

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

NEVILL HALL, ULVERSTON.

By John Brownbill, M.A.

Among the victims of the unsuccessful rising in the North in 1569 were the Nevills of Liversedge. They had in Ulverston in Furness a manor called after them Nevill Hall and this was lost in the confiscation. In Humberstone's Survey in the Public Record Office is an account of it, from which the following list of the tenants is taken (Vol. II, fo. 17-22).

THE MANOR OF NEVILL HALL AND LOUNDES IN ULVERSTON
in the County of Lancaster; 29 April 12 Elizabeth [1570].

Free Tenant—George Fell. A close called St. Mary Acre by suit of court and rent payable at St. James and Candlemas.. .. id.

CUSTOMARY TENANTS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Robert Benson, Manserygges*	4	3	Nicholas Adeson	6	6
Joan Benson, widow, Manserygges	4	9	John Asheborner	13	6
William Benson	4	3	William Asheborner, cottage	2	0
George Benson	4	3	Robert Cowarde	4	0
Christopher Noble	4	0	John Lyndowe	17	10
John Ormandye	4	0	William Benson	8	6
Richard Cowarde	4	0	John Pettyt	26	6
William Cowarde	2	0	Robert Pettyt	13	4
John Cowarde	2	0	George Pettyt	11	8
Joan Benson, widow, Manserygges	3	0	Richard Pettyt, in Swartmore	0	8
Isabel Holme, widow, Manserygges	3	0	Christopher Dobson	5	0
Anthony Wright	5	0	John Blysse	5	0
Alice widow of William Wright	2	6	Henry Kyrkebye, 24 ac.	25	9
Robert Ormandye	4	0	Robert Singleton	4	6
Christopher Ormandye	4	0	Nicholas Singleton	4	6
James Singleton	6	8	John Crowdeson, in Ulverston	7	0
Thomas Singleton	6	8	Nicholas Crowdeson, do.	7	0
			Thomas Scale	11	0
			Alice Scale, widow†	11	0

* Details are given of the tenements in the MS., but are omitted here. Robert Benson had a messuage in Manserygges with 7 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow. Joan Benson had a similar tenement, but with 8 acres of land.

† In Ulverston, for life; remainder to the heir of Christopher Scale.

	s. d.		s. d.
John Lyndowe	12 0	John Caplandson, Ulver-	
John Corker	2 0	ston	3 4
Miles Corker, Ulverston	4 0	William Nicholson, sen.,	
Miles Crowdeson	6 2	the water-mill with soke,	
John Benson	11 8	etc.	13 4
Robert Crowdeson	5 6	The same; moiety of two	
Thomas Sawtus	20 4	water-mills	36 8
Christopher Adeson, jun.	7 6	John Benson	3 9
Edward Postletwheye,		Christopher Benson	8 6
Ulverston	10 6	Rowland Benson	4 3
Richard Ayenson	28 0	The same; 4 ac.	4 8
Miles Noble, Ulverston	1 0	John Corker and Isabel	
Christopher Nicholson,		Corker, widow; a mea-	
Ulverston	3 9	dow called Lounde-	
John Tomson	12 6	cragge, etc.	40 0
John Troughton	5 10		
Anthony Cowper	1 0		
Christopher Adeson	11 0		
William Nicholson	6 1½		
George Wyllerson, 5 ac.		Total	£26 6 7
at Leavehead	6 1½		
Farm of the Demesne Lands—James Corker holds the site of the manor (cast down) called Nevyll Hall and a messuage called the Loundehouse, Hall garth, Over flat, Swartmore, Dyker bankes, Tod buskes, Elphawe, Fyttes, Ketlepottes, Toppyn acre, Brodmeadowe, Jackson Dyke meadow, all late in the hands of John Nevyll, knight, at the time of rebellion			
			£4 0 0
{Blank}; moiety of two water-mills			
			33 4
The said James Corker holds Mathouse meadow at will			
			5 0
			£5 18 4
Rent reserved to the queen for the said manors			
			30 0
Fee of bailiff and collector			
			20 0
Allowance for lands in Ulverston granted to Matthew Nevill, a son of Sir John Nevill, for life by deed of 25 August, 1566			
			4 18 3
And to another son, Edmund Nevill			
			10 2 5
			£17 10 8
The said John Nevill, knt., enfeofed Nicholas Bradsee, gent., and Miles Corker in his capital messuage in Ulverston called Lound Hall, for the use of the said John Nevill and Beatrice his wife for the life of the said Beatrice, with remainder to the heirs of John Nevill			
			£4 0 0

THE MUSGRAVE PEDIGREE.

