

Later Descendants of Domesday Holders of Land in Derbyshire.

By REV. S. P. H. STATHAM.

- I. THE DESCENDANTS OF SASWALO:
- (1) de Shirley.
 - (2) de Etwall.
 - (3) de Mungei.
 - (4) de Snitterton and Ible.
 - (5) de Ireton
 - (6) de Edensor.
- II. INGELRAM:
- (1) de Alfreton, etc.
 - (2) de Pecco
 - (3) de Orby.
- III. MEYNILL.
- IV. SULIGNI.

REFERENCES.

- Ab. R.O. *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, Rec. Com, 1805.
- Ab. P. *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, Record Commission, 1811.
- A.D. *Ancient Deeds*, P.R.O.
- A.M. *Additional MSS.*, British Museum.
- B. *Bracton's Note Book*, ed. Maitland, Camb. Univ. Press, 1887.
- B.C. *Burton Chartulary*, Staff. Collections V. part I.
- B.F. *Book of Fees*, Dep. Keep, Records, 1920, etc.
- Bl. C. *Blythe Chartulary*, Harl. MSS. 3759.

- Bod. Calendar of Charters in Bodleian Library.
Turner & Cox, 1888.
- C.D.F. Calendar Documents in France, J. H. Round.
- C.G. Calendarium Genealogicum, Rec. Com.
- Cox. Derbyshire Churches.
- C.R.R. Curia Regis Rolls, Dep. K. Records.
- C.I.M. Calendar of Inquisitions, Miscellaneous D.K.R.
- C.I.P.M. Calendar of Inquisitions P.M. Dep. K. Rec.
- Cock. C. Cockersand Abbey Chartulary, Cheetham Soc.,
Vols. 38-40, 43, 56, 57, 64.
- D.C. Darley Chartulary, Titus C. IX, B.M.
- D.A.J. Derbyshire Arch. Soc. Journal.
- Dale C. Dale Chartulary, Derby, Arch. Journal XXIV,
83-149.
- D.F. Derbyshire Fines, Derby Arch. Journal.
- D.M. Dugdale's Monasticon, ed., 1655-1683.
- Dun. A. Annals of Dunstable, D.K. Rec.
- Es. Calendar of Escheats. Rec. Com. 1806.
- Eger. M. Egerton MSS. B.M.
- Ex. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium Hen. III.
- F.A. Feudal Aids, D.K. Rec.
- F.C. Facsimiles of Charters, Warner & Ellis.
- F.H.D. Feudal History of Derbyshire, J. P. Yeatman.
- G. The Genealogist.
- G.C.M. Charters of the Gresley Family. I. Jeayes, 1895.
- G.R.P. Great Roll of the Pipe, Pipe Roll Soc. and
F.H.D.
- H.B. Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, S.
Pegge, 1801.
- H.C. Harleian Charters, B.M.
- H.K.F. Honors and Knights Fees, W. Farrer, 1923 etc.
Manchester Univ. Press.
- H.M. Harleian MSS.
- J. Derbyshire Charters, I. Jeayes, 1906.
- J.C. Catalogue Jackson MSS. in Sheffield Library.
T. W. Bell, Sheffield, 1914.

- L.R.S. Lincoln Record Society.
 M.E. Burton's Monasticon Eboraciense.
 M.M. MSS. of Lord Middleton. H.M. Com. 1911.
 N. Nicholls Antiquities of Leicestershire.
 P.R.S. Pipe Roll Soc. publications.
 Q.W. Placita de Quo Warranto. Rec. Com. 1818.
 R.B.E. Red Book of the Exchequer, ed. Hall.
 R.C. Rotuli Chartarum.
 R. Can. Rotulus Cancellarii.
 R.Cl. Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum.
 R.C.R.a. Rotuli Curie Regis. Pipe Roll Soc., XXIV.
 R.C.R.b. Rotuli Curie Regis, Rec. Com.
 R.H. Rotuli Hundredarum. Rec. Com.
 R.L. Rotuli de Liberate, Rec. Com.
 R.M.S. Rutland MSS. Hist. MSS. Com., vol. IV.
 R.O. Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus, Rec. Com.
 R.P. Rotuli Litt. Patentium.
 Ruff. C. Rufford Chartulary, Harl. MSS. 1065.
 Ryd. C. Rydware Cartulary Staff Coll. xvi.
 S. Mag. Rot. Scacc. Norm. T. Stapleton. 1840.
 S.C. Stafford Collections, Salt Soc.
 S.S. Stemmata Shirleiana, E. V. Shirley, 1873.
 T. Thoroton's History of Notts.
 T.C. Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 6714.
 V.C.H. Victoria County History.
 Wel. C. Welbeck Chartulary, Harl, 3640.
 Wk. C. Wirksope Chartulary, Harl 4028.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SASWALO.

SASWALO was the most important tenant of Henry de Ferrars in this county. Under him he held in 1086 five manors in Etwall; two manors in Hatton; and in Hoon three manors. Under the same lord he held in Warwickshire, Ettington and Tichmarsh; and in

Lincolnshire, Whitton. The manor of Ilsley, in Berkshire, usually accredited to him, was apparently held by Seswall de Osevell. By 1166 the descendants of Saswalo had increased their holdings under the Ferrars to the fees of nine knights. The following list of their post-Domesday lands should prove interesting. Allestree, no under tenant in 1086. Aldwark, no under tenant in 1086. Bradley, no under tenant in 1086. Brushfield, no under tenant in 1086. Dalby, "Robert" under tenant in 1086. Edensor with ten bovates in Chatsworth and Langley, no under tenant in 1086. Gratton, no under tenant in 1086. Hartington, no under tenant in 1086. Ible, in 1086, *Terra Regis* with no under tenant. Ireton, Orme under tenant. Ivonbrook, no under tenant. Parva Longstone, Colne under tenant. Mapleton, *Terra Regis*, no under tenant. Newton, no under tenant. Okeover, co. Staff. Burton Abbey tenant in chief with Eddulf as under tenant in 1086. Pilsley, no under tenant. Shirley, Elfin under tenant. Snitterton, a berewick of "Metesford," *Terra Regis* in 1086 with no under tenant. Sturston, no under tenant. Winster, Cole under tenant in 1086. Wilson, co. Leic: no under tenant. Weston (Underwood), Ralph de Burun tenant in 1086 with Gilbert as under tenant. Yeldersley, Coll under tenant in 1086. Youlgrave, no under tenant in 1086; but Cole had held T.R.E.

Of these lands Allestree came through marriage with the Duns. Hartington probably by marriage. Parva Longstone, Winster, Yeldersley and Youlgrave chiefly by grants of Colle's descendants and, possibly, by marriage. Shirley, in part at least, was obtained from Tutbury Priory. Wilson came, I think, by marriage. The other manors with their appurtenances must have been acquired chiefly by direct enfeoffment of the king and the early Ferrars.

The following pages contain an attempt to trace the descendants of Saswalo for several generations. A fair

amount of evidence has been obtained; but several points are necessarily left in an unsatisfactory state through lack of sufficient proof.

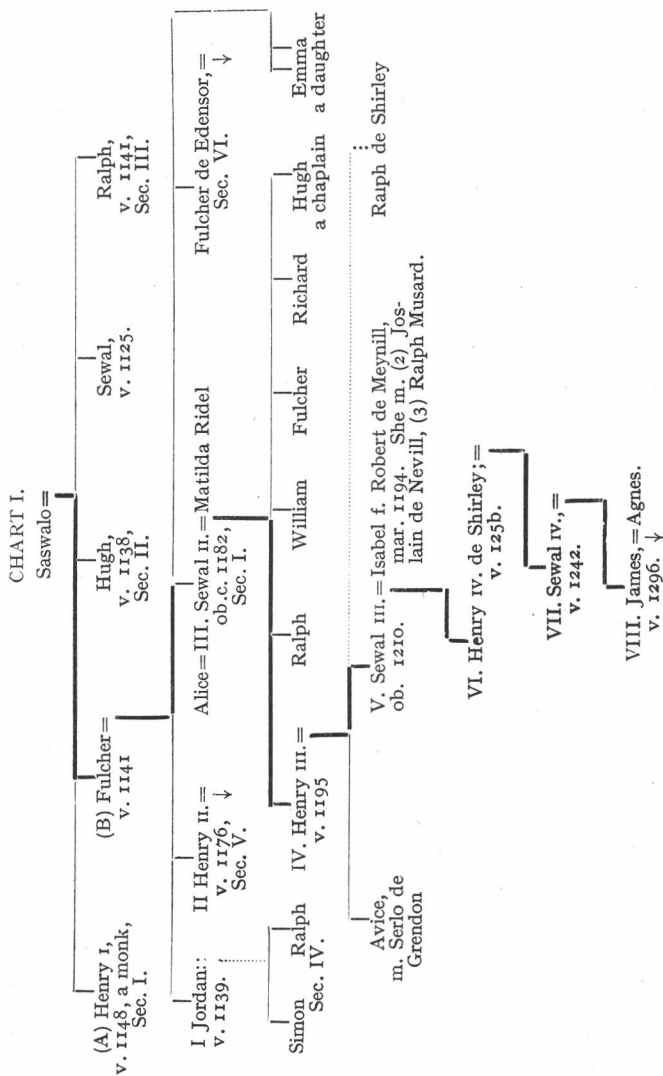
The references will be found expanded at length in the schedule printed on pages 233-235.

Saswalo appears to have had five sons, viz.: Henry, Fulcher, Hugh, Sewal and Ralph.

About 1114 Fulcher f. Saswalo witnesses a charter of Geoffrey, abbot of Burton (*S.C. VII, 128*). Between 1121-1127 Henry f. Saswalus, with Fulcher and Hugh his brothers, attests a charter of Robert de Ferrars and Geoffrey, abbot of Burton (*F.C.*) In 1125 Hugh the Chaplain, Henry f. Sewal and Fulcher and Sewal his brothers attest the grant of Norbury to William f. Herbert by the prior and convent of Tutbury. (*D.C. 88, f 43*). Before 1138 Hugh f. Saswalo, Henry f. Ful(her) f. Saswalo, Ralph f. Saswalo the brother of Henry, and William f. Henry witness a deed of William, prior of Tutbury. (*S.C. VII, 128*). About 1138 Hugh the chaplain, son of Saswalo, and Fulger f. Saswalo attest the charter of Robert (de Ferrars), earl of Nottingham, founding Bredon priory. (*N. III, pt. 2, 697*). Between 1139-1162 Hugh f. Sewal attests a charter of Robert II de Ferrars granting Leak to Alan, nephew of Erfast. Hugh signs at the head of the chaplains, William f. Nigel and Henry f. Sewal next. (*T.I. 45*). Froger, archdeacon of Derby, Hugh f. Sawale, Jordan f. Fulcher and Thomas de Cucchenaio witness a deed of Henry f. Sawardi granting his church of Eatendon to Kenilworth. (*S.S. 346*). In 1141 Fulcher f. Sawal and Ralph f. Sewal both witness a deed of Robert de Ferrars. (*C.F.D. No. 582*).

These extracts fully establish the existence of the five sons of Saswalo. I have found no other reference to the son Sewal and imagine that he died without issue. The other sons are dealt with individually in the following pages thus:—Henry in Section I. Fulcher and his

descendants in Sections I, IV, V, and VI. Hugh in Section II. Ralph in Section III.



SECTION I.

THE SHIRLEY FAMILY.

A. The return of William, earl Ferrars, to the king's mandate in 1166 informs us that Henry f. Sewaldus had held five fees of a knight in the reign of Henry I and that Fulcher (B) his brother had also held four other fees. At the date of this return Sewal the heir of both was holding the full nine fees. (*R.B.E.* 336). It is clear, therefore, that Henry f. Saswalo was dead before 1166. We have a reference to him in 1129-30 as in that year he returns his account for 7 silver marcs to be quit of his oaths. (*G.R.P.* 31 *Hen. I.*). In the same year Henry f. Sewalo is pardoned 40 sh. in Lincolnshire by writ of the king and also returns account of 5 marcs the amount which he owed, presumably for some trespass. (*Ib. Lincs.*). This would seem to prove that Whitton, Lincs., held by Henry de Ferrars in 1086, and Robert de Ferrars in the Lindsey Survey, with Saswalo as the under tenant was a possession of the Derbyshire Saswalo. This Henry f. Saswalo (I) was living in 1148 as he appears among the witnesses to the foundation charter of Merivale abbey. (*D.M.* 830, 20a, 40 a). This is the latest notice that I have found concerning him. It would appear that he died as a monk at Tutbury. We know that he granted Newton to that foundation because Robert II de Ferrars confirmed his grant of that vill and the addition of a meadow and three acres which Jordan, the nephew of Henry, added to his uncle's gift of Newton. (*D.M.* II, 873, 40b). At a later date Thomas de Pirio returns to Tutbury their land of Newton with the meadow appertaining thereto, viz.:—the land which Henry f. Sewal gave them in perpetual alms when he was made a monk and which the prior and convent had granted to him, the said Thomas, for his life. (*T.C.* CXX, f 58). The date of Henry f. Sewal's retirement into the convent was

apparently before 1138-9 as Jordan his nephew and "right heir" witnesses a charter of Robert de Ferrars in that year. (*C.D.F. No. 580*).

B. Fulcher, the second son of Saswalo, as noted above, had held the fees of four knights in 1100-1135. Before 1139 the prior of Tutbury had given to Fulcher f. Sawal and his heirs 4 bovates in Sirlai and a mill also in Derby. (*S.S. XI, 346*). In 1141 Fulcher f. Sawal attests a Charter of Robert de Ferrars (*C.D.F. 582*). I have found no later reference to him and cannot fix the date of his decease with any accuracy. He left as issue Jordan, Henry, Sewal, Fulcher, Emma and another daughter.

I. I have placed Jordan as the eldest son for two reasons (a) He is named in three deeds as the "right heir" of his uncle Henry f. Saswalo. As such he gave the meadow of Mara and 3 acres of arable land in Newton in addition to the gift of that vill by his uncle to Tutbury. (*D.M. I, 352, 21b*). He also witnessed the grant of Eatendon church in the same style and the charter already quoted above, contains the same description. (*C.D.F. 580*) (b). The second reason is the liberal provision for his illegitimate sons, Simon and Ralph. He married a lady whose name remains unknown; but it is possible to estimate his possessions from the dower settled upon her, of which we have a full description. It consisted of the half of Youlgrave and Gratton, with their appurtenances; Dalbury; Weston; a mill in Derby; one marc of silver in Brushfield; Ireton; Hatton; the church of Edensor; the church of Shirley and whatsoever rights his father had in the church of Youlgrave. (*D.C. 143 d.; S.S. XII, f 347*). He is to be found witnessing a deed before 1138 and another after 1162, in the latter of which William de Ferrars confirms the grant of William Pantulf to Langley nunnery. (*C.D.F. 580; N. III, pt. 2, 865*). He left the two sons mentioned above, an account of whose descendants will be found in Section IV.

II. At some date unknown Henry f. Fulcher succeeded to his brother's estates. The earliest date on which he appears as a witness to his feudal lord is in 1158-5 (*C.D.F. No. 584*). In 1168-69 he fines 2 marcs for his son and his nephew for whom he had been bail. (*G.R.P. 21 Hen. II*). In the following year he and his son Fulcher were amerced for some forest offence. (*ib. 22 Hen. II*). At some period before 1166 he resigned his estates, probably on becoming a monk, to his next brother Sewal f. Fulcher. The Darley Chartulary contains a copy of the final agreement made between Henry f. Fulcher and Sawal his brother. In this important document it is stated that "the said Henry made the said Sewal his heir (*heredicavit*) in the baronies of Fulcher and Henry his brother (i.e. Henry and Fulcher the sons of Saswalo) and for that gift and quittance Sewal gave the said Henry, in the court of the lord earl William half a marc of silver." (*D.C. 143d; S.S. XII, 347*). The said earl, William I (1161-1191), a little later certifies that "Sewal f. Fulcher, in my presence and with my consent, and before Henry his eldest brother from whom he had received his inheritance, and with Henry's consent, gave and confirmed to Tutbury the virgate under the castle of Tutbury which had belonged to Henry f. Sawal his uncle." (*T.C. 67, f 37*). Henry f. Fulcher himself certifies Richard (Peche), bishop of Coventry (1161-1182), that he has conceded the gift of Sawal f. Fulcher, his brother, of one virgate under Tutbury castle to the priory, and "because I am his elder brother and he received his inheritance from me I, so far as I or my heirs are able, make the same gift." (*Ib. f 71*). There are other deeds in which Henry f. Fulcher confirms the grants of Sewal his brother. (*S.S. 349, 350, J. 516*). Roger de Buron quit-claimed an annual rent of 5 sh. in Weston (Underwood) to Henry f. Fulcher and his heirs in order that Fulcher shall pay that sum to the canons of S. Mary of Derby, enjoining him

to be as loyal to them as he had been to him. The deed was addressed to Hen. II and must, therefore, have passed before 1189. (J. 2545). Richard I confirmed the gift of Ivonbrook to Buildwas by Henry f. Fulcher. (*D.M.* 782, 30*b*). It is evident that, although Henry f. Fulcher deprived himself of his possessions before 1166, he survived for many years. His descendants are dealt with in Section V.

III. A good deal has already been noted above with reference to Sewal the third son of Fulcher f. Saswalo and the third holder of the main part of Saswalo's barony. He was by far the largest holder of land under the Ferrars and should have played a more important part in the history of his country than he seems to have done. So far I have been able to find but one reference to him in the official records of the period. In 1174 Sewal f. Fulcher gave 10 marcs for an assize, a statement which affords us no definite information beyond the fact that he was living at the time. (*G.R.P.* 21 *Hen. II*). On the other hand we have several of his donations to religious foundations recorded. He confirms to Darley the gift which Robert de Piro, and William his son, had made of half the land of Aldwark. (*D.C.* 124*d.*, 141*d.*). Sawal f. Fulcher concedes and confirms to Rufford the grant made to them by Waltheof de Monsall of a half part of Brushfield. His charter is witnessed amongst others by Matilda, his wife; Henry f. Fulcher; and Fulcher (i.e. Sewal's) brother; Orme ("Hormus") Basset; Willaim de Mungei; and Serlo de Grendon. (*Ruff. C.* 124, & *cf. J.* 516). He confirms to Kenilworth his church of Eatendon as Sewal his grandfather granted it. This deed is witnessed by a Rand' de Cirl, who may have been his son. (*S.S.* 350). Mr. Shirley credits Sewal with four sons, Fulcher, Ralph, Richard and Hugh, a chaplain. (*Ib.* 2). We have already noticed his grant of a virgate below Tutbury castle to the priory there; but his notifi-

fication of that grant to Richard, Bishop of Coventry, is, perhaps, worth quoting at length. After reciting the gift he adds: "my mother on her death bed devised by her will to the aforesaid church an annual rent of 7 sh., of which I undertook to pay 4 sh. annually and Henry my elder brother, of whom I received our inheritance, undertook to pay the other 3 sh.: now, however, the said annual rent of 7 sh. is included in this gift of the virgate and land aforesaid to the church and monks, and for this virgate and said land Fulc, the prior, and the whole convent of the said church have absolved and quit-claimed the soul of my mother, and me, and my brother, and my heirs and his, for all eternity. I have made this grant with the consent and assent of my lord William, earl of Ferrars, of Henry my brother, of whom I received our heritage; he himself also conceded this and signed it with his own hand, as I myself have done, before my lord William, earl of Ferrars, with the assent also of Matilda Ridel my wife." (*T.C.* 142). Sewal f. Fulcher, as Sewal de Shirley, also granted to Tutbury a culture of his land in his demesne of Hoon, called Polforland, nearer to Marston than another culture also called by the same name. (*Ib.* 113). In another deed Sewal f. Fulcher gives permission to William f. Serlo de Grendon to enclose a wood for hunting, in which his wife, Alice is named. (*S.S.* 348-9). He also granted to Hugh f. Philip the whole of Woodhouse flat in Shirley for a rent of 1 lb. of cummin. This grant was witnessed by Henry f. Fulcher, Fulcher his brother, Serlo de Grendon, William de Mungei, and Randulf de Shirley. (*Ib.* 349). From a grant by Hugh f. Ralph to William de Mungay we learn that Sewal f. Fulcher was enfeoffed in Yeldersley. (*J.* 2716). His name is to be found among the witnesses to a charter of Fulcher, lord of Edensor (*H.C. III, F.* 59), to a charter of Robert f. Col, and to one of Robert de Bakepuze. (*J.* 2620, 239).

IV. Henry (III) f. Sewal succeeded his father before 1205 because in that year he fines 40 marcs for obtaining such seisin of Edensor as he had there when he came into the service of the earl of Ferrars. (*R.O.* 306). In August of the same year the sheriff of Notts. was ordered to give Henry f. Sewal such seisin of his land in Edensor as he had when he was moved to sell it when he went to Poitou with earl Ferrars in our service, unless he was disseised therein by our special precept, or by a novel disseisin which he made there, or anything which he afterwards did therein by which he ought not to have it. (*R.Cl. John*, 1205). His name appears as a witness to a charter of William de Ferrars about 1195, to two deeds of Serlo de Grendon, to a charter of Robert f. Toli about 1190, and to one of Ralph le ffoun de Yeaveley. (*F.H.D. IV*, 158, *J.* 396, 2717, 396. *D.C.* 143*d*). The date of his death is uncertain; but probably occurred about 1195. He appears to have had a son Ralph de Shirley, who attests a charter of Serlo f. Serlo de Grendon early in the XIII century. (*J.* 879). His daughter Avice was married to Serlo de Mungay.

V. Sewal (III) f. Henry. The earliest notice of this knight is an entry in the Pipe Roll for 1194. He proffered 50 marcs for having the daughters of Robert de Maisnil with their lands. (*G.R.P.* 6 *Ric.* 1). In 1199-1200 he offered 100 marcs for permission to marry his wife's sister to Sewal de Munjay his nephew. (*R.O.* 5). Sewal f. Henry had married in 1194 Isabel the eldest daughter of Robert de Meynill. On the death of Sewal Isabel was re-married to John f. Joslain de Nevill, of Rolleston, Notts., and after his death in 1219 she again married Ralph Musard de Staveley. She died in 1228. In May 1208 Robert f. Roger and Sewal f. Henry were appointed custodians of Northumberland. (*R.P.* 10 *John*). This accounts for the entries in the Red Book of the Exchequer which show us Sewal f. Henry as holding land in that county by the serjeanty of keeping the pleas of the crown.

(*R.B.E.* 466, 564). Sewal f. Henry must have died in the spring of 1210 as in that year John de Nevill accounts for 700 marcs for having to wife Isabel the widow of Sewal f. Henry with her whole inheritance and dower. (*G.R.P.* 12 *John*). This early death of Sewal f. Henry makes a gap in the accepted pedigree of the Shirley family which it becomes necessary to fill. In the account given in the *Stemmata Shirleiana* he is shown as being alive in 1251 and nominated as the father of Sir James de Shirley, living in 1287. The same error is contained in the descents given in *Harleian* 58, 3; *Thoroton*, I, 306; *Herald's Visitation of Notts.* 179; and *Dugdale's Warwick*.

VI. It is suggested that Sewal (III) f. Henry who died in 1210 left a son, Henry (IV) f. Sewal who was living in 1226. As in September of that year Thomas f. Simon released to Henry f. Sewal a bovate in Shirley. (*D.F.* 22, 9, 1226). As his father married in 1194 he must have been about 31 at this date. This is the only certain reference that I have found concerning him and I cannot assign a date for his death.

VII. This Henry f. Sewal was, I believe, succeeded by Sewal (IV) f. Henry, who in 1242 rendered account for half a knight's fee in Hoon. (*B.F.* 993). About the same period, he attests two charters of Nicholas f. Nicholas de Willington. (*J.* 2577, 2578). In September 1234 Thomas Hanselin was made coroner of Derby in the place of Sewal f. Henry "*qui insufficiens est.*" (*R.Cl. Hen.* III, 510). He was dead before February 1246 as James de Shirley had a grant of free warren in Shirley on February 2 in that year. (*R. Cart.* I, 312) and as James f. Sewal a similar grant in Ettington in 1255. (*Ib.* 451).

VIII. In 1296-1297 James de Shirley held the manors of Shirley, Hoon, Bradley, Youlgrave, Hopwell, Yeldersley, Edensor and Ireton of Edmund, the king's brother. (*Es.* I, 141).

