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## THE BARONY OF KENDAL

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The whole of the southern part of Westmorland comprised the barony of Kendal. It was formed from the pre-Conquest territory of Sterceland belonging to Gillemichael (see Appendix I). In c.1091, the whole of this territory was granted to Ivo Taillebois, whose descendants took the surname de Lancastre.<sup>1</sup> William II de Lancastre (d.c.1184) left a daughter and heiress, Helwise, who married Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred.<sup>2</sup> Their son, William, assumed his mother's name de Lancastre, but he failed to produce an heir. Consequently, following his death in 1246, the barony descended through two of his sisters, Helwise and Alice, to his nephews, Peter de Brus (d.1272) and Walter de Lindsay (d.1271).<sup>3</sup> The Lindsay half of the barony later became known as the **Richmond Fee**, while the Brus share was further divided to become the **Marquis** and **Lumley Fees**. William de Lancastre's widow, Agnes, was awarded the manors of Grasmere, Langdale and Crothwaite with Lyth as part of her dower.<sup>4</sup> These manors were later divided among the fees (see Appendix II).

Peter de Brus died in 1272, leaving four sisters as his heirs: Agnes, wife of Walter de Fauconberg; Lucy, wife of Marmaduke de Thweng; Margaret, wife of Robert de Roos; and Laderina, wife of John de Bella Aqua (Bellewe).<sup>5</sup> The Brus half of the barony of Kendal largely came to Margaret

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<sup>1</sup> William de Taillebois received the right to be called "Willelmum de Lancastre, Baronem de Kendale": *Concher Book of Furness Abbey* (1887), 344–345

<sup>2</sup> W. Farrer, *The Domesday Survey of North Lancashire and the Adjacent parts of Cumberlan, Westmorland and Yorkshire* (Manchester, 1901), reprinted from the *Trans. Lancs. & Chesb. Ant. Soc.*, XVIII, 16.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, I, no.114.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1247, p.499.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, I, no.800; *Cal. Close.*, 1272, pp.4, 40; R.M. Blakely, *The Brus Family in England and Scotland, 1100-1295*, (2005), 65.

de Ros (d.1307), who by 1297 had divided her inheritance between her younger son, William de Ros, and her nephew, Marmaduke de Thweng.<sup>6</sup> William received Kendal castle and land in Helsington, as well as the hamlets of Scalthwaite, Hutton, Hay and Strickland Randolph, the meadow of 'Laythild', Greenrigg, and tenements in Hugill. These properties subsequently formed the **Marquis Fee**. Marmaduke's share included manor of Helsington, Crosthwaite and Lyth, 'Aynerholum', Staveley<sup>7</sup> '[with] the manor and park', Grassmere, Langdale, the island of Roger Holm and the fishery of Windermere, 'Sattegyll' (Sadgill), 'Rispeton', Fairbank and Hugill, and a moiety of the town of Kirkby Kendal. This became the **Lumley Fee**.

### **The Lumley Fee**

In 1320, Marmaduke de Thewng (d.1323) made a life-grant of his estates in the barony to his son, William (d.1340).<sup>8</sup> Having succeeded his father in 1323, William de Thweng died in 1340 holding the manor of Helsington, with lands and tenements in Kirkby Kendal, Crossthwaite, Staveley, Sadgill, Hugill, Resperton, Grasmere and Langdale.<sup>9</sup> Lacking children of his own, William was succeeded in 1340 by his brother Thomas, parson of Warton, who died without issue in 1374.<sup>10</sup> Consequently, the de Thweng lands passed to the heirs of Thomas's three sisters, Lucy, Margaret and Katherine. Much of the Westmorland lands, including the manor of Helsington, were apportioned to Lucy's grandson (Thomas's great nephew) Robert de Lumley.<sup>11</sup> But Robert died later that year whilst still in the king's wardship.<sup>12</sup> He was succeeded by his brother, Ralph, who obtained livery of his lands in 1383.<sup>13</sup> This portion of Kendal barony was subsequently known as the Lumley fee. Other de Thweng lands were divided between the de

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<sup>6</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1297, p.304-5.

<sup>7</sup> In 1281, William de Thweng was granted the right to hold a Friday market and annual three day fair at his manor of Staveley. This suggests the Thwengs were already in possession before 1297: *Rec. Kend.*, I, 318.

<sup>8</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1320, p.445.

<sup>9</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, VIII, no.201.

<sup>10</sup> *Complete Peerage*, VIII, 269; *Rec. Kend.*, I, 146.

