

ART. VI.—*Bampton and Beaumont*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Penrith, September 18th, 1930.

THE barony of Burgh-by-Sands contained nine parishes, namely Burgh, Bowness, Aikton, Thursby, Orton, Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Grinsdale, Bampton* and Beaumont (Lysons, *Cumberland*, p. liv). It is here proposed to deal with the two last-named and to arrange their scanty records in chronological order.

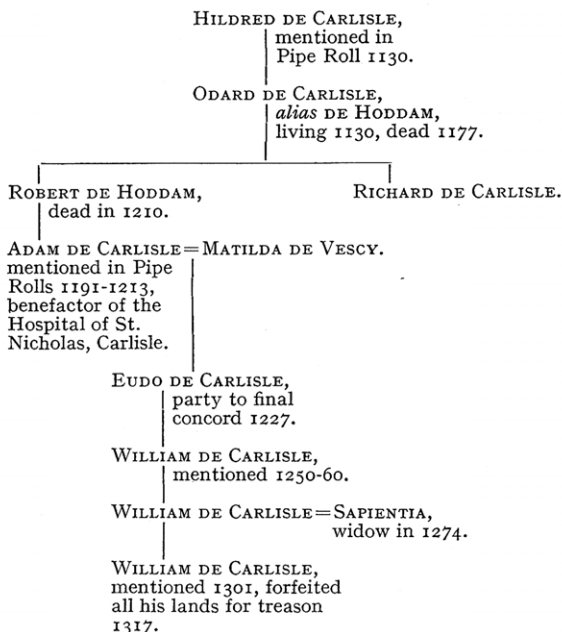
(a) THE PARISH OF BAMPTON.

The one-inch Ordnance Survey map, printed from an electrotype made in 1874, indicates the parish boundary by a dotted line and bears place-names, which are reminiscent of the ancient common field system, e.g. Studholme pasture, Westfield house, Ploughlands, Oughterby pasture, the Flat, Haverlands house and Longrigg.

Hildred de Carlisle's mesne manor of Bampton was co-extensive with the parish of that name, and comprised three ancient vills, that is to say Great Bampton (where stood the parish church of St. Peter) Little Bampton and Oughterby, together with the advowson, or perpetual right of presentation to the church. His overlordship of the entire manor devolved by descent upon his lineal descendants, surnamed de Carlisle, who appear in the following pedigree, until the last of them forfeited it for treason. The archives of his mesne manor have perished, but details concerning it occur from time to time in the royal *inquisitiones post mortem* and other State Papers and enable one to reconstruct its history.

* Now styled Kirkbampton, but not so in medieval times.

MANOR OF BAMPTON.—PEDIGREE A.



While Bernard was bishop (1204-14) and Geoffrey his archdeacon, Adam son of Robert, true patron of a mediety of the church of Bampton near Carlisle, gave to the Hospital of St. Nicholas without the city and to the sick people (*infirmi*) there serving God a moiety of the tithe-sheaves of Little Bampton, with the proviso that two sick persons should be maintained on the nomination of himself and his successors. If those nominations were not made, 5 skips of meal should be distributed to the poor on the Feast of St. Nicholas. In any other eventuality, the bishops of Carlisle were authorized to dispose of the said tithe as they should think best for the good of the donor's soul (*Victoria Hist. Cumb.*, ii, 200, citing *Bishop Kirkby's Register*, folio 482).

The above entry was inserted in Bishop Kirkby's* register more than a century after Adam de Carlisle's benefaction, and states that he held a mediety only of the advowson. That statement seems to be based on

* He was elected as bishop in 1332.

a fallacy, for as the history proceeds it becomes manifest that there was, at any given moment, only one series of patrons; that their respective presentations, though expressed (in quasi-stereotyped form) to be made to a mediety of the living, were in effect made to the whole living; and that the advowson of Bampton has never in fact been split into medieties.

