

## THE RISE AND RACE OF HASTINGS.

By GEORGE T. CLARK, F.S.A.

OF the great baronial sources which well out from the cloud-capt summits of our genealogical Olympus, that of Hastings, though among the most illustrious, has not been classed among the most remote. Asserting the stainless honour of its men and the chastity of its women, brilliant in its alliances, rich in its broad landed possessions, and fertile in the number and copiousness of its branches, uncertainty has rested over its founder ; nor is it known whether he is to be sought for in England or in Normandy, whether he gave name to or received his name from the Aquitanian balliage or the English cinque port.<sup>1</sup>

A popular belief current in the fourteenth century, when the family touched its zenith, attributed its origin to the terrible Viking, Alstagnus vel Hastings, vulgo Gormundus, called also Huasten, "*omnium paganorum nequissimus*," who, from A.D. 855 to 893, ravaged the southern shores of England ; who, born a pagan and bred a pirate, became in later life a Christian of a very rugged stamp, and, having aided Rollo to conquer Normandy, took a part in its settlement and defence, and became the Lord of the County of Chartres.

But whatever may have been the source of the name of the balliage and cinque port, the belief as to the origin of the Barons, though not disproved by genealogists, has met with no support from their labours, which however, until recently, have been neither accurate nor extensive. The different branches of the family, numerous as they have been, and not wanting in "*pride of place*," seem to have been careless of recording their descent, and to have scorned the ordinary precautions,—

<sup>1</sup> Villam, balliagium, jurisdictionem et peagium de Hastings infra dueatum nostrum Aquitanum (Rot. Norm. 5 H. V. I.

257). It was upon the frontier of Navarre, and under the seneschal of Gascony. (N. Fœd. II. 1169, 15 Ed. III.).

“To show all ages plain,  
 What honour was to HASTINGS due,  
 What honours he did win :  
 What arms he gave, and so to blaze,  
 What lords had HASTINGS been.”

The name of Hastings occurs among the under-tenants in Domesday, in the persons of Ralph de Hastings of Essex, and Robert of Sussex ;<sup>2</sup> but among the tenants in chief in that venerable record a very considerable personage is Walter the Deacon, who had lands in Gloucestershire, Essex, and Suffolk, as an under-tenant in Norfolk, and, as shown by the Ely Domesday, in that isle ; and of the children of Walter, at least Robert the eldest, if not more, bore the surname of Hastings.

Robert de Hastings of Sussex seems to have been a follower of the Earl of Eu, and to have held under the Castle of Hastings, deriving thence his surname ; but the Deacon and his children and Ralph had nothing to do with Sussex ; they belonged to Essex, and may well have been related. Most of the Deacon's lands in the time of the Confessor were held by well-known Saxons, and he was probably an intruder ; but Domesday not only records Teddric or Theodoric, his brother, but mentions land derived from his ancestor Theodoric, and from the gift of Queen Ediva, after the advent of the Conqueror. It is therefore very doubtful whether the Deacon or his family and Ralph de Hastings acquired the surname in England from the cinque port, or derived it from the Aquitanian balliage, or from the great Viking himself.

In the *Liber Niger* of Henry II., and in the reign of Richard and John, the name of Hastings had become more common, but in very many instances it was a mere residential distinction, not adopted or transmissible as a regular surname ; and Vincent, Philip, Alan, Ysaac, Harvey, Harald, and Manasser de Hastings, who appear in various early Sussex records, were evidently only burgesses or barons of the cinque port : “*Saponarii et furfurarii qui se barones vocant usque ad nauseam*,” having no connection with either the baronial house or that of Robert of Sussex, nor transmitting their designation to posterity.

In the *Liber Niger*, which is a list of fees in the several

<sup>2</sup> Ralph de Hastings occurs also in the Exeter Domesday.

counties in the reign of Henry II., about 1165, the name of Hastings occurs several times. Besides the family of the Deacon, of whom were Robert of Easton, Ralph and William de Hastings, we have apparently another William in Gloucestershire; a William de Etona, Berks, probably the same person, and whom there is evidence to have been a Hastings; a William de Hastings in Warwickshire, probably grandson of Walter the son of the Deacon, and certainly ancestor of the baronial house; and two Williams, possibly the same with the last, attached to St. Edmund's Abbey, and one of them appears also in Suffolk.

It is proposed in the present paper to show that Walter the Deacon was the direct male ancestor of the two main lines of Hastings, that of Easton, and that of Ashley and Fillongley, or the Barons.

Hastings of Easton held the Windsor barony, and the ten fees comprising the Deacon's barony, including another Easton in Essex and a manor in Dorset. The elder line passed in five descents by an heiress into the House of Louvaine, and so into those of Bouchier and Devereux, and besides gave off a branch bearing the name of Godmanston, from their Dorsetshire manor, and which survived until the battle of Barnet in the fifteenth century.

The Barons Hastings of Ashley, sprung from a younger son, but by far the most copious and most distinguished of the name, only became, genealogically, its head, upon the extinction of the elder line.

The position of Ralph de Hastings of Essex, and Robert of Sussex, mentioned in Domesday, and the former possibly a collateral of the Deacon, will require a separate notice. The descendants of Ralph attained to considerable power.

The Sussex line, actually connected with the cinque port, and holding the lastage of Hastings and Rye, acquired by marriage the Waleran estates, also, singularly enough, in Essex. The family flourished as sheriffs of Surrey and Sussex, and as landowners in Kent, Sussex, and Essex, and seem to have ended in a Thomas de Hastings, who, 31 Edward III., was assessed for the rape of Hastings at one man-at-arms. There is no evidence of any connection between this family and those of Ralph or the Deacon. They were probably retainers of the Earl of Eu, holding under and taking name from the castelry of Hastings.

From whatever source derived, none of the name of Hastings ever, in those early centuries, possessed the cinque port, nor were they even tenants-in-chief in the county of Sussex. It was only by the marriage of a certain William de Hastings with Ida of Eu, that one branch of the family became allied to the real lords of the castle and honour of Hastings, the Earls of Augi or Eu. As Ida was not an heiress, and even the question of her issue is a doubtful one, this match gave them no share in the honour; but Ida was endowed with lands that carried the hereditary office of Seneschal of Hastings, though for this her husband had to struggle with a knight of the family of Echingham, with what success is not known.

In far later times, indeed, the celebrated chamberlain, anxious to proclaim the connection of his family with the Lords of the Honour through Ida, and to justify his rapid fortunes by adding lustre to his pedigree, obtained a grant of the castle, honour, and rape of Hastings; but these estates came in no way by descent.

Walter de Hastings, whom it will be one object of this paper to show to be the same with Walter Mascherel, second son of Walter the Deacon, was enfeoffed in the Marmion lordship of Fillongley in Warwickshire in the reign of Henry I., and was ancestor of the baronial house. It was his son, William de Hastings, who, by a fortunate marriage with the sister and heiress of Maurice de Windsor, of kin to Ralph the seneschal or Dapifer of St. Edmund's, obtained the seneschalship of that great abbey, with a corresponding estate in land for which the service was due.

William, as Lord of Ashley in Norfolk, was hereditary steward to Henry I., and to his son Ralph, omitted by Dugdale and Nicholas, he transmitted his various honours, with estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, Warwick, Essex, and Northampton. Ralph is described, in a royal charter, as steward to Alianora of Aquitaine, the queen of Henry II. He was also seneschal of Bury.

St. Edmund, king and martyr, was, in his beatified state, not unmindful of the mundane interests of his chief secular officer. The seneschals of the abbey acquired, in successive generations, by a series of fortunate marriages, power and broad lands and high connection, inferior to those of no English subject. Their matches with the heiresses of

Windsor, Flamville, Banastre, Scotland Chester and Huntingdon, Cantilupe, Leybourne, Valence, and Manny, bringing in their train Mareschal, Munchensy, and De Braose, and many lesser heritages, gave them estates all over England, an earldom palatine in Wales, a claim upon the throne of Scotland, and a near relationship with the reigning house, which they strengthened by a direct alliance with a daughter of Edward III.: an alliance barren indeed in the fruit of the womb, but very fertile in power, consideration, and royal favour.

All this enormous aggregation of wealth and honour was scattered and brought to nought by the extinction of the elder male line in the person of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who, while yet under age, was killed in a tournament at Woodstock in 1389.

A very moderate portion of the spoil passed to the next of kin in the female line, the Lord Grey de Ruthyn. With some of the most ancient of the family estates, as Ashley, Burbach, and Aston-Flamville, he gained the representation of the elder line, and the empty but coveted honor of bearing the gold spurs on occasions of coronation. After various very remarkable vicissitudes the fragments of these oldest estates have come down, with a slight "*scintilla sanguinis*," to Earl de Grey, still lord of Burbach, while the barony of Grey de Ruthyn has, curiously enough, by a marriage and now by heirship, vested in the representatives, in the female line, of another great branch of the Hastings name.

The distant kinsman but male heir of the earls of Pembroke was Hastings of Elsing and Gressingham, whose treatment when pursuing his claim to be the head and to bear the unbroken insignia of his name, has often been recorded, and rises almost to the grandeur of tragedy. As none of the estates were adjudged to this branch, then become the main trunk, they sought fortune in the north; and, while retaining Elsing and their Norfolk lands, they became Yorkshire knights and squires of high degree. After eight generations, Hugh de Hastings, the elder brother, left two daughters, coheirs, of whom one married Browne Viscount Montagu, and the other Le Strange of Hunstanton. The heir general of Le Strange, in the person of Sir Jacob Astley, claimed and obtained, in our day, the long dormant barony

of Hastings de Hastings. Sir Brian, the younger brother of Hugh, was father of Sir Francis of Hatfield in Yorkshire, who carried the line to the ninth generation, when it also terminated in heiresses in the middle of the sixteenth century.

There were yet other male heirs, though, from the very early period at which they parted from the parent stem, they took no share in the disputes consequent on the failure of the Earls of Pembroke. Of these one was Hastings of Daylesford and Yelford-Hastings, whose founder, Milo de Hastings, was probably a cadet of Hugh, second baron, by Erneburga de Flamville, and whose descendants, long seated at Daylesford, but landless during one or two of their later generations, came to a not inglorious close in Warren Hastings, who satisfied the one great desire of his life when he repurchased Daylesford, and the right there to lay his bones with the bones of his fathers.

Another branch, also extinct, was that of Eton-Hastings, founded by William de Hastings, a knight of large estates in Berks and Gloucester, probably a cadet of William of Filongley, first baron. This line endured but four generations, when their heiress gave her hand and land to Benedict de Blakeham, a magnate whose possessions lay in Suffolk. Their son came to an ill end, and died landless and childless.

Besides all these now extinct branches there remains one, the present and only hope of the name, the founder of which, Thomas de Hastings of Gissing, was probably a cadet of Hugh, third baron, by Erneburga de Flamville.

The immediate descendant of this Thomas, to Gissing, an early Hastings manor in Norfolk, and derived from the match with Windsor, added divers manors in Westmoreland, and, with the heiress of Alvestan, acquired, like his kinsfolk of Elsing, a firm footing in Yorkshire. Early in the reign of Edward III. Sir Ralph, their representative, married the heiress of Justice Herle, who brought in lands in Leicester and Northampton. Sir Ralph was a great personage in Northumberland, had licence to fortify his house in Leicestershire, and fell honourably on the winning side at Neville's Cross.

His son, with the heiresses of Sadington and Sutton, gained a considerable estate in Holderness; but his son, a third Ralph, joining in Glendower's rebellion, lost his life

and lands under Henry IV. The lands were recovered, probably in part only, by his successor, who seems also to have made independent way, since he acquired estates and offices in Leicester, Warwick, Northampton, York, and Salop.

But it was in the tenth generation of this line, in the person of William Hastings the celebrated chamberlain, that the old vitality of the race made itself again greatly conspicuous. William and his father had actively supported and been honoured by the friendship of Richard, Duke of York, whose son, Edward IV., found it, no doubt, to his interest and inclination to secure the services of the survivor. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the career of a man whom Shakespear and the chroniclers have made historic. So wide were his grants as almost to rival the ancient wealth of the great earls of his name, and although much was lost at his fall, his seat of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and his barony of Hastings of that place were left supported by very considerable estates.

