

ART. III.—*Stanwix and Crosby*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM,
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THE PARISH OF STANWIX.

THE parish formerly consisted of eight townships, namely, Stanwix, Etterby, Linstock, Rickerby, Houghton, Tarraby, all in Eskdale ward, Stainton and Cargo, in Cumberland ward (Hutchinson, ii, 688) and it is convenient to arrange its history under the names of those townships.

STANWIX TOWNSHIP.

Henry I seems to have retained the vill of Stanwix as part of the royal demesne, for it was such in Henry II's time. The sheriff accounted, in 1187, for the donum of *Stanweaga*; in 1195, for tallage of the king's demesne, paid by the men of *Steinweges*; and, in 1197, for tallage due from *Stainweges* (*Pipe Rolls*). In 1227, the men of the vill of *Steinweges* were pardoned for non-payment of a like due (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 12 Henry III, p. 1).

It is not unlikely that the church of Stanwix was one of those given, as an endowment to the canons of Carlisle, by Walter the priest (*Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, ii, p. 136). When it is first mentioned by name, at the very end of the thirteenth century, it was appropriated and served by a perpetual vicar. An ordination was held, in 1294, at the "parish church" of Stanwix (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, vol. i, p. 25). Edward I dated writs at Stanwix in September, 1298 (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, i, p. 404). The bishop wrote, in 1300, to the justices for gaol delivery, that he had appointed dominus Adam, perpetual vicar of Stanwix, to act as his attorney for claiming and receiving

clerks charged before them with felony. It was the duty of such attorney to ascertain, *per literaturam et tonsuram*, whether any of the prisoners were entitled to benefit of clergy (*Halton Register*, i, 130).

In February, 1309-10, dominus Gilbert de Derlington, priest, was instituted perpetual vicar of Stanwix, vacant by the death of dominus Adam, late vicar, and belonging to the bishop's collation, reserving to the see the pension of half a mark, due of old. On the same day, letters of induction were directed to the archdeacon of Carlisle (*ibid.*, ii, 13). He did not hold the cure for long, because, in 1316, dominus Thomas Hogg, chaplain, was similarly collated and instituted to the living, vacant by the death of John de Appleby, late vicar, saving the bishop's pension of half a mark, to be paid every year, on the feast of St. Michael (*ibid.*, ii, 127). The rectory of Stanwix had evidently been awarded to the bishop and prior in equal shares, for, in 1319, their respective "portions" in the same were distinguished and taxed as being of equal value. The vicarage was separately assessed (*ibid.*, ii, 192).

Stanwix township is described, in 1348, as lying within the socage of Carlisle Castle* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 22 Edward III, p. 449).

An indulgence of 40 days was granted, in 1356, to all who contributed to the repair of the bridge across the Eden at Stanwix (Nicolson and Burn). In 1358 Richard de Caldbeck, vicar, was dead, and Richard de Aslakby was collated in his place. He exchanged in 1360, with Thomas de Cullerdonne, vicar of Wigton (*ibid.*).

Willi, called "hermit of the chapel of St. Peter *juxta* Linstock," by oral will proved in 1362, gave a cow as a mortuary to his parish church of Staynwegges (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 43). Only a moiety of the rectory

* For the boundaries of that manor, see Nicolson and Burn, ii, 247.

belonged to the bishop, because, at the Dissolution, a moiety of the rectory of "Staney" was assigned to the dean and chapter, as successors of the prior and convent (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. xvi, p. 419). But the bishop always enjoyed the right of presenting a clerk to the vicarage.

The township of Stanwix abutted upon an extra-parochial tract of waste land, known as "Kingmoor," upon which the citizens of Carlisle had rights of common. It may have been formerly part of the royal forest.

ETTERBY TOWNSHIP.

