

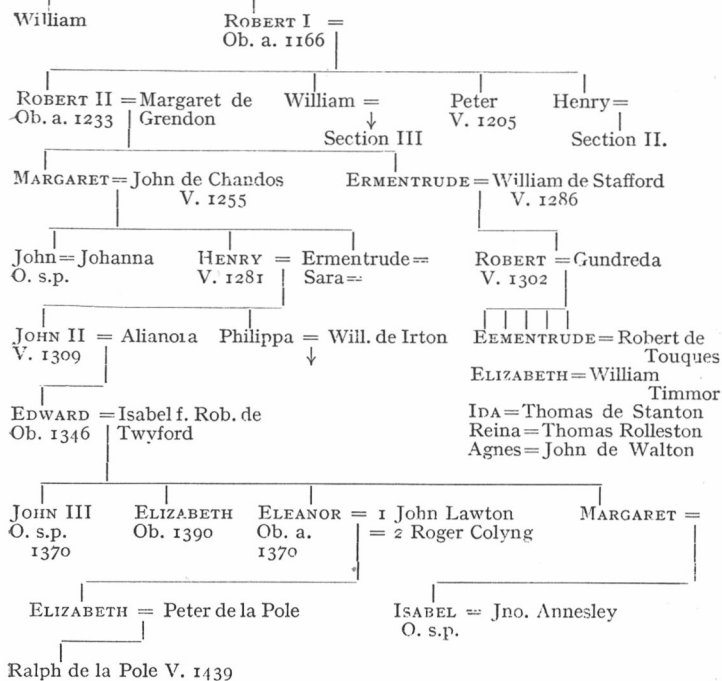
## Later Descendants of Domesday Tenants in Derbyshire.

By S. P. H. STATHAM.

RADBOURNE.

### SECTION I.

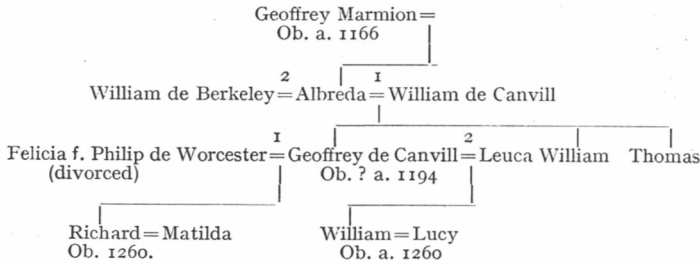
WALCHELIN DE RADBOURNE =  
V. 1125



## RADBOURNE.

I. WALCHELIN DE RADBOURNE. In 1086 Henry de Ferrars had 8 carucates in Radbourne with no under tenant. (*V.C.H.D. I. 345b*). In Atlow he had 3 carucates; (*Ib. 337b*) in Mugginton 2 carucates, with Chetel as under tenant (*Ib. 345a*); in Mercaston 4 carucates, with Robert and Roger as under tenants (*Ib. 345b*). Roger de Poitou had 2 carucates in Lowne by Heath ("Lunts"), with no under tenant. (*Ib. 336a*). Geoffrey Alselin had a manor in Egginton, with Azelin as under tenant. (*Ib. 348a*). Between 1089-1139 Walchelin de Raborna attested a charter of Robert f. Henry de Ferrars. (*C. Tut. liii*). In 1141 Robert junior, earl of Nottingham, granted to Tutbury the whole tithes of the new burgh of Nottingham, the grant being made chiefly for the extinction of the silver marc which Robert f. Walchelin de Roburna was wont to give annually from Egginton. (*Ib. xxxviii*; *C.D.F. 582*). In 1232 it was proved that Robert f. Robert f. Walchelin had held  $\frac{1}{2}$  the vill of Egginton in socage of Alexander Hauselin, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the same vill by service, in right of his wife, the sole heiress of William de Grendon. (*B. no. 752*). From an entry in the Leics. Survey (1124-1129) which informs us that Robert de Ferrars then held 2 carucates in Donisthorpe "which Walchelin holds," it would appear that Walchelin must have died at some date posterior to 1124. (*V.C.H. Leic. I. 351*). He appears to have had 2 sons. (A) William; and Robert.

(A) William f. Walchelin. In 1166 William, earl Ferrars, returned the heirs of Geoffrey Marmion as holding the 3 fees held by Ivo de Harcourt and William f. Walchelin between 1100-1135. (*R.B.E. 336*). I am not able to explain how these fees came into the possession of Geoffrey, but the following chart shows his successors. (*H.K.F. II. 273*).



The fees which Geoffrey Marmion held would appear to have been Grendon, with its member in Whittington, Wks.; Sheepey, Leics.; and Newton, Bramcote and Donisthorpe, Leics. (*B.F.* 974, 948; *H.K.F. II.* 273 seq.; *S. Coll. I.* 211).

II. ROBERT F. WALCHELIN I. In 1166 Robert f. Walchelin is mentioned in the charter of earl William as having held 2 fees of the old enfeoffment. (*R.B.E.* 336). These fees include Atlow, Egginton, Mercaston in Mugginton, Mugginton and Radbourne. Between 1150-1159 Robert, abbot of Burton, granted to Robert f. Walchelin the land in Over which abbot Geoffrey had granted to him in fee. (*C. Bur.* 37). About 1160 abbot Bernard confirmed to Robert f. Robert f. Walchelin the land in (Rough) Heanor which his predecessor had granted him. (*Ib.* 40). Robert gave to Tutbury 2 acres of meadow in Marston. Marston on Dove, a Ferrars' manor, was held in 1086 by the monks. (*V.C.H.V. I.* 338*b*). These monks were of Tutbury, which was evidently in existence before Domesday. Robert witnessed the charter granting Norbury to William f. Herbert. He was probably dead before 1160 and was succeeded by Robert his son. He left 3 other sons, (A) Henry; (B) William, and (C) Peter.

(A) Henry is dealt with in the next section.

(B) William is dealt with in section III.

(C) Peter. Beyond the references made to him in the

next section it may be noted that the absence of a Peter f. Walchelin from a jury is recorded in 1205. (*C.R.R. II. 252*).

III. ROBERT F. WALCHELIN II succeeded his father before 1166. (*R.B.E.*

336). He confirmed to Tutbury all his land of Herdewicke which his ancestors had given, and added thereto a bovate in Egginton (*C. Tut. lvi*). This confirmation referred to the grant made by Azelin de Egginton of half a carucate in Egginton. In 1207 he was amerced for some offence (*R. Pip. Y. 8 Jno*) and his name appears as a witness to several charters of the earl Ferrars. (*F.H.D.I. 289; IV. 138; G.C.M. 2, 3; 385, 1113, 2621; S. Coll. VII. N.S. 132, 133; See also D.M. II. 50b; C. Ryd. 266; J. 215, 239*). He died before 1232 leaving 2 daughters, Margaret, and (A) Ermentrude.

The family of FitzWalchelin, or Fitzgerard, of Derby, were quite distinct and are dealt with in the last section.