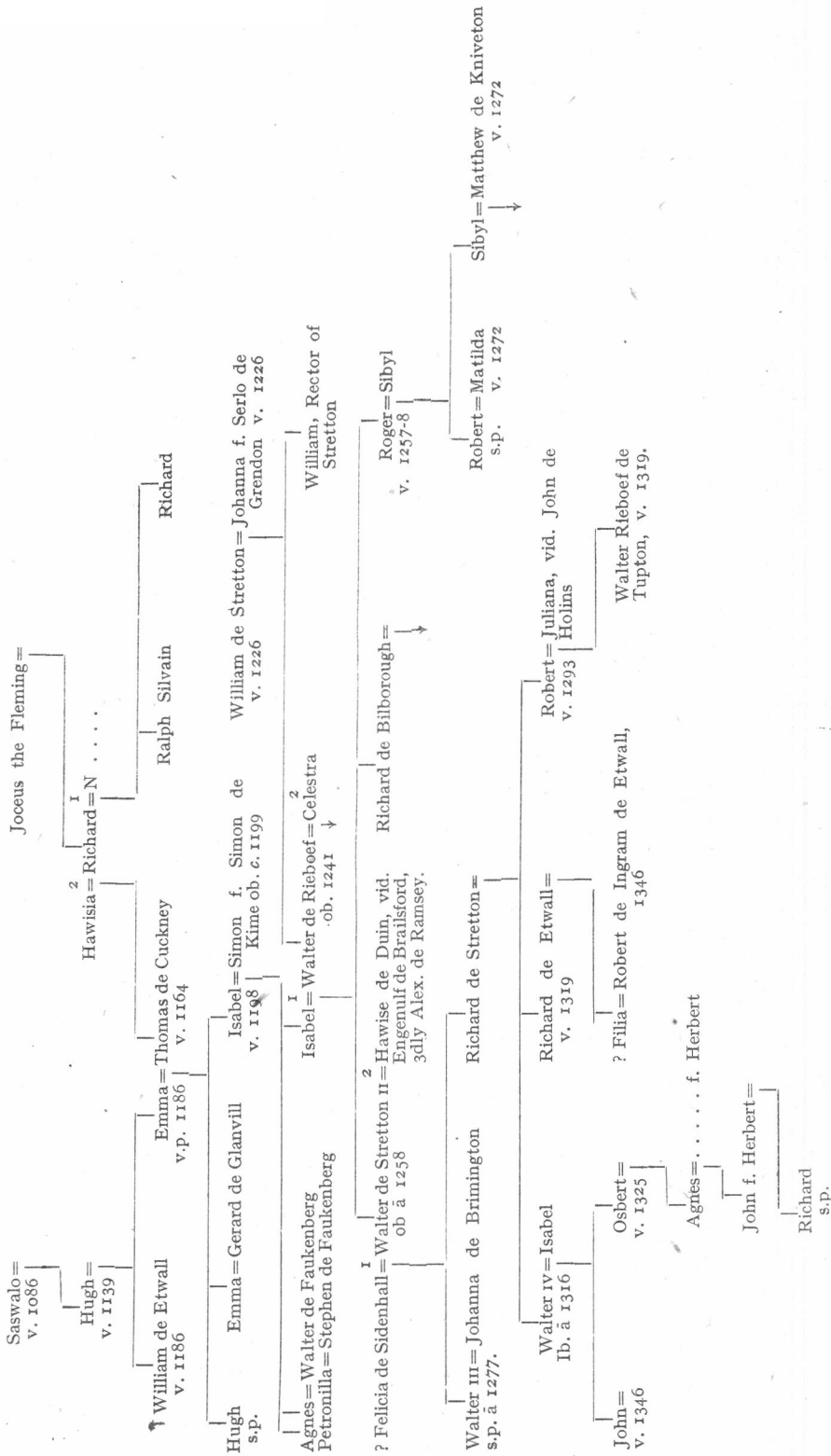
SECTION II.

THE ETWALL FAMILY.

I. It has already been established that Saswalo had a son Hugh. It is suggested that this son was enfeoffed of the 5 manors of Etwall and of the manor of Whitton, Linc. It must be remembered, however, that Azelin also held a manor in Etwall under Geoffrey Alsetin. (*D.A.J.* 1926, f. 56, *V.C.H. D. I*, 345*b*, 347*b*). In the charter of Henry f. Saswalo granting his church of Ettington to Kenilworth the persons attesting were Hugh f. Sawal; Jordan f. Fulcher, Henry's right heir; and Thomas de Cuccheneio. (*S.S.* 346). The last signatory was the founder of Welbeck abbey, a copy of whose foundation charter still exists. (*D.M. II*, 58). Among his gifts were "the church of S. Helen of Ettetwelle and the church of Whitene which were founded in my fee." Among the witnesses to this charter were Hugh the canon, son of Sewale; Hugh, the founder's son; Robert Avenel; Robert f. Vicecomes; Walter de Bakepuze and Ralph de Meinill. This deed must have passed before 1163-4 as Robert son of the sheriff became sheriff himself in that year. Both Etwall and Whitton are recorded in Domesday as being held by Saswalo, under Henry de Ferrars. (*V.C.H. D. I*, 345*b*, *L.R.S. XIX*, 100 21/1). The dedication of Whitton church remains to-day the same as it was in Thomas de Cuckney's time, viz. to S. John the Baptist.

II. A charter of Sewal f. Fulcher to Kenilworth, which must be dated later than 1166, was witnessed by William f. Hugh; Randulf de Cirl (Shirley); Henry f. Fulcher and William de Mungei. (*S.S.* 350). This William was evidently the grandson of Saswalo and in 1184-5 returned account of half a marc for a default as William f. Hugh de Etwall. (*G.R.P. 21 Hen. II*). His name also occurs in the Pipe Roll for the following year. He appears to have died without issue leaving a sister Emma as his heir. She married, as is suggested, Thomas de Cuckney who,

ETWALL.
CHART II.



with the consent of his wife Emma, granted the two churches named above to Welbeck.

III. Thomas de Cuckney's son, Hugh, appears also to have died without issue and his two sisters, Emma and Isabel, became his heirs. Emma was married to Gerard de Glanvill and Isabel to Simon f. Simon de Kime. The latter died leaving three daughters, Agnes, Isabel and Petronilla. Agnes was married to Walter de Faukenberg, Isabel to Walter de Riboef and Petronilla to Stephen de Faukenberg, brother of Walter. (*D.M. II*, 597 *seq.*; *T. III*, 373). In 1199 Petronilla, widow of Stephen de Faukenberg, quit-claimed to Walter de Rieboef and Isabella his wife all the lands in Notts. and Derby late of Simon f. Simon. (*R.C.R. II*, 68). In the same year in Lincs. Petronilla the daughter of Simon f. Simon gives 20 shillings for having her plaint in the King's court at Westminster against Walter de Faukenberg and Agnes his wife and Walter de Rybof and Isabella his wife for her reasonable share of $\frac{1}{20}$ of the fee of one knight in Cuckney (Notts.), $\frac{1}{6}$ of a fee in Hetwell of which Walter and Isabella had deforced her, and also for $\frac{1}{6}$ of a fee in Bilborough, Notts. (*R.O.* 7). It would seem that concord was established between the parties and Walter de Rieboef and Isabel took Bilborough as part of their share of the inheritance of Simon f. Simon de Kime. (*Ab. Pl.* 24, 79b, *H.K.F. I*, 183; *R.C.R.* 69, 198).

IV. In 1212 Walter de Riboef was returned as having held half a fee in Bilborough of Simon de Kime. (*R.B.E.* 584). Of the origin of this family I have ascertained nothing. Walter de Riboef appears to have been the son of the William de Stretton who married Johanna one of the three daughters of Serlo de Grendon. The Dale Cartulary contains a quitclaim to the abbey from Walter de Stretton of the land in Ockbrook which William de Grendon, his uncle, had granted them. (*C. Dale*, 19). Whether the Walter de Stratton who was fined one marc

in 1169 was his ancestor I am unable to say (*G.R.P.* 15 *Hen. II*, 62). In 1086 Ralph f. Hubert held a manor of one carucate in "Stratune," Egstow and Hanley and a second manor of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in "another stratune." These manors have been identified as Stretton in Shirland and were held in 1086 by that Robert who was the ancestor or predecessor of the Meynells. (*V.C.H. D. I*, 349*a*). It would appear to be possible, therefore, the Ryboefs obtained possession of Stretton by marriage with a daughter of the early holders of that fee. William de Stretton, by his marriage with Johanna de Grendon, obtained a share in the manors of Bradley and Sturston; the other portions of these manors were carried by Johanna's sisters to the Brailsfords and Dives and eventually passed to the Knivetons in their entirety. The descent of the Ryboef's part of this inheritance will be dealt with in these pages; but fuller reference to Bradley and Sturston will be found in the articles which will appear later on the Grendons, Brailsfords and Knivetons.

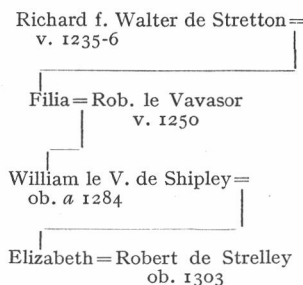
In July 1202 William de Stretton, father of Walter de Ryboef, quitclaimed to Sewale f. Henry a bovaté of land in Barlborough. (*J.* 2743, *H.F.* 24). This helps us to identify his manor of Stretton with the Meynell fee. Some time in the beginning of the XIII century a Henry de "Strton" confirms to Thomas, formerly forester of *dominus* William de "Strton," 5 acres in Bradley and an assart which he had from Robert de Ockbrook in Bradley. The deed is witnessed by Sir William de "Strton" and others. (*J.* 398). A Henry, rector of Etwall, attests a deed about 1200-1210 who was probably the same person. (*A.M.* 27314). About 1215 William de Stretton attests a charter of Roger de Pleasley. (*M.M.* 56). In October 1217 the sheriff of Notts. was ordered to give William de Stretton seisin of his lands as he had returned to his faith and service. (*R.Cl.* 2 *Hen. III*). It is clear

that he had sided against King John during the troublous times at the end of his reign. In 1226 William de Stretton and Johanna his wife, represented by Walter de Stretton their attorney, were parties to a fine by which Robert de Okeover grants them common of pasture in Atlow so that their tenants in Bradley may use it. (*D.F. May* 1226). The Walter de Stretton referred to above was evidently Walter de Stretton, or de Ryboef, William's son and heir. William had another son named William who was Rector of Stretton and whose name occurs several times as a witness to several deeds early in the XIII century. Walter de Stretton and William the rector his brother both attest a grant of Robert Maulovel to Merivale abbey. (*G.C.M.* 17, (49, 50) 18 (52)). William de Stretton apparently died in, or soon after, 1226 and was succeeded by Walter (de Ryboef) de Stretton I.

As noted above Walter de Ryboef was returned in 1212 as holding of Simon de Kime half a fee in Bilborough. In the same year he held one fee of a Knight of the barony of Avenche by the service of castle-guard at Dover. (*R.B.E.* 584, 615). King John confirmed to Ipswich priory the possession of lands in "Casenell" granted to them by Stephen de Beauchamp, Roger Esturmi, Walter de Riebef, Alexander de Draiton and Adam de Derneford. (*D.M. II*, 295, 306). Casenell remains unidentified; but I imagine that Stephen de Beauchamp was the holder of Coton-in-the-Elms who died in 1216. In 1202 William de Gaitune released by fine to Walter de Ribof and Isabel his wife three bovates in Bilborough. (*M.M.* 18). Two years earlier, that is in 1200, Walter de Ribof had confirmed to Simon f. Bernard of Bilborough the tenement which Bernard his father had formerly held of Simon f. Simon (de Kime) and later of himself. (*Ib.* 39). About the same period he attests a deed of Hugh de Insula. (*Ib.* 40). About 1200 Walter de Ribof granted to S. James of Dunwich for the weal of the soul of H. de Cressi

and of his own soul 40 acres in Brancester, Suffolk. (*Bod.* 432). In December 1241 the widow of Walter de Rybuf gave half a marc for a *precipe* from Derby to the court at Westminster (*Ex.* I, 364) and there is a reference to her in the Pipe Roll for the same year. (26 *Hen.* III). It would appear that on the death of his first wife, Isabel de Kime, Walter had remarried. A grant exists by which Celestra, the relict of Walter de Ribef, gives, in free marriage with her daughter Isabel, a toft in Burnaston, which Engelard held, to Nicholas f. Henry de Burnaston. (*J.* 517). This Engelard was probably Engelard de Brailsford. Walter, deceased by December 1241, left three sons, Walter who succeeded him, (A) Richard and (B) Roger.

A. In 1235-6 Richard de Riboef was returned as holding half a fee in Bilborough (*B.F.* 532) of which he had evidently been enfeoffed by his father. A Richard de Riboef attested a charter of John f. Barnard de Neuton (*F. Ang.* 149) and about 1235-1240 a deed of Hugh f. Ralph (de Greasley) of Ilkston. (*J.* 1487). In 1242-3 Robert le Vavasor held the half fee in Bilborough "presumably as guardian of the heir" of Richard de Rieboef. (*H.K.F.* I, 184). The descent of this manor is not absolutely established; but I believe that the daughter and heir of Richard de Rieboef of Bilborough became the wife of Robert le Vavasor of Shipley who held Bilborough as late as 1250. (*F.H.D.* III, 176). William le Vavasor certainly held this fee, for in 1284-5 Robert de Strelley held half a fee in Bilborough of Walter de Riboef in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Vavasour of Shipley, Derbyshire. (*T.* II, 219). In 1293 Robert de Strelley held one fee in Strelley and Bilborough. (*B.F.* 1320). We can therefore compile the following chart:



B. Roger de Stretton seems to have been enfeoffed of the tenements brought into his family by his grandmother Johanna de Grendon. In May 1259 a fine was recorded between Roger de Stretton, deforciant, and Alexander de Ramsey and Hawise his wife in which Roger grants to Alexander and his heirs a messuage and 40 acres of land in Bradley, Hulland and Thurvaston, (*D.F. X*, 156). In a fine of November of the same year Roger de Stretton grants to Matthew de Kniveton (his son-in-law) a messuage, 1 carucate and 4 bovates in Woodthorp and a messuage and lands in Bradley; Robert de Stretton warrants the grant. (*Ib.* 157). At the same time in a second fine Roger de Stretton, as plaintiff, grants to Matthew de Kniveton, as tenant, tenements in Woodthorp, Bradley, Sturston, Fenton, Cornley and Hardwick. (*Ib.*). In 1272 Matilda, the widow of Robert de Stretton, grants for 40 marcs to Matthew de Kniveton and Henry his son the manor of Woodthorp, except 42 acres, and other tenements in Bradley and Sturston. (*Ib. XI*, 106). From these fines and others quoted under Walter de Stretton II we have compiled the pedigree given in the chart.

V. Walter de Stretton II, succeeded his father about 1241 and in 1242-3 was returned as holding one fee in Stretton, half a fee in Etwall and, in conjunction with Robert de Grendon, half a fee in Gopsall, Leic., of Robert de Curzon. (*B.F.* 994, 995, 946). He also held at the same time, with Hawise de Dun, one quarter of a fee in

Bradley. (*Ib.* 995). In 1253 Roger de Aincourt and Alice his wife had a grant of a messuage and 30 acres in Hanley from Robert de Pillesley and Alice his wife with the homage and service of Walter de Rybof and Felicia de Sidenhall and their heirs for the tenements which they held of Robert de Pilsley. (*D.F.* IX, 86). This suggests that Walter's first wife and mother of his sons was Felicia de Sidenhall. It will have been noted that Walter de Stretton and Hawisia his wife held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Bradley. (*F.A. I*, 259). In 1258 Alexander de Ramsey and Hawisia his wife granted to Matthew de Kniveton $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of Woodthorp, except certain tenements in Sturston, Bradley and Kniveton, the dower of Hawisia by her former husband Walter de Stretton. (*D.F.* X, 154). Hawisia was a daughter of Robert de Duin who was first married to Engenulf, a younger son of Henry de Brailsford by his wife Isolda de Grendon. Her second husband was Walter de Stretton, her third Alexander de Ramsey. Walter de Stretton appears as a witness in several deeds between the years 1242 and 1258. (*C. Dale* 12; *C. Ruff.* 115*d.*; *J.* 48, 517, 518, 697, 2023, 2418). He died about 1258 leaving two sons, Walter and Richard.

VI. Walter de Ryboef of Stretton III succeeded his father about 1258 and in 1261-2 was returned as holding one fee of the fees of castle-guard at Dover. (*R.B.E.* 707, 719). In 1265 he sued William de Longford, William de Grendon and Thomas Harvey for devastating his manor of Stretton and his rents at Clifton. (*Ab. P.* 158*b.*). The manor of Clifton was held by Walter de Stretton and Johanna de Brimington in 1284 and Johanna was presumably his wife. As Walter de Rybof, knight, he witnessed a charter of Margaret, widow of Ralph de Rearsby; one of Robert f. Robert de Willoughby and another of Richard his brother between 1265 and 1275. (*J.* 114, 116, 2415). As suggested below he probably died

without issue before 1277 and was succeeded by Richard his brother as his heir.

VII. The earliest reference to Richard de Rieboef that I have found is in the record of the Forest court held in Derbyshire in 1251-2. (*F.H.D. III*, 205). In 1264-5 Walter de Rybof and Richard Rybof were in the garrison of Nottingham castle under John de Gray the then constable. (*H.K.F. I*, 184). Before 1277 he attests a charter of Gwenwynwyn of Ashford as *dominus* Richard de Stretton. (*J.* 1396). As it is stated in 1284-6 that William de Codrington held Clifton for one fee of a knight of Walter de Riebof and Johanna de Brimington and they of Robert de Stutevill, and later on in the same record that Richard de Riebof held the manor of Stretton, of the manor of Barlborough, of the heirs of Robert de Meynill, for one fee (*F.A. I*, 246, 247) it is fairly evident that Walter his elder brother was deceased without issue before 1277. Richard was returned in 1296-7 as holding half a fee in "Otwell," and in December 1290 the heirs of Richard de Rieboff are named as holding the same half fee. (*I.P.M. III*, 303, 312). His death must, therefore have occurred earlier in 1297. He appears to have left three sons, Walter the eldest, (A) Richard and (B) Robert.

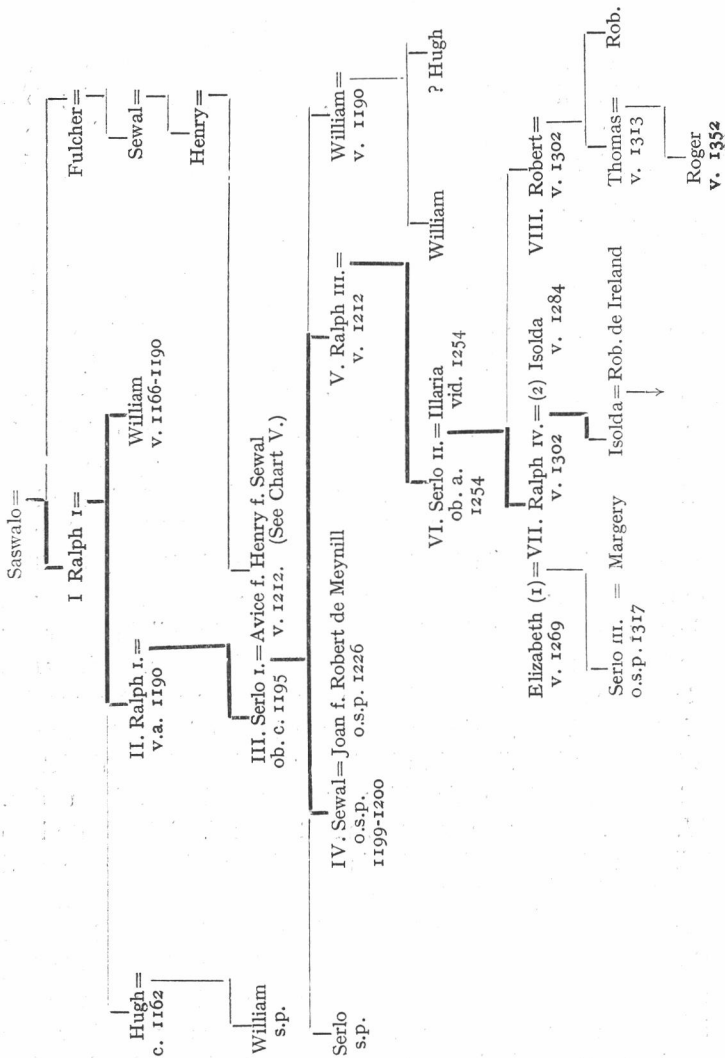
A, B. Richard de Riebof held half a fee in Etwall in 1302. (*F. A. I*, 253). As Richard de Rybuff, lord of Etwall he attests, in 1316, grants by Henry f. Henry de Trusselegh and John Tructok. (*J.* 520, 521). In 1319 he witnessed a deed of Walter f. Robert de Riebeauf de Tupton granting to Godfrey del Stubbings land in the soke of Ashover which he had received of the gift and enfeoffment of Juliana widow of John de Holins his mother. (*A.M.* 6669, 68). In 1346 Robert de Ingram held the half fee in Etwall formerly of Richard de Rybef. (*F.A. I*, 258). This suggests that Richard Etwall had left an only

daughter as heir, married to Robert Ingram. A Robert Ribuf occurs in 1293 and a Robert Ryboffe of Ashover in 1370. (*J.* 110, 126). The former may be identified with Robert the husband of Juliana. In 1431 a John Rybuff de Etwall held 30 shillings land in Etwall in socage (*F.A. I*, 296).

VIII. Walter de Stretton IV succeeded his father Richard and in 1302 held Stretton for one fee. (*F.A. I*, 252). In 1294, on Palm Sunday, he attested a deed as Walter le Rybef in Ettewelle. (*J.* 1199). About the same time, or a little earlier, he witnesses a grant of Robert Ferebras as Walter de Rubef de Etwall. (*Ib.* 2585). He was dead in 1316 for in that year Nicholas de Norton was instituted as rector of Stretton on the presentation of Isabel, relict of Walter de Stretton. (*Cox III*; 486). He left two sons John and Osbert, and Cox also assigns to him four daughters and states that Osbert died without issue. (*Ib.* 485). In 1301, in November, Walter de Stretton granted to John his son 26 acres in Egginton. (*J.* 1170). In 1346 John de Stretton held the fee in Stretton which Walter his father had formerly held (*F.A. I*, 261).

In September 1325 Osbert f. Walter de Stretton confirmed to John f. Robert Dunelyn a grant made by Walter f. William de Stretton formerly lord of Stretton, "my ancestor," to a William Dunelyn. (*J.* 2285). This seems to carry us back to Walter de Rieboef I who died in 1241. In a cause heard in 1398 it was pleaded by the defendant that John f. Herbert of Leicester was the son of one Agnes the daughter of Osbert de Stretton and the father of Richard f. Herbert of Twycross who died without issue. As the defendant won his case I have incorporated the descent in the chart pedigree. (*G. XVIII*, 212).

CHART III.



SECTION III.

RALPH DE MUNGEI.

I and II. We have already seen that Saswalo had a son Ralph living in 1141. I am unable to prove it; but I believe him to have been the Ferrars tenant in Chippenham. Between 1162-1191, and probably soon after 1162, Hugh f. Ralph grants to William de Mungay, his brother, land in Yeldersley to be held of Sewal f. Fulcher, in exchange for land in Cratle, co. Notts., William, the grantor's son, and Serlo de Mungay, his nephew, ratifying the grant. Among the witnesses were William, earl Ferrars, Fulcher f. Henry and Sewal f. Henry. (*J.* 2716). In 1166-67 William de Mungay returns account for 20 sh. in Yorks. (*G.R.P.* 13 *Hen.* II). Before 1200 Serlo de Grendon grants to Serlo f. Ralph de Mungay all the lands with the wood, which lies between the grantor's stud of Bradley and the vill of Tilderesseg (Yeldersley) and common in all his land of Bradley and Sturston. The rent payable being a pair of white gloves. Henry f. Sewal; Leodegar de Dive (printed "Bure" in Jeaves); and Robert Britton being among the witnesses. (*J.* 2717). Ralph de Mungei and William his brother attest a charter of Robert f. Col, before 1191, granting to Sewal de Mungei a tenement in Winnedun in Atlow, which William's father (Ralph) and Serlo his elder brother had held from him. (*J.* 134). Between 1162-1191 Robert f. Col granted to William de Mungei and his heirs for his homage and service, the firm of Winster, which was worth 20 sh., and for the same service which William had done to Robert f. Col and Robert's father, in fee and heredity, rendering therefore to Robert and his heirs one red hawk annually in season for all services. The witnesses were Sawallus f. Fulcher; and Fulcher his brother; Serlo de Grendon and Jordan his son; Simund de Beirchero and Roger his son; Adam de Widele; Robert the clerk; Henry the

priest; Roger the clerk; Levenad de Ibul; Gospatrick; Ailfi; Le(br)annus de Ad(elardestune); Richard de Leres. William *nepos* of William de Mungai. The names of some of these witnesses differ from those given in Mr. Jeayes' transcript; but I believe they represent more accurately the original deed, which is in a bad state. (*J.* 1620). William, earl Ferrars, between 1162-1191 grants to William de Mungai in fee and heredity the third part of his lead mine in the fields of Winster. Among the witnesses are Sewal f. Henry, R(oger) de Birchehovre, John de Mungai, and Hugh de Winster. (*J.* 2621). Matilda the wife of Sewal; Henry f. Fulcher and Fulcher his brother; Robert f. Efin; Robert f. Chol; Hormus Basset; William de Mungei; and Wallef de Morneshalle (Monsal Dale) attest the covenant between Rufford and Waltheof de Monsal concerning lands in Brushfield. (*Ruff. C.* 124, *cf. J.* 516). Another deed in the Rufford Chartulary between the same parties is tested by Aschelin the priest and Robert his son; Robert f. Chol; Hor' Basset; William de Mungei; Robert f. Chol de Mourneshale and Hugh his brother; and Alexander f. Hervey. (*Ruff. C.*, 124). William de Mung(ei) witnesses a deed of Ernulf de Bec and of Thomas de Piro concerning the church of Marston. (*T.C.* 322, *f.* 143). These extracts appear to justify the assignment of the three sons to Ralph f. Sassalo printed in the Chart. Two of them seem to have left no long surviving issue as further references to them have not been discovered. Winster was certainly in the possession of Ralph III in 1212.

