

## II.—NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF AMUNDEVILLE.

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The family of Amundeville,<sup>1</sup> whose name is preserved in that of Coatham Mundeville in the wapentake of Sadberge, co. Durham, consisted of two separate branches in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. One branch held an important tenancy by knight service of the bishopric of Durham in Witton le Wear and several other places; and the other acquired a knight's fee as a tenancy in chief in the wapentake of Sadberge, which passed to Hugh bishop of Durham when he purchased the wapentake from King Richard I. The details given below suggest that these two branches descended respectively from Robert and William, the two sons of John de Amundeville, who with their father witnessed a charter in 1131.

JOHN DE AMUNDEVILLE occurs on the Pipe Roll for Northumberland at Michaelmas 1130 as owing ten marks of silver to have seisin of his father's land of "Hectona" and "Hasteleia," as the bishop of Durham had restored it to him; and as a witness on behalf of Geoffrey Escollandus relating to the latter's farm of the bishopric of Durham.<sup>2</sup> The restoration of the lands after the death of his father must have taken place before the death of Ranulf Flambard, bishop of Durham, on 5 Sept. 1128; for the see remained vacant until 1133. The places were evidently within the

<sup>1</sup> A suggestion that this family was a younger line of the Lincolnshire family of Amundeville is made in the account of Ralph de Amundeville below.

<sup>2</sup> *Pipe Roll* 31 Hen. I, pp. 36, 130.

bounds of the modern county of Durham, but not in the wapentake of Sadberge, which was then royal demesne. There is no definite clue to the identity of the former place;<sup>3</sup> but it can be suggested with some confidence that the latter place was Hamsterley, about two miles to the west of Witton le Wear, for at a later date, as noted below, a Thomas de Amundeville had land in the parish of Hamsterley.

John de Amundeville with Robert and William his sons witnessed an agreement between Durham priory and Dolfin son of Ughtred relating to Staindrop and Staindropshire, dated 20 March 1131.<sup>4</sup> He can presumably be identified as the John de Mundavilla who witnessed a gift to Durham priory in 1129,<sup>5</sup> and either he or possibly his father as the John de Amundavilla who witnessed a charter of Ranulf bishop of Durham to the same, c. 1125-28.<sup>6</sup> If, indeed, his father whom he succeeded not later than 1128 was named John, the latter may be the John de Amundivilla who witnessed a confirmation charter to the priory on 29 Aug. 1095, which although probably spurious may preserve the names of genuine witnesses.<sup>7</sup>

ROBERT DE AMUNDEVILLE 1, elder son of John de Amundeville. Under the year 1144 John of Hexham records that a certain knight Robert de Mundavilla, against whom and his wife, a daughter of Geoffrey bishop of Durham, William Cumin had acted evilly, slew a nephew of William named Osbert.<sup>8</sup> He is probably the Robert de

<sup>3</sup> A possibility, which has been kindly suggested to the present writer by Professor Hamilton Thompson, is Heighington, of which a medieval form was Hekenton.

<sup>4</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, Surtees Soc., p. 56n.

<sup>5</sup> Hodgson, *Northumberland*, ii (ii), p. 469; Ausk de Maundevilla and Mervin de Maundavilla also witnessed.

<sup>6</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 145n.; Farrer, *Early Yorks. Charters*, ii, no. 934; and another in *Northumberland County History*, ii, 359.

<sup>7</sup> Raine, *North Durham*, app. p. 2, no. vii; Lawrie, *Early Scottish Charters*, no. 15; Davis, *Regesta*, no. 363. On the other hand a charter said to be issued at Norham (in the same year) which is certainly spurious (Raine, *loc. cit.*, no. viii; Lawrie, no. 17) has a Robert de Amundivilla among the witnesses.

<sup>8</sup> *John of Hexham* in Surtees Soc., vol. xlv, p. 148.

