A CUMBERLAND FAMILY WITH ROOTS IN MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN ENGLAND: A STUDY OF GILBERT FITZ RICHER AND HIS DESCENDANTS

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ABSTRACT

The descendants of Gilbert Fitz Richer were prominent in both Scotland and northern England. These included such notables as Sir Gilbert Hay and Sir John Graham, both signers of the Declaration of Arbroath, as well as Gamelin the controversial thirteenth century bishop of St. Andrews.

During the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries it was very common for families in what is currently northern England to intermarry and to own land in the border region of Scotland. The area in question, which encompasses modern day East Lothian, Roxburghshire, Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire, was land then claimed by both Malcolm Caenmore and his sons succeeding him as King of Scots as well as William Rufus, Henry I and Stephen of England. This no man’s land would become an area immensely important to both nations.

In 1154 Henry II banished the Flemish from England and Malcolm IV, King of Scotland, had the foresight to offer them refuge. As a result, Berwick became the mercantile center of Scotland. The Flemish had been settling there since the reign of David I (1124-1153) who recognized the value of these merchants and craftsmen to the agrarian society of twelfth century Scotland. They were expert weavers and wool merchants, bringing this knowledge with them to Scotland, thereby making Berwick a center for these guilds and a major seaport to the continent (Duncan, 1975, pp.464, 497-501).

The newly reformed abbeys (Robertson, 1862, pp.333-334) of this region also became major trade enterprises. The priories grew and benefited from the patronage of families such as the Bruces of Annandale, the Carricks of Galloway, the Stewarts who held the majority of lower Scotland and were the founders of Paisley Abbey, the Morevilles, hereditary Constables of Scotland, who founded and were the main benefactors of Dryburgh Abbey and the earls of Dunbar who gave large grants to Coldstream and Kelso. A few select monasteries became the recipients of the King’s patronage such as Melrose, Scone and Dunfermline.

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2 It was David I that brought major reforms to the monasteries and abbeys of Scotland. Although St. Margaret [his mother] had begun the change from the Celtic church to the Roman in calendar and feasts, as well as liturgical matters, it was her son that began the implementation of Roman rule on the Culdee churches and priories.
In this time of change a branch of one gentry family in Cumberland, who had originally served as stewards to Ranulf de Meschins (Wilson, 1915, pp.106-107; Brownbill, 1916, pp.522-523), rose discreetly through marriages to become ancestral to many of the major families of Scotland.

Gilbert Fitz Richer

Gilbert Fitz Richer was one of the two sons of Richer de Boiville, Sheriff of Cumberland from 1106-1112. Gilbert first appears in a charter dated at Roxburgh on 24 June 1161, as a witness for Malcolm IV of Scotland confirming a grant made by his grandfather, David I, to Walter Fitz Alan, High Steward of Scotland. This grant conveyed the lands of Renfrew, Paisley, Pollok, 'Talahret', Cathcart, Dripps, Mearns, Eaglesham, Lochwinnoch and Innerwick to Walter Fitz Alan, as well as confirming the High Stewardship of Scotland to be the hereditary right of his descendants. Also included in this 1161 charter were various tofts of land, with 20 acres each, in several other royal demesnes including Inchinnan, Stenton, Hassendean, Legerwood and Birkenside (Barrow, 1960, pp.225-226). In addition he also witnessed sixteen surviving charters of William I. Gilbert Fitz Richer held land from Walter Fitz Alan in Kyle which is mentioned as a boundary in several grants of land (in Mauchline) given by Walter son of Alan to Melrose Abbey (Innes, 1837, pp.56-57, 67). It seems probable that this was the land known as Tarbolton which Adam, Gilbert's oldest son, later held. Gilbert Fitz Richer died 1174-1177 - after Uctred of Galloway and before Walter Fitz Alan, the steward. A quarter of a century after Gilbert's death in a fine of Alexander de Brankston, his great-grandson, Gilbert is denoted as "Gil' Dispensatoris". Whether he served as steward to Walter Fitz Alan is not conclusively stated but Gilbert was Walter's vassal making this a definite possibility. Gilbert married a daughter of Gilbert Aculf of Tymparon; their union produced two known sons: Adam and Ralph, and a daughter, Eva, wife of William de Hay of Errol.

3 The family progenitor, Godard de Boiville, was known as Godard Dapifer in charters at St. Bees.

4 The following attested the charter: "Ernaldo episcopo Sancti Andree, Erberto episcoopo de Glasgu, Johanne A bate de Kelchow, Willelmo A bate de M e ros, O sfrido A bate de A dd', Ansfrido A bate de N autoboth, Walerio Cancellario, Willelmo et David fratibus Regis, Comite Gospatrio, Comite D unecano, Ricardo de M oreuil', Gilbereto de Unf rauill', Roberto de Brus, Radulfo de Solis, Philippo de Coleuill', Willelmo de Sumeruilla, Hugo clerico, Ricardo clerico, Riccardo de Morewille constabulario, Ricardo Cumyn, Gilberto filio Richerii, Waltero de Berkeley, Willelmo capellano, Hugo clerico, Ricardo clerico". Some of the witnesses are connected as Ydonea, a daughter of Richard Comyn, married the eldest son of Gilbert Fitz Richer.

