

FURTHER ADDENDUM TO THE FIVE ODARDS: EVA DE HODELHOLM AND HER STEPCHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In response to comments received from members of the FMG on our earlier article (*Foundations*, 3(2): 127-161, July 2009) we should like to present some clarifications and corrections. This paper encompasses other pertinent information concerning the early Levingtons that was not included in the original article. The inclusion of additional source material now links the heir of Eva de Hodelholm to Helwise de Levington as well as showing more information about the Levington descendants and their heirs. The article is presented in a fact-based chronology with each assertion footnoted as to source.

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Adam de Levington

In 1176, Adam de Levington, son of Adam de Boyville and grandson of Richer, was charged 20 marks for his property in Westam [Westlinton].² He was dead by 1210, the last year he appears holding the land, and was succeeded by his eldest son Richard de Levington.³

Richard was one of the barons who rebelled against King John in the civil war of 1215 and seems to have been imprisoned at Wallingford Castle. In 1217 he submitted to Henry III and his land was restored.⁴ Later in life he was a justice in Cumberland and Westmorland. He died without issue in 1250.⁵ At this time the barony in England consisted of Skelton with its church, Kirkandrews, Kirklington with its church, Skitby, half of Hetherford, Howscales, Westlinton and half of Stapleton. He also held Bewcastle from the barony of Burgh by Sands. His wife Sarra, who married secondly Robert de Pavely, died in 1299.⁶ Richard's heir was his brother Ralph de Levington.⁷

Ralph de Levington succeeded to his brother's lands by 20 June 1250.⁸ Before 22 April 1247, he married Ada de Gernon, sister of Helwise de Gernon wife of Richard de Vernon.⁹ Ada and Helwise were the daughters of Richard de Gernon and Ada de

¹ Corresponding author, *contact email*: ClaudiusI0@aol.com

² *Pipe Roll*, 23 Henry II.

³ Joseph Bain, *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland Vol.1 1108-1272* (1881), #176; F W Maitland, ed., *Bracton's Note Book: a Collection of Cases Decided in the King's Court During the Reign of Henry the Third* (1887), 202-3, #249. This lawsuit shows that Richard was the son of Adam son of Adam son of Richer.

⁴ Thomas Duffus Hardy (1833), *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, I 374b.

⁵ *CIPM*, 34 Henry III, no.199.

⁶ *CIPM*, 28 Edward I, no.583.

⁷ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1781.

⁸ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1781.

⁹ Charles Rogers, ed., *Excerpta E Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi Asservatis, Henrico Tertio Rege, 1216-1272, Vol II. 1246-1272* (1836), 10.

Moreville.¹⁰ Ralph was enfeoffed in Glassenby and Gamelsby by Eva de Hodelholm before 1246.¹¹ Ralph died by 12 February 1254 when his widow's remarriage was granted to Eustace de Balliol who also wanted the marriage of the heir.¹² The king granted Ralph's lands and wardships to his [Henry III's] sister the Countess of Cornwall.¹³

Eva de Hodelholm

Eva de Hodelholm was the great-granddaughter of Odard son of Hildred, Sheriff of Carlisle.¹⁴ Odard held Glassenby and Gamelsby in the parish of Adingham, Cumberland. Later these lands were in dispute between Odard's son and heir Robert de Hodelholm¹⁵ and Odard's nephew Richard, son of his sister Truita.¹⁶ In 1199 these estates were granted to Richard son of Truita, but in 1210¹⁷ King John gave Glassenby and Gamelsby to Odard, Robert de Hodelholm's son and heir. Odard de Hodelholm and his wife Matilda¹⁸ left issue: Christiana, the wife of William de Ireby and Eva who married three times.

The *Scots Peerage*¹⁹ lists only Eva's second and third husbands and incorrectly names Robert Avenal as Robert Lovell:

Eva, married, first, to Robert Lovell, apparently without issue, was a widow before February 1242-43;²⁰ married secondly, before 13 October 1246, to Alan de Chartres.²¹ She or her niece of the same name had in 1258-60 an heir, then under age, and who was a ward of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I.²²

These two co-heiresses and their marriages are traceable by the history of their father's manors, Gamelsby and Glassanby, which were a frequent subject of litigation.

Whereas the source used by *Scots Peerage* states:

#1610. c. Feb. 3, 1242-3. Pleas in three weeks from Hilary. Cumberland: Eva widow of Robert Avenel, by her attorney, claims versus William de Ireby, the moiety of the manors of Gamelesby

¹⁰ J E Prescott, ed., *The Register of the Priory of Wetherhal* (1897) 190-2.

¹¹ *Feet of Fines, 30 Henry III.* (Cumberland), No. 48.

¹² CPR, 38 Henry III: 'Grant to Eustace de Bailoll of the marriage of Ada late the wife of Ralph de Levinton, who held of the king in chief, if that marriage belong to the king. 12 February 1254'

¹³ CPR, 38 Henry III: 'Grant to the king's sister, the countess of Cornwall, of the wardship of the lands and heirs of Ralph de Levinton, with advowsons of churches, liberties and escheats: saving to Eustace de Bailoll the marriage of a daughter (fil') of the said Ralph, which he says the king granted to him by letters patent of the great seal in England 18 February 1254 at Bazas.'

