ART. V.—The Manor of Cargo. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

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Cargo was a hamlet of Stanwix parish. John Denton gives the following epitome of its early history:

It was first a manor and demesne, the inheritance and possession of John de Lacy, constable of Chester, who held the same of the king immediately by cornage. This John Lacy granted the same and Cringledike (a territory there to the same belonging)* to William de Vescy and his heirs, lord of Alnwick in Northumberland and of Malton in Yorkshire, to be holden of the donor and his heirs for a mewed hawk yearly for all services. William Vescy gave it to Ewon Karliell, knight, for lands in Yorkshire, reserving to him and his heirs the same services. And afterwards, in the second year of Edward I., Robert de Ros, lord of Werk in Tindale, died seised thereof. He held the same of Sapience, the wife of William Carlisle the younger, redendo a hawk or a mark of money yearly and discharging the said Sapience of foreign service (Accompt, edit. Ferguson, p. 157).

The story is consistent with the facts. John de Lacy, first earl of Lincoln, was constable of Chester in 1237 (Dict. Nat. Biog.). He was contemporary of Eudo de Carlisle, lord of the manor of Cumwhinton, who was ancestor of the said William de Carlisle.† Robert de Ros of Wark-on-Tweed (not Wark in Tindale) was in possession of Cargo, in 1273-4, as undertenant of Sapience.

Stainton-on-Eden was another hamlet of Stanwix parish. Odard de Wigton, at his death in 1238 (Cal. Doc. Scot., i, p. 263) held Stainton of the king in capite, as a pertinent of the manor of Melmerby (ibid., p. 415). His descendant, John de Wigton, at his death before April 9th,
1315, held Stainton in capite (Cal. Inq. p.m., 8 Edward II., p. 297) and Cargo was held of him as lord of the manor of Stainton (see Cal. Close Rolls, 17 Edward III., p. 86).

It may therefore be inferred that the said Odard de Wigton, or one of his descendants, acquired from the king the chief lordship of Cargo, which had belonged to John de Lacy, and annexed it to the chief lordship of the adjacent manor of Stainton-on-Eden.

The Northumberland pipe rolls, 1261-9, mention Robert de Cargo, bailiff of Robert de Ros (Hodgson, Hist. Northumb., part iii., vol. 3, pp. 258 et seqq.). Robert de Cargo gave to the nunnery of St. Mary at Marrick, Yorks., an acre of land in Cargo holm, and the gift was confirmed at a later date (Cal. Charter Rolls, 22 Edward III., p. 90). He paid half a mark for a defeasance in 1195 (Pipe Roll). A writ was issued on April 20th, 1274, for the inquisitio post mortem of Robert de Ros of Wark (see accompanying pedigree) who died seised of Kendal, "which fell to the purparty of Margaret, his wife, one of the heirs of Peter de Brus, who held it in chief." Sapientia, widow of William de Carlisle the younger, alleged that the deceased held Cargo for life by her demise, and it had been unjustly taken into the king's hand. The jury returned a verdict that Robert de Ros held Cargo not of the king in capite, nor by demise of Sapientia, but that he died seised thereof in his demesne as of fee and held it of Sapientia, rendering yearly a falcon, or a mark of silver, and doing for her the "foreign service" pertaining to the king, namely 32 pence of cornage at the king's exchequer of Carlisle (Cal. Inq. p.m., 2 Edward I., p. 49). On October 20th, 1274, there was an order to deliver to Sapientia the manor of Cargo, taken into the king's hand on account of the death of "Robert de Ros, son of Robert de Ros of Wark," who held it of the gift of Sapientia, to hold by the name of wardship until Purification next, saving to Christiana, widow of the said Robert, the dower.