5 One of these charters (Innes, 1846, pp.304-305) is a confirmation of a grant of the churches of Chamsy and Altermunin by David of Huntingdon, brother of William I, and is witnessed by "Ricardo de Morewille constabulario, Riccardo Cumyn, Gilberto filio Richerii, Waltero de Berkeley, Willelmo capellano, Hugo clerico, Ricardo clerico". Some of the witnesses are connected as Ydonea, a daughter of Richard Comyn, married the eldest son of Gilbert Fitz Richer.

6 PRO CP 25/1/180/2 no.35. See Appendix 1 for a transcript and translation of this document.

7 Gilbert Aculf of Tymparon married Gerilda of Dacre the daughter of Theobald of Dacre. They had a son, Adam Aculf as well as a daughter. In Henry II's confirmation to Carlisle (Wilson & Bewley, 1903) it states "Ex dono A de Aculf terram illam to tam quam tenuerunt Canonic in Tymparoun de donacione Theobald a vi sui et illam terram quam pater suus Gilbertus et mater sua Gerilda eis dedurent de dominica mensa sua." As Adam Fitz Aculf he witnessed a charter of Richard de Moreville confirming Gillemorton to Edulf Fitz Uchtred (Innes, 1843, p.39).
Adam son of Gilbert Fitz Richer

Adam Fitz Gilbert, son of Gilbert son of Richer, was lord of Kilbucho8 (Stringer, 1998, pp.103-104). Alan Fitz Walter granted to Adam son of Gilbert the lands of Torbolton, Preueic, Drumley and Milrefinlen for the service of one knight (Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1872). Between 1182 and 1207 he witnessed four charters for William I of Scotland. He also witnessed charters for the Stewart family and their retainers9 (Innes, 1832, pp.70-71). In 1185 Adam son of Gilbert owed two marks (26s 8d) to have the right to six carucates of land in Kerston (Caistron) against Patrick son of Edgar.10 In other words, he had paid for a Writ of Right to the land from the king, without which he could not get possession under English law; a year later Adam’s debt to Patrick had paid in full.11

These same parties also appear in a confirmation by Patrick son of Edgar of a grant of 60 acres in Caistron conveyed by Adam son of Gilbert to his betrothed Agnes12 (Fowler, 1878, pp. 133). Agnes was the daughter of Edgar, son of Gospatrice earl of Dunbar (who was killed at the Battle of the Standard, 22 August 1138), by Edgar’s wife Alice de Greystoke. It appears that the marriage between Adam Fitz Gilbert and Agnes had been contracted but the contract was broken and the marriage never occurred.13 Adam later married Ydonea Comyn14 (Innes, 1853, pp. 4-5), a daughter of Richard Comyn, justiciar, by his wife Hextilda of Tynedale. Adam and Ydonea had two known children (see Fig.1): Gilbert who became the chaplain of Hutton15, and Christina who married Sir Henry Graham of Dalkeith.

Gilbert Fitz Adam Fitz Gilbert was originally chaplain of Hutton, a position to which he was probably appointed by whoever held the advowson at that time, possibly his own father. Professor Barrow (1978, pp.106) has suggested that he was later parson of Kilbucho and that he had two illegitimate children, Gamelin and Mariota. This is

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8 Stringer states “It can surely be assumed that the donee was Adam lord of Kilbucho, even though his father Gilbert (son of Richer), a prominent Stewart vassal and a regular witness of William the Lion’s acta, is not elsewhere styled dispenser (of the king’s household?)”. Gilbert son of Richer and his descendents may have been stewards to Walter Fitz Alan and his son. This title was held by Gilbert Fitz Richer and his son Adam Fitz Gilbert.

9 He witnessed a charter of Malcolm Loccard, a vassal of the Stewarts, at Paisley Abbey as “Adam filio Gilberti”.

10 Pipe Roll 31 Henry II

11 Pipe Roll 32 Henry II

12 The land in this charter is the equivalent of only half a carucate so either the amount of land was wrongly recorded in 1185 or the claim also included land elsewhere, as the 60 acres certainly passed to the Brankston family.

13 Agnes received half of Yanwath when she married Anselm son of Michael le Fleming de Furness, and he is said to have founded chapels at Drigg in West Cumberland and at Croskrate in Stainton par. Heversham Westmorland. He was living in 1210 and died before 1217 leaving a married daughter Helen (France, 1947).

14 Charter no. 5 of the Morton Cartulary shows that Ydonea was the sister of William Comyn, earl of Buchan as it states “Willémmus Cumyn Comes de Buchanë omnibus amicis suis et hominibus salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse A de filio Gilberti cum Ydonia sorore mea in liberum maritagium Blith et Ingolneston et le Halch”.

