

Later Descendants of Domesday Holders of Land in Derbyshire.

By REV. S. P. H. STATHAM, B.A.

(Continued from N.S. vol. 2, p. 51 and p. 233).

I. GRENDON.

II. ALCHER.

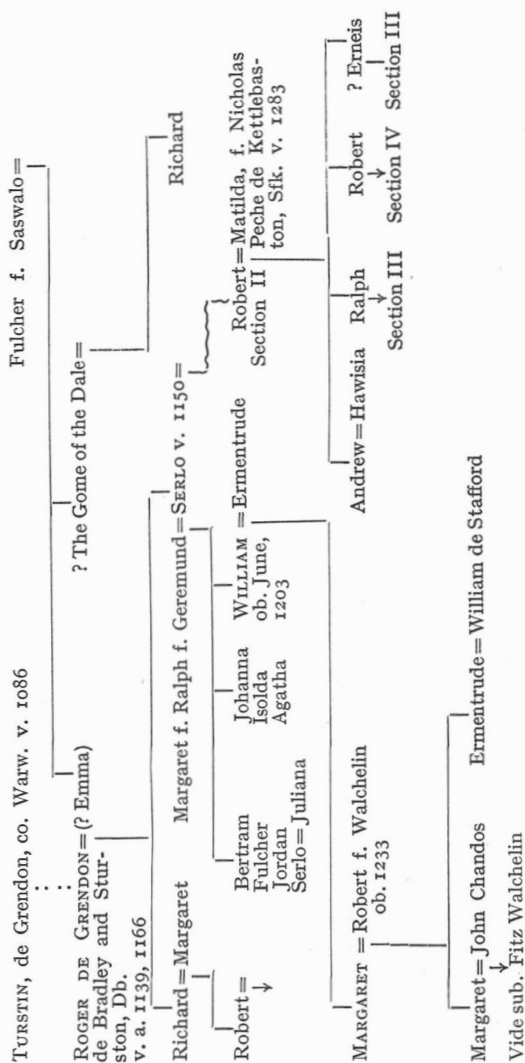
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GRENDON.

I.

IN 1166 William, earl Ferrars, returned ROGER DE GRAINDONE as holding one fee of him, in which he had been enfeoffed by Robert (I) de Ferrars between 1100-1139. (*R.B.E.* 339). This fee would appear to have been Grendon in Warwick, which in 1086, was held of Henry de Ferrars by Turstin. (*V.C.H.Wk. I.* 327). From an early date it was held by the Grendons "of the heirs of Geoffrey Marmion." (*R.B.E.* 327: *B.F.* 948). Dugdale gives an account of this family from which has been taken the names of Roger's sons Richard and Serlo. The Grendon interest in Derbyshire appears to have been acquired by the marriage of Roger de Grendon with a daughter (? Emma) of Fulcher f. Saswalo with whom he received the vill of Bradley and Sturston. Before 1182 Sewal f. Fulcher f. Saswalo granted to William f. Serlo de Grendon the vill of Bradley, which his father held of Sewal for one eighth of a knight's fee. He also granted the whole vill of Sturston as the free *maritagium* of his mother (i.e. Serlo's mother). The witnesses to this grant were Ralph Murdac, sheriff 1180-88; Robert f. Walkelin; Henry, Peter and William, his brothers; William f. Herbert; William f. William de Meisnill; Henry f. Fulcher; Henry de Bralesford; Fulcher f. Henry; Henry de Stretton (rector of Stretton); Michael de Manuvers; Robert de Grendon and Fulcher, his brother; Robert de Hereford; Robert de Fenton and others. (*S.S.* 349). Henry f. Sewal f. Fulcher concedes and confirms to William f. Serlo de Grendon the vill of Bradley and the vill of Sturston which Serlo had held of him and, in addition, a mill in Shirley with its entire suit which Serlo had held of Sewal, Henry's father. William gave 12 marcs for this confirmation. The witnesses included William f. Walkelin; Richard Basset; John de Bercher-ville; Philip de Duffield; Henry de Brailsford; Ralph



f. Jordan; John f. Herbert; Hugh de Okeover; Adam de Edensor; Fulcher de Grendon; Ralph Basset; Nicholas de Kaflund; Robert de Fenton; Robert de Segeshal; Andrew de Grendon; Ran (ulf) de Lisle; Hugh de Molendino; Richard de Okebroc; and William de Landa. (*Ib.* 355). Fenton¹ and Sturston were held as two manors by Henry de Ferrars in 1086. Sturston, as will appear, descended through the Grendons; but Fenton seems to have been held by the Snitterton family as in 1240 it was in the hands of Robert de Aldwark. (*D.F.* 24, 6, 1240). According to Nicholls (*IV. ii*, 854) the lordship of Gopsall, Leic., came into the hands of the Grendon family at a very early date. He bases this statement upon the fact that Robert de Ferrar's grant of land in Gopsall to Merivale abbey (founded 1139-1148) was confirmed by Richard (f. Roger) de Grendon and Robert his son. Gopsall was held in 1086 as 3 carucates by Roald of Henry de Ferrars, (*V.C.H. Leic. I.* 319b.) and in 1242 it was held jointly by Robert de Grendon and Walter de Stretton, one of the heirs of Serlo de Grendon, for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee of Robert de Curzon, who held it of the earl Ferrars. (*B.F.* 946). It is quite possible that Serlo de Grendon held a moiety of Gopsall by inheritance. With reference to Turstin, the holder of Grendon in 1086, it may be remarked that Turstin was an early Basset name, and it may also be noted in this connection that Geoffrey Ridel returns Roger de Grendon as holding $1\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of him in Fleckney, Northants, in 1166. (*R.B.E.* 330). About 1133 Roger de Grendon, Robert de Piro, dapifer; and Robert f. Walkelin attest a charter of John de Boschervill. (*A.M.* 6666 f. 42). The date of Roger's death is unknown; but it probably occurred soon after 1166 and his son Serlo succeeded him in his Derbyshire estates. Roger de

