

Later Descendants of Domesday Holders of Land in Derbyshire.

By REV. S. P. H. STATHAM.

1. Amalric.
2. Knight of Geoffrey Alselin.
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AMALRIC.

AMALRIC held under Henry de Ferrars, in Derbyshire a manor of four bovates in Chellaston; and three manors in Normanton-by-Derby. In Bucks, under Milo Crispin, Almar held a manor in Wingrove, which Almar, a "man" of Britric had held T.R.E. In Berks Almar held, under Milo Crispin, one manor in Sulham. In Oxon Amalric held five hides in Britwell Salome, also under Milo Crispin.

A certain William held under Milo Crispin in Oxon one hide in Britwell Salome, 12 hides in Chesterton and over 8 hides in Henton. In Berks the same William held five hides in Sulham and five hides in Betterton, both under Crispin.

On August 15, 1104, William de Sulham gave to God and to Faritius and the monks of Abingdon the tithe of his vill of Butelehea, and on the same day he confirmed the gift of another tithe which he had previously granted

from his vill of Chilton, which vill appertained to the heritage of Leodselina the daughter of his second wife by her first husband. (*Chron: Abing: II, 141*). He also, probably, granted the tithes of Chesterton and one hide there, as well as the tithes of Betterton, for we find that the abbey possessed these benefactions, although the actual grants are not chronicled. (*Ib. 152, 192, 326, 329*). As the descendants of Amalric held Chesterton and other of the domesday lands of William de Sulham it is highly probable that William died without heirs of his body and that Amalric, or his sons, inherited through a marriage with William's sister or through consanguinity.

From a suit recorded in the reign of John, probably about 1212, we learn that Robert f. Amaury claimed half a knight's fee in Bilborough, Notts., of which his grandmother Ivicia had been seised as of fee in the reign of Hen. I which had descended to Robert her son, and from Robert to his brother Ralph, the father of Robert f. Amalric the plaintiff. (*Abbreviatio Placitorum, 79b*). Ivicia's sister, Emma had married Ivo de Heriz. In addition to Bilborough Ivicia had inherited from her father, Herbert de Bilborough (*G.R.P. 31 Hen. I*), the manor of Mollington, Oxon.

Between 1100-1135 Ralph f. Almaric is returned as holding the fees of 4 knights of the honour of Wallingford and in 1186-87 Almaric f. Ralph held the same four fees. (*R.B.E. 309, 69*). In 1130 Robert f. Amalric was pardoned danegeld in Oxon, Hunts, Beds, and Berks (*G.R.P. 6, 48, 104, 126*). In the same year Ralph f. Amalric was pardoned danegeld in Berks and is referred to as having recovered land in Oxon (*ib. ff. 126, 3*). Between 1135-38 Robert f. Amalric gave lands in Chesterton to Thame abbey with the assent of his sons William and Robert. Some 20 years later he increased his grant there for the soul of his wife Ivicia, with the assent of Robert, his son and heir, and his other sons Ralph and Henry (*Cot. MSS.*

Julius C. VII, 303). In 1138 Henry f. Robert f. Amalric attests the charter of Edith, wife of Robert de Oilli, in favour of the same abbey (*D. M. o. ed. I, 802*). In 1158 Robert f. Amalric had remission of danegeld in Bucks and Beds (*G.R.P. 4 Hen. II*). In 1166 Robert f. Amalric held 3 knights' fees in the honour of Wallingford, and his uncle Ralph f. Amalric held four fees of the same honour. His cousin Amaury f. Ralph, held two fees of Robert de Albini de Cainhoe (*R.B.E. 309, 324*).

Robert f. Robert f. Amalric, with the consent of Ralph his brother, made additional gifts to Thame, Amalric f. Ralph, his cousin, being a witness. The same Amalric f. Ralph confirms his uncle's gifts as well as those of Robert II. (*Julius C. VII, 303d*).

Ralph f. Amalric was pardoned 60*sh.* for the scutage of Ireland due from three fees in Wallingford honour in 1173 and in the following year 20*sh.* for one fee held of the honour of Peverel of Notts. (*G.R.P. 19 and 20 Hen. II*). This Ralph must have been Ralph f. Robert f. Amalric who had succeeded to the estates of his brother Robert. The fee of the honour of Peverel was clearly Mollington, one of his mother's manors. In 1176 Ralph f. Amalric (i.e. Ralph f. Robert f. Amalric) returns account for 40 marcs for forest trespass in Oxon and Amalric f. Ralph, his cousin, was also amerced for forest trespass in Berks. (*G.R.P. 22 Hen. II*). In 1177 Ralph f. Robert f. Amalric confirmed to Thame abbey the gifts of his father and brother (*Julius C. VII, 303d*). In 1182 he offered five marcs to have his plea in Oxon concerning half a fee in "Chressewell" removed into the king's court, and from various entries connected with this suit we are able to gather that Ralph f. Robert died about 1189 (*G.R.P. 28 to 32 Hen. II and I Ric. I*).

About 1212 Robert f. Amalric demanded half a fee in Bilborough, Notts, as mentioned above. His mother was apparently Alice de Chastellun, who in 1212 was holding

Mollington, possibly in dower. (*R.B.E.* 585). This Robert became a monk in 1222 and the custody of his heir and lands was granted to William, archdeacon of London. (*Excerpt. Rot. Fin. I.* 81. *Close R. I. f.* 489).

Ralph, his son, with Robert de Cauz attests a charter of Lucia de Chesney to Eynsham in 1218 (*Eynsham Cart. I.*, 158). In 1235-36 and 1242-43 we find Ralph de Chesterton holding one fee in Mollington (*Bk. Fees* 842). He died about 1272 when Isabel his widow gave half a marc for having an attainder (*una attincta*) in Bucks (*Exc. Fin. II.*, 586). The I.P.M. was held in 1273 and proves that Sarah his daughter, was married to John le Bret (*Cal. I.P.M. II.*, 25).

To follow the elder line we find that in 1187 remission of the scutage of Gascony was claimed on the four fees of the Wallingford honour of Amalric f. Ralph, and we gather from an entry upon the Pipe Roll that Ralph died about 1189 (*G.R.P.* 32, 33, *Hen. II*). His heir was a minor at his father's death and Thomas Basset was appointed his *custos*. (*G.R.P.* 1 *Ric. I*). On May 4, 1188 Robert de Amaury (III), with Ralph f. Amalric, his son, attested at Eynsham a monastic deed. (*Cart. Eyns. I.*, 71). Robert de Amari also witnessed a charter of Ralph de Chesney between 1177-1190 (*ib.* 83).

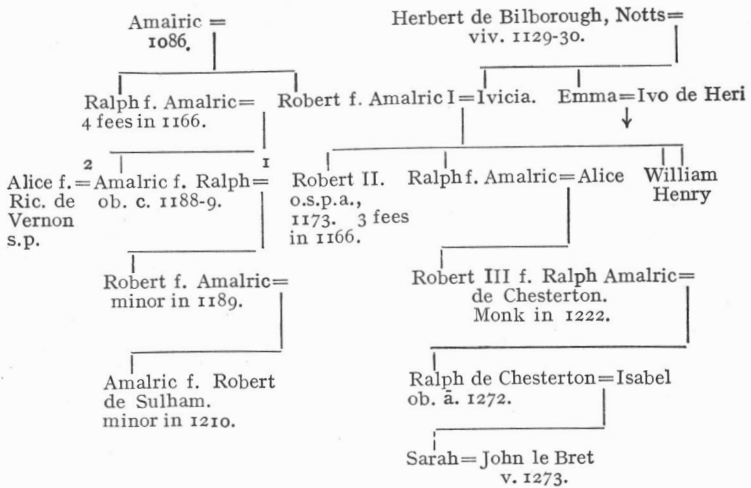
In 1214 Amalric f. Robert, with Robert his kinsman, had writs for the scutage of Poitou (*Close R. Hen. III*). About this time Saher de Quincy sues Amalric f. Robert, who had been a minor in the custody of the sheriff of Oxford, for one hide in Henton, Oxon, which had been given to Alice daughter of Richard de Vernon, by her father, with the consent of his son Walter, as her *maritagium*. I imagine that Alice had been the second wife of Amalric f. Ralph f. Amalric because the pleadings show that Alice died without heirs of her body and that the said Amalric f. Ralph had quit-claimed the hide in dispute to Walter de Vernon. (*Abb. Plac.* 82). About 1212

Amalric f. Robert held four fees in the honour of Wallingford (*R.B.E.* 146, 598).

It is extremely difficult to make any definite statements with regard to the manor in Chellaston and the three manors in Normanton-by-Derby held by Amalric in Domesday. References to these places in the early official documents being almost non-existent. I imagine that they were held in socage and were not, therefore, returned in the various lists of knight's fees which we possess for this county. The chartulary of Darley abbey contains a grant to the canons there from William de Bolton, son of Robert de Chellaston; and from Hugh de Gurney, living in Bolton, of all his right in lands in Bolton and Alvaston which he had received of the gift of William f. Robert de Chellaston (*Titus. C. IX, 90d, 96d*). It seems probable that this Robert de Chellaston, "father" of William de Bolton, was the son of the William f. Robert f. Amalric mentioned above in the grant to Thame Abbey and that William f. Robert de Chellaston was his son. In 1253-4 a William f. Amauri, (Almar') was seneschal to Reginald f. Peter de "Blelenelm" in Wales, which proves that a William f. Amalric existed about the time of the Darley charters (*Ab. Plac. 138a*).

Normanton appears to have been entirely in the hands of Darley abbey by 1286. (*Escheats I, 94b*), and the Calendar of Charter Rolls (*I. 370*) contains a list of 12 donors of land there to the abbey including Robert le Butiller, Ralph de Marston and his sons, and Joan, daughter of William de Bentley.

There are a good many later notices of both Chellaston and Normanton and with patient research it may yet be possible to construct a fairly clear account of the mesne lords and their tenants.



THE KNIGHT OF GEOFFREY ELSELIN.

The following entries are to be found under "The land of Geoffrey Alselin in the Domesday Survey of Derbyshire.

"M. In Egginton Tochi had four carucates. Azelin holds it."

"M. In Etwall Dunstan had one carucate. Azelin holds it."

"M. In Alvaston and Ambaston and Thurlston Tochi had 10 carucates. There Geoffrey Alselin has now two ploughs and a certain knight of his one plough."

"M. In Ockbrook Tochi had four carucates. Geoffrey (himself) holds it." (*V.C.H.D. I*, 347*b*, 348*a*).

It should be noted that Saswalo held five carucates in Etwall, under Henry de Ferrars. The descent of that land is quite distinct from Alselin's manor there.

Among the benefactors to Tutbury at its foundation we find Ancelin de Egginton, who gave half a carucate in Egginton with the consent of his lord Geoffrey Anselin (*D.M. o. ed. I*, 355). The land granted lay *apud Herdewicke*.

Among the returns made in 1166, in response to the king's mandate to his barons, we find Ralph Alselin and Robert de Cauz, Geoffrey's two heirs, each giving a list of the knights holding under them. Ralph Alselin notifies that Ralph f. Geremund holds the fees of 2 knights, of the old enfeoffment; and Robert de Cauz returns the same Ralph f. Geremund as holding half a fee of a knight. (*R.B.E.*).

From the Testa de Nevill we learn that William Bardolph who died in or about 1276, the grandson of Rosa, Ralph Alselin's daughter and heir, held $5\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the old enfeoffment in Egginton, Alvaston, Ockbrook, Ambaston and Boulton. In the Feodary commonly called Kirby's Quest, which must be dated about 1284, we find Ralph de Frechen-vill holding Alvaston with its soke for two fees from William Bardolph, who held it *in Capite*. Later entries in the official records prove that the Bardolphs retained possession of both Alvaston and Ockbrook until 1427.

Having dealt with the tenants in chief let me now turn to the under-tenants. It is suggested that Azelin, or Ancelin, de Egginton was succeeded there by Geremund, perhaps his son, and that the "certain knight" who held Alvaston in 1086 was none other than Azelin of Egginton. It is quite certain that the descendants of Geremund held and dealt with all the manors enumerated in the extracts from Domesday given above.

I have been unable to find any reference to Geremund himself and very few to Ralph his son. In the history of the foundation of Dale Abbey, otherwise Deepdale or Stanley Park, we are told that Ralph f. Geremund was lord of half the vill of Ockbrook and of Alvaston with its soke (*D.M. o. ed. II, 617*) and this statement is in strict accord with the future descent of these manors. Between 1154-64 Ralph f. Geremund, with Froger, archdeacon of Derby, and Ranulf the sheriff of Notts and Derby, and certain burgesses of Derby held, by command of Hen. II, an inquisition upon the patronage of the church of S.

Peter, Derby (*Darley Chart. Titus. C. IX, f. 56*). A few years later Alexander Hanselin confirms to Darley the grant of 8 acres made by the lady Hawisia late the wife of Ralph f. Geremund which she held of his fee between Boulton and Osmaston (*ib.*).

It will be seen in the chart pedigree given herewith that William f. Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, is definitely given as the son of Ralph f. Geremund. This has generally been assumed as a probability; but the following extract from the Tutbury chartulary would appear to place it beyond all doubt. "Know present and future that I W(illiam) f. Ralph f. Geremund have conceded granted and by the authority of my seal have confirmed to God and S. Mary and the convent of Tutbury half the land of Herdewicke which belongs to my fee, which Ralph f. Geremund, my father, and other my ancestors gave to them; and for God and the safety of my ancestors and the souls of me and my wife and of my children I have conceded it, for me and my heirs, free and quit of all secular exactions in perpetual alms" (*Add. MSS., 6714, f. 91*). It is difficult not to associate this grant with the original benefaction made to the priory by Ancelin de Egginton, whose half carucate lay in Herdewicke. Hardwick is not mentioned in Domesday; but from later charters it would appear to have been somewhere between Etwall and Egginton (*Jeayes, 1201, 1202*).

