

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

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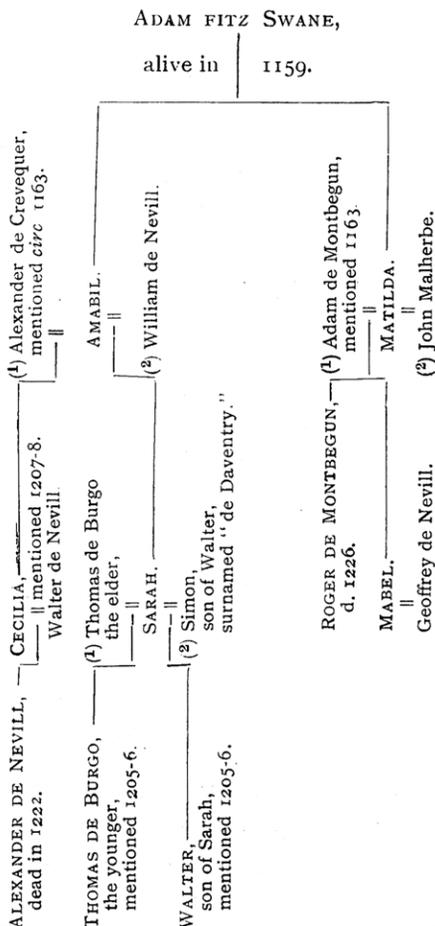
THE PARISH OF KIRKLAND.

THIS parish lies upon the side of Cross Fell, and is separated from Westmorland by the Crowdunde beck. It formerly comprised the four villis of Culgaith, Skirwith, Blencarn and Kirkland, each of which formed a separate manor. The history of those manors, from the 12th to the 14th century, is the subject of this paper.

CULGAITH.

Adam *Fitz* Swane was chief lord of Culgaith. His father, Swane, son of Alric, does not appear to have been connected with Cumberland, but the Pipe Roll of that county states that, in 1130, Herueius de Vecey owed £10 for the wife of Swane, son of Alric, and her dower. She had then recently died (*Pipe Roll, York and Northumb., edit.* Hunter, p. 25). Swane was a benefactor of Pontefract Priory, Yorkshire, and the catalogue of his descendants, preserved in the records of that house, runs as follows:—Of Adam, his son, came Amabil and Matilda. Of Amabil came Sarah. Of Sarah came Thomas de Burgo, and of him another Thomas de Burgo, who died without heir, and John. Of John came Thomas de Burgo, who now is. And of Matilda came Roger de Montbegun and Mabel (*Dugdale, Mon., v., p.128*).

PEDIGREE.



Henry I. gave to Adam *Fitz Swane* land in Cumberland, to be held by rendering annually 112s. 8d. for cornage (*Testa de Nevill*), and Adam *Fitz Swane* gave to Pontefract Priory the chapel of Andrew the Apostle, at (*juxta*) Culcait in Cumberland, and all that pertained to it (*Dugdale, Mon., v., 122*). The chapel was therefore not included in the conveyance, next mentioned, of the

adjoining land to the abbey of St. Mary, York. During the period 1138-47, there occur two important charters. By the first, Adam *Fitz Swane* gives to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, and its monks at Wetheral, the hermitage called "Kirkandreas," with adjacent land and wood, as far as the place called "Pede"; free common in the territory of Culgaith, within and without the vill; and "my mill of Culgaith," with its whole *sequela*, in perpetual alms. It is witnessed by Suan, the priest, and Henry, "my brother" (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 311). Bishop Athelwold, in the presence of the donor and "Warin of Kirkland," directs that the "hermitage of St. Andrew" shall be free from all subjection to the church of Kirkland (*ibid.*, p. 44).

David, King of Scots, when at Carlisle, confirms the said gift by the second charter, addressed to his men of Cumberland, and witnessed by John, Bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1147 (*ibid.*, p. 312).

