

ART. III.—*Skelton*. By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A.

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(a) THE MANOR.

SKELTON, in Inglewood Forest, was parcel of the barony of Levington (Kirklington) granted by Henry I to Richer de Boivill, subject to the yearly payment of £4. 8s. 2½d. for cornage (*Testa de Nevill*; *Vict. Hist. Cumb.*, i, p. 421, and *Book of Fees*, edit. 1920, i, p. 198).

Adam, son of Richer, paid a fine in 1170 for allowing his swine to stray in the forest (*Pipe Roll*). Adam, son of Adam son of Richer, succeeded to the barony in 1177, and was party to proceedings in 1179 (*Pipe Roll*).

In 1183, Juliana, wife of Adam, the elder, paid 6s. 8d. rent for "land of four hogs," which she held of the king. It was a tract of royal forest, adjacent to her son's manor of Skelton. Rent continued to be paid for the same "land of Schelton" until 1190, which may be the date of Juliana's death. It is evident that this land of Schelton was not parcel of the manor described in this article, because the rent of 6s. 8d., or half a mark for "farm" of the same land, appears in 1192 under the heading "debts of Aaron the Jew," and was rendered by farmers unnamed, until the close of King John's reign (*Pipe Rolls*). The vill of Skelton was amerced for a trespass in 1202 (*Ibid.*).

Adam de Levington, the younger, was still alive in 1210, but, in the following year, his son Richard, succeeded to the barony (*Ibid.*). Inquisition showed that the barony remained as it was in the days of Richer de Boivill. It consisted of three vills in demesne and half a vill in homage (*Red Book*, Rolls edition, p. 493) and was

charged with the rent of £4. 8s. 2½d. for cornage (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 421 and *Book of Fees*, p. 198).

The names of those vills are disclosed by the inquisition held at Richard de Levington's death in 1250. They were Skelton with its church, Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Levington with its church and a moiety of Hederesford in Kirklington parish (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 34 Hen. III, p. 50). Richard left a widow, Sarra, who held one-third of all his lands in dower, for a very long period, and his brother, Ranulf, succeeded to the barony (*Ibid.*).

Ranulf de Levington died in 1253, and his infant daughter, Helewisa, was his sole heiress. She was given in marriage to Eustace de Baliol, sheriff of Cumberland and keeper of Carlisle Castle (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 8). Eustace left England for the Holy Land in 1270, and obtained licence to lease his manor of Skelton for four years (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 441). Helewisa died in 1272, and the description then given of Skelton shows that it possessed the characteristics of an old manor and parish:—

Helewisa held *in capite* of the king two parts of Skelton, Kirkandrews and Levington in barony, rendering suit to the county, and it is a whole barony, but Robert de Pavely holds one-third of the barony, by his wife (Sarra) in dower, and the whole barony pays yearly to the king £3 19s. cornage.

The manor-house of Skelton, with garden, pays nothing. There are in demesne 160 acres, of which 120 are worth 10d. and 40 are worth 12d. each yearly; 16 acres of meadow worth 12d. each yearly; a waste herbage worth one mark yearly. The grazing of the wood is worth £2. 3s. 8d. There is another grazing in common worth one mark yearly. From a small grazing 2s. yearly. There are 35 bovates of land worth 3s. 9½d. each yearly. There are cottars paying £1. 5s. 0d. yearly, and 112 acres which they hold by payment of £4. yearly. There are two waste lands containing 25 acres, which now pay nothing. The two-parts of the mill, which belonged to the said lady, are worth £8. There are also freeholders, who pay 18s. 9d. yearly. The advowson of the church, which pertained to her is worth 30 marks yearly. The pannage is worth 10s. yearly (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 546).

Subject to Sarra's dower, Helewis's land devolved in undivided sixths upon her father's sisters, namely, Euphemia de Kirkbride, Isabella de Twynham, Agnes de Corry, Margeria de Hampton, Juliana de Carrick and Eva de Southayk or their issue (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 56 Hen. III, p. 277) of whom particulars are given in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, p. 72.