Ralph f. Geremund had a brother Thomas who remitted for himself and his heirs to Tutbury "those two virgates of land in Herburber with their appurtenances of the fee of Robert f. Odo, cocus, which I recovered in the court of the lord king in an assize against Geoffrey S. Maur; and for this Nicholas f. Simon de Edlinton gave me $6\frac{1}{2}$ marcs of silver" (*ib.* 66). I have been unable to trace the descendants of this Thomas; but there are signs that he was not without issue and that they were settled in Warwickshire. The Book of Fees (*f. 507*) tells us that a "Germund"

held one fifth of a fee in "Hodenhull" in 1235-36, and that a Thomas Gurmunt held the same in 1242-43. The Tutbury chartulary also mentions a John Geremund and Thomas his son as holding three bovates under the priory as free tenants in 1329 (*ff.* 129, 310).

The earliest reference to William f. Ralph that I have found is in the Pipe Roll for 12 Hen. II (1165-66) where he is amerced one marc for a forest offence. From 1168 to 1180 he was sheriff of Notts and Derby, Serlo de Grendon his brother-in-law, acting as his deputy from 1177 to 1180. In 1174, 1175 and 1176 he acted as one of the justices itinerant, in addition to which he must frequently have been in attendance upon the king for he attests many of the royal charters between 1170 and 1180. In the earlier year for instance, he attests at Windsor; in 1175 at Feckenham; in 1176 at Geddington, Shrewsbury, Windsor and Winchester; in 1177 at Driencourt, Norm, Nottingham, Stanstead and Winchester; in 1178 at Bur-le-Roy and Winchester (*vid. Itin. Hen. II, Eyton*). In 1178 he succeeded Richard, bishop of Worcester, as seneschal of Normandy and held that office until 1189 presumably the year of his death.

William f. Ralph, for his own soul and the soul of Edelina his wife granted to Darley abbey half a marc from the firm of his mill at Alvaston for the purchase of wine for use in the celebration of the mass. Later on he confirms this grant for the souls of himself and Edelina his wife, whose body rests at Darley. He also granted to S. Mary de Derby and the canons there serving God the church of S. Michael, Derby, with the consent of his son and heir Robert. (*Titus. C. IX, 148*). In Domesday Geoffrey Alselin had one church in Derby, which belonged to Tochi. S. Michael's would appear to have been that church.

William f. Ralph appears to have had only one son, Robert. He was archdeacon of Nottingham, and even-

tually bishop of Worcester. He was elected to succeed William the late bishop in, or soon after, May 1190; but owing to a squabble among the bishops, was not consecrated until May 4, in the following year. His tenure of the bishopric was, however, short for he died in October 1195 (*Gerv. Cantuar., Roll. Ser. I, 484-8, 530*). Between 1189 and 1190 Robert, archdeacon of Notts, confirmed to Darley the gift of his father William f. Ralph of the church of S. Michael, Derby, and the chapel of Alvaston. (*Titus C. IX, 148*).

On the death of Robert his estates were divided between his three sisters, Edelina, Matilda and Avicia. Edelina was the wife of Hubert f. Ralph of Crich, and mother of Juliana, who carried Alvaston to her husband Anker de Frechenvill. Juliana was living post 1218-19. Edelina confirmed to Darley the half marc granted by her father and adds 6*sh.* rent from the mill of "Burg." Hubert f. Ralph, her husband confirms her grant of 6*sh.* from the mill of Burg for the provision of wax for the mass (*ib. 148d*). Towards the end of her life Edelina grants with her body, five acres in Boulton to Darley; viz: the five acres which Peter f. Roger left to the canons with his body (*ib.*) Juliana, Edelina's daughter, in her widowhood granted to Darley a bovate in Scarcliffe which John f. Matilda had held (*ib.*).

Matilda the second sister of Robert was married first to William de Tilly, who died *sine prole* before 1194 (*Genealogist xvii, 83*), and secondly to Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara (Sausemare). I have been unable to find any English antecedents of this Geoffrey and, for lack accurate information, venture to suggest that he was a Norman introduced into England by his father-in-law. He certainly had land in Normandy for he exchanged it, or a part of it, with John de Wybervill for six bovates in Ockbrook (*Db. Arch. Jo. XXIV, 88*). From the Book of Fees we learn that he held some 7 or 8 carucates of land

in Gayton-le-Wold, Manby, Grimoldby, Saltfleetby, Grainthorpe and Alvingham, in 1212, in Lincs *per balliam* of the king (*f.* 173, 174, 285. *Liberate Roll* 67). In 1205 the sheriff of Dorset was ordered to give Geoffrey de Saucusmara 50 marcs of land in that county in exchange for 50 marcs of land which Ralph de Tilli had warranted to him. He apparently sided against king John for on Jan. 5, 1216 he had letters of safe conduct for three weeks. On the 31st of the same month the sheriff of York had orders to give the lands of Geoffrey de Sausemara, in Rodenham, Dorset, to Simon de Campo Remigii. On March 30, 1218 a mandate was issued to the sheriff of Lincs to give full seisin to Geoffrey de Sauzusemara of his land in Gayton, notwithstanding the precept already issued to take into the king's hands the demesne of the count of Brittany (*Close R. John and Hen. III.*).

Geoffrey and his wife Matilda appear to have had two sons and two daughters. One son, Roger, witnessed a charter of Hugh de Everingham about 1208 (*Thor. Notts I*, 185). The other, John, mentioned above as John f. Matilda. Roger granted to Dale abbey in the reign of Hen. III, two bovates in Stainton. His father having previously given a messuage and one bovat in Stainton, six bovates in Ockbrook and all his land in Sandiacre to the same foundation (*cf. Cal. Inq. Hen. III. I*, no 52). Whilst Geoffrey and Matilda granted all their land in Notts. (*D.M. o. ed. II*, 622). The land in Notts may possibly be the 2½ bovates in Babworth which William de Grendon held in 1245-46 of Robert de S. George, paying therefor 3*sh.* 4*d.*, of the old enfeoffment. (*Thor. III*, 447). Roger died without issue. John de Sausemares held one fourth of a fee in Manuden, Essex, of Warin f. Gerald in 1242 (*T. de N.*, 271). In 1368 John de Bataille held the same fee (*Close R.* 496). John also died without issue, or his issue failed, because his two sisters became his co-heirs. The elder, Alice, married William f. Gilbert de Benniworth and outlived her husband

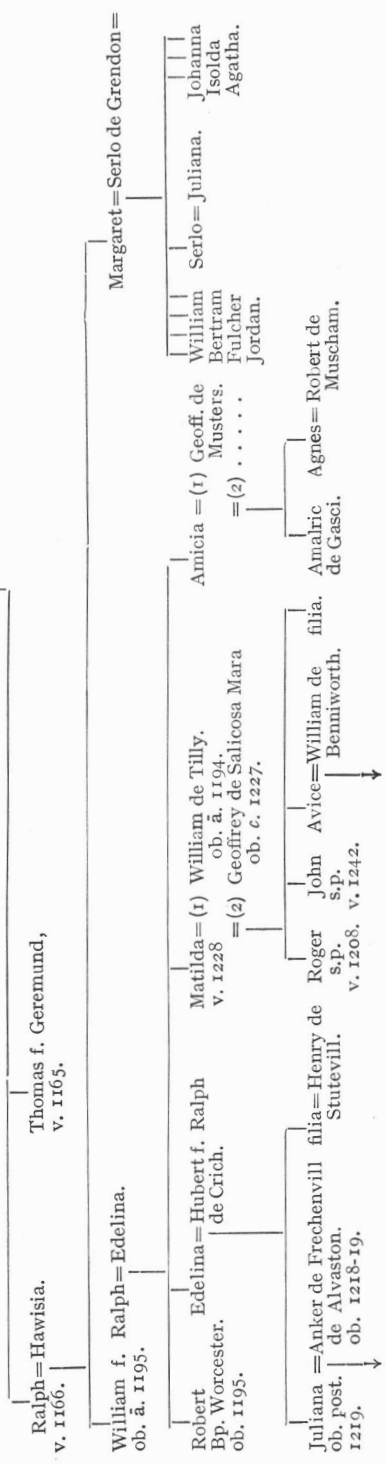
who died about 1237-1242. Pedigrees of the Benniworth family are to be found in the *Genealogist*, XV, and *Linc. Arch. Trans.* XXVI (1). I have not traced the other daughter of Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara and Matilda.

Avicia, the third daughter of William f. Ralph was married to Geoffrey de Musters (*Titus C. IX*, 149 *d. Gen. xvii*, 83). I have no proof, but am inclined to believe that the issue of this marriage was a daughter who was married to Sir William de Poynton. Avicia appears to have married a second time and to have had a son Amalric de Gasci, who in 1234, or before that date, sold all his land in Egginton and Ambaston and all his rents in Derby to Ralph f. Nicholas (*Jeyes*, 1169). Avicia, the daughter of William f. Ralph granted with her body, one bovate to Darley, viz., that which Roger f. Ragenald held (*Titus C. IX*, 148). Amalric de Gasci had a sister, Agnes, for a grant is recorded in the Dale chartulary from Amalric de Gasci, knight, of a rent from lands in Ambaston, which Robert de Muscham had in marriage with Agnes his wife, sister to the said Amalric, with the patronage of (a moiety of) the church of Egginton. There is a second grant from the same Amalric to the church of Stanley of a rent of a *1d.* from two bovates of land in Ambaston, which Robert de Muscham had in marriage with his sister Agnes together with the moiety of the patronage of the church of Egginton (*Db. Arch. J.*, XXIV, 100, 145).

Having traced the descendants of Ralph f. Geremund in the male line we will return to his daughter Margaret. From the chartulary of Dale (*D.M. o. ed. II*, 618 and *III*, 72) we learn that Serlo de Grendon, knight, *armis strenuus, divitiis potens, generis eminentia conspicuus* was her husband, and that he received with her in franc marriage half the vill of Ockbrook. Five sons and three daughters were the issue of this marriage. All the sons died without heirs male and the main part of their mother's inheritance went eventually to her daughters Johanna, Isolda and Agatha.

Azelin =
1086.

Geremund =
ob. a. 1166.



BEAUCHAMP OF CHELLASTON.

In Melbourne King Edward had six carucates of land. There was a church, a priest and a mill there. There were also six berewicks of this manor of which Chellaston, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates, and Normanton-by-Derby, containing one carucate, were two. King William retained this manor and its berewicks in his own hand at Domesday.

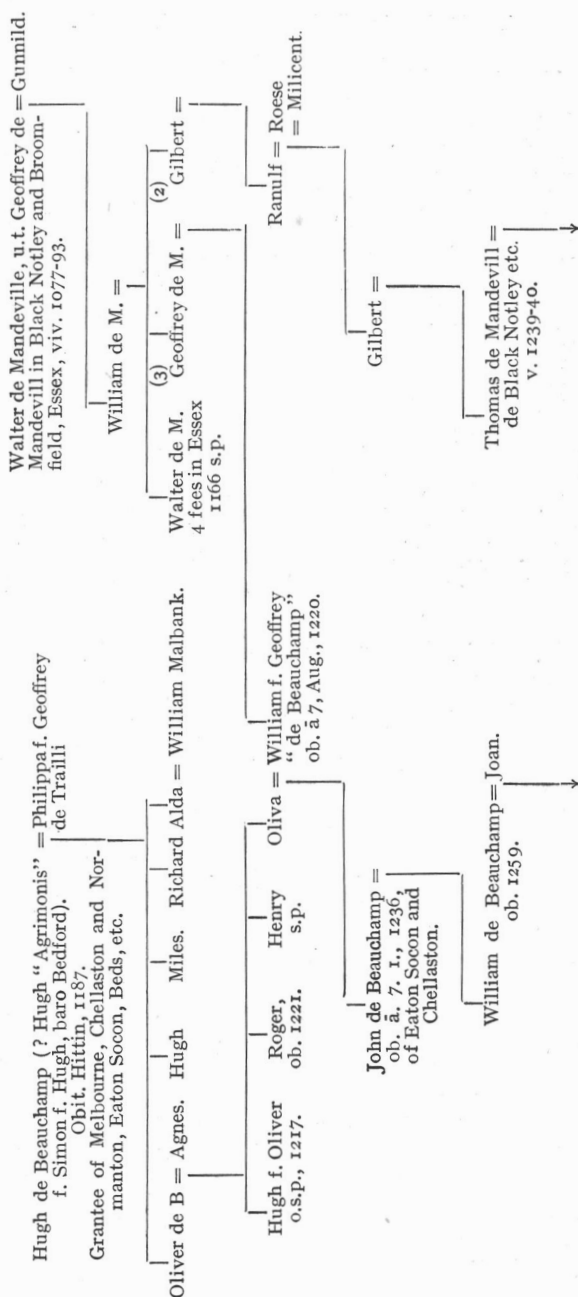
In the Book of Fees (I. 152) we are told that King John gave Melbourne to Hugh de Beauchamp and that this Hugh gave it to Hugh, his second son, who, in his turn gave 2*sh.* rent therein to the Canons of Calke, to the church of Melbourne one virgate, to Oliver de Waldebof 50*sh.* rent in Normanton-by-Derby with its appurtenances, and to William f. Colling 12*sh.* 8*d.* rent in Normanton, which Peter his heir held in 1212. It is also stated in the same return that after the decease of Hugh de Beauchamp, the elder, his son Hugh held Melbourne of his father's gift until his right therein was challenged by his elder brother Oliver. The matter was settled by Hugh quit-claiming 100*sh.* rent in Chellaston to Oliver. This rent Oliver gave in franc marriage with his daughter to William f. Geoffrey, who, in 1212, was holding it by the grant and confirmation of the king.

Hugh de Beauchamp, the original grantee, was, in all probability, a son of Simon f. Hugh, first baron of Bedford. Be this as it may he was baron of Eaton Socon, Beds. and husband of Philippa de Trailli. He was a crusader and was slain at Hittin in July 1187. A full account of his family may be found in the Bedford Historical Record Society II; the Genealogist, XXIX; and Honors and Knights Fees, III, 248 seq. The pedigree attached has been compiled therefrom. It will be seen that the line of Hugh de Beauchamp ended in a daughter, Oliva, who carried to her husband the *maritagium* of 100*sh.* rent in Chellaston.