¹⁴ *Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.*

¹⁵ Robert de Hodelholm supported young King Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II in 1177, and as a consequence his lands became forfeit to the crown in 1179 (*Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II, 25 Henry II*).

¹⁶ *Coram Rege Roll, 1 John m. 9.*

¹⁷ *Pipe Roll, 12 John.*

¹⁸ Prescott, *op.cit.* (1897) 148-9.

¹⁹ Sir James Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland. Vol.2, (1905), 373.*

²⁰ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1610.

²¹ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1695.

²² Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #2144.

and Glasseneby as her right. Wherein one Odard her father was seised in demesne as of fee and right, in the time of king [John] the king's father, taking profits &c. and from Odard the right descended to one Cristiana and the said Eva, his daughters and heirs. William defends, and says he ought not to answer to this writ, for the aforesaid Cristiana had a daughter, also Cristiana, the wife of Thomas de Lascelles, yet living, and a coparcener of Eva, yet not named in the writ. Eva cannot deny this. Judgment---That William go sine die, and Eva is in amercement with leave to procure another writ if she pleases.²³

This clearly specifies that Eva was the widow of Robert Avenal not Robert Lovell. Either Paul mistranscribed the surname or inserted Lovell by mistake.

Eva's first husband was Adam de Levington. This assertion is based upon the transference of Gamelsby and Glassenby to her eventual heir, Helwise de Levington, wife of Eustace de Balliol.

In 1242-3 Eva, as the widow of Robert de Avenal her second husband, in a suit against her brother-in-law William de Ireby claimed her right in the manors of Gamelsby and Glassenby.²⁴ In 1245 Eva, along with Christiana and Thomas Lascelles, claimed these manors but granted William de Ireby permission to retain them during his lifetime.²⁵

The following year, 1246, an agreement was made between Ralph de Levington and Eva and Alan de Chartres, her third husband,²⁶ concerning a rent²⁷ from Gamelsby and Glassenby that she had granted to Ralph prior to this marriage. It is probable that Eva de Hodelholm outlived Alan de Chartres as he is omitted from documents thereafter.

On 11 December 1257, after the death of William de Ireby, the king (Henry III) received the homage of Thomas Lascelles for the manors of Glassenby and Gamelsby. He paid 100s for relief of the manors and was given possession of the lands.²⁸ Shortly thereafter, in January 1258 Thomas Lascelles and his wife, Christiana, were summoned by the court for having falsely led the king into believing that they were the sole heirs to Glassenby and Gamelsby as Eva de Hodelholm, Christiana's aunt, was alive and her heir was a minor child in the custody of Prince Edward (later Edward I). As a result, the sheriff was commanded to take possession of half the manors of Thomas and Christiana and to hold them, awaiting the king's decision.²⁹

²³ *Coram Rege Rolls*, 27 Henry III, no.58, m.13.

²⁴ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1610; *Coram Rege Rolls*, 27 Henry III, no. 58, m.13.

²⁵ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1677. William de Ireby agreed to make a payment to Eva and her heirs of 100s., half at Easter and half at Michaelmas. It was also agreed upon that at William de Ireby's death the estates would be equally, quietly and peacefully divided between Christiana and her aunt Eva and that the presentation of the pastor to the church of Glassenby would be shared and alternated between the heirs of Eva and Christiana (*Feet of Fines*, 29 Henry III (Cumberland). no. 36).

²⁶ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #1695; *Feet of Fines*, 30 Henry III (Cumberland), No. 48.

²⁷ Ralph received this rent in exchange for a fee of one pound of pepper or 6d. annually on the Feast of the Assumption, August 15th. It was also agreed that if Ralph died without heirs lawfully begotten that the rent would revert back to Eva and her other heirs. For the recognizance Ralph gave Alan and Eva a 'sore' sparrowhawk.

²⁸ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #2097; *Fine Rolls*, 42 Henry III, m. 12 and *Originalia*, 42 Henry III, m.1.

²⁹ Bain, *op.cit.* (1881), #2144; *Coram Rege Rolls*, 43 Henry III, no. 107, m.3 dorso.

Prince Edward retained the wardship of the heir of Eva de Hodelholm who is identified as 'the daughter and heir of Ralph de Levinton'.³⁰

By September 1260 Eustace de Balliol had wardship of Helwise, daughter of Ralph de Levinton, whom he married. Eustace de Balliol was Sheriff of Carlisle 1262-1265, Keeper of Carlisle Castle, Justiciary in 1268 and in 1270 he went with Prince Edward on the Third Crusade.³¹

Helwise de Levinton died shortly before 21 November 1272. Eustace de Balliol outlived Helwise³² and after her death he held these lands by right of his wife; successfully claiming her estate by courtesy of England for the term of his life because he and Helwise had produced a living issue that did not survive.³³

After the death of Eustace de Balliol, Helwise's lands reverted to her heirs who were her aunts, the sisters of her father Ralph de Levinton.³⁴

An examination of the IPM of Helwise de Levinton shows that amongst other lands, she and Eustace de Baliol were holding, "of her inheritance", a moiety of Glassenby and Gamelsby, as well as two thirds of Levinton; the other one third was held by Sarra de Pavely, widow of Richard de Levinton.³⁵ The heirs are stated in the IPM to be "...Euphemia de Kirkbride, Isabel de Twynham, Agnes de Corri, Margery de Hampton, Juliana de Carrig, and Eva de Suthayt, aunts of the said..." unfortunately the document is of poor quality so we do not have the full text. The heir of the lands that Helwise inherited from her mother, Ada de Gernon, was Thomas son of Thomas Multon of Gillesland.

