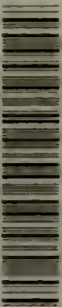


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# BARONIA ANGLICA CONCENTRATA;

OR,

A CONCENTRATED ACCOUNT OF ALL THE BARONIES COMMONLY CALLED

## BARONIES IN FEE;

DERIVING THEIR ORIGIN FROM WRIT OF SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT, AND NOT FROM  
ANY SPECIFIC LIMITED CREATION.

SHEWING THE DESCENT AND LINE OF HEIRSHIP AS WELL OF THOSE FAMILIES MENTIONED BY SIR WILLIAM  
DUDDALE, AS OF THOSE WHOM THAT CELEBRATED AUTHOR HAS OMITTED TO NOTICE.

(Interspersed with interesting Notes, and explanatory remarks.)

WHEREUNTO IS ADDED

### *The Proofs of Parliamentary Sitting,*

*From the Reign of Edward I., to that of Queen Anne.*

ALSO,

A GLOSSARY OF DORMANT ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH PEERAGE TITLES,

WITH REFERENCE TO PRESUMED EXISTING HEIRS.

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BY SIR T. C. BANKS, BART. N.S.,

Member of the Inner Temple, Law Genealogist, Author of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, *Stemmata Anglicana*, *Honores Anglicani*, *History of the Marmyun Family*, and other Genealogical works.

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VOL. II.

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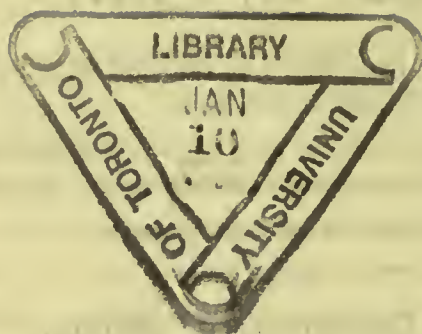
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## P R E F A C E .

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AFTER the publication of the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*, in 3 Vols. 4to. in the years 1807, 8, and 9, the interest which they had excited, led me to imagine that as not any account had theretofore been ever printed of many eminent persons who had been Summoned to Parliament, either as, or among the Earls and Barons of the realm, but whose names alone were to be found in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, without any mention of them in his History of the Baronage, it might be a desirable addition to the preceding Volumes, to bring them into notice, and with that view I published in 1825, a supplement intitled *Stemmata Anglicana*.

As Piracy, or Plagiarism among Authors has been a pretty usual practice, it is not matter of surprise to me, that what I have brought forward should be adopted by any of them as their own—thus whosoever shall peruse Mr. Burke's Octavo Edition, of what he is pleased to denominate the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, will find it almost a literatim Copy of my previous publication, and in such respect a *base plagiarism*, but when a man is destitute of gratitude to those who may have rendered him services, he is generally a stranger to the principles of honour. Yet as he has added to his work the Titles of the Dormant and Extinct Peerage of Scotland, and Ireland, I am most willing to give him due credit for that useful addition; and had he corrected the Errors I may have committed, by following with too much confidence the authority of Dugdale, and other Heraldic Authors, he would have had my approbation, notwithstanding the flagrancy of his Piracy; which probably he reconciles as a Highwayman would the Robbery he had made upon another's property; but if he himself was afterwards robbed, he would complain of it as an heinous offence.

So far with respect to Mr. Burke.—I must now turn to a Gentleman of much higher note, of whom I would wish to say something more favourable than he deserves

at my hands. I mean the learned, and indefatigable Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who having seen my *Stemmata Anglicana*, was pleased very speedily after to adopt its arrangement and contents, in a very considerable degree into a work of his own, intitled, "*A Synopsis of the Peerage of England*," and therein to incorporate a notice of those very persons of whom (as before observed) I was the first to give any account to the public. In his remarks on some of them, he condescends occasionally to cite my name: while in the others whom he mentions, he states that no Genealogical Author has given any account of them, though an account was to be found in the *Stemmata* from which he had plagiarised their Titles. As no Genealogical Author, according to his assertion had noticed them; it would have added much to his own credit to have been the first to have brought them forward, and have rendered his own work more novel and interesting—the sinister motive for mentioning me in some instances, and omitting me in others where I might have had some credit for priority of information, requires no comment, as being too evident.

Mr. Hunter in his Deanery of Doncaster, considers that the silence of Sir Harris Nicolas in his *Synopsis*, of that very eminent Statesman and Ecclesiastic, Sir John de Sandale, is much to be regretted. But had Mr. Hunter looked into my *Stemmata*, he might have seen an account of the subject of his lamentation. I will only add, that although I deem myself rather scurvily treated by Sir Harris, I give him with much pleasure, the highest commendation for his very many erudite, meritorious, and estimable publications.

I must confess myself to have been greatly obliged to the late Sir George Naylor, Garter King of Arms, and to Sir William Woods, also Garter King of Arms, for the kind and friendly readiness with which they allowed me the inspection of their office books, which would have been to a more extended degree, had it not been circumvented by the malignant interposition of Mr. Francis Townshend, the then Windsor Herald, who owed me rather a better return for favors done to him and his Rev. Brother, Mr. Thomas Townshend, by my father; but this evil spirit of the Herald is easily explained by my having communicated to him my intention of bringing out the *History of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*, after Dugdale's precedent. On this intimation, his Letter in answer said, that he himself had been for upwards of twenty years



contemplating the same work, but whenever he referred to his MSS. his Errors so stared him in the face, that he was deterred from the undertaking, and advised me against it. I however embarked in a Sea, where he was afraid to venture.

To any other Members of the College of Arms I am not under the smallest obligation; unless it may be when for the purpose of casting some obloquy upon me, they have done me the honor to mention my name, thereby showing that I was an object of their notice. But their detraction I as little regard, as I would the ravings of disappointed Placemen; or the howling of a madman at Calcutta. These Gentlemen of Arms are well known for the Harmony of their association, and kindly feelings towards each other.

With reference to the Contents of this Volume, a portion of it was printed in the *Stemmata Anglicana*, but much is herein added, with appendixes not before published, together with many notes, and other elucidatory matter, which combined with the Contents of the other Volume, I trust will be found an aggregate of more general interest to the public at large, than the Peerage Histories hitherto published have developed.

T. C. BANKS.



# BARONIA ANGLICA CONCENTRATA.

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## ORIGIN OF NOBILITY.

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### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

With respect to the estate, which may be had in a title of honour, while the dignity was annexed to the land, and held by tenure, the person in possession of the estate, if he was tenant in fee simple, would, it is presumed, have an estate equal in dignity.

These kind of territorial dignities, or land baronies, were anciently allowed to be aliened by the possessor, provided such alienation was made with the king's licence.\* Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents,† cites various examples to this effect; and Dugdale, in his History of the Baronage,‡ notices the same.<sup>a</sup>

As to dignities derived from writs of summons, they have generally been said to be holden in fee; but this is deemed an erroneous doctrine.§ A person having a barony of this kind, is not tenant in fee simple of it: for, in that case, it would descend to the heirs general, lineal or collateral, of the person last seised: whereas a dignity of this species is only inheritable by such of the heirs as are lineally descended from the person first summoned to parliament, and not to any other of his heirs. It is, in fact, a kind of estate, not known to the law in any other respect or instance, excepting in that of an honour.

These dignities, created by writ, (and the same rule applies to those created by

\* Vid. Mirror of Justice.

† p. 114, 116, et alibi.

‡ Vol. 1, p. 385, et alibi.

§ Cruise on Dignities, p. 55.

<sup>a</sup> All amerciaments were estreated into the exchequer, and were of a fixed amount. As he, who holdeth an entire Earldom, 100 pounds; and a Baron for a barony, 100 marks. He who holdeth less, or more, according to the extent of the Tenure. And this defines the difference of rank between an Earl, a Baron, and a minor tenant, in capite.

\* Purbeck case. Cor. Dom. Proc. anno 1678.  
† Lords' Journ. Vol. IV. p. 150.

patent,\*) are unalienable; being an hereditament in the blood of the grantee and his descendants. And in the case of the barony of Grey of Ruthyn, in 1640, the house of lords made† the following resolution; viz. "Upon somewhat, which was spoken of in the argument, concerning a power of conveying away an honour, it was resolved upon the question, nemine contradicente, that no *person that hath any honour in him, and a peer of this realm, may alien or transfer the honour to any other person.*"

It was doubted formerly, whether a barony by writ was not extinguished by the acceptance of a new barony of the same name. But, in the case of Lord Delaware, it was resolved‡ in parliament, 39th of Elizabeth, that a grant of a new barony of Delaware to William West, who was not then in possession of the old barony of that name, did not merge or extinguish the ancient dignity.§ The same doctrine was also established in the barony of Willoughby de Broke,|| claimed by Sir Richard Verney.

It was also formerly questioned, whether a person having a barony by writ, and being afterwards advanced to an earldom, to him and his issue male, did not thereby so merge the barony in the higher honour, as that it could not afterwards be separated from it. But this doctrine was fully exploded in the cases¶ of the baronies of Grey of Ruthyn, and of Fitz-Walter; in which latter case, another point was embraced by the determination, namely,\*\* that, though the earldom or higher dignity should become extinct, the barony by writ, will, notwithstanding, descend to the heir general.

The descent of dignities by writ, is in some respect different from that of lands; for possession does not affect the descent of a dignity: for every person claiming an honour created by writ, must make himself heir to the person *first summoned*, not to the person

†† 1 Inst. 15. b. *last seised.*††

‡ 3 Rep. 42. a.  
†† Collins's Parl. Prec. p. 195.

Thus, in the case of the barony of Grey of Ruthyn,†† before mentioned, it was stated, that it was a barony by writ; that lord Grey died, leaving a son and daughter by one venter, and a second son by another venter. The barony descended to the eldest son, in due course, who sat in parliament, and afterwards died without issue: the question was, whether the second son should inherit the barony, or the sister?

The opinion of the judges was required, who resolved, that there was no *possessio fratris* of a dignity; but it should go to the younger son, who was *heres natus*; and the sister was only *heres facta*, by the possession of her brother, of such things as were *in demesne*, but *not of dignities*, whereof there could be an acquisition of the possession.

§§ 1 Inst. 15. b. n. 3.

But lord chief justice Hale, in his Notes to the First Institute,§§ published by Mr. Hargrave, observes, on this case, that, if it was a feudal title of honour, as of the earldom of Arundel, or barony of Berkeley, there *possessio fratris* should hold well; because the title is annexed to the land.

|||| Cruise on Dig.

The right of primogeniture takes place between males, in the descent of dignities;|||| and, therefore, where a person possessing an honour in tail male, dies, leaving several sons



it descends upon the eldest: but where a person seised of an honour in fee, dies, leaving daughters, sisters, or other female co-heirs, no right of primogeniture prevails; for they altogether are *unus hæres, unum corpus*: their heirship is *unitas juris*; the whole body\* of co-heirs, however numerous, must unite to constitute *the heir*.

\* Coke on Litt. sect. of Coparc.

Lord Chief-justice Coke has stated a case in his Institute† in these words: “Note.—If the earldom of Chester descend to coparceners, it shall be divided between them, as well as other lands; and the eldest shall not have this seignory and earldom entire to herself, *quod nata*, adjudged, *per totam curiam*,” And his lordship makes the following observations on this case. “By this, it appeareth, that the earldom—(that is, the possessions of the earldom)—shall be divided; and that, where they be more daughters than one, the eldest shall not have the dignity and power of the earl, that is, to be a Countess. What, then, shall become of the dignity? the answer, is, that, in that case, the king, who is sovereign of honour and dignity, may, for the uncertainty, confer the dignity upon which of the daughters he please; and this hath been the usage, since the conquest, as it is said.”

† 1 Inst. 165. a. tit, Præser. 18.

This doctrine, laid down by lord Coke, was fully established and acted upon both before and in his time. Thus, in the case of the earldom of Oxford, the house of lords certified‡ that the earldom was descended to the heir male; but, as to the baronies of Bulbeck, Sandford, and Badlesmere, “they being entire, and not dividable, they became incapable of the same, otherwise than by gift from the crown; and they in strictness of law, reverted to, and were in the disposition of king Henry VIII.”

‡ Lord’s Jou. Vol. III. p. 535.

A learned author, however, has observed,§ that the expression, that “*Baronies in abeyance are wholly at the disposal of the crown, is too general; for it is not in the power of the crown to dispose of such baronies to a stranger*.” But the decision || on the barony of Latimer, temp. Hen. VI. rather rebuts this assertion.

§ Cruise on Dignities.

|| Collins’s Parl. Prec.

When Ranulph earl of Chester¶, died, (16 Hen. III.) without issue, his four sisters became his co-heirs; and in the partition of that vast inheritance, John le Scot, son of Maud the eldest sister, (his mother being dead) had for his part the whole county of Chester, and by reason thereof, most probably, was allowed to bear likewise the title of that earldom. But when the said John le Scot deceased, without issue, 21, Hen. III., leaving his four sisters, or their representatives, his co-heirs, the king took the earldom of Chester *into his own hands*,\*\* and afterwards annexed it to the crown, granting to the co-heirs certain other lands in the lieu thereof.

¶ Dugd. Baron, Vol. I. p. 44. et seq.

\*\* Dugd. Camden, R. Brooke, Milles, et alibi. †† Lib. 2.c.34. 76. a & b.

Bracton†† treats of the partition of estates among co-parceners; and observes, that where a mansion-house was *caput comitatûs seu baroniæ*, it was not devisable, *propter jus gladii, quod dividi non protest*; for, by that means, earldoms and baronies would come to nothing: *per quod deficiat regnum, quod ex comitatibus et baroniis dicitur esse constitutum*.

\* Cruise on Dignities.

† Collins's Parl. Prec. p. 222-3, et alibi.  
‡ Dugd. Baron. Vol. I. p. 121.  
§ Ib. p. 119.  
|| Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. III. m. 12.

Now, provided the eldest daughter had a right, as some assert,\* to the principal mansion, if it was a *caput comitatus*, sive *caput baroniæ*, she would in those times, have been entitled to the dignity annexed to it; and this appears to have been the case in divers baronies† noticed as having been given to the eldest of several co-heirs; yet, in the instance of the division of the great inheritance of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel and Sussex, among his sisters and co-heirs,‡ or their representatives, it seems that the dignity of Earl of Sussex, (whereof the Albini's were earls *per tertium denarium comitatus unde comes est*§) was not granted to any one of the co-heiresses, but the castle of Arundel, which was the *caput comitatus*, was given to John Fitz-Alan, son of Isabel, the second sister|| of earl Hugh; the descendants of which John Fitz-Alan, by reason of the possession of the said castle, have been earls of Arundel to this day.

Where the king terminates the abeyance of a dignity in favour of a commoner, he issues a summons to him by the name of the honour which was in abeyance; as in the cases of Le Despenser, and Botetourt. But, where the person, in whose favour the abeyance is terminated, is already a peer, and has a higher dignity, there the king makes a declaration under the great seal, confirming the barony to him; and in the case of a female, the abeyance is also terminated by a declaration.

With regard to the effect of terminating the abeyance or suspension of an honour, by the nominating of any one of the co-heirs to it; such nomination operates not as a new creation of a dignity, but as a revival of the ancient title, according to the date of its standing, and the nominee has thenceforth an inheritance in the barony or honour so revived, to hold to the heirs of his, or her body; but in case of failure of heirs of the said nominee, the barony or honour will again fall into abeyance¶ among the remaining heirs-representative of the original co-heirs, and so continue until the crown may be pleased to make a new termination; or until, by the death of all the co-heirs, but one, and the extinction of their respective lines, there shall remain only one sole heir to the dignity, who then becomes entitled to the inheritance *ex debito juris*, as a matter of right; not *ex debito gratiæ*, as a matter of favour from the crown.

¶ Argument of chief-jus. Eyre, on the case of the barony of Beaumont; Cor. Dom. Proc. anno 1795.

\*\* Coram Dom. Proc. an. 1794-5.

The house of Lords, in the case of the barony of Beaumont, claimed\*\* by Mr. Stapleton, has decided, that where a barony by writ was in abeyance between two persons, the attainder of one of them for high treason, did not terminate the abeyance, and give to the other a sole right to the barony.

In the case of an original barony by tenure, where the party seised thereof has continued to have summons to parliament for divers descents, until the male line has ceased, and only female co-heirs been left to the inheritance; there does not appear to have been ever any decision, whether such barony would be in *abeyance* among the co-heirs, or *extinguished*, provided the *baronial lands*, which had at first moved the writ, were sold or alienated by the last male possessor previous to his death, at which time his sisters, or any other females should become his co-heiresses.



From the determinations made in the Berners, Botetourt, and several other cases,\* it is settled, that dignities are not within the Statute of Limitations; and, therefore, no length of time of non-claim can bar the right of any one entitled to a descendable honour.

\* Lords' Journ.  
Collins's Skin. Rep. &c.

With regard to dignities, created by letters patent, they are not open to so many questionable points of law, with relation to their descent, as those honours are, which derive their origin from the writ of summons, for the express words of their patents define their course.

It was an opinion, that a title must be created of some place, in order that it might appear to be annexed to land, and thereby become a real hereditament. This opinion strongly coincided with the ancient notion of baronial tenures. But in the case of Mr. Knollys, who claimed to be earl of Banbury, and was indicted by that title, and a plea put in, that it did not appear that Banbury was in England, chief-justice Holt was of opinion, that the place from whence a patentee took his title, need not be in England; nor, in reality, was there a necessity that there should be any place. Albemarle was not in England, and, nevertheless, several persons, prior† and subsequent to Magna Charta, have been earls‡ and dukes§ of that place; and the title of earl of Albemarle is, even at this day, one belonging to a peer of parliament||. In the case of sir Thomas Gerard, who was created lord Gerard, *of Gerards Bromley*, by letters patent, (he being then resident with his family in the said capital messuage), a question arose,¶ whether the said capital messuage became thereby *caput baroniæ*; and it was held that it did not: for the *caput baroniæ* only applied to those barons of antiquity who had jurisdiction, and presided ministerially in *aulis suis*.

† Dugd. Vol. I. p.  
‡ De Fortibus, et alii.  
§ Plantag. and Monck.  
|| Keppel.  
¶ Gerard v. Gerard, 5 Mod 64.

A dignity may not only be entailed at its first creation, but also, a dignity which was originally descendable to heirs general, may be entailed by parliament on the heirs male of the person seised thereof. But, in this respect, the cases of the earldom of Oxford, and the baronies of Lumley and Percy, show, that such entails were in the nature of re-grants of the ancient honours, which theretofore had been forfeited by attainder, and were now restored in name and rank, but under certain new limitations of descent.

A dignity, whether holden in fee, fee-tail, or for life,\*\* is forfeited and extinguished by the attainder for treason or felony of the person possessed of it at the time of committing the offence; and cannot be again revived, otherwise than by reversal of the attainder. In the cases of Stafford and Lumley, the heirs were restored in blood, but the baronies were given, with new limitations, to issue male, being different to their original course of descent, which was to heirs general.††

\*\* Cruise on Dignities.

Charles Nevill, sixth earl of Westmoreland, (whose ancestor Ralph was so created by letters patent, to hold to himself and the heirs male of his body), in the 13th of Elizabeth, was attainted of high treason, by outlawry, and by act of parliament, and died without issue male: whereupon the title was claimed by Edward Nevill, lord Abergavenny, as heir male of the body of Ralph Nevill, the first grantee of the earldom.‡‡

†† Journ. Dom. Proc.

‡‡ Collins's Parl. Peec.

It was resolved by all the judges, that, although the dignity was within the statute *de donis conditionalibus*, yet it was forfeited by a condition in law *tacitè*, annexed to the estate of the dignity: for an earl has an office of trust and confidence; and when such a person, against the duty and end of his dignity, takes council, as well as arms, against the king, to destroy him, and thereof is attainted, by due course of law; by that he hath forfeited his dignity, in the same manner as if tenant in tail of an office of trust misuse it, or use it not; these are forfeitures of such office, for ever, by force of a condition in law *tacitè* annexed to their estates. It was also resolved,\* that, if it had not been forfeited

\* Nevill's Case  
7 Rep. 33.

† Opinion of  
the judges in  
Airlie case,  
1818. Cor.  
Dom. Proc.

by the common law,† it would have been forfeited by the 26 Hen. VIII. <sup>a</sup>

But, nevertheless, a dignity *in tail* may be claimed by a son surviving an attainted father, who *never was in possession* of such dignity; as in the case of the duke of Athol, in which it appeared, that John Murray, marquess of Athol, was created duke of Athol, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body. He died in 1725, leaving James, his eldest son and successor, and George, a younger son, the petitioner's‡ father.

‡ Lord's  
Journ. Vol.  
XXX. p. 466,  
et seq.

The said lord George Murray in 1745 was attainted of high treason, by act of parliament, and died in 1760, leaving the petitioner, his eldest son. James duke of Athol afterwards died in January, 1764, without male issue, whereby the said John became next heir male to duke James his uncle, and was admitted as such accordingly.§

§ Ibid.

|| 7 Rep. 34. d.

But where a dignity is entailed over to another person,|| in default of issue male of the grantee, such dignity is not affected by the treason, felony, or attainder of the said grantee. Thus Thomas Percy was restored to the ancient barony of Percy and earldom of Northumberland, in the time of Philip and Mary,¶ with a limitation of those honours to him and his issue male-descendants, remainder to Henry Percy, his brother and his issue male. The said Thomas, baron Percy and earl of Northumberland, was afterwards attainted and beheaded: but the honours entailed as before mentioned, descended to his brother sir Henry Percy, by virtue of the said entail.\*\*

¶ Pat. 3 & 4  
Phil. & Mary,  
p. 10.

\*\* Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 284.

Where a person who has an honour marries, his wife becomes entitled to the same during her life, unless she afterwards marries a commoner.†† Thus Ralph Hayward, esq., who married Anne, widow of the lord Powys, having brought an action against the duke of Suffolk, by the name of Ralph Hayward, esq., and the lady Anne Powys, his wife, an exception was taken for a misnoma, because she ought to have been named by the name of her husband, and the said exception was allowed by the court.‡‡ The same doctrine was laid down in the case of the duchess of Suffolk, who, in her widowhood, married Adrian Stokes. And many other precedents§§ may be cited.<sup>b</sup> Courtesy, however, admits what the letter of the law denies.

†† 1 Inst. 16 b.

‡‡ Dyer, 79.

§§ Digest, Lib  
1. tit. 9. Lege.  
8. Doddridge,  
p. 107.

<sup>a</sup> Sir William Jones, attorney-general, in his argument upon the Purbeck case, cursorily remarks, that *he had been told Nevill's case was not law*.—Collins's Parl. Preced. p. 298.

<sup>b</sup> In 33 Cha. II. lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter to Henry earl of Kent, having married Banastre Maynard,



In 1661, upon the report from the Lords' Committees of Privileges, to whom was referred the consideration of the lady Daere's petition, claiming the privilege of parliament, the house declared,\* (having received the opinion of all the judges now present), "that the lady Dacres, by marrying Mr Chute, a commoner, hath forfeited and lost her privilege of peerage in law; and it is ordered, that the trial at law do proceed, notwithstanding any claim of privilege by the said lady Dacres." And it was again declared and made a standing order of the house, 21st of February, 1692, "that if the widow of any peer shall be married to a commoner, she shall not be allowed privilege of peerage." The courtesy, however, allows the assumption of the name of honour, though the law denies any rights to be derivable therefrom.

\* Journ.  
Dom. Proc.  
Vol. XI. p.  
298.

Thus the eldest son of a duke, by courtesy, bears the title of his father's second honour; but in law he is only a commoner, and indictable by his christian and his family surname.

But, where a woman, who has a dignity in her own right, marries a commoner, she still retains her name of dignity, for she is *nobilis nata,† non facta; est character indebilis*.

Chief-justice Coke says,‡ if a duchess by marriage afterwards marries a baron, she remains a duchess, and does not lose her name, because her husband is noble. Mr. Hargrave, however, in a note on this passage, observes, that in some books, it is said, if a woman, noble by birth, marries one of the inferior nobility, she shall be styled by the dignity of her second husband.<sup>a</sup> At the coronation of his majesty Geo. III., the duchess-dowager of Leeds, then the wife of the earl of Portmore, claimed to walk as a duchess, but her claim was rejected: she was not noble by birth, but was the daughter of a private gentleman, Roger Hele, of Halewell, in com. Devon, esq.

† Coke,  
4 pt. 118. b.  
6 pt. 53. b.  
‡ Inst. 16. b.  
n. 6.

In this case of acquired nobility by marriage, Doddridge observes,§ that if an issue be taken upon the question, that is to say, duchess or not duchess, countess or not countess, baroness or not baroness, the trial shall be not by record, but by a jury of twelve men; and the reason is, because, in this case, the dignity is accrued to the woman by marriage, which the lawyers term matter in fact, and not by any record.||

§ Treatise  
on Nobility,  
p. 108.

|| Coke, 6 pt.  
53. a.

Justice Doddridge says,¶ that it has been a matter of question, whether a person can refuse or waive a dignity conferred on him by the crown. Chief-justice Coke says,\*\*

¶ Treatise  
on Nobility,  
p. 162.  
\*\* 4 Inst. 44.

esq., eldest son of William lord Maynard, his Majesty, in order to prevent all disputes which might occur by reason that every daughter of an earl marrying a peer, has only the place and precedency of that peer, unless, by special dispensation, her native right be preserved and continued, was pleased to grant his warrant, that the said Lady Elizabeth Grey should have the precedency, &c. of an earl's daughter, notwithstanding her said marriage. Dated at Whitehall, 11th March, 1680—1.—Ex Orig. penes Coll. Armor.

<sup>a</sup> This doctrine is shown in the case of Sarah duchess-dowager of Somerset, relict of John duke of Somerset then late deceased, who, in order to preserve the place and precedency due to her from the duke, her husband, obtained the king's royal licence and authority to retain the said place and precedency, notwithstanding any marriage she might thereafter contract with any person whatsoever; by warrant dated at Whitehall, 21st April, 1682, (34 Cha. 11.)—Ex. Orig. penes Coll. Armor.

that, "If the king calleth any knight or esquire to be a lord of parliament, he cannot refuse to serve the king there, in *illo communi concilio*, for the good of his country."

\* P. Wins. 592. This opinion, however, is contradicted by Lord chancellor Cowper, who held,\* that the king could not create a subject a peer of the realm against his will; because then it would be in the power of the king to ruin a subject, whose estate and circumstances might not be sufficient for the honour. His lordship also held, that a minor might, when of age, waive a peerage granted to him during his infancy.

† Idem.

Lord Trevor† was of a different opinion, and held, in conformity with lord chief-justice Coke, that the king had a right to the service of his subjects in any station he thought proper; and instanced in the case of the crown's having power to compel a subject to be a sheriff, and to fine him for refusing to serve. He observed, that in lord Abergavenney's case, it was admitted, the king might fine a person whom he thought proper to summon to the house of peers, it being there said, that a person might choose to submit to a fine; and, if it were allowed, the king might fine one for not accepting the honour and not appearing upon the writ: the king might fine *toties quoties*, where there was a refusal; and, consequently, might compel the subject to accept the honour. And, that it was not to be presumed the king would grant a peerage to any one, to his wrong, any more than that, he would make an ill use of his power of pardoning: all which were supposititious, contrary to the principles upon which the constitution was framed, which depended upon the honour and justice of the crown.

A *volumus* of precedence is contrary to the statute. Mountjoy Blount was created baron Mountjoy, of Thurveston, 5 June, 1627, with an express clause of *volumus* in his patent, to have *locum et precedentiam præ omnibus aliis baronibus quibuscunque hujus regni nostri Angliæ per nos post vicissimum diem Maii jam ultimo præteritum factis sive creatis aliquo, etc. in contrarium in aliquo non obstante*. The lord Fawconbridge, who had been created the 25th of May, and the lord Lovelace, on the 27th of May, complained of Mountjoy's precedence, and the point was referred to the Lords' Committee of Privileges, who, on the 29th of April, 1628, by the lord president reported,‡ "that the committee had considered thereof, and are of opinion, that, according to the statute of 31 Hen. VIII., and according to a former judgment of this house, this parliament (10 April), in the like case of precedence granted to the earl of Banbury, that the said baron Fawconbridge, and the said baron Lovelace, are to have place and precedence according to the ancienties and dates of their several patents, before the said baron Mountjoy, whose patent of creation bears date afterwards, notwithstanding the said clause in his patent to the contrary."

‡ Journ.  
Dom. Proc.  
Vol. III.  
p. 775.

Where a patent is lost or not forthcoming, a *constat* out of the Rolls, (or office of public record), will be received as evidence of the original creation. The lord Brudenell,§ the 4th of May, 1640, not having his patent, delivered a *constat* out of the Rolls, and took his seat in the house, according to the date of his patent.

§ Journ.  
Dom. Proc.  
Vol. IV.  
p. 80.



In 1640, the 16 Car. I., the lord Cottington having been created since the last parliament,\* and never sitting in the house before, should have presented his writ or patent; but not having his writ nor patent present, he was excused; but it was ordered, upon motion of some lords, that this should not be a precedent for hereafter, being done out of favour to him.

\* Journ. Dom.  
Proc. Vol. IV.,  
p. 55.

In the case of a writ or summons of the same title issued on error, such writ is not to be prejudicial to the heirs of the ancient honour. In 1628, 4 Cha. I., the lord president declared to the house of lords,† “That his Majesty hath granted his writ of summons to this parliament unto James, the son and heir-apparent of William, now earl of Derby, by the name of *James Strange, chr.*, and that the heralds have ranked the said James in the place of *the ancient barons of Strange*. And his lordship showed, that Anne, countess of Castlehaven, the eldest daughter and one of the co-heirs of Ferdinando, late earl of Derby, deceased, doth claim the name and title of the said barony of Strange. It is ordered, the said writ of summons, and the said rank and place of the said James shall be in no way prejudicial unto the right and claim of the said Anne, countess of Castlehaven, nor unto any of the rights and claims of any of the daughters and co-heirs of the said Ferdinando, late earl of Derby, deceased.

† Ibid.  
Vol. III.  
p. 841.

A mistake in a writ of summons may be amended. In 1689 (10 Aug.) the house of lords was moved, *viz.*‡ “That in this parliament it pleased the King to grant his writ of summons to call Charles, lord Clifford of Lanesborough, to sit in parliament, and to take his place as the barony of his father; but by a *mistake*, the writ of summons under the great seal, calls him by the title of Lord Boyle; *for rectifying of this mistake*, the king hath been pleased to pass a warrant under his hand and seal, for amending the writ, and making it to bear the title of lord Clifford of Lanesborough, to be passed under the great seal of England; and that the clerk of the parliaments, in whose custody the first writ is, is hereby directed to deliver the same to his lordship for putting in the title of lord Clifford of Lanesborough.”

‡ Ibid.  
Vol. XIV.  
p. 307.

In 1794 the house of lords, being informed that the lord Clinton, in proving his pedigree before the committee for privileges, had omitted, by mistake, to insert the names of his lordship's brother, John Trefusis, (a student of Oriel College, Oxon), who was unmarried, and of his sisters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Barbara Crowley, of whom Elizabeth and Barbara are unmarried, and Anne is the wife of Thomas Maxwell Adams, of the island of Barbadoes, esq. It was ordered,§ “That the lord Clinton do deliver in a new pedigree before the committee for privileges, supplying the said omissions.”

§ Ibid.  
Vol. XL.  
p. 68.

In 1793 it was moved in the house of lords, “That it be referred to the committee of privileges to consider and report to this house, whether, when any title of honour has been conferred on any person by letters patent, under the great seal, to be holden in or with any given rank of peerage, the same specific individual title can be conferred on

another person, to be holden in or with the same or any other rank of peerage, during the subsistence of the limitations of such first grant." This motion being objected to, after debate, the question was put thereupon, and was resolved in the negative.

The circumstance arose from his majesty having created Thomas, viscount Weymouth, marquess of Bath, by patent, dated the 25th of August, 1789; and having afterwards advanced Henrietta Laura, daughter of William Pultney, esq., to be a baroness of the realm, by the same specific title of Bath, in the county of Somerset, by other letters patent, dated July, 1792. The rejection of the said motion was followed by a very well-conceived and spirited protest on the part of the earls of Radnor and Leicester; who, among many most pointed observations, stated, "That, when the duke of Buccleugh obtained from the crown, in 1743, the honour of its recommendation to be restored to the hereditary seat in this house, forfeited by the attainder of his ancestor the duke of Monmouth, that favour was *confined to such titles as were not vested in other families*; and, consequently the title of Monmouth was omitted." But here it is to be remarked, that the said title, after the decapitation of the duke, had been conferred on the family of Mordaunt, in the person of Charles, son and heir of John, viscount Avalon, by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Carey,\* second son of Robert, earl of Monmouth, who had possessed that name of honour before the duke. The said noble earls also stated, that they protested, "Because, upon the doctrine of the hour (for of the hour only we trust it is), the minister, for the time being, stands complimented by the house with a more powerful instrument of mortifying individuals, than any known prerogative of the crown, or, in our opinion, the court of Wards and Liveries itself, ever furnished. The grievances of the latter were heavy, but temporary: the injury occasioned by this modern invention is perpetual, and claimed by its patrons as irremediable."

\* Collins's  
Peerage.

After this it was moved, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, to represent, among other points, "That the house, forbearing to question the validity of the grant made to the said Henrietta Laura Pulteney, but greatly concerned that his Majesty has been advised to make the same, does humbly and earnestly request of his Majesty, that the same may not be drawn into example, and that the members of this house, honoured by the favour of the crown, may, severally, for the future enjoy unmolested, and exclusively, their several and respective honours." Which being objected to, the question was put thereupon, and resolved in the negative. This again occasioned a further protest from the noble earls before mentioned, which was as follows, *viz.*: "Because, though we adhere to the motion last negatived, and trust that our opinion will prevail, in case a seat in this house, by virtue of this patent, shall ever be claimed, believing the grant to be unauthorized by custom or precedent, and void in law, as it is upon every principle of justice and decorum; yet, as the house had refused to question the power of the crown to confer the title, we waived our own opinion, so far as to endeavour to



induce the house to mediate with the crown graciously to remit the exercise of such power, being, as we conceive, incompatible with the honour of the house, and the vested rights of the individual member."

"The act for regulating the precedence of the peers obviated those grievances which partial or temporary favour might occasion; but the grievance, arising from precedence given arbitrarily, though it had also been given in perpetuity, could not, in any degree, be compared to this. An instance, infinitely short of this, in our opinion, is pronounced by the lord chancellor Clarendon in his history, *to be the most unnecessary provocation he had known*, and, in his belief, the chief occasion of lord Strafford's execution."

This last citation seems to allude to the lord Strafford having taken the title of Raby, from Vane's scat at that place; a circumstance, certainly, very well known.

In 1689 the lord viscount Preston, of Scotland, was attached for claiming privilege of peerage under a patent from king James, after his abdication, dated at St. Germain en Laye, the house resolved,\* that *the patent was null and void*, and ordered, that the attorney-general should prosecute him for a high misdemeanour, in claiming to be a peer of the realm, by his pretended patent.

\* Collins's  
Peerage  
Vol. XIV.  
p. 338.

Their lordships in various instances, with reference to persons taking upon themselves names of dignities, particularly of Scotch titles, have decided,† that no one shall assume such titles until allowed to them in a due course of law, upon claim made thereto. By analogy, the same rule applies to English honours.

† Ibid.  
Vol. XXX.  
pp. 119, 131,  
191.

By an order of the house of lords, of the 8th of May, 1663, it was referred to the Committee of Privileges to report concerning the introduction of peers by descent, by Garter King of Arms, and such other concomitants as is now used to such as are newly-created peers. The report‡ contains, among a variety of exemplary matter, the following points; *viz.* "It doth not appear to this house, that anciently any peer was introduced into this house, no, not when created."

‡ Ibid.  
Vol. XI.  
p. 575-6

"The committee heard at large all *Garter's pretences*, and weighed thoroughly all his evidences, and discharged all that he could say as to any pretence of right, by this bottom of reason. *All right must be founded either upon prescription, which looketh back so far as the time of K. Ric. the I., or upon some parliamentary acts or constitutions.* By the first, *Garter cannot claim*, because that office *had not a beginning* till the time of king Henry V.; and for the latter, let him show that can find it: the committee return a *non est inventus*; and they think their search has been so exact, as may excuse your lordships from the trouble of a *melius inquirendum*.

"In the time of Henry VIII., the eldest son of the then duke of Norfolk was, by that king, created earl of Surrey, when his father, the duke of Norfolk, sate in parliament also. The said earl contended with some others for pcedeney, as being the eldest son of a duke: the matter was debated before the lords, but, before a decision, the earl

submitted, and signified it by the lord chancellor, to take his place only by creation; which shows there was no introduction used in those days; for, had there been, that earl could not have been to seek where he ought to sit: 'tis true, *the use hath been upon creation*, and sometimes to such *as come in by descent*, to bring in their writs of summons. The *mistake of that*, (for the introducing of the persons might give *some shadow*), to delude such eyes as were willing, with *Æsop's dog, to catch at any thing for their own advantage*."

Upon the whole the committee were of opinion *nem. con.*; which was agreed to by the house, and ordered accordingly; *viz.*

First: "That all peers of this realm by descent, being of *the age of twenty-one*, or upwards, have right to come, and sit in the house of peers *without any introduction*."

Second: "That no such peers ought to pay any fee or fees to any heralds, upon their first coming into the house of peers."

Third: "That no such peers may or shall be introduced into the house of peers by any herald, or with any ceremony, though they shall desire the same."

By the second of these resolutions it is noticeable, that the age of twenty-one is mentioned as the age when peers are capable of being admitted to take their seats; yet, in 1667, the earl of Mulgrave, being under that age, had a writ of summons to parliament. This led the house to address his majesty, to beseech him, *to be sparing of writs of this nature for the future*; and the subject was referred to the Committee for Privileges, to report thereon.

It was, however, finally ordered, that, "No lord under the age of twenty-one shall be permitted to sit in this house."\*

Every peer claiming, by virtue of a special limitation in remainder, and not claiming by descent, shall be introduced. This resolution † was ordered the 28th of June, 1715.

On restitution, introduction seems necessary. In 1640, the 16 Car. I., the lord Audley was introduced with ceremony, ‡ between the lords Strange and Newnham Paddox; and, as it was upon restitution, his patent was thought fit to be read, which was tested 3rd June, the 9 Car. I.

The nobility of this kingdom, and lords of the upper house of parliament, are, of ancient right, to answer or be examined in all courts, upon *protestation of honour* only, and not upon the common oath. This resolution was made a standing order of the house, 6th May, 1628; § recognized again 31st Dec. 1640, and likewise in 1667. ||

On one of these occasions, the king, having been attended upon by the Lords' Committee of Privileges, his Majesty was pleased to ask their lordships which they considered to be most binding upon their conscience, to answer upon oath, or upon honour?—Their lordships replied, *to answer upon honour*: thus most delicately expressing, how much their words were to be appreciated before the *oaths of common men*! <sup>a</sup>

\* Journ.  
Dom. Proc.  
Vol. XIV.,  
p. 10.  
† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.  
Vol. IV.  
p. 57.

§ Ibid.  
Vol. III.  
p. 782.  
|| Ibid.  
Vol. XII.  
p. 135.

<sup>a</sup> Quære, this the origin of the adage, *My word is my bond*?



REMARKS WITH REGARD TO THE TRIAL OF PEERS.

IN the time of William the Conqueror, the earl of Hereford, for conspiring to receive the Danes into England, and depose the king, was tried by his peers, and found guilty of the treason,\* *per judicium parium suorum*. In the time of Edward II. Edmund, earl of Arundel, was beheaded and attainted without trial; but Richard, his son, in the following reign, was restored to his father's earldom: and the lords declared, that earl Edmund had been put to death illegally, not having been tried by his peers, according to the law and *Magna Charta*.†

\* 2 Inst. 50.

† Mag. Ch.  
c. 29.  
15 Edward III  
c. 2.

In the reign of Henry VI. the duke of Suffolk, being accused of high treason by the Commons, put himself upon the king's grace, and not upon his peers, and the king alone adjudged him to banishment: but he sent for the lord chancellor, and all the lords that were in town, to his palace at Westminster, and also the duke, whom, in their presence, he ordered to quit the kingdom. The lords, however, entered a protest to save the privilege of their peerage, as the act of the king was deemed an illegal sentence of banishment, made extra-judicially, and without any lawful trial.

The case of the lord Cromwell, in the time of Henry VIII., was particularly extraordinary, inasmuch as he was attainted in parliament, and condemned and executed, without being allowed to make any defence.

In Salkeld's Reports, it is stated,‡ “that a person petitioned the lords in parliament to be tried by his peers: the lords disallowed his peerage, and dismissed his petition;” and it was held in this case, that the defendant's right stood upon his letters patent, which could not be cancelled but by a scire facias, and that the parliament could not give judgment in a thing which did not come in a judicial way before that court.§ This was in the case of Mr. Knollys claiming to be earl of Banbury, (temp. William and Mary. ||)— But the report in Salkeld is not correct; inasmuch as the lords did not disallow his peerage, the petition not calling upon them to decide upon the question of right; but, by reason that the house of lords had no original jurisdiction over the right of a peerage, except incidentally, as for purposes of privilege and precedence, and could not take judicial cognisance of such a right, without delegation, by reference from the king, on petition made to his majesty by the claimant, the house dismissed the petition before mentioned, because it was not made for an adjudication on the petitioner's right to the Banbury earldom, but was merely for his being tried as a peer, a rank to which he had not previously been admitted, and which was, in fact, a point not established, and not on the journals of the house.

‡ 3 Salk. 243.

§ 2 Salk.

|| An. 1692.

On the trial of peers in criminal matters, all the peers, who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, are to be duly summoned twenty days at least before the trial, to

appear and vote at the same ; every such peer first taking the oaths required by the act 1 William and Mary, &c. When the peer has been indicted for the treason or felony, before commissioners of oyer and terminer, or in the King's Bench, if the offence be committed in Middlesex, then the king by commission under the great seal, constitutes some lord (generally the lord chancellor) lord high steward<sup>a</sup> or judge for the particular occasion : and the peers of the realm are, by the commission, commanded to be attendant on him, as also is the lieutenant of the tower of London, with the prisoner. A certiorari is awarded out of the Chancery, to remove the indictment before the high steward ; and another writ issues to bring the prisoner, and the lord high steward makes his precept for that purpose, assigning a day and place, as in Westminster hall, inclosed with scaffolding, &c. ; and for summoning the peers, who are to be twelve, and above, at least present. At the door, the high steward takes his place under a cloth of state ; his commission is read by the clerk of the crown, and he has a white rod delivered him by the usher, which being returned, proclamation is made, and command given, for certifying the indictment, &c., and for the lieutenant of the tower to return his writ, and bring the prisoner to the bar : after this, the serjeant-at-arms returns his precept, with the names of the peers summoned, who are called over, and answering to their names, are recorded, and take their seats accordingly. The ceremony thus adjusted, the high steward declares to the prisoner the cause of the court's assembling ; the clerk of the crown reads the indictment, and arraigns the prisoner ; and the high steward delivers his charge to the noble jurors. This being over, the king's counsel produce their evidence for the crown, and if the prisoner has any matter of law to plead, he shall be assigned counsel ; but if he pleads Not guilty, and has nothing further to allege, he is not allowed counsel ; for the court is considered to be all-component in that respect, and impartial and just in its adjudication.

After the evidence is closed on the part of the king, and the prisoner's defence is heard, he is withdrawn from the bar, and the lords, who are triers, retire to their own chamber, to consider of the evidence : but the lords can admit of no evidence otherwise than in the hearing of the prisoner : they cannot have conference with the judges (who attend upon the lord high steward, and are not to deliver their opinions beforehand), but in the hearing of the prisoner ; nor can they send for the opinion of the judges, or demand it, but in open court ; and the lord high steward cannot collect the evidence, or confer with the lords, but in the prisoner's presence, who is at first to require justice of their lordships, and that no question or conference be had only before him. Nothing is

<sup>a</sup> This office was anciently annexed to the tenure of the manor of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, and came to the crown with the earldom of Leicester, in the person of Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry IV. On the trial of the earl of Strafford, (temp. Car. I.) the lord steward of the king's household was appointed and sate as lord high steward.



to be done in the absence of the prisoner until the lords come to consider of their verdict; and then, if they retire, they are to be together, as juries are, till they are agreed.

When they return into court, and take their places, the lord high steward publicly demands (beginning with the puisne lord) whether the prisoner be guilty or not of the charge whereof he stands arraigned.

Their lordships having answered, *upon their honour*, and the prisoner having been found guilty by a majority of votes (more than twelve), is brought to the bar again, when the high steward acquainting him with the verdict of his peers, gives judgment, and passes sentence accordingly: after which an *O yes!* is made for dissolving the commission, and the white rod is broken by the high steward, and the solemn and august court is broken up.\*

\* 2 Hawk.  
P. C. 421.  
422, &c.

The lord high steward does not vote himself on a trial by commission, but only on a trial by the house, while the parliament is sitting. When a peer is tried by the lords in full parliament, the house may be adjourned as often as there is occasion, and the evidence may be taken by parcels; and it has been adjudged, that where the trial is by commission, the lord high steward, after a verdict given, may take time to advise upon it; and his office continues till he has given judgment. But the lord's triers may not separate upon a trial by commission, after the evidence is given for the king; for it has been resolved by all the judges, that the peers, in such case, must continue together till they agree to give a verdict.†

† State  
Trials,  
Vol. II.  
p. 702;  
Vol. III.  
p. 657.  
2 Hawk. 425.

A peer of the realm, arraigned in parliament, must be tried before a lord high steward, and, if he appear not, he shall be outlawed: and he cannot waive a trial by his peers; for, if a peer, on arraignment before the lords, refuse to put himself upon such trial, he shall be proceeded against, as one who stands mute. But, if one, who has a title to a peerage be indicted and arraigned as a commoner, and plead not guilty, and put himself upon his country, it hath been held, that he cannot afterwards suggest that he is a peer, and pray trial by his peers.‡

‡ 3 Inst. 30.  
Kel. 57.  
Dalis 16.

The sentence against a peer for high treason, is the same as against a common subject, though the king forgives all but beheading; which is a part of the judgment. For other capital crimes, beheading is also the general punishment of a peer, which is by the special grace of the king, and not *ex debito*.§ Thus, in the 33 Hen. VIII. the lord Dacres was attainted of murder, and had judgment to be hanged. Also in the 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, the lord Stourton, for a like offence, had the same judgment; which sentences were both executed. And the 34 Geo. II., Lawrence, earl Ferrers, was hung at Tyburn for the murder of his steward. If execution be not performed, the lord steward may by his precept command it to be done.||

§ Brook.  
tit. Jury, 48.

|| 3 Inst. 31.

When a peer of the realm is arraigned in appeal of felony, he shall not have the privilege to be tried by his peers, as he should in case of indictment, but must undergo the ordinary trial¶ of twelve men. Also, in case of indictment, though a peer of the realm

¶ Stamford  
Pleas of the

Crown.  
lib. 3. c. I.  
Brook, 142.  
Ferdin Poul-  
ton, 188. b.  
Book of  
Entries, tit.  
Appeals,  
sect. 7

he may not challenge any of his triers, either peremptorily or upon causes, which, in like case, is permitted to all other common persons.

## FORM OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE KING'S WARRANT FOR SUMMONING OF A PARLIAMENT.

THE king, by his prerogative, has in himself the power of summoning, as also to appoint the times of beginning, continuing, discontinuing, or dissolving of parliaments.\*

This summoning is performed by the king's warrant, in his name ; and by his authority ; and from this warrant all writs of summons for a parliament are derived.

The warrant is in English, signed by the king's own hand, and sealed with his privy seal, or signet. But the writs are always in Latin, (or anciently some few in French), and are sealed with the king's great seal in his name, with a teste of his approbation, though not manually signed or sealed by him.

The warrant is general ; *viz.* for summoning the nobility : as also, for the election of knights, citizens, and burgesses. But the writs derived from these warrants are to particular persons, of particular degrees. Before this warrant was issued, the kings advised with their privy council, which is manifested by the words of the warrant ; *viz.* "*Whereas We, by our Council, &c.*" Yet, if these words had been omitted at any time, the warrant was still held good and sufficient for due summons.

The council so called privy, is the king's constant or standing council, as well in time of parliament as when there is none sitting : so as before a parliament is summoned, this privy council consults and deliberates concerning the motives and reasons for calling it ; and, after such deliberation, advises the king to issue the warrant.

After the warrant is signed and sealed by the king, it is sent from the Signet office to the lord chancellor, or lord-keeper, who upon receipt thereof, issues out his warrant : also to the master of the Rolls, who likewise, upon receipt thereof, (as the chief clerk of the Petty Bag office), by the assistance of the former precedents, of writs, (and formerly by the help of the masters in Chancery), and by advice with the heralds as to titles and true names of persons, causes a schedule or digest of form of writs to be issued.

This schedule or digest is fairly engrossed on parchment, as a record in this office ; and this record is then entitled *The Parliamentary Pawn*, which is, as it is said, the awarding of several writs for a parliament.

Formerly these *pawns*, or *records*, some time after the dissolution of every parliament were carried to the Inrolment office, and then, among many other parliamentary matters *transcribed* into parchment rolls, and from thence, for more safety, carried to the Tower

\* Pettus on  
Parliament,  
edit. 1680.



where they lost *the name of pawns*, and were, and are still called *Parliament Clause* (or close) *Rolls*.

It is to be observed, that, in the writs to the dukes, they were summoned to be present in parliament, *cum magnatibus et proceribus*; and so are the marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons: yet the patents to the dukes place them, *inter proceres et magnates*, or lords,—putting *proceres* or *peers* before *magnates* or *lords*. And in the patents to marquesses, they are placed *inter alios marchiones*; the earls, *inter alios comites*; the viscounts, *inter alios vicecomites*; and the barons *inter alios barones*.

But none of the lords *patentees*, (except the dukes, in relation to their places), take any notice of the position *inter proceres et magnates*. For the earls' and barons' patents have reference only to *their own degrees*, and not to the three other degrees; so as *proceres* or *peers* is applied, as it would seem, only to the dukes, in their patents of creation.

#### FORMULÆ OF PRACTICE ON CASES OF PEERAGE CLAIMS BEFORE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE LORDS' COMMITTEES OF PRIVILEGES.

On all cases of claim<sup>a</sup> to the peerage dignity, a petition to his majesty must be presented by the claimant at the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who endorses thereon an order of reference from his Majesty to the Attorney-General, which is usually made in the following words; *viz.*

“ Whitehall,———

“ His Majesty is graciously pleased to refer this Petition to Mr. Attorney General, to consider thereof, and report his Opinion what may be properly done therein: whereupon his majesty will declare his further Pleasure.

“ SIDMOUTH.”

But though this is the general practice of the present day, it was not always so; for some petitions made formerly, were referred by the king to special commissioners, as in the Wahul and Berner's cases, (temp. Jas. I.) In the Berner's case, anno 1717, to the

<sup>a</sup> In the report by the Lords' Committee to inquire into all matters relating to the state of the peerage; it is thus mentioned, *viz.*: whoever has claimed a Dignity, has sued for it to the Crown by Petition, which is in the nature of a Petition of right, now commonly referred by the King to the house of lords, for the advice of the house what ought in justice to be done upon the petition. This mode of proceeding is necessary because if the right heir has not possession of the dignity, it is in possession of no one. It is not in the King's hands; and the ordinary proceedings, if the King upon misrepresentation seized lands entailed to the prejudice of the person entitled to the lands by force of the entail, would not apply.

Earl Marshal, and also to the Attorney-general; and sometimes to the Lords' Committees for Privileges, as in the Roos and Fitz-Walter cases, annis 1666 and 1667; and in the barony of De Clifford, anno 1690.

In the instance of Mr. Wymbish, claiming to be (by curtesy) lord Taylboys, king Henry VIII. himself, with the two chief justices—Dr. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and Garter King of Arms—heard, and decided upon the claim.\*

\* Collins's  
Parl. Prec.  
p. 11.

The petition should set forth the nature of the creation of the title claimed, and the course of descent through which the claimant assumes to be heir, which heirship must not be to the person last seised of the honour, but to the person first ennobled, unless there are special limitations in the patent, or charter of creation, in which respect, the said limitations or entail must be specifically noticed and followed.

After the reference has been made to the Attorney-general and the order left in his office, he is attended (upon an appointment made) by the counsel and agent of the claimant, and the evidence is submitted to his consideration: before him, office-copies of public records, wills, &c. are sufficient; copies of parochial registers, signed by the ministers, and monumental inscriptions, &c., certified by affidavit of the persons who made them, are received.

Extracts from the archives of foreign monasteries, &c. were admitted in the Beaumont† and Stafford cases, upon the oath of the person who had made them, that they were correctly and faithfully taken. A monumental inscription, once existing in a monastery in France, was allowed (in the Beaumont case) to be read from a printed book, entitled, "*Memoires des Constitutions des Benedictins Anglois*," on its being proved, that there was still remaining in the said monastery a stone, on which, though then applied to other purposes, and in great part defaced, were still legible letters exactly corresponding with the incipient letters of several lines in the printed inscription.

† Coram  
Dom. Proc.  
1795 & 1796.

Depositions on oath have been received by the Attorney-general;‡ inasmuch as that officer can neither examine parties on oath, nor compel the attendance of reluctant witnesses. But depositions are not receivable before the house, where the parties are alive, and are under no incapacity of attending; for their attendance can be enforced by the order of the house.

‡ Somerset  
case, cum  
mult. aliis.

Where a second petition is presented and referred, though no new matter is alleged, it has been decided that the Committee of Privileges could not be guided by what had been done by any former committee, and, therefore, that all the evidence must be given again, except in the case of parole testimony, where the witness was dead; and then, upon proof of such death, the former evidence might be read. Thus, Mr. Stapleton having received the opinion of the house of lords, that he was not sole heir to the barony of Beaumont, claimed by him on the ground that the blood of the other co-heir was attainted, and, as such, dead in law, the same as if the party had died without issue,—



presented a second petition, to be declared one of the two co-heirs: the petition, like the former, was referred, first to the Attorney-general, and then to the house of lords, when their lordships resolved as before mentioned.\*

\* Journ.  
Dom. Proc.  
1795-6.  
† Printed  
case, Cor.  
Dom. Proc.

On the Berkeley peerage claim,† in 1810, the Attorney-general (Sir Vicary Gibbs) thus expressed himself in his report; *viz.* "I was also informed, that the petitioner had much *parole testimony* to bring forward, for the purpose of explaining the fact of this second marriage, and establishing the validity of the first. Under these circumstances, *having no power to examine* the witnesses, who might be called before me, *upon oath*; and seeing that, *without such an examination*, the validity of the first marriage, upon which the claim of the petitioner altogether depends, cannot be brought to a satisfactory decision, I have followed the usual practice of my predecessors in office, where the case before them has been attended with doubt or difficulty, and humbly advise your Majesty to refer the annexed petition to the house of lords."

From this inability to examine upon oath, it is manifest, that depositions are the best evidence of parole testimony, which, in the first instance, can be brought forward; for, although the parties are not liable to an indictment for perjury on a voluntary affidavit, yet the solemn manner in which the affidavit is sworn, cannot but be considered as a correct and deliberate declaration of the deponent's knowledge of the points in question, and, consequently, more satisfactory than a personal examination, where no oath can be administered. These depositions being left with the Attorney-general, they are (provided the case goes before the house of lords), afterwards required to be verified before the Lords' Committees of Privileges; and the deponents being then sworn at the bar of the house, are examined as to the facts asserted by them, and thenceforth, on prevarication, are open to indictment. In the Berner's case,‡ the house being informed that colonel Thomas Earle, was at the door, and desired *to prove his affidavit* of the death of captain Thomas Glemhan, in order to be made use of at the Committee of Privileges (to whom the claim was referred), he was thereupon called in, and *owned the same at the bar*, and then withdrew.

‡ May 2.  
1720. Cor.  
Dom. Proc.

The report of the Attorney-general may, in some instances, be final and conclusive, as was that of Sir Samuel Shepherd on the claim of Mr. Hastings to the title of earl of Huntingdon in 1819; and of Sir Robert Gifford in 1823, on the claim to the title of lord Dormer.

When the Attorney-general reports for a further reference to the house of lords, the form of granting it is thus; *viz.* "His Majesty has been pleased to refer the said petition, together with the said report of the Attorney-general, to the right honourable the House of Peers, to examine the allegations thereof, as to what relates to the claimant's title therein mentioned, and to inform his Majesty how the same shall appear to their lordships."

After this reference, and the same has been moved in the house of lords, and by them referred to their Committees for Privileges, the claimant's printed cases, signed by two counsel at least, must be sent to the clerk of parliament for the use of their lordships, fourteen days before the sitting of the committee: their lordships are then to be moved, on petition, to appoint a day for hearing the case in their committees; on this occasion, original wills, the parish register-books, and the records from the public offices, must be all produced by some officer from the respective depositaries, and an order of the committee should be moved for, to be served on the respective parties for their attendance, and production of the original documents and instruments wanted. The usual form of an order of this kind, is as follows:—

“Die —, 18 .

“Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the Reverend — do attend on — next, to be sworn, in order to give Evidence, and produce the original Registry-Books of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of —, on — next, before the Committee for Privileges, to whom the petition of —, claiming the Barony of —, with his Majesty's Reference thereof to this House, and the Report of his Majesty's Attorney-general, thereunto annexed, stands referred.

*A. B. Cler. Parliamentor'.*”

When the counsel for the claimant has opened the case, the evidence on his behalf has been completed, and his counsel has summed up the same, the Attorney-general (who always opposes on the part of the crown), is heard in answer thereto, and when he has concluded his objections, the leading counsel for the claimant makes his general reply.

Whereupon their lordships, having considered as well of what was offered by the petitioner's counsel, as by the counsel on his Majesty's behalf, and the several proofs adduced on the case, resolve that the petitioner has, or has not proved his claim; and has or has not a right to the peerage in question. This report having been read, and agreed to by the house, it is then resolved and adjudged by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that the said *A. B.* hath a right, or hath not, to the said barony of C—.

It is then ordered, that the lords with white staves attend his Majesty with the said resolution and judgment, who, having so done, afterwards report to the house his Majesty's approbation of their lordships' resolution and judgment.

REFERENCE TO CASES AT COMMON LAW, &C., AS TO POINTS OF EVIDENCE  
IN SUPPORT OF PEDIGREE.

1. Exemplifications of letters patent, 3 Woodd. 324, 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 4; 13 Eliz. c. 6.



2. Grant of land before inquisition void, 18 Hen. VI. c. 6.
3. Bankruptcy does not affect the estate, 21 Jac. I. c. 19. s. 12.
4. A general history of a public matter. Woodd. 322; 1 Salk. 281; Skin. 15. 624; 12 Mod. 86; T. Jones, 164; Burn's Ind. 155. pl. 3; Bull. N. P. 248.
5. The rolls or ancient books of the Herald's office. 1 Salk. 281; T. Jones, 224; Cowp. 63; Str. 161; 3 Woodd. 321; Bull. N. P. 248.
6. The original will or ledger-book, proof of relationship. Raym. 744; Bull. N. P. 246.
7. Proof of heirship to person last seised. 8 Co. 88. b.; Bull. N. P. 116.
8. Comparison of hand-writing and seals. Bull. N. P. 236; Hard. Ch. Dec. 1746; Mod. 117; Lev. 25; Palm. 427; Bac. Abr. 660; Bull. N. P. 252; 3 Woodd. 329. By inspectors of franks. 4 T. R. 497; 4 Esp. 117.
9. Affidavits of persons deceased, where extra-judicial and the party deceased. Str. 35; 3 Woodd. 311. Where Hearsay, and the party refused to be sworn. 2 Term. Rep. 203-4. n.; 3 Woodd. 311. n.
10. Declarations of uninterested persons who are dead. Burr.; Settl. Cases, 243. 701; 3 Term. Rep. 720, *Ashurst*, j.; 2 Bac. Abr. 663.
11. Declarations of members of a family, and others who are intimate. 3 Term Rep. 721, *Kenyon*, c. j.
12. Entries in bibles, and tradition. 1 Cowp. 591-10; East, 120, *Le Blanc*, j.
13. \* Hearsay and reputation. Bull. N. P. 294; 3 Term Rep. 709, *Grose*, j.; 3 Term Rep. 719, *Buller*, j. Though from a stranger. 15 East, 293. By a relation.
14. Letters of a steward deceased, to explain a deed. 1 Barn. & Ald. 247.
15. Documentary, wills, declarations of relations. 18 Ves. 445, *Eldon*, C.
16. Secondary evidence. 13 Ves. 143, *Erskine*, C.
17. Presumptive in matters of antiquity. 12 Ves. 265-6, *Erskine*, C. Of enfranchisement against, and grant from the crown, 11 East, 280. 488; Cowp. 102, and 1 Fonbl. E. 329; Cowp. 217; Burr. 433. Of formal ceremonies; as Livery, &c. 2 Freem. 106, and 1 Vern. 32. 195; 2 Vern. 516; 3 Brown. 516; Cowp. 595; 2 Bac. Abr. 660. Of death without issue. 1 Black. Rep. 404; 2 Black. 1228; 1 Term Rep. 270 4 Term Rep. 682; 11 Ves. 350.

In the Huntingdon peerage claim before the Attorney-general, letters from a former earl to the then claimant's father, *proved by comparison of hand-writing with the signature to the will of the same earl*, were received in evidence. Also, the affidavits of a stranger, as to the reputation of the county in favour of the claimant's descent and family connexion, were received as evidence to confirm the pedigree, and the like affidavits to prove other facts.†

It may not be irrelevant to observe, that the same rule, with regard to evidence, has not been followed by every Attorney-general; one sometimes requiring what his predecessor had rejected.‡

\* Doe. v. Lord.  
2 Blak. Rep.  
1099-10 East.  
120

† Bell's Earld.  
of Hunts, pp.  
348-359.

‡ Montague &  
Leigh Cases.

THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROCHIAL REGISTERS,  
THEIR ADMISSIBILITY, AND UTILITY MAY DESERVE NOTICE.

THESE registrations generally constitute a material point of evidence in peccage claims, and claims to property; and there has been scarcely any case in which these records have not been more or less referred to. The lord chief justice Best in his charge to the jury, in the case of the Attorney-general *v.* Oldham, observed, "All the property in this country, or a large part of it, depends on registers; and we must see our way clear, before we shake the authenticity of registers."

In questions of legitimacy, however, it is to be observed, that the entry of the baptism of a child, who is described as the son or daughter of James Jones, and Mary his wife, would not be evidence of legitimacy, for it may have been so entered of a child born before the marriage of the said parties; but provided the day of birth were added, then it might be evidence, because the time of marriage of the parties might be ascertained by reference to its registration. The marriage is first requisite to be shown; and then the baptism, or rather birth of the child; for it might be born, long before baptism, which is no unfrequent case.

To prove the fact of death, the register of burials is generally produced; but it not uncommonly happens that families are scattered abroad, and if persons of no high consideration in life, have not kept up correspondence with their friends, or connections at home; and therefore their existence or death is unknown: in such instance, reputation of their having gone abroad, and not heard of subsequently, becomes the only evidence, or rather presumption of their decease;\* and in *Dore v. Jesson*,† the court held that absence for seven years was sufficient.

\* Peake on Evidence.  
† 6. East. 80.

The register of the navy office has been admitted evidence to prove the death of a sailor;‡ and similarly the returns of the war office, may be deemed evidence of the death of a soldier.<sup>a</sup>

‡ Bull, N. P. 249.

With respect to the Fleet, May Fair, and other irregular places of marriage, it is to be remarked, that in the case of *Dore ex. dem. Orrell v. Maddox*, lord Kenyon, in summing up, observed, "That he admitted in evidence the register of the Fleet marriages, because former judges had done so; but he desired that his having done so, should not be understood, as thereby sanctioning their admission; nor should his authority be cited in future for that purpose, as he was of opinion they were liable to many objections."—

<sup>a</sup> There can be no burial registers of those who fell at Waterloo; nor those who were lost on board the President Steam Packet; the place in which she was lost being unknown, or by what misfortune the catastrophe occurred.



And in *Read v. Passer*,\* his lordship, after referring to what took place on the above occasion, said, that "in a case at Shrewsbury assizes, in 1794, the Fleet registers had been admitted by Mr. Justice Heath; but notwithstanding his respect for that learned judge's opinion, he thought himself bound to dissent, and to give it as his settled opinion, that they were a species of evidence which ought never to be admitted."†

\* Peake, N. P. c. 231.