The identity of William f. Geoffrey has been established chiefly by the pleadings of a suit heard in 1239 in which William de Beauchamp sued Thomas de Mandevill for lands in Black Notley and Broomfield, Essex. William claimed that a certain Walter was seised in the time of Hen. I, of these tenements and that Walter dying without issue the right of these lands reverted to his uncle Geoffrey, the great grandfather of William, the plaintiff. Thomas de Mandevill in defence admitted that Walter de Mandevill, son of William de Mandevill, was seised of the said tenements in the time of Hen. I and that he died without issue; but claimed that Gilbert, his next brother, was his heir, and that he, Thomas, was the great grandson and right heir of the said Gilbert (*Cf. Pedigrees from Plea Rolls. Gen. XX, 231*).

The following extracts from official documents are of interest to the students of Derbyshire manorial history.

G.R.P. 7 Ric. I (1195-6); Peter de Derby offers 40*sh.* for four bovates in Normanton, of the gift of Hugh de Beauchamp. *G.R.P. 1 John*; William f. Geoffrey holds Chellaston for 21*sh. 3d.* *G.R.P. 11 John* (1209); William f. Geoffrey offers £500 in Essex for the good will of the king. *R.B.E.* 183; William f. Geoffrey held half a fee in Derbyshire. In 1216 the lands of William f. Geoffrey in Derbyshire are committed to William de Melbourne (*Close R. I, 289*). In 1220 John f. William f. Geoffrey gives five marcs for having an inquisition to find whether William his father was disseised by reason of the war (of the barons) of one carucate of land in Chellaston; and whether John was the nearest heir of the said William. (*Excerpt. Fin. I, 51*). He had seisin of his land in Chellaston a little later (*Close R. I, 441*). In the Hundred Roll we find the following statement; "John gave to Hugh de Beauchamp one carucate in Chellaston. Hubert de Freschvill now holds two parts and William de Bredon the third part. In 1251 Ralph de Freschvill obtained free



warren in his demesne lands in Chellaston and other places" (*Chart. R. I*, 371).

The family of Beauchamp is not of great interest to Derbyshire genealogists; but as it shows the descent of a part of Chellaston and Normanton-by-Derby it has been thought wise to give a short account of its earlier connection with the county. It must not be confused with the Beauchamps of Lamarsh, Essex, who held Coton-in-the-Elms.

THE EARLY CURZONS.

The following extracts from the Domesday Survey are concerned with those manors which we are accustomed to associate with the family of Curzon.

Derb.	Land of H. de Ferrars.	Croxall	Under-tenant in 1086	Roger.
"	"	"	Edingale	" " None.
"	"	"	Twyford	" " None.
"	"	"	Stenson	" " None.
"	"	"	Kedleston	" " Gulbert.
Berks.	"	"	West Locking	" " Hubert.
Staff.	"	"	Fauld	" " Roger and Hubert.

In the Ferrars' Return of 1166 we find the following:

"Richard de Curcun held 4 fees of a knight, and Robert his son now holds the same."

"Hubert de Curcun held 2 fees of a knight, and Stephen his *nepos* now holds the same." (*R.B.E. Roll. Ser.* 337).

Comparing these two official records we are faced with the fact that Hubert (de Curcun), who is shewn as holding in 1086 the single manor of W. Locking and a share of the manor of Fauld is represented in 1166 by two descendants holding between them the fees of six knights, which were presumably, Locking W. one fee: Fauld half fee: Croxall one fee: Edingale one fee: Twyford and Stenson one fee: Kedleston one fee: and Diseworth, co. Leicester, half fee.

By what means the Curzons obtained the extra five manors is at present unknown. It is useless to speculate about Hubert's connection with Roger de Croxall. One thing only is clear, that either by marriage, inheritance or gift the whole of Fauld and the manor of Croxall came to them at an early date. Twyford, with its berewick Stenson, had no under-tenant in 1086, and it is more than probable that Hubert, or his son, was enfeoffed there before 1100. Kedleston I still believe to have been obtained by marriage. It is suggested that Edingale, part of which is in the parish of Croxall, was held by Roger de Croxall of the Domesday Survey, although he is not stated therein to have been the under-tenant.

It is, perhaps, not unnecessary to state here that Domesday mentions two distinct holdings in Twyford and Stenson. In addition to the entry given above we are told that in "the same place" Ulfstan and Godwin held two manors. They also, T.R.E., had held Hoon and Kedleston. I imagine that Ulsi and Ulfstan are but two renderings of the same name, and this is supported by the fact that Ulsius gave two parts of his demesne tithe in Twyford and Stenson to Tutbury soon after its foundation (*D.M. o. ed. I, 355, 35a*).

We are fortunate in possessing one or two early references to the family of Curzon and, although some essentials are lacking, it is possible to draw up a pedigree which is probable, although, perhaps, not unassailable.

The earliest reference is contained in the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon (Roll Ser.)*. It is therein stated (*II, 32*) that "during the life of the abbot Reginald a (donation) of three tithes was made to the abbey, one by Hubert, a knight of Henry de Ferrars, from his vill called Locking, to wit of nuts, sheep, cheese, calves and piglings: the which grant, Robert, his son, after the death of his father, being willing to confirm, with the consent of his lord the aforesaid Henry, came to Abingdon and there, for

the salvation of his father, himself and his heirs, delivered the aforesaid tithe in perpetuity: Hubert and Stephen his *fratres germani* encouraging him therein, together with the following friends there present, Quirinus de Moenais and Hugh his brother and Robert f. Addulf de Betterton.

As Reginald the abbot died in 1097 the original grantor must have been the Hubert of Domesday, given as the under-tenant of Locking. Robert f. Hubert's confirmation of his father's grant being made during the lifetime of Henry de Ferrars proves that Hubert must have died at some date anterior to 1088-89.

Robert f. Hubert was himself dead by 1135-39 for about that time we find Richard de Curcun attesting a charter of Robert, earl Ferrars, to Tutbury, which must have passed about that date (*C.F.D. Round*, no. 580). This Richard also witnesses the foundation charter of Merivale abbey, co. Warwick (*D.M. o. ed. I*, 830). Between 1162-66 Richard de Curcun and Robert his son; Robert de Piry dapifer; Girmus de Curcun; and Ralph f. Ghermund are found witnessing a charter of William de Ferrars. (*Nich. Leic: III*, 979). Some time before 1162 Richard de Curcun; Robert de Piry, dapifer; and Ralph de Seile, constable; attest a charter of Robert the earl to the canons of Calke (*Jeayes*, 532). It is this Richard that held the four fees in the barony of Ferrars anterior to 1166.

Richard was succeeded by his son Robert shortly before the latter date (*R.B.E.*). His name appears in the important list of knights of the honour of Tutbury who witness the charter of William, earl Ferrars, confirming the grant of Woodham to Maurice the nephew of Robert de Luvetot (*Feud. His. Derb. I*. 289). We find his name also among those fining for the duel of the same earl. (*G.R.P. 23 Hen. II*). He married Alice de Somervill, who received Kedleston as her dower (*Jeayes*, 1499, 1500).

In addition to his heir Richard Robert I appears to have had another son, Thomas. As this Thomas was the father

of Thomas de Kedleston it is important to prove his existence. To do this I quote at length a Kedleston charter given by Jeayes (386). " Lease for 20 years from Robert f. Robert f. Tholy, with the assent of Dionisia his wife, to dom. Robert f. Hugh de Acouere, of four bovates of land in Bradeburn, which Hugh de Acouere gave in free marriage with the said Dionisia, his sister; the said term to begin at Michaelmas, *anno eo decennonal' cicli quarto et dominicali littera F*. Witnesses, Nicholas, persona de Esseburn; Hugh, capellanus de Acouere; Thomas de Curzeun; Roger f. Josei; Geoffrey Blundus; Geoffrey, clericus; Matthew de Kniveton; Thomas Juvenis." It will be seen that Mr. Jeayes suggests that the dating clause represents the year 1275; but this is demonstrably wrong. Robert f. Tholy is a well known personage. He occurs in the G.R.P. for 1129-1130 and was a considerable Derbyshire land owner. That his son should be living some 145 years later is out of the question. The method of dating used in this deed is not very common in English charters; but it is perfectly well known. It is called the Metonic, or lunar-solar cycle. Established by Meton, an Athenian astronomer, the first year began on 27 June, B.C. 432 and each cycle lasted 19 years. To date this lease we must allow 85 cycles to have elapsed since 432 B.C. This gives us 1615 years. From this total deduct the 432 years B.C. which gives us 1183 A.D. To this we must add the four years of the current cycle and find that the term of the lease began at Michaelmas 1187. On working out the dominical letter for 1187 we find that it is F. As a matter of fact some such date is suggested by the names mentioned in the deed. I suggest that " Thomas Juvenis " is Thomas f. Thomas de Curzeun.

The record of two suits exists (*Abbrev. Placit: 47, 51b*). which affords additional proof of the correctness of the above suggestions. During the Easter term of 1206, Thomas de Curzon seeks from Richard de Curzon (II) the

fee of one knight in Kedleston, which the said Richard had received as guardian of the said Thomas when a minor, and had, during the minority of the said Thomas, assigned as dower to the mother of the said Richard (i.e. Alice de Summervill). Richard came into Court and recognised that fee to be the right of the said Thomas and that he had received that land as the guardian of Thomas (*Easter 1206*).

In the same term Thomas de Curzon seeks against Alice de Summervill the fee of one knight in Kedleston as his inheritance, and of which she had deforced him, and of which Robert de Curzon (II), formerly her husband, had enfeoffed Thomas his father, and into which she had unjustly intruded herself after the death of Thomas his father. The said Alice (de Summervill) declared that she claimed nothing in Kedleston except her dowry granted her by her husband Robert, and said that she had been dowered therein before Thomas had been enfeoffed there. She produced an agreement (*cirographum*) between the said Thomas and Sibyl his mother and Richard de Curzon and Alice his mother, tenants of the land aforesaid, to the effect (*ita quod*) that the said Richard rendered (*reddidit*) to Thomas de Curzon the land of Kedleston and the advowson of the church as his right and inheritance with the proviso (*ita tamen*) that the said vill of Kedleston should remain to Alice aforesaid as her dower during her life and after her death should remain to the said Thomas as his right; and that the aforesaid Richard should give Thomas in exchange land in Twyford and Stenson equal to the value of Kedleston etc. The following references throw further light upon this litigation.

Robert de Curzon II had two sons by his wife Alice, Richard II, who succeeded him at Croxall, and Robert who had Twyford (*Bk. Fees*).

In a Fine at Nottingham, dated 17 September, 1208, Thomas, i.e. Thomas juvenis, acknowledges the whole

vill of Kedleston to be, by right of dower, Alice de Somervill's, she claiming by Richard de Curzon her son, for life: in return for which acknowledgment the said Richard de Curzon grants to the said Thomas land in Twyford, Stenson, Croxall and Edingale to the value of £9 7s. 6d., with the homage and services due therefrom; the said vill, on the death of the said Alice to revert to the said Thomas, to be held of the said Richard de Curzon by the service of one knight's fee. The witnesses to this fine were Robert f. Robert (de Curzon), William de Curzon, Geoffrey de Edingale and others (*Jeayes*, 2763). There is another deed which passed in 1198-99, in which Richard de Curzon grants the whole vill of Kedleston, with the advowson of the church and the mill, to Thomas f. Thomas de Curzon. About 1200 the same Richard quitclaims the same Thomas of the aid which he owed him for making his first-born son a knight and for the marrying of his eldest daughter. From the later deed quoted above it is clear that Alice the widow of Robert II did not acquiesce in the arrangements made by her son Richard and his cousin Thomas (*Jeayes*, 1499, 1500).

Having dealt with the elder branch of the family let me now return to the other sons of Hubert, the Domesday holder. They were, in addition to Robert, Hubert and Stephen. Of Hubert we possess but one notice, viz: that in the R.B.E., where it is stated that the two fees held by Hubert were, in 1166, held by Stephen his *nepos*.

