

ART. II.—*Vills of the Forest, Part III.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A.

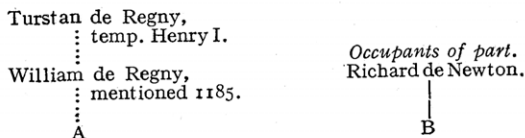
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NEWTON REGNY.

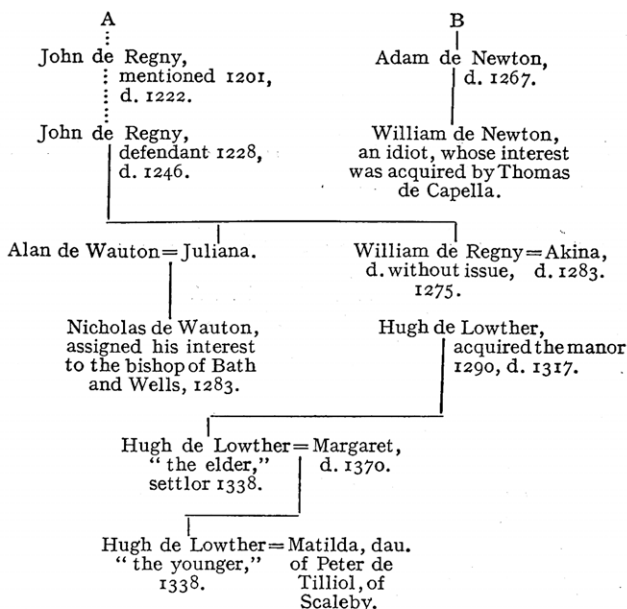
THE vill of Newton lay at the south-western extremity of Inglewood forest, and abutted upon the barony of Greystoke. Henry I gave Newton to Turstan de Regny, to hold of the king by serjeanty of going, at the king's precept, with a hauberk (*habbergetum*) in the "army of Scotland" (*Testa de Nevill, Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, i, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, 1920, p. 197). Towards the close of the twelfth century, William de Regny was in possession of the vill. William de Lascelles owed 5 marks in 1185, for right of a knight's fee,* and, in 1186, for right of half a knight's fee, at Newton, against the said William de Regny, but he had not obtained it in 1188 (*Pipe Rolls*). The sheriff accounted for the farm of Newton in 1189; Richard de Newton and his men were fined in 1191; and the assart of Newton paid 7s. 6d. in 1195 (*ibid.*). The last three entries possibly relate to West Newton in Bromfield parish.

MANOR OF NEWTON REGNY.

PEDIGREE.



* The description is remarkable, because Newton Regny was always held of the king by grand serjeanty. This claim, like another made in 1228, may relate to a condition of affairs existing at, or before, the creation of the serjeanty.



John de Regny held two carucates at Newton, in 1201, by suit of the county and *endemot*,* "for which scutage ought not to be paid;" and at the fifth scutage, 1204, rendered 3 marks for serjeanty (*Pipe Rolls*). The sheriff's return, made in 1212, states that John de Regny held Newton by the same service as did Turstan, his predecessor (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 197). The *Red Book*, of the same period, supports the statement (*Rolls edition*, pp. 462 and 494); and later lists of serjeants relating to "various dates," but based upon the said sheriff's return, are to the same effect (*Testa de Nevill*, pp. 423 and 424; *Book of Fees*, pp. 339 and 351).

It is difficult to trace the succession of serjeants, because the de Regnys were not resident in Cumberland. A John de Regny died in 1222, and the sheriff of Devon†

* For the meaning of this expression, see these *Transactions*, n.s. xxv, p. 89.

† Brixton Regny near Plymouth was part of the family property (Lysons, *Devon*, p. 73 and Pole, *Devon*, p. 324).

was informed that Warin, son of Joel, had made a fine for having custody of the land and heir and marriage of the heir (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, i, 89). In 1228, Richard de Hof claimed against John de Regny the manor of Newton, alleging that Robert de Regny, the claimant's grandfather, was seised of the same *in the time* of Henry I. Right to that land descended from Robert to his son and heir John, and from John to his son and heir, Richard the claimant. The court decided that Richard de Hof had failed to substantiate his claim, because he had not proved, in accordance with the law, that his ancestor was seised of the premises on the day of King Henry I's *death* (Maitland, *Bracton's Notebook*, vol. ii, p. 232). In 1243-4, John de Regny owed 20s. of a fine *pro passagio* (*Pipe Roll*). *Passagium* was a writ, addressed to the keeper of a port, permitting the bearer to cross the sea (*Registrum Brevium*, 193). But Parker supposes (*Pipe Rolls*, p. 99) that the fine was payable as an alternative to serving abroad. A John de Regny died in 1246, and the escheator of Somerset was told to allow the executors to have administration (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, i, 460). Geoffrey de Childwyk obtained custody of the land and heir, and seisin of the manor of Newton (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 31 Henry III, p. 518). One of the last-mentioned John's daughters, Juliana, was wife of Alan de Wauton (*ibid.*, 30 Henry III, p. 463).