In Henry I's reign, Richard the knight held the land which was Etard's (*Pipe Roll*, 1130). That record supplies the etymology of the placename. It is believed that Richard the knight is identical with Richard Ridere, who, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, was predecessor of Peter de Tilliol, living in Henry II's reign (see pedigree of de Tilliol, these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, p. 151). Peter de Tilliol, grandson of the last-named, was, at his death in 1246, tenant *in capite* of Etterby, subject to payment of the cornage rent, and his undertenant was Odard de Etardby. Odard and Robert de Etardby were jurors at the *inquisitio post mortem* held on that occasion (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 313). Robert de Etardby was juror, at the forest inquisition, 1268 (*ibid.*, i, p. 492); at the inquisition held in March, 1269-70, concerning the land of Helewisa, widow of Richard de Wernune, in company with Adam de Etardby (*ibid.*, i, p. 517); and at the inquisition concerning the land of Helewisa de Levington, 1272 (*ibid.*, i, p. 546). He was a conservator of the Eden in 1278-9 (*ibid.*, ii, p. 39).

In 1343, Peter de Tilliol held Etterby *in capite* and one of his undertenants was Robert Parvyng (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, p. 147).

LINSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

Walter the priest held *Linstoc* of Henry I *in capite*, subject to payment of the cornage rent, and gave it to the canons of Carlisle, to hold in perpetual alms (*Testa de Nevill*); and the same king by deed of confirmation declares, "I have given to St. Mary and the canons of Carlisle *all the churches* and all the land which belonged to Walter the priest, to hold *in elemosina*, quit of the geld of cows" (by *inspeximus*, *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii, p. 81). The canons were expressly pardoned payment of the cornage rent of Linstock during the reigns of Henry I and Henry II (*Pipe Rolls*).

There was constant dispute between the bishop and prior, concerning their property held in common. In 1221, the pope confirmed to the bishop and prior an ordinance made by Cardinal Gualo and supplemented by Pandulph, papal legate, and his commissioners, the abbot of Holmcultram and the prior of Hexham, concerning the division of that property; and also another ordinance made by the dean, T., one of the canons, A., the official of Carlisle, Master G. de Lowther and T., sheriff of Carlisle (*Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i, p. 81). But nevertheless, in 1226, it was alleged that "the bishop usurps the collation of churches in the gift of the prior and convent" (*ibid.* i, p. 112). Gualo's ordinance is lost, but Pandulph's supplemental ordinance and the ultimate agreement of 1249 appear by *inspeximus* in *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 363 (see *Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, vol. ii, p. 24). Linstock Castle was the *caput* of a "barony," or group of tenements, namely, the manor of Linstock, in the parish of Stanwix, the vills of Crosby, Walby and Brunstock, in the adjoining parish of Crosby, and the vill of Newby West, otherwise called Newby without, in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle.*

It would appear from a record presently cited that the

* Bishop Walter confirmed a gift of land at Newby, *i.e.* Newby West, which had been made to the abbey of Holm Cultram, early in the thirteenth century (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 175, note). Rickerby was not definitely assigned to the bishop until 1324.

bishop and prior, *as between themselves*, were each entitled to a moiety of the manor of Linstock, but the former was regarded as tenant *in capite*. At pleas of assize, 1278-9, the jury say "the bishop holds the manor and barony of Linstock in almoigne (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. ii, p. 37), and in 1290, there was a grant to the bishop of free warren in his demesne land of the manor of Linstock (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 356).

But by indenture dated Midsummer, 1321, and made between John, bishop of Carlisle, and Alan, prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, the prior and convent granted to the bishop their moiety of the manor of Linstock (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 15 Edward II, p. 3). Linstock is stated, in 1348, to be within the liberty of the bishop (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 22 Edward III, p. 449).

RICKERBY TOWNSHIP.

The name of the vill echoes that of Richard Ridere, predecessor of the de Tilliols, but from time immemorial it was parcel of the church land allotted to the priory. Richard Ridere may have been the prior's undertenant, because, in 1246, Peter de Tilliol held Rickerby of the prior, for one mark yearly (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 313).

A charter of Henry III, dated 1268-9, confirmed to the prior alone certain liberties and privileges in the vill of Rickerby already granted by the same king to the bishop and prior jointly, but afterwards released by the bishop to the prior (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 121).