But, by virtue of a partition made in 1274, the lands belonging to the barony were divided in severalty amongst the participant families, and the manor of Skelton was awarded in equal shares to *three* of those families, namely, Hampton, Twynham and Southayk.

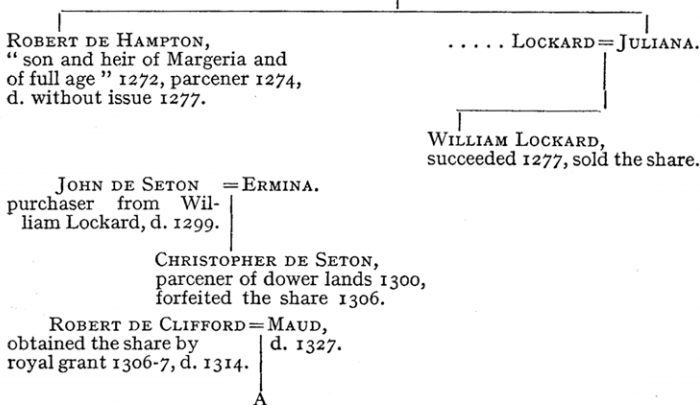
The advowson of Skelton was not partitioned, and consequently devolved in undivided sixths amongst them all (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 132).

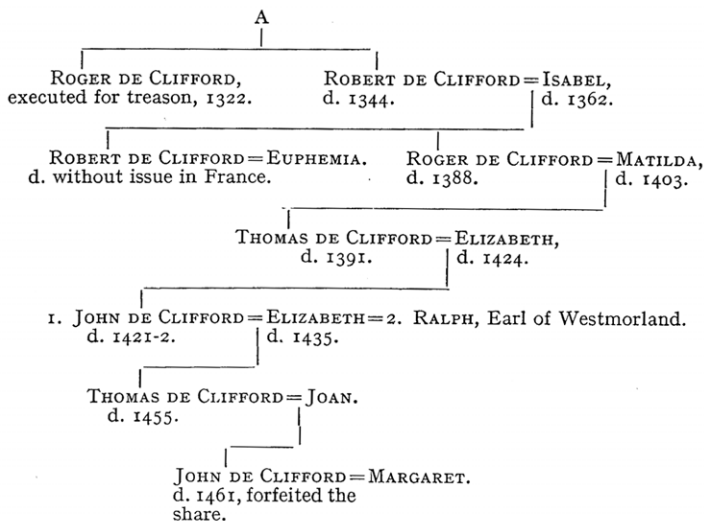
Those facts are further established by evidence given in 1299-1300, after the death of the doweress, Sarra de Levington, who married secondly Robert de Paveley (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 28 Ed. I, p. 441), and if they are borne in mind, there is no difficulty in threading the maze of records relating to the manor of Skelton.

# THE HAMPTON SHARE.

## PEDIGREE.

..... DE HAMPTON = MARGERIA.





Under the partition of 1274, there were assigned to Robert de Hampton the chief messuage of Skelton with its garden worth 6s. a year; a moiety of the mill and suit thereto extended at £4.; and other lands amounting to the total value of £13. 18s. 5d.; beside one-third of the woodland which was not extended (*Cal. Clôse Rolls*, p. 132). From subsequent records it appears that his share was one-third of Skelton, subject to Sarra's dower. Robert de Hampton was sheriff and escheator in 1276 (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 18) and died in 1277, seised of one-third of two parts\* of Skelton, including Lamonby, all held *in capite*, and his heir was William Lockard, of full age, son of his sister, Juliana Lockard (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 5 Ed. I, p. 137).

The said William Lockard sold this share to John de Seton (*Ibid.*, 28 Ed. I, p. 441).