The Yorkshire Pipe Roll, 1158, states that Adam *Fitz Swane* owed 20 marks of silver for land in Cumberland, and, in the Northumberland Pipe Roll of the same year, William de Vesci refers to the sum of £10 for Tindale, of which Adam *Fitz Swane* ought to render an account (*edit.* Hunter, pp. 146 and 177). The Cumberland Pipe Roll, 1159, mentions a gift, by the king's writ, of 100s. to Adam *Fitz Swane*.

He died soon afterwards, and his land fell, as a matter of course, into the king's hand. The sheriff rendered account, in 1163, of one mark, for the assarts of Chircheland (Kirkland), and William de Nevill was pardoned, in 1165, the sum of 106s. 8d. which amounts very nearly to the cornage service of Adam *Fitz Swane*'s seigniorship (*Pipe Rolls, Cumb.*). William had probably been *interim* custodian, or farmer, of Adam's land, while it remained in the king's hand.

Amabil, elder co-heiress of Adam *Fitz Swane*, married,

first, Alexander de Crevequer, (see Pedigree on p. 56) who, by charter of about 1163, confirms, to Wetheral Priory, Kirkandreas, with its wood, as far as the place called "Peyekyttoc"; and "my mill of Culgaith, namely that half which belongs to me." The witnesses are Adam de Montbegun and Warin, whose names occur in the Pipe Roll of 1163 (*Wetherhal*, p. 308). Amabil had, by her first marriage, a daughter, Cecilia, living in 1207-8, who married Walter de Nevill and had a son, Alexander de Nevill (*Pipe Rolls, Yorks.*, cited *Yorks. Arch. Assoc., Record Series*, Vol. xii., p. 277). Amabil married, secondly, William de Nevill and had the daughter named Sarah, who married Thomas de Burgo, the elder, with the manor of Skirwith as a marriage portion (see p. 59). Adam *Fitz Swane* was founder of Monk Bretton Priory,* Yorkshire, and it is significant that Thomas de Burgo and Sarah, his wife, confirmed the donations made to it by Adam *Fitz Swane*, William de Nevill and Amabilis, his wife, respectively (*Dugdale, Mon. v.*, 137).

Matilda, younger co-heiress of Adam *Fitz Swane*, married, first, Adam de Montbegun, who pays a mark for pleas in 1163 (*Pipe Roll*), and by charter of about that date confirms, "with the assent of my wife," to Wetheral Priory, Kirkandreas and the mill of Culgaith, namely "that half which belongs to me" (*Wetherhal*, p. 368). Adam de Montbegun also confirms, "with the assent of Matilda, my wife," to Monk Bretton Priory, any gift of Adam *Fitz Swane*, "which belongs to my portion of the hereditary right of the younger daughter, whom I have married" (*Dugdale, Mon. v.*, 138). Matilda had a son and heir, Roger de Montbegun, and married, secondly, John Malherbe, who, "with the assent of my wife, Matilda," confirms, to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, the "place (*locum*) of St. Andrew," and half the mill of

* Monk Bretton Priory was a "cell" of Pontefract Priory already mentioned.

Culgaith (*Wetherhal*, p. 311); and, with the like assent, confirms, to Monk Bretton Priory, whatever Adam *Fitz Swane* has given of that "which belongs to the portion of the younger daughter, whom I have married" (*Dugdale, Mon. v.*, 138).

To go a generation lower—Amabil's daughter, Sarah, had, by her first marriage with Thomas de Burgo, the elder, a son, named Thomas de Burgo, the younger, and, by her second marriage, with Simon,* son of Walter, had a son, named Walter, son of Sarah. In 1205-6, Simon, son of Walter, and Sarah, his wife, released Sarah's claim to dower of some land in Norfolk, which had descended to her son Thomas de Burgo, the younger, and, in consideration of that release, Thomas gave to his half-brother, Walter, son of Sarah, all the vill of Skirwith, with the consent of Sarah, whose *maritagium* it was (*F.F.*† *No. 27*).