In 1295, Geoffrey de Tilliol held the manor of Rickerby of the prior, by homage, suit at the court of Botchergate (*de vico Bocharði*) in the suburb of Carlisle, and one mark yearly (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 23 Edward I, p. 147), and, in 1321, Robert de Tilliol had the capital messuage of Rickerby, with land and a fishery, all held of the prior by homage, suit of court, and render of 13s. 4d. yearly (*ibid.*, 14 Edward II, p. 166). But by final concord made at Martinmas, 1323, the prior, in consideration of £10

sterling, acknowledged that the bishop and the church of Blessed Mary of Carlisle were entitled of right to the rent of 13s. 4d. and its pertinents in Linstock (*sic*) together with the homage and *whole* service of Peter de Tilliol and his heirs, for all the tenements which he formerly held of the prior in the said vill, to hold to the bishop and his successors and the said church, of the king, by the services which pertained to the said rent for ever. The concord was made by the king's precept and with consent of Peter de Tilliol, who did fealty to the bishop in court (*Fees of Fines*, Cumb., C.P. 25, case 35, file 8, no. 22).

The transaction seems tantamount to a surrender, by the prior to the bishop, of all interest in Rickerby, because, in 1349, Peter de Tilliol died seised of the manor of Rickerby held, of the bishop, by service of 13s. 4d. a year (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 23 Edward III, p. 172).

HOUGHTON TOWNSHIP.

Peter de Tilliol, of Scaleby, who died in 1246, held Houghton of the king *in capite*, subject to payment of the cornage rent. His undertenants were John de Houghton, who possessed two oxgangs, and Henry de Cormannoc, who possessed the remainder (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 313). At pleas of assize, 1278-9, it was proved that Geoffrey de Tilliol held the manor of Scaleby and "barony" of Houghton of the king by cornage (*ibid.*, ii, p. 37).

In 1296, Robert de Tilliol had the king's writ for seisin of the hamlet of Houghton (*ibid.*, ii, p. 172). The same Robert, at his death in 1321, had the manor of Scaleby including one-sixth part of the hamlet of Houghton* and two other tenements, all held of the king *in capite*, by service of 11s. 10½d. cornage (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 14 Edward II, p. 166) and Peter de Tilliol, in 1349, held the "manor of Houghton" of the king by homage and 11s. 11d. cornage rent (*ibid.*, 23 Edward III, p. 172). He paid the same

* The fraction suggests that the remaining five-sixths of Houghton formed parcel of the Gilsland moiety of the capital manor of Scaleby.

amount of cornage rent as did Richard Ridere (*Testa de Nevill*) and so it is inferred that part of Houghton (as well as a moiety of Scaleby) was included in Henry I's original gift to Richard Ridere (*cf.* these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, p. 141).

TARRABY TOWNSHIP.

The Brunstock beck separated this township from that of Linstock. The sheriff accounted, in 1177, for three marks paid by Ralf the clerk, of Carlisle, that he might have Terribi his surety (*Pipe Roll*). The family of de Terriby derived its surname from the place. In 1230-1 Henry de Terriby gave land in Ainstable to Wetheral Priory (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 272). At the same period other members of the family made gifts of land at Ainstable to that house (these *Transactions*, N.S. xx, p. 48). John de Terriby "belted knight" was a juror, in 1268, at the forest inquisition (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 492); in 1269-70, at the inquisition concerning the lands of Hele-wisa, lady of Burgh and widow of Richard de Wernune, when it was found that he held half a carucate as her undertenant (*ibid.*, i, p. 517); and in 1280, at the inquisition concerning border customs (*ibid.*, ii, p. 59). In 1271, John de Terriby was exempted from serving as sheriff for three years, at the instance of Robert de Ros, to whose household he belonged (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 55 Henry III, p. 528).

Thomas son of Hodard, a felon, had a messuage and six acres at Tarraby, held of John de Terriby, and the same had been, in 1285, for a year and a day in the king's hand (*Cal. Inq. Miscellaneous*, vol. i, p. 389).

