

ART. II.—*The Border Manors.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 14th, 1910.

IN order to study the history of the Cumberland border, it is necessary to have at one's finger-ends the genealogy of the great territorial families who ruled it. That genealogy is in substance contained in the *Accompt*, written by John Denton of Cardew, who obtained, under singular circumstances, access to old documents surviving at his day. The *Accompt* has been somewhat discredited, and, owing to the complexity of the subject, leaves upon the reader's mind an impression of chaos, but I have thrown the statements of John Denton and his annotators into the form of tabulated pedigrees, and have added approximate dates, so that it is possible to view the subject in proper perspective, and to ascertain who, at any given date, were the *dramatis personæ* engaged in evolving the story of the Western Marches.

In the middle ages there were three *strata* of society interested in the Cumberland border land. First, the great overlords of baronies (that is to say, collective groups of petty manors) held directly of the Crown. These were the barons of Liddel, Burgh-upon-Sands, Levington, and Gilsland. Below them came the lords of the petty manors, dependents, and usually kinsmen of the great barons. They were generally resident in the district and answerable, at the call of their superior lords, for a retinue of armed men and the performance of feudal obligations by themselves and their under-tenants freehold and customary. Lastly, there were the customary tenants of the manor, who were always in actual occupation of the soil, and who enjoyed a fixity of tenure which their superiors could never hope to possess, for the manor was constantly

subject to escheat and forfeiture, but the customary tenants still remained in possession of their holdings, in order to perform the necessary and unceasing duty of cultivating the arable field and fighting against the Scots. The old records are silent concerning this native population, but, when the veil is lifted, it appears to have consisted of clans of borderers, who furnished "riders" for the Lord Warden's raids.

The manor was the unit of civil and military government, and hence its importance in local history.

THE BARONY OF LIDDEL.

(Dominating the manors of Liddel, Arthuret, Randilinton, and Solport).

In 1275 Joan de Stutevill died seised of Liddel barony, including a capital messuage and a forest, in which were assarts or closes called "Kackledy" (Catlowdy) and "Standgarthside," and the advowson of Eston Church, all held of the king in chief, by service of 56s. cornage at the king's exchequer at Carlisle and suit at Cumberland County Court (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 4 Edward I., p. 120).* A full description of the barony is given on the death of her son and heir, Baldwin Wake, in 1281. It comprised the site of a castle, in which were a wooden hall, chapel, kitchen, and grange; a forest called Nichol Forest, seven leagues (*sic*) in length and from one to three leagues in breadth; the advowson of Eston and certain land called "Kaerwyndlo;" and among its dependent manors at that period were "Levington, which is a member of Liddel;" Randulves Levington, held by Richard de Kirkbride; and Solport, held by Geoffrey de Tilliol (*Ibid.*, 10 Edward I., p. 258). This overlordship, as I have already shown (these *Transactions*, N.S., vol. ix., p. 214), became eventually parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

* I refer whenever possible to the new edition.

THE MANORS OF LIDDEL AND ARTHURET.

These two manors have no individual history apart from that of the barony generally. In 1543 they appear to have been held by the Grahams of Netherby and the Mote, by lease from the Duchy of Lancaster (*Cal. Papers*, Henry VIII., vol. xviii., part i., p. 444).

THE MANOR OF RANDILINTON.

Randolph Levington, or Randilinton, was held in Henry I.'s time by Randolph Boyvill, from whom it derives its name. He was a brother of the first lord of Kirklington, and his daughter and heiress married one of the Kirkbride family, who thus became lords of Randilinton.

In 1281 Richard de Kirkbride, as already mentioned, held it of Baldwin Wake, and in 1327 John de Kirkbride, whose heir was his brother Walter, had Randolph Levington held of Thomas le Wake, lord of Liddel (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 1 Edward III., p. 7).

Charles I. eventually granted and confirmed the three manors of Liddel, Arthuret, and Randilinton to the first Sir Richard Graham in fee simple (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 465).

THE MANOR OF SOLPORT.

This manor was from the earliest times held of the barony of Liddel by the de Tilliols of Scaleby, so I will defer my account of its devolution until I come to deal with the manor of Scaleby, for it descended in precisely the same mode as the latter.

It lay within the parish of Stapleton, and the lords of Solport and Stapleton made presentations to the rectory in turn. The mansion house and demesne were situate at "the Shank," and there was a mill hard by on the Raeburn to which the customary tenants owed suit and paid "the sixteenth corn" (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 480).

In 1618 Sir William Hutton, a commissioner of the Borders, occupied the mansion house at the Shank, under the earl of Cumberland (*Household Books of Lord William Howard*, published by the Surtees Society, p. 446).

