

ART. III.—*The Eastern Fells. Part IV.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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OUSBY.

OUSBY, formerly Ulvesby, belonged to a family which derived its surname from the manor. The sheriff accounted, in 1187, for the *donum* of Ulvebi; in 1195, for half a mark, due from Robert de Ulvesby,* for a defeasance; and the like sum from Richard and Henry de Ulvesby, respectively; and, in 1202, for five marks, due from the same Robert, for an amercement (*Pipe Rolls*). In the list of serjeanties, arrented in the time of Henry III. (1216 and onward), occur the names of the said Richard and Henry de Ulvesby, tenants by drengage (*Testa de Nevill*). Bernard, parson of Ousby, was witness to a deed of the first quarter of the 13th century (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 220), and Walter, parson of Ousby, testified a charter of 1225-30 (*ibid.*, p. 354).

In 1227, a certain Robert, son of Thomas, levied two fines, concerning land in Ousby; the first *versus* Patrick de Ulvesby, the second *versus* William, son of Richard, whom Adam, son of Richard, vouched to warranty (*F.F.* † nos. 38 and 39).

In the first, Robert undertook to grind all corn grown on the premises at *Patrick's mill*, in Ousby, to the 20th tolfate; and, in the second, undertook to grind all corn,

* The *Red Book* (Rolls edition, p. 462) contains, under the supposed date 1212-16, the entry "Robert de Ulvesby, Stutevill, *per cornagium*." The juxtaposition of those surnames suggests that it refers to Torpenhow (see Denton, *Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 51). William, son of William de Ulvesby, was party to a fine concerning Torpenhow in 1246-7 (*F.F.* no. 83).

† *Cal. Feet of Fines*, these *Transactions*, n.s., vii., p. 215.

grown on his demesne of Ousby, at *William's mill*, in the same vill, to the like amount (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 367).

In 1233, custody of land, formerly of William and Patrick de Ulvesby, and their heirs, was given, during pleasure, for the king's benefit, to William de Ireby (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Hen. III., p. 235); and, in the following year, custody of the land and heir of William de Ulvesby was committed to Alexander Bacon, who had previously obtained it from the king, but had been dis-seised, on the occasion of a contention between the king and Walter, Bishop of Carlisle (*ibid.*, 18 Hen. III., p. 470).