Hildred de Carlisle had been mesne lord, not only of Bampton, but of Glassonby, Gamblesby and Cumwhinton as well. He left a multitude of descendants* and the partition of his property gave rise to infinite dispute.

By final concord made at Carlisle Assizes on September 9, 11 Henry III, 1227, between Walter de Bampton, David Marshal (*Marescallus*) Robert de Wampool and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Eudo de Carlisle, tenant in possession, concerning 2 carucates in Cumwhinton, a carucate in Cummersdale and 4 carucates in *Oughterby and Little Bampton*, the plaintiffs quitclaimed for ever to Eudo and his heirs all right, which they had or might have in the premises. Eudo paid to the plaintiffs 70 marks of silver, and each of the parties, as regards his own purparty, expressed himself satisfied with the land which he held of the inheritance of his ancestor Hyldus (Hildred de Carlisle) at the date of that final concord. The document is endorsed "Henry de Wampool makes his own claim to land at Bampton" (*Feet of Fines, Cumberland*, 11 Henry III, C.P. 25, $\frac{35}{2}$, no. 2). Here is the first intimation that a partition of Hildred's lands was in progress. The vill of Oughterby and Little Bampton were to be retained by Eudo and his heirs, but the vill of Bampton i.e. Great Bampton was to be the subject of further litigation.

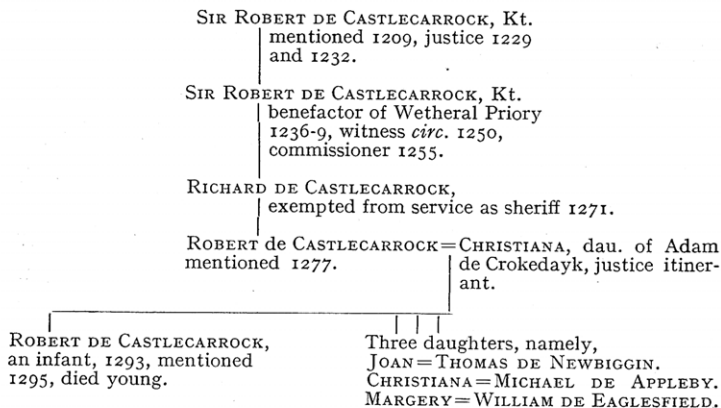
The vill of Great Bampton *per se* was subsequently partitioned among other members of the family (see Pedigree B *infra*) who held their petty shares as under-

* See pedigrees, *Trans.*, N.S., xxiv, pp. 36 and 49.

tenants of de Carlisle. That circumstance is rendered evident by the late Mr. Francis Parker's careful footnotes to the Feet of Fines (*Trans.*, N.S., vii, p. 239) and is to some extent illustrated by the de Crokedayk pedigree exhibited in *Trans.*, N.S., xxi, p. 62.

VILL OF GREAT BAMPTON.—PEDIGREE B.

(See *Trans.*, N.S., xix, p. 101).



The advowson of the parish church, once pertaining to Eudo de Carlisle, was not partitioned, but was vested in a sole patron, perhaps de Castlecarrock, who held it as grantee of de Carlisle. Later on, in 1293, the right of patronage was exercised by Walter de Bampton, on behalf of the heir of Robert de Castlecarrock* (*Bishop Halton's Register*, edit. Thompson, vol. i, p. 4).

The families of de Bampton and de Castlecarrock were of local importance, as the following records show:—

1245. Alan de Orton sought by the king's writ to recover a piece of moss from Walter de Bampton and Richard de Castlecarrock. Walter appointed his son Robert de Bampton to act as his attorney (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 29 Hen. III, p. 349).

* On the death, in 1295, of Thomas de Multon, tertius, lord of the barony of Burgh (see pedigree, *Trans.*, N.S., xxviii, p. 158) the heir of Robert de Castlecarrock held £20 of land at Castlecarrock in Gilsland, by service of one-seventh part of a knight's fee (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. I, p. 183).