THE BARONY OF BURGH-UPON-SANDS.

(Dominating the manors of Bewcastle and Westlinton.)

This barony lay for the most part on the south side of the river Eden, but it is necessary to notice it, because it included the border manors of Bewcastle and Westlinton.

The profits of the barony were frequently enjoyed by female representatives of the ruling family (see pedigree A). The sole heiress of de Trivers carried it, on her marriage, to the Engaynes. The sole heiress of the Engaynes carried it, on her marriage, to the de Morvills. It was divided into moieties in John's reign between the two co-heiresses of Hugh de Morvill, but was reunited in the person of his descendant Thomas de Multon of Gilsland in Edward I.'s time.

The granddaughter of the said Thomas de Multon, another sole heiress, married Ranulf Dacre and died in Edward III.'s reign, and so the Dacres became lords of the two baronies of Burgh and Gilsland.

THE MANOR OF BEWCASTLE.

Bewcastle is generally believed to have been the stronghold of the native chief Bueth, but a puzzling point in its history is the fact that, in historic times, it did not form part of the barony of Gilsland, but of Burgh. John Denton's explanation that the tenants of the latter barony were permitted to erect shiels in summer time on Bewcastle Fells and to pasture their cattle there, and that in consequence the manor came to be considered a part of Burgh barony, is not satisfactory (*Accompt*, p. 146).

Robert Boyvill, *alias* Robert de Bothcastre, a brother

of Richard de Levington the elder, had a carucate of land at Bewcastle in Henry I.'s reign (*Ibid.*, p. 151), and in 1200 (2 John) another Robert de Bothcastre, according to Dr. Todd, gave the advowson of Bewcastle Church to the priory of Carlisle (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 477). The last-named was probably a Boyvill, because the manor was shortly afterwards in the Kirkclinton branch of the same family.

Bewcastle belonged to Richard de Levington the younger in 1249 (see pedigree B). It was parcel of the barony of Burgh, and his brother Ranulf was his heir (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 34 Henry III., p. 50). On the death of the latter's daughter Helewisa, wife of Eustace de Baliol in 1271, Bewcastle, stated to be worth five marks per annum, and to be held of the barony of Burgh and not of the king, descended to her six aunts or their representatives, all of whom, with the exception of Robert de Hampton, "remained in Scotland" (*Ibid.*, 56 Henry III., p. 277). But it shortly afterwards became vested in John de Swynburn, for he obtained a grant in 1279 of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of Bohecastle, and two yearly fairs there on the vigil, feast, morrow, and two days following of the nativity of St. Mary and of St. Barnabas respectively (*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 7 Edward I., p. 213). In 1318 Adam de Swynburn held Bothecastredale (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 12 Edward II., p. 290), and in 1326 Adam de Swynburn was the tenant of Bothecastel manor (*Ibid.*, 20 Edward II., p. 334).

In 1327 Barnaba, daughter and co-heiress of the said Adam de Swynburn, tenant-in-chief of the late king, was granted seisin of the manor of Bewcastle (*Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1 Edward III., p. 8), and in 1339 a relief was due from John de Stryvelin upon the death of Adam de Swynburn, father of Barnaba, the wife of the said John de Stryvelin, and of Henry de Swynburn, her brother (*Ibid.*, 13 Edward III., p. 93).

And then a deep gloom falls upon Bewcastle. It appears to have escheated to the Crown, for Edward IV. granted it to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, who was a warden of the western marches in 1477 (*Calendar of Close Rolls*, 18 Edward IV., part ii., p. 123), and afterwards king of England.

I will only state that in 1485 Sir John Middleton, who, I have reason to think, was captain of Bewcastle, held lands there situate within the barony of Burgh, which belonged to Humphrey Lord Dacre (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 1 Henry VII., p. 67), and I will reserve the subsequent history of Bewcastle for another occasion.

THE MANOR OF WESTLINTON.

Reginald Boyvill, a brother of the first lord of Levington, was lord of the manor of West Levington or Westlinton in Henry I.'s time. It was held in succession by his lineal descendants—Adam, Hugh, another Hugh, John the elder, and John the younger. In Edward the IV.'s reign the daughter and heiress of the last-named John Boyvill married Alexander Highmore of Harbybrow, whose descendants continued to be lords of the manor until Henry VIII.'s time, when one of them sold it to Lord Dacre (Denton's *Accompt*, p. 150). All the Dacre estates were forfeited to the Crown in consequence of the three brothers (Leonard, Edward, and Francis Dacre) having been partisans of Mary Queen of Scots, and in 44 Elizabeth (1601) a lease for lives of these estates was granted to certain persons (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 351). The context shows that the manor of Westlinton was then parcel of the barony of Burgh, and I infer that it was always such.