III. Before 1210 Serlo de Mungay received a grant from Nicholas, prior of Tutbury, of ten acres in Yeldersley and the right to assart ten acres in Littilhalyn in exchange for the privilege granted to the priory by Serlo of making a ditch between the wood of Ethnadeston and another wood which the priory gave him extending from Bradlingbrook to Witelegsiche. The witnesses include Robert de

Ashbourne, then seneschal; Nicholas de Caveland and Adam his son; Robert de Selford and William de Holington. (*F.H.D. IV, G; I. J. 2718*) Serlo de Mungay grants to the prior and monks of Tutbury permission to make a ditch six feet wide between the wood of Ednatheston and the wood they had given him, viz.: from Bradelingbrok as far as Witelegsiche. (*T.C. 273, f. 110*). Serlo must have died before 1198-99.

IV. His eldest surviving son Sewal succeeded his father and it is known that his uncle, Sewal f. Henry (of Ettington) in 1199-1200 proffered 100 marcs for permission to marry Joan, his wife's sister, to his nephew, and that Sewal f. Serlo died before the fine became due. Philip de Ulcote married his widow in the same year (*R.O. 5*) and in January 1212, a fine was enrolled in which Philip de Ulecote and Joan his wife released to Ralph de Munjay and Avice his mother, the tenants of Yeldersley and Winster, one third of Yeldersley and one third of Winster claimed by them as Joan's dower on her marriage with Sewal de Munjay her former husband. (*D.F. 1212*). Joan was a daughter of Robert de Meynill and was a muchly married lady. After the death of Philip de Ulecote in 1221 she was married a third time to Oliver de Albini in the February of that year; but was again a widow in the following August. Her fourth husband was Walter de Godarvill. She had, therefore, the somewhat unusual experience of being twice widowed within a year of marriage. She died childless in 1226. Sewal de Mungay, her first husband, was one of the witnesses of the final concord made at Nottingham between John Sacheverel and Oliver f. Nigel de Bupton in 1197-98. (*J. 1554, cf. G.R.P., 9 Ric. 1*).

V. On Sewal's death he was succeeded by his brother Ralph III. Early in the XIII century Ralph de Monjoye granted to Serlo his son a moiety of the villis of Parva Longstone and Brushfield to hold to him and heirs in tail.

(*J.* 1608). He was a party to the fine endowing his sister-in-law Joan with her dower. His holding in Underwood, in Ashbourne manor, was confirmed to him by William, earl Ferrars, when that earl recovered the Wapentake of Wirksworth before 1216. (*J.* 51). This was probably the land referred to as Urleswick lower down. The date of his decease is uncertain; but it must have occurred before 1242.

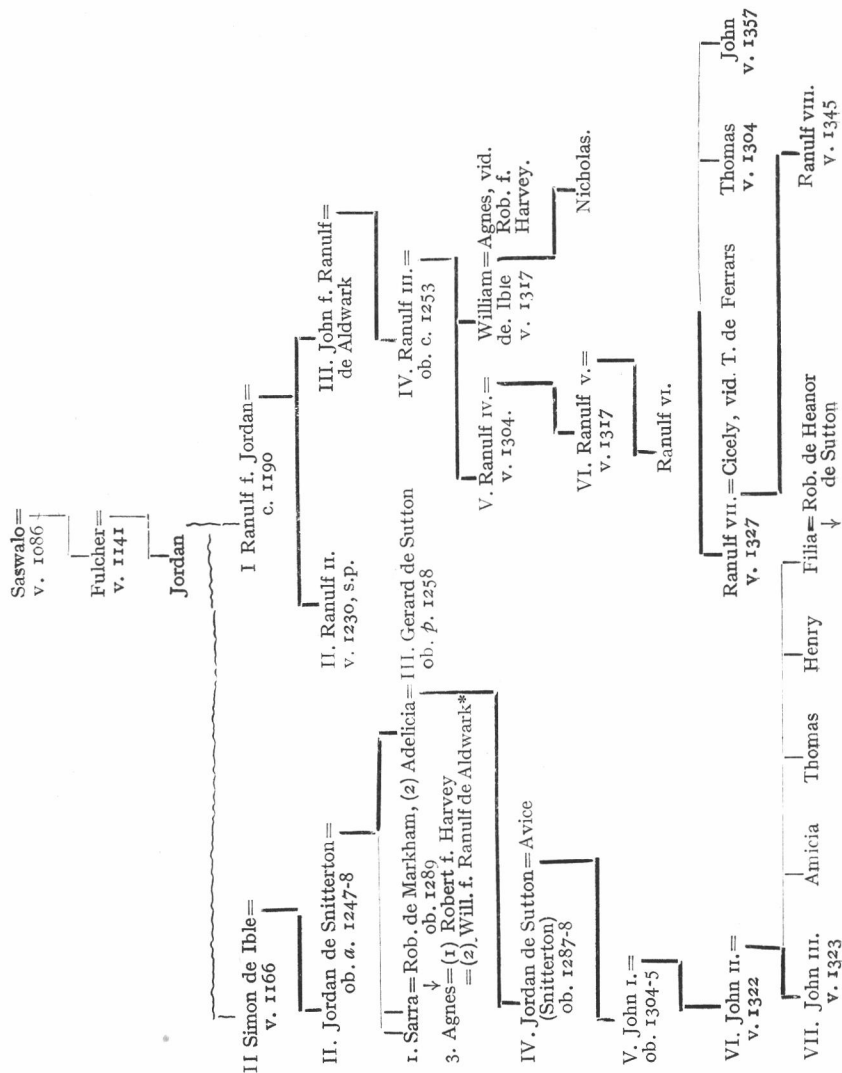
VI. Serlo II succeeded his father and was returned in 1242-42 as holding the fee of one knight in Yeldersley and one third of a fee in Spondon. (*B.F.* 993, 995). As Serlo f. Ralph de Munjaye he granted to Matthew f. Thomas de Bakewell 4 bovates in Parva Longstone and Brushfield. (*J.* 1609). He was deceased in 1254 for in that year Illaria, widow of Serlo de Munjay, gave 20 sh. for a writ in Derbyshire. (*Ex. II*, 192). He left two sons Ralph and Robert. A grant exists by which he gave a place of land in Yeldersley, called Hadley Croft, to Roger de Hordern and Matilda his wife. This Matilda may have been his daughter. (*J.* 2719).

VII. Ralph, his elder son, at some period after 1250 granted to Robert his brother, in tail, all his lands of Winster at a rent of 12d. (*J.* 2622). There are two other grants of land by him recorded, one in 1273 witnessed by James de Shirley, kt., the other in 1286. (*J.* 2720, 2721). In 1269-70 Ralph de Monjoye, kt., and Elizabeth his wife were claiming land in Tideswell. (*F.H.D. V*, 144). As Ralph de Monjoye, kt., he witnesses several deeds between 1281-1294. (*J.* 335, 1565, 1566, 2015, 2713, *D.C.* 140*d.*). His brother Robert f. Serlo de Munjoy released to him a rent of 40 sh. in Yeldersley and 12 acres in Urlewick (in Ashbourne) and a rent of half a marc in Modinor in the fee of Marchington, co. Staff. (*J.* 2723). In 1296-7 Ralph de Monjoy is returned as holding half a fee in Yeldersley, and half a fee in Locko. (*F.A. I*, 253). In 1284 a fine is recorded between Ralph de Mounjoy and

Isolda his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Marchington, defendant, in which the defendant admits, on a plea of warranty of charter, and for 160 silver half-pennies, that one messuage and 146 acres in Spondon are the right of Ralph de Mounjoy as what he has of the gift of the defendant. (*D.F. April, 1284*). In August 1295 Robert de Hibernia and Isolda his wife were required to show by what right they claimed free warren in Yeldersley and Spondon. They claimed that Edward I had granted and confirmed that right to Ralph de Muntjoye, whose heir Isolda was. The right had descended from Ralph to Serlo his son and heir and from Serlo to Isolda. (*Q-W. 155b*). From these extracts we are justified in deducing that (a) Ralph IV was twice married (b) Serlo the son died without issue and (c) Isolda his daughter by his second wife became his heir. Serlo III must have been married because in 1317 Margery the widow of Serlo de Mungjoye leases for 20 years her dower in Yeldersley and Urlewick to Robert de Irlande at a rental of 5 marcs and 10 shillings. (*J. 2762*). Serlo must have died the same year as in October 1316 Peter de Peterstowe, prior and procurator of Dieulacres abbey, acquitted to Serlo le Mountjoy, son and heir of the late Sir Ralph de Mountjoye, late sheriff of Lancs., an exchequer tally for 60 shillings. (*J. 2724*). In March 1317 Ralph de Mountjoye and Agnes Bagot sell to Serlo de Mountjoye for 25 marcs and 8d. the crops growing upon a place of land in Yeldersley in which he had enfeoffed them. (*J. 2725*). This suggests that Ralph IV may have had a son Ralph.

VIII. Robert f. Serlo de Winster had a son Thomas living in 1313 and a grand-son Roger f. Thomas living in 1352. He had also a son Robert living in Twyford in 1292. (*J. 2723, 2623, 2627, 2585, 2224, Cf. Ab. P. 276b*).

CHART IV.



SECTION IV.

JORDAN F. FULCHER OF SNITTERTON AND IBLE.
(SNITTERTON).

I. We have already seen that Jordan, the eldest son of Fulcher f. Saswalo, the "right heir" of his uncle Henry f. Saswalo, died without legitimate heirs. It is clear, however, that he had a natural son named Simon for his rights were strictly guarded in the agreement made between Henry f. Fulcher and Sewal his brother when the latter was made the former's heir. (*D.C.* 143*d*). In this agreement Sewal f. Fulcher granted to Henry and his heirs the "service of Ybul, saving the rights of Simon f. Jordan" I think that we may safely assume that Snitterton (in *D.B. Terra Regis* and a berewick of Metesforde) was also possessed by Jordan's son Simon for we find his immediate descendant owning it and designated by it as his family name. I believe that in addition to his son Simon Jordan f. Fulcher left a second son, Ranulf de Ible, who will be dealt with lower down. I have found but one other reference to Simon f. Jordan and that is contained in a charter of Sewal f. Fulcher quoted in *Stemmata Shirleana* (*f.* 348-9) where he appears as a witness. This charter must have passed well before 1180.

II. Simon was apparently succeeded by a son Jordan, who was known as Jordan de Snitterton. A pedigree given in *Add. MSS.* 6666, 130*d.* makes this Jordan a brother of Simon instead of a son, no authority is given, however, and I think it is wrong. Between 1162-1191 Jordan de Snitterton attests a charter of William de Ferrars I. (*S.C. VII*, 132, 133). Before 1195 he witnesses a deed of Serlo f. Ralph de Munjaye to Matthew f. Thomas de Bakewell. (*J.* 1609). About 1200 he is described as holding land in the fee of, and owing service to, Walter f. Robert de Morley. (*J.* 1726, *Cf.* 135). Before 1247 Jordan de Snitterton was dead leaving three

daughters as his heirs. (*A.M.* 6666, 130*d*). Their names were (a) Sarah, (b) Adelia, (c) Agnes.

(a) Sarah was married to Robert f. William de Markham, Robert's mother having been Cecilia, daughter of Richard de Laxton. Sarah was married in 1239-40, her husband dying in 1289. Robert de Markham left no heirs male; but his three daughters divided his lands. Cecilia, the eldest, married first a member of the Bekering family and secondly John de Brai. Bertha married William de Lungvilers, and Agnes was married to William de S. Cruce. (*T. III*, 219).

III. (b) Adelia was married to Gerard de Sutton, of Sutton in Ashfield, co. Notts. (*T. II* 299). Before 1289 Gerard de Sutton, kt., exchanged with William de Aldwark a selion of land lying between the lands of Sir Robert de Markham and Ralph f. Gilbert de Snitterton for a selion in the same vill near the land of Dunyig. (*J.* 2144). Gerard de Sutton and Adelia his wife, with William de Aldwark and Agnes his wife, grant to Roger f. Roger land in Offcote. Robert de Aldwark witnesses the grant. (*J.* 1787). At some period before 1247 Jordan de Snitterton had received, by the assignment of William III de Ferrars (ob. 1247) some yearly rents in Sutton whereof there was an arrear which Robert de Markham and Sarra his wife, and Gerard de Sutton as in the right of Adelia sometime his wife, released to Robert f. Hervey. Sarra and Adelia were daughters and heirs of Jordan de Snitterton. (*T. in loco from Fines in divers counties*).

IV. Gerard de Sutton at his death, which must have occurred after 1257-8, was succeeded by his son Jordan. He appears to have been known as Jordan de Snitterton for there are several charters attested by a Jordan de Snitterton before 1287-8. (*J.* 139, 926, 1820, 2640). He died in 1287-8 holding in Derbyshire of his own inheritance over 2 bovates in Snitterton, 1 marc rent in

Matlock and 20 sh. rent in Ible. In Parwich, of the inheritance of Avice his wife, he held nearly 2 bovates rendering therefor 5 sh. and 4d. by weight to Sir Edmund and a pair of gloves to Henry de Kniveton. In Snitterton he and his wife held jointly two and five-sixths bovates with a messuage, rendering therefor to Sir Edmund 8 sh. 2½d. and to Robert de Dedok (Dethek) 15 quarters of wheat. In Notts. Jordan held a messuage and 12 bovates in Sutton in Ashfield, 2 bovates in Huthereyt and various parcels of land in Sutton Shaw, etc. John his son was aged 17. (*C.I.P. P.M. II*, 661).

V. This son John died in 1304-5 seised of the manor of Sutton, Notts and one third of Snitterton. His heir John was 16 years of age. (*T. II*, 299). The further descents given in the Chart are supported by statements in Thorton and J. 2145, 2146, 2148. (*I.P.M. IV*. 204 J. 165. *Ab.*, *R.O.* 244b).

(c) Agnes is supposed to have married a Robert f. Harvey sometime before 1247. (*T. II*, 299). From the grant recorded in the charter noted above I imagine that she was married a second time to William de Aldwark, son of Ranulf de Aldwark. (*vid. infra*).

(IBLE.)

I. It was stated above that Jordan f. Fulcher was possibly the father of a second son. The statement was made on the authority of a charter of confirmation by Robert f. Tholi to Sewal de Mungei of his tenement in Winnedun. The witnesses to this instrument include Ralph f. Jordan and Henry f. Sewal. (*J.* 134). There is also a charter of William, earl Ferrars (1162-1191) confirming to Oliver f. Nigel, Trusley with all its tenements which Ralph ffoun, his sergeant, had granted to Ralph f. Nicholas, uncle of Oliver. Among the witnesses are Ralph f. Jordan and Henry f. Sewal. (*F.H.D. IV*, 138).

II. Between 1230-1247 a Ranulf de Ible attests a

charter of William II de Ferrars with Geoffrey de Gresley, then the seneschal of the earl. (*Ib.* III, 338).

III. In 1210 a final concord was made between Walter, abbot of Darley, and John de Ibul with the advice of Ranulf, John's son and heir. The result of this concord was that the lands which the abbot had claimed of John should remain to the abbot and convent and that John and his heirs should hold the whole land of Aldwark from them in hereditary right . . . saving to John and his heirs the lands and tenements which he had received by charter from William f. Robert; John to pay to the abbot half a marc for all services. (*D.C.* 124*d*). There are other deeds in the chartulary which prove that at this date Aldwark was held by the abbey of the gift of Robert de Piro and that John de Aldwark was the tenant there. On the death of Robert de Piro William his son confirms to Darley his father's gift of half the vill of Aldwark and the lordship which he, as his father's heir, had over John de Aldwark and his service, viz.:—18*d.* *per annum*. Sewal f. Fulcher confirms the gift which Robert de Piro and William his son had made of half the vill of Aldwark saving the tenure of John f. Ranulf. (*Ib.*) Hamund de Masci, the probable heir of William de Piro, announces to earl William de Ferrars that he has given to Darley Aldwark and Sewaldale, where the canons had their barn, saving the service due to the king and the tenement of John f. Ranulf in Aldwark, "which I will that he should hold from the said canons." (*Ib.* 150).

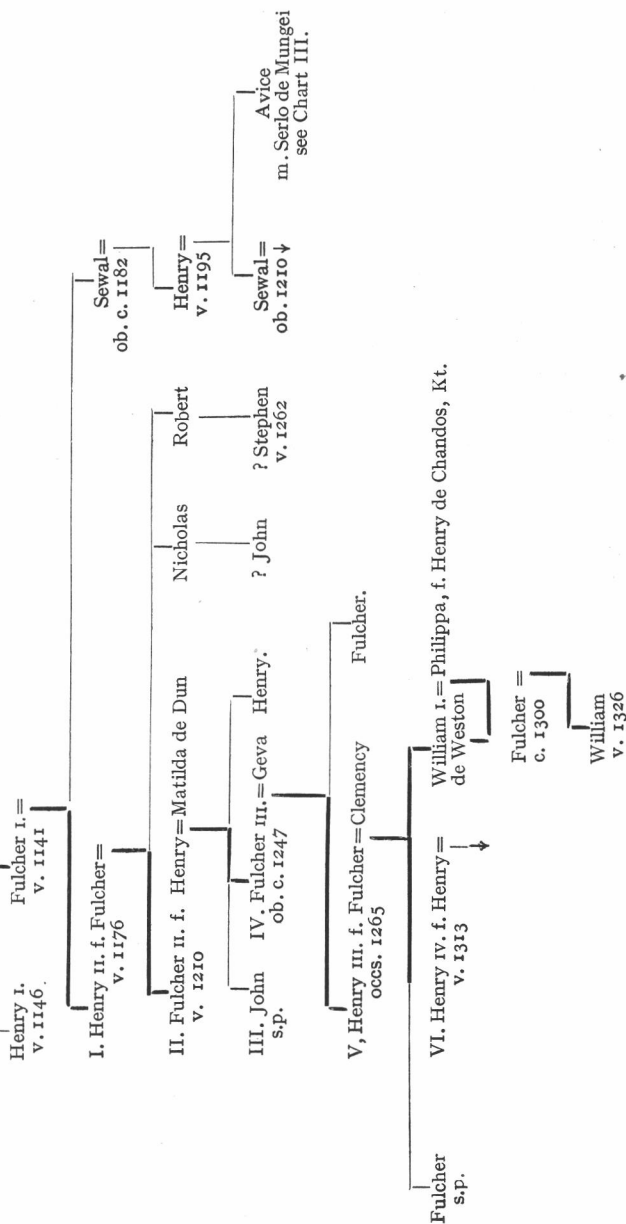
V. In 1253 William f. Ranulf de Aldwark and Walter, abbot of Darley, agree as follows, viz.:—that William concedes and quitclaims for himself and his heirs the whole of his right and claim in that half of Aldwark which the canons had of the gift of Robert f. Thomas de Piro; and, for this concession, the abbot and canons confirm to William f. Ranulf the other half of Aldwark which Ranulf his father had held. (*Ib.* 125). This

agreement gives us approximately the date of the death of Ranulf III f. John. It is this William f. Ranulf who married, as is suggested, Agnes the third daughter of Jordan de Snitterton and widow of Robert f. Harvey, thus acquiring a third share in Snitterton. I believe him to have been a younger son of Ranulf f. John de Aldwark. His elder brother Ranulf IV was the great-grandfather of the

VI. Ranulf de Snitterton who in 1345 sued Cecily, widow of Ranulf de Snitterton, for lands in Callow. The pleadings contain a pedigree of the Snittertons showing the plaintiff's father Ranulf, his grandfather Ranulf, living in the time of Edward I; and his great-grandfather Ranulf. (*G. IX*, 212). In 1323 a Ranulf de Snitterton was amerced for hunting in Duffield Forest. (*Ab. P.* 344). In 1327 Richard f. Robert de Dethick grants John de Kynardesey junior and Joan his wife two thirds of half the manor of Lee, juxta Dethick, together with the reversion of the third of the same manor which Ranulf de Snitterton V and Cecily his wife held, by name of the said Cecily's dower which she had from Thomas de Ferrars her former husband, on the death of Cecily. (*J.* 2147). In 1320 Ranulf de Snyterton exchanges nine butts and a rood of land in Snitterton with John de Sutton. In 1304 Robert f. Nicholas de Ibole demises land in Ible to Ranulf f. Ranulf de Snitterton; and in 1357 John f. Ranulf de Snitterton, senior, grants a rent of 9d. from lands near Ible Well to Ranulf his brother. (*J.* 2145, 1475, 1476). These extracts with *J.* 14 to 18 confirm and supplement the pedigree given in the pleadings quoted above.

CHART V.

Saswalo =



SECTION V.

HENRY F. FULCHER DE IRETON.

I. It is not necessary to repeat the proof of the descent of Henry f. Fulcher from Saswalo already given in the previous sections. The fact that Henry f. Fulcher handed over to his brother Sewal the full lordship of his entire inheritance has also been recorded. It is, however, necessary that the terms of that transfer should be dealt with more fully as they make clear what the actual possessions of the Iretons originally were. The Darley Chartulary (143*d*), contains a long deed describing the transaction which has been re-produced In Stemmata Shirleiana (XII, 347). It commences thus: " This is the final composition arranged between Henry f. Fulcher and Sewallus, his brother, to wit, the said Henry makes the said Sewallus his heir of the baronies of Henry and Fulcher (i.e. the sons of Saswalo); and for that donation and quittance Sewallus gave Henry, in the court of the earl William (1162-1191) half a marc of silver. Furthermore Sewallus gave to Henry and his heirs the homage of Swan de Mapleton; the service of Ivenbroc; the service of Ybul, saving the rights of Simon f. Jordan; the service of Acoure, saving the rights of the heirs of Ralph f. Orm; the service of the whole of the dower which his brother Jordan had given to his wife, viz.:—half of Yolgrave and Gratton with their appurtenances; Dalbury; Weston; a mill in Derby; one silver marc in Brushfield (Brittilichfield); Irton; Hatton; the church of Edensor, the church of Shirley; and whatever rights their father had (in the church) of Yolgrave. Should the aforesaid lady die before Henry then the said Henry and his heirs shall possess the whole of the aforesaid dower in demesne" For this gift and fine Fulcher f. Henry became the " man " of Sewallus. This deed must have passed between the year 1162, when earl William succeeded his father Robert, and

1168 when Sewal was returned as holding the fees of 9 knights formerly held by Henry and Fulcher, the sons of Saswalo. (*R.B.E.* 336). It is evident that some re-arrangement was made on the death of Henry f. Fulcher I for about 1201 we have (*SS. XIII*, 347), a final concord, made in the court of William II, earl of Ferrars, before the earl himself, between Sewal f. Fulcher and Fulcher f. Henry his nephew in which Fulcher f. Henry recognises himself to be the "man" of his uncle. The Darley chartulary (143*d*) contains a grant from Henry f. Sewal to his cousin Fulcher f. Henry and his heirs of "the service of Ybul, saving the rights of Simon f. Jordan; the service of the whole dower which his uncle Jordan had granted to his wife, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}$ Youlgrave and Gratton; Weston; a mill in Derby; Irton; Hatton; the advowson of Shirley, etc." It will be noticed that the homage of Mapleton, the service of Okeover and Dalbury, and the 1 marc of silver in Brushfield were no longer included in the fee of Fulcher f. Henry. Ivonbrook was granted to Buildwas abbey by Henry f. Fulcher before the reign of Ric. I. (*D.M. I*, 782, 30*b*). Roger de Buron, some time before 1189, quit-claimed to Henry f. Fulcher and his heirs 5 shillings annual rent from Buron's fee of Weston (Underwood) in order that he might pay the canons of Darley the same rent. (*J.* 2545). Henry f. Fulcher's name appears in the G.R.P. of 15 and 21 Hen. II. (1169, 1175) he is the Henry f. Fulcher "Chaplain of the earl" who attests William, earl Ferrars charter to Tutbury in, 1170. (*C.D.F.* No. 586). The date of the decease of Henry f. Fulcher is uncertain. He had three sons, Fulcher, Nicholas and Robert.