In Nicolson and Burn's pedigree (vol. i, p. 40), adopted by all subsequent writers, there is an interval of 47 years between the death, in 1227, of the patriarch Robert de Ros, who married Isabella, natural daughter of William the Lion, and the death, in 1274, of Robert de Ros, who married Margaret of Kendal. It is submitted that the above-mentioned Christiana was widow of a Robert de Ros who lived in the interval. In May, 1275, further enquiry was made concerning the land of "Robert de Ros, son of Robert de Ros of Wark," because Sapientia, to whom wardship of Cargo, during the minority of Robert's heir, had been committed, died, and by her last will bequeathed the wardship to Geoffrey de Tilliol of Scaleby. The jury found that Robert held Cargo of Sapientia, and his reeve was in the habit of paying the 32 pence of cornage yearly for Sapientia at the exchequer of Carlisle (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 3 Edward I., p. 93). Custody of Cargo, during the minority of Robert's heir, was accordingly delivered, on July 10th, 1275, to Geoffrey de Tilliol (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Edward I., p. 200).

The name of the heir is not mentioned, but he was probably Robert, summoned to Parliament as a baron, "Lord Ros de Werke," by writ in 1295. He was found guilty of treason in or about 1297, when he was attainted, and forfeited his land and honours (*Cokayne, Peerage*). It is recorded, on January 28th, 1297, that he was not in the fealty of the king on the day of his death (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 25 Edward I., p. 231).

In August of the same year, there was royal confirmation of a charter of Margaret de Ros, made in favour of her son William, then in the king's service in Gascony (*ibid.*, p. 304). William de Ros became seised of Cargo, which had belonged to his elder brother, for, in 1303, Adam de Newton sought to replevy to William, son of Robert de
Ros of Wark, the land at Cargo, which had been taken into the king's hand for his default, before the justices of the bench, against Robert de Warwick (Cal. Close Rolls, 31 Edward I., p. 83).

Margaret de Ros, formerly (aliquo tempore) tenant of the barony of Kendal, was dead on January 30th, 1306-7, when there was enquiry concerning her land. It was found that she had enfeoffed her son William de Ros and his heirs in tail of the castle and one-quarter of the vill of Kendal, and Marmaduke de Thweng and his heirs in tail of another quarter of the vill. The king had confirmed those gifts and she had no longer a fee in the premises. Her nearest heirs "in blood" were Margaret and Isabel, daughters of Robert de Wark, aged 15 and 12 respectively (Cal. Ing. p.m., 35 Edward I., p. 284). They were daughters of her elder son Robert, attainted of treason in 1297.

William de Ros, "of Kendal," was dead in March, 1309-10. He held the hamlet of Cargo, comprising a waste place where stood a capital messuage, 63 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, a water mill, his share of a fishery in the Eden, and some rents, all held of William de Carlisle by service of 8s. 10d. white rent and 21d. for cornage yearly. It included the hamlet of Cringledike, which Walter de Kirkbride held by service of 7s. 8d. white rent and 8d. for cornage yearly. Thomas, his son, aged 3½ years, was his next heir (Cal. Ing. p.m., 3 Edward II., p. 118). In September, 1311, the king revoked a grant to Robert de Clifford of the wardship of two parts of Cargo, which had belonged to William de Ros of Kendal (Cal. Chancery Rolls, various, p. 102) and afterwards gave wardship of the same land, "which was in his hand by reason of the heir's minority," to William de Sulle, who assigned it to William de Carlisle. The king confirmed the assignment in 1314 (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 8 Edward II., p. 157).

Thomas de Ros, the infant heir, held Cargo of William
de Carlisle, the last of that name, by homage, the yearly service of a goshawk, or one mark, and 32d. for cornage; and William de Carlisle held Cargo of John de Wigton, as of the manor of Stainton, by homage and 32d. for cornage. In 1315, John de Wigton, lord paramount, was dead, and, in 1316, William de Carlisle, mesne lord, adhered to the Scots and forfeited all his land (Cal. Inq., miscellaneous, vol. ii., p. 456).

About the year 1331, Robert Parvyng acquired from Margaret, daughter and heir of John de Wigton, all her interest in the manor of Stainton (ibid.) and thus became chief lord of the appurtenant manor of Cargo.