(A) ERMENTRUDE. The information given in the Chart is taken from Cox's account of Mugginton. (*III*). In addition to the extracts quoted below the following notes tend to prove the accuracy of the descent given by him. In 1297 Robert de Stafford held of Edmund, the king's brother, manors in Mugginton and Radbourne, with half the advowson of the church of Mugginton. (*I.P.M. III. 312*). In September, 1295, Robert de Stafford and Gundreda, his wife, acknowledged that half the manors of Radbourne and Mugginton were the right of Thomas de Horsley, whereupon Thomas granted the premises to Robert and Gundreda and the heirs of Robert. (*D.A.J. XIII. 27*). In 1286 William de Stafford was one of the knight jurors of the forest of Cannock. (*C. Bur. 166*). Ralph f. Hugh de Gurney granted to Sir Robert de Stafford and Gundreda his wife 6 acres of land in Egginton. (*J. 1169*). In 1337 Thomas de Rolleston granted half his

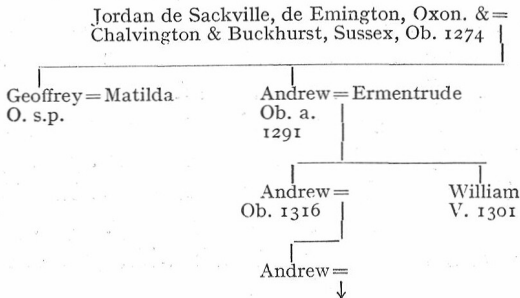
land in Lappynghalugh in Egginton to William Philip. (*Ib.* 1174). Thomas de Rolleston and Reina his wife, and Edward de Chandos were custodians of the lands of Thomas, son and heir of Roger de Okeover. (*S. Coll. VII. N.S.* 41). In 1282 Henry de Chandos and Robert de Stafford sued Richard de Okeover to give up to them John, son and heir of Robert de Okeover, whose wardship belonged to them, as Robert de Okeover had held his land of them by knight's service. (*i.e.* Atlow, *Ib.* 21). In 1346 Walter Tok; John Tummor de Walton; John de Murcaston; and John Chandos held 1 fee in Radbourne and Egginton, formerly of Robert de Stafford. (*F.A. I.* 259). In 1431 Peter de la Pole of Radbourne held Radbourne, half Mugginton, and a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the manor of Egginton for 1 fee. William Rolleston, of Rolleston, Staffs., held  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee in Mugginton. (*Ib.* 298). Between 1316-1329 William, abbot of Burton, was accused of unjustly disseising William de Timmor and Elizabeth, his wife, of their free tenement in Egginton. The abbot pleaded that the land in question was formerly in seisin of one Ermentrude de Stafford, the predecessor of the said Elizabeth, who is one of the heirs of Ermentrude. The said Ermentrude had granted his predecessor all easements pertaining to the abbot's mill of Stretton. The jury found in favour of the abbot. (*C. Bur.* 95, 96).

IV. MARGARET was married to John de Chandos.

No reliable account of the early descent of his family has come under my notice, but it is probable that John was a brother of Robert f. Roger f. Richard de Chandos who was living in 1196. (*S. Coll. VII. N.S.* 15, 141). In 1242-43 John de Chandos held 1 fee in Mugginton and, with William de Stafford, 1 fee in Radbourne. (*B.F.* 994, 995). At the same time a William de Chandos held a twentieth of a fee in Marchington of the Ferrars' barony. (*Ib.* 969). John de Chandos and Margaret, his wife, granted to

Richard f. William de Egginton a place called Lappinghaley in Egginton, and Margaret, as a widow, confirmed the same. (*J.* 1163, 1168). About 1255 John de Chandos attested a grant of Ralph de Gurney and a quitclaim of John f. Adam Pichard of Newton Solney. (*Ib.* 1583, 1757). In 1294 John f. Henry de Chandos sought against Johanna, the widow of Richard de Harcourt, certain lands in Egginton. From the pleadings it appears that John de Chandos and Margaret his wife, the grandmother of John f. Henry, had a first-born son named John, who, although married to a certain Johanna, had died a minor without issue. His widow was re-married to Richard de Harcourt. (*S. Coll.* VI. i, 18). In 1272 William de Chandos was amerced for taking the chattels of fugitives without a warrant. (*Ib.* IV. i, 214). John was living about 1255 and on his death was apparently buried in the Dominican friary at York. (*C.T.G.* IV. 76). Henry, his second son, succeeded to his fees. He had 2 daughters (A) Ermentrude, and (B) Sara.

(A) Ermentrude. In April, 1300, the age of Andrew de Sackville was proved and it appears that he was the son of Andrew and Ermentrude, sister of Henry de Chandos, and was born in Henry's house at Radbourne. (*I.P.M.* III. 501). He had a younger brother, William, for in 1301 a William f. Ermentrude with John de Chandos attested a charter of Peter f. Robert de Herdewyk. (*J.* 1200). The following short pedigree illustrates the marriage of Ermentrude.



The Sackvilles were lineal descendants of Herbrand, the Domesday tenant in Emington, Ox. (*H.K.F. I*, 210; *G. xvii*, 251).

(B) Sara. About 1230 John de Chandos and Margaret, his wife, granted to Robert f. Hugh de Okeover in frank marriage with Sara their daughter the 10s. annual rent from the manor of Atlow, which they were wont to receive from the said Hugh and his predecessors, and 10s. of annual rent from the land of Hugh Besinge in Egginton. Roger de Chandos; Richard de Draycote; Robert de Bec; Geoffrey de Bec; Master John de Weston; and William de Bec attested the grant. (*S. Coll. VII. N.S.* 140). This deed must be dated before 1220. Robert f. Hugh de Okeover was the future head of his house.

V. HENRY. In 1281 Thomas, abbot of Burton, came to an agreement with Robert de Stafford, Henry de Chandos, William de Cavereswelle and Henry de Brailsford and their tenants in Radbourne and Langley in respect of common of pasture in Mickleover. (*C. Bur.* 100). In the previous year Henry had served on an inquisition to enquire into a dispute between the abbot and his tenants. (*Ib.* 85). It was returned that Henry had paid 2½ marcs for obtaining respite of knighting. (*Q.W.* 435*b*). His descent from John I is proved by the extract from the Plea Roll given above. He was succeeded by his son John and left a daughter married to William f. Henry de Ireton, Philippa by name. (*J.* 2549). The William Chandos, a cleric, who witnessed a deed of Robert f. William de Ferrars may also have been his son. (*C. Tut. xcvi*).