¹ Fenton is now Painters Lane; see under the latter name in the paper on Derbyshire Place-names in this volume.—Ed.

Grendon, or what is more likely his wife, had a sister, who in the Monasticon is called the "Gome of the Dale." Serlo, we are informed, gave her Depedale. She had a son, Richard who became a monk at Calke, having built a chapel at Depedale at his own charges. (*D.M. II. 618, 5b.*)

II. SERLO DE GRENDON, before 1180, granted to Serlo f. Ralph de Moun gay all the land which lay between the grantor's fish pond of Bradley and the vill of Yeldersley and also gave to him common of pasture in all his land of Bradley and Sturston. The deed was witnessed by Henry f. Sewal (Serlo's first cousin); Robert Brito; Ledger de Dive; and others. (*J. 2717*). Another form of this grant limits the common of pasture to the cattle of Serlo de Moun gay and his men of Yeldersley. (*Ib. 396*). He granted Ockbrook to Dale abbey, whose records contain some valuable information with regard to him and his descendants. (*C. Dale 13*). It may be summarised as follows; his wife was Margaret, daughter of Ralph f. Geremund (*vid. D.A.J. 1926*) whose dower was half Ockbrook and a fourth of the vill of Egginton. By her he had issue Bertram, who became a canon of Dale; William; Fulcher; Jordan and Serlo and three daughters Johanna, Isolda and Agatha. (*D.A.J. v. 8*). He had also, by a concubine, another son, Robert, "a most potent knight." (*Ib.: D.M. II. 628*). (*D.A.J. v. 8*). The main source of information concerning Serlo de Grendon's wife and children is contained in a manuscript in the British Museum (*Vesp. E. 26*). It is a somewhat corrupt copy of an original document and the exact meaning of some of its passages is doubtful. Relying on the transcription of this document given by Mr. St. John Hope (*D.A.J. v. 1, 29*) in preference to that given in the Monasticon (*II. 628b*), I have given Serlo but one wife and placed Matilda "de Seliston" as the wife of Robert de Grendon, bastard son of Serlo. These

alliances are definitely indicated in Mr. Hope's version and satisfy the chronology of the pedigree. (*D.A.J. v. 8*). The same records prove that William f. Ralph f. Geremund granted to Serlo and his heirs the woods of Ockbrook (*Ib. 621. 22a*). Serlo's name appears as a witness to a grant of Richard f. Gervaise de Wiverton in 1179 and to several other deeds of the period. (*H.K.F. I, 186: K.L. Ai. I, 9: C. Ruff, 124: J. 67, 516*). He was living in 1180, for from 1177 to that year he acted as deputy sheriff of Notts. and Derby. for his father-in-law William f. Ralph, seneschal of Normandy. Of his sons:

Bertram appears to have died without issue.

Fulcher is, I imagine, the "Sire Foucher de Grendon" who, in 1194, was sent out with Henry Rossel by the garrison of Nottingham castle to verify the fact that it was Richard I in person who was besieging that stronghold. (*G. le M. III, 134*). His name has been found attesting one or two deeds. He likewise apparently left no heirs. (*S.S, 348: J, 933*).

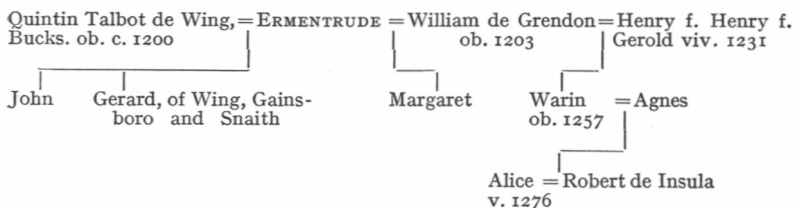
Jordan was possibly in the service of William f. Ralph as he is a witness with him of a grant of Thomas Bardul to Holy Trinity, Caen, of 30sh. rent from his mill at Elvaston. (*C.D.F. 435*).

Serlo it would seem outlived all his uterine brothers for a grant by him survives in which he confirms to Dale his whole land of Ockbrook for the souls of himself and of Juliana his wife, of his father Serlo and Margaret his mother, of William de Grendon and of Jordan and Fulcher his brothers. (*D.M. III. 72, 386*). About 1203 Serlo f. Serlo de Grendon confirmed to Sara de Mungay the land which William his brother had held from William de Clifton in Clifton. (*J. 879*). The date of his death is unknown; but it must have occurred early in the thirteenth century.