The serjeanty was arrented by Robert Passelewe in Henry III's reign, and it was proved that John de Regny had alienated part of the tenement, "for which he ought to find for the king a serjeant, mounted and armed, for 40 days, at his own cost." *Adam, son of Richard*, then held 4 bovates of the same tenement, worth 8s. yearly, and paid thereout a fine of 2s. a year (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 424; *Book of Fees*, p. 1254). In the pipe roll of 1250, the sheriff accounts for "two shillings of Adam son of Richard, in respect of four bovates of land of the serjeanty of John de Regny, in Newton, and he shall find for the

king an armed serjeant in his army." An interlineated paragraph adds:—"Thomas de la Chapele and his heirs hold of the king the said tenement of the said Adam by the said service, as is contained in roll 29 of King Edward, son of this king, in this county" (*Book of Fees*, page 1204).

Adam de Newton died in 1267, seised of 40 acres held of the king by service of 2s. a year. William, his son aged 24, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 51 Henry III, p. 202). In the following year, the escheator was ordered to give to William, son of Adam de Newton, seisin of his father's land (*Rotuli Finium*, edit. Roberts, ii, 462).

William de Regny died in 1275. He held Newton Regny *in capite*, by service of a serjeant with arms, when the king went to Wales * (*sic*) and of a steward, doing suit at the county court and pleas of the forest. His aunts, on the father's side, and their heirs were then believed to be his heirs (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 3 Edward I, p. 94), but his sisters, or their heirs, inherited the manor (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Edward I, p. 324). The sheriff, in 1276, partitioned William's land, including the reversion of the portion assigned in dower to his widow, Akina, among the co-parceners (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edward I, p. 418). Their names and shares were:—

1. Robert Cribbe, husband of Joan, one of the heirs, one-quarter.
2. William le Pruz, husband of Alice, and Hugh de Luccombe, husband of another Joan, one-quarter between them.
3. Nicholas de Wauton, one-quarter.
4. Elizabeth de Horsey, one-quarter.

It is stated incidentally that a bovaté of land contained eight acres (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 5 Edward I, p. 141).

By two deeds, enrolled in 1279, Nicholas de Wauton (son of Alan de Wauton) one of the co-parceners, conveyed

* An error for "Scotland."

to Philip Burnel, knight, all his land at Newton Regny, including the reversion of the portion assigned in dower to Akina; to hold by render of a clove (*clavus gariofli*) at Christmas; and undertook to levy a fine of the premises, before Easter, 1280 (*ibid.*, 7 Edward I, p. 581). Philip was thus sub-feoffee for life of Nicholas' share only. Akina died in 1283 (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 11 Edward I, p. 190). By another deed, enrolled in 1283, Nicholas de Wauton granted his tenement at Newton Regny to Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, in fee simple (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 11 Edward I, p. 238); and the same bishop, by a fine levied in Trinity term, 1285 (13 Edward I) gave the manor of Newton Regny and some other items of property to John de Yelaund, parson of the church of Seham, and his heirs, to hold of the donor and his heirs, rendering yearly a pair of white gloves (*albae cyrothecae*) or a penny, on Christmas day (*Feet of Fines, Divers counties*, C.P. 25, case 284, file 22, no. 147). The parson was sub-feoffee of all the bishop's interest in Newton Regny. It will presently appear that the bishop, with the king's consent, acquired the entire manor (except Thomas de Capella's portion of the grand serjeanty) to be held *in capite*.

By final concord, made in the octaves of Trinity, 1290, the said bishop, in consideration of 400 marks of silver, conveyed the manor of Newton Regny to Hugh de Lowther and his heirs for ever, to hold of the king *in capite*, by service pertaining to the same (*Feet of Fines, Cumberland*, C.P. 25, case 35, file 6, no. 31).