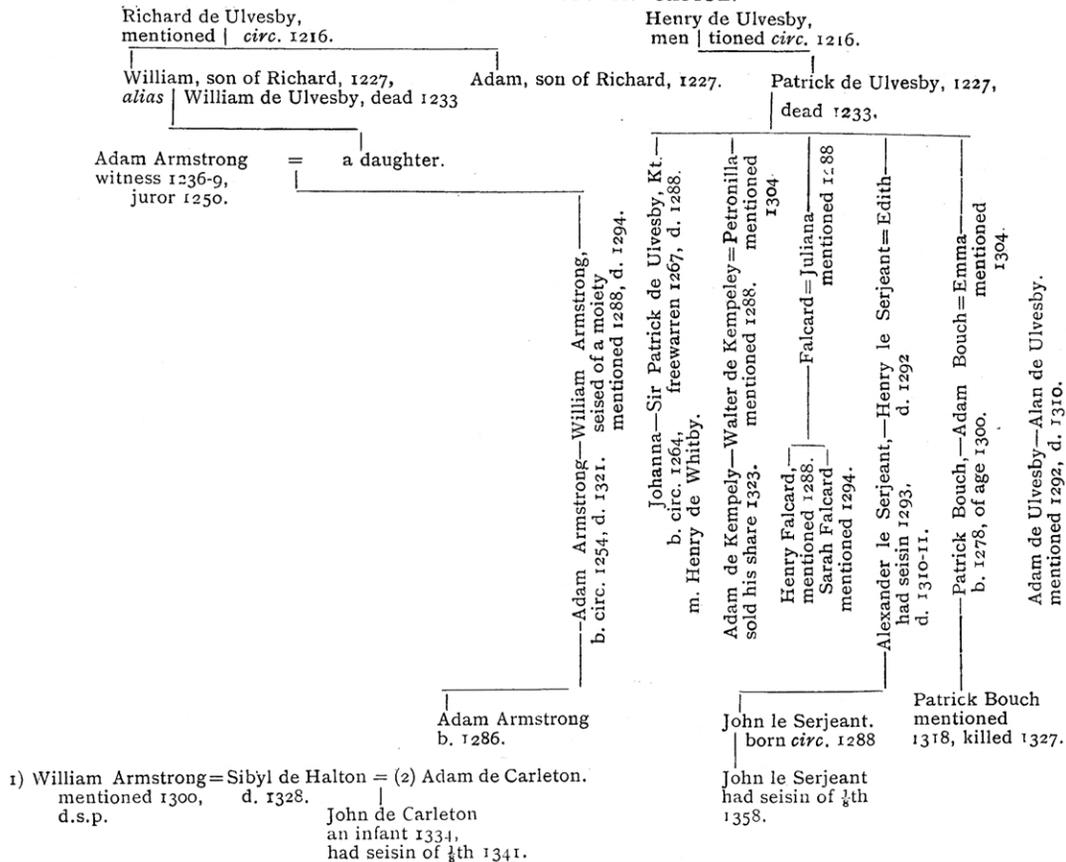
Robert de Robertby, by charter of 1236-9, gave to Wetheral Priory $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the territory of Ousby, "of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres lie in my croft, where my barn stands," for keeping up the light of St. Mary's altar, in the church of Wetheral, with all liberties belonging to the vill of Ousby, except multure of the 20th vessel, due to the mill of Ousby. The witnesses were Walter, parson of Ousby, then Official of Carlisle, Adam Armstrong, of Ousby, and Adam de Kempeley (*Wetherhal*, p. 292).

Records, cited below, show that about the close of the thirteenth century, one moiety of the manor had become vested in William Armstrong, of Ousby. The other moiety was divided into quarters, each equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole, and belonging to Walter de Kempeley, Henry, son of Juliana Falcard, Henry le Serjeant, husband of Edith de Ulvesby, and Emma, widow of Adam Bouch, respectively. All were tenants in chief.

The *Table* on next page is intended to assist a perusal of the records, but must not be regarded as a strict pedigree. Some conclusions, based upon the evidence supplied by those records, will be presently stated.

In 1267, Patrick de Ulvesby was granted free warren in his demesne lands of Ousby (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 51 Hen. III., p. 76). He is described as "knight" in 1268 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 492). Patrick de Ulvesby died in

TABLE OF TENANTS IN CAPITE.



1288, seised of a messuage at Ousby, held of Walter de Kempeley, service 2d. ; nine acres held of William Armstrong, service 2s. ; forty acres held of Henry Long and his partners, service 3s., and multure of the 13th vessel (*vas*) at his mill ; and two bovates, held of Henry, son of Juliana, service 1s. and multure as above ; and there is a memorandum that Juliana de Falcard, who held a quarter of a moiety of Ousby in chief, sold to Patrick de Ulvesby the homage and service of a free tenant, named John, son of Gamil, who held of her by service of cornage, and John's heir was in the wardship of Patrick, when he died. Patrick de Ulvesby did not have a son, and his heiress was his daughter, Johanna, aged 24, who had long been married to Henry de Whitby (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 16 Ed. I., p. 434). Henry de Whitby was tenant of land at Blencarn. Adam, son of Alan de Ulvesby and John, son of Adam le Waleys, were defendants in an action of novel disseisin, brought, in 1292, by William le Waleys, concerning a tenement in Ousby (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 150).

In 1292, the escheator was ordered to take into the king's hand the land which Henry le Serjeant, of Ousby, deceased, held, by the courtesy of England, of the inheritance of Edith de Ulvesby, his wife, tenant in chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i., p. 316), and, in the following year, to deliver the same to Alexander, son and heir of Edith (p. 318).