15 Gilbert the Chaplain of Hutton was in conflict with Walter, Parson of Sibbaldbie. Their dispute was not resolved until 1193 when the Pope ordered an inquiry. The verdict was that Adam son of Gilbert must give the church of Hutton in Dryesdale to Jedburgh Abbey who also owned Sibbaldbie (n.81). This he did (no.78) and the grant was confirmed by King William (no.79 lost) and by Walter, bishop of Glasgow 1207-32 (no.80 lost) (Innes, 1843, pp.65-71).
supported by a charter of his sister, Christina daughter of Adam Fitz Gilbert, in the Glasgow Register where she states that her gift is being made for the souls of “domini Ade filii Gilberti patris mei et Ydone matris meae”, “Henrici filii et heredis mei et uxoris sue et puerorum suorum”, “Gamelinii persone de Kelboc et Mariota moris sue”, and “Gilberti persone de Kelboc et pro animabus antecessorum meorum” as well as for the safety of her soul, the soul of Alexander II of Scotland and her three cousins, Walter Comyn, John Comyn of Badenoch and Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan (Innes, 1843a, pp.127-128).

Gamelin was parson of Kilbucho and a chaplain of Pope Innocent IV in 1254; he also served as Chancellor of Scotland from 1250-1263. (Watt, 1977, p.85). During the minority of Alexander III of Scotland and the political turmoil this situation engendered, Gamelin’s loyalties lay with the Comyns, his presumed grandmother’s family, in their long standing conflict with the Durwards for power. In retaliation for Gamelin’s opposition, the government under the Durwards, along with Henry III of England, tried to prevent Gamelin from receiving his appointment as Bishop of St. Andrews. In 1255, despite this opposition, he was consecrated on 26 December by William de Bondington, bishop of Glasgow, another man in political disfavour. For retribution, Gamelin was charged for the revenues which were lost while the seat of bishop was vacant, a demand which he quickly refused to pay. Not surprisingly, he

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16 This translates as “Sir Adam son of Gilbert my father and Ydonea my mother”, “Henry, my son and heir, and his wife and their children”, “Gamelin, parson of Kilboc, and Mariota his sister”, and “Gilbert parson of Kilboc and for the souls of my ancestors.”
was exiled by the ruling party and was even refused a safe-conduct by Henry III of England. He fled by sea to France.

Gamelin went to Rome and on 20 July 1257 Pope Alexander IV ordered that he be given his rightful see of St. Andrews. The pope also decreed that those responsible for his exile be excommunicated but this Ban of Excommunication was never published in either England or Scotland. Gamelin returned to France and remained there as late as January 1258. In May 1258, when a settlement was reached between the Comyn party and Alexander III of Scotland, Gamelin returned to St. Andrews as bishop. He held this position until his death on 29 April 1271 (Duncan, 1975, pp.568-573).

Christina daughter of Adam Fitz Gilbert married Henry Graham, bringing as her dowry the property of Tarbolton. This transfer of property to Sir Henry Graham the elder was confirmed by James Stewart, High Steward of Scotland, as it had been confirmed to Adam son of Gilbert by Alan the Steward (Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1872). Henry Graham of Dalkeith, Christina’s husband, was also sheriff of Edinburgh and as such witnessed several charters for William I of Scotland at the end of the twelfth century. Their son, Henry Graham (d.1283), married an unnamed daughter of Roger Avenal who brought Abercorn and Eskdale into the Graham family’s domain (Paul, 1904, Vol.VI, p.194). In turn, their eldest son and heir was Nicholas Graham who was declared an outlaw and rebel by Edward I (Bain, 1884, No.1138); he married Maria of Strathern, daughter of Malise, earl of Strathern, by his wife Marjorie de Muschamp. Nicholas Graham died before 14 June 1306 and was succeeded by his son Sir John Graham. Sir John, who had originally sided with the Comyn family and supported Edward Balliol in 1303/4, changed his position after his father’s death in 1306 and supported Robert the Bruce as King of Scotland. He was one of the Sureties for the Declaration of Arbroath (Barrow, 1988, pp.424-428). Sir John de Graham died on 25 April 1337 leaving a son and four daughters.

Two of the daughters married into the Douglas family, Sybilla Graham married Sir Reginald Mure and Isabella Graham was the second wife of Sir Walter Stewart, father of Robert II, king of Scotland by his first wife Marjory Bruce. This branch of the Graham family is shown diagrammatically in Fig.1.

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17 Henry Graham witnessed the confirmation charter of King William I of the gift of the Church of St. Cathan in Abruthven by Earl Gilbert of Strathern to the Church of St. John the Apostle in Inchafrray and the monks dwelling there. The charter is dated the 5th day of September 1199 at Scone.

18 #1138. June 7, 1300.