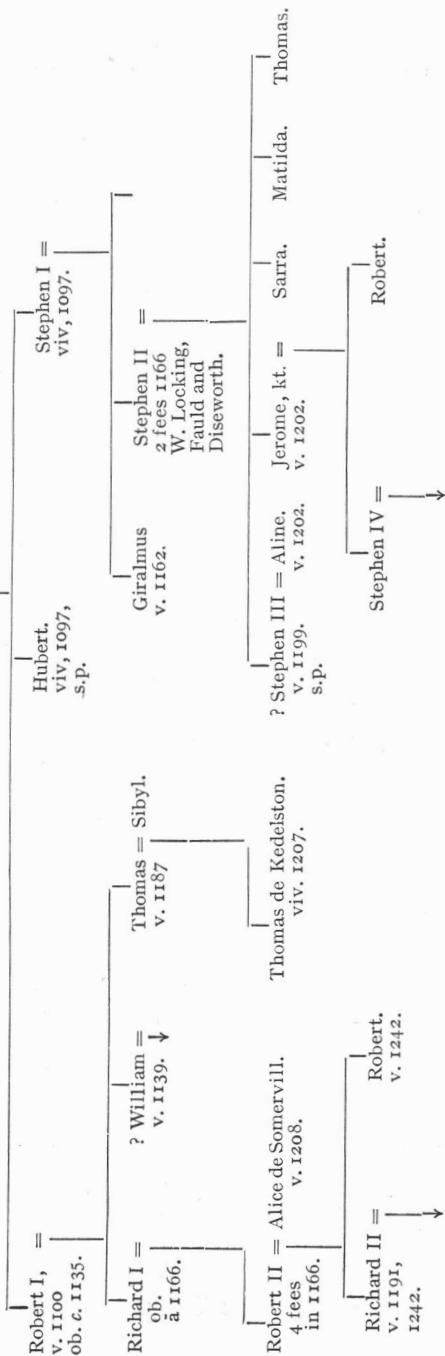
From another entry in the Abingdon Chartulary (*II*, 203) we learn that a Girmus de Curcun confirmed, upon the altar of the Convent, a grant of tithe on 30 acres of land in West Locking which his relatives (*parentes*) had previously given, adding thereto the tithe of piglings, lambs, cheese and other tithable things the which his forbears (*priores*) had never given. He reserved, however, the tithe upon three acres to the church of Wantage. This confirmation was made in the presence of abbot Ingulph (1130-19

Sep. 1158) and the whole convent, Giralmus receiving from the sacrist, Richard, ten shillings in *testimonium vice caritatis*. Having made the grant Giralmus appears to have been unwilling to fulfil his obligation, for instead of handing over the tithe to the monks he sealed it up in a barn. It was not until the sacrist had exhausted all his eloquence upon him that he changed his mind and delivered it to the abbey. Some time later he refused to repay a sum of seven shillings that he had borrowed from the sacrist and repeated his performance of shutting up the tithe in a sealed barn; saying that if he had to repay the seven shillings he would at least keep his corn. After a wordy war (*sacrista cum eo verbis confligens*) the matter was arranged to his satisfaction. His debt was cancelled and he delivered three quarters of corn to the monks, promising never to withhold it again. This Giralmus was living about 1162-66 for he witnesses a charter of William, earl Ferrars, about that time (*Nich: Leic: III, 979*). He must have died at some time before 1166, however, as his brother Stephen, nephew of Hubert, is returned in that year as holding Hubert's two fees. The pedigree attached has been drawn up on the supposition that *nepos* signifies "nephew." It is, however, possible that it should be translated "grandson." In the latter case Giralmus would be the son of Hubert and father of Stephen. I have adopted the former interpretation as it is certain that the family name of the Curzons of Locking and Fauld was, almost without exception, Stephen for nearly 200 years, and that nephew is the more common meaning of *nepos* in the majority of the early charters that I have come across. In 1202 Aline, widow of Stephen de Curcun, claimed dower from Jerome de Curcun in West Locking. Jerome must have been the actual holder of the manor at that time and may, with probability, be regarded as the son of Stephen, and, perhaps, brother and heir of the Stephen of 1199 (*Hunt. Fines, I, 119*). Stephen de

Curzon gave his brother Thomas a burgage in Tutbury in exchange for a virgate in Diseworth, Leic., and then granted that virgate to Langley nunnery in alms with his daughters Sarra and Matilda (*Stenton, Danelaw Chart.* 307). Geraum de Curzon was a witness to this grant. In 1206 Geraum de Curzon gave half marc at the request of a plaintiff for the removal of a plea against Benedict de Diseworth, the tenant, respecting four virgates in Diseworth, before the Justices of Assize (*Rot. Fin.* 346). The same Geraum witnessed a deed of Hugh f. Benedict de Diseworth about 1200 (*Anc. Dds. B.* 1220). Robert de Curcun gave all his land in Diseworth to Stephen de Segrave and his brother Stephen confirmed the grant. (*Nich: Leic: III*, 475). In 1199 Stephen de Curcun appears in a plea of mort ancestor between Walchelin and Irvin Malet (*R. Cur-Reg. II*, 20. See also *V.C.H. Berks, IV*, 307).

There is evidence to support the idea that Robert I de Curzon had a third son, William. A William de Curciona witnessed the foundation charter of Wymondham about 1139 and granted land and his tithe of Stanfield, Norfolk to the same abbey (*Dug. Monast. IV*, 331). He would also appear to have held in Besthorpe, Norfolk, and to have been the ancestors of the Bavents. (*Farrer, Hon: and Fees, III*, 134). It should also be noted that a Robert de Curcun held two carucates of earl Hugh of Chester in Uggeshall, Suffolk, in 1086.

Hubert (de Curcun) =
ob. a. 1088-9.



ROBERT DE PAVELLI.

In Domesday "Robert" held in (South) Wingfield, of Count Alan, *sub* William Peverel, a manor of two carucates and under Roger de Busli another in Risley. In Notts. Robert held a manor in Ruddington, under Count Alan. In Northamptonshire Robert held Houghton Magna and Paulers Pury ("Pirie") under William Peverel.

In looking through the Escheats for the reign of Edw. I, I found that a Roger de Pavely held one fee in Wingfield of the honour of Peverell in 1282. Following up this clue it became clear that the Robert given as the tenant of Count Alan in Domesday was not Robert de Heriz as hitherto imagined; but Robert de Pavelli.

A short account of this family may be of interest to Derbyshire readers, especially as the pedigree given in Thoroton (I, 123) is, in some respects, faulty. He quotes, however, a very useful extract from the Escheats of 20 Edw. III, in which it is stated that "William Peverel enfeoffed Robert de Pavelli and his heirs in Pirie and Houghton, Northants, and in Risley and Wingfield, co. Derby, the which fees Edw. III in the first year of his reign confirmed to Lawrence Pavely."

Between 1104-1106 Robert de Pavelli acted as sheriff of Northants. (*Farrer, Itin: Hen. II*, 34-35). Before 1108 Robert de Pavilliaco gave two-thirds of his demesne tithes of Great Houghton to Lenton. (*D.M.V.*, 111). In the Northants Survey (1124-1129) Robert de Pavelli held in Great Houghton one hide and more, and in Paulers Pury over 3½ hides. This Robert, it is suggested, was the Domesday tenant, who, if he were a young man in 1086, would be about 60 in 1124. (*V.C.H. Northants*, I, 375*b*).

In 1177 a Robert de Pavelli was amerced five marcs in Northants. (*G.R.P.* 23 *Hen. II*). Five years later Robert de Pavelli de Ruddington was fined for not producing a certain individual before the justices. (*Ib.* 28 *Hen. II*).

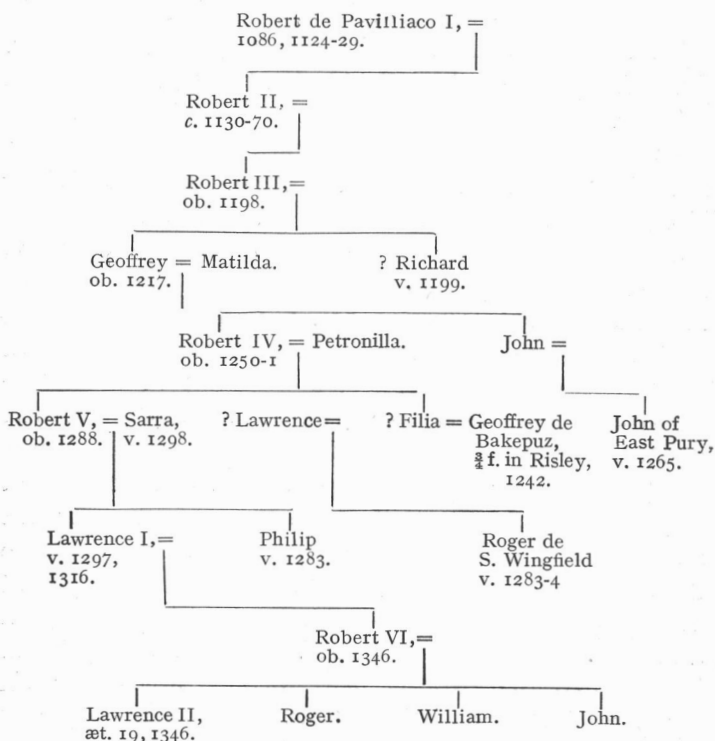
In 1198 Geoffrey de Pavelli returns account for 200 marcs for fine of his lands. (*Ib.* 10 *Ric.* 1). A Richard de Pavelli, owning land in Paulers Pury, occurs about this time. He may have been a brother. (*Ped. Fin.*; *Pip. R. Soc.* XXIV, 139, 168).

Geoffrey de Pavelli held in 1212 one fee in South Wingfield and one fee in Risley, co. Derb. One fee in Great Houghton and one fee in Paulers Pury, Northants. (*R.B.E.*, 179, 181, 583). On his death in 1217 the sheriffs of Linc., Northants and Notts., were ordered to give Fulc de Breauté seisin of Geoffrey's lands with the marriage of his heir. (*Rot. CL.* I, 298*b*). Besides his heir Robert left a son John. (*Cal. Misc. Inq.* I, 834).

In 1235 Robert de Pavelli demised his manor of Sulby, held of Westminster abbey, to Geoffrey le Despenser for 21 years. (*Pat. R. Hen.* III, 96). From the Book of Fees we learn that this Robert held fees in Paulers Pury, Great Houghton and Heathencote, Northants; and one fee in Risley, Derb. (494, 530, 557, 604). Another Robert de Pavelli, who married Joan del Estre without the king's leave and was imprisoned therefor, was living about 1236-1260. He was probably some connection; but must not be confounded with the Robert of Paulers Pury, who died in 1250-51. He held at his death Paulers Pury, Great Houghton, Sulby manor, Northants; land in Ruddington and Wheatley, Notts. (*I.P.M.I.*, 35 *Hen.* III, 9*a*). It is suggested that Robert had enfeoffed a younger son (? Lawrence) in South Wingfield, whose son, Roger, is shewn, in 1282-83, as holding that manor among the fees of the honour of Peverell. (*Escheats.* I, 78). Geoffrey de Bakepuz held three-quarters of a fee in Risley in 1242, obtained, it is supposed, in marriage. (*Bk. Fees* 927). Robert de Pavelli, who died in 1250, was succeeded by his son Robert. His wife Sarra died in 1298-9. (*Abb. Rot. Originalium* 57. 106*b*). This Robert died in 1288 and was succeeded by his twin sons Lawrence and Philip. (*Cal.*

Inq. Rec., Com. II, 418). Lawrence, living in 1297-1316, was succeeded by Robert, who died in 1346, leaving four sons. (*Ib. VIII, 487 and Thor. I, 123*).

John de Heriz, who died in 1299, held the manor of South Wingfield of Lawrence de Pavelli. (*Cal. Inq. III, 401*).



THE DESCENDANTS OF SERLO DE ASHOVER AND GLAPWELL. (1086).

A short account was given in last year's Journal (pp. 197-6) of the earlier descendants of the Domesday tenant of Ashover, under William Peverel, and of Glapwell, under Hubert f. Ralph, (*V.C.H. Db. I, 346a, 349a*). Glapwell had been held T.R.E. by Levric, and Ashover by Levric and

Levenot together. It is, perhaps, worth stating that the latter's family apparently maintained their interest in Ashover. At least a good many references to a family of that name are extant and it should not prove impossible, I think, to compile a fairly accurate pedigree going back to an early date. Of this more hereafter.

The Serlo of Domesday was succeeded by a son of the same name (*R.B.E.*, 343) and he in turn by Simon de Pleasley, who, about 1170, gave Ashover with its appurtenances to Roche Abbey. (*D.M.*, *o. ed.* I, 839 13b.) In the G.R. Pipe for 1169-1170 a Bernard de Pleasley occurs who may have been a brother of this Simon. (*G.R.P.*, 16 *Hen.* II).

Simon de Pleasley appears to have had at least four sons. Serlo, the eldest, succeeded his father between 1170-1180. His name occurs in the Pipe Roll for 19 *Hen.* II (1172-1173) as "viewing" the operations at Bolsover Castle. In 22 *Hen.* II he was amerced for some forest transgressions, and in 26 *Hen.* II his name appears in the *Nova Placita*. His wife's name was Matilda as we learn from an entry in the Beauchief Chartulary in which, for the safety of his own soul and that of his wife Matilda, he grants to the canons there a bovate with a toft in Ubbestoft, in Ashover. (*Pegge's Beauchief*, 177).

Serlo was succeeded by two daughters, co-heiresses. Matilda, the elder, was married to John de Aincurt; the younger Sarra to Hugh de Stivinton of Steeton near Tadcaster. Their daughter Beatrice married Ralph de Willoughby. (*G.R.P.* 5 *John: Charter R.* 5 *John*, 107b., 1203, *Bk. Fees* 150: Jeayes 2773, where de Aincurt is given as "Dainster": Farrer, *Hon. and Fees I*, 174). Both daughters were married before 1195 as in that year Ralph de Glapwell (i.e. R. de Willoughby) is mentioned in the *Nova Placita*; *per plēgium Matilde*. (*G.R.P.*, 7 *Ric.* I). In the same year John de Aincurt offers 50 marcs for having his wife's lands. (*Ib. Nov. Obl.*). This entry proves that the last Serlo de Pleasley was dead in 1195.

I have no certain information as to the parentage of John de Aincurt; but imagine him to have been the son of Oliver de Aincurt I, who died about 1201. The lands of his son and heir, Oliver II, were escheated on December 25, 1215, he being in rebellion. (*Close R.* 17 *John*). Five days later Roger de Essex had letters of presentation to the church of Plesseleghe, which was then vacant, the land of John de Aincurt having been taken into the king's hand. (*Pat. R.* 17 *John*). In 1217 he was re-instated in his possessions (*Close R. I. Hen. III*). In 1203-1204 he and Ralph de Willoughby fine 25 marcs and one palfrey for the land which was Serlo de Pleasley's. (*G.R.P.*, 5 *John*).