In 1294, William Armstrong died seised of a moiety of the vill of Ousby held in chief, rendering 10s. 8d. for the cornage and 15s. of free farm. Adam his son, aged 40, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I., p. 147). In the same year, Sarah Falcard received seisin of half an acre in Ousby, formerly held of Sarah by an outlaw, and of which Adam de Ulvesby had the king's year and a day (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 22 Ed. I., p. 361).

Roger, called "Peytevin," subdeacon, was collated by

the bishop, in 1295, rector of Ousby, provided that, according to the tenor of the dispensation from the apostolic see, concerning defect of birth, he should reside personally, and reserving to the Priory of Carlisle the yearly pension of 6s. 8d., due from the rectory (*Halton Register, edit. Thompson, i., 44*). Patrick, son and heir of Adam Bouch, proved his age in 1300. His land was in the wardship of Adam Armstrong of Ousby. He was born there, at Easter, 1278, and baptised, by William, parochial chaplain of the church of St. Patrick, of Ousby, in the baptistry of that church. Sir Patrick de Ulvesby, knight, and Thomas de Kempeley were his god-parents. Thomas de Kempeley, aged 60, and Alexander le Serjeant, aged 54, proved the facts (*Cal. inq. p. m., 28 Ed. I., p. 494*).

Licence was granted, on December 3rd, 1300, for Adam, son of William Armstrong, of Ousby, to enfeoff William, son of Adam Armstrong and Sibyl, his wife, of 95 acres in Ousby; and further licence for Sarah Falcard, tenant in chief, to enfeoff the same persons of 16 acres and rent there (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, 29 Ed. I., p. 559*). In the previous year, the same William Armstrong and his wife, Sibyl de Halton, had executed a bond, to render to Sarah, called "Falcard," of Ousby, 3 skeps of oatmeal, 6 ells of russet (price 8s.), and a mark of silver, yearly, for land, in the vill of Ousby, which Sarah had granted them by charter. Bishop Halton and Adam Armstrong, of Ousby, were their sureties (*Halton Reg., i., 165*).

In 1304, John, son of William de Meburn Maud, sought to replevy to Emma, widow of Adam Bouch, of Ousby, and Petronilla, her sister, their lands at Ousby, and Skirwith, taken into the king's hand, for their default before the justices of the bench (*Cal. Close Rolls, 32 Ed. I., p. 194*).

On the resignation of *dominus* Roger Peytevin, in 1304, Gilbert de Halton was instituted rector, and obtained

dispensation to study for seven years, the bishop reserving power to appoint a vicar (*Halton Reg.*, i., 218). Gilbert was collated to Kirkland, in 1306, and Master Adam de Appleby was instituted rector of Ousby, saving, to the Priory of Carlisle; the pension due and accustomed, then stated to be half a mark * (*ibid.*, i., 251).

Adam de Ulvesby complained, in 1309, that Patrick Bouch, of Ousby and others had driven away twelve of his oxen, worth £12 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Ed., II., p. 246).

There was an order, on May 22nd, 1310, to take into the king's hand the land of Adam de Ulvesby, deceased, tenant in chief (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. ii., p. 62).

Alexander le Serjeant, of Melmerby, died in February 1310-11, seised of a messuage at Ousby; 12 acres of land; one-eighth part of a water-mill and rent of assize; all held in chief, and his heir was his son, John, aged 22 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 4 Ed. II., p. 169). Master John de Bowes, parson of Kirkclinton, died in 1311, seised of a messuage and 43 acres of land, at Ousby, held of the "lords of the manor," and his heir was his kinsman, William de Bowes (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 5 Ed. II., p. 183).

Master Adam de Appleby, the rector, was appointed Official of Carlisle in 1311 (*Halton Reg.*, ii., 37). In July, 1312, the vicar-general instituted Robert de Halton rector, on the resignation of Adam de Appleby, and the bishop confirmed the institution, three years later (*ibid.*, ii., 102). Master Thomas de Caldbeck, priest, was instituted rector in 1316, in place of Robert de Halton, who resigned (*ibid.*, ii., 125). In 1318, Thomas de Caldbeck was collated archdeacon of Carlisle and resigned the living (*ibid.*, ii., 169).