The king for the good service of Isabella widow of John de Vescy senior, to the late queen consort Alianora of good memory grants to her the lands of Nicholas de Graham a rebel, in Wooler and elsewhere in Northumberland, for her life. Pontefract. [Patent Rolls, 28 Edw. I, m. 15]

19 Edward Balliol (1282-1364) was the son of John Balliol the man whose claim to the Scottish throne had been upheld by Edward I of England. In 1295 John Balliol sought to unite his son, Edward, in marriage with Jeanne de Valois, niece of Philip IV of France. This event led Edward I of England to invade Scotland to depose John Balliol and make both John his son Edward Balliol prisoners in England. John Balliol was freed in 1299 and returned to his holdings in Picardy. Edward Balliol, however, remained in the custody of his grandfather, John de Warenne. In 1306 the Balliol lands in Scotland were taken by Robert the Bruce. Though Edward Balliol was never more than a pretender to the Scottish Throne, he was supported by all three English kings [Edward I, Edward II and Edward III] in his lifetime.
Eva the daughter of Gilbert son of Richer married William de Hay of Erroll who was butler of Scotland in 1171 (Paul, 1906, p.555; Easson, 1947a, pp.6-7; Thompson, 1841, p.313). He held the lands of Erroll in Perthshire through a gift from William I of Scotland that was granted between 1178 and 1182 (Paul, 1906, pp.555-556). He was the son of William de Hay by his wife Juliana, a sister of Ranulph de Soulis butler of Scotland20 (Easson, 1947a, p.289). Eva and William de Hay butler of Scotland21 (Innes, 1843a, p.28), granted one carucate of her maritagium in Pitmulin to St. Andrews for a half mark of silver, to be paid annually at the feast of St. Martin [11 November].22 This land was confirmed after William de Hay’s death by Eva as William’s widow and by their eldest son, David de Hay, as son and heir23 (Thomson, 1841, pp.313-314). See Fig.2 for their descendants.

In 1224, Alexander II of Scotland confirmed a gift of land in Flemingtoun given by Adam Fitz Gilbert to his nephew David de Hay (Paul, 1906, Vol. III, pp. 557). David married as his first wife Ethne24 the daughter of Gilbert earl of Strathern by his wife Matilda D’Aubigny (Lindsay, 1908, pp.lxiv-lxi). Their son Gilbert de la Hay25 (Dowden, 1903, pp.83-84) married Idonea Comyn the daughter of William Comyn earl of Buchan by his second wife Margery countess of Buchan. Nicholas de la Hay, son of

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20 This theory is presented in Paul’s Scots Peerage as well. William de Hay is noted in the charter of Coupar Angus as making a gift for the souls of Malcolm king of Scots and his uncle Ranulph de Soulis. Ranulph de Soulis was Butler of Scotland before 1160 and he left no direct heirs. He was succeeded by his nephew Ranulph de Soulis the son of his brother William de Soulis. See Newbattle Charters nos. 37 and 38 (Innes, 1849, pp.29-30).


22 Willelmus de Haya pincerna regis Scoicie omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiiis salutem. Sciant tam posteriti qua presentes me dedisse et concessisse Deo et Santo Andree et hospitali in liberam et quietam elemosinam unam carucatam terre in Petmulyin quam cepi cum uxore mea A. festo sancti Martini proximo post quem rex Anglie usque ad predictam xx annorum et post xx annos reddendo me et heredibus meos singulis annis pro omni servicio dimidia marca….

23 W. Dei gratia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sui clericis et laicis salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse convencionem facem inter canonicos de Sancto Andree et Eva que fuit uxor Willelmi de Haya et David filium eiusdem Willemi de loqoda que movebatur inter eos et predictos canonicos de terra de Petmulyin….

24 Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiiis et fidelibus presentibus et futuris, David de Haya, salutem. Scias me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Andree de Lundors et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in perpetuum et puram elemosinam, pro salute anime patris mei et matris mee, et pro salute anime et pro salute animarum uxorum meorum Ethne et Eve, et pro salute animarum fratrum et sororum meorum, antecessorum et successorum meorum, terciam partem piscarie recium meorum trahencium super sabulum de Glesbanin, et terciam partem piscarie recium meorum trahencium super rugesablun contra Colcrlic, salvis piscariis meis stantibus cum palo et sep….

25 That Gilbert de Hay was the son of David de Hay by Ethne of Strathern can be attested to by the witnesses to his charter to Lindores No.78 where it was witnessed by “Dominus Roger de Berkeley, Ricardo Cymyn filio Ricardo Cymyn militibus, Nicholaio filio meo, Willeme tunc capellano meo, Robert de Haya nepotemo, Malisio de Stratherns consanguine meo, Galfrido de Kedlech, et multis aliis.”
Gilbert and Idonea, and great-grandson of Eva Fitz Gilbert, was Sheriff of Perth26 (Bain, 1884, no.347). Nicholas de la Hay died before June 1306 (Bain, 1884, No.1782). Sir Gilbert de Hay, son of Nicholas by his wife Johanna, was Constable of Scotland27 (Barrow, 1988, pp.285), fought with Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn on 24 June 1314, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Arbroath on 6 April 1320. He had originally sworn fealty to Edward I at Aberdeen on 16 July 1296. He was in great debt by 1305 (Bain, 1884, No.1738) and got little recompense (only a rebate of £100) from Edward I. He joined Robert the Bruce in March 1306 and his loyalty never diminished throughout the rest of Gilbert’s lifetime. Sir Gilbert de Hay, died in April 1333 and it is from Sir Gilbert that the line continued.

![The de Hay family](image)

26 Gilbert de Hay held the position of Sheriff of Perth before 1262 and his son Nicholas de Hay held the office before 1288.