John de Seton died in the summer of 1299, and the inquisition, taken on September 11th, gives some interesting particulars of the Hampton Share:—

\* Sarra held the remaining part in dower.

He held one-third of the manor of Skelton *in capite*, by service of one-third of 26s. cornage, homage and fealty. There is neither chief messuage, garden nor pigeon-house there. In demesne 40 acres arable each worth 12d. and 10 acres of meadow, each worth 10d.; no separable grazing but 300 acres of common. He draws nothing from it, as the tenants of the vill have it. There are 200 acres of wood, from which nothing is drawn except *husbot* and *haybot* by those tenants. Five customary tenants, each holding two bovates and paying half a mark yearly, total 2½ marks. Master Adam de Levington (the parson) holds 30 acres by charter, doing homage and fealty and paying 6d. yearly. Each of the customary tenants gives four hens at Christmas yearly and 40 eggs apiece.

He held also the hamlet of Lamonby, within the manor of Skelton, *in capite* by the same service. There is no chief messuage, but in demesne 20 acres arable, each worth 8d. and 3 acres meadow, each worth 8d. There are 18 customary tenants at 3s. 4d. each yearly for all services. Christopher, his son and heir, was twenty-one on March 25th, 1299. (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 276.)

On February 3rd, 1306-7, the king, when at Lanercost, made a gift in fee simple to Robert de Clifford of all the lands in Skelton and Ellonby, worth £12. 13s. 0¼d. *per annum*, and one-sixth of the advowson of Skelton which were in the king's hand, by reason of the rebellion of Christopher de Seton, for which he was drawn and hanged, besides all the lands in Skelton, Ellonby and Lamonby worth £3. 9s. 2d., which Ermina, widow of John de Seton and mother of Christopher, then held in dower (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, p. 84).\*

Robert de Clifford fell at Bannockburn, June 25th, 1314. He was seised of one-third part of the manor of Skelton, held in chief by service of 2s. 3d. for cornage,† but he had demised it to John de Penreth for life. He was also seised

\* The king had already, on May 26th, 1306, given the rest of the forfeited manor of Lamonby to William le Latimer and his heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 434) and on January 24th, 1315, John de Penreth was pardoned for acquiring from William le Latimer, without licence, the same fragment of Lamonby in fee simple (*Ibid.*, p. 211).

† The apportioned cornage was 8s. 8d. The land held in dower paid 2s. 3d. and John de Penreth, lessee for life was probably answerable for the balance.

of other land, parcel of the same share, held in dower by Ermina de Seton. The reversion of all the said share as well as one-sixth of the advowson pertained to his son and heir, Roger, aged 14 (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 8 Ed. II, pp. 300 and 307).

Roger de Clifford is said to have been executed for treason, March 23rd, 1322 (Cokayne, *Peerage*) but the writ for his *inquisitio post mortem* was not issued until February 12th, 1326-7. He was seised of the Hampton Share subject to the following annual outgoings:—2s. 6d. cornage, at the castle of Carlisle; 1s. 10½d. to the king's serjeants in Cumberland for food; 2 quarters, six and a half estrikes and one peck of oats of the price of 6s.; and 14s. at the castle of Carlisle for the watercourse of the mill; and Robert his brother, of full age, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 1 Ed. III, p. 41). His mother, Maud, who was entitled to an estate in dower in the same share, died in 1327 (*Ibid.*, p. 29 where the money payment for the watercourse appears as 14 pence).

Robert de Clifford (son of Robert and Maud) married Isabel, and sold his share of the advowson to Robert Parvyng. At his death on May 20th, 1344, he was seised of one-third of the manor of Skelton, held by service of 8s. 4d. cornage, and his heir was his son, Robert, aged 13½, or according to other verdicts 16, and "married long before his father's death" (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 18 Ed. III, p. 381).

The said infant Robert had married Euphemia, and died without issue in France (Cokayne, *Peerage*).