<sup>11</sup> Grandson of Thomas's sister, Lucy: *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, XIV, no.68; *Complete Peerage*, VIII, 269.

<sup>12</sup> *Complete Peerage*, VIII, 269. Custody of Robert's share was given to William Latimer: *Rec. Kend.*, I, 325.

<sup>13</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1383, p.336.

Hothams and de Pedwardyns, as heirs of Margaret, and through Katherine's daughter to the Botreaux family.<sup>14</sup> The latter received the manor of Lund and other land in Yorkshire, while Pedwardyn and Hotham received moieties of the manor of Staveley (see page 10), together with land and rents in the hamlets of Hugill, Respeton, Sadgill, Grassmere and Langdale.<sup>15</sup>

The Lumley family continued to hold their portion of the barony until 1531/2, when John, Lord Lumley exchanged his northern estates with Henry VIII, who then granted them to his son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond.<sup>16</sup> Following the duke's death in 1536, the Lumley fee and other estates within the barony (including the manor of Staveley) were gradually purchased piecemeal by the Bellinghams, who took up residence at Levens.<sup>17</sup> On his death in 1580, Thomas Bellingham was found to have been in possession of:

"...the manor of Helsington .....the manors of Kendall Crosthwaite & Lythe .... the manor of Croke. And of the manor of Staveley. And of divers messuages, cottages, lands &c in Croke, Overstaveley, Netherstaveley, Sadgill, Respeton, Fairbanke, Howgill, Hewgill, Grismyre, Langden, Potterfell, Vowflatt, Ultwhait, Raderhead, Saberghe, Crookfell, Westwood & Rogerholme....."<sup>18</sup>

In 1689, Allan Bellingham (d.1693) sold his lands to Colonel James Grahme (d.1730).<sup>19</sup> Grahme's daughter and heiress, Catherine, married Henry Bowes Howard, 4th earl of

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<sup>14</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I., 146.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 324-325. In 1405, it was found that Isabella, widow of Sir Walter Pedwardyn died holding a sixth part of a fourth part of barony of Kendal: *Ibid.*, 326.

<sup>16</sup> *Statutes of the Realm*, III, 409-410.

<sup>17</sup> In 1544 Allan Bellingham purchased the manor of Helsington from the crown for £137 10s: *Rec. Kend.*, I., 156. A year later he also bought the manors of Kendall, Crosthwaite and Lyth, for £84 13s. 4d: *Ibid.*, II, 99-100. In 1562 Matthew Redman sold the manor of Levens to Allan Bellingham, comprising 40 messuages, 300 a. land, 100 a. meadow, 500 a. pasture, 100 a. wood, 500 a. moss and turbary and 40s of rent: *Ibid.*, 134. Staveley was purchased in 1569 (see p.10).

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 157. He also held messuages & lands in 'Tulletwhait, Underbarrowe, Stricklandkettle, Whynefell & Sigewick' of Queen as part of the Marquis fee, and premises in 'Sleddall, Sleddalhead, Sadgill, Sadgilhead, Sadgiltwhait, Graicragge, Swinkelbank, Arnecrewe, Towside, & Skelsmerghe' held of the same.

<sup>19</sup> J.V. Beckett, 'Art. XIV: The Finances of a Former Jacobite: James Grahme of Levens Hall', *CW2*, 85 (1985), 132.

Berkshire.<sup>20</sup> On the death of the earl in 1779, the lands passed to his aunt, The Hon. Frances Howard. In 1783 she had married Richard Bagot who assumed the Howard surname. They had one daughter, Mary, who in 1807 married the Hon. Fulke Greville-Upton (d.1846), who also assumed the name of Howard. On the death of his widow in 1877, the inheritance passed to her nephew, General the Hon. Arther Upton. When he died without issue in 1883 the estate passed to Lt. Col. Josceline Fitzroy-Bagot. The Bagot family remain lords of the Lumley fee to the present day.

### **The Marquis Fee**

Having acquired one quarter of the barony from his mother Margaret, in 1272, William de Ros died in 1310, leaving an infant son, Thomas.<sup>21</sup> Custody of the estates was subsequently given to one William de Sulleye<sup>22</sup> until Thomas came of age in 1325.<sup>23</sup> On the death of Thomas de Ros in 1390, the fee passed to the Parr family through the marriage of Thomas's granddaughter and heiress, Elizabeth de Ros (d.1395) to Sir William Parr (d.1404).<sup>24</sup> The fee descended regularly through four generations of Parrs before coming to William Parr (d.1571), brother of Queen Katherine Parr.<sup>25</sup> He was created Baron Parr in 1539, earl of Essex in 1543, and Marquis of Northampton in 1547.<sup>26</sup> It is from this latter title that this division of the barony obtained its name. Parr's estates were forfeited to the crown for treason in 1553, but he was pardoned and had the Marquis fee restored to him in 1554.<sup>27</sup> Dying without issue in 1571, he was found to have held:

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<sup>20</sup> Created earl of Suffolk in 1745.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. Inq.p.m.*, V, no.218.