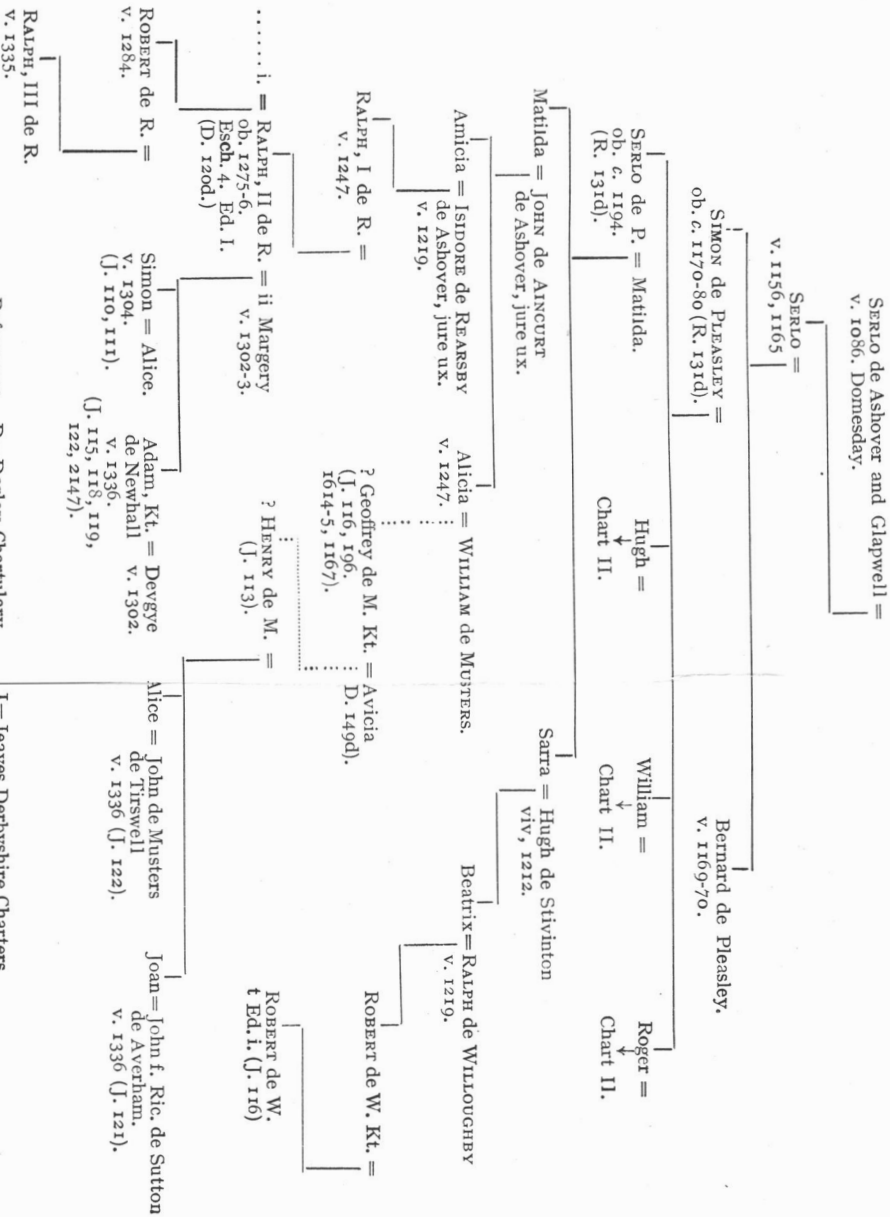
The date of John de Aincurt's death is unknown; but it must have occurred after 1219 as in that year both he and Ralph de Willoughby paid the first Scutage of Hen. III. His name is to be found in the Pipe Rolls from 1201-1219 (*G.R.P.*, 3, 5, 7, 11, *John and 3 Hen. III*).

John de Aincurt was succeeded by two daughters, co-heiresses. Alicia, married to William de Musters and Amicia, married to Isidore de Rearsby. (*Add. MSS.* 6666, 129*d.*). In 1247 an agreement was entered into between Ralph de Rerisby and Lady Alice de Monasteriis by which Alice remitted to Ralph all her right in the lands which had been given to Amicia de Rerisby, mother of Ralph, in free marriage with Isidore de Rerisby in the soke of Ashover. (*Ib.* 6669, 73 and 6666, 109*d.*), Ralph de Rearsby was succeeded by a son of the same name as the following extracts from the Book of Fees (*Record Ser.*: 988, 998) prove. "Rad. de Rerisby tenet de ea (i.e. Alicia comitissa de Augo) in Plesleg; Kyrkeby (read Chirbroc) Oxton' feodum unius militis, et ipsa de rege de veteri feoffamento." (1242-1243). On page 998, under the fees of Ralph de Fressenville, we find "de Radulfo filio Radulfi 40*sh.* pro feodo unius militis in Essovere de eodem feodo."

In *Add. MSS.* 6669; 66, 66*d.*, 67, there are four charters of Margery, widow of Ralph de Rearsby from which we

op. 89.

CHART I.



References.—D=Darley Chartulary.

J=Jeayes Derbyshire Charters.

learn that Adam de Rearsby, her son, was married to a lady named Devgye, or Dethgye, and to whom she granted all her rights in Newhall in Ashover, together with the advowson of the church of Ashover. She also granted to William f. Stephen de le Hobinges and Amicia his wife one bovate of land in Northedges in the soke of Ashover. Amicia may have been her daughter. There are two charters in existence from Simon f. Ralph de Rerisby, dated 1299 and 1304, in one of which he mentions Alice his wife. (*Ib.* 6667, 327, 329). Adam f. Ralph de Rerisby gave the canons of Beauchief common of pasture in Ashover moor; and Ralph f. Robert de Rerisby witnesses the grant. (*Pegge*, 177). A deed is also given from Robert, son and heir of Ralph de Rerisby. (*ib.*). For other references to this family see Jeayes' Charters, nos. 110, 111, 114, 115, 117-119, 122, 411, 697, 1102, 1815, 2144, 2418, 2702; *Pegge*, 179; and Kirby's Quest.

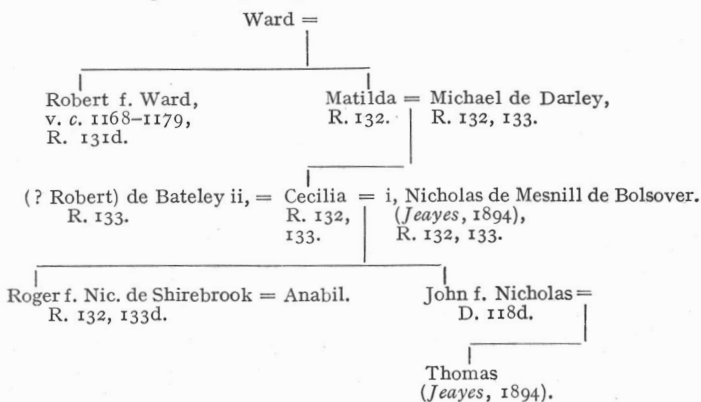
William de Musters was, I think, succeeded by a Geoffrey de Musters, and he by Henry de Musters; but I can produce no absolute evidence to prove these descents. A certain amount of information about their holdings in Derbyshire may be gathered from Add. MSS. 6669, fols. 71-73*d*; among which it would appear that Henry de Musters had two daughters, Alice and Joan, married respectively to John de Musters de Tirswell and John f. Richard de Sutton, of Averham. See also Jeyes, 116, 916, 1164, 1165, 1167.

Ralph de Willoughby, who married Beatrix grand daughter of Serlo de Pleasley, was succeeded by his son Robert, and he by a second Robert. (*Darley Chart.* 115*d*; *G.R.P.*, 3 and 8 *Hen. III*; *Add. MSS.*, 6669, 73; *Jeayes*, 116, 1893; and *Thoroton*, II, 271, 272).

It was stated above that Simon de Pleasley had four sons. So far one only, Serlo the eldest, has been dealt with. It, therefore, remains to produce the evidence upon which that statement was made. It is contained mainly in the

Chartularies of Beauchief, Darley and Rufford abbeys and the following extracts therefrom afford, I hope, fair proof of the descents given in the chart pedigree attached to this article. Those taken from the Darley Chartulary were recently made by myself from the original document in the British Museum (*Titus, C. IX*). The extracts from the Rufford Chartulary were also made by myself from an early transcript of the original (*Harl., 1065*). The references to the Beauchief Chartulary are taken from the Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey by Samuel Pegge, London, 1801. As the shortest method of dealing with this evidence I have numbered each extract with its proper folio number in the original and placed such numbers as were necessary under each name in the chart. The capital letters standing for the abbey referred to.

Serlo de Pleasley's grant in Shirebrook (R. 131d) to Alured, his nephew, (called Alan in R. 133d) was "in fee and heredit," whereas his grant of the same land to Robert f. Ward was "for his homage and service." The distinction between the two services is observable in Hugh f. Alan's charter given in R. 133d. From other entries in the Rufford Chartulary (132-133d) we obtain the following short pedigree, which is not without interest.



A Roger de Bolsover is mentioned as one of the Lords of Glapwell in D. 116d., and as Shirebrook was in Glapwell, Roger f. Nicholas is evidently referred to.

Extracts from Pegge's History of Beauchief Abbey.

(Page 163). Richard f. William de Glapwell grants Beauchief a bovate in Glapwell, and, instead of a messuage then belonging to it, one of two acres on Dunshil and pasture for the cattle of one plough. He also gives six acres of his demesne in Glapwell field. (In the description of this grant Simon f. Hugh and Ruethorn are mentioned). The same Richard also grants two bovates in Glapwell at a rent of two shillings.

(*Ib.*). Robert f. Hugh de Glapwell grants Beauchief one bovate in Glapwell.

(*Ib.*). Roger f. Hugh de Glapwell grants three acres in Glapwell.

(*Ib.*). Roger f. Adam de Glapwell having granted to Darley a rent of 6*d.* which was wont to be paid him by Beauchief releases Beauchief of that rent.

(*Ib.*). Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell having granted to Darley a rent of 12*d.* which Beauchief was accustomed to pay him, quit-claims Beauchief of that rent.

(*Ib.*). Thomas f. William de Glapwell confirms all his ancestors' grants to Beauchief.

Extracts from Darley Chartulary.

Fol. 115d. Thomas f. William de Glapwell gave us two bovates in pure and perpetual alms. Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell gave us 12*d.* Thomas f. William gave us one acre. Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell gave us one messuage and half a bovate. Adam f. Roger de Glapwell gave us half an acre. Simon f. Hugh 1½ acres. Robert f. Robert gave us one acre. Simon f. Hugh gave us six acres, William Harang gave five acres. The same William one toft with croft, half a bovate and three acres. Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell gave us six acres and a culture. Robert f. Alan de Glapwell gave his whole assart. William

f. Richard de Glapwell gave us the whole third part of that culture in the camp of Glapwell which lies between our House and the culture of Simon f. Hugh. Thomas f. William de Glapwell gave two cultures, a place of pasture and a culture called Suthfelde as well as $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

(Fol. 116). Nicholas f. Alexander de Lowes grants seven shillings of rent in Glapwell viz: five shillings which he bought from Thomas f. William de Glapwell arising from the two bovates which Avicia the daughter of the late Hugh de Glapwell held from Hawisia de Solario de Wirkesop: and two shillings for the bovate which Roger de Somerford formerly held from the said Thomas.

(Fol. 116d). Stephen, abbot of Beauchief, demises in perpetual firm to the abbot of Darley the whole land in the vill of Glapwell which Beauchief held in the year of the second coronation of Henry III in accordance with the tenour of the charters from Simon f. Hugh, Richard f. William, Roger f. Hugh and Robert f. Hugh de Glapwell.

(Fol. 116d). A controversy between Walter, abbot of Darley (c. 1247-1257) and his parishioners of Glapwell concerning the repairs to the chancel of Glapwell chapel. It was amicably settled in the form following, to wit, that "the lords and free men of the said vill, viz:; Simon f. Hugh, William f. Richard, Ralph f. Simon, Robert f. Robert, chaplain, Roger de Bollisovere, Robert f. Alan, William de Harang, Robert f. Susanna, Adam f. Roger, Hugh de Stanford and Hawisia his wife, Roger le Taylur and Isabella his wife, Cecilia f. Andrew, Leticia f. William f. Richard, should freely and voluntarily give to the abbey five acres in Glapwell for the "roofing, repairing and, if necessary, re-building" the chancel.

(Fol. 116d). William, f. Richard gave, with his body, the homage and full service of William Harang de Glapwell and his heirs for three bovates which he held of William in Glapwell.

(Fol. 117). William f. Richard to "his beloved and

faithful former tenant" William Harang de Glapwell, informing him of the above grant.

(Fol. 117). William f. Richard gives to Darley the whole one third part of that culture in Glapwell lying between the House of the canons and the culture of Simon f. Hugh. He also gives the whole third part of a culture lying on the road to Paddeleya and abutting on the croft of the canons and the toft of the chaplain of Glapwell; and those third parts of the cultures which Cecilia, relict of Hugh de Glapwell, formerly held, and one acre in Loske culture nearest to the culture of the said Simon.

(Fol. 117). Thomas f. William de Glapwell gives to Darley one acre lying between the canon's land at Ellen-tre (?) and one acre in Hologatewonge sub monte, between the land of the canons and the land of Joscelin de Steynsby.

(*Ib.*). Thomas f. William gives three acres in Glapwell two of which lie supra montem in Meduewecroft, between his land and abutting on the land of Simon de Glapwell.

(*Ib.*) Thomas f. William confirms in pure alms the homage of William Harang and his heirs.

(*Ib.*) William Harang de Glapwell gives to Darley one toft with a croft, half a bovate and three acres in Glapwell which Isabella, relict of John f. Alan held in dowry. He also gives that $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres lying in the culture called "fiif acres" lying between the land which had been John Painot's and the land of Jordan de Witeleg. Cecilia, widow of Hugh lord of Glapwell, is also mentioned in this deed.

(Fol. 117d). William Harang gives to Darley five acres in Glapwell, to wit, half acre in Loske between the land of the canons and abutting on le brendes half acre next le Rowethorn, between the road to Hochton; half acre in Suthfeld between the land of Robert f. Alan; half acre towards Pleasley; half acre between the land that Robert le Hunt held; half acre on the Glapwell to Bol-sover road; one acre in a field called Stubbings on the

culture called Gorebrodwong; half acre lying on Duneshul, between the land of Simon de Glapwell and the land of Avice f. Hugh; and half acre in the Suthlondes between the land of Jordan and the land formerly John Painot's.