VI. JOHN II. John de Chandos and Robert de Stafford held 1 fee each in Mugginton and Radbourne of Edmund the king's brother in 1279. (*I.P.M. III*, 312). In 1302 John de Chaundors and Robert de Stafford held 1 fee in Mugginton and 1 fee in Radbourne. (*F.A. I.* 252, 253). John

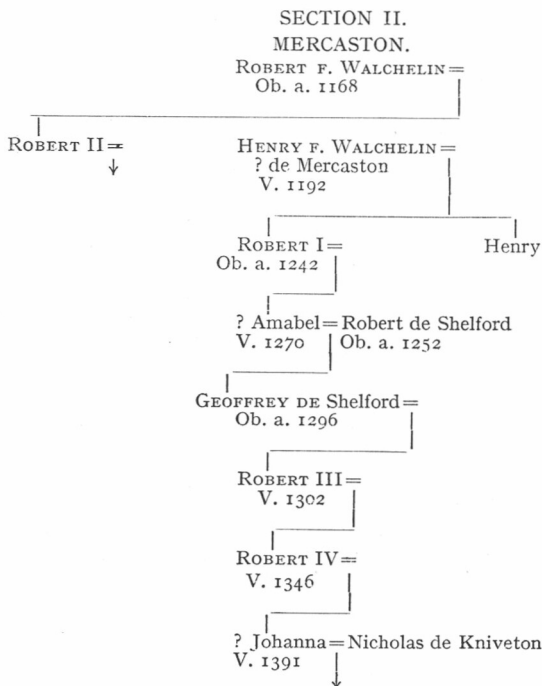
de Chandos and Alianora, his wife, granted to Darley all the lands, etc. in Normanton which the monks held of the gift of Henry f. Thomas de Ashbourne, who had confirmed to them the said lands which were held by them of the gift of Robert Noget of Draycote. (*C. Dar.* 106). This suggests that the wife of John was a daughter of Henry de Ashbourne. In 1301 Walter de Stretton made a grant of land in Egginton "near the lands of Sir Robert de Stafford and John de Chandoys. (*J.* 1170). In 1307 John de Chandos was in charge of Harston castle. (*Ab. R.O.* 157). He is to be found attesting deeds as late as April, 1308. (*J.* 1545, 2388). In 1308-9 his arms, as displayed at the Stepney tournament, were given as argent, a pile gules, a label of 3 points azure. (*C.T.G. IV* 72). He probably died soon after 1309 leaving a son Edward as his heir.

VII. EDWARD. In 1340 Edward de Chandos, with others, was appointed a commissioner to enquire into the destruction of Spondon by fire. (*C.I.M.* 1724). In 1327 the king granted him an annuity of £40 until such time as he should provide him with lands to that amount. (*C.T.G. V.* 142). He was present at the tournament held at Dunstable in 1333. (*Ib. IV.* 390). He was a witness in 1345 to a grant by William Trussburg. (*J.* 402). He is reputed to have married Isabel, daughter and eventually co-heir of Sir Robert Twyford, by whom he had issue, John his heir; and 3 daughters, Elizabeth; Eleanor, and Margaret. He died about 1345-6.

VIII. JOHN III, held in 1346, the fee in Radbourne, Egginton, Atlow and Mugginton formerly held by Edward, his father, and Robert de Stafford. (*F.A. I.* 259). He died at Mortemer in France on January 1, 1370, leaving no issue. His estates were divided between his 3 sisters. The particulars given in the chart have been taken from an account of this family compiled by Francis Townsend. (*C.T.G. V.* 141-3; *G. XVIII.* 92; *S. Coll. III. N.S.* 149).



This John de Chandos, "The Hero of Poitiers," was the most prominent soldier that Derbyshire had produced.



I. HENRY F. WALCHELIN. In 1086 Robert and Roger held 4 carucates in Mercaston

(Merchenestune) as under tenants of Henry de Ferrars. It has not been possible to trace any lineal descendants, but Mercaston appears to have passed into the possession of the Fitz Walchelins and was, at a later date held by a family known as de Shelford. About 1170 Robert f. Walchelin; Henry f. Walchelin and Peter f. Walchelin attested a charter of earl William. (*C.D.F.* 586). About 1160 Henry f. Walchelin attested another charter of the same earl. (*Ib.* 585). Robert f. Walchelin and Henry his brother, witnessed a grant of Ralph

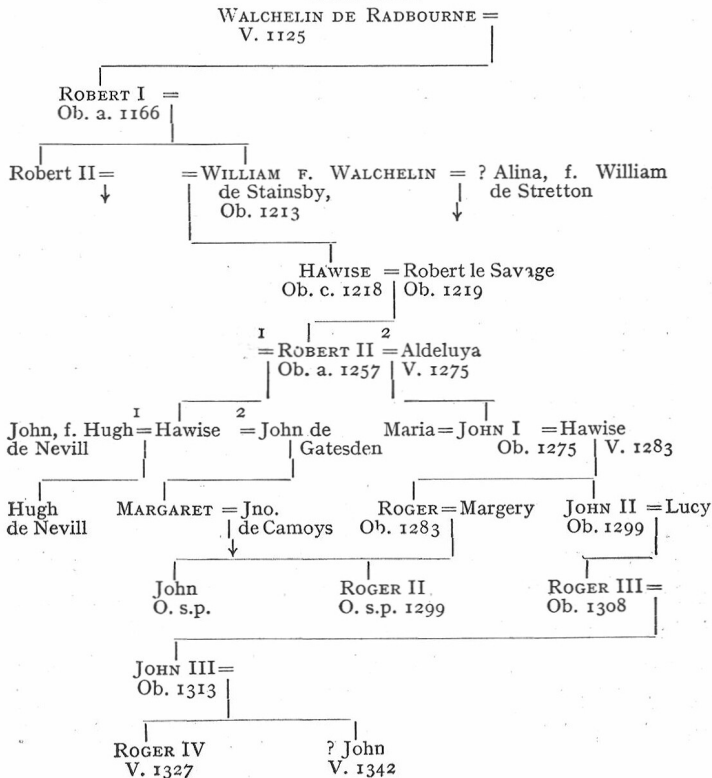
de Gresley to Merevale. (*G.C.M.* 2). Henry is also to be found among the witnesses to a grant by the earl to Roger f. Reinfrid. (*Mid. MSS.* 5), and of the earl's grant of Woodham to Maurice de Liveto. (*F.H.D.* I. 289). Before 1190 he and his brother Peter attested a charter of Sewal f. Fulcher. (*S.S.* 348, 349; *see also J.* 239, 2621). Before 1197 Henry witnessed a grant of the earl to Tutbury. (*Rut. MSS.* 32). In 1192 Henry f. Walchelin and Robert, his son; with Peter f. Walchelin; witnessed the earl's grant of Seal to William de Rideware. (*C. Ryd.* 264; *J.* 392. 1113. 2382). It is suggested that Henry f. Walchelin was enfeoffed in Mercaston, and dying at some date after 1192 was succeeded by his son Robert. He appears to have had a second son Henry who, in 1240, as Henry f. Walchelin, sued Robert f. Walchelin, the tenant, for 2 bovates in Egginton. (*D.F.* 23. 2. 1240).

II. ROBERT F. HENRY was apparently dead in 1245 when Robert de Shelford with Amabel, his wife, granted 2 bovates in fee to Thomas le Jovevene of Derby in Murkelistone. (*Ib. Trin.* 1245). This fine suggests the possibility of Amabel having been the daughter and heir of Robert f. Henry, married to a Robert de Shelford. In 1252 Amabilia, widow of Robert de Shelford, granted to Robert f. Roger f. Ordryz of Mercaston 3 bovates there. The grant was witnessed by John, rector of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the church of Mugginton; Robert f. Nicholas, formerly rector of half Mugginton church and others. (*J.* 1688). About 1270 William f. Herbert of Norbury granted a rent of 2s. in Mercaston to be received from the lady Amabilia, widow of Robert de Shelford. (*Ib.* 1689). In 1295-6 Robert le Champiun recovered against Robert f. Geoffrey de Scheldeford, lord of the manor of Markanston, his free tenement there. (*Ab. Pl.* 236). In 1298 Robert de Shelford held  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee in Murkanston of Edward, the king's brother. (*I.P.M.* III, 303, 312). In 1302 Robert de

Shelford and his tenants held  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee in Mercaston. (*F.A. I.* 353). In 1346 Robert de Shelford held  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee in Mercaston, formerly Robert his father's. (*Ib.* 259). In 1324 Margaret, widow of Ralph de Lathbury, held 25 acres of Robert de Shelford in Mercaston. (*I.P.M. VI.* 292). In June, 1391, William Beke, vicar of Sawley, and others granted to Johanna, widow of Nicholas de Kniveton the manor of Mercaston with reversion to Thomas, son of Nicholas de Kniveton, rector of Norbury. (*J.* 1692; *Cf.* 1693). The above extracts support the pedigree given in the chart, but it must be noted that the earlier descent from Robert f. Walchelin is somewhat speculative.

