

[The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal](#)

Ligulf, or Liulf, retained his manor in Ki(g)ton, and had a priest there. It is uncertain whether he was the king's thane of this name who *had* Kildale, or the one who *had* Itudston, or how many Liulfs there were. As the last-named was succeeded at Rudston by Uctred, he may be the one killed in Durham who heads the tree of the noble family of Lumley, and had a son of this name who carried on the line. Liulf of Fornethorp, mentioned under 'Forne,' was a benefactor to St. Mary's, and must be one of these. There were several of this name, for two Ligull's had two manors in Newhouse.

Tlic Carpentaria* nf this rVite .oa now was one who prepared and fixed the rough timber used in the. construction nf roofs. Sc.; ami in military works, the palisades, hoarding, drawbridges, &c. ; proliahly also the engine* of war, under the direction of the balistaritis, and the movable towers, called" Malvnisins,*" set up in regular ?ic^cs, when he would be

actively employed under the Ingeniator. Wooden bridges were also part ol" his work. Originally the Roman carpeitarius had been a maker of carpeuta, two-wheeled c"r/s or wagons w ith a /. *ilait*. covering of skins, which necessity may have invented in a remote noiua di.age, when th«i early Aryans were moving acroso the plains uf western Asia.

Malcolun had acquired the two manors of Maccus and Orm in Ouseburn, and as he does not occur as a landowner before the Conquest, these may have come to him by inheritance. Maccus may have been his father, bearing, like him, a Scotch name, but not so common as Malcolm¹³ (the devotee of St. Columba). We find these names associated in 973, Malcolm, King of the Scots, and Maccus, King of the Isles, being among those who were tributary to Edgar, and rowed him on the Dee. A Macus had held lands in Lincolnshire which Alured of Lincoln got (fo. 358b.), otherwise this name does not occur in the Survey.. William Malet had all the land of Norman, *son of Malcolmbe*, in the East Hiding (Claims, fo. 373), which seems to have been only a manor in Drewton.

Maldred acquired Altor's manor at Wilton, in Cleveland, 'worth 20s. now as formerly.' This name does not occur again in the Survey. The De Buhners were afterwards lords of this manor, so the means of identifying Maldred are destroyed.

This was the name of the father of the Earl Gospatric, and if this Maldred were descended from him, royal English blood was in his veins. A century later a Maldred was lord of Raby, and progenitor of the great house of Nevil, and the name for a while fitfully lingered in the dales at il/a/ham and other places.

NOTES: LIULF, FATHER OF UCTRED=ESCHENA of MOLLE

Uctred of Lumley, son of (Liulf)Lyulph de Lumley, wife of Ealdgyth of Bernicia. Ealdgyth of Benica, daughter of Earl of Bernicia Ealdred, Earl of Northumbria, son of Uchtred of Northumberland, Earl of Northumbria, Earl of Bernica, wife is Ecgfrida of Chester. Uchtred's father is Waltheof I Siward.

The very important link here is that Ealdred's half sister, Ealdgyth or Agatha of Northumbria is the mother of Ricahrd de Merville 1st lord of Dunbar and Fergus de Galloway, lord of Galloway. Ealdreds father Uchtred's first wife was Aelfgifu or Elgiva or England of Northumbria Princess of England. Ealdreds mother, Uchtreds 2nd wife was named Ecgfrida of Chester. Liulf's father was Osbert de Lumley



Liulph de Lumley was born in Yorkshire. He married Ealdgyth (Aglithia), Princess Of Northumberland, daughter of [Ealdred, Earl of Northumberland](#). After a while the family settled in Lumley, Durham.

Liulph was murdered in May 1080. Algitha later remarried Maldred FitzCrinan, Lord of Carlisle & Allerdale.

Sources on line state-

He was one of the counsellors of Walcher, who had become Bishop of Durham on 3 April 1071. Walcher had come into possession of the Earldom of Northumbria when his friend, Waltheof, a nephew of Ligulph, had the earldom removed from him and was then killed. When Northumbria was invaded in 1079 by Malcolm III of Scotland, Walcher did nothing to protect the people. This greatly upset Ligulph & a feud ensued between two of Walcher's men: Gilbert, Walcher's kinsman & Leopwin, his chaplin. Gilbert reacted by invading Ligulph's home in Northumbria during the night, killing Ligulph and most of his

household. Walcher had not sanctioned the action and was saddened at the death of his friend and adviser. The murders enraged the people of Northumbria and they, of course, wanted revenge for the death of their popular and trusted leader. Walcher agreed to meet the Northumbrians to explain to them the truth of the death of Ligulph. The Northumbrains did not believe him. Walcher retreated into a church, but the mob now would not be satisfied with anything less than his death. Bishop Walcher left the church and was immediately killed by those on the outside. He died on 14 May 1080.

On the 14th of May, 1080, Gateshead was the scene of a tragic event of some historical importance. Walcher, the Norman bishop of Durham, was endeavouring to pacify an assembly of the subjects of the Palatinate, incensed at the tyranny of two of the bishop's officers who had just murdered Liulph, a Saxon lord, founder of the noble family of Lumley, when the cry was raised of " Short red, good red, slay ye the bishop," and the unhappy prelate fell pierced with many wounds. In 1164 Bishop Hugh Pudsey granted a charter to the burgesses of Gateshead, the chief privileges of which were liberty of the forest,, freedom from toll within the Palatinate, and,' in general words, all such advantages as were enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. About the end of the 12th century a chapel and hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, existed at Gateshead; it was afterwards (1244-49) joined to the hospital of St Edmund, bishop and confessor. There was, at the beginning of the 14th century, another hospital dedicated to St Edmund, king and martyr, probably founded in the 13th century. Gateshead had, in 1336, a market twice a week and a fair at the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula. Like North and South Shields, Gateshead suffered from the mercantile jealousy and exclusiveness of the burgesses of Newcastle.

<http://www.uk-genealogy.org.uk/england/Durham/towns/Gateshead.html>

Alghitha later remarried Maldred fitzCrinan, Lord of Carlisle & Allerdale

Lumley burials from www.british-history.co.uk

The first effigy, evidently imaginary, represents Liulph in a coat of mail, the right hand grasping the sword hilt, a shield on the left. Above this venerable personage is a long inscription, commemorating the whole family descent (in Latin).

The arms attributed to Liulph, who was probably most innocent of coat-armour, are, six popinjays (fn. 17) , 3, 2, and 1, impaling a plain saltire for his princely consort, the daughter of Aldred of Northumberland.

Although doubt arises about the de Lumley effigies - <http://www.englandsnortheast.co.uk/Surnames.html>

UTRED OF MOLLE "HOUSE OF LUMLEY" ASSOCIATED TO ESCHENA OF MOLLE

[Records of the Lumleys of Lumley Castle](#)

books.google.com/books?id=1NMKAAAAYAAJ

[Edith Milner](#) - 1904 - England

Earl, to the monks of Jarrow ; while Uchtred, the elder, succeeded to his father's estates. **Uchtred of Lumley** left two sons, William and Matthew. Both these names ...