1298. The sheriff was ordered to cause a new coroner for Cumberland to be elected in place of Walter de Bampton, because he was the king's verderer in Inglewood Forest (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 228).

The de Bamptons were descended from Hildred de Carlisle (*Trans.*, N.S., xxiv, p. 31).

On August 2, 1317, Edward II gave to William de Monte Acuto (Montacute or Montagu) steward of the king's household, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of William, all the lands late of William de Carlisle and his wife, who had adhered to the Scots (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, p. 361).

The royal gift included "lands and rents at Oughterby and Little Bampton, held of Robert de Whitrigg" (*Cal. inq. miscellaneous*, vol. ii, p. 88).

By virtue of the forfeiture and royal gift, William de Monte Acuto stood in William de Carlisle's shoes, and acquired possession of the two vills of Little Bampton and Oughterby, together with the advowson, and further acquired the superior lordship (practically valueless) of the much-partitioned vill of Great Bampton.

The said William de Monte Acuto died in Gascony, November 6, 1319 (*Complete Peerage*) and his *inquisitio post mortem* was held at Carlisle on December 8, 1320, when it was found that he and his wife Elizabeth were together seised of "a moiety (*sic*) of the manor of Oughterby and Bampton with the advowson of the church of Bampton," held of Robert de Whitrigg and John de Crofton by service of cornage.* It was further found that the said Elizabeth de Monte Acuto, after the death of her husband, presented William de Edenhal to the church of Bampton (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. II, p. 143).

On January 6, 1321, the escheator was ordered not to

* In the chain of feudal tenure, Robert de Whitrigg and John de Crofton occupied a position intermediate between the lord of the barony and William de Carlisle, from whom they had been accustomed to extract the cornage rent, for which they themselves were primarily answerable to the said lord.

intermeddle further with "a moiety (*sic*) of the manor of Oughterby and Bampton, together with the advowson of Bampton," taken into the king's hand on the death of William de Monte Acuto, and to restore the issues to his widow Elizabeth, because she and her husband had continued in joint seisin thereof until the latter's death, and the lands were held of others than the king. For the king, in consequence of William's good service, had granted to William and Elizabeth in Parliament at York all the lands late of William de Carlisle and his wife, adherents of the Scottish rebels, which lands came into the king's hand as escheats (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 285).

The said Elizabeth de Monte Acuto died in March, 1354. Her son, William de Monte Acuto, had meanwhile, in 1337, been created Earl of Salisbury and predeceased her (*Complete Peerage*). She was seised of the premises, then described as "Oughterby and Little Bampton and the advowson of a mediety of the church of Great Bampton," all held for her life of the inheritance of William, Earl of Salisbury, who in turn held the same of Margaret de Dacre (lady of the barony of Burgh) by fealty (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 28 Ed. III, p. 146).*

Her grandson William, Earl of Salisbury (b. 1328) was entitled to the property comprised in the aforesaid royal gift for an estate in fee simple in remainder and died without issue long afterwards in 1397 (*Complete Peerage*).

Lastly, it is necessary to deal with the advowson of the parish church, and to peruse the episcopal register appended to this paper. Such registers usually illuminate parochial history, but in the present case the record is embarrassing, because there is no collateral evidence with which it can be compared.

A few preliminary remarks may be useful. Adam de Carlisle, living *circ.* 1200, is credited with possession of a mediety only of the advowson. Where does the other

* Cf. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1354, p. 40.

mediety lurk? There is no record of a presentation being made, jointly or alternately, in respect of such other mediety.

In 1293, the infant Robert de Castlecarrack appears like a bolt from the blue as "true patron" of a mediety.

In 1320, Elizabeth, widow of William de Monte Acuto, is entitled by royal gift to make and makes a presentation to a mediety, but during the very brief interval 1341-3, (while the said Elizabeth is still alive) there is a curious interlude, clerks are presented by or on behalf of other persons, whose concern in the matter is not obvious, although their alleged title to present survives the ordeal of the bishop's *inquisitio de jure patronatus*.