On October 14th, 1346, custody of the inheritance was granted to Thomas de Bello Campo (Beauchamp) Earl of Warwick, during the minority of Roger, brother and heir of Robert (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 194). Roger proved his age on August 10th, 1354, and married Matilda, daughter of the said earl of Warwick. On August 30th, 1362, the escheator was ordered to give to Roger, brother and heir

of Robert de Clifford, seisin of some land at Skelton, which had fallen into the king's hand by reason of the death of Isabel, who held it in dower, the king having already taken Roger's homage and fealty for the remainder of the inheritance, which had been in the king's hand, by reason of the minority of his late brother, Robert (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 353).

On July 20th, 1367, Roger de Clifford obtained licence to grant all his interest in the manor of Skelton to Robert de Mowbray, knight, for life (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 425) and on February 12th, 1369-70, was pardoned for acquiring in fee from Thomas de Penreth one-third of the manor of Lamonby held in chief, and was permitted to retain the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 371). On September 30th, 1379, he granted his land at Lamonby to his son, Thomas de Clifford and Elizabeth, his wife, in fee tail (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 390). Roger de Clifford died in 1388, when he and his wife Matilda held the Hampton Share, namely one-third of Skelton, including Ellonby and two messuages and 20 acres of land and meadow at Lamonby (*Cal. Esch.*, 13 Rich. II, no. 14).

His son Thomas de Clifford died in 1391, when he and Elizabeth his wife were seised of the same share, subject to his mother Matilda's interest therein, and John, his son "scarcely three years old," was his heir (*Cal. Esch.*, 15 Rich. II, no. 17).

The said John de Clifford fell at the siege of Meaux, March 13th, 1421-22. He was seised of "divers parts" of the manor of Skelton; certain lands called "Lamonby Hall" in the vill of Skelton; and the mansion called "Clifford's Inn" in Fleet Street, London (*Ibid.*, 10 Hen. V, no. 37). Elizabeth, his mother, died in 1424 (*Ibid.*, 2 Hen. VI, no. 30) and Elizabeth his widow, doweress of Skelton, married, secondly, Ralph, Earl of Westmorland and died in 1435 (*Ibid.*, 15 Hen. VI, no. 55).

Thomas de Clifford, son and heir of John married Joan.

John de Clifford, his son and heir, fell at Towton, on March 28th, 1461, the eve of the battle. He was attainted, and on July 23rd, 1467, his land at Skelton and Lamonby, then in the king's hand by reason of the attainder, were granted to Sir John Hudleston, knight, in tail male (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 40).

PEDIGREE.

WALTER DE TWYNHAM,  
| parcener 1274, d. *circa* 1300.

ADAM DE TWYNHAM = AGNES. parcener of dower lands, 1300, patron, 1305, d. 1306-7.	
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WALTER DE TWYNHAM,  
who sold the share, in 1318, to:—  
WALTER DE KIRKBRIDE,  
who sold it, in 1335, to:—  
SIR ROBERT PARVYNG=ISABELLA.  
d. 1343, having settled the  
share by fine on his nephew:—  
SIR ADAM PARVYNG=KATHERINE.  
who died 1380-1, having  
parted with the share.

Adam de Twynham joined in making a presentation to the rectory of Skelton in 1305 (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 237). The writ for his *inquisito post*

*mortem* was issued on March 2nd, 1306-7. He died seised of 20 bovates of land at Skelton, the tenants of which rendered £3. 16s. 0d. *per annum* and services; 9 cottages; 43 acres arable and 20 acres meadow in demesne; one-third of the mill; a *skala* worth in herbage 6s. 8d. *per annum*; and pleas of court, all held of the king *in capite*, by homage and 8s. 10½d. cornage. The sum of £1. 3s. 5½d. was due for the food (*putura*) of the king's foresters of Inglewood and for their turns. He also held one-sixth of the advowson of Skelton, and his heir was Walter, his son, aged 13 and more (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 35 Ed. I, p. 280).