In a case before lord Hardwick, where a book of this sort was offered in evidence, he tore it, and said, such evidence should never be admitted in a court of justice, and that lord C. J. de Grey had been of the same opinion. In the case of *Lloyd v. Passingham* in 1809,† lord Eldon said, "I give no opinion that the Fleet register is evidence as a register; but I am not prepared to say it may not be received as evidence of a fact, and I can suppose a case in which such evidence might be received,—on a question of pedigree would not that entry be admitted, not *as a register*, but *as a declaration under the hand of a party*?"‡

† 16 Vesey 50

In *Northey v. Cook*, the marriage in question took place before the marriage Act, when marriages were not solemnized, or registered with the regularity required by that act. In this case it was stated, that to hold the certificate of the marriage registry indispensable, would be absurd; reputation, cohabitation, and mutual acknowledgements sufficiently proving such a marriage. The marriage act having been repeatedly held not to take away the ancient mode of proving a marriage by presumptive evidence:‡—and lord Kenyon, in a case at *nisi prius* said, that though the marriage act introduced a register of marriages; yet registration made no part of the validity of a marriage, but only went in proof of it.§

‡ Vide Bl. 1. Rep. 367.—Douglas 171.

§ Rep. 1. 214.

In the case of the Attorney-general *v. Oldham*, counsel objected to the evidence of bishop's transcripts, as being *copies*, not *duplicates*; but baron Gurney considered he was bound to receive it, because it came from the proper custody, and purported to be an

\* Charles, Duke of Bolton was married to Mrs. Mary Brown, at May Fair Chapel,—the entry was abstracted,—the cause is well known. The duke's demise, by his own hands, followed not long after. His daughter by Mrs. Brown, was the mother of the present Lord Bolton.

† In the claim to the Barony of Say and Sale, by the father of the present Lord, the marriage of Colonel Twisleton, the claimant's father, depended upon a Fleet register; but which was supported by reputation, cohabitation, and the testimony of several persons of high distinction, who visited his family, and would not have so done, had they not believed the Colonel to have been married.

‡ The Editor has here to mention, a circumstance probably never yet known to the public. William, Viscount Poultney, only son of William, Earl of Bath, (who died *vitâ patris*), was married at the Fleet to a woman of very low degree; and shortly after, being sorry for his imprudence, mentioned what he had done to his (the editor's) late father, who was very intimate with him. It was then agreed upon between them, to endeavour to get the registration erased; for which purpose the editor's father went to the Fleet clerk, and offering him a guinea for the erasure; the clerk tore out a whole leaf, on which were entered many more marriages. Some years ago, a person assumed to be the son of that marriage, and laid claim to a considerable part of the Bath estate, which led to the editor's father mentioning the circumstance.

instrument required by law to be deposited there; and that the object of these transcripts would be lost, were they not receivable in evidence.

Upon a question of pedigree, (*Walker v. Wingfield*—18 Vesey 443.) lord Eldon observed, that the canon provides the mode in which registers are to be kept, and according to the sort of registers that are received, it is difficult to say why the Fleet registers are rejected. It is difficult to say upon what principle a copy is received, except that the register cannot conveniently be spared from the place where it is supposed to be deposited. I know, continued his lordship, that instances have occurred of an estate being recovered by producing the copy of a register, when no credit was due to the original,<sup>a</sup> and am satisfied, that the security of title is best preserved by the production of the original register, and not admitting a copy, than by any other rule guarding the inheritance.

In a case, “the *King v. Clapham*” (4 Carrington and Payne, 29) that an entry of the day of baptism of a person, and the day also on which such person was born, it was observed by lord Terterden, C J., to be no evidence of birth, but a proof of baptism.

In claims to English Peerages, the Rule of the House of Lords has been ever since the Chandos case, not to receive copies of registers, but to require the original parochial registers to be produced, excepting that the same rule, has not yet been applied to Scotch and Irish peerage cases, in which copies have only been taken and received *de bene esse*.\*

\* *Marchmont and Roscommon Cases*, coram DomProc.

There was a person professing to be connected with the family of Derwentwater, who, on an occasion produced the supposed copy of a register which gave him a connection with that family, and a claim to a very large estate. The case went on for some time, and the register was conceived at the College of Arms to be genuine; but at last the original was seen, and the copy had no validity.

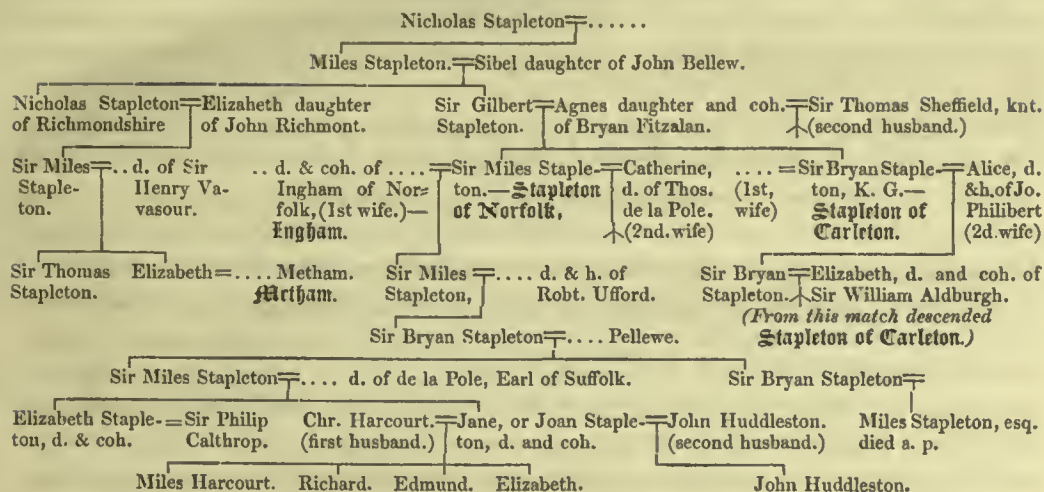
The Visitations in the College of Arms, have frequently been brought forward in evidence of family descent. But these visitations differing often from each other, according to the times they were made, are not always deserving much credit. The following copies of one in 1612, and of another in 1665, respecting the family of Stapleton, may serve as a specimen of contradictory statements: when these kind of genealogical documents, composing what are called the Records of the College of Arms, are brought forward on peerage claims; it seems that it would be expedient not to rely upon any one, without ascertaining whether there was any other relating to the same family.

The fabrication made by young pupils, has probably been followed by them, from the practice of their old masters: or why should apprenticeship to a calling be necessary unless it were to learn the art, and mystery of that calling?

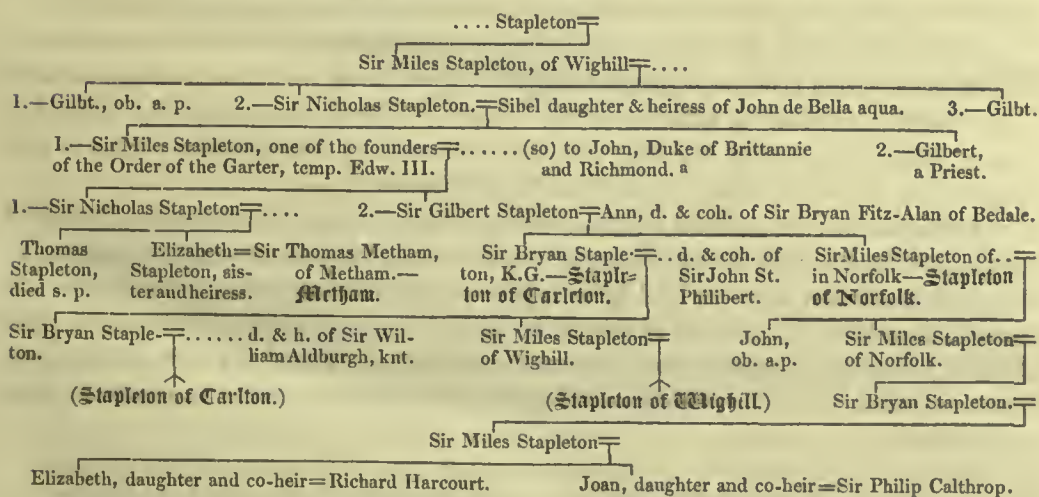
<sup>a</sup> Even where an original Parochial Register, or one purporting to be so, is produced, it might be well to require also the bishop's transcripts, to see how far they corresponded; for in many instances they have been found not to agree, whereby false entries in the parochial entries have been detected.



## STAPLETON.—VISITATION, 1612.



## STAPLETON.—VISITATION, 1665.



<sup>a</sup> This statement, though made in this Visitation, and similarly in a Pedigree in possession of the Editor, is very questionable.

AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
DIVERS EMINENT PERSONS

WHOSE NAMES ARE MENTIONED IN DUGDALE'S PRINTED LIST OF SUMMONS  
TO PARLIAMENT; BUT WHOSE FAMILIES ARE NOT NOTICED IN THE  
BARONAGE, OR PEERAGE HISTORY, OF THAT CELEBRATED  
HERALD, OR OF ANY OTHER GENEALOGICAL WRITER.

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PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

In presenting to the public the following account of some very eminent persons, of whom no mention has been hitherto made in any genealogical work, it is to be observed, that Sir William Dugdale, in his Preface to his celebrated Baronage, has stated; *viz.*

\* Rot. Vasc.

“But to point out who they were that had their first rise by writ of summons until \* the 22 Edw. I. and afterwards, passeth my skill, there being no public record that doth make mention of them till then, excepting<sup>a</sup> that of 49 Hen. III., which only taketh notice of those who were in the king's name summoned by the rebellious barons to that parliament which they held, whilst he was their prisoner.

“Perhaps it may be doubted by some, whether every family, of whom I have discoursed in this first tome, were strictly barons by tenure or not, because nothing doth appear by inquisition, of some, that they held by barony, or by any other memorial of their reliefs; to satisfy, therefore, the curiosity of such, I say, that, having found, from the notes of some former judicious antiquaries, that they were so reputed, I deemed it a safer error to take notice of them in that qualification, than by their omission tacitly to conclude them otherwise.”

<sup>a</sup> The writ of the 45 Hen. III., with the names of those who were then summoned to attend a parliament or great council, called by the king to meet at London, presents rather a disproof of this assertion with regard to the silence or deficiency of the public records.



Now, by these precursory remarks, it is evident, that Dugdale was by no means ascertained as to *the quality* of the parties forming the subject of the early part of his history, and has therefore given place to some who probably had no right to such distinction; while he has omitted others who ought to have been noticed, and has done all this at the same time that he was giving reasons for making, as it were, a *general comprehension* of baronial families.

On referring to divers persons mentioned by that famous herald, it certainly will be evident, that several of them had less reason for being treated of, than some of those who stand mentioned in the following pages, for being passed over in silence by him. Indeed, it is not a little singular, that Sir William should have recited, in what is termed his *Lists of Summons to Parliament*, many writs, as the 24, 26, & 29 Edw. I., the 1 & 35 Edw. III. (which, in fact, are only writs of service), while he has left out innumerable others between the 6th of king John, and 22 Edw. I., which were equally as much entitled to have been set forth. If he meant to intimate that those persons who had summons, from the 49th Hen. III. and 22d. Edw. I. had their writs addressed to them in the character of barons, then ought they to have been noticed by him in such character: but, if the writs of summons were not addressed to them in the said degree, and were not summonses to parliament, but merely summons of service, then were they as irrelevant to recite, as those which for that cause previous to 49 Hen. III. he has suppressed.

Thus, in his said lists, he has not given that writ of 45 Hen. III., by which the king summoned his faithful nobles to assemble at London, to consult with him upon the then perturbed state of the nation, and to do those things which might be most expedient and fitting for the occasion; which summons not only has the names of those persons who by the consimilar writ were required to attend, but has words of legislation in it, which are not contained in those of the 5, 24, 26, and 29 Edw. I., or of the 1, and 35, Edw. III.: the copy of the writ itself will, however, best explain its import and nature.

*Anno 45 Hen. III. Rot. Claus. m. 3 Dorso.*

“Rex Willelmo de Bello Campo de Aumerſ, ſalutem mandamus vobis in fide & homagio quibus nos tenemini firmiter injungentes quod omnibus aliis pretermiſſis ad nos ſitis Lond. in crastino Apuloſ Simonis & Jude Absq. dilone uliori cum equis & armis & cum posse vro tam de servicio vro nobis debito quam de subvencoe amicoꝝ vꝛoꝝ pro quibusdam urgentibus negociis psonam nram specialiter & statum corone nre contingentibus. Et hoc sicut de vra fidelitate & dileccoe confidenciam gerimus, specialem nullatenus omittatis. Quia subvencoem quas nos & corone nre pter servicium nobis debitum ad presens fecitis in consequenciam trahi nolumus, nec vobis p hoc ullo tempe derogari. Taliter vos heatis in hac pte quod decimo die absq. defalta ad nos sitis, ita quod vobis exinde perpetuo teneamur ad grates. T. R. apud turrem Lond. xvij die Octobr.”

Eodem modo mandatum est :

Pho Basset	Johi Estrange Senior
Wifmo Mauduit de Helmsley	Robo de Nevill
Henř de Pynkeny	Nicho de Bolteby
Wiffo Marescallo	Riçõ de Tani
Robo de Sçõ Johe	Wiffo de Kaynes
Reginaldo de Pavely	Wiffo de Furnival
Riçõ de Munfichet	Nicho de Bolevill
Mauř de Berket	Robo Aguylyn
Riçõ Basset de Weldon	Wiffo de Harecourt
Huğ de Nevill	H. de Ver, com. Oxon
Walfo de Dunstavill	Wiffo le Moyne
Johi de Muscegro	Philippo Marmyun
Rado Gernun	Robo Tregoz
Rado Basset de Sapecoř	Griffio fit Wennuwen
Robo de Tatteshal	Henř de Tracy
Henř Engayne	Johi Giffard
Roğõ de Maubray	Gilbo Peche
Petro de Malo Lacu	Rado Saunza <sup>n</sup>
Johi de Baillol	Rado Musard
Andř. Lutterel	J. de Plesset
Thořn de Furnival	Wiffo Bardulf
Huğ. de Cressy	Robo de Ros de Belvo
Walř de Wahull	Gilbo de Gaunt
Rado Basset de Draiton	n <sup>o</sup> Rogo Bertram de Bothal
Wiffo de Oddingesel	n <sup>o</sup> Petro de Brus
Walfo de Clifford	Wiffo de Munchenesy
Hugh Peverell de Saunford	Wiffo le Blund
Wiffo de Wilton	Jacobo de Paunton
Hamõi de Creuequer	Henř de Erleye
Rado de Kameys	Robo de Bello Campo
Andř Pevel	Henř de la Pomeray
Henř de Novo Burgo	Henř de Hasting
Almarico de Sçõ Amando	Fulcõi fil. Warini
Pho de Arcy	Wiffo de Monte Canisio
Wifmo de Sey	Nicho Poynz
Jacobo de Aldithet	Johi de Baalun
Riçõ de Grey	n <sup>o</sup> Robo de Caunvill

	Willo de Breus	Johi de Curtenay
	Reġ fit Petri	Rog <sup>o</sup> de S <sup>c</sup> o Johe
	Thomñ Corbet	Johi de Wauton
	Fraçoi de Boun	Egidio de Clifford
	Robto fit Nichi	Ade de Peryton
	Ade de Novo M <sup>o</sup> cato	Galfro de Maundevill
n <sup>o</sup>	Rađo le Botyler	Johi fit Alani
	Willo de Ros	Ade le Despens <sup>o</sup>
n <sup>o</sup>	Roġ Bert <sup>m</sup> de Mideford	Rađo de Gorges
	Hugġ de Bolebek	Arnaldo de Bosco
n <sup>o</sup>	Gilbo Hansard	Johi fit Phi
	Willo de Huntingfeud	Robto Vet <sup>i</sup> Ponte
	Robto de Ferar	Henř de Percy
	Mattho Loveyn	Willo de Hunt <sup>c</sup> ūbe
	Baldewino de Insula com. Devon	R. de Quency, coñ Wintoñ
	Humfro de Bohū, com. Heref.	Ankeř de Freschenvill
n <sup>o</sup>	Guidoi de Brunie	Baldewino Wak'.

¶ Abbi de Burgo S<sup>c</sup>i Petri sałm mandañ voř in fide & dileçone quib; noř teneñi fmi<sup>t</sup> injungentes qđ omib; aliis p<sup>r</sup>termisiss mittatis noř s<sup>o</sup>viciū vřm quod noř debetis. Ita qđ sit ad nos in crastino S<sup>c</sup>i Martini absq; defalta p quib;dam urgentib; negociis psonam nřam specialit<sup>r</sup> & statū regni nři tangentib;. Et hoc sub debito fidelitatis qua noř teneñi nullateñ omittatis. T. ut s<sup>a</sup>.

Abbi de Rammiseye	Abbi S <sup>c</sup> i Benedçi de Hulñ
Abbi de Thorneye	Abbi S <sup>c</sup> i Petri Glouč.
Abbi de S <sup>c</sup> i Aug <sup>t</sup> ini Can <sup>t</sup>	Abbi de Malmisbiř
Abbi S <sup>c</sup> i Albani	Abbi de Schireburñ
Abbi de Bardeneye	Abbi de Middiltoñ
Abbi de Tavestok'	Abbi de Radingġ
Abbi S <sup>c</sup> i Edmundi	Abbi de Michilney
Abbi Westñ	Abbi de Abendoñ
Abbi de Certes'	Abbi de Cernē
Abbi de Hida	Priori de Coventř
Abbi de Colecestř	Abbi Eboř
Abbi de Bello	Abbi de Eynesham
Abbi Abbotisbiř	Abbi de Witeby
Abbi de Wincheūbe	Abbi de Croiland
Abbi de Psore	Abbi de Waltham



Abbi de Evesham  
Abbi de Osii  
Abbi de Dunstapli

Abbi Cestri  
Abbi Salopi  
Abbi Leici.

That these writs of summons were to parliament, is rendered evident from the following notice made by Holinshed,\* of the circumstances attendant upon that affair; viz.

\* Holinshed's  
Chr. Voi. II.  
p. 454—460,  
new edit.

Anno 45 Hen. III. A.D. 1261.

“After Christmas, the king coming into the Tower of London, fortified it greatly, and caused the gates of the city to be warded, *sending forth commandment to the lords* that they should come to the Tower, there *to hold a parliament*: but they flatly denied so to do, sending him word, that, if it pleased him, they would come to Westminster, where usually *the parliament* had been kept, and not to any other place. Whereupon there rose great dissensions between him and his barons.”

The nature of this writ being considered, with the observations of Hollinshead upon it, there appears every reason to conclude, that the persons to whom the same was addressed, were then reputed *as nobles of the realm*; which, if so,—(for what other persons could be summoned to parliament by the same writ *singulatim* as the lords?)—there seems no reason why Dugdale should have passed over this writ in his lists of summons, while he has thought fit to notice such writs as the 5 Edw. I. and 1 & 35 Edw. III., which merely, in the two first cases, were *writs of service*; and in the last instance, was a *convention of a council for a particular and distinct occasion*, in relation to the affairs of another kingdom.

The following is the copy of a writ of summons, mentioned in Dugdale's list, whereby certain persons, to whom the same was addressed, were required to give their attendance at a great council, summoned to meet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, anno 24 Edw. I.; viz.

*Claus. in Dorso. m. 12.*

“Rex dilecto et fidei suo Rogo le Bigot, coñ Norff et Maresc Angl salutem. Quia Joannes Rex Scotiæ aliqua contra fidelitatis suæ debitum, in læsionem coronæ regni nostri, ad quam integram et illæsam conservandam et defendendam, sacrament vinculo astrieti estis, jam de novo (ut accessimus) perpetravit; per quod ad partes Scotiæ in brevi, iter arripere intendimus, ad apponendum contra hujusmodi perpetrata remedium, quod de nostro consilio viderimus opportunum; vobis mandamus, rogantes in fide et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungendo: quatenus primo die mensis Martii proximo futuro sitis ad nos apud *Novum Castrum super Tynam*, cum *Equis et Armis*, quantò decentiùs et honorabiliùs poteritis parati, et prompti, *ad faciendum ea, quæ tunc temporis de nostro consilio duximus injungendum*, ità quòd vobis inde grates referre meritò

teneamur; quid ante super hiis duxeritis faciendum nobis quàm citiùs nuncieritis. Teste Rege apud Westm̃ xvj. die Decembris.”

Consimiles literæ diriguntur subscriptis; viz. &c.

Now, of thirty-seven persons to whom these consimiliar letters or writs were addressed, the twenty-two names hereafter mentioned, are unnoticed by sir William Dugdale in his History of the Baronage of England.

Roberto filio Walteri (de Daventre)	Radulpho filio Bernardi
Roberto Hastings	Almarico de Nodariis
Johi Peyvre	Laurentio de Pavelly
Richardo de Coleshull	Johanni de Pabenharn, jun.
Willielmo Bouteveleyn	Johanni de Morteyn
Waltero de Pavilly	Roberto Russell
Galfrido de Stowey	Ranulpho de Ry
Johi Cogan	Thomæ de Wyneslee
Radulpho Wake	Nicholao filio Radulphi
Richardo de Wyndesor	Richardo de Ken
Roberto de London	Johanni de Acton

Having thus stated the names of those persons who are unnoticed in Dugdale's Baronage, but to whom writs of summons consimilar to that addressed to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was directed as before mentioned in the 24 Edw. I., it remains to make a few observations upon the writ itself.

By the 17th and 18th Articles of Magna Charta it is stipulated and conceded, that the *great barons*, upon all occasions of summons, shall be called together by the *king's writ*, addressed to them *singulatim*; but that the other *tenants in capite* shall be summoned by the *king's writ* addressed to the *sheriff of the county*.

Now, it appears that, on this particular occasion, the *Exemplar writ* was addressed to *Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk*; and the *Consimilar writs* were directed to some certain persons who are noticed by Dugdale *as barons of the realm*; and to certain other persons, who, although *unnoticed* by Dugdale, in his Peerage History, *as barons*, are yet, nevertheless, included in the same list, as those very barons' peers.

From this circumstance it would seem, that the parties in question were either actual barons, or had the reputation of being such: and this point obtrudes itself as so much the more evident, because divers other persons in the capacity of great landholders are on the very same occasion required to give their attendance at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by virtue of a *general precept*, thus\* set forth; viz.

\* Dugdale's  
Lists Sum.  
p. 16, 17.

“Sub eâdem formâ scribitur *magistro Willielmo de Bosco* ; sub istâ tamen mutatione ; quòd ubi dicitur *suprà scriptis, quòd sint, &c.* Seribitur ei *quòd mittat aliquos de hominibus suis* apud novum castrum cum equis, &c. ut *suprà*, ad faciendum ea quæ eis tunc temporis, &c. ut *suprà*.”

*Somers'.*

Dominus Johannes de Shor  
Dominus Mattheus de Furneis  
Dominus Willielmus de Estotvill  
Dominus Simon de Rale  
Dominus Johannes le Waleis  
Dominus Hugo le Prouz

*Glouc'.*

Dominus Roger Perceval  
Dominus Petrus Crok  
Dominus Robertus le Veel  
Dominus Thomas de Berkele  
Dominus Nicholaus de Ba  
Dominus Robertus de Berkele

*Leic'.*

Dominus Robertus Ros de Gedney  
Dominus Roger de Huntingfield  
Dominus Robertus de Kirketon  
Dominus Thomas Bardolf

*Wilts.*

Dominus Nicolaus de Hoese  
Dominus Johannes de Holt

*Devon.*

Dominus Henricus de Rale  
Dominus Gilbertus filius Stephani  
Dominus Willielmus le Prouz

*Cornub'.*

Dominus Radulphus de Bloxho  
Dominus Walt. de Treverbyn  
Dominus Richardus Hywis  
Dominus Roger Carminou  
Dominus Willielmus de Chambernoun  
Dominus Richardus de Buslingthorp

Dominus Phillippus de Theford  
Dominus Jo. de Albaniaco  
Dominus Radulphus Paynell  
Dominus Jo. Marmyon  
Dominus Jo. de Staunton  
Dominus Alexander de Montfort  
Dominus Radulphus de Freskeny  
Dominus Adam de Arderne  
Dominus Robertus de Brakenbergh  
Dominus Alexander de Botheby (de Kesteven)  
Dominus Thomas filius Eustach'  
Dominus Radulph' de Sancto Laudo  
Dominus Galfridus de Brunne  
Dominus Gregor' Duk  
Dominus Walranus de Mortuomari  
Dominus Jo. Goubard  
Dominus Willielmus Disny  
Willielmus de Basage  
Dominus Phillippus de Gayton  
Dominus Johannes de Bosco  
Dominus Petrus de Gipthorp  
Dominus Simon filius Radulphi  
Dominus Willielmus de Chadworth  
Dominus Hugo de Gorham  
Robertus Salman  
Dominus Jo. le Chamberleyne  
Thomas de Cadwrey  
Radulphus de Frescheville  
Rob. de Ros, Frater Will' de Ros  
Petrus Loreng  
Johannes filius Simonis  
Willielmus de Bretoun



Willielmus de Wilighby  
 Thomas de Nevill  
 Richardus de Draycot (Dominus de  
   Wyleton)  
 Johannes de Wadhill  
 Richardus de Gobiun  
 Willielmus de Hotot  
 Galfř fit Roberti (Dom. de Daventre)  
 Joh de Rydell  
 Robertus de Hoo  
 Johannes de Nevyl  
 Rogerus de Bello Campo  
 Johannes Neyrnuyt  
 Robertus de Gotez  
 Gilbertus de Houby  
 Robertus de Gravelee  
 Oliverus le Zouche  
 Johannes de Grimstede  
 Andř de Grimstede  
 Walterus de Geddinges  
 Johannes de Cantilupe  
 Osbertus Gifford  
 Egidius de Playz  
 Thomas de Mandevill  
 Nicholaus de Wokindon  
 Jō de Beauchamp (de Fifhide)  
 Richardus filius Simonis  
 Mattheus de Loveyn  
 Drogo de Barentyne  
 Alanus de Goldyngham  
 Richardus de Sutton  
 Richardus de la Rokele  
 Radulphus Perott  
 Egidius Munpynzan  
 Robertus de Baiuse  
 Johannes de Lovetot  
 Henř la Moyne  
 Thomas de Grauncurt

Alexander Quintyn  
 Willielmus fit Radulphi  
 John de la Mare (de Peryndon)  
 Ricardus de Frevylle  
 Nicholaus de Oddingsele  
 Gerard de Braybroke  
 Johannes Ayvell  
 Thomas de Lysurs  
 Petrus Pycott  
 Robertus de Percy  
 Johannes de Mews  
 Willielmus de Aton  
 Johannes de Fauconberge  
 Willielmus de Coleville  
 Arnald de Percy  
 Richardus de Romundby  
 Thomas de Hettengtoñ  
 Walterus de Gousill  
 Robertus Ugthereth  
 Johannes Sampson  
 Thomas de Chauncy  
 Johannes de Pothon  
 Johannes Coyners  
 Robertus de Flyxthorpe  
 Alexander de Ledes  
 Johannes de Seton  
 Nicholaus de la River  
 Roger Gruneth  
 Johannes de Hotham  
 Richardus Benteley  
 Simon de Pateshull  
 Gerard Salveyn  
 Johannes de Barton  
 Johannes de Heslarton  
 Arnald de Bulketon  
 Thomas de Honton  
 Alexander de Cave  
 Willielmus Grimbald

Robertus de Botheby	Robertus de Somerville
Hugo de Menill	Walterus de Faucunberge
Johannes de Rosse	Johannes de Bulmer
Rogerus de Grimeston	Nicholaus de Meignill
Hugō filius Henrici	Robertus de Tateshale
Radulphus filius Ranulphi	Willielmus de Ros (de Ygmanthorpe)
Rogerus de Lasseles	Johannes de Caunsefeld
Adam de Everingham	Willielmus de Cressy
Johannes de Belew	Ranulphus de Nevyle
Robertus de Berlay	Johannes de Lancaster
Herbert de S. Quintino	Robertus Ros (de Werke)
Willielmus de S. Quintino	Johannes Baro (de Greystoke)
Johannes de Hodeleston	Robertus Bertram
Thomas de Corewenne	Robertus de la Vale
Robertus de Haverinton	Johannes le Caumberleyn
Hubertus de Moletone	Thomas de Saunford
Hugo de Moletone	

The writ of 26 Edw. I. next presents itself, as no more of a parliamentary nature than the one of the 24th., being a summons merely to attend *equis et armis*, at Carlisle : but this writ is likewise in the *Exemplar* directed to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and marshall of England, and the persons to whom the *Consimilar* are addressed, are eleven earls, and a hundred and six *barons, who are so particularly denominated* ;\* of this number the following are unnoticed in Dugdale's History of the Peerage ; viz.

\* Vide Dug.  
List of Sum.  
p. 21.

Johan. de Ryveres	Richard Syward
Johan. de Hudleston	Simon Fresell
Wauter. de Mouncey	William Sampson
Johan. de Cantelo	Thomas de la Roche.

Of these eight, John de Cantelo (or Cantilupe), Richard Syward, and Simon Fresell, had the like summons, 27 Edw. I. ; † but John de Ryveres, John de Hudleston, Walter de Mouncey, William Sampson, and Thomas de la Roche, had summons to divers parliaments in after-years ; and, in such respect, were, by reason of their repeated calls to successive parliaments, (holden for the purposes of legislation,) as much *barons by writ*, and *peers of the realm*, as many of whom Dugdale has made mention in his Baronage ; though, in his list of summons of 24 Edw. I., before mentioned, he has included several of them among the *barones minores*, or inferior tenants in capite of the crown.

† Claus. Rot.  
in Dor. m. 14.

The writ of 35 Edw. III. appears to have been not a summons to parliament, but the call of a great council, for the mere purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of Ireland; whereunto were summoned only certain persons, either holding lands in that kingdom, or so far interested therein, as by his Majesty to be deemed proper persons to give their advice, and be consulted, on that important occasion. But the words of the writ will best explain its import and effect.

*Anno 35 Edw. III. Claus. in Dorso. m. 36.*

“Rex dilecto et fideli suo Humfrido comiti Northamptoniæ salutem. Quia terra nostra Hiberniæ per invalescentes à diu Hibernicorum inimicorum nostrorum incursus, propter impotentiam fidelium nostrorum habitantium in eâdem; et pro eo quod magnates et alii de regno nostro Angliæ terras in eâ habentes, commodum dictarum terrarum suarum ab eâdem terrâ capiunt, et defensionem aliquam non faciunt, jam caute vastitatis et destructionis miserie subjicitur; quod, nisi Deus advertat, et celerius succurrat eidem ad totalem perditionem in proximo deducetur: per quod pro salvatione ejusdem ordinavimus; quod Leonellus comes Ultoniæ filius noster charissimus, cum ingenti exercitu, ad terram prædictam, cum omni festinatione transmittetur: et quod omnes magnates ac ali de dicto regno nostro terras in dictâ terrâ Hiberniæ habentes, quantò potentiùs potuerint, in comitivâ dicti filii nostri proficiscentur, vel si debiles in corpore existant, loco suo alios sufficientes ibidem mittant pro repulsione dictorum inimicorum, et salvatione et defensione terrarum suarum, et succursu terræ supradictæ; et pro dicto negotio accelerando, volumus vobiscum et cum aliis de eodem regno terras in dictâ terrâ Hiberniæ habentibus colloquium habere et tractatum, vobis in fide et ligeanciâ quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungendo mandamus; quod omnibus aliis prætermissis, sitis personaliter apud Westm. in quindenâ Paschæ proximâ futurâ, ad loquendum nobiscum et consilio nostro super dicto negotio, et illud concernentibus, ad faciendum et consentiendum super hoc, quod ibidem contigerit ordinari; et interim vos, et homines vestros, quantò potentiùs et decentiùs poteritis, ad arma paretis, ita quod in vestri defectu progressus dicti filii nostri et exercitus sui non retardetur; nec dicta terra omissionis periculo subjaceat ex hac causâ: et hoc, sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac salvationem et defensionem terræ prædictæ diligitis, nullatenus omittatis, et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste rege apud Westm’ xv die Martii.”

Per ipsum regem et consilium.

Consimilia Brevia diriguntur subscriptis, de essendo coram rege et consilio suo ad dies subscriptos; viz.

Ad quindenam Paschæ:

Radulpho comiti Stafford  
Thomæ com’ Oxon’

Edwardo le Despenser  
Waltero de Manny



Edwardo de Mountague	Waltero de Bermyngeham
Almarico de S. Amando	Johanni Comyn
Bartholomeo de Burghersh	Johanni Wagan
Johanni de Crophull	David Barry
Nicholas de Gernon	Johanni Cornewaille
Johanni de Bohun (de Midhurst)	Petro Malure
Johanni de Carreu	Johanni Mautravers.
Willielmo la Zouche (de Haryngworth)	

“Rex vicecomiti Nottinghamiæ et Derbiæ salutem. Quia (&c.) *ut supra usque ibi* terræ supradictæ *et tunc sic* tibi precipimus firmiter injungentes; quod præmunire facias hæredes de Caumvyll terras et tenuram in Hiberniâ habentes; quodd sint apud Westm’ in *tribus septimanis Paschæ* proximò futuris ad loquendum (&c.) *ut supra usque ibi* contigerit ordinari; *et tunc sic*; et habeas ibi nomina illorum per quos eos præmuniri fueris, et hoc breve. Teste, *ut supra.*”

Consimile breve dirigitur vicecomiti Staffordiæ.

Ad tres septimanas Paschæ :

David de Strabolgi comiti Athol’	Johanni de Erles
Thomæ de Ros	Johanni de Bromwich’
Rogero de Clifford	Jacobo de Stafford
Thomæ de Furnival	Stephano Mareys
Thomæ de Lucy	Willielmo de Morle
Edmundo Laurence	Richardo de Stafford
Johanni de Tibetot	Willielmo de Ferrers.

The most material part of this summons is, how far those nineteen persons, to whom the consimilar writ of *the king* was addressed, may be entitled to be considered in the quality of barons; and if entitled to that consideration, then for what reason nine of them should have been passed over in Dugdale’s history of those persons, who were barons or reputed barons of the kingdom.

It certainly appears, that this convocation was not the calling together of a parliament, but of a mixed council of certain great men in the two kingdoms of England and Ireland; but, as Dugdale has thought proper to include this summons among those of the summonses to parliament, it would seem that the parties thus convened, ought to have formed as much the subject of notice in his Baronage, as in his Lists of Parliamentary Summons.

It has before been observed, this celebrated author considered it necessary to premise

his Peerage History with saying, *That he deemed it a safer error to take notice of some persons in their qualification of barons, than by their omission tacitly to conclude them otherwise.* Now, on the same ground, it appears, that the history of the families contained in the following pages, is founded upon much better pretensions to notice, than the herald could suggest reason for passing them over in silence.

Upon the whole, it probably may be considered, that, until the time of Richard II., when the first baron was created by letters patent, thereby expressing and limiting not only his degree and right of seat in parliament, but the course of descent of his honour, that the crown summoned to parliament those whom it pleased of the great tenants in capite, who held by barony; and many who held by parts of a barony; as in the case of being representatives of one who had holden by an entirety, but whose baronial lands had become divided by co-heirship; or that, the crown still viewing the possession of lands as the basis of parliamentary dignity, continued to summon persons who were possessed of a certain number of knight's fees holden immediately of the crown, which number amounted to thirteen and a half—a quantum defined by some authors as the qualification of a barony.

But inasmuch as it has already been stated, that the indifference of the clergy and laity had manifested itself on various occasions, to avoid attendance upon a parliamentary summons, as an expensive and burthensome tenure; so, while their apathy to legislative honour contributed to the abdication (if it may be so termed) of their baronial privileges, the ambition of another class of personages brought themselves forward, and thus a new series of nobility became coalesced and intermixed with the old peerage; which, gradually decaying in point of property, but, nevertheless, in some instances, continuing to be summoned to parliament after their caput baroniæ had passed away, these persons remained barons, not by virtue of their tenures, but of their writs, and thus left to their heirs a right of succession, founded on the prescriptive usage of those writs under which they had been called to parliament as before mentioned.

In the account of the families, forming the subject of the following pages, it is rather to be imagined, that the manner in which they became noticed in any parliamentary summons, was by reason of their tenure of certain lands, but that they were no further noble than their tenure gave them right of distinction: yet if the decision, which the lords have so often sanctioned in the resolutions of their Committees of Privileges,\* is to be deemed a rule of law, that a person having been once summoned to parliament and taken his seat accordingly, has thereby acquired a barony descendable to the heirs general of his body, then the many of those names omitted by Dugdale in his Peerage History, and hereafter noticed, were as much barons of the realm as the lord Clifton, who was only once summoned to parliament, took his seat, but was shortly after a *felo de se*.

\* Clifton, &c.  
cor.Dom.Proc.

## EMINENT FAMILIES OMITTED BY DUGDALE.

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### ACTON.—(24 EDW. I.)

JOHN DE ACTON, in the 24 Edw. I., was one of those eminent persons, who had  
\* Dugd. List of Sum. p. 15. summons by a consimilar writ,\* with divers barons, to attend, with horse and arms, a great council, convened to assemble at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the subject of an expedition intended to be made into Scotland.

† Vide Prefatory Observ. On this occasion, the writ was evidently a summons of service,† and not a parliamentary summons *ad tractandum de arduis negotiis regni*, whereby any hereditary baronial dignity was created or acquired.

The family of Acton appears of very ancient standing, and seated at Iron-Acton, in the county of Gloucester. The aforesaid John de Acton was probably the same, who,  
‡ Esch. 6. Edw. II. n. 55. with Sibilla his wife, was possessed of the manor ‡ of *Irene Acton*, in Gloucestershire; lands at Frampton Cotell, in the same county; the manors of *Coverne* and *Yanefore*, in Herefordshire; the manor of *Penyton*, in the county of Southampton; and the manor of *Ceddre*, with other lands at *Abre*, and *Stache*, in Somersetshire.

He died about the 6 Edw. II., as in that year the king's escheator had a writ to take  
§ Originalia. 6 Edw. II. Rot. 5. into his hands, the lands and tenements whereof John de Acton had died seised.§

The heiress general of this family carried the manor of Iron-Acton, with other considerable estates, into the family of Poinz, or Poyntz, by marriage ||  
|| Fosb. Glouc. Vol. II. p. 525,-6.

### ALDEBURGH SIVE ALDBOROUGH.—(44 EDW. III.)

¶ Dugd. List Sum. Sir William de Aldeburgh had summons to Parliament from the 44 Edw. III.¶ to the 10 of Richard II., the year following of which he died. His summons appears to be from his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert, Lord Lisle, of Rougemont,\*\* who, as his ancestors had been, was repeatedly summoned to Parliament among the earls and barons of the realm. By this marriage he acquired the manor or barony of Harewood, which had come to the said Robert de Lisle, by descent from the heiress of William de Courcy, theretofore possessor of the same.†† By Elizabeth de Lisle, he had issue, William, his son and heir; and two daughters, viz., Elizabeth, and Sybill.

William de Aldeburgh, the second, did not long survive his father, but died the

\*\* MS. Ph. marked Lozenge in Coll. Arm.

†† Rot. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. m. 20.



15 Richard II. without issue,\* or at least without any which survived him; for according to his Will, proved in 1391, it seems he had an infant child whose name is not mentioned, but merely cursorily referred to, as well as Margery, or Margaret, his wife, in the words, '*Margeria ma feme mon infans.*' This Margery his wife, (who was widow of Peter de Maulay, son and heir apparent to Peter the 6 Maulay, and died in his father's life time) was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas Sutton, of Holderness, and outlived her husband Aldeburgh, but died shortly after him; her Will being proved in the same year 1391, in which she mentions her son Peter Maulay, her son John Maulay, and her daughters Constance and Elizabeth Maulay; she also mentions Elizabeth Stapleton.—She was buried with her last husband in the church of the Dominican Friars at York. †

\* MS. Vocat B.B. p. 553 in Coll. Arm.

Of the sisters and co-heirs of William de Aldeburgh, Elizabeth was ætat 28, and then the wife of Bryan Stapleton, the younger. ‡ Sibilla, the other sister and co-heir, was ætat 25, and wife of William Ryther.

† Drake's Antiquities of York.

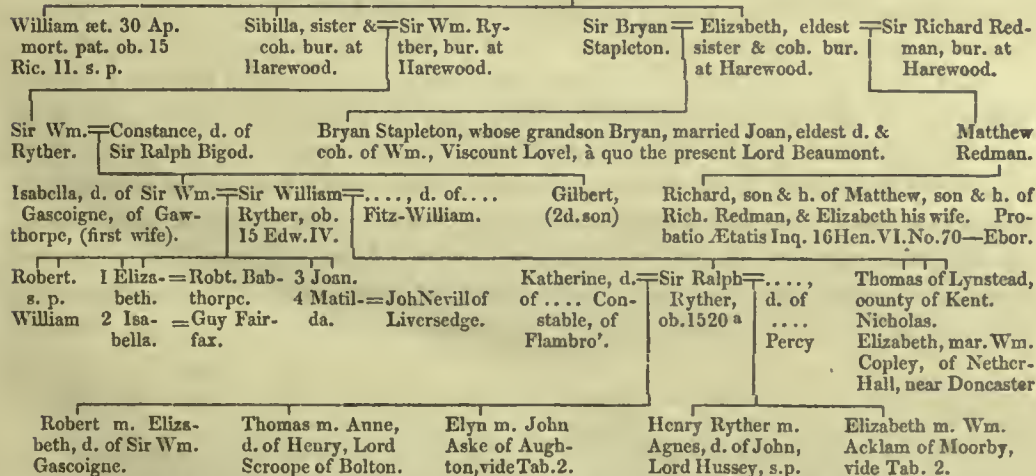
‡ Esch. 15 Richard II.

Elizabeth, after the death of her husband Stapleton, re-married Sir Richard Redman, and had issue by him, as stated in the table of descent, which issue had the Harewood estate, and afterwards divided the same with the Ryther family, § which circumstance gives reason to believe that she had not any issue by her first marriage with Stapleton, or otherwise that issue would have succeeded to Harewood; but inasmuch as some heralds have derived the Stapletons of Carlton from the said marriage, that line has been inserted in the table to be received *de bene esse*.

§ Rot. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. m. 20.

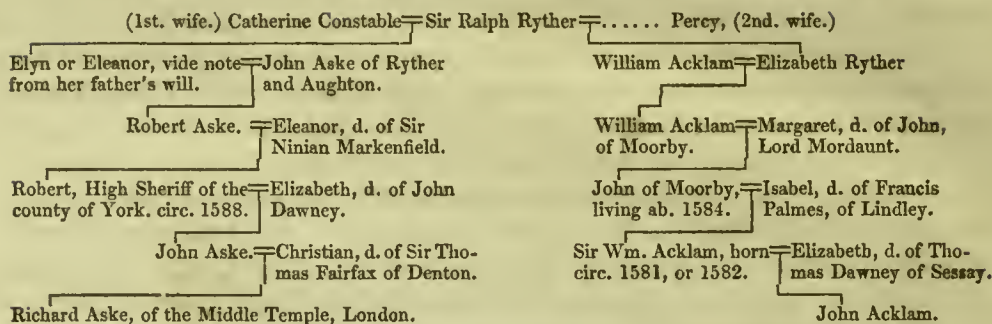
### ALDEBURGH, VEL ALDBOROUGH.

William de Aldeburgh, Lord of Harewood, Summoned to Parliament 44 Edw. III., ob. 10 Richard II., bur. in the Church of the Dominican Friars at York. — Elizabeth, d. of Robert, Lord Lisle of Rugemont, bur. in the Church of the Dominican Friars at York.



In his Will, dated 26 March, pro. 26 April 1520, he names his daughter Elizabeth, Thomas, his son and heir, and his daughter Elyn Aske.

## ALDEBURGH VEL ALDBOROUGH.—TABLE II.



NOTE.—In Philpot's Yorkshire, folio 70, it is said that Sir William was elder brother to Sir Ralph Ryther, which is correct, as being half-brothers, and William by the first wife. In this case if William had issue as contended, the Plumpton's would be heirs of Aldeburgh, before the Askes and Acklams.

A MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford,—Dodsw. vol. 5,—states that a Sir Edward Redman of Harewood Castle, married Elizabeth daughter of William Huddleston, and had issue, Henry Redman, and Richard, a second son; which Henry had female issue, whereof Jane, one of his daughters, and co-heirs, married Marmaduke, fourth son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe. The Redmans having Harewood, gives reason to believe that, although Stapleton was married to Elizabeth Aldeburgh, his issue was by a former wife, and not by her.

## ARDERNE.—(1 EDW. III.)

Robert de Arderne, in 1 Edw. III., had summons by a consimilar writ, with divers earls and barons, to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cum equis et armis, but it does not appear that the said writ had any words of summons for parliamentary legislation; nor does the name of Arderne have place in any subsequent writs of summons to parliament.

\* Originalia,  
5 Edw. III.  
Rot. 17.

It is probable he died shortly afterwards; as, in the 5 Edw. III.\* the king's escheator had command to take into his hands the lands of Robert de Arderne, then deceased.

† Dugd.Antiq.  
War. p. 679.

If the name of *Arderne* and *Arden* are synonymous,<sup>a</sup> then the said Robert de Arderne appears to be the same, as mentioned by Dugdale in his Warwickshire, where he states,† that Robert, in the 15 Edw. II.<sup>b</sup> was governor of Banbury castle, and died the 5 Edw. III., being then seised of the manor of Wykham (where he resided), and of several other manors in Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Sussex; whose grandson, Giles, being the last male of his branch, left an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Lodowick Grevill, Esq., from whom is descended the family of Grevill, earl Broke, and of Warwick.

<sup>a</sup> This seems to be well warranted, as Dugdale in his Warwickshire calls him *Robert de Arden*, and says he died the 5 Edw. III.; and the Originalia Roll of that year denominates him *Robert de Arderne*.

<sup>b</sup> A Sir John de Arderne was one of those eminent men at the great Tournament at Stebenhithe, (Stepney), the 2 Edw. II., when he bare for Arms, "10 Cross Croslets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, and a Chief or."

The traditionary account of the origin of this family, is from Turchetil, son of Alwyn, officary earl of Warwick, in the time of Edward the Confessor; which

Turchetil succeeded his father as earl of Warwick, but being afterwards deprived of the earldom by William the Conqueror, retired to the woody part of the country, and assumed the name \* of Arderne, or Arden. From this stem descended

\* Camd. Brit.

Henry de Arden, who, 12 Henry II., on the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, was certified to hold† five knights' fees of William, earl of Warwick. At which time, also,

† Ex Chart.  
Will. com.  
Warw. in Lib.  
Nig. Scacc.

Hugh de Arden was likewise certified to hold five knights' fees, and a third part of the same earl.‡

‡ Ibid.

Of this name was Ralph de Arderne a co-heir to Glanville; likewise Ralph Arderne a co-heir to Beauchamp, of Essex.

#### BANYARD, OR BAYNARD.—(6 Edw. II.)

It has been observed by Dugdale,§ that William Baynard, who took part with Helias, earl of Mayne, and others, in their conspiracy to dethrone Henry I., lost his barony of Baynard's Castle, which, with the chief part of his great estate, was, upon his forfeiture, given by the king to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor to the ancient earls of Clare|| and Hertford, from which Robert descended the family of the barons Fitz-Walter.

§ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 461.

But though the elder house was thus disinherited, there remained a younger branch, to which divers manors were given¶ before the forfeiture, and which, as such, were not affected by that unfortunate event. Of this line—

¶ Hist. of  
Norf. V. IX.  
p. 46. Wayland.

Robert Baynard, cousin to William the attainted baron, was lord of Merton, and of divers other manors, in the county of Norfolk,\*\* which had been part of the possessions of Ralph Baynard, at the time of the general survey.†† He was a great benefactor to the monks at Lewes, making them divers grants; all which, by Fulk Baynard, his son, were confirmed. This

\*\* Ibid.

†† Domsd. in  
com. Norf.

Fulk Baynard appears to be the same, who 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, was certified‡‡ to hold eight knights' fees and a half in Merton, Hadeston, &c., of Robert Fitz-Walter, as of his barony of Baynard's Castle.

‡‡ Lib. Nig.  
Scacc. Vol. I.  
p. 231.

He had issue two sons, whereof Geffery, the second son, was a priest, and farmed all the priors' lands in Merton, paying to the chief lord four shillings, and two pounds of wax annually.

Fulk Baynard, the eldest son, succeeded§§ his father in the inheritance, and was grandfather probably, to

§§ Esch. 33.  
Edw. I. n. 58.



Robert Baynard, a person of great note in the time of Edward II., in whose reign  
 \* Origin. 5 & 6 (if he be the same Robert), he had committed to his charge\* the custody of the counties  
 Edw. II. Rot. of Norfolk and Suffolk, as also the castle of Norwich. And furthermore, in 6 & 7 Edw.  
 9 & 4. II., had summons to parliament† among the barons of the realm, and therein was deno-  
 † Dugd. Lists minated a *baron*. Moreover, he was likely the same Robert, who, being one‡ of the  
 Sum. justices of the King's Bench, in that capacity had summons§ to parliament, 2 & 3 Edw.  
 ‡ Chronica Ju- ridicialia. § Dugd. Lists III., among the judges, and the rest of the king's council.

¶ Vol. IX. p. 46, 7. Wayland. Fulk Baynard was son and heir to this Robert, as the History of Norfolk asserts, || and left issue three daughters, his co-heirs; viz. Isabel, Emma, and Maud; whereof Isabel married Sir Thomas de Grey, knight, and had Merton, Bunwell, &c. for her share of the inheritance; the former of which places is now the property and residence of lord Walsingham, the heir-male representative of the said Sir Thomas de Grey, knight.

¶ Rot. Pat. 6 But it seems, that there was a Robert Banyard, who, 6 Edw. II., had license¶ to embattle his mansion-house at Hautboys, in Norfolk: the history, however, of that county, m. 18. relates,\*\* that the said Robert left *Thomas*, (not Fulk), *his son and heir*, who sold the \*\* Vol. III. p. 190. South. Erpingh. reversion, after the death of his mother, to sir Thomas Roscelyn, knight.

From this statement it appears, that Robert Banyard, of Merton, and Robert Banyard, of Hautboys, were contemporaries; a circumstance, which, while it tends to point out two distinct persons, leaves a degree of doubt as to which was the identical Robert, who had the summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, as before mentioned. This last named Robert of Hautboys, according to the authority of the history of Norfolk, before cited,†† married Maud, one of the six sisters and co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Roscelyn, knight, son of Sir Peter Rosceylin, who had summons to parliament‡‡ among the barons of the realm, 22 Edw. I., as under that article, is elsewhere detailed.§§ But the said Maud, it seems, was his second wife, who, upon his death, 4 Edw. III.,||| had her dower in the manors of Hautboys and Whetacre, and having survived him many years, deceased about the 23 Edw. III.¶¶ His first wife, according to the History of Norfolk,\*† before cited, was Lucia, daughter and heir of Sir Roger de Fraxino, or Atte-Ash, by which lady he obtained the manor of Colkirk in that county and had a son, Thomas, who died without issue,; and a daughter, Joane, who was heir to her brother; and marrying Edmund de Thorpe,\*‡ the said Edmund in her right enjoyed the manor of Colkirk, before mentioned.\*§

†† Ibid.  
 ‡‡ Rot. Vasc. 22 Edw. I. m. 8. In Dors.  
 §§ Vide Roscelyn.  
 ||| Esch. 4. Edw. III. N. 28.  
 ¶¶ Ibid. 23. Edw. III. N. 7.  
 \*† Vol. VIII. p. 23. 4.  
 \*‡ Ibid.  
 \*§ Vide Thorpe.

#### BARRY.—(35 EDW. III).

Camden, in his *Britannia*, says, that this name is derived from the island of Barry, in Glamorganshire, (so called from Baruch, a holy man buried there); but the common ancestor is considered to be

William Barry,\* (otherwise de Barri), who married Angareth, daughter to Nesta,<sup>a</sup> the daughter of Rhese ap Griffith, prince of South Wales), and sister to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, two persons of great eminence in the annals of Ireland. By her the said William had issue several sons; *viz.* Robert, Philip, Walter, and Gerald, or Gerard Barry, well known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, and so denominated from the word Cambria, the ancient name of the county of Pembroke, within which he was born at Tenby, about the year 1146. He was afterwards bishop of St. David, and wrote a description of England, Ireland, and Wales.

\* Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.

Robert Barry, the eldest son of William, was a young knight of great courage and resolution, which, on divers occasions, he particularly displayed in the conquest of Ireland, under his maternal uncle, Robert Fitz-Stephen.

Cambrensis, his brother, gives him a great character, and says, that he was the first that ever manned a hawk in Ireland. After his services in that kingdom, he is represented to have seated himself at Sevington, in Kent;† but however that may be, he returned again to Ireland, and about the year 1185, was killed at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

† Mag. Brit.  
p. 1125.

Philip, second son of William, had a grant‡ of three contreds of land in the county of Cork, from his uncle, Robert Fitz-Stephen, whose daughter, it is said, he married. This Philip built the castle of Barry's Court, and endowed the friery of Ballybegg, in the county of Cork, in memory whereof his effigies on horseback were cast in brass, and set up in the church there. He had two sons, William and Robert; to which

‡ Ex. Vet.  
Chart.

William Barry, king John confirmed§ his uncle's gift of lands, as before mentioned. He is said to have been one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assizæ* of the county of Kent, and to have lived at the Moate,|| where several of his successors, who were lieutenants of Dover castle, and conservators of the peace in that county, had their residence.<sup>b</sup> But it seems, that

§ Chart. Rot.  
7 Joh. in  
Dorso. m. 5.  
48, 49.  
|| Mag. Brit.  
p. 1125.

Robert Barry, younger brother to William, founded the honours of his family, and had his chief residence in Ireland, where, by assignment from his brother,¶ he became possessed of the patrimonial estates. He had two sons, David and Philip, of these

¶ Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.

David Barry succeeded his father, Robert, and had a royal license, dated at Merleburgh 26th September, 1234, for a saturday market at his manor of Buttevant, and an annual fair there, to continue for eight days. He died about the year 1262.

<sup>a</sup> This Nesta had been a concubine to Henry I., and afterwards married Stephen, constable of the castles of Cardigan and Pembroke; by which Stephen she had a son, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and a daughter, the above-named Angareth. She also married Gerald Fitz-Walter, and by him had issue Maurice Fitz-Gerald, progenitor of the duke of Leinster, and of other great families in Ireland.

<sup>b</sup> The Magna Britannia, p. 1125, relates, that the daughter and heir of Robert Barry, of this line, carried the manor of Sevington, by marriage, into the family of Rateliffe.

\* Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.

David Barry, his son and heir, was styled\* the first lord Buttevant, and was appointed by Henry III., in 1267, Lord Justice of Ireland. In 1273 king Edward I., granted him free warrant in all his lands, at which time he was lord of Buttevant, and styled a *rich noble baron*; but this eminent person died shortly after, in 1278, and was there buried, where a tomb was erected for him in the choir, opposite the altar.

David-oge Barry, son and successor to his father, was founder of a Monastery of Minorites, at Buttevant, in 1290, and by Maud (or Joan), his wife, had issue.

† Ibid.

William Barry, his son and heir, who, according to Lodge,† had issue Laurence father of John, whose son David had issue another David,<sup>a</sup> which David was father of another.

‡ Dugd. Lists  
Sum.

David Barry, who, in 35 Edw. III., being one of those persons who was possessed of a great estate in Ireland, had summons‡ to attend with divers others, (similarly circumstanced), a great council to be holden at Westminster, touching the disturbed state of affairs in that kingdom. But this summons does not appear to have been addressed to him, as to an English baron, but in his capacity of *an Irish Landholder*; in which quality a similar writ§ was sent to Mary, countess of Norfolk; Alianor, countess of Ormond, and several other distinguished females, to attend the council at Westminster, either by themselves, or their proxies.||

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

Though Sir William Dugdale has included this summons for an extraordinary council among his lists of summons of the barons to parliament, it cannot be from thence concluded, that David Barry has any pretention to be ranked in the number of English nobility: as such, it may suffice to observe, that from him descended the family of Barry, earl of Barrymore in Ireland; a title now considered extinct, at any rate dormant.

#### BELLA AQUA<sup>A</sup>, SIVE BELLEW.—(22 EDW. I.)

This family is considered to be of Norman extraction, its name being mentioned in the famous Battle Abbey Roll; but as that roll is not without suspicion of much falsification, it may be sufficient here to remark, that

¶ Rot. Vasc.  
22 Edw. I. m.  
8 in Dor.

John de Bella Aqua or Bellew, in 22 Edw. I., had summons¶ to parliament among the barons of the realm; as also in the 24th of the same reign, to a great council to be holden at Newcastle-upon-Tyne: but only in those years, and not afterwards. He

<sup>a</sup> The number of descents here related, and so closely succeeding to each other, compared with the chronological succession of the kings, during the same period of time, creates a suspicion, that there is some inaccuracy or other in Mr. Lodge's statement; but which, under the circumstances of the case, is not a point of any material importance to require here a minute enquiry.



married Laderina, youngest\* of the four sisters, and co-heirs of Peter, the last Lord Brus of Skelton; and in her right, upon the partition of that inheritance, had the lordships of Carleton in Balne, Ramlesforth, Thorpe-Arches, Tibthorpe, and certain lands in Sethbarne—all in the county of York.<sup>a</sup> They had issue three daughters and co-heirs; viz.

† Alicia, who married William Hunke, but died without issue; ‡ Sibilla, who married Milo de Stapleton; and Joan, who wedded Aucher Fitz-Henry, of Copped Hall, in Essex; which last mentioned two co-heirs divided the share of Laderina, when in the division the manor of Carleton fell to the family of Stapleton; which afterwards had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm.

\* Dugd. Baron. Vol. I. p. 449.

† Bourne and Nicholson's Hist. Cumb. and Westm. Vol. I. p. 41. 64.  
‡ Vide Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 1491.

But according to a MS. in the Bodleian Library, (Dodsw. V. 8. No. 5022. p. 176.) he had two other daughters, namely, Alicia, and Lucia; of which, the latter married Sir Thomas Burgh, who had issue John Burgh, or Borough, who had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir John ———, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir ——— Bowets, by whom she had a daughter, also named Elizabeth, who married Sir John Dunsom, and had issue a son, Sir John Dunsom.

Alicia the other daughter of John de Bella Aquâ, appears to have died unmarried, and to have been buried at the Church of the Dominican Friars, York; being thus described, *Dame Alys de Bella Aqua*.

In the same Church are also interred two others of the Bella Aquâ family, viz. Thomas de Bella Aquâ, Chev., and Thomas de Bella Aquâ

The said John de Bella Aquâ died 29 Edw. I.; § for, in that year, the king's escheator had a precept to take into his hands || all those lands whereof the said John was seised, and which he held by the law of England in right of Laderina his wife.

§ Esch. 29 Edw. I. n. 57.  
|| Original. 29 Edw. I. Rot. 16.

### BEREFORD.—(8 EDW. II).

ARMS. Crusuly, fitchee, three Fluers de lis, S.

<sup>b</sup> William de Bereford, an eminent lawyer of his time, and a justice of the Common Pleas, had summons ¶ to parliament among the king's counsel and the judges, in 23 Edw. I., and from that time, in a similar quality, to the 8 Edw. II., in which year (being then Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) he had summons by the same writ,\*\* as the barons and peers of the realm were called together; but in this writ, it is to be observed, that

¶ Dugd. Lists Sum.

\*\* Ibid.

<sup>a</sup> William de Bella Aquâ, 12 Hen. II., held one knight's fee of the A.B. of York.—Hearne's Lib. Nig. Vol. I. p. 304. Ebor.

<sup>b</sup> There was a Sir Robert de Bereford, who at the famous tournament at Dunstable, the 7th Edw. II. was one of the tilters, bearing for his Arms *Sable, ove un Bend Engrele Arg.*

\* Dugd. Lists Sum. Dugdale states,\* *the barons* and the *king's justices* were intermixed; so that it does not appear he was thereby created a baron of the realm: besides, after this, he was, in several subsequent parliaments, summoned among the justices; and from the 14th to the 19th Edw. II., both inclusive, had the Exemplar writ of summons for the king's justices addressed† to him.

† Ibid.

‡ Esch. 20  
Edw. II. n. 45.

§ Originalia  
20 Edw. II.  
Rot. 6.

If this is the same person, he seems to have died about the 20th Edw. II.,‡ when the record states, that he and Margaret, his wife, held very considerable lands and manors in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, Northampton, Oxford, Berks, &c.; and that, Edmond, his son and heir, had thereupon livery§ of his inheritance, holden of the honours of Pynkency, Wallingford, and Tutbury.

|| Vide Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.  
¶ Burton's  
Leicester,  
p. 246.

The name of Bereford, and Beresford, has been stated by many writers as synonymous; and at various times to have been differently written; and that this family, from the nature of their possessions in the several counties before mentioned, appears to be the same with that, from which the marquess of Waterford, and the Beresford's of Ireland claim their descent.|| But Burton, in his History of Leicester, denies this position, and states,¶ that this family of Bereford took its name from a manor so called in the county of Warwick: whereas the family of Beresford, commonly called Basford, took that name from a town in Nottinghamshire, near Derbyshire, as is evident from a visitation made by the judicious Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, anno 1583.

\*\* Ibid. p. 92.

†† MS. Vinc.  
Quid non. p.  
321. In Coll.  
Armo.

Furthermore: Burton, in his Leicestershire, asserts, that the heiress-general of Chief Justice Bereford, viz. Petronel, daughter and heir of Simon Bereford of Snareston, in the county of Leicester, married\*\* William, a younger son of William Charnells of Elmesthorpe, in the same county. But, it seems, that, besides his son and heir Edmund, Chief Justice Bereford had issue†† four daughters, whereof Joan married Gilbert de Ellfield; Margery, James de Andele (or Audele); Agnes married, first, Reginald de Argentine—secondly, John de Neirford—and thirdly John Lord Maltravers; and Alice wedded Galfridus Gamell.

‡‡ Vincent  
Quid non. 6. p.  
696. Ex Rot.  
vet.

Edmund Bereford, son and heir of the chief-justice, had issue, according to an authority cited among the MSS.‡‡ in the college of Arms, a son Baldwin, who died without issue; also a son John, who married Margaret Darcy; and a natural son likewise, named John, who married Alianor, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, but died in Gascoigne, circ. 30 Edw. III. s.p.

#### BERMINGHAM.—(35 Edw. III).

Walter de Bermingham is noticed by Dugdale, in his Index to his Lists of Summons to Parliament, as having been summoned in 35 Edw. III.; but, on referring to the

summons, his name does not appear among those who were summoned by the Consimilar writ to the barons: it was to a great council on the affairs of Ireland.

The Bermingham family has already been mentioned in the first volume of this Work,\* and is to be found fully detailed in the Irish Peerage, under the ancient title of Athenry.† They were among the first settlers in Ireland, in the reign of Henry II., and very early attained baronial rank in that country.

\* Dorm. et  
Ext Baron,  
Vol. I.  
† Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.  
‡ Ed. 1742.

Camden, in his Annals of Ireland,‡ writes, that "Walter, Lord Bermingham, the younger, died in 1361, on St. Laurence's day, and left his estate to be divided among his sisters, one of whom, Margaret, married Robert, Lord Preston.

This line of the Berminghams, appears to be the same whereof Walter de Bermingham married one of the coheiresses of the barony of Multon of Egremont, in the county of Cumberland, and in partition of that inheritance had a third part of very considerable lands in England and Ireland.

In an interleaved copy of Erdswick's History of Staffordshire, Dr. Vernon, rector of Bloomsbury, is stated§ to have remarked that one *Gilbert Bermingham* married the relict of Sir Richard Stafford, knight; which lady was one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Camville of Clifton. This Gilbert is nowhere mentioned either by Dugdale, or Lodge, in their several accounts of the Bermingham family, either of the English or Irish branches.

§ Topogra.  
Vol. II. p. 2.