## SECTION III.

## STAINSBY.



## STAINSBY.

I. WILLIAM DE STAINSBY. It has already been proved that Robert f. Robert f. Walchelin had a brother William. In 1171 the sheriff of Lancs. owed £13. 16s. on the land which William f. Walchelin and Nigel de Gresley held. (*R. Pip.* 17 *Hen. II.* 29). In the following year Roger de Herleberga owed £18. 6s., of which sum £13. 16s. remained on William f. Walchelin and Nigel de Gresley for that year, and for the previous year £13. 16s. also. (*Ib.* 18 *Hen. II.* 64). In 1175 the same Roger accounted for £13. 16s. which remained on William f. Walchelin and Nigel de Gresley for the 3d. year. Under "lands given" William f. Walchelin occurs for £22. 10s. in Stainsby ("Steinbeia") for two and a half years by the king's writ, and the sheriff accounted for the firm of the third year for the Easter term and for lands given to William f. Walchelin in Stainsby, £4. 10s. for half a year. (*Ib.* 21 *Hen. II.* 7). In 1176, under the honour of Lanc., William f. Walchelin is returned as having received £9. land in Stainsby and Nigel de Gresley £4. 16s. lands in Drakelow. (*Ib.* 22 *Hen. II.* 89). Several entries similar to the last occur in following years until 1201. (*Vid.* 1; 6 *Ric. I.*; *R. Can.*). In 1211-13 William f. Walchelin held Stainsby. (*B.F.* 231; *R.B.E.* 571). In 1186 the sheriff of Dbys. accounted for  $\frac{1}{2}$  marc from William f. Walchelin for a default. (*R. Pip.* 32 *Hen. II.*). In 1179 he was one of the "viewers" of the work at Clipston park, and in 1200, for the enclosing of Bolsover park. (*Ib.* 25 *Hen. II.*; *Y. 2 Jno.*). In the latter year he paid 4 marcs on one fee and 60 marcs for having hounds for hares and wolves and for confirmation of his lands at Stainsby. (*Ib.* 2 *Jno.*). On April 3, 1201, John confirmed to William f. Walchelin and his heirs the manor of Stainsby for £10, which he had formerly held of the king's father. (*R. Chart. Jno.* 43b). William f.

Walchelin gave the church of Lowne by Heath to Croxton abbey. (*Nic. II. i, 82b*), and in June, 1246, Robert le Savage released the advowson of this church to the abbot. (*D.F. June, 1246*). William granted to Roger de Aincourt common of pasture in Stainsby and also granted to him certain rights in the wood there. The witnesses to this grant were Henry, Peter and Robert f. Walchelin; and William de Pleasley. (*F.H.D. V. 129, 130*). By his first wife, whose name is unknown, William had a daughter Hawise, married to Robert le Savage. By his second wife he also had issue who are dealt with under Stretton in the Fields. William was deceased by 1213.

II. HAWISE. In 1218 Robert le Savage fined 28 marcs for having seisin of the land of Hawisia f. William f. Walchelin in Lincs., which king Richard, uncle of Henry III, gave to him on marrying Hawisia. The sureties for the payment of his fine were Alan de S. George and Robert f. Walchelin. (*Exc. I. 6*). Robert was, therefore, married before April 18, 1199, and this fine dates Hawise's death. In 1199 Robert preferred 100 marcs and a palfrey for having the daughter of William f. Walchelin in marriage. (*R. Obl. 5*). In 1200 Robert was returned as owing this sum and a palfrey. It was added that the fine should be accounted for in Sussex. (*R. Pip. 1 Jno.*). In 1203 Robert Savage sued Stephen de Bledsoe for 4 virgates in Bledsoe. (*R.C.R. III. 58*). In 1206 Robert quitclaimed 3 virgates to Stephen and received 2 marcs. (*H.F. I. 67*). In April, 1195, Robert Silvaticus and William de Lancing attest a concord between the abbot of Fécamp and John de Tregoz. (*C.D.F. 142*). In 1210 he received 2 marcs at Carrickfergus. (*R. Lib. 197*). In 1213 he paid 20 marcs in Sussex for a precipe against Stephen le Poher for 4 fees in Thackham. (*R. Obl. 502*). In 1214, under Sussex, Robert le Savage fined £100 and a palfrey for having his lands in Stainsby and Rowthorn and that the sons which

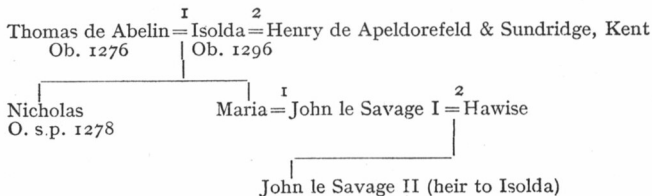
he had by the daughter of William f. Walchelin should hold them in hereditary right. He offered security for the payment of the fine within the first year of his return to England. His sureties were R. earl of Chester; Brian de Insula, and several others. (*R. Obl.* 526. Sussex). On July 18 of the same year Robert obtained seisin of Stainsby and Rowthorn, and the sheriff of Notts. was instructed, on November 26, to allocate towards the payment of the fine of £100 whatever he had taken from the lands which were of William f. Walchelin of Stainsby and later of Robert Savage. (*R. Cl.* 16. *Jno.*). In 1215-16 Robert fined 10 marcs for his delivery, he apparently being at that time in Ireland. (*R. Obl.* 555). Towards the end of John's reign he had sided against that king for on June 14, 1217, he returned to his allegiance. (*R. Cl.* I *Henry III.*). He ended his days as a crusader and was reported dead on September 19, 1219. (*Ib.* I. 399*b*). Rowthorn, attached to Stainsby, was held in 1086 by Roger de Busli. It consisted of 1 carucate with 2 bovates soc in Bromley. (*V.C.H.D.* I. 353*b*). It is stated that early in the xii century Ince, Lancs., was included in the barony of Warrington and was given by Pain de Vilers to a Roger de Stainsby together with half a plough in Barton. The land in Barton reverted, on the death of Roger, to its chief lord. (*V.C.H. Lancs.* III. 79). Nothing is known of this Roger, but it is possible that he was a cadet of the Savage family as Pain de Vilers held Treyford in Sussex from an early date. (*H.K.F.* III. 52). For a short account of Robert le Savage's origin and other branches of the family see the note at the end of this section.

III. ROBERT II. On July 3, 1220, Robert did homage for Stainsby and owed £20 for his relief. (*Exc.* I. 51; *R. Cl.* I. 425*b*). In 1227 he went, with the king's sanction, on a pilgrimage to S. James (de Compostella) and in 1230 had letters of protection going over seas.