Elizabeth exercises her right of presentation for the second time in favour of Thomas de Bampton, clerk, for he is rector in possession at her death in 1354, when the king claims to be patron in respect of Elizabeth's land, which is for the moment *in manu regis*.

Lastly, Sir Brian de Stapilton, kt., presents clerks to a mediety in 1361-7. He may have acquired the advowson by grant from Elizabeth's grandson and successor, William Earl of Salisbury. Sir Brian belonged to the family of Stapilton of Bedale (*Victoria Hist. North Riding*, vol. i, p. 294). However, the episcopal register will now tell its own tale.

THE CHURCH OF BAMPTON.

EPISCOPAL REGISTER.

In the autumn of 1293, a mediety of the parsonage of Bampton was vacant, by resignation of Walter le Butyler, clerk.

Walter de Bampton claimed to be patron, by reason of his custody of lands belonging to Robert, son and heir of Robert de Castlecarrack, and, by a document dated at Bampton in December, 1293, presented John de Culgaith, chaplain, to the mediety.

Meanwhile, the bishop had written from Westminster to his "official," directing him to enquire into the matter.

The finding of the inquisition was favourable, and in February, 1293-4, the bishop admitted and instituted the said John de Culgaith, priest, to the mediety, and ordered Master Richard, archdeacon of Carlisle, to induct him and give him corporeal possession (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, vol. i, p. 4).

On December 25, 1310, the bishop prayed for a writ for delivery from prison of the said John de Culgaith, rector of a mediety of Bampton, then under arrest as excommunicate, in order that he might prosecute an appeal, which he had begun before publication of the sentence of excommunication (*ibid.*, ii, 28).

At the *Taxatio* of the diocese, in 1319, the following persons enjoyed portions, i.e. annual pensions arising from the church of Bampton:—William de Arc (? Arthuret) 40s.; the said John de Culgaith, 20s.; and the Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Carlisle, 20s. (*ibid.*, ii, 184).

At an ordination celebrated in 1320, *dominus* William de Edenthal, described as "rector of a mediety of the church of Bampton," was ordained deacon, and, at another celebrated in 1321, was ordained priest (*ibid.*, ii, pp. 201 and 206). It would appear, from a defective record, that William de Edenthal had been presented to the living by Elizabeth, widow of William de Monte Acuto (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 28 Ed. III, p. 146).

A few more details are furnished by Nicolson and Burn and by the State Papers, but they are incoherent.

On the death, in 1341, of John de Culgaith (*sic*) John son of Thomas de Bampton was, without success, presented by R de Bampton, while John Grainger was simultaneously presented by John de Moresby and others. In consequence of the finding of the *inquisitio de jure patronatus*, John Grainger was instituted rector of a mediety (Nicolson and Burn).

But, on February 15, 1341-2, Robert de Whitbergh was presented by Edward III to a mediety of the church, because certain knights' fees and advowsons belonging to John de Crokedayk,* tenant *in capite* of Edward II, were in his hand (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 374).

In 1343, John de Appleby, rector of a mediety, resigned and William de Appleby was presented by William de Eaglesfield and others, and, after inquisition, was instituted as rector.

On October 3, 1354, Edward III presented John de Wyndhull, parson of Hocklyve, in the diocese of Lincoln, to a mediety of the church of "Great Bampton," in the diocese of Carlisle, in the king's gift, by reason of the lands late of Elizabeth, widow of William de Monte Acuto, deceased tenant *in capite*, being in his hand, on an exchange of benefices with John atte Hurne of Thornton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 103).

But Thomas de Bampton, presented by the said Elizabeth de Monte Acuto, was already in possession, as rector of a mediety, and, in 1359, the bishop granted him dispensation of absence (Nicolson and Burn).

In 1361, the living was vacant, by resignation of the above-mentioned John de Thornton, who seems, meanwhile, to have been presented by the king and instituted, so Sir Brian de Stapilton, kt., then patron, presented Robert de Gaytton to a mediety (*ibid.*).