II. Fulcher I f. Henry, his heir, confirmed his father's gifts to Darley (*D.C.* 142) and also granted them three bovates in Youlgrave (*Ib.* 141*d*) with Matilda de Dun, his wife; and, with the assent of their sons John and Fulcher, he also granted to Darley the two bovates in

Allestree which Simon Cementarius had held and one third of half a culture lying above the park there. (*Ib.* 142). Odo, Fulcher's man, quitclaimed to the abbey that bovate which he formerly held of Fulcher f. Henry de Ireton and Matilda his wife, which they had given the canons. (*Ib.* 142). Simon de Tuschet confirmed to Fulcher f. Henry all the land which Hugh de Dun had given to him in free marriage with his sister Matilda, wife of Fulcher, viz.: 6 bovates in Mackworth, 3 bovates in Allestree and one third of an assart under the park there. (*Ib.* 139*d*). Fulcher f. Henry, with Matilda's consent, gave half an acre in Allestree to William Purcell. This grant is headed in the chartulary as "The chart which Simon Stanwe has for half an acre of land which belonged to the 2 bovates which Kareless held of us." (*Ib.* 379*d*). Some time before 1210 Fulcher f. Henry and Sewal f. Henry attest a charter of Hugh 1. Ralph. (*J.* 2716). Matilda de Dun with the assent of John and Fulcher her sons, in memory of Fulcher her husband and Henry her son grants to Darley the bovate in Allestree which Odo had held. (*D.C.* 142). Henry f. Fulcher and Fulcher his brother; Fulcher f. Henry and Nicholas and Robert his brothers attest together a charter of Sewal f. Fulcher. (*S.S.* XVI, 349). I have found no other reference to Nicholas, the son of Henry f. Fulcher, but it is possible that he may have been the father of the Magister John de Weston, who in 1261-2 is to be found attesting three charters of Robert, earl of Ferrars, between 1247-1264. (*T.C.* 42, 47, 49). John de Ireton, coroner of Whitby, who was deceased in 1265 may possible have been the same person. (*Ex.* II. 420). It has not been practicable to fix the date of the death of either Fulcher f. Henry or his wife Matilda. They had three sons John, Fulcher and Henry.

III. John f. Fulcher, apparently the eldest, succeeded his father at some date unknown. He granted to Darley a bovate in Youlgrave together with another which his

father had formerly given, and the mill which his grandfather had given. As John f. Fulcher de Ireton he also granted Darley a culture in Youlgrave near Aldport called Rawcflat, the acre which Orm had held (? Odo) and a toft which Roger Molendarius had held. (*D.C.* 142). It is evident that he died leaving no issue as his brother Fulcher succeeded him in Ireton and his other possessions. Of Henry his other brother no notice has been found beyond that given above.

IV. Fulcher f. Fulcher de Ireton in or before 1251 grants to Buildwas abbey all his land at Ivonbrook as Swain de Mapleton and Hiralde his brother granted it to them. (*J.* 474). Luke f. Swain releases on an assize of mort ancestor to Fulcher de Hirtone one bovat in Hirtone. (*D.F. Oct.* 1236). Fulcher f. Fulcher de Ireton gives and confirms, for the safety of his own soul and the soul of Geva his wife, one toft in Aldport near the toft of the mill which Hugh f. Ragner holds. (*D.C.* 142*d*). He also granted to Darley 12d. annually from the firm of the land which Hugh f. Robert held of him in the vill of Mackworth. Fulcher de Ireton and Geva his wife grant the advowson of Shirley to Darley. At a later date James f. Sewal (de Shirley) for the safety of his own soul and that of Agnes his wife confirms the grant of Shirley church to Darley made by Sir Fulcher de Ireton with the concession and confirmation of Henry, son and heir of Fulcher. (*D.C. Ib.*). In 1225 the sheriff of Notts. is ordered to arrange for an assize which may hear the plea of Fucherus (Rucherus in the Calendar) against the abbot of Rocester and Richard de Edensor. (*R.P.* 9 *Hen. III*, *Cf. Section VI*). Fulcher de Ireton attests a charter of William le Burgelune in 1232 and two other charters about the same time. (*J.* 1163, 1168, 1501). He died before 1247 leaving two sons Henry and Fulcher.

V. Henry IV f. Fulcher, as Henry de Ireton, grants Darley the advowson of Shirley with half an acre at

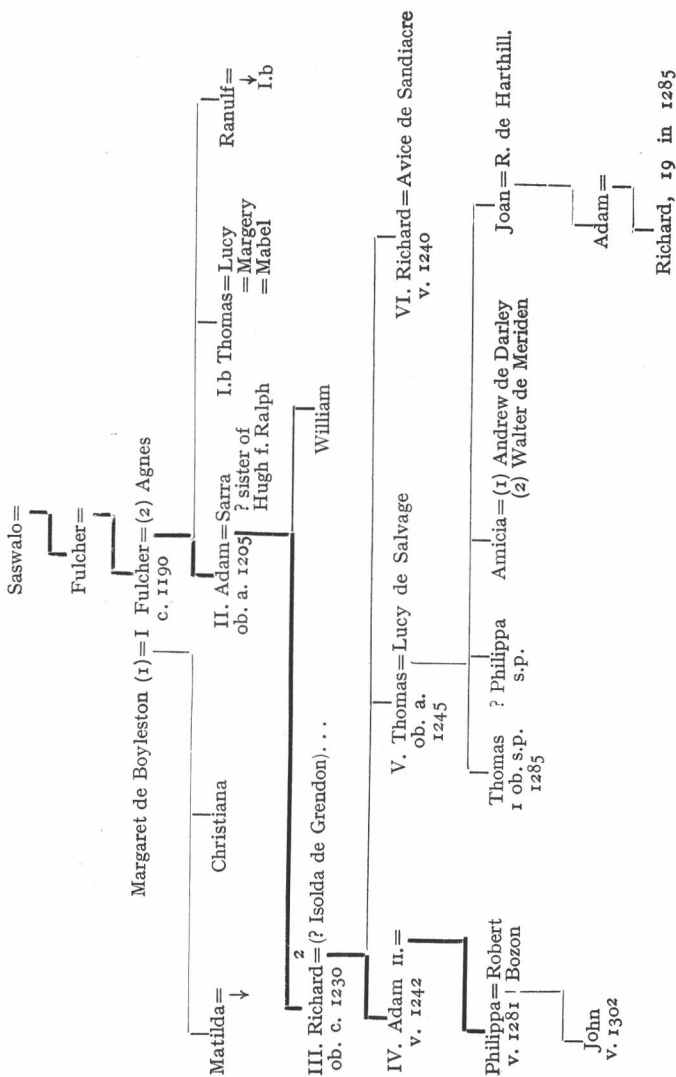
Weston in the assart of Weston near Chillewellemore lying between his land and the land of Richard de Curzon. (*D.C.* 142*d*). Before 1247 William earl Ferrars, grants to Henry f. Fulcher half a marc of silver from his mill of Duffield for his homage and service, and later on confirms to Darley the gift to the monks of Darley of his half marc by Henry f. Fulcher. (*Ib.* 141*d*, 150*d*, 151*d*). Henry f. Fulcher granted the mill of Aldport to Darley; and Henry f. Fulcher and Fulcher his son grant to the same abbey the mill which "is between Cestria (Little Chester) and Derby" on the Derwent, called Fulcher's Mill. (*Ib.* 141*d*). I imagine his son Fulcher pre-deceased him. Soon after 1272 James de Shirley sues Clementia, widow of Henry de Irton, slain at Chesterfield (May 15, 1264) that she should, according to the edict of Kenilworth, render to him the custody of Henry's heir, Henry. The ground of his claim was that the late Henry had held his lands of Irton under him. (*Ab. P.* 262). In addition to his son Henry, Henry f. Fulcher left a son William at his decease in 1265. To Fulcher f. Fulcher the brother I have found no reference.

VI. Henry f. Henry was, as we have seen, a minor in 1265. Henry de Ireton son of Henry de Ireton in 1312 exchanges with William his brother and Phillipa his wife 40 acres of land in Weston, viz. : 34 acres in Mugginton and 6 acres in a place called Thisker, for certain rents and lands in Totley which William had acquired from Master Adam de Meygnell, clerk. (*J.* 1741). Four years earlier the same Henry f. Henry, lord of Ireton, granted to William his brother and Philippa his wife, daughter of Sir Henry de Chaundroys, a messuage etc. in Weston Underwood. (*Ib.* 2549). In 1310 we have another grant from the same Henry, lord of Parva Irtone, to William and Philippa of 17½ acres in Weston. (*Ib.* 2550). There is also an undated deed by Henry son and heir of Henry de Ireton, kt., to Fulcher f. William de Ireton of the toft

and croft which Adam f. Andrew de Weston sometime held. Mr. Jeayes assigns this charter to the earlier years of the reign of Henry III; but I fancy from the signatories which include Sir William de Meynill, William le Burgylen and Robert f. Adam de Weston, that it must have passed about 1290-1300. In that case Fulcher f. William would have been the nephew of the grantor. Henry, lord of Parva Ireton mortgaged all his lands in Weston Underwood, with small exceptions, to Richard Curzon of Kedleston in October, 1321 (*J.* 2551) and it is stated in A. MSS. 6669, 106, that he sold the manors of Youlgrave and Gratton to John de Rossington (Roston) in the same year. The pedigree given in *Stemmata Shirleiana* and A. MSS. (6669, 106) do not agree in the descents given from Henry f. Henry and further investigation is needed to establish the right line. It may be noted that Richard le Curzon de Kedleston granted to Robert f. Richard of Parva Ireton a messuage and land in Weston; and that a William f. Fulcher de Weston was living in 1326. (*J.* 2552, 2553).

A John de Ireton, in 1431, held a free tenement in socage in Irton, valued at £6 per annum. (*F.A. I*, 296). A Stephen de Ireton, whose parentage still remains obscure, was flourishing about 1250-1260. It is possible that he was a son, or grandson, of Robert f. Henry f. Fulcher I. A Derbyshire fine exists (April 1281), in which Stephen de Ireton grants to Johanna f. Stephen de Ireton the manor of Hatton, which proves a descent from the main line of Saswalo. I have found no corroborative evidence for the statement made in *Stemmata Shirleiana* that this Stephen was the son of Fulcher f. Henry.

CHART VI.



SECTION VI.

FULCHER F. FULCHER DE EDENSOR.

It has already been proved that Saswalo had a son Fulcher. At some period anterior to 1166 Henry f. Fulcher and Fulcher his brother attest a charter of Sewal f. Fulcher to Rufford. (*J.* 516). At a later date Sewal F. Fulcher and Fulcher his brother witness a deed of Robert f. Col. (*Ib.* 620) Fulcher, lord of Ednesouria, early in the reign of Hen. II, announces that he and his daughter Matilda have granted to the church of S. Mary de Langley and the sisters there serving God the 8 bovates of land in Wivelstuna (Wilson, co. Leics.) "which my wife Margaret held during her life in hereditary right, for the soul of the said Margaret, with Margaret's daughter Christiana by name" and let all know that the lady Hawvisa, sister of Margaret and Reginald de Boilestuna and his heirs should defend the aforesaid land of Wivelstuna for all foreign service for the three shillings which Fulcher and Margaret granted to her sister Hawise to be received annually in Boilestuna, or should pay the said 3 shillings annually to the sisters of S. Mary at Langley. Witnesses, Richard, prior of S. James de Derbeia; William Pantulf; Sewal f. Fulcher; William f. Herbert; Ralph de Marston; Waltheof de Derby; Fulcher and all his tenants. (*H.C.* III, F. 59). This charter establishes the fact that Fulcher de Edensor was married to Margaret a great-grand-daughter of Roger, the Domesday tenant of Boyleston. (*Vid.* *D.A.J.* 1925, 196).

I. Fulcher f. Fulcher granted to Rocester abbey and the canons of Leyes the church of Edensor, for the souls of Jordan his brother, Margaret his wife, for his own soul and the soul of his (present) wife. This grant was witnessed by William Avenel, Gervaise Avenel, Ralph de Birches, Adam de Calton, Ranulph de Edenesover and Siward de Pullesley. (*D.M.* II, 268, 30b). He died

before 1205 leaving two sons Adam and Thomas, and possibly a third Ranulph. From a deed which will be quoted later we learn that the name of his second wife was Agnes.

II. The actual date of the succession of Adam de Edensor is not known; but it must have been at some date before 1205. for in that year Sara, the widow of Adam f. Fulcher, gives half a marc for having her reasonable dower from the free tenements which were Adam's in Edensor, Kalton, Pilisleg and Leys, i.e. Calton and Calton Lees in Bakewell. (*R.O.* 321). Sara was, I believe, the sister of Hugh f. Ralph the Ferrar's tenant in Chippenham. She had a second son William de Edensor in addition to the elder Richard, who inherited Edensor. (*B. III*, 1571). In 1199-1200 Adam de Edensor, with nine others, pays 150 marcs for not producing Hugh de Brailsford for whom they had been bail. It would seem, therefore, that his father was dead before that date. (*G.R.P.*). Adam de Edinishoure gave 20 acres of land upon Stanlege with pasture for 200 sheep, 60 cattle, 40 hogs, 40 goats and six saddle horses with their produce of two years of age to Roche abbey. (*M.E.*) Adam de Edensor held 5 acres in Huncyndon (Hanson, juxta Alsop) for 5d. (*A.M.* 6666, 24). He is noted as having witnessed a Stanton deed (*Ib.* 213), and between 1162-1191, he attests a charter of Hugh f. Ralph to William de Mungay. (*J.* 716). For an account of Thomas his brother see below under I.b.

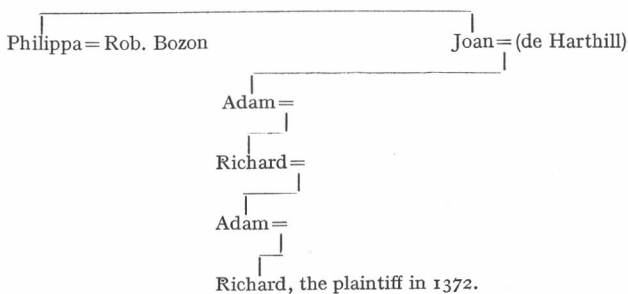
III. Richard de Edensor first comes under notice between 1188-1197, when he with his son, Thomas f. Richard de Edensor, attest a charter of Nicholas de Willington to the abbot of Burton. (*J.* 1274). In 1226 we have a fine between Richard de Ednesoure, plaintiff, and William de Sturston and Joan his wife, tenants, in which the tenants grant to the plaintiff, in fee, out of half the manors of Bradlegh and Stirstone, a rent of 14 shillings, to wit, the homage and service of William f. Leising and

his heirs out of 2 bovates in Bradlegh, to wit, half a marc; the homage and service of Stephen Harel and his heirs out of 14 acres in Stirstone, viz.: 5 shillings; and the service of a tenement held by Thomas Plombere in Bradlegh, viz.: 8d. (*D.F. Sep.* 1226). On the same date another fine is recorded between Richard de Edensor, plaintiff, and Ledger de Dive and Agatha his wife, tenants, in which the tenants grant to the plaintiff out of half the manors of Bradlegh and Stirstone a rent of 24 sh., to wit., the homage and service of Walter f. John and his heirs out of 14 acres in Bradlegh, viz.:—2 shillings; and the homage and service of William f. Leising out of 3 acres in Bradlegh, viz.:—5 shillings annually, Gunilda the mother of Leising, present in court, promises to pay the 5 shillings for her son so long as he retains the holding. (*Ib.*). These fines point to some connection between the Edensor and Grendon families, for Joan and Agatha were the daughters of Serlo de Grendon by his first wife Margaret f. Ralph f. Geremund. There was a third daughter, Isolda, who may have been the wife of Richard de Edensor. (*vid supra* Section II). In 1227-28 Richard de Edensor fines with the king. (*G.R.P.* 12 Hen. III). He appears as a witness to 3 deeds, one of which may be dated about 1208. (*H.B.* 137, 146). Richard died some time before 1242-43, probably about 1230, leaving three sons, Adam (IV), Thomas (V), Richard (VI).

IV. Adam II was living in 1242-3 as in that year he was returned as paying 40 shillings for one fee in Edensor. (*B.F.* 995). Adam f. Richard, lord of Edensor, quit-claimed to Matthew f. Thomas, clerk, of Bakewell, all that land which the said Matthew had bought of Matilda f. Richard Levenad of Parva Longstone. Jordan de Snitterton, Thomas de Edensor, Richard de Stanton, Luke de Beeley and Matthew de Reyndon being the witnesses. (*A.M.* 6667, 88). Adam de Edensor, knight, attests the charter of Thomas f. Robert f. Waltineof de Monsall

granting half the vill of Brushfield to Rufford. (*Ruff. C.* 126). He also witnesses a deed of Robert le Oyreis, and a charter of Luke de Beeley. (*F.H.D. IV*, 341).

The subsequent descent of the manor of Edensor appears to be as follows. As we have seen Adam II was living in 1242-3. In 1302-3 John Bozon is given as holding one fee in Edensor. (*F.A. I*, 253). In a plea of 1372 Richard de Harthill successfully claims against Nicholas de Welde, rector of Darley, 1 messuage, 2 mills, and 6 bovates in Edensor in which Welde had entry only by Robert de Bozon, who had held that tenement by the courtesy of England, which means that Robert had married the heiress of Edensor. The pedigree given in the pleadings is as follows:—



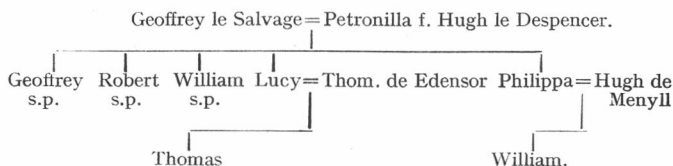
The Joan who married Richard de Harthill was one of the sisters and co-heirs of Thomas de Edensor, nephew of Adam II, and Philippa, according to these pleadings, must also have been a sister. In 1281 we have a fine between Nicholas Martell, plaintiff, and Robert Bosun and Philippa his wife, defendants, in which the defendants grant to the plaintiff and his heirs a messuage and 2 bovates of land in Tissington. (*D.F.* 1281). As Tissington came to the Edensors through the marriage of Thomas, brother of Adam II, with Lucy f. Geoffrey le Salvage this fine would appear to suggest that Philippa was a daughter of this Thomas. Against this, however, we have the

testimony of the I.P.M. of Thomas de Edensor in 1285 which very clearly states that his heirs were his sister Amicia and his kinsman Richard f. Adam de Harthill, grandson of his sister Joan. This is confirmed by the fact that Edensor is not mentioned in the I.P.M. at all, which is fairly good proof that in 1285 the manor was held by a direct lineal descendant of Adam II. It is suggested, therefore, that there may have been two Philippas, one a daughter and the heir of Adam II, who carried by marriage the manor of Edensor to Robert Bozon and the other a sister of Thomas II, who died without issue before her brother. In 1293 Robert Boson, lord of Edensor, attests a charter of Nicholas, son and heir of Peter Peveler of Hassop. (*F.H.D. III*, 172). In 1270 Robert Bozun and Philippa his wife paid half a marc for an assize in Derby. (*Ex.* 517). The Robert de Edensor who attests various charters about 1280-1317 may also be identified with Robert Bozun. (*J.* 542, 1534, 1792, 1797). In 1302 John Bozon returns account for one fee in Edensor. (*F.A.I.*, 253). In 1346 a John Bozon also returns for one fee in the same vill. (*Ib.* 261). In 1353 John Bozon, lord of Edensor, grants and releases to Isabel, widow of Henry de Brailsford, of Burnaston, a rent of 6 shillings in Burnaston. (*J.* 522). John's death without heirs would explain the claim made by Richard de Harthill in 1373. It is possible that there were two John Bozons who had Edensor in succession.

V. Thomas de Edensor, kt., the second son of Richard I released and quit-claimed to William de Burgulun and his heirs the 5 shillings which the said William was wont to pay him annually for the land which he formerly held from Serlo de Grendon. This statement should be compared with the fines quoted above. In 1225 a fine is recorded in which Thomas de Edensor, the tenant, releases to Richard de Edensor, the plaintiff, and Thomas' brother, 6 bovates in Pilsley, and another 6 bovates there

with the villeins and their sequel, viz.; 1 bovate held by Godwin f. Everard; 1 held by Simon f. Ralph; 1 held by Matilda the widow; 2 bovates held by Alice the widow; and 1 held by Robert f. Fulcher. In consideration of this Richard de Edensor granted his brother Thomas 1 marc rent to be received annually of Robert de Parva Longstone and his heirs out of a tenement which the said Robert held of Richard de Edensor in Longstone and Brushfield. Richard also granted to his brother Thomas, in fee, $7\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Chelmorton, which had formed the dower of Avicia his wife. The fine was made in the presence of Avicia and Richard de Sandiacre her brother. (*D.F. April 1225*). In 1244 William, earl Ferrars, granted to Clemence, countess of Chester, the service of Thomas de Edensor in Hartington. (*Ib. June 1244*). About 1245 Thomas de Edensor, seneschal of the earl of Derby, received custody of the lands and marriage of Andrew, son and heir of William de Darley. He married Andrew to Amicia his daughter. (*A.M. 6666, 21d*). Thomas himself married Lucy, a daughter and co-heir of Geoffrey le Salvage. Thomas de Edensor died at some period about 1245 leaving issue Thomas, Joan and Amicia.

Thomas his son died without issue in 1285 holding the hamlet of Stangrave in the manor of Hartington, of Edmund the king's brother; King's Weston, Poveley, Baginton, Tamworth vill and Baddesley, co. Warwick. His heirs were Amicia his sister, wife of Walter de Meriden; and Richard, son of Adam de Harthill, his kinsman, aged 19. Amicia was aged 35 and Walter 40. The following chart illustrates the descent of his mother:



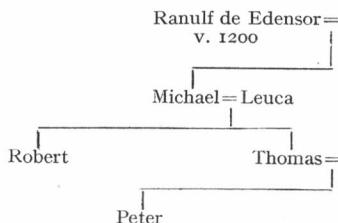
VI. Richard de Edensor, kt., received from his brother 12 bovates in Pilsley as noted above. Before 1241 he and his brother Thomas witness a charter of Matilda de Grendon (J. 2126). The date of his death is uncertain; but he left at least two sons, Richard and William.

Thomas f. Robert de Parva Longstone granted to Matthew f. Thomas de Bakewell the homage and service of Richard f. Richard de Edensor. Lescia, widow of Robert f. Waltheof releases to the same Matthew her rights in 13d. rent in P. Longstone received from Richard f. Richard de Edensor. Richard de Edensor sells and releases to Nicholas de Bakewell the homage and service of Robert f. Reginald de Litton. (*F.H.D.* 346, *J.* 1547). About 1307 Aliscia f. Ralph f. Lescia de Edensor receives from William f. Osbert de Chatsworth the $\frac{1}{2}$ bovate which Osbert his father had held from Margaret formerly lady of Beeley. He would have appeared to have been enfeoffed in Tissington by his first cousin Sir Thomas de Edensor for in 1272, as Richard de Edensor de Tissington, he gave his attorney to brother John de Bakewell and Master William de Edensor, the grantor's brother, to make a covenant with Thomas de Foljambe, bailiff of the Peak, concerning his rent in Longstone. (*J.* 247, 1612).

I.b. Thomas f. Fulcher, the son of Fulcher f. Fulcher de Edensor, received from William I, earl Ferrars, a confirmation of his land in the manor of Hartington with pasture for 300 sheep. The rent payable for this land was two pair of furred gloves or 12d. at Michaelmas. (*J.* 1346). This must have been the hamlet of Stangrave mentioned in the I.P.M. of 1285. The same earl grants to Thomas de Edensor 4 marcs from his mill at Yoxall, co. Staff. (*D.C.-F.*; *D.A.J.* XXIV, 144). Thomas f. Fulcher de Edensor, for the safety of the souls of William, earl Ferrars and of William his son, and for the souls of Fulcher his father and

Agnes his mother, and for the souls of Lucia, Margery and Mabel his wives, grants to the church of Stanley the rent of 4 marcs from the mill of Yoxall which he had received of the gift of earl William. The earl confirms this grant in 1253. Mabel de Curzon, widow of Thomas de Edensor, quit-claimed the rent of 17 shillings and 9d. which she held in dower out of the 4 marcs derived from the Yoxall mill. (*Dale C.* 168, 168*b*). It would appear that Thomas died without issue and that his possessions reverted to the head of the house. The Ranulf de Edensor who attested the grant of Fulcher de Edensor to Rocester abbey (*D.M.* II, 268, 30*b*). was probably the ancestor of the branch of the family to which the following entries refer. I have found no document which speaks of Michael de Edensor as son of Ranulf; but it is highly probable that he was. Between 1190-1210 Michael attested the charter of Maurice de Andeli and Isabella his wife. (*F.H.D.* II, 336). In 1196 John f. William de Kelm released to Michael de Edensor 1½ acres at Holywell, Chesterfield. (*D.F. Nov.*, 1196; *J.* 2748). He also witnesses a deed of Ailward de Chesterfield. (*Ruff. C.* 123*d*). Leuca, the wife of Michael de Edensor, was commemorated at Beauchief. (*H.B.* 183). Michael had 2 sons, Robert and Thomas (*Ruff. C.* 114, 115, 117, 119*d.*, 121, 128*d*; *J.* 542).