(*R. Pat.* 138, 366). In 1234 he was constable of Bramber castle. (*R. Cl. I.* 470, 474). In 1242-3 Robert le Savage held 4 fees in Broadwater, Sedgwick and Garingle, Sussex. (*B.F.* 689). He also held  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$  fee in Burcombe, Wilts., of Richard f. Aucher. (*H.K.F. II.* 290). He held by charter of Henry III a virgate in Barton Regis, Glouc. and attested a charter of abbot Henry ffoliot of Gloucester. (*C. Glouc. III.* 69, 279). About 1242 Robert le Sauvage granted to William de Heriz land near Williamthorpe and Normanton. (*J.* 1566). In 1242-3 he held  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fees of Roger de Mowbray's fee in Averham, Notts. (*B.F.* 977). Thomas de Mowbray confirmed to Newnham priory the gifts of Robert and John le Savage. (*D.M. II.* 242, 48a). In 1246 Robert le Savage released, on an assize of the last presentation, the advowson of Lund church to Croxton. (*D.F. June* 1246). In Sep., 1245, Robert le Savage, who had pledged his land in Shepey to Enger de Hovill until Christmas, 1246, invaded the land on Enger's death. (*Exc.* 442). In 1242 he gave John de Gatesden Durrington, and the king confirmed his grant. (*R. Chart. I.* 1, 2, 1242). This John de Gatesden was keeper of the Queen's wardrobe, custos of the bishopric of Winchester, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex and envoy of the king abroad. (*H.K.F. I.* 13). It is stated that all the estates held by Robert Salvagius of William de Braiose in 1086 passed through Hawise le Savage to her husband John de Gatesden and thence to the Camoys. (*V.C.H. Sussex, I.* 447*b* note 6). It would appear that Hawise le Savage was first married to John f. Hugh de Nevill of Harnham, Somerset, and Arnold, Notts., who died about 1246 leaving a son, Hugh, as his heir. Hawise married secondly John de Gatesden, who died in 1258, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret. This daughter married John de Camoys, who died in 1296. Her son, Ralph, died in 1335 and was succeeded by a son Hugh de Camoys. (*H.K.F. I.* 142; *III.* 340). I imagine that Hawise was a

daughter of Robert II by a first wife for on June 26, 1253, Robert le Savage, with the king's consent, handed over to John, his son, all the lands and tenements which he held in chief. The king took John's homage, who received seisin. (*Exc. II.* 165). Robert was dead before June, 1257, as the following fine was enrolled on that date. Aldeluya, widow of Robert le Savage, released to John le Savage and his heirs  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the following tenements: 6 bovates in Hardwick, 2 bovates in Nerthorp, 1 message and a bovate in Estweyt, 2 bovates in Thorneweyt, 2 bovates in Hethe, 1 message and 2 bovates in Holecote, 100 acres of assart in Northwood, 50 acres in Broadwood and Tharllcroft, 30 acres in the Hallscliff, 30 acres in S. Hardwick, 30 acres in Frithwood and 12 acrs of wood in Gryves, all of which she claimed as dower. She also released to Jocelyn de Stainsby, who had called her to warrant, all her right and claim which she had as dower in the land which Joceline and William f. Petronilla held in fee in the soke of Stainsby. John le Savage thereupon gave Aldeluya 40s. per annum for life, and to Jocelin  $3\frac{1}{2}$  marcs for life. (*D.A.J. IX*, 96).

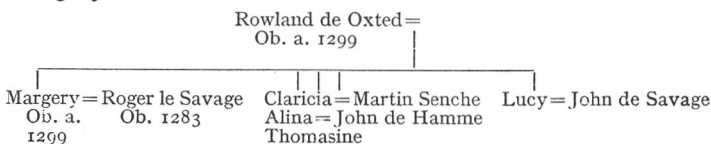
IV. JOHN I entered into possession of Stainsby in 1253. From various sources we learn that he was first married to Maria, daughter and eventually heir, of Thomas Abelin of Merston and Elmley, Kent; and that John le Savage II, was the heir of his grandmother Isolda. (*Cal. Gen. I.* 264; *I.P.M. II*, 174, 230, 261, *III* 215; *Mid. MSS.* 271). The following chart epitomises the information given in these references.





Elmley was held of Thomas Abelin by Fulk Payforer. John le Savage I was dead in September, 1275, having held Stainsby in socage for 1 sore sparrowhawk, in chief. His mother Aldeluya was dowered with  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Stainsby and his widow, Hawise, with  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 2 parts. It appears that after her betrothal Hawise gave birth to a son by John who was named Roger, born in 1257, and that after her marriage she had a second son, John, born in 1266. It was left to the king to determine which of these two sons should be regarded as the right heir. It was settled in 1276 that Roger should be so regarded. (*I.P.M. II. nos. 113, 169*). John I had obtained part of his father's possessions in Sussex for in 1272 he exchanged Sedgwick with William de Braiose for other lands. (*Sus. A. Coll. VIII, 35*).

V. ROGER I survived his father a few years only as he died in December, 1283, holding Stainsby in chief. Hawise his mother, was dowered with £6. 15s. land, etc. John his son, aged 2 years, was his heir. (*I.P.M. II.; 516*). He married Margery, eldest daughter and one of the co-heirs of Rowland de Oxted, Surrey, by whom he had 2 sons, John his heir, and Roger, probably born after his father's death. The following chart exhibits this marriage and those of Margery's sisters.



Rowland de Oxted held that manor in chief for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fees. (*Ab. R.O. 105; Cal. Gen. 49; R. Chart. I. 384*).

John, the heir of Roger, must have died as an infant, as he was succeeded by his brother.

VI. ROGER II who was dead on January 17, 1299, and was at that date a minor in the king's hand. He held the manor of Hylth, Kent, of Richard de Pincope for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee, and 60

acres of pasture in gavelkind of John Radmile. He also held Nettledsted manor in Kent for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee of Richard de Pincope. In Surrey he held Oxted. (*I.P.M. III.* 402). He died without issue and his lands passed to his first cousin Roger f. John f. John le Savage.

VII. JOHN II was the heir of his nephew Roger and probably had custody of his lands, for in September, 1295, he obtained a grant of free warren in Milsted, Hylthe in Nettledsted Warden, Russenden in Minster, Sheppey, Ossindon, and Hoke. (*R. Chart. II.* 461). In the same year he attested a charter of Thomas Gilbert of Lullington. (*G.C.M.* 37). He was born on May 15, 1277 and died in 1299, surviving his nephew but a few months. He was the heir of his father's first wife, Maria Abelin. (*I.P.M. III.* 215, 382).

VIII. ROGER III died before January 21, 1309, for by that date Roger le Sauvage of the Peak, alias de Stainsby, was proved to have held the manor of Gomshall of William de Braiose for one twentieth of a fee. It was also found that Roger had held the manor of Stainsby in chief. It was ordered that the king's hand should be removed from Gomshall and that Stainsby should be restored to John, son and heir of Roger. (*I.P.M. III.* 406).