(Fol. 117d). A demise from Darley abbey to Roger de Somerford and Avice his wife of a toft and croft in Glapwell lying between the toft of Walter Harang; and of *unum angillum* of land towards Steynesby near the assart which had been the property of John f. Adeline.

(*Ib.*). Roger f. William de Somerford grants to Darley the whole of his lands of Dalewood.

(Fol. 118). Ralph f. Simon de Glapwell grants to Darley $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Loske, lying between his own land and that of Hugh de Glapwell.

(*Ib.*). Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell grants to Darley the 12*d.* rent which the abbot of Beauchief was bound to pay him and his heirs annually for a bovate in Glapwell which they had of the gift of Simon de Glapwell his grandfather.

(*Ib.*). Robert f. Robert de Glapwell remits to Darley all his rights in the fosse which the canons had made between their respective tofts in Glapwell.

(Fol. 118d). Aelina f. Roger de Glapwell remits to Darley a toft and croft in Glapwell lying between the toft of William Harang and the toft of Roger f. Ernald, and also a bovate which had been her father's.

(Fol. 118d). Richard f. William de Glapwell gave by charter to William f. Godriz for his homage and service a bovate in Glapwell.

(*Ib.*). Thomas f. William f. Richard de Glapwell gives to Darley the whole service of John f. Nicholas de Schirebrok which he and his heirs owe him for three bovates in Glapwell.

(Fol. 120). Thomas f. William de Glapwell grants to Darley two cultures in Northfeld subtus Montem in Glapwell; one called Gorebrodewong, lying between the land of Simon de Glapwell and the land of the canons, and

CHART II.

SIMON de PLEASLEY =
ob. c. 1170-80.
R. 131 d.

SERIO =

Chart I.

HUGH, dom. de GLAWWELL = Cecilia,
v. c. 1195. (B. 163, D.
115 d., 116 d., 117.
R. 131d., 132, 134.)

WILLIAM de PLEASLEY =
v. 1165-1179. (B. 163.
D. 116d., 118d., 120.
R. 131d.)

Roger de Pleasley =
v. 1163-1179. (D.
123 d. R. 131d.)

SIMON, Kt. de GLAWWELL =
v. c. 1250.
(B. 163. D. 115d., 116d.,
117, 117d., 118, R. 132d.,
133-135d.)

Robert =
(B. 163.
D. 115d.,
116d.,
R. 132.)

Roger =
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
120d.)

Alan =
(D. 115d., 116d.,
117, 117d.,
120d., 134.
R. 131d.,
133d.)

Adeline =
(D. 117d.)

Roger f. W. i =
de Somerton
(D. 116, 117d.,
124.
R. 134, 135).

Avicia = ii. Jordan de
Whiteleg
(D. 116,
117d.,
124.)

William =
v. 1230
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
117,
118d.)

Ralph de =
Birchill
(D. 124.
R. 135).

Richard =
(B. 163.
D. 115d.,
116d.,
118d.)

Thomas
(D. 115d.,
117, 120,
124.)

Roger
(R. 131d.)

? Andrew =
(D. 116d.,
123d.)

HUGH, dom. =
de G. (D. 118,
120. R. 135,
135d.)

Ralph =
v. 1247-1257.
(D. 116d.,
118, 132d.,
133-135d.
R. 133.
J. 2292).

Vicar Heath.
v. 1247-1257
(D. 115d., 116d.,
118, 120d.)

Adam =
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
120d.)

Hugh
(R. 133d)

Robert
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
117d.,
120d.)

John =
(D. 117,
117d.,
R. 135,
135d.)

John de S.
(D. 120d.)

William =
v. 1230
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
117,
118d.)

Ralph de =
Birchill
(D. 124.
R. 135).

John
(D. 124.
R. 135).

Cecilia
(D. 116d.)

SIMON de G. =
v. 1293. (D.
115d., 118,
120, 120d.
R. 132d.,
133.)

William =
J. 2292)

Alicia
(D. 120d.)

Roger =
(B. 163.
D. 118d.,
120, 120d.)

Hugh
(R. 133d)

Robert
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
117d.,
120d.)

John =
(D. 117,
117d.,
R. 135,
135d.)

John de S.
(D. 120d.)

William =
v. 1230
(D. 115d.,
116d.,
117,
118d.)

Ralph de =
Birchill
(D. 124.
R. 135).

John
(D. 124.
R. 135).

Cecilia
(D. 116d.)

? RALPH.
v. 1301-2.
(J. 2292).

Hugh = Emma.
(D. 118d.)

References. B = Beauchief Abbey, by S. Pegge.
D = Darley Chantry.
J = Jeayes Derbyshire Charters.
R = Rufford Chantry.

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one called Hackingwong, lying between the same boundaries.

(Fol. 120). Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell grants to Darley six acres in Glapwell, viz: three acres in the south of the vill, two acres between the land of his mother, which Roger f. Ernald formerly held and the land which his mother held in dowry; and one acre belonging to his culture called Flodrewong near the land formerly held by Isabel the widow. He also confirms the grant of a bovate in Glapwell made to them by Jordan de Witeleg.

(Fol. 120). Roger f. Adam de Glapwell quit-claims Darley for an annual rent of 6*d.* which they used to pay him for land held of Beauchief.

(Fol. 120*d.*). Adam f. Roger de Glapwell grants Darley half an acre in Glapwell lying between the land of Ralph f. Simon and the land of Hugh Stob.

(Fol. 120*d.*). Ralph de Rerisby grants to Darley half a bovate in Glapwell which he purchased from Alicia, daughter of Robert de Glapwell, formerly vicar of Heth.

(Fol. 120*d.*). Robert f. Alan de Glapwell grants to Darley his whole assart with pond (syketum) and meadow adjoining, lying below le Meduecroft and the land of John f. Roger de Somerford.

(Fol. 120*d.*). Thomas f. William de Glapwell grants le Fal in Glapwell to Darley, and two acres in Suthfeld lying between the land of the late Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell and the land which Roger f. Adam de Glapwell had held.

(Fol. 120*d.*). Geoffrey f. Nicholas de Hokerton grants to Darley a place of land in Glapwell which he had bought from Thomas f. William de Glapwell.

(Fol. 123*d.*). Jordan de Witeleg grants to Darley a culture in Glapwell called Vanderuyding, which Andrew f. Roger formerly held, lying near the common pasture and the land of Simon f. Hugh.

(Fol. 124). Thomas f. William de Glapwell grants to

Darley two acres in Glapwell, viz: one in Suthfeld near the land which John f. Richard held and the land which Robert Harang held; the other, called Fiveacres, lying between his land and that of William de Steynesby.

(Fol. 124). Thomas f. William de Glapwell grants to Darley one acre in Estfeld in le Losche, lying between the land of William de Herdwike and the land of Robert f. Susanna de Glapwell.

(Fol. 124). Avicia f. Hugh de Glapwell, in her widowhood and for the souls of her husbands Roger and Jordan, grants to Darley one acre in Glapwell.

Extracts from Rufford Chartulary. (B.M. Harl. 1065).

(Fol. 131d). Serlo de Plesleia grants to Robert f. Ward the whole tenure of Stolle in Scirebroc which he gave to Ward his father for his homage and service. The deed is witnessed by Hugh de Glapwell, Roger de Plesleia and Roger his son among others.

(*Ib.*). Serlo de Plesleia grants to Alured his nephew in fee and heredity the tenure of Stolle de Scirebrok as he held it in the time of his (Serlo's father). This deed is witnessed by William f. Ralph, Sheriff; Roger and William brothers of Serlo. (*circ.* 1168-1179).

(Fol. 132). Robert f. Hugh de Glapwell tests a charter of Michael de Darley.

(Fol. 132d). Simon de Glapwell, Kt., and Ralph de Glapwell tests a charter of Cecilia de Mesnill.

(Fol. 133). Simon and Ralph de Glapwell test a charter of Adam de Haneley.

(Fol. 134). Simon f. Hugh de Glapwell, Roger de Somerfort and Ralph de Glapwell all witness a charter of William de Sneton.

(Fol. 135). Simon de Glapwell, Roger de Somerfort and Ralph de Glapwell test a charter of Henry f. Meydus de Cruche.

(*Ib.*). Hugh lord of Glapwell, Ralph his brother and John de Glapwell test a charter of William de Curton.

(Fol. 135d). Hugh de Glapwell and Ralph his brother test a charter of Nicholas de Batele.

(Fol. 133d). Hugh f. Alan (? de Glapwell) grants and releases to Anabil, widow of Roger (f. Nicholas de Mesnill) de Schyrisbroc his whole demand and all services which he used to demand for the land which the said Roger and she herself held from the abbot and convent of Rufford in the vill of Scyrisbroc.

(Fol. 132). Michael de Derlee, with the assent of Matilda his wife, to Nicholas de Mesnil with Cecilia his daughter in free marriage, for his homage and service all his land in Syrebroc which Robert f. Ward gave to him with Matilda his sister in free marriage. Robert f. Hugh de Glapwell attests the deed among others.

(Fol. 132). Cecilia de Mesnill, widow of Nicholas de Mesnill, in her widowhood, grants to Sir Robert le Vavasor the whole land which Michael de Derleia, her father, gave to Nicholas her husband in free marriage in Syrebroc. William and Henry de Mesnill and Robert de Batileya are among the witnesses.

(Fol. 133). Roger f. Nicholas de Mesnill grants to Rufford two bovates which Michael de Derley gave to Nicholas his father. Ralph de Glapwell figures among the witnesses.

(Fol. 133). Adam de Hanesley and Matilda his wife grant to Rufford the whole land which they hold of their fee in the vill of Schirebrok, that, to wit, which they possessed of the grant of Cecilia de Bateley. Among the witnesses are Simon de Glapwell, Ralph de Glapwell and Robert de Bateley.

Other statements made in the chart pedigree are supported by the following references.

G.R.P., 7 Ric. I. (1195-1196) Hugh de Stivinton offers £20 for a proper share of his wife's lands, which were Hugh de Plesley's.

Simon f. Hugh and William f. Richard held Glapwell in

October 34 Hen. III (1250), (*Exc. Q. Roll*, 247, 2: *Kerry, Derb. Ar. Journ.*).

Robert de Rerisby holds the manor of Pleasley of Ralph de Freshville for the fee of one knight. (*Kirby's Quest*, 1284).

Robert de Wilughby and Margareta his wife held the manor of Pleasley of the honour of Tikhill. (*I.P.M. ed.*, 1806, 286, 10 *Ed. II*, 1316-1317).

Robert de Willoughby and Margaret his wife held Glapwell for the fourth part of a fee and the church of Pleasley in 1316-1317. (*Ib.* 286b).

Simon de Glapwell holds in the vill of Glapwell half a knight's fees in 1293 and Anthony de Bek holds in the vill of Glapwell half the fee of a knight by the enfeoffment of Thomas de Glapwell. (*Bk. Fees*, 1321). This Thomas de Glapwell was Thomas de Bec, bishop of S. David's from 1280 to 1293, to whom Thomas f. William de Glapwell granted his rights in the tenement of Glapwell before 1293. (*Jeayes*, 1317-1319). I am inclined to believe that Leticia, sister of Thomas f. William de Glapwell was married to Roger de Somervill, who was one of the Coroners of the County of Derby in 1336, at least that explains the entry in the scutage roll given below. (*Jeayes*, 201).

William de Grey of Sandiacre grants to Hugh f. William f. Randolf de Glapwell and Emma his wife a cottage in Sutton in Dale, in May 1337. (*Jeayes*, 2292). Yeatman, in his *Feudal History of Derbyshire* (*I*, 469) gives extracts from a scutage roll of 1301-1302. From that roll we learn that at that date, Pleasley was held by the bishop of Durham for half a knight's fee; Glapwell by Ralph de Glapwell (presumably son of Hugh) and Roger de Somervill for the fee of one knight; and Ashover by Ralph de Rerisby, the lady Pierpoint, Henry de Musters and Adam de Rerisby. (*Feud. Aids*, *I*, 251, 252).

I am unable, at present, to explain the exact manner in which the Pierpoints obtained a holding in Ashover. All

that is certain is that in the Hundred Roll (1275) it is stated that a Henry de Pierpoint, Kt., held half a fee of a knight in Derbyshire under Simon de Basset for the term of his life. This Henry was living in 1280-1293 and witnessed the grant of Thomas f. William de Glapwell to the bishop of S. David's (*Jeayes*, 1296, 1317-1319). In the I.P.M. (8 Ed. III, 1334) a Robert de Pierpoint of the Notts family, held in Ashover three tofts, nine bovates of land etc., for the term of his life from Adam de Rerisby, by the service of one pair of white gloves. (*Vol. II*, 60).

In Chart. II a son Ralph is assigned to Richard f. William de Glapwell! The authority for this statement rests on the authority of Yeatman (*F. H. Derby.*, III, 172) who therein gives the abstracts of two charters in the Haddon collection. In the first "Ralph de Bercheles, son of Richard de Glapwell, tests a charter of Peter Peverel to Thomas f. John Foljambe. In the second Richard Foljambe, lord of Bercheles, and John Bercheles attests a deed of Nicholas (f. Peter) Peverel de Hassop. The date of the latter charter is given as 1293-1294.

TUSCHET.

In the Domesday Survey for Derbyshire Earl Hugh of Chester held in chief but one manor Markeaton. The entry runs as follows:

M. In Markeaton earl Siward had $9\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land (assessed to the geld). Land for nine ploughs. There earl Hugh had two ploughs in desmesne, and 15 villeins. Berewick. In Kniveton and Mackworth and Allestree there are four carucates of land for the geld. Land for four ploughs. It is waste. . . . One carucate of these four lies in Ednaston, a manor of Henry (de Ferrars) Gozelin holds it of the earl and Colle renders for it to Gozelin 10sh. 8d. (*V.C.H. Db.*, I, 335b).