³⁰ CPR, 42 Henry III, 'Commission to John le Fraunceis and Thomas son of Thomas de Muleton to enquire by jury of the vicinage of Gamelesby and Glassanby whether Thomas de Lascelles and Christiana his wife were in full possession of the said manors by William de Ireby for eight weeks before the death of the said William, the said William knowing and consenting unto this, and whether the latter was then of good memory; or whether the latter was in seisin thereof to the day of his death and the king's escheator of the county of Cumberland and his bailiffs ejected from the keeping of a moiety of the said manors the bailiffs of Edward the king's son, who claims the right in the same by reason of his wardship of the daughter and heir of Ralph de Levinton 5 May 1258.'

³¹ Prescott, *op.cit.* (1897), 247; Joseph Bain, *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland Vol.2. 1272-1307* (1884), no.31.

³² This is a correction to the previous article which stated that Eustace de Balliol predeceased Helwise.

³³ CCR, 1272-1279, 3; CFR, 1272-1307, 26; Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no. 4. '15 January 1272-73. The K. to John de Reygate his escheator ultra Trent. When he took in the hands of the late K. Henry, the lands of Helewysa de Levyntone, who was wife of Eustace de Balliol, on account of her death the late K. at the request of Thomas son of Thomas de Multon of Gilleslande, one of her heirs, commanded the escheator to hold an inquisition as to her lands and heirs, whereby the K. understands that she held in capite by baronage, and that Thomas is her heir in part thereof, and has obtained a writ of seisin. Eustace has intimated to the K. that he had living issue by his said wife, 'seen of men and baptised,' whereby her lands belong to him for life by the law of England, and has asked remedy. The K. unwilling to injure Eustace, commands the escheator to inquire, and if the facts are so, to give him seisin of all his late wife's lands, and the 'mesne profits,' chiefly as he ought not to suffer damage or loss through Thomas's acting by 'subreption' of the court. Westminster.' (Close, 1 Edw. I. m. 10).

³⁴ CIPM, 56 Henry III, no. 811; Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no.35.

³⁵ CIPM, 56 Henry III, nos. 572, 811; CCR, 1272-1279, 5.

Heirs of Helwise de Levington

The heirs of Helwise de Levington were stated to be the sisters of Ralph de Levington.³⁶ They were all heirs to the Levington portion of Helwise's estate. This was the inheritance of Richard de Levington that had passed to his brother Ralph de Levington and then to Ralph's daughter Helwise.

Whether Eva de Hodelholm was the mother of Ralph de Levington or that she had other children has raised the question of the inheritance rights of half blood siblings. It was during the reign of Edward I that this concept was gaining acceptance but even into the time of Edward II it was not always the case.³⁷ In Bracton's day this was not accepted when there were two brothers inheriting, as men were preferred over a sister of the whole blood.³⁸ The issue of Ralph de Levington being the half brother of Richard de Levington would have mattered little in 1250 when Richard de Levington died. The issue of half blood siblings with regard to Ralph de Levington could have been an issue but the practice of excluding them was not fully established at this time.³⁹ According to Britton the law also allowed half siblings to claim land belonging to step-parents so it was possible for them to inherit land from someone to whom they were not blood related.⁴⁰ This unusual factor was the reason why Helwise de Levington's aunts had a right to property in Gamelsby and Glassenby at her death.

Glassenby and Gamelsby were originally given to the Levington heirs. However, a complaint was lodged by Robert de Brus and Christiana his wife before 10 May 1275, alleging that Christiana's inheritance had been unjustly divided into six portions and given to the heirs of Helwise de Levington. On 10 June 1275, an inquisition was held into the matter at Carlisle with the decision to evict Robert de Brus and his wife Christiana and give the manors of Gamelsby and Glassenby to Helwise's heirs. The inquest also ruled that Robert de Brus and Christiana were unjustly disseised by the king's subescheator and the co-parceners, Robert de Hampton, Walter de Twynham, Walter de Corry, Patrick de Suthayc, Patrick Trumpe and Maud, late the wife of Roland de Carrig, quitclaimed their interest in both estates to Christiana as her right and inheritance. The sixth portion of the land was held by the king as Richard de

³⁶ CIPM, 56 Henry III, No. 35.

³⁷ Sir Frederick Pollock & Frederic William Maitland, *The History of English Law before the time of Edward I*, Volume 2 (1898), 304: 'In Edward I.'s reign the law seems to be setting its face against the claims of the half-blood; but even in Edward II.'s there is a great deal more doubt and disputation than we might have expected.'

³⁸ Pollock & Maitland, *op.cit.* (1898), 303: 'First we take the case in which a man purchases land and dies without issue, leaving a sister of the whole blood and a brother of the half-blood. The sister will inherit to the exclusion of her brother; but after her death and the failure of her heirs the brother will inherit; he is merely postponed, not excluded for good and all'. Next we take the case in which a man inherits land from his father and then dies without issue, leaving a sister of the whole blood and a consanguineous half-brother. Now some were for holding that the half-brother should in this case be preferred to the sister, and Bracton, though his mind may have fluctuated, probably shared this opinion.'

³⁹ Pollock & Maitland, *op.cit.* (1898), 303-4.