About that period, part of the land had, by some means, perhaps by gift on marriage, become vested in Alexander de Nevill, presently mentioned.

Matilda's son and heir, Roger de Montbegun, succeeded to his mother's moiety. Account is rendered, in 1194, of 8s. of the service of Michael de Kirkland, for a sor-hawk, which he was accustomed to render to Roger de Montbegun; and, in 1203, of 20s. paid by Roger de Montbegun, for a mediety of Culchet (*Pipe Roll*). Roger died in 1226 (*Rot. Fin., edit. Roberts*, i. 140).

The thread of the story will not be lost, if it is borne in mind that all land given in marriage, mortmain, or otherwise, was held of the estate of the grantor and his heirs. Consequently, the domain of Adam *Fitz Swane* was intact, and inherited, as to one moiety, by Thomas de Burgo, the younger, as to the other moiety, by Roger de

* Surnamed "de Daventry" (see pedigree in Baker, *Northants.*, i., 306).

† Cal. Feet of Fines, these *Transactions*, N.S., vii, p. 215.

Montbegun. (Cf. the short pedigree of 1223-4, set out in *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, i., 267).

The above-mentioned facts elucidate the obscure statement of the sheriff's return, 1212, that *William de Nevill's* land in Cumberland was then held by (1) Roger de Montbegun, (2) Simon, son of Walter, and (3) Alexander de Nevill, for the cornage rent of 112s. 8d., originally due for the same from Adam *Fitz Swane*. That land was found, by inquisition, made at the same date, to consist of four vills—two held in demesne and two by homage (*Testa de Nevill*).

In 1222, Geoffrey de Nevill and another gave £100, for the wardship of the heir of Alexander de Nevill, whose lands lay in Cumberland and elsewhere (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, i., p. 86); and it should be noted that Geoffrey married Adam *Fitz Swane's* grand-daughter, Mabel (mentioned in the above catalogue), for Geoffrey de Nevill and Mabel, his wife, confirmed Adam *Fitz Swane's* gift to Monk Bretton Priory (*Dugdale Mon.* v., 138).

John de Nevill, eldest son and heir of Alexander de Nevill, died, an infant, in 1230, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Alexander (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Hen. III., p. 405). Their mother's name was Margaret (*Cal. Close Rolls, of the same year*, p. 442).

In 1231-2, a certain William, son of John, levied a fine *versus* Geoffrey de Nevill and Mabel, his wife, respecting a moiety of the manor of Culgaith (*F.F. No.* 41).

Bishop Robert Chause, by letters dated 1274, threatened with excommunication all evil-disposed persons, who tampered with Culgaith mill (*Wetherhal*, p. 316).

Very shortly before 1290, Simon, abbot of St. Mary, York, granted to *dominus* Michael de Harcla, knight, "our place" called Kirkandres, with adjacent wood and land and an appendage, called "Prestbank," in the territory of Newbiggin, to hold to Michael and Johanna, his wife, and the heirs of Michael, rendering yearly, to

the prior of "our cell of Wetheral," 40s. of silver, and saving to the monks the great and small tithes of the place (*Wetherhal*, p. 369).

Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, Michael's heir, further acquired, in 1321-2, from a mesne tenant named Robert de Askeby, one quarter of the manor of Culgaith (*F.F. No. 198*). By charter of that date, Robert de Askeby, knight, confirms to *dominus* Andrew de Harcla "all my lands in the vill of Culgaith, the vill of Ainstable and Ruckcroft, which I have of the gift of my uncle, Gilbert de Askeby, to hold in fee simple of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services" (*Duckett, Duchetiana*, p. 279).

Hugh de Moresby obtained, by royal grant dated June 28th, 1323, three-quarters of the manor of Culgaith, "late of Andrew de Harcla, rebel," to hold to him and his heirs in chief, by service of half a knight's fee, and £10 to the Exchequer; and the remaining quarter of the manor, after the death of Robert de Askeby, knight, who then held the same for life (*sic*), which quarter should properly have reverted to the king as an escheat, by reason of Andrew's forfeiture, saving advowsons of churches pertaining to the said manor (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, Vol. iii., p. 216).