III. WILLIAM DE GRENDON, the heir of Serlo, confirmed his father's grants to Dale, of which abbey he

is called the 'advocate,' or patron. (*D.M. II*, 620: *III*, 72). Before 1200 he confirmed to Robert Textor the land which James Textor had held in Campeden (Compton). (*J.* 404 *where the deed is dated late XIV century. I imagine that a late copy of the original is indicated*). William, earl Ferrars, granted William de Grendon 40 acres in Brassington. (*J.* 476). About 1190 Sewel f. Fulcher gave sanction for William f. Serlo de Grendon and his heirs to enclose a wood for hunting in William's wood of Bradley. (*S.S.* 348). Before 1203 William, earl of Derby, Reginald de Cordoil, his dapifer; and William de Grendon attest a concord between Bartholomew, prior of Tutbury, and Hugh de Okeover. (*T.C. no.* 305). On July 30, 1203 the king acquits to earl Ferrars an amercement of William de Grendon for erecting a mill near Silland. (*R.L.* 55: *vid. etiam J.* 135, 933, 936). William de Grendon married, as her second husband, Ermentrude Talbot, widow of Quintin Talbot. Quintin was living, and probably died in 1200. Her marriage with William de Grendon was short lived as he died before Michaelmas 1203, for in that year her marriage was obtained by Henry f. Gerold, her third husband. (*R. Pip. Y.* 5 *John*). At his death William de Grendon left a daughter Margaret as his sole heiress. She was married to Robert f. Robert f. Walkelin of Egginton and had issue by him two daughters, Margaret and Ermentrude. Margaret married John Chandos and Ermentrude William Stafford. (*Lysons* 154, *vid. Fitz-Walchelin*). In 1233 William Talbot, brother of Ermentrude, sued William, earl Ferrars, for the custody of the heirs of Robert f. Walkelin. The jury found that Robert f. Walkelin had held in socage half of the vill of Egginton rendering to Alexander Hanselin 20sh. and that he had also held one fourth of the same vill by service in right of his wife, who was the sole heiress of William de Grendon, and that he held that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the vill of the heirs of William

f. Ralph, formerly seneschal of Normandy. Talbot recovered seisin of the socage. (*B. no. 752*). He appears also to have held a half fee in Normanton by Babworth, Notts., in 1182. (*F.H.D. I, 129*). In 1086 Geoffrey held of Roger de Busli $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Babworth; but I am unable to suggest how they came into the possession of the Grendon family, unless "Geoffrey" be Geoffrey Ridel. If the Turstin who held Grendon in 1086 were a Basset some probable explanation might be possible. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Babworth were held in 1245-46 by William f. Andrew de Grendon, a great-nephew of William Serlo. (*D.A.J. 1926, 61*). It was suggested in the article referred to that "all their land in Notts. granted by Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara and Matilda f. Ralph, his wife, to Dale abbey" was represented by the $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Babworth. If this be so the explanation of their being in the hands of William f. Andrew de Grendon in 1246 is probably that on the death of Geoffrey and his male heirs they were re-granted by the abbey to his kinsman William f. Andrew. This appears to be a suitable place to correct a suggestion made in the same article viz.: that Amicia, the daughter of William f. Ralph, married to Geoffrey de Musters, was the mother of a daughter who, in her turn, was married to William f. Alexander de Poynton. (*Ib. 62*). The lady who married William f. Alexander de Poynton was Johanna the sister of Avice de Benniworth, and daughter and co-heiress of Geoffrey de Salicosa Mara and Matilda his wife. (*G. XVII, 83*) and the chart pedigree given on page 63 should be so amended. A considerable amount of information about the Talbots and f. Gerolds will be found in *Honors and Knights Fees* (*III, 163-171, 361, 415*), and the following chart showing the issue of Ermentrude Talbot by her three husbands may be of interest.



Serlo de Grendon left three daughters by his wife viz.: (A) Johanna; (B) Isolda; and (C) Agatha.

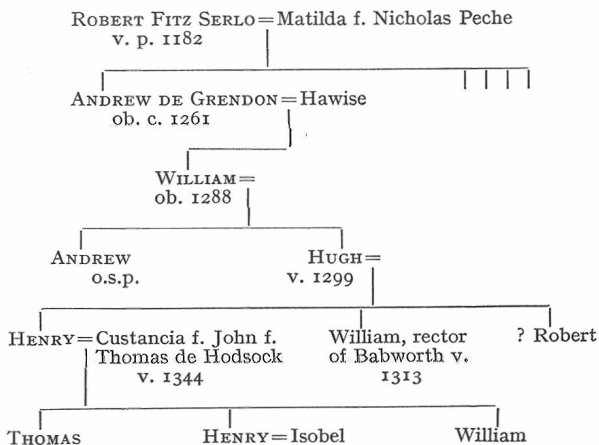
A. Johanna was married to William de Ryboef de Stretton. An account has already been given under Hugh de Etwall of Johanna's descendants and of the the course which her share of the Grendon inheritance followed. (*D.A.J.* 1927). Further reference to Bradley will be found under the article on Toli, section II.