Peter f. Thomas de Edensor, of Dronfield, gave 12d. land near the moor of Whittington which John Stafford and his wife held. (*F.H.D.* I, 239).



ALFRETON AND NORTON.

I. In 1086 Ingram held, under Roger de Busli, a manor in Alfreton and 2 manors in Norton, Derbs. He also held under the same lord 2 manors in Bilby, Notts. In the same year earl Hugh of Chester held land in Hallington, soc of his manor of Tathwell, Lincs. Between 1115-1118 Ingelram held 5 bovates in Tathwell and Hallington of earl Richard. (*L.R.S.*, XIX). In 1086 Fredgis held, under Roger de Poitou, a manor in Woodborough, Notts., Gozelin and Grinchell held, under William Peverel, 4 bovates in Watnall, and 2 bovates in Bulwell, soc to Watnall. William Peverel himself held in demesne certain lands in Watnall, Bramcote and Nuthall. As custodian of the king's manor of Bakewell William held the berewicks of Rowsley and Monyash; and the following berewicks of the king's manor of Ashford, viz.: Blackwell, Calver, Hassop and Longstone. The king held 1 carucate in Dronfield, soc of his manor of Newbould. Two of the king's thegns held 2 manors in Osberton, Notts.; Hugh de Grentmesnil held 6 bovates in Edwalton, Notts.; and Robert f. Serlo held 9 carucates in Wimeswold, Leic., under Hugh de Grentmesnil.

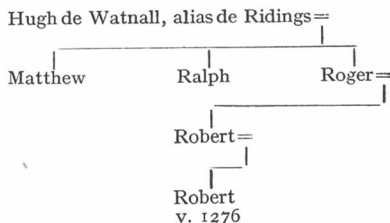
The descendants of Ingram are found holding in all these fees and it is not easy to explain how they came to be possessed of some of them. As a conjectural possibility it is submitted that the Grentmesnil land came by marriage with an heiress of that house with Ingram f. Ingram and that the Peverel land was acquired by Robert f. Ranulf also by marriage. The wives of two of the first five males of the Alfreton line are known and it is only by a marriage of the others that these fees could have been acquired in this way. It is, of course, not impossible that Robert f. Ranulf was directly enfeoffed by the king in the Peverel fees after the forfeiture of William Peverel II in 1155 as his earliest connection with them is noted in 1161.

II. Ingelram, the man of Roger de Busli in 1086, is reputed by Thoroton to have had two sons, Ingelram and Ranulph. (*T. i*, 198). It has generally been assumed that the Randulf f. Ingelram, sheriff of Notts., from 1155 to Michaelmas 1165, was the son of Ingelram I; but it would appear to be more likely that the sheriff was his grandson. In those early days a period of 80 years was a long time to be covered by two lives. I have, therefore, in the chart placed Ranulf as the son of the second Ingelram. We know from the Lindsey survey that an Ingelram held, between 1115 and 1118, five bovates in Tathwell and Hallington, Lincs., under earl Richard of Chester. This may have been Ingelram II.

III. Proceeding from conjecture to ascertained fact we find that in 1129-1130 Ranulf f. Ingelram was pardoned 4 sh. 5d. as his share of an amercement for murder in the wapentake of Scarsdale. In the same year he returns account for 10 marcs of silver to have the land to which he had proved his legal rights. (*G.R.P.* 31 Hen. I). We learn from the Pipe Rolls that he was sheriff of Notts. and Derby from 1155 to 1165. Ranulf f. Ingram married a daughter of Avenal de Haddon. (*H.M.* 1065, 125). He was deceased some time before 1166, leaving, I think, 6 sons and a daughter, Avicia. The sons were named Robert, his heir; William (Section II); Richard (Section III); Geoffrey; Roger; and Elias.

IV. Robert f. Ranulf, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1165 as sheriff of Notts. and Derby, an office which he held without a break until 1170. He is said to have been one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket on December, 29, 1170 and to have founded Beauchief abbey in expiation of his crime. (*D.M. II*, 607*a*). I have not found any historical evidence of sufficient importance to establish this accusation. He certainly founded Beauchief and Pegge reproduces the Charters connected therewith. (*H.B.* 211, *seq.*). In addition to land, called

Beauchef, in "Dorsheles," the founder granted to his abbey the churches of Norton, Alfreton, Wimeswould (in Leics.), and Edwalton (in Notts.). Among the witnesses to the charters are to be found the names of William f. Ranulf, the founder's brother; William f. Robert, the founder's son; Roger f. Ranulf, another son; Ralph f. Hugh and Matthew his brother; Eustace f. Hugh and Stephen his son; John de Orrebi; and Walter de Osberton. The occurrence of the names of Ralph f. Hugh and Matthew his brother among the witnesses to these charters may, perhaps, help to explain the possession of Watnall by the Alfreton family. In 1086 it was held by Gozelin and Grinchell, the former granting to Lenton, before 1108, his tithes there. (*D.M. I*, 646, 26*b*). It is suggested that Hugh the father of Ralph and Matthew was Hugh, dean of Derby, son of Henry f. Gozelin de Tuschet. (*Cf. D.A.J. N.S. II*, 91). Matthew is a well-known Tuschet name and this Matthew may be identified, perhaps, with the rector of Markeaton c. 1180-1200. (*Ib. & J.* 2382). Thoroton gives the following pedigree of the early Watnalls: (*II*, 247).



The extent of the early Tuschet holdings in Derbyshire and Notts. has not yet been fully worked out; but it is not unlikely that a part of his 3 Peverel fees came to Robert f. Ranulf by a marriage with a Tuschet. These fees were not a part of his paternal inheritance as he accounts for them during his father's life-time. In 1158-9 Robert son of the sheriff was pardoned one marc of the *donum* of the knights of Derby and Notts. In 1160-62 Robert f.

Randulf was pardoned £4 due for scutage in the same counties and 4 marcs for scutage due from the honour of Tickhill. (*R.B.E.* 21, 26, 699, 700). In 1161 Robert f. Ranulf held 3 fees of the honour of Peverel. In 1162 Robert f. Sheriff was pardoned £2 of the scutage due from him for his fees of the Peverel honour as well as 2 marcs for the scutage for a fee in Tickhill honour. (*G.R.P.* 7; 8 *Hen. II*). In 1166 Robert f. Ranulf was returned as holding 2 fees, of the old enfeoffment, of Hubert f. Ralph. (*R.B.E.* 343). At some uncertain date Robert f. Ranulf, with the consent of William his heir, gave to the church of S. Mary and S. Cuthbert at Radford the church of Osberton. William confirmed his father's gift, as did Robert f. William and Thomas de Chaworth. (*T. iii*, 403) Between 1156-65 Randulf, the sheriff, and Robert his son attest a charter of Walter de Aincurt. (*J.* 1397). In 1177 Robert f. Ranulf returns account of 10 marcs for a forest trespass and was pardoned half the debt. (*G.R.P.* 23 *Hen. II*). He probably died soon after this date; but the actual date of his decease is uncertain. It must have occurred before 1182. He was a canon at Beauchief at the time of his death and was commemorated on September 9th. (*H.B.* 29).

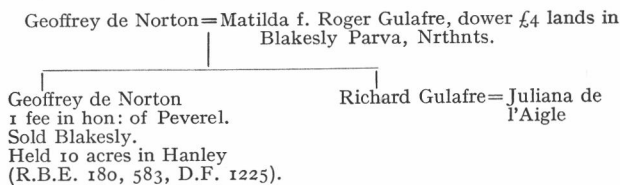
V. William f. Ranulf succeeded his brother Robert as sheriff of Notts. and Derby in 1170 and acted in that capacity for 10 years until 1180. He witnessed the foundation charter of Beauchief and, with Richard del Pec, attested a deed of Geoffrey f. Peter in 1187-88. (*J.* 1079). He married Idonea de Blackwell (Scarsdale Hundred). He held Bilby, Notts. and the 5 bovates in Tathwell which his ancestor Ingelram had held in 1115-18, and received with his wife the manor of Blackwell. He died without male heirs after the year 1187 leaving 2 daughters, Isabel and ? Idonea. His wife granted to Welbeck, with her body, her whole share in the mill of Blackwell. (*T. III*, 446).

Isabel, one of his daughters, married John de Orrebie and the other, who is called in the Salt Collections Isabel also, was married to Roger de Somervill. As the Orbys held land in Derbyshire until the beginning of the XIV century an account of that family is attached to this article which shows the descent of the manors of Blackwell and Bilby. (*See* Section II).

In 1242-3 Roger de Somervill held one fee in Blackwell and John de Orrebi held one fee in the same place. (*B.F.* 998). In 1284 John de Orreby held half the manor of Blackwell of Thomas de Chaworth, and he of the Freschvilles. William de Somervill held the other half of Robert de Somervill and he of Thomas de Chaworth. In 1431 Margery de Longford and William Babbington held half the manor of Blackwell for a quarter of a knight's fee. (*F.A. I*, 248, 289).

VI. Richard's descendants are dealt with in Section III.

VII. Geoffrey f. Ranulf in 1201-2 payed half a marc for the scutage in Notts. and Derb. (*R. Can.* 313). It is suggested that he was another son of Ranulf f. Ingelram. He was otherwise known as Geoffrey de Norton and married Matilda f. Roger Gulafre. He was dead before 1185. The following chart exhibits his descendants so far as they have been traced.

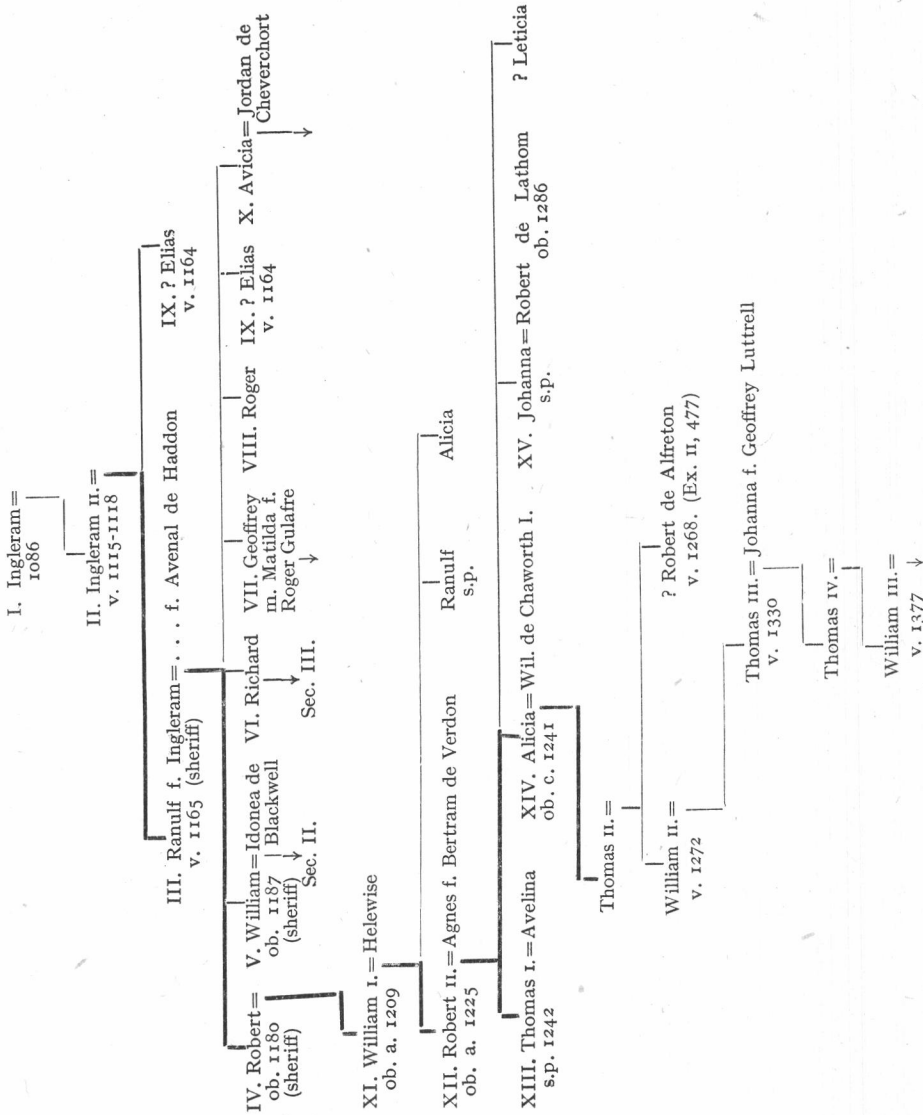


VIII. Roger f. Ranulf occurs as a witness to the foundation charter of Beauchief. He is probably the ancestor of the Roger de Alfreton mentioned in the forest pleas of 1225 (*G.R.P.* 9 *Hen. III*), and the grantee of Wimeswold (*vid infra*).

IX. In 1164-5 Elias de Pec returns account for an

INGELRAM.

CHART I.



amerement of 10 marcs, and in the following year of £4 9s. 4d. It is possible, seeing that "de Pecco" was a patronymic used by the descendants of Ingleram, that he was another son of Ranulf f. Ingleram, or more probably of Ingelram II.

X. Avicia, the daughter, married Jordan de Cheverchort and was, through her daughter Isabel, the ancestress of the Furnivalls. (*T. III*, 412; *H.B.* 151).

XI. Robert f. Ranulf was succeeded in the barony of Alfreton by his son William, who in 1182 was amerced for a disseisin in Notts. and Derby. (*G.R.P.* 28 *Hen. II*). In 1200 David le Calver gave 20 shillings for a writ of right against William f. Robert for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Watnall. (*R.O.* 100). In 1201 William f. Robert gave 3 marcs for not doing service over seas in respect of 5 fees of the honour of Peverel and Tickhill. (*R. Can.* 317). William, baron of Alfreton, granted Beauchief, before 1180 the mill of "Hastona" with its multure. Pegge identifies this as Coal Aston in the manor of Norton in the parish of Dronfield. (*H.B.* 32). He was dead in 1209 and the 3 fees of his in the Peverel honour were in the custody of Roger, constable of Chester, in 1212. His wife's name was Helewise, who, in 1209, fined to escape another marriage. (*G.R.P.* II, John). He left 2 sons, Robert and Ranulf, and a daughter, Alicia.

XII. Robert f. William, his heir, was returned in 1212 as holding 2 fees of the honour of Tickhill and 3 fees of the honour of Peverel. These 3 fees were:—Rowsley one fee; Calver $\frac{1}{2}$ fee; Watnall $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee; Woodborough $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee; and in Hassop and Bramcote $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee. (*R.B.E.* 181, 583, 593).

He sided with the barons against king John and, in 1216, was granted safe conduct to make his peace with him. (*R.P.* 163, 175*b*). In June 1217 the sheriffs of Notts. and Leic. are informed that Robert f. William has returned to his allegiance. (*R.Cl.* 6 *Hen. III*). In 1221-2 he fines with the king for his benevolence. (*G.R.P.* 6

Hen. III). He granted to Beauchief all the lands which Elias de Trowel held of him and the service of Roger de Ridding for the land of Schyroke. (*H.B.* 34). He also confirms to Roger de Alfreton, for his homage and service, the 6 bovates in Wimeswold which Ranulf his brother had given him and the 2 bovates which he himself had given to the nuns of Campesse in Suffolk, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovates which his brother Ranulf had given to the same nuns. All these grants were made in fee, Roger rendering therefor a pair of gilt spurs at Easter. This payment was afterwards released by Robert f. Stephen de Nevill. (*Ib.* 38). Ranulf the brother dying without issue Alicia, his sister, confirms her brother's gift. (*Ib.* 36). Robert f. William was in the army of Bedford in 1224 and was released from doing castleguard in the castle of the Peak. (*R.Cl. II*, 611*b*). He was deceased before June 1225 as in that year Robert de Laxton received from the heir of Robert f. William de Glamorgan the homage and service of the heir of Robert f. William de Alfreton for a tenement he held of Brian de Insula in Blackwell. It may be noted that in 1216 Brian had Ashford, of which Blackwell was a berewick, presumably as custodian of the lands of Gwenwynwyn who died in that year. (*Eyton, Ant. Salop, II*, 111; *R.Cl. I*, 267). In 1227 Ralph f. Nicholas gave £100 for the wardship of the lands and heirs of Robert f. William with their marriages. (*Ex. I*, 157). These heirs were Thomas, his son (XIII), and Alicia (XIV), Johanna (XV), his daughters. In 1235-36 Ralph f. Nicholas returned account for the fee of Alfreton in the aid for that year. (*B.F.* 530, 531, 532).

XIII. Thomas f. Robert died early in 1242 as on January 10 of that year the sheriff of Notts. and Derb. was ordered to take into the king's hand all lands which were late of the fee of Thomas f. Robert. In the order it was also ordained that due provision should be made for the dower of his wife Avelina. (*Ex. I*, 366; *R.Cl.* 384).

It is of interest to note that in 1242 the following tenants were holding of the fee of Alfreton: Robert de Cokefeld, a quarter of a fee in Nuthall; Roger de Watnall, $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Watnall; Henry de Birchwood, $\frac{1}{2}$ and one sixth of a fee in Bramcote; William de Woodborough, $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Woodborough; and Ralph f. Nicholas, one fee in Monyash. (*B.F.* 996). Thomas died without issue and his two sisters inherited the barony. His widow, Agnes (Aveline) had her dower in S. Normanton and Pinxton. (*C.I.P.M.* I. 10).

XIV. Alice, the elder sister, was married to William de Chaworth. She, however, died during her brother's lifetime and her son Thomas became her heir. (*R.Cl.* 384; *Ex. I.* 368). In 1247 Thomas de Chaworth did homage for the land late of Thomas de Alfreton and had livery of his inheritance. (*R.Cl. I.* 525).

XV. Johanna was married to Sir Robert de Lathom, who in 1242 received seisin of one moiety of the lands of Robert f. William. The king took his homage the same year. (*R.Cl.* 384; *Ex. I.* 368). At the same date Robert de Lathom fined £100 and 15 marcs and 3 palfreys for the custody of Thomas de Chaurc', his nephew and one of the heirs of Thomas f. Robert. (*Ab. R.O. I.* 4b). He was returned in 1243 as holding $\frac{2}{3}$ of 2 fees in Alfreton and Norton; $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Edwalton, Notts. and 1 fee in Knowsley, Hayton and Roby, Lancs. (*B.F.* 991, 982, 988). It is to be presumed that Johanna died without issue at some date after 1252 because the Alfreton manors did not remain with the Lathoms. In July 1252 Robert de Lathom and Thomas de Chaworth received a grant of a weekly market at Alfreton. (*R.C. I.* 400). In 1257 Thomas de Chaworth had a grant of free warren in Edwalton, Alfreton, Norton and Osberton, which looks as if Johanna's share of the inheritance had then passed into his possession. (*Ib. I.* 472). Sir Robert de Lathom died in 1286. A good account of his family will be found in the V.C.H. Lanca-

shire. (*III*, 167, 249). The descendants of Thomas de Chaworth II given in the chart are taken from the account of this family given by Thoroton. (*I*. 198). They are not easy to prove; but on the whole appears to be correct.

The following references may be useful to those desirous of working out the later pedigree of this family:

Thomas II. H.B. 145, 503, etc.

Thomas III and IV. F.A. 248, 251, 256, 259, 291;

J. 22, 1776; Q.W. 134; R.H. 60; R.P. Ed. I, 87;

T.I. 198, III, 446.

William III. J. 1777.

SECTION III.

ORBY.

I. In 1163 Herbert f. Alard de Orrebi attested a charter of Thomas f. Robert de Arci to Kirkstead abbey and, with Philip de Kime, also witnessed a grant of Gilbert, earl of Lincoln. (*D.M. I*, 809, 65*b.*, 811, 20*a.*). He also tested a grant of Simon de Crevequer to Bullington priory. (*Ib. II*, 797, 26*b.*). He was living in 1149 for in that year as Herbert de Orrebi he attested the grant of Robert de Arci to Kirkstead. (*Ib. I*, 809, 30*b.*). In 1166 Herbert f. Alard held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of the demesne of earl Simon, of new enfeoffment, and one fee of old enfeoffment. He also held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of Robert f. Hugh de Tater-shale of the old enfeoffment. (*R.B.E.* 381, 383, 389). He held of the fee of Gant land in Fenton, Orby, and Ingoldmells, Lincs. and granted land to Bardney abbey in Orby. (*H.K.F. II*, 98). Agnes, the wife of Herbert f. Alard, gave lands to the church of Bullington which Simon f. William de Kime, her father, had founded. (*Ib.*). Agnes de Kime and Herbert f. Alard her husband founded the abbey of Hagnaby, Linc., in 1176. Herbert died in 1194, his wife surviving until 1214-15. (*D.M. II*, 616, 15*a.*). At his decease Herbert left 3 sons (A) John, (B) Philip,

and (C) Herbert. He had also a daughter, a nun in Sempringham. Herbert had a brother named Hugh de Ferriby.

Before 1184 Herbert f. Aielardus and Agnes his wife granted to Sempringham, with their daughter, 16 bovates in Walcot, Linc. and 2 bovates in Folkingham. Their gift was witnessed by earl Simon; Philip and Simon de Kime; Philip f. Herbert de Orrebi and Herbert his brother; Hugh de Ferriby' Herbert f. Alard's brother. (*Gen. XV*, 226). This is an important charter as it establishes the connection between the sons of Herbert f. Alard, each of whom was the founder of a different branch of the family, viz:—the Orbys of Orby, the Orbys of Dalby and the Orbys of Gasworth, Chester.

II. John I, son of Herbert f. Alard, married, as has already been noted, Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William f. Ranulf de Alfreton by his wife Idonea de Blackwell. He was returned in 1212 as holding 4½ carucates in Orby and Addlethorpe of Gilbert de Gant by the service of acting as his constable. (*B.F.* 162). He sided with the barons against king John; but returned to his allegiance and service in 1217. The sheriff of Linc. had orders to grant him sesin of his lands on October 3 of that year. (*R.Cl.* 2 Hen. III). John f. Herbert de Orrebi granted to Hagnaby 5 bovates in Hagnaby, his whole possession in that vill. (*D.M.* II, 616, 15a). He held in Tyn, Notts., 5 acres without rendering service in 1212. (*B.F.* 151). He died after 1217 leaving a son John.

III. John II de Orby married a cousin of Gilbert de Gant and received with her land in Scamblesby, Linc. In 1242-3 he renders 40 shillings for one fee in Notts., held of Ralph de Freschvill's fee and also held one fee in Blackwell, Derb. In the same year he and Thurstan Despenser held one third and one twelfth of a fee from Alice, countess of Eu, and one third of a fee in Epperston, Notts. (*B.F.* 976, 979, 985, 987, 998). He is also

recorded as the tenant of the Orby holdings under the fees of Gant and Tateshale in Lincs. (*Ib. in loco*). He was returned in 1234 as holding three fourths of a fee in Basford, Notts., of the honour of Peverel. (*R.B.E.* 532). He died in 1256-7 leaving a son and heir Gilbert. (*H.K.F. II*, 99).

IV. Gilbert de Orby, son and heir of John, released his right in land in Bilby and Blackwell to Welbeck abbey. (*T. III*, 446). In 1267 he had a grant of free warren in Orby, Ingoldmells, Tetney, and Willingham, Linc.; in Bilby and Basford, Notts.; and in Blackwell, Derb. (*R.C. II*, 85). He was deceased in 1272 when Philippa his widow and her second husband, William de Queye, demanded against Gilbert de Orby (? Gant), as guardian of the land and heir of Robert de Orby, deceased, her dower in Orby, Addlethorp, Ingoldmells and other estates of her deceased husband. Margaret the widow of Robert de Orby (V) also claimed dower. (*H.K.F. II*, 100). This Margaret, on the death of her first husband, was married to Stephen de Pencestre, who, in 1293, was returned as holding one and one eighth of a fee in Basford. (*Ib.* 101).