The king thereupon granted custody of two parts of the inheritance to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, during Walter's minority (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 511) and ordered the escheator to assign the remaining part to Agnes, widow of Adam de Twynham, as her dower (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 497).

On May 23rd, 1318, the said Walter de Twynham sold the Twynham Share and one-sixth of the advowson to Walter de Kirkbride (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 146).

Up to this point, the Kirkbrides, though participants in the barony of Levington, had enjoyed no specific interest in Skelton, beyond their original one-sixth of the advowson, which was vested in Sir Richard de Kirkbride and passed, on his death in 1330, to the said Walter de Kirkbride, who thus became entitled to two-sixths of the advowson.

In 1335, Walter de Kirkbride sold to Robert Parvyng the Twynham Share of the manor, except the fragment presently mentioned (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 106). Sir Robert Parvyng, then Lord Chancellor, died on August 26th, 1343.

On October 31st, 1343, the escheator was ordered to deliver the Twynham Share of the manor to Adam Pacok (son of Sir Robert Parvyng's sister Joan) saving dower to Isabella, widow of Sir Robert Parvyng, because Adam was entitled to the same for an estate in tail male, by virtue

of divers fines levied in the king's court. It was held by service of paying 8s. 8d. cornage; 12s. 0½d. puture of the king's foresters; and 1s. 6d. puture of the king's bailiffs (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 187).

Walter de Kirkbride had already conveyed to Sir Robert Parvyng the bulk of the Twynham Share of the manor, but he retained in his own hands a fragment, namely one-third part of the hamlet of Unthank, which his son, Richard de Kirkbride, inherited and gave to Thomas de Skelton for life. Thomas was to pay 20s. a year to the said Adam Pacok, (then styled Sir Adam Parvyng) during the life of Isabella, widow of Sir Robert Parvyng (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 23 Ed. III, p. 218).

On the cesser of Thomas de Skelton's life estate, the fragment reverted to the king, as guardian, for a long period, of the said Richard de Kirkbride's infant heir (see these *Transactions*, N.S. xv, p. 71) so, when the church was vacant in 1367, the king was patron in respect of the fragment and presented his own clerk to the living.

In 1379-80, Sir Adam Parvyng and Katherine, his wife, were parties to a fine concerning the Twynham Share, namely, two parts of one-third of the manor (these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, p. 242) but when Sir Adam died in 1380-1, he had parted with all his interest in the advowson and manor (*Cal. Esch.*, 4 Rich. II, p. 31). The former was acquired by Ralph, Baron de Greystoke, the latter, according to the *Accompt*, was purchased by the Dentons of Cardew, and it is a fact that, in 1427-8, Elizabeth, widow of William Denton, held 5 bovates of land at Skelton (*Cal. Esch.*, 6 Hen. VI, p. 114).

John Denton is in error, when he supposes (*Accompt*, edit. Ferguson, p. 109) that the land at Skelton purchased by his own family was Euphemia de Kirkbride's original share, because he overlooks the fact that the descent of the whole manor was governed by the partition of 1274. Walter de Kirkbride took his interest therein by purchase,

in 1318, from Walter de Twynham, and not by descent from Euphemia.

## THE SOUTHAYK SHARE.

## PEDIGREE.

. . . . . DE SOUTHAYK=EVA.

PATRICK DE SOUTHAYK=ELIZABETH.  
parcener 1274, d. 1286.

GILBERT DE SOUTHAYK=MARGARET.  
b. *circ.* 1270, succeeded  
1292, parcener of dower  
lands 1300, d. 1306-7.

PATRICK DE SOUTHAYK=JOAN.  
d. 1332-3.

GILBERT DE SOUTHAYK,  
d. 1381-2.

PATRICK DE SOUTHAYK=Agnes.  
d. 1426.

WILLIAM DE SOUTHAYK=KATHERINE.  
dead in 1444.