THE BARONY OF LEVINGTON.

(Dominating the manors of Kirklington, Skelton,
Kirkandrews-on-Eden, and Orton.)

In the reign of Henry I., Richard Boyvill (see pedigree B), the eldest of four brothers, who all obtained grants of land near the river Line, had Levington, or Kirklington. He seems to have resided at Kirklington, perhaps in the "castle" which tradition says once stood there, for he styled himself "de Levington," and that became the surname of his branch of the family. He was succeeded by his son Adam and his grandson Richard the younger, who in 1210 (12 John) gave 300 marks fine and three palfreys for livery of the lands of his father. Richard the younger died in 1249, and his heir was his brother Ranulf de Levington, who paid £100 for his relief, did homage, and had livery of the land. Ranulf died in 38 Henry III. (1253), leaving an infant daughter Helewisa, who, as is before stated, married Eustace de Baliol (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 461).

In 1262 Eustace de Baliol and Helewisa his wife obtained the grant of a weekly market at their manor of Levington, and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, feast, and morrow of SS. Peter and Paul (*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 46 Henry III., p. 39). Helewisa died in 1271, seised of "Levington Skelton and Kirkandrews," held as to two-thirds of the king in chief by barony, and as to the remaining one-third by (*sic*) Robert de Paveley through his wife in dower, the whole barony rendering 79s. yearly to the king's cornage (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 56 Henry III., p. 277).

Helewisa de Levington left no children. The inheritance then passed to the six aunts of Helewisa (see pedigree B) or their representatives, whose names are stated in Nicolson and Burn (vol. ii., p. 461).

The barony of Levington was of small importance when compared to the greater constellations of Burgh and Gilsland, and its lustre was dimmed when it was dismembered by partition amongst the six co-heiresses. The overlordship, if anything more than nominal, was enjoyed in

shares by the holders for the time being of its component manors.

THE MANOR OF KIRKLINTON.

The Boyvills or de Levingtons always retained the demesne in their own hands, and held the patronage of the rectory as lords of the manor. It would be unprofitable to pursue the devolution of the six portions into which the lordship was divided. Richard de Kirkbride, whose heir was his son Walter, had the lion's share, for he died in 1331 seized of one-third of the manor, including a park, held of the king in chief (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 5 Edward III., p. 243). He was probably the occupant of the demesne lands.

Another one-third of the manor was purchased by Robert de Tilliol of Scaleby in Edward II.'s reign, and it is instructive to notice that in 1332 a presentation to the living was jointly made by King Edward III., in respect of the share belonging to Patrick de Southayk's heir (see pedigree B), of whom he was feudal guardian, and in respect of another share of Walter de Corry forfeited for rebellion, and by Walter de Kirkbride and Sir Peter de Tilliol in respect of their said shares (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 463).

All the one-sixth parts are thus accounted for.

The de Tilliols' share of Kirklington passed (see pedigree D) through the Colvills to the Musgraves, and Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart., who appears to have acquired the whole of the existing manorial rights, sold it to Edmund Appleby, ancestor of the "Dacres of Kirklington."

THE BARONY OF GILSLAND.

(Dominating the manors of Stapleton and Askerton).

The early history of the overlordship of Gilsland pre-

sents little difficulty. Henry II. granted the barony to Hubert de Vaux to hold by the service of two knight's fees, and confirmed it to his son Robert de Vaux. The barony comprised "totam terram quam Gilbertus filius Boet tenuit, de quocunque illam tenuisset," and should therefore have included Bewcastle, but how Bewcastle came to form parcel of the barony of Burgh is a point which remains to be cleared up.

In 15 Henry II. (1168) Robert de Vaux (see pedigree C) paid two marks towards the feudal aid, levied upon the marriage of that king's daughter in respect of the two knight's fees by which he held Gilsland. He was a very prominent character. In 21 Henry II. (1174) he was sheriff of the county and governor of Carlisle. In 24 Henry II. (1177), he was one of the justices itinerant in Cumberland. Robert was a great benefactor to the church; he founded and endowed the priory of Lanercost, and gave the church of Hayton in Gilsland and a carucate of land at the same village to the priory of Carlisle. He married Ada Engayne, widow of Simon de Morvill, lord of the barony of Burgh (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 487)

He succeeded shortly afterwards by his younger brother Ranulf. The latter's son, Robert de Vaux (who was governor of Carlisle Castle and of Cumberland in 17 John, 1215), forfeited Gilsland to the Crown, but the barony was subsequently regranted to him, for in 6 Henry III. (1221) he paid four marks for the scutage in respect of the said two knight's fees. His granddaughter Matilda de Vaux, lady of Gilsland, married Thomas de Multon,* who died 55 Henry III. (1270) seised of one moiety of the barony of

* To this Thomas de Multon and Maud his wife there was a grant in 1252 of a weekly market on Tuesday at their manor of Brampton, and of a yearly fair there on the vigil and feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 37 Henry III., p. 407). A curious conjecture has been founded on that fact—namely, that the village was transferred to a new site in order to form Brampton Park.