Mundevilla who with John his son gave to William son of Gilbert de Ketton a toft in Witton le Wear (*Wuttun*) in the period 1163-80;<sup>9</sup> and the Robert de Mandeville who held five knights' fees of old feoffment of the bishop of Durham in the demesne of St. Cuthbert in 1166.<sup>10</sup>

He witnessed a charter of bishop Geoffrey to Roger the prior and the convent of Durham, 1137-40;<sup>11</sup> another charter of the same;<sup>12</sup> one of bishop William de Ste-Barbe, 1143-52;<sup>13</sup> and one of bishop Hugh giving Wingate, par. Kelloe, to Hugh Burel.<sup>14</sup>

JOHN DE AMUNDEVILLE II, apparently the son of Robert de Amundeville I as noted above. He witnessed a charter of bishop Hugh to Gilbert Hansard, 1165-c. 1185;<sup>15</sup> another by which the bishop gave Little Haswell, par. Pittington, to Henry du Puiset (his son);<sup>16</sup> an agreement between Henry du Puiset and Hugh Burel relating to the vill of Wingate in 1180;<sup>17</sup> and a charter relating to Wolveston, par. Billingham, in 1185.<sup>18</sup> He can probably be identified as the John de Amundeville who founded the chapel of Nun Stainton, par. Aycliffe; the liberties that he had therein, for which he had given two bovates of land for the sustenance of a chaplain, were confirmed to Nun Monkton priory in Yorkshire by Hugh bishop of Durham.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Greenwell Deeds, Arch. Aeliana*, 4th ser., vol. iii (1927), no. 4, with facsimile; among the witnesses being Ralph Haget the sheriff, Henry de Puteaco, William de Mundeville and Thomas his son. William can presumably be identified as the holder of the tenancy in chief, of whom an account will be given below.

<sup>10</sup> *Red Bk. of Exch.*, p. 417; *Lib. Niger Scacc.*, p. 307. The erroneous spelling Mandeville or Mandavill was pointed out by Round in *Ancestor*, x, 110n.

<sup>11</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 1, with facsimile.

<sup>12</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 112n.; extreme limits 1133-40.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. lxiv.

<sup>14</sup> *Finchale Priory*, Surtees Soc., no. 2. The first witness Anchetil Bolemer was presumably the son of Bertram de Bulmer who died before his father (*Early Yorks. Charters*, ii, no. 782 and p. 128); if so the latest date for this charter is 1166. In any case it was earlier than 1180 when Hugh Burel was dealing with Wingate (see below).

<sup>15</sup> *Early Yorks. Charters*, ii, no. 988.

<sup>16</sup> *Finchale Priory*, no. 3.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 5.

<sup>18</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 142n.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 163n.

ROBERT DE AMUNDEVILLE II, probably the son of John de Amundeville II. At Michaelmas 1195, when the bishopric of Durham was in the king's hand, he owed two hundred marks for having his father's land.<sup>20</sup> It appears that he was then under age, like Gilbert son of Gilbert Hansard who occurs similarly in the preceding entry; for in the following year on the Yorkshire roll the archbishop of Canterbury accounted for two hundred marks for having the custody of the land of Robert de Amundeville and his marriage, a similar account being submitted for the custody of the land and marriage of the younger Gilbert.<sup>21</sup> At the same term, the guardians of the bishopric accounted for 36*li.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for the farm of the barony of Robert de Amundeville for a full year.<sup>22</sup>

Presumably he attained full age shortly afterwards. In 1198-1204 he confirmed to Richard Gernun 64½ acres in Stotfold, par. Elwick, for 4*s.* yearly;<sup>23</sup> and c. 1200 he issued charters granting land in Witton le Wear and Woodyfield, par. Brancepeth.<sup>24</sup> About the same time he gave to Ralph de Hamsterley two bovates in Stillington, par. Redmarshall.<sup>25</sup> In 1211 the guardians of the bishopric accounted for 87½ marks due from him;<sup>26</sup> and in 1212 he was one of four who witnessed that there had been a view of land (apparently in the bishopric of Durham) which Jordan Heirun claimed against Brian son of Alan.<sup>27</sup> He can evidently be identified as the Robert de Amundeville who gave to Durham priory a toft and forty acres of land in

<sup>20</sup> *Pipe Roll 7 Ric. I*, p. 25.