At pleas, opened in November, 1292, a memorandum was filed to the effect that Robert Burnel, formerly bishop of Bath and Wells, lately deceased, held *of the king's gift* the manor of Newton Regny *in capite*, by service of finding an armed man (*armiger*) in the king's army against Scotland, with a hauberk (*haubergon*) and cap (*cappella*) of iron, at his own cost, for 40 days. The bishop had given the manor to Hugh de Lowther, and the

king had by writ ordered the justices not to molest Hugh, because he had acquired the manor by licence, done homage, and been pardoned, by letters patent, for neglecting to do service against Scotland (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 115). At the same pleas, the king claimed against Thomas de Capella, of Newton Regny, two messuages, 40 acres arable and four acres meadow, because King Henry, *proavus suus*, was seised thereof as of fee. Thomas asked that a view should be had, and a day was fixed (*ibid.*, p. 130). At an assize held in Trinity Term 1293, it was proved that William, son of Adam de Newton Regny, was an idiot all his life, and made to Thomas de la Chapele a charter of two messuages, 40 acres of land and four acres of meadow, in Newton Regny, and that Thomas, son of Mariota, and Agnes, daughter of Emma de Newton Regny, were William's heirs (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 232). But, on December 10th, 1293, the king in consideration of a fine of 10 marks restored to Thomas de la Chapele the tenement, which he had without licence purchased from William, son of Adam, an idiot deceased, and ordered that Thomas and his heirs should hold the same of the king *in capite* for ever by service of rendering to the exchequer two shillings a year, on the feast of St. Michael, by the hand of the sheriff, and of finding for the king an armed man in his army of Scotland, as Adam, son of Richard, had done; and, in 1300-1, Thomas de la Chapele rendered account of the said fine and was quit (*Pipe Roll*, 29 Edward I, 146, m. 6). There was an enquiry, in 1302, whether Thomas de Capella, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, should be allowed to give his tenement at Newton Regny to the bishop of Carlisle and his successors (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 175); and, in 1311, Thomas de Capella obtained licence to grant the same to a chaplain, to celebrate in the chapel of Bramwra (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 4 Edward II, p. 338).

Hugh de Lowther, lord of the manor, died in 1317,

seised of Newton, held in chief, by service of finding, in the king's Scotch war, a horseman, with horse worth 40s., corselet, iron cap, lance and sword, to remain for 40 days with the king's body. Hugh, his son, aged 30 and more, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 10 Edward II, p. 4).

In 1338, Hugh de Lowther, the elder, obtained licence to settle the manor upon his son, Hugh, and Matilda, daughter of Peter de Tilliol, knight, in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Edward III, p. 113).

The history of the church begins at this period. Bishop Kirkby, in 1338, gave to Nicholas de Clause, priest, for life, the whole altarge of the chapel of Newton, rendering to the bishop of Carlisle and his successors two marks of silver a year (Nicolson and Burn). Master John de Welton was warden of the church of Newton-by-Penrith in 1354 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 28 Edward III, p. 40). Gilbert Baker,* keeper of the chantry in the chapel of Newton, resigned in 1357, and John de Bramwra was collated in his place. Bishop Welton in 1360 granted licence to the prior and brethren of St. Augustine, Penrith, to do duty in the chapel of Newton; and Bishop Appleby, in 1365, licensed Friar R., sacrist of the Friary, Penrith, to officiate in the chapel of Newton, for four years (Nicolson and Burn).

There was an order, in 1370, to deliver to Hugh, son of Hugh de Lowther the elder, knight, and Matilda, his wife, one-third of the manor, taken into the king's hand on the death of Margaret, widow of Hugh the elder. The one-third was held by grand serjeanty of finding one-third part of an armed man, for 40 days, with the king in Scotland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 44 Edward III, p. 146). The church of Newton was at first a forest chapel appropriated to the see of Carlisle. The modern ecclesiastical parish comprises the townships of Newton Regny and Caterlen.

* Or Raket (*V.H.C.*, ii, p. 198).

CATERLEN.

When Henry II resumed possession of Cumberland, in 1157, "Kaderlenge with its mill, which Uchtred, son of Haldan, held," was in the king's hand, and he gave it to Hubert de Vallibus, as an addition to Gilsland (Charter cited by Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 418). The mesne tenants of Caterlen, surnamed de Vallibus, were evidently relations of the donee, and held the vill as of the barony of Gilsland. In 1201, William de Vallibus was in possession of the premises, and William de la Kersunierie had a writ of *mort d'ancestor*, concerning a knight's fee at Caterlen, *versus* William de Vallibus and Robert, his son (*Pipe Roll*).

In pursuance of a final concord made *in curia regis* at Carlisle on September 9th, 1227 between Ada daughter of Roger plaintiff and William de Vallibus "tenant" concerning two bovates at Caterlen, and "recognition" of an assize of *mort d'ancestor* summoned in the said court between the same parties, William granted the premises to Ada and her heirs to hold of William and his heirs by render of a pound of cummin yearly at the feast of the Assumption and performance of the proportion of forinsec service pertaining to the premises (*Feet of Fines, Cumberland*, C.P. 25 (i) case 35, file 2, no. 6).