There is a well known difficulty in the descent of this family, from the Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley who died in 1464. The old pedigrees gave him sons Thomas and Richard, the former of whom married Joan elder daughter and coheir of William

Stapilton of Edenhall, while the latter married her younger sister Mariota or Mary, widow of William Hilton of Hilton in Durham. On the other hand the inquisition after the death of William Stapilton in 1457 clearly states that Joan was the widow of William Hilton and Mariota the widow of Thomas Musgrave.* The inquisition after the death of Margaret Stapilton (1469) seems to have agreed with that of her husband William, but is now almost illegible. The Rev. F. W. Ragg (*Transactions*, N.S. xiii, 226) was inclined to believe the inquisitions, and consequently made the younger son Richard Musgrave the heir of Edenhall and ancestor of the later Musgraves of that manor. He does not seem to have noticed that the Hiltons would have had a prior claim to this inheritance if Joan had really been the widow of William Hilton.

It is quite certain, however, that the old pedigrees were right for once, and the inquisitions wrong, attributing the wrong husbands to the widowed daughters of William Stapilton. William Hilton died in 1457, leaving a son and heir, also William, only 6 years old.† This heir came of age in 1471, and then as "William Hilton, baron of Hilton," made an agreement with Richard Musgrave the elder and Mary his wife, mother of the said baron, as to Mary's lands, etc. as his father's widow.‡ Richard Musgrave is called "the elder" because his nephew Richard, though head of the family, was younger in years. The Musgrave who married the widow of Hilton was thus living in 1471, but Joan Musgrave was a widow in 1470.§ It is obvious therefore that Joan was the widow of Thomas Musgrave, and Mary of William Hilton; and Joan's children, as representing the senior coheir, inherited Edenhall. The pedigree in *Transactions* N.S. xi, 54, will therefore stand.

The true descent is made evident by a deed enrolled on the Close Roll of 20 Edward IV, m. 13. In this deed Richard Musgrave esq., kinsman and heir of Sir Richard Musgrave, knt., viz. son of Thomas Musgrave, son of the said Richard, recites that Thomas Bethum, esq. deceased, gave to William late lord of Haryngton, knt., Thomas Bryan, rector of Bethum, Thomas Strykland, knt., the said Richard Musgrave, knt. and William Nyancer esq., the manor of Bethum and a moiety of the manor of Burton in Kendal, etc. All the feoffees died, Sir Richard Musgrave being the last

* Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. VI, no. 48.

† Durham Inqs.

‡ Surtees, *Durham* ii, 31; Dep. Keeper's *Report*, xxxv, 118.

§ *Cal. Patent R.* 1467-77, p. 215.

survivor; on his death the two manors came to the said Richard Musgrave, esq., as kinsman and heir of Sir Richard. The trust was intended for Edward Bethum, knt., son of the said Thomas Bethum and his male issue, with successive remainders to Roger brother of Edward, William brother of Roger, Richard brother of William, John son of Robert Bethum, James bastard son of Thomas Bethum, and the right heirs of Thomas. Edward and Roger died without male issue. Richard Musgrave therefore, as representing the feoffees, delivers the manors to William Bethum, as brother of Roger son of Thomas, and his male issue, etc. This deed is dated 12 August, 1472, and Richard Musgrave acknowledged it as his at an enquiry made at Bethum on 16 August, 1480. Another deed shows that Edward Bethum was living on 5 June, 1462.

This Richard is the "Richard Musgrave the younger" so described in the records while his uncle lived. Both occur in 1485.*

Richard Musgrave esq. died 10 August 1491, holding Edenhall, Hartley, Great and Little Musgrave, etc., and leaving a son and heir Edward, aged 30 and more.† It is obvious, therefore, that Edward could not be *grandson* of the Richard Musgrave who married the widow of William Hilton, who died in 1457.