<sup>22</sup> Sulleye was also granted the marriage of the heir: *Cal. Pat.*, 1311, p.355.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, VI, p.453.

<sup>24</sup> Elizabeth's father, John de Ros, died in 1358.

<sup>25</sup> William was aged five when his father, Sir Thomas Parr, died in 1517. Custody of the estates passed to his uncle, Sir William Parr, until he came of age.

<sup>26</sup> Rosemary Horrox, 'Parr family (*per. c.*1370–1517)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006  
[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/52790>, accessed 16 March 2014]

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

“...the manors of Gresmere, Langdon, Grenerigge,<sup>28</sup> Skallwhatrigg, Strickland Rogers, Hooton, Haye, Hewgill and Grenehedd with their rights, members & appurtenances.... and of certain tenements formerly parcel of the said possessions in Crostwate, now or late in occupation of Miles Brigges or his assigns, & of messuages, lands, rents &c. called "Ducketts lands" in Staveley, Kendall and Langden. The lordship, manor, castle & park of Kendall & the said rents of free tenants...of Kendall and the demesne lands outside the walls of the said park of Kendall ....”<sup>29</sup>

Parr’s widow had the Marquis fee assigned as her dower, for in 1572 she commissioned a survey of the fee to be made.<sup>30</sup> However, a short time later the marchioness exchanged her dower lands with the queen, who commissioned her own survey of both the Marquis and Richmond fees in 1574.<sup>31</sup> The Marquis fee was later granted by James I to his son, Charles,<sup>32</sup> whose own son, Charles II, granted both the Richmond and the Marquis fees in jointure to his wife, Queen Catherine of Braganza, for life. According to a rental of 1676, the Marquis fee included the manors of Grasmere, Langdale, Underbarrow, Staveley and Hugill, Overknotts (or Nethergraveship), Salthwaiteirigg, Hay, Hutton in the Hay, Strickland Roger, Greenhead, and Crosthwaite with Lyth.<sup>33</sup> In 1694 the crown leased the Marquis and Richmond fees to Charles Bridgeman and Charles Faiser for 99 years from the death of Queen Catherine (d.1705). Shortly after this grant, the lease was made over to Sir James Lowther (first Viscount Lonsdale).<sup>34</sup> The

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<sup>28</sup> Underbarrow formed from the hamlets of ‘Grenerig’ and ‘Tranthwaite’: *Rec. Kend.*, I, 376n.

<sup>29</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 92.

<sup>30</sup> Printed in N&B, I, 45-47. See also the assignment of her dower in Hugill: *ibid*, 139.

<sup>31</sup> Described there as lands late the Lady Marchioness of Northampton: CAS (Carlisle), DLONS L5/2/11/7; also printed in N&B, I, 47-50. In a dispute of 1578, it was said that the Lady Marquess had the fourth part of Sadgill assigned to her after the death of the Marquis, as her dower, and that she subsequently yielded up to the Queen her estate in the [moor] and the residue of the lands assigned for her dower: TNA E 134/20Eliz/Hil7 (The Queen vs Wm. Todd *et als*, re Sadgill Moor). My thanks to Dr William Shannon for this reference.

<sup>32</sup> N&B, I, 51.

<sup>33</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DSEN/1/1.

<sup>34</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS/L5/2/11/293, 300.

lease was renewed to the Lowthers in 1747 and 1768.<sup>35</sup> The Lowthers purchased both fees in 1810 for £14,000.<sup>36</sup> The family continue as lords of these fees to the present day.