Robert de Vallibus was sued, in 1268, by Robert de Hampton because he had carried away the latter's corn from Caterlen mill (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 502). Robert de Vallibus, of Caterlen, had a purpresture at Sowerby in 1278 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 6 Edward I, p. 144). The heir of William de Vallibus held his £10 of land at Caterlen, in 1295, of his superior lord, Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland, by service of one-fifth of a knight's fee (*ibid.*, 23 Edward I, p. 186). In 1346, the vill of Caterlen is described as situate in the parish of *Penrith* (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Edward III, p. 30). William de Vallibus was juror in 1369 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 215), and party to a conveyance, in 1381-2 (*ibid.*, N.S. xviii, p. 209).

An incised grave-slab of late fourteenth-century type in Newton Regny church bears the arms of de Vallibus of Caterlen:—a fesse chequy between six garbs (see illustration, Foster, *Feudal Coats*). At the herald's Visitation 1615, they are described as:—*Or*, a fesse chequy *gules* and *or*, between three garbs *gules*. The family pedigree certified on that occasion is, like others of the period, unsatisfactory.

MANOR OF CATERLEN.

PEDIGREE.

William de Vallibus,
witness 1169.

William de Vallibus,
mentioned together with Robert, his son, in 1201. Nothing more is heard of Robert. William de Vallibus, "de Kateley," was party to proceedings in January, 1211-12 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 87) and party to a fine in 1227.

1. William de Vallibus=Alienora=2. Roger de Quency,
married without the king's dau. of
licence, and owed a fine in William
1247, for having seisin of his de
wife's land (Roberts, *Rot. Ferariis*,
Fin., ii, p. 15) dead in earl of
January, 1252-3. Derby.

earl of Winchester,
married William's
widow without the
king's licence, and
was fined in January,
1252-3 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 356).

John de Vallibus,
"brother and heir" of
William, paid what
remained due of the
latter's fine in May,
1253 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*,
i, p. 360).

William de Vallibus,
"son of John" *Lanercost Register*, MS. vii, 18,
and ii, 10) party to an assize of novel disseisin
concerning Cumberland, July, 1254 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 369) attested Lanercost charters dated
1252 and 1255 (*Wetherhal*, p. 131, note).

Robert de Vallibus
"of Caterlen," mentioned in 1278.

Its earlier part consists of statements unsupported by evidence and at variance with the records. On the other hand, the facts noted in the above pedigree indicate the probable devolution of the manor. Prescott has suggested (*Wetherhal*, p. 131, note) that "William de Vallibus, son of Robert de Vallibus," witness to Lanercost Foundation Charter, 1169, was lord of Caterlen and son of

the founder of the priory. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that such was the case, William was not a legitimate son of the founder, because the latter died in 1195 without issue, but he was a natural son of the founder, and his own issue continued to be lords of the little manor for many generations.

EDENHAL.

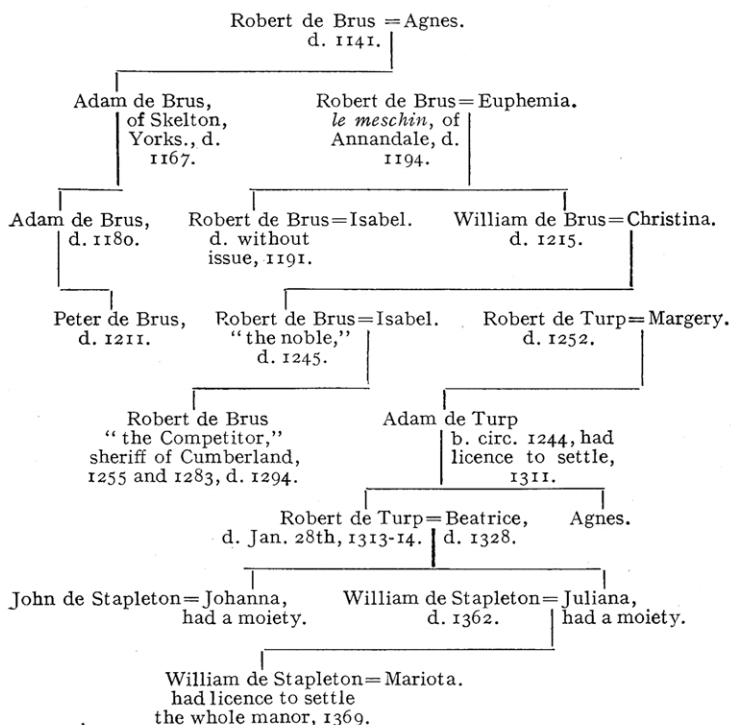
Henry *fitz* Swane was tenant in chief of Edenhal and Langwathby from 1159 onward. But, in 1172, Langwathby had returned into the king's hand (*Pipe Roll*) and it is believed that Henry *fitz* Swane's tenancy of both villis had, by his death or some other event, come to an end. The pipe rolls contain entries, not expressly relating to Edenhal, which become significant as the story proceeds. In 1170, the men of Peter de Turp were amerced. His family, in later times, held land at Edenhal, and may possibly have done so in the days of Henry *fitz* Swane. Robert de Turp is mentioned in 1177 and 1185, and Reginald de Turp in 1191. In 1192, Robert de Brus (see pedigree) and Adam de Carlisle owed by charter considerable sums of money, recorded under the heading "debts of Aaron the Jew." Robert de Brus died in 1194. William de Brus owed "his father's debt" in the following year and continued to pay, or owe, scutage for an unspecified Cumberland fee during John's reign. In 1208, he accounted for that scutage in Yorkshire. The sheriff of Cumberland renders account, in 1211, of one mark scutage of Edenhal, "for the fee of Robert de Brus, which Adam de Carlisle holds"; and a document of the same period states that "Adam de Carlisle holds half a knight's fee at Edenhal, as of the fee (*de feodo*) of Peter de Brus" (*Red Book*, Rolls edition, vol. ii, p. 493).