Robert Parvyng complained, in February, 1342-3, that the service of a goshawk had not been rendered, either to the king or himself, since the date of William de Carlisle's forfeiture, and he was unable to distrain the tenant of Cargo, "because that manor was held of the king in mesne by reason of the forfeiture." So he prayed the king to cause the one mark to be paid to him, or to give him leave to distrain the tenant for the service (Cal. Close Rolls, 17 Edward III., p. 87).

But it was found by inquisition that the service of a goshawk was never in arrear during the king's time after the forfeiture, and Robert Parvyng was never seised of that service since the forfeiture. But the king and Robert were both seised of the service of 32d. for cornage, by the hands of the tenants of the manor of Cargo, who paid the same for Robert every year at the exchequer of Carlisle (Cal. Inq., miscellaneous, vol. ii., p. 456).

Thomas de Ros, styled later "Thomas de Ros, knight," lived to be a very old man and gave Cargo, in his lifetime, to his son, John, who predeceased him.

The said John died in July, 1357. He held Cargo of the king in chief, by homage and fealty and by service of rendering 32d. yearly for cornage. The writ for his inquisitio post mortem is dated November 13th, 1358.
The manor of Cargo had been taken into the king's hand in the previous May, because the escheator discovered that Margaret de Ros, who held it of the king in chief, alienated the same without licence in the time of Edward I., to Richard de Preston in fee. The said Richard de Preston alienated the manor to Thomas de Ros, knight, in fee, and the latter alienated it to his son, John, who had lately died and whose heir was a minor. The premises were therefore in the king's hand and in the escheator's custody. John's heir was his daughter Elizabeth, aged two years and more (Cal. Inq. p.m., 32 Edward III., p. 338).

At this period, Thomas de Aleynby was one of the under-tenants of Cargo. In November, 1362, the escheator was told not to intermeddle with a quarter of the vill, which had been taken into the king's hand by the death of Thomas de Aleynby, but to deliver the issues of the same quarter to Mariota, his widow, because it was her heritage and held of others than the king (Cal. Close Rolls, 36 Edward III., p. 365).

Thomas de Ros died in 1390-1 seised of one-quarter of Kendal, and his heir was his said grand-daughter, Elizabeth, then wife of William Parr.

William Parr died in 1404-5 entitled to an estate for life, by the courtesy of England, in one-quarter of Kendal, in right of his late wife, Elizabeth, and their son, John, was heir to all the family estates (Nicolson and Burn, i., p. 41). The inheritance of Cargo was therefore vested in the Parrs of Kendal.

Katherine, widow of John de Ros of Kendal, died in 1427-8 seised of Cargo (Cal. esch., 6 Henry VI., p. 114). She probably held it of the inheritance for her life in dower.

Cargo is expressly stated in 1491 to be held "as of the manor of Stainton" (Cal. Inq. p.m., 7 Henry VII., p. 292).
THE MANOR OF CARGO.

MANOR OF CARGO.—PEDIGREE.

Robert de Ros = Isabella, acquired Wark in 1200, Sheriff: daughter of William the Lion of Cumberland, 1213, d. 1227.

Robert de Ros = Christiana, of Wark. doweress of Cargo.

William de Ros = Lucy f: Piers. of Hamlake, d. 1257-8.

Robert de Ros = Margaret de Brus, of Wark, d. 1273-4, of Kendal, dead in 1306-7.

Robert de Ros = Isabel de Albini. first baron de Ros of Hamlake, d. 1285.

Robert de Ros, first and only baron de Ros of Wark, attainted 1297.

William de Ros, of Kendal, dead in March, 1309-10.

William, second baron of Hamlake, d. 1316-17.

Margaret. Isabel. Thomas de Ros, kt., gave Cargo to his son, d. 1390-1.

John de Ros = Katherine, d. 1357. d. 1427-8.

William Parr = Elizabeth, of Kendal, died 1404-5. heiress of Cargo.