Master John Grayvill, *bacularius in theologia*, was thereupon collated and instituted, saving the annual pension of half a mark (*ibid.*, ii., 169). He was granted dispen-

* A mark weight of pure silver was 8 ounces. Its equivalent in money, at the rate of 20 pennies sterling to the ounce, was 13s. 4d. (*New Eng. Dict.*).

sation to study in England for three years, provided he was ordained subdeacon, in the first year, deacon in the second, and priest in the third, and provided his church was properly served (*ibid.*, ii., 172).

On October 26th, 1318, Patrick Bouch, of Ousby, held land in chief, and the king respited his homage (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 12 Ed. II., p. 23). Adam Armstrong of Ousby, died in 1321, seised of a messuage at Ousby; 50 acres in demesne; and 60 acres in the hands of tenants; held in chief, by service of 10s. 8d. rent and 15s. of blanch farm yearly, and his son, Adam, aged 35 and more, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 15 Ed. II., p. 174). John de Harcla died in 1322, seised of Thornheved in Ousby and rent there (*ibid.*, 16 Ed. II., p. 223). But he had made a feofment of his land to his brother, Andrew de Harcla, rebel, and so the inheritance, subject to his widow's dower, escheated to the crown (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 18).

In 1323, John, son of Richard de Halton, was pardoned for having acquired, in fee, without licence, one-eighth of the manor, from Adam de Kempeley, tenant in chief (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 325). An inhabitant of Ousby was pardoned, in 1327, for the death of Patrick Bouch (*ibid.*, 1 Ed. III., p. 43).

In 1328-9, John, son of Henry de Quale and Emma, his wife, had land in Ousby (*F.F. No. 215*).

Sibyl, widow of William Armstrong, married, secondly, Adam de Carleton, and died July 14th, 1328.* It was found by inquisition, in 1334, that Sibyl held, as tenant in chief, one-eighth of the vill of Ousby, namely a toft and 12 acres of land, in her demesne as of fee, and her heir was her son, John de Carleton, who was under age.

Sibyl also had an estate for life in a tenement including 95 acres of wasted land at Ousby, held in chief by William

* According to the inquisition of 1340.

Armstrong and herself, and the heir was Adam Armstrong, kinsman of William, aged 40 and more (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Ed. III., p. 401). On May 31st, 1335, it was ordered that the last-mentioned premises should be delivered to Adam Armstrong (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. iv., p. 444).

A further inquisition, concerning the first-mentioned premises, was held in 1340 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. III., p. 182), and, in the following year, it was ordered that they should be delivered to John de Carleton (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. v., p. 209). Sir Robert Parvyng died in 1343, having acquired one-eighth of a moiety (*sic*) of the vill of Ousby, three messuages and 100 acres held in chief, and his two sisters were heirs-at-law (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 17 Ed. III., p. 302).

John Hunter of Salkeld, who died 1349-50, possessed land at Ousby (*Cal. esch.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 156). Clement de Crofton and Joan, his wife, were pardoned, in 1353, for acquiring in fee, from Adam Armstrong, a moiety of the manor of Ousby, held in chief, and entering therein without licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 27 Ed. III., p. 481).

In 1355, Clement and Joan obtained licence to grant to Roger de Salkeld and Joan (daughter of Thomas Beauchamp), and their heirs in tail, one-third part of a moiety of the manor, held in chief (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 29 Ed. III., p. 303).

William de Denton, rector of Ousby, was executor of the will of Dame Agnes, wife of Richard de Denton, proved in 1356 (*Test. Karl.*, p. 12).

One-eighth part of the vill, held in chief and recently belonging to John, son of Alexander le Serjeant, deceased, was delivered to his son, John, in 1358 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 32 Ed. III., p. 475).