IX. JOHN III. Before 1312 John fined for enfeoffing William de Skoninton in the manor of Misted. (*Ab. R.O.* 236b). In September, 1309, he attested 2 charters of Sir Henry de Kniveton. (*J.* 144, 145). He died before November 20, 1313, holding Gomshall and Stainsby. Roger his son, aged 6, was his heir. (*I.P.M. V.* 188). For another possible son, John le Savage of Scarscliffe, see (*F.H.D. II.* 339; *H.K.F. I.* 102; *J.* 1098, 1739, 2329; *J.C.* 8).

X. ROGER IV was called upon to prove in 1327 why he should have hounds for wolves, foxes, hares and cats. He answered that king John confirmed this right to William f. Walchelin in April, 1200, and that he was the heir of William. (*Q.W.* 151). In 1316 he fined 20s. to obtain pardon for acquiring a tenement in Elmsley. (*Ab. R.O.* 236*b*). In 1330 he was accused of aiding and abetting Roger de Wendeslye who slew Laurence Cotterel and John Darley. (*Mid. MSS.* 273). It is possible that Roger married Margaret, daughter of John Daniel, and that his son John obtained land in Repton, Ticknal and Twyford, etc. from his mother. (*Cf. S. Coll. III. N.S.* 171-174).

#### NOTES ON THE SAVAGES.

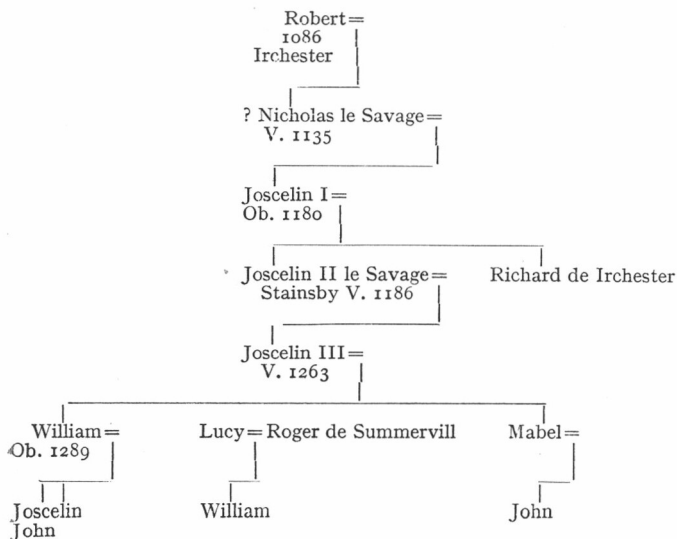
(A) The family from which Robert le Savage de Stainsby sprang had its origin in Sussex, but I have seen no modern attempt to elucidate its early descent. All that will be attempted here is to prove that Robert Salvagius, or Silvaticus, had under William de Braiose (Briouze, Norm.) in 1086 a considerable estate in Sussex. In that year "Robert" held of William de Braose 29 hides in Broadwater; 12 hides in Durrington; 9 hides in Worthing, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in Worthing which Levin had held T.R.E., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide also in Worthing which belonged to Sompting; 1 hide in Sompting; 12 hides and 1 virgate in Lancing and Ashington; and Buncton in Ashington, etc. (*V.C.H. Sussex I.* 447-450). A Robert also held of the count of Mortain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates in Irchester, Northants., and land in Walgrave and Nortoft. In the Northants. Survey, about 1135, these lands were held of the earl of Leicester, but Nicholas le Savage held  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide of the fee of Wahull. (*H.K.F. I.* 101). Before 1087 Robert Salvagius attested a charter of William f. Philip de Braose. (*C.D.F.* 1110).

About 1096 Robert Salvagius and Geoffrey Salvagius witnessed a grant of Philip de Braose, and in 1096 Robert attested a deed of Philip f. William de Braose. (*Ib.* 1114, 1119). A Robert also attested a grant by William f. Philip de Braose confirming his grandfather's gift to Sele priory. (*D.M.N.* IV. 668). He also bestowed half the tithes of Durrington on the same foundation. (*Sussex Coll.* VIII. 35). It is suggested that these extracts refer to 3 distinct Roberts, the third being the father of Robert de Stainsby. For Geoffrey Salvagius see note (D).

(B) Between 1133-1160 a Richard Savage witnessed a charter of Robert de Boon as a man of Robert Grelley, father of Bernard and Albert. (*C. Ram.* I. 257). An agreement, made in 1186, exists between Henry abbot of Fécamp, and Elias f. Bernard by which Elias grants pasture at Sompting to Fécamp. The deed was witnessed by Ralph f. Bernard and others. (*C.D.F.* 140). Richard was probably a cadet of the house of Savage of Sussex.

(C) As noted above a Nicholas le Savage held  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide of the fee of Wahull in Northants. A large part of this land belonged to the honour of Peverel and the lordship of Higham Ferrars. (*H.K.F.* I. 101). At Easter, 1164, Higham Ferrars was taken into the king's hand and the yearly firm reduced by payments to the infirm of the of the hospital of Higham and to Joscelin de Irchester. (*R. Pip.* 27 *Hen.* II. 32; 11 *Hen.* II. 95; *H.K.F.* I. 203). Joscelin de Irchester died in 1180, from which date 31s. was allowed yearly in acquittance of the land of Richard de Irchester. (*Ib.* 27 *Hen.* II. 66). In 1242-3 William, earl Ferrars, held Higham for 1 fee and Richard de Irchester one eighth of a fee in Irchester. (*H.K.F.* I. 205). It is suggested that Joscelin was the son of Nicholas le Savage of Irchester and was also enfeoffed in Stainsby as a sub-tenant. If this be so his son Joscelin II. succeeded him in Stainsby and was living in 1186. In that year

Joscelin le Savage of Irchester accounted for 2 marcs for having the right of 7 marcs against Ralph de Crumbwell for a debt of Nigel de Fladburc. (*R. Pip.* 33 *Hen. II.* 77). Joscelin is also to be found attesting several Dbys. charters between 1180-1200. (*J.* 697, 1034; *F.H.D.* III. 12, 128). Joscelin I was succeeded in Irchester by Richard who held one-eighth of a fee there in 1242. I imagine that Joscelin II was succeeded by a son of the same name who, as Joscelin de Stainsby, granted in May, 1263, to William de Stainsby and his heirs the manor of Hardwick. Should William die without heirs of his body Hardwick was to remain to Roger de Somervill and Lucy for their lives and, after their death, to William, son of Lucy, and to John, son of Mabel, nephews of William de Stainsby. (*D.A.J.* XI, 96). This William de Stainsby died in 1289 leaving as his heirs Joscelin, aged 19½ years, and John, aged 14. (*I.P.M.* II. 708). The following chart illustrates these extracts.



