiaconis memoratis in hiis que ordinacionis huiusmodi defensio exigit et requirit, fideliter teneantur assistere et deuote parere. Set et uicarius in prima sua institucione corporale sacramentum prestare tenebitur, se presentem ordinacionem inuiolabiliter obseruaturum et nullatenus contrauenturum. Uolumus igitur et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris hanc nostram ordinacionem in omnibus suis articulis secundum tenorem superius annotatum omni tempore ualituram robur obtinere perpetue firmitatis. Et in huius ordinacionis euidentiam pleniorum hanc scripturam per nostri sigilli appensionem fecimus communiri. Et magister Ricardus, tunc archi-

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diaconus Karliolensis, et Thomas de Leycestria, tunc perpetuus uicarius ecclesie de Dalston', singuli pro se et suis successoribus, hoc scriptum signorum suorum munimine roborarunt. Acta in ecclesia parochiali de Dalston' nono Kal. Marci anno Domini M^oCC^o octogesimo quarto (21 February, 1285) et pontificatus nostri quinto.

Prefatam igitur ordinacionem piam et prouidam attendentes, eam in omnibus suis articulis approbare censuimus, quam eciam auctoritate metropolitana confirmamus: salua nostra et nostre Eboracensis ecclesie in omnibus dignitate, testimonio presencium quas sigilli nostri munimine fecimus roborari. Data apud Rypon x kal. Septembris anno gracie M^oCC^o octagesimo septimo (23 August, 1287) et pontificatus nostri secundo.

APPENDIX II.

The following schedule forms part of a Rental of the Bishop's manors and lands in Cumberland, approved 'in festo sancti Michaelis anno domini etc. xxix^o,' 29th September, 1329, and bound up at the end of the earliest extant volume of the episcopal registers of Carlisle, MS., beginning on folio 503. In later Rentals the various parcels of the old possessions of the rector are not entered together as a distinct section, but appear separately under the territorial divisions of the manor, with *dos ecclesie* as a designation of the parcel. Few particulars are given in the rental to identify the places. Lekwlf, now Lake Wolf, is a large field of 17 acres in the township of Buckabank between the mill pool and the Raughton road: Haukisdall, now Hawksdale, is one of the townships of the parish: Brakanholm is probably Brackinhow or some portion of it in Buckabank. There are three fields in the latter township, known as Near, Far, and High Priestfield, containing in all about 6 acres, which may have belonged originally to the rector of Dalston.

(Carlisle Episcopal Registers, MS., vol. i., f. 527)

RENTALE TERRARUM ECCLESIE DE DALSTON.

DE TERRIS ECCLESIE.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Vicarius de Dalston tenet vnum messuagium et terram quam Gilbertus Baret tenuit et reddit xxij s. vjd. | summa, xxijs. vjd. |
| Idem vicarius tenet terram de Lekwlf et reddit vs. et solebat reddere xs. | vs. |
| Willelmus de Walby tenet terram quam Willelmus filius Agnis tenuit in Haukisdall et reddit xs. | xs. |

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| Idem Willelmus, Robertus de Scotteby, et Johannes del Blamir pro xx acris terre in villa de Haukisdall, xxs. | xxs. |
| Johannes filius Alani fabri tenet terram predicti et reddit iijs. iiijd. ob. | iijs. iiijd. ob. |
| Johannes de Coquina tenet terram quam Robertus filius Emme tenuit et reddit iiijs. viijd. | iiijs. viijd. |
| Robertus filius Alani de Panatria tenet terram Willelmi ferratoris et reddit vs. | vs. |
| Rogerus del Blamir et Johannes Boget tenent ij acras terre quas Adam filius Radulfi tenuit et reddit xxd. | xxd. |
| Rogerus del Blamir, Robertus et Johannes del Blamir tenent terram de Brackan- holm et reddunt vs. | vs. |
| Adam Kant tenet vnum messuagium et vnam acram terre in Dalston et reddit iijs. | iijs. |
| Summa iiijli. iiijd. | |