### **The Richmond Fee**

The Richmond fee made up half of the barony of Kendal. It reverted to the crown on a number of occasions through lack of male heirs. On his death in 1271, Walter de Lindsay held in chief of the crown a moiety of the town of Kirkby Kendal, with lands at Strickland, Helsington, Helsington and 'Brathlaf', the hamlets of Bowston ('Bolteston') and Applethwaite, Troutbeck forest (with a park), 'Hoton Roffeby' (Hutton Roof), and Casterton.<sup>37</sup> In addition, he also held a moiety of Casterton of Peter de Brus for 12d per annum. Walter was succeeded by his son, William, on whose death in 1282, was found to hold Grasmere, Langdale, Troutbeck forest and Scandale ('Skaurdal') forest, Applethwaite, Windermere, Lyth and Crosthwaite, Strickland Ketel, 'Brachlaw', a moiety of Kirkby Kendal, and land in Helsington.<sup>38</sup> This increase in the number of holdings between 1271 and 1282 appears due to the reversion of Agnes de Lancastre's dower, which included the manors of Grasmere, Langdale and Crosthwaite with Lyth.<sup>39</sup>

William de Lindsay was succeeded by his son and namesake, William, who left an only daughter and heiress, Christiana, wife of Ingelram de Guisnes (d.1324), lord of Coucy in France.<sup>40</sup>

Christiana outlived her husband, dying in 1333.<sup>41</sup> Her possessions included Kirkby Kendal, Casterton, Windermere (the lake and 'a manor in an island called 'le Holme'<sup>42</sup>), Applethwaite, Langdale, Loughrigg, Grasmere (with its forest), Crosthwaite, (New) Hutton, Strickland Ketel and Troutbeck. Owing the fact that Christiana and Ingelram's son and heir, William, was an

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<sup>35</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS/L5/2/11/300.

<sup>36</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS/L5/2/11/301.

<sup>37</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, I, nos. 820, 826 (Casterton extent given in original).

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, II, no.447.

<sup>39</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1247, p.499.

<sup>40</sup> N&B, I, 35.

<sup>41</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, VII, no.561.

<sup>42</sup> The island of Rogerholme was also listed as part of the Lumley fee as late as 1320: *Cal. Pat.*, 1320, p.445.

alien, the estates initially passed into the king's hands. But William went ahead and granted the estates to his own son, William II (d.1342). This trespass was forgiven by Edward III, who ratified the grant in 1334.<sup>43</sup> In 1340, William II de Coucy received a grant of free warren in his demesne lands.<sup>44</sup> Dying without issue in 1342,<sup>45</sup> his moiety of the barony of Kendal escheated crown,<sup>46</sup> although his brother and heir, Ingelram, was awarded the profits of herbage from the Westmorland estates.<sup>47</sup> In 1348, as a reward for the capture of David II of Scotland, Edward III made a life grant of the estate to John de Coupland and his wife, Joan (widow of William de Coucy).<sup>48</sup> However, Ingelram was granted possession in 1363 for his good behaviour while serving as a hostage in place of King John II of France.<sup>49</sup> Two years later he married Edward III's daughter, Isabella, and was subsequently made earl of Bedford. However, his loyalties to France later cost him his English lands, which escheated to the crown. By 1382, this half of Kendal barony had been granted to Richard II's favourite, Robert de Vere (d.1392), earl of Oxford and husband of Ingelram's English-born daughter and heiress, Phillippa.<sup>50</sup> The couple had no children and later divorced.<sup>51</sup> Phillippa acquired the estates in her own right on the death of her husband in 1388.<sup>52</sup> Following her death in 1411, the Richmond fee again reverted to the crown, whereupon Henry IV granted it to his third son John, duke of Bedford.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1334, pp.560-561.

<sup>44</sup> *Cal Chart.*, IV, 485-486. 'Amelsat' (Ambleside) is listed for the first time.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, VIII, no.462.

<sup>46</sup> In 1344, the King had let this part of the barony at farm to his kinswoman, Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke: *Cal. Fine.*, 1346, p.357. In 1346, the king commissioned an inquiry into the value of the lands lately held by William de Coucy: *Cal. Pat.*, 1346, p.242.

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1343, p.36.

<sup>48</sup> *Cal. Close.*, 1348, pp. 453, 554; 1350, p.179; 1354, p.18.

<sup>49</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1363, p. 427. Joan was then still living, but became Ingelram's tenant: see *Cal. Pat.*, 1364, p.59; 1369, p.295 and 1372, p.214.

<sup>50</sup> The initial grant allowed De Vere to hold it for his wife's lifetime, but this was changed so that he could hold the lands in fee simple, even if his wife pre-deceased him without issue: *Ibid.*, 1382, pp. 177, 314.

<sup>51</sup> Anthony Tuck, 'Vere, Robert de, ninth earl of Oxford, marquess of Dublin, and duke of Ireland (1362–1392)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, (Oxford, 2004); online edn, Sept 2011 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/28218>, accessed 13 May 2014]

<sup>52</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1388, p.423; 1399, p.583.

<sup>53</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 38-39.