To this wealth and power his son made an enormous addition by a match with the heiress of Lord Hungerford, a lady who had estates in every county from Wilts westward, and bore tacked to her ermine the three baronies by writ of Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, with which, and the lordships of Heytesbury, Newmarch, and Moels, those estates were associated.

Thus reinforced, their son George, Lord Hastings of Ashby, obtained from Henry VIII. a revival in his person of the earldom of Huntingdon, therein commemorating the great marriage by which the elder house became claimants of the throne of Scotland. His son, Francis, still in the ascendant, wedded Katherine the niece of Cardinal Pole, and the grandchild and coheir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. His brother, Thomas Hastings, endorsed the connection by marriage with Winifrid, another sister.

This marriage of Earl Francis placed its issue, Henry, the next earl, in dangerous proximity to the throne of Elizabeth, who regarded him with a jealous eye, which however he somewhat averted by his marriage with the sister of her favourite, Leicester, and by the general prudence and moderation of his character. Francis, the tenth earl, died childless, and his sister and heir married John, Earl of Moira. Their



son, the celebrated Earl of Moira, as heir general of Hastings of Ashby, inherited his mother's estates and four baronies, and was created Marquis of Hastings, and to these Hastings honors, and to those derived from Scottish sources, the late and last marquis added, by maternal descent, the barony of Grey de Ruthyn, and therefore the representation, as heir general, of the eldest line of the House of Hastings, that of Pembroke, now vested in the Countess of Loudoun, his sister.

The earldom of Huntingdon, though stripped of the estates and baronies, did not become extinct. It devolved upon the collateral and only heir male, Hans Francis, the descendant of a younger son of Earl Francis and Katherine Pole, who thus became eleventh earl, and whose son, Frank Theophilus Hastings, twelfth earl, worthily represents the last surviving male line of this ancient and untarnished name, the cadets of which, four times cut off from the main stem, have four times carved their way to wealth and honour by distinct and independent channels.

There remains but one family in England, that of Nevile, Earl of Abergavenny, which descends in direct legitimate male line from an ancestor who has matched with a Plantagenet, and it is believed but five, Beaumont, Talbot, Courtenay, Berkeley, and Hastings, whose collateral male ancestor has attained to the same honour. In addition to this the House of Hastings, in their elder line, have been claimants of the throne of Scotland, and, in their youngest and extant line, near heirs to the throne of England. In their name have been an earldom palatine, Pembroke; two earldoms, Athol and Huntingdon; and ten baronies, Hastings by tenure, 1 Hen. I.; Hastings by writ, 1299 and 1342; Hastings of Ashby, also by writ, 1461; Hastings of Loughborough, 1558, and again 1643; and by inheritance Botreaux, 1 Hen. II.; Welles, 1229; Molines, 1347; and Hungerford, 1426. Nine of the name have worn the garter, and two signed the very celebrated and patriotic letter to the Pope in 1300-1.

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[*To be continued.*]



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DOMESDAY records the possessions of a certain "Galterus" or "Walterus Diaconus," a tenant in chief in the counties of Essex, Gloucester, and Suffolk, and an under-tenant in those of Essex and Norfolk. Godwinus and Willielmus are the only two other tenants in chief so designated, and both occur in Essex. Among the under-tenants there is but one other, "Diaconus quidam," who occurs in the same county. Among the holders of lands before the Survey there occur eleven "diaconi," but no "Walterus," who therefore, being a large proprietor, was probably a Norman. The designation appears to indicate the first step in Orders, and to have been compatible with marriage.

The possessions of Walter are thus recorded as a tenant in chief:—

In Glowecscire. In Witelai Hundred. "Walterus diaconus tenet de rege Chesnecote . . . . Goduinus tenuit. . . ." [Domesday I. 169.]

In Essex. In Burdestaple Hundred. "In Bura tenet Galterus ii hidas de terra Teddrici fratris sui. . . ."

In Witbrietsherna Hundred. "Purlai tenet Galterus in dominio quod tenuit Leuvinus tempore regis Edwardi . . . . Eistanes tenet Galterus in dominio quod tenuit Dodine t. r. E. . . . Purlai tenet Galterus in dominio quod tenuit Leuvinus Cilt . . . . Fennam tenet i miles de Galtero quod tenuit liber homo. . . ."

In Lassenden Hundred. "Colum tenet i miles de Galtero quod tenuit Leuvinus. . . ."

In Tendring Hundred. "Wicam tenet Galterus in dominio quod tenuit Edeua regina . . . . et hanc terram dedit Edeua regina Waltero post adventum regis Willielmi. Brumleiam tenet i miles de Galtero quod tenuit Edeua regina. . . ."

In Udelesforde Hundred. "Cestrefort tenet i miles de Galtero quod tenuit E. regina. . . ." [Dom. II. 86-7.]

In Suffolk. In Cosfort half Hundred. "Terra Galteri diaconi. . . . "Bilestunam in dominio tenuit Edid. regina tempore regis Edwardi. . . ."

In Claindune Hundred. "Suinlandam tenuit regina Edid. t. r. E. . . . In Turoluestuna i liber homo. . . . In Westrefelda tenuit Almarus

liber homo. . . . Turstinus de Galtero de feudo Tedrici. . . . In Acreham ii liberi homines. . . .”

In Hertesmara Hundred. “Bachetunam in dominio Leuvinus liber homo Heroldi. . . . In Caldecota . . . de dominio de Bachetuna. . . . In Westorp Brictricus liber homo Comititis. . . .”

In Babenbergam two Hundreds. “Mellinga tenet Galterus in dominio quam tenuit Leuvinus de Bagatona . . . tenet Galterus et est de feudo Thederici fratris sui. . . .”

In Stov Hundred. “In Dagaworda Willielmus tenet. . . . In Weledana . . . hanc terram Teodericus habuit antecessor Walteri diaconi sine liberatore. . . . In Waterdena. . . .”

In Ipswich half Hundred. “In burgo habet Galterus v domos . . . quas tenuit regina.”

In Claindun Hundred. “Henleie tenuit Uluricus liber homo. . . . In Bruntuna tenuit Leuvinus Teinnus. In Acheham. . . .”

In Carleford Hundred. “In Witdesham tenuit Leuvinus liber homo. . . . In Finesforda in dominio xxvi liberi homines 1 carucatam terræ commendati antecessori Walteri sancta Æ. socam. . . . In Otelega in dominio. . . .” [Dom. II. 426-7.]

#### As an under tenant.

In Essex. Tendring Hundred. Terræ regis in Laleford. “Walterus diaconus v acras.” [Dom. II. 6<sup>b</sup>.]

In Norfolk. In burgo [de Norwic]. “Walterus diaconus 1 domus habet in burgo. . . .” [Dom. II. 117<sup>b</sup>.]

In Depwade Hundred, under the Bishop of Thetford. “Stratunā tenet Walterus diaconus 11 carucas terræ . . . et xxvi. sochemannos . . . tenent Ranulfus et Galterus diaconus . . .” [Dom. II. 193.]

These entries show that Walter the Deacon was a very considerable person in Essex and Suffolk, that he succeeded various Saxon lords in their lands, as also Edith the widowed queen of the Confessor, who herself gave him one possession after the arrival of the Conqueror. Mention is also made of Tedric, or Theodoric, brother of the Deacon, also an under-tenant, and who may be, and indeed evidently is on some occasions, identical with persons entered as Theodoric only. Mention is also made of another Theodoric, ancestor of the Deacon, and also, as would appear, a landholder in Suffolk.

Of the Essex lands, the descent of which will afterwards be noticed, Purley is in the later hundred of Dengey. Estanes is thought by Morant to be the parish of Stow-Mareys, and is not to be confounded with Little Easton, or “Easton ad turrim,” in Dunmow hundred, a manor held of Windsor Castle, and acquired afterwards by marriage. Wica, or Wikes, given by the Queen to Walter, is a parish containing four manors,

of which the capital one, or Wikes proper, was held by the Deacon, and was that in which he and his children founded the nunnery mentioned below. Brumley is Bromley Parva, of which the Deacon held the manor.

Walter the Deacon, or the Dean, as he is called in an early charter, had several children, of whom Robert Makerel, or Mascherel, or d'Estan, seems to have been the eldest, and Walter Mascherel and Alexander, called also de Wikes, or de Waham, with Edith or Godiva their sister, founded, in conjunction with their father, at Wikes, in the reign of Henry I., a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to the Virgin. [Cartæ Antiquæ, L. 2, 31, 14. N. Mon. iv. 513.] The lands settled on the new foundation appear from various charters to have been, the church of Wikes, Frenne or Fenn manor in Purley, two carucates of demesne land and seven villains in the Vill of Wikes, a garden and manse about the church there, and one-third of the Vill with appurtenances; also 10s. in land in the Vill of Fratinges, to which Alexander added the tithe of his demesne in Purley, and the Isle of Sydrichal-heya. [Cart. Ant. L. 2, 3. 16 and 19.]

That Walter, Alexander, and Edith were children of the Deacon, is shown by the direct evidence of a charter of H. I. to Wikes [Cart. Ant. Rot. c. m. 20, dorso], and indirectly by the lands settled on the foundation.

Mascherel, Makerel, or Mascarellus, the surname borne by two of the sons of the Deacon, is low Latin for a "chapeau de fer," and possibly the original of "mask." It occurs twice in Domesday each time in Essex, and is evidently Norman. The name also occurs in the Liber Niger of the Exchequer, in about 1165, also in Essex. Thus, "Carta Galfridi Comitiss Essex. Feoda Willelmi Makerel iij [milites] quos Anselmus Camdeaveine modo tenet de domino rege." Also, "Carta de Honore de Clare, Robertus Maskarel j militem," [Lib. Nig. vol. I., 228, 292]. Which Robert was probably the eldest son of the Deacon, and brother of Walter Mascherel. In the reign of Richard I. William Mascherel occurs in Essex, and Rafe in Dorset.

Having established the existence and property of Walter the Deacon, the next step is to show the connection of the property in the next generation with his sons, and with the name of Hastings. And first of Robert, who thus appears in the Liber Niger:—

"Baronia Roberti de Hasting. Radulfus de Hasting tenet feodum j militis in Wikes in Essex.

"Willelmus, filius Roberti, tenet feoda quatuor militum in Godmanestona in Dorsett et in Bromlega in Essex. Et super dominium ipsius Roberti in Eiston in Essex j militis et super dominium ipsius Roberti in Bildeston in Sudfolcia j militis." [Lib. Nig. I. 241]. Wikes, Bromley, and Bildeston, were derived from the Deacon, as were a fee in Swineland, and two in Chesterford, also in this Hastings barony. Further, it is noteworthy that Leonard de Venoiz was a tenant in the same barony, and in the 1st of John, Robert de Venoiz and William de Hastings claimed the office of Magistratus Marescalciæ in the Court of Henry I. [Madox, Hist. of Excheq. I. 46].

It appears from a charter in the Record Office [Cart. Antiq. L. 2, 31, 10], that William, the son of Robert, confirmed to the church of St. Mary of Wikes the gift of Walter Mascherel and Alexander his brother "avunculi mei," and from another charter [L. 2, 31, 7], that Alexander de Waham confirmed to Ralph the son of William his, Alexander's, acquisitions and purchases in the Vill of Wikes, and his lands of Hon-selle and Cokesete, &c., to be held by the service that he held it by from his lord. This charter is witnessed by, among others, William de Hastinkes—evidently Hastings—and Robert de Windesora, and was written at Eistan after the death of the "Lord William."