#### BERTRAM OF MITFORD.—(45 HEN. III).

Roger Bertram de Mideford was summoned to a parliament by writ dated at the Tower of London, the 18th of October, the 45 Hen. III.|| convened to meet in London; but according to Hollinshed the barons refused to attend, by reason it was not called to Westminster, the usual place of assembling.

|| Claus. Rot.  
m. 3 Dorso.

This parliament is not mentioned in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, but it appears to be the most early on record, where the names of the earls and others summoned, are cited with the exemplar for it.<sup>a</sup>

This Roger Bertram was succeeded by another Roger, who dying the 5 of Edw. I., left an only daughter and heir, Agnes, who dying s.p., the issue of his four sisters became his co-heirs, as set forth by Dugdale, *viz.* William, son of William, son of Thomas Fitz-William of Sprotborough, who married Agnes, the eldest,—Philip, son of Norman Darcy, son of ——— Darcy and Isabel his wife, the second sister,—Elias de Pencilbury, the son

<sup>a</sup> This writ was produced by the author, before the Lords' Committee of Privileges on the claim of Mr. Champion Lewis Dymoke, to the Barony of Marmyun.



of Christian de Ros the third sister, and Gilbert de Aton, son of Isabel, daughter of Ada de Vere the fourth sister.

\* Pat. Rot.  
28 Edw. I.,  
m. 7.

Roger Bertram of Bothall had summons to the same parliament of the 45 of Hen. III., as his namesake Roger of Mideford. Robert, his son, held the castle of Bothall, the 28 Edw. I.\* He married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Felton, and at his decease left an only daughter and heir, Helen, who became the wife of Sir Robert Ogle, knight; from whom descended the barons Ogle, afterwards summoned to Parliament.

#### BODRIGAN.—(3 EDW. II.)

† Testa de  
Nev. in com.  
Cornub.

The name of Bodrigan, or Bodrugan, is very ancient,† and is said to be derived from a manor so denominated in the county of Cornwall.

‡ Rot. Chart.  
21 Hen. III.  
m. 3.

Henry de Bodrigan, in the reign of Henry III., had a grant‡ of a market and fair at Pendrun, in Cornwall; after whom, was another

§ Original. 17  
Edw. I. Rot. 6.  
Bedf.

|| Esch.  
1 Edw. II. n.  
10.

¶ Original 2  
Edw. II. Rot.  
2. Dev.

\*\* Ibid. Rot.  
10.

†† Esch.  
2 Edw. II.  
n. 71.

‡‡ Ibid.

Henry de Bodrigan, who, having married Sibylla, sister and heir to Walter de Maundeville, had livery of her lands, 17 Edw. I.;§ afterwards, 2 Edw. II. He was found heir to his uncle William Bodrigan, who died the year before,|| and, performing his homage, had livery of the inheritance,¶ which had so devolved upon him; but this Henry appears to have died in the same year; for then the king's escheator had command\*\* to take into his hands all such lands, whereof the said Henry was seised at the time of his death, which, from the record,†† must have been of great extent; comprehending, among others, the manor of Bodrigan; as also those of his uncle William, and such as were the inheritance of his wife Sibylla, in the county of Bedford.‡‡

But as this Henry deceased in 2 Edw. II., he cannot be the person who had summons to parliament in the year following, unless it be considered, that, according to the then computation of time (old style), his death and the writ of summons were of cotemporaneous date, which queries whether he ever took his seat under the writ of summons, and, as such, ever became a baron, so as to render his posterity entitled to claim that degree of dignity from the writ, which bears evidence that it was of a parliamentary nature. Any further account, therefore, of this family, becomes unnecessary, though it may be observed, that

§§ Original.  
20 Edw. II.  
Rot. 8.  
||| Esch.  
5 Edw. III.  
n. 78.  
¶¶ Original.  
5 Edw. III.  
Rot. 22.

Otto de Bodrigan, 20§§ Edw. II., had the custody of the island of Lunday committed to his charge, together with its appendages; and when he died, was seised of a very considerable estate at Bodrigan, and elsewhere, in the county of Cornwall, anno 5 Edw. III.,||| at which period, Henry Bodrigan, his son is likewise named, and mentioned to be deceased.¶¶

## BOLEBEC.—(45 HEN. III).

Hugh de Bolebek had summons to the parliament with the earls and other barons named in the writ\* convened to meet in London, the 45 Hen. III.; but is not mentioned to have been so summoned in Dugdale's list of summons. He appears to have been the son of Walter de Bolebec, by Margaret, one of the three sisters and co-heirs of Richard de Montfechet, the chief seat of whose barony was at Stansted Montfechet, in Essex,—and dying without issue male, his four daughters became his co-heirs; whereof Philippa married Roger de Lancaster; Margery—first, Nicholas Corbet—secondly, Ralph, son of William, Lord of Grimthorpe; Maud was wife of Hugh de la Val; and Alice of Walter de Huntercombe. But Lysons in his History of Cambridgeshire, p. 85, says that Hugh de Bolebec married Margaret Montfechet, and that all his daughters died s. p. except the wife of Lancaster.

\* Claus. Rot.  
45 Hen. III.  
m. 3. Dorso.

## BOLTEBY.—(45 HEN. III).

Nicholas de Bolteby had summons to the parliament summoned to meet in London, the 45 Hen. III.; his name being mentioned in the consimilar writ of the earls and barons therein convened. He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Adam de Tyndale, baron of South Tyndale, in the county of Northumberland. Adam, his son, died the 10th of Edw. I., before any regular continuation of summons to parliament is on record. He left only female issue, whereof Isabel, his eldest daughter and co-heir, is said to have married—first, Adam de Multon, then bearing the name of Lucie; and afterwards William Tunstall. The other daughter and co-heir married—first, William de Cantilupe—and secondly, Alan de Walkringham.—(Vide Estreat, p. 204, Rot. II., Anora wife of Adam de Bolteby).

## BOUTEVELEYN.—(24 EDW. I).

Of this name it appears, that Robert *Butevilein*, in the time of Hen. II.,† held two knights' fees of Walter de Wahull, and three of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk,‡ which fees were afterwards holden by

† Hearne's  
Lib. Nig.  
Scacc. Vol. I.  
p. 201.  
‡ Ib. p. 284.

William Butevilein, his son, who founded § Pipewell Abbey, in Northamptonshire, in which county he held lands, at Pipewell and elsewhere.|| He was in great favour with Henry II., who, upon going into Normandy, gave him a writ, directed to the bishops of Lincoln and Norwich, and to all his liege people, English and Normans, of

§ Mon. Ang.  
Vol. I. p. 817.  
Camden In  
Britannia.  
|| Lib. Fœd.  
Vol. I. p. 117.

\* Vol. VII.  
p. 32.  
Humbleyd.

Northamptonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, granting him all the lands, and other liberties which his father had enjoyed. He married, according to the History of Norfolk,\* Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Camois, knight, and had issue Robert, father of another

† p. 852.

Robert Butevillein, his son and heir, who is, probably, the same person, called by Matthew Paris, Roger,† and who was taken in arms against the king at Northampton, 48 Hen. III., (1264), but was afterwards pardoned.

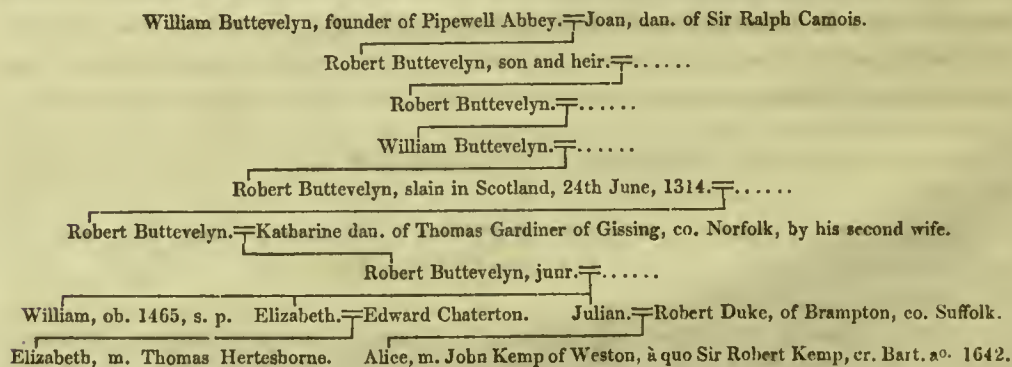
‡ Dugd. Lists  
Sum.

William Bouteveleyn, successor to Robert, was, 24‡ Edw. I., one of those considerable men who had summons to attend the great council, then appointed to convene at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon the subject of an expedition against the Scots. But after this period the name<sup>a</sup> of Bouteveleyn is no more noticed upon any similar occasion, although the posterity of this William long continued to possess considerable estates in Norfolk,§ Northamptonshire,|| and elsewhere; which at length came to two sisters, who, in their issue, were the co-heirs to their brother, William Bouteveleyn, who died without issue circ. 1465. Of these ladies,¶ Elizabeth married Edmund Chaterton, and left an only daughter, who wedded Thomas Hertshorne, of Gissing, esq.; Julian became the wife of Robert Duke, of Brampton in Suffolk, esq., and left an only daughter Alice, who espoused John Kemp, of Weston, esq.; between which John, and Thomas, the inheritance was afterwards divided. John Kemp had a son, Robert, from whom descended Sir Robert Kemp, created a Bart. in 1642.

§ Hist.ofNorf.  
Vol.VII.p.32.  
Humbleyd.  
|| Bridge'a  
Hist. North.  
¶ Hist.ofNorf.  
ut anteà Vol.I.  
p. 177-9.

<sup>a</sup> A Robert Boutevilain is mentioned in the roll of those who were tilers at the tournament at Stebenhithe (Stepney), or Dunstable, the 2 Edw. II., and bore for Arms, viz. *Arg. 3 Crescents Gu.*

#### B U T T E V E L Y N.—(ARMS. Argent, three Crescents Gules).





## BRABAZON.—(8 EDW. II.)

This name is considered to have been assumed,\* from the province of Brabant, in Flanders, out of which country the ancestor of this family is asserted to have come over with William the Conqueror.† Be this point, however, as it may, certain it is that

\* Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.

Roger le Brabazon, in the time of Hen. III., held lands at Moseley, (sive Musely), in Leicestershire; and, according to Mr. Lodge,‡ married Beatrix, one of the sisters and co-heirs to Manser Biset, relict of William Keleby,§ and by her had issue two sons, Roger and Matthew: of these,

† Battle  
Abbey Roll.

‡ Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.  
§ Original. 21  
Edw. I. Rot. 7

Roger le Brabazon, the eldest, 28 Edw. I.,|| had a license for a market and fair, at his manor of Sibertofte, in the county of Northampton; as also for free warren there, and at his lands in Leicester, Derby, and Nottinghamshire: the like privilege he also obtained in 35 Edw. I.¶ for other lands at Pickwell, in Leicestershire; Rowlandrich, in Oxfordshire; and Kneveton, in Derbyshire.

|| Rot. Char.  
28 Edw. I. n. 6.

¶ Ibid. 35 Edw.  
I. n. 39.

This Roger was a person of great note, and was made one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, 18 Edw. I.,\*\* after when, in the 24th of the same reign, he was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas;†† in which capacity of one of the king's judges, he had summons to parliament‡‡ from 23 Edw. I. to the 8 Edw. II.; but in that year, and in several preceding years he had summons among the barons of the realm; for, it seems, that the parliament in those days was (not unfrequently) called together by a consimilar writ,§§ directed as well to the nobles as to the king's justices, which latter were not, on these occasions, distinguished from the barons as *ceteris de consilio nostro*.<sup>a</sup>

\*\* Chron.  
Jurid.  
†† Ibid.  
‡‡ Dugd. List.  
Sum.

§§ Ibid.

At length, having served the crown to a very old age,||| he was allowed to retire from his seat on the bench; but the king nevertheless retained¶¶ him as one of his council.

||| Chron.  
Jurid.  
¶¶ Rot. Pat.  
9 Edw. II. m.  
31.

He married Beatrix,\*\*\* daughter and heir to Sir John Sproxton, of Sproxton, in the county of Leicester; but Lodge\*\*† says he died without issue, and was succeeded in his inheritance by Matthew, his brother and heir before mentioned; which Matthew<sup>b</sup> was ancestor to the Brabazons earls of Meath in Ireland. However, if Burton\*\*‡ is to be ac-

\*\*\* Esch. 11  
Edw. II. n. 42.  
\*\*† Lodge's  
Irish Peerage.  
Vol. I. p. 177.  
\*\*‡ Hist. of  
Leic. p. 250.

<sup>a</sup> It may be observed, that some of the Justices and king's counsel were considerable tenants in capite de Corona; which may account for their being occasionally summoned by the same writ as the barons; though afterwards included in the summons with the other judges.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Lodge, for the truth of his statement, cites an inquisition taken the 19 Edw. II. (Esch. n. 52), proving him heir to his brother; and that by Sarah, his wife, he had two sons; viz. William, his heir, and Roger, prior of Tinmouth. William lived at Garthorpe, county of Leicester, which manor, with that of Sproxton, were given him by his uncle Roger, the judge. This William married the daughter of Trussel, and had issue two sons, John, his heir, and Thomas, ancestor to the earl of Meath: John married Agnes Watton, and had a daughter and heir, Joan as above mentioned. The material point of this difference between Burton and Lodge is, that, if any baronial honour was vested in the judge, it passed to his issue according to Burton; but, if he had no issue, as Lodge asserts, then it became extinct. Lodge, however, seems wrong in making Thomas a brother of John, unless he was a son by a second wife.

credited, he had issue a son, William Brabazon, who married Jenet, daughter of William Trussel, and had a son, John Brabazon, who by Agnes his wife, daughter of Richard Whatton, had Joan, his sole daughter and heir, who carried the said manor of Sproxtton in marriage to William Woodford.

\* Inq. ad Quod Dam. 9 Edw. II. n. 150. 200. This Roger le Brabazon is recorded as a great benefactor \* to several religious houses; viz. the abbey of Newborough, the priory of Tickford, and the abbey of Westminster.†  
† Ibid. 10 Edw. II. n. 73.

### BRITANNIA.—(33 EDW. I).

The name of John de Britannia occurs in the writ of summons to parliament of 33 Edw. I. ‡ in which writ he is denominated *John de Britannia, junior*, this was by reason that his father John, duke of Brittain, or de Britanniâ, was then living. This

§ Mille's Cat. of Hon. || Sandford's Geneal Hist. John de Britannia, junior, appears to be a younger son § of John de Dreux, duke of Brittain, and earl of Richmond; which duke John married || Beatrice, daughter of king Henry III., and had issue several sons. Of these,

¶ Mille's ut suprâ. \*† Ibid. Arthur, the eldest, succeeded him in the dukedom; and John, the second son, by the favour ¶ of king Edward I. and the surrender of his father, obtained \*† the earldom of Richmond, of which title he is mentioned in the writ of summons of 34 Edw. I. and by which dignity he afterwards continued to be called to parliament.

\*† Cat. of Nob. per R.B. \*§ Mille's Cat. of Hon. He is stated to have built the body of the church of the Grey Friars, in Newgate-street, in 34 Edw. I., where, upon his death, he was buried, according \*† to Ralph Brooke; but Milles, in Glover's book, says that he died in Little Brittain, and was interred \*§ at Vanys, anno 1334.<sup>a</sup>

He had no issue; on which his title of earl of Richmond was given to John, his nephew and heir, son of Arthur, duke of Brittain, (or Brittany), before mentioned.

\*|| Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. I. m. 6. \*¶ Ibid. It appears, that the said John de Britanniâ, by the addition of *junior*, was, 33 Edw. I., appointed \*|| the king's locum tenens in Scotland, with a grant of three thousand marks per annum \*¶ out of the issues of that kingdom.

### BRITON, OR BRETUN.—(29 EDW. I).

Of this name, there are noticed several very eminent persons; whereof,

\*\*\* Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. Walter Briton, in 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, certified \*\*\* that he held fifteen knights' fees, de veteri feoffamento, of the

<sup>a</sup> Leland also states, that he died in Brittain, and was buried at Vanes, but says anno 1330.



earl of Moreton, and that William Briton held of him one knight's fee. Of this barony a moiety afterwards came to Walter Croc, nephew of the said Walter Briton; which Walter Croc, in the 2nd of king John, surrendered the same to the king, to the end that he would enfeof Richard Briwere thereof, to hold the said moiety to him and his heirs, of the king and his heirs in capite.\*

Thomas Briton is another person, who was of great consideration in his time, and, along with Alice his wife, was found one of the co-heirs to Bryan de Lisle,† and had accordingly, livery‡ of such part of the inheritance, as in the division was allotted for their share. This Thomas Briton seems to have been the son and heir of a William de Briton; for Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, states§ that, in the 3rd of king John, Brian de Lisle, of Brienston, in the said county, (whose chief seat was in Yorkshire), paid a fine of one hundred and twenty marks for the wardship and marriage of the heir of William Briton. From this line, likely, descended Philip Briton, who, 35 Edw. I.,|| was seised of a considerable estate in the county of York. Contemporary with this Thomas, was

Ranulph Briton, who, 11 Hen. III.,¶ held to him and his heirs certain lands at Blatherwick, in Northamptonshire; and the 12th of the same reign, had of the grant of the prior of Longa-Villa\*\* certain lands and privileges in a place called Kingescrabbe, and Stocholt, in the said county; where, also, in 15 Hen. III.,†† he had the manor of Oxethorpe. This Ranulph was a person of consideration, and was Chancellor as well to the king as to the queen,‡‡ in which office§§ he died of an apoplexy, circ. anno 1247, the 31 Hen. III.||||

John Briton (another person of great eminence), was bishop of Hereford, and is represented to have been a great lawyer, which, if so, he may have been the same who, 53 Hen. III.,¶¶ was made one of the king's justices. He is asserted by some to have written an excellent treatise upon the laws; but as the bishop died early in the reign of Edward I., and the book notices several statutes subsequent to that time, it is considered by bishop Nicholson\*† to have been compiled by that John Briton, the judge,\*‡ who was living in 1 Edw. II.

William Briton, a person also of some note (coeval with Ranulph and the bishop), in 15 Hen. III.,\*§ held lands at Dudinton, in Northamptonshire, and in the following year had a license\*|| for his dogs to hunt the fox, &c. He died about the 45 Hen. III.,\*¶ being then seised of divers lands and manors at Boxted and Stanway, in Essex; Dodinton, Blatherwick, &c., in Northamptonshire; Cranden, in Cambridgeshire; and at Westleye, Burgh, Dollingham, and elsewhere on this side the Trent, holden of the king in capite.

John Briton son and heir of William, had livery\*\*\* of his inheritance in the same year of his father's death. He had issue\*\*† another John,\*‡† who died about the 34 Edw. I.,\*\*§ leaving issue a son John, who died under age the 4 Edw. II.,\*\*|| and a daughter Maud, who became heir to her brother, and had livery of her lands the same year, being

\* Mag. Rot.  
2. Joh. Rot.  
7. a. Dors. & Somers.  
† Vide Hutchin's Hist. Dors. Vol. I. p. 84.  
‡ Mag. Rot. Scacc. 19 Hen. III. Dors. and Som.  
§ Vol. I. p. 84.  
|| Esch. 35 Edw. I. n. 22.

¶ Char. Rot. 11 Hen. III. n. 26.  
\*\* Ibid. 12 Hen. III. n. 2.  
†† Ibid. 15 Hen. III. n. 6.

‡‡ Chron. Jurid.  
§§ Ibid.  
|||| Matt. Par. anno 1247, p. 627.

¶¶ Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. III. m. 1. n. 2.  
\*† Nicholson's Hist. Librar.  
\*‡ Chro. Jurid.  
\*§ Chart. Rot. 15 Hen. III. n. 6.  
\*|| Ibid. 16 Hen. III. n. 19.  
\*¶ Esch. 45 Hen. III. n. 18.  
\*\*\* Original 45 Hen. III. Rot. 5.  
\*\*† Lib. Fœd. Mil. 24 Edw. I.  
\*\*‡ Original. 45 Hen. III. Rot. 5.  
\*\*§ Esch. 34 Edw. I. n. 29.  
\*\*|| Ibid. 4 Edw. II. n. 32.



\* Original. 4 then\* of full age, and the wife of Richard de la Rivere, by whom she had a daughter  
 Edw. II. Rot. Margaret,† who married Sir Edmund de Thorpe; as also several other daughters, whereof  
 16. Ess. one married Sir Robert Swillington; another John Garleke, and another Sir Robert  
 † Esch. 49 Corbet.‡ The before said  
 Edw. III. n. 32. 2d No.

‡ Hist. of Norf. John Breton is mentioned in 17 Edw. I., when he had committed to his charge§  
 Vol. VIII. p. 37. the custody of the city of London, which for divers causes, the king had seized into his  
 § Original. 17 own hands; which charge was again granted to him in the 21st|| of the same reign;  
 Edw. I. m. 13. after when, in 25 Edw. I., he was directed to amerce the aldermen, sheriffs, and other  
 || Rot. Pat. 21 magistrates of the said city, by further letters patent¶ dated at Tunbridge, the 5th of  
 Edw. I. m. 13. August, in the year aforesaid.

¶ Ibid. 25 In 29 Edw. I. the name of John Breton is again noticed on a particular occasion, at  
 Edw. I. which period he was one of those great men, who, though not having had summons\*\* to  
 the parliament at Lincoln, nevertheless affixed his seal to that memorable letter which  
 was sent to the pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland: at  
 which time he was denominated "*Johannes le Briton, Dominus de Sporle*."

\*\* Dugd. Lists Sum. Whether he was the same person who was the judge†† and wrote the Dissertation  
 upon the Laws, as before observed, is not certain; but according to Bloomfield, though  
 he was one of the justices of *Trail Barston*, in the 33 Edw. I., it does not follow that he  
 was the author.

†† Chron. Jurid. etiam. Dugd. Lists of Summ. This John le Breton,\* styled *Dominus de Sporle*, appears to be of that branch which  
 had estates in the county of Norfolk, where Sporle is the name of a manor†† in the  
 Hundred of South Greenhoe, near Swaffham.

†† Hist. Co. of Norf. Vol. VI. p. 118. S. Greenh. Of this family the history of Norfolk§§ relates, that Peter le Breton, of Shropham,  
 §§ Ibid. Vol. VIII. p. 141. obtained by grant from John le Veyle, of Barningham, a manor called Breton's, or  
 Shrop. Pakenham's manor, in the Hundred of Shropham, which afterwards came to be divided|||  
 ||| Mad. Bar. Angl. p. 54. among the two sisters and co-heirs of Henry de Breton; of which, Lettice married John  
 citing Hil. Fin. 18 Ric. II. Herring, of Thompson, and Agnes wedded Henry Pakenham.

Rot. I. b. With regard to this ancient family of Breton, the History of Norfolk¶¶ further  
 ¶¶ Vol. III. p. 116-17. observes, that  
 Eynsford. Thorald le Breton was living at Witchingham, in that county, the 31 Hen. III.: he  
 married Aveline, daughter or sister to Ralph le Vilechen, of Holkham; after whom, was  
 Edmund le Breton, of Witchingham, who, by Ermentrude his wife, was father of  
 William Breton, who lived in the time of Edward I., and married Elizabeth, daughter  
 and co-heir to — Yarmouth, by whom he had William, his son and heir; who, accord-  
 ing to the same authority,\*† was father or grandfather to John Breton of Witchingham,

\*† Ibid.

\* Styled a Parliamentary Baron by Bloomfield, vol. 5. p. 987, fol. edit. Norf. vide 8vo. edit. vol. 9. p. 478. He had a son John who died in 1311, leaving Maud his sister and heir, the wife of Richard de la Rivere, of Aungre, in Essex, who in her right had Sporle.—*Vide Ripariis*.

who married Mary, daughter and co-heir to Sir Hamon Felton, and had issue John Breton, whose posterity long continued to possess Witchingham. Of this family, says the same history,\* was the famous John Breton (before mentioned), bishop of Hereford.

\* Vol. III. p. 116-7. Eynsford.

It should, however, not pass unnoticed, that there was a William Breton, who, 24 Edw. I., had summons† to attend a great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms to march against the Scots: but who the said William was, is not satisfactorily established: he might be the first William, before mentioned. The writ, however, was not addressed to him in the capacity of a baron.

† Dug. Lists of Summ.

#### BROMWICH.—(35 EDW. III.)

John de Bromwich, 35 Edw. III., had summons to attend a great council at Westminster, touching the affairs of Ireland; but it is doubtful how far he was summoned either as a baron, or in the capacity of a baron of England, or of Ireland. He, not unlikely, was the same John who married Elizabeth, widow of Richard, lord Talbot, and daughter (and at length one of the co-heiresses) of John Comyn de Badinach.‡

‡ Vide Dorm. and Ext. Bar. Vol. I. p. 35. § Dugd. Antiq. War. p. 648.

The family of Bromwich was of high repute, and settled at Castle Bromwich in Warwickshire:§ of which line was Henry de Bromwich, 16 Edw. II., whose daughter and heiress Isabel, married, first, William de Peto, who died s.p.; and secondly, John de la Roche, by whom she had a son Thomas, who had issue two daughters, his coheir-esses,—as, under the article De la Roche, is more fully set forth.

#### BRUNE, OR BRUYN.—(6 EDW. II.)

This family is certainly of very ancient date, and eminent degree; but from whence originally derived, is not ascertained.

Milles, (the nephew and executor of the celebrated Robert Glover, Somerset Herald), states,|| that Hugh le Brun, earl of the marches of Aquitaine, and lord of Lusignan and Valence, in Poictou,¶ married Isabel, daughter and heir of Aymer, earl of Angouleme, relict of king John, and by him had issue divers children, who were much advanced to honours and preferments by their half brother, king Henry III. But, as the name was of some note in England prior to that æra, there is nothing to warrant a deduction of the family from that stock.

|| Mille's Cat. of Hon. ¶ Cat. of Noc. per R. B.

Brune is the name of a hundred in Lincolnshire, where according to the Testa de Nevile,

Geffery, the son of Josce de Brunc, in the time of Henry III., held\*\* the third part

\*\* Lib. Feod. Vol. II. p. 443.



of a knight's fee of Ralph de Gousele. This purports him to be the same who, by the denomination of *Dominus Galfridus de Brunne*, was called upon by a summons\* of service, 24 Edw. 1., to attend with horse and arms, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, preparatory to an expedition against the Scots.

But there appears to have been a more ancient family of this name, whereof

Gamel le Brun,† in the time of Henry I., had a grant from Waldieve, son of Gospatric, earl of Dunbar, of the lordships of Bothill, Beaumont, Glasson, Drumbugh, and Bowness, in the demesne of Allerdale, below Derwent. The posterity of Gamel for a long time, inherited these possessions.

Richard le Brun died, seised of them, 6 Edward II.,‡ and then Robert le Brun, his son, had livery§ of his father's lands. At length, the estate fell to another Richard le Brun, who had three daughters and co-heirs, of which, one married Nicholas Harrington; another, William Culwen, of Workington; and a third, Thomas Bowet, of ———.

Of this family, Robert, (*written le Bruyn*), of Drumbugh Castle, was sheriff of Cumberland, 19 Edw. II.,|| and also one of the knights of the shire¶ for the said county, 10 & 20 Edw. II., and 1 Edw. III.

Of this name, likewise was Richard le Brun, who married Albreda,\*\* daughter of Walter de Corneiles, a considerable baron in the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, whose lands were holden from the time of the conquest†† of the king in capite *per baroniam*.‡‡ This Richard had issue

John le Brun, who, after the death of Walter de Corneiles, 2 Hen. III., was found one of his co-heirs,§§ and in such capacity became possessed of certain parts of that inheritance in the counties before mentioned. To this John, who deceased about 30 Hen. III.,||| succeeded another

John le Brun, who 31 Edw. I.,¶¶ had license to enfeof John de Acton, of the manors of Elkeston and Wyneston, with other lands in the county of Gloucester; and, in the same year, being then denominated *John le Brun de Elkeston*, (parcel of the Corneiles' barony), had license along with Margery\*† his wife, to give certain lands to the abbey of Wynchecumbe, in Gloucestershire. After this, he died, about 33 Edw. I.,\*‡ being then seised of the manor of Tadynton, the village of Bollynhope, and fifteen free tenants in Cleyhangre, in the county of Hereford.

But the principal person of this name, who attained to parliamentary distinction, was

Sir William le Brun, knight, who, in 5 Edw. I., had a grant\*§ of the manors of Fordingbridge and Rownore, in Hampshire; and of Randolveston, in the county of Dorset, to hold to himself and his heirs for ever; where, and at Midgham, and Rerley, in

Hants, he had a license for free warren, 11 Edw. I.\*||

This Sir William, by some authorities, is stated\*¶ to have married Isolda, daughter

\* Dugd.  
Lists Sum.

† Nicholson &  
Burn's Hist. of  
Cumb. and  
Westmorland  
Vol. II. p.123.

‡ Esch. 6 Edw.  
II. n. 38. Cumb.  
§ Original. 6  
Edw. II. Rot.  
13.

|| Nicolson &  
Burn, ut supra  
567.

¶ Ibid. 576.  
\*\* Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I.

†† Lib. Fœd.  
Vol. I. p. 308,

‡‡ Ibid.

§§ Ibid. 318.

||| Esch. 30  
Hen. III. n. 53.  
¶¶ Ibid. 31  
Edw. I. n. 169

\*† Ib. n. 163.  
\*‡ Ibid. 33  
Edw. I. n. 27.

\*§ Rot. Cha.  
5 Edw. I. n. 19.

\*|| Ibid.  
\*¶ Morant's  
Essex. Vol. I.  
p. 99.



and heir of Philip Rokesle, of Okendon, in Essex : <sup>a</sup> which Isolda was one of the maids of honour to queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. He died 29 Edw. I.,\* leaving

\* Esch. 29  
Edw. I. n. 44.

Maurice de Brune,<sup>b</sup> his son and heir, who became a person of considerable note, and had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 6th to the 15 Edw. II., both inclusive ; † as also in the 1 Edw. III.

† Dugd. Lists  
of Sum.  
† Esch. 29  
Edw. III. n. 39.

This Maurice (written often *de Bruyn*,) deceased the 29 Edw. III., being then ‡ seised of very extensive estates in the several counties of Southampton, Dorset, and Essex. He married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Rokelle, knight, and thereby greatly augmented his estate.

William le Bruyn, son and heir of Maurice, was successor to his father's lands, but is not stated to have had the like summons to parliament. In the 20 Edw. III. he gave § a fine of forty shillings for the king's license to his father to enfeof him of the manor of Randolveston, to hold to himself and his heirs for ever. He died about the 36 Edw. III.,|| being then seised of the said manor, with divers others in Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Essex, and elsewhere.<sup>c</sup>

§ Original 20  
Edw. III.  
Rot. 35.  
|| Esch. 36  
Edw. III. n. 31.

He married Alice, daughter of Richard Layer, alderman of London, (who survived him, and re-married Sir Robert Marney, knight), by whom he had two sons, Ingelram and Richard ;<sup>d</sup> of these,

<sup>a</sup> In the authorities stating the marriages of William le Brun, and Maurice his son, there occurs a great degree of contradiction; for, exclusive of their being both made to marry the daughter of *Philip de Rokesle*, the said authorities differ as to the name of William de Bruyn's wife.

In the 4 Edw. I. the record mentions one *Acheline*, wife to a William le Brune; which Acheline was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Eustace de Watford, of Watford, in the county of Northampton, and had livery then made to her of her portion of her father's inheritance.—Originalia, 4 Edw. I. Rot. 12. Northamp.

<sup>b</sup> He is probably the same mentioned as *Sir Moryns le Broun*, one of the tilters at the tournament at Stebenhithe, (Stepney), or Dunstahle, the 7 Edw. II., when he bore for arms, viz. *Arg. a Cross Moline, Or.*

<sup>c</sup> Vide Rot. Parl. 13 Edw. IV. A.D. 1473. v. 6. c. 70.—William son of Piers, son of Edward Shetford, cousin and heir to Joan, one of the sisters and heirs of Sir William Bruyen, knight, also Thomas Bodulgate, cousin and heir to Alice, and sister of the said Sir William Bruyen.

<sup>d</sup> Hatchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, (Vol. II. p. 320), asserts, that William le Bruyn left a daughter and heir, Joan, wife of Thomas Overton, who, 45 Edw. III., released to Sir Robert Marney, knight, and Alice his wife, and to Ingelram and Richard, *her brothers*, her right in the manors of Randolveston, South Okendon in Essex, and Bekenham in Kent, and Rownore and Midgham in Hants. This rather intimates that the said Joan must have been the issue of a former wife, and entitled to the manors here recited, under some settlement or other, and as such, that Ingelram and Richard were her half-brothers.

N.B.—Philpot in his History of Kent, (p. 63, Bekenham near Bromley,) says the name in Latin records was *de rupella*; in French, *De la Rochel*; in English, Rokely, (derived from Rochel in France,) that Richard de Rokely died seised of Bekenham int. alia, 5 Edw. I. (Esch. no. 6) and was succeeded by Philip de Rokely, who left an only daughter Isolda, who married William Bruin; and had Sir Maurice, chamberlain to Edw. III., and summoned to parliament as a Baron. He died the 29 Edw. III.—no. 38. Philip de Rokely died 23 Edw. I.—Esch. no. 39.

Ingelram le Bruyn, the eldest, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund\* de la Pole, (one of the co-heirs of the barony of Handlo,) and had issue,<sup>a</sup>  
 \* Morant's Essex.  
 † Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. VI. n. 14. Sir Maurice le Bruyn, knt., who, 13 Hen. VI., obtained† a confirmation of those charters of free warren for his lands in Kent, Wiltshire, and Essex, which were granted by Henry III. ‡ to his ancestor Richard de la Rochele. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Radford, (or Ratford), knight, and had issue two sons, Henry and Thomas, hereafter named.

Henry le Bruyn, the eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Darcy, of Maldon, § in Kent, and had issue by her, two daughters, who became his co-heirs, and the co-heirs general of Sir Maurice le Bruyn their grandfather; and in such capacity became also the heirs general to the barony (if any was created), arising from the personal writ of summons of their ancestor Maurice le Brune, (or Bruyn), to parliament in the reign of Edward II., as before mentioned. Of these two co-heirs,

|| Hutchin's Dorset. Alice le Bruyn, the eldest, married, first, || Sir Robert Harleston, by whom she had a son John; secondly, John Heveningham, by whom she had a son George; and thirdly, according to Morant, ¶ William Berners, Esq.

¶ Morant's Essex.  
 \*\* Ibid. Elizabeth le Bruyn, the second co-heir, married, first, Thomas Tirrel, of Herons and Okendon, in Essex, by whom she had issue William and Hugh \*\*; secondly, Sir William Brandon, knight, by whom she had the famous Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; thirdly, William Mallory, esq.; but this gentleman is by some authorities †† represented as the first husband of Elizabeth.

†† Ibid.  
 The Eldest male line of the Le Bruyns, having thus terminated in female issue, Thomas le Bruyn, second son of Sir Maurice, was the male continuator of the family, and as such, 21 Edw. IV., had license ‡‡ to enter upon the entailed lands. He married Elizabeth, cousin and co-heir of William Sturmy, of Wolf-hall, esq., and had issue John, father of another John, whose son

‡‡ Rot. Pat. 21 Edw. IV. m. 1.

Henry Brune, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Martin, of Athelhampston, of an ancient baronial family,<sup>b</sup> had issue John, who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, in Devonshire, but died without issue, circ. 1639: and

Charles Brune, who was of Plumber, in the county of Dorset; and by Mary, the

<sup>a</sup> Some authorities make a John to be son of Ingelram, and to have left a daughter and heir Margery, who by . . . . . Arches, had Margery Shakyll, her daughter and heiress.

<sup>b</sup> This Nicholas Martin married Margaret, daughter and heir of John, and sister of Nicholas Wadham, of Merryfield, in the county of Somerset. The said Nicholas Martin was son of Robert, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Kelway, of Rockburne, in Hampshire; which Robert was son and heir of Thomas Martin, by Mary daughter of James, brother to Giles, lord Danbency.



daughter of Robert Coker, of Mapauder, esq., had two sons; *viz.* John and Charles; of these, the eldest

John Brune, died cire. 1645, having had issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Hooper, of Boveridge, esq., an only daughter Mary, who married Sir Ralph Bankes, knight, of Corfe Castle, in the county of Dorset, ancestor of the present Henry Bankes, esq., of the same place, and of Kingston Hall, in the county aforesaid, who is now the lineal heir general descended from Thomas, second son of Sir Maurice Bruyn, great-grandson of Maurice, the baron who had summons to parliament in the reign of Edward II.

Charles Brune, esq., youngest son of Charles and Mary Coker, was twice married, and by Jane, daughter of Henry Collier, of Hermitage, esq., his second wife, had issue Charles, who, by Betty, (or Elizabeth), daughter and heir of Mr. Jeffery, of Bagboro' in Somersetshire, had several sons who died issueless,\* and three daughters, Betty, Jenny, and Mary; whereof Betty married Morton Pleydell, of Shitterton, esq., and had issue a son, Charles Pleydell Brune, esq., living anno 1770.

\* Hutchin's  
Dorset, Vol. II.  
p. 358.

#### BUSCY.—(1 EDW. III).

Roger de Buisli, Bussei, or Bussey, at the time of the general survey,† held divers lordships in different counties, particularly in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire; his chief residence being at Tickhill Castle, in Yorkshire, and at Blythe, on the confines of Nottinghamshire.

By Idonea, the daughter and heir of John de Buisli, grandson (according to Dugdale)‡ of the aforesaid Roger,<sup>a</sup> the estate of Tickhill, with a great inheritance, passed into the family of Vipount, and thus the first male branch of this house terminated in female issue; but the male line appears nevertheless still to have continued in some collateral or younger representatives. Of these

† Domesd.

‡ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. 1. p. 455.

Hugh de Bussey (or Buissent), 12 Hen. II., was certified§ to hold three knights' fees of Robert, then bishop of Lincoln; of whom, also, it was at the same time|| certified, that the son, (the name unmentioned) of William de Buissent held six knights' fees.

§ Hearne's  
Lib. Nig. Scacc  
Vol. 1. p. 260.  
|| Ibid.

Robert de Bussey (but from whence descended is not related), is said to have been lord of Weldon, in Northamptonshire, and to have had a daughter, who, by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, had a daughter Geva, afterwards married to Gefferey Ridel, whose daughter and heiress, by her marriage with Richard, the son of Ralph Basset, carried the Weldon estate into that family. ¶

¶ Vide Basset  
of Weldon.

<sup>a</sup> According to other accounts, the said John de Buisli (or Bussey), was son of Richard, son of Jordan, son of Ernald, brother to the said Roger, who by Muriel his wife, had a son Roger, who died a.p. temp. Henry II., and had a daughter Beatrix, whose husband was William, earl of Ewe, from whom descended that John, earl of Ewe, who, 18 Edw. I. was claimant to the honour of Tickhill.



\* Leland,  
Vol. I. p. 102,  
f. 107.  
† Mag. Rot.  
4 Hen. II.  
Rot. 4. a.

A William de Bussey\* married Hawyse, one of the sisters and co-heirs to Walter Espee, a great and famous baron, and fined† one hundred marks of silver to have a partition of the lands of that inheritance, along with Robert de Ros and Nicholas Traili, the other co-heirs.

But the branch of the Busseys which seems to have continued the longest, and to have been in later times of the most eminent degree, had their chief seat in Lincolnshire : of which stock was

‡ Rot. Char.  
41 Hen. III  
(In alio loco)  
m. 6.

Hugh, the son of Lambert de Bussey, who, 41 Hen. III.,‡ had a charter for free warren in his lands at Acham, in the county of Lincoln and at Wigesil, in Nottinghamshire. Afterwards, 22 Edw. I., he, or another Hugh de Bussey had livery of the lands of Elizabeth, his mother, who was then the widow of John de Albiniaco.§ This Hugh, imports to be the same who died the 34 Edw. I., being then seised || of the manors of Balderton and Wigglesley, in the county of Nottingham; together with the manor of Hagham (or Acham), and divers other lands in the county of Lincoln.

§ Original. 22  
Edw. I. Rot 3  
and 14 Linc.  
|| Esch. 34  
Edw. I. p. 45.

¶ Madox Ba-  
ronia Ang. p.  
182.

\*\* Trin. Fines,  
35 Edw. I.  
Rot. 66. a.  
Linc.  
†† Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

John de Bussey, son and heir of Hugh, 35 Edw. I., held of the king in capite,¶ two knights' fees of the barony of Gaunt, which being in the king's hands, he was then impleaded for his relief.\*\* This John is most likely the same who, 1 Edw. III., had summons,†† along with divers of the nobility and great men of the realm, to attend the king, with horse and arms, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to march against Robert de Brus, king of Scots. But this summons does not purport to be a summons to parliament; for the writ does not contain the words "*de negociis supradictis tractaturi vestrumque consilium impensuri*;" so as to shew that the convocation was considered for the purposes of legislation, but for the purpose of a military expedition.

This writ, however, is the only one in which the name of the Bussey family has place; and in the other writs of the same year,†† which are expressed for the meeting of a parliament, the name of John de Bussey (or Busey) is not included.

As it is manifest that this family was not of baronial degree, nor advanced to that rank by the summons referred to, a detailed narration of further genealogy becomes unnecessary, and it may, therefore, suffice to conclude, with what the celebrated Leland§§ observes of it; viz.

§§ Leland's  
Itiner. Vol. VI.  
p. 65, f. 68.

"The gentilmen comunely called Busseys, cam with the Conqueror out of Normandi. Bussey that was so greate in king Richard the second's dayes, and was behedid at Brightstow, had his principal howse and manor-place at Hougeham, a 3 myles from Granteham. Busses wife that was behedid at Brightstow lyith at Howheham, and divers of the Busses in the same parochie chirch. Bussey now alive, is the 5 or 6 in descent from great Bussey that was behedid, and is the laste heir male of this house. This Busses doughter and heire is marriede onto the sunne and heire of Brightenel of Northamptonshir."<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> She is named Agnes, wife of Edmund Brudenell, s.p.—Thoroton's Nottingham. v. i., p. 360.

## CANCI SIVE CHANCI, OF YORKSHIRE.—(25 Edw. I.)

Walter<sup>a</sup> de Canci, lord of Schirpenbee, in the county of York, the 5th of Stephen, gave fifteen pounds' fine for license to marry whom he should please; but whom he married, Dugdale is silent, merely stating, that he was a benefactor to the monks of Whitby, and was succeeded by

Anfrid de Canci, his son and heir, who, 12 Hen. II.,\* upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified that he held five knights' fees, for which he paid five marks on the collection of the aid aforesaid, 14 Hen. II. After, when he died, 6 Ric. I., leaving his heir in minority, for whose wardship Hugh Murdac gave one hundred marks; but who this heir was, the Baronage does not notice,† concluding here its account of this branch of the family; which is, however, supplied by Sir Henry Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire,‡ most minutely; viz:

Walter de Canci, son and heir of Anfrid, came of age about 8 Ric. I., and confirmed the gift<sup>b</sup> of his father to the canons of St Peter, in York, and married, as it is related, Agnes de Athewick, but died without issue, leaving

Roger de Chauncy,§ his brother and heir, who married Preciosa, daughter of——, and had issue Robert and Hugh, which Hugh, (or, probably, from the length of time, his son) 14 Edw. II., was lord of the manor of Upton, in the county of Northampton.

Robert de Chauncy (or Canci), son and heir of Roger, was of full age at his father's death, and, in 23 Hen. III., accounted for five knights' fees for the barony of Schirpenbec, which his father held of the king in capite. This Robert left

Thomas, his son and heir, twenty-three years old, whose homage, in the 52 Hen. III., the king received. He married Isabel, the daughter of Philip Chauncy, of Willughton, in the county of Lincoln, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas de Marsey. The 25 Edw. I. he was one of those great men who were summoned to attend the king, to go upon an expedition ||; but as it does not appear that either he, or his descendants had ever afterwards summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, to give any further account of them here becomes unnecessary: yet, on this occasion, it is to be observed, he was styled *Baron de Skirkenbek*.

<sup>a</sup> This is the first of the family named by Dugdale; but Sir Henry Chauncy (Hist. of Hertf. p. 55.) states, "That Chauncy de Chauncy, near Amiens, in France, came over with the Conqueror, anno 1066, whose sons, William and Anschar de Chauncy, both flourished temp. Hen. I. William, the eldest, purchased the manor of Schirpenbec, in Yorkshire, of Odo Balistarius, a great Norman, who held it by grant of William the Conqueror; (Domesd. Ebor. xxiv.) and this William lived there with Walter his son, above mentioned, who was his successor."

<sup>b</sup> Chauncy recites, (Domesd. Ebor. xxiv. p. 56.) that "Anfrid, the son of Walter, the son of William de Canci, by the consent of Walter and Roger his sons, gave to the canons of St. Peter, in York, one carucate of land in Schirpenbec; and by another deed, with the consent of Maud his wife, gave also one carucate to the hospital of St. Peter's, in the same city."

\* Hearne's Lib. Nig. Vol. I. p. 318.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 626.

‡ p. 25, and pag. subseq.

§ p. 56.

|| Clau. Rot. 25 Edw. I. in Dors. 15.

From this ancient and distinguished house descended the learned Sir Henry Chauncy, knight, sergeant-at-law, eminent as an antiquary, and famous for his History of the county of Hertford. He bore for arms;\* *viz.* Chauncy of Yorkshire,

\* Hist of Hert. p. 59.

"G. a Cross patonce Arg. on a Chief Az. a Lion passant, O."

Chauncy of Lincolnshire; *viz.*

"Arg. a Chevron G. within a Border, S. charged with 8 Bezants."

#### CANCI, SIVE CHANCI, OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 627.  
† Chauncy's Hert. p. 60.

§ Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. Linc.

Simon de Canci, according to Dugdale,† was cotemporary with Anfrid, the son of Walter de Canci. But Chauncy, in his account of Hertfordshire, and pedigree of the family,† makes him brother to the said Anfrid. This Simon, 12 Hen. II., on the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, certified his knights' fees to be five, *de veteri feoffamento*; § for which, on the collection of that aid, the 14 Hen. II., he paid five pounds. He was a considerable benefactor to the Knights Templars, and gave to them the church of Wylughton, in the county of Lincoln. His wife was Helewise de Swinope (a Fleming), who probably brought him the manor of Swinope, with several others in the county of Lincoln, which were possessed by his descendants. But, on or before the 30 Hen. II., he died, leaving the said Helewise his wife surviving, and Simon his son and heir, which

|| Dug. Bar. p. 627.

Simon de Canci, the 6 Ric I., upon the collection of the aid for that king's redemption, paid five pounds for the knights' fees he then held. But, the 17th of John, being one of those great men who were in arms for the redress of the national grievances, he was termed a rebel, and his lands were seised, and given to Richard de Gray. After, when no further mention is made of him in the Baronage.|| Sir Henry Chauncy, however, in his History of Hertfordshire (p. 60), continues the account of his family, and recites, that the said Simon<sup>a</sup> married Maud, the youngest sister and heir of Geoffery de Beningwal, and had issue

<sup>a</sup> Chauncy also asserts, that Philip de Canci was a younger brother of Simon; which Philip, for his inheritance, had given him the lordship of Swinope, with others in the county of Lincoln: for it appears that, 47 Hen. III., a Philip de Chancy was seised of the said manor, &c. (Inq. P. M. 47 Hen. III., n. 30.);—also, that, 35 Edw. I., another Philip held the same; (Inq. P. M. 35 Edw. I. n. 37), and 4 Edw. II., William, son and heir of Philip de Canci (sive Chauncy) was possessed of the manors of Swinehope, Cotes, Scraythfeld, and Billinge, in the said county of Lincoln, (Inq. P. M. 4 Edw. II., n. 46); at which time, on his decease, Walter de Gloucester, the king's escheator, had command to take into his hands the lands whereof the said William de Canci (or Chauncy) died seised, (Rot. Orig. Scacc. 4 Edw. II. Rot. 3).



William de Canci, who, by Isabel his wife, was father of Sir Philip de Canci; which Sir Philip de Canci married Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Marsey, and had a daughter Isabel, who became the wife of Thomas de Canci, of Schirpenbec: also a son,

Gerard de Canci, his heir and successor, who had an only daughter Isabel, who died issueless; so that Isabel, her aunt, became the heir of this house, who was married, as before mentioned, to Thomas de Canci, of Schirpenbec. This Gerard died 15 Edw. II.,\* leaving Ada his wife surviving; who, the same year, had an assignment of dower in the lands of Wylughton and elsewhere, in the county of Lincoln,† and likewise in the manor of Hoghton, in Nottinghamshire.

\* Inq. P.M.  
15 Edw. II.  
n. 45.

† Rot. Orig.  
15 Edw. II.  
Rot. 14.

#### CANTELO, sive CANTILUPE.—(24 Edw. I).

This house was a younger branch of the Cantilupes, of Aston-Cantilupe, in the county of Warwick, and commenced in the person of John, third son (according to Dugdale ‡) of William de Cantilupe, lord of Aston-Cantilupe, and sheriff of the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Worcester, and Hereford, in the reign of king John and Henry III., which

‡ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 732.

John de Cantilupe (sometimes written Cantelo) had a charter for free warren in his lands at Funtel, in Wiltshire, 41 Hen. III.;§ and, in the same year, had a charter for his manor of *Snytenfeud*,|| otherwise Sniterfield, in the county of Warwick, which was holden of Thomas de Clinton, by the service of one knight's fee.¶ He married Margery, daughter and heir to William Cummin, of Sniterfield, and had issue John, his successor, and Walter, who was a priest and rector of Sniterfield. He died about the 16 Edw. I.; for in that year,\*\* the king's escheator had command to take into his hands the lands whereof the said John had died seised.

§ Rot. Char.  
41 Hen. III.  
m. 1.  
|| Ibid. m. 2.  
¶ Lib. Feod.  
Vol. I. p. 443.

\*\* Original.  
16 Edw. I.  
Rot. 1.

John de Cantilupe, heir to his father, in 24 Edw. I., was one of those who had summons†† to attend, with horse and arms, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, preparatory to an expedition against the Scots: also, 26 Edw. I., had summons to attend with horse and arms, at Carlisle; on which occasion‡‡ he is denominated a *baron*. He married, according to Collins,§§ Margaret, daughter of John, lord Mohun, of Dunster, and had issue||| a son John, who died before him, and a daughter Eleanor, who became the wife of Thomas West, ancestor to the present viscount Cantilupe and earl Delawar, which Thomas thereby added the Cantilupe inheritance to the patrimony of his family.

†† Dugd.  
Lists Sum.

‡‡ Ibid.

§§ Collin's  
Peerage, sub  
tit. Delawar.  
||| Dugd.  
Antiq. Co.  
Warwick.

Dugdale, in his History of the Cantilupe family,¶¶ has only commenced his account with that William who flourished in the reign of king John, but has not mentioned the line of his descent; it, however, is manifest, that, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, one

¶¶ Dugd. Bar.  
p. 731.

\* Hearne's LibNig. Scacc Vol. I. p. 264. at which time also,

† Ibid. Linc. Walter de Cantilupe likewise held † two knights' fees of the same earl. And, if he was the same person, held, ‡ at the period before stated, along with Robert Chevaucheshul, four knights' fees of Geoffrey Mandeville, earl of Essex.

§ Ibid. Robert de Cantilupe is also noticed by the said Geoffrey, earl of Essex, as then § holding one knight's fee, as aforesaid.

These three persons are all unnoticed by Dugdale, as are also the following, who, if not of one kindred, were at least *cotemporaries* with the first William de Cantilupe, of whom the baronagian makes mention.

¶ Rot. Char. 7Joh.m.7.(56) Fulk de Cantilupe, in the 7th of king John, had lands || in the county of Southampton. He was considered one of that monarch's evil servants, and as such is represented by Matthew Paris ¶ as a *knight*, who was devoid of every spark of humanity.

¶ Matt. Par. p. 188. l. 12. Roger de Cantilupe, 15 Hen. III.,\*\* was sent by the king as one of his ambassadors to the sovereign Pontiff at Rome.†† He was not only a priest,‡‡ but a person of note in the royal favour. In the 32 Hen. III. he had license §§ to impark sixty acres of heath in *Badewe*, within the boundaries of the forest of Essex; and, the 37th of the same reign, had a license ||| to hunt throughout several counties.

‡‡ Matt. Par. p. 333, l. 64. Baldwin de Cantilupe held ¶¶ in Powrd' one hundred shillings land of the gift of king John, with the daughter of Alard Fitz-William; but by what service was at that time\*† unknown.

¶¶ Ibid. 37 Hen. III. m. 11. These seem to have been the principal persons of the Cantilupe name, who were cotemporary, and in such respect, presumed allied to each other. Dugdale has not referred to one of them; whose notice of families in general, may be observed to be chiefly confined to immediate, and not to collateral descents. Indeed, as these branches are not recorded as of baronial distinction, any mention at all is in a certain degree irrelevant, were it not to point out, in the first instance, that the name is of more antiquity than Dugdale attaches to it; and, in the second, to show that the members of the common stock took pretty good care of themselves in the turbulent reigns of king John and Henry III.; and probably, from a low origin, by the temper of the times obtruded themselves into wealth and notoriety.<sup>a</sup>

#### CAREW.—(29 EDW. I).

The descent of this family is from a younger branch of the same common ancestor as the Fitz-Geralds, in Ireland, and the house of Windsor, in this kingdom.

<sup>a</sup> An old MS., once belonging to the College of Arms, and now in the hands of the editor, (but without the name of the compiler) states that Richard de Cantilupe, in the time of Edward I. was baron of Hanslape, in Northamptonshire, whose heir general married Sir Thomas West, ancestor to the Lord la Warre.



Walter Fitz-Other (styled de Windsor, from being governor of that castle in the time of the Conqueror), had several sons, whereof William was progenitor to the family of Windsor, earl of Plymouth; and

Gerald, (styled Fitz-Walter), was the ancestor of this house.<sup>a</sup> This Gerald was Castellan of Pembroke, and according to Camden,\* had a grant made to him by Henry I. of the manor of Moulesford, in Berkshire. He married Nesta, daughter of Rees, son of Theodore the great, prince of South Wales, and by her had issue several sons; viz. William, his heir; † Maurice (called Fitz-Gerald), progenitor to the house of Leinster, in Ireland; Richard, and David, ‡ bishop of St. David, who died circ. 1176.

\* Camden's Britt. sub. tit. Berks.

† Vincent's Baron. MS. in Coll. Arm.  
‡ Le Neve's Fasti Eccle. Angl. p. 511.

William Fitz-Gerald, the eldest son, is so presumed, because he became possessed of Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire, which, with divers manors, were acquired by his father, through his marriage with Nesta, the daughter (as before mentioned), of the prince of South Wales. This William, according to some, married Catherine, daughter of Kingsley, of Kingsley, in Cheshire; and according to others, married Marrio, daughter of Stephen, Constable of Cardiganshire, and had issue several sons; viz. 1. Otho; 2. William, progenitor to the Gerards of Lancashire,—the Gerards, earls of Macclesfield, and barons Gerard, of Bromley; 3. Raymond, who married Basilia, § sister to Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, but died without legitimate issue.<sup>b</sup>

§ Vincent's Baron. MS. in Coll. Arm.

Otho Fitz-Gerald, the eldest son, along with William his father, gave the village of Redbard, || a short distance from Carew Castle, to the Knights Templars. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Tanered, and by her had issue William, hereafter mentioned, and Stephen, who gave his estate to religious houses.

|| Ex Coll. Camd. Ex Registr. St. Johan Hierosol

William, eldest son of Otho, is the first of his family who is represented to have taken the name of Carew.<sup>c</sup> He had a confirmation ¶ of the manor of Moulesford, in the 14th of king John. He married the heiress of Degon (or Tregon), baron of Ydron,\*\* in the county of Catherlough, in Ireland, the lands of which barony long continued in the line of his descendants, †† whereof

¶ Rot. Char. 14 Joh.  
\*\* Camd Britt.

†† Ibid.

Nicholas de Carew, 29 Edw. I., was one of those eminent persons, who in the par-

<sup>a</sup> While this descent is given, as the one most generally accredited, it should, nevertheless, be observed, that some authorities, (Milles' Cat. of Hou. p. 738), derive this family from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert, earl of Shrewsbury; and thus, in Leland, (Leland's Itiner. Vol. III. p. 70, f. 40), it is stated, viz. "Carew married an heir general of the stock of Mohun, of Devonshire. Carew trew name be Montgomerik, and he is written thus in old evidence, *Montgomerik D'n's. de Carew*." But in Camden's remains, (Cam. Rem. p. 121), this matter is explained by the statement, "that one Adam de Montgomery married the daughter and heir of Carew, of Molesford; and his son relinquishing his own, left to his posterity his Mother's name of Carew, from whence descended divers families."

<sup>b</sup> The illegitimacy of the house of Fitz-Maurice, earl of Kerry, in Ireland, is stated by Lodge, to be on the authority of Giraldus Cambrensis.—Vide Lodge, Vol. II. p. 101.

<sup>c</sup> Contemporary with this William was Roger de Caru, who, in the 5th of king John, had a grant for a market at his demesne of Eton, Bucks.—Chart. Rot. 5 Joh. m. 6.



\* *Dug. Lists of Summ.* liament\* at Lincoln, though not summoned thereto had his seal affixed to that memorable letter which was sent to the Pope, maintaining the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland, on which occasion he was denominated *Nicholas de Carru, Dominus de Mules-*

† *Esch. 5 Edw. II. n. 54.* *ford.* He died about the 5 Edw. II.,† having had issue several sons: of which,

‡ *Vincent's Baron. MS. in Coll. Arm.* John Carew (or Carru), by Joane or Jane, his second wife, daughter of Richard ‡ Talbot, of the county of Gloucester, had issue another John, which

John de Carru was both a soldier and a statesman, and served king Edward III. in the wars of France, with great honour and renown, and was by that king made Lord Deputy of Ireland;§ and in the 35th of the same reign, had summons to the great council, which was then appointed to convene at Westminster, to take into consideration the affairs of that kingdom. But, excepting on this occasion, and in the parliament at Lincoln, before mentioned, the name of Carru, or Carew, is not noticed among the ancient peerage-barons of the realm; but in later times the family was raised to the peer-

|| *Vide Extinct Baronage, vol 3* age by the title of earl of Totness,|| now extinct.

#### CLARE.—(3 EDW. II.)

Richard de Clare, 3 Edw. II., was summoned among the earls and barons of the ¶ *Claus. Rot. m. 17.* realm to a parliament convened to meet at York,¶ on the Sunday next after the feast of the Purification.

This Richard was, doubtless, descended from Thomas, a younger son of Richard Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who died 46 Hen. III., leaving Gilbert, his son and heir, Thomas, his second son, and other issue; which

Thomas de Clare died in the 16 Edw. I., having had issue by Amy, or Juliana, his wife, daughter of Sir Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Gilbert, who died the 1 Edw. II.,\*\* leaving Isabella, his wife, surviving. Richard, summoned to parliament as before mentioned, who, by Joan, his wife, had a son, Thomas, who died without issue, seised of a great estate in Ireland, the 14 Edw. II.,†† when his aunts, Margaret, who married Bartholomew, lord Badlesmere; and Matilda, who married Robert, lord de Clifford, became his co-heiresses; which Matilda seems to have married also Robert de Well.††

†† *Originalia 15 Edw. II. Rot. 14.*

#### CLIVEDON.—(22 EDW. I.)

Reymund de Clivedon, 22 Edw. I., had summons, with divers other persons, barons of the realm, to attend the king wheresoever he should then be (but no place mentioned in the writ§§) to consult upon the affairs of the nation. But, excepting on this occasion, his name is not contained in any writs of a parliamentary nature.

§§ *Claus. Rot. 22 Edw. I. m. 8. Dors.*

The name obtains notice as one very ancient in the county of Somerset; for on the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, 12 Hen. II., William de Clivedon is certified to hold two knights' fees of Henry Lovel,\* and one of William, earl of Gloucester;† the last was the manor of Clivedon.

In the 25 Edw. I., Raymund de Clivedon was summoned to attend the king at London,‡ on the next Sunday after the Octaves of St. John the Baptist, with horse and arms, ready to sail thence into foreign parts. He bore on his seal, viz. a *Lion rampant crowned*.

Edmund<sup>a</sup> de Clivedon, who was the last of his name, lord of Clivedon, died 50 Edw. III.;§ the estates which he possessed descended to Edmund, the son of Thomas Hogshaw, by Emmelina his wife, daughter and heir of the said Edmund de Clivedon; which Edmund Hogshaw died seised of Clivedon in 14 Ric. II. without issue; whereupon|| the lands were divided between Sir Thomas Lovel, knight, the husband of Joane, one of the sisters of the said Edmund Hogshaw; and John Bluet, the husband of Margery, the other sister; in which partition the manor of Clivedon was assigned to John Bluet and Margery his wife.

Sir Thomas Lovel, at his death, left a daughter and heiress, Agnes, who married Sir Thomas Wake, knight, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to king Edward IV.

\* Lib. Nig. Scacc. Vol. I. p. 100.  
† Ibid. 165.

‡ Claus. Rot. 25 Edw. I. m. 15. Dors.

§ Esch. n. 14.

|| Collinson's Som. Vol. III. p. 167.

#### COGAN.—(24 Edw. I.)

This is the name of a very ancient and eminent family which became famous in the conquest of Ireland, in the time of Henry II., by which monarch

Miles Cogan, along with Robert Fitz-stephen<sup>b</sup> had a grant of the kingdom of Cork. This Miles, together with Ralph, the son of Fitz-Stephen, his daughter's husband was slain¶ between Waterford and Lismore, anno 1172, the 26 Hen. II. After him,

Richard Cogan, in the time of king John, held\*\* the cantred of Mustry Omitton, and was a person of great consideration in Ireland; but the principal acquisition of English property was by the marriage of

Sir Miles Cogan with Christian, daughter of Fulk Paganel, lord of Bahuntune or

¶ Annals of Ireland, citing Gir. Cambrensis.  
\*\* Rot. Char. 7 Job. m. 5. in Dors.

<sup>a</sup> There is some reason to believe, that the name of *Raymund* and *Edmund* have been occasionally ascribed to the same person.

In the great tournament at Dunstable, the 7th of Edw. II., the name of a Sir John de Clevedon is mentioned as one of the tilers.—His Arms—"Arg. ore trois Escallops de Goules."

<sup>b</sup> He was the son of Stephen, Constable of the castles of Cardigan and Pembroke, by Nesta his wife, daughter to Rees Gruffydh, prince of South Wales, who had been a concubine to king Henry I. This Robert had issue Ralph and Frederick, from whom descended the Fitz-Stephens, in Ireland.

Bamptun, in the county of Devon, and aunt, and at length heir (in her descendants) of William Paganel, of Bamptun, who died without issue; and of her niece, Ada de Balun, who likewise deceased issueless.

\* Chart. Rot. 51 Hen. III. m. 2. John Cogan, 51 Hen. III., had a charter\* for a market and two fairs at his manors of Baunton and Offculum, in Devonshire, and at Honespull, in the county of Somerset; † Ibid. 53 Hen. III. m. 6. also in the 53 Hen. III. had another charter† for divers markets and fairs at his manors in Ireland.

‡ Claus. Rot. in Dorso. m. 12. § Esch. 30 Edw. I. n. 29. He may be presumed the same person who, 24 Edw. I.,‡ had summons to attend the great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died the 30th§ of the same reign, being then seised of the manors of Baunton (or Bampton) Offculum, and Honespull, before mentioned.