⁴⁰ Pollock & Maitland, *op.cit.* (1898), 'Britton holds that if a man has two wives and a son by each, one of those sons can inherit from his half-brother land that had descended to that half-brother from his mother; in other words, that I may on the death of my half-brother inherit land which belonged to my stepmother, though here of course I am not of the blood of the purchaser. These are not speculative fancies. If we turn to the records we shall see much uncertainty; we shall see claims brought into court which the common law of a later day would not have tolerated for an instant, and juries declining to solve the simplest problems. Even Britton's doctrine that through my half-brother I can acquire the land of my stepfather or stepmother does not seem ridiculous.'

Kirkebride, the youngest heir of Helwise, was in Edward's wardship.⁴¹ On 20 June 1275, the King commanded the sixth portion to be released to Robert and Christiana de Brus reserving Richard de Kirkebride's right to challenge this when he came of age.⁴²

This division shows that all the aunts of Helwise de Levington were given equal shares, regardless of their blood relationship to each other, of the Glassenby and Gamelsby lands. The estates were quitclaimed to Christiana as her right and inheritance⁴³ but there may have been a legitimate claim to the vill of Glassenby and Gamelsby by the de Levington heirs.⁴⁴

The heirs of Euphemia de Levington

Euphemia de Levington, the eldest daughter of Adam de Levington,⁴⁵ left an heir in 1275, Richard de Kirkebride,⁴⁶ a minor. In 1276, by order of Edward I⁴⁷ Richard de Kirkebride was placed in the wardship of Walter de Wygeton. By 1291/2⁴⁸ Richard had

⁴¹ Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no. 51; *CIPM*, 3 Edward I, No. 136.

⁴² *CCR*, 3 Edward I, p. 196.

⁴³ Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick, was the son of Robert de Brus and the stepson of Christiana de Brus. Also, he was a cousin by marriage of Roland de Carrick, recently deceased husband of Matilda de Carrick (Bain, *op.cit.*, 1884, No. 51). He was the liege lord of Matilda de Carrick, who was living on Brus lands, and her nephew Patrick Trumpe (Bain, 1884, No. 1302-1303). As such, Matilda and Patrick would not have made a claim for their portion of lands in Glassenby and Gamelsby against Robert de Brus and his second wife Christina although they may have been entitled to the property. They were certainly aware of the repercussions that would have followed such a suit as Robert de Brus and Christiana were litigious in matters concerning all their estates. For further discussion of these lands please see upcoming article on the heirs of Christiana de Hodelholm.

⁴⁴ Glassenby and Gamelsby were granted to Eustace de Balliol in 1272 when Helwise de Levington died. Around 13 October 1274 the lands were portioned to the heirs of Helwise de Levington. Before 10 June 1275 Robert and Christiana de Brus sued for her inheritance in these estates. The estates were held for a short period of time by the de Levington heirs. According to Britton (Pollock and Maitland, *op.cit.*, 1898, pp. 303-304) it was possible for unrelated parties to end up with their step-parents' inheritance. The lands were probably apportioned by mistake as suggested in *CCR* 3 Edward I, p. 196, stating that Glassenby and Gamelsby were granted to Helwise's heirs 'amongst other lands falling to them by right of inheritance'; alternatively it could be a case of lands being inherited by non-blood related relatives.

⁴⁵ Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no. 645: '1292 Nov 3 Richard de Kyrenbride, with William Lokarde, Walter de Twynham, Gilbert de Suthayk, Nicholas de Auchenleck, and Matilda his Wife, Patrick Trumpe and Walter son of Walter de Corry sues Robert de Brus senior and Christiana his wife for the sixth part of the manor of Glassanby which belonged to Helewysia de Aykton the plaintiffs cousin who died without an heir of her body where the right 'resorted' to Euphemia, Margery, Isabella, Eva, Juliana, and Agnes sisters of one Ralph, Helewysias's father as her aunt and heirs from Euphemia the eldest of whom right came by three descent to Richard. The other plaintiffs do not sue their five parts.'

⁴⁶ Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no. 51.

⁴⁷ The National Archives, Kew: Public Records Office (TNA: PRO), SC 8/237/11816; *CCR*, Edw. I, vol. I, 1272-1279, p.171.

⁴⁸ *Placido Quo Warranto Rolls*, Edward I, p.115: 'Cumberland, 20 Edw. I. John, son and heir of Walter de Wygeton, Thomas de Normanvyl late the King's Escheator, just before the last eyre seised into the King's hands all the lands and tenements which Richard de Kirkbride held, being a minor, of the King in capite, and his muritage belonged to the King. Thomas afterwards committed the custody of Richard's lands to one Roger Mynnot with consent of the King, at an annual rent of £12. 16s. 9d. until the lawful age of Richard, and Roger transferred the same to Walter, father of John, who allowed

married, without license of the king, Christina the daughter of Walter de Wygeton.⁴⁹ Richard was proven to be related to Richard de Levington in the fourth degree in 1300.⁵⁰ Richard had a brother Robert who died in 1294/5 *sine prole*⁵¹ and another brother, Nicholas de Kirkebride, whom he presented to the church of Kirklington in 1292.⁵²