Burgh, and their descendants, the de Multons, were lords of the entire baronies of Gilsland and Burgh, until both passed, on the marriage of the sole heiress Margaret de Multon, to Ranulf Dacre of Dacre (see pedigree C and A), who in 1317 carried her away by force from Warwick Castle, although she was the king's ward (Lysons' *Cumberland*, p. 31).

THE MANOR OF STAPLETON.

The small manor of Stapleton included only the Stapleton constablewick of the parish of Stapleton, and it must not be confounded with the manor of Solport, which comprised the other three constablewicks of the same parish, and lay on the opposite bank of the river Line. The manor of Stapleton always formed part of the barony of Gilsland, and was held from time immemorial in two distinct moieties.

In 1249 Richard de Levington died seised of a moiety of Stapleton with the advowson of the church, held of Sir Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 34 Henry III., p. 50). Matilda de Carrick (*Ibid.*, 1 Edward II., 1307, p. 3), one of the numerous representatives of Helewis de Levington, is believed to have sold this moiety to Robert de Tilliol (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 480).

The other moiety of Stapleton is said to have belonged to John de Stapleton in 1329. I cannot verify the statement, but he certainly made a presentation to the church there in 1338 (Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., p. 480). In 1432, a century later, William Stapleton of Edenhall, senior, had lands in Stapleton (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 11 Henry VI., p. 145), and in 1467 Margaret Stapleton of Edenhall had the same (*Ibid.*, 8 Edward IV., p. 344), facts which tend to show that Stapleton in Gilsland was that family's domicile of origin.

And lastly, in 1485, the respective heirs of Sir Peter Tiliol and John Stapleton (who had apparently succeeded

to the said moieties of the manor) held their lands at Stapleton of Humphrey Lord Dacre of Gilsland (*Ibid.*, 1 Henry VII., p. 67).

THE MANOR OF ASKERTON.

One of the early lords of Gilsland granted Askerton to his relation Roger de Vaux. The latter was succeeded by his son William, but on his death it reverted to the lord of the barony, and was never granted afresh. The demesne lands were thenceforth held by the land-serjeant of Gilsland, who commanded the local levies (Denton's *Accompt*).

The manor comprised the tract of moor from which spring the head waters of the rivers Irthing and King, and its mansion house was Askerton Castle, built or rebuilt by Thomas Lord Dacre in the early part of the sixteenth century. Thomas Farlam, *quondam* keeper of Brampton Park, was bailiff of this exposed manor, and relates how, in Queen Mary's reign, he was taken prisoner in Scotland when carrying, as he had done for 20 years, the "pensell-pennant" or guidon of Gilsland (*Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Add. Elizabeth*, vol. iii.).

In Queen Elizabeth's time the manor was forfeited to the Crown, and Askerton Castle was occupied by Thomas Carleton of Carleton as land-serjeant, and on August 19th, 1598, there was a grant to John Musgrave of the land-serjeantship of Gilsland with the castle and manor of Askerton, and the office of bailiff of Askerton lately held by Thomas Carleton (*Ibid.*, vol. xxxiii.). But the acting bailiff of Askerton was Richard Graham of Breconhill, who in 1596 states that he had held that office for 20 years past (Bain's *Border Papers*, vol. ii., p. 145), and Thomas Carleton himself describes him as such in 1597 (*Ibid.*, p. 445).

In the early part of the last century, the Askerton quarter of Lanercost parish was sometimes called "Wulyevva quarter" from a locality there situate. In

Elizabeth's reign there were Armstrongs of Wylyave or Willyeavide (*Ibid.*, vol. i., pp. 121 and 383), and Lord William Howard in 1616 mentions Thomas Armstrong of Williavey (*Household Books, supra cit.*, p. 439).

THE MANOR OF SCALEBY (*per se*).