B. Isolda appears to have married Henry de Brailsford, as Engenulf f. Henry de Brailsford confirms the gift of Ockbrook made by his uncle William de Grendon and his brother Serlo de Grendon. (*Dale C.* 15). As late as November 1286, litigation was in progress between Henry f. Henry de Brailsford and Henry f. Matthew de Kniveton, the heir of Johanna de Grendon, for half the manor of Bradley and other tenements in Bradley, Sturston, Compton and Kniveton. The fine which resulted secured to Henry f. Henry a recognition of his rights and records his grant of the lands in question to Henry f. Matthew and his heirs, to be held of Henry f. Henry de Brailsford and his heirs. (*D.F. XIII* 18, 19). That Richard de Edensor had some claim upon Bradley and Sturston in right of his wife Isolda appears from two fines recorded in the spring of 1226 by which William de Stretton and Johanna his wife and Ledger de Dive and Agatha his wife respectively agree to pay Richard de Edensor out of the two halves of the manors of Bradley and Sturston an equal sum of 14sh. rents. (*Ib. Sep. Oct.*, 1226). It is suggested that Isolda, after the death of

her first husband, was re-married to Richard de Edensor and dying without issue in 1225-26 the manors of Bradley and Sturston were divided between the two surviving sisters.

C. Agatha appears as the wife of Leodegar de Dive, not only in the fines quoted above, but also in another, dated May, 1226, by which Robert de Okeover granted to Agatha and her husband and to William de Stretton common of pasture in the wood of Rugge¹ in Atlow. Leodegar de Dive attests a grant of Serlo de Grendon to Ralph de Mungei about 1180. (*J.* 396, *where Dive is transcribed as "Oure"*). About the same time Leodegar f. Gregory de Dive confirms to the canons of Calke his father's gift of the advowson of the church of S. Anne's of Sutton Bonnington, Notts. (*Ib.* 538). Agatha apparently died without issue as her share of Bradley as well as the share of her sister, eventually passed to the Knivetons.

SECTION II.



¹ Now represented by Ridge Lane, Atlow—Ed.

SECTION II.

I. ROBERT FITZ SERLO DE GRENDON married Matilda de "Seliston." (*D.A.J.* V, 8). The identity of this lady has, so far as my knowledge goes, hitherto remained unsettled. It is suggested that "Seliston" is an error made by the author of the manuscript referred to above. (*Vesp. E.* 26). He put "Seliston" for Snelston and the Monasticon copyist and Mr. Hope naturally followed him. In 1086 the abbey of Burton held 12 bovates in that vill in chief; but "Ralph" also held 3 manors as an under tenant of Henry de Ferrars there. (*V.C.H.* I. 334*b*, 341*a*). Before 1140 Lettice, the daughter of Ralph de Montgomery, was married to Ralph, son of and heir to Orme de Okeover. Her marriage portion was Snelston. Their son and heir Richard de Okeover, married Margaret f. Robert de Waterfall but died without issue. (*S.C.* III, i, 130). The Montgomeries endeavoured to re-obtain possession of Snelston but failed and Snelston remained in the hands of the Okeovers. (*Ab. P.* 9, 98). In the *D.A.J.* for 1925 (194) the descent of the manor of Boyleston was traced from 1086 to 1192 when, on the death of Reginald de Boyleston without issue, it passed to his uterine brother Nicholas f. Ralph Peche. This Nicholas married Alice, a daughter of Ralph f. Orme de Okeover, who received as her *maritagium* half of Snelston, Geoffrey f. Ralph de Okeover her brother holding the other half. (*S.C. N.S.* VII, 135). Nicholas f. Ralph Peche left as his heir a daughter Matilda who became the possessor of Boyleston, a moiety of Snelston and other fees. This information coupled with the extracts given below appear to justify the suggestion that Snelston was the fee written in the original document and not Seliston. Matilda must have been quite young when married to Robert f. Serlo de Grendon and on his death was given in marriage by William, earl Ferrars,

to Sir Walter de Rideware of Rydware Hampstall, Staff. (*Ryd. C.* 279). Her second husband was deceased before 1242 as in May of that year Oliver de Aincurt and Matilda his wife sued Henry de Mauvesin, guardian of Matilda's step-son William, for Matilda's dower in Hampstall, Staff. and Seal, Dby., then Leic. (*Ib.* 240). Matilda had evidently married as her third husband Oliver II de Aincurt who dowered her with Potter's Hanworth, Linc. (*Ib.* 289). It may be noted that Walter de Aincurt had held in 1086 *Haneworda*, now Potter's Hanworth. (*L.R.S. XIX*, 145). Matilda Peche of Frilsham, Berks., gave the land called La Hyde in Frilsham to Reading abbey for her own soul and the souls of Nicholas Pecche her father, and Alice her mother, and for the souls of Sir Oliver de Aincurt and Sir Walter de Rideware her deceased husbands, for the souls also of Sir Ralph Peche and Hawise his wife, of Nicholas and John her sons, of Alice her daughter, of Roger de Rideware and Alice his wife, and for the soul of Richard le Valeis. (*Ryd. C.* 288). In 1265 the king took into his protection and defence Matilda Pecche with all her men and possessions. (*Ib.* 283). She was living as late as 1283 for in that year the sheriff of Linc. was ordered to see that she allowed the prior of "Tregarthon" to present a rector to the church of Hanworth. (*Ib.* 290). The church of Hanworth was given to Thurgaton priory by Ralph de Aincurt at the foundation of that institution. (*D.M. II*, 92, 31a). About 1182 Robert de Grendon attested a charter of Sewel f. Fulcher to William f. Serlo de Grendon. (*S.S.* 349). A little later he witnesses deeds of William, earl Ferrars and Richard de Harthill. (*J.* 216, 1113). About 1221 he attests a grant of Walter de Rideware. (*G.C.M.* 15). I cannot assign any date for his death, but he was succeeded by his eldest son.