Richard de Kirkebride fought for Edward I in June 1300⁵³ at the Siege of Caerlaverock in Dumfriesshire.⁵⁴ In March 1307, Richard was nominated as Commissioner of Array for Cumberland. He continued in the service of Edward II defending the Northern Marches and by 1317 demanded the portion of land in Kirklington and Kirkandrews held by Walter Corry, his cousin, who was fighting with the Scots.⁵⁵ In 1318 the king

Richard to marry under age without the license of the King. The marriage was valued last eyre at 100 marks, when Walter declared it to have occurred with license of the King, as John now says, who alleges the record. A writ was directed to the justices, 3rd December, anno 21, about referring their exaction of 100 marks to the next parliament. Upon inquiry by jury, it is reported that Richard's heritage came first to him on the part of his father, which was held of Walter, and afterwards fell to him, before he was married, on the part of his mother, a parcel of the barony of Levinton, held of the King in capite, whereby his marriage belonged at the time he was married to the King.' The lands did not come from his mother but his paternal great-grandmother.

⁴⁹ CP 12(2): 873, note d.

⁵⁰ CIPM, Vol. III, No. 583 – 'Richard de Kirkbride, Adam de Twynham, Gilbert de Suthayk and Walter de Corri are heirs portioners in the fourth degree to the deceased Richard attached (writ tested Westminster 22 March previous) made before the escheator at Carlisle on Wednesday in the week of Pentecost 28 Ed I.'

⁵¹ John Denton, *An Accompt of the most considerable Estates and Families in the County of Cumberland* (1887), 64; Nicholas Harris Nicolas, *The Siege of Carlaverock* (1828), 344.

⁵² William Nicholson Thompson, ed. & comp. *The register of John de Halton, bishop of Carlisle, AD 1292-1324* (1906-13), pp. 1-2. See Appendix for transcript of this presentation.

⁵³ Richard de Kirkebride is listed in the Roll of Caerlaverock, an old French epic poem about the battle. It is also one of the oldest heraldic rolls showing the arms of 106 men involved with the siege.

⁵⁴ Edward I sent 87 knights to head an army of 3000 men to take the castle. The English were repelled again and again by the Scots who threw boulders and stones from the walls. The castle belonged to the Maxwell family. The Scots were eventually forced to surrender as Edward had ordered a trebuchet (called Warwolf) to be built which was capable of hurling ninety 200 pound missiles at the castle walls until they shattered. Edward was infuriated that the siege had taken a while and the castle was held by only 60 men. He proceeded to hang some of the defenders from the castle walls and the others walked away. The English held the castle until 1312 when it was returned to Sir Eustace Maxwell who changed sides and fought with Robert the Bruce. As an act of loyalty Maxwell dismantled most of the remaining armaments of the castle so it couldn't be used against the Scots again.

⁵⁵ Joseph Bain, *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland Vol.3, 1307-1357* (1887), no. 528; TNA: PRO, SC 8/55/2725: 'The petitioner asks that he be granted all the lands with their church advowsons that belonged to Corri (the king's enemy) for himself and his heirs in Kirklington and Kirkandrews, worth twenty marks in peacetime, for all the losses, injuries and mischief he has suffered in the service of his liege lord the king, and inasmuch as Robert de Bruce granted Corri all the petitioner's lands and goods in England as in Scotland when the petitioner was a knight on the king's part at the siege of Carlisle.'

gave a portion of Walter Corry's land to others⁵⁶ and Richard de Kirkebride petitioned again for the estate.⁵⁷ He died in 1331⁵⁸ leaving his son Walter as his heir.

The heirs of Margery de Levington

Margery de Levington was one of the aunts of Helwise de Levington. She married an unknown de Hampton of Allonby, Cumberland.⁵⁹ They had two surviving children; a daughter Juliana who was recorded as marrying a Lockard⁶⁰ and a son, Robert de Hampton.⁶¹ Before 23 April 1257, he married Margery de Samlesbury daughter of Sir William de Samlesbury by his wife Avina de Notton.⁶² Robert de Hampton was named as his mother's heir⁶³ and on 3 December 1274 he gave homage for his portion of the estate.⁶⁴ Robert de Hampton died in 1277⁶⁵ and his share of the inheritance passed to William Lockard, his nephew, the son of his sister Juliana de Hampton.⁶⁶ William Lockard sold his portion of the Levington estate to John de Seton and enfeoffed Nicholas de Staffol in a carucate of land that he held in Staffol.⁶⁷ The estates continued in Seton hands⁶⁸ and after John de Seton's death were inherited by his son Christopher de Seton.⁶⁹

⁵⁶ Bain, *op.cit.* (1887), no. 501; CPR, Edward II, 1317-1321, pp. 43, 165: 'Grant to Robert de Tiliol for his good service of the half of the lands in Kirk Levynton and Kirkandres in Cumberland forfeited by the rebellion of Walter de Corry a Scotsman. Similar grant to Richard de Kirkbride.'

⁵⁷ TNA: PRO, SC 8/319/E382: 'Richard Kyrkebrid requests that the king grant all the lands of Walter Corry in Kirklington and Kirkandrews to him and his heirs as he promised. He was granted part of the lands at will and he requests this grant for his great losses, injuries and troubles that he has suffered in the times of the king and his father.'

⁵⁸ TNA: PRO, C 143/25/17.

⁵⁹ Denton, *op.cit.* (1887), 109-10.

⁶⁰ Denton, *op.cit.* (1887), 109-10, states she married Simon Lockard; Ivor John Sanders, *English baronies: a study of their origin and descent, 1086-1327* (1960), 58.

