

Notes on the Domesday Tenants and Under-tenants in Derbyshire.

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IN compiling these notes on the Domesday tenants and under-tenants in Derbyshire one object has been steadily kept in view. It was not desired to simply extract from published books matter which was well known; but to throw new light where possible upon matters hitherto obscure. The notes upon the tenants *in capite* have been purposely restricted to the narrowest limits except in those cases where modern discoveries have necessitated a more extended notice. The better known under tenants have been treated in similar fashion. With reference to these latter it must be remembered that Domesday tells us nothing as to the tenure on which they held their land. Several of them, in my opinion, held only for life and were, in many cases, priests. It should not surprise us, therefore, to find a great change in the list of holders between 1086 and 1135.

The text used in compiling these notes is that given in the *Victoria County History of Derbyshire, vol. i.*, and references to Domesday for other Counties are to the same publication. The Domesday English names have been used throughout to avoid confusion. Ælfsige may be the correct form of Alsi; but the sole use of it would have perplexed the ordinary reader.

Mr. Jeaye's invaluable collection of Derbyshire Charters has been extremely useful; but he frequently allows too wide a margin for those that are undated.

With a view to saving lengthy repetitions in the text the following list of abbreviations has been compiled.

C.A.—Chronicon Mon: de Abingdon, vol. ii. (Rolls Series).

C.B.—Burton Chartulary. William Salt A. Soc. V, part i, 1884.

C.D.F.—Calendar of Documents Preserved in France (Rolls Series.)

C.R.—Ryde ware Chartulary—Salt Society, xvi.

C.W.—Chartulary of S. Werburgh, Cheetham Soc. vols. 79, 82.

D.A.S.—Derb. Archaeological Soc. Journal.

D.B.—Domesday Book.

D.M.—Dugdale's Monasticon—new or old editions.

D.N.B.—Dictionary of National Biography.

G.R.P.—Pipe Rolls. Record Commission and Pipe Roll Society.

J.—Derbyshire Charters, I. Jeayes, London, 1906.

L.S.—Lindsey Survey, Lincoln, R. Chester Waters, 1882.

M.—Gresleys of Drakelow by F. Madan. (Salt Soc. xix).

Nic.—J. Nicholls, History of Leicestershire.

O.V.—Ordericus Vitalis, ed Bohn, iv vols.

R.B.E.—Red Book of the Exchequer, Rolls Series, 3 vols.

S.C.—Historical Collections, Staffordshire, William Salt Ar. Soc.

T. de N.—Testa de Nevill.

Thor.—Thoroton's History of Notts. 3 vols.

V.C.H.—Victoria County History, Derbyshire, etc.

TENANTS IN CHIEF.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. King William. | ix. Geoffrey Alselin. |
| ii. Bishop of Chester. | x. Ralph f. Hubert. |
| iii. Abbey of Burton. | xi. Ralph de Burun. |
| iv. Earl Hugh. | xii. Hascuith Musard. |
| v. Roger of Poitou. | xiii. Gilbert de Gand. |
| vi. Henry de Ferrieres. | xiv. Nigel de Statford. |
| vii. William Pevrel. | xv. Robert f. William. |
| viii. Walter de Aincurt. | xvi. Roger de Busli. |
| | xvii. The King's Thegns. |

I. THE KING.

The Conqueror kept in his own hands a very large portion of the county. Nearly the whole of its northern half as well as a considerable portion of its southern is included in *Terra Regis*. Two thirds of the Borough of Derby also remained in the King's hands, where he also possessed two collegiate Churches. The northern portion of the King's Land had belonged in the main to his predecessor King Edward; but certain manors had been held by Ligulf, Levinc, Levenot, Godric and others, some of whom may have been connected with the Royal family. The southern portion of the King's Land consisted of "the forfeited estates of the late Earl of the Shire, Edwin, the grandson of earl Leofric of Mercia." It is curious that in Domesday "the former holder of these manors is given, not as Edwin, but as his father, earl Ælfgar, although the latter died in 1065. Earl Edwin himself appears as a former land holder at Doveridge and Edlaston, which had passed to Henry de Ferrers" (*V.C.H.* 297.)

William Pevrel is described as being in charge of Hope, with its berewicks, of "Langeleie," Chatsworth, Mapperley and Tibshelf, which probably means that he farmed them for the King. Before 1108 these manors were definitely granted out to him by Henry I. (*cf. D.M. viii. 1272*). The northern portion of the County included the royal forest of the Peak, of which William Peverel appears to have been constituted bailiff. He eventually obtained possession of this area also.

Four under tenants only are mentioned in the *Terra Regis*, Colne (Parwich), Uctebrand (Aston and Shardlow), "A Knight" (Bakewell) and Robert (Tibshelf).

II. THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

Held a manor and berewick in Sawley, Draycott and Hopwell, 12 carucates in Long Eaton and a manor in Bupton in Longford.

The Bishop at the time of the Survey was Robert de Limesi. He was consecrated in 1086 and died on May 20, 1117. He removed the seat of his diocese from the comparatively insignificant vill of Lichfield to the port and town of Chester. He was the only early bishop consecrated in the City of Chester. (*D.M., o. ed. iii.* 218.)

The manor of Sawley (Sallowe) appears to have been held in demesne until the Reformation for on October 10, 1536 we find Roland, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, granting to Edward Edmondson and Geoffrey his son for their lives the site of his manor of Sallowe etc. (*J.* 2097). A Robert de Sallou occurs in 1154-1189, and an Osbert de Salloe about 1166 (*J.* 933. 2090); but I believe them to be either vicars or episcopal officers.

Draycott was apparently granted out before the end of the xii century as evidence exists which proves that a family taking its name from that vill were living anterior to 1200. (*J.* 2755, 2784.) The family certainly survived until the beginning of the xv century (*ib.* 892).

Hopwell was held at Domesday by Ralph f. Hubert as under tenant and eventually came to the Sacheverells.

Long Eaton, so far as I can discover, was held in demesne. For Bupton in Longford see under Nigel de Stafford.

III. THE ABBEY OF BURTON.

Held the following manors: Mickleover, Appleby, Winshill, Coton in the Elms, Stapenhill, Caldwell and Ticknall. The monks also held land in Littleover, Heanor, Findern, Potlock, Willington and "Bersicote" (*D.M. sub Burton and C.B.*)

Burton was a Benedictine Abbey founded in 1002-1004 by a certain Wulfric Spot, who endowed it with all his possessions by will. Like most Saxon foundations Burton suffered severe losses at the Conquest. Of the 72 manors mentioned in Wulfric's will 32 only remained in their possession in 1086, of which 7 had been given by William I.

The English abbot at the Conquest, Leofric, retained his position until his death in 1085 and was succeeded by Geoffrey de Mala Terra, who was deposed in 1094.

The following notes on the Burton manors may be of interest.

MICKLEOVER. This manor does not appear to have been granted out in the early days as a unit.

Ordric held three bovates therein in fee, which his son William released to the abbey in 1150-59. They were almost immediately regranted to Richard f. Grenton. (*C.B.*, 38.). Nicholas de Willington had a grant of four bovates in 1178-82, and Thomas de Madeley held seven bovates about 1223-1260. It is possible that Thomas was a lineal descendant of Ulviet de Madeley of the Staff. D.B. Thomas inherited the land in Mickleover from Eda, his mother, and his sister Hawisa. (*ib.* 52).

APPLEBY. In 1114-1150 Aluric held eight virgates, which, on his death, were confirmed by the Abbey to his sons Godric, Ailwin and Edric. (*C.B.* 24, 30). About 1200 an Anketil de Appleby appears who was the ancestor of the family of that name. (*ib.* 47, 62, 88, 91, 98, *J.* 48, 1286, 1376, 1488, 1763, 1954, 1960, 1970-1, 1968.)

WINSHILL. The extents of 1100-1113 and 1114-1150 (*C.B.*, 24, 29) give the name of no large tenant. Robert f. Fromund held $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates. About 1200 an Ambrose f. Eugenulph de Winshill received as dowry with his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert de Rolleston, certain lands which her father had purchased from William f. William Palmarius of Winshill. (*ib.* 48, *J.* 2611.) A family named de Winshill existed about this time (*J.* 1268, 2613, and *C.B.*); but whether it descended from Robert f. Fromund or not there is not sufficient evidence to prove.

COTON IN THE ELMS. Was granted out before 1100 to Nicholas de Beauchamp by Geoffrey de Mala Terra. It was this grant which greatly contributed to his deposal in 1094. For an account of this manor, which the Abbey never really regained, see C.B.

STAPENHILL. Domesday records two holders in Stapenhill.

The Abbey held four bovates and Nigel de Stafford six. About 1114 Ailwin Bissop held the four bovates. The names of his descendants are given for three generations, two successors of the same name and one called Vincent, who received the four bovates in fee and heredity (*C.B.* 29, 32, 39, 42, 43.) They were probably the ancestors of the family taking their name from Stapenhill.

CALDWELL. Was held in 1100-1113 by William f. Nigel de Gresley. Linton belonged to the "territory" of Caldwell and Robert Grim held it as Sub-tenant in 1178-1182. (*C.B.* 41).

TICKNALL. In D.B. the King held two carucates here, Burton $5\frac{1}{3}$ bovates, and Nigel de Stafford one carucate. Robert de Ferrars is described as holding the abbey's portion in succession to his father Henry. Soenus was his sub-tenant. (*ib.* 24, 32).

LITTLEOVER. In 1100-1113 Winter held four bovates here and Godeva and Edulphus another four. There was also a lay fee of four bovates. (*ib.* 22, 89).

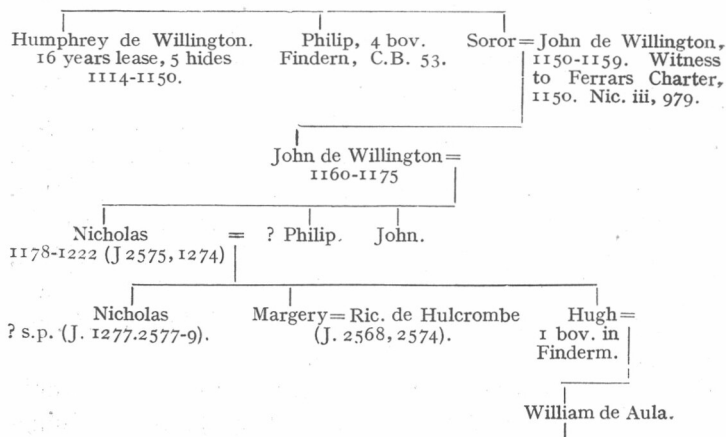
"BERSICOTE." Placed by Mr. Jeayes in Etwall. (*J.* 1197).

In 1100-1113 it was held by John f. Mabot, by the service of his body. (*C.B.*, 24.) In 1160-75 John received a grant of land in Bersicote, Stapenhill and Winshill in fee and heredity and was probably the founder of the Winshill family. (*ib.* 39. *J.* 1197 and *cf. sub Winshill*).