Then a difficult problem occurs:—

Nicholas de Whitfield died in 1291, having acquired land in Northumberland. There was a verdict that Robert de Whitfield, father of the deceased, had by his first marriage a son, Matthew, who was alive, and by his second marriage four children, namely, Mary, wife of

By deed dated May 8th, 1324, Matthew, son of Richard de Whitfield, conveyed to Robert de Tymparon, clerk, *inter alia*, the manor of Tarraby (subject to Richard's life estate therein by the courtesy of England) for the purposes of the family settlement next mentioned, so it would seem that Richard de Whitfield had married the heiress of John de Terriby (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Edward II, p. 193). By final concord, made after Easter 1325, between Matthew de Whitfield and Agnes, his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert de Tymparon, deforciant, the manor of Tarraby, some land at Burgh and one-fourth part of the manor of Ainstable, were settled upon the plaintiffs in tail (subject as regards Tarraby and Burgh to Richard de Whitfield's life interest) with remainder to the right heirs of Matthew de Whitfield (*Feet of Fines, Cumb.*, C.P. 25, case 35, file 10, no. 39).

In 1346, the bishop had lately been keeper of Carlisle Castle, and Matthew de Whitfield "of Tarraby" was one of the garrison. Several citizens were killed in a dispute with the garrison, and Matthew was pardoned (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Edward III, pp. 83, 88).

Nicolson and Burn allege (ii, 454) that "Tarraby and Houghton came anciently by marriage to the Aglionbys, who were lords thereof for several generations."

In 1396, William Aglionby was in possession of Tarraby, for he complained that he had been assaulted and threatened at Stanwix, and was afraid to go to his house of "Triby" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Richard II, p. 159). He probably alluded to Drawdikes, situate in Tarraby township and long occupied by his descendants. The site of the ancient mansion is marked by a seventeenth-century structure, known as "Drawdikes Castle."

STAINTON TOWNSHIP.

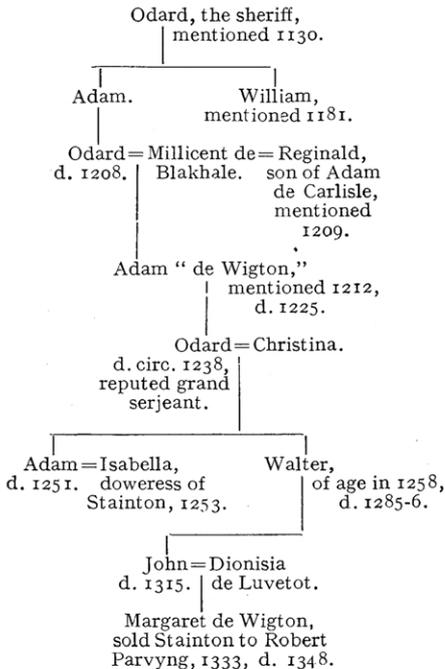
Odard the sheriff, mentioned in the pipe roll of 1130, obtained from Henry I, a gift of land, to be held *in capite*, paying 26s. 4d. cornage rent due therefrom (*Testa de*

Nevill). It will be shown that the royal gift comprised the scattered manors of Stainton, Melmerby, Blakhale, Warwick and Aglionby.

Again, Odard the sheriff, *alias* Odard de Logis, acquired from Waldeve, son of Gospatric, the *mesne* manor of Wigton (*Chronicon Cumbriae* and *Memorandum* regarding descendants of Waldeve).* Those two items of property must be carefully distinguished.

The men of Stainton, in 1166, owed a mark for the king's highway ploughed (*Pipe Roll*). That means that they had added to their common field a strip of land subject to a public right of way.

PEDIGREE OF DE WIGTON.



* Both documents are printed in full, Wilson, *St. Bees*, pp. 491 and 531.

Adam, probably son of Odard the sheriff (see pedigree) inherited the particulars of property comprised in both the above-mentioned gifts.

Odard, the grandson, died in 1208, because, in 1209, Reginald, son of Adam de Carlisle, owed 40 marks for having to wife Millicent, widow of Odard son of Adam (*Pipe Roll*). Canon Wilson has identified her with Millicent de Blakhale, who appeared at pleas of the forest in the same year (*ibid.*) and has suggested that it was through her that the family of de Wigton acquired the manor of Blakhale (*Ancestor*, No. iii, p. 74). It may be, however, that the de Blakhales were only undertenants of the de Wigtons at that vill, because, at the date of the sheriff's return, 1212, Adam de Wigton, the great-grandson had land subject to render of the precise sum of cornage rent originally paid by Odard the sheriff (*Testa de Nevill*) and consisting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ vills in demesne and one in homage (*ibid.*). That fact is opposed to the theory that Blakhale was an accretion to the fee.