⁶¹ Robert de Hampton was Sheriff of Northumberland. William Page, ed., *Three Early Assize Rolls for the County of Northumberland* (1891), 384: 'De Willelmo Lokard, herede Roberti de Hampton, quondam vicecomitis Northumbriae, pro evasione Alani del Cote, viij li.'

⁶² William Farrer, comp., *Final Concords of the County of Lancaster from the Original Chirographs, or Feet of Fines, Vol. I, AD 1196-1307* (1899), 129-131.

⁶³ CIPM, Henry III, Vol. I, No. 811: 'Of the barony of Levington, Skelton and Kirkandres, a moiety of Gamelisby and Glassauby, and the land of Buthcaster, Staffol the heirs of Euphemia de Kirkebrid, Isabel de Twynham, Agnes de Corri, Margery de Hampton, Juliana de Carrig, and Eva de Sutheayt, aunts of the said are next heirs of the same Helewisa, late the wife of Sir Eustace de Baylloill, but all remain in Scotland, except Robert de Hampton. . . son and heir of Margery de Hampton, of full age, and Richard de Kirkebrid, heir of Euphemia de Kirkebrid, who is not of full age the heirs in Scotland are of full age.'

⁶⁴ CCR, 3 Edward I, pp. 138-139.

⁶⁵ CIPM, 5 Edward I, no. 228.

⁶⁶ CIPM, 5 Edward I, no. 228. This is a correction to the previous article where it was stated William Lockard was the half-brother of Robert de Hampton.

⁶⁷ CIPM, Vol. III, No. 583: 'Margeria issue William Lokard, who sold his portion to John de Seton issue Christofo de Seton now living, and William Lokard had a carucate in Staffol which he gave to Nicholus de Staffol before he enfeoffed John de Seton in his other lands.'

⁶⁸ Thompson, *op.cit.*, (1906-13), pp. 1-2.

⁶⁹ Thompson, *op.cit.*, (1906-13), pp. 238-240.

The heirs of Juliana de Levington

The IPM of Helwise de Levington names her heirs as the heirs of her aunts (her father's sisters). Only in the case of Juliana de Levington were the heirs female. All the others continued the married names of the aunts. The scribe apparently didn't know the spouse of Juliana and inserted Carrick (Matilda's married name) as the surname.⁷⁰

In the IPM of Sarra de Paveley all the sisters of her late husband Richard de Levington are named by their first name only with the exception of Juliana who is called de Carrig. The reason for this is that the IPM, the function of which was to define ownership and tenancy of the decedent's landed estate, was written during the Scottish Wars and the Earl of Carrick (Robert de Brus) was a problem for Edward I even at this date six years before he assumed the crown of Scotland. Anyone remotely connected with this family would have been singled out. The other marriages for the remaining sisters were considered insignificant and at this time none of the other portions of the Levington inheritance were in the hands of the King. Therefore to explain this the IPM states "*Juliana de Carrig from whom issued Maud and Emma, who are dwelling with the King's enemies in Scotland, whereby the King is seised of their pouparties in Levington.*" Edward I held these lands due to the mandate of 1295, which stated that anyone siding with the Scottish rebels, forfeited their land in England into the hands of the King. Neither Matilda's marriage to Roland de Carrick nor Emma's marriage to Patrick Trumpe was mentioned, and probably was seen as unnecessary, as the Carrig reference explained the seizure of the property.

The most important piece of legislation enacted in Edward's reign concerning the Northern counties was the decree of 1295. Many gentry families owned land in both Scotland and England at this period especially in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. Edward granted these forfeited lands to his retainers and many became wealthy due to these favours.⁷¹ Others were less fortunate as some estates became waste⁷² because of the continual warfare, and many merchants and freedmen were destitute.

An error in the documentation is also evidenced by the fact that Matilda de Carrick was the wife of Roland de Carrick. If her mother married into the Carrick family this would have presented the problem of consanguinity for Matilda's marriage for which there is no recorded dispensation.

Conclusion

Land was the primary source of wealth in Cumberland in the thirteenth century. The Levington estate was passed to heirs of Adam de Levington's six daughters after the demise of Adam's male issue. Eva de Hodelholm brought her property in Glassenby and Gamelsby into the Levington family only to have it returned to her niece

⁷⁰ Even Denton, *op.cit.* (1887), 109-110, called her Juliana Trumpe. He knew she was not married to a Carrick and assumed that Patrick Trumpe was her male line descendant trying to fit the pattern set by the other heirs.

⁷¹ An example is Sir Robert de Clifford who possessed the Seton lands at his death, *CIPM*, 8 Edward II, no. 533.

⁷² Bain, *op.cit.* (1884), no. 736: '*Sir Walter de Corry holds lands in Kirkeandres, paying 20s. yearly; also a part of Levoigtone, which is burnt and lies waste. Henry de Malton holds land there from the son and heir of Patrick Trumpe for 9 marks yearly; also burnt and waste. Robert de Ros held the township of Cargow, burnt and waste.*'

Christiana de Brus after her granddaughter's death. The dispersal of these lands will be addressed in an upcoming article. The proposed descent of Adam de Levington is summarised in Fig.1, which updates and corrects the chart from the earlier article (*Foundations* 3(2): 130 (July 2009)).