II. ANDREW DE GRENDON. The earliest notice of Andrew occurs before 1203 when he and his cousin

Fulcher de Grendon attested a charter of Henry f. Sewal. (S.S. 355). In April 1223 the bailiffs of Bristol received a mandate from the king to buy 3 barrels of the best wine *per visum* Andrew de Grendon, the king's serjeant. (R. Cl. II, 211). In 1256 he is returned as holding land in Boyleston. (J. 334). About the same time he attests a confirmation by William de Montgomery to Philip de Guting of 2 bovates in Rodsley. (Ib. 2003). In both these deeds he is described as knight. In April 1230, he received letters of protection on going over seas. (R.P. 358). About 1252, with his brother Ralph, he witnesses a deed of John Juvenis. (C. Ryd, 285). On 26 November, 1259, Andrew de Grendon and Hawisia his wife render half a marc to the sheriff of Leicester for a writ. (Ex. II, 316). In 1261 Sir Hugh de Okeover granted a lease of half the manor of Misterton, Leic. to Hawise de Grendon. At her death he apparently demised it to Alice, wife of William de Venables. (S.C. VII, 18, 19). Sir Andrew died about 1260-61 leaving a son William as his heir. After his death Richard de Edensor binds himself to Sir Hugh de Okeover II for a rent of 8 shillings for the term of the life of lady Hawisia, formerly wife of Sir Andrew de Grendon, for 2 bovates of land in Snelston. A Lewinus de Grendon had formerly held these two bovates and may have been a brother of Sir Andrew. (S.C. VII, 143).

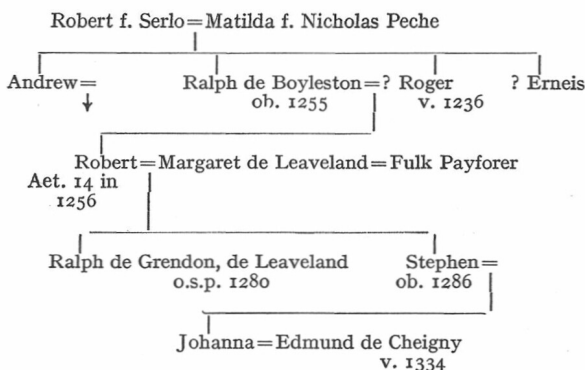
III. WILLIAM DE GRENDON held a moiety of the manor of Snelston between 1269-1282. During his life he enfeoffed Robert de Okeover therein, who was already the owner of the other moiety. (S.C. VII, 25). He appears to have had a bastard son William. In 1245-6 William de Grendon held of Robert de S. George, lord of Bothamsall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Babworth, Notts., of the old enfeoffment. (T. III, 447). In 1260-61 William f. Andrew de Grendon appears in the Pipe Roll as offering, presumably, a sum for the relief of his lands.

(*F.H.D. I*, 230). In 1265 he, William de Longford and Thomas Hervey were sued by Walter de Ryboef for burning his house and goods at Stretton. (*Ab. P.* 158b). In September, 1285 he attests a lease from Adam the forester of Snelston to William de le Hul. (*J.* 2127). He died about 1288 leaving two sons, Andrew and Hugh.

IV. ANDREW DE GRENDON paid relief for his lands in 1289. (*F.H.D. I*, 248). He apparently died without issue as in December, 1299 Hugh, son and heir of William de Grendon, quitclaimed to John de Basing the homage and service of Stephen de Grendon for certain tenements in Boyleston. (*J.* 337). In February, 1313 William f. Hugh de Grendon grants to Walter Waldeshelf and Joan his wife, daughter of John de Basing the homage and service of Stephen de Grendon for a moiety of the vill of Boyleston. (*Ib.* 338). This is explained by the fact that Roger de Rideware, who held the other moiety of Boyleston, had sold it to the said John de Basing. (*Ib.* 335-338). Another copy of Jeayes' charter 335 is given in the Rydware cartulary which quotes a Robert f. Hugh as a witness. In 1302-3 Thomas de Hodsock and William de Grendon, rector of Babworth, agreed that the said Thomas should give his whole manor of Warmsworth (*Wermundeswurth*) with the advowson of the church and whatsoever he held in Hodsock, Woodhouse, Holme, Blyth and Flirthorp to Henry de Grendon, brother of the said William, and Custancia, daughter of John, son of the said Thomas de Hodsock. (*T. III*, 418: S.Y. 126). In 1354 Henry de Grendon, de Warmsworth, acknowledged that the manor of Babworth with the advowson of the church, to be the right of Sir Thomas de Grendon, knight, his brother. In 1344 Henry de Grendon and Isabel, his wife, gave to Custance de Grendon and William her son 34s. 8d. yearly rent out of their lands in Blyth, the whole rent of Holme and 5s. and 1 lb. of cummin in Flirthorp. In the reign of Elizabeth a