¶ Ibid. Thomas Cogan, son and heir of John, was twenty-six years old¶ at his father's death, and deceased 7 Edw. II.,¶ leaving

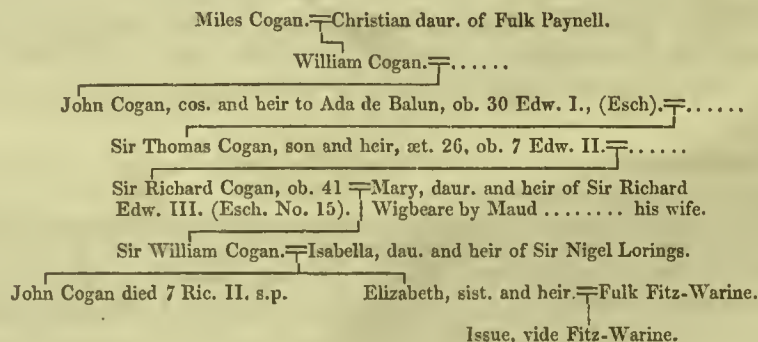
\*\* Ibid. Richard Cogan, his son and heir, sixteen years\*\* of age, who, 11 Edw. III.,†† had a license to castellate his mansion-house at Baunton; to empark his wood at Ustolme; †† Rot. Char. 11 Edw. III. m. 56. and have free warren at Honespull (sive Hunespell), in the county of Somerset. He

‡‡ Esch. 41 Edw. III. n. 17. died 41 Edw. III.,‡‡ having had issue

§§ Ibid. William Cogan, his son and heir, who was then about twenty-four years old.§§ This ¶¶ Ibid. 6 Ric. II. n. 22. William deceased 6 Ric. II.,¶¶ having had issue by Isabel his wife, a daughter Elizabeth, and a son John; which

John Cogan died shortly after, in the 7 Ric. II., about seven years old, leaving the said Elizabeth his sister and heir, who married, first, Fulk, lord Fitz-Warine; and second, Hugh Courtney; but the inheritance of Baunton (or Bampton), with the other estates in England and Ireland, descended to her issue¶¶ by the lord Fitz-warine.

¶¶ Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 446. \*† Esch. 50 III. n. 13. But this John could not be the same person who, 50 Edw. III.,\*†held two fees in Cogan, in Gloucestershire and the marches of Wales.





## COLESHULL.—(24 EDW. I.)

Richard de Coleshull, 18 and 23 Edw. I., was one of the knights\* of the shire for the county of Berks, and, in the 24th of the same reign, was one of those eminent men who had summons to the great council, ordered to assemble at Newcastle-upon-Tyne† but he seems to have died in the same year‡ being then seised of the manors of Aldermaston and Spersholt, in the county of Berks.

He probably was a professor of the civil law, as he is denominated§ *Magister Ricardus de Coleshull*. He died without issue, and his brother Elias, who was his heir, thereupon had livery|| of the inheritance; which Elias, 4 Edw. II.,¶ obtained a license for free warren in his demesne lands at Coleshull and elsewhere, in the county of Berks.

\* Willis's  
Notit. Parl.

† Claus. in  
Dorso. m. 12.  
‡ Esch. 24  
Edw. I. n. 52.

§ Originalia.  
24 Edw. I.  
Rot. 6.

|| Ibid. Rot. 7.  
¶ Rot. Ch. 4.  
Edw. II. n. 34.

## COMYN.—(35 EDW. III.)

John Comyn, 35 Edw. III., was one of those eminent persons who had summons, along with several other great men, to meet a council then convened, to take into consideration the affairs of Ireland; but as this summons was no creation of an English peerage honour, (although the writ is printed in Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament,) an account of him is here the less necessary, inasmuch as the name of John Comyn is not mentioned again in any summons of a parliamentary nature.

## CORNEWAILLE OR CORNWALL.—(35 EDW. III.)

John de Cornewaille, or de Cornwall, 35 Edw. III., is included among other great men, who were summoned to attend a council to be holden on the then critical state of Irish affairs; his name is not, however, repeated in any subsequent writ, whereby he may be considered to have obtained the rank of an English parliamentary baron.

The name of Cornwall, or at least a great family of that name, is said to have sprung from Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to king Henry III., which earl is represented to have had two natural sons, Richard and Walter; the former of which, Richard de Cornwall, was ancestor to the Cornwalls titular barons of Burford, in Oxfordshire.

Of this name was Geffery de Cornwall, who married Margaret, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh Mortimer, baron of Richards Castle, mentioned in the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England;\*\* and also Sir John Cornwall, baron of Fanhope, noticed likewise in the same work.††

\*\* Vol. I.

†† Vol. III.



Thomas de Crophull, whom, 45 Edw. III.,\* he enfeoffed in the manors of Neubold-Verdon, Cotesbeche, and Hemyngton, in the county of Leicestershire, which Thomas married Sibilla, daughter of John de la Bere, knight,† and had issue an only daughter.‡

Agnes de Crophull, who married Sir Walter Devereux, knight, ancestor of Robert earl of Essex; and, after his death, re-married Sir John Parr, of Kyrkeby, in Kendal.§

\* Ibid. 45 Edw. III. n. 58.  
† Dug. Mo. Vol. I. p. 725.  
‡ Vide Burton's Leic. p. 180, et Mon. nt supra.  
§ Dug. Mon. ut supra.

## DANE.—(1 Edw. II.)

The name of John le Dane has place in the Index to Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament; but on reference to the writ of the year referred to, viz. the 1 Edw. II., no such name is to be found mentioned therein; indeed, no such name as *John le Dane* is noticed anywhere in the charter or patent rolls of that period, but the name of

*John le Dene* occurs about the 4 Edw. II., when he was appointed|| chamberlain of the Exchequer; and the name of

*Stephen de Dane* is noticed in 6 Edw. II., at which time he was fined¶ twenty marks to the king for his transgression in acquiring (without license) the manor of Fauconest-hurst, from Robert de Fauconer; but neither the name of *John le Dene*, or *Stephen de Dane*, have any notice in the rolls of the summonses to parliament.

In the Magna Britannia<sup>a</sup> for the county of Kent, the name of *Dane* is mentioned as lord of the manor of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet.

|| Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. II. m. 6. par. 2.  
¶ Gross Fines, 6 Edw. II. Rot. 16, Kanc.

## DAWNEY.—(1 Edw. III.)

Of this name, anciently written D'Auney, or De Alneto, there appear to have been several persons, who, if not related to each other, were cotemporaries, and held considerable lands in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and elsewhere; of these,

Richard de Alneto, 12 Hen. II., was certified\*\* by the abbot of Tavistock to hold of him four knights' fees. At the same period,

William de Alneto was returned in the certificate†† of William de Traci, of the county of Devon, as holding of him one knight's fee and a half. Also at the same time,

Alexander de Alno, or Alneto, of the county of Somerset, certified‡‡ that his ancestors held by the service of one knight's fee, de veteri feoffamento, and that his father

\*\* Hearn's Lib. Nig. Vol. I. p. 118.

†† Ibid p. 122

‡‡ Ibid. p. 96.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Philpot's Kent, p. 88.—*Dane Court* was the Signorie in elder times of Sir Alan de Dane, who took his surname from it, and had his habitation there, temp. Edw. III. It continued a mansion for his descendants divers years after; but in the reign of Henry IV., the Foggs were lords of the Fee.

The late eminent judge Dane, in the United States of North America, claimed descent from this family; and had in his possession a very ancient pedigree of it.



gave to Hugh de Alno, his brother, a part of the said fee; which donation was made to him and his heirs, in the time of king William.

\* Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 252.

Henry de Alneto is also noticed\* as having married Idonea, one of the sisters and co-heirs to Stephen de Beauchamp, of Essex,—a Baron mentioned by Dugdale.

From one of these descended (as it is probable) John de Alneto, D'Auney, or D'Anney; which

† Lodge's Irish  
Peer. Vol. III.  
p. 103.

‡ Collins's  
Baronetage.  
Vol. II. p. 165

John Dawney, or D'Anney, in the time of Edward I., held the manor of Shunock,† in the county of Cornwall;<sup>a</sup> and also divers other lands in several counties. He married Jane,‡ one of the daughters of Peter le Cave, of Cave in Yorkshire, by ——— his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromflete, and had issue,

§ Rot. Char. 6  
Edw. II. n. 63.  
|| Ibid. 8 Edw.  
VI. n. 56.

Edward Dawney, whose son and heir, Nicholas Dawney, was a person of great note and of considerable estate in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, where he obtained a royal charter§ for free-warren in all his demesne lands; and also a license|| for a market and fair at his manor of Shunock.

¶ Lodge's Irish  
Peer. Vol. III.  
p. 103.

In the 1 Edw. III. he was one of those great men who had summons to be at New-castle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, to march against Robert de Brus: but this summons does not purport to have been a call to parliament *ad tractandum*. After this period he is represented¶ to have peregrinated to the Holy Land, where he greatly distinguished himself against the infidels; and on his return brought with him a very rich and curious medal, which for a long time was, if it is not at this day still, remaining in the possession of the family.

\*\* Esch. 6  
Edw. III. n. 79.  
Sec. Nos.

This Nicholas deceased about the 6 Edw. III.,\*\* having had issue by Elizabeth, or Joan, his wife, daughter of ———, several sons, whereof

†† Rot. Cha.  
10 Edw. III.  
n. 53.

‡‡ Esch. 20  
Edw. III. n.  
33.

John Dawney seems to have been the eldest son, as he inherited the estates of his father in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, where he had a confirmation†† of the privilege of free-warren, which his said father had before obtained. He died about the 20 Edw. III.,‡‡ leaving issue by Sibyl his wife, an only daughter and heir, Emmeline; which

§§ Ibid. 45  
Edw. III. n.  
15.  
||| Ibid.

Emmeline Dawney, married Sir Edward Courtney, knight, son and heir apparent of Hugh, the second earl of Devon, and died about the 45 Edw. III.,§§ being then seised of the greater part of her father's inheritance||| in Cornwall, Devon, and Somersetshire, as before mentioned. By her husband, Sir Edward Courtney (who died in the lifetime of his father Hugh, earl of Devon), she had issue Edward, the third earl of Devon, and Hugh Courtney, of Hacombe and Boconnock; whose descendants, under the account of the Courtneys, earls of Devon, may be seen more at large.

<sup>a</sup> According to the Magna Britannia (p. 1317, Cornwall), the church of Shunock was built by this family, and two knights of the name lie buried in it.

From Thomas Dawney,\* brother to John, the father of Emmeline, the family of the present viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, is considered to be derived.

\* Lodge's  
Irish Peer.

#### DRAYCOTE.†—(24 EDW. I.)

† Vide Harl.  
MSS. No. 506  
and No. 1052,  
(149) fol. 91.

Of this name, Richard de Draycote, by the description of *Dominus de Wyleton*, was among the great men summoned to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, on the 1st of March, the 24 Edw. I.; and, in the following year he had summons with the earls and barons of the realm to attend a parliament, to be holden at Salisbury, on the feast day of St. Matthew the Apostle.‡

‡ Rot. Clau.  
25 Edw. I. m.  
25, Dors.

But, except on these occasions, the name of Draycote has no mention in the writs of summons to parliament.

Besides him there was Robert de Draycote, who, the 21 Edw. I., was seised of the manors of Radlynch and Draicote, in Somersetshire.§

§ Esch. 21 Edw.  
I. n. 23.

#### EBROICIS.—(27 EDW. I.)

William de Ebroicis, 27 Edw. I., had summons to a parliament to meet in London; but his name does not appear in any subsequent writs of summons. He was probably an ancestor of the present Devereux family.

#### ERLES.—(35 EDW. III.)

William de Erleia, Erleigh, or Erle, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, certified|| that he held one knight's fee, *de veteri feoffamento*, by the service of being the king's chamberlain; but that he held nothing *de novo feoffamento*, a circumstance which clearly points out the antiquity of this family. The said William was the founder of a priory at Buckland, in Somersetshire, to which he gave the church of Beckington, in that county.

|| Hearne's  
Lib. Nig. Scacc  
Vol. I. p. 101.

John de Erleigh, his son and heir, held¶ the manor of North-Pederton, in the county of Somerset, of the king in fee-farm, 'by the rent of one hundred shillings, to be paid yearly at the Exchequer. He likewise held\*\* certain lands at Corsham, in Hampshire (to which he was heir), by serjeanty.

¶ Lib. Fœd.  
Vol. I. p. 707.

\*\* Ibid.  
Vol. II. p. 133.

Henry de Erleigh, (Erley, or Erle), his grandson, and at length heir,†† held one knight's fee of the king in capite, in Erleigh, (or Erley), near Reading, in Berkshire; and

†† Collinson's  
Somers. Vol.  
II. p. 199.

\* Collinson's  
Somers. Vol. I.  
p. 751.  
† Ibid.  
‡ Ibid.

§ Claus. 45  
Hen. III. m.  
3, Dors.

|| Esch. 4 Edw.  
I. n. 72.

¶ Original. 4  
Edw. I. Rot.  
5 and 19.

\*\* Ibid. 17  
Edw. II. n. 57  
and 62.

†† Ibid.

‡‡ Rot. Cha.  
12 Edw. II. n.  
54.

§§ Original.  
19 Edw. II.  
Rot. 18.

||| Esch. 11  
Edw. III. n. 11.

¶¶ Ibid. 34  
Edw. III. n. 77  
Sec. Numb.

\*† Collinson's  
Somerset, Vol.

II. p. 199.

\*‡ Dugd.  
Lists. Sum.

\*§ Ibid.

\*|| Ibid.

\*¶ Esch. 36  
Edw. III. n. 65.

\*\*\* Ibid. 44  
and 45 Edw.  
III. n. 42, 49,  
Sec. Nos.

\*\*† MS. voc.  
Chaos In Coll.  
Arm.

\*\*‡ Ibid.

\*\*§ Ibid.

\*\*|| Collins.  
Somerset, Vol.  
II. p. 199.

also \* the manor of Somerton Parva, (or Somerton Erleigh) in Somersetshire, of the king in capite, by serjeanty; but the service was at that time unknown.† At this period the record‡ styles him *D'n's. Henri de Erleg*. He was one of those eminent men who had summons to the great council or parliament, convened the 45 Hen. III. to meet at London.§ After, when he died, 4 Edw. I., being then seised|| of the manor of Erleigh, near Reading, as before mentioned, and leaving his heir in minority.¶

John, grandson of Henry de Erle, died 17 Edw. II., \*\* when it was found that he was seised of the manor of Erle aforesaid, together with the manors of North-Pederton, Somerton Parva, and several other manors†† in the county of Somerset. This John had a grant‡‡ of a market and fair at his manors of North, alias Nether Pederton and Bekington, in the 12 Edw. II.

John de Erle, next *lord of Erle*, 19 Edw. II.,§§ had the charge of the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and of the castle of Shireborne committed to his care. He died||| about 11 Edw. III., possessed of Erle, Somerton Parva, North Pederton, &c., leaving Elizabeth, his wife, surviving, who had her dower in the manor of Somerton, Ballcare and Pury; and departed this life the 34 Edw. III.¶¶ He had two sons, John and Richard; and three daughters, *viz.* Catherine, prioress of Buckland; Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Stafford; and Alice, wife of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, knight.\*†

John, son of John de Erle, 35 Edw. III., was one of those eminent persons (as it would seem) who had summons\*‡ to attend a great council, to be holden at Westminster, in order to deliberate upon the disturbed state of Ireland, as affecting him and others holding lands in that kingdom, in the capacity of heirs to Caumville.\*§ But this writ, by which the said John de Erle was so summoned, was addressed\*|| to the Sheriff of Staffordshire, whereby it is evident that it was not a call to parliament in the nature of a creation of a parliamentary peerage.

The 36 Edw. III. he had a license\*¶ to enfeof Robert de Erle, his son, of the fishery at Erle, in the water of Lodyn; and the 44th of the same reign, had the like license\*\*\* to enfeof John Cole of Bridgewater, and Margery his wife, in the manors of North Pederton, Somerton Parva, Dunston, and Bekynton, in the county of Somerset, with remainder over to himself and his heirs.

This John is probably the same who\*\*† married Margaret, sister of Sir Guy de Bryan, knight of the garter, and had issue a son, John de Erle (or Erleigh), who married\*\*‡ Isabel, daughter of John Paveley, and had a daughter and heir, Margaret, who became\*\*§ the wife of John St. Maur, second son of Sir Richard St. Maur, knight; after whose death she married, 2ndly, Sir Walter Sondes, knight; and 3rdly, Sir William Cheney, knight; and died 21 Hen. VI.\*\*|| The said John St. Maur, according to Collinson, left a son John, his heir, who was father of Sir Thomas St. Maur, whose son John had issue Sir William, and two daughters, whercof Margaret married William Bampfylde, of Polti-



\* Collinson's  
Somerset, Vol.  
II. p. 199.

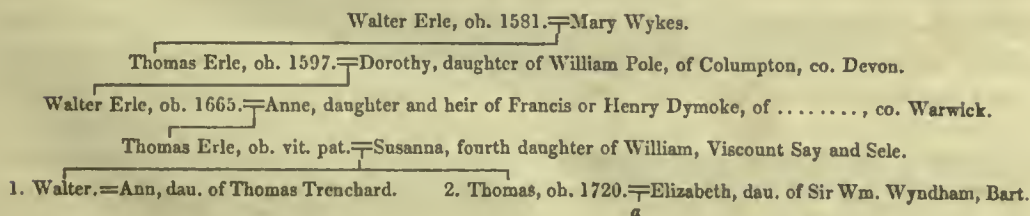
† alleiF's  
Wrthreo6z,s9.

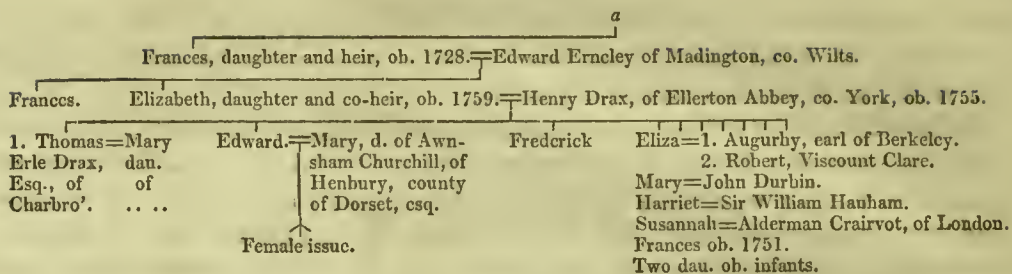
† Ibid. 267.

John Plecy, senr. = Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Havering.<sup>a</sup>  
 John Plecy, ob. 8 Hen. IV. = Michaela, daughter of Michael  
 John, son & heir ob. 20. (Esch). . . . . ob. circ. 4. Hen. VI.  
 John Plecy, ob. 4. Hen. V. s.p. 1. Robert, son of Robert Camyl. = Joan Plecy, = 3. Thomas Grey.  
 2. John Renton. sister and 4. Richard Drew, — & quo Sir  
 Thomas Apreece, Bart.<sup>b</sup>  
 John Camyl, of Shapwick, co. Dors. 29 Hen. VI. = Isabel  
 Robert Camyl, ob. s.p. Joan Camyl, sister and heir. = John Wykes of Bindon co. Devon.  
 Richard Wykes, of Bindon and Charbro', co. Dors. = . . . . .  
 Mary, daughter and co-heir married Walter Erle, Esq. who thereby acquired Bindon and Charborough.

<sup>b</sup> Anno incerto Men. VIII., Christian, wife of Robert Apreece, held three messuages and two hundred and twenty acres of land once.  
Robert Cammels.—William his son and heir.

\*. Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Haverling, married John Duller.—(Hutch. Dors. vol. 2, p. 116.)





### FITZ-BERNARD, or BARNARD.—(6 EDW. II.)

The family of Fitz-Bernard, or Barnard, though entirely unnoticed by Dugdale, was nevertheless of considerable note and standing in the county of Kent, having its capital

\* Philpot. p. 19. mansion at Kingsdown near Ferningham, which manor it held by grant from king Hen. I.\*

† Rot. Claus. 5 Joh. Thomas Fitz-Bernard in the time of king John, had a grant to him and his heirs, of the marshalship of the king's birds;†<sup>a</sup> and Robert Fitz-Bernard was sheriff, and exercised the office from the 21st of the reign of Hen. III. to the 30th.

Thomas, son of Thomas Fitz-Bernard married Alianore daughter and co-heir of Stephen de Turnham, according to a manuscript in the College of Arms.†  
‡ MS. Sir T. C. Brooks, No. 8.

Ralph Fitz-Bernard, in the 24 Edw. I. was one of the eminent men summoned with the earls, barons, and others, to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *equis et armis*, for an expedition into Scotland. He died about the 34th Edw. I. § leaving Agatha his wife surviving, who had dower in Thundersley, Ilmer, and Kingsdown; || his son

¶ Esch. No. 58. Thomas Fitz-Bernard was the first who had summons to parliament, to which he was called by writ from the 6th to the 15 Edw. II. inclusive. He died before the 8th Edw. III. ¶ at which time,\*\* on the death of Bona, his widow, John, his son and heir, had livery of the lands she held in dower.

¶ Esch. No. 49. 8 Edw. III. Rot. 5.

John Fitz-Bernard, son and heir of Thomas, does not appear to have been ever summoned to parliament. He died†† the 36 Edw. III. without issue, when it is said by

†† Philpot's Kent, p. 203.

Philpot,‡‡ that the four daughters of Bartholomew Badlesmare became his heirs, in right of their grandmother Margaret who was his sister and had married Gunceline, father of the said Bartholomew. But this statement is contradicted in a recently published work, entitled, "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," which assumes much heraldic authority, (though Philpot was an herald of no mean credit,) and asserts, that on the death of John Fitz-Bernard, s.p.,<sup>b</sup> Joan, daughter of Ralph, and sister to Thomas Fitz-Bernard,

<sup>a</sup> Que ? this office acquired by marriage, with Alice, daughter of William de Jarpenwell, (who married Albritha de Rumenel), Marshall of the King's Birds, temp. King John.

<sup>b</sup> Vide in claus. 34 Edw. I., m. 2. Tonge manor, pro Tho' fil' Joh'is fil' Bernard.

was found aunt and heir to her nephew John. It seems that Ralph had a first wife Joan, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Robert Aguylon, which in some respects leaves it doubtful, whether Thomas was his issue by the said Joan, or Agatha who survived him; and whether this Joan the asserted aunt, was whole, or half-blood sister to Thomas.

#### FITZ-HENRY.—(22 EDW. I.)

Hugh Fitz-Henry had summons to attend a parliament the 22 Edw. I., but where it was to meet is not mentioned in the writ which bears date the 8th of June in the year aforesaid. In the 29 of Edw. I., he was one of those who though not summoned to the parliament at Lincoln, yet affixed his seal to the memorable letter then written to the Pope, on which occasion he is designated "*Hugo filius Henrici Dominus de Ravensworth,*" but after this time no further mention is made of him. He was probably the father of the first lord Fitz-Hugh, whose posterity long continued in the rank of barons of the realm: of this, however, Dugdale does not take any notice.

#### AUCHER FITZ-HENRY.—(2 EDW. II.)

\* The parentage of this person is unnoticed, as well by Dugdale, as all other Baronagians. He would rather seem to be a brother of the before named Hugh Fitz-Henry, but for so being, there is not any authority.

This Aucher Fitz-Henry, married Joan, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John de Bella Aqua (or Bellew), by Laderina his wife, youngest sister, and co-heir to Peter, the last Baron Brus of Skelton, and thereby acquired a certain portion of that ancient baronial estate, from which may be presumed the cause of his being summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm. His name is recorded in the respective writs of summons from the 2nd to the 19th of Edw. II. both inclusive.\* He died about the 13 of Edw. III. Henry his son and heir aged 40.

\* Dugdale's Lists.

This Henry Fitz-Aucher never had the like summons. In the 13 Edw. III. he settled lands in Bobbing, and Stanford, in Essex, on Beatrix his wife, their heirs, and assigns for ever; when he died does not appear: he had a son,

Aucher Fitz-Henry, but of him, or his descendants, if he had any, no account is known; but a family of the name of Clovile, of Haningfield, in Essex, is said to derive descent from Joan, a daughter of Aucher Fitz-Henry, and sister to Henry Fitz-Aucher.

\* A Richard Fitz-Aucher, temp. Hen. III, held lands in Eppinge and Waltham, by serjeanty of waiting before the king when he travelled.—(Lib. Rub. Seacc., 13 Job. vol. 137).



## JOHN FITZ-JOHN.—(49 Hen. III).

John Fitz-John descended from John, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, by Aveline his second wife,<sup>a</sup> was one of those barons who adhered to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in arms against king Henry the III.; and had summons to the parliament called by them in the king's name, the 49 Hen. III. In the fatal battle of Evesham, he was almost the only person of note who escaped death. Dying s.p., the 4th Edw. I.,\* his brother Richard was his heir.

\* Esch. No. 47.

## RICHARD FITZ-JOHN.—(22 Edw. I).

This Richard Fitz-John, upon the death of his brother, had livery the same year of all his lands lying in the counties of Norfolk, Bucks., Devon, Surrey, Wilts, Southampton, Essex, and Northampton. In the 23 Edw. I., he was summoned to parliament by writ, dated 30th September; but which was afterwards prorogued: shortly after this, he † *Ibid* No. 50. deceased (without having been again summoned) 25 Edw. I.,† leaving Emma his wife surviving; and Maud countess of Warwick, his eldest sister: Robert Clifford, son of Isabel de Vipount, and Idonea, daughter of the same Isabel de Vipount, his second sister. Richard de Burgh earl of Ulster, son of Aveline, his third sister; and Joane the wife of Theobald le Butiler, the fourth sister, his heirs. Maud, countess of Warwick, was first married to Thomas de Furnival, who died s.p.

Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, ob. 14 John. = Aveline . . . . . (second wife).						
John Fitz-Geoffrey, Chief Justice of Ireland, living, 1245, 29 Hen. III. = Isabella, sister to John Bigot.						
John Fitz-John Fitz-Geoffrey, = Margery, d. of Philip Bassot Richard William Fitz-John of Masworth = . . . ob. circ. 42 Hen. III., a.o. 1257. Justitiar of England, 1261. Fitz-John. Esch. 33 Edw. I., No. 251.						
John Fitz-John sum. to Parl. 49 Hen. III. ob. 4 Edw. I. 1275. s. p.	Richard bro. & heir, summ. to Parl. 23 Edw. I. ob. 25, 1296. s. p.	1 Maud, 2 Isabel, 3 Aveline, 4 Joane,	William Fitz- John of Mas- worth.— <i>Esch.</i> 9 Edw. II. No. 48.	Walter Fitz- John, of Mas- worth.— <i>Esch.</i> 8 Edw. III. No. 28, <i>Sec. Nos.</i>	John Fitz-John of Masworth— <i>Esch.</i> 18 Edw. III. No. 62. <i>Sec. Nos.</i>	Henry Fitz- John, of Mas- worth.— <i>Esch.</i> 23 Edw. III. No. 31, <i>pars. 2d</i>

<sup>a</sup> King John, a.o. 7 regni, gave to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers the whole honor of Berkhamstead, with the castle, to be holden of the king and his heirs by the said Geoffrey, and the issue from him by Aveline his wife; and in default, to be holden by the other heirs of the said Geoffrey, rendering a yearly rent of £100 for the said honor.—(Mag. Rot. 7 Joh., Rot. 16, b. tit. Essex, Herts, &c.)

## MATTHEW FITZ-JOHN.—(25 Edw. I).

This Matthew was not of the same family as the Fitz-Johns before mentioned. He was the son of John Fitz-Matthew, brother and heir to Peter, the son of Matthew Fitz-Herbert

The 25 Edw. I. he had summons to parliament ; but never after. His name, however, is nevertheless mentioned as one of those eminent persons, who, although not summoned to the parliament at Lincoln, the 29 Edw. I., yet had his seal affixed to the memorable letter, written to the pope ; on which occasion he is thus denominated, *viz.* “*Matthæus filius Johannis dominus de Stokenhame.*” He died about the 3 Edw. II.,\* s.p.,<sup>a</sup>—  
 Alianor his widow surviving.†

\* Esch. No. 29.  
 † Ibid No. 49.

## FITZ-MARMADUKE.—(29 Edw. I.)

In 29 Edw. I. John Fitz-Marmaduke was one of those eminent persons who,† in the parliament at Lincoln, subscribed and affixed their seals, to that memorable letter which was then addressed to the Pope, asserting the king’s supremacy over the realm of Scotland ; on which occasion he was thus denominated ;§ *viz.* “*Johannes filius Marmaduci de Hordene.*”

† Dug. Lists of Summ.

§ Ibid.

He was probably the son of Marmaduke Fitz-Geoffery, who, 45 Hen. III.,|| had a license to embattle his mansion-house of Hordene, in the bishopric of Durham.

|| Rot. Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 20

But Collins and Edmondson, in their respective accounts of the Lumley family, state the said John Fitz-Marmaduke to have been a son of Marmaduke Lumley, second son of William, only son and heir of William Lumley, by Judith his wife, daughter of Hesildine, of Hesildine, in the county of Durham. The record, however, before cited,¶ seems to rebut their assertion.

¶ Ibid.

Moreover, another authority\*\* recites, that the said John Fitz-Marmaduke married Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Brewys, lord of Stranton, in Northumberland, and had issue a son, Richard Fitz-Marmaduke ; which

\*\* MS. vocat Quid Non. No. 6.p.91. In Coll. Arm.

Richard Fitz-Marmaduke died issueless, and his sister Mary became his heir, who married ——— Lumley, grandfather to Marmaduke Lumley, whose issue 15 Ric. II., possessed the manor of Stranton, before mentioned.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Esch. 19 Edw. I., no. 85,—Robert Fitz-John, Ebor. ; also Nicholas Fitz-John, of Myton, Ebor., (ibid no. 96). Roger Fitz-John Boulewas, Salop and Brumfeld, Heref.—(Esch. 30 Edw. I., no. 57).

## FITZ-OSBERT.—(22 Edw. I.)

This name is of very ancient standing; for in 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter,

\* Hearne's

Lib. Nig.

Scacc. vol. 1. p.

289.

† Ibid. p. 228.

‡ Ibid. p. 103.

Rouel Fitz-Osbert is mentioned in the certificate\* of Hubert de Rie, of the county of Norfolk, as holding of him five knights' fees. At the same period also

Richard Fitz-Osbert was certified by Geoffrey, earl of Essex,† to hold of him four knight's fees. And at the same time, likewise,

Hugh Fitz-Osbert was noticed in the certificate‡ of the bishop of Salisbury, as holding of him certain lands, by the service of half a knight's fee.

These persons were all cotemporary, but how, or whether at all related to each other, is not certain. Of the same name,

Roger Fitz-Osbert, 22 Edw. I., was one of those eminent persons who had summons§ to attend a parliament then to be assembled and holden; for the writ (which is dated at Westminster, the 8th of June), purports to be *habere colloquium et tractatum*;|| but no place is appointed for the meeting of the said parliament.

§ Rot. Vasc.

22 Edw. I. m.

8 in Dors.

|| Dug. Lists

of Summ.

¶ Esch. 31

Edw. I. n. 176.

This Roger was the son of Peter Fitz-Osbert, and Catherine his wife,¶ which Peter was the son of Osbert, and Sarra his wife. The said Roger Fitz-Osbert married Sarah sister and heir to John de Creke, lord of Creke, in the county of Norfolk, and a deceased about the 34 Edw. I.,\*\* being then seised of the manor of Somerleton (his chief seat), with divers others in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. Having no surviving issue, (for Margaret his daughter died before him), his sister Isabella de Walpole, and John Negoun, (or Noiun), son of Alice, his other sister, were found to be his co-heirs. The said

\*\* Ibid.

Isabella Fitz-Osbert was twice married; her first husband was Sir Henry de Walpole,†† (ancestor of the Walpoles, earls of Orford, &c.) whom surviving, she married secondly, Sir Walter Jernegan‡‡ (or Jerningham), progenitor to the baronet's family of that surname; who thereby, as Camden relates,§§ came to the inheritance of Somerleton, and other lands of the Fitz-Osbert estate, which they long continued||| to possess.

†† History of

Norfolk, vol. 5.

p. 40. Gallow.

‡‡ Ex Stem. de

Famil. Jerne-

gan.

§§ Camd. Brit.

in Com. Suff.

||| Rot. Pat. 8

Hen. IV. par.

2. m. 16.

## JOHN FITZ-REGINALD.—(22 Edw. I.)

John Fitz-Reginald, son of Reginald Fitz-Peter, son of Herbert Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to king Stephen, by Lucy his wife, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Milo, earl of Hereford, was first summoned to parliament the 22 Edw. I., and afterwards,

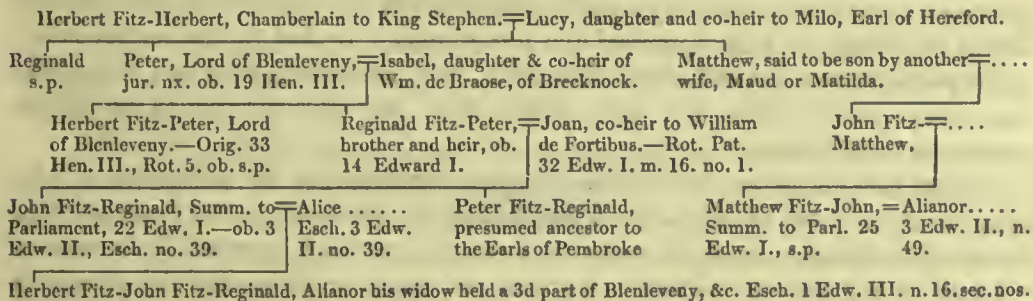
\* This Sarah must have been his first wife; as Catherine was his widow, and, among other lands, held the manor of Carleton, co. Norf. in dower.—Hist. of Norf. v. ii. p. 46; Depwade.



in the 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the same reign;<sup>a</sup> and in the 1st of Edward II.\* He was one of those who in the parliament at Lincoln, the 29 Edw. I., subscribed and affixed his seal to that memorable letter to the pope, asserting the supremacy of England, over the realm of Scotland;† on which occasion he is designated "*Johannes, filius Reginaldi dominus Blenleveny.*"

In the 34 Edw. I., he had license to enfeof Herbert Fitz-John Fitz-Reginald of his lands at Wighton and elsewhere, in the county of York;‡ and also to enfeof the same with lands in Wiltshire;<sup>b</sup> and at Blenleveny, in Wales.§ The said John made afterwards a grant to the king, in fee of his Castle, Town, and manor of Blenleveny, Blakedinas, Talgart, and Caldecote in Wales.|| He died the 3 of Edw. II., leaving Alice his widow, and Herbert Fitz-John his son and heir;¶<sup>d</sup> but neither he nor any other of his descendants had the like summons to parliament.

Atkyns, in his Gloucester, (p. 239), says that Reginald Fitz-Peter died seised of Harefield, the 14 Edw. I., which then went to John Fitz-Reginald, his son; afterwards, Matthew Fitz-Herbert, a descendant from him, levied a fine of Harefield to himself in tail,—remainder to Reginald his brother in tail,—remainder to Edward St. John in tail, (14 Edw. III). Matthew Fitz-Herbert died seised, 30 Edw. III.; after when Edward St. John, of Scopham, and Joan his wife were seised the 6 Ric. II.



\* Henry Bromflete cousin and heir to Reginald Fitz-Peter: market and fair and free warren at Wighton.—Rot. Chart. 27 and 3 Hen. VI., no. 14.

Vide Rot. Parl. 14 Ric. II., m. 10

### ROGER FITZ-PETER.—(45 Hen. III).

The name of a Roger Fitz-Petri appears in the roll of summons, of the 45 Hen. III.,

<sup>a</sup> He may be presumed to have been present in this parliament, as the names of those who did not attend are mentioned, and why excused; which intimates that all the others summoned obeyed their writ.

<sup>b</sup> Herbert Fitz-John, Wighton, Ebor., Staunton, Wilts.—(Esch. 15 Edw. II., no. 30.)

<sup>c</sup> Vide Rot. Parl. v. ii. p. 409, no. 174. Alianor, widow of Herbert Fitz-John, son and heir of John Fitz-Reginald.

\* Claus. Rot.  
m. 3. Dorso.

to a parliament then convened to meet in London,\* T. R. apud turrem Lond. xviii. die Octob.—which summons is as much worthy of notice as that of the 49 Hen. III.<sup>a</sup>

Who this Roger was, does not appear; but he probably was a son of Peter, the son of Herbert Fitz-Herbert.

### FITZ-ROBERT.

John Fitz-Robert, although a baron whose name does not appear in any writs of summons to parliament, which is upon record; or who is either mentioned by Dugdale, or any other genealogical author; yet is of too great a character to be passed over totally unnoticed. He was one of those high spirited twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta; but of what family he was a member, it is much to be regretted that there is no authority for asserting: conjecture has supposed him one of the noble house of Clare.

### ROBERT FITZ-ROGER.—(23 EDW. I.)

† Clau. Rot.  
In Dorso. m. 4.

‡ Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

§ Ibid.

Robert Fitz-Roger, 23 Edw. I., had summons among the earls and barons of the realm to a parliament, convened to meet at Westminster, the Sunday next after the feast-day of St. Martin, 23 Edw. I.;† and the like summons he had in the several subsequent parliaments of the 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, and 35th of the same reign; and the three first years of Edw. II.‡ But after that period, no further mention is made of him.

In 29 Edw. I. he was one of the barons § summoned to the parliament at Lincoln, but did not affix his seal to the letter then agreed to be sent to the Pope, touching the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he is written, "Robtus fit Roḡ Dñs de Claṽyng." He does not appear to have used the surname of Clavering, which, nevertheless, his son John assumed; who, in his lifetime, by the designation of John de Claveryng, had summons to several parliaments in the same years along with him, from 28 Edw. I., as may be more fully seen|| in the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, and in the first volume of this work.

|| Vol. I. p. 266

### ANDR' FITZ-ROGER.—(27 EDW. I.)

In the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, in five days of Easter, 27

<sup>a</sup> It was considered by Mr. Cruise, Mr. Hargrave, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir Samuel Shepherd to be a regular writ of summons; though the parliament never met.

Edw. I.,\* the name of Andř Fitz-Roger is included among the earls and barons, then required to give their attendance on the special affairs of the nation. But who this person was, is not set forth, unless it may be presumed he was a brother of Robert Fitz-Roger, before-mentioned; but in the pedigree of that family, no such name is to be found.

\* Clau. Rot.  
27 Edw. I. In  
Dorso. m. 16.

#### JOHN FITZ-ROGER.—(27 EDW. I.)

This name also appears in the list of the earls and barons summoned to attend a parliament, convened to meet at London, on the first Sunday in forty days after the teste of the writ, the 6th of February, in the 27 Edw. I.;† but who he was, is equally uncertain with the Andř Fitz-Roger before named.

† Clau. Rot.  
27 Edw. I. In  
Dorso. m. 18.

#### FITZ-WALTER DE DAVENTRE.—(25 EDW. I.)

This family is a younger branch of the house of Fitz-Walter, of Wodeham-Walters, and originated in the person of

Simon, second son to Robert, the founder of that family; which Robert ‡ gave to the said Simon the lordship of Daventre, in the county of Northampton.

‡ Dug. Bar.  
V. I. p. 218.

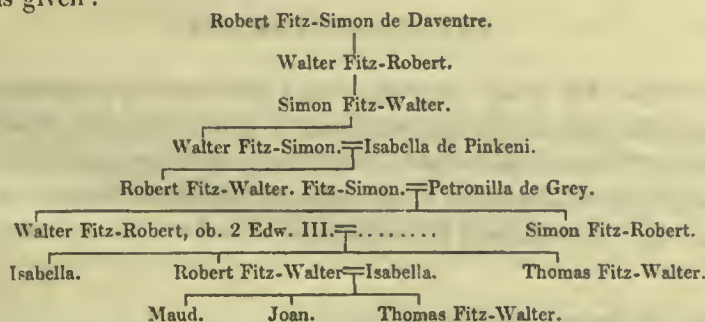
This Simon had issue Robert de Daventry, whose son,

Walter Fitz-Robert de Daventre, in the time of Henry II., held eight hides of land in Daventre, of the fee of Huntingdon; from whom descended Robert Fitz-Walter Fitz-Simon; which

Robert Fitz-Walter had summons to a parliament, convened to meet at Salisbury, on the feast-day of St. Matthew the Apostle, 25 Edw. I.: § but his name is not enrolled afterwards in any other writ of a similar nature.<sup>a</sup>

§ Clau. Rot.  
In Dorso. m.  
25.

In Bridge's Northamptonshire, under the article of Daventry, the following descent of his family is given:



<sup>a</sup> In the Lists of Summons of those who the 24 Edw. I. were called among the Earls and Barons to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *equis et armis*, is the name of "*Galf. fil. Roberti Dominus de Daventre.*"



## FOXLE.—(8 EDW. II.)

This name is not of baronial rank, by reason of any territorial holding, or antiquity; but owes the dignity it attained to, from the study of the law.

\* Rot Pat. 2  
Edw. II. n. 15.  
† Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

‡ Chron. Jurid.

§ Dug. Lists.  
of Sum. Rot.  
in Dor. m. 35.

|| Ibid.

¶ Esch. 18  
Edw. II. n. 38.  
\*\* Ibid.

†† Cha. Rot. 10  
Edw. II. n. 26

John de Foxle,<sup>a</sup> 2 Edw. II., was constituted a baron of the Exchequer;\* and, in that capacity, had summons to parliament† with the rest of the judges and king's counsel;‡ but Dugdale says that in the 3 of Edw. II., he was appointed a baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Roger Hefham, deceased 28 February, 1310.‡ But, 8 Edw. II., he had summons to parliament *as a baron*; § for it appears that the writ by which he was so summoned, was the same as that by which the peers or nobility of the realm were convoked to parliament. In the following years, however, his name is only mentioned with those of the justices and counsel.||

He died about the 18 Edw. II.,¶ being then seised, with Constantia\*\* his wife, of considerable lands in the counties of Southampton, Buckingham, Berkshire, and elsewhere: in the first and last of which counties he obtained, 10 Edw., II.,†† a charter for free warren throughout his demesnes at Bromeshull, Hayshill, Eversle, and Bray. After him

‡‡ Rot. Cha. 21  
Edw. III. n. 5.  
apud Calces.  
§§ Esch. 34  
Edw. III. n.  
55.  
|| Rot. Pat.  
50 Edw. III.  
m. 27.  
¶¶ Vol. II. p.  
49.

Thomas de Foxle is evidenced to have possessed the manors of Bray and Bromeshull,‡‡ with divers others in the counties of Berks and Southampton, 34 Edw. III.; §§ in which reign also, another

John de Foxle is noticed as a person of some note, to whom the king was pleased to grant||| the custody of the castle of Southampton; as likewise of the park of Lyndhurst, and the new Forest, to hold for life by the payment of £130 per annum.

Hutchins, in his History of the County of Dorset,¶¶ mentions a Thomas Foxley to have left a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Uvedale, of Wickham, in the county of Southampton, and had issue a son, Henry Uvedale.

## FRENE.—(10 EDW. III.)

\*† Dug. List  
of Sum.

\*† Mille's Cat.  
of Hon. and  
Dugd. Baron,  
\*§ Pat. Rot.  
10 Edw. III.  
m. 42.  
\*|| Ibid.

In the 10 Edw. III. Hugh de Frene<sup>b</sup> had summons to parliament\*† among the barons of the realm; but only in that year, and no more. This Hugh is presumed to be he who married\*† Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, widow—first of Thomas, earl of Lancaster,\*§ and 2ndly, of Eubole le Strange: in right of which lady, he is said\*|| to have claimed the earldom of Lincoln. He, however, by her had no issue.

<sup>a</sup> Sive Foxley; the name of a manor in the county of Wilts.

<sup>b</sup> The name of Hugh de Frene occurs as one of the tilters at the tournament at Dunstable the 7 Edw. II., bearing then for arms "*Goules ove deux Barres endente Arg. et Az.*"

The family of de Frene was long of high repute in Herefordshire, where, 19 Edw. I., Hugh de Frene had a charter\* for free-warren in his lands at Mockas and Sutton : and, in the 21st of the same reign, had a royal license† to castellate his manor-house at Mockas aforesaid.

\* Rot. Cha.  
19 Edw. I. n. 1  
† Rot. Pat. 2.  
Edw. I. m. 12

Walter del Freisne appears to have been an ancestor to the said Hugh ; which Walter, 12 Hen. II., was certified‡ by Adam de Porte, to hold three knights' fees of his barony, in the county of Hereford.

‡ Hearne's  
Lib. Nig.  
Scacc. Vol. I.  
p. 51. Heref.  
§ Ibid.

Alured del Freisne was cotemporary with Walter, and, in the same certificate,§ of Adam de Port, is mentioned as holding the third part of a knight's fee of his barony.

Richard de Frene held Sutton Frene and Mockas, in Herefordshire, in the time of Edward III.||

|| Esch. 49  
Edw. III. n. 51.

#### FRESELL.—(26 EDW. I.)

Simon Fresell, 26 Edw. I., was one of those persons who, by the denomination of a baron,¶ was summoned to attend the king at Carlisle, equipped with horse and arms : but as this writ by no means imports to be a summons to parliament for the purpose of legislation, and as the name of Fresell does not occur in any subsequent summons, other than of the like nature in the following year to the same place,\*\* there seems no reason to consider that any inheritable barony was vested in this family.

¶ Dug. Lists.  
of Sum.

\*\* Clau. Rot.  
27 Edw. I. In  
Derso. m. 14.  
and 12.

Agas, or rather Agatha, daughter and heir (after the death of her brother) of a Sir Richard Fresell, or Frysell, by Catharine, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Geedinge, in Suffolk, married Sir Simon Saxham, and had a daughter and heir, Joane, who married Nicholas Drury, of Thurston, ancestor to the family of Drury Baronets.††

†† Collins's  
Baronetage.  
Vol. V. p. 248

#### GERNON.—(45 HEN. III., and 35 EDW. III.)

John de Gernon, 12 Edw. III.,‡‡ was appointed one of the justices of the Pleas in Ireland; and in the 15th of the same reign,§§ was constituted chief-justice. After him<sup>a</sup>

‡‡ Rot. Pat.  
12 Edw. III.  
m. 34, p. 2,  
§§ Ibid. 15  
Edw. III. m.  
27. p. 2.  
|| Ibid. 50  
Edw. III. m.  
31. p. 2.

Roger de Gernon is mentioned as having a grant||| of the manor of Donaighmain, in Ireland,—to hold at the annual rent of 26s. 8d., with power to sell any part or parcel thereof, to any one in England.

But at what period this family first became connected with Ireland,—or how, whether

<sup>a</sup> In the year 1329 John and Roger Gernon (brothers) are stated to have been concerned in the murder of the earl of Louth, lord chief-justice (or governor) of Ireland.



\* Camd. in  
Mag. Brit. &c.

by grant or intermarriage, authorities are silent: though Camden\* recites, that among many others of English original, the Gernons were then remaining in the county of Louth.<sup>a</sup>

Of this Irish branch it may be presumed, the principal representative was Nicholas de Gernon; which

Nicholas, was likely the grandson of William Gernon, hereafter mentioned, by his wife the sister of Nicholas de Tregoz, and was, perhaps, so called Nicholas, from his said great uncle Tregoz. This

† Dug. Lists  
of Sum.  
‡ Ibid.

Nicholas Gernon,<sup>b</sup> 35 Edw. III, was one of those persons, who, by reason of their tenure of certain lands in Ireland, were then summoned† to attend a great council to be holden at Westminster, to take into consideration‡ the state of affairs with respect to that kingdom; but as this summons does not import to be for the assembling of any parliament for the general purposes of legislation, the writ can by no means be considered as the creation of any inheritable peerage dignity in the person of the said Nicholas, or of his heirs.

The family of Gernoun is certainly of great antiquity, as noticed in Domesday Book; but, nevertheless, none of the name are recorded among the parliamentary barons of the realm, although, at various times and in several branches, they possessed very considerable estates in divers counties, and particularly in Norfolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Derbyshire.

§ Edmondson,  
Collins, &c.  
|| Vincent's  
Discov. of  
Brooke's  
Error.

Matthew de Gernon, grandson and heir to Robert,§ who came in with the conqueror, married|| Hodierna, daughter and co-heir to Sir William de Sackville, second son of Herbrand de Sackville, and brother to Robert, lineal ancestor to the duke of Dorset. By this lady he had issue.

Ralph de Gernon, who, by his wife, sister to William de Briwere, had another

¶ Monast.  
Anglic. Vol.  
II. p. 362, lib.  
51.

Ralph de Gernon, founder¶ of Lees Priory, in Essex, who died about the 32 Hen. III.,\*\* leaving, by his wife, a daughter married to ——— Basset.

\*\* Esch. anno  
incerto Hen.  
III. n. 216,  
†† Esch. 43  
Hen. III. n. 24  
‡‡ Seager's  
Baron. MS.

William de Gernon, his son and heir, who died 43 Hen. III.,†† having had issue by Eleanor,<sup>c</sup> his wife,‡‡ two sons: Ralph, his successor, and Gefferey, whose son Roger, by the heiress of Potton, lord of the manor of Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk, had a numerous issue, who took the name of Cavendish, and became the ancestors of that family, and of the present duke of Devonshire.

<sup>a</sup> In 1681 Margaret, only daughter of Nicholas Gernon, of Milton, county of Louth, married William Fortescue, of Newrah, in the same county, esq.

<sup>b</sup> Nicholas Gernoun, knight, and Thomas Wingfield, held lands in Swyftlynge, Pesenhall, Rendham, and Bergham, Suffolk.—Vide Inq. ad. Q. D. 37 Edw. III. n. 29. p. 334.

<sup>c</sup> Morant (Vol. I. p. 158) calls her Beatrix, daughter and heir of Henry de Theydon, and names three sons; viz. Ralph, Arnulph, and Gefferey.



Ralph de Gernoun, eldest son of William, before mentioned had summons to the parliament of 45 Hen. III.,\* and deceased the 2 Edw. I.,† and was succeeded by

William de Gernon, his son and heir, who died about 1 Edw. III.,‡ leaving, by Hawyse, his wife, sister, and at length co-heir to Nicholas de Tregoz, a son John, his successor, and Thomas, father, (as conjectured) of Nicholas, before mentioned; which

John de Gernon died about 8 Edw. III., having had issue by Alice, sister and co-heir to Edmund lord Colville, of Castle Bytham, a son

John de Gernon, his successor, who, 39 Edw. III., was sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford, and deceased in January, 1384, the 7 Ric. II., leaving issue, by Alice his wife, two daughters, his co-heirs; and co-heirs to the barony of Colville, viz. Joan, wife of John Bottetourt, and Margaret,§ of Sir John Peyton, knight, who in her right obtained the manor of Wicken, in Cambridgeshire,|| and was progenitor to Sir Edward Peyton, of Isleham, created a baronet at the first institution of that order.

Having thus deduced the elder male line of William, the son of Ralph de Gernon, to its termination in female co-heirs; it remains to be noticed, that Edmondson¶ states, that the said Ralph had a second wife named Hawyse, by whom he had a son John,<sup>b</sup> who died about 15 Edw. II., leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, a son William, who at that time\*\* was seventeen years of age and upwards, and heir to his father. This

William de Gernon, 24 Edw. III.,†† by the description of "William, Son of John Gernon, and Elizabeth his wife," was enfeoffed by his cousin John Gernon, with certain lands in the Hundred of Lexden, in Essex; and 31 Edw. III., was sheriff of London.

\* Claus.  
45 Hen. III.  
m. 3. Dors.  
† Esch.  
2 Edw. I.,  
n. 19  
‡ Ibid.  
1 Edw. III.,  
n. 65.

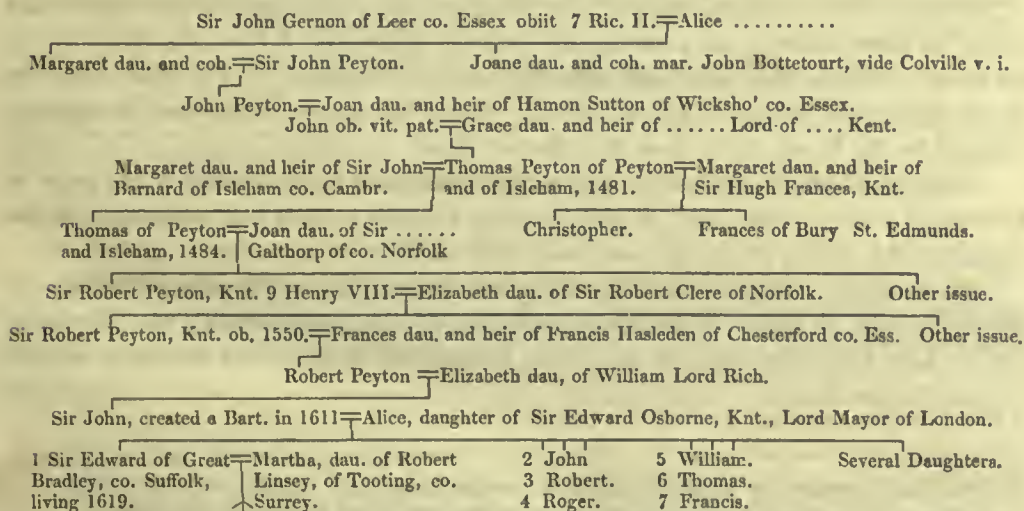
§ Mic. Fin.  
18 Ric. II.  
Rot. 4. b.

|| Ex. Stem.  
Fam. de  
Peyton.

¶ Baron.  
Geneal. in  
Fam. de  
Cavend.

\*\* Origin.  
15 Edw. II.  
Rot. 24.  
†† Esch.  
24 Edw. III.  
n. 19.  
Sec. Nos.

#### Visitation of Co. Cantab. per Henry St. George 1619.



\* Vide Rot. Parl. v. 1. p. 385.—wounded in his right hand, when Edward Bruce was slain in Ireland.

<sup>b</sup> Query this John Gernon, or the preceding, and styled of Ireland, ut patet. p. Rot Pat. Supra?

## HARDREDESHULL.—(16 EDW. III).

\* Dug. Ant.  
Warwick.  
p. 777.

This family was of great antiquity in the county of Warwick, where, Hugh de Hardredeshull was possessed of the manor of Hartshill,\* in the time of Hen. I.

William Hardredeshull, grandson of the said Hugh, in the 3rd of king John, served the office of sheriff, for Warwickshire and Leicestershire, for William de Cantilupe. His grandson, another William, in the 43 Hen. III., did homage for all those lands in Lincolnshire, whereof Grace de Lisle died seised, and were of his inheritance. He died the 46 Hen. III., leaving

Robert de Hardredeshull, his son and heir, who, taking part with the rebel barons under Montfort, earl of Leicester, was slain fighting on their behalf at the battle of Evesham.

Sir John de Hardredeshull, brother to the said Robert, had the manor of Hartshill, which was exempted from forfeiture, by the Dictum de Kenilworth. His arms were "*a Border with Martlets ;*" but afterwards changed, viz. "*Arg. a Chevron S. between 10 Martlets, G.*" He died 4 Edw. I., leaving

William, his son and heir, in minority, who, 20 Edw. I., having done his homage, had livery of his inheritance 29 Edw. I. He had summons to attend, with other eminent persons, at Berwick-on-Tweed, to march with the king into Scotland ; but shortly afterwards he died, 32 Edw. I., being only about thirty-three years of age.

John de Hardredeshull, son and heir of the aforesaid William, was about ten years old at his father's death, and attaining his majority about the 6 Edw. II., had livery of his lands. Shortly after, when attending the king into Scotland, he was taken prisoner at the disastrous battle of Bannockburne, where the English army was so signally defeated by the Scots, under their king Robert Bruce.

† Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

After his liberation, he was in several high offices and employments in the reign of Edward II. ; and, 16 Edw. III., is mentioned by Dugdale to have had summonst† in the character of a baron, among the earls and other nobility of the realm.<sup>a</sup>

‡ Dug. Ant.  
Warwick.  
p. 777.

He married‡ Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Stafford, of Sandon, knight, by whom he had issue three daughters his co-heiresses ; viz, Elizabeth, wife of John Culpeper ; Joan, of Sir James de Burford, knight ; and Margaret, of Sir Richard Talbot, knight.

<sup>a</sup> Though not mentioned by Dugdale, in his lists of summons before the 16 Edw. III., yet by the rolls of parliament he appears to have been present in a parliament the 14 Edw. III. ; being then named with others as a *Trier of Petitions*.



TABLE I.

John Hararedeshull, *Ætat.* 10 apud mort. = Margaret, daughter and co-heir to  
pat.; summoned to parliament 16 Edw. III. Sir James Stafford, of Sandon. <sup>a</sup>

1 Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir. = John Culpeper, High-Sheriff of Kent, 43 Edw. III. 2 Joanna, daughter and co-heir, married Sir James Burford. 3 Margaret, daughter & co-heir married Sir Richard Talbot.

Sir Thos. Culpeper, High Sheriff of Kent, = Joan, daughter and co-heir to Nicholas Green, of Exton, by Jade, 18 Ric. II. Lord of Exton, jure uxoris. daughter and co-heir of John Bruce, of Exton, in com. Rutl.

Sir Thomas Culpeper, of Exton, ..... = ..... daughter of .....

Catherine Culpeper, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas. = Sir John Harrington, Lord of Exton, jure uxoris.

Robert Harrington, Sheriff of Rutland, 7 and 13 Hen VII. ob. 16 Hen. VII. = ..... , daughter of .....

John Harrington, ob. 15 Hen. VIII.; buried at Exton. = Alice, daughter to Henry Southell.

Sir John Harrington, ob. circ. 6 Edw. VI. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Moton, of Peckleton, in com. Leic.

Sir James Harrington. ob. 1591; buried at Exton. = Lucy, daughter of Sir William Sidney, knight.

John, Lord Harrington, of Exton; cr. 1 Jac. I.; ob. 24 Aug. 1683. = Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Kelway.

John, 2nd Lord Harrington, ob. 27 Aug. 1613, S.P. (Esch. 14 Jac. I.) Lucy, sister & co-heir, married Edward Russel, earl of Bedford; ob. S. P. Frances, sister & co-heir, and at length sole heir. = Sir Robert Chichester of Raleigh, K. B.

Anne, sole daughter and heir to Sir Rob. Chichester, K.B. ob. 1627; *ætat* 22; buried at Exton. = Thomas Bruce, Lord Kinloss, afterwards earl of Elgin; ob. 1663.

Robert, 1st Bruce, earl of Aylesbury, ob. 1665. = Diana, daughter of Henry Grey, earl of Stamford.

Thomas, 2nd earl of Aylesbury, ob. 1741. = Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Seymour, Lord Beauchamp.

1st wife: Anne, daughter and co-heir to William Saville, Marquess of Halifax. = Charles, 3rd and last Bruce, earl of Aylesbury; ob. 1746-7. 3rd wife: Caroline, daughter of John Campbell, duke of Argyle.

Robert, Lord Bruce, ob. vi. pat. 1738, S. P. Mary, daughter and co-heir, ob. 1738, vi. pat. Henry, 2nd duke of Chandos, ob. 1771. Elizabeth, daughter & co-heir, married the Hon. Benj. Bathurst; ob. S. P. Mary, daughter & co-heir, married Charles, duke of Richmond, ob. S. P.

James, 3rd duke of Chandos; ob. 1789. = Anne Eliza, Relict of Roger Hope Elletson, esq.

Anna Eliza, only surviving daughter and heir of James, the last Bridgea duke of Chandos, and wife of Richard Grenville, late duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

<sup>a</sup> By some she is called *Maud*, daughter and heir of Mussenden.—Wotton's Baronetage, edit. 1727, Vol. I. p. 328.

## HASTINGS.—(24 EDW. I.)

Robert de Hastings is mentioned as one of those persons who, 24 Edw. I., had summons\* to attend the great council to be holden at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms, and to consult upon the expedition then intended against the Scots.

If the name of *Hastings* be not a misnomer for that of *Hastang*, which family is noticed by Dugdale among the barons† of the realm, it may become a point of some uncertainty as to who was the identical Robert de Hastings, to whom the writ of 24 Edw. I. was addressed; the more particularly so, as none of the printed genealogies of

\* Dug. Lists of Summ.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. II.



\* Vide Collins and Edmondson's Baron. Gen.

the Hastings, barons of Abergavenny, and earls of Pembroke, or of the ancestors of the Huntingdon line, composed by Dugdale, Collins, or Edmondson,\* make any mention of a Robert de Hastings, at that era.

It however is recited, that in 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter,

† Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc Vol. I. p. 241, Essex.

‡ Vincent's Baronage, MS. in Coll. Arm.

Robert de Hastings held† ten knights' fees in Essex, and elsewhere. This person appears to be the same who married Delicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Windsor, lord of Estaines, in Essex, who wedded Henry Cornhill; whose daughter and heir, likewise called Delicia, carried the said lordship of Estaines, with other lands, in marriage to the family of Lovaine.‡ As this Robert left only female issue, and died prior to the reign of Edward I., it is evident that he was neither the person then summoned to parliament, or progenitor to the party then alluded to.

#### EDMUND HASTINGS.—(26 Edw. I.)

§ Vide Dug. Baron, Vol. I. p. 575.

|| Dug. Lists of Sum. Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. II. m. 6

\*\* Dug. Lists of Sum. †† Ibid.

This person was a younger son of Henry, lord Hastings, by Joane§ his wife, daughter and co-heir to William, lord Cantilupe, of Bergavenny. He was one of those eminent men, who in the parliament at Lincoln, 29 Edw. I., subscribed that memorable letter to the Pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland, on which occasion he is denominated || *Edmundus de Hastings, Dominus de Enchmchelnok*, (probably the name of some lordship in Wales). Moreover, in 5 Edw. II., he was constituted ¶ Govenor of the town of Berwick. In 26 Edw. I. he had summons as *a baron*, to attend with horse and arms at Carlisle; and further, he had summons to parliament, among the barons of the realm, from the 28th to the 35 Edw. I., inclusive; \*\* and also in the 6 and 7 Edw. II. :†† when he died, the name of his wife, or whether he had issue is unnoticed: but from the silence of Dugdale, Collins, and Edmondson, it may be presumed that he died issueless. Francis Thynne says, that he married Isabella ———, and had great possessions in Wales.

In 1306 Alan 7th earl of Menteith in Scotland, was taken prisoner and committed to the custody of John de Hastings, in England, where he died. Isabel, or Isabella, was probably his widow. Edmund de Hastings is described in the roll of Carluverock as brother to John. In the list of Scotch knights, and of others who performed homage to Edw. I. is Dña Isab. ux. Dñi Edm. Hastings pro terř in com de Strivelyn et de Forfar. Which affords the presumption that the said Isabel, or Isabella, was the widow of the earl of Menteith, as before observed.

†† Rot. Cha. 56 Hen. III. n. 6.

#### HAVERING.—(27 Edw. I.)

John de Havering in the time of Henry III., †† held the manor of Grafton, in the

county of Northampton; and in the same year had license granted to him,\* to hunt over his lands in the counties of Southampton and Wilts., 28 Edw. I. He was constituted justice of Wales,† with a great latitude of power, and by that description had summons to parliament the same year, but his name is then mentioned among the justices and king's counsel viz: "*Johanni de Havering Justic' Northwall;*" and in the 30th of the same reign had a grant‡ of a place called Littleferme and Kingseth, with four hundred and twenty-one acres of the waste in Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, to hold by the annual payment of £7. 0s. 4d.

In the 27 Edw. I. he is named§ among the earls and barons who were then summoned by writ, dated the 6th of February, to attend a parliament at that time to be holden at London. Also by another writ, bearing date the 10th of April, in the same year, he had the like summons to attend a parliament appointed to meet at Westminster. Moreover, he was one of those barons, || or great men, who, in the parliament holden at Lincoln, 29 Edw. I., then subscribed his name, and affixed his seal¶ to that memorable letter which was sent to the Pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he is denominated "*Joannes de Haveringes, Dominus de Grafton;*" but his name does not appear in the summons to the said parliament. In the 33 of Edw. I., he probably is the same John, who, with others, was named a trier of petitions.

In 29 Edw. I. he had license to enfeof certain lands at Grafton, for a chaplain, to serve in the chapel of St. Mary, at Est Grafton. When he died does not appear; but, 9 Edw. III., Margaret, widow of a John de Havering, held lands at Lachyndon, in Essex, and at Stokewell, in the village of Offley, in Hertfordshire.\*\*

There was a William de Havering who married Maud, daughter and co-heir of William de Bocland, and had issue John de Havering his son and heir, who left a daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who married Matthew Besilles, 8 Edw. II. The Besilles family had the manor of Bocland, &c.—(*Vide Esch. 13 Edw. III. No. 21, and 27 Edw. III. No. 19*).

After him, one Richard de Havering, son and heir of Nicholas de Havering, and Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry Grapenell,<sup>a</sup> was seised of the said manor of Grafton; and, 21 Edw. III.,†† had a charter for free-warren there, and at Walton, in Wiltshire; Stopperley, in Bedfordshire; and Chalkwell and Berdfield, in Essex. This Richard left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married John Plecy, senior, of Shapwick, in the county of Dorset.‡‡<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> This Henry Grapenell had issue four daughters, his co-heiresses; whereof Petronilla married John Fitz-John; Margery married William Inge; Johanna married Adam Fitz-John; and Margaret was wife of Nicholas Havering.—*Vide Originalia*, 8 Edw. III. Rot. 19. *Norf.*

<sup>b</sup> N.B.—*Vide* No. 1408 Harl. MSS.—Extract of a Deed with the trick of the Seal of Sir Richard de Havering, dated 3 Edw. II. (45) fol. 50.