Canon Wilson was of opinion that the sheriff's return, 1212, relates to the manor of Wigton (*Ancestor*, No. iii, p. 73). Adam is certainly therein styled "de Wigton," being first of the family to assume the surname. But he did not, according to the *Chronicon Cumbriae*, hold Wigton *in capite*, so the sheriff is not likely to have included that manor in the return.

The same Adam, son of Odard, held Stainton, Warwick, Melmerby and Blakhale *of the king* in 1225 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Henry III, p. 83).

When Odard, the great-great-grandson, died in 1238, custody of all his lands, his heir and his widow's marriage, was delivered, *interim*, to the bishop (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 264) and the court decided that the king was entitled to such custody, because Odard was tenant *in capite*, by grand serjeanty (*Bracton's Notebook*, edit. Maitland,

vol. iii, p. 279). Here there cannot be allusion to the manor of Wigton.

In 1253, Isabella, widow of Adam (the said Odard's infant heir) claimed and received as dower one-third of Wigton, and, as a separate item, one-third of Stainton (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 362).

It was not until 1258 that the said Odard's next heir, Walter de Wigton, came of age, and the sheriff furnished a certificate, which reveals the true status of the manor of Stainton:—

Odard [father of Walter] held of the king *in capite* the manor of Melmerby, with its pertinents, namely, Stainton, Blakhale and Warwick, by cornage, and its value was £20 *per annum*.

Odard held *in capite* of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, the manor of Wigton, by cornage, and it was worth yearly £15 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 415).

The concluding paragraph supports the statement of the *Chronicon Cumbriae* that Waldeve, son of Gospatric, gave Wigton to Odard de Logis, *alias* Odard the sheriff, for Wigton was parcel of Waldeve's barony of Allerdale below Derwent, and William de Fortibus was Waldeve's successor in that barony.

In 1278-9, Walter held the manors of Melmerby, Blakhale and Stainton, with the "barony" of Melmerby of the king by cornage (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 37).

The same Walter died about February, 1285-6, seised of "Stainton-by-Eden," 13 bovates, two cottars rendering 4s. 10d., a free man holding four bovates by charter, and a mill, all held *in capite* for homage, suit at the king's court of Carlisle, and 8s. 1½d. cornage rent at the exchequer there (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 14 Edward I, p. 359), and lastly, John de Wigton died in 1315, seised of the manors of Melmerby, Blakhale and Stainton, and the dependent hamlets of Warwick and Aglionby all held *in capite* (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 91).

CARGO TOWNSHIP.

The history of Cargo is contained in these *Transactions*, n.s. xxiv, p. 50. The de Wigtons held it *in capite* along with their adjoining manor of Stainton, but it was not properly parcel thereof. Their immediate tenants were the de Carlises, whose undertenant was the family of de Ros, of Wark-upon-Tweed. In 1301, William de Ros, of Wark, complained that, although he had lately recovered seisin of his manor of Cargo before the justices of assize at Penrith, against William de Carlisle, the latter had again unjustly disseised him. So the king ordered, that, if the complaint was found to be true, the sheriff should commit William de Carlisle to prison and levy, upon William de Carlisle's land and chattels, all damages claimed by William de Ros (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 309). William de Carlisle, mesne lord, forfeited all his English possessions in 1315-16 (*Cal. Inq., Miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 456). Robert Parvyng in 1133 acquired de Wigton's paramount interest in the manor of Stainton and its satellite, Cargo. It is interesting to observe that, in 1491, Cargo still remained attached to the manor of Stainton, fragment of de Wigton's old barony of Melmerby (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 7 Henry VII, p. 292).

THE PARISH OF CROSBY.

The parish formerly comprised the townships of High Crosby, Low Crosby, Walby and Brunstock (Hutchinson, ii, 688) and was a limb of the barony of Linstock.

Norman was chaplain of Crosby, early in the thirteenth century (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 240).

Liberties in Crosby-*juxta*-Eden, *Brunschayt* and Walby were granted by Henry III to the bishop and prior jointly, and were confirmed by the same king, in 1268-9, to the prior alone (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 121).

William de Carlisle was undertenant in 1291, and then received a grant of free warren in his demesne land of Crosby (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii, p. 403).