This Robert, the father of William, and eldest son of the Deacon, and who held the de Clare fee in Suffolk, was probably also the "Malkrell" who held the fees of the fee of Ermegard in the Honour of Bologne, of which one was in Colun and Legre, and one in Bilcho and Horshey, in Essex. Colun, if the same, appears in the Deacon's property, and Ermegard, as will be shown, was probably the wife of Walter Mascherel, a brother of Robert and Alexander [Lib. Nig. I. 391. Morant's Essex, II. 148].

Morant confirms and amplifies the evidence of relationship between Robert and Alexander, and of the three generations from the former, by quotation apparently from a charter preserved in the St. George MSS. cited by Morant, where he states that Alexander, having no issue by Ælia his wife, granted the lands of his own acquiring in Wikes and elsewhere within the Hundred of Tendring, "terram de Wickes

et de Wenberge et Corneshere, et Focheslande, et totam terram meam de Horishelle, et omnes alias adquisiciones in Hundredo de Tendring," to Ralph son of William son of Robert, for which his lord, William son of Robert and father of Ralph, gave him thirty marks of silver and one saddle-horse. He adds, that Ralph confirmed to the church of St. Mary of Wikes the gift of Alexander de Waham, his father's uncle, which his own father William, and his brother Robert, had confirmed to them [Morant, II., 466].

Also, by another charter [Cart. Ant. Rot. C., m. 20, dorso], Henry I. confirmed to St. Mary of Wikes two carucates of land in demesne and seven villains in the Vill of Wikes, with a garden and houses around the church, which had belonged to Walter Mascherel and Alexander his brother and Edith their sister, and Walter the Dean, their father. Also a third part of the Vill of Wikes, &c., wherewith Aely, wife of Alexander, was dowered, as witnessed by the charters of the said Alexander, and of his lord, William, the son of R[obert] and in the Vill of Fratinges 10s. in land, which Alwin Wereward and Godhugh held as the said Walter Mascherel and his brother Alexander gave it, on the petition of Ediva their sister. This charter is witnessed by Richard [de Belmis], Bishop of London, and therefore must be of date between 1108 and 1128. The two preceding charters are no doubt a very little earlier.

There is also extant another charter by the same monarch, dated at Westminster, about 1130, by which he confirms the foundation of Walter and Alexander Mascherel, at the prayer of their sister Edith, for the welfare of their souls and the healing of their sins, and their grant of certain lands and rents to the same. The witnesses are Bernard Bishop of St. David's, Geoffrey the Chancellor, Richard Keeper of the Great Seal, and W. Maltravers. This charter has been selected for publication in the Facsimiles of National Manuscripts.

There is also a charter [Cart. Ant. L. 2, 31, 19], by Robert [de Sigello], Bishop of London, recognising the charter of King Henry to Wikes, and certain gifts, as the Isle of Siricheshia, and the tithes of the demesne of Alexander de Waham in Purley, &c., also recognising the confirmation of Archbishop Theobald. As Bishop Robert flourished from 1141 to 1150-1, the date of the charter must be within those ten years.

In addition to these is a charter of Henry II. witnessed by Gilbert [Foliot], Bishop of London [1163-1187], confirming the gift of the Isle of Sydrichel, according to the charter of Alexander de Wikes, besides a virgate of land in Wendelbi by the charter of Sewallis de Osevil, and besides other donations, one of a mark of land in Oteley by the charter of Ralph de Hastings [L. 2, 31, 16]. This charter is witnessed by G[ilbert], Bishop of London, Ranulph de Glanvill, Hugo de Creissi, Hubert Walter, Bartholomew de Glanvill, Roger de Glanvill, and Richard de Hastings.

It is followed by another charter by Henry II., given in the Book of Facsimiles, and dated Northampton in the Council, between 1157 and 1162. It confirms the grant of the Mascherel family, and allows to the nuns two greyhounds, four braches, or dogs hunting by scent to take hares, with other ample privileges. The witnesses are, Roger Bishop of York, Richard Bishop of London, Thomas [Becket], the Chancellor, Reginald Earl of Cornwall, Richard de Humaz Constable, Warin Fitzgerald the Chamberlain, and Richard de Hastings.

The pedigree deducible from these documents includes Walter the Deacon, Theodoric his brother, and probably Theodoric their ancestor, Robert Mascherel, d'Estan, or de Hastings, the elder, and Walter Mascherel and Alexander de Wikes or de Waham, the younger son, Ælia, the wife of Alexander, and Edith his sister, whom we shall see to be the grandmother of Sewallis de Oseville.

We also have William de Hastings, son of Robert and nephew of Walter and Alexander, heir of the latter, and the eldest grandson of the Deacon. In the fourth generation we have Ralph, son of William, son of Robert, great nephew of Alexander, and younger brother of a second Robert. We have also the recognition of William as the head of the family, and therefore the feudal lord of Alexander his uncle.

The second Robert is evidently the person who was assessed in the second and third scutages of Richard I. at 50s. in Essex, and who, 3 John, owed five marks scutage-money, and was afterwards set down at one mark [Rot. Canc. 3 John. pp. 150-1, 161, 340]. He was also assessed on the scutage of Normandy in 1206, and, by an inquisition quoted by Morant, held Blackhall Manor of the Honour of Clare by the

tenure of half a knight's fee, probably a part of the fee held of that honour by his grandfather as Robert Maskerel [Morant, II. 148, Lib. Nig. I. 292].

The record of a suit in the Curia Regis in Essex, probably in 1199, throws further light upon this pedigree. Sewallis de Oseville is plaintiff against Ralph de Hastings concerning half a knight's fee in Wikes which, he says, descended to him from his ancestors. Robert de Hastings enfeoffed Alexander, his brother, of it, and after Robert's death Alexander held it of William his son. After Alexander's death his own son William, held it of William, son of Robert. Also the sister of Alexander was ancestress of Sewallis, and so it ought to descend to him of right. Also Sewallis and Ralph are "de uno cespite," of one stock, and Ralph cannot be at once lord and heir. Sewallis declares Ralph intruded himself into the fee by force, and unlawfully, he being descended from Robert de Hastings.

Ralph replied that he was not heir of his father, but had had an elder brother, who held their father's inheritance and barony, and had a daughter and heir who married Ralph de Cornhill who, with his wife, have put him in the plea concerning the said land; for which purpose he placed himself on the great assize six years ago, which assize is not yet ended, so that he is not willing to respond unless the Court should call upon him to do so. A day was given for the hearing, and Ralph named his brother John as his representative; and afterwards a day was given for Ralph de Hastings and Ralph de Corwell [Cornhill] and his wife to hear judgment [Rot. Cur. Regis, I. 318, 344].

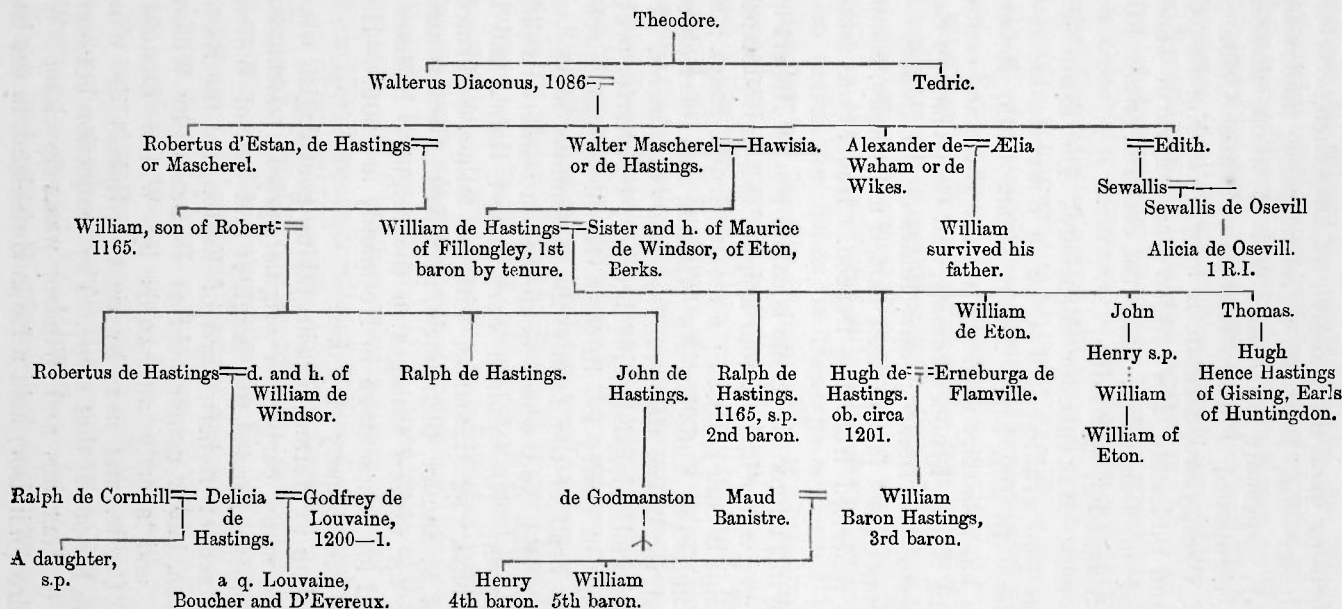
In the same court, 14 June, 1199, occurs an entry of a suit between Ralph de Hastings and Sewallis de Oseville; and again, 8th Nov. following, Sewallis de Oseville sought half a knight's fee in Wiche [Wic] from Ralph de Hastings, which plea is repeated 7 May, 1200, when d'Oseville declared that the half fee descended to him from Alexander, uncle of Sewallis his father, to whom Robert d'Estan gave it to be held of him and his heirs, and that he was seized of it in the reign of Henry II., and that Ralph cannot and ought not to hold in demesne as he is heir of Robert, the grantor of the land. Also he, Sewallis, descended from the sister of Alexander, who had the land, and whose heir he is [Rot. Cur. Regis, I. 384, II. 254].



Ralph replied that he did not hold all the land in demesne, for many others so held it, and moreover that he recovered a part of that very land from Ralph de Exon by fine in the court of Henry II., which he put in evidence, the same not being challenged by Sewallis nor his father, then alive [Ib. II. 254]. At an earlier period, 11 Oct., 1198, Alicia de Hastings sued Ralph de Hastings concerning a plea of land at Wikes by William de Eistan and William de Aleng [Alemanno] [Ib. I. 184]. It appears also that, 30 August, 1200, King John confirmed to the Hospitallers, "ex dono Sewallis de Osevilla," the church of Esthildesca, with its appurtenances [Rot. Chart., p. 16].

Ralph de Hastings appears on the Chancery Rolls of 3 John, probably for Essex, as accounting for five marks "de oblatiis," and Sewallis, the elder, for one mark in the accounts of the Sheriff of Essex [Rot. Canc., 3 John, 158].

Robert de Hastings, therefore, as the elder brother, enfeoffed Alexander de Waham to half a fee at Wikes. Alexander surviving his brother, held of William his son; and on Alexander's death his son, another William, held of his cousin William. This is not consistent with Morant's statement that Alexander died childless, but makes it probable that the son died soon after him unmarried, and the reversion of his lands passed to Alexander's great nephew, Ralph, and his sister and her children the De Osevilles. It is also seen that the elder line ended in a daughter, Delicia or Alicia, who married Ralph de Cornhill, and was niece to Ralph de Hastings and his brother John. The annexed pedigree will explain the above and some other of the early descents of this family.



Commenting upon the pedigree we have then,—

I. WALTER THE DEACON, a considerable landowner at Domesday, especially in Essex, and of whose possessions may be mentioned Purley, Eastanes, Fenne, Colon, Wic, Brumley, Chesterford, Straton, a burgage in Norwich, Chesnecote, and Bildeston. His brother was Teddric or Theodric, mentioned in Domesday, and his children were Robert, Walter, Alexander, and Edith.

II. ROBERT MAKAREL or Mascherel, De Estan or DE HASTINGS, who granted half a fee in Wikes to his brother Alexander. In the Liber Niger, about 1165, Robert de Hastings has a barony in Essex, within which are contained Swineland, Wikes, Eiston, Bromley, and Cestreford in Essex; Godmaneston in Dorset; and Bildeston in Suffolk. The barony was in fact for the most part, if not wholly, composed of lands inherited from the Deacon. Robert was father of William.