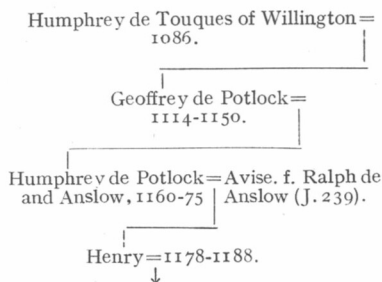
FINDERN. In 1100-1113 the names of small holders only are given; but in 1160-1175 John de Willing-

ton received 12 bovates and Nicholas his son held the same in 1178-1182. In 1188-1197 Nicholas and Robert de Touques were the chief holders in Findern. (*J.* 1274, 1275). Hugh, son of Nicholas de Willington received a grant of land in Findern and his sons are described as "de Findern" (*vid. sub Willington*). About 1200 William de Aula had a grant of nine acres of arable land, two of meadow and a toft in which his house stood, from the Abbey in exchange for four bovates which he held in Findern. (*C.B.* 43.)

WILLINGTON. Before 1113 the monks had granted in firm to a certain Humphrey the manor of Willington for a term of 16 years. (*C.B.* 23). Between 1114-1150, at the expiration of this lease, Alured de Cumbray receives it. (*ib.* 29). He was succeeded by John de Cumbray and Simon de Tuschet. (*ib.* 39, 43). When the manor was granted to Alured five hides were retained by Humphrey "pro nichil" (*ib.* 2.8) and he evidently became the ancestor of the Willington family. If the word *avunculus* be used in its correct sense in the Charter (*ib.* 51) we get the following pedigree.



POTLOCK. Was granted to one Geoffrey before 1113. (C.B. 23). In 1114-1150 the Abbot grants this manor to Geoffrey de Potlock in fee farm. (*ib.* 34.). In 1160-1175 Humphrey de Thoca is described as the present and past owner of the *villula* of Potlock. (*ib.* 39) Between 1182-88 Henry de Touques holds Potlock and Anslow and "that part of Mungei" which is called "Chirchul." (*ib.* 42). This Henry de Touques (Thouchamp in Calvados) granted two burgages in Tutesbury and a messuage in Anslow to Tutbury Priory in 1188. (C.D.F. 588). He was evidently a man of Earl Ferrars and probably descended from the Humphrey who held Chebsey, co., Staff. under Henry de Ferrars (*D.B.*). If that be so Humphrey of Willington (*supra*) might well be a Touques and father of Geoffrey de Potlock. This gives us as a tentative pedigree:—



HEANOR. See under Warner, p. 197.

DERBY. "The Abbey of Burton had one mill and one messuage (*masura terre*) with sac and soc and two dwellings of which the King has the soc and 13 acres of meadow." (*D.B.*). In the extent given in C.B. (23) it is stated that the monks hold a church in Derby which Godric the priest holds and one mansura with a house (*domo*) which William de Mickleover holds for one salmon on Palm Sunday. Ten tenants are named as holding between them 11 bovates

and $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Abbey had therefore increased its holdings in Derby since 1086. It may be noted that the *masura terre* of Domesday becomes in the chartulary *unam mansuram cum domo*. "Masura" would therefore appear to mean a building plot, or a plot with a building already erected. There are no later extracts for Derby in the Chartulary.

IV. EARL HUGH.

The earl of Chester held the manor of Markeaton in demesne, which had been earl Siward's, with a berewick in Kniveton, Mackworth and Allestree, one carucate of the four forming this berewick lay in Ednaston.

There is nothing new to be said of Hugh, earl of Chester. A mild protest may be made, however, against the character given to him in the "Complete Peerage," where it is said: "his career was chiefly notorious for gluttony, prodigality and profligacy." He was certainly brave and loyal to his King, and if not a Saint himself, was a close friend and admirer of one of the most saintly characters of his day, Anselm. For an account of him see Complete Peerage, new edition; Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. 1.; and Y.A.S. Journal, IV. 123.

V. ROGER OF POITOU.

Held four manors which before the Conquest had been held by Steinulf, viz: Sutton Scarsdale, Lowneby Heath, Stainsby and Tunstall, and Blingsby and Hardstoft. He also held the manor of South Wingfield, which had been Elnod's in the time of the Confessor. The under tenant in this manor was Robert (de Heriz) who held it of (*de*) Count Alan of Richmond under (*sub*) William Pevrel. It should be noted that although Domesday shows him as holding land in Derbyshire and other Counties his estates were actually in the King's hands in 1086 owing to his participation in the rebellion of that year.

He was third son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury. He was called the Poitevin because in 1091 he became Count of Marche in Poitou in right of his wife Almodis, sister and heir of Bosco, Count of Marche. according to Orderic Vitalis his father's influence procured for him the earldom of Lancaster. In 1086 he rebelled against the King and fought against him at Rochester; but was pardoned shortly after. He fixed his chief seat at Clitheroe in Lancs. and subsequently founded a castle at Lancaster. After his further rebellion in 1102 against Henry I., he was deprived of his earldom and expelled from England. That monarch granted Roger's Derbyshire holdings to his nephew Stephen, who, when he became King, conferred them upon the earl of Chester. (*cf. D.N.B. and Y.A.S. Journal, IV. 402.*)

VI. HENRY DE FERRIERES.

One hundred and fifty manors are assigned to Henry de Ferrars in the Derbyshire Survey. He is also recorded as a holder of numerous other manors in 12 additional counties. Some seventy English and Norse names are recorded as having held his Derbyshire manors in the time of Edward the Confessor; but the vast majority are unknown and, with the exception of the two earls, Edwin and Waltheof, and Siward, cannot be recognised outside Domesday. (*V.C.H. i. 300*). A certain number, however, appear as under tenants both of Henry de Ferrars and other tenants *in capite* and are dealt with lower down. The Siward mentioned above has been identified with the Siward Barn who in 1071 joined Hereward and his fellow insurgents in the Isle of Ely. (*V. C. H. Warwick, i. 282*).

Henry de Ferrars was the son of Walchelin, a Norman baron, who perished in the civil war which ravaged his country during the minority of William the Conqueror. (*W. de Jumieges and O.V. i. 24.*) He was Sieur de Fer-

rières and Chambrais in the Charantonne, the great coal producing district of Normandy. He is also described as the lord of Longueville (*V.D.H. i.* 299) and in this connection it is not unimportant to remember that the Giffards were the over lords of Longueville. (*C.D.F.* 1406, *etc.*)

He was one of the Commissioners appointed to carry out the Domesday Survey and died in 1088-9. He was succeeded in the greater part of his English possessions by his third son Robert, who was created Earl of Derby about 1138. His grandson, Robert II, founded two abbeys, Merevale, co. Warwick, and Darley, near Derby. A reliable account of him and his descendants will be found in the "Complete Peerage," new edition.

VII. WILLIAM PEVREL.

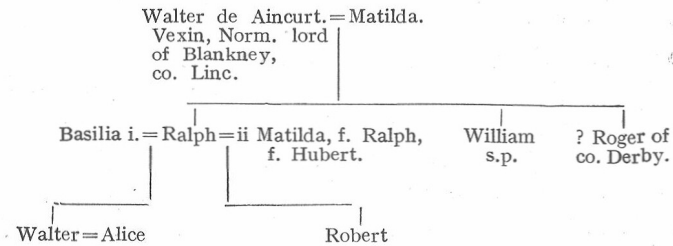
Held 22 manors in Derbyshire, including Bolsover, Pinxton (Esnotrewic), Codnor, Peak Forest and Bradwell. He was also a large land-owner in Notts. The chief owners T.R.E. had been Levrice, Aldene, Lewine, Ernui and Suain. Several of his manors lay scattered down the eastern border of the county from Bolsover to Codnor; but others were collected in a compact block on the verge of Peak Forest. This block contained Peak Castle, the site of which is described in Domesday as "the land of William Pevrel's Castle in Pechefers." This site is now known as Castleton. It has already been stated that William Peverel held these manors in 1086 as the King's bailiff, but that, before 1108, they had been granted out to him by Hen. I. Their area extended from the "western edge of the county, covering a barren district which is not described in Domesday and which William Peverel calls his 'demesne pastures in the Peak.'" (*D.M. v. iii. V.C.H. i.* 303). It is to the importance of these manors that Peverel's fame as a Derbyshire magnate is mainly due and not to the extent of his holdings in the county,

which were comparatively small. His under tenants were Drogo, Edwin, Robert, Serlo and Warner.

His origin still remains unelucidated; but the balance of modern opinion seems to be against his having been a bastard son of the Conqueror. It is not certain whether he was succeeded by his son or grandson William. His heir's possessions were escheated in 1155. (*vid. D.N. B.*)

VIII. WALTER DE AINCURT.

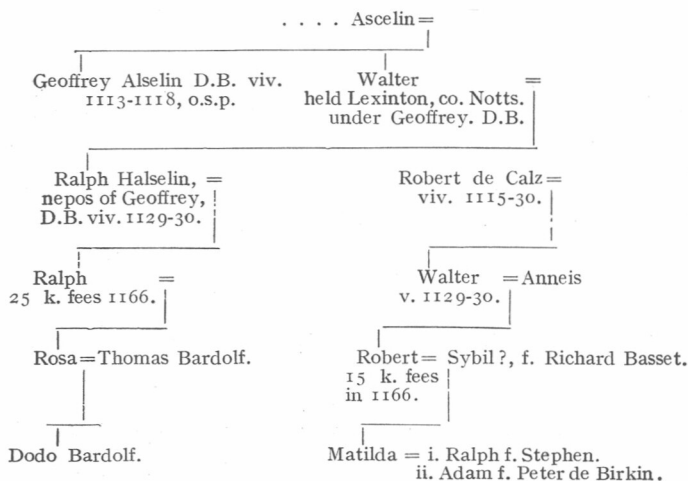
Held six manors in Derbyshire, sixteen in Lincoln, seventeen in Notts and two in Yorkshire. His chief seat was at Blankney, near Sleaford, co. Linc. In one part of the Derby Survey we find the following entry: "Of Stori, Walter de Aincurt's *antecessor*, it is said that without anyone's leave he could make for himself a Church on his own land and in his own soc and could assign his own tithes where he wished." The V.C.H. (*i.* 328, *note* 3) has this comment thereon. "No such name (Stori) occurs among Walter de Aincurt's predecessors in Notts or Derby. In all but one of his Derby manors he was preceded by 'Suain cilt,' in 10 out of his 17 Notts manors he was preceded by Tori, in 4 other cases by Suain, and in one other instance Suain and Tori are given together as his predecessors. The latter may then have held different parts of a divided inheritance and "Stori" might represent a mistaken fusion of their names." Surely this is very fanciful. It is more than probable that the inheritance was divided; but the holder before its division was Stori, the putative father of Tori and Suain. *Antecessor* does not necessarily mean *immediate* predecessor. For the Aincurt pedigree see G.E.C. Complete Peerage. One of his descendants was subinfeudated in his Derbyshire estates and was named Roger; but I have been unable to prove whether he were a son, grandson or nephew of the Domesday tenant. (*cf. Cox i.* 415).



IX. GEOFFREY ELSELIN.

He obtained after the Conquest practically all the lands of Tochi son of Outi in Derbyshire, Leic., Lincs., Northants, Notts., and Yorks. His manors in Derbyshire were Alvaston, Ednaston, Etwall, Egginton and Ockbrook.