27 Sir Gilbert de Hay was one of the small group of favourites of Robert the Bruce. He had been with the king since the start of his reign in 1306. In addition to being granted the Constableship of Scotland as an hereditary position, he was also granted large amounts of land in Aberdeenshire. His lands were also not subject to the paying of relief or any wardship when he died.
Ralph son of Gilbert Fitz Richer

The youngest son of Gilbert Fitz Richer was known as Ralph of Brankston. Ralph de Brankston first appears in documents c.1165-1178 as a witness to a charter of Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews28 (Anderson, 1938, p.164) granting to Scone Abbey the tithes of the fishing there which was to be payable in food and cheese to the canons of the abbey29 (Innes, 1846, p.30). As “Radulfo filio Gillieberti” he also witnessed a charter of Stephen de Bulmer regarding fishing rights on the River Tees to the monks of Ripuvaly Abbey (Atkinson, 1889, p.221). In 119630, as Ralph de Bolesden, he owed the bishop of Durham 26s 8d. Ralph, as the son of Gilbert de Branchestona, granted the church at Brankestone to the monks of Durham, intending that the income should support the infirmary (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXIX). His seal is attached. His grant was confirmed on 4 February 1195 by Richard I of England31 and by Philip, Bishop of Durham 1195-1208 (Barlow, 1945, p.147). In 1217 Pope Honorius III affirmed the gift (Bliss, 1893, p.47). Alexander de Brankston, son of Ralph, confirmed his father’s grant to Durham Priory between 1196-1202 32 (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXXVI).

Ralph de Brankston married Aldith33 daughter of Ulkil de Bollesdon (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXII). Along with a ‘Robertus de Bollesdune’, ‘Ulkillus’ appears in a hand written list in the Durham Liber Vitae in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries (Raine, 1841, p.81; Thompson, 1923, f.52). Ulkil retired to the monastery at Durham as a

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28 Richard was the Chaplin to Malcolm IV of Scotland. In 1163 he became the bishop elect and in 1165 was consecrated Bishop of St. Andrews. He held this position until his death c.13 May 1178, the date listed as his date of death in the Durham Liber Vitae (Raine, 1841, p.143).
29 Carta Ricardi episcopi Sancti Andree de decima piscarie de Scona.
47. Ricardus Dei gratia Eccle Sancti Andree humilis minister omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie salutem. Sciant omnes et absentes et presentes nos concessisse et in perpetuam elemosinam munimine presentis scripti confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Scon et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus decimam totius piscarie de Scona in annona et casis in captionibus piscium et in omnibus aliis unde decima dari debeat quocirca prohibemus et episcopali auctoritate interdicimus ne aliquis predicte decime eas partem absque consensu et voluntate eorum inuiste auserre vel detinere presumat. Testibus Matheo Archdiacono Adam de Roc, Roberto canonico Sancti Andree, Magistro Herberto, Alexander de Ord, Robertus de Bollesdune, Wiliam de Ford, Alen de Brankeston, Walter de Haddinton, Herbert a physician, Merlin cleric de Brankestun, John de Haggerston (dead 1210), Robert Bruntoft, John de Lanton, Patrick de Cheswick, Alexander de Ord, William de Aycliffe, Richard Brown, William de Heswell, Gilbert Burdon, Thomas le Mansel, Robert Cook & many others. (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXXVI. 1196 x 1202 (Chancellor’s roll 8 Richard I)).
30 Chancellor’s roll 8 Richard I No.254.
32 Confirmation by Alexander son of Ralph de Brankestun of the church of Brankestun. Witnesses: William de Ford, Robert de Hamelton [Humbleton], Robert de Cestrin, Adam de Holburn, Alan de Richmond, Walter de Hadinton, Herbert a physician, Merlin cleric de Brankestun, John de Haggerston (dead 1210), Robert Bruntoft, John de Lanton, Patrick de Cheswick, Alexander de Ord, William de Aycliffe, Richard Brown, William de Heswell, Gilbert Burdon, Thomas le Mansel, Robert Cook & many others. (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXXVI. 1196 x 1202 (Chancellor’s roll 8 Richard I)).
33 Gift by Ralph son of Gilbert & his wife Aldith daughter of Ulkil de Bollesdon to Durham Priory with the consent of their heir of a portion of land from the water called Martinford to the path which leads to Saucrocks and from there to the stream which runs down to the mill to augment the half carucate they gave so that the monks may build a dwelling house with a barn and other offices. W: Alexander son of Ralph de Bollesdon, Geoffrey parson of Ancroft, William chaplain of Fenham, Ralph chaplain of Lowick, Robert de Scremerston, Patrick de Cheswick, John de Haggerston (dead 1210), A dam de Goswick, Juhel, Adam & many others clerics & laymen. (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXIII. 1189 x 1202).
monk, as did his son Thomas de Bollesdon leaving the majority of his estate to his daughter and her husband.

Ralph and Aldith made two grants of land in Bollesdon [Bowsden] to Durham Priory (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXIII). Both documents have his seal. Ralph died before 1202. He was survived by three children: two sons, Alexander de Brankston and William de Brankston; and a daughter who married Theobald de Scotton.