At his death in 1435, Bedford's portion of the barony included Windermere, Applethwaite, Crosthwaite, Troutbeck forest, and moieties of Kirkby Kendal, Grasmere, Loughrigg, Langdale, (New) Hutton, Strickland Kettel, and tenements in Helsington and Frosthwaite (Levens).<sup>54</sup> His *inquisition post mortem* also refers to courts being held twice a year at Windermere, Crosthwaite, Grassmere, Casterton and Hutton, with one for the whole barony every three weeks at Kirkby Kendal.<sup>55</sup> As the duke had no issue, the fee again reverted to the crown, although a third remained in the hands of Bedford's widow, Jacquetta (subsequently Jacquetta Woodville), who retained possession until her death in 1472.<sup>56</sup> In 1438, William Parr was given a ten year lease on the remaining two-thirds of the fee from the crown.<sup>57</sup> Yet only a few years later, in 1443, Henry VI instead granted these lands to his uncle, John de Beaufort, duke of Somerset in tail male.<sup>58</sup> After Somerset's death without male issue in 1453, Henry VI granted the fee to his own half-brother, Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond.<sup>59</sup> It was after this title that the fee is named.

Tudor married Somerset's daughter, Margaret Beaufort, but died before the birth of his son, the future Henry VII, in 1456. As part of her dower, Margaret was granted her husband's two-third share of the Richmond fee for life in 1459.<sup>60</sup> In 1471, as a reward for his loyalty to Edward IV, William Parr was granted the reversion of the third part of the fee held by the dowager duchess of Bedford,<sup>61</sup> who died shortly afterwards on 30th May 1472. The crown also brokered an agreement whereby Margaret Beaufort leased her share to Parr for £190 p.a.<sup>62</sup> However, after the

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<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 43-44.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 44.

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1461, pp.169-170.

<sup>57</sup> Horrox, 'Parr family (*per. c.*1370–1517)'.  
<sup>58</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1443, p.223-224.

<sup>58</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1443, p.223-224.

<sup>59</sup> N&B, I, 39.

<sup>60</sup> *Cal. Pat.*, 1459, pp.368, 504.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 1472, 334. This grant specified a third of the 'lordships' of Grasmere, Langdale, Casterton, Loughrigg, Troutbeck, Ambleside, Applethwaite and Undermilback, as well as lands and tenements in Crossthwaite, Heslington, Forsthwaite, Hutton, and Kirkby Kendal.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* Parr was in possession by 1475: *Ibid.*, 1475, p.531-532.



accession of Henry Tudor, Parr's reversion was revoked and instead granted to Margaret Beaufort.<sup>63</sup> A rental of 1491/2 details the reunited Richmond fee:<sup>64</sup>

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>		<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Grasmere	11	1	11	Hutton	17	4	6
Langdale	6	0	0	Strickland Ketel	1	8	1½
Loughrigg	2	3	9½	Frosthwait	1	6	8
Ambleside	26	14	8½	Fishery of Kendal	1	0	0
Troutbeck	4	4	1	Burgage of Kendal	2	2	8
Aplethwaite	30	4	0	Toll of Kendal	4	10	0
Undermillbeck	8	10	6	Crosthwaite	16	7	6
Casterton	3	10	0				

On the death of Henry VII and his mother in 1509, the Richmond fee passed to Henry VIII and his heirs.<sup>65</sup> In 1547, the king granted Sir William Parr, lord of the Marquis fee, a forty-year lease on the Richmond fee, in return for a yearly rent of £340.<sup>66</sup> But by 1560, the Richmond fee was let at farm by Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland,<sup>67</sup> who continued to lease the fee until his death in 1570.<sup>68</sup> Like the Marquis fee, the Richmond fee was granted to Queen Catharine of Braganza, and later acquired by the Lowthers.

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<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 1487, pp.154-155.

<sup>64</sup> Printed in N&B, I, 39.

<sup>65</sup> Sir Thomas Parr was made steward of the barony in 1509: *Letters and Papers: Henry VIII*, I, 39.

<sup>66</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 87. The name Thomas is given in Farrer, but he was dead by this date.

<sup>67</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS L5/2/11/1 (court roll, 1560).

<sup>68</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS L5/2/11/7 (survey 1574).

## A Note on Kentmere, Rydal and Staveley

Kentmere, Rydal, and Staveley descended differently from other parts of Kendal Barony.