<sup>21</sup> *Chancellor's Roll 8 Ric. I*, pp. 171-2. The archbishop's payment was completed two years later (*Pipe Roll 10 Ric. I*, p. 33).

<sup>22</sup> *Chancellor's Roll 8 Ric. I*, p. 260.

<sup>23</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 8; seal, a lion passant, ★ SIGILL' ROBERTI D'AMVNDAVILL (*Durham Seals*, no. 69). At the beginning of the thirteenth century he was lord of Stotfold (*V.C.H. Durham*, iii, 239, citing Egerton Ch. 513).

<sup>24</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 18, to which Ranulf de Hamsterleie was a witness; and no. 20.

<sup>25</sup> *V.C.H. Durham*, iii, 317, citing the deeds of Merton College, Oxford.

<sup>26</sup> *Boldon Buke*, Surtees Soc., app. p. xx, *Pipe Roll* for 13 John.

<sup>27</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, vi, 193.

Woodyfield, par. Brancepeth,<sup>28</sup> which the priory leased to Blanchland abbey in 1234 as of the gift of Sir Robert de Amundeville.<sup>29</sup>

He witnessed a charter of Hugh bishop of Durham, 1189-95,<sup>30</sup> probably while still in his minority; and one of Philip bishop of Durham, 1197-1208.<sup>31</sup>

RALPH DE AMUNDEVILLE. His name introduces a complex problem. There is no proof of his paternity. The fact that a Ralph de Amundeville, as will be noted below, held the manor of Stotfold suggests that he was the successor of Robert de Amundeville II. But there was a Ralph de Amundeville who in 1236, as will also be noted below, was evidently the representative of the younger branch that held the knight's fee, originally in chief, in Coatham Mundeville and Trafford Hill in the wapentake of Sadberge.<sup>32</sup> The former Ralph had a son Thomas who held the manor of Stillington, where Robert II had earlier possessed an interest; and the latter Ralph also appears to have had a son Thomas who sold the manor of Coatham Mundeville. Moreover, the latter Thomas was described as of Witton le Wear. The combined evidence suggests, therefore, that the two Ralphs were one and the same person. At the same time it is difficult to understand how the holdings of the two branches could have been united in the same Ralph de Amundeville, and whether the holdings of the senior branch passed to the younger or vice-versa. It is, however, on the hypothesis that the two Ralphs were identical that the following notes are collected together.

In 1235-36 Pleasance, daughter of William Brito and widow of Thomas de Aslachy, brought a case against Ralph de Amundeville regarding homage for the manor of Trafford Hill; this ended in an agreement by which Ralph

<sup>28</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 181n.; *Durham Seals*, no. 68, being the same as no. 69 noted above.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 6.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 7; also nos. 9, 10 of date 1198-1204.

<sup>32</sup> For the earlier holders of this fee see §2 below.

received her homage.<sup>33</sup> Ralph de Amundeville granted to Kepyner hospital, Durham, a thrave of corn from every carucate of his vill of Stotfold,<sup>34</sup> and on 28 Sept. 1241, Nicholas bishop of Durham confirmed a lease made by him to master William de Kilkenny of the manor of Stotfold for thirteen years from the following Martinmas.<sup>35</sup> In 1242 in an entry relating to the wapentake of Sadberge the name of Ralph de Amundeville occurs in a long list of those who made defaults.<sup>36</sup> Apparently in the time of bishop Nicholas, 1241-49, he gave to Durham priory a plot in his demesne in the bailey of Durham.<sup>37</sup> The account of his son Thomas de Amundeville given below shows that his wife's name was Clarice.

On 8 June 1245 letters of protection were issued for Philip Basset and others including Ranulf de Mundevill going to Rome on the king's affairs.<sup>38</sup> Although the names Ralph and Ranulf are ordinarily distinct, the date and the connexion with Philip Basset (see below under Sir Robert de Amundeville) make the identification possible, although far from certain.