This important manor stood alone, for it was never included in any barony, but was held directly of the Crown by the de Tilliols, who lived for many generations side by side with the Boyvills or de Levingtons. The founder of the family was Richard de Tilliol or Tilliolf, known as "Richard the Rider," who received a grant of land near Carlisle from Henry I. That grant, no doubt, included Scaleby. The small manor of Richardby or Rickerby also belonged to and obtained its name from Richard the Rider. He is said to have resided there, and his great-grandson, Adam de Tilliol, was certainly styled "of Richardby" (see pedigree D).

In 1246 Peter Tylloil, *alias* de Tilolf, died. "Geoffrey his son aged 16 is his heir. Of his marriage the jury know nothing. He lies sick at Cauntebrige and his — is broken as is said." He had the manor of Scaleby, including Houghton and Etardeby, all held of the king in chief (except one carucate in Scaleby held of Sir Thomas Multon by knight's service); *also the manor of Solperd* held of the barony of Liddel, and Richardeby held of the prior of Carlisle by one mark rent (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 31 Henry III., p. 28).

In 1294 Galfr'us de Tilyol had Scaleby and Solperd manors (*Ibid.*, 23 Edward I., p. 123). He is probably the above-named Geoffrey, though a pedigree in the possession of Sir Edward Musgrave made him his son (Hutchinson, vol. ii., p. 571).

In 1320 Robert Tilliol and Matilda his wife had Scaleby and Solperd, and certain lands at Kirklevington (*Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, 14 Edward II., p. 297).

E

In 1348 Peter de Tilliol had a third part of the vill of Kirklevington (*Ibid.*, 23 Edward III., p. 150).

In 1366 Robert Tilliol had two parts of Scaleby manor, one-third of Kirklevington manor and Solport manor (*Ibid.*, 41 Edward III., p. 282); and in 1368 Felicia, his wife, held one-third of Kirklevington manor and lands at Scaleby and Stapleton (*Ibid.*, 43 Edward III., p. 299).

In 1434 Sir Peter Tilliol died. He had Scaleby Castle (which is here mentioned for the first time), Solparde manor, one-third of Kirklevington manor, and Ricardby, which was held of the manor of Linstock (*Ibid.*, 13 Henry VI., p. 159), and in the following year his son Robert (an idiot) died entitled to the same lands (*Ibid.*, 14 Henry VI., p. 164). The inheritance was then divided between Sir Peter Tilliol's daughters, Isabella and Margaret, in two equal moieties, which I will call the Colvill moiety and Moresby moiety respectively.

In 1438 Isabella Colvill died possessed of the Colvill moiety, including one-half of Scaleby Castle, one-half of Scaleby and Salpherd manors, and one-half of a third of Kirklevington manor (*Ibid.*, 17 Henry VI., p. 188); and in 1458 "Margaret Moresby," lately wife of Thomas Crackenthorpe, died possessed of the Moresby moiety, including half a third of Kirklevington manor, half Scaleby Castle and manor, and half Solpard manor, which last-named was then held as of the Duchy of Lancaster (*Ibid.*, 37 Henry VI., p. 283).

In 1485 the heirs of Sir Peter Tilliol held "a moiety of Scaleby" of Humphrey Lord Dacre of Gilsland (*Ibid.*, 1 Henry VII., p. 67) because, as was noticed in 1246, there was a certain portion of the manor which was not held directly of the king.

Isabella's son, William Colvill, succeeded to the Colvill moiety, and at his death in 1479 left two daughters, Phyllis and Margaret, so the Colvill moiety was again subdivided into moieties, and, to add to the complexity of

the story, the two sisters married two brothers, named respectively William and Nicholas Musgrave.

But I will only deal with Margaret Musgrave's share, because she was the ancestress of the family who subsequently occupied Scaleby Castle. Her son was Thomas Musgrave, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre, and died in 1532; and her great grandson was Sir Edward Musgrave, Knight, who became a great landowner by buying up the Moresby moiety, which had (see pedigree D) been long outstanding in the Moresbys, Pickerings, and Westons, claiming descent from the co-heiress Margaret de Tilliol. But his great possessions were not destined to remain intact, for his grandson, Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart., was so crippled by his loyal support of the Royalist cause that he was forced to part with his inheritance, and a new group of landowners took his place. Scaleby was sold to Richard Gilpin, Solport to Sir George Graham of Netherby, Levington or Kirklington to Edmund Appleby (whose family assumed the name of Dacre), Rickerby to Cuthbert Studholme, and Houghton to Arthur Forster of Stangarthside. The subdivision of the manorial rights of Scaleby, Solport, and Kirklington accounts for the apparent insignificance of those localities in Elizabeth's reign. No reference is made to Shank Castle, and Sir Edward Musgrave did not restore Scaleby Castle until he had purchased the outstanding Moresby moiety.