Richard Wortley paid 3s. 4d. for his lands in Babworth, sometime William de Grendon's, held by the service of half a knight's fee. (*T. III*, 448.).

SECTION III.



SECTION III.

RALPH DE GRENDON, the second son of Robert f. Serlo de Grendon, presented a clerk to his moiety of Boyleston church in 1238, and Alexander, bishop of Lichfield, duly admitted Walter f. William de Lichfield as rector of that moiety of Boyleston church which Master Roger de Grendon had held as he had already admitted him to the other moiety on the presentation of Walter de Ridware, the second husband of Matilda Peche, formerly wife of Robert f. Serlo de Grendon. (*J.* 331). In April 1252 Ralph de Grendon and Matilda Peche were summoned by William de Montgomery to show by what right they claimed common of pasture in his land at Cubley and Sudbury. The dispute was ended by Ralph and Matilda resigning their claim to pasture in all William's land with the exception of their rights in a wood called Cockshute wode outside Cubley park; and it was agreed that the defendants and their men of Boyleston should enjoy common of pasture therein. (*D.F. March*, 1252).

Matilda Peche, on the death of Robert f. Serlo de Grendon, was re-married to Walter de Rideware, who died before 1241. By him she had a son Roger de Rideware to whom, about 1256, she granted in tail all her lands in the vill of Boyleston, with the capital messuage and the moiety of the advowson of the church. (*J.* 332). Some 15 years earlier Matilda de Grendon had granted to Roger de Okeover her son certain lands in the fee of Snelston. (*J.* 2126). It would appear, therefore, that Roger de Okeover and Roger de Rideware were one and the same person, whilst Matilda Peche appears here as Matilda de Grendon. Before 1203 William de Grendon, Ralph de Grendon and Hugh de "Oker" attest a charter of Roger f. Levenat. (*K.L. f.* 48*d*, 240). In 1252-3 Ralph de Grendon, kt., witnesses a deed of William, earl Ferrars. (*Ryd. C.* 273). Before 1256 he attests a grant of Oliver f. Adam de Cavelond and one of Ralph f. Henry le Foun. (*J.* 1560, 1561). On February 10, 1256, an Inquisition was held by Richard Fitun and others of the lands of Sir Ralph de Grendon in Boyleston. It was proved that he held nothing of the king *in capite*, but held 17 bovates of Sir Andrew de Grendon, half a mill and a moiety of the church. Robert his son was his next heir, aged 14. When scutage ran he, as attorney of Sir Andrew, was responsible for one eighth of a knight's fee. (*I.P.M. I.* 10, 1, 1256; *J.* 334). In the same year Peter le Tuke, escheator for co. Derby, made a similar return and was ordered to give seisin to Robert the heir of the lands taken into the king's hand. (*Ex. II.* 224). It is evident that Ralph died after Michaelmas 1255 as in that year his name occurs in the Pipe Roll. (*F.H.D. I.* 248).

II. Of ROBERT DE GRENDON we have but few notices. He granted to Darley abbey all the land with its appurtenances which he had in Boyleston ("*Brondeston*"). (*D.M. II.* 620, 40*a*). In 1252 William de Montgomery granted him reasonable estovers in his wood

of Sudbury. (*D.F. IX*, 85). This entry, however, may refer to Robert f. Robert de Grendon. (*vid. Sec. IV*). It is suggested that he married Margaret de Leaveland and resided in Kent. As Ralph f. Robert f. Serlo is described (*D.A.J. v*, 8) as Lord of Boyleston and Leaveland it is possible that he was the first husband of Margaret de Leaveland who survived him 25 years, Ralph, her grandson, being her heir. The chronicler may, however, have confused the two Ralphs. In November, 1277 Margaret the wife of Fulk Payforer died. She had held in serjeanty the custody of the king's palace of Westminster and the Fleet prison. Her heir was Ralph de Leaveland. (*I.P.M. II*, 230). In 1280 Ralph de Grendon of Leaveland, Kent, died having the custody of the king's palace of Westminster and the Fleet prison in serjeanty. His heir was Stephen de Leaveland. (*Ib.* 356). In 1286-7 Stephen de Grendon died holding the manor of Boyleston and Johanna his daughter and heir was aged nine. (*Es. I*, 92*d.*: *Cal. Gen. I*, 375). The quitclaim of William f. Hugh de Grendon to Walter Waldeshelf and Johanna his wife of the homage and service of Stephen de Grendon for half the manor of Boyleston has already been quoted. It is evident that it should read 'the service of the heirs of Stephen.' In 1334 Alice, widow of William de Montgomery, of Cubley, sued Edmund de Cheigny for an illegal distress. He defended the action by proving his descent from a Ralph de Grendon living in 1222 who was married to a Matilda Peche. This Matilda being, as we have seen, in reality his mother. From this document we also learn that Edmund was married to Johanna the daughter of Stephen de Grendon. (*G. IX*, 9). These extracts prove the descent given in the chart, although it is possible that Stephen was a nephew and not brother of Ralph de Grendon of Leaveland. It may be added that the serjeanty referred to was an ancient one as in 1202

Nathaniel de Leaveland returned account of £8. for the custody of the king's houses. (*R. Can.* 103).