Anthony de Lucy, keeper of Andrew de Harcla's forfeited land, was ordered, in 1324, to deliver the place called Kirkandres to the Abbot of St. Mary, York, during pleasure, for it appeared that Michael, father of Andrew, built himself a mansion there, because it was near his vill of Culgaith and convenient for habitation and chase, but the premises were insufficient to yield the rent of 40s., due for the same (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 66).

The abbot complained, in 1328, that Hugh de Moresby and others had broken his mill of Culgaith and his close at Kirkandres, felled and carried away trees, fed off the grass with cattle, turned up the ground with swine, and

assaulted his servant, William de Garth (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Ed. III., p. 289).

In 1335, Margaret, widow of the said Robert de Askeby, disputed Hugh de Moresby's title, under the king's charter, to a quarter of the manor, alleging that it belonged to her husband and herself jointly, by purchase from Gilbert de Askeby, and it was found by inquisition that the quarter in question was held, not of the king in chief, but of John Nevill, of Hornby* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 406). There was a grant, in 1337, to Hugh de Moresby and his heirs, of free warren in his demesne lands of Culgaith (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 11 Ed. III., p. 389). He was sheriff in 1341-4 and died in 1348 leaving Christopher, his son and heir of full age (*Wilson, St. Bees*, p. 220).

Margaret, widow of Hugh de Moresby, tenant-in-chief, married Matthew de Redman, and, on May 12th, 1359, they held one-third of the manor as her dower (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Ed. III., p. 210). The place in Kirkandres was further confirmed by the king, in 1369, to the Abbot of St. Mary, York (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 43 Ed. III., p. 4).

It was proved, in 1380, that when Margaret, widow of Hugh de Moresby, died, she held in chief (*sic*) one quarter of the vill of Culgaith, containing eight husband lands, in her demesne as of fee; and she also held, as dower, one-third part of the other three-quarters of the manor, of the inheritance of her son, Christopher de Moresby, by service of rendering 4s. 1d. to cornage. Her grandson, Christopher (son of Christopher), who had lately proved his age, was her heir, and it was ordered that he should have seisin of the premises (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Rich. II., p. 286).

One document of later date deserves notice, because it relates back to the period under review. The bull of Pope Calixtus III., dated May 5th, 1456, directs the

* Hornby, in Lancashire, seems to have been parcel of Adam Fitz Swane's seigniorie (See Baines, *Lancaster*, iv., 596).

bishop to enquire into the complaint of an inhabitant, Christopher de Moresby, patron of the chapel of All Saints, founded by the predecessors of the said inhabitant, that the "modern" rector of the parish of Kirkland was bound to celebrate Mass there on weekdays and to cause water and bread to be blessed there on Sunday, but refused to do so. The original document remained in the custody of the inhabitants, and Bishop Nicolson obtained a copy (Nicolson and Burn, II., 446). It is not clear that this chapel of All Saints occupied the site of the ancient chapel of St. Andrew, Culgaith, already mentioned.

SKIRWITH.

It has been shown that Simon, son of Walter, and Sarah, his wife, held Skirwith of Thomas de Burgo's moiety of the chief seigniorship and gave that vill to their son Walter, son of Sarah.

The manor appears to have fallen into the king's hand in 1215,* when the sheriff was ordered to give seisin of "the land of Skirwith to Jordan Spigurnell, to whom the king had given it (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 John, p. 243). In 1272, Robert, son of Walter, was granted free warren in his demesne lands of Skirwith and Daventry, Northants. (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 56 Hen. III., p. 183).