The family of Brus hailed from Yorkshire. Dugdale's account of the Skelton branch (*Baronage*, i, p. 447) is founded upon the genealogy contained in the chartulary

of Gisburne Priory (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi, p. 267). That genealogy purports to state the secular year and regnal year in which each successor died, but in no single instance do the two modes of reckoning agree. The discrepancy is slight, and for the present purpose either will suffice. In the accompanying pedigree the secular

MANOR OF EDENHAL.

PEDIGREE.



date has been adopted. The genealogy of the Annandale branch is furnished by Paul (*Scots Peerage*). The sheriff's return made in 1212 is the basis upon which the history of the manor is constructed:—

Robert de Brus holds Edenhal of the king, by service of half a knight. Henry, the king, gave the aforesaid land to Peter de

Brus, his predecessor, by the aforesaid service (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 197).

The record appears, at first sight, simple and straightforward, but, when critically examined, it is not so. "Henry, the king," is obviously Henry II. So far as is known, the only Peter de Brus living in his reign was Peter de Brus of Skelton, who succeeded to his father's Yorkshire estates in 1180. He is described as "predecessor," which does not necessarily mean progenitor, of a certain Robert de Brus—either his cousin Robert, of the Annandale branch, who died without issue in 1191, or that Robert's father and heir, Robert *le meschin* who died in 1194. Neither of them was Peter's heir, and it is concluded that Peter gave Edenhal to Robert, to hold of the grantor by service of half a knight, and Robert gave the same vill to Adam de Carlisle to hold of himself (Robert) by the like service.

The sheriff's return, 1212, might lead one to suppose that Robert *le meschin* was still alive. That supposition is rebutted by the evidence of the Pipe rolls, which tends to show that he died in 1194 and was succeeded by his younger son, William de Brus. Adam de Carlisle disappears from view and Robert de Turp (probably feoffee and undertenant of William de Brus), takes his place. In 1214, Robert de Turp "of Edenhal," paid 20s. for half a fee (*Pipe Roll*), William de Brus died in 1215, and his son Robert, "the noble," thereupon became superior lord of the manor.

The paramount lordship of Edenhal, originally vested in Peter de Brus, sinks into oblivion. Perhaps it had been released to the Annandale branch of the family. Again, a verdict of much later date, quoted by Mr. Ragg (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 199), states that Adam de Turp, with the king's licence, acquired the manor from the Robert de Brus who had it in Henry III's reign; to hold in fee by the same service as the grantor, namely

service of half a knight's fee. The verdict seems to imply that the undertenant purchased the fee of his superior lord, and so became tenant *in capite*. Mr. Ragg, however, gives reasons for supposing that it was not Adam, but his father, Robert de Turp, who was party to the transaction. Robert, the father, appears to hold Edenhal directly of the crown, and not of an intermediate de Brus fee.

Account is rendered, in 1235-6, of Robert de Turp's half fee at Edenhal (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 553). A charter of 1240-50 is witnessed by Adam, parson of Edenhal (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 278).

Robert de Turp gave to the abbot and monks of Holmcultram 14 acres of his demesne in the vill of Edenhal; a place for a sheepfold, at the exit from the same vill in Thornbarncroft; and pasture for 700 sheep (*Dugdale, Mon.*, v, p. 608). He died in 1252, and inquisition showed that he held *in capite* at Edenhal 61 acres of demesne land, 21 bovates arable, 6½ acres meadow, and a mill. Margery, his widow, had dower of the premises. Adam, his son, aged 7½, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 36 Henry III, p. 311). Robert de Dacre, in the same year, gave to the king three marks of gold for custody of Robert de Turp's land and heir and the marriage of the heir (*Rot. Fin.*, edit. Roberts, vol. ii, p. 128).