This paper, and the original which it supplements, is the culmination of several years of research by the authors being finalized in 2008. Any similarities to other theories of descent were unknown to the authors at the time of publication.

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Appendix: Full text of selected supporting documentation.

CIPM, Vol. I, 34 Henry III, no. 199: Richard De Levinton *alias* Leventon.

Writ to Thomas de Stanford and his co-escheator in co. Cumberland, 27 May. *Inq.* Tuesday St. Barnabas, 34 Hen. III. Ralph de Leventon is his heir, and is legitimate and of mature age.

CUMBERLAND. Scelton (full extent given) with the advowson of the church.

Kircandr', 20 bovates laud rendering 8l. 2s. 5d.

Leventon (extent given), with the advowson of the church.

Wescudbrihteby, 5½ carucates land, the farmers paying 4l. 4d. yearly, &c.

Hederesford, a moiety, viz.—2 carucates, the farmers paying 36s. 5½d. yearly.

Houscales, 1 carucate, the farmer paying 20s. 6d. yearly.

Westleventon, 6 carucates land.

Stapleton, a moiety with the advowson in Gillesland barony, held of Sir Thomas de Mlton.

Buchecastre, in the barony of Burgh on the Sands (extent given).

The said barony was held by 4l. cornage yearly to the king.

' *C. Hen. III. File 10. (15.)*

CIPM, Vol. I, 56 Henry III, no. 811: Helewisa De Levynton, late the wife of Eustace De Balliolo *alias* De Baylloil.

Writ, 1 Oct. 56 Hen. III.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon of Gilleslond, is her heir, and of full age.

Westmoreland. *Inq.* Monday after St. Edmund the King, 57 Hen. III.

Hoffe. A moiety of the manor (extent given), held of the heirs of Robert de Veteri Ponte.

Cumberland. *Inq.* Wednesday before St. Katherine, 57 Hen. III.

Levington manor (extent given), including lands, &c. in Levinholme, Westcudbrytteby, Hedrisford and Honchal with the advowson of the church.

Skelton manor (extent given) with the advowson of the church.

Kirkandres. 12 bovates and 2 parts of 2 bovates land.

Glassanby and Gamelesby. 65a. land in demesne, a meadow, 51 bovates land, 85s. 3d. from cottars, 2 mills, and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Glassanby.

Staffol with Blundelfel. Certain lands, worth 46s. 3d. yearly.

Ayketon manor with lauds, &c. in Gamelesby (extent given), with a moiety of the advowson of the church.

Burgh. 8a. in demesne, 60a. herbage, a little meadow, 16 bovates land, 14s. from cottars, a fishery worth 8l. 8s., 56s. lid. from free tenants, and a moiety of a mill.

Bothecaster. Land worth 5 marks yearly.

Kyrcoswald. Capital messuage, lands, &c. with the advowson of the church (extent given), including herbage at Rawenholme.

Laysingby. 15a. in demesne, 1la. meadow, 16 bovates land, 4s. rent, and a mill.

Levington, Skelton and Kircandres. Two parts held by the said Helewisa of the king in chief by barony doing suit at Cumberland county (court), and the third part by Robert de Paveley through his wife her dower : the whole barony renders 79s. yearly to the king's cornage.

A moiety of Gamelisby and Glassanby in another barony, held of the king in chief by 9s. 10d. cornage.

Ayketon manor, a moiety of Burgh on Sands and a moiety of Kircoswald .and Lavingby were held of the king in chief for half a barony, doing suit at Cumberland county (court), and rendering 40s. 3d. cornage. The land of Bothecaster was held of the barony of Burgh, and not of the king. The land of Staffol and Blundelfeld was held of Thomas de Beuchampe and John de Staffol.

Of the barony of Levington, Skelton and Kirkandres, a moiety of Gamelisby and Glassauby, and the land of Buthcaster, Staffolthe heirs of Euphemia de Kirkebrid, Isabel de Twynham, Agnes de Corri, Margery de Hampton, Juliana de Carrig, and Eva de Sutheayt, aunts of the said are next heirs of the same Helewis, late the wife of Sir Eustace de Baylloill, but all remain in Scotland, except Robert de Hampton. . . son and heir of Margery de Hampton, of full age, and Richard de Kirkebrid, heir of Euphemia de Kirkebrid, who is not of full age:..... the heirs in Scotland are of full age.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Multon of Gilleslaud, is the heir of Ayketon, and of moieties of the towns of Burgh on Sands, Kircoswald and Layingby, viz.— of a moiety of a barony, and is of full age.

C. Hen. III. File 42. (4.)

CIPM, Vol. III, 28 Edward I, no. 583: Sarra, late the wife of Richard de Levington.

Writ of *certiorari super causa cationic* concerning the lands which the said Sarra held in dower in Cumberland, 30 Dec. 28 Edward I.

Similar writ concerning the lands which the said Sarra held in dower of the inheritance of the said Richard, in the escheator's bailiwick, 2 Jan. 28 Edward I.

Return from the escheator that he took the lands aforesaid into the king's hand for a double reason, viz —because Christopher, son and heir of John de Seton, one of the participants in the said inheritance, was in the king's wardship, and because Patrick Trompe and Maud de Carrygge, co-heirs and participants of the same inheritance, are in Scotland against the king's fealty. There are other heirs, viz.—Richard de Kirkebride, Adam de Twynam, Gilbert de Sutheyk, and Walter de Corry, who are in the fourth degree from the said Richard, as is said.