It is possible that the Erneis de Grendon whose son Ralph received with Eda, eldest daughter of Patrick f. Gladwyn de Ripley a *maritagium* of a bovate with a garden, a toft and a croft in Ripley, and may have been another son of Robert. The bovate in question was held of Darley abbey and Henry the abbot (1214-1233) confirmed its transfer to Ralph f. Erneis. (*D.C.* 113*d*). A Roger f. Erneis is also described as holding land in Alvaston. (*Ib.* 119).

SECTION IV.

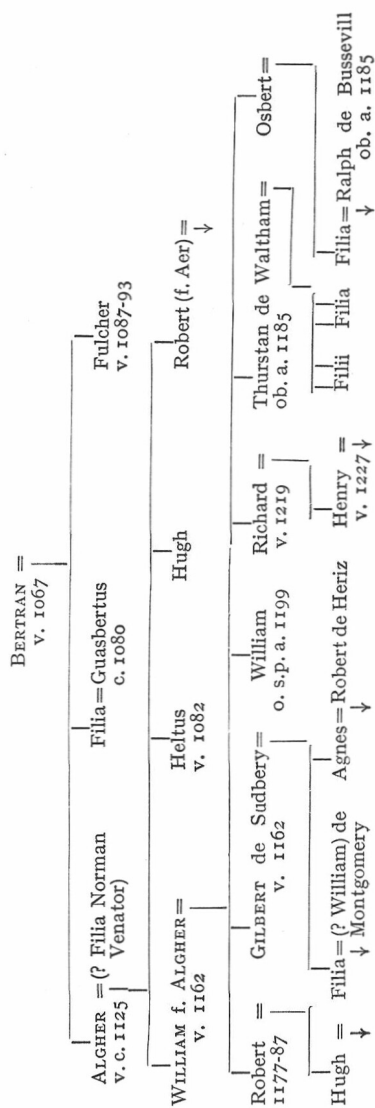
ROBERT FITZ ROBERT DE GRENDON. At Easter, 1204 a day was given for a suit to be heard between Ralph de Matlock and William, earl of Derby, in a plea of novel disseisin. The entry is made under Norfolk. (*C.R.R.* 108). On page 116, under *Derb.*, Ralph de Matlock puts Robert de Grendon, his son, in his place against earl Ferrars in a plea of novel disseisin. In 1204-5 a jury enquired as to whether Ralph de Matlock, the tenant of that vill, held it of the king's ancestors in fee or by permission of the sheriff. The jury said that the aforesaid land was a manor and was always the demesne of the king as pertaining to the soke of Wirksworth, but that they knew that Ralph's great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, father and Ralph himself always held that manor but knew not by whom they had ingress Ralph says that Robert formerly earl Ferrars gave that land to his father Roger de Matlock for his service. Ralph obtained seisin. (*C.R.R.* I, 29). I take this to refer to another son of Robert f. Serlo de Grendon. The following extracts apparently refer to him. Between 1200-1225 Robert de Grendon remits to Tutbury the 20*d.* annual rent which the priory was wont to pay him for the 2 bovates which

Robert de Drakelow held of Walter de Montgomery in Hatton. (*T.C. no. 207*). It is possible that he is the individual referred to in the grant by Emelina, daughter of Robert de Montgomery widow, to Robert f. Robert de Grendon of the third part of a bovate in Hollington. (*J. 1390*). The grant from Alexander f. William de Cortlingestone to Robert f. Robert de Grendon of a bovate in Hollington also refers to him. (*Ib. 1391*). A Robert de Grendon of Hollington was bail for Ralph de Beaufoy amerced in the Forest pleas of 1252. (*F.H.D. III, 205, See also J. 1556*).

ALCHER.

I. In 1086 Alcher held in Derbyshire, under Henry de Ferrars, 2 manors in Potter Somersal, a manor in Eaton on Dove and a manor in Sudbury. (*V.C.H.D. I, 339a, 341a*). In Staffordshire he held under the same Henry a virgate in Moreton in Hanbury. (*S.D. Tab. II*). In Essex, under Frodo, brother of Baldwin, (abbot of S. Edmunds) Alcher held Radwinter, and, under Hugh de Montfort, he held Rayne Hall. (*V.C.H. Ex. I, 556a, 498b*). In Sussex Alcher held under earl Roger 9 hides in Mundham. (*Ib. I. Sx. 426b*). In Salop he held of Rainald the sheriff, the tenant of earl Roger, Great Wytheford, Aston Eyre, Monks Albrighton and Harcott. With Albert he held also Middleton Scriven. (*Ib. Slp. I, 319a, 323b, 324a, 343b*).