At pleas of the forest, Adam de Turp, of Edenhal, was charged with having, in 1271-2, killed a buck at Edenhal scoch and carried it to the house of Henry, parson of Edenhal, since deceased (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, p. 13); and, in 1278-9, was sued by Adam de Dolphenby* for reasonable estover in the wood of Edenhal (*ibid.*, p. 229).

Ranulf de Dacre, whose family was not as yet connected with Gilsland, died in 1286, seised of the hamlet of

* Dolphenby is a locality in Edenhall parish. Gilbert de Dolphenby is mentioned in 1202 (*Pipe Roll*). The names of William de Dolphenby and Ada, his wife, occur in 1293-4 (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, p. 230). William de Dolphenby was a juror in 1314 (*ibid.*, N.S. xiii, p. 209).

Dolphenby, then held by Walter de Bampton and Thomas Bowet, rendering 20s. of free service (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 14 Edward I, p. 357).

Inspeximus, made in 1290, shows that it had been agreed that the advowson of Edenhal should remain to the prior of Carlisle quit of the bishop, but saving the latter's ordinary right (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 18 Edward I, p. 365). Adam de Kirkutbrid was parson of Edenhal in 1294 (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 11). The living was shortly afterwards appropriated to Carlisle Priory, for, in February 1299-1300, the prior and convent presented John de Ludam, deacon, to the vicarage of Edenhal, and assigned to him the whole altarage of the church; half the arable land and meadow; and four pounds of silver a year from their *camera*; and he was instituted perpetual vicar (*ibid.*, i, p. 118).

The king granted to the prior and convent licence, in 1304, to retain the church of Edenhal, which they had appropriated since the Statute of Mortmain (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 32 Edward I, p. 241).

Adam de Turp had licence, in 1311, to settle two-thirds of the manor and the reversion of the remaining one-third, after the death of the doweress, Margery, widow of Robert de Turp of Edenhal, upon his eldest son Robert and Beatrice his wife, and their issue (*ibid.*, 4 Edward II, p. 325). Robert died a few days before Candlemas, 1313-14. He and Beatrice had, under the terms of the settlement, been jointly enfeoffed of the two-thirds, held by service of one-quarter of a knight's fee (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 7 Edward II, p. 250).

Dominus John de Ludam was still vicar in 1317 (*Halton Register*, ii, p. 141). The prior of Carlisle had a pension of 4s. a year from Edenhal church (*ibid.*, p. 188). In 1328, the escheator was told not to distrain Johanna and Juliana, daughters and heirs of Beatrice for their

homage, in respect of their mother's land (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edward III, p. 307).

Thomas Peytefyn, chaplain, was presented on February 8th, 1329-30, to Edenhal church, in the king's gift, by reason of the priory being in his hand (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edward III, p. 361). Adam de Warthecopp was vicar in 1334 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, p. 215) and was still such in May, 1342 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Edward III, p. 433), but had become so infirm that he was unfit to do duty (Nicolson and Burn). In 1346, the vill of Edenhal is described as situate in the parish of the prior of St. Mary, Carlisle (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 Edward III, p. 30).

William de Stapleton married Juliana, daughter of Robert de Turp, and died on May 6th, 1362, seised of her moiety of the manor, which passed by inheritance to their son, William de Stapleton, the younger (these *Transactions* N.S. xiii, p. 199). William, the younger, as kinsman and heir of Agnes, daughter of Adam de Turp, inherited some land at Edenhal, which Agnes acquired from her father, without the king's licence, and was allowed in 1362 to retain the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 36 Edward III, p. 230), and, in the following year, he was pardoned for having, without licence, purchased the moiety of the manor originally vested in his aunt Johanna (*ibid.*, 37 Edward III, p. 321).

The will of John Marshall, perpetual vicar of Edenhal, was proved in August, 1362 (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 64). Nicholas de Soverarne, vicar of Edenhal, was party to a conveyance in 1362-3 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xviii, p. 209). In 1368, Eudo de Ravenstonedale, vicar of Edenhal, exchanged his living with John de Kirkby (Nicolson and Burn).

William de Stapleton, the younger, had licence, in 1369, to settle the whole manor upon himself, Mariota, his wife, and his heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 43 Edward III, p. 337).

Thomas de Hayton was vicar in 1381-2 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xviii, p. 209).

LAZONBY.