Ladarina, the youngest sister of Peter de Brus (d.1272) and wife of John de Bellewe (Bella Aqua), inherited the manor of Kentmere in 1272.<sup>69</sup> It passed to Ladarina and John's grandson, Nicholas Stapleton and his descendants, the Stapletons of Carleton (Yorks).<sup>70</sup> In 1626 they sold Kentmere to the Fishers of Stainbank Green,<sup>71</sup> from whom it was purchased by the Wilsons of Kendal in 1745.<sup>72</sup> Rydal, meanwhile, was granted by Margaret de Ros to Roger de Lancastre by c.1275. In the second half of the fifteenth century the manor was acquired by the Flemings through marriage to a daughter and co-heiress of John de Lancastre.<sup>73</sup> Staveley was held by the Thweng family from at least 1281.<sup>74</sup> But the manor descended differently from the rest of the Lumley fee having been divided between the Hothams and the Pedwardyn families on the death of Thomas de Thweng in 1374.<sup>75</sup> In 1569, John Hotham sold his interest in the manors of Staveley, Over Staveley, Nether Staveley, Hugill and Sadgill, and other property to Alan Bellingham, lord of the Lumley fee, for £800.<sup>76</sup> The Bellinghams already had some interests in Staveley since the fourteenth century.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, I, no.800; *Cal Close*, 1272, pp.4, 40.

<sup>70</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 308; *Cal. Inq.p.m.*, IV, p.26; *Cal. Close*, 1311, p.440.

<sup>71</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 315.

<sup>72</sup> N&B, I, 135.

<sup>73</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, II, 24; Bulmer (1885), 408. In 1482 there was a grant by Isabel, widow of Sir Thomas Fleming to John Fleming of all her lands in Rydal and Loughrigg.

<sup>74</sup> *Rec. Kend.*, I, 318.

<sup>75</sup> An inquisition on the death of John de Hotham in 1434 shows that his moiety of the manor of Staveley included 60 acres in Staveley, 60 acres in Sadgill, 160 acres in Grasmere, 40 acres in Hugill and Resperton, and 100 acres in Skelsmere and Langdale, together with several messuages in each: *ibid.*, 327.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 332. The exchange included 50 messuages, 20 cottages, 40 tofts, 6 fulling mills, a dove-cote, 40 gardens, 40 orchards, 300 a. land, 200 a. meadow, 3000 a. pasture, 100 a. wood, 2000 a. heath and broom, 1000 a. turbarry, 1000 a. moor and £3 of rent.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 323 & 328.

## Appendix I : Lands held by Gillemichael in 1066<sup>78</sup>

The following Domesday manors later formed the Barony of Kendal.

1. 'Stircaland'                      Stickland Roger & Strickland Kettel, with Staveley, Kentmere, Longsleddale, Bannisdale, Strickland Roger, Strickland Kettle, Crook and Winster.
2. 'Mimet'                              Mint: included Mintsfeet and Spittal
3. 'Cherchebi'                      Kirkby Kendal: including Kirkland, Nethergraveship, Underbarrow with Bradleyfield (anciently Greenrigg), New Hutton and Scalthwaiterigg.
4. 'Helsingtune'                      Helsington: including Sizergh
5. 'Staintun'                          Stainton
6. 'Bodelford'                        Now Natland
7. 'Hotun'                              Old Hutton and Holmescales. Killington and Firbank were in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale and so are not likely to have been included in Hutton.
8. 'Patun'                              Patton: included Skelsmergh, Bretherdale and Fawcett Forest ? Selside with Whitwell, Whinfell, Docker, Lambrigg, Grayrigg and Dillicar.

The parishes of Windermere and Grasmere were "forest."

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<sup>78</sup> W. Farrer, *The Domesday Survey of North Lancashire and the Adjacent parts of Cumberlan, Westmorland and Yorkshire* (Manchester, 1901), reprinted from the *Trans. Lancs. & Chesb. Antiquarian Soc.*, XVIII, 16-17; *Rec. Kend.*, I., 7-17.

## Appendix II Kendal Barony Manors

Below is a list of manors in Kendal barony and the fees to which they *principally* belonged.

Richmond	Ambleside, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Grasmere, Langdale, Loughrigg, Applethwaite & Undermilbeck, Troutbeck, Strickland Kettel (including Helsington tenures), Casterton, New Hutton. <sup>79</sup>
Marquis	Hay, Hutton in the Hay, Scathwaiterigg, Underbarrow, Strickland Roger and Greenhead, Hugill, Nethergraveship, Grasmere and Langdale. <sup>80</sup>
Lumely	Helsington, Crosthwaite and Lyth, <sup>81</sup> and Staveley*

\* For Staveley see p.10 above.