Alexander de Brankston’s wife was Marjory, the daughter of Nigel de Moreville. Alexander was one of four knights commissioned in 1213 to take a deposition for the King’s Court (Thompson, 1922, p.46). In 1217 the Sheriff of Westmorland was instructed to restore the land of Margaret de Brankston (Hardy, 1833, Vol.I, No. 375b). This occurs in a long list of similar entries of people who had opposed King John in the civil war of 1215 and who had later submitted to Henry III. The land is not named. This suggests that by then she was a widow and perhaps that Alexander had died in the war. Alexander de Brankston had three sons: William, Thomas and Richard; as well as two daughters: Agnes and Elizabeth.

William, son of Alexander de Bollesdon, confirmed the two grants of land in Bowsden made by his grandparents. His seal is on the second of these and is a punning brank between a star and a crescent inscribed SIGILL WILELMI DE BRANEKIST. He also witnessed a grant of land in Brampton c.1241. William was dead before 1242/3 when it is stated that the heirs of William of Bollesdon held Bollesdon and Brankston for 75s. in socage of the barony of Muschamp. The Brankston line continued with
the descendants of William de Brankston who were documented into the fourteenth century.

At his brother William’s death, Thomas, son of Alexander de Brankston, became lord of Brampton and died before 1255/6 when his widow Beatrix took action at the assize to obtain her dower.41 Their son William was then of age but died after 1277/8 without issue42 making his nephew, Richard son of Thomas, his heir. Although this second Richard had a son John living in 1334 and a daughter married to John de Crofton, he granted his property to William son of Simon de Brampton. William obtained the rectory of several churches and employed deputies to carry out the duties but was formally only a sub-deacon mentioned 1292-1346 (Ragg, 1922, pp.318-327).

Richard de Brankston, son of Alexander de Brankston, was known as Richard de Bollesdon after the land he held. His son, Ralph, quitclaimed half a carucate in Bollesdon to Durham Priory which had originally been given to them by Richard’s grandparents Ralph de Bollesdon and his wife Aldith.43 Ralph de Bollesdon was succeeded by his two sons Richard de Bollesdon and Alexander de Bollesdon.

Agnes de Bollesdon, daughter of Alexander de Brankston, married Hugh the son of John de Haggardson.44 We have no further record of their issue.

Elizabeth de Brankston received the 60 acres in Caistron from her mother, Margaret de Brankston, as her maritagium45 (Fowler, 1878, p.134). This was confirmed by John de Kestern as overlord of Caistron46 (Fowler, p.134). Their son, John de Rodum, granted all that he held in Caistron to Newminster Abbey for the sum of one mark in

41 PRO: JUST 1/979
42 PRO: JUST 1/980
43 Quitclaim by Ralph son of Richard de Bollesdon to Durham Priory of half a carucate in Bollesdon which they were given by Ralph de Bollesdon & Aldith his wife (see DCCLXXII) and which they later gave to Richard his father with another half carucate in the waste for 20s rent yearly. He is unwilling and unable to sustain this service and for this quitclaim he received twenty silver marks in his great necessity on condition that he and his heirs hold the said half carucate from them for ever at a yearly rent of 6d and that it may not be sold or pledged without their consent. Out of pasture for five hundred sheep and twenty cows belonging to the whole carucate he quitclaims pasture for three hundred sheep and ten cows and retains pasture for two hundred sheep and ten cows. He and his heirs to pay 5s to marry a daughter and 5s for a relief and 5s for aid with suit to the Priory at Fenham and Shoresworth. The dower of his widow is to be assigned from the half carucate that he retains. W: Sirs Robert de Clifford, William de Scremerston, Adam de Buckton, Patrick de Goswick, John son of Constantine de Goswick, Gilbert de Beal, Gilbert his son, William de Helton, Robert de Ripon, Hugh Romanus & others. (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXVI. 1234 x 1250).
44 Confirmation by Agnes daughter of Margaret de Bollesdun wife of Hugh de Hagardeston to Holy Island. of all the land given to them. W: Sir Robert de Muschamp (III c.1210-1250), Odinel de Ford, Robert de Marnerio (M anners), William de Bollesdon, James de Holburn, William de A keld, Robert de Ulcester (Outchester), Henry de Detchant, Samson de Coupland, Alexander Marshall, Walter de Witton, William de Hexhamishii (Hexham), Richard de Bollesdon & others. (Raine, 1852, Appendix DCCLXXVI. 1234 x 1250).
45 Sciant, etc. quod ego Mariota dedisse concessisse et hoc presentes carta maam confirmasse Henrico de Rodum cum Elizabeth filia mea lx acras terrae in territorio de Kestern, cum tofto et crofto quod Willi mus de Selekirke quondam de metenuit.
46 Johannes de Kestern concessisse et presentes carta maam confirmasse Henrico de Rodum et Elizabeth uxorii suae et heredes sui ... lx acras terrae in villa de Kestern ... quas Mariota uxor Alexandri de Brankestone dedit praedicto Henrico cum Elizabeth filia sua in liberium maritagiun...
his great necessity (Fowler, pp.134-135). After John de Rodum the line is not again mentioned in connection with these lands.