Lazonby, formerly Leysingby, was an adjunct of the barony of Burgh. Ranulf Meschin, lord of Cumberland in Henry I's reign, gave to Robert de Trivers custody of the forest of Cumberland, and also gave him a group of tenements, which rendered £10 2s. 10½d. for cornage (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198). There is reason to suppose that his gift of land comprised not only Burgh, but also Kirkoswald and Lazonby in Inglewood forest. Ada Engayne, great-granddaughter of Robert de Trivers, married Simon de Morvill (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 187). Simon was certainly in possession of Lazonby in 1166, but seems to have died in the following year (*Pipe Rolls*). His son, Hugh de Morvill (see pedigree) succeeded to the group of tenements, of which Robert de Trivers, his predecessor, was seised (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198). Hugh de Morvill gave to Lanercost Priory the church of Lazonby (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 187) to Kelso Abbey in Scotland a pension issuing out of the church of Lazonby (*Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, ii, p. 15) and to Holmcultram Abbey pasture at Lazonby for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, 10 cows and their followers of one year, one bull and two horses; also four acres of arable land, upon which its buildings stood, between its sheepfold and the king's highway; and nine acres of meadow at Keldegeld, between the grantor's meadow and the boundary (*meta*) of Salkeld; common pasture for its cattle, where the donor's demesne cattle and those of the vill grazed; and easements in the wood. He afterwards gave to the same abbey all the land, in the territory of Lazonby, which lay between the said four acres of arable land and the stream, which

formed the boundary between Lazonby and Salkeld (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v, pp. 598 and 608).

Hugh de Morvill died in 1202 (*Pipe Roll*), and Lazonby was divided between his two daughters, Ada and Johanna (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198). It continued to devolve as though it were parcel of the barony of Burgh.

At pleas of the forest, in 1209, the vill rendered account of three marks (*Pipe Roll*).

Ada de Morvill married Thomas de Multon (*Roll of Wards*, 1219; *Testa de Nevill*, p. 420; *Book of Fees*, p. 266), who died in 1240, leaving a son, Thomas, of whom more will be said presently.

Johanna de Morvill married Richard Gernon (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421; *Book of Fees*, p. 198) and gave her daughter, Ada, in marriage to Ranulf de Levington, of Kirklington, with three carucates of her moiety of Lazonby. Ranulf held those three carucates of Johanna by cornage, and Johanna held them of the king by the same service (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 317). But by agreement made in 1249 the entire Gernon moiety of Lazonby was vested in Ada and her husband Ranulf de Levington (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1249, p. 218).

Thomas, "son of Thomas de Multon," husband of Matilda de Vallibus, confirmed to Holmcultram Abbey pasture for 500 sheep, in the common pasture of the vill of Lazonby (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v, p. 599) that is to say his grandfather's benefaction (*Wetherhal*, p. 107).

Henry III desired, in 1268, to add to his "hay of Plumpton" a tract of land (*placea*) lying between it and the high road from Carlisle to Penrith. An inquisition *ad quod damnum* was held, and the jury found that the men of the vill of Lazonby would suffer damage, if the proposed enclosure were made, because they enjoyed common pasture over part of the tract, measuring two leagues in length and 80 perches in breadth, by the forest

perch, and their cattle would not be able to go, in summer time, to the river Petterill, which flowed through the tract and the hay (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 492).

The said Thomas, "son of Thomas de Multon," died before January 14th, 1270-1, seised of a moiety of Lazonby held of the king in chief by cornage rent and suit of the county court. His moiety comprised one carucate, held by Robert de la Ferete in frank marriage; six bovates and a moiety of the mill, held by Hugh de Multon, rendering a pound of cummin; and two bovates, held by John de Beauchamp, rendering a pair of white gloves (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 55 Henry III, p. 246).

A deed of concession, dated at Rose April 26th, 1272, deals with Lazonby church (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 319). The living was appropriated to Lanercost Priory; an endowment was provided for the vicar; and the right of presentation was reserved to the *bishop* (Nicolson and Burn).

In 1292, the king claimed against Thomas de Multon "of Gilsland"* senior and Thomas, his son, 2000 acres of moor and pasture at Lazonby, of which King John was seised in fee. Thomas, the son, disclaimed all right to the premises. Thomas senior claimed common pasture only. The jury returned a verdict that Thomas senior had not appropriated the premises, and had common pasture only, but he and his ancestors were accustomed to impound cattle which ought not to be grazing there (*Placita de quo waranto*, p. 127).

The said Thomas de Multon "of Gilsland," senior, died on February 12th, 1292-3 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 21 Edward I, p. 69; *Chronicle of Lanercost*, Bannatyne Club, No. 67, p. 159) having inherited the entire manor.† Thomas, his

* He is so styled for distinction. His mother, Matilda, still held Gilsland in her own right. He was lord of Burgh and Holbeach, Lincs.