The remaining one-third of Skelton was assigned by the partition of 1274 to Patrick de Southayk.

On July 12th, 1286, a writ for the *inquisitio post mortem* concerning the land of Patrick de Southayk was issued, in order that his widow, Elizabeth, might be dowered. He died seised of land in Skelton, namely, a capital messuage worth nothing; in demesne 23 acres each worth 12d.; 28 acres each worth 10d.;  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres and one-third of a rood of meadow, each acre being worth 15d.; another meadow worth 6s. 8d. a year; 12 bovates of land, each worth 3s. 10d. a year; houses and cottages yielding £1. 6s. 1½d.; another tenement of 13 acres and two-thirds of half an acre yielding 9s. 1d.; other tenements yielding 17s. 5d.; a shieling paying 6s. 8d. at Michaelmas; a waste land wont to yield 6s. 1d. but paying nothing; a freeman holding by charter paid one penny yearly.

Patrick's share of the mill was in his own hand and worth 40s.; his share of the brewery was worth 6d. The said rents, except that of the shieling, were paid at Pentecost and Martinmas. Patrick held *in capite*, by service of cornage 4s. 8½d. His heir was his son, Gilbert, whose age the jury did not know, because he was born in Scotland and was still there (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 84).

At an inquisition held nearly six years later, on April 2nd, 1292, the jury found that Gilbert was born at Tinwald and was of age on St. Thomas's day, 1291, and when asked how they knew, replied that he had obtained delivery of certain land in Scotland on that saint's day (*Ibid.*, ii, p. 139) and on May 3rd following, the king took his homage and ordered seisin to be given to him (*Ibid.*, p. 141).

The writ for the *inquisitio post mortem* of Gilbert de Southayk was issued on February 18th, 1306-7. He was seised of one-third of the manor of Skelton, held in chief by homage and 8s. 10½d. cornage, which his tenants paid in addition to their rent (*firma*); £1. 1s. 2½d. yearly for food and turns of the king's foresters of Inglewood; and 2s. 2¾d. paid yearly at the Exchequer of Carlisle for the farm of the same. He also held one-sixth of the advowson of Skelton, and his heir was his son, Patrick, aged 9 years and more (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 35 Ed. I, p. 274).

On April 2nd following, dower was assigned to Margaret, widow of Gilbert de Southayk, and wardship of the remaining two-parts of his land, during the minority of Patrick, was granted to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 497).

Patrick was dead on January 22nd, 1332-3. He held in chief one-third of the manor, including a shieling (*skalinga*) in Skelton Wood, and one-sixth of the advowson, by service of 10s. a year cornage. Gilbert, his son, aged 15, was his heir (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 6 Ed. III, p. 311).

On June 6th, 1333, dower was assigned to Joan, widow

of Patrick. Custody of the remaining two-parts of the share had already been committed to William Langleys, king's yeoman, until Gilbert should come of age (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 54).

Gilbert de Southayk did not obtain seisin of his land until February 16th, 1342 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 385) and died in 1381-2, seised of one-third of the manor of Skelton (*Cal. Esch.*, 5 Rich. II, p. 40). He had long since sold his one-sixth of the advowson to Sir Robert Parvyng.

#### (b) THE ADVOWSON.

Robert, parson of Skelton, attested a charter of Bernard, bishop of Carlisle, 1204-14 (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vol. v, p. 235).

Patrick was parson of Skelton, 1267-8 (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi, p. 27).

His successor was Master Adam de Levington, presented by Helewisa de Levington, sole patroness of the living. In 1291, Adam assisted the archdeacon of Carlisle in taxing the *spiritualia* of the whole diocese, for Pope Nicholas' *Valor* (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 596).

Edward I made an oblation of seven shillings at Skelton on June 23rd, 1300 (*Liber Quotidianus*, edit. Soc. Antiq., p. 40).