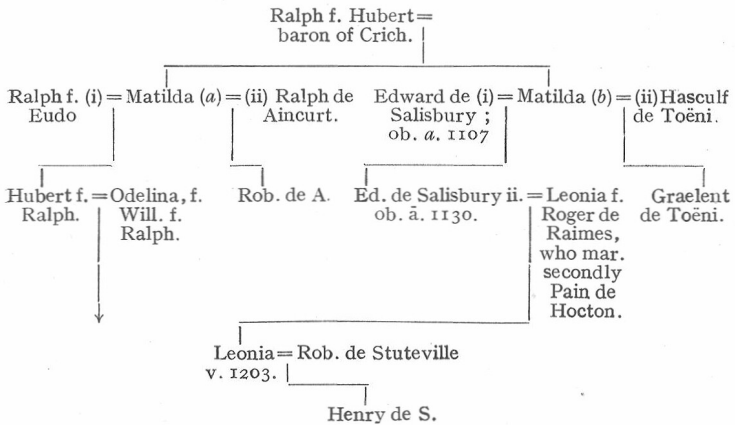
There is much diversity of opinion as to his exact descent as well as to the correct designation of his heirs. It is with considerable diffidence, therefore, that I suggest the following solution of the difficulties surrounding these problems. Walter and Ralph were both names in use by the family of Ascelin, butlers (*pincernae*) of Dinan, and it is by no means impossible that the Geoffrey of Domesday was a brother both of Robert f. Ascelin, who held hereditary rights in the castle of Dinan, and of Walter (*C.D.F.* 71, 116, 453, 709, 732). On the death of Geoffrey his possessions were evidently divided into two unequal portions, Ralph "*nepos*" of Geoffrey receiving the larger and Robert de Chalz (or Calz), the smaller. The Lindsey Survey (1115-1118) proves that Robert de Chalz was, with Geoffrey himself, holding Wrawby at that time. A grant to Haverholme recorded in *D.M. (o.ed. ii, 793, 3)* also proves that Ralph Halselin and Robert de Calz were joint owners in (? Coteland in) Haverholme soon after 1123 (*Linc. Record Soc. vol. xix, pp. 194-6, 250 (7)*). Utilizing these facts I append the following pedigree:—



The index to the R.B.E. deliberately gives Chaorcis Calz and Jorz as variants of one name (*iii. cclxxvii*); but Calz, or Caux is in the Seine Inférieure whereas Chaoricum, or Souches, is near le Mans. (*C.D.F. xlvi*). If this suggestion be correct Geoffrey Alselin's line ended in two heiresses; Rose, the daughter of Ralph Alselin, who married Thomas Bardolf; and Maud, the daughter of Robert de Caux, who married (1.) Ralph f. Stephen (2.) Adam f. Peter, lord of Birkin. (*Rot. de Dom. et Puer. Thor. i. 287; iii, 9. 206-209. D.M. O.Ed. i. 924, 6a; ib. ii. 94, 35a; 317, 32b; 531, 51b; 533, 51a; 534, 29b, 34, 40, 46a; 534, 55b; 535, 10a; 793, 3; R.B.E. 343; G.R.P. 31 Hen. I; 2 Hen. II; 18 Hen. II; cf. Y.A.S. iv, 22b.*)

X. RALPH F. HUBERT.

Held in chief in Leic., Lincs., Notts., Staff., and 30 manors in Derbyshire, including Crich, Wirksworth and Ashover. His father was Hubert de Rigia whose loyal aid to his young duke rendered him famous for all time. His descendants have been so persistently mis-stated that it is almost necessary to insert the following pedigree. (*Academy* 1885).



It is barely necessary to state that Matthew of Paris' statement that Ralph f. Hubert was *more latronum suspensus* is not true.

The chief holders of his Derbyshire manors T.R.E. were Levenot (Leofnoth) and Levric [Leofric], who had also preceded him in his Notts. manors. These Englishmen are recorded as having held over 30 manors of which Ashover, Ballidon, Clifton, Crich and Newton were held conjointly. Stony Middleton was held by "Levenot and his brother." It would, therefore, appear that they were brothers. The manors of Barlborough, Beighton, Clowne, Duckmanton, Eckington and Mosborough which were held by Levenot T.R.E. had been left by Wulfric Spot in his will to Morcar, "the chief thegn of the seven boroughs," who was, with his brother Siegfert, murdered in 1015 (*V.C.H. i*, 305). It is quite possible therefore, that Levenot may have been his descendant. The Levenot "Sterre" who held Breaston may perhaps be identified with him.

His under-tenants were Colle, Geoffrey, Levinc, Nigell, Raynoward and Serlo who are dealt with below.

XI. RALPH DE BURUN.

Held in chief 13 manors in Notts and Derby, of which five were in this shire. His Derbyshire manors were Hors-

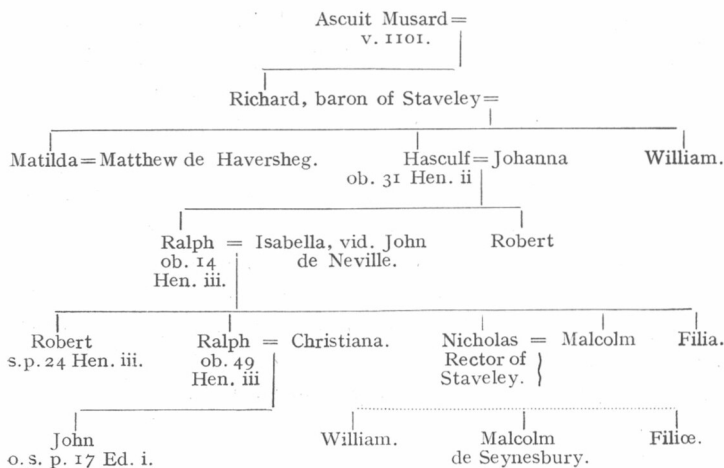
ley, the caput of his barony, Weston Underwood, Denby, Kirk Hallam and "Herdibi" which is still unidentified, although it is mentioned three times in the Survey. He had but two under tenants, "A Knight" and Gulbert. (*vid. infra*).

Two members of his family (Buron in Fresnoy-le-Vieux) appear in Domesday. It is usually believed that the Lancashire Byrons, from whom the lords of Newstead were descended, sprang either from Ralph or Erneis de Buron; but the connection cannot be proved. This Ralph was succeeded by his son Hugh. See Thoroton (*ii.* 285).

XII. ASCUIT MUSARD.

Held five manors in Derbyshire and was also a tenant in chief in Berks, Glouc., and Warwickshire. His manors, Staveley, Barlow, Holm in Brampton, Wadshelf, Brampton and Killamarsh, were mainly held in demesne. His English predecessors T.R.E. are all undistinguished, unless we except Dunninc who may possibly be the same individual as Dunning.

A Breton by descent he was the founder of the baronial family of Staveley. (*vid Collect. Top. et Genealog. iv.*)



XIII. GILBERT DE GAND.

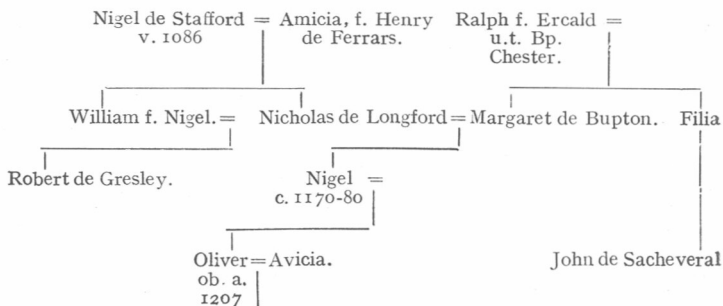
Held the manors of Ilkeston, West Hallam, Stanton and Shipley in Derbyshire and numerous others in Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambs., Hunts., Leic., Lincs., Northants, Notts, Oxon, Rutland, Warwick and Yorks. The manor of Ilkeston had belonged to Ulf 'fenisc' who besides having the right of sac and soc over his land before the Conquest had also, with the Archbishop of York and the Countess Godiva, possessed the earl's third penny. In all but two of Gilbert's Nottinghamshire manors an Ulf had held them T.R.E. He was most probably the Ulf 'fenisc' of Derbyshire. Shipley belonged in the time of the Confessor to Brun and Odincar, two thegns, who so held it that they could give or (*et*) sell it to whom they wished.

He was a son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. Dying about 1094 his son Walter succeeded him. His second son was Hugh de Montfort-sur-Risle. (*Complete Peerage*, n. ed. and *Y.A.S. Journal* iv. 230.)

XIV. NIGEL DE STATFORD.

Held nine small manors in chief, viz:—Drakelow, Stapenhill, Swadlincote, Foremark, Smisby, Ravenstone, Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe and "Trangesby," and Ufton in South Wingfield as an under tenant of Ralph f. Hubert. He possessed also several other manors in different counties.

He was the son, or as some believe the brother, of Robert de Stafford and, therefore, a member of the illustrious family of Toëni, the hereditary Standard Bearers of Normandy. He was the founder of the family of Gresley of Drakelowe (*Feudal England*, 213, and *M.*) and was also the ancestor of the Longfords. As their early pedigree is comparatively unknown it may be useful to reproduce it here.



This pedigree is founded on G.R.Pipe 9 Ric. I. cf J. 1554.

XV. ROBERT f. WILLIAM.

Held in chief Stanley in Derbyshire and Stanford and Broxton in Notts with a part of Leake. His identity is not clear; but it is possible that he was Robert de Moritania (Mortagne in Orne) son of William de Bec (*C.D.F.* 117). There is no proof of this suggestion; but it is probable. The descent of his manors is fairly clear. Stanford and Leake were held by the Trowell family. (*T. de N.*) Stanley by the Childs of Trowell (*cf. J.* 180) and was sold by Nicholas, brother of William Child of Trowell, to William f. Ralph, Seneschal of Normandy. (*Chron. Dale Ab. D.A.S.* 1883, 26). There is no R.B.E. charter in 1166 which enables us to identify the tenant in chief at that date; but in the *T. de N.* Stanford and Leake are entered under the "Fee of Ralph de Mortimer." Thoroton (*ii.* 198) quotes *I. P.M.*, 32 Ed. i, to prove that Philip de Kime held those manors of Ralph de Mortimer. The Becs, Kymes and Mortimers all held in Lincoln and it is possible that Ralph, son of Ralph de Mortimer of Domesday, obtained them by marriage. Robert de Mortagne apparently left no son to succeed him.