The widely diffused family of Musgrave played such a prominent part in the later history of these border manors as landowners, officers of the Crown, and otherwise, that I have added, at the risk of being wearisome, pedigree E, to show the connection of its various branches with one another, and my task is finished.

(A)

The Barony of Burgh.

DOMINATING THE MANORS OF BEWCASTLE AND WESTLINTON.

ROBERT DE ESTRIVERS or DE = A sister of Ranulf Meschyn.
TRIVERS, lord of Burgh and
chief forester of Inglewood.

IBRIA DE TRIVERS = RANULF ENGAYNE,
sole heiress. lord of Isel.

WILLIAM ENGAYNE = EUSTACHIA.

ADA ENGAYNE = SIMON DE MORVILL
sole heiress. She had livery of Burgh in:
married secondly 3 Henry II., 1157, d.
Robert de Vaux 1167.
of Gilsland.

HUGH DE MORVILL = HELEWISA DE STUTVILL,
obtained licence to for-
tify his mansion at Kirk-
oswald; d. 2. John, 1202.

(1) RICHARD = ADA DE
DE LUCY. MORVILL,
co-heiress,
had one
moiety of
Burgh.

(2) THOMAS
DE
MULTON.

JOHANNA DE MORVILL = RICHARD
co-heiress, had one
moiety of Burgh;
d. 31 Henry III.,
1246. GERNON.

THOMAS DE MULTON = MATILDA DE
had livery of one moiety
of Burgh in 25 Henry
III., 1240; chief forester
of Inglewood by descent
from his mother; d. 55
Henry III., 1270,
VAUX, dau.
and sole heir.
of Hubert de
Vaux; lady of
the barony of
Gilsland.

ADA GERNON = RANULF
had one moiety
of Burgh; d.
55 Henry III.,
1270. BOYVILL
DE
LEVINGTON.

THOMAS DE MULTON = ISABEL.
the third of that name,
succeeded Helewisa de
Levington in the other
moiety of Burgh; d. 23
Edward I., 1294, seised
of Burgh and Gilsland.

HELEWISA DE = EUSTACE DE
LEVINGTON. BALIOL
Her moiety of
Burgh passed
to Thomas de
Multon; d. 56
Hen. III., 1271.

THOMAS DE MULTON.
d. 7 Edward II., 1313.

MARGARET DE MULTON = RANULF DACRE
sole heiress, lady of the
baronies of Burgh and Edw. III., 1339.
Gilsland; d. 36 Edward
III., 1361.

(B) The Barony of Levington.

DOMINATING THE MANORS OF KIRKLINTON, SKELTON,
KIRKANDREWS, AND ORTON.

RICHARD BOYVILL, *alias* DE LEVINGTON the elder,
temp. Henry I.

ADAM DE LEVINGTON,
d. 12 John, 1210.

RICHARD DE=SARRA,
LEVINGTON, d. 28
the younger, d. Edw. I.,
34 Henry III., 1299.
1249, seised of
the barony of
Levington.

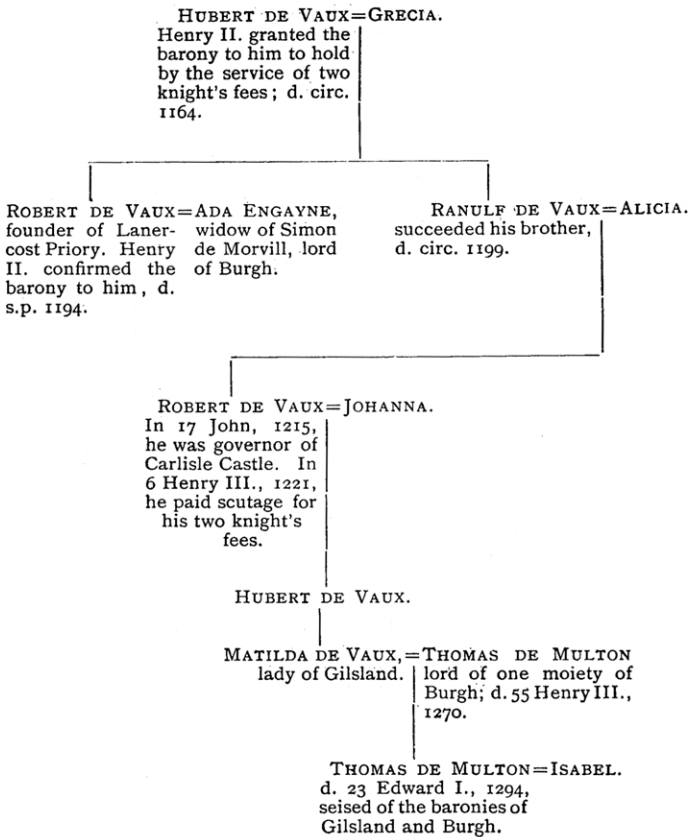
RANULPH DE=ADA GERON,
LEVINGTON, who had one
succeeded his moiety of
brother; d. Burgh;
38 Hen. III., d. 1270.
1253.