Adam, the parson, died about Martinmas, 1305, and it was found by inquisition that the church was worth £30, and the patrons\* were as follows:—

1. Sir Richard de Kirkbride, knight.
2. Adam de Twynham.
3. Walter de Corry (son of Walter, the elder, who died in 1303).
4. Christopher de Seton (holder of the Hampton Share).
5. Matilda de Carrick, who married, secondly, on June 24th, 1291, Nicholas de Auchenleck, a Scotsman (see *Historical Documents*, edit. Stevenson, i, p. 358) and was entitled to a mediety of the one-sixth share of advowson pertaining to the de Carrick family,

\* See Table of Co-parceners, these *Transactions* N.S., xii, p. 73.

and Patrick, son of Patrick Trump, who was entitled to a like mediety, and 6, Gilbert de Southayk. Sir Robert de Tilliol, knight, of Scaleby, appeared in person and alleged that he had purchased Patrick Trump's mediety, and was therefore a patron, but one gathers from the sequel that he had not obtained the king's licence (*Halton Register*, edit. Thompson, i, p. 237).

The procedure at the inquisition was as follows:—the bishop ordered the official of the diocese to summon the clergy of the rural deanery of Cumberland to meet in full chapter, on a fixed day, in the parish church of Penrith, and there ascertain certain specified particulars concerning the presentation. Twelve of the beneficed clergymen, namely the rectors of Melmerby, Croglin and Hutton; the vicars of Penrith, Edenhal, Lazonby and Ainstable; and the "parish priests" of Greystoke, Penrith, Salkeld, Kirkoswald and Addingham affixed their private seals to the record of facts; and lastly the official transmitted the same under cover, impressed with the "seal of officiality," to the bishop (*Ibid.*).

Nicholas de Kirkbride, chaplain, presented by the "true patrons" was instituted on December 3rd, 1305 (*Ibid.*, p. 239). On December 21st, the king presented John de Winton to the living (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 410) but did not press his claim to the patronage.

Nicholas de Kirkbride, the parson, died in 1317, and the living was in the king's gift, because one of the patrons, Walter de Corry a Scottish rebel, had forfeited his share of the advowson. Edward II, with the concurrence of the other patrons, namely Richard de Kirkbride, Robert de Tilliol, John de Penreth and John Walewayn presented William de Kirkby, clerk, and he was instituted on December 16th, 1317 (*Halton Register*, ii, p. 154).

William de Kirkby resigned the living in 1322 and there was a lapse, so the bishop collated and instituted Simon

de Kirkby and granted him dispensation for three years to study in England (*Halton Register*, ii, p. 215).

On January 14th, 1327-8 the church was again vacant. The presentation is stated to have belonged to:—1. Richard de Kirkbride, in respect of his one-sixth share of the advowson, 2. Walter de Kirkbride, purchaser of the Twynham Share of the manor, 3. the king, in respect of Walter de Corry's forfeited share of the advowson, 4. Robert de Clifford, grantee of the Hampton Share of the manor, 5. Peter de Tilliol, who had acquired all the Carrick share of the advowson, and 6. Patrick de Southayk. Edward III presented Thomas de Soulby, king's clerk, and the other patrons concurred (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 202).

Simon, de Semer, king's clerk, was presented on July 20th, 1328 "in forgetfulness of the former presentation," but on August 7th, his presentation was revoked and the said Thomas de Soulby was presented for the second time (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, pp. 306 and 309).

In 1333, the said Simon de Semer, then rector of Skelton had dispensation for three years absence (Nicolson and Burn).

In 1341, Sir Robert Parvyng held the *entire* advowson of Skelton, having purchased the Kirkbride and Twynham sixths of that advowson from Walter de Kirkbride, or those claiming under him; the Southayk sixth from Gilbert de Southayk; the Corry sixth (forfeited) from the king; the Hampton sixth from Robert de Clifford; and the Carrick sixth from Peter de Tilliol of Scaleby; and he obtained licence for the alienation in mortmain of the said advowson to certain chaplains to celebrate divine service daily, for the good estate of the king and himself and for their souls after death, as he should appoint, and for the appropriation of the church of Skelton to the said chaplains (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 335). Here, as at Melmerby, Sir Robert Parvyng's scheme for founding a college of secular clergy came to nothing.