III. WILLIAM DE HASTINGS is called son of Robert in the Liber Niger, where he held four knights' fees in Godmaneston, Dorset, and Bromley, Essex; a fee in Eiston, Essex; and a fee in Bildeston, Suffolk. As William, son of Robert, he confirmed to Wikes the grant of his two uncles, Walter Mascherel and Alexander his brother, by charter probably of the reign of Henry I. In the d'Osevill case he is referred to as the head of the family, the "Dominus meus" under whom all held, and whose confirmation rendered valid the family grants. His children were Robert, Ralph, and John.

IV. ROBERT DE HASTINGS, with his father, confirmed the grants of Alexander, their uncle, to Wikes. He was assessed in Essex for various scutages in the reign of Richard and John, and for the scutage in Normandy in 1206. He was patron of the nunnery of Wikes.

According to Morant, a pains-taking genealogist, who had access to many early and original private documents in Essex, Robert married the daughter and heir of William de Windsor, son of Robert, Lord of Easton, not the Easton of the Deacon, but a manor held at Domesday by William de Warren, and shortly afterwards by Walter Castellan of Windsor Castle, and next by his son, Robert de Windsor, under the honour of that name. The connection between the families of Hastings and Windsor was very close. Walter de Windro (Windsor) held a fee in Swineland, in the barony

of Robert de Hastings; and Walter de Windsor and Christiana his mother, and Christiana, daughter of Ralph de Windsor, gave Wormingford Church, in Essex, to Wikes, and Walter and Christiana the younger added half the advowson of Burnham, and that of Swineland in Suffolk [Morant, Essex I. 468? N. Monasticon, iv. 513-15]. The Windsor charter of donation is, no doubt, earlier than the Hastings match, since it is addressed to William Bishop of Norwich; and the first of that name, William Turbus, held the see from 1146 to 1174. There was also, as will be seen, a second and almost contemporary match of a Hastings with a Windsor heiress. Robert was father of Delicia.

V. DELICIA DE HASTINGS was sole heiress of the barony of Hastings, with its ten fees, and of the Windsor manor of Little Easton. She was alive and had married Ralph de Cornhill at the time of the d'Oseville suit, 1 Richard I., and was no doubt the Alicia de Hastings who sued Ralph de Hastings for her land in Wykes. Ralph de Cornhill was a Londoner, and a member of a well-known family of farmers general. Gervase, his father, was a judge, and Sheriff of London, Kent, and Surrey, in the reign of Henry II. Henry, the eldest son, married Alice de Courcy, heiress of the barony of Stoke-Courcy in Somerset, who married afterwards Warine Fitzgerald. He farmed the Honour of the Constable, had the old farm of Kent, was concerned in fitting out ships, 34 Henry II., and 1 Richard I. was Sheriff of Kent and Surrey, and Bailiff of London. 3 Richard I. he had the Mint. 7 Richard I. he was dead, and Ralph paid 100*l.* to get his brother's accounts passed "*sine ira*" for London and Middlesex. Henry left one child, Joan, heir of her father and coheir of her mother, who in the 4th of John, married Hugh de Nevill, protoforester of England, and had John and William de Nevill [Liber de Antiquis Legibus, p. 11].

9 Richard I., Ralph de Cornhill was in trouble, and paid 2000 marks for the restoration of his lands and for the king's favour. Among his pledges were Earl Alberic, Earl David, the Earl of Clare, and others. 1 John, 1199, Ralph and his accounts were removed to a higher audit. He died, and his next brother, Reginald, Sheriff of Kent, offered 50 marks for the wardship of his land and heiress, the heiress of the Hastings barony. The sheriffs of London, Middlesex, and Essex, had orders to inquire into the value of the land

[Rot. de Oblatis, 1 John, p. 2]. Reginald had the custody of his niece till 7 John, 1205, when he was ordered to give her up, with her land, to Henry, son of Earl David [Close Roll, 36]. The sequel, however, shows her to have died childless, and probably under age.

Reginald, her uncle, was dead before 14 John. Isabel, his wife, is mentioned 18 John, 1216. Reginald, his son, was living 14 John, 1213; and Maria, his daughter, probably her brother's heir, held a fee in Overland, Kent, of the Countess of Angi, in the fee of the E. of Arundel [Test. de Nev. 209; Patent Roll, 96-189].

Meanwhile the widow of Ralph de Cornhill, and the heiress of Hastings, was too valuable a property to be allowed to choose her own husband. John at once attempted to dispose of her, for, 2 John, the relict of Ralph de Cornhill offered 200 marks and 3 palfreys and 2 hawks not to marry Godfrey de Louvein, and to have her lands and marry whom she would; and this fine she seems actually to have paid, though with very little result, for Louvein was the man she married [Hist. of Exch.; Rot. de Oblatis; Foss and Morant; also Rot. Canc. 157].

Godfrey de Lovein, or Lovaine, was reputed a brother of the Duke of Brabant; he gave for the lady and her land 400 marks, nearly double what she paid to be quit of him, and in 1199 he was to marry her unless she could show cause to the contrary [Rot. de Ob. 24; Hist. of Exch. I. 515].

An unsuccessful applicant for the wardship of her daughter was Roger, son of Galfrid de Badeley of Suffolk who, 2 John, 1200, gave 10 marks of silver for letters to Reginald de Cornhill, Sheriff of Kent, to have the daughter of Ralph de Cornhill in marriage [Rot. de Obl. 81]. Finally, Godfrey and Delicia were married; no more is heard of Delicia's daughter, and, 5 John, 1202, Godfrey paid 7*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* for Eistanes and Wica. Their son, Matthew de Louvaine, by inquisition 30 Edward I., was seized of the manor of Easton-ad-Turrim, held of the honour of Windsor, of a quarter fee in Wikes, a quarter fee in Weyland and Bromley in Essex, four fees in Godmaneston, Dorset, and fees in Bildeston, Cestreford, Berneston, and Stowe-Market, all in Suffolk. His successive descendants were Matthew, died 1302; Thomas, died 1345, seized of lands in Dorset, Suffolk, and Essex; and John de Louvaine, who all held half a fee in Wikes, Bildeston, and of

the Honour of Windsor, Little Easton or Easton-ad-Turrim, besides other properties derived from the Deacon in Easton and Chesterford [Morant I. 431 ; II. 439 ; Test. de Nev. 170, 264, 272].

John de Louvaine left Alianor daughter and heir, living 1365, and who, by Sir William Bouchier, was ancestress of the Earls of Essex of that name, whose heiress married Devereux, also Earls of Essex, and who thus represented the eldest line of the House of Hastings. It is however remarkable, that though Bouchier and Devereux always quartered Louvaine, they never quartered Hastings, whence it is to be inferred that Delicia did not use armorial bearings, and that the famous "maunch" was confined to a younger branch of the Deacon's descendants.

It will afterwards be shown that upon the extinction of the male line of Louvaine, the superiority over Bromley, Godmaneston, and other of the Deacon's manors, passed to the earls of Pembroke. Little Easton, which came by an heir female from the Windsors, was retained, and became Bouchier property. Centuries afterwards it was sold to the Maynards.

IV. 2. RALPH DE HASTINGS, the second son of William, had from his father's uncle, Alexander, called De Waham, all his purchased and acquired lands in Wikes, Wenberge, Corneshere, and Fochesland, and his lands in Horishelle or Houselle and Cokesete. Ralph also confirmed to Wikes nunnery the gifts of Alexander, already confirmed by Ralph's father and elder brother. He held one fee in Wikes of the barony of Robert de Hastings in 1165, recovered Wikes by fine from Ralph de Exon in 1189, was defendant in the d'Oseville case in 1189-99, and, 5 John, 1202, he rendered an account for five marks due in Essex, according to the Chancery Roll of that date [p. 149].

Upon the death of his brother Robert, Ralph became patron of Wikes Nunnery, and is so recognised in a charter by Idonea the prioress, and the convent, witnessed by Godfrey de Louvaine and others, by which she grants to Ralph and his heirs the chapelry which his predecessors had in his court of Wikes, she finding a chaplain and a clerk to celebrate a mass thrice weekly, and paying to Ralph 12*d.* at Michaelmas and 6*d.* at Easter, annually, for the "rewain" or latter-math of Chercheheld meadow, after

Ralph shall have removed his own hay from it [N. Mon. iv. 515].

Ralph seems to have died childless.

IV. 3. JOHN DE HASTINGS, brother of Ralph, and in 1189-90 his substitute in the d'Oseville case. He also witnessed Prioress Idonea's charter. John has been reputed the ancestor of a family called Godmanston, who certainly in the male or female line sprung from this House of Hastings, and almost certainly from III. William. Of the Deacon's fees, four in Bromley, in Essex, and Godmanston, in Dorset, were held by his son Robert and his grandson William; but the Louvaines, though they retained the chief lordship, did not hold them in demesne. Morant says they went off to a male branch of the family, who, from the chief manor, bore the name of de Godmanston, and who in the person of Robert de Godmanston farmed Middleton Abbey as early as 31 Henry II. 1184-5. [Hist. of Exch. I. 310.] Also, by a fine at Sherborne in 1202, it appears that Richard de Godmanston and Mabel his wife held lands in Godmanston under William the son of Robert [de Hastings] as chief lord, so that the grant was probably made by William shortly before this, either to Robert the farmer of Middleton, or to Richard, or to Mabel, who might have been a Hastings, and sister or daughter to William. They bore "Azure, an eagle displayed or," a coat never attributed to Hastings. [Fines, 3 John, p. 83.]

The next known in the pedigree is John, father of Matthew, and the next is William de Godmanston, who in 15 Edw. I. swore to an event which occurred the year after the battle of Evesham (1266), so that he must have been born as early as, say, 1256. Then occurs Robert de Godmanston, summoned with horse and arms, 7th July, 1297, for lands above £20 yearly value in Somerset and Dorset, and who held four knights' fees in Bromley and Godmanston to 1302 under Matthew de Louvaine. John, his son, held the same in 1347 under John de Louvaine, and paid to the manor of Easton £4. Walter, probably his son, Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1381, presented to Little Bromley Church in 1364, as did his son William from 1395 to 1408, and his son and heir, John Godmanston, from 1432 to 1446, and was Sheriff of Essex in 1452. William, his son, presented from 1464 to 1467, and fell at Barnet, fighting for Henry VI., 14th



April, 1471. He was attainted, and then was holding Little Bromley Manor of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and restored in blood as of Bromley, 1485. His sister inherited, but the property passed away in the sixteenth century, and thus ended this possible male line of Hastings. [Cal. Geneal. I. 385. Parl. Writs, I. 638. Morant. II. 439. Hutchins' Dorset, III. 327.]

Having thus disposed of the descendants of Robert, eldest son of the Deacon, the story returns to his younger sons.

II. 2. WALTER MASCHEREL, probable ancestor of the baronial family of Hastings, who will be taken afterwards.

II. 3. ALEXANDER DE WAHAM, or Wix, or Wikes, third son of the Deacon, is known by his extant charter of lands to his great-nephew Ralph, his grant to his sister Edith, and his liberal donations to the Nunnery of Wikes, which are recorded in various of the charters of that house. His wife was Ælia, and although by one account he was childless, it seems more probable that he had a son, William, who survived him, but died early, so that the paternal donations took effect. This was the William who held half a fee in Wykes under his cousin and chief, Lord William, son of Robert de Hastings.

II. 4. EDITH is the only daughter of the Deacon of whom mention is made. She joined with Walter and Alexander in their grants to Wikes, and had the half fee in Wikes from Alexander. She married a d'Oseville, and had Sewallis and probably Walter de Oseville, who witnessed the double charter of Abbot Albold of St. Edmund's, 1115-1119, of the seneschalship of that abbey to Maurice de Windsor [Joc. de Brakel. Chron. p. 118-19]. Sewallis d'Oseville held, in 1165, four knights' fees under Geoffrey, Earl of Essex, in Essex [Lib. Nig. I. 228]. He was father of another Sewallis d'Oseville, who claimed the maternal half fee in Wikes from his cousin, Ralph de Hastings. He left a daughter, Alicia, his heir, living 1 Richard I.