### **Manor Courts**

In addition to courts baron being held in Kendal every three weeks, head courts (courts leet) were held twice a year on the Monday after the first Sunday after Easter ('Low Sunday') and the week next after Michaelmas.<sup>82</sup> The jurors at these head courts comprised of three freeholders for the Marquis fee, six from the Richmond fee and three from the Lumley fee. All profits from these courts, as well as tolls and rights of fishing in the Kent were divided among the lords of each fee according to their portion (i.e. the Richmond fee equated to half the barony, while the Lumley and Marquis represented a quarter each).

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<sup>79</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS L5/2/11/7 (court of survey 1574).

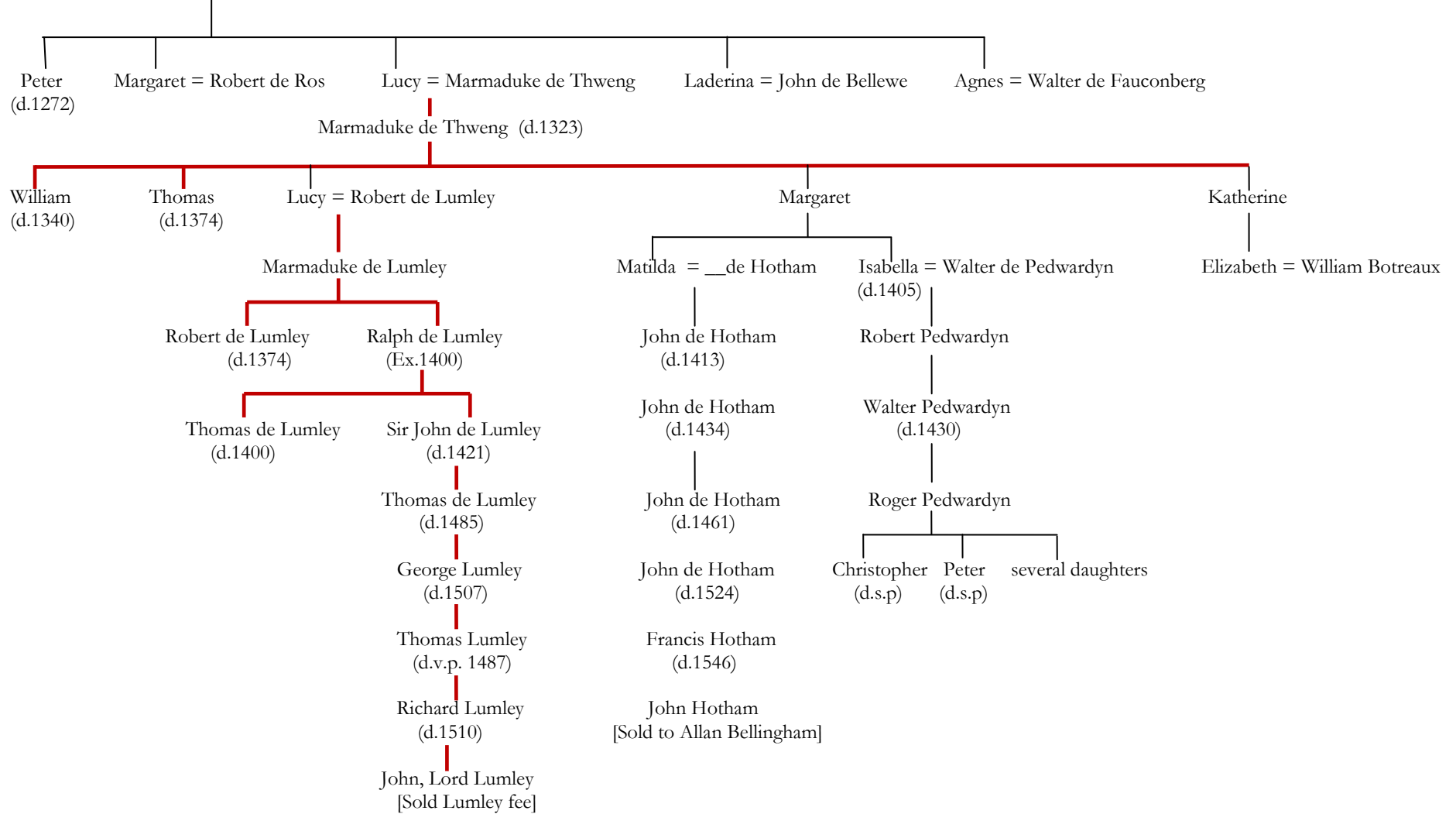
<sup>80</sup> *Ibid*; CAS (Carlisle), DSEN/1/1. The Hugill lands formed part of the manor of Ulthwaite.