In 1342, Sir Robert Parvyng presented David de Wallore,\* clerk, to the vacant rectory of Skelton (Nicolson and Burn, ii, 386). Sir Robert Parvyng died in 1343, and his heirs, as regards the advowson, were his sisters, Emma de Scaleby and Joan Pacok (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 17 Ed. III, p. 302) but, on October 20th, 1343, the king presented Richard de Aston, clerk, because the Twynham Share was in his hands by the death of Sir Robert Parvyng (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 135).

Queen Philippa begged the pope in 1346 that her secretary, Richard de Aston, might hold a canonry of Litchfield, notwithstanding that he already had the church of Skelton, worth £30., and a canonry of Hereford; and, in 1349, that he might, in addition, hold the archdeaconry of Cashel. Both petitions were granted (*Cal. Papal Registers*, vol. i, pp. 110 and 159).

Meanwhile, in 1347, Emma de Scaleby and Joan Pacok, coheiresses of the entire advowson, obtained licence to appropriate the church to chaplains (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 334) but they did not avail themselves of it, for on the resignation or death of Richard de Aston, John Parvyng, "king's clerk," was presented, and on November 15th, 1352, his estate as parson was ratified (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 355).

In 1353, Adam Pacok, then styled "Adam Parvyng," purchased Emma's mediety of the advowson (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 473) and inherited Joan's mediety, so, in 1358, the same patron, described as Sir Adam Parvyng, knight, presented Robert Parvyng, clerk, as parson of Skelton, in place of John Parvyng, clerk, who had resigned (Nicolson and Burn).

On November 5th, 1367, an outstanding fragment of the Twynham Share of the manor had come into the hand of the king, as custodian of the land and heir of Richard

\* Or Wallace, these *Transactions*, n.s. xix, p. 62.

de Kirkbride, late tenant *in capite*, and he presented John Miles to the living (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 26).

There was ratification, on June 22nd, 1369, of the estate of Adam Armstrong, as parson of Skelton (*Ibid.*, p. 286).

In 1377, Ralph de Greystoke, Baron de Greystoke, had by purchase acquired the whole advowson, lately held by Sir Adam Parvyng, knight, and presented John Fox, chaplain, as parson (Nicolson and Burn).

The estate of Robert de Lowther, as parson of Skelton, was ratified on May 12th, 1400 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 138) but he was appointed warden of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Carlisle, in 1403 (*Ibid.*, p. 247).

Adam de Aglionby's estate as parson was ratified on February 9th, 1406 (*Ibid.*, p. 116).

The said Ralph de Greystoke, sole patron, died seised of the advowson, on April 6th, 1417, and his son, John, was heir (*Cal. Esch.*, 6 Hen. V, p. 36).

On July 20th, 1418, there was ratification of the estate of John Kirkby as parson, provided no plea were pending in the king's court (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 152) and on October 9th, 1451, John Kirkby, then of London, clerk, *alias* rector of Skelton, had sued Richard Selman of Skelton, chaplain, for a debt (*Ibid.*, p. 482).

John de Greystoke, sole patron, died on August 8th, 1436, seised of the advowson, and Ralph, his son was heir (*Cal. Esch.*, 14 Hen. VI, p. 165).

The said Ralph held the advowson at his death on June 1st, 1487 (*Cal. inq. p.m.*, 2 Hen. VII, p. 107). His heiress was Elizabeth, aged 13 and more, daughter of his son Robert, and afterwards wife of Thomas, Lord Dacre. The right of patronage thus became vested for a time in the Dacres of Gilsland.

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