The particulars of the d'Oseville suit have been given. Sewallis, the grandson of Edith, was a considerable person, and appears in several places in the Testa de Nevill. Thus Hamo de Sta. Fide held a fee in Wendlebury, Oxon, of Sewallis de Oseville, and he of the Earl of Hereford. And of the same earl he held two fees in Wydehay and East Ilsley, Berks. Also two fees in Windesbiry, Oxon, and one quarter

fee in Wanburge, Wilts [T. de Nev. 105, 11, 13, 17, 35, 38]. There was also a Henry Osevill who was admitted to peace with John in 1216, and John de Osevill who had free warren in Munden, Herts, 13 Edw. I., and a Walter of the same place, 30 Ed. I. [Pat. Roll, 162; Cal. Rot. Pat. 154; Cal. Geneal. II. 623.]

It is thus shewn that Walter the Deacon, a very considerable proprietor in Domesday, was progenitor of a male line of the name of Hastings, filling a considerable position in the county of Essex, patrons of a religious house, wealthy and well allied: that the elder line merged by an heiress in the house of Louvaine, cadets of Brabant, and these again by heirs female in the Bouchiers and the Devereux successively Earls of Essex. Further, that a branch whether by a male or female ancestor, settled at Godmanston, in Dorset, and acknowledged fealty to the main line until late in the 14th century. Also that the d'Osevilles came by a female from the same stock, and also held a part of their land under the same lords. The next point is to establish the descent of the Baronial House, and for this we must look to Walter, second son of the Deacon, and the only one whose male issue has not been shewn to be exhausted.

It has been seen that the patronage of Wikes, vested in the male heirs of the founder, did not pass with the Delicia, the heirs female, to Louvaine, but was by Prioress Idonea recognised to be in Ralph de Hastings, who, on the death of his elder brother Robert, became the male head of the family. There was indeed another Ralph de Hastings, a baron, who, failing Delicia's uncles, might have claimed, but he died, probably about 1163, many years too early.

It is, however, stated positively by Morant [II. 347] that Freme or Fenne, a knight's fee held by the Deacon, and granted to Wikes by Walter [not William] Mascherel, is the same fee held by the Prioress under John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, in 1374, when he was patron of Wikes; and it seems probable that this superiority came into his family as the next male heirs, after the death of Ralph and John de Hastings, already mentioned. Before they acquired this connexion the Lords Hastings, though strong in Suffolk, had no property in Essex. The next step then is to connect them with Walter Mascherel.

G. T. C.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE RISE AND RACE OF HASTINGS.<sup>1</sup>

II. 2. WALTER MASCHEREL, second son of Walter the Deacon, was, with his father, his brother Alexander, and their sister Edith, founder of Wikes Nunnery.

Morant [II. 457] cites a Walter Makerell and Ermegard his wife as grantors of the manor of Bircho in Kirby, Essex, to the abbey of St. Osyth, of which Bishop Richard de Belmis of London was the founder before 1118; and it is remarkable that among the Wikes charters, one by Alexander de Waham is addressed to Bishop Richard, and tested by Abel, Abbot of St. Osyth, who also tested a charter by William son of Robert de Hastings, in which the gift by Walter Mascherel is recorded. Abel is omitted by Newcourt, but was probably the second abbot, dating from 1123.

Ermegard seems to have been an heiress, for about 1165 in the honour of Boulogne the fee of Ermegard Malkrell stood at two knights' fees, of which one was in Colun and Legre in Essex. Which of the many Colns this was does not appear. The Deacon's property included a place of that name [Lib. Nig. I. 391, Test. de Nev. 274-5]. The other of these fees was held by the Abbot of St. Osyth, which house seems to have had friendly relations with the Deacon's descendants.

It has been shown that Robert d' Estan or Mascherel bore also the name and was ancestor of a family of Hastings; there is, therefore, nothing improbable in Hastings having been also a designation of his brother Walter, and to show that this was really so, it will be convenient to take the recognized pedigree of the Barons Hastings and trace it upwards towards its source.

The pedigree of Hastings in Dugdale's Baronage commences with William de Hastings, Lord of Ashley in Norfolk, and steward to Henry I., whom he makes father of Hugh de

<sup>1</sup> Concluded from p. 136.

Hastings who married Erneburga de Flamville, and was direct ancestor of the earls of Pembroke.

The same eminent genealogist, however, in his History of Warwickshire, under the head of Fillongley, commences with Walter de Hastings, who, he says, married Hawisia, and was father of Hugh.

About Hawisia there can be no doubt, since she appears in the three original charters printed in the Monasticon, but Walter may have had two wives, in which case the presumption is rather that Hawisia was the first and mother of his children.

Nicholas, in his Extinct Peerage, follows the Baronage, and makes William the first baron by tenure, and Hugh the second.

Eyton who, in his History of Shropshire [V. 131], has given a most valuable memoir of the earlier members of the baronial house, commences with a William de Hastings, dead in 1130, who married the heiress of Maurice de Windsor, and was father of Ralph, dead in 1165, s. p., and Hugh who married the Flamville heiress.

Fillongley, the chief seat of the Barons Hastings until their match with Cantelupe installed then at Abergavenny, was, at Domesday, possessed by Robert Dispensator, from whom it passed to Marmion, who enfeoffed in it Walter de Hastings. That Walter was a landowner in that part of Warwickshire is proved by the grants of land of his wife Athawisia or Hawise to Polesworth Nunnery, of which they were, virtually, the founders. Their charter, of the reign of Henry I., 1100-1135, is confirmed by Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, 1129-1148. Walter therefore was married, and in possession of his estate between 1129 and 1135, and was clearly the predecessor, and probably the father, of William, and grandfather of Ralph and Hugh de Hastings, who held the Fillongley lands. The above date is also consistent with Walter being a younger son of the Deacon, who was living at the time of the Domesday survey.

It has also been shown that the patronage of Wykes, held by Robert, did not descend to his daughter, but passed to Ralph de Hastings, his brother. Ralph could not have been Ralph Lord Hastings, because the baron was dead in 1165, and the deed showing the passage of the advowson to Ralph is witnessed by Godfrey de Lovaine, who did not become

connected with the family till 1200-1. This then does not establish a connection between the two lines. That must be sought nearer to the root of the tree.

Among the very numerous manors and fees which belonged either in demesne or as chief lords to the Barons Hastings there was none, for many centuries, in Essex. It was not until the 49 Edward III., 1375-6 or the year before, that the following fees are recorded as holden by John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. In Essex, Purley, Theydon-Gernon, Leyes, Bachden, Wikes, Chesterford; and also for the first time in Dorset, Gadmanston; in Essex, Brumle; and in Beds, Blunham manor and its church [Inq. p. m. 49 Edward III.]

Now most of these were the fees of Walter the Deacon, and parts of the barony of Robert de Hastings, his son; and a few years before, 30 Edward III., 1356-7, Matthew de Lovaine held in Essex, Wikes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee; Weylond,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee; Bromley, etc.; and in Dorset, Godmerston, 4 fees. In Suffolk, Cestreford-parva, Berneston,  $\frac{1}{6}$  fee; Stowe-market,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee; Eystan-ad-turrim church; Boldeston and Drencheston churches; Eystan-ad-turrim manor, held of the honour of Windsor; and Bildeston [Ibid. 30 Edward III]. About this time the Lovaines ended in an heir female, and it was probably on this occasion that the feudal superiority over Wikes, Bromley, Godmerston, and Chesterford, passed to the lords Hastings as the male heirs. When Purley passed does not appear; but this also they had. Easton-ad-turrim, which came with the Windsor heiress, and did not descend from the Deacon, did not pass.

Further, the advowson of Wikes, which did not descend to Delicia, also is found at the same time vested in John de Hastings; and Morant states that a certain  $\frac{1}{2}$  fee in Wikes, held by the father of Delicia and his ancestors, descended to and was held by the prioress of Wikes, of John Earl of Pembroke in 1374, together with a fee in Purley [Mor. II. 347].

Why this passage of the fees on the extinction of the Lovaines did not take place when the male line of Robert de Hastings failed in Delicia has not been ascertained, neither is it known what took place on the death of Ralph the brother of Robert; but the circumstances stated point to a common ancestor in Walter the Deacon for Hastings of

Easton and Hastings of Fillongley, and the identity, therefore, of Walter Mascherel with Walter de Hastings. Morant, who had access to many charters and early documents connected with Essex, and was very competent to make use of them, was of this opinion [II. 466].

Adopting this conclusion, Walter the Deacon will be the founder of the baronial house, and Walter Mascherel his son identical with Walter of Fillongley, and, by Ermegard his wife, father of—

III. WILLIAM DE HASTINGS, who is called by Dugdale “Steward to King Henry the First” [Bar. I. 574]. This was an hereditary office held by serjeantry, and attached to the manor of Ashley or Ashill, in Waneland Hundred in Norfolk, the duty being the charge of the napery used at the king’s coronation.

In Domesday, “Asscelea tenuit Aluricus tegnus Heroldi tempore regis Edwardi ii. carrucas terræ.” It was among the manors of Earl Ralph Guader, and at the time of the survey held in capite by Bernerus arbalistarius [II. 268]. How the manor passed to William de Hastings does not appear, nor indeed is there contemporary evidence that he held it. It is no doubt this William who, with Robert de Venoiz, claimed, without success, before Henry I. the office of “Magistratus Marescalciæ” against John, son of Gilbert the Mareschal, ancestor of Mareschal Earl of Pembroke [Madox H. of Exch. I. 46].<sup>2</sup>

The Liber Niger attributes to William de Hastings 2 fees under Earl Ferrars, held *temp.* Hy. I. by Robert de Chartres and Henry de Cunegeston, and 1 fee in Warwickshire of the old feoffment, which is, of course, Fillongley.

This William died before 1130, having married the sister, and in her children the heir, of Maurice de Windsor, and through him of Ralph the dapifer or steward of St. Edmund’s Abbey. In 1115-19 Alboldus, Abbot of St. Edmund’s, gave to Maurice de Windleshore the whole land which Ralph his predecessor held as dapifer, besides an addition of 2 knights’ fees, the whole heritage of Ivo de Gessyng. Among the witnesses are Robert and Reinald de Wyndleshore and Walter

<sup>2</sup> It appears from a charter by King John that William de Hastings and Robert Venoiz claimed unsuccessfully the “Ma-

gistratus Marescalciæ” at the court of Henry I., 1100—1135, from Gilbert and John Mareschal.

de Osaville [Brakelond, p. 118]. There is also a charter by William, probably Rufus, to the Abbot of St. Edmund's, notifying the concession to Ralph, dapifer to the Abbot, of the lands of Lidgate and Blunham, to hold of the abbey [Ibid, 118].

The name of Maurice de Windsor occurs in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I., 1130-1, as accounting to the sheriffs of Essex and of Norfolk [pp. 57-9, 95].