† The moiety derived from Helewisa de Levington, in 1272, comprised 15 acres of demesne, each worth sixpence, 11 acres of meadow, worth 11s. 3d.,

said son, died before April 23rd, 1295, seised of Lazonby, consisting of arable land, meadow and wood, worth £6 13s. 4d., three *scalingae* with pasture and a brewery. His heir was his son Thomas, an infant aged 13 in the king's ward (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 23 Edward I, p. 183).

Dominus William de Halton, priest, was collated and instituted perpetual vicar by the bishop of Carlisle in December, 1300 (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 131). He died in 1316, and Adam de Otteley, chaplain, was similarly collated and instituted, on October 8th of the same year (*ibid.*, ii, p. 127). In 1331, he was a prisoner in Carlisle Castle for trespass of venison, and required bail (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edward III, p. 252).

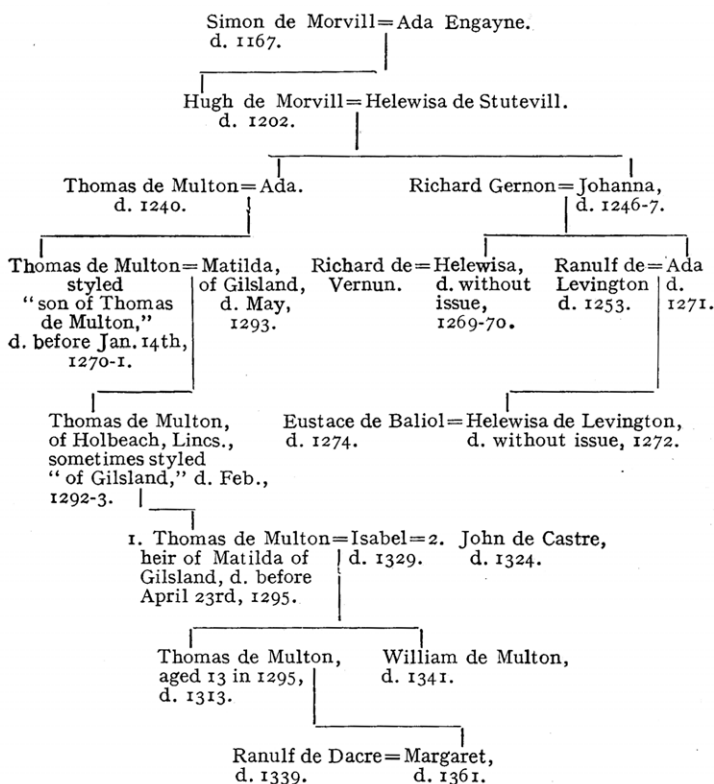
Thomas de Multon, father of Margaret, gave the manor of Lazonby (except 1000 acres of woodland) to his brother, William de Multon, for life, with reversion to the grantor and his heirs. In March, 1323-4, Ranulf de Dacre and Margaret his wife (the grantor's heir) obtained licence to make a settlement of that reversion and the 1000 acres of woodland as well upon themselves and their issue in fee tail (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 17 Edward II, p. 391). They did so, by foot of fine made in the summer of 1324, and William de Multon did fealty to them in court (see *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 13 Edward III, p. 167, where the foot of fine is set out).

Ranulf died in 1339 (*ibid.*) and William died in 1341 (*ibid.* 15 Edward III, p. 219). Margaret was given seisin of Lazonby in 1342 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 16 Edward III, p. 409). It was decided that she was entitled to that seisin, not by inheritance from her father as had been found by inquisition, but, by virtue of the said foot of fine (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Edward III, p. 19).

sixteen bovates, worth 25s. 6d., freeholders paying 4s. a year, and the mill worth 16s. a year (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. i, p. 546).

MANOR OF LAZONBY.

PEDIGREE.



William de Threlkeld, vicar of Lazonby, died in 1367 (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 83). He was succeeded by Richard de Whitton, who in the following year exchanged his living with John de Barnard Castle (Nicolson and Burn). A testator, in 1368, bequeathed his body to be buried in the graveyard of the church of St. Nicholas of Lazonby (*Test. Karl.*, p. 87).

The pedigree of de Morvill and de Multon, exhibited in this article, is intended to *supersede* those given in these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, p. 52 and N.S. xii, p. 166. It is based upon the masterly notes contained in Prescott, *Wetherhal*, pp. 106 and 186-93, and forms the key to the history of Burgh-by-Sands and its twin satellites, Kirkoswald and Lazonby.