AGNES, wife of Walter de Twynham.
JULIAN, wife of Patrick Tromp.
EVA, wife of Walter de Corry.
ISABEL, wife of Patrick de Southayk.
MARGARY, wife of Robert de Hampton.
EUPHEMIA, wife of Richard de Kirkbride.

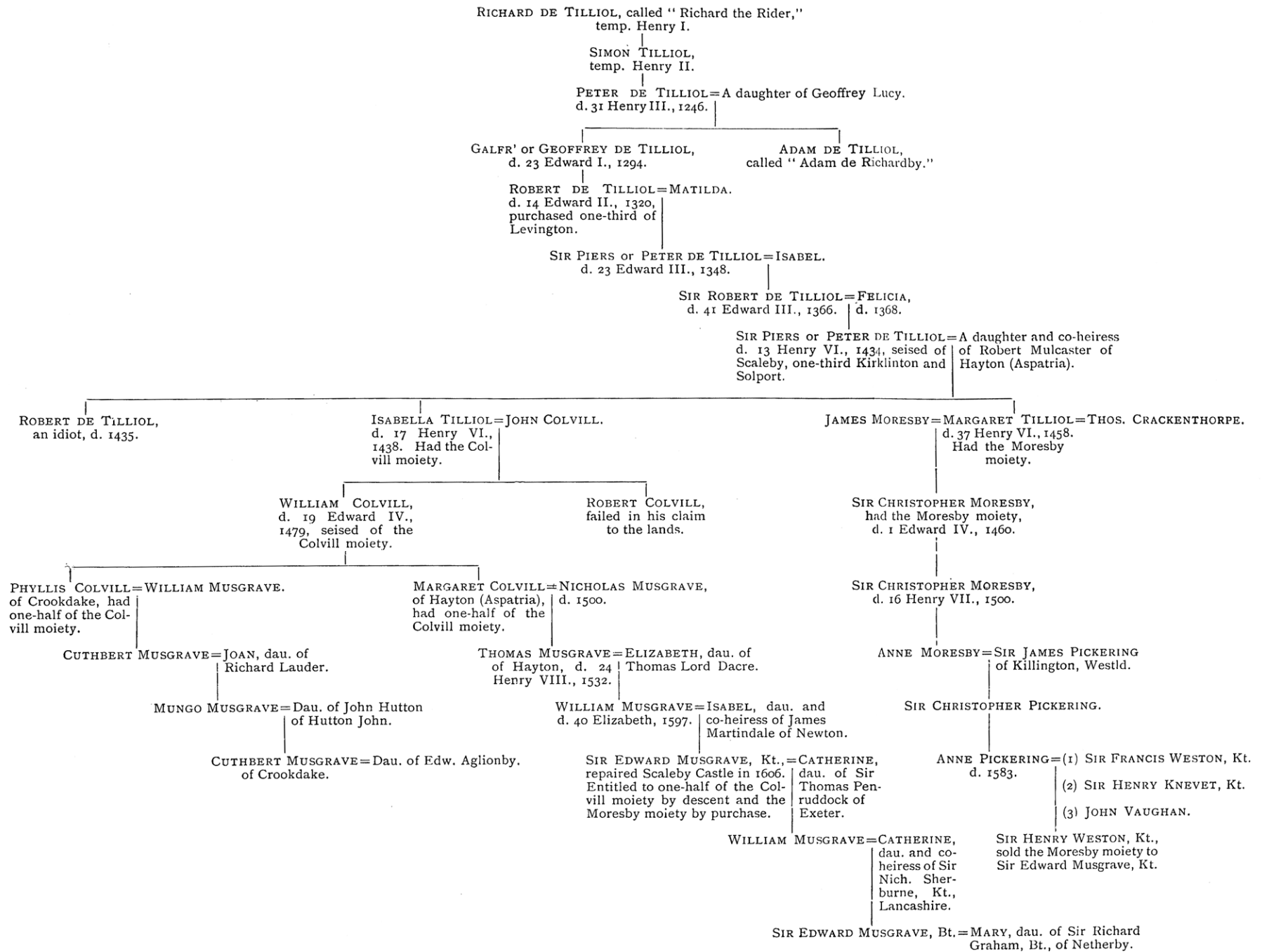
HELEWISA DE LEVINGTON=EUSTACE DE BALIOL,
d. without issue 56 Henry
III., 1271, and the barony
of Levington passed to her
six aunts above named.