In 1130, Maurice and his wife Egidia gave to Hoxne Priory in Suffolk, a foundation of Bishop Herbert de Losing about 1101, the chapel of St. Edmund which Ralph, dapifer, had built anew, that therein a convent of monks might pray for Ralph's soul [Taylor, Mon. p. 85]. Hoxne was a cell of Norwich. As the office was hereditary, the foundation of this obit indicates almost certainly a blood relationship between Maurice and Ralph. King Stephen, 1135-1154, confirmed Maurice in the lands and office of dapifer, and he probably died childless in that reign [Eyton, Salop V. 134]. William was the father certainly of Ralph and Hugh, who succeeded in turn, and probably of 3, William, 4, John, and 5, Thomas. It is uncertain whether these three sons should be placed here or in the next generation; and as Thomas was without doubt ancestor of the earls of Huntingdon, the question has its interest. In the Harleian MS. 3881 are transcripts of various Hastings charters, in one of which Henry, son of John de Hastings, confirms to Hugh de Hastings, Gissing, "*Quam Johannes de Hastings pater meus dedit Thoma de Hastings patri suo.*" Here then we have two brothers, John and Thomas, and their two sons, Henry and Hugh; John, as grantor, evidently the elder. That they were near to the chief of the Seneschal's family is clear, because they had Gissing, which had only been acquired in 1115-19, and that neither of them was the chief is also known. That Thomas and his son Hugh were ancestors of the Huntingdon line is certain, the question is only to what generation did Thomas belong. Now it appears in the Pipe Roll of 1 Richard I. [p. 183], 1189-90, that John de Hastings rendered accompt of 61*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, "*Pro habenda terra et hereditate Willielmi de Etton fratris sui.*" John and Thomas therefore had a brother William de Etton, that is, William de Hastings de Etton, who is entered in the Liber Niger as "*Willelmus de Etona apud aliam Budefunt 1 mili-*



tem de maritagio Annæ, uxoris patris mei," and this he held under William de Windsore in Bucks, about 1165 [Liber Niger, I. 193].

But William, to whom John succeeded, was no doubt his elder brother, though not the eldest, since the Seneschals never held Etton, and are never at this period designated save by their proper sir-name. Thus, then, as the head of the family in the third, fifth, and sixth generations, or from say 1100 to 1226, was a William; and as it was not the custom, as in Wales, to repeat the same name with brothers or sisters, William can only have belonged to the fourth generation, and was therefore a younger or the third son of William and the Windsor heiress.

This also would account for his having a fief under William de Windsor, and in the midst of that Windsor property which remained in the main line, Maurice probably having been a cadet.

IV. RALPH DE HASTINGS, 2nd baron, Steward to the Queens of Henry I. and II., and to St. Edmund's Abbey. Probably also Steward to the King, as Lord of the Manor of Ashley. Ralph is a name occurring elsewhere in the Hastings family, but in this instance it may have been derived from the Dapifer who is styled "*Avunculus suus*," and was probably his great uncle.

That his father was dead before 1130 appears from Ralph's having been then, 31 Hen. I., Steward to the Queen, various sums standing to his account in that capacity in the Pipe Roll, as well as in the succeeding reign. Thus, 2 Hen. II., 1154-5, he has 7*l.* in wine, in London, for the use of Henry, the King's son, his sister, and his aunt, and for their corredy 6*l.* 6*s.* In Middlesex he has 7*s.* In Surrey, for the Queen's corredy, 70*l.* In Cambridgeshire, 20*l.* for wheat in Fordham. In Bucks, 30*l.* for the Queen's corredy. In Somerset, in Witeham, 10*l.* In Kent, for the Queen's corredy, 70*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, as sheriff, 30*l.* [Hist. of Exch. I. 365]. There are also similar entries for the two succeeding years, in one instance with Bernard de Chauvigni, and in another with Manasser Biset, when, besides other sums, they receive for the Queen's corredy, and for a robe for her use, from the Sheriff of Hants, 16*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* [Pipe Rolls, 31 Hen. I., p. 87. 2, 3, 4, Hen. II., *passim*.]

5 Hen. II. Ralph was Sheriff of Kent, and was allowed

30*l.* for Queen Eleanor's corredo, and for that of the King's eldest son [Pipe Roll, 5 Hen. II.]. These accounts also show that he held lands in Middlesex, Berks, and Gloucester, exempt from certain imposts; and 20 librates in Fordham, Camb., and 10 in Witeham, Somerset. The Queen's Stewardship was probably not hereditary.

In the intermediate reign of Stephen, in 1152, Ralph de Hastings granted to the Temple the manor of Hurst, thence Temple-Hurst, in the West Riding, upon which a Preceptory was established. This grant was confirmed by Henry de Lacy. [Tanner, Not. Yorkshire, LVIII. New Mon. II. 551-2-6.]

In right of his mother, the Windsor heiress, and as heir probably of Ralph Dapifer, Ralph was hereditary Steward of St. Edmund, and held the five fees, which were its handsome appanage. Blomfield, who had not seen the Brakelond charters, erroneously derives this office from the Flamviles, with whom the family of Hastings had not as yet intermarried. He also connects this honour with Gissing Manor, near Diss, which he states to have been in the Abbots of Bury at the Conquest, and to have been granted to Fulcher for life, and then by Abbot Baldwin to Ricuard, with the stewardship in fee, and afterwards, temp. Hen. I., to Roger de Flamville. The grants to Fulcher and Ricuard may be true; but for all that appears, the first connection of Gissing with the office was the addition of the two fees there by Abbot Albold to the three previously held, and the consolidation of all five in the person of Maurice de Windsor. The chief lordship, under the Abbey, of Gissing, descended to the Earls of Pembroke, but a mesne fee called Hastings Manor, in Gissing, was vested at an early period in a cadet of the family, and became the designation of the ancestors of the Earls of Huntingdon, who were for centuries Hastings of Gissing, and indeed owe the satisfactory establishment of their descent from the Barons Hastings mainly to their possession of this manor.

Ralph had from Henry II., about 1155, a charter addressed to William, Bishop of Norwich and the King's servants in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Beds, and Northampton, confirming to him then "*dapifero reginæ*," and his heirs, the lands of Ralph Dapifer and Maurice de Windleshore, of whomsoever and wheresoever held; and especially the office

of dapifer to St. Edmunds, as Ralph and Maurice held it. [Brakelond, 119.]

Ralph de Hastings, though omitted by Dugdale and Nicholas, was evidently a very considerable man, much in favour with Henry II., upon whom he was frequently in attendance, as shown by his witnessing divers royal charters. Fordham and Witeham were also royal gifts [N. Fœdera, I. 41]. He seems to have held lands, no doubt as heir of Maurice de Windsor, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Beds, and Northampton, and in Berks, Dorset, and Middlesex, in which eight counties, in the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I., he is excused Danegeld.

He died childless, and either single or a widower, as early as 1165, and was succeeded by William, son of his brother Hugh.

IV. 2. HUGH DE HASTINGS, who died before his elder brother, and therefore did not himself inherit, was enfeoffed in half a hyde of land in Fillongley, which he held as a quarter of a knight's fee. About 1130 he married Erneburga, daughter of Roger, niece of Robert, and sister and heir of Hugh de Flamville, with whom he had Aston-Flamville and a large estate in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Bucks, and Middlesex. Of the estates, Burbach, Birdingbury, Barwell, Sketchley, Aston, and Stapleton, houses in Coventry, and a croft in Willey, held by the service of two knight's fees, were granted about 1100 by Robert de Limesi, Bishop of Coventry, with the consent of his Chapter, and of Henry I., to Robert de Flamville, uncle to Erneburga, a Norman knight attached to Hugh de Grantmaisel [Dugd. Bar. I. 574. Nich. Leicest. IV. pt. 2, p. 445].

In 1130, no doubt upon his marriage, Hugh accounted to the King for various sums; as 90 marks of silver and two destriers, the whole as balance of a fine for the land and niece of Robert de Flamville. He had exemption from Danegeld for the property in four counties [Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I. Eyton, V. 136].

Flamville, or de Flamenvilla, was a considerable and most appropriate name upon the Northumbrian border in the reign of Henry I., but the pedigree, both earlier and later, is obscure. Aston, that is, Burbach, then within that parish, was the chief seat of the family in the midland counties. Norton Hospital, in Yorkshire, was founded about 1150 by

Roger de Flamvile, and the Priories of Nostel and Malton had grants from him and his sons William and Hugh. In a grant by the latter occur the words "*antequam sororem meam Matildam Flamvile Roberto de Hastings matrimonio dedi;*" so that there was a second match between the families. [N. Mon. II. 43, 818-19.]

It appears from the Exchequer Record that Aston or Eston was in two fees, Hastings and Mowbray. In the fee of Hastings, Robert de Flamvile held half a knight's fee of John de Hastings, and John of the Prior of Coventry, and the Prior of the King [Inquis. 24 Edw. I.]. The Hastings moiety was therefore divided. The lordship of the whole half, and the enjoyment of one quarter, passed with Erneburga to Hastings, but the other quarter long continued to be held by a collateral male line of Flamvile; And Matilda, who married Robert de Hastings about 1250, seems to have belonged to it. They continued to hold under the elder branch; and, in 1277, Robert de Flamvile had lands in Aston under John, Lord Hastings; and on the death of the last Earl of Pembroke, Sir William Flamvile had a grant of the whole manor, which his daughter and heir carried to the Turviles. The advowson passed to the Greys, as did Burbach, and was the burial-place of the Earls of Kent. It is still held by Earl de Grey, as their heir general [Nichols, IV. pt. 2, pp. 447, 450. N. Mon. II. 367].

Birdingbury, and the Church of Barwell, were granted by Erneburga to Polesworth. [Dug. War. 799.] The crest of Flamville was "a flame of fire." The arms, Argent, a maunch gules, may have given rise to the Hastings' bearing, or been adopted from it, or the coincidence may be accidental. The name continued in Normandy, where, in 1200, Lohout de Flamvile was a suitor in the King's court at Caen. [Rot. Norm. I. 13.]

The same combination of a maunch in the arms and a flame of fire as a crest, occurs in the family of Mansel of Margam.

It was probably one of the kinsmen of the younger line, who, as Robert, son of Ralph de Flamvile is called in the Brakelond Chronicle Seneschal of Bury, and as such had charge of the Abbey on the death of Abbot Hugh, 15 Nov., 26 Hen. II., 1180; and its accounts were by him and

Robert de Cokefield rendered to the Sheriff of Norfolk. Also, as Seneschal, he witnessed one of Abbot Samson's charters. No doubt he was acting for William de Hastings, who might have been absent, or unable to act, just as the son of William, in 1182, was represented by his uncle. Robert died two years afterwards.

Hugh de Hastings was dead in 1163, shortly before his elder brother. His children were :—1. William ; 2. Richard, Rector of Barwell. Possibly this was the Richard de Hastings who was of the royal council, and witnessed a charter of Henry II. to Wikes about 1130 ; or who, about the same time, is described as "*Ricardus de Hastings Milicio Templi in Anglia minister humilis*," [Harl. MS. 3881,] and who is mentioned in the Chronicle of Gervase as the Templar who with Tostis de St. Ouen prevailed on Becket to sign the Customs of Henry II. ; or who at a Temple Chapter granted to Robert de Wic certain lands in Hackney in fee, excepting four acres granted to that Order by William de Hastings. [Chron. Gerv. p. 1386. Rapin, I. 227. Lysons' Env. II. 456.] There was also a Richard de Hastings about 1157, from whom the Sheriff of London rendered an account of two marks of gold and an ounce and a half, and still he owed six ounces and a half. [Pipe Roll, 4 Hen. II. p. 112.] Another Richard de Hastings seems to have belonged to the Order, and to have risen to its head in the reign of Edward II. [Cole Documents, 211.] 3. Thomas de Hastings, who acted as Seneschal of Bury in 1182 for Henry, his infant nephew, and upheld his rights with great spirit. Henry is called his nephew, "*nepos*," but if this term be used for great nephew, which is possible, this is the same Thomas who is shown to belong to the preceding generation, and to be ancestor of the Earls of Huntingdon.

V. WILLIAM DE HASTINGS, third Baron Hastings by tenure, Lord Steward to Henry II., and Seneschal of St. Edmunds, was recognized as heir of his uncle Ralph, and Seneschal, by a charter of Henry II., 1155-6, confirming "*Willielmo de Hastyns dispensatori meo*," the dapiferate of St. Edmunds, with Lynham and Blunham, &c., as held by his paternal uncle Ralph and his maternal uncle Maurice. Eyton cites another charter by Henry II. to this William, confirming his paternal and maternal inheritance, and mentioning William his grandsire and Hugh his father as living temp.