In 1309 John de Orby, son of Margaret widow of Stephen de Pencestre, did homage to the king for the land which his mother had held in gavelkind in Tunstall Bradgare and Milstede, Kent. (*Ab. R.O. I*, 164b). In 1274-5 John de Orby and William de Willoughby held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Fenton from the heirs of Robert de Orby, in the custody of Gilbert de Gant who had evidently succeeded Robert de Tateshale as guardian, on Robert de Tateshale's death. (*C.I.P.M. II*, 4). Robert de Orby apparently left 2 sons John and Simon.

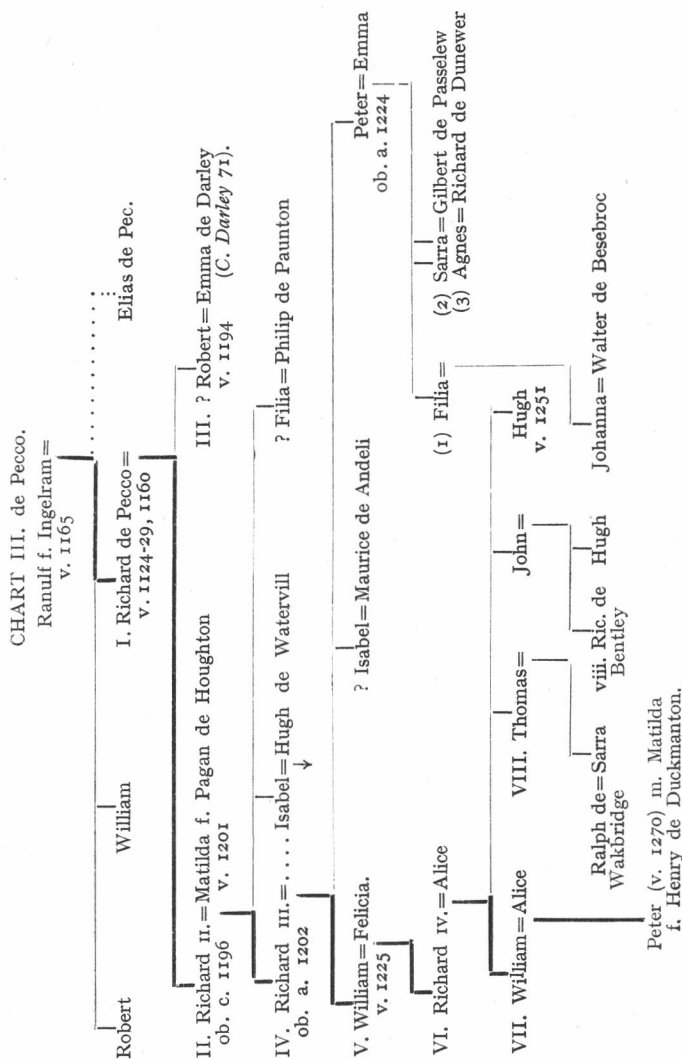
VI. John III de Orby was a minor in 1274 and ten years later the heirs of Robert de Orby were holding $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Basford. (*F.A. IV*, 93). In 1303 John de Orby held tenements in Dexthorpe, Linc., and Basford, Notts., and also tenements in the Gant fee in Orby and Ingoldmells.

(*Ib.*). In 1302 he did homage for land which he held of the fee of Gant in Folkingham. (*R.Cl.* 563). He was dead before March 1317 for at that date Robert de Willoughby, one of his heirs, died in possession of lands in Lincs., which had formerly belonged to John de Orby. The other heirs were Alured de Solney and Edmund de Somervill. (*C.I.P.M.* VI, 47, 50). In 1317 John, son and heir of Robert de Willoughby, had $\frac{1}{2}$ the manors of Orby and Scamblesby; and Alured de Solney had land in Orby and Willingham, Linc., and in Notts., and Derby. (*Ib.*, 71).

SECTION II.

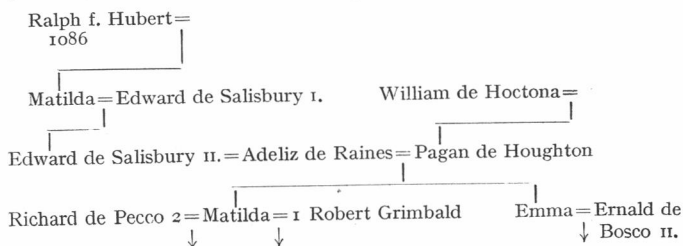
DE PECCO.

The Ranulf f. Ingelram who married a daughter of Avenal of Haddon had by her a son who was known as Richard del Pec. We learn this from entries in the chartularies of Rufford and Blyth. In the Rufford document (*Harl.* 1063) on fol. 125, we are told that William Avenal de Addon for the safety of his own soul and the souls of Avenal his father and Amicia his mother confirms the grant to Rufford of a sheep-cote in Brushfield made by Richard de Pech his nephew. On the same folio it is recorded that Richard de Pec granted to Rufford a site for a sheep-cote in the territory of Brushfield which Avenal his grand-father and Amicia his wife held during their lifetime. In the Blyth chartulary (*Harl.* 3759, 79, 75*b.*) "Richard del Peck, son of Ranulf the sheriff of Nottingham," grants to the blessed Mary of Blythe an annual rent of 5 shillings payable to him for land held of Richard in Chesterfield. Among the manors held by Avenal were those of Addington and Irthlingborough in Northants. (*Chron. Peterb. Camden*, S. 173, 4) and as these manors are found in the possession of the descendants of Richard de Pecco we may assume that he was enfeoffed, or partly enfeoffed, therein by Avenal on his marriage. (*R.C.* I, 120).



I. In the Northants survey (1124-1129) Richard de le Pek is described as holding 4 hides in Moulton of the fee of king David. (*V.C.H. Nthants. I* 381*b*). In 1165 Richard de Pech was pardoned 1 marc for the levy for the army in Wales for one fee in the honour of Chokes. (*G.R.P. II, Hen. II*). In 1166 Richard de Pecco was returned by Robert de Chokes as holding of him the fee of one knight. (*R.B.E.* 334). After 1153 Simon de S. Licio, brother of earl Simon, grants to S. Mary de Pratis a meadow in Cumton. His grant is witnessed by the countess Adelyz de Gant and Richard de Pecco. (*D.M. I, 1019, 63a*). In 1166-67 Richard de Pech of Little Newton, Northants., was amerced half a marc for a forest offence and again in 1167-68 and in 1176. (*G.R.P. 13, 14 Hen. II*). It would appear therefore that the Richard of 1166 was a son of the Richard of 1124-29. In 1164-65 an Elias de Pec returns account of 10 marcs for a fine and of £4 9s. 3d. in the following year. (*G.R.P. 11, 12 Hen., II*). It is possible that he was also a son of Ranulf f. Ingelram. Richard I died leaving two sons. He was living about 1160, for he attests a charter of Geoffrey del Bec and, as Richard f. Sheriff one of Geoffrey Ridel (*Danelaw Ch., 544, 548*).

II. It is not possible to assign any near date for the accession of Richard II; but it is probable that he was the holder of the fees mentioned above in 1166. He married Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Pagan de Houghton and widow of Robert Grimbold. The following chart illustrates this marriage.



Richard del Peck and Matilda his wife confirm the grant of N. Witham church to Owston abbey. At a later date Ernald de Bosco and Philip de Dive also confirm this grant. (*N. II, ii, 148*). In 1176, Richard de Pech and Matilda his wife give their land at Arreville to S. Mary de Voto at Cherbourg for 5 marcs payable at Little Houghton, Northants. (*C.D.F. nos, 945, 946*). In 1199 Ernald de Bosco released to Matilda Grimbald and her heirs by Richard del Pech 3 and a quarter hides in Addington and Slipton of the fee of the abbot of Peterborough in exchange for 3 carucates in Wizene held for one sixth of a fee; and half a fee in Buckworth, Hants.; and one twelfth of a fee in Addington of the earl of Gloucester's fee (*P.R.S. XX, 119*). In 1197 Matilda, widow of Richard del Pecco, released to Hugh de Wattevill and Isabel his wife the land in Addington and Middleton (in Cottingham, Northants), which she had as dower in exchange for dower in Aldwinkle. (*Ib.*). Matilda granted lands in N. Witham, Linc. to Croxton abbey for the souls of her husbands Robert Grimbald and Richard del Peak. (*H.K.F. II, 303*). She was living in 1201 and then held of the honour of Gloucester in Little Houghton and elsewhere. (*R.B.E. 530, 533, 610*). Richard del Pecco was an important official of the crown. In 1179 he was appointed as one of justices in eyre for several counties. (*G.R.P. 26, 27 Hen. II*). In 1181 he went with John, constable of Chester, and others to Ireland to remove Hugh de Lacy from office. (*H.K.F. I, 37*). He was apparently rewarded by a grant of land there as he is found granting 5 carucates near Lethelin to the archbishop of Dublin. (*R.C. I, 20*). In 1185 he was again a justice in eyre, in 1191 he was warden of Bolsover castle, in 1193 he was a justice of the king's court at Westminster and in 1195 again a justice. (*H.K.F. I, 37*). He died in 1196 leaving issue, Richard, Isabel and I think a second daughter.

III. A Robert de Pecco was living towards the end of the XII century and in 1194 held a burgage in Burton, Staff. (*D.M. I*, 273, 17*a*). He also attests two charters of Peter de Sandiacre about the same time. (*J.* 2090, 2091). He is possibly to be identified with the Robert de Pecco who witnesses a deed of William de Youlgrave at a later date. (*F.H.D. IV*, 338). There is no documentary evidence proving that he was a son of Richard I; but it is possible.

IV. Richard II was succeeded by Richard III. In 1227 the king confirms to Peterborough the fees of 3 knights in Irthlingborough and Addington which Richard de Pecco and William de Bello held; and one fee in North Muskham, Notts., which Richard de Pecco held. (*R.C. I*, 20). In 1202 Richard held a fee in Lincoln of the bishop of Lincoln, which Richard de Pek his father held in 1196. (*R.B.E.*, 170). In 1200 Richard de Pecco de Newton claims against Rener de Meinelar land in Burton, which claim the earl of Ferrars opposes. (*C.R.R. I*, 277). In 1201 Richard del Pec owes in Lincs. 20 shillings for the second scutage. (*R. Can.* 3 *John*). The entry above which refers to a fee in N. Muskham formerly held by a Richard de Pecco appears to have passed, probably through marriage, to Philip de Paunton, who, in 1202 held land in N. Muskham which Richard del Peak had held for one fee. (*R.C. IV*, 277). This marriage is suggested on the chart. About 1220, Maurice de Andeli and Isabel his wife quit-claim to Richard de Verdon all the land in Chesterfield which Ric. de Pecco had held (*R.M.S.* 47). Isabel was probably Richard's daughter.

V. William f. Richard de Pecco granted all his lands in the vill of the Peak, with the capital messuage, formerly his father's Richard de Pecco, to Robert de Laxton, to whom the grant was confirmed by the king in 1231. On June 7, 1226 the King grants Robert de Laxton the right to hold by serjeanty the land which William f.

Richard de Pecco had held by the same service and which he had voluntarily sold to Robert. (*R. Cl. I. ii*, 119).

(*R.C. I*, 141). It should be noted that Robert de Laxton was appointed bailiff of the Peak in 1228 in succession to Brian de Insula, who had followed the earl of Ferrars, who acted as bailiff from 1216 to 1222. I venture to suggest that the family of de Pecco took their name from this office which had been granted to them by William Peverel I or II. It is not impossible that the Elias de Pecco referred to above may have been the first holder of the office. The bailiff of the Peak was in reality the chief forester and, in early days, was a person of considerable importance. (*V.C.H. Derby. I*, 397). In 1225 William de Pecco and Felicia his wife were seeking tenements in Bamford. (*R.Cl. I.ii*, 79*b*). In 1187-88 William de Pecco's name appears under the new oblations. (*G.R.P. 34 Hen. II*). In 1201 a William de Pecco sues Richard de Portslade and others for a breach of the peace in Sussex. There is nothing but the name to connect him with Derby. Portslade was originally a Pierpoint holding. (*C.R.R. II*, 20). The date of William's death is uncertain. He would appear to have had a brother Peter, who held the land in Newton. From the record of a suit tried in the Hilary term of 1225 (*B. III*, 924, 1053) we learn that Walter de Besebroc and Johanna his wife, Gilbert Passelew and Sarra his wife, and Richard de Dunewer and Agnes his wife were parceners of land in Little Newton, Rushton and Seddington, Northants. The pleadings show that Johanna was the daughter of the eldest daughter of Peter de Newton, and that Sarra and Agnes were Peter's daughters. It is presumed, therefore, that Richard III had a son Peter.

VI. Richard IV appears to have left four sons, William, Thomas, John and Hugh. Hugh de Peck, son of Richard de Peck, and William f. Richard de Peck are named in the *Placita Venationis* of 1251-2. (*F.H.D. III*, 205). In the

beginning of the XIII century Thomas f. Richard de Peck receives a grant of 4 acres in Longstone with the site of a sheep-cote and common of pasture. (*J.* 1610). About 1201 Richard f. William de Pecco fines before the king for having a knights' inquisition as to whether he had forfeited within the forest or no. (*G.R.P.* 2, John). This may have been in connection with the office of Forester, or bailiff, of the Peak. In the same year he fined 20 marcs for having the farm of the manor of Ash. Richard de Pech attests a charter of Robert Tholi about 1190. (*J.* 134). Richard f. William de Pecco and William his son attest a deed of Roger de Wensley. (*A.M.* 6669, 12*d.*)

VII. William the son of Richard de Pecco had a wife named Alice and their son Peter married Matilda the daughter of Henry de Duckmanton. (*J.* 1091). Peter attests a charter of Robert f. Ralph de Rearsby about 1275. (*A.M.* 6669, 67*d.*) John the son of Richard f. William, had a son Hugh, who held land in Chesterfield, Brampton, Boythorpe and Walton. (*F.H.D.* II, 337; 341; III 45). For other information connected with John and his descendants see *J.* 355, 357, 410, 424, 427, 544, 688, 690; *F.H.D.* II, 322, 337, IV 341; *Ruff. C.* 107*d.*, 108, 110, 111, 115*d.* 118, 123*d.*

VIII. Richard de Bentley f. John de Pecco attests a charter of Laurence, abbot of Burton, 1233-1260. (*B.C.* 69, *Ryd. C.* 275). Thomas f. Richard f. William de Pecco obtains a grant of land in Great Longstone from Robert Luttrell and also obtains 4 acres there from Walter f. Waldeve. (*J.* 1610, 1611). Thomas f. Richard de Pecc., seneschal of the Peak, grants land in Little Longstone to Matthew de Longstone, Sarra, Thomas' daughter married Ralph de Wakebridge. (*F.H.D.* IV, 333, 341.) From these extracts it would seem that the descendants of Ingelram held land in Longstone and Chesterfield probably in socage. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1431 a Roger de Peke, de Whiston, yeoman, held a free tenement

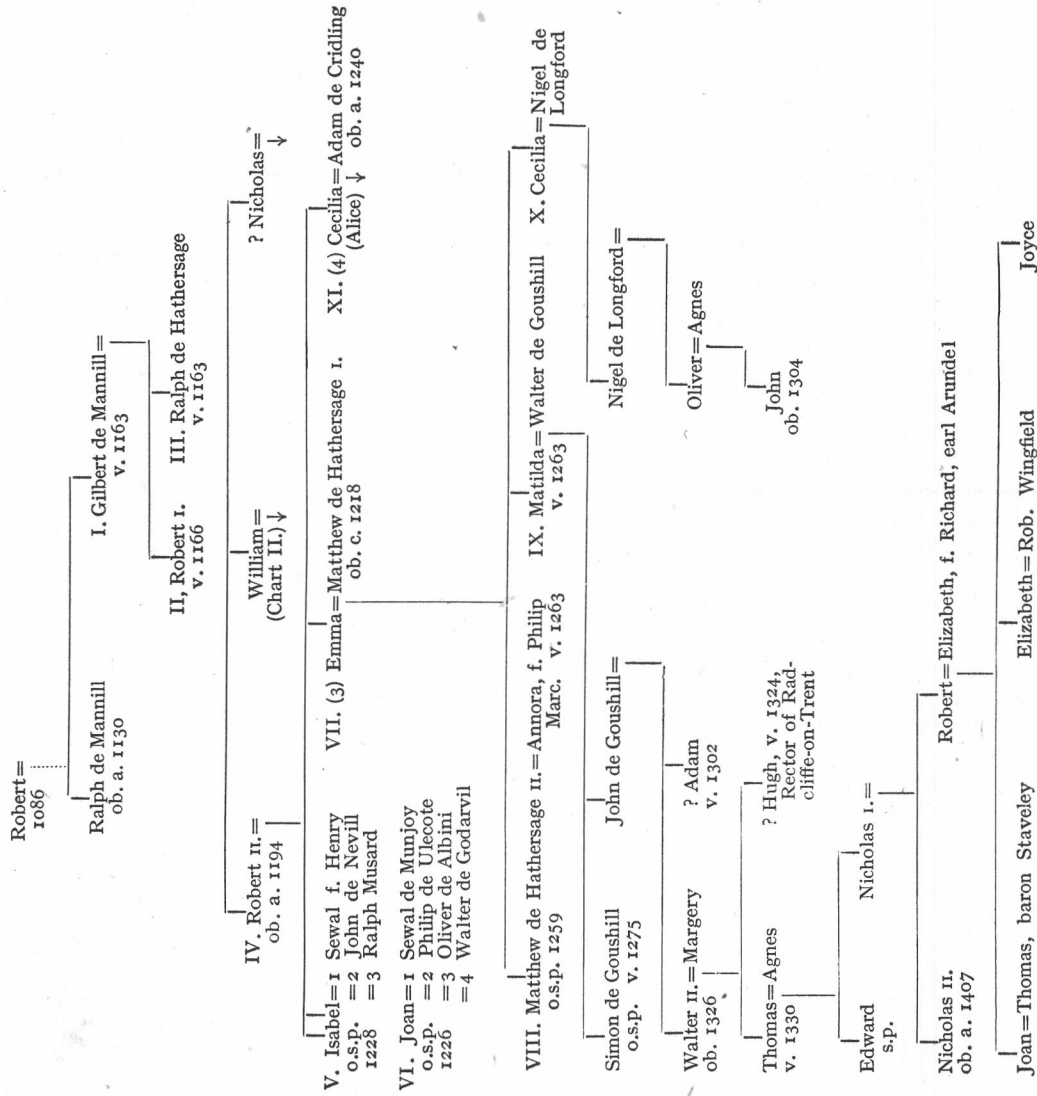
in socage in Longstone. (*F.A. I*, 287). A Henry de Pecco held a fee in Leicestershire in 1210. (*R.B.E.* 552). I have been unable to connect him with any other member of the family. Chronologically he should be a grandson of Richard I. In 1265 Henry de Pecco, lady Milicent Basset and lady Philippa de Ketley were joint lords of Wendesclive. (*C.I.P.M. I*, 621). In 1275 a Henry de Pecco was the queen's bailiff in the Peak. (*R.H.* 375*b*). About the same time Henry attests a charter of John de Orby. (*A.M.* 6667, 122*d*). Before 1275 John de Coston was arrested for killing Johanna the wife of Henry de Pec. (*Q.W.* 621).

MEYNELL

In 1086 Ralph f. Hubert held in chief in Derbyshire a manor and berewick in Barlborough and Whitwell with 2 bovates in Clown; a manor in Stretton (in Shirland), Egstow and Hanley and a third manor in another Stretton (in North Wingfield). The under tenant in the above manors was "Robert." Ralph f. Hubert also held in chief 2 manors in Hathersage with berewicks in Bamford, Upper Hurst, half Offerton and two parts of Middleton Stony. No under tenant was named. The king held in Killamarsh $7\frac{1}{2}$ bovates. Under William Peverel "Robert" held 3 carucates in Bolsover.

The earliest reference to the Derbyshire Meynills that I have seen is contained in the register of Worksop priory. (*H.M.* 4208, 130). The following is a transcript of the entry referred to; *Henricus rex Anglie Archiepiscopo Eboracensi et episcopo Cestrensi et episcopo Lincolnensi et vicecomitibus et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis at Anglis et (de) Derbyscir et de Nottinghamsir et de Leycestresir et de honore de Blida Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Gilberto de Mannill totam terram patris sui quam Radulfus frater suus tenuit de quocunque tenuisse(t) die quo fuit vivus et mortuus sicut Edwardus Sarum dominus terrarum*

MEYNILL.
(CHART I.)



eis dedit et concessit, et volo et precipio ut ita bene et in pace et honorifice teneat sicut pater suus et frater unquam melius tenuerunt in vita sua et eodem servitio. Testibus cancellario et G. de Glint apud Rothom.

The main interest to the Derbyshire genealogist in this important charter is the fact that the *father* of Ralph and Gilbert de Meynill is proved to have held his lands in this county at a very early date, possibly 1107. There were two Edwards of Salisbury. The first died before 1107, having married Matilda the daughter and in her issue co-heiress of Ralph f. Hubert. His son, the second Edward of Salisbury, was deceased before 1130, and it is he who is referred to in the above transcript. It is unfortunate that the name of the father of Ralph and Gilbert de Meynill is not mentioned in this charter and it does not seem possible, at present, to prove that he was the "Robert" of Domesday. An opinion has been expressed that the Domesday under tenant was dispossessed at some time posterior to 1086 and that the Meynills were enfeoffed therein. The statement in the king's charter that Edward of Salisbury "gave and conceded" their lands to Ralph and Gilbert de Meynill appears to lend some support to this suggestion. I do not, however, feel convinced that *dedit et concessit* necessarily means a new and original grant. It suggests rather, to my mind, the admission of a former one. It was not unusual for the heir on his accession to his inheritance to confirm his predecessor's grants, exacting a fee for his confirmation. (See for instance S.S. 349, 355). Until it has been conclusively proved that the Robert of 1086 was, or was not, Robert de Meynill it is impossible to write dogmatically and I have left it an open question in the chart pedigree which accompanies this article.

I. As early as 1129-30 Gilbert de Maisnilo returns account of 20 shillings for the land of his brother and for 10 marcs for permission to marry. In the same record

he returns account of 113 shillings for the old firm of the land of Odo f. Ralph. (*G.R.P.* 31*Hen. I*). Gilbert died at some period before 1186 leaving two sons Robert (II) and Ralph (III).

II. Robert de Meynill I, with the consent of his son Robert, granted and confirmed the gift of his ancestors to S. Mary of Blyth, viz.: the monk's assarts at Tirebec. (*Bl.C.* LXXIX, 75*b*). In 1163 Henry II confirmed to Worksop priory the gift, concession and confirmation which Robert de Mennil, son of Gilbert, del Mennil and Robert his son made to the canons of the church of All Saints, Clown. (*D.M.* II, 56, 26*b*). Edward II confirmed the grant of Gilbert de Menill to the same priory of the land of Hirst with a mill and half a bovate in Belh. (*Ib.* 54, 37*b*). Robert de Meinil attests the charter of Richard f. Nigel de Luvetot to Worksop, and Robert de Meisnil and Robert his son witness the charter of Richard de Luvetot to the same priory. (*Ib.* 51, 24*b*, 57*a*) Robert de Mainul is returned in the charter of Hubert f. Ralph as holding of him in 1166 the fees of 5 knights, of the old enfeoffment. (*R.B.E.* 343). Robert I died at some period after 1166 and left two sons, Robert (IV) and William (Section II).

III. In the charter of Simon de Beauchamp of 1166 a Ralph de Havershega, Nigel Malherbe, Simon Basset and Simon Druel are returned as holding 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a knight's fee under him. (*R.B.E.* 343). This was, in all probability a brother of Robert de Meynill who had been enfeoffed in Hathersage, About 1163-64 a Ralph de Meisnil attests a deed of the abbot of Evesham. The editor of the *Collection* stating that he was akin to Richard de Humez, constable of Normandy. (*S.C.* II, 188.)

IV. Robert de Meynill II is, as we have already seen, mentioned on several occasions as confirming with his father donations to monastic institutions. In 1176 he was amerced 10 marcs for a forest offence. (*G.R.P.* 22 *Hen.*

II). In 1186-87 he returned account of 100 shillings for the relief of one knight's fee of the honour of Peverel. This was undoubtedly Killamarsh. (*Ib.* 33 *Hen.* II). He was deceased in 1194 for in that year Sewal f. Henry. (*Cf. under Saswalo, Sec. I*), offered 50 marcs for having the daughters of Robert de Maisnil with their lands. (*G.R.P.* 6 *Ric.* I). In 1388 Robert de Aincurt claimed against Nicholas de Goushill the advowson of the church of Whitwell. (*Gen. XIV*, 12 *Ric.* II). Anterior to this, in 1286, Walter de Goushill had sued Adam de Kridling and John de Longford for the next presentation to the same church. (*Ib.* XXI, 15-16, *Ed.* I). From the information afforded by the pleadings in these two suits we are able to state that Robert de Meynill II was succeeded at his death by four daughters, co-heiresses, viz.: V. Isabel, VI. Joan, VII. Emma and XI. Cecily.