In 1288, an under-tenant, Patrick de Ulvesby, died seised of ten acres at Skirwith, held of the said Robert, son of Walter, knight, by service of a piece (*racini*) of ginger; ten acres at the same place, held of the prior of Carlisle; and a little park, at Ousby, held, without service, of another under-tenant, Eudo de Skirwith (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 16 Ed. I., p. 434). Patrick and Eudo were both jurors at a great inquisition concerning the forest, held twenty years previously (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 492). In 1292, Walter, son of Robert de Daventre, claimed free

* Roger de Montbegun was one of the confederated barons in that year (Matthew Paris, *Chron. Maj.*, *Rolls edition*, ii., 585).

warren in Skirwith, by royal charter given to his father, Robert, son of Walter (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 115) ; and, at the same date, the prior of St. Mary, Carlisle, made a claim on behalf of his tenants at Staling in Skirewych (*ibid.*, p. 121).

Walter, son of Robert, "tenant-in-chief (*sic*) of Edward II.," alienated the manor of Skirwith to his own son, Robert, in fee, and Robert alienated it to John de Lancaster in fee (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Ed. III., p. 6).

On January 27th, 1333, the escheator had taken Skirwith into the king's hand, because the above alienations were made without licence, but enquiry showed that John de Lancaster held the manor of Thomas de Burgo, knight, and not in chief (*ibid.*).

The writ for Thomas de Burgo's inquisition is dated April 2nd, 1334. He died seised of the manor of Skirwith, held of the king in chief, as of the crown, by homage and service of 32s. for cornage. His under-tenant, John de Lancaster of Howgill, held the vill of Thomas and his heirs by the like homage and service, and so, it is stated, Thomas was king's tenant-in-chief in service and not in demesne, and his heir was his son, Thomas, aged 3½ years (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Ed. III., p. 411).

The prior of Carlisle obtained licence, in 1346, to acquire in mortmain the reversion of a messuage and six acres at Skirwith, subject to the estate for life of Roger Damysel (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Ed. III., p. 164).

The descent of the mesne manor of Skirwith from John de Lancaster, of Howgill, who was living in 1346, and its subsequent history are contained in these *Transactions*, N.S. x., p. 425. It was held, in 1370, of the heirs of Robert de Burgo (*ibid.*, p. 485).

The local place-name "Skirwith Abbey" is modern. There was never any such monastery. But the existing mansion possibly occupies the site of a grange, belonging to one of the religious bodies interested in the ancient

parish of Kirkland. The popular confusion of the terms "priory" and "abbey" is notorious.

BLENCARN.

Blencarn was probably one of the four Cumberland villis comprised in the seigniorie of Adam *Fitz Swane*, but there is no express evidence to that effect. Its history, however, is interwoven with that of Ainstable, which was, almost certainly, parcel of the said seigniorie, and perhaps dependent on Blencarn. The Thursbys were mesne lords of the manor of Blencarn. Alan, son of Waldeve, one of the founders of Holmcultram in 1150, gave Thursby to their ancestor, Herbert (*Chronicon Cumbriae*). Robert de Thursby was witness to a deed of about 1163, relating to Culgaith (*Wetherhal*, p. 308), and paid rent for Waverton in 1182 (*Pipe Roll*).

William de Thursby was in possession of Blencarn and deforciant in a claim for dower, made in 1211-12, by Juliana, widow of Adam de Ireby, regarding land at Blencarn and Ainstable (*F.F. No. 26*). At the same period Alice de Eincurt held a moiety of the vill of Blencarn, which the said Juliana de Ireby claimed against William de Thursby and others (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 78).

In 1226-7, Bernard de Thursby levied a fine *versus* Ivo de Vipont and Sibyl, his wife, respecting land at Blencarn and Ainstable (*F.F. No. 32*). William de Ireby (custodian of the lands of William and Patrick de Ulvesby) was party to proceedings, in 1234, concerning two carucates at Blencarn (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 18 Hen. III., p. 434).

