

ART. VI.—*On the family of de Richmond, constables of Richmond Castle, and their connection with Corby.*

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IN a paper read at Carlisle on 10th April, 1913, by Mr. T. H. B. Graham (Art. vii, in vol. xiv., N.S., pp. 238-255) it is stated that Sir Thomas de Richmond (of Caerlaverock fame) was the son of Isabella de Corby and Roald de Richmond. This, I venture to say, is a mistake, as there were two Roalds, one the husband of Isabella de Corby and the other her son, who was the father to Sir Thomas and, I think, the following evidence will prove this.

The Abbey of St. Agatha at Easby in Yorkshire was founded in 1152 by the de Richmond of that period and was subsequently augmented by his successors whose place of sepulchre it became. The succession of Alans and Roalds, hereditary constables of Richmond Castle, is not clear but it will serve my purpose if we start from the marriage of Roald fitz Alan with Isabella de Corby of which we have record in the 37th Hen. III. [1253-4]. This Roald did not live long after that date, for in the year 1266 we find a lawsuit (see *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 17, p. 45) by "the Abbot of St. Agatha's v. Peter de Sabaudia, guardian of the lands of Roald son of Roald Fitz Alan, and against Maude, wife of Thomas de Muleton, guardian of the body of the said heir, to warrant one third of 13 acres of wood and 300 acres of pasture in Hudeswell, which Alan de Lascelles and Isabella his wife claim in dower."

Here we find that Roald fitz Alan is dead leaving a boy Roald, his heir, and that the boy's mother is re-

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married to Alan de Lascelles, also that the guardianship of the boy is taken from his mother and confided to Maud de Muleton, who as lady of Gilsland would be his feudal superior for Corby.\* Peter of Savoy as Lord of the Honour of Richmond would have the guardianship of the Yorkshire estates and that they were large may be judged from the list of knights' fees which owe ward to the castle of Richmond, endorsed on the Inquisition on Peter of Savoy's lands made in 1280, where we find that Roald le Constable held 13 fees in Burton [*i.e.* in Burton Constable]. In the extent of the Honour of Richmond made on 1282, he is called Sir Roald de Burton; in Kirkby's Inquest, 1286-7, he appears as Roald son of Roald, holding of John Count of Brittany who holds of the King. Whom he married or when he died does not appear unless his wife's Christian name was Isabella, as in the notice quoted by Lord William Howard under 13 Edw. I. (see Hutchinson's *Cumberland*), but Sir Thomas de Richmond in a grant on 17th July, 1294, calls himself Lord of Burton Constable, son and heir of Sir Roald de Richmond and gives to Henry le Scrope his manor of Croft-on-Teys and his lordship of Joleby (see *Yorks. Record Series*, vol. 50, p. 57). In 29 Edw. I. [1301-2] Sir Thomas de Richmond releases to his relation John de Warthwick all his right in the land in the ville of Warthwick which the said John had by the gift of the Lady Isabella, formerly Lady of Corby, and calls her his "grandmother." When the intermediate Roald is inserted in the pedigree the term "my grandmother" becomes appropriate and shows that Lord William Howard had copied correctly from the originals.

The Richard de Richmond who released his right in Corby in 6 Edw. II. and again in 15 Edw. II. would probably be a younger brother of Sir Thomas.

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\* I have to thank Mr. T. H. B. Graham for this information, and for other help in preparing this paper.

Sir Thomas is said to have been slain in 1316 in the forest of Jedburgh in a personal encounter with the famous James earl of Douglas (see Nicholas' *Siege of Caerlaverock*). He certainly left one son Roald de Richmond, who when alienating Corby to Sir Andrew Harcla in 1322 calls himself "son and heir"; but Corby was a small part of the de Richmond estates and Kirkby's Inquest at p. 159 has in a note a statement that Thomas de Richmond, lord of Caldwell, released all his right in Burton to Geoffry le Scrope in 6 Edw. III. [1333-4] and finally sold all his other lands to Henry le Scrope of Bolton.

As the Yorkshire estates formed the bulk of the family property it would appear that Thomas was the eldest son and heir and that Roald had received Corby as a portion of a younger son and was only "heir" in a restricted sense. More evidence on this point must however be awaited before any conclusion can be regarded as finally settled.

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