V. Isabel was married about 1194 to Sewal f. Henry, who in 1199 offered 100 marcs for permission to marry the sister of his wife Isabel to Sewal de Munjay, his nephew. (*R.O.* 5). On the death of Sewal f. Henry in 1210 Isabel was re-married, before 1212, to John de Nevill, and, on his decease, s.p. in 1219, she again married a third time. Ralph Musard de Staveley, without the king's sanction. Ralph paid 100 marcs in expiation of this offence. (*R.B.E.* 584, *R.Cl.* 409*b*, *Ex.* I, 43). Isabel died without issue in 1228 and Matthew de Hathersage and Alice de Cridling fine 100 marcs to have seisin of her lands. (*Ex.* I, 176). In 1226 the king received the homage of Ralph Musard for the lands which Walter de Godarvill and Joan his wife sister of Isabel, Ralph's wife, held of Isabel's inheritance. (*Ex.* I, 144). Ralph Musard and Isabel f. Robert del Maynel his wife confirmed to Blyth the assarts at Tirebec. (*Bl. C.* LXXIX *b*). About 1227-30 Ralph Musard grants Robert f. William le Vavasor de Shipley the 4 shillings rent which Ralph used to receive for a tenement in Brampton which Robert f. William held.

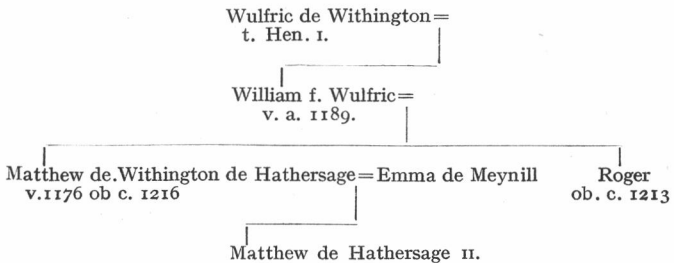
This grant was witnessed by Matthew de Hathersage, Walter de Ryboef and others. Robert f. William le Vavasor grants this rent to Rufford, and Ralph Musard confirms the gift. (*Ruff. C. 115d, 119*).

VI. Joan was married, as noted above, in 1199 to Sewal de Mungay, who died the same year. (*R.O. 5, D.A.J. 1926*). In the same year Philip de Ulecote paid £100 and a destrier for permission to marry Joan, sister of Sewal f. Henry's wife. (*R.O. 7*). In 1212 Philip de Ulecote and John de Nevill held one fee in Killamarsh with the daughters of Robert de Menevill, of the honour of Peverel. The record actually reads "Philippus de Douecote with the daughters of William de M." an evident mistake. (*R.B.E. 584*). In the same year Philip de Ulecote and Joan his wife claim dower, in the right of the said Joan, against Ralph de Munjay and Avise his wife in certain lands in Derbyshire as of the endowment of Sewal de Munjay late husband of the said Joan. (*D.F. 1212*). In June 1217 the sheriff of Notts. is ordered to give Philip de Ulecote such seisin of lands in Whitwell and Barborough as John de Nevill had previously held by the king's precept. (*R.Cl. John, June 10*). The sheriff was not to allow Robert de Ferrars or anyone else to molest him. In 1221, Philip de Ulecote being dead without heirs of his body his lands were divided among his sisters, saving to Sibil (Isabel) widow of John de Nevill, and Joan the widow of Philip their reasonable dower of those lands. (*Ex. I, 67*). In her widowhood Joan f. Robert de Meynil confirmed to Blyth their assarts. (*Bl. C. ut supra*). Before 13 February 1221 Joan the widow of Philip de Ulecote was married, with the king's consent, to Oliver de Albini. (*R.cl. I, 449*). Oliver was deceased before August 18th of the same year. (*Ib. 468b*). During their short married life they both confirmed to Blyth the gifts of their antecessors. In 1226 the king received the homage of Ralph de Musard for the lands which Walter de

Godarvill and Joan his wife held of Isabel's inheritance, saving to Walter and the executors of Joan's will the chattels of the said lands. (*Ex. I*, 144). Joan was therefore married to a fourth husband.

VII. Emma was married to Matthew de Hathersage I, who for his own soul and the soul of his wife confirms to Blythe the whole grant which his ancestors gave them of certain assarts. In 1216 the king grants during pleasure to Matthew de Hathersage the land of William f. Walchelin in Greetwell, Lincs. (*R.Cl.* 28, 9) and in September 1218, this grant is confirmed. (*Ib.* 2 *Hen. III*). There are very few notices of him in the Records; but it is quite clear from the pleadings in the two suits mentioned above that he was the husband of Emma de Mennill. From the Cockersand Chartulary we learn that William de Withington held one fee of a knight in Withington, co. Lancs. of the Grelley fee during the latter part of the reign of Hen. II and that his two sons, Matthew and Robert, held the same fee in 1212. Both these sons died shortly after that date for, during the reign of John, Matthew de Hathersage, son of Matthew de Withington was in ward to the king who gave that wardship to Philip Marc. (*Cock. C.* 234, *n*). Between 1180-1200 Gospatrick de Chorlton disputed with William f. Wulfric de Withington the possession of a part of Chorlton. As a result of this dispute a duel was fought which Gospatrick lost and in 1212 Matthew f. William de Withington held 4 bovates which his father had deraigned by wager of battle. (*Ib.* 707). Matthew f. William f. Wulfric confirms to Garendon abbey the 4 bovates of Costock which his father William had granted them. (*N. III, ii*, 807). I have been unable to trace the history of this holding in Notts; but they were probably a part of the 13 bovates held by Roger de Busli in 1086 and came to William f. Wulfric by marriage. Matthew f. William f. Wulfric paid in 1175-76 40 shillings for a forest offence in Notts. (*G.R.P.* 22 *Hen. II*).

From an inquisition held in 1212 we learn that Matthew and Roger f. William, brothers, held under Robert Grelley the fee of half a knight of "ancient times" and were bound to find a judge for the king. (*V.C.H. Lanc. IV*, 288). This takes the tenure of Withington back to the reign of Henry I when Withington would have been held of the king's manor of Salford. The original manor of Withington included the hamlet of Didsbury, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Burnage, Levenshulme, Rusholme, Moss Side, Denton and Haughton. In 1198 Matthew f. William claims from Ralph de Withele the wood of Ellenthorpe in Yorks., the marriage portion of Emma de Mesnil his wife. (*CR.R. I*, 40). The following chart elucidates the above:



The arms of Hathersage are reputed to have been a *Paly of six, argent and gules, On a chief, azure, a bar dancetty or.* (*Ib.* 288).

Matthew de Hathersage I must have died after July 1218 leaving a son Matthew and 2 daughters, (ix) Matilda and (x) Cecilia.

VIII. From an inquisition held in 1284 we learn that king John had the custody of Matthew de Hathersage, who died without issue of his body, because he was a minor, and that he gave the custody of Matthew's lands and his marriage to Philip Marc who married Matthew to his daughter Annora. Philip, who was castellan of Nottingham, during the war of the barons, seized Matthew and married him by force to his said daughter. (*Cal. Gen. I*,

342, 12, *Ed. I*). In August 1228 Matthew de Haversegg and Alice de Cridling (the fourth daughter of Robert de Meynill II) fined for having the possession of the lands of Isabel de Mesnill *consanguinea* (aunt and sister) of Matthew and Alice which were held in chief, and the king received their homage. (*Ex. I*, 144, 176). The Pipe Roll for 12 Hen. III (1227-8) shows that they paid 200 marcs for receiving seisin of these lands. In 1229, the king having restored to John de Stutevill his inheritance in Derbyshire, Matthew de Hathersage and Adam de Cridling were ordered to be intendent to him as their lord. (*R.Cl.* 171-2). In 1230 Matthew de Hathersage obtained possession of 3 bovates in Whitwell which Roger de Menyll and Robert de Menyll, who had fled for a certain homicide, held of him. (*Ib.* 416). In 1231 there was a plaint between Matthew de Hathersage and Adam de Cridling touching 2½ fees in Whitwell and Barlborough. (*Ib.* 534). In 1233 Adam essoined himself in the said plaint. (*C.R.R.* 113, *from H.K.F. I*, 176). In November 1237, Matthew de Hathersage and Annora his wife, as deforciant, grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, to Robert f. Ingelram of Notts. a messuage and 3 bovates in (? Long) Eaton and land in Sandiacre. (*D.F.*) Matthew de Hathersage was returned in 1242 as holding ½ a fee in Hathersage. (*B.F.* 998). In 1249 he had a grant of free warren in Killamarsh, Barlborough, Hathersage, Withington and Didsbury and other places. (*R. Chart. I*, 345). In 1230 this grant was quoted in response to a demand from the king to prove his heirs' rights to free warren in Barlborough. (*Q.W.* 139b). The Peverel survey of 1250 proves that Matthew de Hathersage held the manor of Killamarsh (*F.H.D. III*, 177). In 1258 Matthew de Hathersage, as deforciant, grants to Hugh, prior of Lenton, the manor of Holm in Brampton and Dunston at an annual rent of £10 during the deforciant's life, the rent to cease at Matthew's death. (*D.F. Jan.* 1258).

At the same time Matthew de Hathersage and Annora his wife grant William de Braydeshale 50 acres in Lockhaye in fee. (*Ib.*). In 1251 he was bail for Robert de Curzon, in trouble over a forest offence. (*F.H.D. III*, 205) and in 1225 received letters of protection going with Richard the king's brother to Gascony. (*R.P. Hen. III*, 573). Matthew de Hathersage died in 1259 without offspring; but his widow, Annora, was living in 1263. (*Ex. II*, 279, *D.F.* 1263). Matthew's heirs were his sisters (IX) Matilda, and (X) Cecilia.

IX. Matilda was married to Walter de Goushill, of Flintham, Notts. (*Ex. II*, 380, *H.K.F. I*, 176) and in 1263 received a grant from Nigel de Longford, deforciant, of the capital messuage of Barlborough which Annora, widow of Matthew de Hathersage had held in dower of the inheritance of the deforciant. The grant was made with the assent and in the presence of Annora, she claiming dower only therein. (*D.F.* 22.9. 1263). In 1232 Walter de Goushill fines 1 marc for enfeofing his son John with lands in Bondbuswy, Yorks. (*Ab. R.O. I.* 274). In 1242-3 he was returned as holding 1 fee in Flintham, of the old enfeofment, under Oliver de Aincurt. (*B.F.* 980, 989). There is some difficulty in the exact sequence and names of Matilda's successors. The pedigrees given in the suits referred to above, which were heard in 1286 and 1388 both agree that the inheritance passed from Matilda, whose husband is not named, to a son John, who was the father of Walter. In the Welbeck chartulary, as quoted by Dr. Farrer (*H.K.F. I*, 177), there is a charter in which Oliver f. Nigel de Longford and Simon de Goushill, son of dame Mabel de Goushill, as heirs, confirmed gifts to Welbeck made by Sir Matthew de Hathersage. There can be no doubt but that Simon de Goushill held a part at least of his mother's inheritance for in 1275 he and Oliver de Longford are given as joint owners of Hathersage. (*R.H.I.*). Both also are to be found attesting a charter of

William de Barkystun. (*J.1*). In 1330 Nicholas de Longford and Thomas de Goushill claimed free warren in Barlborough on the ground that Henry III granted it to Matthew de Aversegg and that the manor descended to Cecilia and Maud his heirs. The descent from Cecilia is given as through her son Nigel, his son Oliver, Oliver's son John and John's son Nicholas. The descent from Matilda is given as through her son John, from John to Walter his son, and from Walter to his son Thomas (*Q.W. 139b*). The probable explanation is that Matilda had two sons, Simon and John, and that Simon died without heirs of his body. It is not only possible but probable that John de Goushill died during his brother's lifetime for I have discovered no document in which his name appears beyond those quoted above. In this case Simon on his death would have been succeeded by his nephew Walter II. The descents printed in the Chart are founded on those given in the suits mentioned above and in Thoroton's Notts. (*I, 183, 195, III, 61*).

Further references in support of each individual named will be found as follows:

Walter f. John de Goushill (1293-1326) Ab. R.O. I, 117, 300*b*., B.F. 980, 989, 1321, F.A. I, 250, 261, F.H.D. I, 469, Gen. XIV, XXI, J. 974, *Q.W. 139b*.

Adam f. John de Goushill (Viv. 1302) F.A.I. 250, 261; F.H.D. I, 469.

Thomas f. Walter de Goushill (Viv. 1330), F.A. I, 259, Gen. XIV, *Q.W. 139b*.

Hugh f. Walter de Goushill (Viv. 1324), Ab. R.O. I, 280*b*.
Edward and Nicholas de Goushill, Gen. XIV, J. 781.

Nicholas f. Nicholas de Goushill (1393-1407), Gen. XV, 154, J. 795, 803, 1191.

Robert f. Nicholas de Goushill, Gen. XV, 154.

X. Cecily the other sister of Matthew de Hathersage II was married to Nigel de Longford. There is ample proof of the Meynill inheritance having been shared by the

Longford family; but as it can be definitely traced back to a Domesday holder it will be necessary to deal with it in a separate article. A few generations have, however, been inserted in the Chart to illustrate the reference made to them here.

XI. Cecilia, the fourth daughter of Robert de Meynill II, married Adam de Cridling of Cridling Stubbs, near Pontefract. She was returned in 1242-3 as holding Killamarsh. (*B.F.* 976, 996). In 1228 Alice de Cridling fined, with Matthew de Hathersage (I, her brother-in-law) for having the possessions of Isabel del Mednill her sister. (*Ex. I*, 144, 176). In 1229 Adam de Cridling is ordered to be intendent to John de Stutevill as his lord. John de Stutevill being the then holder of that part of Hubert f. Ralph's Domesday fee which was represented by Barlborough etc. (*R. Cl*, 171). In 1231 there was a plaint between Matthew de Hathersage and Adam de Cridling touching $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Whitwell and Barlborough (*Vid. supra*). It will be noticed that Cecilia is spoken of as Alice de Cridling. It was not altogether unusual for a maiden, after marriage, to be known by another christian-name. In 1238 Adam de Cridling grants to Worksop priory $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill in Belgh. (*D.F.*). The date of the deaths of Adam and Cecilia cannot be fixed with any certainty; but he was deceased in 1240. In that year Walter, prior of Worksop, plaintiff, received from Adam de Cridling deforciant, the advowson of Clown church which the priory had received of the gift of Robert de Meisnill, grandfather of Adam. (*D.F. Feb.* 1240). In the same year Adam de Cridling exacted from John Brito that he should do suit at Adam's court for his free holding in Staveley. John granted that he should do suit at that court when a plea by king's writ or a thief should be judged, and also give foreign service, viz.:—14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. whenever 2 marcs were taken for scutage. (*Ib.*). In 1284 William de Meynill held Langley Meynell

of an Adam de Cridling, and he of the heirs of Hathersage and they of Robert de Stutevill. (*F.A. I*, 246). This was Adam III, who, with John de Longford, was in 1286 sued by Walter de Goushill for the next presentation to Whitwell. (*Gen. XXI*). In the second suit held in 1388 in which Robert de Aincurt sues Nicholas de Goushill for the next presentation to Whitwell, it is stated that Adam de Cridling, who presented in 1272-1307, enfeoffed Ralph de Rye with his pourparty and that Ralph had a son named Ralph. (*Gen. XIV*).

I. We will now return to the descendants of William de Meynill the second son of Robert I. He appears to have been the ancestor of that branch of the family which flourished in the county for several centuries. The evidence in support of this descent is confessedly very meagre and I submit it with great misgivings. In 1187-8 William f. Robert attests a charter of Geoffrey f. Peter (the Justiciar of England at a later date) granting to Welbeck abbey the church of Duckmanton. (*J.* 1079). It is possible that this William f. Robert was the father of the William f. William de Mesnil who, before 1182, attested the charter of Sewal f. Fulcher given in *Stemmata Shirleiana* (f. 349). If we suppose that William f. Robert died between 1190-1200 we can divide the references given below as suggested. Before 1191 William de Menil witnesses the grant of Serlo de Grendon to Serlo f. Ralph de Mougay of land in Yeldersley. (*Ib.* 2717). In 1176-7 William de Maisnil was amerced for his default as a bailsman. (*G.R.P.* 23 *Hen. II*).

IA. Early in the XIII century he attests a charter of William f. William le Burgelun. (*J.* 1503 and *cf.* 2006). In 1214 Eymeric de Say and Guy de Sezillac were ordered to receive into Bristol castle Gwido de Freschevill and William de Mesnill and provide them with arms if it were necessary. (*R.P. John*, 22, 5, 1214). In 1215 Philip Marc the sheriff was ordered to acquit the bails

of William de Mesnil. (*R.Cl.* 20, 8, 1215). In the December of the same year the sheriff of Leicester was instructed to give possession to William de Meisnill and Ralph de Aincurt of land in Dalby which the king had committed to them. (*Ib.*). William de Meynill appears to have lived until about 1230-1240 and to have left a son, Hugh, as his heir.

II. Hugh de Meynill I comes into notice about the year 1247 as seneschal of William, earl of Derby, whose charter he attests. (*J.* 2633), and in December 1251 he witnesses a deed of the same earl as "steward." (*R.C.* 12, 12, 1251). At a possibly earlier date he witnesses a grant made by brother William de Osmaston, master of the *Domus Dei* at Derby. (*Ruff. C.* 121). In 1253, as seneschal of the earl, he witnesses a deed of Matilda Pecche and various other charters. (*J.* 332, 1168, 2628, 2637). He married Phillippa one of the two heiresses of Geoffrey le Salvage, and in 1260 the king took the homage of Hugh and Philippa for the latter's lands. (*Ex. II*, 323). In 1275 Philippa de Meynill claims the right of gallows in Tissington and in 1284-5 she claimed view of frank-pledge, assize of bread and ale and right of gallows in Bagginton, Warwick. (*Q.W.* 784). Both these manors were of the Salvage inheritance. Hugh I was deceased before 1285 for in that year, early in May, the I.P.M. of Philippa was taken. She was found to have held in chief half the manor of Tissington and half the manor of Bagginton. Her son, Sir William Meynill, kt., aged 30 and more, was her heir. In addition to this son William she left a second son, Giles.

III. William de Meynill II in 1277 received a grant of common of pasture in Rodsley from William de Mulneton (*J.* 2013). In 1283, as William de Menylon, he served on an inquisition in Derbyshire. (*C.I.M.:I.* 1295). In the same year he was appointed with Alan de Walkingham to enquire what lands Oliver de Longford held in that

county. (*I.P.M. II*, 302). In 1284-5 the king took the homage of William de Meynil, son and heir of Philippa, for the lands which the said Philippa held had held in chief. (*Ab. R.O. I*, 50). In 1284 William de Meynill held Meynell Langley for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee from Adam de Gridling, he of the heirs of Matthew de Hathersage and they of Robert de Stutevill. (*F.A.I.*, 246). In 1287 he, with others, settled a dispute about tithes between the prior of Dunstable and the lady Elena, who held Ballidon in dower. (*Dun. A.* 337). In 1296-7 William de Mignell held Yeaveley and Hollington for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and William de Tissington held one tenth of a fee in Hulland and one tenth of a fee in, Winley under Edmund the king's brother. (*C.I.P.M. I.* 142). In 1281 Henry de la Coudreye grants to William de Meynill all his lands in Ylmesay in Yeaveley. (*J.* 2713). William de Meynill granted Yeaveley by charter to Richard le foun for life with reversion to Hugh Mesnill the elder, who, in 1317-8 granted it to Joan the wife of Hugh f. Hugh and their heirs in tail. (*C.I.M. II*, 512). He is to be found attesting various deeds between 1270 and 1294. (*J.* 335, 1545, 1559, 1564, 1567, 2546, 2713; *A.M.* 6667, 719; *D.A.J.* 135, 151). He died in 1313-4, leaving a son Hugh. (*D.A.J. IX*, 46; *N. II, ii*, 538a).

IV. Giles de Meynill, the second son of Hugh I, was living in 1248 for he and his wife Margery gave in August of that year 40 shillings for an asize of novel disseisin. (*Ex. II*, 38). In 1284-5 he held Totley, a member of Killamarsh, of William, his brother, for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee, and his brother held it of the heirs of Matthew de Hathersage (*F.A. I*, 246). In 1296 he is returned as holding, under, Edmund the king's brother, Dalbury with its church. Breadsall manor and a part of Osmaston. (*C.I.P.M. I*, 140) With his brother William he is found attesting charters between 1272 and 1308. (*J.* 1545, 1559, 1567; *D.A.J. VII*, 15). and others without his brother. (*J.* 25, 928, 1568, 2388).

V. Hugh de Meynill II succeeded his father in 1314. The pedigree given in the chart is founded mainly on that to be found in Nicholls' *Leicestershire, II, ii*, 532, and the following references may be found useful in proving it.

Hugh II (1314-1333). C.I.M. II, 512; J. 520 521, 2177, 2624; S.C. III, ii, 44, but it is not reliable.

Hugh III (1333-1363). C.I.M. II, 512; J. 292, 1509, 2710; Gen. XI, 91; Q.W. 162b.

Giles f. Hugh II, J. 541; N. II, ii, 531, III, i, 101; F.A. I, 260.

William f. Hugh II, J. 2373.

Thomas f. Hugh II, J. 2627.

Richard (1363), Gen. XI, 91; N. II, ii, 1390, 1397; J. 2925, 2377.

William f. Hugh III, N. III, i, 246.

Ralph and his daughters, D.A.J. IX, 46; Gen. XI, 91; J. 1924; N. II, ii, 397.

It should be noted that another junior, but important, branch flourished for a long time after the date of Ralph's death both in Derbys. and Leics.

NOTE ON BOLSOVER.

As noted above "Robert" held under William Peverel 3 carucates in Bolsover, in 1086. This under tenant has usually been identified with Robert de Heriz. A careful search, however, has produced no evidence which would connect the holder of this fee in Bolsover with the family of Heriz. There is a fair amount of evidence to prove that these 3 carucates were represented in later times by a fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ knights which was accounted for separately and not in the general compotus of the honour of Peverel. In 1165 a sum of 33sh. 4d., due upon the collection of the levy of knights for the army in Wales, was pardoned for service due from the demesne of Bolsover. (*G.R.P. II Hen. II*). In 1173 a sum of 50 shillings was similarly pardoned for $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees held in Bolsover. (*Ib. 20 Hen. II*).

CHART II.

I. William f. Robert de Meynill =
ob. c. 1190-1200

Ia. William f. William = (? Agnes f. Alan Basset, de Lubenham)
ob. c. 1230-40

II. Hugh i. = Philippa, f. Geoffrey le Salvage
ob. a. 1285 | ob. 1285

III. William ii. =
ob. 1314

IV. Giles = Margery
ob. 1297

V. Hugh ii. = ? Alice f. Ralph Basset, de Drayton
ob. 1333

Hugh iii. = Hawise | Thomas, vicar of
ob. 1363 | ob. 1344 | ob. 1346 | Cecilia
v. 1344 | v. 1346 | v. 1333

Richard = Johanna | William de Dalby-on-the-Wolds
ob. 1363 | ob. 1397 | ob. 1407

Ralph = Johanna | William | Johanna
ob. a. | ob. 1397 |
1390 | Matilda

Thomas Clinton 2 = Joan = i. John de Staunton
Harold

Elizabeth = W. Crawshaw

Margaret = John de Dethek
Thomasina = Reginald de Dethek

Thomas
s.p. | Margaret = Ralph Shirley
Elizabeth = W. Hazelrigg

Richard Montgomery 2 = Margaret = i Ralph Basset de Blore

The same was done in 1201. (*R. Can.* 319). In 1202 the sheriff returns account of 5 marcs for $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees. In 1186-7, for the scutage of Galway, 50 shillings is received from Bolsover. (*R.B.E.* 64). In 1199-1200 $2\frac{1}{2}$ knights' fees in Bolsover were given to earl Bar. These fees were not included in the comptus of the honour of Peverel. (*Ib.* 122). These extracts suggest that, although the name of the holder is not mentioned the Domesday 3 carucates, remained in the possession of one family until a date antecedent to 1200. It then became an escheat of the crown and was granted out by the king to a new tenant. The question of paramount interest is who was the holder of this fee before 1200? Just before that date we find a Nicholas de Meynill de Bolsover marrying a daughter of Michael de Darley and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this Nicholas may have been a son, or at least a blood relation of Robert de Meynill I of Barlborough. It has already been shewn (*D.A.J.* n.s., II, 1926, *sub Glapwell*) that this Nicholas left at least two sons and a daughter, Roger, John and Matilda. In 1230 Matthew de Hathersage obtained possession of 3 bovates in Whitwell which Roger and Robert de Meynill, who had fled for a certain homicide, had held of him. (*R.Cl.* 416). It is suggested, merely as a possibility, that this Roger may have been the Roger f. Nicholas de Meynill de Bolsover, and that his lands were escheated for felony and granted out to Earl Bar in 1199-1200. (*Cf. R.O.* 546; *R.P.* 2, *Feb.* 1213). There are, I think, some grounds for indentifying the "Robert" who held 3 carucates in Bolsover in 1086 with the "Robert" who held Barlborough.