\* Rot. Pat. 56  
Hen. III. m. 51

† Rot. Pat.  
28 Edw. I. m.  
21.

‡ Ibid. 30 Edw.  
I. m. 10.

§ Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

\*\* Esch. 9  
Edw. III. n. 20.

†† Rot. Cha. 21  
Edw. III. n. 8.

‡‡ Hutchins's  
Dorset, vol. 2.  
p. 70.

## HERLE.—(3 EDW. III).

Arms: G. a Fess, between 3 Shovelers, Arg.

This name is most certainly of considerable antiquity, although not of early baronial rank. It probably was assumed from the manor of Herle, in Northumberland, where, according to an ancient record,\*

\* Testa de Nevill, vol. II. p. 723.

† Ibid.

Hugh de Herle held a moiety of the township of Herle, by the service of half a knight's fee of ancient enfeoffment, and where also,†

‡ Ibid.

John de Herle held the fourth part of the same township, by the service of a fourth part of a knights' fee, de veteri feoffamento; both which services were holden‡ of the barony of Gilbert de Humframville, who held the same of the king in capite. From this stem descended

§ Burton's Leicester.

p. 138.

|| Chronic.

Jurid.

¶ Ibid.

\*\* Dug. Lists of Sum. ejusd. Ann.

†† Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III. m. 37.

‡‡ Dug. Lists Summ.

§§ Chronica. Jurid.

|| Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. III. m. 30. p. 2.

¶¶ Dug. Lists of Sum.

\*† Rot. Cha. 6 Edw. III. n. 22.

\*‡ Esch. 21 Edw. III. n. 30.

\*§ Ibid.

\*|| Ibid.

\*¶ Burton's Leicester.

p. 138.

\*\*† Esch. 13 Edw. III. n. 51.

Sec. Nos, \*\*‡ Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. m. 33. Ibid. 34.

Edw. III. m. 12. p. 3.

\*\*§ Ibid. 35 Edw. III. m. 32.

\*\*|| Esch 38 Edw. III. n. 23.

\*\*¶ Burton's Leicester, p. 137. et alibi.

William Herle, who married Catherine, daughter§ of Humphrey Beauchamp, and had issue a son William, which

William Herle became a person of great eminence. In 10 Edw. II. he was|| one of the king's serjeants at law; and in the 21st of the same reign, made¶ one of the justices of the common pleas.\*\* Moreover, in 1 Edw. III., he was advanced†† to the degree and dignity of chief-justice of the same court.

In 3 Edw. III. he had summons to attend a great council or parliament, then called upon to assemble and meet at Windsor; on which occasion, his name is included among those of the earls and barons.‡‡ In 9 Edw. III. he was allowed to resign§§ his seat upon the bench, but was retained as one of the king's council, with the privilege|| of being summoned to parliament along with the king's justices.¶¶

This William seems to have been possessed of the lands of his ancestors in the county of Northumberland, where in 6 Edw. III.,\*† he obtained a license for free-warren, in his demesnes of Kerkekerle, Ederston, and Slaneby. He died about 21 Edw. III.,\*‡ being then seised of half of the barony of Bolebec, in Northumberland, holding by the service of 33s., payable annually,\*§ at the Exchequer, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; together with divers lands there, and in the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

He married Margaret, daughter\*|| of Sir Philip Courtney, and had issue a son Robert, and a daughter Margaret, hereafter mentioned.

Robert Herle, son and heir\*¶ of William, was in great favour in the time of Edward III., in which reign he obtained several grants;\*\*† and in the 35th of that king, was constable of Dover Castle, warden of the Cinque Ports, and was constituted admiral of the Fleet, eastward, northward, and to the west\*\*‡ of the Thames. He died about 38 Edw. III.,\*\*§ when having no issue, his great estates in the county of Leicester, &c., passed,\*\*|| as Burton affirms, to Margaret, his sister and heir, who married Sir Ralph Hastings, knight, ancestor to the line of Hastings, earl of Huntington.



## HUDLESTON, OR HODELESTON.—(24 EDW. I).

This family, according to some authorities,\* is of five descents, prior to the Norman conquest: but without indulging in such a questionable deduction, it may be equally satisfactory to state, that

\* Nichols. & Burn's History of Cumb. and Westm. vol. 2. p. 11.

John de Hudleston, of an ancient Yorkshire family, was lord of Anneys, within the seigniory of Millum, in the county of Cumberland, and married Joane, daughter and heir of Adam de Boyvil, lord of Millum, aforesaid,† whose ancestor, Godart de Boyvil, was enfeoffed thereof at an early period by William de Meschines lord of Coupland.

† Ibid.

This John de Hudleston, 35 Hen. III.,‡ obtained a charter for a market and fair at his lordship of Millum. He had issue, John, and probably Adam§ de Hudleston.

‡ Cha. Rot. 35 Hen. III. m. 4. § Esch. 15 Edw. II. n. 3.

John de Hudleston, who succeeded his father, was a person of note, and, 24 Edw. I. was summoned|| to attend a great council then directed to assemble at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The like summons¶ he also had in 26 Edw. I. to attend a great council at Carlisle; on which occasion his name is entered with those who are in the Clause Roll\*\* *denominated barons*. Furthermore, in the 29th of the same reign,†† he was one of those who, in the parliament at Lincoln, subscribed his name, and affixed his seal, to the memorable letter, which at that time was sent to the Pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he is written *Baron de Aneys*: but he was not summoned thereto.<sup>a</sup>

|| Dug. Lists of Sum. ¶ Ibid. \*\* Ibid.

†† Ibid.

In 30 Edw. I., he had a license‡‡ for free warren in his demesnes at Millum, in Cumberland, and at Whittington and Holme, in Lancashire. When he died does not appear; but he is said§§ to have deceased unmarried, and to have been succeeded in the inheritance by

‡‡ Cha. Rot. 30 Edw. I. n. 48. §§ History co. Cumb. and Westm. vol. 2, p. 11. ||| Original. 15 Edw. II. Rot. 18.

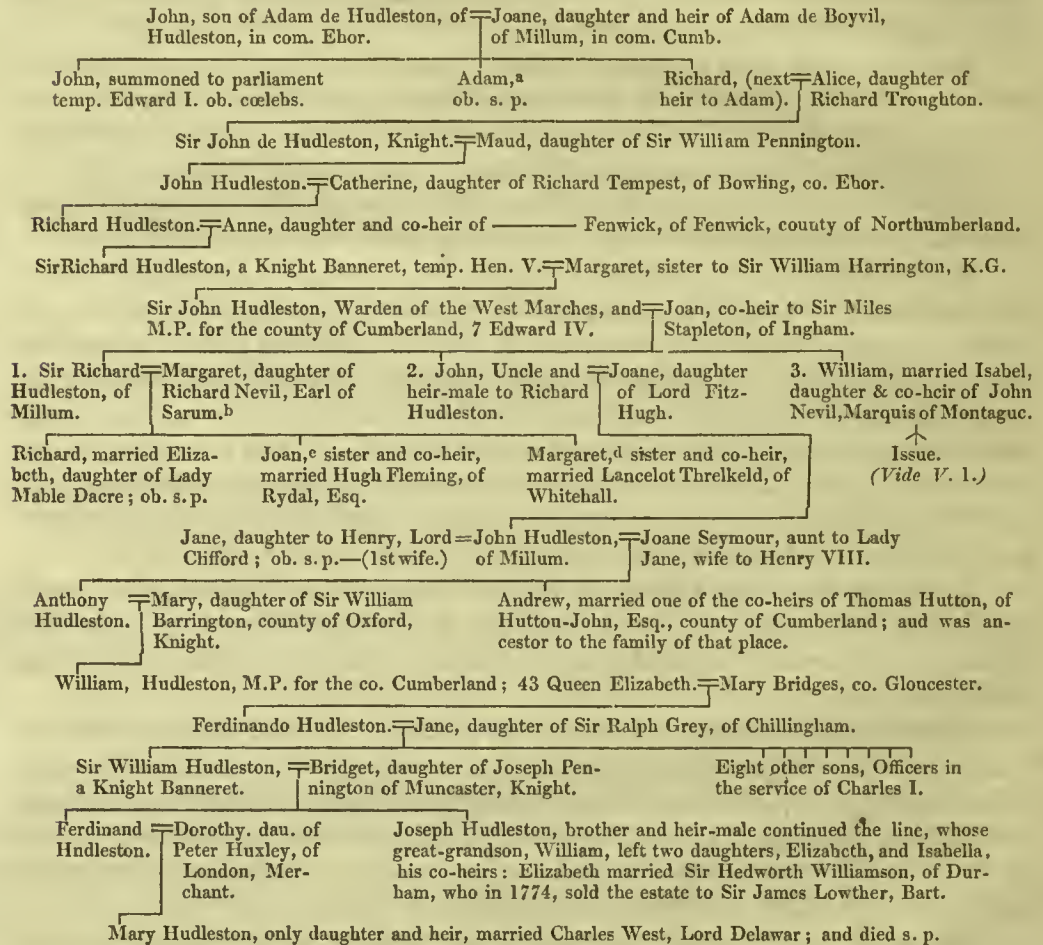
Richard Hudleston, who, 15 Edw. II. was found||| to be son of John de Hudleston, and cousin, or rather next of kin and heir, of Adam de Hudleston, of Bylington and Soho in the county of Lancaster, and accordingly had livery of those estates. He married¶¶ Aliee, daughter of Richard Troughton, which lady seems to have survived him; as, 11 Edw. III.\*† she was then found to hold the manor of Millum, with divers tenements at Satherton, in the county of Cumberland.

¶¶ History co. Cumb. and Westm. vol. 2, p. 11. \*† Esch. 11 Edw. III. n. 32.

But as the before-named John de Hudleston, baron of D'Aneys, had no issue, a further account of his family would be superfluous, were it not by reason that several of them intermarried with the female branches of some of our old nobility; and, as such, their descent has become interwoven with the genealogical history of the peerage.

<sup>a</sup> There were many who, though not summoned to this parliament at Lincoln, yet affixed their seals to the letter. It would seem they were considered in the character or quality of Barons, notwithstanding they were not called by writ to be present therein. The description of their seat or *Caput Baronie*, points out their rank.

The following account of the successive lords and possessors of Millum, is taken \* Vol. 2. p. 11 from Nicholson and Burn's History\* of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland : and 12.



<sup>a</sup> This Adam was likely the same who in the Tournament at Stebenhith 2 Edw. II. was one of the tilters, bearing for his Arms, viz. "Goules, fretty Arg., a label of Three points, Az."

<sup>b</sup> In the Visitation of Co. Cantab per Henry St. George, anno 1619. She is called Margaret, daughter of Richard Nevill, of Norwich.

<sup>c</sup> & <sup>d</sup> NOTE.—These Two Ladies were in right of their grandmother Joan Stapleton, co-heir to the barony of Ingham; which in their heirs general, descended from them, still remains. But it is said by some authorities, that Joan Stapleton had issue by a former husband, Christopher Harcourt; which issue would have priority to that of Hudleston.

## KEN.—(24 EDW. I.)

John de Ken, 12 Hen. II., held two knights' fees of the bishop of Bath, at Ken, in the county of Somerset.\* To this John succeeded

\* Lib. Nig.  
Scacc. vol. p.  
86.

Richard de Ken, who was living 10 Ric. I.; from whom descended another Richard; which

Richard de Ken, 24 Edw. I., had summons to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on which occasion, though the summons does not purport to be for a parliamentary attendance, yet the roll which recites this writ† has this notice made thereon; viz. "*Respice cedula pendente de nominibus comitum et baronum qui rogati fuerunt per regem ad guerram Scotia.*" Whereupon it may be inferred, that the said Richard, was summoned in the character, or under the reputation of a baron. In the following year he had another summons to attend at Rosse,‡ to advise, among others then summoned, with the king's son, who was appointed his father's lieutenant. But this writ most evidently was not, any more than the former, for a parliamentary purpose, though it expressly was to give advice in council. He died about 31 Edw. I., and was succeeded by his son.

† Claus. Rot.  
24 Edw. I. in  
Dorso. m. 12.

‡ Ibid. 25  
Edw. I. in  
Dorso. m. 8

John de Ken, from whom, after several descents, was another John; which

John de Ken, who was living at Ken the 12 Edw. IV.,§ and then bore for his arms, "*Erm. three Crescents G.*;" which arms were borne by his successors, though sometimes with a variation of the crescents. His grandson,|| another

§ Claus. Rot.

|| Collinson's  
Somerset, vol.  
3. p. 592.

John de Ken was living at Ken in 1545. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Baynham, of Claverwell, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he had several sons; the eldest whereof,

Christopher Ken, by Florence his wife (who survived him), had two daughters his co-heiresses; viz. Margaret, married to William Guise, of Elmore, in Gloucestershire, esq.; and Elizabeth, married to John, lord Poulet, of Hinton St. George. The said Christopher Ken died 21 Jan. 1593, and was buried in the church of Ken, in the east wall of the chancel; where, within a recess, is an old monument with the effigies of a man in armour, with a woman kneeling; and opposite him are his two daughters, kneeling one behind the other, in the dress of the time of queen Elizabeth. On the base of the monument is a lady leaning on her left arm, and holding in one arm an infant, and in the other a book.

## KENDALL.—(1 EDW. III.)

Hugh de Kendall, in the time of Edward I., was one of the keepers of the great seal,¶ which was delivered to him and Walter de Odyham, by Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells,

¶ Rot. Pat.  
12 Edw. I. m.  
7. n. 1.



\* Rot. Pat. & Chro. Jurid.  
† Cha. Rot.  
20 Edw. I. n. 32.

on the feast of St. James the Apostle;\* and in the 20th of the same reign,† he had confirmed to him, for term of life, a capital messuage at Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex. After him,

‡ Original.  
1 Edw. II.  
Rot. 2.  
§ Pat. Rot. divers. ann.  
|| Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. II. m. 22.  
¶ Dng. Lists of Sum.

Robert de Kendall is noticed as a person of very considerable note, who, 1 Edw. II.,‡ and afterwards in several years,§ was nominated warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover Castle. Moreover, in 14 Edw. II., the king having taken into his hands the charter of the city of London, he was appointed|| to the office of mayor.

In 1 Edw. III.¶ he was one of those great men who was summoned, among the earls and barons, to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, to march against the Scots, in which summons the writ is addressed "*Roberto de Kendall, custodi quinque portuum.*" But this summons has no indication to have been a call to parliament for the purpose of legislation, and as such, was neither a confirmation of any old baronial right, or the creation of a new honour: it was merely as the writ imports, *a summons of service*,\*\* which, by reason of the tenure of his lands, he was bounden to perform.

\*\* Ibid.

†† Gross, Fin. 4 Edw. II. in Cancell.

In 4 Edw. II.,†† he paid a fine of twenty marks for license to have entry into the manor of Wodecroft, in the county of Bedford, holden of the king *in capite*, and of the fee of John le Poer. Also, 13 Edw. II.‡‡ in consideration of his laudable services, and of a fine of 120*l.* he had an acquittance of the 12*l.* per annum, by the payment whereof he held the manor of Shalden, in the county of Southampton.

‡‡ Ibid. 13 Edw. II. Rot. 12.

§§ Rot. Char. 11 Edw. II. n. 11.  
||| Mag. Brit. p. 981 Herts.  
¶¶ Esch. 4 Edw. III. n. 26.

In 11 Edw. II. §§ he had a grant of free-warren in his demesne lands at Hiche, Madecroft, and elsewhere in the county of Hertford;||| as also at Wodecroft and Litton, otherwise Luyton, in the county of Bedford; and 4 Edw. III., upon his death, it was found that he held¶¶ the manors of Hiche, Madecroft, &c., in Hertfordshire; together with Shalden and other manors in the county of Southampton; as likewise Luyton and Flampstede, in Bedfordshire; all which, in the two first-named counties, Margaret, his widow held, (with others in Kent and Surrey), in 21 Edw. III.\*† After him, in the same reign,

\*† Ibid. 21 Edw. III. n. 19.

\*‡ Ibid. 47 Edw. III. n. 20.

\*§ Ibid. 49 Edw. III. n. 74.

\*|| Ibid. n. 75.

\*¶ Ibid. 45 Edw. III. n. 35.

Edward de Kendall,<sup>a</sup> with Elizabeth his wife, held\*‡ all the same lands and manors in the counties before mentioned; together with a tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas, near Candlewick-strete, in Abchurch-lane, London:\*§ when also Thomas de Kendall, clerk, held\*|| certain lands at Hitchen, and elsewhere in Hertfordshire, and at Wodecroft, in the county of Bedford. Of this family

Sir Edmund de Kendall, held\*¶ four messuages and six acres of land, at Rokeford, and Heywode, in the county of Southampton.

<sup>a</sup> There was an Edward de Kendall, who in the great Tournament at Dunstable, the 7 Edw. II. was one of the Tilters, bearing for Arms: *Arg. ove un Bend de vert, ove un Label de Goules.*

## KINCUNBERGH.—(22 EDW. I.)

Walter de Kincunbergh, 22 Edw. I., is noticed as one of those great men who then had summons\* to attend the king, wheresoever he should be, to consult in parliament upon the weighty affairs of the realm; but after this period no further mention is made of his name, which indeed there is reason to believe to have been a typical error in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, (as in the original Clause Roll† there is no such insertion), and seems to have been put for *Walter de Fauconberg* who was an ancient baron of the realm, and whose barony for a long time continued in his name, till by an heir female it was conveyed to another family.‡

\* Dug. List of Summ.

† 22 Ed. I. In Dorso. m. 8.

‡ Dorm. et Ext. Baron. Vol. II.

The mention of this name of *Kincunbergh* is merely for a correction of *Dugdale*.

## KIRKBY.—(22 EDW. I.)

Arms: Arg. a Cross, vert. between two Annulets, vert.

John de Kirkby, a person of considerable eminence in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., was, on several occasions,§ appointed keeper of the Great Seal. He was the son of Avicia de Gorham,<sup>a</sup> who died the 7 Edw. I.,|| seised of the manor of Medburn; as also of other lands at Drayton, and Prestgrave, in Leicestershire, and at Cotene, in the county of Northampton: of which he had livery¶ the same year. This John was canon of Wells and York, lord Treasurer and bishop of Ely, and died 17 Edw. I.,\*\* being then seised of the aforesaid manor of Medburn; also of that of Holt and Kirkby, in the county of Leicester, with divers†† others in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Cambridge, Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon, and elsewhere. His name appears among those who were summoned to attend the coronation of Edw. II.

§ Pat. Claus. 57 Hen. III. Pat. Rot. 7 Edw. I. m. 15. || Esch. 7 Edw. I. n. 19. ¶ Original. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 16. Leic. \*\* Ibid. 17 Edw. I. Rot. †† Esch. 18 Edw. I. n. 37. ‡‡ Dug. Lists of Summ.

William de Kirkby, cotemporary with John, if not his brother, was one of those great men who, 22 Edw. I., had summons‡‡ to attend a parliament then appointed to be called together; but of which no place is mentioned for its assembling, in the writ of convocation, which is dated at Westminster, the 8th of July, in the year aforesaid.

This William deceased 30 Edw. I.§§ being then seised of the manors of Medburne, Holt, Kirkby, and others in the counties before mentioned, whereof, John bishop of Ely,

§§ Esch. 30 Edw. I. n. 31.

<sup>a</sup> She probably was the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh de Gorham, who, 24 Edw. I., was one of those great men who had summons to attend a great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms. This family of Gorham was of most ancient descent, and came into England at a very early period, though it never had the honour of being summoned to parliament. In the aforesaid 24 Edw. I., he is styled *Dominus Hugh de Gorham*; inferring at least, that he was a *knight* of some distinction.

\* Ibid.  
31 Edw. I.  
n. 118.  
† Original.  
30 Edw. I.  
Rot. 15.  
‡ Burton's  
Leicester.  
p. 171.

had been possessed, leaving Christian his wife surviving,\* and his four sisters, his co-heirs; between whom, his great inheritance was divided;† *viz.* Margaret, wife of Walter Doseville, (called Boseville by Burton),‡ Alice, of Peter Prylly; Maud, of Walter de Houby; <sup>a</sup> and Mabel, of William Grymbaud. <sup>b</sup>

#### KYNGESTON.—(29 Edw. I.)

§ In Domo.  
Capitulari  
Westm.

In the 29 Edw. I. this name has place among those who, in the parliament at Lincoln,§ subscribed that letter sent by the nobility of England to the Pope, touching the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on this occasion he is designated "Johs, Dñs de Kyngeston"; but he was not summoned thereto.

|| Lib. Quot.  
Controrot.  
Garderobæ  
Reg. p. 311.

¶ Char. Rot.  
27 Edw. I.  
n. 24.

He is not, in any other record, noticed as a baron, though the name has mention as *a bannerett*, in the Wardrobe account of 28 Edw. I.,|| where *Dominus Johannes de Kyngeston* has an allowance for robes. In 27 Edw. I. (if he be the same person), he had a grant of free-warren for his lands at Sutton Magna, Sutton Parva, and Tytecomb, in Wiltshire.¶ In 33 Edw. I., he was appointed with the bishop of St. Andrew, John de Sandale (chamberlain of Scotland), and another, one of the four custodes of that kingdom. But though he was a person of much consideration in his day, yet as there is no ground for attributing to him an inheritable baronial dignity, any further account of him or his family, is not material.

#### LAWRENCE.<sup>c</sup>—(35 Edw. III.)

\*\* Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

Edmund Laurence, 35 Edw. III., was one of those who, by a precept or summons\*\* directed to the sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, commanding him to convene the heirs of Camville, holding lands in Ireland, was enjoined to give his attendance at a great council then to be holden at Westminster, to deliberate on the state of affairs of that kingdom: but otherwise no mention is made of him elsewhere.

This summons most certainly was not a creation of any English parliamentary honour, and the name of Laurence is not noticed in the patent Rolls, as holding any high official character, nor as connected with any baronial family.

<sup>a</sup> Of this name, a Gilbert de Houby had summons to the great council before mentioned, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

<sup>b</sup> This William, is the same William Grimbauld who had summons to the before-noticed great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Vide Dugdale's Lists of Summons.

<sup>c</sup> Vide Tho. de St. Laurence of Swalecliffe, Kent, in Philpot, p. 306, and Esch. 22 Edw. III., No. 11.



## LONDON.—(24 Edw. I).

This name occurs so early as 12 Hen. II., when, upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, William de London returned the following certificate;\* *viz.*

“Karissimo domino suo H. Dei gratia regi Anglorum, Willielmus de London, salutem. Sciatis, quod nullum militem habeo fefatum nec de veteri feoffamento nec de novo, sed debeo defendere feodum meum per servicium corporis mei.” The name of

William de London is also mentioned in the certificate† of the barony of the earl of Gloucester, as holding of him four knights' fees<sup>a</sup> in the county of Gloucester.<sup>b</sup>

Robert de London,<sup>c</sup> 24 Edw. I., had summons in the character of a baron, to attend the king, with horse and arms, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne;‡ but afterwards there is no mention of his name in the same capacity. † *Ibid.* p. 162.

In the Patent Rolls,§ the name of Hawyse de London is noticed as heir of Mabel de Cantilupe; and Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, states,|| that Patrick de Chaworth married Hawyse, daughter and heir of Thomas de London, lord of Agmore and Kidwelly, in Wales. § *Pat. Rot.* 51 Hen. III. m. 11. || p. 257 *Kempford.*

## MALBERTHORPE.—(3 Edw. III).

This name is derived from a place so called in Lincolnshire; for, in the 6 Edw. II.,¶

William, the son of Robert de Malberthorpe, had a license (in consideration of a fine of five marks) to grant certain tenements in Malberthorpe to William, the chaplain, keeper of the altar of St. Laurence, in the church of Malberthorpe, to pray for his soul, and those of his ancestors and successors.\*\* After this, one

Robert de Malberthorpe,<sup>d</sup> an eminent lawyer, was made†† one of the justices of the King's Bench, and afterwards, in 4 Edw. III., chief-justice, in the room of Geoffrey

<sup>a</sup> By a note in the Liber Niger Scaccarii, under the name of London, in this certificate, it is thus explained: *viz.* “Londonia, vel London, sive Londres; London, autem *idem* signat Langden, Langton, Longtown, sive Longdum oppidum.”

<sup>b</sup> In Thoroton's Nottingham, vol. ii., William de London is mentioned to hold certain lands of the Sergeanty in Nettlewood (Nettleworth), Warechip, and Tineslaw, in Com. Nott. (Pip. Rot. 7. Ric. 1.). He died in the time of Hen. III., s. p., leaving several sisters his co-heirs, whereof Elizabeth, and Eleanor died s. p., and Isabel was a nun at Ambresbury; Eva, another sister is said to have married Richard le Bret, and Dionysia ——— de Tyneslawe.

<sup>c</sup> A Sir Roger de London is mentioned to have married the only daughter of a Sir Adam de Newmarch, and to have left an only daughter and heir, who married John de Wormley, and had issue a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir John Foliot, Lord of Fenwick.

<sup>d</sup> Dugdale has included in his Baronage the names of Inge and Benestede, who were summoned to parliament the 8 Edw. II.; when the Judges and King's Counsel were intermixed in the same writ with the Earls and Barons—yet has omitted all mention of the name of Malberthorpe, though this Robert is included in the same writ with the Earls and Barons the 8 of Edw. III.

\* Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc vol. i. p. 113.

† *Ibid.* p. 162.

‡ *Vide* Ken.

§ *Pat. Rot.* 51 Hen. III. m. 11. || p. 257 *Kempford.*

¶ *Original.* Gross. Fin. 6 Edw. II. Rot. 15 Leic.

\*\* *Ibid.*

†† *Chr. Jurid.* anno 1320.

\* Chr. Jurid.  
anno 1330.  
† Dug. Lists  
of Summ.  
‡ Ibid.

§ Original.  
5 Edw. III.  
Rot. 43.

|| Lodge's  
Irish Peer.  
Vol. II. p. 48.

le Scrope, then going upon a mission abroad.\* In this capacity of one of the king's justices he had summons to parliament from the 14 Edw. II.† to the 2 Edw. III., both inclusive; but in the year following, viz. 3 Edw. III., his name is included‡ among those of the barons, as also earls, summoned to a great council to be holden at Windsor, and there to give their advice on the affairs of the nation. He died about 5 Edw. III.§

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert de Malberthorpe, of Malberthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, married Sir Thomas Fitz-William, who was living the 18 Edw. III., and was ancestor to the families of Fitz-William, of Plomtree and Mablethorpe, which, according to Lodge,|| terminated in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in William Fitz-William, esq., sheriff of Lincolnshire, 22 Elizabeth, who, by Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in that county, had only female issue; viz. three daughters—Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Mary: one of whom carried Mablethorpe to her husband, Roger Halton, esq., son and heir of Robert Halton, sergeant-at-law.

#### MALURE.—(35 Edw. III).

This name has been variously written, as *Malure* or *Maleverer*, *Malore* or *Mallory*; and though not of baronial rank, yet nevertheless has at times made a very conspicuous figure, and produced several eminent persons.

¶ Chr. Jurid.  
anno 1293.

\*\* Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

Peter *de Malore* was one of the justices¶ of the Common Pleas, the 21 Edw. I., and in that quality had summons to parliament from 23 Edw. I. to the 2 Edw. II., both inclusive. But his name is differently written at various times in the summons; \*\* viz. Mallore, Maloure, &c. After him, another

†† Ibid.

Peter *de Malure* is noticed, who, 35 Edw. III., was one of those who, holding lands in Ireland, had summons to attend a great council then†† convened to meet at Westminster, to deliberate upon the affairs of that kingdom. But with regard to the descent of these persons, or their connection with each other, there is no proof to establish the same.

‡‡ Esch.  
3 Edw. I.  
n. 12.

§§ Ibid.  
16 Edw. I.  
n. 13.

||| Ib. n. 75.

Of the name of Malore, or Malory,‡‡ was Nicholas, the son of Sir Anketil (or Anketon) Malory, who had lands at Northdalton, Multhorp, Wigenthorp, Tiverington, Huntington, and Clifford, in the county of York; at the four first of which places, Sarra, who was the daughter of Anchetil Malory, was seised of lands the 16 Edw. I., §§ which Sarra had a son Henry, who the same year made proof ||| of his age.

¶¶ Rot. Parl.  
Vol. I.  
p. 337-8.

Of this name there was a Peter Mallore, who married Maud, widow of Elias Rabayne, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Stephen de Bayeaux, ¶¶ who was grandson of Ranulph de Bayeaux, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Alan de Lincoln, a great baron in Lincolnshire. Bayeaux is also mentioned as a baron of some importance by Dugdale, but was never summoned to parliament.

## MANNERS SIVE DE MANERIIS.—(3 EDW. II).

In 12 Hen. II., at the time of the assessment of aid, for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, it was certified\* by the bishop of Ely, that

Eustace de Maneriis held two knight's fees of that bishoprick, in the county of Cambridge, which Eustace was progenitor to

Baldwin de Manneriis,<sup>a</sup> who 19 Edw. I.,† obtained a charter for free warren in his demesne lands at Enhale and Fullborne, in the county of Cambridge, and at Kerbroche and Hengham, in Norfolk.

In 22 Edw. I., holding by knight's service, he had summons to attend the king at Portsmouth, with horse and arms, to accompany him into Gascony; and 25 Edw. I., had the like command to attend the king beyond the seas; and, 28 Edw. I., a similar summons,<sup>b</sup> to be at Carlisle to march against the Scots. But these summonses were not any call to parliament, and, as such, no proof of a baronial rank: but a record‡ nevertheless shows, that Baldwin de Maneriis, 3 Edw. II., had summons<sup>c</sup> to a parliament, to be then holden at York; in which writ his name is inserted among those of the earls and barons of the realm; viz. *cum cæteris proceribus et magnatibus, &c.*

But it is not a little singular that the meeting of this intended parliament was changed from York to Westminster, when, in the subsequent writ of summons, the name of Baldwin de Maneriis is omitted.§

With regard to the origin, or regular descent of this family, or whether it was in any way related to that of the house of Rutland, nothing is certain. The History of the county of Norfolk states,|| that Robert, lord Morley, of Hingham, was heir to Baldwin de Maneriis, but by what means is silent. In another place, the same history recites,¶ that, in the time of king Richard I., a

William Manners held Woodhall, in that county, of William de Munchensi, by the service of one knight's fee; which lands were afterwards holden by Walter de Manners, then by William de Manners, who was of age in 1256 (41 Hen. III.), and lastly, by Baldwin de Manners, anno 1290 (18 Edw. I.), who sold Woodhall, together with Fullborne, in Cambridgeshire, to Robert Botetourt.

<sup>a</sup> In the Tournament at Stebenhithe (Stepney) the 2 Edw. II. the name of Sir Baudewyn de Maners is noticed as one of the Tilters, and bearing for arms, viz. ; *Arg., a Saltire engrailed, Sab.*

<sup>b</sup> Collins, in his Peerage, recites these several summonses upon the authority of Rymer's *Fœdera*, and a MS., in the library of Mr. Anstis. It however is to be observed, that the name, neither of Baldwin de Maneriis, nor of any other de Manneriis, or Manners, is noticed in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, for the years above mentioned.

<sup>c</sup> While Collins has quoted the writs of Summons before observed, it is worthy of remark, that he has passed over this most material writ of convocation to parliament.

\* Hearn's Lib. Nig. V. I. p. 248.

† Cha. Rot. 19 Edw. I. n. 37.

‡ Clau. Rot. 3 Edw. II. in Dorso. m. 17.

§ Ibid. in Dorso. m. 16.

|| Hist. Co. Norf. V. IV. p. 97. Forehoe. ¶ Ibid. Vol. IX. p. 25. Wayland.



## MAREYS.—(35 EDW. III.)

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

Stephen de Mareys, 35 Edw. III., was one of those who, having lands in Ireland, was summoned,\* with the heirs of Camville, by writ addressed to the sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, to attend a great council, then appointed to be holden at Westminster, to take into consideration the affairs of that kingdom.

† Rot. Pat. 16  
Edw. III. m.  
3, pars. 2.

This Stephen was a person of considerable eminence, both in England and Ireland, and possessed a large inheritance in the two kingdoms, but especially in the latter; where, to augment his territory, 16 Edw. III.,† he made an exchange of his lands in Somersetshire with the prior of Bath, for his lands in Ireland. He died without issue 47 Edw. III., leaving the earl of Ormond his heir, as hereafter noticed. Of this name (said to be assumed from the Marshes of the isle of Ely),<sup>a</sup> was

‡ Hearne's  
Lib. Nig. Seacc  
Vol. I. p. 249,  
Cantab.

Stephen de Marisco (Mareys, or Marsh), who, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, was certified‡ by the bishop of Ely to hold of him half a knight's fee.

§ Rot. Pat. 17  
Joh. m. 19, n.  
84, and 86.  
|| Ibid. 10.

Geffery de Marisco, in the time of king John§ and Henry III.,|| was several times appointed to the office of justice of Ireland, in which kingdom he possessed very considerable estates.

Hen. III. m. 3.  
n. 2. and 5.

¶ Pat. 15 Jo.  
m. 8, n. 23.

\*\* Ibid. 16 &  
17 Joh. m. 2  
and 16.

Richard de Marisco, was cotemporary with Geffery. He was, first, archdeacon of Richmond,¶ and afterwards chancellor of the Kingdom.\*\* He was also bishop of Durham,†† anno 1213 (3 Hen. III.), and continued in that see many years. He was considered one of king John's evil counsellors.‡‡

†† Matt. Par.  
p. 255, l. 63.  
‡‡ Ibid. p. 94,  
l. 30.

§§ Rot. Pat.  
18 Joh. m. 12,  
n. 117.

|| Rot. Pat.  
18 Hen. III.  
m. 8 n. 3.

¶ Matt. Par.  
p. 401. l. 41.

\*† Ibid. p.  
517. l. 63.

\*‡ Ibid. p. 518,  
l. 40, et seq.

William de Marisco was also cotemporary with Richard, and 18th of John, had a patent§§ for the manor of Brampton, in the county of Devon; and also by the name of *William, the son of Jordan de Marisco*, had a grant||| of the island of Lunday.<sup>b</sup> But Matthew Paris calls him,¶¶ the son of *Geffery de Marisco*, and represents him to have contrived the assassination of Henry III., anno 1238; in which attempt his agents having failed, he became proscribed, and was afterwards guilty of great depredations and piracies at the island of Lunday,\*† where he collected together a great band of exiles and robbers. He was however, at length, made prisoner, with divers of his accomplices, and underwent an ignominious death,\*‡ anno 1242. (26 Hen. III.)

<sup>a</sup> In Debrett's Peerage, and Playfair's Irish Baronetage, is a very laboured account, under the title of Mountmorres; in which it is endeavoured to be shown, that this family is derived from the illustrious house of Montmorency, in France, and that it is now represented in the male line by the present possessor of the Mountmorres' Irish Peerage.

<sup>b</sup> Collinson, in his history of the county of Somerset, recites the following inscription, in St. Peter's Church, at Bath, viz. "Hic jacet Alexander de Alneto, et Erneburga, uxor ejus, et Gulius filius eorum et Lucia de Marisci filia eorum; et Jordanus de Mariscis filius ejusdem Lucie. Et Willielmus de Mariscis filius ejusdem Jordani."

N.B.—Vide Rot. Parl. v. i. p. 466.—Xtian Marays, heir of Walter her brother, petitioned for lands, in Kildsre, and elsewhere in Ireland.

After his death another William de Marisco (his son very likely), had a grant \* of the before-mentioned island of Lundy, and died seised thereof, with divers lands in the kingdom of Ireland, and in the county of Somerset, about the 12 Edw. I.; † in which year,

John de Marisco, son and heir of the said William, had livery ‡ of his inheritance. This John had issue Herbert, *father* of Stephen de Marisco, before mentioned, as Vincent asserts; § but, according to the record, *brother* of the said Stephen de Mareys; viz.

\* Char. Pat.  
0 Edw. I. n.  
21.  
† Esch. 12  
Edw. I. n. 23.  
‡ Original. 12  
Edw. I. Rot.  
10.  
§ MS. Vocat.  
Vincent Quid  
Non. in Coll.  
Arm.

#### Esch. 22 Ric. II.

“ Inquisitio in com. Som. 18 die Martii, anno 22 Richardi 2<sup>d</sup>. post mortem Johannis Friset, chevalier, &c. Jurat’ dicunt q<sup>d</sup> quidem Thomas Salampton, cler. et alii seisit, de maner’ de Hemsill-Mareis dederunt maner’ predict’ Stephano de Mareis, milit’ et Letie’ uxori ejus, habend’ eis ad vitam, remanere Johanni Friset, chevalier & hæred’ mascul’ de corpore suo, remanere rectis hæred’ ipsius Stephani: & Johannis Friset obiit sine hæred’ masculis de corpore suo, et quod Jacobus de Boteler, nunc comes de Ormond’ est consanguineus Stephani, et rectus hæres ejus propinquior; viz. filius Jacobi, fil. Jacobi fil. Edmundi, filius Theobald, filius Theobald, filius Theobald, filius Joan sororis Johannis Mareis, patris Hereberti, fratris prædicti Stephen, de integro sanguine, et quod dictus Jacobus, nunc comes de Ormonds, et ætatis 39<sup>o</sup> et amplius, &c.”

#### MOHAUT, OR MONTE-ALTO.—(1 EDW. III.)

Henry de Monte-Alto, is noticed in 1 Edw. III., as one of those persons who had summons|| then to attend, *equis et armis*, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was a summons of service, for an expedition into Scotland, but not a summons to parliament, *ad deliberandum*, &c., though his name is included among the barons.

|| Dug. Lists of  
Summ. p. 140

Excepting at this crisis, the name of Henry de Monte-Alto, does not occur upon any public occasion, nor is it mentioned who he was, or from what line of the baronial house of Montalt, or Monte-Alto, he was descended.

In Dugdale’s Monasticon,¶ the name of Simon de Mohaut occurs as a benefactor to the priory of Pomfret. This Simon, by Matilda his wife, had issue Simon, Robert, and Henry: but who Simon was is not noticed.

¶ Vol. I. p. 657.

#### SIMON MORTIMER.—(24 EDW. I.)

In Dugdale’s Lists of Summons to Parliament, the name of Simon de Mortimer, is inserted\*\* as one of those who had summons among the barons of the realm, to attend a

\*\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum. p. 14.

parliament at St. Edmundsbury, upon the morrow of All-Souls, 24 Edw. I.; but of this Simon, the said celebrated author makes no mention in his account of the Mortimer family. From the contemporaneousness of date, it may be presumed

\* Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 142-3

Simon de Mortimer was a younger son of Roger, lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, by Maud his wife,\* daughter of William de Broase, of Brecknock.

Of this name also was Roger Mortimer, who, the 28 Edw. I. was summoned to Parliament; and in the 29th of Edw. I., in the parliament at Lincoln, subscribed the celebrated letter to the Pope, touching the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he is designated "*Rogus de Mortuomari, Dñs de Penketlyn.*" But by this description there is no mention of him in Dugdale's Baronage.

† Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

Contemporary with Simon was Sir Waleran Mortimer, who, 24 Edw. I., was one of those who had summons† to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furnished with horse and arms, to march against the Scots; but on this occasion, though denominated *Dominus Walranus de Mortuomari*, he had not summons as a baron to the council then convened.

‡ Original. 18  
Edw. II. Rot.  
16. Sumers.  
§ Ibid.

This Waleran had issue a son,‡

Ralph Mortimer, who deceased about 18 Edw. II.,§ being seised of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Exton, holden of the crown, as of the honour of Huntingdon, and of certain lands and tenements in Wylesthorp, holden of Thomas, lord Wake, of Lydell, by military service,—Ralph his son and heir being then|| thirteen years of age.

|| Ibid. 19  
Edw. II. Rot.  
3.

#### MORTEYN.—(24 EDW. I.)

¶ Clau. Rot.  
24 Edw. I. in  
Dorso. m. 12.

John de Morteyn, 24 Edw. I., was one of those who, in the character of a baron, had summons¶ to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to a great council there to be holden; but on no other occasion is noticed in the same capacity.

The family of Morteyn was of great consideration, in point of landed estate, from a period of very early antiquity, and intermarried with the heiressess of several eminent baronial houses.

\*\* Dorm. and  
Ext. Bar. Vol. I.

A William Mortein, married Joane eldest daughter, and co-heir of Philip, lord Marmyun, of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire; which lady died without issue 23 Edw. I.\*\*

†† Collin's  
Parl. Prec. p.  
385.

Roger Mortyne married a daughter of Sir William Rufus, knight, by Isabel his wife, the youngest daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Archer, called, by Collins†† baron of Grove, near Retford, in the county of Nottingham, in the time of king John; by whom, the said Roger had issue William Mortyne or Morteyne, considered to be the same, who married Joane Marmyun.

But the Morteynes, nevertheless, were not esteemed (although they possessed some baronial lands), parliamentary barons of the realm.



## MORVILLE.—(13 EDW. II.)

The name of this family is included by Dugdale\* in his Baronage; but that author has not mentioned any thing therein of

\* Dug. Bar. Vol. I.

Nicholas de Morville, who, 13 Edw. II.,† had summons among the barons of the realm to attend a parliament, convened to meet at York, in eight days of St. Hilary next ensuing the date of the writ, which was tested at York on the 6th day of November, in the year aforesaid; as also in the following year; viz. the 14 Edw. II.‡ had the like summons to attend a parliament, to be holden at Westminster, in eight days of St. Michael, next ensuing the date of the writ, which was the 5th of August; but never after had any further summons

† Dug. Lists of Summ.

‡ Ibid.

## MUNCY.—(26 EDW. I.)

Walter de Muncy, 28 Edw. I.,§ had a charter for free-warren in his demesne lands at Thornton, juxta Skipton, Everby, and Kelebroke, in the county of York. From the frequency of his name in the writs of summons of his time, he must have been a person of great eminence. In 29 Edw. I.|| he was one of those barons who, in the parliament at Lincoln, subscribed that memorable letter which was addressed to the pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he was denominated "*Dominus de Thornton*."

§ Char. Rot. 28 Edw. I. n. 33.

|| Dug. Lists of Summ.

Moreover, he had summons to parliament from the 26th to 35 Edw. I.,<sup>a</sup> both inclusive; ¶ which, if a writ of summons be creative of a personal and descendable honour, ¶ Ibid. may, by the repetition of the writ upon so many occasions, be considered to have rendered this person a peer of the realm, with a right of succession to the barony, vested in his posterity.

In 1 Edw. II. the name of Walter de Muncy occurs, as having then\*\* the castle of Framlyngham committed to his custody. Shortly after, when he died, as the king's escheator,†† in 2 Edw. II., had command to take into his hands the lands whereof Walter de Muncy had died seised.

\*\* Original. Edw. II. Rot. 11. Notts.  
†† Ibid. 2 Edw. II. Rot. 11.

This Walter was at the famous seige of Carlevyrock, in the time of Edward I., where he is mentioned in the roll of those who were then marshalled, as having his banner chequered, Gules and Argent. His heir was probably a female, married to Goushall, who had two daughters, who were his co-heirs; whereof Margaret married, first, ——— Dispenser, and had a son, Philip Dispenser ‡‡ and secondly, John de Roos, a younger son<sup>b</sup> of William, lord Roos, or Ros, of Hamlake, who died without issue by her, 12 Edw.

‡‡ Esch. 22 Edw. III. n. 78. sec. nos.

<sup>a</sup> His name being included in this writ, he may be presumed to have been present in the parliament; as those who were not, had their absence particularly excused for reasons therein mentioned,—and to his is the mark *hic* as indicating he was then present.

<sup>b</sup> In Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 94, it is stated that Thornton was of the Percy fee; and that the 9 Edw. II., John de Ros was seised of that manor in right of Margaret, his wife, and died the 11 Edw. III., s. p.—The inquisition was taken the 12 Edw. III.

\* Esch. 12  
Edw. III. n.  
41.

† Ibid. 22  
Edw. III. n.  
72. sec. nos.

‡ Original. 39  
Edw. III. Rot  
7.

III., \* leaving her, the said Margaret, surviving, who deceased about 22 Edw. III.† Isabel, sister of Margaret, appears afterwards, to have been found her heir, and wife of Durand Bard.”‡

Of this name was John, son of Ingelram, de Monceaux, of Barmston, in the county of York, whose heir-general Margaret, married Brian at See; whose co-heirs-general married Boynton, and Hyldyard, of Yorkshire.

Le Seign’ de Moneaux is mentioned in the roll of Battle Abbey among those who came over with the conqueror.

Alan de Monceaux had Barmston at a very early period, as appears in Burton’s Monasticon of Yorkshire; but the name of *Walter de Muncy*, is not noticed in the pedigree of this family.

#### NODARIIS.—(24 Edw. I.)

§ Domesd.

Robert de Nodariis, or Nowers, at the time of the general survey,§ held Gothurst, or Gahurst, in the county of Bucks; which manor,

|| Ibid. Fœd.  
Vol. I. p. 157.

Almarick de Nodariis is certified to hold|| by the service of one knight’s fee of William de Say, in the time of Henry III., (being as it may be presumed) the same knight’s fee, which Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, 12 Hen II., then certified¶ that Hugh de Nuers held of him in that county.

¶ Hearne’s  
Lib. Nig. Scacc  
Vol. I. p. 189.

\*\* Ex. MS.  
Browne, Wil-  
lis, Arm.

This Almarick\*\* married Sibyl, daughter of Ralph Picot, and had issue

William de Nodariis, who, by Isabella, daughter and co-heir to Peter Goldington, obtained in marriage the manor of Stoke Goldington, which thenceforth descended to his posterity.

†† Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

Almarick de Nodariis succeeded his father, and, 24 Edw. I., was one of those eminent persons who had summons†† to attend the great council then ordained to assemble at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the year following, his name is mentioned as *one of the knights of the shire* for the county of Bucks, ‡‡ being then written *Amary de Nowers*. He died 2 Edw. II., §§ at which time he was seised of the manors of Gothurst, Weston, and Stoke Goldington, in Buckinghamshire, and of Cestre Parva, in the county of Northampton. Joan, his wife survived him, who died shortly after, 4 Edw. II., |||| being then seised of the manor of Lathebury, and of a part of the manor of Kainho, in the county of Bucks.

‡‡ Willis’s  
Notitia Parl.  
§§ Esch. 2Edw.  
II. n. 70.

|||| Ibid. 4  
Edw. II. n. 16.

¶¶ Original. 2  
Edw. II. Rot.  
2, Bucks.

\*† Esch. 23  
Edw. III. n.  
85, p. 1.  
\*‡ Ibid. 1Edw.  
III. n. 69.

John de Nodariis, or Nowers, upon his father’s death, had livery of his inheritance.¶¶ He married Grace, daughter\*† and heir of Robert Fitz-Neale, or Nigel,<sup>a</sup> lord of Salden, in the county of Bedford; and died about 1 Edw. III.,\*‡ at which time he was possessed of the same manors in the counties of Bucks and Northampton, as his father had holden.

<sup>a</sup> This family was of ancient degree; whereof Richard Fitz-Nigel, of Buckinghamshire, 12 Hen. II., on the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king’s daughter, certified that he held one knight’s fee and a half, de veteri fcoffamento; (*Hearne’s Lib. Nig. Scacc. Vol. I., p. 196.*) of which, Walter, his brother, had onc moiety, and he himself held the other.



Grace, his wife, survived him, who died 23 Edw. III.,\* being then seised of Salden and Luyton, in Bedfordshire, and of Gothurst, Stoke, &c. They had issue several sons; † viz. John, Robert, Almarick, and William; of these

\* Esch. 23 Edw. III. n. 85, p. 1.  
† Ex. MSS. Browne, Wil-  
lis, Arm.

John Nowers, died about 1340 (14 Edw. III.), before his mother, having had issue by Maud, ‡ or Margaret, his wife, a son John; which

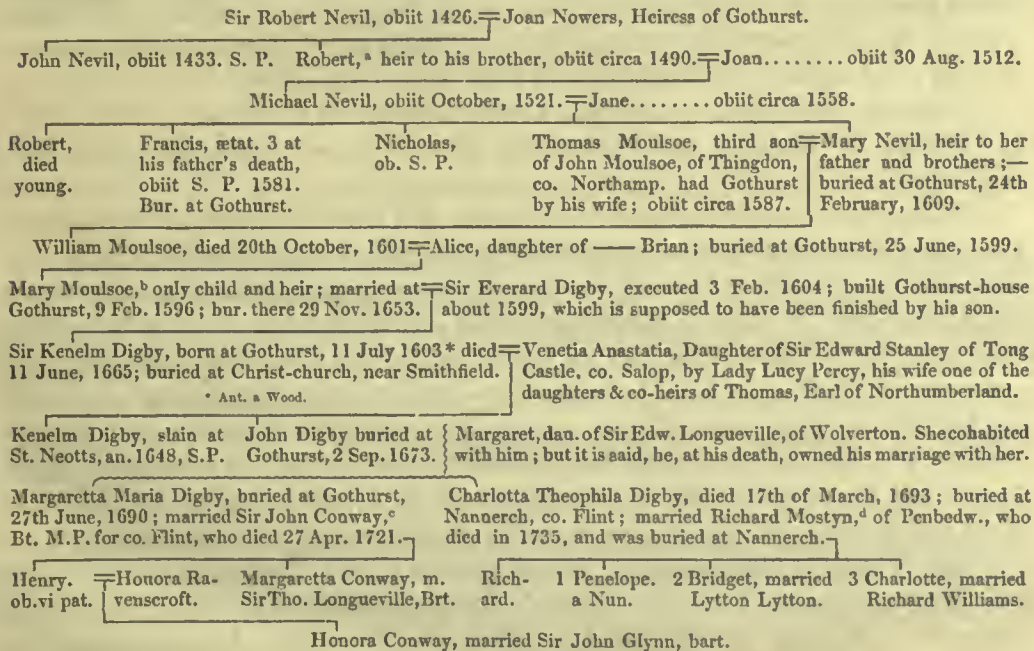
‡ Ibid.

John Nowers controverted § the right of presentation of Stoke Goldington with the prior of Ravenston, in 1376, and had judgment given in his favour. He died in 1396 (20 Ric. II.), having had issue by Alice his wife, who survived him, and died in 1427, several children, whereof

§ Ibid.

Almarick Nowers<sup>b</sup> died in 1408, without issue. Agnes and Grace died nuns; and Joan Nowers became heir to her father, and brother; she married Sir Robert Neville, who had Gothurst in her right, and died possessed thereof in 1426, leaving issue; in whose heirs-general (if legitimate), || is vested the representation not only of Almarick de Nodariis, who flourished temp. Edward I., but of the co-heirship of the ancient barony of Albini, of Cainho; together with that of the old and famous barony of Percy.

|| Vide Tab.  
Genealog.



<sup>a</sup> According to the great illuminated Pedigree Book of the Digby family, this Robert had issue a son Robert, who, by Joan or Joanna his wife was father of Michael.

<sup>b</sup> According to the said Digby Pedigree Book, p. 10 and p. 30, She was daughter and heir of William Mulsho, son and heir of another William by Alice his wife, *Nepitis* of Sir Francis Bryan, which William was son and heir of Thomas Mulsho by Mary (or Maria) daughter and heir of Michael Nevil.

<sup>c</sup> & <sup>d</sup> Sir John Conway and Richard Mostyn, Esq. joined in the sale of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington, in 1704, to George Wright, Esq., eldest son of Sir Nathan Wright, the Lord-Keeper.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Harl. MSS., No. 364. — Pedigree of Nele, Mulshoe, Nevill, Nowers, &c., fol. 42.



## ODINGSSELLES.—(45 HEN. III.)

This preeminent family is totally unnoticed by Dugdale in his Baronage, though by reason of its high baronial descent, it might have deserved some mention, as well as others who of far inferior note are narrated by him, and were also never summoned to parliament after the reign of Hen. III.; if they were at any time of sufficient consequence to be denominated barons. In the Antiquities of Warwickshire, Dugdale has

\* Antiq. War.  
p. 249.

however given an account of the family.\*  
Ralph de Limesi, the Conqueror's sister's son, (as he is called), besides forty-one lordships which at the general survey he held in divers counties, enjoyed the lands of Christiana,<sup>a</sup> one of the sisters of Edgar Atheling, by marriage, (as some affirm, and according to others by gift of the Conqueror), among which was Ulverly in the county of Warwick, which he made his principal seat. His great-grandson

† Monast.  
Anglican.

Gerard de Limesi married Amy, or Amicia,† daughter of Halenade de Bidun, a great feudal baron in the time of Hen. I., and eventually one of his co-heirs; by whom he had issue a son John, and two daughters; John, the son, had a son Hugh, who dying s. p., his two aunts were his co-heirs: of these Basilia married Hugh de Odingselles, a Fleming; and Alianora the other, married David de Lindsay, a Scot.

‡ Vide Tab.  
Gen.

Hugh de Odingselles, by Basilia de Limesi his wife, had several sons,‡ whereof William de Odingsells died 1249, leaving by Joan his wife, a son also named William, which

§ Claus. Rot.  
45, Hen. III.  
m. 3. dorso.

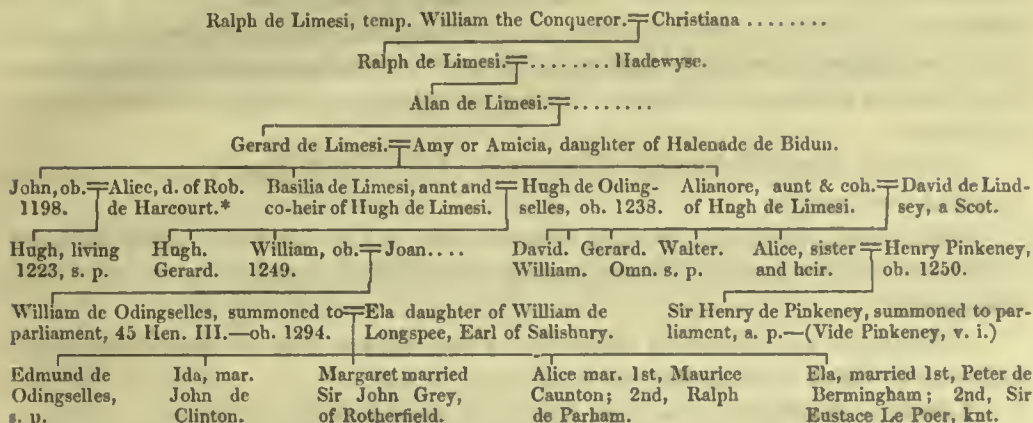
William de Odingselles married Ela, daughter of William Longspee, earl of Salisbury, a marriage which shews that he was personally considered among the most eminent men of his day. In the 45th of Hen. III., he was summoned to the parliament then convened by the king's writ to meet in London;§ but he died in 1294, the 22nd of Edward I., before any regular series of parliamentary writs is to be found among the public records; a circumstance which may have been the ground for which Dugdale omitted mention of the family in his Baronagian History; yet, as that author did notice therein, David de Lindsey, who married Alianore, sister to Basilia the wife of Hugh de Odingselles, which Basilia, and Alianore, were the co-heirs of Gerard de Limesi, named as a feudal baron of the first degree.<sup>b</sup> Odingselles was as worthy of commemoration as Lindsay.

This William de Odingselles, by Ela his wife had a son Edmund, who died s. p., and four daughters, whereof Ida married John de Clinton, ancestor of the earls of Lincoln of that name. Margaret married Sir John Grey, of Rotherfield; Alice married, first,

<sup>a</sup> He was right heir to the Throne, when the Conqueror, by the battle of Hastings, overcame Harold the usurper, and obtained the kingdom over which his descendants continue to rule.

<sup>b</sup> By the Articles of Magna Charta, the Barons had conceded to them the right of being summoned to parliament for the assessment of aids. These Barons were the great tenants in capite of the king. Limesi was of that class; the right of summons was attached to the possession of his baronial lands by his heirs.

Maurice Caunton, and secondly, Ralph de Parham; Alianore married, first, Peter de Bermingham, and secondly, Sir Eustace le Poer, knight.



\* This Alice, after the death of John de Limesi, married Waleran, Earl of Warwick.

### PABENHAM.—(24 Edw. I.)

John de Pabenham, in the time of Henry III., held\* half a knights' fee in Hynewyk, and Pabenham, of Bedfordshire, of the barony of Beauchamp of Bedford, and died seised of the said lands, as also of others at Carlton and Welden, in the county of Bedford, about the 53 Hen. III.,† After when, another

\* Lib. Foed. Vol. II. p. 174.

† Esch. 53 Hen. III. n. 5.

John de Pabenham held the same lands, who with his son, another John, by the name of John Pabenham, senior and junior, had summons to attend the coronation of Edward II.

John de Pabenham, junior, by that distinction, 24 Edw. I., had summons‡ in the character of a baron, to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but after when, his name is not contained in any writs of a similar nature, though the family for a long period afterwards continued to flourish in the possession of their lands at Pabenham, and to have a confirmation of the privilege of free-warren in the same.§ Of this name,

‡ Dug. Lists of Summ.

Laurence de Pabenham married Elizabeth, one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of Thomas de Engaine, and had partition of his inheritance accordingly; || which Laurence left an heir-female, as, under the article of Engaine, is more fully set forth in the first volume of this work.

§ Pat. Rot. 38 Edw. III. m. 46.  
|| Original. 42 Edw. III. Rot 2 and 4.

## LAWRENCE PAVILLY, OR PAVELEY.—(24 EDW. I.)

This family is supposed to have been of Norman extraction,<sup>a</sup> and became divided into several branches, which were seised at an early period, of lands in the counties of Nottingham,\* Northampton,† Somerset,‡ and Wiltshire.§ Of one of these branches there is a pedigree given by Bridges in his History|| of Northamptonshire; and of another there is a pedigree in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire,¶ of the Nottinghamshire line.

Robert de Paveley lived in the time of Richard I. and king John, and by Maud, his wife, had issue another

Robert de Paveley, who deceased about 35 Hen. III.,\*\* being then seised of lands at Piry and Houghton, &c., in the county of Northampton, and leaving by Muriel his wife, a son<sup>b</sup>

Robert, who was then about thirty-three years old, and died 16 Edw. I.,†† having had issue by Sarah his wife, who survived him,‡‡ a son

Lawrence Paveley, who, 4 Edw. I.,§§ on a general proffer of services to the king, taken at Twedemouth, on Thursday next after the Nativity of St. Mary, acknowledged and offered the service of one knight's fee in the county of Northampton, to be performed||| by Pauline Paveley and John Pyrie, with two horses well equipped. Furthermore, in the 24th of the same reign, he had summons¶¶ to attend the great council, then convened at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon the subject of an intended expedition against the Scots. He was dead before 1 Edw. III.: for in that year,\*† Lawrence de Paveley had a grant (or rather a confirmation) in fee of all his lands in Piry and Houghton, county of Northampton; Risly, county of Nottingham; and Winfield, county of Derby; which had been granted to Robert Paveley his ancestor, by William Peverel, to hold by the suit and service of one knight's fee.<sup>c</sup>

Robert de Paveley, son of Lawrence, died circ. 20 Edw. III.,\*‡ having had issue several sons,\*§ whereof

Lawrence de Paveley, the eldest, was aged nineteen at his father's death, and deceased the 23 Edw. III.,\*|| without issue; whereupon

John de Paveley, his brother, aged fifteen, became his heir, who was afterwards a knight, and in the 3rd, 10th, and 13th Ric. II., sheriff of the county of Northampton, and died, as it seems, without issue male; for his heir-female, or one of his heirs female, married into the family of St. John,\*¶ and carried with her a very considerable inheritance.

<sup>a</sup> The Liber Fœdorum, (Vol. II. p. 365. Norf.) thus recites; viz. "Thom' de Paveley, Norm' tenuit Scullethorpe, et medietate de Schilberb'd et Will. comes Warenn tenz terra illam et valet xxxli."

<sup>b</sup> The Pavelys were a very numerous family, and greatly divided, which renders a connected account most difficult to give with any accuracy to be depended upon.

<sup>c</sup> Vide Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 43. A.D. 1330. (4 Edw. III.) Nos. 58, 59.

\* Lib. Fœd. Vol. I. p. 61. et alibi.

† Ibid. p. 26 et alibi.

‡ Ibid. p. 733 et alibi.

§ Ibid. p. 657 et alibi.

|| Vol. I. p. 597.

¶ Vol. I. p. 124.

\*\* Esch. 35 Hen. III. n. 50

†† Ibid. 16

Edw. I. n. 35.

‡‡ Original. 27

Edw. I. Rot.

18.

§§ Madox's

Baron Ang. p.

215.

||| Ibid.

¶¶ Dugd. Lis.

of Summ.

\*† Rot. Pat.

1 Edw. III.

m. 28. pars. 2

\*‡ Esch. 20

Edw. III. n.

50.

\*§ Blore's

History of

South Wing-

field, p. 81.

\*|| Esch. 23

Edw. III. n.

71.

\*¶ Vide Col.

Peerage. St.

John Family.



In Madox's Exchequer,\* it is stated, that Joan, wife of John Chidiock and Ela de Bradeston, were daughters and co-heirs of Alice, one of the daughters and heirs of a John de Paveley, of Westbury, in Wiltshire. Madox's statement is thus confirmed, viz. Johanna ux. Joh Chedyok, Chiv' et Ela de Bradeston, fil' et hæred' Johannis de Sancto Laudo Chiv' et Aliciæ, nup. ux. suæ unius filiar' et hæred' Johannis Paveley.—Partitio terri Westbury et Henedyngnull, in Wilts.—*Inq. 49 Edw. III., n. 13,—Appendix p. 455.*

WALTER PAVILLY, OR PAVELEY.—(24 EDW. I.)

Walter de Pavely, in the time of Hen. III., held one knight's fee of the king in capite, in Broke, in the county of Wilts; and also one knight's fee in Westbury and Chippenham, in the same county.† In the 36 Hen. III., he held a license‡ for free-warren in his demesne lands at Westbury, and shortly afterwards deceased, about the fortieth ‡ of the same reign.

Reginald Pavely, his successor, 45 Hen. III.,§ was summoned in the character of a baron to attend the king on urgent affairs, as well affecting the state of the nation, as the king's crown and government; and 47 Hen. III. he had the like summons to attend at Chester, upon an expedition proposed to be made into Wales. He deceased about 8 Edw. I.,|| and was succeeded by

Walter de Paveley, who imports to be the person summoned the 24 Edw. I., in the capacity of a baron, to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.\*\*

After him, another Walter de Pavely is noticed, as a very eminent soldier in the martial reign of Edward III., at which period he was one of the knights of the Garter.<sup>a</sup>

The line of this family seems to have terminated in an heir-female, married to Cheney, by whose heir-general married to Willoughby, (a younger branch of Willoughby of Eresby), the manor of Broke, or Brooke, was acquired to that family; whereof Sir Robert Willoughby, a great and expert soldier, was summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry VII., as a baron of the realm, by the title of Willoughby de Broke.

PAINELL, OF DRAX.

The account given by Dugdale of this family is very confused, with respect to the relative connexion of the several branches. In his Baronage he states that Hugh, a younger son of William Painell, and Julian de Bahuntune, his wife, in the 9th of king

<sup>a</sup> Walter de Pavely, the 20th Edward III. held in Winterborne, St. Martin in Com. Dors. half a knight's fee, which Reginald Pavely formerly held; and the 40th Edward III., Walter de Pavely held at his death, several manors in the county of Wilts.

† Lib. Fœd.  
p. 143.  
‡ Rot. Char.  
36 Hen. III.  
m. 9.  
§ Esch. 40  
Hen. III. n. 41.

|| Clau. Rot.  
45 Hen. III.  
In Dorso. m. 3  
¶ Esch. 8 Edw.  
I n. 24.  
\*\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

John, held six knights' fees belonging to his manor of Drax; which king John gave him,<sup>a</sup> and that he died the 28th of Hen. III., when Lettice, his wife, surviving, had livery of his lands in the counties of York and Lincoln, until his heir should be of full age; and here ends Dugdale's history of this branch of the Painell family; though in his antiquities of Warwickshire, he recites "that Sir John Painell, knight, had his principal seat at Drax, in Yorkshire, and had summons to parliament from the 28th Edw. I., to the 12th of Edw. II." and in the index to his Lists of Summons, one *John Painell* is described of *Drax*. But in the writs themselves, *no such additament* is given to the name: hence

It may be here questioned whether these writs of summons refer to this John, or to another John who seems to have been lord of Otteley; for

#### PAYNEL OF OTTELEY.—(28 EDW. I.)

\* Claus.  
Dors. m. 17.  
† Ad huc  
eod. ann.