There was an order in 1292, to deliver in bail Robert le Fevre, of "High Crosby," imprisoned at Carlisle for homicide (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Edward I, p. 232).

In 1292, William de Rokelund,* chaplain, was presented to the vicarage of the church of Crosby, in the diocese of Carlisle, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the see (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Edward I, p. 486).

On March 18th, 1300-1, "the Saturday when *Sicientes* (*sic*) is sung," William de Insula was ordained subdeacon to the title of the vicarage of Crosby (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, vol. i, p. 134) and, in 1304, the same William, called "de Insula," perpetual vicar of Crosby, in consideration of a favour done to him, acknowledged that he was bound to the bishop in the sum of 40s., to be repaid by instalments in three years. By another bond, executed in the same year, he agreed to pay to the bishop 10s., if he were again convicted of incontinence (*ibid.*, i, p. 190).

In 1310, dominus James Worship, priest, was collated and instituted perpetual vicar of the parish church of Crosby-*juxta*-Carlisle, vacant by the resignation of dominus William, late vicar, saving to the bishop the annual pension of two shillings (*ibid.*, ii, p. 19).

William de Carlisle forfeited his land in 1315-16 (*Cal. Inq. Miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 456). It is stated, in 1317, that on the day when he adhered to the Scots, he held land at Crosby, *Brunskayth* and Walby of the bishop, by service of 11s. a year and suit at the court of Linstock (*ibid.*, p. 88).

William de Monte Acuto died in 1320, seised of a moiety of the manor of Crosby-by-the-Water, held of the bishop by service of 11s. and suit at his court of Linstock (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 13 Edward II, p. 143).

* Rocheland was a locality on the "Scottish side" mentioned at the acquisition of 1280 concerning border customs (these *Transactions*, n.s. xiii, p. 52). In 1280-1, the men of Rocheland "in Scotland" had liberty of pasture in the fields of Arthuret (*ibid.*, p. 49).

Thomas Dalston was vicar in 1337 (Nicolson and Burn).

In 1354, Elizabeth, widow of William de Monte Acuto, had a life estate in land at Crosby and Walby, occupied by tenants at will, and held of the inheritance of her son, William, earl of Salisbury, rendering to the bishop fealty and one pound of cummin yearly (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 28 Edward III, p. 146). Robert Merke resigned the living in 1355 (N. and B.).

In 1356, the king ordered that some goods, which the bishop had seized, should be replevied to the abbot of St. Mary, York. The under-sheriff delivered some chattels, found at Linstock, to the abbot's servants and they tried to remove them, but, by order of the bishop, Roger, vicar of Crosby, and others assaulted them and chased them back to Wetheral (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 30 Edward III, p. 443). The said Roger de Ledes resigned the living in 1357, and John de Grendon was collated (N. and B.). Nicholas de Hall, of Crosby, by his will proved in 1362, desired burial in the graveyard of St. John of Crosby (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 49).

There were two successive vicars in 1362, namely, Thomas de Kirkland and John *fitz* Rogier. Robert Caylles was collated in 1379, but exchanged, in 1380, with Elias, rector of Scaleby (N. and B.).

A certain John de Appleby, clerk, had land at *Brunscathe* in 1380-1 (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Richard II, p. 8) and, in 1408-9, Christopher Moresby, successor of the de Tilliols, held land at *Bronsketh*, of the bishop, as of his manor of Linstock, by homage and fealty only (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 14 Henry VII, p. 191).

The placename, Brunstock, has assumed that form by analogy to Linstock. The old spelling was Brunscayth (*cf.* Hescayth, for Hesketh, these *Transactions*, n.s. xxiii, p. 46). John Denton always writes Brunseugh. There was, by the way, another Brunscaythe, mentioned at the inquisition made in 1280 concerning [border customs, as

the place, on the "English side," at which borderers should make complaint of having been robbed (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 52). The latter is probably identical with the manor of Brunestache, held of the barony of Liddel in 1281-2, by Robert de la Ferte (*ibid.*, p. 50). In that instance the copyist has evidently transposed the letters c and t, owing to their similarity in medieval script. The earthwork known as "Bishop's dike" separated the manor and parish of Crosby from the barony of Gilsland.