Before 1080 Halselin, Randulf f. Landric de Boceio, Guasbertus the son-in-law of Bertran and Algher the son of the said Bertran attested a charter of William de Braiose to the abbey of S. Florent, Saumur. (*C.D.F. III2*). Some two years later Fulc the brother of Alcher witnessed a grant of Roger, earl of Shrewsbury, to the abbey of S. Martin of Sées. (*Ib. 656*). It is possible that this brother was the Fulcher who held Easthope and Eaton Mascott in Salop under Rainald the sheriff.



(*V.C.H. Slp. I, 319b, 320b*). Al(. . .)o appears as one of the witnesses to the grant of Norbury to William f. Herbert in 1125. This may perhaps stand for Alcher. (*Orig. deed at Swinnerton Park, per R. Trappes Lomax*). Aulgerus, with William de Barentin, Ingram f. Ralph and Richard Haron, attested a charter of Benedict de Verli to the abbey of Mont Rouen. (*C. Rou. 469*). It is suggested that Alcher may be identified with "Ulger," the forester of Bolas, who, with Ralph de Pichford, succeeded to the fees in Salop of Norman Venator. The date of Alcher's death is uncertain, but an Alcher, with William Avenel and Oliver his son, attested a charter of Richard de Reviars not earlier than 1132. (*R.S.N. cclxxi*). He left William as his heir, Robert, Hugh, Heltus and Ralph. A full account of Robert f. Alcher (Aer) and his descendants will be found in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. (*I, 199, IX, 318*). Heltus and Ralph are mentioned about 1082. (*D.R. 146*).

It will have been noticed that Alcher held Rayne Hall in Essex in 1086 and Radwinter in the same county. Morant does not trace the descent of Raynes Hall before Henry II in whose reign he states that it was held by a Lincolnshire family named Welles. (*Mor. II, 401*). With regard to Radwinter he quotes a grant of Gilbert f. Frodo in which he concedes to Aubrey de Vere and his heirs the manor of Radwinter except the service of Hugh f. Alcher. (*Ib. II, 534*). This connection with Essex and the fact that Alcher was forester of Waltham (*Ab. R.O. 131*) helps to explain why in 1164 "Alcher Venator" was appointed, with Ralph Naparius, farmer of Waltham.

II. WILLIAM F. ALCHER apparently succeeded his father before 1125 for about that date Henry I issued a notification to Ralph, bishop of Chichester, William f. Auger and his barons of Sussex. (*It. 536*). Between 1162-1191 William f. Alcher and G his son attested with other the earl's barons a charter of William,

earl Ferrars. (*F.H.D.* I, 289). This G f. William f. Alcher was probably the Gilbert de Sub(er)ia who witnessed a grant of Robert de Ferrars to Tutbury in 1135-1139. (*C.D.F.* 580). William was succeeded as forester of Bolas by his son Robert and the descent given in the chart has been taken from the Antiquities of Shropshire. (*VI*, 286 *seq.*). He apparently had four other sons in addition to Robert and Gilbert, viz.: William, Richard, Thurstan and Osbert. William (f. William) f. Alcher was apparently the Alcher venator who received the grant of Lavar in Essex. He was dead before 1199 as in that year Richard f. Alcher gave 100 marcs for having the £8. land which William his brother had of the gift of king Richard and for the king's confirmation thereof. (*R.O.* 5). In February 1227 the king granted to Henry f. Richard f. Aucher and his heirs the land in Laver, late of William f. Aucher, brother of Richard, for a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee. (*R.C.* I, 13, 2, 1227). Henry f. Aucher was at one period of his life constable of Hastings. (*C.T.G.* VI, 103). In 1303-4 it was returned that Aucher held the bailiwick of the forest of Waltham in grand serjeanty for 40s. a year and the king received the homage of Aucher f. Henry for that holding. (*Ab. R.O.* 131). For an excellent account of this branch of the family see Honors and Knights' Fees. (*II*, 289-291). The information given in the chart concerning Thurstan de Waltham and Osbert f. Alcher has been taken from the *Rotuli de Dominabus*. (78, 81).

III. GILBERT DE SUDBURY has been dealt with above. No other references have been found concerning him either in Derbyshire or elsewhere. It would appear, therefore, that he died without male issue and that his possessions were carried by two daughters to the Montgomeries and Heriz. The former certainly held Sudbury, Potter Somersal, Eaton on Dove and Sedsall; (*I.P.M.* III, 302) whilst the Sussex manor of

Mundham was held by Robert de Heriz in right of his wife Agnes. In 1162 William de S. John, Robert his brother and Olive his wife, confirmed to the abbey of Holy Trinity, Luzerne, the gift of 6 quarters of wheat which Robert Heriz gave the abbot by consent of his sons Robert and Andrew, for the weal of his soul and that of Agnes his wife. In England Robert and Agnes granted one third part of the manor of Mundham in exchange for the tithe of the rents of that manor and of Barnham and Warbleton. (*C.D.F.* 776).