John Denton states (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 57), that the heiress of de Thursby married Guido de Boyvill, and had a son, William. *Dominus* Guido de Boyvill testified a deed about 1255 (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 295), and had land in the common field of Ainstable (*Wetherhal*, p. 275). John Denton had seen Guido's coat of arms, impressed upon seals and painted upon a window, on the south side of the choir of Carlisle Cathedral—*argent*, a

fret *vert*, with a canton in the right-hand corner of the field (*Accompt*, p. 151).

The said William de Boyvill made a conveyance of land, in 1278, to Robert, prior of Carlisle (*F.F. No. 121*). It comprised eight bovates (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi., p. 143). At the pleas of the forest in 1285, William de Boyvill was forester in fee, that is to say, hereditary forester, of Allerdale (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii., p. 3), and John Denton supposes that the office had descended to him from the above-named Herbert of Thursby (*Accompt*, p. 151). This William de Boyvill, knight, sheriff in 1282 and knight of the shire in 1297, must not be confused with another Sir William de Boyvill, knight, keeper of the Castle of Dumfries, who was dead on March 1st, 1292 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 138).

Patrick de Ulvesby, of Ousby, who died in 1288, was seised, for life only, of a moiety of Blencarn with two parts of the mill and twenty-four acres in demesne, all held by service of one penny of Henry de Whitby, his daughter's husband (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 16 Ed. I., p. 434). In 1290, Henry de Whitby and Johanna, his wife, brought an action against the miners of Alston for having unduly cut trees at that place, in order to smelt the ore (Coke, *Institutes, second part*, vol. ii., p. 578). Henry de Whitby owed a debt to Adam de Skirwith, in 1296 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 24 Ed. I., p. 515). John de Seton died in 1299, seised of six bovates of land in the vill of Blencarn, held of Sir William de Boyvill, by service of sixpence. John's undertenants were three customary holders of two bovates, rendering five shillings in respect of each tenement (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii., p. 277). His son and heir, Christopher, forfeited the land for rebellion.

William de Boyvill was dead on June 12th, 1305, when his lands were taken into the king's hand (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 33 Ed. I., p. 522). He held the forestership of Allerdale in fee and the mesne lordships of Thursby and

Ainstable, but Blencarn is not specified. The heir was his son, John, aged 22 (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, of the same year, p. 183).

Master John de Bowes died in 1311 seised of a moiety of Blencarn, held of Walter de Stirkland, and his "kinsman," William de Bowes, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 5 Ed. II., p. 183).

John de Boyvill died in 1319, and his heir was his brother, Edmund (*ibid.*, 13 Ed. II., p. 131). In 1322, Edmund de Boyvill conveyed one-sixth of the manor to John de Harcla (*F.F. No.* 195).

John de Harcla died seised of land at Blencarn, in 1322, and the jury knew no reason why his widow, Ermeiarda, should not have her dower (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 16 Ed. II., p. 223). It appears that John had enfeoffed Andrew de Harcla, the rebel, of his lands, and so they escheated to the crown, subject to Ermeiarda's estate for life in dower (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II., p. 18). His infant son, Andrew, was excluded.

In 1340, there was a grant in fee simple to William Lengleys, king's yeoman, of the manor and vill of Blencarn, which escheated to Edward II. by forfeiture of Andrew de Harcla, subject to the estate for life, by the king's grant, of William de Greystoke, who was ordered to attorn tenant to William Lengleys (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. III., p. 478); and licence was given, in 1342, for the said William Lengleys, king's yeoman, to settle two parts of the manor of Blencarn on himself for life, with successive remainders in tail male to his son, William Lengleys, knight, and his daughter Juliana (*ibid.*, 16 Ed. III., p. 505). The history of Blencarn is continued in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii., p. 20.

KIRKLAND.