XVI. ROGER DE BUSLI.

Held nine manors in this county and 174 in Notts. besides others in Leic. Lincs., and South Yorks. His

name was derived from Bully, near Neuchâtel, Seine Inférieure, but his parentage is unknown. From a trial held in the Michaelmas term 1220 we learn that his sister Beatrix was married to Robert, count of Eu. (*Placita Hen: iii*). It is generally supposed that his male line died out in the person of his son Roger and that William de Luvetot succeeded to the Honour of Blyth in right of his wife Emma, daughter and heir of the second Roger. (*Thor. i. 232*). It is most probable, however, that Roger de Busli II was identical with "Roger the man of Roger" I. who held Clifton, Rayton, Grassthorpe, Normanton on Trent, Wysall, Car Colston, Flintham, Walkeringham, Gringley and Tredwell in Notts under the Domesday Roger. (*D.B.*) There are two Charters existing from Queen Matilda (*D.M. viii, 1179*) addressed to Roger de Luvetot, a baron of the Honour of Blythe. This Roger was almost certainly the father of William de Luvetot the subsequent owner of Blyth and can scarcely be other than Roger de Luvetot son and heir of Roger de Busli. Mons. Lechaudé D'Anisy in his *Chartres Normands* quotes a deed by Roger and Andrew de Burly, sons of Roger de Bully, concerning the rights of the Church of S. Martin de Bully in 1151-1164. This would seem to prove that the continuance of Roger's male line did not depend upon the life of one son only. As the family continued in Normandy, presumably through Andrew, a fair case is made out for the identity of Roger de Busli II with Roger de Luvetot. It may also be noted that William de Luvetot granted to Worksop Priory six churches which were in manors held by "Roger the man of Roger" in Domesday. (*D.M.*)

XVII. THE KING'S THEGNS.

Twenty three English Thegns are given in Domesday as having held T.R.E. 28 manors. Of these 18 are omitted as tenants in 1086; viz—Alun, Auti, Ælgar, Bada, Cnut, Edric, Edward, Godric, Gladuin, Hacon, Levric, Levenot,

Raven, Sberne, Tochi, Tolf, Tingisle and Uchtred. The names of those who survived were Dolfin, Ernui, Lewin, Osmund Benz and Toli. Alden, Dunning, Lewin's son, Sedret and Steinulf were new thegns enfeoffed since the conquest. Of those displaced: Outi (Auti) seems to have secured possession of his manor of Quat in Staff.; Godric was enfeoffed elsewhere in Derbyshire and retained some of his manors in Notts., he was probably the ancestor of the Fitz Williams (*Thor. i*, 133); Levenot held the bishop's manor of Offley in Staff.; Raven held Toxall in Staff., under the bishop and as a thegn in Normanton, co. Notts. The fact that so few thegns survived to 1086 is not very surprising; war and age must have made severe gaps in their ranks.

Of the seventy odd holders of land considered in these notes 42 per cent are drawn from the conquered race and, as will be seen, several founded families of importance. It is rather difficult to distinguish between Norman and English families very shortly after 1086 because in nearly every case the English seem to have adopted Norman Christian names for their children. The devastating brutality of the conquering race has certainly been overstated by some writers if we may judge by the treatment they received in this county.

ALDEN. Held in chief as a thegn of the King, a manor in "Ulvritune," which yet remains unidentified.

This is probably the same as the Alden (Healfdene) of the Notts. survey. If so he was, through his son Hugh, the ancestor of the Cromwells. (*vid. Thor. i. 77*).

DOLFIN. Held in chief, as a King's thegn, the manor of Tapton. It has not been possible to trace this tenant's connection with the family which took their name from Tapton, notices of which begin to occur about the latter end of the xiii century. It is clear that his descendants survived, however, as we find a

family of Dolfin holding Plumley in the reign of Hen. iii. (*J.* 1729-1734, 274, 1106, 803, etc).

DUNNING. Held, with Steinulf, two manors in Calow as thegns of the King. He appears to have held Knighton, co. Stafford as a thegn also both before and after the Conquest. (*D.B.*). A Dunning held T.R.E. 10½ bovates in Holm in Brampton and one of the 8 manors in Barton Blount and was probably the same as this thegn. Unless this be the Dunning who was father of Siward of Lathom, co., Lancashire nothing further has been discovered concerning him (*V.C.H. Lanc. iii.* 167).

EDMUND. Held in chief, as a thegn of the King, one manor in Lullington. No mention of this person has been found subsequent to Domesday. The manor of Lullington came into the hands of the Gresleys about 1100-1125; (*M.* 186) but by what means is unknown. William, son of William f. Nigel (de Gresley), who was dead in 1168 was, in all probability the rector of Lullington. William II de Gresley, who was living 1184-1220 was sometimes known as William de Lullington (*ib.*). It is possible that Edmund was a priest.

ERNUI. Held, as a King's thegn, the manor of Clown, the manor of Stanton-by-Bridge and two parts of one ox-gang in Ingleby, which belonged to Stanton. He had held, T.R.E., Clown. He was a priest and held many manors in Notts and Lincoln. A sheriff of Notts., later than 1070, was called Ernui, or Earnwig, and may have been this thegn. For an interesting account of him see *V.C.H. Notts. (i.* 234.) The manor of Stanton lies on the Trent some six miles from Derby and the Abbey of Burton in 1100-1113 held one carucate in it with which Geoffrey de Clinton was enfeoffed. (*C.B.* 24.) It is possible that Ernui had exchanged this carucate with the Abbey for certain lands in

Fauld which in 1116 were granted in fee firm to a certain Andrew to be held by him as "Ernewius our liege man" held it. (*ib.* 34.) In 1100--1113 Ralph f. Urnoi held of the abbey two carucates in Hampton-in-Bliethfield. (*ib.* 20). This Ralph was the ancestor of the Westons of Weston under Lyziard, co. Staff. (*ib.* 20. *note.*) The six ox-gangs which formed the manor of Clown appear to have passed into the possession of the Meynills. In Domesday Robert (de Meynill) held two ox-gangs in Clown. A family taking its name from Stanton begins to emerge about the beginning of the xii century. A David de Stanton was enfeoffed by Robert de Ferrars (I) in Derbyshire between 1100-1135. (*R.B.E.* 338.) In or about, 1153 Simon de Stanton witnesses a deed of Matilda of Chester (*J.* 1939); but there is nothing to prove his connection with David de Stanton, or from which Stanton he took his name. (*cf.* *S.C.* 261 and *J.* 2545, 2775, 2773, 2212, 1610).

LEWIN. Held in chief, as a thegn of the King, seven bovates in Hanley and five and a half bovates in Coal Aston. He had held, T.R.E., five and a half bovates, or exactly one third, of the manor of Risley which his son held in 1086. If Lewin became a patronymic it is possible to trace his descendants for several generations. There is an early charter of Robert f. Col which is attested by Lefwinus de (*J.* 2620). In 1155-60 Robert f. Lewine witnesses a deed of Geoffrey Ridel (*ib.* 1078). A Godwin f. Lefwin and a William f. Lefwyne, or Lewyn, are referred to as having land in Egginton in 1202. (*J.* 108, 228, 2557, 1164 and *Lenton Chartulary*).

LEWIN'S SON. Risley (see above).

OSMUND BENZ. Held in chief, as a thegn of the King, four bovates and one third of an ox-gang in Chellaston and three ox-gangs in the manor of

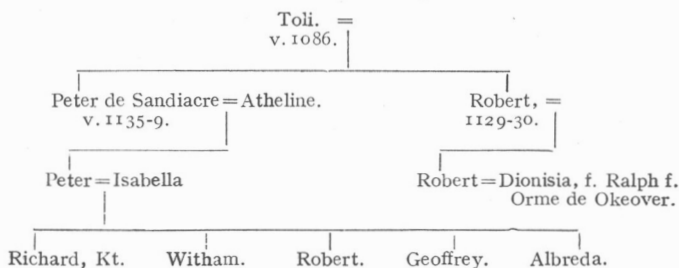
Ilkeston. There are three distinct manors in Chellaston mentioned in Domesday; (i). a berewick of Melbourne which John, early in his reign, gave to Hugh de Beauchamp. (*Chart. Rolls 2 John*); (ii). that held by Amalric under Henry de Ferrars (vid. Sub Amalric.); and (iii). the manor held by Osmund, who in the paragraph concerning Ilkeston is styled Benz. The early descent of the Chellaston manors is very difficult to follow but about 1140-1150 we find an Osmund and his son Roger attesting a charter of Peter de Sandiacre (*J.* 2090) and a second deed with Robert f. Osmund's signature also exists. (*J.* 516). It will be noticed that Mr. Jeayes dates these charters too late. Sewall f. Fulcher was living in 1166. (*R.B.E.*)

SEDRET. Held in chief, as a thegn of the King, one bovate in Hanley. He is not mentioned in the Derbyshire Survey as a holder T.R.E., and no mention of his name has been discovered in any early record. He was probably a priest.

STEINULF. Held with Dunning *in capite*, as a thegn of the King, Calow. He had held before the Conquest four carucates in Sutton Scarsdale, three manors in Lowne, Stainsby and Tunstall, Blingsby and Hardstoft. With Ulsi he had also held one carucate in Rowthorn and two bovates in Bramley. In the Burton Chartulary (20) we find Steinulf holding one bovate in Bromley in 1100-1113 which, after the death (?) of John f. Steinulf was granted to William de Gardino of Lichfield (*ib.* 46.) In 1209 Hubert f. Ralph granted to S. John of Jerusalem certain lands in Scarcliffe including eight acres in Riley which had been held by Roger f. Steinulf. (*Hunter's Fines*, 35). As Roger le Brito held Calow early in the xii Century the conjunction of these names is striking. From his pre-Domesday holdings it is clear that Steinulf was a man of some position and it is possible that he was the

same individual who is recorded as holding the manor of Holland in Wigan parish in 1086. (*D.B.*) and that William f. Steinulf the priest, who witnessed a charter of Richard and Robert de Rullos in 1153-1160, was his son. (*C.W.* 79).

TOLI. Held in Chief as the King's thegn four carucates in Sandiacre which T.R.E., had been held by Toli, Cnut and Gladwin. He also held in 1086 the three bovates in Ilkeston which belonged to Sandiacre. In the Tutbury charter (*D.M. n. ed. iii.* 392) Toli grants land in Shirley ("Syrle") to the abbey, which would seem to indicate some future connection with the family of Saswalo (*q.v.*). This is enforced by the grant of his son Robert to Sewal de Mungei (*J.* 134). There is also a grant extant from Robert f. Robert f. Tholy, with the consent of his wife Dionisia, to Sir Robert f. Hugh de Okeover of four bovates of land in Bradbourne. (*J.* 386). This land had formed (? a part of) the dowry of Dionisia who was the sister of Hugh de Okeover. In 1135-1139 (*C.D.F.* 580) we find a Peter of Sandiacre attesting a charter of Robert de Ferrars to Tutbury. This would appear to have been Toli's elder son (*G.R.P.* 2 *Hen. ii*). From various sources (*G.R.P.* 31 *Hen. i*; 2 and 4 *Hen. ii*, *Notts. and Derby*; *J.* 134, 135, 386, 933, 936, 940-1, 1160, 1334-5, 1338, 2090. 2091-4, 2194-2196, 2204, 2545, *Thor. i*, 31, *etc* *Derb. Ar. Journal*, *xxiv*, 118-122 *C.B.* 30, 40, 45.) we are able to compile the following:—



UCTEBRAND. Held (in chief,) of the King, the two berewicks of Weston-on-Trent, viz:—Shardlow and Aston on Trent. He had held T.R.E., one carucate in Aston-on-Trent. No further reference to this tenant has been found and, as there were two Churches in Weston it is quite possible that Uctebrand was a priest. No under tenant's name has been found for these manors anterior to 1200 and, as a matter of fact, the whole of the King's land in Weston, which included Aston, Shardlow and Great Wilne, was, shortly after 1086, secured by Hugh, earl of Chester, and granted by him to the abbey of S. Werburgh about 1093. (*C.W.* 17, 30.) The earl had, apparently before this grant, enfeoffed a certain Scirard therein, who, in the foundation charter of S. Werburgh, grants the tithes of Weston on Trent and Wilne to that abbey. (*ib.* 20). This Scirard is an interesting personality and an account of him will be found in Hutchins' History of Dorset under Friars Maine and Maine Sirard (Little Maine).