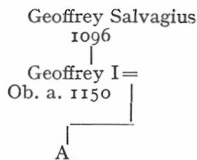
(D) I. Geoffrey le Savage I. As noted above a Geoffrey le Savage was living about 1096. Whether he were the father of the Geoffrey le Savage who accounted for 33s. 4d. in Surrey in 1159 is unknown. (*R. Pip.* 5 *Hen. II.* 57). In the same year the latter received a grant of 100s. lands in Newton, Wk. (*Ib. sub Wk.*). There are frequent later references to this grant, which was eventually raised to one of £10 lands. (*Ib.* 5, 10, 16, 19, 28 *Hen. II.*; 2, 7 *Ric. I.*; *R. Can.* 3 *Jno.*). Newton was afterwards held in chief by the Savages for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee. (*I.P.M.* I. 453). In 1166 William, earl Ferrars, returned Geoffrey Savage as having been enfeoffed by Robert de Ferrars before 1162, in half a fee. (*R.B.E.* 338). This  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee was evidently Tissington, which was held by Geoffrey's successors until 1259. In the charter of the bishop of Coventry in 1166 Robert f. Geoffrey is named as holding 1 fee in Hints and Tipton, Staffs. (*S. Coll.* I. 154). As early as 1150-52 Robert f. Geoffrey and Elias, his brother, attested a charter of Walter, bishop of Coventry. (*Ib.* III. i. 182), and, about 1161, a charter of Richard Pecche his successor. (*Ib.* 186). Elias le Savage was the bishop's tenant at Peshall, near Eccleshall. (*Ib.* I. 158). In 1167 Elias de Peshall was amerced for some forest offence. (*R. Pip. Staff.* 13 *Hen. II.*). Geoffrey witnessed a charter of Robert, abbot of Burton, between 1150-59. (*D.M.* II. 870, 50b). These extracts prove the existence of a Geoffrey le Savage whose sons were old enough to attest their feudal lord's charters as early as 1150. It is, therefore, quite possible that he was the Geoffrey Salvagiugus of 1096 and was probably dead before 1150. He was succeeded by his son Geoffrey.

II. Geoffrey II. In 1161 Geoffrey le Savage with Ralph f. Ralph was pardoned payment of 2 marcs by the king's writ.

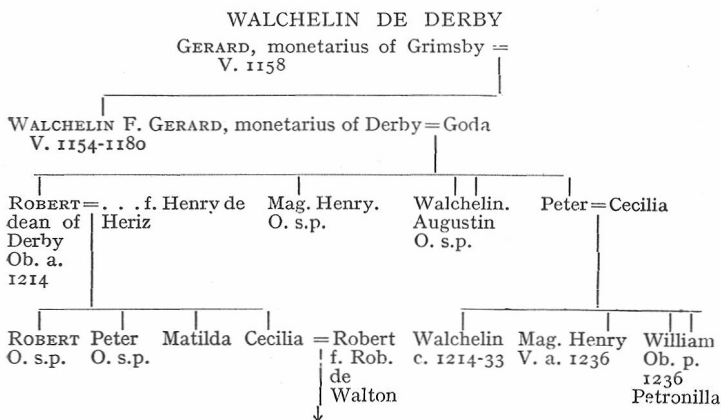
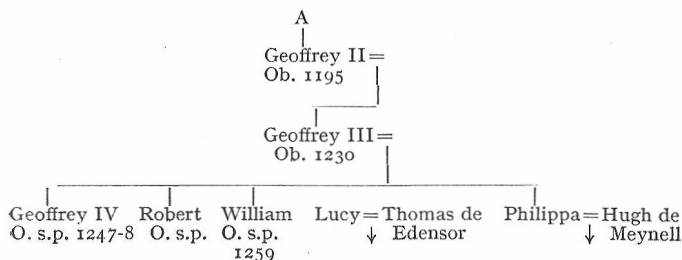
(*R. Pip.* 7 *Hen. II.*). He granted to S. Thomas the Martyr, Stafford, a carucate in Donisthorpe for the weal of the souls of himself and of Lettice, his wife. (*Nic. III. ii.* 997). In 1300 the prior of S. Thomas held of John de Bec, lord of Donisthorpe, 4 virgates there. (*C. Ryd.* 301). It is possible that this was the tenement that he held of Ralph de Seal the rent of which was granted by William f. Roger de Stretton and Agnes f. Ralph de Seal, his wife, to William de Rideware and his heirs (*Ib.* 299). In 1177 he was the fermor of Trentham (*R. Pip.* 23 *Hen. II.* 140), and in 1186 Thomas de Arden owed 40s. for the right of 2 hides against Geoffrey Savage. (*Ib.* 32 *Hen. II.* 133). In the same year he owed £100 for money demanded by the sheriff of Staffs. (*Ib.* 147). On the death of William Malbanc in 1176 he accounted for 3 years firm of Altonfield. (*H.K.F. II.* 261). His name appears among the witnesses to a charter of the bishop of Coventry about 1170 (*Mid. MSS.* 9); to one of Roger, abbot of Burton, and to one of Hugh de Okeover. (*S. Coll. III. i.* 227; *vii. N.S.* 135). He is said to have married Lettice, daughter of Henry de Arden by his wife Oliva f. Siward f. Turkell de Arden, Bagginton, etc., Wk., and appears to have received Bagginton with her. (*Dug.* 150, 228). In 1195 he fined not to cross the seas with the third army of Normandy and paid scutage on  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee. (*S. Coll. II. i.* 58).

III. Geoffrey III. In 1195 Geoffrey Salvagius accounted for 100 marcs for having his father's land in Wks. and gave 50 marcs for having the king's benevolence. (*R. Pip.* 7 *Ri. I.* 190). In the same year Thomas de Arderne owed 40s. for the recognition of 1 fee in Newton against Geoffrey Salvage. (*Ib.*). Thomas de Arderne in 1195 released his claim to one fee in Wotton and land in Eastwood, of which Hugh de Say was the capital lord, and quitclaimed to Geoffrey the lands which formed the

*maritagium* of Lettice, mother of Geoffrey. (*S. Coll. IV. i. 260*). In 1199 he paid 40s. for permission not to cross over seas and for his scutage on  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee. (*Ib. II. i. 73*). In 1201 he paid 10 marcs for transfretation, and held 1 fee in Wks.. (*R. Obl. 172*). In 1203 Henry de Armentieres sought against Geoffrey Salvagius 1 fee in Wotton as his inheritance and of which Isabella, his grandmother, was seised in the reign of Henry II. (*S. Coll. III. i. 77*). In 1205 he fined 10 marcs that William de Herdreshil should acquit him against James, the Jew of Northampton. (*R. Obl. 258, 365*). He was sheriff of Oxon in 1197. He married Petronilla, daughter of Hugh Despenser. The latter, in November 1230, gave 50 marcs for having the custody of the lands and heir of Geoffrey le Savage, who had married Hugh's daughter. He also obtained the marriage of Petronilla, the widow. (*R. Pat. Hen. III. 413*). He appears to have had 3 sons, Robert, who died without issue; Geoffrey, who in 1242-3 held  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee in Hintes (*B.F. 968*), and also died without issue in 1247-48. Geoffrey IV. was succeeded by his brother William, rector of Newton. William died in 1259 leaving as his heirs Lucy, his sister, married to Thomas de Edensor; and Philippa, his other sister, married to Hugh de Meynell. In Dbys. William held 8 virgates in Oakthorp, of the heirs of William de Gresley, which land he had given to his 2 foster sons 15 days before his death. He also held the manor of Tissington for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee of the barony of Ferrars. In Wks. he had held Newton for  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee, in chief; Pooley in Polesworth; Bagginton for 1 fee; Baddesley Ensor for 1 fee; and 2 parts of Leek Wotton and "Hulle." In Worcs. he held 2 carucates for  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee. (*I.P.M. I. 453*).