(c) The Barony of Gilsland.

DOMINATING THE MANORS OF STAPLETON AND ASKERTON.

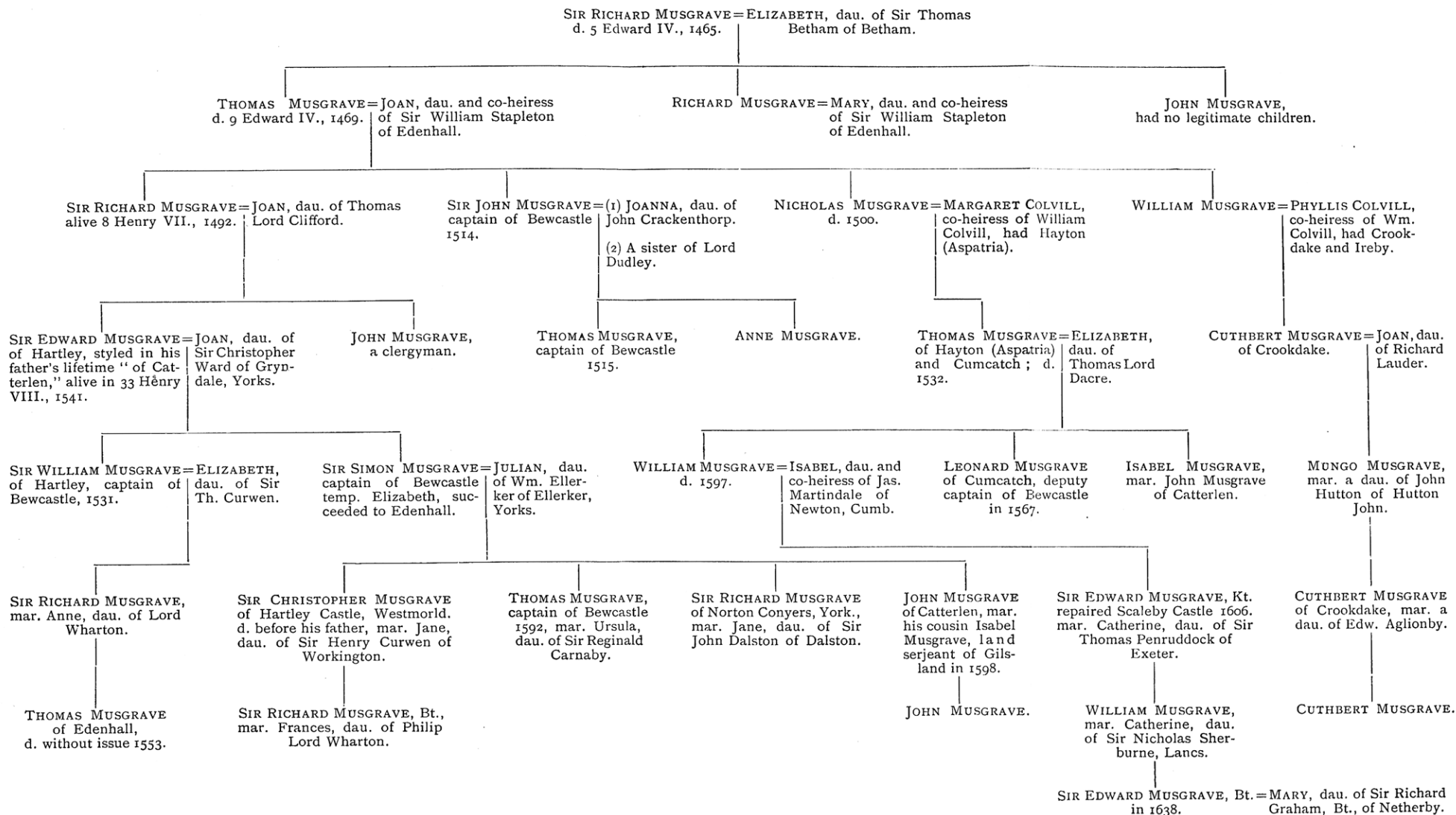


The Manor of Scaleby (per se).



(E)

The Family of Musgrave of Garcla or Hartley, Westmorland.



TO FACE P. 54.