In the Survey for Lincolnshire we find, under the land of earl Hugh: M. In Exewelle (Ashwell, co. Rutland)

Harold had two carucates Goscelin, earl Hugh's man, has two teams in demesne. (*Linc. Rec. Soc. XIX*).

It is a little surprising that no reliable pedigree of this important family has hitherto been available. That given in Ormerod's Cheshire is demonstrably wrong, chiefly owing to the fact that the information contained in the records of Derbyshire were entirely neglected.

When Gozelin, who held one carucate in the manor of Markeaton under Henry de Ferrars in 1086, was fully enfeoffed of the entire manor does not appear. All we know is that his descendants held it, with other land in Derby. (*I.P.M., I. 257*). We are not, however, without information as to the names and possessions of his immediate successors, for we have a charter of Ranulf II, earl of Chester, (1129-1153) in which he confirms to Henry f. Henry f. Jocelyn *totam terram suam*. (*Cheetham Soc. LXXIX, 123*) Ormerod (I, 662) quotes this charter as proving that the earl confirmed the grant of Tattenhall, co. Chester, to Henry Tuschet son of Henry f. Jocelyn; but neither Tattenhall or any other manor is mentioned by name in the document. Tattenhall in 1086 belonged to the Malbancs and its church and tithes were granted to S. Werburgh, Chester, by William Malbanc, first baron of Nantwich. (*ib. 18*). Before 1187 Basilea, wife of Alured de Cumbrai, and Roger her son confirmed to S. Werburgh the grant of her ancestors of the church of Tattenhall. It would appear, therefore, that Tattenhall came to the Cumbrays through her, and, eventually to the Tuschetts through her grand-daughter Petronilla (?).

In confirmation of the descent given in earl Ranulph's charter we have the support of the Chartulary of Darley abbey, extracts from which are given at the end of this article. From thence (nos. 1, 4, 7, 11, 12) we learn that Gozelin was succeeded by a son Henry and a grandson also named Henry. The statement in no. 7 that Simon was the son and heir of Henry de Tuschet is of importance as

it corrects the pedigree given in Ormerod. We find Simon, as over-lord confirming to Darley the culture which had been Hugh the dean's (no. 13) Thomas de Tuschet, son of Simon, makes a grant to the abbey of certain land called Hascow; and Ranulf III of Chester, (1181-1232) confirms the donation of both Simon and Thomas. (nos. 14, 15). In 1238 Henry f. Thomas de Tuschet grants to Darley the tithe on three cultures of land which the canons had in demesne in Darley, as well as the tithes of all lands which they held of him within the parish of Mackworth. (No. 16) Simon de Tuschet, rector of Mackworth, grants to Darley, before 1235, with the consent of Thomas de Tuschet, patron of the church, Elias f. William de Allestree with his whole sequel. (no. 17). Robert f. Thomas de Tuschet confirms this grant. (no. 18).

In addition to these extracts from the Darley chartulary we find Henry the dean, Henry de Tuschet and Simon de Tuschet testing with others, a charter of Peter f. Peter de Sandiacre, which must have passed towards the end of the XII century. (*Jeayes*, 2091). In 1198-99 we have Simon de Tuschet and Henry the dean witnessing a grant by Richard de Curzon to Thomas f. Thomas de Curzon. (*Ib.* 1499). About the same time Simon de Tuschet, Matthew de Tuschet and Henry the dean attest a quitclaim from Emma, prioress of S. Mary, Derby. (*Ib.* 2382). Simon Tuschet about 1197, signs a final concord in the County Court at Nottingham and witnesses a deed of Ranulph III to the canons of Repton. (*Ib.* 1554, 1948). Between the years 1192-1208 Simon de Tuschet, with Philip de Orreby, Richard de Vernon and Bricius Pantun attests a charter of Robert de Montalt, steward of the earl of Chester. (*Ch. Soc. LXXXII.* no. 541). We also find Simon Tuschet and Alured de Cumbrai both attesting a charter of William, earl Ferrars between the years 1161-1166. (*Nichols, Leic. III*, 979).

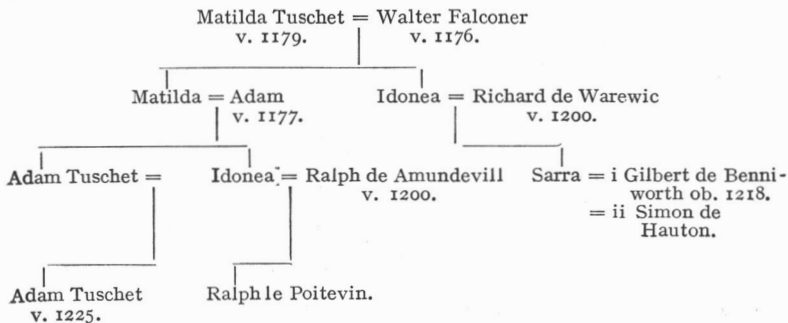
The following notices in the Pipe Rolls should also be

quoted, especially as one of them gives us the name of the wife of Henry Tuschet II. Henry Tuschet amerced in Derbyshire £4. (12 *Hen. II*). Simon Tuschet amerced in Notts, probably in connection with Watnall, which Gozelin and Grinchel held in 1086. (24 *Hen. II*). Simon Tuschet gave 20*sh.* that Matilda, late wife of Henry Tuschet should not have more than a reasonable dowry. (25 *Hen. II*, 1179). Simon Tuschet pardoned 60*sh.* for his service, by writ of Ranulf de Glanvill. Simon had during the past financial year, served as collector of the scutage throughout the honour of Chester. (33 *Hen. II*, and *cf. Hon. and Fees II*, 28-31).

Dugdale's *Monasticon* provides us with some interesting information with reference to Simon Tuschet. His name occurs among the witnesses to a charter of Ranulph III in favour of the abbey of S. Lawrence de Revesby, which may be dated 1181-1199. (*I. o. ed.* 820, 3*b*). Between 1208-11 he attests, with Roger, constable of Chester, Roger de Montalt, seneschal; and Philip de Orreby a charter of the same earl to Rocester priory, Staff. (*Ib. II*, 268, 19*b*). Among the rents of the baillia of the Hospital in Lincs., we find the following: Robertus de Novill *de ecclesia de Askeby, in vita sua, nomine ecclesie, dimidia marca, que est de dono Simonis Tuschet et Jordani de Askebi.* (*Ib.* 531, 53*b*). In the Sloane MSS. (4937) the grant of land in Ashby to "God, the B.V. Mary and the knights of the temple of Solomon of Jerusalem" is given on f. 68. The witnesses include Machona de Curcer, William de Curcer, Warin de' Tuschet, Thomas Tuschet and Richard de Tuschet. Under the same rents in Lincs. is returned "from the mill of Scallebi, which is of the gift of Simon de Tuschet, half a marc." (*D. Mon. ib.* 532, 28*a*). In the same schedule occurs: "*in Aschebi de dono Simonis Tuschet, 38 bovatat et terciam partem unius bovate, scilicet pro unaquaque bovata four sh. . . . in eadem villa de feudo Jordani six bovatat in eadem villa 2 tofta de dono Simonis*

Tuschet quarum quodlibet reddit 4d. et 4 gallinas. (Ib. 535. 1a). *Simon de Tuschet et Jordanus de Asheby dederunt ecclesiam de Asheby.* (Ib. 547, 49b). These grants are to a certain extent explained by a reference to the charter of Ralph Pagnel founding the priory of Holy Trinity, York, in which he confirms the grant of *duas partes decimarum de haulis de Ascelaria (read Ascebaria) et Scaleberia de feuo quod tenet Odo de Tucet.* (Ib. I, 564, 25a). Pope Alexander (1159-1181) confirms to the same priory in Scawby (Scallebi) and in Ashby (Esseby) "two parts of the tithe of Simon Tuschet." (Ib. 564, 62a). The Domesday of Lincs. shows that Ralph Pagnel held a manor in Ashby de la Launde (Aschebi) and a manor in Scawby and Sturton. No under tenants are named and it is, therefore, evident that Odo Tuschet was enfeoffed in both manors after 1086; but before the death of Ralph Pagnel. It is also clear that Odo's interests descended to Simon Tuschet.

We have seen in the G.R.P. for Lincs. that Henry Tuschet left a widow Matilda. The tenour of the fine there recorded suggests that she was a second wife and not the mother of Simon Tuschet. This Matilda was apparently married to a second husband, Walter Falconer, and by him had two daughters, Matilda and Idonea. From the references given in Honours and Fees (II, 134-5) the following short pedigree has been drawn up.



In the pedigree given in Ormerod (I, 662) Simon Tuschet is represented as having married two wives: (1) Alice f. . . . Colvill and (2) Petronilla. I have found no evidence in support of the first marriage; but with reference to the second the case is different. Not only did Petronilla become a Tuschet name; but is only through a marriage of Simon Tuschet with the co-heiress of Cumbrai that the possession of Lee Cumbrai by Thomas f. Simon can be explained. To make this clear it is necessary to refer to the pedigree of the Cumbrai family. The one printed herewith contains all that I have been able to set down with any degree of certainty; but I have been unable to find a progenitor dating back to 1086. The earliest reference to the name hitherto found is in the Burton Chartulary (*Staff. Collec.* v. part 1). Before 1113 the monks had granted the vill of Willington with its church to a certain Humphrey for 16 years (*f.* 23). At the end of that period, probably soon after 1114, it was granted to Alured de Cumbrai, for 30*sh.* and the tithe of his land in all things tithable, together with the tithe of his horses wherever they might be kept. (*Ib.* 29). Between 1160-1175 abbot Bernard recognises the right of an Alured de Cumbrai to the advowson of the church of Willington as well as to the manor. (*Ib.* 39). In 1216-1222 the abbot granted to Simon Tuschet, and his heirs, the right which John de Cumbrai gave to him and his heirs, as John's charter testified, and the charter of abbot Bernard to Alured de Cumbrai concerning Willington also witnessed. (*Ib.* 43). It is certain that Alured de Cumbrai married Basilea, who, about 1187-88 confirmed to S. Werburgh the gift of Tattenhall which her ancestors had made. (*Cheet. Soc.* LXXIX, No. 85). Roger her son similarly confirmed this gift. (*Ib.*). Roger had a son William whose name occurs in the following charter. *Roger filius Aluredi sciatis me dedisse Ade de Dutton in libero maritagio cum Agneta filia mea medietatem Werbetune.*

et hanc donacionem feci ego Rogerus filius Aluredi concessione Willelmi filii mei (et) heredis (Orm. I, 568 note d). This son must have died without issue for Lee Gomery, Nether Whitley, which had been granted before 1153 by the earl of Chester to Alured (*Cheet. Soc. LXXIX, 123*), and other lands passed into the possession of the Tuschets through a female heir, Petronilla, as Warburton passed to the Duttons through Agnes. Thomas Tuschet, Simon's grandson, granted Nether Whitley to Alan f. Hugh de Grimsdich before his death in 1235. (*Orm. I, 659*). It is true that in Ormerod a Robert de Tuschet is made to marry Alice f. Roger de Cumbrai; but there is no evidence, so far as I have discovered, which proves the existence of either a Robert Tuschet or an Alice de Cumbrai about this date. Sir Peter Leycester's comment on this part of the pedigree "*sed quaere concerning Alice*" appears to be fully justified. On the other hand there is convincing proof that, on the death of Roger f. John f. Alured, de Cumbrai without issue, Agnes and Petronilla de Cumbrai, "who were not Roger's sisters or daughters" laid claim to his estates. (*Eyton, Ant. Sal. VII, 340 seq.*). On these grounds I have given Simon Tuschet as wife Petronilla f. Roger de Cumbrai; not because I think it is proved, but because it is at present the best solution of a difficult problem.

It is always very dangerous to make guesses in genealogy; but I venture to believe that when the full pedigree of Gozelin and his descendants is made out it will be found that the solution of our present difficulties will have been found in Lincolnshire and that the Cumbrais and Tuschets were closely akin.

The three manors held by Gozelin in 1086 in Cheshire can all be identified with a Tuschet ownership. A charter given in Ormerod (*III, 210*) proves that Newton was held by a Matthew Tuschet, and under him by Wulfricus, in the beginning of the twelfth century. Two I.P.M's. are there

transcribed which, if correct, prove that as late as 18 Hen. VI, the Tuschets still maintained their ownership. Nether Tabley before 1189 had passed into the hands of Adam de Dutton, who had married Agnes, daughter of Roger de Cumbrai, and if he received this manor, as well as Warburton, through his wife it supports the contention that the Cumbrais and Tuschets were connected. (*Orm. I*, 617). To those interested in the Cumbrai family I would suggest that they should investigate the family of the Roger f. Gocelin, who granted Sempringham at a very early date and also trace the history of the fee in Burton on Stather and Darby in Lincs., which apparently passed from Gocelin to Roger de Cumbrai and in 1212 was in the possession of Geoffrey de Dutton. (*Vid. D. Bk. Linc. and Hon. and Fees I, II, 201, etc.*).

The descendants of Simon Tuschet given on the chart are copied from Eyton (*Ant. Sal. vii*) checked by the account of this family given by Dr. W. Farrer in Honors and Knight's Fees, ii, 28.

Extracts from Darley Chartulary.

i. (D.M.o. ed. II, 230, 40). Hugh the priest, called the Dean of Derby, informs Henry, king of England and Richard, bishop of Chester, that he has given to Mast. Albinus and the Canons of St. Helena, near Derby the whole of his tenure at Little Derby for the erecting thereon a church and a habitation for the use of Albinus and his canons. . . . He gave also his patrimony in Derby and the patronage of his church of S. Peter of Derby. These grants were made with the assent and good will of Henry his son, and his charter was handed to Albinus and his canons in the presence of Froger, Archdeacon of Derby; Peter de Sandiacre; Robert de Duyn; and Henry Tuschet. The witnesses to his charter being Hereward de Ponte; Eylaf; Agemund; Godewynus; Rob. f. Ulser; Levered; Ingermund le Palmer; and other burgesses of Derby. (Circ. 1155-1159).