I. WALCHELIN F. GERARD. In 1158 a Gerard is spoken of as the moneyer of Grimsby. (*R. Pip.* 4 *Hen. II.* 83). A Walchelin, who, from later deeds, may be presumed to have been a son of Gerard, was the moneyer of Derby and founded a family which flourished there until 1250. Coins with the name of Walchelin upon them may be found in the national collection at the British Museum. In 1192 a Walchein de Derby accounted for 20 marcs for the keeping of a fine made between him and Roger de Mowbray in the reign of Henry II in respect of 5 carucates in Burton Lazars. (*Ib.* 3 *Ric. I.* 128). Before 1198 Walchelin de Derby gave 1 carucate, minus 1 bovate, in Burton to Vaudey.

(*D.M. I. 833, 6b*). The earliest reference that I have found to this Walchelin is contained in the charter of Henry II, which Eyton dates October to December, 1181, confirming various benefactions to Darley. (*Ib. II. 230*). The following occur among them; "of the gift of William de Heriz and of Walchelin de Derby and Goda, his wife, the whole tenure which the said Walchelin bought of William de Heriz in mills and lands within and without the burgh, as William's charter witnesseth; also one merchant's stall together with the bovate which Walchelin bought of Gutha; the 2 acres bought of Helga; 1 acre purchased of Urdriſ, the priest; 1½ acres bought of Richard Cuntrel; 1 acre bought of Eadric, lying above the Jewish cemetery; and other acres and messuages mentioned in the charter of the said Walchelin." As William de Heriz' donation to Darley was confirmed by Walter, bishop of Coventry, his sale of lands to Walchelin must have been made before 1160. Walchelin de Derby and Goda, his wife, informed R(ichard de Pecche), bishop of Chester, and Henry, king of England, that they had granted to Darley the whole tenure that they had purchased of William de Heriz. (*C. Dar. 58*). Roger f. Ralph de Derby, with the consent of Iolenta and of Walchelin de Derby and Goda, his wife, gave to Darley the stall which Alexander Hauselin had given him in free marriage with his sister Iolenta. (*Ib. 65*). Geoffrey de Luy quitclained to Darley all his rights in the land which Walchelin de Derby held of William de Heriz, and later of the canons. (*Ib. 111*). Hereward, the tanner, received a grant from Walchelin the moneyer. (*D.A.J. 1904, 105*). Walchelin de Derby and Simon f. Hugh attested a charter of Hamo de Masci granting Aldwark and Seweldale to Darley. (*C. Dar. 150; Rut. MSS. 30*). Walchel(in) Monetarius attested a grant by Roger de Burun of 5s. annual rent in Weston to Henry f. Fulcher. (*J. 2545*). Goda, the wife of Walchelin, may have been a grand-

daughter of Colle, an under tenant in 1086. Peter de Sandiacre granted to Goda, wife of Walchelin de Derby, an acre called Capacher. (*C. Dar.* 55). Walchelin died before 1181, leaving Robert his heir; (A) Henry; Walchelin; Augustin; and (B) Peter.

(A) Henry. In 1206 Master Henry de Derby put in his place Walchelin or Peter, his brothers, in a suit against the abbot of Darley for the half of 2 mills. In the same year Walchelin f. Gerard for himself and his brothers, Henry, Peter and Augustin, appear against the abbot of Darley in the same suit. (*C.R.R. IV.* 240). Henry left to Darley with his body a certain rent in Derby. (*C. Dar.* 59).

(B) Peter. Robert f. Goda granted to Petronilla, daughter of Peter, his brother, the messuage which Walchelin had held. (*Ib.* 40*d*). In 1196 Peter de Derby offered 40s. for 4 bovates in Normanton of the gift of Hugh de Beauchamp. (*D.A.J.* 1926, 64). In 1201 Peter de Derby accounted for 12s. 8d. for 4 bovates in Normanton. (*R. Can.* 306). Entries concerning him occur in 1214 and 1215. (*R. Pip. Y.* 16, 17 *Jno.*). He died after the latter date and the following extracts support the information given in the chart. Walchelin f. Peter de Derby made a final concord with Henry, abbot of Darley, in respect of 2 mills in Derby. (*C. Dar.* 58). Master Henry f. Peter de Derby granted and confirmed to Darley the 2 bovates in Chaddesden which Walchelin, his brother, had held. (*Ib.* 99). Ralph, abbot of Darley, demised to Nicholas de Breydeshall the 2 bovates in Chaddesden which Walchelin de Derby formerly held, and which Henry, the brother of Walchelin, gave to the abbey. (*Ib.*). Henry III confirmed to Darley the gift of Master Henry f. Peter of 2 bovates in Chaddesden. (*R. Chart. I.* 222). We have already quoted the grant to Petronilla f. Peter by her uncle Robert. William f. Peter de Derby granted to Darley, for the weal of his own soul and the

soul of Master Henry, his uncle, all his part of the 2s. rent which Henry left to Darley with his body, arising from a croft which Peter Colle held. (*C. Dar.* 59). Simon Tuschet, rector of Mackworth; Walchelin f. Peter; Hugh f. Philip; and Nicholas f. Aldred attested a charter of Robert the clerk. (*C. Dale*, 169). Walchelin f. Cecilia held a shop in the forum of Derby near the shop of Robert f. Colle in 1215-1233. (*C. Dar.* 87*d.*).

II. ROBERT I. Walter, abbot of Darley, gave to Henry, Walchelin, Augustin and Peter, sons of Goda de Derby, all the land situated in Thurlescroft which William de Heriz, Robert de Heriz and Walchelin f. Goda de Derby gave to the canons, and all the inheritance which the monks had received of the gift of Robert f. Goda, to be held at a rent of 2s. (*Ib.* 59). Robert f. Goda had granted to Darley half his inherited lands in Derby, including half of a mill on the Derwent. (*Ib.* 58). Simon f. Richard (de Wessington) granted to Master Robert, in fee, with the consent of Simon's heirs, the land which Henry, his brother, had held of him and given to Robert; viz. Parva Ogston. (*Ib.* 39). The descent of this fee is described under Heriz. In 1182 Robert de Derby accounted for  $\frac{1}{2}$  marc for withdrawing his claim. (*R. Pip.* 28 *Hen. II*). In 1194 Robert de Derby acted as the attorney of Simon, bailiff of S. Pierre sur Dive. (*R.C.R.* 128). Robert f. Goda attested a charter of William, earl Ferrars. (*Rut. MSS.* 31). He died before the end of 1214. His wife was apparently the daughter and heir of Henry de Heriz of Parva Ogston. Robert had 2 sons, Robert and Peter, and 2 daughters, Matilda and Cecilia.

III. ROBERT II. Robert f. Robert, formerly dean, granted to Darley the  $\frac{1}{2}$  marc which Peter, rector of S. Peter's, Derby, gave Robert and his assigns from the mill on the Derwent called Priests' mill. (*C. Dar.* 57). Robert f. Master

Robert de Derby gave to Darley  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the mill of Quorndon. Robert appears to have died without issue and to have been succeeded by his brother Peter f. Robert the dean, who gave his whole tenure in Derby to Darley. (*R. Chart. I. 222*). He too appears to have died childless. Matilda f. Robert the dean made a grant to Darley in Wall street. (*C. Dar. 57*). Cecilia his daughter and eventual heiress married Robert f. Robert de Walton as described under Heriz.

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