Writ, 22 March, 28 Edward I.

Cumberland. Inq. Made at Carlisle on Wednesday in Whitsun [Pentecost] week, 28 Edward I.

Levington. A third part (extent given).

Skelton. A third part (extent given).

Kirkansdr(es). A third part of the hamlet (extent given).

Stapelton. The advowson of the church.

All held in dower of the inheritance of Richard de Levington sometime her husband, who held the town of Levington of the King in chief by 26s. cornage yearly, and the hamlet of Kirkandr(es) of the King in chief by 6s. 8d. cornage yearly. He died without heir of his body and the inheritance aforesaid descended to his six sisters, viz.—

Euphemia, the eldest from whom issued Richard de Kirkebride that now is; Isabel from whom issued Adam de Twinam that now is; Eva from whom issued Gilbert de Sotheyk that now is; Margery from whom issued William Lukard, who sold his pourparty to John de Seton from whom issued Christopher de Seton that now is; Juliana de Carrig from whom issue Maud and Emma, who are dwelling with the king's enemies in Scotland, whereby the King is seised of their pourparties in Levington. The sub-escheator seised the said lands & c. because Christopher de Seton aforesaid was under age and in the King's wardship, and because Maud and Emma are with the king's enemies. Richard de Kirkebride, Walter de Corry, Maud and Emma have their pourparties in Levington; Gilbert de Sothhayk, Adam de Twynam and Christopher de Seton have their pourparties in Skelton; and the said Richard, Walter , Gilbert and Adam have the hamlet of Kirkandr(es); Maud de Carrig and Emma her sister have nothing there, for they took to the value in the vale of Bothecastre, which they sold before the war to Sir John de Swyneburn; and William

Lockard had (in the hamlet) of Kirkandr(es) a carucate of land in Staffole, which he gave to Nicholas de Staff(ole) before he enfeoffed John de Seton of the other land.

C. Edward I File 93 (14.)

Items from the Register of John de Halton, Archbishop of Carlisle 1292-1324

(Thompson 1906-13, pp.1-2):

KIRKLINTON RECTORY — The disputed right of presentation.

Nicholas de Kirkebryd, priest, is presented by his brother, Richard de Kirkebryd, to the church of Kirklington, vacant by the death of William de Stokeleye:

Memorandum quod in crastino Sancti Luce ewangeliste anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo tertio presentatus fuit Nicholaus de Kirkebryd, presbiter, per fratrem suum Ricardum de Kirkebryd, militem, ad ecclesiam de Levynton, per mortem Willelmi de Stokeleye, quondam rectoris ejusdem, vacantem; et habuit predictus Nicholaus litteram suam inquisitoriam super predicta presentatione.

Hugh de Cressingham, justice, is presented by the King, in right of Maud de Karryk:

Eodem anno, die Sancti Edmundi regis, anno regni regis Edwardi xxij, presentatus fuit ad eandem ecclesiam Hugo de Cressingham, justiciarius, per dominum nostrum regem predictum, ratione terrarum et tenementorum Matildis de Karryk, unius heredum et participum Helwisie, filie Radulphi de Levinton, defuncte, que de rege tenuit in capite et cujus terre et tenementa erant in manu domini regis, pro eo quod prefata Matildis se maritavit absque licencia predicti domini regis.

H. de Cressyngham is also presented by John de Seeton:

Eodem anno, xxº die Novembris, presentavit dominus Johannes de Seeton, miles, dominum H. de Cressyngham predictum ad eandem ecclesiam de Levynton; et habuit predictus H. litteram suam inquisitoriam super eadem presentatione eisdem die et anno.

Writ to the Bishop; forbidding him to institute a parson to Kirklington, pending a suit in the King's court about the advowson:

Edwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitannie, venerabili in Christo patri J. eadem gratia etc., salutem. Prohibemus vobis ne admittatis personam ad ecclesiam de Levynton, que vacat, ut dicitur, et de cujus advocacione contentio mota est in curia nostra inter Ricardum de Kirkebryd et Willelmum Locard, Johannem de Seeton et Ereminam uxorem ejus, Walterum de Twinam, Gilbertum de Suthayk, Nicholaum de Aglenlok et Matildem uxorem ejus Matildem de Carryk, Patricium Trumpe et Patricium filium ejus, Henricum de Malton et Margaretam uxorem ejus, et Walterum filium Walteri de Corry, donec discussum fuerit in eadem curia ad quem illorum pertineat ejusdem ecclesie advocatio. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvj die Novembris anno regni nostri vicesimo secundo.

Three further presentations to Kirklington:

PRESENTACIO AD Ecclesiam DE Levington.'

Eodem anno, die Martis proxima post festum Sancte Lucie virginis, presentatus fuit ad eandem ecclesiam de Levynton Nicholaus de Kyrkbryd predictus per Gilbertum de Sutheyk, et habuit litteram suam inquisitoriam. Item eodem anno, die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancte Lucie virginis, presentavit Walterus de Twynam, miles, eundem Nicholaum ad eandem ecclesiam; et habuit litteras suas inquisitorias. Eodem anno, ij idus Februarii, presentatus fuit magister W. de Goseford ad eandem ecclesiam (et habuit etc.) per dominum Walterum de Corry.