There is one further reference to a Ralph de Amundeville which may have an important bearing on the origin of the Durham family. In 1242-43 Robert Coffyn held in Pickworth, wap. Aveland, co. Lincoln, a third of a knight's fee of Ralph de Amundeville, who held of the bishop of Durham, who held of the king of old feoffment.<sup>39</sup> Now in

<sup>33</sup> Assize Roll 224, printed in *Miscellanea*, Surtees Soc., vol. cxxvii, pp. 92, 96-7. The reference proves that Ralph was then lord of Coatham Mundeville, not only in view of its earlier connexion with Trafford Hill (see below), but because as late as c. 1380 there is evidence that the manor of Trafford was a member of that of Coatham (*Bishop Hatfield's Survey*, Surtees Soc., p. 245).

<sup>34</sup> *Mem. of St. Giles's Durham*, Surtees Soc., vol. xcv, p. 202.

<sup>35</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 27. A Ralph de Amundeville witnessed a charter relating to Cornforth and Coxhoe in 1235-36 (*ibid.*, no. 25).

<sup>36</sup> Assize Roll 223, printed in *Miscellanea*, Surtees Soc., vol. cxxvii, p. 10.

<sup>37</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 197n.; seal, armorial, two bars and in chief three molets; ✱ S' RADVLFI D' MVNDEVIL (*Durham Seals*, no. 67).

<sup>38</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1232-47, pp. 454, 463.

<sup>39</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, p. 1029.

1086 Goislan, described as the bishop's man, was a tenant of the bishop of Durham in Pickworth. Materials which have been collected for an account of the Lincolnshire family of Amundeville<sup>40</sup> provide clear evidence that Goislan, who in 1086 was also a tenant of the bishop of Lincoln in several places in Lincolnshire, was the ancestor of that family—one of considerable importance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. If, therefore, the Ralph de Amundeville who held an interest in Pickworth in 1242-43 can be identified with the Ralph who held interests in Durham—and not only does the era correspond, but no member of the Lincolnshire family has been found with whom the Pickworth tenant can be identified—then a connexion between the Durham and Lincolnshire families would be established, both being apparently descended from Goislan of the Domesday survey. Apart from this evidence the Lincolnshire family held a tenancy of the bishop of Durham elsewhere in Lincolnshire, namely at Snarford, wap. Lawress, where the bishop had held another tenancy in chief in 1086; and the fact that both families held tenancies of the bishop of Durham's fee, in Durham and Lincolnshire respectively, is itself a clue that they may have been related. Moreover, in the pedigree of the Lincolnshire family given in Thoroton, *Nottinghamshire*, ed. Throsby, i, 360, Jolanus de Amundevil (living early in the twelfth century and still alive in 1130) is stated to have had a younger brother named John. No documentary evidence is cited in support, and it is scarcely possible that the name of their father, given as Roger de Amundevilla, is correct. On the whole, however, the cumulative evidence makes it reasonably certain that the Durham family, descended from an Amundeville who was succeeded by his son John before 1130, was a younger line of the Lincolnshire family. Although the actual link cannot be proved, it can be suggested as a tentative solution, which is supported by chrono-

<sup>40</sup> It is hoped to print these in a forthcoming volume of the Lincolnshire Architectural & Archaeological Society's Report and Papers.

logical considerations, that John's father was a younger son of Goislan the Domesday tenant.

SIR ROBERT DE AMUNDEVILLE III. He occurs as living at Witton le Wear (*Wotton in Werdale*), among the list of twelve knights banneret from the bishopric of Durham present at the battle of Lewes in 1264.<sup>41</sup> On 19 Oct. 1265 letters patent were issued of remission, at the instance of Philip Basset, to Robert de Mundevill of the King's indignation and rancour conceived against him because he was against the king in the conflict of Lewes, as was said.<sup>42</sup> His parentage has not been ascertained, but he was evidently head of the branch which held land in Witton le Wear of the bishop of Durham. The only reasonable explanation seems to be that he was the elder son of Ralph de Amundeville mentioned above, and that Thomas son of Ralph mentioned below was his younger brother. At the same time it appears that his arms were quite different from those of Ralph, for in Jenyns's Roll those of "Robert de Amondeville de Wotton en Wardale" are given as *vair three pales gules*.<sup>43</sup>