In the 28 of Edw. I., the name of John Painel is mentioned in the writ of summons to the parliament to be holden at London;\* and again in the writ of summons to the parliament at Lincoln;† in which parliament the barons summoned, subscribed their names and seals to the famous letter then addressed to the pope; and the name of John Painel is thus recited, viz. *Johannes Paynel dominus de Otteleye*. Thus if the writs were meant to refer to John of Drax, it would seem that *Otteleye*, and not *Drax*, was his barony, though he might possess both estates. This John Painel, whoever he was, appears to be the same person to whom all the writs in that name were directed, from the 28 of Edw. I., to the 12th of Edward II., inclusive,—which last mentioned parliament was prorogued in consequence of the invasion of the Scots; and he was informed thereof.‡

‡ Palgrave's  
Writs.

#### PAINEL OF TRACINGTON.—(32 EDW. I.)

§ Antiq. of  
co. Warw.

Of this person Dugdale has totally omitted all notice in his Baronage; unless he probably might mean the same individual of whom he has narrated,§ that the lord Camois, by a formal deed, assigned over to him his wife, who had departed from him, and lived in adultery with Sir William Paynel.

<sup>a</sup> Saka de Drax, fuit Fulkonis Paynel Normann' et Hugo Paynel tenet eam de ballio D'ni. Reg. J. et Hugo presens fuit et cognovit q<sup>d</sup>. te't cam in escambio pro terra Normann' qua amisit, et valet lii. Libr'. per annum. et xii. Solid' et vixx Gallinas et vcc. ova.—(Lib. Fœd. Vol. II. p. 652. Barkerston).

John Paynel de Drax.—*Esch.* 14 *Edw. I.*, No. 51., and 15 *Edw. I.*, No. 27.

Philip Paynel, had Drax.—*Esch.* 27 *Edw. I.* No. 51. Probatio ætatis 19 *Edw. I.* No. 104.

Ralph Paynel, Dom'. de Drax.—*Esch.* 34 *Edw. I.*, No. 82.



Although not summoned to the parliament at Lincoln the 29 Edw. I., the name of William Paynel appears among others not summoned, who nevertheless affixed their seals to the letter then written by the barons to the pope, being designated *Will<sup>p</sup> Paynel, (de Tracington)*; after this, the name of William Paynel is included in the writs of summons of the 32 Edw. I., and from the 2nd, to the 9th of Edw. II., being in the writ of the 5th, styled *a baron*. He died, according to Dugdale, in the following year, the 10 Edw. II., leaving John his brother and heir, ætat 50 et amplius; which John, the 10th of Edw. II., doing his homage, had livery of his lands, saving the dowry of Ela\* de St. John, widow of the said William. After this, the same John obtained the king's charter for a weekly market at his manor of Littleton-Painell, in Wiltshire, and died the same year, (12 Edw. II.), leaving Maud his daughter and heir, then thirty years of age, who is said to have married Nicholas de Upton. From these statements it may reasonably be inferred, that William Paynel of Tracington, and John Paynel of Otteley were brothers.

\* Isolda?

Hutchins, in his history of Dorsetshire,† asserts, that the 50 Hen. III., the manor of Ramesham belonged to Adam de Periton,<sup>a</sup> whose heirs were William de Kaynes, son of Margaret de Periton; Isabella, who was the wife of Robert de Welles; and Catherine, wife of John Painel; which last had the said manor, the 25 Edw. I.; Catherine held the same of Thomas de Gardino, who was the mesne lord between her and the king,—John, her son and heir, ætat 25.‡

† V. i. p. 521.  
Old Edit.

‡ Esch.

The 27 Edw. I.,§ Philip Painel held it of the same Thomas, by service of one knight's fee,—John his son and heir ætat 2, the 18 Edw. II. John Painel, at his death, held lands in *the county of York*; and, Elizabeth his mother held the said manor of Ramesham in dower. Elizabeth Painel, whom Richard son of John de Gastrich had married before the death of John Painel, and Margery her sister, who married John Poucher, were the daughters and heirs of John Painel. But in this statement the assertion by Mr. Hutchins, that Richard de Gastrich had been married to Elizabeth Painel long before her father's death, admits of great doubt; for if he was only two years old the 27 Edw. I., and died the 18 Edw. II., a period not exceeding 27 years, he must have married at a very early age, to have had a daughter capable of being wedded *long before* his decease.

§ Esch.  
27 Edw. I.  
No. 51.

Under this observation, it may be inferred, that the said Elizabeth and Margaret were the daughters, and eventually heirs of John Paynel, the father of Philip, for, in Burton's Monasticon of Yorkshire, it is mentioned,|| that Richard de Gastrich and Elizabeth his wife confirmed to the prior and convent of Drax, all the lands which the ancestors of the said Elizabeth, had given to them in Drax Soken.

|| Burton,  
p. 103.

Indeed, the various accounts of the Paynel family, either by Dugdale, or the county historians of places where they held lands, are so contradictory to each other, that to

<sup>a</sup> This Adam de Periton was summoned to the parliament convened to meet in London the 45 Hen. III.—Vide Claus. 45 Hen. III., Dorso. mem. 3. He was lord of Oxhill, in co. Warw.



endeavour to reconcile them to any degree of correctness, would require more consumption of time, and expense in the investigation of public records, than would compensate any author for the undertaking.

PAYVRE OR PEVRE.—(22 EDW. I.)

This family descended from Roger, the great bishop of Salisbury, in the time of king Stephen, who by Maud de Ramsbury, *his harlot*, had a son,\* called Roger de Paupere Censu; whose descendant,

\* Kennet's  
Paroch. Antiq.

† Math.  
Par. p. 709.

‡ Ibid.

Pauline Payvre, Pevre, or Piper, flourished in the reign of Henry III.; when he first came to court, he was, as Matthew Paris observes,† a person who had not above two carucates of land, but in a short time acquired a multitude of manors, with an immense revenue, so that he was almost equal to the first of the nobility, in point of greatness and opulence. His principal seat was at Tuddington, in Bedfordshire, where he erected‡ a mansion, with such palace-like grandeur—such a chapel—such lodgings,—with other houses of stone, covered with lead,—and surrounded the same with such avenues and parks,—that it excited the astonishment of the beholders.

§ Ibid. p. 544.

|| Ibid. p. 709.

¶ Lib. Feod.  
Nev. vol. ii.  
851.

\*\* Ibid.

†† Mat. Par.  
p. 709.

‡‡ Mag. Brit.  
v. i. p. 143.  
Bedf.

This eminent courtier was sewer to Henry III.,§ and one of his principal counsellors. He died in 1251,|| when his body was interred in London, and his heart carried to Tuddington. His wife<sup>a</sup> surviving him, re-married with Sir John Grey,¶ knight, who thereupon became\*\* the inhabitor of those noble edifices and domains, which, as yet, were scarcely completed.†† John Peyvre, son and heir of Pauline, was under age at the time of his father's death, and according to Lysons,‡‡ John, Lord Grey, who had wedded his mother, having purchased of the king his marriage, thereupon united him to his own daughter, at his manor of Water-Eaton, in Buckinghamshire.

§§ Dug. Lista  
of Summ.

||| Ibid.

¶¶ Ibid.

This John became afterwards a person of great note, and may be concluded to be the same who, 22 Edw. I., had summons§§ to that parliament which was then appointed to convene, but for which no place of assembling was declared. The like summons||| he had in 24 Edw. I., to attend a great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; as also,¶¶ in the 27th of the same reign, to the several parliaments appointed to meet at London and

<sup>a</sup> She was named Annora, and was one of the sisters to Michael Belet, the king's butler (founder of Wrokeston priory). This lady carried to her husband Pauline Payvre, the inheritance of certain lands holden by the screeancy of butlerage; viz. to hold the king's cup to the earls of Arundel, butlers of England, when the earl is to deliver it to the king. But this is to be understood of the then earls of Arundel, who were the Albini's, and held the lordships of Bokenham, Wymondham, &c., in Norfolk, by the service of being butlers to the king on the day of his coronation. But whether this lady Annora was his first or last wife, may be questioned: for Blore, in his history of Rutlandshire, states, (citing the Chronicle of Dunstable) that the name of Pauline Peyvre's widow was *Johanna*.

Westminster. But after this period, neither his name, nor that of any of his posterity, has place among the barons of the realm.

Thomas Peyvre,\* the sixth in descent from Pauline Peyvre, by his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Nigel, or Nele Loring, had only female issue, whereof Mary, daughter and heir, married Sir John Broughton,<sup>a</sup> whose daughter and co-heir, Anne, carried the manor of Tuddington, with other estates in marriage, to Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the Garter; whose son Henry, was afterwards created lord Cheney, of Tuddington, anno 1572.

\* Lyson's Mag. Brit. vol. I. p. 143 Bedf. etiam Morant's Ess. vol. 2. p. 355.

Lysons, in his *Magna Britania*,† states, that the parish church of Maids-Morton, in the county of Bucks, was built about the year 1450, by some of the Peyvre family, who possessed the advowson. The tradition is, that it was built by two maiden sisters daughters of the last heir-male of the Peyvre family; and that the village was from thence called *Maids-Morton*.

† Vol. I. p. 609. Bucks.

With respect to the office of Butlerage, to which allusion has been made before in an under note, it seems that the said serjeanty was attached to the tenure of certain lands; but that the office of butler to the king, was not limited to any service upon the coronation day, but was one granted as an hereditary one to Michael Belet and his heirs. For thus the record‡ recites, *viz.* :

Johannes Dei gratia, &c., Sciatis nos reddidisse et presenti charta confirmasse magistro Mich Beleth filio Michi Beleth, et hæredib suis officium suum de Pincernova nostra et omnia alia jura ad p̄dict<sup>o</sup> officium p̄t̄n cum om̄n p̄tinentiis suis habend et tenend de nobis et integre et honorifice sicut ipse Michael pater p̄dicti Mağri Mich vel aliquis antecessor suorum officium illud melius et liberius &c. habuit et tenuit concessimus etiam eid Mağro Mich et hæredibus suis omnes terras que fuerunt Hervie Beleth avi ejus de cujuscunq feodo fuerunt.

‡ Rot. Pat. apud Marlbro' 7 Joh.

#### PECHE.—(14 Edw. II.)

Robert Peché, in the 14 Edw. II., had summons to a parliament to be holden at Westminster, but of this Robert, Sir William Dugdale does not take any notice in his Baronage, though he includes the name in his Lists of Summons. Who he was is thus left unexplained. Hamon Peché who died 25 Hen. III., is stated to have had issue Gilbert and five other sons, *viz.* Hamon, Hugh, Robert, Thomas and William.

<sup>a</sup> This Sir John Broughton, in 1443, founded an hospital at Tuddington, in honour of St. John the Baptist, for three poor men, and a master or chaplain, who were to pray for the souls of Thomas Peyvre, and Margaret his wife and their ancestors.



Gilbert, the eldest, had summons to parliament the 45 Hen. III., and died circ. 19 Edw. I. But Robert, his third brother, could scarcely be the person here meant, for he must have been at least eighty years of age in the 14 Edw. II., a period of life not very likely for him to be first summoned to parliament. He most probably was a younger son of the aforesaid Gilbert.

PERROT.—(25 EDW. I.)

This name is of very eminent and ancient degree, being derived, according to the traditional account of the family, from

\* Battle Abbey Roll. Sir Richard Perrot, seigneur de Perrot in Brittany, who came over with William the Conqueror, anno 1066,\* and obtained some lands in Somersetshire, near the river Perrot. He had issue,

Stephen Perrot, who is said to have married a Welsh lady, named Helen, daughter of Marchion, the son of Rhees, one of the princes of that country.

Andrew Perrot, son of Stephen, was lord of Istynson, and married Janet, a daughter of Ralph, lord Mortimer, by Gladuse his wife, daughter of Leweline, prince of Wales, and had issue William, father of Peter, who had two sons, Ralph and Stephen; whereof the former had summons to parliament, but died without issue, and Stephen continued the line.

† Ed. 1771. But notwithstanding the confidence<sup>a</sup> with which this descent is given in the printed Baronetage of Kimber and Johnson,† there is reason to look upon it as neither correct, in point of chronology, or identity of persons and marriages.

‡ Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. vol. 1. p. 287. The name has been variously written,—as Perot, Pirot, Parrok, and Parret. The authentic record called The Black Book of the Exchequer, states‡ that

§ Ibid. vol. 1. p. 202. Bedf. Alan Pirot held six knights' fees under William de Albini, in Norfolk, and, that

Ralph *Pirot*, 12 Hen. II.,§ upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, was named in the certificate of Robert de Albini, of Cainho, as holding of him five knights' fees; at which time also, a John Pirot similarly held one knight's fee in Bedfordshire.

<sup>a</sup> The descent is taken from the pedigree, introduced by the following dedication; viz. "This pedigree of the noble and princely house of Perrot, descended from a numerous race of kings, monarchs of Britain, was collected from the British Annals, which will bear record of the truth, and that it is no fiction, to latest posterity. It is most humbly dedicated to the most noble and puissant prince, Sir James Perrot, marquis of Narbeth, earl and viscount Carew, and baron Perrot, by his lordship's poor, but most faithful servant, *Owen Griffiths*; who was wounded by his side in Carew Castle, 1650."

This pedigree so entitled, and declaratory of honours, which were never granted, one would imagine, was rather the fruit of a disordered mind, than the produce of a serious research and faithful representation.



In the certificate of the bishop of Ely,\* at the same period, a Ralph Pirot is noticed as holding of him two knights' fees in the county of Cambridge; and in the certificate† of Henry Fitz-Gerald, on the same occasion, Ralph Pirot is mentioned as holding of him four knights' fees in Essex. Also, on the same occasion, a Ralph Pirott is certified ‡ by Geffery de Vere to hold of him four knights' fees.

\* Hearne's  
Lib Nig. Seacc.  
Vol. I.  
p. 250. Cantab.  
† 1b. p. 238,  
Essex.  
‡ 1b. p. 146.  
Salop.

If these knights' fees, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen, were holden by one and the same person, they point him out as one of considerable estate and consequence. After him, another

Ralph *Pyrot* is recorded§ as holding, in the reign of Henry III., four knights' fees of the barony of Albini, of Cainho, in the counties of Bedford and Bucks; which knights' fees are then mentioned as in division|| between the said Ralph and the lady Isabella de Albini.<sup>a</sup> At this time likewise, Ralph *Pirot* held¶ in Lindesel and Hakewell, in the counties of Essex and Hertford, two knights' fees; and also, the same number\*\* in Cnolton and Ringleton, in Kent; making altogether eight knights' fees, but seven less than his ancestor seems to have possessed in the time of Henry II., in the counties and places aforesaid. This Ralph died, as it is likely, about 36 Hen. III., when he†† was seised of Lindesel, in Essex, and Sauston, in Cambridgeshire. He had several sons, as it is probable; whereof

§ Testade Nev.  
vol. 1. p. 182.  
|| Ibid. p. 182.  
¶ Ibid. p. 244.  
\*\* Ibid. p. 15.  
†† Esch. 36  
Hen. III. n. 37.

Robert *de la Parrok*, in the 52 and 53‡‡ Hen. III., had a license for a free warren, and a market and fair at *De la Parrok*, in Kent.

‡‡ Cha. Rot.  
52 & 53 Hen.  
III. n. 10 & 2.

Henry *Pyrot*, 6 Edw. I., had committed§§ to his charge the custody of the county of Kent, to hold during the king's pleasure. And

§§ Original. 6  
Edw. I. Rot. 7.

Simon *Perot*, 4 Edw. I., was one of those||| who, in the general proffer of knights' services, taken at Twedemouth, on Thursday after the Nativity of St. Mary, in the year aforesaid, tendered his service for two knights' fees holden in the counties of Essex and Cambridge.

||| Madox's  
Baron, Ang.  
p. 214.

Ralph *Perot* was successor to Simon, and, 24 Edw. I., had a writ of service, or rather summons¶¶ to attend, among others, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, to march against the Scots; and also in the following year had his name included among those of the earls and barons who, 25 Edw. I., had summons\*† to attend a parliament appointed to be holden at Salisbury. He died about 33 Edw. I.,\*† seised of the manors of Sauston and *Lyndesle*, for which manors, Simon, the son of the said Ralph, in the year\*§ aforesaid, paid a fine of 20*l.* for license to enjoy them, having acquired them, or rather entered upon their possession, without the king's permission.

¶¶ Dug. Lists  
Sum.

\*† Ibid.

\*† Esch. 33  
Edw. I. n. 160.

\*§ Original.  
33 Edw. I.  
Rot. 14.

<sup>a</sup> The Testa de Nevill, at this period, notices a William Pirot, as holding with William Faudho, one knight's fee in Pullokeshull, of the honour of Albini, of Cainho; which William was probably the heir of John, who held the knight's fee mentioned in the certificate of Robert de Albini, 12 Hen. II.

Having thus given an account of that branch or family of Perrot, which appears to have been the one summoned to parliament in the time of Edward I., it may not be very irrelevant to return to the family genealogy, before mentioned; and therefrom to notice the line, which is stated to have been the progenitor to the famous Lord Deputy of Ireland. Of this race,\* Stephen Perrot, lord of Istynston, married Mabel, daughter of ———Castle, of Castleton, in Pembrokeshire, and had issue John, father of Peter, who, by Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Harold, of Haroldston, was ancestor to

\* Ex. Stem.  
Fam.dePerrot.

Sir Thomas Perrot, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of James, second son of Maurice, lord Berkeley, and had issue,

† Mag. Brit

Sir John Perrot; who, as Camden observes,† was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and being sensible that nothing would more effectually appease the tumults in Ireland, than a regulation and settlement of the province of Ulster, went thither himself in person, and, by his gravity and authority, gained so much respect among the petty kings, that they consented to have their seignories reduced into counties, and admitted sheriffs to govern them: but, being afterwards recalled, and being very ambitious, some powerful rivals, (together with the licentiousness of his own tongue, in speaking disrespectfully of his sovereign), brought him unaware to ruin.

He died in November, 1599, having married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheney, knight of the Garter, (sister to Henry, lord Cheney), and had issue,

Sir Thomas Perrot, who was created a baronet, 29th of June, 1611, but died before his patent had passed. He married Dorothy, daughter to Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and by her had two daughters; viz. Dorothy, who married James Perrot,—and Penelope, who wedded, first, Sir William Lowther, and secondly, Sir Robert Naunton, principal secretary of state.

#### PEVERELL OF SAUNFORD.—(45 HEN. III.)

Dugdale, in his Baronagian account of the several branches of this eminent family has omitted mention of this Hugh Peverel, further than that William, son of William Peverel, of Dover, and sometime called Peverel of Essex, having, with Maud his sister, enfeofed the posterity of Peverel of Saunford with that Lordship, the barony fell to the king; ‡ it however appears that in the 45 Hen. III., a

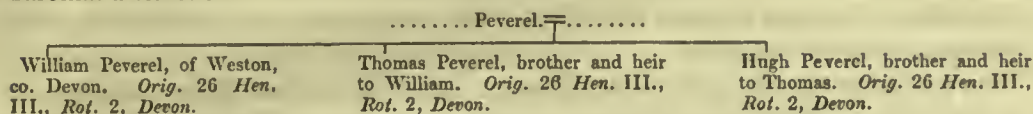
‡ Testa de Nev.  
p. 194.

Hugh Peverel, by the designation of *Hugh Peverel de Saunford*, had summons to that parliament, which was by writ dated at the Tower of London, 18 of October, convened to meet in London,§ at which time also in the same writ is mentioned the name of Andr' Pevell. But in what way these persons stood, in descent from Ranulph Peverel, who at the general survey held sixty-four lordships in several counties, or were connected

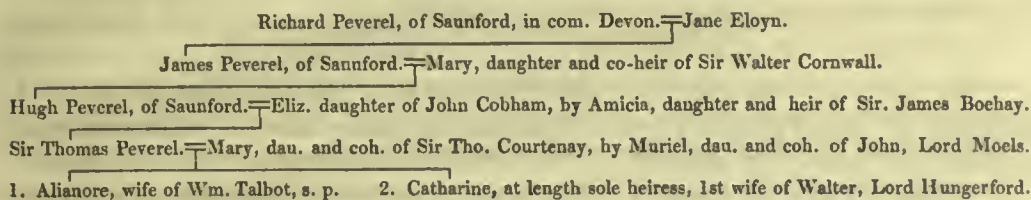
§ Claus. 45  
Hen. III. m.  
3, in Dorso.



together, does not appear. Their names are not noticed after this period, as having any baronial distinction.



*Lansdown MSS., No. 901.*



N. B. There are not any dates to these descents.

\*. Hugh Peverel of Saunford gave one mark for a Plea of Assize, "*ad recognoscend' si Ric' Pev'ell fr' ip'i Hug' disponat Johanna filia Margaretæ de Reigin*;" Pip. Rot. 3 Joh., Devon.

PIERREPONT.—(22 EDW. I.)

This ancient family, which, in the course of time, attained to the highest rank in the peerage, is both mentioned by Dugdale, under the title of Earl, and by Collins, under the dignity of duke of Kingston. The latter author has very elaborately given the descent from its progenitors; but the former celebrated writer has commenced his account at only a very late period, omitting two very eminent persons, who thereby become the subject of notice here. Of these,

Simon Pierrepont, (eldest son and heir of Robert, by Annora his wife, daughter of Michael, and sister and heir to Lionel de Manvers, of Holme, in the county of Notts.), was one of those great men who 22 Edw. I.,\* had summons to attend a parliament, wheresoever the king should be; which writ bears date at Westminster, the 8th of June, in the year aforesaid.

This Simon left † a daughter Sibilla, who married Edmund Ufford.

Brother to this Simon, according to the statement of Collins and Edmondson, was

Robert Pierrepont, who had divers summons of service ‡ to attend several councils in the reign of Edward II., and also in the 1 Edw. III.,§ to march against the Scots: but these were not a call to parliament, but (as the writ expresses),|| for the purpose of a military expedition.

Edmondson¶ asserts, that this Robert died before he took his seat; which, if the writs were only a command *ad perficiendum*, and not *ad deliberandum et tractandum cum*

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

† Mon. Ang.  
Vol. I. p. 415.

‡ Clau. Rot.  
15 Edw. II. et  
alii.

§ Dug. Lists  
of Sum.  
|| Ibid.

¶ Baron. Ge-  
nealog. Vol. I.  
p. 57.



*cæteris magnatibus et proceribus*, is a misrepresentation of the fact. Indeed, there is reason to suspect an error, in making Simon and Robert to be brothers, for the distance of time between 22 Edw. I., and 1 Edw. III., being thirty-four years, renders their being cotemporary, rather anomalous.

\* Vol. III.

From Robert de Pierrepont descended the family of the late duke of Kingston,\* as may be seen at large in the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England.

#### RIPARIIS OR RIVERS.—(26 EDW. I.)

With regard to the derivation of this family<sup>a</sup> its origin is merged in obscurity, although the several persons who have born the name, have been of eminent note and honorial distinction. Of these

† Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 563.  
‡ Matt. Par. p.  
220 & 32, anno  
1215.

Richard de Ripariis married† Maud, daughter of Richard de Lucie, and thereby acquired the manor of Aungre, in Essex.<sup>b</sup> He was one of those great men‡ who, in the time of king John, swore to obey the council of Twenty-five, who were elected by the barons for the administration of the government of the realm: when he died does not appear, but the said Maud survived him, and deceased about 27 Hen. III.,§ leaving, according to Dugdale, Richard de Ripariis, her youngest son surviving,<sup>c</sup> and *Richard*,|| her grandson, then four years of age; whose wardship was committed to Philip Basset, in consideration of one thousand marks.

§ Esch. 27  
Hen. III. n. 33.  
|| Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 563.

It seems also, that the said Maud had a younger son, William, who became possessed of certain lands at East Mersey, in Essex; which had been given to Richard his father,¶ by king John.

¶ Lib. Fœd.  
Vol. II. p. 266.

But although Dugdale (as before observed) has thought fit to name the grandson of Maud de Lucy, *Richard*, it appears from a record\*\* of some authority,<sup>d</sup> that his name was *John*; which

\*\* Rot. Cha.  
39 Hen. III.  
in Dorso.

<sup>a</sup> Tradition ascribes the name to be assumed from their habitation near a river, or from having the *Conservatorship* thereof. Aungre, their seat being on the river Roden, in Essex, which falls into the Thames.

<sup>b</sup> Matill' de Lucy, D'n'a de Angre maritata est Rico. de Ripa' p. Rege' J. & valet terra ejus xlii in Angr'.—Lib. Fœd. Vol. II., p. 246.

<sup>c</sup> This Richard is probably the same who married Maud, sister and heir of John Breton, of Sporle, and the 5 Edw. III. settled the Reversion of the manor of Dunham Parva, co. Norfolk, on Thomas his son, and Alice daughter of John de Loudham (his intended wife) in tail; with remainder to John and Ralph, brothers to Thomas. (Blomf. Norf. Vol. IX., p. 470, 8vo. edition.) Vide Breton of Sporle.

<sup>d</sup> Conventio facta inter Philippum Basset ex una parte & Richardum de Tany: viz. quod dictus Philippus dimisit dicto Richardo maritagium Johis. de Ripariis filii Richardi de Ripariis & hæredis Domine Matildæ de Lucy ad opus cujusdam filiarum suarum & maritagium Matildæ sororis dicti Johis. ad opus cujusdam filiorum suorum.

Pro maritagio autem dicti Johannis de Ripariis prædictus Dominus Ric'us de Thany & Margareta uxor filia & hæres D'ni Willi. filii Ricci. de Stapleford tradiderunt, &c. dicto Philippo totum Manerium de Stanbregg cum ecclesia.—Chart Rot. 39 Hen. III. m. in Dorso.

John de Ripariis married, or was contracted to marry,\* one of the daughters of Richard de Thany, or Tany, and died about 22 Edw. I.;† for in that year, another

John de Ripariis, his son and heir, had livery‡ of those lands whereof his said father had been possessed. This John became a person of considerable eminence, and, 29 Edw. I.,§ was one of those who, in the parliament at Lincoln, subscribed that memorable letter which was addressed to the pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; when he is written, "*Johannes de Ripariis, Dominus de Angre.*" Moreover, he had summons to parliament, among the barons of the realm from || 26 Edw. I. to 1 Edw. II., both inclusive.<sup>a</sup>

The 4 Edw. II. he fined ten marks, for license¶ to enfeof John his son of the manor of Aungre; and, shortly afterwards, \*\* deceased, leaving the said John his son and heir.

John de Ripariis, successor to his father, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Edw. II.,†† had summons to parliament; but after that period, neither himself nor any of his posterity had the like summons. In 13 Edw. III., by the description of John, son of John de Ripariis, he had license‡‡ to enfeof John Sutton, of Wyvenho, of certain lands at Writtle, and in the Hundred of Aungre, with remainder to himself the said John de Ripariis.

\* Rot. Cha. 39  
Hen. III. m.  
Dorso.  
† Esch. 22  
Edw. I. n. 33.  
‡ Original. 22  
Edw. I. Rot. 8  
Essex.  
§ Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

|| Ibid.

¶ Original. 4  
Edw. II. Rot.  
18.

\*\* Esch. 5  
Edw. II. n. 7.  
†† Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

‡‡ Esch. 13  
Edw. III. n.  
28. sec. nos.

#### ROCHE.—(28 Edw. I.)

Thomas de la Roche, 26 Edw. I., had summons to attend the king at Carlisle, well furnished with horse and arms; on which occasion, he is, in the writ,§§ denominated *a baron*. In the same character of a baron, he had other summons of service in the 27 Edw. I.; and, in the year following, |||| had a summons to attend, with the earls and barons, a parliament, called to assemble at London, the writ being tested the 29th of December, the 28 Edw. I.

The 29 Edw. I. he was one of the barons who, in the parliament at Lincoln,¶¶ subscribed the letter to the pope, touching the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; on which occasion he is designated "*Thomas Dominus de la Roche.*" From which period to the 34 Edw. I., his name is included with those of the earls and barons, summoned to the several parliaments holden in that interval.

The first founder of this family is imagined to have been Peter de Roche, or Rupibus, who was consecrated at Rome, in 1204, bishop of Winchester, and was Chief Justiciar and Chancellor of England, anno 1213, the 15th of king John;\*† after whose death, he was in much repute during the minority of king Henry III., being constituted Protector, on the demise of William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke. The bishop had a

§§ Clau. Rot.  
26 Edw. I., in  
Dorso. m. 6  
and 5.  
|||| Ibid. 28  
Edw. I., in  
Dorso. m. 17.

¶¶ Domo.  
Capitulari.  
Westm.

\*† Chronica  
Juridicalia.

<sup>a</sup> He was one of the Barons summoned to attend the Coronation of king Edw. II.—(Vide writ).



son styled, in the *Chronica Juridicialia*, "*G., the son of Peter, the king's justiciar;*" who, in 1212, was one of the barons of the Exchequer. He is said to have had several natural sons, whom he largely provided for.<sup>a</sup>

\* *Chronica Juridicialia*. p. 468.

Sir William Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*,\* gives the pedigree of the family as hereafter mentioned.<sup>b</sup>

Of this name was ——— Roche, Viscount de Rupe and Fermoy, in the county of Cork, Ireland; so created by king Edw. IV.†<sup>c</sup> in 1477.

† *Beats. polit. Index.*

‡ Sandf. *Geneal. Hist.*

Ralph the son of Alexander de la Roche, of Ireland, is said by Sandford,‡ to have been one of the four husbands of Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; after the death of their brother, the last earl, s. p., this Ralph, by the said Elizabeth de Clare, had issue David, father of John de Rupe, or la Roche, baron of Fermoy, who lived temp. Ric. II., who had Maurice Fitz-John, lord De la Roche, of Fermoy, from whom descended‡

‡ *Peerage Comp. of Ireland.*

David De la Roche, Viscount of Fermoy, who lived in the reigns of Charles I. & II.; during the great rebellion, he had adhered to the cause of king Charles, for which he forfeited, after the reduction of Ireland, by Cromwell, his very large estate in that kingdom. During his exile, he contributed, as much as possible, to the restoration of Charles II., and when that event had taken place, returning into England, he solicited in vain for the restoration of his estates and honours, considering his services entitled him thereto. But his estates were confirmed to those who had acquired them by not being so strictly loyal: thus experiencing like many other loyalists, the folly of having adhered to an ungrateful monarch, though the usual reward of those who place their confidence in the gratitude of kings; dying s. p., he was succeeded by

John, his brother, who marrying Catherine, daughter of David Condon, esq., left issue two sons, and a daughter Eleanor; of the sons

<sup>a</sup> One of [these sons was, most likely, Hugh de la Roche, archdeacon of Winchester in 1253.—*Originalia*, 26 *Hen. III.*

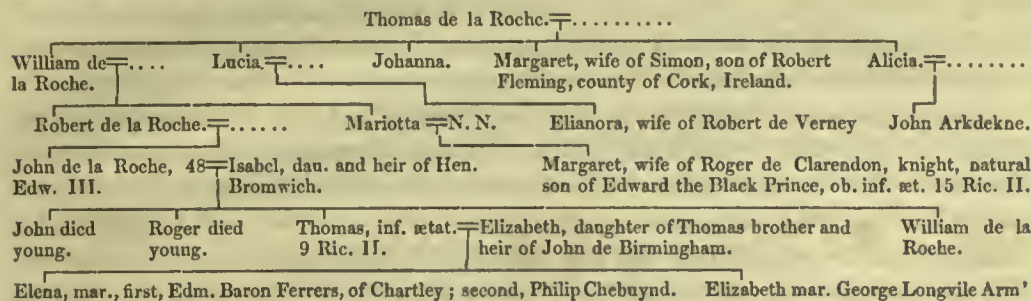
<sup>b</sup> The following singular tenure of the manor of Winterslewe, in Wiltshire, is taken from the Escheat Roll of 50 Edw. III.; viz. "*Johannes de Roches et Willielma uxor ejus tenuit manerium de Winterslewe, per servitium quando Dominus Rex moram traxerit apud Clarendon, tunc veniet ad palatium regis ibidem, et ibit in Botellariam et extrahet à quacunque vase in dicta Botellaria inventa ubi eligere voluerit, vini quantum viderit necessarium pro factura unius picberi Claretti, quod faciat at sumptus regis et serviet regi de cipro, et habebit vas unde vinum extrahit cum toto residuo vini in eodem vase dimisso, simul et ciphum unde rex potaverit clarettum illud.*"

In inquisitione anno sexto Hen. 4. (n. 3.) compertum est quod Willielma nuper uxor Johannis Roches Chevalier fuit filia et hæres Matildis de la Mare.

<sup>c</sup> In the *Peerage of Ireland*, by Aoran Crossly, the Viscounty is called *Fermoy in Munster*, which, as Crossly dates the creation the 13 of Elizabeth, seems to have been a second creation, a former probably having become extinct, for default of male issue. Beatson mentions a George Roche, created by king Edw. II., Baron Roche of Fermoy and Coslea.



David, was in the navy, and drowned at Plymouth, in the great storm, in 1703, and was succeeded by his brother Uliok, who married Anne, the widow of — Purcell, and daughter of — Carr, esq., of the county of Northumberland. The title is presumed to be dormant, but not extinct.



## PART II.

Henry Bromwich, of Castle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick.—*Pat. 54 Hen. III.* —————

Robert Bromwich, Collector of the Revenue, county of Warwick. —————

Anselm Bromwich.—*19 Edw I.* —————

Henry.—*16 Edw. II.* —————

1.—William Peto, 16 Edw. III., s. p. — Isabel Bromwich,<sup>a</sup> daughter and heir. — 2.—John De la Roche.

<sup>a</sup> This Isabel, the 48 Edw. III. joined with her husband (Roche), and settled the Manor and Castle of Bromwich, on themselves for life; remainder to their sons John, Roger, Thomas and William, whereof John, and Roger died young.—*Fin, Levat. Pasch. 48 Edw. III.*

## ROSCELYN.—(22 Edw. I.)

William de Roscelyn, the first of whom mention is made,<sup>a</sup> married Letitia, daughter and heir of Peter de Edisfield, whose ancestors,<sup>c</sup> from the time of the Conquest, had holden considerable lands in the county of Norfolk; by her he had issue

Thomas de Roscelyn,<sup>d</sup> who, 50 Hen. III.,\* obtained a license for free warren in his

\* Rot. Cha. 50 Hen. III. m.

<sup>a</sup> Upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Mand, the king's daughter, 12 Hen. II., Hubert de Rye, certified (*Heorne's Lib. Nig. Vol. I. p. 289.*) that *Rocel. filius Osbert*, held of him five knight's fees; which Rocel, was, likely, the ancestor of this William.

<sup>c</sup> From Domesday it is shown, that Ralph, the son of Ilgar, held the lordship of Edgefield, and that Humphrey the nephew, or near relation of Ralph, at the same time held of him Walcote, or rather East-hall manor, in Walcote. This Humphrey assumed the name of Edgefield, or Edisfield, and was father of Peter, father of William; which William, with Mand de Walcote his mother, by deed *sans date*, granted (*History of Norfolk, Vol. VII., p. 68, Hap-ping.*) to the monks of Bromholme, two parts of the tithes of his demesne at East-Hall, and confirmed the gifts of Peter his father, and Humphrey his grandfather, to the said Priory. Peter, son of this William, left by Hawise his wife an only daughter, who married Roscelyn, as above mentioned.

<sup>d</sup> A Thomas Roscelin married Catharine, daughter and heir of Nicholas Boteler, sen., [who married the sister of Reyner le Sirene, to whom Ranulph Glanville gave the manor of Upton, which had been granted to him by Henry II —Vide Hund. Rot. Norf. Bund. 12, m. l. p. 504.

demesne lands at Edisfield, (otherwise Eggefield), Walecote, Norton, Heckingham, Drayton, Tasburgh, and Redlington, in Norfolk.

Peter de Roscelyn, son and heir of Thomas, succeeded to the inheritance, and 14 Edw. I., claimed view of frank-pledge, and assize of bread and beer, among his tenants.

\* Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

In the 22 Edw. I., this Peter was one of those who had summons\* to attend a parliament, appointed to be holden, but of which no place is named in the writ for its meeting.

Thomas de Roscelyn, son and successor to Peter, was, on the barons' part, in their confederacy against the Spencers, in the time of Edward II., for which his lands were seized: but afterwards, in the reign of Edw. III., he was restored to favour, and also to his estates. He died without issue, prior to the 13 Edw. III., having, by his will, appointed lands for the maintenance of a chaplain, to pray for his own soul and that of his grandfather, in the chapel of St. Mary, founded by his said grandfather, in his manor of Eggefield, or Edisfield. His inheritance came to his six sisters and co-heirs; whereof,

† Blomef. Vo.  
V, p. 915.

Margery married John de Champaine; ———, Ralph de Bokenham; Alice, Sir William Daye; Joan, John lord Willoughby, of Eresby; Maud, Sir Robert Tiffin: and Mary, Sir John Camois.

The lord Willoughby had the several shares of the other coparceners in the manor of Edisfield, conveyed to him; and, according to the History † of Norfolk, died seised of the whole, leaving Joan his wife surviving, who re-married with Sir William Synthweit.

‡ Hist. of Norf.  
Vol. VII. p.  
33. Holh.  
§ Ibid. Vol. II.  
p. 6. Clav.

A younger branch of this family§ was William, brother (as it would seem) to Peter; for he was cotemporary with him, and, 14 Edw. I., claimed assize of his tenants, view of frank-pledge, a gallows, and free-warren, having purchased|| of the prior of Norwich a lordship in Aldebye, in the county of Norfolk. This Sir William, and Joan his wife, 4 Edw. II., settled by fine the said manor on themselves for life, with remainder to William Marshall, baron of Rye, and his heirs; to which family it afterwards passed¶ accordingly. Sir William left his wife surviving, who deceased about 1 Edw. III.,\*\* being then seised of the said lordship of Aldebye, with Staunborne and Foulsham, in the county of Norfolk.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

\*\* Esch. 1  
Edw. III. n.  
45.

#### ROUBURY.—(8 Edw. II.)

†† Chr. Jur.

‡‡ Rot. Pat. 9  
Edw. II. m.

§§ Dug. Lists  
of Sum.  
|| Ibid.

Gilbert de Roubury, a very eminent lawyer†† in the reigns of Edward I.<sup>a</sup> and II.,‡‡ had summons to parliament during those periods, as one of the king's justices; but, in 8 Edw. II.,§§ in the parliament summoned to be holden at York, the names of the king's justices are intermixed||§ with those of the earls and barons. But, although the writ is

<sup>a</sup> He was one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench in 1295, (24 Edw. I.) and the same the 2 Edw. II. and after was made one of the Justices of C. P., the 16 Edw. II. in the room of William Inge.—*Chron. Jurid.*



*fide et homagio et cum cæteris magnatibus et proceribus de regno, &c.*, terms which apply to the baronage, and not to the king's counsel; yet it has not been considered that this single call, including the name of Gilbert de Roubury, thereby conferred upon him the honour of a parliamentary peerage, inheritable by his posterity.<sup>a</sup>

With regard to the origin, or descent of this family, no mention is made of it either in the Testa de Neville, the Charter or Patent Rolls, or the Escheat, or Originalia records; from whence it may be collected, that not any of his ancestors were tenants in capite, or even sub-feudists of territorial property. The name, indeed, of

Hugh de Ronbury, or Roubury, occurs \* in 23 Edw. I., when the said Hugh was appointed keeper of the priories and religious houses in the counties of Buckingham and Bedford. \* Originalia.

RUSSELL.—(24 EDW. I.)

This ancient family, which in the male line is now represented by the duke of Bedford, possessed at an early period considerable estates in the counties of Dorset and Somerset.

John Russel,<sup>b</sup> in the 3rd of king John, gave† fifty marks for license to marry the sister of Doun Bardolf, of Wirmegay, in Norfolk. He seems to have been one of the faithful adherents‡ to king John, in the time of his troubles, and, on that account, to have been much favoured by that monarch. † Rot. Pip. 3 Joh. Dors. ‡ Rot. Pat. 17 Joh. m. 17.

In 5 Hen. III. § he was constable of Corf Castle, in the county of Dorset; and the 7th of the same reign|| was sheriff of Somersetshire. When he died, the records do not state; but it must have been shortly after this period, as the 11 Hen. III.¶ Roheisia, who had been the wife of John Russel, had a license to marry again. § Clans. 5 Hen. III. m. 8. || Rot. Pat. 7. Joh. n. 1. ¶ Ibid. 11 Hen. III. m. 6.

Ralph Russel, son and heir of John, 36 Hen. III.,\*\* had special permission to hunt in all the king's forests within the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. He married Isabel,†† one of the daughters and co-heirs of James de Newmarch, lord of Derham, in the county of Gloucester; and 8 Hen. III., had livery‡‡ of those lands in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, which fell to her share in the partition of that inheritance. He had issue several sons, whereof \*\* Ibid. 36 Hen. III. m. 5, n. 4. †† Lib. Feod. Vol. I. p. 730. ‡‡ Cla. Rot. 8 Hen. III.

<sup>a</sup> He was summoned among the judges and others of the king's counsel, to attend the coronation of king Edw. II.; so also was William de Inge, whose name is mentioned by Dugdale, in his baronage, though he has omitted that of Roubury, and yet Roubury was summoned to the same parliament as Inge, the 8 Edw. II., among the earls and barons.

<sup>b</sup> This John, in the 14th of king John, is styled *Jo' fil Odonis Russel*: but of which *Odo*, no mention is made in the printed account of this family, published either by Dugdale or Collins.—Vide Pat. Rot. 14 Joh. m. 2.

Cotemporary with this John was Sir William Russel. *knight*, a person of whom no mention is made by any of the genealogical writers before named.—Vide Rot. Pat. 18 Joh. m. 4. n. 42.

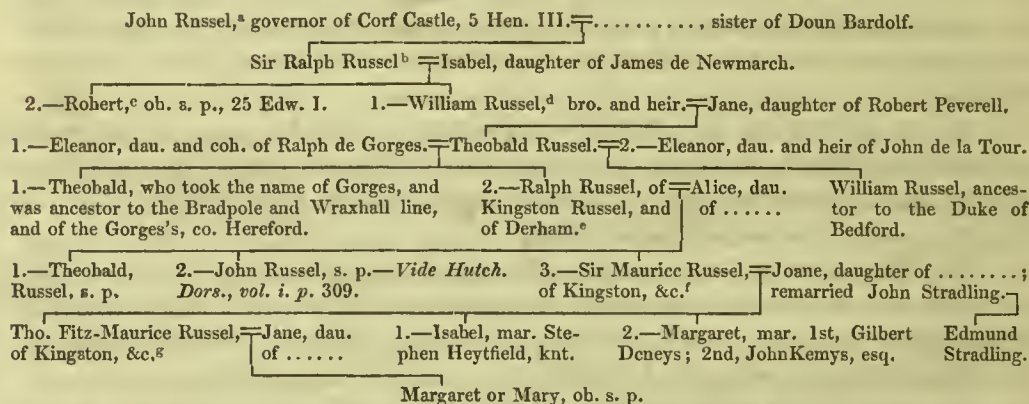


\* Original.  
6 Edw. Rot. 24  
Dors.  
† Cha. Rot.  
12 Edw. I.

William Russel was successor to his father, and 6 Edw. I., had livery of his lands.\* In the 12th of the same reign, he had a charter† for market, fair, and free-warren at his manor of Kingston-Russel, in Dorsetshire; which manor was holden in serjeanty; viz to be "*cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts in the year.*" From this William, by the second wife of Theobald, his eldest son, descended, according to Collins, the family of the present duke of Bedford. But the name of

Robert Russell is not contained in the Genealogical History of the Bedford line. This Robert was a son of Ralph Russell, by Isabel de Newmarch, and the same who, 24 Edw. I., had summons‡ to attend the king at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Shortly after, when he died,§ seised of the manor of Derham, in Gloucestershire; Horsington, in Somersetshire; Herdwick, in the county of Bucks; and other lands in Gloucestershire and Berkshire; holden by the service of *half a barony*, leaving William, his brother and heir, who had livery|| of these lands accordingly.

‡ Cha. Rot  
In Dorso.  
m. 12.  
§ Esch.  
35 Edw. I.  
n. 28.  
|| Origin.  
25 Edw. I.  
Rot. 9.



<sup>a</sup> The 3 of king John he fined 50 marks to marry the sister of Doun Bardolf. He seems to be the same, who, by charter sans date, *bono favore uxoris suæ Boheillæ* granted some lands in Kingston Russel, and 12 & 13 John, held half an hide of land by serjeanty, to be Marshal of the king's buttery.—(*Lib. Rub. Scace*).

<sup>b</sup> The 8 Hen. 3. he had livery of the lands of Isabel his wife in the counties of Som., Wilts, and Glouc.

<sup>c</sup> Omitted by Dugdale. He died 25 Edw. I., William his brother and heir æt. 40.

<sup>d</sup> 34 Edw. I. he had license to grant Kingston Russel to Nicholas de Morteshone for life; which was held of the king by the service of being his Cupbearer at the four principal feasts of the year. The 3 Edw. III., on the death of Nichola, wife of Nicholas de Morteshone, it is stated to have been held in serjeanty "*ad narrand familiam Schachii (Chessmen) regis in camera regis et ponend. loculo cum rex ludum suum perfecit.*" Theobald, son and heir of William Russel, heir of the said manor, æt. 25.

<sup>e</sup> He held jointly with Alice his wife, at his death, the 49 Edw. III., lands in Dorset, &c. Maurice his son and heir æt. 19.

<sup>f</sup> He, at his death, 4 Hen. V., held Kingston *ad serviend. in Butleria D. R. & essend. Marshal Butcl. ap. natale Domini & Pentecost.* Thomas his son and heir.

<sup>g</sup> Thomas, styled Thomas Fitz-Maurice Russel, died 10 Hen. VI., Joan his wife surviving.

<sup>h</sup> Mr. Coker says that Thomas Russel, for his heir general, besides his two sisters, left John Hacket, his aunt's son, of the whole blood, and Margaret, wife of John Kemys, and Isabel, wife of Stephen Heytfield, his half sisters; and for his heir male Sir Theobald Gorges, grandchild of his great uncle Theobald Russel. It is evident from the Book of Heirs that Sir Theobald Gorges, 10 Hen. VI., claimed to be cousin and heir of Thomas Russel, viz. Son of Maurice, Son of Ralph, son of Theobald, father of Thomas, father of Sir Theobald; but this claim does not seem to have been allowed, as the heirs of Thomas possessed his estate.

## RYE.—(22 EDW. I.)

Of this family it cannot be said that Dugdale has made no mention, for he has certainly included their name among those of the greatest houses noticed by him in his Baronage:\* but he has nevertheless observed, that none of the name ever had summons to parliament, while the evidence of his own Lists of Summons contradicts† his assertion. Thus,

\* Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I.  
p. 109-10.  
† Dug. Lists  
of Sum.  
p. 6 & 15.

William de Rye, 22 Edw. I., had summons to attend that parliament which was to be holden wheresoever the king should be,‡ but for the assembling whereof, no place was appointed by the writ. The meeting might never take place; but as the name of William de Rye was included with the nobles and great men then noticed, it was as much entitled to honorary mention as that of several others who have insertion in his Peerage History.

‡ Clau. Rot.  
22 Edw. I.  
In Dorso.  
m. 8.

Of this William, the pages of Dugdale, as before observed, are totally silent, so that it cannot be collected, whether he was of the same stock as the one noticed by him. Previous to this time a

William de Rye had a charter§ for free-warren at his manor of Rye, in the county of Sussex. This place being one of the members of the Cinque Ports, the lord might be called to parliament in that capacity,|| a circumstance which leads to the idea, that the person summoned the 22 Edw. I., was son of this William, who might have his descent from Adam, a younger son of the famous Hubert de Rie, or Rye, to which Adam, the Conqueror gave¶ large possessions in Kent.

§ Char. Rot.  
33 Hen. III.  
m. 6.

|| Vide  
Rot. Chart.  
33 Edw. I.  
n. 13. viz.  
Barones de  
la Rye.

¶ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 109.

Cotemporary with this William, was Ranulph de Rye, which

\*\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

Ranulph, 24 Edw. I.,\*\* was one of those who then had summons to attend a great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, to march against the Scots. In 9 Edw. I. he†† had a license for free-warren at Surflett, Quadring, Donington, Iwardby, and Housthorp; as also for a market and fair at Gosberkerk, in Lincolnshire. From the description of these lands, it would intimate that he was the son, or at least successor to that Robert de Rye, who held Surflett, Quadring, Donyngton, &c., of the bishop of Lincoln, by the service of two knights' fees; whereof the particulars are set forth in the Testa de Nevill.‡‡

†† Cha. Rot.  
9 Edw. I.  
n. 17.

‡‡ Testa de  
Nevill, Vol. II.  
p. 415.

§§ Esch.  
9 Edw. III.  
n. 27.

John de Rye, after the death of Ranulph, had the manor of Gosberkerk;§§ and after him,

Nicholas de Rye held the same, together with Surflett, Pincebeck, Quadring, Wyhum, and Donyngton; for all which places he had a grant,||| or rather a confirmation of those privileges which had before him been given to his predecessor Ranulph. His wife's name was Juliana, as it is set forth in the exemplification of a certain judgment had against them in assize,¶¶ by the abbey of Burgh St. Peter, for one hundred and forty acres of Marsh, within the manor of Gosberkerk, &c.

||| Char. Rot.  
15 Edw. III.  
n. 17.

¶¶ Rot. Pat.  
19 Edw. III.  
m. 2.



## SAMPSON.—(26 EDW. I.)

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

† Ibid.

‡ Testa de  
Nevill, Vol. I.  
p. 36 & 35.  
Notts. and  
Derb.

§ Cha. Rot.  
24 Edw. I.  
n. 4.

|| Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

¶ Char Rot. 33  
Edw. I. n. 28.

William Sampson, 26 Edw. I., was one of those who, in the writ, are denominated barons,\* and had then summons to attend with horse and arms a great council, appointed to meet at Carlisle. From which period to 33 Edw. I., inclusive, he had the like summons among the barons of the realm.† According to the Testa de Nevill,‡ he held lands at Epereston and Wudeburgh, which his ancestors had holden by the service of one knight's fee of the barony of *Odinghes*,<sup>a</sup> de veteri feoffamento; for which manor of Epereston he obtained a license of free-warren, 24 Edw. I.§

John Sampson was cotemporary with William, and 24 Edw. I. had summons|| of service to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with horse and arms, to march against the Scots.

This John had his seat at Tonehouse, in Yorkshire, where, 33 Edw. I.,¶ he had a license for free-warren in his demesne lands.

But though these two persons seem to have been of some consideration, by reason of their possessions, and the former especially, by virtue of his reiterated summons to parliament, their names are not recorded as having holden any eminent offices, or as having been otherwise in any way distinguished; unless it might be, that John Sampson, 28 Edw. I., was constable of Stirling Castle.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of John Sampson, of Breason, in Derbyshire, and sole granddaughter and heir of John Sampson, of Newby, in Yorkshire, married Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny, in Nottinghamshire.\*\*

\*\* Collins's  
Bar. Vol. IV.

Of this name was Richard Sampson, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, about 1543, who was likewise Lord President of Wales.

†† History of  
Norfolk, Vol.  
VII. p. 35.  
London.  
‡‡ Blore's  
Hist. of South  
Winfield.

There was also a family of this name at Playford, in Suffolk, whereof Robert Sampson, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas, son of Robert de Swillington, became possessed of a very considerable estate in the county of Norfolk; †† and held likewise lands in Derbyshire, ‡‡ and several other counties.

## SANDALE.—(33 EDW. I.)

§§ Hearne's  
Lib. Nig. Vol.  
. p. 322.

William de Sandvill, Sanderville, or Sandal, in 12 Hen. II., held §§ four knights' fees under Alexander Fitz-Gerald, of the honour of Skipton, in Craven. After whom,

<sup>a</sup> This means *Odingseles*, which family by the co-heir of Limesi, became seised of a moiety of that barony, of which the Testa de Nevill elsewhere (Testa de Nevill, vol. i. p. 87 and 92), thus says: "Thom. Sampson, p. iii. fed. & di' in Eperiston & in Wodeburgh cu' p'tin vii Marc."—De Feodo Lymesie.

By which it is evident, that, on the assessment of aid for the marriage of the king's sister to the emperor, Thomas Sampson paid seven marks for his relief of the three and a half knights' fees, which he held in Eperiston and Wodeburgh, of the barony of Limesi.—Vide Sampson of Eperston, Notts., 5 Edw. II.—Thoroton, v. ii., p. 3.



John de Sandale,\* 8 Edw. II., had summons among the earls and barons of the realm to that parliament which was convened to meet at York.\* But it is to be observed, that, in this writ, the judges and king's counsel are intermixed † with the said earls and peers of parliament; so that the summons has never been considered creative of a baronial honour descendable to the heirs of the person so summoned.

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.  
† Ibid.

This person obtained great eminence and preferment in the reigns of Edward I. and II. He was chamberlain of Scotland the 33 Edw. I., ‡ in which year, by that description, he had summons personally to attend the parliament at Westminster. He was also constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer the 1 Edw. II.; § treasurer to the king, 3 Edw. II.; || and, in the 8th of the same reign, ¶ chancellor of the Kingdom.

‡ Rot. Pat.  
m. 5, et Orig.  
inalia 33 Edw.  
I. Rot. 8, Sca.  
§ Rot. Pat. 1  
Edw. II. m. 4.  
|| Ibid. 3 Edw.  
II. m. 2.  
¶ Ibid. 8 Edw.  
II. m. 6, n. 2.  
\*\* Cha. Rot.  
7 Edw. II. n.  
36.

In the 7 Edw. II. he had a license for free-warren, with wreck of the sea and other liberties,\*\* at his manor of Great Cotes, in Lincolnshire; having the year before, †† in consideration of one hundred marks, had a grant of a certain messuage with the appurtenances, at Thornbriggate, in the suburb of the city of Lincoln, to hold to himself and his heirs. Moreover, he had in 4 Edw. II. ‡‡ a patent to embattle his mansion-house at Wheatele, in the county of York.

†† Originalia.  
6 Edw. II.  
Rot. 12, Linc.  
‡‡ Rot. Pat. 4  
Edw. II. m.  
15, p. 2.  
§§ Cbr. Jur.  
||| Esch. 13  
Edw. II. n. 4.  
¶¶ Original.  
13 Edw. II.  
Rot. 3, ult.  
Trent.

This distinguished lawyer, statesman, and ecclesiastic, who is said to have been, first, canon of York, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, §§ died about 13 Edw. II., ||| for in that year the king's escheator had command to take into his hands ¶¶ the lands whereof the said John de Sandale had been seised at the time of his death. This John de Sandale, the 1 of Edw. II., had summons among the king's justices and others to attend the coronation of that monarch. (*Vide Coronation Roll.*)

#### SAUNFORD OR SANFORD.

This is the name of a family, whereof, in very early times, there were several eminent persons; though how, or if at all, related to each other, does not appear.

Henry Sanford was archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1227\*† (11 Hen. III.) was elected bishop of Rochester, which see he enjoyed till about 1235, when he deceased\*† the sixth of the calends of March.

\*† Matt. Par.  
p. 84. l. 17.  
\*† Ibid. p.  
345. l. 62.

Nicholas Sandford<sup>b</sup> was a person, according to Matthew Paris,\*§ not so memorable for his wealth, as famous for his valour. He flourished in the reign of Hen. III. and died the 13th of the calends of February, anno 1252; his death being caused, as it is said, by grief for the loss of his sister Cecilia—the most celebrated beauty of her day.

\*§ Ibid. p.  
717, l. 52, et  
seq.

<sup>a</sup> The name of a manor in the county of York.

<sup>b</sup> A Nicholas Sanford, in the time of Hen. III., held one knight's fee of Richard, earl of Cornwall, at Aston-Sanford, county of Bucks.—Lib. Fœd. Vol. 2. p. 172.

But the most eminent branch of this name was—

\* Lib. Rub.  
Scacc. fol. 137.

John de Sanford, who, in the time of king John,\* held the manors of Hormade, Wolmerston, Fingreth, Ginges, and Nuthamstede, by serjeanty of service in the queen's chamber; by which service,

† Lib. Fœd.  
Vol. II. p. 243.  
Ess. and Hert.

‡ Originalia,  
34 Hen. III.  
Rot. 3. Essex.

§ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I., R.  
Brooke, &c.

Gilbert de Sandford held the said manor of Hormade, called† Magna Hormade, with Fingrie, Ginges, and part of Wulfelmeston,<sup>a</sup> in the time of Henry III., about the 34th of whose reign he deceased; for then‡ Fulk, bishop of London, for a fine of one thousand marks, obtained the custody of the lands and marriage of *the heirs* of the said Gilbert *de Samford*. From this description of *heirs*, it is to be inferred that he had more than one daughter, though only one is mentioned by Dugdale,§ and other authorities. This daughter; *viz.*

Alice de Samford, married Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and by virtue of her inheritance, carried the office of chamberlain to the queen into the Vere family, which before was the king's hereditary great chamberlain.<sup>b</sup>

From thus obtaining the Samford estate, the subsequent Veres, earls of Oxford, added the title of Samford to their baronial honours; but with what degree of propriety, is somewhat questionable. There is no record to demonstrate that the Samfords were ever summoned to parliament as barons, or that they held their lands in capite of the crown, *per baroniam*; and the mere *serjeanty of the bedchamber* is no proof that the manors to which that serjeanty was attached, were ever erected into an hereditary baronial dignity: and, indeed, Dugdale's total silence of the Samford family, in his Baronage, adds considerable weight to the argument, that the said family were never peers of the realm.

But, though this principal branch of the Samford family terminated in female issue, there was another line, whereof

|| Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

¶ Esch. 27  
Edw. I., n. 17.  
\*\* Originalia,  
27 Edw. I.  
Rot. 5. Cestr.

Thomas Saunford was one of those who, 24 Edw. I., had summons || to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms, for an expedition into Scotland, and to obey such orders and directions, as by the great council, which was commanded there to assemble, might be ordained; but, on this occasion, he is not mentioned in the capacity of a baron. He probably is the same who died 27 Edw. I.,¶ leaving Alda, his sister and heir,\*\* to his lands in the counties of Chester and Devon.

<sup>a</sup> Wulfelmeston est de s'jantia'p'tinet ad Thalam' Regine & val' xli. & cam tenet Cecilia de Saunford de dote—  
*Lib. Fœd. Vol. II. p. 247.*

<sup>b</sup> This high office passed from the Veres earls of Oxford, to the family of Bertie, created earl of Lindsey, and afterwards advanced to the title of duke of Ancaster; and upon the death of the last duke, s.p., to his sisters and co-heirs; the youngest whereof, married the then earl of Cholmondeley; and the eldest, Sir Peter Burrell, subsequently created lord Gwydir, by whose son the present lord Willoughby de Eresby, *jure matris*, and Lord Gwydir, *jure patris*, the office is now exercised.



As before observed, the connection of the several Samford, or Sanford, names with each other, is not established, nor their original descent ascertained.<sup>a</sup>

Jordan de *Sandford*, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, was certified\*\* by the abbot of Abendon (Abingdon), to hold four knights' fees de veteri feoffamento; when, also, Galfridus de *Samford* was certified to perform, along with eight others, the service of one and a-half knights' fee, holden of the same abbey. This Jordan was perhaps the more immediate ancestor to Gilbert de Samford, of Hormade; and the same person also, who, in the said 12 Hen. II., held † one knight's fee, of the bishop of Ely, in Cambridgeshire.

\* Hearne's Lib. Nig. v. I. p. 181. Berks. Dry Sandford.

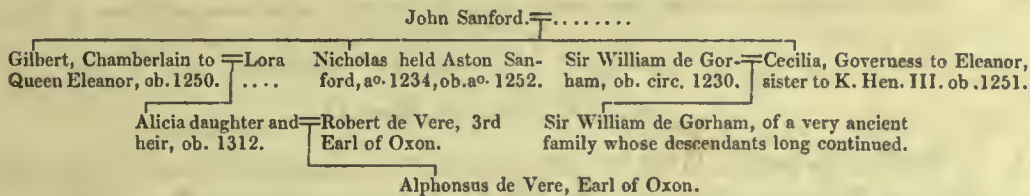
† Ibid. p. 249 Cantab.

A Thomas de Samford was tenant to the abbey of Abendon for one knight's fee, and as such, may be considered to be of Jordan's family. This knight's fee, in the time of Henry III., was holden‡ in dower by Alicia de Samford, as of the inheritance of the said Thomas, at Chilton and Pubbeworth; at which period,

‡ Lib. Fœd. Vol. II. p. 531. Berks.

John de *Samford* held in *Samford*, the sixth part of a knight's fee of the barony of the said abbey of Abendon.

#### SANFORD OF HORMEDE.



#### SAUNZAUER.—(45 HEN. III., and 22 EDW. I.)

Ralph Saunzaver,<sup>b</sup> or Sanzavier, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, certified§ that he held one knight's fee of the king in capite, in the county of Devon; after whom another

§ Hearne's Lib. Nig. Vol. I. p. 130. Dev.

<sup>a</sup> According to Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, (vol. i. p. 509), there was an eminent family named Samford, at Melbury, in that county; whereof John Samford, lord of Melbury Samford, had issue Laurence, whose daughter and heir Alda, or Ada, married Sir Walter Foliot, of Melbury-Osmund; whose daughter and heir Alice, married John Maltravers, junior. But Hutchins states further, that Dr. Guidot cites a record, which says, that Laurence Samford left a daughter Joan, who married Maltravers; and that the said Laurence Samford was kinsman to Alda, sister and heir to Thomas de Samford, above mentioned; which Alda died circ. 4 Edw. III.—Esch. n. 6 Cestr. But there is reason to consider that Hutchins, as well as Dr. Guidot, are both wrong. Mr. Pitts's MSS. give another statement; so that these different accounts involve so much contradiction as to render accuracy difficult to be ascertained. This family not being of baronial rank, it is not necessary to argue the controversy.

<sup>b</sup> This family is recorded to have been of very early note, inasmuch as Matthew Paris, (p. 20 and 21) recites, that Walter *Senzavio* was one of the first Crusaders, anno 1096, but afterwards miserably perished in that expedition of holy infatuation.



\* Cha. Rot. 46  
Hen. III. m. 1.

† Clans. 45  
Hen. III. m.  
3. Dors.

‡ Hollinsh. V.  
II. p. 454,  
new edition.

§ Esch. 12  
Edw. I. n. 18.

|| Collinson's  
Somerset. Vo.  
III. p. 467.

Ralph Saunzaver had a license\* for free-warren at his manor of Spartegrave, in Somersetshire, and at Biggeneure, with the hamlet of Rogate, in Sussex. This Ralph is probably the same who, in 45 Hen. III., had summons† to attend the parliament convened to meet at London in that year; but to which, according to Hollinshead,‡ the barons refused to attend. When he died there is no mention; but

Hugh Saunzaver, 12 Edw. I., appears to have died§ possessed of the estates at Spartegrave, Biggenoure, and Rogate, before mentioned; to whom succeeded

Ralph Saunzaver, his son, according to Collinson,|| who settled a great dispute respecting certain lands appertaining to his manor of Saunzaver, in Somersetshire, with the abbot of Glastonbury. This Ralph, though unnoticed by Dugdale in his History of the Nobility, is mentioned by him in his Lists of Summons to parliament, where his name is among those who, in the character of barons, were summoned the 22 Edw. I., to attend the king to advise on the affairs of the realm, though no place of meeting was appointed in the writ.¶ He died the 8 Edw. II., being then seised with Christian his wife\*\* of Biggenoure, in Sussex; Gratisden, in Huntingdonshire; and Croxton, in the county of Cambridge. He had issue another

Ralph Saunzaver, but he never was noticed in the same baronial capacity as his father.

¶ Clau. Rot.  
22 Edw. I. in  
Dorso. m. 8.  
\*\* Esch. 8  
Edw. II. n. 52.  
Original. Rot.  
7.