Theobald de Scotton's unnamed wife, daughter of Ralph de Brankston, died before 1202. Theobald was probably a brother of Robert and Amabel de Shotton in Glendale. This Robert made two grants of land to Kelso Abbey both witnessed by his brother Theobald (Innes, 1846, Nos.362, 364). Theobald had three daughters who inherited his property: Christiana wife of John Marshall, Matilda wife of Dolfin and Amabel wife of Roger. It seems that not only did Theobald start to use the surname Brankestone but, in at least one case, a son-in-law did also as Dolfin de Brankestone was a juror in 1251.

Between 1202-1208 Alexander de Brankston, son of Ralph de Brankston, was involved in a complicated land transaction with his brother-in-law, Theobald de Scotton. The purpose of this fine is clearly to reorganize some of the family property following the death of Ralph. A second fine was also made between these parties at a slightly later time. It is not clear why a second fine was necessary as the wording of the earlier fine of 30 November 1202 is almost identical to the first. The second fine, however, is not endorsed (Brown, 1897, p.74, No.196). Perhaps the fact that Adam son of Gilbert, Ralph's brother, was still alive in 1202 implied that the transaction could be challenged.

The nine carucates of land in Branxton mentioned in the fine were certainly in Northumberland but the other places were spread across northern England. A useful clue to their location is given in a charter of William de Brankestune who granted land at Branton (Brampton) in Westmorland, the sixty acres in Caistron and the one bovate in Coniscliffe to Lady Marjory de Brankestone (Fowler, p.133). All three places occur in the fine.

All the places listed in the fine as having been owned by Aculf Gilbert, father of the unnamed wife of Gilbert Fitz Richer, are associated with the barony of Greystoke in Cumberland. These include Tymparon and Stainton which are both in Dacre; the parishes of Dacre, Greystoke and Skelton are adjacent.

It is apparent that the descendants of Gilbert Fitz Richer made an impact on the history of both northern England and Scotland. The son of a sheriff of Cumberland, he became the progenitor of many Scottish patriots including Sir Gilbert Hay and Sir John Graham, both signers of the Declaration of Arbroath. Gilbert and his heirs were important vassals of Walter Fitz Alan, the first hereditary High Steward of Scotland. From land holdings in Cumberland, his family branched out all over lowland Scotland and into Northumberland. From beginnings in relative obscurity, Gilbert Fitz Richer's progeny rose to become the founders of great families on both sides of the Tyne.

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47 1 marca bonorum et legalium sterlingorum in mea maxima necessitate.
49 PRO CP 25/1/180/2 no 35, Feet of Fines Northumberland and Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne Records Committee, Vol.10, No.46, p.22. See Appendix 1 for full text of the charter in both Latin and English.
50 PRO CP 25/1/261/5 no 136
Fig. 3  Chart of Descendants of Ralph de Brankston from Ulkil de Bollesdon
Appendix 1  Transcript and translation of deed between Theobald de Scotton and Alexander de Brenkeston (1208)\(^{51}\)

Hae est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud Karleol in festum sancti Andrei anno regni regis Johannis decimo etc. Inter Theobald' de Scotton' patre & A lex' filium Rad' de Brenkeston' ten', de novem carr' tereae cum pert' in Brenkeston' & in Holthal'. Unde placitum fuit inter eos in present curia, sic\(^{1}\) quod predictus Theobaldus remisit & quietum clamavit totum jus & clamiun quod habuit in predictis novem carr' tereae cum pert' de se & her' suis predicto Alex' & her' suis in perpet'. Et pro hac quieta clamantia & fine & concordia Alex' deedit & concessit predicit Theobaldo medietatem ville de Brenkeston' scil' Rogerum filium Ernodi cum secta sua & tenemento, M artinum filium Henrici cum secta sua & ten', G ospatic filium Ormi cum secta sua & ten', Stephanum filium Edulfi cum secta sua & ten', M alcolmum filium Uffil cum secta sua & ten', Jacobum filium Gospatic cum secta sua & ten', A lex' Fabrum cum secta sua, & unum toftum cum pert' quod fuit Tunnolf' filii Engred', & unam bov' terrae cum pert' quam Adam Carpentari tenuit in Brenkeston', & medietatem servitii Ad' filii Gillemichiel de quarta parte ville de Brenkeston', & medietatem totius dominii in predicta villa soli propinquiori occidenti, & medietatem totius gardini scilicet propinquiori aquiloni, & masagium cum pert' quod fuit Gill' Dispensatoris, & predictae predictus Alex' concessit predicto Theobaldo mesagium cum pert' quod fuit A de Lorimeri, & masagium cum pert' quod fuit H ug' Messoris, in escambium pro mediate capitalis mesagi & medietatem totius servitii Stephani de Holthal' de tota villa de Holthal'. Hab' & ten' sibi & her' suis de predicto Alex' & her' suis in perpet' per servitium unam libram cumin redendo inde annuatim scil' ad Pentecosten pro omni servito salvo forinsec soli' quantum pertinet ad predictam terram. Et pro hac concessione Theobald' remisit & quietum clamavit totum jus & clamiun quod habuit in tota terra quae fuit Acof Gilleb' in Branton', & in Knoxhalecot', & in Stonet', & in LX acris terrae cum pert' in Kersthirn', & in unam bov' tereae cum pert' in Cuningsesclive super Tseisam, & in dimidia carr' tereae cum pert' in magna Thoroton', de se & her' suis predicta Alex' & her' suis in perpet'. Et sciet quod cirograph factum inter eosdem Theobald & Alexander coram Johe Norwich episcopo & Hugo Barbon & sociis eiis Judices itinerantibus in com' Ebor anno regni johis quarto de predictes nove carr' tereae cum pert' in Branton & Holthal cassatum est per illud cirograph.