Kirkland was the site of the parish church. The advowson was not appendant to the manor, but, like that of Ousby, had belonged to the bishop from time im-

memorial. Both churches were subject to payment of a pension, in favour of the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, and it is possible that both were included in the original scheme for endowing the see of Carlisle. The pipe rolls record that, in 1163, Warin, priest of Kirkland, paid seven marks for pleas; in 1163, the sheriff rendered account of a mark for the assarts of Kirkland; in 1187, of 13s. 4d. from Michael de Kirkland; in 1194, of 8s., service of Michael de Kirkland, for a sor-hawk, which he was accustomed to render to Roger de Montbegun; and in 1196, of a quarter's rent of the same man's land. John de Ireby was charged with having, on October 9th, 1269, slipped his greyhounds at a hart in the fields of Kirkland, which are stated to have been situate outside the forest (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii., p. 10). John de Ireby, belted knight (*gladio cinctus*), was a juror at the forest inquisition of August 18th, 1268 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 492).

Ranulf de Dacre held some land at Kirkland, in 1286, of Robert, son of Walter, knight, whose name has been mentioned in connection with Skirwith (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. I., p. 357). The prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem claimed, in 1292, that his men of Kirkland, Ousby and other places in Cumberland, were quit of amercements, and produced the inspeximus of the king's charter of 1253 (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Ed. I., p. 117). In 1295, Master Adam de Newcastle, priest, was collated and instituted, by the bishop, rector of the church of Kirkland, reserving to the Priory of Carlisle the annual pension of 20s. silver, due from the same (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i., 35). *Dominus* Gilbert de Haloghton,* subdeacon, was similarly collated and instituted, in May, 1306, reserving to the Prior and Convent of "our cathedral church" the annual pension

* Halton is the conventional spelling. There are localities so named near Lancaster and Hexham.

due and accustomed (*ibid.*, i., 251). In the autumn of 1308, *dominus* John Franceys, described as "rector of Kirkland," was ordained deacon, and the late rector, Gilbert de Haloghton, was collated archdeacon of Carlisle, by the bishop, then abroad in Austria (*ibid.*, i. 305 and ii., 41).

The bishop, in 1311, directed his vicar-general to collate "our nephew," Thomas de Haloghton, clerk, rector of Kirkland, if that church became vacant during his absence abroad (*ibid.*, ii., 38); and, in 1319, Master Thomas de Haloghton, described as "rector of Kirkland," was ordained priest (*ibid.*, 191).

William de Denton, the rector, with consent of the patron and ordinary, charged the living, in 1336, with the payment of 20 marks a year to John de Skelton for life (Nicolson and Burn). There was a commission, on June 12th, 1338, to Ranulf de Dacre and John de Lancaster of Howgill, to enquire concerning the persons who had then lately broken the parish church of Kirkland, and carried away the books, chalices, vestments, ornaments of the church and goods of William de Denton, the parson (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ed. III., p. 79); and in May of the same year, there was ratification of the estate of John de Skelton, "king's clerk," as parson, notwithstanding any right of the king therein, by reason of the voidance of the see of Carlisle (*ibid.*, p. 63).

John, son of Roger, formerly of Lancaster, by his will, proved in 1354, bequeathed 2lbs. of wax to the church of St. Laurence of Kirkland (*Test. Karl.*, p. 4). The estate of John de Langholm, parson of Kirkland, was ratified, on June 23rd, 1373 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 47 Ed. III., p. 300). In the previous year, the collector of the apostolic chamber had demanded of him provision, for a certain John de Kirkby, out of the profits of the rectory, and he refused to pay it, because he was not a party to the transaction. He died in 1379 (Nicolson and Burn). John de Penrith

was ratified parson, on February 13th, 1380 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Rich. II., p. 440), and the bishop gave him leave of absence, in or out of England, for seven years (Nicolson and Burn). It is necessary to pursue the history of the rectory somewhat beyond the period assigned to this paper, in order to ascertain its *status*. There were ratifications as regards the respective estates of other parsons, namely, John de Carlisle in 1400 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Hen. IV., p. 363), Robert de Stirkland, in 1409 (*ibid.*, 11 Hen. IV., p. 118), and Thomas Fether, in 1435 (*ibid.*, 14 Hen. VI., p. 496); and, on June 13th, 1438, the king gave licence to the bishop to grant the advowson of Kirkland, assessed at £8 a year, and held by him of the crown, in right of his bishopric, to the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, and for them to appropriate the same, notwithstanding that the king was not informed whether the advowson was parcel of the foundation of the bishopric, or by what service it was held of the king (*ibid.*, 16 Hen. VI., p. 185).