#### SPIGURNEL.—(8 EDW. II.)

†† Cha. Rot. 9  
Joh. m. 7.

‡‡ Ibid. 11  
Hen. III. m. 9.

§§ Esch. n. 3.

|| Originalia,  
24 Edw. I.  
Rot. 10.

¶¶ Esch. n. 22  
\*† Esch. n. 16.

\*† Harl. MS.  
294, p. 58.

\*§ Clau. Rot.  
n Dorso. m. 35

Godfrey Spigurnell, in the 9th of king John, had a grant†† to himself and his heirs, of lands at Skeggebye, in the county of Nottingham; whereof a

Geffery Spigurnell was afterwards possessed,‡‡ from whom it may be presumed that the said manor of Skeggebye descended to

Edward, or Edmund Spigurnel, who, 24 Edw. I.,§§ was found to have died seised thereof, as also of the manor of Standon, in Essex; of both of which,

John Spigurnel, as brother and heir, had livery in the same year.|||| He died 2 Edw. II.,¶¶ and was succeeded by his son, another

Edmund Spigurnel, who did not survive long, deceasing the 8 Edw. II.,\*† seised of the manors of Skeggebye and Standon. He had issue John, his son and heir, who had issue a daughter Joane, his\*† heir.

Henry Spigurnel, brother to the last Edmund, in the reign of Edw. I. and II., was one of the justices of the King's Bench, and on divers occasions, in such capacity, had summons to parliament;<sup>a</sup> but in the 8 Edw. II.,\*§ his name was included in the same

<sup>a</sup> In the capacity of one of the king's justices, his name is included among those summoned to the coronation of Edw. the II. The name of Spigurnel is said to have been taken from the Serjeanty, or office of Spigurnel, supposed by Madox to be that of *Sealer of the king's writs*.

writ, *cum cæteris magnatibus et proceribus*, whereby the earls and barons were summoned to a parliament to be holden at York, on the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. It may be observed, that although some of the justices were intermixed with the earls and parliamentary barons, yet the whole of the judges and king's counsel, usually summoned *as such*, are not included in this writ; so that it may remain a question, whether those judges whose names are mentioned, were not intended to be advanced to the degree of barons.

This Henry deceased 2 Edw. III., being possessed of a very considerable estate in several counties,\* leaving Thomas his son and heir, who the same year had livery† of his father's lands.

\* Esch. 2  
Edw. III. p. 2  
† Original. 1  
Edw. III.  
‡ Vol. I. p. 14

Morant, in his History of Essex,‡ gives the Spigurnel arms, Quarterly G. and O.; in the second and third quarters, a Fess of the first.

Of this name was Ralph Spigurnel, admiral of the North and West coast, 38 Edw. III.§<sup>a</sup>

§ Otho E ix  
Bib. Cott.

#### STAFFORD.—(35 Edw. III.)

At the great council which was convened to assemble at Westminster, in 35 Edw. III., to take into consideration the affairs of Ireland, and at which the heirs of Camville, holding lands in that kingdom, were especially required to attend:

James de Stafford was one of those who were then|| summoned. With regard to this James, no mention is made of him by Dugdale in his account of the Stafford family, although he has therein¶ noticed, that Richard a younger son of Edmund, lord Stafford, married the heiress of Camville, of Clifton; which Richard appears\*\* likewise to have been summoned at the same time.

|| Dug. List  
of Sum.

¶ Ibid. Baro  
Vol I. p. 15!  
\*\* Dug. Lis  
of Sum.

#### STAUNTON.—(8 Edw. II.)

Henry,<sup>b</sup> or Hervey de Staunton, 34 Edw. I., was made†† one of the justices of the Common Pleas; in which situation he was confirmed‡‡ on the accession of Edward II., and had summons to attend at his coronation. In the 10th of the same reign he was appointed§§ chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards||| chief justice of the Common Pleas and King's Bench.¶¶<sup>c</sup> He had summons to divers parliaments, as one of the king's justices; but in 8 & 9 Edw. II., in those parliaments which were convened to

†† Rot. Pat.  
34 Edw. I. m.  
27.  
‡‡ Ibid. 1.  
Edw. II. m.  
21.  
§§ Ibid. 10  
Edw. II. r  
35.  
||| Ibid. 1;  
Edw. II. m. 1  
¶¶ Ibid. 20  
Edw. II. m. 2'

<sup>a</sup> At the famous tournament at Dunstable, the 7 Edw. II., there was among the tilters a Sir Ralph Spigurnel, who bore for arms: "*Az. ove trois Barres, or; un. molet, Arg. en le chief.*"

<sup>b</sup> In the record appointing him a justice, he is named *Henry*, and not *Harvey*.

<sup>c</sup> In the Patent Rolls, he is written *Henricus* de Staunton; in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, and the *Chronica Juridicalia*, *Herrius* de Staunton.

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum.

† Ibid. 9, 11,  
12, 13, & 14  
Edw. II.

‡ Ibid. 9  
Edw. II.

meet at York and Lincoln, he had summons\* among the barons of the realm; for, in the said writs, the justices and the nobles were intermixed. It should also be observed that in several of the following parliaments, in some of the succeeding years, the peers, and the king's justices and counsel, were summoned† by the same writ. But it is worthy of notice, that, in the summons of 9 Edw. II., the name of Hervey de Staunton is twice mentioned; ‡ *viz.* first among the barons, and, afterwards, among the king's justices.

The family of Staunton was of great antiquity and respectability in Nottinghamshire; of which, Thoroton, in his history of that county, observes, "There is a certain kind of rhyming bard-like pedigree of this family made by one *Robert Cade*, (who did the like for the family of Skeffington, and 'tis like for some others;) in this, he hath transcribed the epitaphs out of this church, and therefore, it may not be much amiss to insert so much of it as brings the descent down to this eminent judge, who died without issue."

In this pedigree it is to be observed, that he is named *Henry* and not *Harvey*.

#### THE STAUNTON'S PETYGREWE.

O champion cheefe, and warlike wight,  
Of Staunton's stocke the pryme,  
The and thy sequele I must blase,  
And petygrewe define.

Though Harolde they in noble sorte,  
Thy arms not pende in vaine,  
Yet somethinge wants that here is writte,  
As barks, and toubmes shewe plain.

The first Sir Mauger Staunton, knight,  
Before Wylliam came in,  
Who this realme into one monarche  
Did conquer it, and win :

At which sometime this Mauger knight  
Thrughe feats of arms and sheeld,  
In marcyall prowess so valeant was,  
That then he wanne the feeelde.

In Belveor castle was his houlde  
That Stauntons towr is higte,  
The strongest forte in all that front,  
And hiest to all mens sighte :

Unto which forte with force and flagge  
The Stauntons stocke must sticke,  
For to defende against the foe,  
Which at the same could kicke.

His lodgeinge large in that turrette  
At all times for his ease,  
He may command both night and day,  
And no man to displease.

And therefore Staunton's manor nowe,  
Whiche in Staunton doth stande,  
Of Belveor castle is now helde  
By tenure of the lande.

This Staunton knight got sure to wife  
One Emme of worthy fame,  
Also a son that knighted was,  
Which Mauger had to name.

Which last Sir Mauger took to wife  
Beatrix both sage and wisc,  
As valeant as his father was  
In every enterprise :



Whiche lady Beatrix, daughter was  
To him that then was lord  
Of Belveor castle, (in the vale),  
As tombea and arms accorde :

And in the same went forward still,  
And profited much, I know,  
At yunes of cource a counsailer  
And serjeant in the lawe :

Whiche two Sir Knights cross-legged lieth  
In male and armoure fine,  
Theire superscriptions worne away,  
Theire deaths are without time ;

And in processe of time indeed  
A judge he came to bee  
In the common benche at Westminster,  
Such was his high degree :

Yet warlike wightes with helmes on heades  
In Staunton's church doth lie,  
Their soules, no doubt for nobler actes  
Ascend the skies on hie.

A baron wise, and of great wealthe,  
Who built for scholers gaine  
Saint Michaels house, in Cambridge towne,  
Good learninge to attaine :

Before his death this last knight got  
Two sons, William and John,  
And also with man-hood and strengthe  
The barre pasture he won.

Which deed was done in the eighteenth yeare  
Of Second Edward king,  
One thousand three hundred twenty-foure,  
From whom they pray and singe :

The Belveor lorde said it belong'd  
To Northampton trulic,  
But this knight seasde did die thereof  
As his demesne in fee.

In which said house the Stauntons may,  
Send Students to be placed,  
The founder hath confirmed the same,  
It cannot be defaced.

Sir William Staunton, knight, was next,  
Dame Ath'lin was his wife,  
Sir Geoffrey Staunton, knight, their heire,  
Both voide of vice and strife.

This lord baron no yssue had,  
We cannot remember his wife,  
Nor where his body tombed was,  
When death did cut off life.

And Sir Henric his brother was,  
Who gave himself to learne,  
That when he came unto man'a estate,  
He could the lawes discern :

Sir William the father is tombed sure  
In Stauntons church of olde,  
And hath engraved upon his stone,  
Verbatim to behoulde :—

“ HIC JACET WILLIELMUS DE STAUNTON, MILES, ET FILIUS  
MAUGERI DE EADEM, MILITIS, QUI OBIIT ULTIMO MAII ;  
CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEUS, AMEN.”

N.B.—Vide Rot. Parl. 14 Edw. III. Vol. II. p. 123.—A great contention between Geffery, son of William, son of William, son of Geffery Staunton, and Alice, his wife, and John de Staunton of Eyleston, and Amy, his wife, for certain lands in Eyleston.

## STEYNGREVE.—(22 EDW. I.)

This is the name of a manor in the county of York, as also of an ancient family,<sup>a</sup> whereof,\*

\* Testa de Nevil, Vol. II. p. 644, Ebor.

† Ibid.

‡ Char. Rot. 41 Hen. III. n. 2.

§ Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 214.

Simon de Steyngreve held two knights' fees, and a fourth part of the barony of Hugh Paynel: at which time also,

Henry de Steyngreve<sup>b</sup> held † the eighth part of a knight's fee of the same barony; and 41 Hen. III. ‡ had a grant of free-warren at his manor of Steyngreve, or Staingrove; but the principal person of this name was

John de Steyngreve, who married Ida,§ one of the daughters of Ela de Beauchamp, wife of Baldwin Wake; which Ela, with her sisters Maud and Beatrix, were the daughters of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford, and the co-heirs to that barony. By virtue of this marriage, the said John de Steyngreve came to participate in the Beauchamp inheritance, and becoming thus seised of certain lands holden in capite of the crown, as parcel of that honour, had summons, among the barons of the realm, the 22 Edw. I., to that parliament || which was then convoked, but for which no place was mentioned in the writ for its meeting. But this John deceased in the following year,¶ or about that period; for the king's escheator had then command\*\* to take into his hands the lands whereof the said John had died seised; and shortly after,†† the king took the homage of Simon de Patshul, of the county of Bedford, who had married Isabel, the daughter and heir of the same John de Steyngreve; which Simon died shortly after,‡‡ and the said Isabel afterwards married Walter de Teye,§§ who in her right, as it would seem, had summons to parliament from 27 Edw. I. to the 1 of Edw. II., both inclusive; and 29 Edw. I.<sup>c</sup> was denominated "*Walterus de Teye, Dominus de Stangreve.*"

|| Dug. Lists of Sum. ¶ Esch. 23 Edw. I. n. 54. \*\*Original. 23 Edw. I. Rot. 5 ††Ibid. Rot. 11. Bedford. ‡‡ Esch. 24 Edw. I. n. 66. §§ Esch. 18. ¶w. II. n. 70.

Though the baronial line of this family thus terminated in an heir-female, the male branch, or, at least the name, continued some time longer; whereof,

|| Ibid. 14 Edw. II. Rot. 9.

Robert de *Steyngrave*, 14 Edw. II.,|| had committed to his custody the castle and honour of Tunbridge, with the manors of Eldyng and Rotherfield, in the county of Sussex, and of Bletchingfield and Okham, in Surrey. Also,

Adam de *Steingreene* was one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the reign of Edward III.¶¶

¶¶ Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. III. m. 18. p. 2.

<sup>a</sup> Robert de *Stainegrave*, 12 Hen. II. held half a knight's fee of R. de Gant; and a William de *Stainegrave*, the sixth part of a knight's fee of Eyerard de Ros.—*Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. Vol. I. p. 325. Ebor.*

<sup>b</sup> Alice de Nova Haia, daughter of Henry de Staingrave, for the good of the souls of Henry and Thera, her father and mother, and of William and Bernard, her brothers, was a benefactress to the abbey of Drax, in Yorkshire founded by William Paynel.—(Burton's Monasticon, p. 106). Henry, son of Alice de Staingrave was also a benefactor to the same abbey.—*Ibid.*

<sup>c</sup> This was upon the occasion when, in the parliament at Lincoln, the said Walter de Teye was one of those barons who subscribed with their hands and seals the memorable letter addressed to the Pope, asserting the supremacy of Edward I. over the realm of Scotland.

*The Barony of Beauchamp of Bletshoe, including the Descent of the more ancient Baronies of Steyngreve, Patshull, and Grandison.*

STEYNGREVE AND PATSHUL OF BLETSHOE.

John de Steyngreve, summoned to parliament 22 Edw. I. Obliit circ. 23 Edw. I. = Ida, dau. and coh. to Baldwin Wake, by Ela, sister and coh. to Simon, William, and John de Beauchamp, barons of Bedford, who died s. p.

GRANDISON AND TREGOZ.

Wm. de Grandison, sum. to parl. from the 27 Edw. I. to the 19 Edw. II. = Sibilla, dau. and coh. to John de Tregoz, who was sum. to parl. 25 & 27 Edw. I. 1 Simon = Isabella de Steyn = 2 Walter Pats-hull. greve, daughter and sole heir. de Tyes.

Peter, sum. to parl. 11, 12, & 23 Edw. III. ob. s. p. *Esch.* 32 *Edw. III.* n. 32. John, bishop of Exeter, bro. & heir to Peter. — *Origin.* 32 *Edw. III.* *Rot.* 5. ob. circ. 43 Edw. III., *Esch.* n. 47. Otto. — *Esch.* 33 *Edw. III.* n. 41. He married Beatrix de Malmains, & had issue. Catharine, married Wm. Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and had issue. Agnes, married John de Northwode, & had issue. Mabel. = John de Patshull, sum. to parl. 16 Edw. III.

Thomas de Grandison, who had livery of his lands 33 Edw. III. — *Originalia.* *Rot.* 4. ob. circ. 49 Edw. III. *Esch.* n. 62. William Pats-hull, ob. s. p. Circ. 34 Edw. III. Sibyl, eldest dau. & coh. = Roger de Beauchamp, sum. to parl. from 37 Ed. III. to 3 Ric. II. Alice = Thomas Wake. Mabel = Walter Fauconberg. Catherine = Robt de Tudenham.

Roger de Beauchamp. = Johanna, daughter of William Clopton.

Roger de Beauchamp, son of Roger, son of Sibilla, eldest daughter of Mabel, sister to Otto, father of Thomas de Grandison. — *Vide Origin.* 50 *Edw. III.*; *Rot.* 2, 3, and 6.

John de Beauchamp.

Margaret, wife of Oliver St. John.

John, ob. s. p.

STOWEY. — (24 Edw. I.)

Galfridus (or Geffery) de Stowey, 24 Edw. I., was one of those who had summons to attend the great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms. This Galfridus (or Geffery) de Stowey, is stated by Collins\* and Edmondson† to have been the progenitor of the Stawell family, which afterwards were created barons of the realm, by patent in 1683 (34 Cha. II.), but whose honour is now extinct in the male line.

He is set down‡ as son and heir of Matthew, eldest son and heir of Adam de Stowey, (or Stawell), who, in the reign of Henry III., held§ one knight's fee in the county of Somerset; as also lands in Norfolk;|| and one hide of land in Waleton,¶ in Berkshire, by the serjeanty of keeping the king's door, which land was of the value of fifty shillings.

The said Geffery de Stowey (or Stawell), married Joan, daughter and at length heir of John de Columbers, a baron of considerable eminence, of whose family Dugdale has made mention; and of whom mention also is made in the preceding volume of this work.

\* Edit. 1768.

† Baronag. Genealog.

‡ Ibid.

§ Lib. Fœd. Vol. I. p. 708.

|| Ibid. Vol. II. p. 342.

¶ Ibid. Vol. I. p. 480.



## SULEY.—(26 EDW. I.)

\* Dug. Lists  
of Sum. p. 21.

John de Suley, (*so written*) is noticed by Dugdale,\* as one of those persons denominated barons, who 26 Edw. I. had summons to attend *equis et armis*, at Carlisle. As also in the 28th, to attend a parliament at London and at Lincoln. Moreover, 29 Edw. I., he was one of those great men who, in the said parliament at Lincoln, subscribed that memorable letter, sent by the nobility of England to the Pope, asserting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland: on which occasion his name is thus written: *Johannes Dominus de Sulle*.†

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 429.

By the name of *John de Suley*, he is also recited in the several parliaments‡ of the 30 and 32 Edw. I.; but, in the writ of the 33rd of the same reign, the name is written, *John de Sudley*. This circumstance leads to a presumption, that the person so summoned was John de Sudley, lord of Sudley Castle, in the county of Gloucester; and that the previous statement was a *misnomer*. Indeed, Dugdale, in his account§ of the Sudley family, states that the said John had summons to Carlisle, in 26 Edw. I.,<sup>a</sup> but makes no mention that he was one of those who was in the parliament of Lincoln, the 29 Edw. I., on the occasion before mentioned, as there appears to have been two families; *viz. Sully* and *Sudley*, cotemporary with each other, the mistake of one for the other might easily occur, though it leaves the point rather uncertain, as to which was the identical one meant at the several periods referred to.<sup>b</sup>

Dugdale having omitted the family of *Sully*, in his Baronage, it may not be here irrelevant to observe, that the name of

|| Ibid. p. 406.

Reginald de Sully occurs as one of those famous persons who assisted Robert Fitz-Hamon in his conquest of Glamorganshire, and, for his services, was rewarded|| with the castle and manor of *Sully*. After him,

¶ Mag. Brit.  
p. 488, Devon.

John de Sully is noticed¶ as a man very renowned in the Holy Land against the Saracens, where he remained several years, but at length received many wounds, and returned to England, where he died, at his seat of Iddesley, in the county of Devon, and was interred at Crediton, under a tomb erected to his memory, with his figure in full proportion, cross-legged.

\*\* Lib. Feod.  
Vol. II. p. 841.  
Devon.

Reymund de Sully, in the time of Henry III.,\*\* upon the collection of the aid for the marriage of the king's sister to the emperor of Germany, was assessed eleven marks and eight shillings, for those five knights' fees, and certain aliquot parts which he held of the barony of Torrington, which had come to his possession by marriage with one of the five co-heirs of Matthew Fitz-Robert, baron of Torrington, in the county of Devon aforesaid. To this Raymond succeeded

<sup>a</sup> In this writ the name is *Suley*, and not *Sudley*.

<sup>b</sup> Had it been *John de Sudley* summoned to the parliament at Lincoln, he would most probably have been designated in the letter to the pope *Dominus de Sudley*; whereas the name stands *Johannes Dominus de Sulle*, as if it was personal.

Walter de Sully, who the 26 Hen. III.\* had livery of those lands whereof the said Reymund had died seised. This Walter deceased about 14 Edw. I., being then† possessed of a fifth part of the barony of Torrington before mentioned.

He, or another Walter, married‡ Mabel, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Roger de Somery, by Nicholaa his wife, one of the sisters and co-heirs to Hugh, the last Albini, earl of Arundel; and by the said Mabel, who deceased 5 Edw. II.,§ had issue two daughters, Sibilla and Nicholaa; as also a son,

Raymund de Sully, who died about 10 Edw. II.,|| being then seised¶ of his mother's inheritance at Barewe and elsewhere, in the county of Leicester. The name of his wife is not expressed, but he is stated to have had a daughter Elizabeth, who died without issue.\*\*

Besides the persons before mentioned, there was another of considerable note; viz.

Henry, styled *Dominus de Sulle*, who, in the reign of Edward II., was appointed†† governor of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sarke; and, in the 18th of the same reign, was constituted‡‡ the king's ambassador to France and other countries.

#### SUTTON, OF HOLDERNESS.—(18 EDW. II.)

This name is mentioned in Dugdale's index to his Summonses to Parliament, but no account of the family is given, in his Baronage; nor in any hitherto printed peerage history; even Sir Nicolas Harris, has not attempted to illustrate the learned and refined observations in his Synopsis, with a guess, as to whence the family was derived. It is, however, certain that the Suttons of Holderness, were a very distinct family from that which acquired the barony of Dudley.

Sutton appears to have been a manor in that part of Yorkshire called Holderness; and was granted by the Albermarles to this family which took its name from the place.

Siward de Sutton§§ is the first of whom anything is known. He lived about the æra of the Conquest. Saerus de Sutton lived about the 3rd of Henry II.; and the 20th Hen. II., there was a William de Sutton; and two brothers, Richard and Robert.

Amandus de Sutton, son and heir of William, the 33 Hen. II., confirmed the grant which Sayer and William gave in Sutton to the abbey of Meaux. The same Amandus, at an advanced age, with the consent of Sayer, his son, gave what he had in the west marsh of Sutton, and the land of Eroald hominis sui to the said abbey.||||

Saher de Sutton, son and heir of Amandus, called *Miles*, in 1218, granted to his brother William, Parson of Sutton, a fishery in Sutton Marsh.

Amandus, son and heir of Saher, became a novice in the abbey of Meaux, but died during the time of his noviciate, s. p., in 1237, and was succeeded by his brother Saerus, which

\* Originalis, 26 Hen. III. Rot. 4, Devon.  
† Esch. 14 Edw. I. n. 1.  
‡ Original. 11 Edw. I. Rot. 2 and 18.

§ Ibid. 5 Edw. II. Rot. 10. Esch. n. 12.  
|| Ibid. 10 Edw. II. Rot. 16, Lync.  
¶ Esch. n. 52.

\*\* Glover's Collections MS. in Coll. Arm.  
†† Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. II. m. 5, par. 2.  
‡‡ Ibid. 18 Edw. II. m. 35.

§§ East Rid. Fed. Vol. VIII.

|||| Meaux. Chart.



Sacerus de Sutton, the 9th Edw. I., is returned by Kirby as holding in Sutton and Ganstead, eleven carucates, where forty-eight made a knight's fee. His son and heir,

Sayer de Sutton, was found by inquisition dated at Hedon, on the Monday after the feast of the annunciation, (1292), before Sir Thomas Normanville, escheator, to have left John, his son and heir, aged 21 years; and Christiana, mother of the said John, to have a third of the rents, &c., in dower; when the jury also found, that Saher de Sutton held of Isabel de Fortibus, lady of Holderness, by knight's service, a capital messuage in Sutton, valued at a mark yearly, in all its outgoings, &c.

John, son and heir of the said Sayer, had his marriage granted by Isabel de Fortibus, to William de Hamelton, knight; but when, or to whom he was married, does not appear. It was this John who was summoned to parliament the 18 Edw. II., as *Johannes de Sutton*; and to a great council at Carlisle, the 1 Edw. III. by the same description;

\* V. 2, p. 326. but Poulson asserts,\* that in 1327, the 1 Edw. III., John de Sutton, son and heir, was aged twenty at his father's death, so that if this be correct, all the subsequent writs of summons must apply to the said John the son, and not to John the father. He being dead, according to this statement, which seems the better founded, from no other writ being addressed, till the 6th of Edward III., when John the son was twenty-five years old and upwards, which John de Sutton, son and heir of the preceding, had the like summons to parliament, from the 6th to the 17th of Edward the III., inclusive, with the additament of *de Holderness*. He is stated to have been knighted by Edw. III., in 1346,† at the seige of Calais. He died the 30th of Edw. III., s. p., leaving Alicia his wife surviving, who died the 37 Edw. III., and Thomas his brother and heir, æt. 40 and upwards. This

† Frost's  
Notices p. 99.

Thomas de Sutton never had summons to parliament. He died without issue male before the 12th July, the 2 Hen. IV. In the 1 Ric. II., he by deed of that date settled his castle of Branceholme, and manor of Sutton, on his daughters Constance and Margery, the wives of Peter de Mauley the 6th, and Peter de Mauley the 7th, and their issue male by their said husbands, not having any issue male himself. He appears to have had another daughter, Agnes, or Anne, who married—first, Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton, in the county of York; and, secondly—Sir Edward Hastings, knight. The daughter Constance, married as above mentioned, Peter de Mauley the 6th, to whom she was second wife, and survived him, having had issue by him an only daughter, Constance, who is said to have married Robert de Hilton, (called son of Matilda).<sup>a</sup> Constance, widow of Peter de Mauley re-married Sir John Goddard, knight, High Sheriff of the county of York, anno 1389, and had issue by him a son John, æt. 14 the 2nd Hen. IV., and æt. 24, the 3rd of Hen. V.

<sup>a</sup> This intimates that he was son of Matilda, one of the four married daughters and co-heirs of Roger de Lascells, which Matilda married Robert de Hilton, of Swine.



Margery, the other daughter and co-heir, who married Peter Mauley the 7th, who was son of Peter, the 6th, by Elizabeth, his first wife, and died before his father,—had issue Peter, the 8th, the last baron Mauley of his family, who died s.p. ; and two daughters, *viz.* Constance, who married—first, William Fairfax, of Walton ; and secondly, Sir John Bigot ; and Elizabeth, who married George Salvain, of North Duffield. The said Margery, after the death of her husband, Peter de Mauley, the 7th, re-married William, baron de Aldeburgh ;\* but had not any issue by him, and died the 15th of Ric. II.

\* Vide  
Aldeburgh.

#### SUTTON, OF ESSEX.—(34 EDW. III).

In Dugdale's list of summons, mention is made of a John de Sutton, summoned to a parliament at Westminster, the 34 Edw. III., with the additament of *de Essex* to his name. But he never had any other summons, at least by such description,—not any notice, nor account is to be found of him, either in the Baronage, or any other printed peerage history,—not even of Mr. Burke,† the paragon of all peerage authors ; and the Plagiarist of Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage.<sup>a</sup>

† Vid. Burke's  
Dorm. and Ex-  
tinct Peerage.

#### SYWARD.—(26 EDW. I.)

Richard Syward,<sup>a</sup> 26 Edw. I., was one of those who then‡ had summons to attend a great council at Carlisle, furnished with horse and arms; on which occasion he is denominated a baron. § But excepting at this period, and in the following year to the same place, || the name of Syward is not noticed as of baronial consideration, or in any of the lists of summons to parliament, or of the great councils of the nation.<sup>b</sup>

‡ Dug. List  
of Sum.

§ Cha. Rot. 26  
Edw. I. in  
dorso. m. 6 & 5  
|| *Ibid*  
27 Edw. I.  
in dorso.  
m. 12 & 14.  
¶ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I., p. 4.

If the name be viewed with reference to the great Syward,¶ the Saxon earl of Northumberland, it is of most noble and ancient degree ; but the descent from that famous person is by no means deduced.

William, the son of *Siward*, 12 Hen. II., upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud the king's daughter, certified\*\* that he held in his own demesne a certain village called Goseford, and half of another called Mileton, in the county of Northumberland, by the service of one knight's fee, *de veteri feoffamento*.

\*\* Hearne's  
Lib. Nig.  
Scacc.  
Vol. 1. p. 333.

<sup>a</sup> Three Vols. 4to., published in 1807-8-9,—before Mr. Burke's time.

<sup>b</sup> Vide Hutchin's Dorset, Vol. I., p. 62.—Syward of Winterborn-Clinston, in the Hund. of Combs. Ditch.

<sup>c</sup> In the Wardrobe account of 28 Edw. I., there is mention made of a Richard Syward, therein termed a Banneret, who, from the date, may be concluded to be the same person as named in the aforesaid writs of summons, and, perhaps the same who married Philippa, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon ; which Philippa had been before married to Henry, earl of Warwick.

\* Matt. Par.  
p. 326. l. 49.

† Ibid p. 334.  
l. 62.

‡ Ibid p. 364.

§ Ibid p. 645.  
l. 26.

|| Ibid p. 329.  
l. 53.

Subsequent to this æra, Matthew Paris mentions\* a Richard *Sward*, who, in the reign of Henry III., was a very martial person, and during that troublesome æra, made† a conspicuous figure.

In 1236, along with Richard, earl of Cornwall, and many *other noble persons*, ‡ he was signed with the cross for an expedition to the Holy Land, after when, he died, § anno 1248 (33 Hen. III.) He very probably was father to Richard before mentioned, 26 Edw. I., and to Thomas Sward, who, by Matthew Paris, is represented|| *juvenis in militia præclarus*

But the first progenitor of this family, most likely was the same

¶ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. 1. p. 406

Richard Siward, who was one of the twelve knights who accompanied Robert Fitz-Hamon in his conquest of Glamorganshire, and was rewarded by him¶ with the castle and lordship of Calavan, or Talavan.

### THORPE.—(2 EDW. II.)

This is the name of a very ancient family in the county of Norfolk, so denominated from the manor of Thorpe, in the Hundred of Depwade,<sup>a</sup> whereof

\*\* Collins's  
Parl. Prec.  
p. 390.

John de Thorpe was lord, as also of Fundenhall, Wrenningham, Bunwell, and of divers other manors in the said county. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert, and sister and at length co-heir\*\* to Bartholomew, lord of Creak and Hillington, in Norfolk, and of Combes in Suffolk.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The History of Norfolk states, (*Vol. II., p. 5, Depwade.*) that soon after the Conquest, the manor of Thorpe belonged to one William, sometimes distinguished by the addition of Norwich, where he lived; and that Roger, mentioned in the Testa de Nevill, (*Testa de Nevill, Vol. II., p. 272.*) was his son, who was succeeded by Robert, therein called Fitz-Roger, who then held seven knights' fees in Thorpe, Massingham, Anmer, and elsewhere of the honour of Bononia, or Boulogne. He was sometimes styled Robert de Massingham, (*Hist. co. Norf. ut antea.*) as was Hugh his son, who was father of John de Thorpe above mentioned.

Arms: Cheque, Or. & G. a Fess, in a border Arg.

*Sir John de Thorpe.*

Az. three Crescents, Arg.

*Sir Robert de Thorpe.*

<sup>a</sup> On the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, 12 Hen. II., (*Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. Vol. I., p. 283.*) Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, certified that Bartholomew de Crec, (or Creke) held of him eight knights' fees. Parkin in his Topography of Freebridge Hundred and a Half, states, (*p. 101.*) that Bartholomew, son of Robert de Creke, married Margery, daughter to Geffery de Anos, lord of Vphall and Netherhall manors, in Norfolk; and thereby acquired the same, together with the manors of Flixton and Helmingham in Suffolk, as appears from a pleading at Ipswich, in the 24 Hen. III. (*Placit. ap Gippew, 24 Hen. III., Rot. 29.*) He had issue Robert de Creke, who died issueless, leaving Geffery his brother and heir, who also having no issue, John his brother became his heir; and he having no issue, Sarah his sister, wife of Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Osbert, became his heir; and she likewise dying without issue surviving, the inheritance fell to the Thorpes, and the Valoines, as co-heirs, in right of Margaret and Isabel, daughters of Sir Robert de Creke, sisters to Bartholomew, the father of Robert, Geffery, John, and Sarah de Creke, who died issueless, as before mentioned.



Robert Fitz-John de Thorpe, their son and heir, succeeded to the inheritance, and the 51 Hen. III.,\* had a charter of free-warren for his demesne lands at Thorpe, Massingham, and Fundall, in Norfolk; Coiton, in Suffolk; and Sharpenhou, in the county of Bedford. He was one of the king's justices.†

\* Cha. Rot. 51  
Hen. III. m. 7.

John de Thorpe, son and heir to Robert, was a person of great eminence, inasmuch as he had summons‡ to parliament as one of the barons of the realm, from the 2nd to the 19 Edw. II., both inclusive; and in the 1st of the same reign, as one of the king's justices.§ But though his name is thus included in the Lists of Summons, of the 19 Edw. II., there is reason to suppose that he died the 17th|| of that reign, being then seised, with Alice, his second wife, of a moiety of the manor of Creak, the manors of Thorpe, otherwise *Ashwell-Thorpe*,<sup>a</sup> Massingham, Fundall, &c., in the county of Norfolk, and divers knights' fees, as well in that county as in Suffolk. Moreover, in the said year,¶ the king's escheator had command to take into his hands the lands which John de Thorpe held at the time of his decease;<sup>b</sup> whereof an assignation of dower was made to Alice his widow, in the year following.\*\*

† Pat. Rot. 18  
Edw. I. m. 41.

‡ Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

§ Ibid.

|| Esch. 17  
Edw. II. n. 61.

¶ Originalia,  
17 Edw. II.  
Rot. 27, Fin.  
Canc. pars. 2.  
\*\* Dors. Cla.  
18 Edw. II.

This John de Thorpe, 5 Edw. II., had a charter for the foundation of the free chapel of St. Mary, at Ashwell, for a chaplain to perform daily service therein to the inhabitants, and to pray for his own and wife's soul, as also for those of his ancestors and successors.

Parkin asserts,†† that he was twice married; viz. first to Agnes, daughter of —; and after to Alice, relict of Sir William Mortimer; which Alice, as already observed, survived him.<sup>c</sup>

†† Topog. de  
Freebridge,  
Hun. p. 177.

Robert de Thorpe, son and heir of John, by Agnes his first wife, was about thirty years old at his father's death. He married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Edmund Hengrave, and died circ. 1330,‡‡ (4 Edw. III.) leaving the said Beatrix surviving, who resided after his death at Massingham, which with North Creak, she held in jointure.

‡‡ Esch. 4 Edw.  
III. n. 34.

John de Thorpe, eldest son and heir to Robert, was fourteen years old at his father's death, and in ward to John de Clavinger.§§ He married Joan, who (with her sisters Lucy and Maud), was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Roger Atte-Ashe. But he

§§ Original. 5  
Edw. III. Rot.  
2, 4, Norf. &  
Suf.

<sup>a</sup> According to the History of Norfolk, Vol. II. p. 5., Depwade, it seems that *Ashwell* was anciently a hamlet in Thorpe, and belonged to a family which had its surname from thence; but at length Sir John de Ashwell sold it to the Thorpes, who thereupon joined the name to that of their own manor; which for distinction from other Thorpes in the same county, was afterwards denominated *Ashwell-Thorpe*.

<sup>b</sup> Just before his death, he was joined with Sir Edmund Bacon, to treat of a match between Alphonso, eldest son to the king of Arragon, and Joan, daughter to Edward II., the day of the treaty being fixed by the patent to be holden at the Tower, 29th February.—*Rot. Pat.* 18 *Edw. II.* m. 22, p. 2.

<sup>c</sup> Cotemporary with this John, and probably a younger brother, was *Sir George de Thorpe*, who was one of the Tilters at the Tournament at Stebenheath (Stepney), the 2 Edw. II. bearing then his Arms, viz. *Checky, Arg. and Gules on a Fess Arg. 3 Martlets, Sa.*



\* Esch. 14  
Edw. III. n.  
16.

† Originl. 14  
Edw. III.

Rot. 20.

‡ History of  
Norf. Vol.  
VIII. p. 24.

died in 1340,\* (14 Edw. III.) without issue, leaving the said Joan surviving, and Edmund de Thorpe, his brother and heir,† who had livery of his lands accordingly. This

Edmund de Thorpe married Joan, daughter of Robert, and sister‡ and heir to Thomas Baynard, who died seised of the manors of Colkirke and Gately, in the county of Norfolk. With regard to this lady, there was an endeavour to set her aside from the inheritance, on a suggestion of bastardy: but, on trial, bishop Bateman certified that she was legitimate. He died in 1393, (16 Ric. II.) and was buried in the chancel of Ashwell-Thorpe.

He had issue two daughters; *viz.* Beatrix and Joan, and several sons; namely, Edmund, his heir—John, to whom he gave all his lands in Suffolk—and Robert, on whom he settled Bunwell; which Robert, by Elizabeth his wife, had an only daughter and heir, Eleanor.

Sir Edmund de Thorpe, eldest son and heir of the preceding Edmund, was slain at the siege of Lover's Castle in Normandy, in 1417, (5 Hen. V.) being the same person, as it is presumed, who, by Hollinshed, is called the lord Thorpe. But his body was brought over and buried in the church of Ashwell-Thorpe, under a stately tomb, where both himself and lady lie; their statues being at full length of white alabaster under a wooden canopy, ornamented with the Thorpe arms, and those of their respective marriages.

He was twice married: first, in October 1368, in the lifetime of his father, to Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard de la Riviere, by Maud his wife, sister and heir to John, son of John le Breton, lord of Sporle;§ secondly, to Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert (or Roger) de Northwode, relict of Roger, lord Scales of Neucelles.

§ Vide Breton  
of Sporle.

Sir Edmund left issue only two daughters, who were his co-heiresses; *viz.* Joan, who married, first, Sir Robert Echingham, knight, and afterwards Sir John Clifton of Buckenham, in Norfolk, by whom she had a daughter Margaret, who wedded Sir Andrew Ogard, but died without issue.

Isabel, the other daughter, married Philip Tylney, of Boston in Lincolnshire, esq.; by which means, the Tylneys, on the failure of issue from Joan Thorpe, came to the enjoyment of the Thorpe estate.

Frederick Tylney, eldest son and heir of Philip, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Cheney, of Ditton in Cambridgeshire, and had issue an only daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, eldest son and heir-apparent to John, lord Berners, in whose heirs-general the representation of the barony of Thorpe (if any was created by the writs of summons temp. Edw. II.) became coalesced with the descent of the barony of Berners, for which heirs *vide* Vol. I. of this work.

Having thus terminated the account of the elder branch of this ancient and honourable family, there appears to be a younger line, not less deserving of notice. Of this line,

William de Thorpe, cotemporary with the first Edmund, and probably his younger

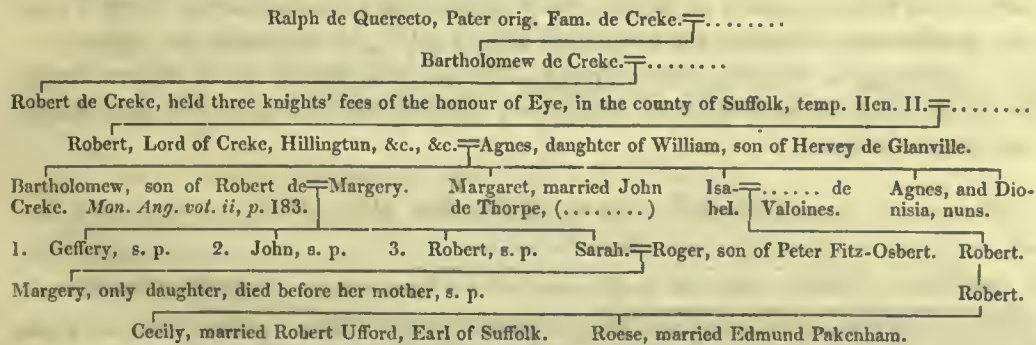
brother,<sup>a</sup> was one of the king's serjeants, and afterwards one of the judges of the Common Pleas.\* Soon after which, he was constituted chief-justice of the King's Bench,† about 21 Edw. III. But in this post he was accused‡ of bribery and malpractice, though the king caused judgment to be suspended § against him, and at length pardoned || his transgressions, and restored all his goods, chattels, and estate.

The 48 Edw. III. he had a license¶ to embattle his manor-house, at Makesey, in Northamptonshire; and had summons\*\* to parliament from the 5th to the 14th Ric. II., both inclusive, among the barons of the realm. But if this William be the same person who was the corrupt judge in the 24 Edw. III., he must have been advanced very much in years at the time of the last-mentioned writ of summons.

As this family became heir to the territorial barony of Creke, it may not be inappropriate to refer to the said barony, and show the descent of it into the house of Thorpe.

### CREKE.

This barony is one of the many which are unnoticed by Sir William Dugdale, although he has mentioned divers others of far less magnitude and importance. It is one, which deserves the more attention; inasmuch as, upon the failure of the male line of the Creke family, Fitz-Osbert, who married the heir-female of Bartholomew, the last Creke, had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm; as had the family of Thorpe, before mentioned, descended from Margaret, one of the sisters of the said Bartholomew de Creke; which Margaret, with her sister Isabel de Valoines, at length became the co-heirs to their brother Bartholomew, as aforesaid.



<sup>a</sup> This William is stated to have had also a brother Robert, who was first one of the king's serjeants anno 1346; (*Chro. Jur.*) afterwards, in 1357, chief-justice of the Common Pleas; (*Chro. Jur.*) and, in 1371, (45 Edw. III.) chancellor (*Rot. Pat. 45 Edw. III. m. 21.*) of the realm.

Of this name there was likewise another eminent person; viz. Thomas de Thorpe, who, 37 Hen. VI., was one of the barons of the exchequer. (*Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. VI. m. 21.*) He was likely the same person who, 31 Hen. VI., was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, (*Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 227.*) and afterwards imprisoned; on which occasion the House petitioned (*Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 239.*) for his liberation, according to their privileges; but the Lords would not consent, and directed the Commons to choose a new speaker, who thereupon elected Sir Thomas Charlton, knight.

\* Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. III. m. 13.

† Chr. Jur.

‡ Rot. Pat. 24

Edw. III. p. 3.

a tergo, m. 3.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid. 25

Edw. III. m. 17

¶ Ibid. 48

Edw. III. m. 20

\*\* Dug. List of Summ.



## TREGOZ-HENRY.—(22 EDW. I.)

\* Cha. Rot. 41  
Hen. III. m. 3.  
† Ibid. 55  
Hen. III. m. 7.

Henry Tregoz, 41 Hen. III., had a charter for free-warren\* at his manors of Garringes, Dodesham, and Waldrington, in Sussex; and in the 55th of the same reign,† had another charter for the like privilege, for his manor of Preston, in the said county of Sussex.<sup>a</sup>

‡ Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

Of this Henry Tregoz, Dugdale is silent; yet it may be well imagined, if he was not the same person, that he was father of that Henry Tregoz who, 29 Edw. I., was one of those barons who, though not summoned to the parliament at Lincoln,‡ where many of the nobles of the realm subscribed the letter to the Pope respecting the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland; nevertheless had his seal affixed, and was styled "Dñs de Garinges."

§ Ibid.

The name of Henry Tregoz is included in the Lists of Summons to Parliament in the 22 Edw. I., and from the 32nd of that reign, to the 16 Edw. II., inclusive:§ but it can scarcely be conceived, that the Henry who, 41 Hen. III., obtained the charter for free-warren at his manor of Garinges, &c., can be the same person as the Henry so summoned to parliament as before stated—the period from that time to the 16 Edw. II. being (both inclusive) full sixty-five years.

|| Cha. Rot.  
33 Edw. I. m. 5.  
¶ Ibid. 6 Edw.  
III. m. 52.

In 33 Edw. I.,|| a Henry Tregoz had a license for free-warren at Wikenholt in Sussex; and in 6 Edw. III. the like privilege at the same place.¶ Now, if the whole related to one person, the space of time would then embrace seventy-four years.

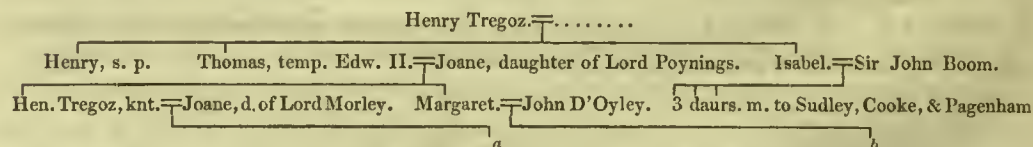
\*\* Cha. Rot.  
1 Edw. II. In  
Dorso. m. 12.

But while Dugdale does not honour either Henry Tregoz, or Thomas hereafter mentioned, with any notice as parliamentary barons, yet in that character Henry Tregoz was summoned to attend at the coronation of Edward II.,\*\* along with his consort.

According to Vincent, Henry Tregoz of Sussex, was second son of Robert Tregoz, by Julian, daughter of William de Cantilupe; which Robert was son of Robert Tregoz, and Sibylla Ewias.††

†† Vide  
Harl. MSS.  
No. 173, Ped.  
of Tregoz,  
fol. 82.

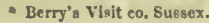
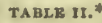
## TREGOZ.—HARL. MSS., No. 1174. (133).



<sup>a</sup> The name of Henry Tregoz appears before this time: for in the pipe roll of the 3rd of king John, Henry Tregoz is mentioned as paying scutage for his lands in Sussex, holden of the honour of Arundel; and in the same roll is also mentioned a Thomas Tregoz, who gave XL. s'. p'. hn'da recogn' cont' sic' in R' p'ced'

<sup>b</sup> In the first summons, the 11 Edw. II., to the parliament called to meet at Lincoln, (*Claus. in Dorso. m. 14*) the name of Henry Tregoz is twice mentioned; but the meeting of this parliament was prorogued, wherein the writ for its subsequent meeting, the name of Henry Tregoz is omitted; but that of Thomas Tregoz is inserted, which seems to intimate that there was an error in putting the name of Henry, a second time.





§ Ib.12 Ed.II  
in dorso.m.30.

\* Dug. Lists  
of Summ.  
† Cha. Rot.  
5 Edw. III.  
n 5.

repetition of the like writs of summons, along with the earls and barons, in 6th, 8th, and 9 Edw. III.\*

This Thomas had his lands in Sussex, chiefly, and, 5 Edw. III.,† had a charter for free-warren in his manor of Garringes, and at Preston, Ham, Bargham, Storeshton, Perham, Gretham, Waldrington, and Dodesham, all in the said county; likewise for Bageley, in Kent; which indicates, that if not the son, he was the successor of Henry Tregoz in several of these manors, particularly Garringes, Dodesham, Preston, and Waldrington; for which, as before observed, Henry Tregoz had obtained a charter of free-warren in the reign of Henry III.<sup>a</sup>

Henry Tregoz, 22 & 29 Edw. I. = . . . . .

Thomas, sum. to parl. 11 Edw. II. & postea.	Sir Robert.	John Tregoz,— <i>Esch</i> 5 <i>Hen. IV.</i> —John, son of Henry Tregoz. The jury found that Thomas Lewknor, ætatis 12, was his next heir, being son of Roger Lewknor, son of Joan, daughter of Margaret D'Oylcy, sister of Henry, father of the said John.
Edward, <i>Probatio ætatis</i> , son of Sir Robt. Tregoz.— <i>Esch.</i> 22 <i>Ric. II.</i> (Sussex). ob. circ. 1 Hen. IV.— <i>Vide Esch.</i>		
John, brother of Sir Robert, his heir, æt. 40 (Essex).		

#### TRIKINGHAM.—(8 Edw. II.)

† Chr. Jur.  
Rot. Pat. 34  
Edw. I. m. 27  
§ Ibid 1 Ed. 11  
m. 21  
|| Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

Lambert de Trikingham was a justice of the Common Pleas‡ in the time of Edward I., and was so continued on the accession of Edward II.§ He was afterwards one of the barons of the Exchequer, and in his capacity of one of the king's justices, had summons to parliament; but, in the 8 Edw. II.,|| his name was included among those of the barons of the realm, by reason that the judges and king's counsel are in that writ promiscuously inserted with the peers. It however, is to be remarked, that, in divers preceding years, the earls and barons were summoned to parliament,¶ by one and the same writ as the king's justices; and, in those writs the name of Lambert de Trikingham is contained.<sup>b</sup>

¶ Ibid. 9th,  
11th, 12th,  
13th, and 14  
Edw. II.

\*\* Testa de  
Neville, vol. II  
p. 533. et alibi.  
†† Ibid.

The family of Trikingham was of Lincolnshire, and denominated from a place of the same name, where it is recorded,\*\* that Gilbert de Gaunt was seised of a fifth and a fourth part of a knight's fee in Trikingham and Walcot, which Hugh de Trikingham, and Maud, his mother,†† then held.

‡‡ Cha. Rot.  
29 Edw. I. n. 23  
§§ Ibid. 2 Edw.  
III. n. 76.

In 29 Edw. I.,‡‡ Lambert de Trikingham had a charter for free-warren, at his demeſne of Somerdebye in Lincolnshire; and the 2 Edw. III., had a grant§§ of a market and fair at Trikingham, in the county aforesaid.

||| Esch.  
3 Edw. III.  
n. 73, p. 2.

Shortly after this, he had license||| to endow the church of Helpryngham with certain lands there, and at Hale-parva, for the maintenance of a chaplain.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Harl. MSS., No. 173, extent of the M of Garyngges, (holden of Robert de Montalt, per serv<sup>m</sup> 5½ Fœd. Mil. made 14 Edw. II., Thomas Tregoz then being there.—(Vide Rot. Parl. v. ii., p. 417, No. 222). John Tregoz, *tres-ael meisme cesti Thomas qi heir il est.*

<sup>b</sup> He with Edmund Deyncourt, and John de Camberwell, were assigned in the parliament at Westminster, 8 Edw. II., to enquire respecting the Pet'on of the co. of Notts., about the repairing of Bridges, &c.—(*Rot. Parl. v. i. p. 333*).



At the coronation of Edw. II., he was one of those who were summoned to attend, among other of the judges and king's council.

### UVEDALE.—(6 Edw. III.)

This name has been variously written—as D'Ovedale, Uvedale. It has been a very numerous family, and possessed of considerable estates in several counties of England.

John de Uvedale, 32 Edw. I., had a charter\* for a market and fair; together with free-warren, at his manor of Tacolneston, otherwise called D'Ovedale,<sup>a</sup> in the county of Norfolk;† as also for free-warren, in his demesnes at Tichesey and Badnsted, in Surrey. Moreover, 35 Edw. I., he had another license‡ for a market and fair at Tacolneston.

This John was a great benefactor to the canons of Walsingham in Norfolk, and gave§ to them his manor of Bedingham; upon which an inquisition *ad quod damnum* being taken, the jury presented, "That besides the manor of Bedingham, which John de Uvedale gave the canons of Walsingham: he, at that time, had his manor of Tacolneston, and several lands and tenements in Neuton Flotman, to the value of £40., which would fully satisfy all customs and services, as well of the manor so given, as of the lands remaining in scutage, view of frank-pledge, aid, tallages, wards, fines, redemptions, amerciaments, contributions, and all emergencies; and that the said John might still be put on all assizes, juries, and recognitions as before the said gift, so that the county would not be more charged than before the said John had given the said manor." This statement may in a great measure show the reason for enacting the statute of Mortmain.

The aforesaid John de Uvedale deceased 15 Edw. II.,|| being then seised of the aforesaid manor of Tacolneston, lands at Neuton-Flotman, with other lands in the counties of Surry and Cambridge. By Isabel his wife¶ he had issue Peter, his son and heir; which

Peter de Uvedale, performing his homage, had livery of his inheritance the same year\*\* wherein his father departed this life. This Peter appears to be the same who, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9 Edw. III.,†† had summons to divers parliaments among the barons of the realm; but after that period, he is no more noticed, nor any of his family as of baronial rank. He married the lady Margaret Dinham, but died s.p., leaving John his brother and heir.‡‡

<sup>a</sup> Upon the assessment of aid for marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, 12 Hen. II., Richard de Luci then certified (*Hearne's Lib. Nig. vol. i. p. 235.*) that *Hugh, the son of Hamel*, held of him, in Tacolneston, one knight's fee; which Hugh is deemed, by the History of Norfolk, to have been the progenitor of the above-mentioned John D'Ovedale, or Uvedale.

N.B.—Sir John Uvedall, (or Udall,) was one of the knights who attended Edw. I. to the siege of Carlaverock.—Sir Peter Uvedall sat as a baron in parliament; Nicholas Uvedall was Constable of Windsor, temp. Edw. III.; John Uvedall was sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, temp. Hen. V. and VI.; also, William Uvedall was sheriff of Sussex and Surrey the 8th of Hen. VI.—*Vide Philpot's Kent*, p. 111.

\* Cha. Rot. 32 Edw. I. n. 64.

† Hist. of Norf. Vo. II. p. 159-60. Depw.

‡ Cha. Rot. 35 Edw. I. n. 50. § Hist. of Norf. ut antea.

|| Esch. 15 Edw. II. n. 26.

¶ Inq. ad Quod Dam. 15 Edw. II. n. 78.

\*\* Originalia 15 Edw. II. Rot. 17.

†† Dng. Lists of Summ.

‡‡ Cla. Rot. 14 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 49.



John de Ovedale, or Uvedale, ob. 15 Edw. II. = Isabel, d. and h. of Gilbert Etton, by Alice, dau. of John de Tichesey.  
 Peter, ob. s. p. = Margaret Dinham. John, b. and h. to Peter s. p. Thomas, b. & h. to John, ob. 40 Edw. III. = . . .  
 John Uvedale, Sheriff of Surrey, 4 Hen. V. = Sibyl, or Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Simmes, knight  
 William of Tichesey, 16 Hen. VI. Joane, daughter of . . . = John Uvedale, of Tattesfield, 17 Hen. VI.  
 William Uvedale. Agnes, daughter of Guy. = Sir Thomas Uvedale, of Wickham, Hants, and Tichesey, Surrey. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Foxley.  
 Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, Hants. Henry Uvedale, of More Crichill, Dorset.

## VEEL.—(16 Edw. III.)

\* Originalia  
10 Edw. III.  
Rot. 5.

† Dug. Lists  
of Summ.

‡ Esch.  
17 Edw. III.  
n. 55.  
§ Leland's  
Itin. Vo. VI.  
p. 45.

Peter le Veel, 10 Edw. III.\* had the custody of the county of Devon, and of the castle of Exeter, committed to his charge; and in the 16 Edw. III., was one of those who, in the character of a baron, had summons to a great council then summoned to meet;† but he died shortly afterwards,‡ being then seised, with Catharine his wife, of the manors of Tortworth and Charfield in Gloucestershire, Norton-Veel, juxta Taunton, in the county of Somerset; lands at Vele-halle in Devonshire; and the manor of Abbyngton in Wiltshire.‡

This family was of high reputation, and very great antiquity,§ as the following table of descent may show:—

Jeffery le Veel, temp. king John = Maud, daughter of Elias Harding ats Berkley, of Huntingford.  
 Henry le Veel, 37 Hen. III. = . . . . . daughter of . . . . .  
 Robert le Veel, 25 Edw. I. = Hawise, daughter of — Gore, of . . . . .  
 Sir Peter of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, jure uxoris, 5 Edward III. = Hawise, daughter and heir of Nicholas Kingston, of Tortworth.  
 Sir Peter, of Charfield, in the county of Somerset, jure uxoris, ob. 20 Richard II. = Ciceiy, daughter and heir of John Massy, of Charfield, in the county of Somerset.  
 Sir Pierce le Veel. = Catharine, daughter of Sir John Clyvedon.  
 Thomas.—(Vide Fosb. Glouc. vol. ii. p. 39.) = Hawise, daughter of . . . . . Torrington.  
 John, ob. circ. 9 Hen. VI. = Margaret, daughter of . . . . .  
 Sir John le Veel, sheriff of the county of Gloucester, 31 Hen. VI., ob. 36 = Alice, daughter of . . . . . Brookshy.  
 Robert le Veel. = Elizabeth, daughter of John Poyntz, Esq.  
 Alice, sole daughter and heir, married Sir David Matthews, and had five daughters, her co-heirs; whereof Margaret, the eldest, married Sir William Throckmorton, knight.

<sup>a</sup> In Thyne's Chronicle, it is noticed that Sir Piers de Veile, and Henry, his son (most likely a younger one) was drowned in returning from the war in France, anno 1343.

## VERE, HUGH.—(27 EDW. I.)

Hugh de Vere, a younger son of Robert, earl of Oxford, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Gilbert, called lord Sanford, was a very eminent person in his time, and had summons to parliament among the earls and barons of the realm, from 27 Edw. I. to 11 Edw. II., both inclusive.\* In 29 Edw. I., he was one of those who subscribed the letter,† sent by the nobility of England to the pope, touching the king's supremacy over the realm of Scotland, at which time he was denominated "Dñs de Swaneschaump."

\* Dug. Lists of Summ.  
† Ibid.

In 21 Edw. I., he was in the wars of France; and, 24 Edw. I., he was sent one of the ambassadors, to conclude a truce with the French king; and was similarly employed the following year; when, for his good services, he had a special livery of the lands of William, the son of Warine de Munchensi; whose daughter and heir, Dionysia, he had married, though she was not then of full age; and, 32 Edw. I.,‡ he did fealty for her inheritance, whereof he had (as before mentioned) livery.

‡ Rot. Fin. 32 Edw. I. m. 2.

The 1 Edw. II., he was summoned, as a baron, to attend the king's coronation;§ as was also his wife, Dionysia,|| who died the 7 Edw. II., without issue; for then Adomarc de Valence, son of the lady Joane Valence, was found to be her next heir.¶

§ Clau. Rot. 1 Edw. II. in dorso. m. 12.  
|| Rymer, Tom iii. p. 52. 60.  
¶ Esch. 7 Edw II. n. 51.

## VERE, THOMAS.—(15 EDW. II.)

Thomas de Vere, nephew to Hugh, before mentioned, and only son and heir-apparent to Robert, earl of Oxford, was of great note in the lifetime of his father, and served in the wars of Scotland. In 34 Edw. I., he received the order of knighthood, by bathing with prince Edward, the king's son. In 1 Edw. II., he attended at the coronation, being then styled Thomas de Vere, son and heir of the earl of Oxford.\*\*\* In the 12 Edward II., he was again in the wars of Scotland; and, 15 Edw. II., has his name mentioned in the writ†† whereby the earls and barons have their attendance to the parliament at Doncaster, forbidden. In the 18 Edw. II., he was guardian of the coasts of Essex. He married Agnes, widow of Pain Tiptoft, but died before his father, without issue.‡‡

\*\* Collins's House of Vere.

†† Clau. Rot. 15 Edw. II. in dorso. m. 23.  
‡‡ Esch. 5 Ed. III. n. 71.

## JOHN DE VERDON.—(6 EDW. III.)

This person is totally unnoticed by Sir William Dugdale, in his History of the Ancient Baronage of England; but his name nevertheless is contained§§ in the Lists of the Nobility of the realm, who had summons to parliament in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 16 Edw. III.|||

§§ Dug. Lists of Summ.

||| Clau. Rot. ejus. annor.

<sup>a</sup> Though Collins in his History of the house of Vere, makes this assertion, the name of Thomas de Vere does not appear in the roll of summons among the barons; but that of *Hugh de Vere* is therein mentioned. He might have summons to attend nevertheless as an earl's son.



From what line of the Verdon family he was descended, is nowhere noted, inasmuch as no peerage-writers have made any mention of him. The first dynasty of the Verdon terminated in the principal male branch, about the reign of Henry III.; in an heir-female, Roese de Verdon, who having married Theobald le Butiller of Ireland, gave her own surname to her issue; whereof Theobald, the last Butiller, otherwise called Verdon, died temp. Edward II., having had issue two sons, John and William, and divers daughters, who eventually proved his co-heirs.\*

\* Dorm. and  
Ext. Peer.  
Vol. II. tit.  
Verdon.

But besides this house, there seems to have been a stock of the same name, which long continued in the male line, and flourished in the county of Norfolk. Of this stem,

† Blomef.  
Vol. I. p. 49.

William de Verdon was enfeoffed by Roger, father of Hugh Bygot, with six knights' fees, of which Brisingham† in Norfolk was reckoned as two. This enfeoffment was about the year 1100, if not before. After him, another

‡ Lib. Nig.  
Vol. I. p. 284.  
§ Ibid p. 50.

William de Verdon was lord of Brisingham, and on the assessment of aid for marriage of Maud, the king's daughter, is named in the certificate of Hugh le Bigot as holding the said six knights' fees of him in the county of Norfolk.‡ To him succeeded

Bertram de Verdon, who lived at Brisingham§, and was also lord of Moulton, whose son

|| Pip. Rot.  
12 Joh.  
¶ Cart.  
2 Hen. III.  
m. 8.

Wido, called also Hugh de Verdon,|| gave king John £100., that he might have license to marry Petronilla, widow of Henry de Mara, and also possess her lands.¶ His successor was

Sir John de Verdon, knight, who settled Brisingham on himself for life; remainder to Thomas his son, and Thomasine his wife; and, in default of heirs, then to John another son, who, in 1280, inherited accordingly, and was a ward to the earl marshal; which last-named

John de Verdon, in 1285, claimed *view of frank-pledge, assize of bread, and ale, infangthef, gallows, and free-warren*, in his manors and lands in Norfolk; viz. at Brisingham, Multon-Magna, Saxlyngham, and Reydon: all which privileges had been granted to his father by Henry III., as the charter then produced, evidently proved.

John de Verdon, his son and heir, held his lands in 1300 of the earl of Norfolk, as his predecessors had done, and died probably soon after, as

Thomas de Verdon, in 1302 and 1306, held in Brisingham, Moulton, Saxlingham, Aslacton, Tibenham, Hapeton, Shadnefield, and Forncet, eight knights' fees of the earl marshal. He died about the year 1315, leaving

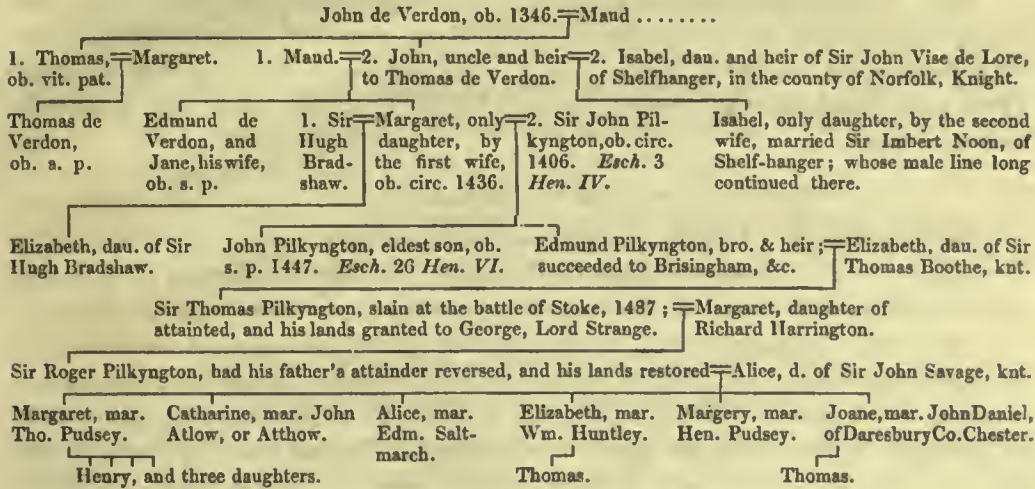
Sir John de Verdon, his son and heir, who succeeded to the Norfolk estates, but removed his capital seat from Brisingham to Martlesham in Suffolk. He seems to have been a person of great hospitality, from the inventory\*\* of the establishment he left at Brisingham, to treat his tenants, &c., whenever he should go thither to reside.

\*\* Blomef.  
Vol. I. p. 51.

He died in 1346, the 19 Edw. III., and from his considerable estate, consequence,



and the æra, at which he lived, may be considered that John de Verdon, who had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 16 Edw. III., as before observed. But the line of this eminent person at length terminated in female co-heirs, as the annexed table of descent will more particularly explain :—<sup>a</sup>



## WAKE.—(24 EDW. I.)

Ralph Wake, 24 Edw. I., had summons,\* with other eminent persons, to attend a great council, to be holden at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, well furnished with horse and arms, and to consult upon the expedition then contemplated to be made into Scotland.

This Ralph was a younger branch† of the Wakes, of Lydel, who were barons of great consideration; but how descended from, or connected with them, is not established. In the 18 Edw. I.,‡ he had a charter for free-warren in his lands at East and West Dovelish, and Compton Martin, in the county of Somerset; and at Stoke in Blackmore, Gorwell, Caundel, Baymin, Hull, and Stureweston, in Dorsetshire.