THOMAS DE AMUNDEVILLE. From him, described as Thomas son of Ralph de Amundeville, and one of his special friends, Walter de Merton acquired the manor of Stillington in 1268, and gave it to Merton College, Oxford.<sup>44</sup> He may be the Thomas de Amundeville of whom John de Heley held land in the parish of Hamsterley in the thirteenth century.<sup>45</sup> Described as Thomas de Amundeville of Witton le Wear (*Wotton*) he sold, c. 1274, to Geoffrey Russell, steward of Durham, the manor of Coatham [Mundeville], Geoffrey being bound to provide

<sup>41</sup> Published, with names of 73 other knights of the bishopric, in *Hatfield's Survey*, Surtees Soc., p. xiv.

<sup>42</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1258-66, p. 469.

<sup>43</sup> *Durham Seals*, p. 111. The arms of members of the family in Durham vary considerably; another coat for a Robert de Amundeville, described as lord of Hilton, son and heir of Thomas de Hilton, is recorded as a *cross paty a molet in dexter chief* (*ibid.*, no. 70 and p. lxxvii).

<sup>44</sup> *V.C.H. Durham*, iii, 317, citing the deeds of Merton College.

<sup>45</sup> *Greenwell Deeds*, no. 80. Sir Gilbert de Heworth, one of the witnesses, occurs in 1285 and c. 1292-93 (*ibid.*, nos. 57, 70).



and maintain a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Coatham for the souls of Thomas, of his parents Ralph and Clarice, and of Richard Tingri.<sup>46</sup>

Surtees cites a charter by which John de Amundeville, son of this Thomas, granted lands in Coatham to Ralph de Richmond.<sup>47</sup>

## §2. THE COATHAM MUNDEVILLE FEE.

WILLIAM DE AMUNDEVILLE. It has been suggested above that he was the younger son of John de Amundeville I, whose charter in 1131 he witnessed with his brother Robert. He paid sums for scutage and other levies in the period 1158-72, the general effect of which shows that he was then holding a knight's fee of the king in chief.<sup>48</sup> The details given below prove that his fee lay in Coatham Mundeville and Trafford Hill (in Egglescliffe), both in the wapentake of Sadberge.<sup>49</sup> With Emma his wife he gave to Rievaulx abbey not later than 1157 an acre of land in the field of Trafford Hill (*Treford*) near the boundary of Newsham, his charter being witnessed by Bernard de Baliol and others.<sup>50</sup> He witnessed a charter of Bernard de Baliol, giving to Rievaulx pasture in his forests of Teesdale and Westerdale,<sup>51</sup> and one of Robert de Brus II relating to land near Stockton.<sup>52</sup> He can probably be identified as the William de Hamundeville who with Thomas his son were among the witnesses to a charter relating to Silksworth, co. Dur-

<sup>46</sup> Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 270. Geoffrey Russell released all right to the bishop of Durham subject to the maintenance of the chantry (*ibid.*).

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> *Pipe Roll 5 Hen. II.* p. 15; *7 Hen. II.* p. 24; *8 Hen. II.* p. 10; *11 Hen. II.* p. 29; *14 Hen. II.* p. 172; *18 Hen. II.* p. 172; all on the Northumberland roll.

<sup>49</sup> The wapentake, now in co. Durham, formed part of Northumberland.

<sup>50</sup> *Rievaulx Chartulary*, no. 126. The gift is included in Henry II's confirmation charter (*ibid.*, no. 212), witnessed by Eustace son of John who was slain in 1157.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 115; *Early Yorks. Charters*, i, no. 562, dated by Farrer 1161-67.

<sup>52</sup> *Early Yorks. Charters*, ii, p. 4; latest date 1184.

ham,<sup>53</sup> to which a date late in the reign of Henry II can be assigned; and as the William de Mundeville who with Thomas his son were among the witnesses to the charter of Robert de Amundeville I relating to Witton le Wear, 1163-80 (see above). If so the paternity of Thomas de Amundeville, who succeeded him as the holder of the knight's fee in chief, is established.