A comparison of the records relating to what John Denton terms "the great tract of land on the east side of the river Eden" goes to prove that the only Cumberland manors originally comprised in Adam Fitz Swane's extensive seignory lay within the parishes of Kirkland and Ainstable.

The original church of St. Laurence, Kirkland, was much larger than the succeeding one built in 1768 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, p. 446). The latter was rebuilt in 1880. The *piscina*, of which a drawing appears in these *Transactions*, o.s. xii., plate viii., is still in existence. On the pavement of the chancel lies an effigy of white chalkstone, representing a man wearing a very long surcoat and sword and holding a heart (*sursum corda*) in his hands. It has been assigned to the latter half of the thirteenth century. An illustration of the effigy is contained in these *Transactions*, o.s. xv., p. 445. When Jefferson wrote, in 1840, it was set upright and built into

the wall, on the north side of the door at the west end of the nave (see small picture, *Leath Ward*, p. 446). It lay for long outside the church, and has suffered in consequence (*ibid.*, o.s. viii., p. 65). In the churchyard stands an ancient cemetery cross on steps.

Behind the escarpment of the Eastern Fells, or "Black Fells," as they used to be called, lies a wilderness of mountain pasture, belonging to the Cumberland manor of Alston Moor. An old perambulation of the boundary separating that mountain pasture from the manors situate on the escarpment completes the subject of the present series of papers. Most of the localities mentioned are marked on the Ordnance Survey, or on Fryer's map. The perambulation skirts the common pasture belonging to manors comprised in the ancient parish of Kirkland:—

From the head of Tees to the summit of Cross Fell; from thence, as heaven water deals, to the north end of Cross Fell; from thence, as water divides, to Greyhound stone; from thence, in a direct line to Cashburn head, or well.

The adjacent boundary pertaining to Hexham Priory was drawn *ab ingressu del Crokitburn in Tese, ascendendo usque in summitatem de Fendes Fell* (Surtees Society's Publications, No. 46, p. 20). Cross Fell is there indicated. The Ordnance Survey assigns the appellation "Fiend's Fell" to one of the lower tops of the mountain range. Cross Fell may derive its modern name from a cross erected on its summit, to mark the limit of the common pasture belonging to the manor of Alston Moor. Several boundary crosses are noticed elsewhere in the perambulation, which next follows the confines of Ousby Fell:—
Down Cashburn to the foot of Dirtpot burn, where Cashburn alters to the name of Shield water; down Shield water to the foot of Swarthbeck burn, where there stands a fold called Swarthbeck fold; down Shield water, again, to Snittergill burn, where the name alters to Greencastle water.

The perambulation next follows the outskirts of Melmerby and Gamblesby Fells :—

From thence to Rowgill burn foot ; up Rowgill burn to Mereburn foot ; up Mereburn to Dick Lee's cabin ; up the said burn to the place where it divides ; from thence, up the westernmost burn called Mereburn, to the half dyke ; from thence to Parkin stones, on the south of and near unto Parkin stones fold ; from thence to Benty hill currock ; from thence, as water divides, to Rowgill head ; from thence to the height of Hartside.

Lastly, the perambulation follows the bounds of Haresceugh and Croglin Fells :—

From thence to Colecleugh head ; from thence to Little Daffinside currock, Great Daffinside currock, Black fell currock and Thief syke head ; from thence, as water divides, to the head of Candlesieve (*i.e.* candle-rush) syke ; from thence, in a direct line, to Woogill tarn ; from thence, as water divides, to Tom Smith's Stone (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 438).