<sup>81</sup> At Crosthwaite and Lyth courts were held for both the Richmond fee and the Lumley fee. See court roll of 1560 printed in *Rec. Kend.*, I, 100-102.

<sup>82</sup> CAS (Carlisle), DLONS L5/2/11/167 (survey & rental of the Richmond fee, 1650/51)

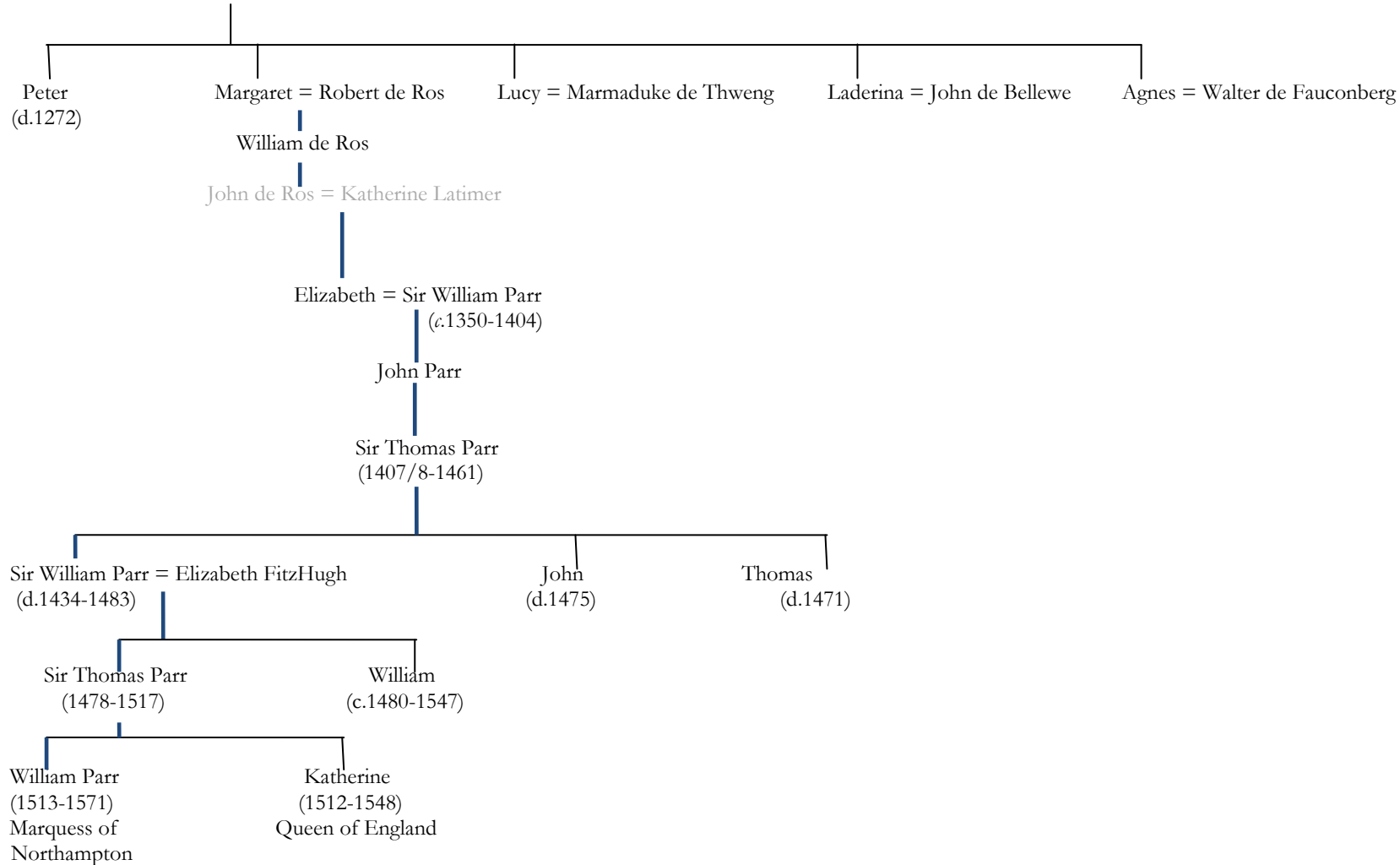
### Appendix III: Descent of the Lumley Fee

Sir Peter II de Brus = Helewise de Lancaster



## Appendix IV: Descent of the Marquis Fee

Sir Peter II de Brus = Helewise de Lancaster



Appendix V: Descent of the Richmond Fee