THE UNDER TENANTS.

ALCHER. Held two manors in Somersall Potter a manor in Eaton on Dove and four bovates in Sudbury, co. Derby and Moreton in Hanbury, co. Stafford under Henry de Ferrars. It is more than probable that he is the same individual who held Aston Eyre, Monks Albrighton and Middleton Scriven, co. Salop, as a sub-tenant of Rainaldus the sheriff of earl Roger. If this be so Alcher was the founder of the fitz Aer family. (*Eyton's Shropshire i.* 195). The connection is suggested by the fact that Sudbury came to the Montgomerys of which family Alcher was a sub-tenant. That Alcher's manor of Aston in Salop

should have been known as Aston Eyre is also suggestive.

ALRIC. Held the manor of Somersall Herbert, or Church Somersall, under Henry de Ferrars. He also held as a thegn of the King Stramshall and Brockton Grange, co. Staff. He had also held in these three manors T.R.E., (*D.B.*) Edwin and Alric, priests, also held Hatherton, Kinvaston, Hilton and Featherstone, co. Staff. under Samson the King's Chaplain. In Notts he also held Baseford and Calverton T.R.E., and after 1086. There are various forms of his name; but Ælfric appears to be the right one. He was certainly a priest and appears as one of the witnesses to a charter of Robert de Stafford in 1072. (*Salt Soc.*, *ii*, 178) For an account of some of his successors see Thor. (*ii*. 198, 260).

ALSI. Held two manors in Yeaveley under Henry de Ferrars. This is a name which occurs in about a dozen counties in Domesday and is regarded by modern commentators as an equivalent for Ælfsige. The V.C.H. Berkshire (*i. Introduction to D.B.*) contains an interesting account of this individual; but it has not been possible to connect him with Derbyshire owing to the lack of information as to the early descent of these manors. In the xiii century Sir William Meynill held Yeaveley and the Founs held land there. (*D.M. o. ed. i.* 546, 6. b).

AMALRIC. Held, under Henry de Ferrars, one manor in Chellaston and three in Normanton by Derby. In the Bucks Survey Almar held under Milo Crispin a manor in Wingrove which Almar, a man of Brictric, had held T.R.E. In Berks he held Suleham, also under Crispin. An Almar de Odon also held under the same tenant in chief. In Oxon Amalric held, under Milo Crispin, five hides in Britwell Salome. In the T. de N. Amareus de Suleham is charged 40d. for

one quarter of a Knight's fee in the Honour of Wallingford and is said (*f.* 116) to be the son of Robert de Suleham. As he also held Henton it would seem he replaced the holding of William under Milo de Crispin. This William was probably William de Cailgi (D.B. *Ox*, *J.L.G. M(owat)*, 1892). In the R.B.E. (309), under the Knights of the Honour of Wallingford, Ralph f. Almaric is given as holding four Knights' fees in 1100-1135, and in 1186-87 Almaric f. Ralph holds the same (*ib.* 69). In 1201-1212 Amalric f. Robert held four Knights' fees in the Honour of Wallingford (*ib.* 146, 598). The G.R.P. for 31 Hen. i also mentions both Robert f. Amalric and Ralph f. Amalric (*vid. sub. Beds., Berks., Hunts. and Oxon.*). It is possible that the Ferrars' under tenant may be identified with the Almaric de Suleham; but it has not been proved. Almaric was a Bellofago name (*R.B.E. cclxx.*).

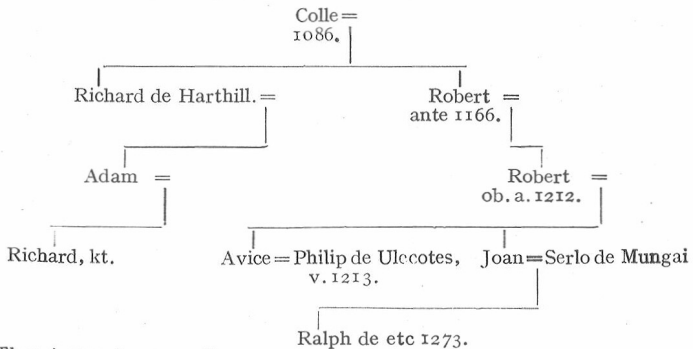
AZELIN. Held the manors of Etwall and Egginton under Geoffrey Alselin. Anselin grants half a carucate in Irton to Tutbury with the consent of his lord Geoffrey Anselin, "which land is at Herdewike." (*D.M. o. ed. i.* 355. 46a.) He is not to be traced in the R.B.E. unless he be the Ascelin de Waterville who held of the Abbot of Peterborough Achurch and Tichmarsh, co Northants. (*V.C.H. Northants, i.* 391). It is not impossible that the tenant in chief and his under tenant were closely related.

CHETEL. Held the manor of Mugginton under Henry de Ferrars. It has not been possible to trace any descendants of this English under tenant either in Mugginton or in Sturston, which he certainly held post 1086. (*D.M. iii, n. ed.* 392). As it is certain that Sturston was in the hands of Serlo de Grendon towards the end of the xii century (*J.* 396, 2717) it is possible that both manors fell into the Ferrars' hands

after the death of Chetel and were granted out to Roger de Grendon by Robert de Ferrars the first earl. (*R.B.E.* 339.) See also under Cola. It is possible that Chetel and Cola were related and that the latter inherited Mugginton from Chetel and passed it on to the Grendons.

COLA; COLE; COLLE. Cole held, under Henry de Ferrars two manors in Winster and two in Yeldersley. Colle was a tenant of Gozelin (*q.v.*) who held, under earl Hugh, in a berewick of Markeaton. He also held the manor of Harthill under Ralph f. Hubert. A Cole had held T.R.E., two carucates in Salham and, with Chetel, 12 bovates in Youlgrave and four in Harthill. If Cola, Cole and Colle represent one person, which is more than probable, the pre-Domesday tenant in Harthill and Youlgrave improved his position after the Conquest. His being the only *sub*-tenant mentioned in the Derbyshire Survey draws especial attention to him. It is possible that Colle and Chetel were related (*cf. Chetel*). They had held conjointly in Youlgrave and Harthill T.R.E., and both survived as land holders in 1086. Cole was succeeded by his son Robert in a portion of his holdings. Robert f. Col attests a charter of Sewal f. Fulcher about 1166 (*J.* 516) and grants his firm of Winster to William de Mungai for a rent of 6s. a year and for "the service rendered to my father and to me in fee and heredity." (*J.* 2620.) The grant was made in Robert's court to William de Mungai then present for the charter reads:—"Robertus filius Col. . . . me dedisse et concessisse huic Willelmo etc." The date of the deed was about 1160. Robert f. Robert f. Col granted to S. Mary de Pratis in Leicester the churches etc. of Youlgrave, co. Derby, and Bitteswell, co. Leicester between 1148-1189. (*D.M. o.ed. ii.* 315, 4a.) This is an interesting grant because it proves that

Youlgrave remained in their hands in spite of the silence of Domesday. Bitteswell was held in 1086 by Robert who was evidently Robert f. Col. There are early charters (*J*, 215, 216) which encourage us to see in Richard de Harthill a second son of Colle. He was succeeded by his son Adam. (*Thor. i.* 375). Robert f. Robert f. Col appears to have had no son and his two daughters, Avice and Joan, married respectively Philip de Ulecotes and Serlo de Mungai. For Bitteswell see Nic. (*ii.* 677).



(*Thor. i.* 375, *J.* 215, 216).

Philip de Ulecotes was Justice of the Forests for Notts and Derby. (*G.R.P.* 14 *John*).

COLNE. Held of the King the manor of Parwich and its three berewicks, Alsop le Dale, Hanson Green and Cold Eaton. The probable ancestor of the Alsop, Huncedon (Hanson Green) and Thorpe families. A Ralph de Parwich and a Gamel de Alsop witness a charter of Robert f. Toli about 1130 (*J.* 134). Hanson Green was given in 1242 by Roger de Huncedona to Burton Abbey (*C.B.* 62, 63) and Robert f. Robert de Thorpe confirms the grant as capital lord of the fee. A Ralph de Peverwith attests Robert's charter.

DROGO. Held the small manor of Pinxton (Esnotrewic in Domesday) under William Peverel. He also held East Thornden in Essex and Ravensthorp, Teton and

Cotton under Guilsborough in Northants, and Stoke Goldington in Bucks under William Peverel. (*D.B.*). He appears to be the same individual who, as Drogo, held, under the d' Oillis in Weston, co. Oxon. In 1211-12 Peter de Goldington held four Knights fees in Cotes, co. Northants; Stokes, co. Bucks; Collewich, co. Notts; Pinxton, co. Derby; and Bosworth, co. Leic. (*R.B.E.*, 585.) He was the Drogo d'Andelys who became a monk of Abingdon and died there. (*C.A. ii*, 67). He was probably a relation of the Godfrey d'Andelys who held four Knights fees of the bishop of Winchester in 1166. (*R.B.E.* 205-206, *Baker's Northants i*, 215).

EDWIN. Held a manor in South Normanton under William Peverel. Edwin and Alric, priests, held Hatherton, Kinvaston, part of Hilton and Featherstone, co. Staff., under Samson the King's Chaplain (*D.B.*) We may perhaps assume that this Edwin was identical with the Staff. under tenant. (*cf Alric supra*).

ELFIN. Held under Henry de Ferrars one manor in Brailsford, one in Bupton in Longford, two in Osmaston, and one in Lower Thurvaston and Bupton. In the Tutbury charter (*D.M. n. ed. iii.* 392) Elfin grants two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Lower Thurvaston and Osmaston and four bovates of land in Hollington. (*cf. Roger (a)*) He had already given as Alfinus de Brailsford, the vill of Osmaston, with the consent of his lord (Robert de Ferrars) and Nicholas his son and heir. Hollington had not been granted out in 1086; but it seems to have been given to Elfin soon after that date. His daughter was probably the wife of Ralph d' Instanval who granted to Tutbury two bovates in Hollington "for the soul of his wife." (*ib*). Nicholas succeeded his father (*vid charta. Thor. i.* 45) and was in turn succeeded by his son Henry. (*R.B.E.* 338). It must be noted that Elfin's Bupton in Longford was not the fee held by the Longford family.

FULK. Held two manors, Risley and Breaston, under Roger de Busli. This was undoubtedly Fulk de Lusoriis, brother of Torald, and father of Robert and William. (*vid. sub. Warner*). For an account of him see Thoroton (*iii*, 132), Baker's *Northants* (i. 9) and Lipscombe's *Bucks* (*iv*. 57 note).

GEOFFREY. Held Duckmanton under Ralph f. Hubert. This under tenant would appear to be Geoffrey Ridel, *Justiciarius Totius Angliæ*, who died in 1120. His grandson Geoffrey granted Duckmanton to Gervaise f. Richard (*J.* 1078). He held eleven and a half Knights fees of Ralph f. Hubert in co. Notts. (*R.B.E.* 344).

(See Duckmanton Pedigree p. 200.)