THOMAS DE AMUNDEVILLE. When on 18 Sept. 1189 Richard I issued his charter giving to Hugh bishop of Durham for the sum of six hundred marks the manor of Sadberge and the wapentake belonging thereto, the service of Thomas de Amundeville and his heirs for a knight's fee in respect of Coatham Mundeville (*Cottona*) and Trafford Hill (*Treiford*) was included as part of the exchange for certain knights' fees held of the bishop in Lincolnshire by Philip de Kyme and others.<sup>54</sup> At Michaelmas 1195, when the see of Durham was vacant, Thomas de Amundeville owed scutage on a knight's fee;<sup>55</sup> and at Michaelmas 1199 he accounted for two marks scutage on the fee of William de Amundeville as recorded on the roll for 1168.<sup>56</sup> He owed scutage on his knight's fee at Michaelmas 1206.<sup>57</sup>

Before the death of Henry II he had quitclaimed to Durham priory the claim which he had made for land between Aycliffe and Coatham [Mundeville];<sup>58</sup> and he occurs as a witness to several charters issued in the time of bishop Hugh or shortly afterwards.<sup>59</sup> He can probably be identified as the Thomas de Amundeville who was Hugh de

<sup>53</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 124n.

<sup>54</sup> *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1300-26, p. 393.

<sup>55</sup> *Pipe Roll 7 Ric. I*, p. 25 (*Northumberland*); payment was completed two years later (*ibid.* 9 *Ric. I*, p. 10).

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.* 1 *John*, p. 122. He was one of the two who made the tallage in Northumberland then and in Westmorland in the following year (*ibid.*, p. 121; 2 *John*, p. 34).

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* 8 *John*, p. 215. The date 1211-12 given for a return in which he appears as the holder of a knight's fee (*Red Bk. of Exch.*, p. 606) seems too late.

<sup>58</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 159n.; among the witnesses was Richard de Amundeville; equestrian seal, ✱ SIGILLVM TOMIAS: DAHV DVILE (*Durham Seals*, no. 71).

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 113n., 168n., 169n., also to a charter of bishop Hugh in *Boldon Buke*, Surtees Soc., app. p. xlv.

Baliol's steward shortly after 1200,<sup>60</sup> and who early in the thirteenth century made a grant of land, apparently in Coatham, for knight service belonging to a bovat of the whole fee which he held in chief, namely nine carucates by the service of one knight.<sup>61</sup>

JOHN DE AMUNDEVILLE. In the period 1208-10 he held in chief in the wapentake of Sadberge a knight's fee *in baronia*.<sup>62</sup> He was therefore the successor, and probably the son, of Thomas de Amundeville. He gave to Durham priory sixty acres of arable land in his vill of Coatham [Mundeville], with three acres of meadow;<sup>63</sup> and witnessed a deed relating to Egglescliffe early in the thirteenth century.<sup>64</sup> In 1208 forinsec service was due to him for the vill of Summerhouse, par. Gainford.<sup>65</sup>

He can probably be identified as the John de Amundeville who witnessed a charter of Roger son of Acaris de Burdon in 1217.<sup>66</sup> Before 1235-36 he had been succeeded by Ralph de Amundeville, of whom an account has been given above, and who was perhaps his son.

<sup>60</sup> *Northumberland County History*, vi, 144n.

<sup>61</sup> Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 270.

<sup>62</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, p. 25.

<sup>63</sup> *Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 57n.; equestrian seal (*Durham Seals*, no. 65; plate ix).

<sup>64</sup> *Northumberland County History*, iv, 325.

<sup>65</sup> *Rot. Chart.*, p. 179b. In 1207 a charter relating to Summerhouse was witnessed by a Joslan de Amundeville (*Feod. Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 55n). There is no clue to the latter's connexion with the Durham family, but there is a record of a Joslin de Amundevilla who quit-claimed to Ralph Haget in the presence of bishop Hugh a tenement in Holum, par. Monk Hesilden (*ibid.*, p. 136n.).

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 46n.; and cf. pp. 47n., 147n., 148n.