SOLIGNI.

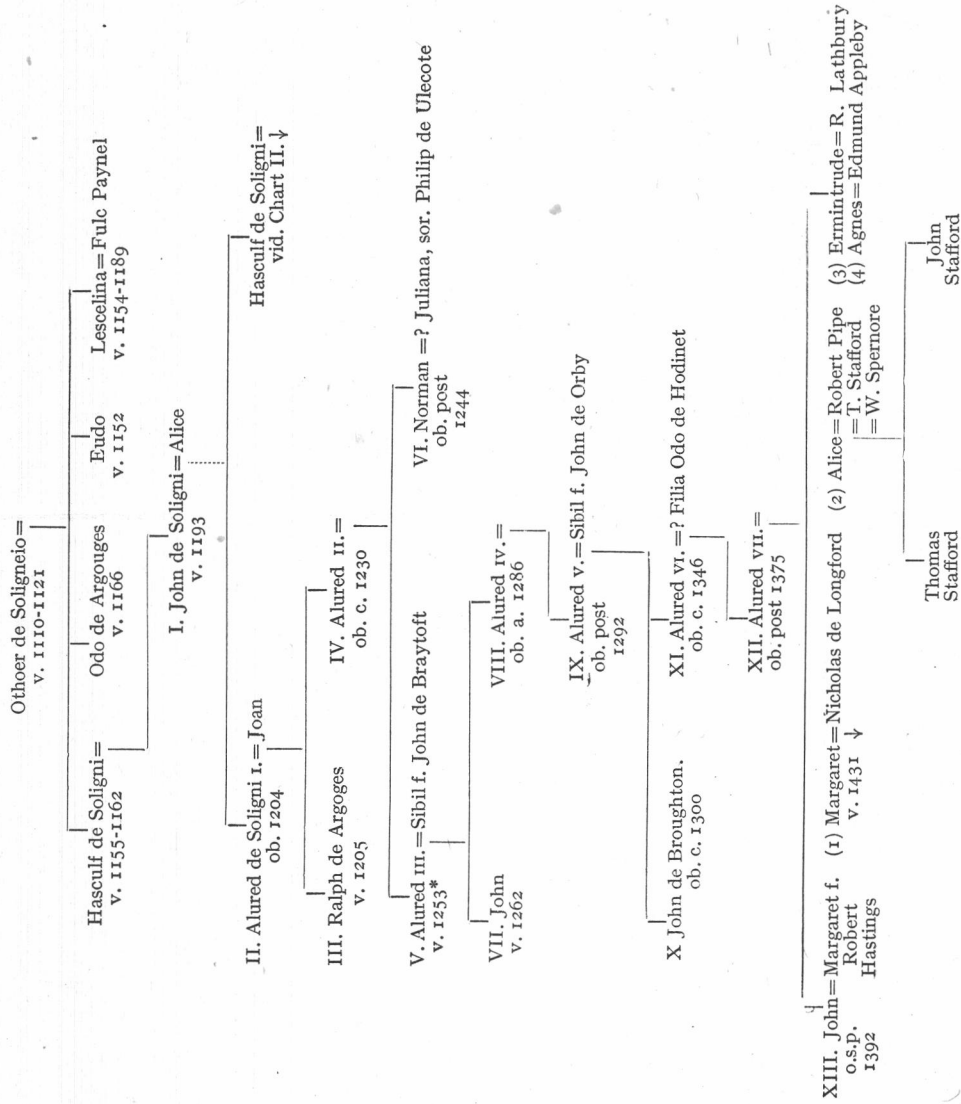
In 1086 the king held a manor in Newton (Solney), with a berewick in Bretby. The king also held a manor in Upper Broughton, Notts., with a berewick in Thorpe-in-the-Glebe. The berewick in Bretby first comes into

notice as a possession of the Kime family and is, therefore, not dealt with in this article. Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, with that part of Thorpe which belonged to Roger de Busli in 1086, seems to have been held by the family of de Insula. At an early date Newton and Broughton were part of the Chester fee in Notts. and Derby. The earliest references to the ownership of these manors occur in the very beginning of the XIII century and prove that from the time of Hen. I they were in the possession of the family of de Soligni, who took their name from Soligni-la-trappe, arr. de Mortagne, Orne. About 1172 a John de Soligni held 4 fees of the fee of Mortagne in Normandy and a similar number in the baliewick of Tenchbrai. (*R.B.E.* 632, 640). He also, I presume, held the patronage of Port Bellenger church, the commune next to S. Marie-outré-l'eau (Mesnil-Guerin). It is at least certain that a descendant of his held it in 1251 (*S. II*, 242, *y*).

The earliest reference that I have found to a Solignio is to an Othoer de Soligneio who in 1110 attested a charter of William de Tracey giving the church of Argoges (Argouges, Manche) to the abbey of Mont S. Michel. (*C.D.F. no.* 719). About 1121 Otoell de Sulligneio attested a notification of Thomas de S. John, concerning the same monastery (*ib.* 724 *page* 262). It is more than possible that this Othoer was the father of the Odo de Angouges and Eudo his brother who, about 1150, witnessed a grant of Roger de Port (brother of Thomas de S. John and his heir in Normandy) to Andwell priory. (*ib.* 1461). In 1166 Odo de Argouges held the fee of a knight under Adam de Port in Hereford. (*R.B.E.* 280). I have found no further references to either Odo or Eudo, but imagine that Odo may have had an elder brother.

Hasculf de Solligneio whose name occurs as a witness to a notification concerning the abbey of Mount S. Michael in 1155. (*C.D.F. no.* 734). He founded the abbey of La Luzerne before 1162 (*ib.* 775), Richard I confirming

SOLIGNI.
CHART I.



* In the article on Derbyshire Military Effigies (N.S. I. ii. 142) the earliest effigy in Newton Solney Church, which is by far the most interesting as well as the earliest figure in the Country is assigned to this knight, Alured iii, the most distinguished member of the family. The second belongs, perhaps to Alured v., whilst the third undoubtedly commemorates Sir John Sulney, the last heir male who died s.p. in 1392.—[Ed.]

his and William de S. John's gifts thereto in 1195 (*ib.* 784). The Lesceline de Sulineio who gave, with the consent of her son William, for the weal of the souls of her parents and the soul of Fulc (Paynel) her husband, the church of Soligni to Hambye abbey may have been a sister of Hasculf f. Othoer, (*ib.* 915). It is suggested that Hasculf had three sons, John, Geoffrey and William.

I. Of John, who was apparently the heir, we have several notices. In November 1151, he witnessed a charter of Henry II, on behalf of the abbey of Savigny (*ib.* 820). In 1153-57 he attests a deed of Hugh Kyvelioc and his mother Matilda. (*N. IV. ii*, 577). Between 1169 and 1193 his name occurs frequently as a witness to deeds contained in Round's Calendar (266, 278, 530, 531, 600, 754, 820, 865, 1022, 1157, 1458). Between 1180-1184, Henry II granted to the abbey of Montmorel the advowson of certain churches in Brittany given to the monks by John de Subligneio, his wife Aelicia and his son Hasculf (*ib.* 785). Geoffrey and William de Soligni occur in C.D.F. 840, 1458, 1157.

II. It is suggested that John de Soligni had in addition to his son Hasculf another son Alured who was the ancestor of the Derbyshire family of de Sulney.

In 1204-5 a final concord was made in the court of king John at Caen in which Ralph de Argosis conveyed to Alured de Solenneio, his brother, a portion of his inheritance in the land which belonged to Alured his father and Joan their mother, viz.: the manor of Neutona in England with a meadow at "Bawe," keeping for himself the lands in Normandy. (*J.* 1753).

To this Alured I we have certain references which carry us back as early as 1170, for in that year we find him as a witness to a charter of Hugh II, earl of Chester, confirming the possessions of S. Giles of Calk. (*J.* 536). In 1174 Alured de Suleini witnesses a deed of G(odfrey), abbot of S. Sever, dealing with lands in Hougham, Lincs. (*H.K.F.*

II, 41). In 1184-5 Alured de Suleigni returns account, in Derbyshire, for 40 shillings for a default. (*G.R.P.* 31 *Hen. II*). About 1196 Alured de Suluigni attests a charter of Ranulf III, earl of Chester. (*R.P.* 1317, *p.* 26). It is evident from the charter quoted above that he was deceased about 1204.

III. Of Ralph de Argoges, the elder son, I find no entry in the English documents with the exception of the following and that already quoted from Stapelton's Norman Exchequer.

IV. His brother Alured appears to have acquired the family inheritance in England in its entirety. In 1205 the land late of Alfred de Sulenie (I) in Newton and that late of Ralph de Argoges in Broughton were committed to the charge of Ranulf of Chester because they were of the fee of the said earl. (*Cl. R.* 25, 1, 1205). On the 13 March of the same year the sheriff of Notts. is ordered to give Ranulf de Sullenny seisin of the manor of Newton (*Ib.*) These entries evidently precede in date the charter given in Jeayes' collection. In 1211-1213 we find that Broughton, Notts., "the land of Alured de Suleney, a certain Norman, was seised into the king's hand, but the king restored it to the earl of Chester because the said knight held it of him." (*B.F.* 230). Alured II, therefore, evidently held both Newton Solney and Broughton. Between 1208-1226 Alured de Suligni attests a charter of Philip de Kime and witnesses two deeds of Ranulf III of Chester. (*J.* 486; *R.C.* I. 47). In 1219 he is returned as forming one of a jury. (*B.* II, 51). The date of his death is uncertain; but it probably occurred before 1230.

V. Alured II was succeeded at his death by two sons, Alured III and Norman. Between 1230-32 Alured de Suligny and Norman de Suligny attest a charter of Ranulf III. (*J.* 1954). In 1235-6 Alured held one fee in Upper Broughton, of the fee of Chester. (*B.F.* 533, 537). In the

same year the king confirmed by his chancellor for the benefit of Alvred de Sully, a demise for 6 years made by Ralph de Mora of his land in Upper Broughton. (*R.C. I.* 47). In 1243 Alured held one fee in Broughton Solney of the earl of Arundel, of ancient enfeoffment, and one fee in Upper Broughton of the earl of Ferrars, both earls being part heirs of the Chester inheritance. (*B.F.* 983, 995). In 1244 he is escribed as holding Broughton. (*D.A.J. Fines*, 1244). Alured married Sibil the daughter and heir of John de Braytoft, for, in 1244, they were pardoned the 40 shillings yearly rent due to the king for the manor of Surfleet, Lincs. (*R. Cl.* 221, 403). Sibil married secondly Adam de S. Lo and, thirdly Roger de Cressi. (*T.I.* 103; *Ex. I.*, 449, *II.*, 143). In 1253 Alured had a grant of £20 per annum so long as he remained in the king's service. In that year he was constable of Gironde and served in Gascony. (*R.P.* 208, 235). He died after 1253 leaving two sons, John and Alured.

VI. Norman, his brother, was in possession of Newton Solney as early as 1233, for in that year the service of 1½ fees which Norman de Suligny held later of Ranulf, earl of Chester, was assigned to earl Ferrars as part of his share of his wife's inheritance, together with the service of Alured de Suligny in Leicestershire. (*R.Cl.* 1233). In 1243 Norman is returned as holding one fee in Newton Solney of the earl Ferrars. (*B.F.* 995). He is also mentioned in the Derbyshire fine quoted above as holding Newton in 1244. About this time Sir Norman de Solene received 40 shillings of land in Newton from Robert f. Ralph Palefrey. (*J.* 1754). Reginald, prior of Repton, and the convent there, released to Norman de Solenei, lord of Newton, their claim to his wood of Swarthligay and their tithes of a mill and fishery in Newton manor. (*Ib.* 1755, 1756). The following entry in the Book of Fees (979) is suggestive of a marriage between Norman and a sister of Philip de Vlecote: "Ingeram f. Geoffrey; Thomas de

Stretton the husband of Isabella through whom the inheritance descends; and Norman f. Alfred hold one fee in Styrrup, Notts." Thoroton (*I*, 375) makes Norman de Styrrup a son of Juliana de Barneby, Juliana being one of the sisters and co-heirs of Philip de Ulecote, and assigns a son Thomas to Norman. It would appear, however, that Norman f. Alured was the husband of Juliana and that he must have died without heirs of his body as his manor of Newton is found to be in the possession of his nephew Alured IV.

VII. There is some difficulty in following the descent of the manors of Broughton and Newton between 1253 and 1287 owing to the lack of definite information. In 1262 Sir John de Soleny attests a charter of Robert, earl Ferrars, and it is suggested that at that date he had succeeded his father Alured III. About the same time, probably a little later, he again witnesses a deed of the same earl. (*J.* 1470, 1661). These are the only two references that have been discovered concerning him and it is not impossible that John died without issue leaving his brother Alured heir to both manors.

VIII. With regard to Alured IV we learn that in 1284-6 he was in possession of Newton Solney holding it (as Aurenus de Seloni) of Edmund the king's brother (*F.A.* I, 248). The date of Alured's death is uncertain; but it probably occurred about 1286. He left a son and heir who was born on S. Denis' day 1267. (*C. I, P.M. II*, 451). Alured IV attested a charter of Robert Bruce in 1284 (*H.R.* 68), and in 1272 he and others took a buck in the bailiewick of Alrewas. (*S.C. V, i*, 16). He held land under Burton abbey in 1280. (*B.C.* 85).

IX. Alured V held Newton Solney in 1296 (*C.I.P.M. I*, 141) and in 1287 he was returned as holding one fee in Raydon, Suffolk, of Sir John de Vallibus. In 1293 he gave to his son John the land in Raydon which he had inherited from John de Solney his uncle. (*H.K.F. II*, 42). This

grant would appear to justify the order of succession give in the attached chart. His name occurs as a witness to a deed in 1292. (*J.* 2585). He died at some date unknown leaving two sons, John and Alured, who was born in 1287, by his wife Sibil, a daughter of and co-heir of John de Orreby. (*C.I.P.M.* VI, 71.)

X. John appears to have been the elder son and to have held Broughton. John f. Alured de Soleni, according to Thoroton, "conveyed the manor of Broughton Solney to Sir Gervaise Clifton, kt., with 8 virgats which Adam de S. Lo and Sibil his wife (widow of Alured de Soliny and afterwards wife of Roger de Cressi of Hodsock), held in dower of the said John's inheritance. In 1302 Gervaise de Clifton held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Broughton and he was lord there in 1316. His grandson Gervaise held this tenement in 1346 as one fee. (*H.K.F.* II, 42). As we have seen above he also held Raydon. I imagine that he died without issue.

XI. In 1302 and in 1346 Alured VI held Newton Solney. (*F.A.* 251, 260). In 1304 Alured de Solney, kt., lord of Newton-upon-Trent grants to William his son, clerk, a messuage and a bovate of land in the vill of Newton. (*J.* 1758). In 1347 John f. Roger Savenay of Newton grants to Robert son of Alured de Sulney, knight, a rent of ten shillings in the said vill. (*Ib.* 1759). In 1317 Alfred de Sulney, aged 30, was found to be kinsman and co-heir of John de Orreby, and in 1326 was also found to be next heir of Simon de Orreby, who died seised of land in Basford, Notts., which he held for life of the inheritance of the said Sir Alfred. (*C.I.P.M.* VI, 71, 408). In 1327 Alfred de Suley did homage for land in Basford. (*F.H.D.* II, 29). He probably died soon after 1346. It is possible that he married a daughter of Odo de Hodynet and Margery his wife. Margery being one of the two daughters and coheirs of Ranulf le Poer of Pinxton and Normanton. In 1278 the custody of Margery and Dionisia, the heirs of

Ranulf le Poer, was granted to the bishop of Hereford, Robert le Wine, husband of Dionisia, putting in his claim. (*D.A.J. XII*, 30). At Michaelmas 1356 a final concord was made in the king's court at Westminster between Alured de Sulney, knight, and William le Wine, knight, in a suit for the manors of Pinxton and Normanton and for the advowsons of the churches of the said manors, which Odo de Hodinet and Margery held for the term of Margery's life. William le Wine recognised the manors as the right of Odo and Margery for life and their reversion as belonging to Alured and his heirs. For this concession William le Wine received 200 marcs. (*A.M.* 6667, 54). It is a fair conclusion to draw from these extracts that a grand-daughter of Ranulf le Poer, or a great-grand-daughter, brought Pinxton and Normanton into the Solney family by marriage. They were certainly held by their descendants.

XII. Alured VI was succeeded by his son Alured VII. We obtain notices of him in 1355 when he attests a charter of John de Gresley. (*D.A.J. VII*, 144). Other deeds that he witnessed in 1359 and 1369 may be found in Jayes. (1176, 1376). In the latter deed Edmund de Appleby is also a witness. In October 1365 we find a defeasance by Alured de Sulney, chevalier, to William le Wine of a bond for 100 marcs on condition that he observes certain covenants respecting the manors of Pinxton and Normanton. (*Ib.* 1863). In 1367 Alured de Sulney has free warren in Pinxton, Blackwell and Newton Solney. (*F.H.D. II*, 11). In 1369 Alured de Sulney grants to three chaplains the manor of Pinxton with the hamlet of Normanton, the manor of Blackwell. Derby, the manor of Willingham in Orby, Lincs., and the manor of Basford, Notts. (*J.* 1864). With the exception of Pinxton and Normanton these manors came to him from the Orreby inheritance. (*C.I.P.M. VI*, 71). The same Alured grants to John de Pinxton a messuage and

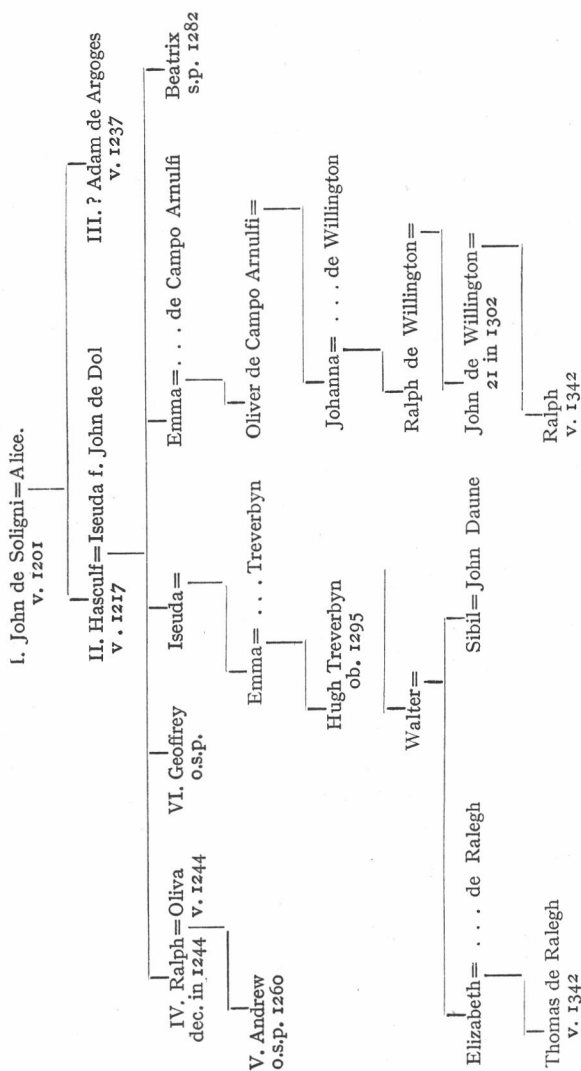
lands in Holbrook in the territory of Pinxton. (*J.* 1866). Some time before the close of the century Alured VII died leaving a son John and four daughters.

XIII. John died without issue and his sisters became his heirs. They were (a) Margaret, married to Nicholas de Longford; (b) Alice, married first to Sir Robert Pipe, who died without issue; secondly to Sir Thomas Stafford, who had by her two sons, Thomas and John, bishop of Bath and Wells; thirdly, according to Nicholls, to William Spnore; (c) Ermintrude who married Robert Lathbury; and (d) Agnes, who married Edmund Appleby. In 1428 Alured Lathbury, chevalier, held $\frac{1}{2}$ part of one fee in Newton Solney, formerly Alured de Solney's; and Margery, widow of Nicholas de Longford, and the heirs of Thomas Stafford held the other half of Newton, formerly Alured de Sulney's. (*F.A. I*, 264). In 1431 John Lathbury de Newton Solney, arm. held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Newton Solney; Margery, widow of Nicholas de Longford, held one quarter of a fee in Newton Solney; William Babington of Chilwell, co. Notts. held a free tenement in Newton Solney in socage. (*F.A. I*, 264, 308). In 1302 the "lady of Wyn" accounted for ten shillings for one quarter part of a fee in Pinxton; in 1346 John de Wyn accounts for ten shillings for one quarter of a fee in Pinxton which the lady of Wyn had formerly held; and in 1431 Margery Longford, of Chesterfield, widow of Nicholas de Longford, and William Babington of Chilwell hold for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of a knight the manors of Pinxton and Normanton. (*F.A.* 248, 252, 260, 289). John de Solney, knight, the last male of his line married Margaret f. Robert de Hastings. He died without issue in 1392, she in 1381. (*N. IV, ii*, 442; 1003; *Eger. M.* 996, 71; *Gen. XX*, 29; *J.* 1439, 1488, 1512, 1761, 1763, 1764, 1867, 1872, 1873).

CHART II.

Having dealt with the descendants of Alured f. John de Soligni I, we will now return to John de Soligni living in 1200.

CHART II.



I. In 1166-7 John de Soleyngi is returned as paying 3 sh. 1d. for a holding in Cornwall, and in 1209-1212 his name again occurs under Cornwall; but with no amount against it. (*R.B.E.* 61, 165). In 1200-01, under Somerset and Dorset, John de Suleini pays 17 sh. 8d. for scutage. (*G.R.P.* 3 *John*, 199).

II. Of Hasculf we have the following items of information. In 1199-1200, 1201-1212, 1210-1212 he held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee in Somerset. In Cornwall he held a quarter of a fee in 1290-1212. In Devon he held Uंबरleigh. (*R.B.E.* 125, 540, 545, 559). In 1203 Geoffrey f. Peter was ordered to assign to Hasculf de Soligni £40 rent which the king had given him for his service. (*R.P.* 4 *John*). He was at one time in charge of the island of Jersey and remained in the king's service until the end of the reign. (*Ib.* 1209, 90, 90b, 121b, 195b). He married Iseuda one of the daughters of John de Dol and it is possible that he had a brother named Adam.

III. There was an Adam de Argoges of Stratton, Bucks., and about 1237 an Adam de Suleini is described as a knight of Hasculf de Praers. (*A.D.A.* 1443, 3270; *Linc. Arch. Soc.* XXVII, i, 22). Hasculf was living in 1217 for the land of Robert Arsic was committed to him to acquit the fine which Hasculf had made for Robert's redemption. (*R.Cl.* 1 *Hen.* III). His father's sister Emma, was married to Alexander de Arsic and, on his death, to Adam Mortoft (*Collinson's Somerset* II, 446).

IV. Hasculf was succeeded by his sons Ralph, Geoffrey and his daughters Iseuda, Emma and Beatrix. In 1232 we have a confirmation of a grant made by Ralph de Suligny to the canons of Bradenstock of land in Kinemorden (*R.C.* I, 159). In January 1220 the king informed the sheriff of Cornwall that he had committed to Ralph f. Hasculf de Soleni the land of Hasculf his father in Fointon to sustain him saving to Hasculf the term of a crusader. The same information was conveyed to the Sheriff of

Somerset with respect to Kinemorden (Kilmersdon) (*R. Cl. I, 410b*). He was dead by 1244 (*C.I.M. 22*) and his widow, Olive, was granted her reasonable dower. (*Ab. R. O. I, 5b*).

V. He was succeeded by his son Andrew who died without issue in 1260. His lands in Kinemorden and Middlecote, Somerset, were inherited by his uncle Geoffrey. (*C.I.P.M. I, 475*).

VI. In November 1260 the king grants to Geoffrey de Sully certain terms on which he may pay his brother's debts to him. (*Ex. 341*). Geoffrey, who was old and infirm, died the same year and his lands were divided among his sisters and their heirs. The other information given in the chart has been obtained from a suit heard in 1342, and an I.P.M. dated 20 Ed. I. (*Gen. IX, 205; Es. II, no. 20; Ab. R. O. I, 45b; F.H.D. II, 137*).