Hen. I., and Erneburga de Flamville as his mother. [Brakelond, 120. Eyton, V. 151.] Like his uncle Ralph, he seems to have been about the Court. At Woodstock, probably in March, 1163, he attested a royal charter; and another, somewhat later, at Le Mans. He must have died before April, 1182, when his son was under the protection of his uncle Thomas. [Eyton, V. 136. Monast. I. 518. Harl. Chart. 43, C. 53.]

William de Hastings married Maud, widow of William Cumyn, and daughter and coheir of Thurstan Banestre of Cheshire. The rolls of parliament [I. p. 2] record a Robert Banaster, temp. W. C., father of Robert, who had Richard, s. p., Warin, s. p., and Thurstan, who left Robert aged one year at his father's death, and died aged 24, leaving Robert Banaster under age, 6 Ed. I., 1278; rather a brief pedigree for so long a period. Connected with these was no doubt Richard Banaster, who held in capite Munslow and Aston-Munslow, co. Salop, in 1115, and was a Cheshire baron under Earls Richard and Ranulph Meschines. Thurstan, father of Maud Hastings, was his heir, perhaps his son. He witnessed charters of the Earls of Chester in 1141-1154, and was a baron under Ralph Gernons, holding Aston and Munslow. Maud had probably a brother Thurstan, who died, s. p., and certainly a sister Margery, who had Appleby, co. Leicester, and married Richard Fitz Roger. She died 1201, leaving a daughter only. [Eyton, V. 130.] By Maud William had Henry and William.

To William has been given a second wife, Ida, daughter of the Earl of Eu, but her husband was a Sussex Hastings; and Eyton, whose accuracy cannot be questioned, has proved that Maud Banastre survived her husband, and was either living a widow or just dead in June, 1222.

VI. HENRY DE HASTINGS, 4th baron. Born 1168. Aged 14, 1 April, 1182, and not as yet knighted, when his uncle Thomas, with a great retinue of knights, took him to St. Edmunds, and there claimed for him the seneschalship from Abbot Samson.

In 1190, being of full age, he accompanied King Richard to Palestine, having remission of the scutage due upon his fees held of St. Edmunds. [Pipe Roll, Norf. and Suff. 3 R. I.] He died 1194, and was succeeded by his brother William.

VI. 2. WILLIAM DE HASTINGS, 5th baron Hastings, Steward

of the Household and Seneschal of St. Edmunds. Succeeded 1194, and paid 100 marks as relief for the land and serjeantry of his brother Henry, and as much more to escape going to Normandy. [H. of Exch. I. 316, 473-663; Blom. Norf. I. iii.; Pipe Roll, 7 R. I. 166; Dug. Bar. I. 574.] He was probably then but just of age.

8 R. 1, 1196-7, when Abbot Samson fell into controversy with his knights, and called upon them to acknowledge the services attached to their fees, the Earl of Norfolk was the first, and the Earl of Oxford and William de Hastings the last to do so. [Brakelond, 135]. In 1200 he sat in the court at Lincoln, before which William of Scotland did homage. [Dugd. Bar. I. 574.] 13 Nov., 1203, William de Warenne is to give him quittance for 100*l.* sterling, a debt due to the Jews, from whom Warenne is to obtain the papers, and the King is to be told the balance of the debt. John was then at Bonneville, but on his return William was to pay a fine, and meantime his lands, mortgaged to the Jews, were to be restored to him. [Liberate Roll, 73.] In 1204 his name occurs in Northamptonshire. Also Abram, son of Anege the Jew, has letters upon him in Suffolk for 20*l.* In 1205 he was bail for Henry, son of the Earl of Cornwall, to the extent of 20 marks. [R. de Oblat. 215-63-77-8.] 7 John, 1205, Warenne is again called in to replace him in the lands of Blunham, Hassel, and Horstel, now pledged to the Jews for debt, he giving security to the King.

In 1210 his Irish property, then first mentioned, was taxed for a "*præstitum*"; Kilkenny and Dublin, 10*l.*; Cracfergus, 4*l.*; Droede, 4*l.*; Dublin again in the same year, 100*s.* [Lib. Roll, 179, 218]. He then held 6 librates of land in Norfolk and Suffolk by serjeantry as "*dispensarius regis*," and 5 under St. Edmund, 3 in Lidgate, Blunham, and Herling, and 2 in Tibenham and Gissing. The Testa de Nevill calls the 10*l.* land in Asle [Ashley], "*Scilicet existendi dispensar' in dispens' domini regis*," and describes William as holding in serjeantry "*de panetria domini regis in Essele*" [Ashley] worth 100*s.* per annum. [Ib. 294-6.]

10 April, 1216, he was in rebellion, and the constable of Norwich was ordered to waste his lands and utterly destroy his castles; and, 22nd April, his fees under St. Edmund in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Beds., were declared forfeit, as were



those granted him by the Abbot ; and, 3 August, his lands in Warwick and Leicester [T. de Nev. 298 ; Eyton, V. 136], and the sheriff of those counties is to give them over to William de Boeley and Elyas his uncle. [Close Rolls, 265-79.] This sharp discipline seems to have restored his allegiance at once, for in the same year Richard, constable of Wallingford, is directed to keep safe William de Tybeham, hostage for William de Hastings, and Geoffrey de Tybeham, another hostage, is to be given over to him by the sheriff of Oxon, taking pledges from William de Hastings for his good faith. [Pat. Rolls, I. 194.] Also the same sheriff, 16 August, is to restore to him the lands of William Fitz Geoffrey in Alewaldbury, in the fee of William de Hastings ; and on the 20th August the sheriff of Gloucester is to give him seisin of his lands, upon conditions ;<sup>3</sup> and 15th Sept., the sheriff of Warwick to allow him his wife's dower in Shultenesfield. [Close Rolls, I. 281-2-8.] King John died in October ; on the 28th of which month, William de Hastings, like most others, availed himself of the moderation of William Mareschal to make his full peace.

In 1217, 2 Henry III., he has the scutage of the sheriffs of Gloucester, Warwick, and Oxford. In 1221, he is called upon to answer for the scutages upon his fees for the siege of Biham. [Close Rolls. 375, 475.] And he was present with the royal army at the siege of Witham (?) Castle. He seems to have returned to the practices of his youth, for, 7 Henry III., he stood charged, as of the county of Warwick, in the Roll of the Great Judaism with a debt of 27*l.* to Mosse, son of Isaac of Colchester. [Mad. H. of E., I. 232.] 17 June, 1222, he was fined 3 marks for a relief on two hides of land in Aston, Salop, that his mother, Matilda Banastre, held in capite. [Excerpt, E. R. Fin. I. 87 ; Eyton V. 136.] This probably marks his mother's death.

Robert de Haselover held half a fee under him in Haselover, co. Warwick, and paid one mark. [Test. de N. 96.] 8 Henry III., Hawise de Lanvalet could only recover from him six marks of a debt of 23*l.* ; and on paying one-third, or two marks, into the Exchequer, she had quittance of her fine. [Hist. of Exch., I. 454.]

William de Hastings died shortly before 28 Jan., 1226,

<sup>3</sup> This however may be his Gloucestershire kinsman, having acted with him.

when his successor has livery of his lands. He married Margery, daughter of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Margery had Little Bradley; she also held a fee in Thorpe, Notts, or Derby. She died 31 March, 1237. In 1235-6, a Matilda de Hastings, possibly the same, held half a fee of the Honour of Ferrars in Warwick or Leicester. [Milles, Cat. of Honour, 503; Eyton, V. 133-6; Dug. Bar. I. 1024; T. de N. 17.]

William and Margery had, 1. Henry, 2. Ida, who had Brownsover, co. Warwick, and married, as his second wife, Stephen de Segrave, who died 1244. They left issue. [Dug. Bar. I. 671.]

VII. HENRY DE HASTINGS. Henry 7th baron Hastings was of full age at his father's death, and, 28 Jan., 1226, paid 50 marks livery for his lands. The precept is addressed to the sheriffs of Warwick and Leicester, Salop, Beds, Norfolk and Suffolk. [Excerpt, E. R. Fin. I. 112.] Blomfield says, that at the coronation of Queen Eleanor in 1236, Henry de Hastings claimed and was allowed the linen employed as his fee. [H. of Norf. I. 615.]

The House of Hastings, by successive marriages with the heiresses of Windsor, Flamville, and Banastre, had attained to great wealth and considerable power; but they were now to form an alliance which placed their descendants among the claimants to a throne, and made them actual coheirs of a very wealthy earldom, although out of many of its possessions they were excluded by the sovereign. Henry married before 1237 Ada, daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, by Maud, sister and coheir of Ranulph Earl of Chester, and a coheir of both these great earldoms. Their arms as set up in the windows of Charlcote House were—*Or*, a maunch gules, impaling *or*, 3 piles from the chief, meeting in base gules. [Coll. Top. and Gen. IV. 349.]

As the question of succession to the throne of Scotland did not arise in the lifetime of Ada's husband, the position of the several claimants need not here be explained. Henry, however, at once entered into possession of a part of the earldom of Huntingdon, and of certain manors in lieu of his claims upon that of Chester. Thus, in 22 Henry III., 1237-8, the King granted to Henry and Ada de Hastings, in fee, Bremsgrave, co. Worcester; Bolsover Castle, co. Derby; Mansfield, with its soke and 3 members; and Oswaldbec,

with its 7 members, in Notts; Worfield, Stratton, and Condo-  
ver, co. Salop; and Widdington and Wolverhampton, co.  
Stafford, as part of the heritage of Ada's brother, John le  
Scot, Earl of Chester, who died 7 June, 1237. [Pat. Roll,  
p. 18<sup>b</sup>; H. of Exch. I. 723.] She had also Brampton, co.  
Hunts. The King resumed the earldom in 1246. The  
manors of Worfield, Condo-  
ver, and Church-Stretton were  
assigned to Henry and Ada in 1238 in part satisfaction of  
their claim upon it. [Eyton, III. 107.]

The public records contain numerous entries connected  
with the vast landed property possessed by Henry de Hast-  
ings. In 1240 he held, in capite, a quarter fee in Aston and  
Munslow, co. Salop. In 1241-2, while attending the King  
in France, he was taken prisoner, but speedily exchanged.  
[D. Bar. I. 574.] In 1243-4 he was summoned to parlia-  
ment. 11 March, 1245, the sheriff of Salop was ordered to  
take possession of Strattondale Manor, which might be in  
consequence of Henry's death, though this event is generally  
placed later. There is some confusion, in the absence of the  
usual inquisition, between this baron and his successor of the  
same name. Dugdale combines the two. Eyton, an excel-  
lent authority, places his death in 1250.

Robert de Vere held in Slipton and Twyvell, county  
Northton., half a fee of Ralph Morin, and he of Henry de  
Hastings, of the Honour of Huntingdon. In this Honour  
he had fifteen fees, a fifth, and a sixth of a fee, held by fif-  
teen tenants. Felmersham, Harewood, and Kemston, Beds,  
were of them. [T. de N., 25-26, 242. Abbrev. Rot. Orig.  
I. 12.] Also of his wife's property he held the vill and  
soke of Mansfield, that is Woodhouse, Sutton, and Nettel-  
ward, *in capite*, farmed at 32*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* [Ibid. 1.] Of the  
paternal lands are mentioned Fillongley, held of the fee of  
Marmion for a quarter fee; Mancetter, where Hugh de Man-  
cetter held half a fee of Henry de Hastings; Burton-Hastings,  
county Warwick; Birdingbury, Haddon, Elby, Houghton  
Magna and Parva, county Northton. [Ibid. 52, 84, 99;  
Bridge's North. I. 370-3. Dug. War. 52.] In Leicester-  
shire, Aston-Flamville, a parcel of Burbach. In Nayleston,  
one fee of the fee of Hugh Daubeny, Bramcote, Leir, Wis-  
taneston, Staceston, Addeston, Wistow, and Fleckeneye,  
Burchton, and Schireford. In Beds, Claydon, Potteshoe,  
Bideworth, Cranlee and Brouston. Of the fee of St. Ed-

mund, five hides as Seneschal, and two hides in Kene-mudewyk, of the same. Also lands in Poslingworth and a fee in Suffolk. [T. de N. *passim*.] These by no means represent the Hastings' estates, but only such parts of them as became the subject of some feudal or legal incident.