Again, in 1367, Richard Damysell, then rector of a mediety, exchanged his living with William de Cresshopp, vicar of Wigton, who was accordingly presented by the said Sir Brian de Stapilton (*ibid.*).

In 1380, a testator bequeathed a pair of mill-stones to dominus Thomas, rector of Bampton (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 141).

* See pedigree of de Crokedayk (*Trans.*, n.s., xxi, p. 62). It would seem that a mesne tenant was sometimes technically described as tenant *in capite*, while his land remained in the king's hand. Another instance occurs presently.

(b) THE PARISH OF BEAUMONT.

The place-name is pronounced "Beemunt." The mesne manor was co-extensive with the parish.

Sir Robert de la Ferte, kt., was mesne lord of Bowness and Drumburgh, and, by fine levied in 1284, settled those manors, after the deaths of himself and his wife Ada, upon his kinsman, Sir Richard le Brun, kt. (*See Trans.*, n.s., xxiv, p. 172, and family pedigree *ibid.*, p. 177).

He was also mesne lord of Beaumont, which was not *expressly* included in the said settlement, but it would eventually have passed, by descent, to the same Richard le Brun as heir-general. Robert de la Ferte was dead in 1300, and his widow, Ada, did not long survive him.

At the death, in 1313, of Richard le Brun, it is stated that he held his manor of "Bemund" of John de Castre and Isabel his wife, by service of cornage (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 6 Ed. II, p. 215). The said Isabel was doweress of the barony of Burgh. The pedigree of de Multon (*Trans.*, n.s., xxviii, p. 158) shows the descent of the over-riding barony.

In 1380, Hugh de Dacre, lord of the barony, had apparently bought up the mesne manorial rights, for he was patron of the parish church.

THE CHURCH OF BEAUMONT.

EPISCOPAL REGISTER.

Sir Robert de la Ferte, kt., was lord of the mesne manor of Beaumont in 1296, and by a document dated *apud bellum montem* in that year, he presented dominus Elias de Thirlwall, chaplain, to the parish church (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 73).

It may be gathered from the same register (i, p. 247) that the next rector was a certain Adam, presented by the said Sir Richard le Brun, kt.

By inquisition made on January 31, 1305-6, it was found that the church of Beaumont was vacant by the

death of Adam, late rector, which occurred on January 6, and that the said Sir Richard le Brun, true patron, had presented Walter de Arthuret, acolite (*Halton Reg.*, i, p. 247). He was admitted and instituted rector on February 4, 1305-6, and on the same day a letter of induction was sent to the archdeacon (*ibid.*, i, p. 248). The same Walter (styled "de Kirkandres") rector of Beaumont, was ordained subdeacon on February 26, 1305-6; deacon in March, 1305-6; and priest in December, 1306 (*ibid.*, i, pp. 246, 250, 273).

William Brun, rector of Beaumont, died in 1339, and Matilda Brun, lady of Beaumont (see family pedigree *supra cit.*) presented Richard Brun (Nicolson and Burn).

Thomas de Sourby, rector of Beaumont, by his will, proved December 24, 1365, bequeathed 20s. to the light of Blessed Mary of Beaumont (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 76).

On the death of Adam de Caldbeck, rector of Beaumont, in 1366, Walter de Ormesheved was presented by a triumvirate of clergy, namely, William Beauchamp, rector of Kirkoswald, Thomas de Tughale, vicar of Torpenhow, and Robert Paye, chaplain, who, as Nicolson and Burn conjecture, were feoffees of the manor, for the purposes of a family settlement. The said Walter de Ormesheved was duly instituted, and died in 1380, when Robert de Croft was presented by Hugh de Dacre, then lord of the barony of Burgh, and was instituted to the parish church of Beaumont by William, rector of Bowness, acting in the bishop's absence as vicar-general (Nicolson and Burn).