GILBERT. Held the manor of Weston Underwood under Ralph de Buron. This manor appears to have been in the hands of the Shirleys before 1166. (*J.* 545, 2546.); but it has not been possible to trace its descent. It is just possible that Ralph de Buron's tenant Gilbert was identical with Henry de Ferrar's Gulbert (*q.v.*) as T.R.E. Ulsi held Kedleston and Underwood, sharing Kedleston with Godwin. This Ulsi is recorded as having given two thirds of his demesne tithe in Twyford and Stenson to Tutbury (*D.M.* *iii*, 392.) This manor T.R.E., had been held by Levric; but no under tenant is named in D.B. Ulsi had held in the time of the Confessor Hoon (Ulsi, Godwin and Ulsi); Kedleston; Radbourne; Weston Underwood;—five bovates of Risley, which Fulc held in 1086 and Ernuin claimed; and Rowthorn, Steinulf sharing it. Ulsi (Wulfsige) must, therefore, be added to the list of English possessors of land who survived the Conquest. It would almost appear from the entry under Hoon that Ulsi and Godwin were the sons of an Ulsi.

GODRIC. Held, under Henry de Ferrars, a manor with a berewick in Shottle and Wallstone (in Idridgehay) co. Derby, and Houghton-on-the-hill, co. Leic. No references to him or his descendants in Derby or Leicestershire have been found (*cf. Nic. ii, 691*); but it is probable that he is the same person who, with Ulfac, held Plumtree and several other manors in Notts and the ancestor of the Fitz Williams. If so he was apparently the father of Chetilbert. (*Thor. i. 133*). A Godric, however, held two bovates in Mickleover in 1100-1113 (*C.B. 22*) and was the father of William. (*vid. sub. Mickleover in the Burton fees.*)

GOZELIN. Earl Hugh of Chester held Markeaton in chief, Attached to this manor were three berewicks. Kniveton, Mackworth and Allestree, containing between them four carucates. One of these four carucates lay (*jacet*) in Ednaston, a manor of Henry de Ferrars. Gozelin held this carucate of the Earl and Colle (*q.v.*) renders 10sh. 8d. for it to Gozelin. This under tenant may very likely have been Josceline de Tuschet whose son Ranulf granted the tithe which his father Joscelyn had granted before him to S. Werburgh. Ranulf had a son Henry whose lands were confirmed to him by Ranulf II, earl of Chester in 1144-1149. (*C.W. 36, 57*). The Tuschets were land owners in Derbyshire.

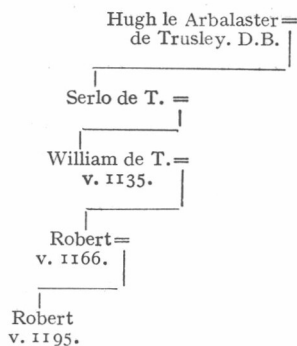
GULBERT. Held under Henry de Ferrars, one manor in Kedleston. Nothing certain can be said of this under tenant; but it is possible that he was Gulbert d'Aufay who was probably the predecessor of Osbern de Arcis in Yorkshire. That Gulbert was in England with the Conqueror is certain, for Orderic Vitalis tells us that "when William became King Gulbert returned to Normandy notwithstanding that William offered him ample domains in England, for with innate honesty of character he refused to

participate in the fruits of rapine." (*O.V. ed. Bohn i. 262-269*). His son Walter certainly held land in England (*R.B.E. 633*) and, as he had a daughter besides his sons Hugh and Walter, it is possible that this daughter, Beatrix, was married to a Curzon. This would account for the possession of Kedleston by that family. It must be clearly understood that this is a suggestion and nothing more.

HENRY. Held under Henry de Ferrars five manors in Burnaston and Bearwardcote (or Barrowcote). The soc of four bovates in the latter lay in Mickleover. From the Berkshire Survey we learn that "another Henry" held, under Henry de Ferrars, Fivehide (Fyfield) East Hendred and Pusey. In *D.M. (n. ed. iii, 392)* Henry de Fifidre grants to Tutbury two parts of the tithe of his demesne in "Bumonestona" and Richard, his brother, grants the same in "Berwardescote." Stephen, also, grants two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Fifidia. From the charter of William de Ferrars in 1166 we learn that his grandfather (Robert I de Ferrars) enfeoffed Henry de Cambries with one fee of a Knight in 1100-1135 and Richard de Fifhide with two fees. (*R.B.E. 337*). It seems fairly clear, therefore, that the original under tenant was Henry de Chambrais, who made over a part of his fee, Bearwardcote, to his brother Richard. From the Abingdon Chronicle (*Rolls Series ff. 190, 211, 311*) we learn that a Richard de Hendred and a Henry de Pusey were living in 1154-1189, Henry being, in all probability a son of Richard. Richard de Fifhide was dapifer to Robert, Earl Ferrars, in 1158-9. (*C.D.F. 584*). As Henry de Ferrars, the tenant in chief, was Sieur de Chambrais we may conclude that Henry his under tenant was consanguineous to him, perhaps a nephew. It may be noted that as late as 1291 Roger f. Walter de Chambrais was lord of Bearwardcote and Burnaston. (*J. 519, vid. also D.M. o.ed. 180, 43a.*)

HERBERT. Held a manor in Breaston under Henry de Ferrars. He was presumably the father of William f. Herbert to whom in 1125 William, Prior of Tutbury, granted Norbury in fee for 100 sh. yearly. (*D.M. o. ed. ii*, 874, 32*b*). William f. Herbert was enfeoffed by Robert I, earl of Ferrars. (*R.B.E.* 338. *cf. D.M. o. ed. i*. 830, 41*a*.)

HUGH. Held two manors in Trusley from Henry de Ferrars. As Hugh le Arbalaster he grants part of his tithes to Tutbury with two bovates of land in Trusley. (*D.M. o. ed. i*. 354, 23*a*). He was Hugh de Beaufou and his descendants can be traced for several generations. (*D.M. o. ed. i*. 914, 48*a*, *R.B.E.* 338. *J.* 2380 2381.) The manor of Trusley passed, by sale, to the Odingsells *temp.* Hen. iii.



INGRAM. Held two manors in Norton and one in Alfreton under Roger de Busli. This was the Ingram who also held Bilby, co. Notts., and whose son Ranulph f. Ingram was sheriff of Notts. and Derby in 1156. (*G.R.P. 2 Hen. ii*). His grandson Robert f. Ranulph founded Beauchief Abbey and was the father of William, baron of Alfreton. (*Thor. iii*. 446. *V.C.H. Lanc. iii*, 249).

JOHN. Held two manors in Osleston and one in Rodsley under Henry de Ferrars. He grants two parts of

the title of his demesne in Sudbury, Aston in Sudbury and Osleston to Tutbury. (*D.M. n. e. iii.* 392). It is therefore, clear that he had acquired Sudbury since 1086. (*vid. sub. Alcher*). This new enfeoffment is referred to in the Ferrars' charter of 1166 where it is stated that John de Turbeville received a grant of one Knight's fee in 1100-1135. (*R.B.E.* 338). A John de Turbeville, probably son of the original under tenant, attests a charter of Robert de Bachepuize before 1166. (*J.* 239). As Henry Hose is described as holding this fee in 1166 (*R.B.E.* 338.) this John would appear to have been the last male of his line. In 1211-12 the manors of Rodsley and Monyash were held by the Alfretons (*ib.* 583); but the chief under tenant at that period was Robert f. Odo of Herbury. (*J.* 2004). The Boschervilles must have acquired their rights in the Turbeville fee by marriage, the Montgomerys and Shirleys also. (*J.* 2001-2006). A Gilbert de "Suberia" attests a charter of Robert de Ferrars in 1135-1139 to Tutbury and may have been the son of John of Domesday and the father of the John of 1160.

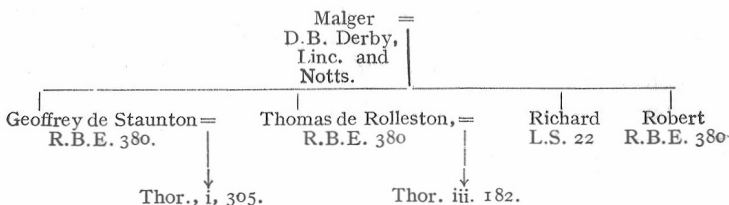
A KNIGHT. (a). Held one carucate in Alveston, Ambaston or Thurslton under Geoffrey Alselin.

It has been quite impossible to identify this under tenant owing to the obscurity surrounding his exact holding. *Vid. sub. Azelin*, the only named under tenant of Geoffrey Alselin, and who may easily have been the Knight referred to here.

A KNIGHT. (b). He held under Ralph de Burun one manor in Denby. This Knight may be identified with the Patrick Rosel (probably of the family who held Grainville and Grouchy (*cf. C.D.F.* 557, 1445, 11) who held the fee of one Knight in 1100-1135. (*R.B.E.* 342). His family also held Rempston and Cotgrave, co. Notts. (*Thor. i.* 58).

- A KNIGHT. (c). Held ten acres of land *in capite* in Bake-well. It has not been possible to identify this Knight; but it is possible that he may have been the founder of the family which took its name from the place.
- A KNIGHT. (d). Held three ploughs and 120 acres of meadow in Scropton and six and a half bovates of socland in Hatton because they belonged to Scropton. In the Tutbury charter (*D.M. i. 355, 19 b. o. ed.*) Gilbert de Foston is a benefactor in "Ceolhal" (? Chunal-Terra Regis in D.B. with no under tenant). and was, presumably, the ancestor of that family in Scropton, which included Foston.
- LEVINC. Held Wessington, with soc in Crich, under Ralph f. Hubert and had held T.R.E. 11½ bovates in Morton, Ogston and Wessington. A King's thegn named Leving succeeded Alric and Edric in Knighton and Mucclstone, co. Stafford, (*D.B.*) and was probably the same individual. Lysons (97) States that Wessington was granted to Darley by Ralph f. Odo and Geoffrey de Constantine and that it was held under John de Heriz by the monks in 1272-1307. This has not been verified. The descent of the manor remains obscure. It was small, with its soc in Crich, and was most likely absorbed therein.
- MALGER. Held under Gilbert de Gand one manor in Ilkeston, West Hallam and Stanton-by-Dale; two carucates in Breaston of which Fulc de Lisoriis had wrongly seized half a carucate; and two manors in Shipley. He may be identified with the Malger who held Staunton in Notts. and Grayingham and other manors in Lincoln (*L.S. f. 22*). It would appear that either he or his son Thomas was enfeoffed with Rolleston, Notts., during the reign of Henry I. From various entries in the R.B.E. (*ff. 291, 382, 384, 408,*

380) we are able to compile the following pedigree:—



His tenure of Ilkeston was a short one because, for some reason at present unknown, Gilbert de Gant, soon after 1086, enfeoffed his senschal, Robert de Muschamp, with that vill and its hamlets. (*D.M. o. ed.* 962, 1a). That Shipley was included in this grant is proved by the fact that Robert's greatgrandson enfeoffed Robert le Vavasour with that manor. (*ib.* 16a. *J.* 1487, 1623, 2633). For the Muschamp family see Thoroton (*ii*, 240 and *iii*, 148). It will be noted that the Rollestons of Staffordshire are a different family. (*vid. sub. William.*) It is interesting to note that Malger is the characteristic christian name of the Vavasour family.

MONKS. THE. Held two manors in Marston on Dove and the manor of Doveridge under Henry de Ferrars. These under tenants were the monks of Tutbury which had been founded by Henry de Ferrars about 1080. Marston was given by Henry and Doveridge by Berta his wife. As the latter manor belonged T.RE.. to Earl Edwin it has been suggested that Berta was a daughter of the earl. The evidence however, would appear to be too light to support such a contention. Doveridge may easily have formed part of Berta's marriage settlement.