This is the final concord made in the King's Court at Carlisle on the feast of St. Andrew in the tenth year of the reign of King John [30 November 1208] etc. Between Theobald de Scotton, plaintiff and Alexander son of Ralph de Brenkeston, tenant: of nine carucates of land in Brenkeston' [Bramston] and Holtal' [Howtel, Kirknewton]; Namely that the said Theobald quitclaims all rights and claims that he has in the said nine carucates of land with appurt. from him and his heirs to the said Alexander and his heirs for ever. And for this quitclaim Alexander gives and grants to Theobald a moiety of the vill of Brenkeston', namely, Roger son of Arnold with his suit and tenement, Martin son of Henry with his suit and tenement, Gospatic son of Orm' with his suit and tenement, Stephen son of Elotho with his suit and tenement, Malcolm son of Uffil with his suit and tenement, James son of Gospatic with his suit and tenement, Alexander Fabrum [the Smith] with his suit, and one toft which was of Tunnolf' son of Engred' [Ingr' 1202], and one bovate of land with appurt. which Adam the Carpenter [omitted 1202] held in Brenkeston'; a moiety of the service of Adam son of Gilemichiel from a fourth part of the vill of Brenkeston'; and a moiety of the whole demesne of the said vill namely the western portion, and a moiety of the whole garden namely the northern portion, and the messuage with appurt. which was Gilbert the dispenser's. And also the said Alexander grants to the said Theobald the messuage with appurt. which was Adam Lorimer's and the messuage of Hugh Messoris [the Hayward], in exchange for a moiety of the capital messuage; and a moiety of the service of Stephen de Holthal' from the whole vill of Holthal' [Howtel]. To have and to hold by the service of one pound of cumin annually at Pentecost, for all service except forinsec namely the amount due from the said land. And for this grant Theobald quitclaims to Alexander the land which was Acof Gilbert's [Acculf Gillebi 1202] in Branton [Brampton, Long Marton, Westmorland], Knoxhalecot [Knock-Salcock, Long Marton] and Steinton [Stainton, Dacre, Cumberland], sixty acres of land in Kersthirn [Caiston, Rothbury] and in one bovate of land Cuningsesclive on Tees [Coniscliffe, co.Durham]; half a

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\(^{51}\) PRO: CP 25/1/180/2 no.35, Feet of Fines Northumberland and Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne Records Committee, Vol.10, No.46, p.22; see also PRO: CP 25/1/261/5 no.136.
carucate of land in Great Thornton [Thornton Hall, Coniscliffe]. And know that the chirograph made between Theobald and Alexander before John Bishop of Norwich and Hugh Barbon [Bardulf 1202] and their associates justices itinerant in the County of York in the fourth year of the reign of King John of the said nine carucates of land with appurt. in Brankeston and Holthal is superseded by this chirograph.

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Scotland in the Middle Ages concerns the history of Scotland from the departure of the Romans to the adoption of major aspects of the Renaissance in the early sixteenth century. From the fifth century northern Britain was divided into a series of kingdoms. Of these the four most important to emerge were the Picts, the Gaels of Dál Riata, the Britons of Strathclyde and the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Bernicia, later taken over by Northumbria. After the arrival of the Vikings in the late eighth century The Papacy, Scotland and Northern England 1342-1378; Elizabeth Gemmill and Nicholas Mayhew. Changing Values in Medieval Scotland. [...] September 2007. The academic study of medieval Scotland in all its variety is flourishing as these three new works all demonstrate. Bruce Webster's Medieval Scotland will probably be of most interest to a Scottish Tradition Vol.24 1999. 86. Other monasteries in Scotland and northern England simply disappear from the record. Lindisfarne was abandoned, and the monks trailed around northern England with their greatest possession, the relics of St Cuthbert, until they found a home in Durham in 995 AD. Top. The Viking raids in England were sporadic until the 840s AD, but in the 850s Viking armies began to winter in England, and in the 860s they began to assemble larger armies with the clear intent of conquest. Later traditions saw Ragnar Hairy-Breeks and his son Ávarr the Boneless as the two main Viking leaders, responsible not only for killing Atilla, King of Northumbria in 867 AD but also Edmund, King of the East Angles in 869 AD, and for destroying Dumbarton, the fortress of the British kings of Strathclyde.