2. (*Ib.* 230, 20*b.*). A confirmation by Hen. II of the following grants made to the Abbey by, Ralph f. Stephen, Chamberlain, and Hubert f. Ralph of Pencric, Rippeleia, and Wechiltho and that land of Childwella which pertains to the manor of Pencriz, and part of the wood of Cruche which the said Hubert had granted; by William de Heriz and Walcheline de Derby and Goda his wife of the whole tenure of the said William de Derby and the whole tenure which Walcheline had bought from W. de Heriz with one bovate which Walcheline had bought from Gutha, and two acres which he had bought from Helga, and one acre which he had bought from Urdric the priest, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres that he had bought from Richard Cuntrel, and one acre bought from Eadric by Peter de Sandiacre with the consent of Peter his son and heir and of Aline his wife of all his land in the field of Derby; by William f. Andrew and Albereda his wife and Robert and Richard their sons of all their land in the field of Derby; by Sewal f. Fulcher, Robert de Piro and William his son of half the land of Aldwerke. At the end of the king's charter a statement is added to the effect that Albinus and his successors held the aforesaid gifts during the life of Hugh (the dean) Henry his son and the lives of Eustachia and Mariota the daughters of Henry; but that on the death of these two daughters, which occurred in the reign of Hen. III that king, "supposing that they had died without an heir," claimed the patronage of the Abbey. (Oct.-Dec., 1181).

3. (*Ib.* 231, 44). Robert, earl de Ferrars, to Walter, bishop of Coventry, etc: He states that he has founded a religious house in Derby with the consent of king Stephen and king Henry and had placed therein an abbot and canons and had endowed it with the churches of Uttoxeter and Cruche and the tithe of the pennies of the rent of Derby and the third part of the meadow on either side of

the Oddabroc which he and his father hold of hereditary right from the heirs of earl Stephen, afterwards king. (Inter. 2, 10, 1149-25, 10, 1154).

4. (*Ib.* III, 61, 10). Confirmation of Walter, bishop of Coventry, of the following gifts: *a.* the tenure of Hugh the priest and of Aghemund his brother. *b.* the gift of Henry Tuschet, the *augmentum* of Darley. (*Circ.* 1149-1159).

5. (*Ib.* 61, 48). Richard, bishop of Coventry notifies that the burgesses of Derby, with the consent of Henry Tuschet, William f. Nigel and Henry Tuschet junior, have given Little Derby to the Canons of S. Helena (1161-1182).

6. (Darley Chartulary, 56). Alan, priest de Wilna; Roger, priest de Marketon; Robert, priest de Mackworth; Ralph clerk de Breydeshal; Osmer, priest de Derby; Ralph, knight de Merchinton; Robert, knight de Codinton; Nicholas, knight de Normanton; Robert, knight de Osmundiston; Ralph f. Geremund; Albertus de Horsel; Aruwinus de Bolton; and Hereward de Ponte; and the burgesses of Derby; Ingemund; Palmarius; Eilaf; Colbanus; Agemundus; Steynulfus; Levenad; Godwinus; Robert f. Wlfet; Alanus; Levered; Ordmarus; all affirmed on their oath before Ranulf the Sheriff and Froger, archdeacon of Derby, and before Peter de Sandiacre by command of the king, son of queen Matilda, in the house of Hugh at Derby that the church of S. Peter in Derby was founded and built on the patrimony of the aforesaid Hugh and his predecessors and that the presentation of the church was theirs and not otherwise. (1154-1164).

7. (*Ib.*). Henry f. Hugh, dean of Derby, for the safety of his and his son Hugh's souls, grants to Darley three assarts, which assarts Hugh his father had and held in fee and heredity from Henry Tuschet and his son his (Henry f. Hugh's) uncle. "*et ego, post decessum patris mei tanquam heres ipsius prenominatam tenuram trium*

essartorum de ipso Henrico avunculo meo tenui dum vixit et post ejus mortem de Simone Tuschet filio et herede ipsius."

8. (*Ib.* 56). Henry the dean grants, with the assent and good will of Simon Tuschet, a culture with the spring (*fons*) of ffrancwell.

9. (*Ib.* 56). Peter f. Henry f. Hugh confirms to Darley the above grant of a culture and ffrancwell made by Henry his father.

10. (*Ib.*). Walter f. Henry dean of Derby confirms to Darley the grant made by his brother Peter, of S. Peter, of the same culture and spring.

11. (139d). Henry de Tuschet, with the assent of his wife and their heirs, gave and conceded to Darley the 40 acres of land which the canons had formerly bought from the said Henry by the same metes and bounds etc: and also the land which the canons had ditched *viz*: the culture of Hugh the dean, etc.

12. (*Ib.* 139d). The abbot and Convent of Darley remit to Henry de Tuschet and his heirs for ever whatsoever Henry senior de Tuschet, father of the said Henry, had bequeathed to them, as well as the action which they had opened against Henry de Tuschet for this legacy.

13 (*Ib.* 139d). Simon de Tuschet confirms to Darley the culture which had been Hugh the dean's, etc: and also confirms the remission of the payment of tithe to the mother church of Mackworth made by Matthew, rector thereof and of Henry who held the chapel of Allestree under the mother church of Mackworth. The aforesaid Henry had remitted this culture by a rod in the court of Simon and had received in exchange for it another culture lying between the park and the Allestree-Derby road, called Denesfrid culture.

14. (*Ib.* 139d). Thomas de Tuschet grants to Darley certain land called Hascow.

15. (*Ib.* 140). Ranulf, earl of Chester (*Ran.* III, 1181-

1232) confirms the grants of Simon and Thomas de Tuschet.

16. (*Ib.* 140). Henry de Tuschet, f. Thomas de Tuschet with the assent of Alexander, bishop of Coventry, and of Simon de Tuschet rector of the church of Mackworth, grants to Darley the tithes of three cultures which the canons had in demesne in Darley; and the tithes of all the lands which they held in the year 1238 and which they had tilled at their own proper costs in his fee within the boundaries of the parish of Mackworth. (1224-1238).

17. (*Ib.* 140). Simon de Tuschet, rector of Mackworth, with the assent and good-will of Thomas de Tuschet, patron of the said church, grants to Darley Elias f. William de Allestree with his whole *sequela* etc. (ante 1235).

18. (*Ib.* 140). Robert f. Thomas de Tuschet confirms to Darley the grant of Simon rector of Mackworth. (*Circ.* 1243-1248).

19. (*Ib.* 140d). Robert de Tuschet confirms to Darley all the grants of his antecessors.

20. (*Ib.* 140d). Robert de Tuschet grants to Darley, with his body, for the safety of his soul, William f. Alice of Allestree.

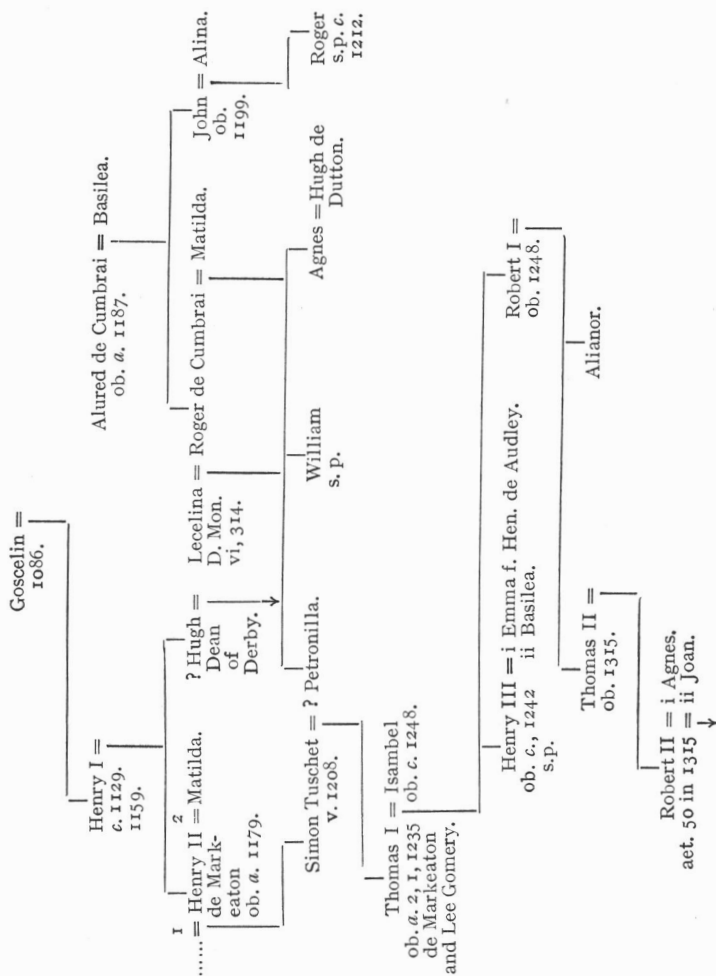
21. (*Ib.* 140d). Thomas de Tuschet remits to Darley all action quarrel and demand which he had or might have against the abbey by reason of the purchase that they had made in his park of Mackworth during the troubles in the kingdom of England. (This dates the charter as post 1265).

22. (*Ib.* 140d). In 1270 the abbot and convent *pro bono pacis et quieti* grant to Thomas de Tuschet 12d. annually for the toft in Walker street, Derby, which John Scriptor formerly held.

23. (*Ib.* 140d). In 1286-1287 the abbey and Sir Thomas Tuschet were represented in a convention by Roger de Brabazon, seneschal of the Honour of Tutbury, and Master Adam de Hammundeshaw (?), clerk of the

king, on behalf of the abbey; and Sir William de Meinell, knight, and Ralph de Munioie, knight, on behalf of Sir Thomas.

24. (*Ib.* 89). William f. Peter de Burley grants a toft with four acres in Burley which Petronilla f. Matthew Tuschet holds. (*ten'*).



THE DESCENDANTS OF WARNER.

In the Domesday Survey for Derbyshire Warner held, under William Peverel, a manor and berewick in Shirland and Upton. He also held, under the same William, six manors in Codnor, Heanor, Langley and "Smithcote." (*V.C.H.D.*, 346*a*, 346*b*). In Notts., under William Peverel, he held the manor of Toton, with three bovates of soc in Chilwell; the manor of Wollaton, with a berewick in Cossall, six bovates of soc in Bramcote and 12 bovates of soc in Sutton Passeys. (*V.C.H. Nts. in loco.*)

In the article on the Domesday tenants and under tenants which appeared in the last issue of the *Journal*, I gave an erroneous account of this Warner's descendants and I take the earliest opportunity of correcting it.

In 1100-1108 Robert f. Warner gave two parts of his demesne tithes of Toton to Lenton priory. (*D.M.*, o. ed., I, 646, 35*b*). The record reads thus: *Robertus filius Warnerii in Thouethona, similiter Robertus de Moretuein et heredes sui decem solidos vel decem solidatas per singulos annos in perpetuum.* This entry instead of referring to two distinct persons as I then imagined, referred to one individual only, viz: Robert de Morteyn son of Warner. That this is the correct interpretation is clearly proved by the following extracts from authoritative documents. In 1172 and 1173 William f. Robert was one of the five "viewers" of the work done at Nottingham castle. (*G.R.P.* 18, 19 *Hen. II*). In 1176 William f. Robert was dead as Ralph f. William f. Robert returned for £25 for his relief of five knight's fees, his heritage, under the honour of Peverel. (*Ib.* 22 *Hen. II*). In 1181-82 the sheriff accounts for 20 marcs from the land late of Ralph de Codenoure and in the next year Ralph f. William de Codenoure is returned as owing 40*sh.* for the right of half a fee in Radcliffe, which right he had not at that time obtained. (*Ib.* 28 and 29 *Hen. II*).

This looks as if he had been in conflict with the king and had had his lands escheated. It is certain that a

Ralph f. William was outlawed for his participation in the excesses of Fulc f. Warin (*Pat. R.*, 5 *John*) and that in 1196 Henry de Gray was pardoned the scutage due from five fees of the Peverel honour. (*R.B.E.*, 106). It is fairly clear that Ralph f. William's fees were forfeited and that Henry de Gray, a "knight of John," was enfeoffed in Shirland, Upton, Codnor, Heanor, Langley and Toton.

Thus far we have traced the descents of the manors held by Warner in Derbyshire. It is necessary, however, to consider the other branch of his family as it held Eyam for two hundred years.

As we have seen above Robert de Moretuein and his heirs granted 10 solidates to Lenton about 1108. Adam f. Adam de Moretonia confirmed to that priory the alms given by his father Adam and his grandfather Robert. (*Thor. Nott. II*, 208 *seq. and Harl.* 362 f. 21). In 1185-88 Adam's name appears in Pipe Rolls. (*G.R.P.* 22, 23 *Hen. II*). In 1194 Eustace de Mortain fines 20 acres, as one of the knights of John, earl of Mortain, for having the king's good will. (6 *Ric. I*). He was the younger brother of Adam and also, in his turn, confirmed to Lenton the gifts of his father Adam and of his grandfather Robert. In 1197 Eustace owes 100*sh.* for his scutage on three fees in the honour of Peverel and for not serving beyond seas. (*Ib.* 9 *Ric. I*). In 1212 he is returned as holding one fee in Eyam (*Terra regis in* 1086), one fee in Wollaton and Cossall, Notts; and one fee in Tilsworth, Beds. (*R.B.E.*, 584). He sided with the barons in the civil war of 1215 and was captured at Rochester castle. He married Hillaria, sister of Richard Salvain. He died about 1221 and was succeeded by his son Eustace II. Tilsworth had been in the possession of the Morteyns since early in the XII century. It had been held in Domesday by Ambrose, who appears to have had two or three daughters who carried his lands to various families. Eyam may have

come to him through his wife; but I am not at all sure of this.

Thoroton gives an extended notice of this family; but he errs in making Eustace I the elder instead of the younger brother of Adam II.