A William gave two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Marston to Tutbury (*D.M. o. ed. i.* 335. 43a) and a Richard de Marston witnesses a charter of Geoffrey de Bec in 1170. (*J.* 1360) Gilbert de Marston occurs in two charters of Margaret de Grendon *temp.* John or Hen. ii (*J.* 1164-5).

No reference to a tenant at Doveridge has been discovered.

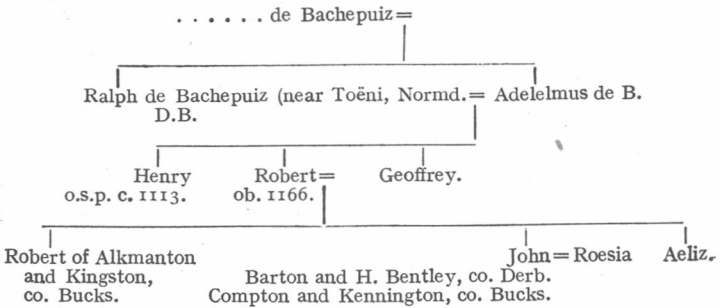
NIGEL. vid. under Nigel de Statford, tenant in chief.

Nigel held Upton in South Wingfield under Ralph f. Hubert. No early notices of this manor have been discovered; but in 1292 Walter f. William de Hufton grants to Joanna the daughter of John de Heriz the manor of Hufton. (*J.* 2605). He also held Catton under Henry de Ferrars which he gave to Tutbury (*D.M. n.e. iii.* 392 and cf. *Yeatman Feud. Hist. Derby, and Round Feudal England*, 213).

ORME. Held under Henry de Ferrars the manor of

Wyaston and Edlaston and one carucate in Little Ireton. He was a benefactor to Tutbury giving two parts of the tithes of his demesne in Little Ireton. (*D.M. o. Ed.* i. 355, 44a). In a charter of Ranulph Gelyn granting land to William f. Herbert and Edeka his wife (*C.R.* 285) a Roger f. William f. Orme is mentioned as having held land near Roston, co., Derby. This was probably a descendant of Orme de Wyaston, as Roston is close to Edlaston and Wyaston. In the reign of Hen. iii Wyaston was held by Hugh de Aula, a son, I believe, of Nicholas de Willington. It is possible that he married the heiress of Roger f. William. (*J.* 1130-1134, and vid. *sub Burton Abbey.*)

RALPH. (a). Held, under Henry de Ferrars, eight manors in Barton (Blount), a manor in Alkmonton and another in Hungry Bentley. He also held under the same lord Compton, Ashdown and Kingston (Bagpuise) in co. Berks. (*D.B.*). Ralph de Bakepuiz was one of the benefactors to Tutbury. (*DM.. N Ed.* iii. 392). Robert his second son and heir held three Knights' fees in Derbyshire in 1100-1135. (*R.B.E.* 337). Robert had two sons, Robert and John and a daughter Aelez.



(*J.* 25, 238, 239. *M.f.* 237. *N.* iii. 2-6. *V.C.H. Berks.* i. 289; *War.* i., 282, 283, *C.A.* ii).

RALPH. (b). Held under Henry de Ferrars, Cubley, and three manors in Snelston. The ancestor of the Derbyshire Montgomeries. He attested a charter of Robert de Bakepuize before 1133 (*J.* 238). Walter de Monte Gumeri was returned by William de Ferrars as having held four Knights' fees in 1100-1135. (*R.B.E.* 337). These would appear to be Sudbury, Snelston, Cubley and Marchington. (*G.R.P.* 7 *John*). Walter de Montgomery, Ralph his brother and Ralph f. Ralph de Montgomery witness a deed of William de Ferrars *circiter* 1150-1162. (*Nic.* iii. 979). Cubley gave its name to a family which comes into notice about 1190 and can be traced down to a Margery de Cubley, sister and heir of John, who married a de Clifton about 1381. (*J.* 880. 1130-32. 1140. 883. 186. 1831, 2335).

RAYNOWARD. He held, under Ralph f. Hubert a manor and berewick in Palterton, Scarcliffe and Tunstall. This is an unusual name; but it is a name and not a scribe's distortion. A Ragnoard was archbishop of Rouen (*O.V.* ii. 155. iv. 243) and a Raginardus de Capella, a Breton, occurs in a charter quoted in *C.D.F.* (*no.* 1159). Raynoward was succeeded by his son Gregory and by his grandson William.

The latter was living *circ.* 1166 for Hubert f. Ralph gave to Thurgarton the land which William f. Gregory held of him in Scarcliffe. (*D.M.* ii. 92, 16b, *but cf. ib.* 95, 61b, *for the right name*). A Robert f. Raghnerdi and a William f. Gregory de Scarcliffe witness a grant to Welbeck about 1180 (*J.* 1084; *but the charter is dated too late, vid. J.* 1080) and he was probably a grandson of the Domesday under tenant who may well have had a second son named Raynoward after himself. It should be noted that Scarcliffe included the vill of Palterton.

ROBERT. (a). Holds of Count Alan (of Richmond) under William Peverel one manor in South Wingfield. This Robert was almost certainly Robert de Heriz as this manor remained in the hands of descendants for a very long period. (*vid. sub. Robert (c.)*)

Robert who held in capite the manor of Tibshelf was undoubtedly Robert de Heriz. (*R.B.E.* 583). For an extended notice of him and his descendants see Thoroton's Notts. (i, 77; ii, 191; iii, 49; and *cf.* C.D.F. 776; G.R.P. 31 Hen. i; and V.C.H. Derby i, 366 n. 5).

ROBERT. (b). Held the manor of Bolsover under William Peverel. No exact identification has been possible: A family taking its name from Bolsover appears (*J.* 1894); but has not been traced back.

ROBERT. (c). Held under Henry de Ferrars, the manors of Breadsall and Dalbury. Robert de Dun grants to Tutbury two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Dalbury. (*D.M. N. Ed.* iii, 392). He held under the Ferrars the fees of two Knights, which in 1166 were in the hands of his son James. (*R.B.E.* 337). The chief residence of his family was Breadsall. For an account of his descendants see Glover (ii, 29).

ROBERT. (d). Held, under Henry de Ferrars, two manors in Ash. A Robert f. Sarle is recorded as a

benefactor to Tutbury of two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Ash. (*D.M. O. Ed.* i, 355, 18a.) Unless this Robert f. Sarle be the Robert de Liveto who held under the Ferrars in Derbyshire in 1100-1135 and whose fee came to William de Hastings (*R.B.E.* 338) it is very difficult to identify him. Early references to Ash are extraordinarily rare possibly because it passed either as dowry or inheritance on the female side to various families. In the beginning of the thirteenth century William f. Hubert held three parts of the fee of one Knight in Ash ("Eyss") (*T. de N.*). About 1300 Ralph de Rochford held it. (*J.* 50, 522, 1918).

ROBERT. (e). Held four manors in Hilton under Henry de Ferrars. This under tenant was probably Robert de Montagne, son of William de Bec. (*C.D.F.* 117). In 1100-1135 Ernald de Bec held the fee of half a Knight of the Ferrars in Derbyshire and granted two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Hilton to Tutbury. (*D.M. O. Ed.* i. 354. 33a.). About 1170 Geoffrey de Becco grants land in Hatton to Gilbert Calchon and among the witnesses is Ernulph de Becco. (*J.* 1360). In the beginning of the thirteenth century Geoffrey de Bec and Robert de Tull hold one third of a Knight's fee in Hilton. (*T. de N.*). In a charter quoted in Nicholl's Leic. (iii. 979) Ralph f. Ernald and Robert del Bec attest a grant by William, Earl Ferrars, about 1150. (*cf Tenants in chief* xv.)

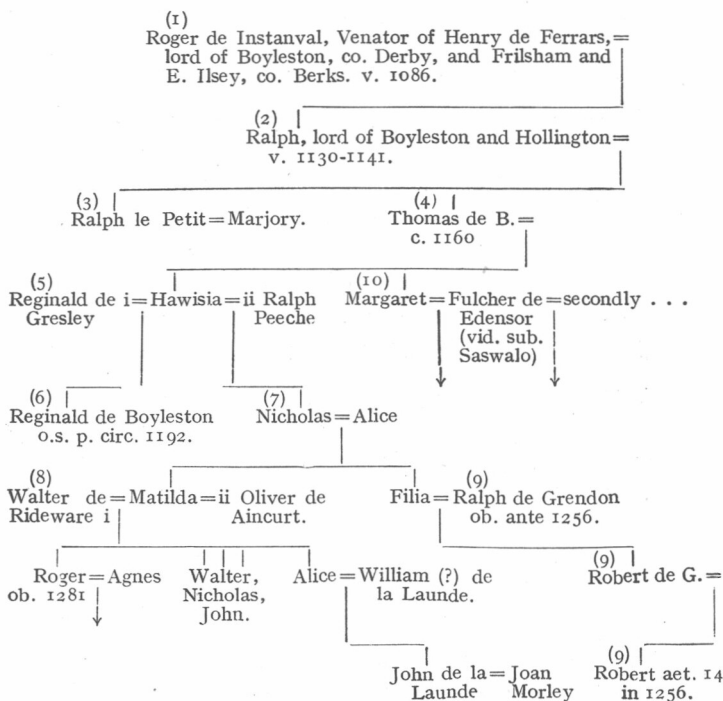
ROBERT. (f). Held Thurvaston under Henry de Ferrars. This was presumably the Robert de S. Quintin who was a benefactor to Tutbury. (*D.M. O. Ed.* i. 354, 49a.) In the Ferrars charter of 1166 William de S. Quintin is returned as having held the fee of half a Knight in 1100-1135. This was doubtless Robert's son. (*R.B.E.* 338). He also held in Normandy under the Bishop of Bayeux in 1133. (*ib.* 647).

ROBERT. (g). Held under Ralph f. Hubert, a manor and berewick in Barlborough, Whitwell, with two bovates in Clown; a manor in Stretton, Egstow and Hanley; and a third manor in a second Stretton. This under tenant was clearly Robert de Maisnil (Meynill) who held the fees of five Knights in Notts. under Ralph f. Hubert (*R.B.E.* 343) and one fee in Suffolk under William Fossard. (*ib.* 407). In 1129-30 Gilbert de Maisnil returns account for 113s. for the land of Odo f. Ralph and for the land of his brother, and also for 10 marcs for the King's permission to marry. (*G.R.P.* 31 *Hen. i.*) In 1163-4 Ralph de Meilnil attests a charter of the Abbot of Evesham. (*Salt collec. ii.* 188).