Other estates are also mentioned. He had Tamworth and Wigginton, county Stafford ; and, as part of the earldom of Huntingdon, a third of Tottenham, by London, afterwards a distinct manor, known as Pembroke Manor, and held by the Hastings family by the tenure of rendering to the King, if required, a pair of gilt spurs on his taking knighthood. [Lysons' *Env*. III. 524.] Yardley, in Northamts., afterwards Yardley-Hastings, where Earl David died, was another of Ada's manors, which were thickly scattered over that county. Upon the death of Elena, countess of John le Scot, some years later, other manors fell into the estate. [Bridge's *North*. I. 395. T. de Nev. *passim*. Abbr. R. Orig., I. 12. Inq. P. M., 38 Hen. III.].

In 1249, Henry accompanied the Earl of Cornwall with a great retinue to Lyons to visit the Pope, and in that year, or 1250, he died.

By Ada le Scot, Henry de Hastings had, 1. Henry ; 2. Margaret, under age in 1250, whose wardship, with that of her sister, was given at once to William de Cantelupe, whose daughter married Margaret's brother Henry ; 3. Hilaria, who had from her brother, Nayleston, co. Leicester, and was second wife to Sir William Harcourt, and ancestress of that family. She had dower in Stanton-Harcourt. At their father's death the two sisters were in Alnestow Nunnery, for education. [D. Bar. I. 574, 711, 712. Lipsch. Bucks, IV. 389.] It appears from the Patent Roll of 37 Henry III. [p. 25,] that "Hubertus Lovell subtravit et desponsavit unam filiarum et heredum Henrici de Hastings." To whom this entry relates is uncertain. These ladies were not heiresses.

VIII. HENRY DE HASTINGS, 7th Baron Hastings by tenure, and jure uxoris Lord of Bergavenny, and first baron by writ, succeeded on the death of his father, in 1250, then under age, on which account his manor of Ottele, Suffolk, was farmed out. [Excerpt, E. R. F. II. III.] 13 November, 1253, he is called the King's ward, and Henry presented to Munslow in 1252, on the ground of his minority ; but he

seems to have been in wardship first to Geoff. de Lusignan, and then to William de Cantelupe, whose daughter he married. [Ibid. 175.] 37 Henry III., 1252-3, was a partition of lands between Elena, widow of John, Earl of Chester, and Henry de Hastings, one of his heirs. [Pat. Rolls, I. 25.]

He probably came of age in or before 1258, which would give 1237 for his birth, and make him twelve years old at his father's death. 23 April, 1258, he was quitted a four years' arrears of 40s. per annum, on the plea of his minority during those four years, and wardship to Lusignan. [Excerpt, 275.] Next year, in August, he was summoned, with other great lords, to a Welsh campaign, and the following year to London. [New. Fœd. I. 399.]

While still young, probably while a minor, he joined the disaffected barons, and in December, 1261, is one of those to whom Henry addressed letters of amnesty after the provisions of Oxford. Nevertheless, in 1262-3, he took knighthood at the hand of De Montfort, and was his governor of the castles of Scarborough and Winchester, and took part in the defence of Northampton. In 1263, he is one of the magnates who swore to observe the arbitrement of the King of France in their disputes with Henry. Also, in 1264, Henry being captive, he joined with Simon de Montfort in giving power to the Earl's friends in France to arrange a peace between him and the King. [Ib., 412, 434, 446.] In this year, after the battle of Lewes, 24 December, 49 Henry III., he has a writ of summons, whence his barony by writ is held to date. He is one of those prohibited by the King from attending a tournament at Dunstable in 1265. [N. Fœd. 412, 434, 446, 449, 450. Pat. Roll, 37.] He also had a grant of Kirtling Castle, taken by the Barons from Roger de Toni. [Dugd. I. 470.]

The success of the Barons at Lewes, the capture of the King and Prince, and the escape of the Prince from Hereford, were events followed by the garrisoning of the Castle of Kenilworth by the younger Simon de Montfort. The Prince made a successful raid upon the town and priory from Worcester, and afterwards, 4 August, 1265, attacked, at Evesham, the elder Montfort, moving towards the support of the Castle; in which battle the Earl, with his eldest son Henry, was slain. Guy de Montfort, a younger son, was taken, as was Henry de Hastings, who, however, regained

his liberty. This he employed in supporting Simon de Montfort, now the chief of the Barons' party, and whose head-quarters were still at Kenilworth. Here he held the Castle from 11 November, 1265, to Midsummer 1266, when Prince Edward laid siege to it. De Montfort, intending to seek aid, left Hastings in command. The Prince was speedily joined by his father with Osbert Giffard and the Oxfordshire forces, and the castle was invested from the morrow of the Nativity of John the Baptist. Terms were offered ; but the garrison maimed the messenger, and stood stoutly to their walls. The King then laid before them the well-known "dictum de Kenilworth," by which those whose estates were confiscated had the option of redeeming them by a fine not exceeding five years' value, nor under two years, to be paid to the grantees. Hastings, with De Montfort, and all concerned in the insult to the messenger, were however, excepted. They were to be imprisoned for seven years, and left to the King's mercy. The "dictum" was made known "*pridie calendas Novembris*" [31 October] 1266. The terms were at first refused ; but famine and pestilence did their work, and the garrison surrendered on condition of four days in which to retire with their arms and goods. This was accepted, and the safe-conducts dated 13 December. [Dugd. Warw. 163.]

Hastings, whose conduct had been outrageous, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with forfeiture of his lands, and a covenant of good behaviour by deed under seal, at Ely, 13 July, 1267. His kinsman, Sir Nicholas de Hastings, of Gissing, shared his forfeiture.

It appeared upon an inquiry that Henry de Hastings had stopped John de Onleye, a constable to the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Queen's servant, brought him to Northampton, and fined him 25 marks. It also appeared from the evidence of David de Esseby, one of his tenants, that he was in London against the King, at the attack on Rochester castle, and at the battle of Lewes, and the sack of the town. Henry had also taken William le Parker of Dullingham, and kept him at Kirtling castle until he paid 40s.

Gilbert E. of Gloucester had the manor of Lidgate and the Seneschalship of St. Edmunds. A question arose between the Earl of Surrey and the Countess of Albemarle, whether Chadiston was in the fee of Hastings or of Albe-

marle. It appeared also that Hastings owed to Hamon Le Strange, 67*l.* 12*s.* for the redemption of his manor of Mancetter, his bail being William and Eudo la Zouch, and Thomas de Bray. Geoffrey de Lezunan had his manor of Otteley, Sussex, and his advowson of Asseley. Yardley and other manors, to the amount of 100*l.* per annum, were saved from the wreck as a provision for his wife. He was, however, well friended, and within two years, at the interception of Prince Edward, he was pardoned, and his lands restored, "non," however, "sine gravi redemptione." [Rot. selectæ, temp. H. III. 131-6, 247-8.]

Probably his peace was made the more readily that his health was broken, for he died in 1268, leaving John de Hastings, his son and heir, who, 6 May, 1268, was 6 years old. [Inq. P. M., Collins' Bar. 135. Eyton, III. 107. Excerpt, E. R. F. II. 195]. He was buried in the Hastings chapel in the Grey Friars, Coventry. [Dug. War. 182.] The arms he bore were "d'or ove une manche de goules." [Coll. Top. II. 324].

His lands were by no means redeemed at his death. He still owed Hamon le Strange 67*l.* 12*s.* for the redemption of Mancetter manor. Warren Earl of Surrey had other claims. Geoff. de Lusignan still held Ottley and the advowson of Ashley. [R. Select. 151-3-6-248.]

The Consuls of Toulouse complained, 31 July, 1268, to Prince Edward that a merchant had been plundered by certain Barons, rebels against the king his father, of whom was "Dominus Anri Dastingas," which the editor takes to mean Henry de Hastings. [Royal Letters, II. p. 323.]

Henry de Hastings is described by Matthew Paris as "Miles egregius et Baro opulentus."

Joan, the wife of Henry de Hastings, was the daughter of William and sister of George de Cantelupe, Baron of Abergavenny. She died before her brother, whose death, childless, made her son the heir of a very extensive property both in England and Wales. The Lordship of Abergavenny, won by Bernard Newmarch, passed with its castle, and the Lordship of Brecon, with his descendant Bertha, daughter and co-heir to Milo, Earl of Hereford, to her husband, Philip, and finally to their descendant, Reginald de Braose, Lord of Bramber and Brecknock, who died 1222-8, leaving William de Braose, who was hanged by Prince Llewelyn in 1230,



having married Eve, a co-heir of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he left a daughter and coheir, Eve de Braose, who married William de Cantelupe, who thus obtained Brecknock and Abergavenny. He left George who died s. p., and Joan, who married Henry de Hastings, and whose son by him inherited the lands of the Cantelupes, and portions of those of de Braose, Briwere, and Mareschal, an addition to their already large estates and high alliances which placed the house of Hastings in the first rank of the Baronage.

William de Cantelupe, Baron of Abergavenny, Joan's father, died at Calveston in 1255, about three years after his son's birth. That son, George de Cantelupe, was born at Abergavenny on Good Friday, 35 or 36 Henry III., as testified by Peter, Prior of Henton, then Chaplain to William, who, in the absence of Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, and of the boy's father, was "overlooker" on the occasion.

George died 1272, and a Wilts inquisition shows his heirs to have been his sisters, Melisanda, then of full age, and wife of Eudo la Zouch, and John, son of Joan his other but deceased sister, by Henry de Hastings, then fifteen years old, and in ward to the King. On George's death, he was seised *in capite* of the Castles of Bergavenny and Cilgaran [Inq. P. M. *in loco*. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 21.]

The estates were divided. Melicent, whose second husband was John de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester, had manors in Beds, Bucks, Notts, Northamts, Devon, Wilts, Hereford, and York, and was ancestress of Zouch of Haringworth. [Lips. Bucks, I. 176. Bridge's North. I. 24. D. Bar. I. 418, 702. D. War. 39.] She was dead in 27 Edw. I.

To the share of Joan, or her son, came Berwick, Stoford, and Manton Parva, co. Som.; the estates in Wales and Suffolk, in Warwick Shrugborough Superior, Aston-Cantelow the chief English seat of the family, and also their burial-place at Studeley Priory. [Banks' Bar. I. 3. Abb. R. O. I. 412. Collinson, Som. II. 837.]

Joan survived her husband, though but a short time, and had Burton co. Northton as part of her dower. Her seal, probably as a widow, bears the Hastings' maunch, and around it the fleur-de-lys of Cantelupe. [Dug. War. 1026.] She was buried in the Hastings' chapel at Coventry.

Henry and Joan had issue, 1. John ; 2. Edmund de Has-

tings, who appears as a baron of the realm resident in the King's court, 1298. [Hist. of Exch., I. 655] ; 3. Audra, who married Rhys ap Meredith, for which marriage, they being cousins, Rhys in the third and Audra in the fourth degree, a mandate was obtained from the Pope, to which the Bishop of St. Davids certified, 12 Edw. I., 1283. [Rymer, I., p. 630 ;] 4. Lora ; 5. Joan.

The arms of Henry and Joan, set up at Charlcote, were, Hastings impaling gules, three leopards' heads jessant, fleur-de-lys or. [Coll. Top. et Gen. IV. 349.]

The subsequent pedigree of this family belongs to the Earldom of Pembroke, which they owed to a match made in the next generation.

G. T. C.

#### ERRATA.

No. 101, p. 17, line 27—8, *read* "a cadet of William, first baron and brother of Hugh, who married Erneburga de Flamville."

No. 102, p. 129, in the pedigree, after "Hugh de Hastings, ob. circa," 1201 *should be* "1163."

Ditto, p. 136, lines 24-5, *for* "the Delicia, the heirs," *read* "Delicia, the heir."