On the death of William de Denton, in 1359, Master John de Welton was collated to the living. He resigned in 1360, and was succeeded by Robert de Welton, who

resigned in 1361 (Nicolson and Burn). Richard de Ulvesby was then instituted as rector. His will, proved in March, 1361-2, directs his body to be buried in the cemetery of the Friars Preachers of Carlisle * (*Test. Karl.*, p. 40). Other rectors, namely, Thomas de Kirkland, Nicholas de Stapleton and William de Strickland, followed in rapid succession (Nicolson and Burn). The living of Ousby was "a garden planted eastward in Eden" but it was not a paradise.

To resume the history of the manor :—

In 1360, John de Raughton had lately acquired, in fee, without licence, from Thomas de Worship one-eighth of the manor of Ousby, held in chief, and granted it to the above-named Roger and Joan de Salkeld, for an estate of inheritance, and the grant was allowed (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 34 Ed. III., p. 476).

In 1361, the above-named Clement de Crofton and Joan his wife granted their remaining two-thirds of a moiety of the manor, held in chief, to John de Crofton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Ed. III., p. 95), and John de Crofton, in 1364, conveyed the same to William de Threlkeld, † knight, Katherine, his wife, William, their son, and the heirs of the last-named in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 38 Ed. III., p. 512). John de Halton died in 1370-1, seised of one-eighth of the manor, held in chief (*Cal. esch.*, 44 Ed. III., p. 304). That share had been purchased, in 1323, from Adam de Kempeley. On November 13th, 1375, John Waterward, chaplain, was presented to Ousby, in the king's gift, by reason of the late voidance of the bishopric of Carlisle (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 49 Ed. III., p. 196), and, on January 22nd, 1376, there was ratification of the estate of Simon de Wharton, parson of Ousby (*ibid.*, p. 216). William Kirkeby, chaplain, was presented to the living, on February 3rd, 1397 (*ibid.*, 20 Rich. II., p. 81).

* They were the Dominican, or Black, Friars (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi., p. 1485).

† The surname is pronounced "Threlkit" in common speech.

The successive links in the chain of title to a manor held *in capite* are as a rule exactly recorded, but, in the case of Ousby, several links are missing and can be supplied by conjecture only. When the story begins, the manor seems to be held in moieties by Richard and Henry, both surnamed "de Ulvesby." Richard was succeeded eventually by his son William, and Henry by Patrick, who was probably his son. But, in 1233, William and Patrick were both dead, and their land was in the king's hand. There is not any further mention of the first moiety until 1294, when William Armstrong died seised thereof. He was probably son of Adam Armstrong, witness in 1236-9, juror in 1250 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 331) and possibly husband of William de Ulvesby's heiress-at-law. The second moiety seems to have been inherited by Sir Patrick de Ulvesby, knight, for he obtained a grant of free-warren in 1267. But the inquisition held upon his death in 1288 does not mention that moiety held *in capite*, and so it must be inferred that he had already settled the same upon the four female beneficiaries above mentioned and their heirs, to the exclusion of his own daughter Johanna, wife of Henry de Whitby.

There was a collateral Adam (son of Alan) de Ulvesby who does not appear to have been an original beneficiary under the supposed settlement, although he is described at the date of his death, 1310, as tenant in capite. His interest as such in the premises must have been a small one.

The church retains its *piscina* and three *sedilia*. The former is depicted in these *Transactions*, o.s. xii., plate viii. On the floor of the sanctuary lies the effigy, carved in oak, of a man wearing the chain armour and sleeveless surcoat of the thirteenth century. An illustration of that remarkable object is contained *ibid.*, o.s. xv., p. 450. It formerly reposed in a recess now plastered over, on

the south side of the nave (*ibid.*, o.s. viii., p. 65), and possibly represents Sir Patrick de Ulvesby, knight. The "church of St. Patrick, Ousby" is referred to in 1300. Ecton, *Thesaurus*, 1763, and Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 1786, call it "St. Patrick's, Ousby," so Nicolson and Burn are in error, when they ascribe its dedication to St. Luke.