ROBERT. (h). Held under Henry de Ferrars, the manor of Mercaston in conjunction with Roger. Nothing decisive can be said about this Robert. The early descent of Mercaston remains very obscure although a charter of Amabilia de Mercaston exists which traces back the family from 1256 through Robert and Roger de Murcaston to Ordryz. (*J.* 1688). It is of course possible that Robert and Roger de Liveto were the two Domesday under tenants (*R.B.E.* 337, and *D.M. n. Ed.* iii, 392); but so far no proof of this has been forthcoming. For Ordryz *cf.* Ordric under Mickleover. (*Burton fees supra.*)

ROGER. (a). Held, under Henry de Ferrars, two manors in Boyleston and two in Sapperton in Derbyshire and Frilsham and East Ilsley in co. Berks. (D.B.) An early Ferrars' charter relating to these Berkshire manors give us Roger the Venator as the under tenant. (*V.C.H. Berks* i, 289). Ralph, "son of the huntsman," besides giving two bovates in Hollington to Tutbury also gives, as Ralph de Instanval, half a carucate in the same manor. (*D.M. O. Ed.* 355 40 a, 56a.) We are, therefore, able to state that Roger de

Boyleston was originally Roger de Instanval and Huntsman to the Ferrars. His son Ralph was succeeded by his two sons Thomas and Ralph le Petit. A pedigree will be found in C.R.; but it is not correct in every detail. The following chart, when compared with that given under Saswalo, will be found to give a good deal of useful information not hitherto generally known.



(1) D.B. Derby, Berks; V.C.H. Berks i, 289; C.D.F. 582.

(2) D.M. O. Ed. i, 355, C.D.F. 582.

(3) C.R. 283, 284; Salt H. Coll. x, 1-11, xvi, 257.

(4) C.D.F. 585; C.R. 257; Salt Coll. x, 1-11.

(5) R.B.E. 337; M.: J. 2381; Salt Coll. x, 1-11.

(6) J. 2380, 2381; M; Salt Coll. x, 1-11.

(7) D.M. o. ed. ii, 95; C.R. 283.

(8) J. 331, 332, 333, 335.

(9) J. 331, 334.

(10) Salt Coll. x, 1-11.

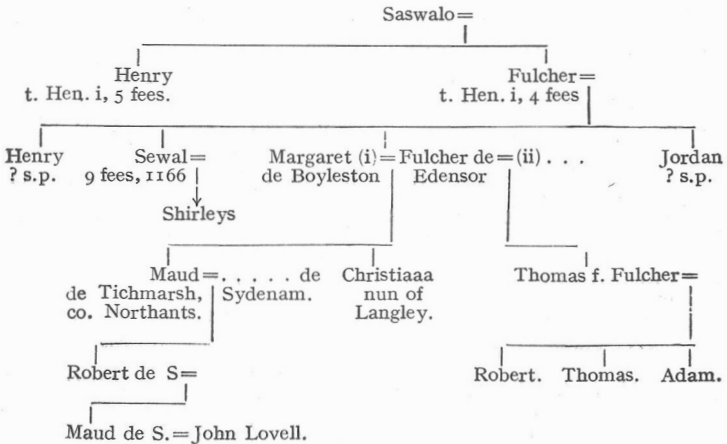
ROGER. (b). Held Stretton-in-le-Field under Henry de Ferrars. This manor is now in Leicestershire and was also ascribed to Roger in the Leic. Survey. He also held one bovate in Durandsthorp and one bovate in Overton in co. Leic. (*D.B.*) From Nicholls Leic. (iii, 997) and *C.R.* (265, *etc.*) it would appear that Roger de Stretton had two sons, Thomas de Durandsthorp living in 1160 and who apparently died *sine prole*; and William who married Agnes, daughter of Ralph de Seal. This William appears to have had a son Walter. (*C.R.* 267). About 1155-6 Richard de Camville received a grant of Stretton and Durandsthorp. (*R.B.E.* 672, 690, *C.R.* 264).

ROGER. (c). Held, under Henry de Ferrars, Croxall manor, and, with Hubert, Fauld in co. Staff. (*D.B.*). As Hubert is the name of the original Curzon under tenant in Domesday it is somewhat suggestive to find him sharing a manor in Staff. with a Roger who also held Croxhall. From *C.A.* (ii. 32) we learn that Hubert, a Knight of Henry de Ferrars, grants his tithes in West Lockinge, co. Berks to Abingdon, which grant his son Robert confirms. We also learn that Robert has two *fratres germani* Hubert and Stephen. In the Ferrars' Charter of 1166 it is stated that in 1100-1135 Hubert de Curzon held three Knights' fees of which in 1166 Stephen his nephew held two, the third having been given to the Temple. Croxhall and Kedleston (*vid. sub* Gulbert) were two of the most ancient possessions of the Curzons and it is more than possible that Roger and Hubert were akin, Hubert, or his descendants, becoming Roger's heir.

ROGER. (d). See under Robert (h).

SASWALO. He held ten manors in Derbyshire under Henry de Ferrars viz:—three in Hoon, two in Hatton and five in Etwall. He also held several others in Berks, Lincoln, Northants., Oxon, Sussex and War-

wick. His grandson, Sewal, was returned as holding the fees of nine Knights in Derbyshire in 1166 (*R.B.E.* 336). As Sewallus he granted two parts of the tithe of his demesne in Hoon to Tutbury. (*D.M. N. Ed.* iii, 392). Another grandson, Fulcher, was lord of Edensor and married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Boylestone (*vid. sub. Roger (a)*). By his wife Margaret he had two daughters only; but by a second wife he left at least two sons of whom Thomas succeeded him in Edensor (*J. 51. 1346: C.R. 269, 274, 276, etc.*). The immediate descendants of Saswalo may be thus given.



See *D. Arch. Journal* for 1905: Salt S. Collec. X. 3-10: cf. C.D.F. 585, 586: *J. 51*, 239, 516, 1346, 2620: C.R. 269, 274, 276, 277, 283.

SERLO. Held the manor of Glapwell under William Peverel and Ashover under Ralph f. Hubert. This under tenant was the Serlo de Pleasley who in the charter of Hubert f. Ralph of 1166 (*R.B.E.* 343) is returned as having held one Knight's fee in 1100-1135. In 1211-1212 the heirs of Serlo de Plesele are spoken of as accounting for the fee of one Knight in Glapwell

(*ib.* 584). About 1186 Simon de Pleslai gives Ashover with its appurtenances to the Abbey de Rupe (Roche) (*D.M. O. Ed.* i, 839, 13*b.*). The Serlo of D.B. was succeeded by another Serlo, who in turn was succeeded by Simon de Pleasley and he by another Serlo (*R.B.E.*, 584) whose two daughters and co-heiresses married a Willoughby of Lincoln and a de Aincurt. (*Glover* ii, 52). About 1200 a family taking its name from Glapwell begins to emerge (*J.* 376, 717, 723, 2292, *etc.*).

SUAN. Held under Henry de Ferrars two manors in Cowley, and is probably the same individual who held one of them T.R.E. as Suain. From the Ferrar's charter of 1166 (*R.B.E.* 338), we learn that Adam f. Swan was enfeoffed with the fee of half a Knight in 1100-1135 and that in 1166 it was held by Adam's heir. As a Roger f. Swan attests a charter of Walter de Aincurt about 1156-1165 we may conclude that his heir's name was Roger (*J.* 1397). The family can be traced as owning this manor until the middle of the fourteenth century, when it would appear to have been divided between two heiresses, one of whom rejoiced in the suitable name of Colleta (*J.* 915, 1636, 1037, 1038, 2221).

WARNER. Held under William Peverel six manors in Codnor, Heanor, Langley, and "Smitecote," and a manor and its berewick in Shirland and Upton. Warner was a well marked name in the family of de Lusoriis and it is highly probable that this under tenant was a member of that family and a son of Warner the Forester living in 1035 (*C.D.F.* 71, 1357, 1358.) For Warner de Lusoriis see *R.B.E.* (246) and *G.R.P.* (31 Hen. i. in Essex and Wilts.). This under tenant is clearly to be identified with the Warner who held Toton in Notts. (*D.B.*) as in 1211-12 we find Henry de Grey holding Heanor, Shirland, Codnor and

Toton under the Honour of Peverel of Nottingham. (*R.B.E.* 585). In 1101-1108 Robert f. Warner of Toton appears as a benefactor to Lenton Priory. (*D.M. O. Ed.* i, 64*b.* 356.) The entry runs thus: "Robert f. Warner in Toton, similarly Robert de Moretuein and his heirs ten shillings, or the value of ten shillings (*solidatas*) each year for ever." It would appear, therefore, that Warner's line had died out and that Robert de Mortaigne had succeeded to his fee. Thoroton (ii, 209) gives an extended pedigree of the Mortaigne family; but it is probable that the descent was collateral rather than direct. He makes no reference to Toton or Codnor and it yet remains to be explained how these fees passed through the descendants of Geoffrey Anselin to the Bardolphs.

Adelelmus (Ethelhelm) grants to Lenton in Langley (*D.M. O. Ed.* i, 646, 34*b.*) Was he by any chance one of the eight thegns who held Codnor and the other manors T.R.E? Their names are not given in D.B.

A part of Heanor belonged to Burton Abbey and was held by Robert f. Walchelin, Robert his son and Nicholas his grandson in succession (*C.B.* 2, 37, 40, 51, 79). Robert f. Walchelin also held Radbourne (*C.D.F.* 582) and was possibly the son of Walchelin de Ferrars who held Heigham Ferrars (*R.B.E.* 336.).

WAZELIN. Held five manors in Sutton on the Hill from Henry de Ferrars. This is the same person as the under tenant in Harbury, Chesterton and Anstrey, co. Warwick; and in Smockington, co. Leic. under Ferrars. As Vasolinus he appears as a benefactor to Tutbury, granting two parts of his tithe in Harbury and Chesterton (*D. M.* iii, 392). His family name was Boscherville. (*cf.* Eyton's *Salop* i). He was succeeded by two sons, who both appear in William de Ferrar's charter in 1166, Henry and William. Henry held the fees of three Knights in 1100-1135 and John

his son the same three in 1166. William held the fees of three Knights in 1100-1135, of which, in 1166, Ralph his son held one, Odo f. John (his cousin's son) another and the Knights of Jerusalem the third (*R.B.E.* 337). An account of this family will be found in Dugdale's *Warwick* (f. 354), Eytton's *Salop*, (i, 231), and numerous references to it in *D.M., J., C.R.* and *C.D.F.* Boscherville was in the forest of Roumare not far from Rouen. Wazelin would appear to be a corrupt form of Wascelin, or Walchelin, and points to some connection with the Ferrars.

WILLIAM. Held under Henry de Ferrars one Manor in Sinfin. In the Tutbury charter (*D.M. N. Ed.* 392) William de Rolveston grants two parts of the tithe of his demesne in "Swynefen." In the Ferrars return to Henry II's writ in 1166 we find that Ralph f. William held in 1100-1135 the fee of half a Knight "which Humphrey de Toke now holds" (*R.B.E.* 339). It is clear that William took his name from the manor of Rolleston, co. Stafford, which in *D.B.* was held in demesne by Henry de Ferrars. William de Rolleston held half a hide from Burton Abbey in Withmere before 1114 (*C.B.* 26), and his son Ralph received the same land in fee from that Abbey after 1114. It is quite clear from the charter making this grant (*C.B.* 33), that Ralph was a man of Robert de Ferrar's. As Ralph f. William is referred to as "de Ansedale" (*Anslow*), it is evident that he had received a grant of that manor also from the Abbey. Humphrey de Toke apparently obtained Sinfin and Anslow through his marriage with Hawise sister, or daughter, of Ralph f. William. Between 1178-1182 Henry de Toke, son of Humphrey received Anslow in fee from Burton (*C.B.* 41). For an account of the Tokes see under Potlock, Burton Abbey.