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OSITHGID.

That name appears upon the pre-Norman stone lately discovered at St. Michael's church, Workington, and described in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxviii, p. 59. It was borne by the foundress or patron saint of the Priory of St. Ositha de Chich, near Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, and is spelt OSIGITHA in a record‡ relating to that house (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi, 309). When Machel states that Beetham church, Westmorland, is dedicated to St. Leobgitha, he doubtless intends to write St. Osigitha, because, in 1506, the same church was certainly dedicated to St. Sithe, the usual form of the latter name in Cumberland and elsewhere (see these *Transactions*, N.S. xxv, p. 18).

T.H.B.G.

RERECROSS.

Our President has noted (these *Transactions*, N.S. xxvii, p. 1) that the boundary line of Coniston formerly abutted upon a

* *Cal. Patent R.* 1476-85, pp. 214, 545; 1485-94, p. 504.

† *Cal. Inq. p.m. Henry VII*, nos. 693, 695, 696.

‡ William of Malmesbury, *De gestis pontificum*, Rolls edition, vol. ii, p. 146.

locality termed "Rear or Ray Crag," and it is here suggested that the boundary line of Westmorland abutted upon a *locality* termed "Rere or Rey Cross." The cross itself does not stand in Westmorland, but in Yorkshire. Then how did Scottish writers conceive the idea that this monument marked the limit of ancient Cumbria?

As a place-name, Rerecross was notorious to subjects of both kingdoms, because (as we learn from a 14th century petition) the lieges of Cumberland and Westmorland had in times long past been accustomed to meet the king *à la Rerecroiz sus Estaynmor*, when he was about to traverse the classic Land of Carlisle, on his march to the Solway (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, vol. iii, p. 135). That is to say they awaited him *outside* the limit of their own territory.

In the same petition the expression "Solway to Rerecross," used by the medieval law clerk to define the extent of their military service, is comparable to the phrase "from Beersheba even to Dan," employed by the biblical writer to express generally the extent of his own sacred soil (I Chron., xxi, 2).

The expression was evidently ancient and proverbial. John, bishop of Glasgow in 1258, must have had it in mind, when laying claim to vague rights over the parts of Westmorland as far as Rerecross in Stainmore (*Chron. Lanercost*, Bannatyne Club, p. 65).

There is an echo of it in a MS. of 1280, preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which alleges that King Edmund gave to the Scots all Cumberland, as far as the Rerecross of Stainmore (*Chron. Picts. and Scots*, edit. Skene, p. 204).

The author of a *metrical* version of the History compiled by Hector Boece is the first boldly to assert that the Rerecross was a boundary stone:—

"Into Stanemure ane cors of stane wes set,
Quhair the merchis of thir tua kingis met,
Quhilk ay sensyne wes callit the Recors."

(*Buik of the Chroniclis of Scotland*, Rolls edition, vol. ii, p. 677). But the context shows that it is an idle tale and it may be dismissed as such.

The cross, however, bestowed its name upon a tract of moorland immediately adjacent to it, because the *Memorandum concerning descendants of Waldeve*, of the supposed date 1275, states rightly or wrongly that William the Conqueror gave to Ranulf all the land from a *place* called (*a loco qui dicitur*) Rerecross-upon-Stainmore to the stream called Solway (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 531).

The English of medieval times do not seem to have treated the ancient monument as a boundary of the Land of Carlisle, but rather as a conspicuous *landmark* from which to take bearings, when crossing the wild waste of Stainmore.

Cleasby and Vigfusson supply two words of Old Norse origin which have been absorbed into our native dialect, namely *rá*, a landmark and *rá*, a nook. The latter appears in the place-name Wreay, near Carlisle, and its local pronunciation approximates closely to "rere," so it is likely that the former had a similar sound in local speech.

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FOSSE OF THE GALWEGIANS.

It is not easy to identify the true source of the Kershope beck, and it is possible that, from Lamyford, where three counties meet, to a point situate a mile downstream, and called on the Ordnance Map "Kershope Head," the surface water continues to follow what was once the artificial ditch of the "meare-dyke" or "fosse of the Galwegians" mentioned in Article III of this volume.

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