According to Hutchins,§ this Ralph was son and heir of Andrew Wake, which Andrew was the son and heir of Hawyse Wake, and in 28 Hen. III., had livery|| of his mother's lands in the county of Dorset; who, from this circumstance, seems to have

<sup>a</sup> In the great Tournament at Dunstable, the 7 Edw. II., a Sir John de Verdon is mentioned as one of the Tilters, bearing for his arms, "*Sab. ove un Lyon Rampant Arg.*" At this Tournament also was Thomas de Verdon, *son frere*, who bore *mesmes les armes, un rok (a Chess Rook) de Goules un Lepaule de Lyon*. He was likewise in the Tournament at Stehenhithe, the 2 Edw. II.; his Arms then being *Sa. a Lion rampant, Arg. langued Gu.*

\* *Dug. Lists of Sum.*

† *Hutchin's Dorset, Vol. II. p. 34.*

‡ *Cha. Rot. 18 Edw. I. n. 67.*

§ *Hutchin's Dorset, Vol. II. p. 448.*

|| *Originalia, 28 Hen. III. Rot. 3. Dors.*

been the heiress of that inheritance, and, most likely, was the daughter of Cosyn, or Cousin, the name of a family, which held the said lands before the Wakes.

He is said to have come to his death by the unnatural contrivance of Alice his wife, who was afterwards tried, and burnt,\* according to her sentence for the said offence.

\* Hutchin's  
ut ante.  
† Esch. 22  
Edw. III. n. 46.

John Wake, son and successor to Ralph, died about the 22 Edw. III.,† being then seised of the manors and lands whereof his father had been theretofore possessed: when his heirs were his daughters, Isabel, wife of John Keynes,—Margaret, wife of Hugh Tyrel,—and Elizabeth, who married Richard Michell:‡ among whom the inheritance became divided.

† Ibid. 34  
Edw. III. n. 69.

#### WALEYS.—(14 Edw. II.)

Richard Waleys, 14 Edw. II., had summons to a parliament convened to meet at Westminster in twenty-one days from the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, there to treat upon the affairs of the kingdom, *cum cæteris magnatibus et proceribus regni*.§

§ Clau. Rot.  
14 Edw. II. in  
Dorso. m. 5.

After this, a parliament having been proposed to be assembled at Doncaster, by the earl of Lancaster, to which the nobility and commons were required to attend and advise upon the grievances of the nation, his Majesty, by his special writ|| addressed to his principal nobility, forbade them to be present at the said assembly; and, on this occasion, the name of Richard Waleys is again included among the earls and barons. But after this period, his name is not contained in any further writ of summons to parliament.

|| Ibid. 15 Edw.  
II. in Dorso.  
m. 23.

The name and family of Waleys was of great antiquity in Yorkshire; for when Stephen Waleys (father,<sup>a</sup> as it is presumed, of Richard) was questioned by what right he claimed to have free-warren in Hilton and Helaw, in that county, he defended the same, by producing the charter of Henry II.¶

¶ Quo. War  
9 Edw. I. Ebor.  
\*\* Esch. 10  
Edw. II. n. 67.

This Richard probably married Alianor, relict of Robert Brus, of Connington,\*\* and had issue a son Stephen, who, however, was more likely by a former wife.

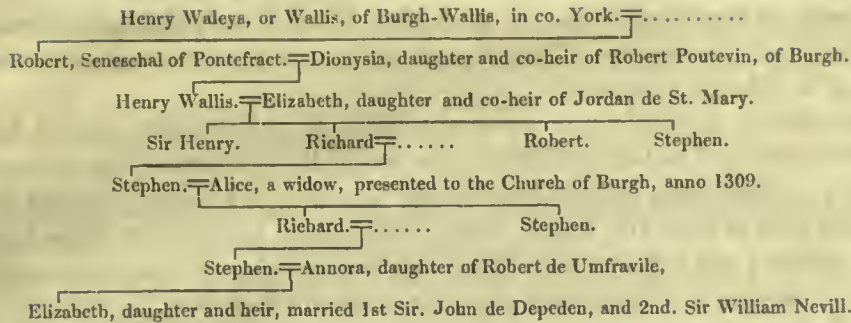
Stephen, by the description of *son of Richard Waleys*, in 6 Edw. III., had a charter of free-warren†† for his lands at Burgh-Waleis, Newton-Wales, Hanley, Cotyngley, and Dunsford, all in the county of York. His wife, according to Dugdale‡‡ was Annora, or Eleanor, daughter of Robert Umfraville, earl of Angus. By his will, proved in 1347, he desired to be buried§§ in the priory of Helaw, in the county of York.

†† Cha. Rot.  
6 Edw. III. n.  
2.  
‡‡ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 507.  
§§ Burton's  
Monast. Ebor.  
p. 187.

<sup>a</sup> This Stephen (according to a MS. in the Bodleian Library) had a son Sir Richard; who, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Fitz-William, of Elmley, had a son Stephen; who by a daughter of Sir John St. Philibert, had a son, who died s.p., and two daughters,—Agnes, who married Robert Swillington.—and Elizabeth, who married, first, Sir William Nevill, and secondly, Sir John Depeden. Sir William Vavasour, of Yorkshire, married Nichola, daughter of Sir Stephen, and sister to Sir Richard Waleys of Newton.—*Coll. Baron.*

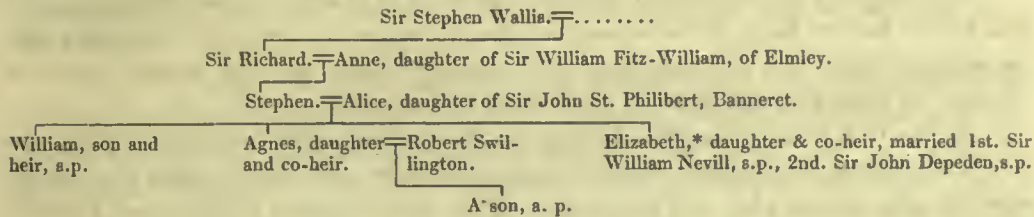
N.B.—Vide No. 1406, Harl. MSS. Visitation of Sussex, at folio 127, notes concerning the families of Morley, Sir Richard de Walleys, and Sir Robert de Kendall.





Hunter in his *Deanery of Doncaster*, (vol. ii., p. 484,) asserts that she had a daughter who became heiress to herself, and to the line of Burgh-Wallis, which daughter married Sir William Mowbray, whose son, or grandson Alexander, left Elizabeth his daughter and heiress, who married Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, which Sir William died anno 1412. (Vide ped. of Wallis and Gascoigne, in Hunter.)

*Dodsworth, Vol. 81, No. 5022, p. 216.*



\* Living 21 Ric. II., being then the wife of Depeden.

There was a Sir John de Waleys, one of the Tilters at the great Tournaament at Stebenhithe, the 2 Edw. II., who bore for arms *Ermine a Bend Gu.*; but his name does not occur in either of these pedigrees.

### WATEVILL, or WATERVILLE.—(20 EDW. II.)

Robert de Watevill,<sup>a</sup> or Waterville, 20 Edw. II., had summons to attend a parliament at Westminster,\* *inter ceteros procures et magnates regni*; and, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4 Edw. III., had the like summons with the nobility of the realm. In the 32 Edw. I. (if he be the same person), he had a charter for free-warren† at Overton-Waterville,

\* Clau. Rot. 20 Edw. II. in dorso. m. 4.  
† Cha. Rot. 32 Edw. I. n. 23.

<sup>a</sup> He was concerned in the seizing, detaining, and the death of Piers de Gaveston, the great favourite and Gany-mede of Edw. II., for which he afterwards had license of pardon, and the 18 of Edw. II., was a commissioner of array for Hampshire.

This family made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Edw. II.: for, at the great tournament at Stebenhithe, (Stepney), anno 2 of Edw. II., there were no less than three of the name among the famous tilters, viz. Sir Robert Watevill, who bore for arms: *Arg. three Chevronels, G., a Bordure indented Sa.*

Sir Roger de Watevill: *Arg., three Chevronels Gu., in Canton a Martlet Sa.*

Sir Geoffroy Wauteville: *Sa. Semee of Cross Crozlets, a Lion Rampant Arg., langued Gu.*



\* Gro. Fin.  
9 Edw. II.  
Rot. 20.

in the county of Huntingdon; and, in the 9 Edw. II., fined forty shillings for license,\* to give certain lands at Overton-Watervill, and Ashele, in Huntingdonshire, to found a chantry at St. Mary's, at Ashele.

† Dug. Bar.  
Vol. 1. p. 438.  
‡ Collins's  
Parl. Prec.  
p. 385.  
§ Lib. Nig.  
Scacc. Vol. 1.  
p. 294.  
|| Matt. Par.  
p. 852.

This name is very ancient, of which — Watevill, or Waterville, married Asceline, one of the sisters and co-heirs of William, the son of Pain Peverell, baron of Brune,† in the county of Cambridge, and had issue Roger Wateville, of Thorpe,‡ who had issue.

In the time of Hen. II.§ Robert Watevill held three knights' fees of the honour of Clare in Suffolk; and a Berenger de Waterville, was one of those great men, on the part of the rebel barons, who were taken prisoners by the royal army at Northampton.||

There was a family of this name of much repute, in the county of Essex; whereof a

¶ Cha. Rot.  
4. Joh. m. 16.  
\*\* Ibid.  
38 Hen. III.  
m. 13.  
†† Morant's  
Essex. Vol. II.  
p. 406.

Robert de Watvile held Hampsted, in the time of Richard I., which was holden by his son William in the time of king John,¶ and also in the reign of Hen. III., when William Waterville had a charter of free-warren for Hamsted and Pamfield, in Essex.\*\*

William, only son of the said William, according to Morant,†† married the daughter and heir of Robert Roos, of Radwinter, and had an only son John, who had issue also an only son John, who died issueless, and a daughter Joan, who was married, first, to Richard de Mutford; and secondly to William de Langham.

‡‡ Monast.  
Anglic. Vol. 1.  
p. 640.  
§§ Ib. p. 641.

In the 10th of king Stephen, William de Waterville gave the manor of Warlingham to the convent of Bermondsey, with the consent of Robert his son; ‡‡ and, it is likely, was the same person who, with the consent of his sons (Robert, William, and Ottwell) gave the adowsons of the churches of Warlingham and Chelsham to the said convent. §§

#### WHITYNGTON.—(25 Edw. I.)

||| Clau. Rot.  
25 Edw. I.  
in dorso. m. 25

John de Whytington,<sup>a</sup> 25 Edw. I., was called by writ to attend a parliament summoned||| to meet at Salisbury, on the feast-day of St. Matthew the Apostle, *cum quibusdam aliis proceribus, et magnatibus regni*; and in the same character of a baron, he had a summons of service to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on St. Nicholas's Day, the same 25 Edw. I.¶¶ But his name is not mentioned in any subsequent writ of parliamentary summons.

¶¶ Ib. m. 20.  
cedula.

\*† Foshbrook's  
Glouc. Vol. II.  
p. 231.

The family of Whittington was of great consideration at Pauntley, in the county of Gloucester, which they obtained by marriage\*† with the heiress of Solers, of Pauntley. But whether the aforesaid John de Whityngton was descended of the said house, is not set forth. The Pauntley line terminated in the main branch in 1346, by the death of

<sup>a</sup> This name is rendered memorable, as being the same so historically recorded in that of Richard de Whitynton, the famous, thrice lord mayor of London.—*Vide Maitland's History of London.*

Thomas Whittington, who left only female issue, married into the families of St. Aubyn, Berkeley, Bodenham, Throckmorton, Nanfant, and Poole of Saperton.

WOGAN.—(35 EDW. III).

This is the name of an ancient and highly distinguished family, which was particularly eminent in the kingdom of Ireland. Of this house,

John de Wogan, 23 Edw. I., was appointed justice of all Ireland, by patent dated at Westminster, 18th October.\* He shortly afterwards passed over to that realm, and took the justice-seat, where he continued for some years† to exercise the difficult and important duties of that high station, with great credit, energy, and ability.‡ In 1308, the 2 Edw. II., he returned to England in the autumn;§ and William Bourke was appointed keeper of Ireland in his absence. He afterwards, however, went thither again, and attended the parliament which was holden at Kilkenny, in 1309, on the Octaves of the Purification of the Virgin Mary.

But in 1312, the 6 Edw. II., he came back to England, and Sir Edmund Butler was first nominated his deputy, and afterwards justiciary of Ireland in his room. The time of his death is unnoticed; but it seems, that his wife, styled|| the lady Margaret, deceased in Ireland before him, on the third day before the Ides of April, anno 1302. || Ibid.

But this John could not be the same who had summons the 35 Edw. III., as the period back from that time to 23 Edw. I., when he was appointed justice of Ireland, would be upwards of sixty-five years; it is therefore more likely that the

John Wogan, who had the said summons of 35 Edw. III., to attend at Westminster, to consult on the affairs of Ireland, was son of Sir Thomas Wogan, who was the king's escheator in Ireland, and died 31 Edw. III.,¶ being then seised of the manor of Kilta, with several other lordships in Ireland; and likewise of the half of the manor of Wiston, with Picton and the castle of Pembroke, in Herefordshire and Pembrokeshire, in England; of which John Wogan, his son and heir, had livery the same year.\*\* The manor of Kilta, &c., in Ireland, were holden of Roger Mortimer, by the service of four knights' fees.††

The manor of Picton was acquired by the marriage of Sir John Wogan, of Wiston, (the ancient seat of the Wogans), with the daughter and heir of Sir William Picton, of Picton Castle; whose ancestor had the same from Arnulph de Montgomery, in the time of William Rufus.

By the heiress of Wogan, the castle, &c., came in marriage to Owen Done, of Muddlescombe, by whose grand-daughter, and heiress, married to Sir Thomas Philips, knight, the same passed to that family,‡‡ in which it has subsequently continued, and whereof the late Sir John Philips, who was created baron of Milford, died seised in 1823.

\* Rot. Pat. 23 Edw. I. m. 3.

† Ibid.

‡ 1 Edw. II. m. 7.

§ Camden's Annals of Ireland.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

¶ Esch.

31 Edw. III. n. 34.

\*\* Originalia.

31 Edw. III. Rot. 13.

†† Pat Rot.

31 Edw. III. m. 10.

‡‡ Ex. Inf. Dom. Milford.



\* Pat. Rot.m.  
15.

† Ibid. m. 27.

A Walter Wogan, 15 Edw. II.,\* was a justice of the Pleas in Ireland, and, 21 Hen. VI.,† a Richard Wogan was chancellor of Ireland; but in England the name is not recorded as having filled any very high official situations.

#### WYNDESOR.—(24 EDW. I.)

‡ Dug. Bar.  
Vol. I. p. 509.

With regard to the origin of this family, Sir William Dugdale has certainly treated of it in his Baronage;‡ but he has nevertheless omitted the regular account of Richard de Wyndesor, who, according to Messrs. Collins and Edmondson, was the ancestor of the family of the subsequently-created barons of that ancient house and surname. The said

§ Ibid.

Richard de Wyndesor, or Windsor, was son and heir of William, grandson to that William, whom Dugdale has stated§ as a younger brother to Walter, who deceased about the time of king John, without issue male.

|| Willis's  
Notit. Parl.

¶ Ibid.

\*\* Esch. 19  
Edw. II.n.54.

†† Ibid.

This Richard being of full age, in 13 Edw. I., had livery of his inheritance; and, in the 23rd of the same reign, was one of the knights|| of the shire for the county of Berks. In the 24 Edw. I., he had summons with other eminent persons, to the great council at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in the year following, was again one of the representatives in parliament for Berkshire; as he was also in divers other parliaments¶ of his time. He died the 19 Edw. II.,\*\* leaving Joan his second wife surviving,†† and Richard his son and heir, by Julian his first wife, who was daughter of Sir Nicholas Stapleton, of Hachilsay, in the county of York, knight; which

‡‡ Collins,  
Edmondson,  
&c.

Richard Windsor, was the lineal ancestor‡‡ to Sir Andrew Windsor, who, 21 Hen. VIII., was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, and whose heir-male was afterwards advanced to the dignity of earl of Plymouth.

#### WYNESLEE.—(24 EDW. I.)

§§ Dug. List  
of Summ.

Thomas de Wyneslee, 24 Edw. I., was one of those persons of consideration, who then had a consimilar writ of summons§§ of service, to attend among the barons at the council, then convened to meet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furnished with horse and arms, to march against the Scots. But, excepting on this particular occasion, the name of Wyneslee is not noticed with any baronial or honorial distinction; nor is it mentioned who, or of what family he was, or belonged to.

#### WYTH.—(1 EDW. III.)

||| Esch. 1  
Edw. III. n.  
88.

Geffery With, or Wyth, in the time of Edward III., held||| one knight's fee at Louthingley, in the county of Suffolk, of Thomas, earl of Lancaster. In the I Edw.



III., he was one of those who had summons\* to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furnished with horse and arms, to march against the Scots; but this summons† was one of service, and not for consultation in parliament.

\* Dug. Lists of Summ.  
† Ibid.

This Geffery is likely the person who married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William de Stalham, who held lands at Beeston and elsewhere, in the county of Norfolk,‡ where, upon his decease, he was interred in the chancel.

‡ Hist. of Norf. Vol. IX. p. 25, Tunsted.

After this period, the name of Wyth is not noticed in the public records as one of any particular note, though it appears, that

Sir Oliver Wyth, 24 Edw. III.,§ had, along with others, license to enfeoff the prior and convent of St. Olave de Herbyngflet with divers lands in the county of Norfolk; and that,

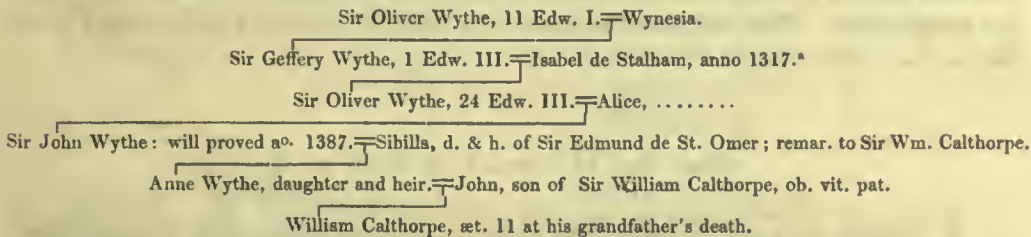
§ Esch. 24 Edw. III. n. 44, sec. nos.

Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Wyth, by Sibilla his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund de St. Omer,|| married Sir John Calthorpe; which family thereby came to inherit certain estates of the Wyths in Norfolk, and to quarter the arms of Wyth, as is represented in the chancel of Hampstead Church, in Norfolk.¶

|| Hist. of Norf. Vol. III. p. 13, S. Erping.  
¶ Ibid. Vol. VII. p. 22, Happing.

Sir John Wyth, by his will, dated the 22nd of February, 1387, desired to be buried in the chancel of Beeston Church; where also, upon her decease, his wife Sibilla (who had survived him) was likewise interred, according to her desire, as expressed in her will.

Arms of WYTH: 3 Griffins in pale, passant or.—*Vide Blomf. Norf.*, vol. 5, fol. edit., pp. 885, 1438 and 1454.



\*Sir William de Stalham, of Stalham, in the county of Norfolk, married Isabel dsu. and heir of Matthew de Gunton.

Isabel, married Sir Geffery Wythe. Joane. Alice. Ellen.

\* He is probably the same who married Winesia, daughter and heir of John de Riveshall, lord of the manor of Rushhall, in Norfolk; which from the Wythes afterwards passed to the Carbonels.—Hist of Norf. Vol. ii., p. 87 Earsham.

The name of With or Wyth appears very ancient. In the pipe roll of the 3 of king John, Ric' With is mentioned among others who were amerced by Geffery Fitz-Peter, the king's chief-justice, in Dim' m', or half a mark.—(Buckingham, and Bedfordshire.)

The preceding account of those persons who were summoned to parliament in the character of Barons, but were, nevertheless, rejected by Dugdale out of his History of the Peerage, must evidently show, that some at least, though not all of them, were entitled to hand down to their posterity an inheritable parliamentary dignity,—particularly if a sitting, under their writs of summons, could be established. This is a point, as already observed, material to constitute and complete the right of a baron, by writ, to an inheritance in fee-simple, or rather fee-tail general, in his honor; for which reason, the following copy of the writ of summons to the parliament at Lincoln, in 28 Edw. I., and the list of names of the persons, who were therein assembled, and subscribed the letter to the pope, may tend to prove that such persons were then unquestionably considered in the rank of peers of the realm, and were sitting in parliament for the purpose of deliberation.

One thing rather noticeable in this parliamentary record, is, that the names of the persons who did not subscribe the letter, are stated; which intimates, that, though present, they objected to the proceeding, and were, according to modern language, the “*Non contents*.”

Again, the names of those, who, though they were not summoned, (yet had their seals affixed to the letter), being set forth, the same affords a conclusion, that they were absent on some public mission, or were otherwise employed, or excused, and therefore gave their consent by proxy.

To this evidence of parliamentary sitting, may be added the writ of summons to the earls and barons, to attend the coronation of Edward II., which is the most early writ of the kind extant. This may tend to show who were the persons then esteemed among the barons of the realm.

*Claus. Rot. 28 Edw.. I. in dorso, m. 3.*

D' veniendo  
ad p'liamen-  
tum.

R' venabili in xpo. R' eadem gra archiepo Cantuar totius Angt primati saltem. Cum nup pcoi utilitate popli regni nri concesserim<sup>o</sup> qd carta de foresta in singtis suis artiçlis firmit<sup>r</sup> observaret<sup>r</sup> assignando quosdam de fidelib; nris in singtis com ejusdem regni in quib; foreste nre existunt ad pambulaçõem in eisdem forestis faciendam. Ita qd pambulaçõem illam distincte & apte fçam ad nos anteq<sup>a</sup> aliqua execucio vel aliquid aliud inde fieret reptarent. et qd juramentũ nrm jus corone Angt rones & calumpnie nre nec jus rones & calumpnie alioz omi salva forent: Nos licet dci fideles nri nũc p<sup>l</sup>mo ad nos detulerint quod fecerũt in negocio memorato. quia tamen prelati, comites, barones, & ceti magnates dci regni in quoz psencia nras & alioz pponi & audiri volum<sup>o</sup> rones & de quoz concilio in eodem negocio pũt alias dixim<sup>o</sup> intendim<sup>o</sup> opari: Maxime cũ ipi ad

observand & manutenend jura regni & corone p̄d̄ce una nobcum juramenti vinculo sint ast̄cti juxta latus n̄rm tūc temporis nō fuerūt, ac p̄ eo simili qđ illi qui suas rōnes q̄ten<sup>o</sup> illud negociū eos tangit p̄pone hēbant inde p̄muniti nō erāt eidem negocio sine ip̄oz consilio finem imponē non potuim<sup>o</sup> bono modo. Et quia negociū illud q̄ntum possum<sup>o</sup> cupim<sup>o</sup> maturari: ita qđ p̄ nos nō stet quin absq̄ ul̄ioris d̄tonis incōmodo eff̄c̄m debitū sorciat<sup>r</sup>: volentes cū prelatis, eomitibz baronibz & magnatibz sup<sup>a</sup>d̄cis ac aliis de cōitate d̄ci regni sup hoc & quibzdam aliis arduis negociis nos & statū regni p̄d̄ci tangentibz hēre colloquiū & t̄ctatū: vob̄ mandam<sup>o</sup> in fide & dileccōne quibz nob̄ tenemini firmit̄ injungentes qđ sitis ad nos ad p̄liamentū n̄rm apud Lincoln̄ in Octab̄ S̄ci Hillaĩ p̄xio futuĩ nobcum ibidem una cū cētis prelatis & p̄ceribz p̄d̄cis sup̄ p̄missis t̄ctaturi v̄rmq̄ consiliū impensuri. Et hoc sicut nos & cōmodū regni p̄d̄ci diligitis nullaten<sup>o</sup> omittatis. T. 15. apud la Rose xxvj. die Septemb̄r.

Consimiles l̄re diriguntur T. archiep̄o Eboz Angl̄ primati & ep̄is & abbatibz subscriptis videt̄.

J. Karlioleñ ep̄o

J. Lincoln̄ ep̄o

R. Elieñ ep̄o

J. Norwyceñ ep̄o

R. Londoñ ep̄o

T. Roffeñ ep̄o

R. Cicest̄r ep̄o

S. Saḡ ep̄o

T. Exon̄ ep̄o

W. Bathon̄ & Welleñ ep̄o

R. Hereford ep̄o

G. Wygorñ ep̄o

W. Covent̄r & Lych ep̄o

A. Dunelm̄ ep̄o

J. Landaveñ ep̄o

D. Meneveñ ep̄o

.. Assaveñ ep̄o

.. Bangoreñ ep̄o

Abbati de S̄co Edm̄o

Abb̄i S̄ci Aug<sup>o</sup>tini Cantuar̄

Abb̄i de S̄co Albano

Abb̄i Westm̄

Abb̄i de Walth<sup>a</sup>m

Abb̄i de Burgo S̄ci Petri

Abb̄i de Rameseye

Abb̄i de Thorneye

Abb̄i de Croyland̄

Abb̄i de Evesh<sup>a</sup>m

Abb̄i Glaston̄

Abb̄i de Wynchecūbe

Abb̄i de Malmesbury

Abbati Cest̄r

Abbati de Hida Wynton̄

Abb̄i de Birton̄ sup Trentam

Abb̄i S̄ci Petri Gloucest̄r

Abb̄i de Alnewyk

Abb̄i de S̄ca Agatha

Abb̄i de Barlinges

Abb̄i de Tophoſm

Abbati de Byleye



Abbi de la Dale	Abbi de Dunkeswett
Abbati de Neuhus	Abbi de Rupe
Abbati de Cokersand	Abbi de Rughford
Abbati de Croxtoñ	Abbi de Valle Dei
Abbati de S̄ca Radegund	Abbi de Gerndoñ
Abbi de Stanlawe	Abbi de Stanleye in Arderñ
Abbi de Bildewas	Abbi de Bello loco Regis
Abbi de Stonle in Wyl̄	Abbi de Strata Florida
Abbi de Tychefeld	Abbi de Flaxele
Abbi de Lavendeñ	Abbi de Pippewett
Abbi de Torre	Abbi de Redinges
Abbi de Wellebek	Abbi de Cumbe
Abbi de Hales	Abbi de Bassingwerk
Abbi de Swinesheved	Abbi de Cum̄mere
Abbi de Wardeñ	Abbi de Tyn̄tne
Abbi de Boxle	Abbi de Kingeswode
Abbi de Furnais	Abbi de Waverle
Abbi de Salleye	Abbi S̄ce Werburge Cest̄r
Abbi de Holmoltran	Abbi de Crokesdeñ
Abbi de Cirencest̄r	Abbi de Valle Regali
Abbi de Novo Monastio	Abbi de Deulaeresse
Abbi de St̄tford	Abbi de Mira Valle
Abbi de Tileteye	Abbi de Revesby
Abbi de Bynedoñ	Abbi de Pco Lude
Abbi de Jirovañ	Abbi B̄e Marie Eboz
Abbi de Fontib;	Abbi S̄ci Aug <sup>o</sup> tini Bristoñ
Abbi de Bella Landa	Abbi S̄ci Pet <sup>i</sup> Glouč
Abbi de Melsa	Magro ordis de S̄cp̄ig
Abbi de Kirkstede	Priori Hospit̄ S̄ci Joh̄is Jerl̄m
Abbi de Quarrera	in Angl̄
Abbi de Liteleye	Mağro Milicie Templi in Angl̄

D' veniendo ad  
p'liamentum  
R.

ꝛ dilco & fideli suo Johi de Warennā comiti Sur̄r. salutem. Cum nup̄ p̄ cōi utilitate & c. ut sup<sup>a</sup> usq; ibi. Voñ mandam<sup>o</sup> in fide & homagio quib; nob̄ tenemini firmit̄ injungentes qđ sitis ad nos ad p'liamentū n̄rm apud Lineol̄n in octab̄ S̄ci Hillañ p̄xio futur̄ noñcum ibidem una cū prelatis & p̄cerib; p̄d̄cis sup̄ pmissis tractaturi v̄mq; consiliū impensuri. Et hec sicut nos & cōmodū regni p̄d̄ci diligitis nullaten<sup>o</sup> omittatis. T. ꝛ. apud la Rose xxvj. die Septemb̄r.

Consimiles tre dirigunt, comitibz, baronibz, & militibz subscriptis vidett.

Roĝo le Bygod comiti Norff & mares-  
callo Angl

Raĉo de Monte Hermerii comiti Glouč  
& Hertford

Humfrido de Bohun comiti Hereford &  
Esseĉ

Riĉo filio Alani comiti Arundell

Guidoni de Bello campo com War

Thome comiti Lancast

Robto de Veer comiti Oxo

Gilbto de Umframvill com de Anegos

Henr de Lancast

Aymero de Valencia

Johi de Ferariis

Henr de Percy

Robto filio Walti

Witto le Latin juniori

Robto de Clifford

Robto de Monte Alto

Johi de Hasting

Johi de la Mare

Johi de Ripariis

Johi de Mohun

Robto filio Pagani

Hugoni de Curtenay

Edmundo Deyneurt

Johi de Sĉo Johe de Lageh<sup>m</sup>

Thome de Furnivall

Hugoni Bardolf

Robto de Tony

Thome de Berkele

Witto de Brewos

Petro Corbet

Witto Martyn

Thome de Multon

Johi Abbadam

Pho de Kyme

Johi de Segave

Robto filio Rogi

Hugoni de Veer

Walto de Fauconbe

Petro de Champnĉt

Raĉo Basset de Drayton

Rog<sup>o</sup> de la Warre

Johi Paynel

Aleĉo de Balliolo

Hugoni Pointz

Rog<sup>o</sup> de Mortuo Mari

Witto de Ryther

Reginaldo de Grey

Walto de Muncy

Robto de Scales

Ade de Welles

Almarico de Sĉo Amando

Witto de Canti Lupo

Johi Engaigne

Gilbto Pecche

Johi de Claving

Eustachio de Hacche

Witto de Leyburn

Johi de Bello Campo

Witto de Grandi sono

Pho Darcy

Johi Ext<sup>neo</sup>

Johi de Insula

JoŃi de Suleye

Simoni de Monte Alto

Thome le Latin

Walto de Huntcumbe

Edmundo de Hastings

Johi de Lancast

Robto de Tateshale

Rado Pypart	Witto de Ferariis
Robto la Warde	Witto le Vavassur
Alano la Zusche	Elie Daubeney
Johi Luvel de Tychemersh	Edmō Baroni Stafford
Henr Tyes	Rado filio Witfi
Nicho de Seg <sup>ve</sup>	Bogoni de Knovitt
Briano filio Alani	Thome de la Roche
Edmō de Mortuo Mari	Witto Tochet
Fulconi filio Warini	Andree de Estle.
Johi filio Reginaldi	

## ANNO XXIX. REGIS EDWARD I.

In domo capitulari Westm' **EXEMPLAR LITTERARUM** Angliæ procerum in parlamento apud Lincolniam conventientium anno 29 regis Edwardi primi summo Pontifici porrectarum, supremum dominium regni Scotiæ, regibus Angliæ, de jure debitum audacter vendicantium.

Sçissimo in xpo pri dño B. divini pvidencia Sçe Romane ac uniſsalis ecclie sumo pontifici sui devoti filii.

Joñes comes Warenñ	Huğ de Veer dñs de Swaneschaumpis
Thoñ coñ Lancastrie	Witts de Breouse dñs de Gower
Radus de Monte H'meri coñ Glouč. & Herf	Robtus de Monte Alto dñs de Hawardyn
Humfr de Bohun coñ Hereford & Essex & contañ Angt	Robtus de Tatteshale dñs de Bokeh <sup>am</sup>
Rog's Bigod coñ Norff <sup>o</sup> & maresch Angt	Reginaldus de Grey dñs de Ruthyn
Guido coñ Warf	Henr de Grey dñs de Codenore
Riç coñ Arundell	Hugo de Bardolf dñs de Wirmegeye
Adomañ de Valenç dñs de Montiniaco	Robtus de Tony dñs de castro Matiff
Henr de Lancastř dñs de Munemue	Witt de Ros dñs de Hamelak
Joñes de Hastynğ dñs de Bergeveny	Robtus de Clifford castellanus de Appleby
Henr de Percy dñs de Topclive	Pñs dñs de Kyme
Edmūdus de Mortuo Mari dñs de Wigemoñ	Robtus fit Rogi dñs de Clavynğ
Robtus fit Walteri dñs de Wodeham	Joñes de Mohun dñs de Dunsterre
Joñes de Sço Joñe dñs de Hannak	Almaricus de Sço Amando dñs de Wydehay
	Alanus la Zouch dñs de Assheby



Witt de Feraſ dñs de Groby  
 Theobald de Verdun dñs de Webbele  
 Thoñ de Furnivaſ dñs de Sheffield  
 Thoñ de Moltoñ dñs de Egremont  
 Wilts le Latin dñs de Corby  
 Thoñ dñs de Berkely  
 Fulco fit Warini dñs de Whittington  
 Johs dñs de Seg<sup>a</sup>ve  
 Edmüs de Eyncourt dñs de Thurgeritoñ  
 Petŕ Corbet dñs de Cauz  
 Wilts de Cantiluþ dñs de Ravenesthorþ  
 Johs de Bellocampo dñs de Hacche  
 Rogus de Mortuo Mari dñs de Pentkellyn  
 Johs fit Regiñ dñs de Blekeneny  
 Ranulphus de Nevitt dñs de Raby  
 Brianus fit Alani dñs de Bedale  
 Wilts Mareschall dñs de Hengh<sup>m</sup>  
 Waltus dñs de Huntcumbe  
 Willus Martin dñs de Cameiso  
 Henŕ de Tyes dñs de Chilton  
 Rogus le Ware dñs de Isefeld  
 Johs de Ripaſ dñs de Angre  
 Johs de Lancastŕ dñs de Grisdale  
 Robs fit Pagani dñs de Lammer  
 Henŕ Tregoz dñs de Garinges  
 Raðs Pipard dñs de Linford  
 Waltus dñs de Faucumbge  
 Rogus le Estr<sup>a</sup>nge de Ellesmle  
 Johannes Lestr<sup>a</sup>nge de Cknokyn  
 Thoñ de Chaurces dñs de Norton  
 Waltus de Bellocampo dñs de Alecestŕ  
 Riçus Talebot dñs de Ekleswell  
 Johes Bettetourte dñs de Mendesh<sup>m</sup>  
 Johs Engayn dñs de Columb  
 Hugo Pointz dñs de Corimalet  
 Ad dñs de Welle  
 Simon dñs de Monte Acuto

Johes dñs de Sulleye  
 Johs de Moeles dñs de Caudebiŕ  
 Edmüs Baro Staff'  
 Johs Lovel dñs de Dakkyng  
 Edmüs de Hasting dñs de Enchimehol-  
 mok  
 Raðs fit Witt dñs de Grimthorp  
 Robtus de Skales dñs de Neuseles  
 Willus Thouehet dñs de Levenhales  
 Johs de Adam dñs de Beviston  
 Johs de Havvingges dñs de Grafton  
 Robtus la Warde dñs de Alba Aula  
 Nichs de Seg<sup>a</sup>ve dñs de Stowe  
 Waltus de Teye dñs de Stangreve  
 Johes de Lisle dñs de Wodetoñ  
 Eustachius dñs de Haceh  
 Gilbtus de Pecche dñs de Corby  
 Wilts Paynel dñs de Tracyngton  
 Bugo de Knovill dñs de Albo Monastio  
 Fulco Lestr<sup>a</sup>nge dñs de Corsh<sup>m</sup>  
 Henŕ de Pinkeny dñs de Wedon  
 Johs de Hodelleston dñs de Aneys  
 Rogus de Huntingfeld dñs de Bradinh<sup>m</sup>  
 Hugo fit Henŕ dñs de Ravenewath  
 Johs le Breton dñs de Sporle  
 Nichs de Carru dñs de Muleford  
 Thome dñs de la Roche  
 Waltus de Moncy dñs de Thornton  
 Johs fit Mermeduci dñs de Hordene  
 Johs dñs de Kyngeston  
 Robtus Hastang dñs de la Desiree  
 Radulphus dñs de Grendon  
 Wilts dñs de Leyburne  
 Johs de Greystok dñs Morpath  
 Maths fit Johs dñs de Stokeh<sup>m</sup>  
 Nichs de Meynhyl dñs de Wherleton &  
 Johs Paynel dñs de Otteleye

devota pedū oscula beatorū Sca Romana mat<sup>i</sup> eccl<sup>i</sup>a p<sup>r</sup> cuj<sup>9</sup> minist<sup>ri</sup>um fides catholica gubernatur in suis actib<sup>9</sup> cum ea sicut firmit<sup>r</sup> credim<sup>9</sup> & tenem<sup>9</sup> mat<sup>i</sup>itate pcedit qd nulli pjudicare s<sup>3</sup> singulo<sup>r</sup> jura non minus in aliis q<sup>a</sup> in se ip<sup>a</sup> tanq<sup>a</sup> mat<sup>i</sup> alma cons<sup>r</sup>vari velit illesa sane cōvocato nup<sup>r</sup> p serenissimū dñm nrm Edwardum Dei grā regem Angl<sup>i</sup> illustrem plamento apud Lincolñ gñali. Item Dñs nr quasdam fr̄as aplicas quas sup<sup>r</sup> ctis negociis condiçionem & statum regni Scoç tangent<sup>r</sup> ex pte v<sup>r</sup>a recepat in medio exhiberi et seriose fecit nob<sup>9</sup> exponi. Quibus audiris & diligencius intellectis tam nris sensib<sup>9</sup> admiranda q<sup>a</sup> hacten<sup>9</sup> inaudita in eisdem audivim<sup>9</sup> contiñi. Scim<sup>9</sup> enī pat<sup>r</sup> scīssime et notorium est in ptib<sup>9</sup> Angl<sup>i</sup> & nonnullis aliis non ignotum qd a prima instiçõe regni Angl<sup>i</sup> reges ej<sup>9</sup>d regni tam tempib<sup>9</sup> Brittonū q<sup>a</sup> Angl<sup>o</sup>r<sup>9</sup> supius & directum dñium regni Scoç huerunt & in possessionem vel q<sup>a</sup>si supioritatis & directi dñi ipius regni Scoç successivis tempib<sup>9</sup> extitunt. Nec ullis tempib<sup>9</sup> ipm regnū in tempib<sup>9</sup> ptnuit v<sup>t</sup> ptinet quovis jure ad ecc<sup>m</sup> sup<sup>a</sup>dçam quinimo idem regnum Scoç pgenitorib<sup>9</sup> pdci dñi nri regib<sup>9</sup> Angl<sup>i</sup> atq<sup>3</sup> sibi feudale extitit ab antiquo. Nec etiam reges Scoto<sup>r</sup> et regnum alii q<sup>a</sup> regib<sup>9</sup> Angl<sup>i</sup> sbfuerunt vel subici consuevunt. Neq<sup>3</sup> reges Angl<sup>i</sup> sup<sup>r</sup> jurib<sup>9</sup> suis in regno pdçõ aut aliis suis tempalib<sup>9</sup> cor aliquo judice eccl<sup>i</sup>astico v<sup>t</sup> seculari ex lib<sup>r</sup>a pminencia. Status sue regie & dignitatis & consuetudinis cunctis tempib<sup>9</sup> irref<sup>a</sup>gabitr ob<sup>r</sup>vate responderunt aut respondere debebant. Unde hito t<sup>r</sup>ctatu & delibacõne diligenti sup<sup>r</sup> contentis in vris lris memoratis 9is concors & unanimis õnium nrm & singulo<sup>r</sup> consensus fuit est & erit inconcusse Deo ppitio infut<sup>r</sup>um qd pfatus dñs nr rex sup<sup>r</sup> jurib<sup>9</sup> regni sui Scoç aut aliis suis tempalib<sup>9</sup> nullaten<sup>9</sup> judicialit<sup>r</sup> respondeat coram vo<sup>b</sup> nec judm subeat quoquomodo aut jura sua pdça in dubiū ipius deducat nec ad p<sup>r</sup>sent<sup>r</sup> v<sup>r</sup>am pcur<sup>r</sup> aut nunc ad hoc mittat. Precipue cum pmissa cederent manifeste in exhedacõm juris corone regni Angl<sup>i</sup> & regie dignitatis ac sub<sup>r</sup>visionē status ejusdem regni notoriam n<sup>o</sup>non in pjudicium lib<sup>r</sup>tatum consuetudinū & legum pat<sup>r</sup>naz ad quaz ob<sup>r</sup>vacõnem & defensionem ex debito pstiti juramenti astringimur & que manutenebim<sup>9</sup> toto posse totisq<sup>3</sup> virib<sup>9</sup> cum Dei auxilio defendem<sup>9</sup>. Nec etiam pmittim<sup>9</sup> aut aliq<sup>a</sup>ten<sup>9</sup> pmittem<sup>9</sup> sicut nec possum<sup>9</sup> nec debem<sup>9</sup> pmissa tam insolita in debita pjudicialia & alias inaudita p<sup>r</sup>libatū dñm nrm regem etiam si vellet face<sup>r</sup> seu quomodolibet attemp<sup>r</sup>tare. Quocirca sanctitati v<sup>r</sup>e revent<sup>r</sup> & humilit<sup>r</sup> supplicam<sup>9</sup> q<sup>a</sup>tin<sup>9</sup> cundm dñm nrm regem qui int<sup>r</sup> alios p<sup>r</sup>cipes orbis t<sup>r</sup>e catholicū se exhibet et eccl<sup>i</sup>e Romane devotū jura sua lib<sup>r</sup>tates consuetudies & leges pdça absq<sup>3</sup> diminuçõe & inquietudine pacifice possidere & ea illibata psiste benigni<sup>9</sup> pmittat. In cujus rei testimoniū sigilla nra tam p nob<sup>9</sup> q<sup>a</sup> p tota cõmunitate pdci regni Angl<sup>i</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sentib<sup>9</sup> sunt appensa. Da<sup>r</sup> apud Lincolñ xij. die Feb<sup>r</sup> anno dñi m<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Nomina magnatum, qui ad dictum parliamentum anno xxix. regni regis Edwardi

<sup>a</sup> Reprinted from Dugdale, but the original cannot be found.

primi, apud *Lincolniam* convocatum nequaquam summoniti erant; cujus sigilla, veruntamen dictis literis, summo pontifici a mandatis, affixa erant.

Henricus de Grey (de Codnoure)	Willelmi Paynel (de Tracington)
Willielmus de Ros (de Hamlak)	Fulco le Straunge (de Corfham)
Petrus de Malolacu (de Mulgrave)	Henricus Pinkney (de Wedon)
Theobaldus de Verdon (de Webley)	Johannes Hudleston (de Aneys)
Ranulphus Nevill (de Raby)	Rogerus Huntinfeld (de Bradenham)
Henricus Tregoz (de Garinges)	Hugo filius Henrici (de Ravenswath)
Rogerus le Straunge (de Ellesmere)	Johannes le Bretton (de Sporle)
Thomas de Chaureis (de Norton)	Nicholaus de Carru (de Molesford)
Walterus de Bello Campo (de Alcester)	Johannes filius Marmaduci (de Hordene)
Ricardus Talbot (de Eccleswell)	Johannes de Kingeston
Johannes Botetourt (de Mendlesham)	Robertus Hastang (de Desiree)
Johannes de Moels (de Cadbury)	Johannes de Greystoke (de Morpeth)
Johannes de Haverings (de Grafton)	Mathæus filius Johannis (de Stokenhame)
Walterus de Teys (de Stangreve)	Nicholaus Meynill (de Wherletone)

Nomina illorum, qui ad istud parlamentum summoniti erant, cujus sigilla domino papæ emissa, non sunt appensa.

Rogerus Bigod, comes Norff'	Johannes de Clavering
Johannes de Ferrers	Willielmus de Grandison
Johannes de la Mare	Philippus D'arcie
Hugo de Courtnay	Thomas de Latimer
Petrus de Champvent	Willielmus le Vavasor
Radulphus Basset (de Drayton)	Elias D'aubeny
Alexander de Balliol	Andræas de Estle
Willielmus de Rither	



O F T H E

CORONATION SOLEMNITY, CUSTOMS,

&c. &c.

TEMP. EDW. II. AND RIC. II.

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THE following literatim document, copied from the original record in the Tower of London, will show, that it has been the usage of long antiquity for peers and peeresses to be summoned to attend a coronation, and that homage, on that occasion, was performed to the king, or queen, as the case might be.

This record is the Clause Roll of the 1st year of king Edward II.

No. XCIV. a.

“D. intessend’ { & veñabili in xpo pñi W. eadē gñā Archiepo Eboꝝ Angt Primati  
coronaçoi & salm. Quia firmit credimus & spamus qđ accepto coronaçois & con-  
secreaçois muñe suñi Reğ potentia virtuosa in regimine popli regni nñi de bono semper  
in melius diriget actus nños ac nos die dñica pñia post instans festū Sçi Valentini apud  
Westm pponimus auctore dño coronari voñ mandamus firmit injugentes qđ hujusmōi  
coronaçois nñe solempniis dñis die & loco celebrand psonalit intsis. Et hoc sicut nos  
& honorem nñm diligitis nullateñ omittatis T. R. apud Dovor’ xvij die Januař.

“ Eodem modo mand’ est subscriptis videñt.

A. Patriarche Jerlm & Epo Dunelm.

J. Kariofu Epo.

J. Lincoln Epo.

J. Norwyceñ.

R. Elyeñ

W. Bathoñ & Welleñ.

H. Wyntoñ.

R. Londoñ.

R. Herefordñ.

Th. Roff.

S. Saŕ.

— Assaveñ.

— Meneveñ.

— Landaveñ.

— Bangoreñ.

Abbi Sçi Augustini Cantuař

Abbi de Wyhecumbe.

Abbi de Sčo Edmundo.

Abbi Glastoñ.

Abbi de Sčo Albano.

Abbi de Rañeseye.

Abbi de Malmesbury.

Abbi de Burgo Sçi Petri.

Abbi Sçi Petri Gloucestř.

Abbi beate Marie Eboŕ.

Abbi de Hidd Wynton.

Abbi de Evesham.

Priori ecclie xpi Cantuař.

Priori de Lewes.

Priori de Bridlington.

Priori Hospitař Sçi Johis

Jerlm in Angl."

"R ditco & fid' suo Johi de Warrenna Comiti Surř salřm Quia die dñcia pñia post festum Sçi Valentini pñio futuř apud Westñ pponim<sup>o</sup> deo ppitio coronari<sup>o</sup> voř mandam<sup>o</sup> firmit<sup>o</sup> injugentes quatin<sup>o</sup> die & loco pdcis coronaçois nře pdce celebrandis solempnis psonaliř intsisit. Et hoc sicut honorē nřm diligitis nullaten<sup>o</sup> omittatis T. R. apud Dovoř xviij. die Januař.

"Eodem modo mand' est subscriptis vidett.

Robto de Umframvill Comiti  
de Anegos.

Gilbto de Clare Comiti Glouč  
& Hertf.

Petro de Gavastoñ Comiti  
Cornuř.

Robto de Veer Comiti Oxoñ.  
Guidoni de Bello Campo  
Coñ Warř.

Edño Comiti Arundett.

Humfřo de Bohun Com  
Hereford & Esscx.

Adomaro de Valencia Comiti  
Pembroch.

Henř de Lacy Coñ Lincořn.

Thome Coñ Lancastř.

Robto de Monte alto.

Robto de Tony.

Willmo Le Vavassur.

Henř de Lancastř.

Johi de Sudleye.

Henř de Percy.

Walto de Faucumbge.

Robto fit Rogi.

Hugoi de Curteneye.

Johi fit Reginaldi.

Willmo de Ros de Hamelak.

Johi de Ferar.

Robto de Clifford.

Johi de Hasting.

Thome de Furnivall.

Simoni de Monte Acuto.

Willmo de Ferař.

Willmo de Grandisono.

Pho de Kyme.  
 Johi de Mouhun.  
 Robto fit Pagani.  
 Johi Engaygne.  
 Fulconi fit Warini.  
 Thome de Berkeleye.  
 Johi la Warre.  
 Roĝo de mortuo mari de  
     Wigemoř.  
 Edño Baroni Staff.  
 Alano la Zusche.  
 Johi ap Adam.  
 Johi de la mare.  
 Thome de Multoñ de Gille-  
     sland.  
 Wiřmo de Leyburñ.  
 Wiřmo de Brewosa.  
 Wiřmo de Canti Lupo.  
 Johi de Ripariis.  
 Henř Tregos.  
 Johi de Bello Campo de Sumis.  
 Johi Extraneo.  
 Nicho de Segave.

Robto de Scales.  
 Petro Corbet.  
 Thome le Latim.  
 Rado Basset de Draytoñ.  
 Hugoi de Veeř.  
 Robto fit Waltr.  
 Hugoi le Despen.  
 Johi de Segave.  
 Petro de malo Lacu.  
 Wiřmo le Latimer.  
 Thome Bardolf.  
 Thome de Multon de Eger-  
     mund.  
 Ade de Welles.  
 Walto de Teye.  
 Johi de Moubray.  
 Almarico de Sĉo Amando.  
 Edño Deyncurt.  
 Bogoni de Knovill.  
 Johi Lovel de Tychemersh.  
 Roĝo la Warre.  
 Wiřmo Martyn.

“Eodem modo mand est subscript vidett.

Wiřmo Inge.  
 Johi Bretoñ.  
 Johi de Donecastř.  
 Johi de Insula.  
 Roĝo de Bella fago.  
 Henř de Suttoñ.  
 Rado de Hengham.  
 Wiřmo de Ormesby.  
 Petro Mallorre.  
 Wiřmo Howard.  
 Johi Banquell.  
 Wiřmo de Carletoñ.

Maĝro Robto de Pickeringe.  
 Thome de Cantebr.  
 Maĝro Riĉo de Abyndoñ.  
 Henř Spigurnell.  
 Gilbto de Roubury.  
 Johi de Berewyco.  
 Lambto de Thrikingham.  
 Gilbto de Knovill.  
 Johi de Batesford.  
 Walto de Glouĉ.  
 Roĝo Sauvage.  
 Wiřmo de Bereford.



Johi de Mutford.  
 Willmo de Colneye.  
 Willmo le Varassur.  
 Edmō Deyncurt.  
 Rogo de Hegham.  
 Willmo de Mortu Mari.  
 Johi de Sandale.

Johi de Kirkeby.  
 Johi Randolf:  
 Robto de Retford.  
 Hervico de Staunton.  
 Nicho de Warř.  
 Galfro de Hertelpol.

“R. vič Kanč salīm Quia die dñca px' post festum Sēi Valentini p̄xio futur apud Westm̄ pponim<sup>9</sup> deo ppicio coronari tibi p̄cipimus qđ diem illum p nre coronačōis p̄dce celebrandis sollempniis ordinatum in Civitatibz Burgis vilt m̄catoriis in ballia tua ubi videris expedire publice & solempni<sup>9</sup> pclamari, et milites Cives Burgeñ ac alios de Com̄ p̄dco quos fore videris invitandos ut dñs die & loco sollempnizačōi p̄dce psonali<sup>9</sup> int̄sint ex pte nra fac invitari. Et hoc nullo modo omittas. T. lx. apud Dovor xvij. die Jan̄. Cons lre diř singulis vicecomitibus p Angl.

“D. intessendo } R. Venabili in Xpo p̄ri R. eadem gra Cantuar Archiepo tocius  
 coronačōi R. } Angl p̄mati salīm. Quia coronačōis nre sollempnia jam diu est  
 de consilio p̄latoz Comitū Baronū & alioz nobiliū de regno nro in instanti die dñca p̄xia  
 post festum Sēi Valentini apud Westm̄ ordinavim<sup>9</sup> disponente dño celebranda quod ad  
 vram noticiam satis credam<sup>9</sup> pvenisse vob firmit<sup>9</sup> injungendo mandam<sup>9</sup> rogantes quatin<sup>9</sup>  
 gressus vros ad ptes istas talit<sup>9</sup> festinus qđ die & loco p̄dcs sollempničōe p̄dce possitis  
 psonali<sup>9</sup> int̄esse Et si forte aliquo casu contingente vos quod absit contigit impediri,  
 ita qđ die & loco p̄dcs nō potitis vram p̄senciam exhibere tūc vices vras alicui de vris  
 Suffraganeis Comitatus qui officiū quod in coronačōe nra p̄dca vob incumbit exequat &  
 ex̄ceat vice vra. Et quid sup hoc dux'itis faciendū nob cū oīni celeritate qua potitis  
 rescribatis p p̄senciū portitorē. Et hoc sicut de vob confidim<sup>9</sup> nullaten<sup>9</sup> omittatis Dař  
 apud Dovor ix. die februar'.

No. XCIV. b.  
 and XCIV. c.

“D. intessendo } R. di & fi suo Willmo de Leyburne salīm Quia hoc instanti  
 coronačōi R. } die dñca p̄xia post festum Sēi Valentini Martyris intendimus  
 Deo ppicio apud Westm̄ coronari vob mandamus rogantes quatinus vos & consors vra  
 hujusmodi coronačōis nre sollempniis dñs die & loco celebrand ad comitivam nob & car-  
 issime consorti nre Isabelle Regine Angl ob nrm & ipius consortis nre honorem facien-  
 dam psonali<sup>9</sup> modis oīibus int̄sitis Et hoc sicut nos diligitis nullatenus omittatis. T.  
 me ipo apud Dovor viij. die Februarij.

“Conſ tre dir’ ſubſcriptis videlt.

Robto de Monte Alto & conſorti ſue	Buk’	{	Aymero de S <sup>co</sup> Amando & conſorti ſue
Robto de Verdun & conſorti ſue			Johi Peyvre & Conſorti ſue
Rado de Vedoñ & conſorti ſue			Johi de Marteyn & Conſorti ſue
Desiderate que fuit u <sup>x</sup> Galfri de Lucy			Nicho Fermband & Conſorti ſue
Johi de Northwode ſeniori & conſ ſue	Bedef’	{	Walto de Mullesworth & Conſorti ſue
Rogo le Sauvage & conſ ſue			Johi de Pabenhamseniori & conſortisue
Regiñ de Cobeham et conſ ſue			Johi de Pabenhamseniori & conſortisue
Thome de Bailliol et conſ ſue			Johi Conquest & Conſorti ſue
Johi de Northwode juniore & conſ ſue	Kan <sup>c</sup>	{	Johi de Campania & Conſ ſue
Johi Abel & conſ ſue			Henr’ de Leyburn & Conſ ſue
Rado de Sandwyco et conſ ſue			Rado Sauvage & Conſ ſue
Margarete que fuit u <sup>x</sup> Edm <sup>i</sup> quondam			Galfro de Say & Conſ ſue
Comitis Cornub	Kan <sup>c</sup>	{	Riço de Rokesle & Conſ ſue
Comitiſſe Oxoñ			Thome de Bykenare & Conſ ſue
Comitiſſe Arundell’			Willm <sup>o</sup> de Baſyng <sup>g</sup> & Conſ ſue
Dñe de Inſula			
Agñ de Sunly			Henr’ de Lancaſtr’ qđ ipe & Conſ &c.
			Johi de Hamme qđ ipe & Conſ &c.
Henr’ de Grey & Conſ ſue	Essex’	{	Johi Fillol juniore & Conſ ſue
Hugoi de Veer & Conſ ſue			Petro de Sutchirche & Conſ ſue
Willm <sup>o</sup> de Hamfeld & Conſ ſue			Johi de Praeres & Conſ ſue
Willm <sup>o</sup> de Wauton & Conſ ſue			Johi de Ovedale & Conſ ſue
Aliç dñe de Beaumound			Rado de Hamenale & Conſ ſue
Johi de Dagworth & Conſ ſue			Robto de Rocheford & Conſ ſue
Thome de Bellius & Conſ ſue			Nicho de Wokyndon & Conſ
Thome de Burgo & Conſ ſue			Mauricio le Brun & Conſ ſue
Johi Fillol ſeniori & Conſ ſue			Johi Joce & Conſ ſue
Willm <sup>o</sup> Paynell & Conſ ſue	Sussex’	{	Thome de Lukenore & Conſ ſue
Willm <sup>o</sup> de Echyngham & Conſ ſue			Henr’ Hoſee & Conſ ſue
Rogo de S <sup>co</sup> Johe & Conſ ſue			Rado Saintza <sup>v</sup> & Conſ ſue
Nicho Malemeynes & Conſ ſue			Michi de Poryngg’ & Conſ ſue
Henr’ de Trego <sup>z</sup> & conſ ſue			Robto de Echyngh <sup>m</sup> & Conſ ſue
Rogo de Bavent & Conſ ſue			Rado de Cammeys & Conſ ſue
Johi de Fryvill & Conſ ſue	Heref’	{	Johi de Nevill & Conſ ſue
Johi de Baſingburñ & Conſ ſue			Johi de la Mare & Conſ ſue
Rado de Monte Caniſo & Conſ ſue			Nicho de Boſco & Conſ ſue.”
Johi de S <sup>co</sup> Lig <sup>g</sup> & Conſ ſue			

## T H E

## CORONATION OF RICHARD THE SECOND.

“Processus factus ad Coronaçõe[m] Domini Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi post Conquestũ No. XCIV. d.  
anno regni sui primo.

“Die v̄o S̄ci Swithini post p̄ndiũ Magnates Milites ac Major vicecomites Aldermanni & q̄mplures Cives London’ & alij in magno num̄o Equites decen̄ ornati in quodam loco vacuo juxta Turre[m] London’ convenerunt & cū p̄ modicũ spaciũ ibidem pausassent exiit Dñs Rex de Turri sua p̄d̄ca albis indutus vestib; una cū ingenti multitudine p̄cūm Magnatum Militum & Armiḡoꝝ in secta sua se circumdanciũ necnon s̄i vi-entũ ad arma armatoꝝ p̄cedenciũ & ibidem congregati cum tubis & unīsis alijs modis modulacionũ p̄ publicos vicos London’ usq; nobilem Stratam vocatam La Chepe de London’ & abinde usq; Flete Strete & sic directe usq; d̄c̄m regiũ paliciũ Westm’ solemnĩt equitantes ad Magnam Aulam p̄d̄ci Palacij p̄venerunt & insup d̄c̄us Dñs Rex cū p̄cib; Magnatib; & alijs q̄mplurib; fidelib; suis ad altā mensam marmoream in eadem aula accedens pecijt vinum & allatum bibit cetiq; circumstantes similī biberunt, quo f̄co secessit Rex cū quibusdam p̄cib; & familia sua in cam̄am suam & completa cena more regio & ip̄o Dño Rege ut decebat balniato quievit Rex & similī alij quiescebant Mane autem f̄co surrexit Rex & auditis s̄vicijis Dei & missa indutus mundissimis vestib; & caligis tantumodo calciatus egrediens de cam̄a sua descendebat in p̄d̄cam magnam aulam cū maximo num̄o p̄cūm & Magnatũ & occurrerunt ei Simon Archiep̄us Cantuar’ ac alij p̄lati pontificalib; & clerus regni capis sericis induti multitudoq; plebis copiosa apud d̄cam altam memsam in eadem aula & sedente Rege in sede sua regali ibidem paraverunt p̄d̄ci Prelati atq; Clerus p̄cessionẽ suam medioq; tempore p̄d̄c̄us Wil̄s de Latymer tanqūm elemosinarius p̄ se & deputatos suos s̄nebat ab aula p̄d̄ca usq; pulpitu in Ecclia S̄ci Petri Westm’ quosdam rubeos pannos radiatos super quos Rex & alij magnates p̄d̄ci incederent ad Eccliam sup̄d̄cam & sublato Rege p̄cedebat cū d̄c̄us Dñs Dux cū p̄d̄co principali gladio ut in jure suo p̄d̄co, Edmundus Comes March cum sedario gladio & calcarib; in jure p̄d̄ci



Comitis Pembr' & Comes Warr' cum ſcio gladio in jure ſuo pprio ut p̄d̄c̄m est, ac Edmundus Comes Cantēbr' cum una virga regali & Thomas de Wodeſtok cū alia virga regali in manibꝫ ſuis de p̄cepto Regis in quaꝫ quidem virgaꝫ ſūmitate erant due columbe & ante eos A. Meneveñ Ep̄us Cancellar' Angl' deferens in manibꝫ ſuis quendam Calicē magni p̄cij ſc̄ificatū & ante eū H. Ep̄us Wygornieñ Theſ' Angl' portans in manibꝫ ſuis quendam patenam & ante eos q̄mplures alij prelati & alij de p̄d̄c̄o Clero g<sup>a</sup>diebant'. Poſt Regem v̄o veniebant p̄d̄c̄us Archiep̄us, W. London' & W. Wynton Ep̄i, & ſic incedebant Rex & om̄ies alij p̄d̄ci p̄ceſſionalit̄ ad p̄d̄cam Eccliam & p̄ſtratū Regē corā ſūmo altari ibidem benedixit p̄d̄c̄us Archiep̄us & ſublatū ducebant p̄d̄ci Prelati & Magnates ad pulpitū in quodam loco eminenti in Ecclia p̄d̄ca ad hoc ordinato & poſuerunt eum ibidē in Cathedra Regali honorifice decoratā c̄nente univ̄ſo pp̄lo tunc p̄ſente & de ferebant toto isto tempore Barones quinqꝫ portuū ult<sup>a</sup> Regem quendam pannū purpureū de ſerico quadratū quatuor haſtis deargentatis ſupportatū cum quatuor campanellis argenteis deauratus, vidēſt, ad quamt̄ haſtam quatuor assignati, ſedente autem Rege in Cathedra p̄d̄ca venit Ričus Comes Arundell' deferens in manibus ſuis de p̄cepto Regis nobilem Coronam Regiam & ſimilit̄ Wiſſs Comes Suff' de h̄m̄ p̄cepto Regis afferebat ſcep̄trū regale in cujus ſūmitate erat Crux, deferēbat eciam idem Comes Suff' quoddam p̄cioſū veſtimentū & Wiſſs Comes Saꝫ aliud h̄m̄ veſtimentū quibꝫ poſtmodū induebat' Dñs Rex, ſubſequentiqꝫ capto per p̄fatū Archiep̄m ſac̄ro Dñi Regis corporali de concedendo & ſvando cū ſac̄ri confirmac̄ōe leges & conſuetudines ab antiquis juſtis & deo devotis Regibꝫ Angl' p̄genitoribꝫ iꝑius Regis plebi regni Angl' conſeſſis & p̄ſertim leges conſuetudines & lib̄tates a ḡtiſſimo & ſciſſimo Rege Edwardo Clero populoꝫ regni p̄d̄ci conſeſſas & de ſvando Deo & Ecclie S̄c̄e Dei Cleroꝫ & populo pacem & concordiam integre in Deo juxta vires ſuas & de faciendo fieri in om̄ibꝫ judicijs ſuis equam & rectam juſticiam & diſcrec̄ōem in m̄ia & v̄itate & eciam de tenendo & cuſtodiendo juſtas leges & conſuetudines Ecclie ac de faciendo p̄ iꝑm Dñm Regem eas eſſe p̄tegendas & ad honorem Dei corroborand̄ quas vulgus juſte & rōnabalit̄ elegit juxta vires ejusdem Dñi Regis. P̄fatus Archiep̄us ad quatuor p̄tes pulpitū p̄d̄ci accedens expoſuit & enarravit univ̄ſo populo qualiū d̄c̄us Dñs Rex h̄m̄a preſtitit ſac̄rim inquirens ab eodem populo ſi iꝑi conſentire vellent ad h̄end̄ iꝑm Regem & Dñm ſuū ligeū & ad obediend̄ ei tang<sup>a</sup>m Regi & Dño ligo, qui utiqꝫ unanimi conſenſerunt. Hijs itaqꝫ pactis incipiebat Archiep̄us alta voce ympnū “veni creator ſpiritus,” quo finito d̄cisqꝫ ab eodem Archiep̄o quibusdam devotis orōnibꝫ ſup Regem & cantata ſolempni latania p̄ p̄fatos Prelatos & clerum p̄d̄c̄us Dñs Rex ſciſſis veſtibꝫ quibꝫ prius induebat' oleo ſc̄o, atqꝫ criſmate in div̄ſis p̄tibꝫ corporis ſui, ut eſt moris, p̄ manus p̄fati Archiep̄i inunctus extitit ad g<sup>a</sup>dū Cathedre ſue & ſtatim coronatus, ac dati<sup>s</sup> poſtmodū & impositis eidem Dño Regi gladio qui vocat' Curtana ſcep̄tro anulo calcaribꝫ & alijs regalibꝫ put decuit Magnates & Dñi circūſtantes elevatū iꝑm Dñm Regem poſuerunt in Cathedra p̄d̄ca p̄d̄ci Prelati & Clerus decantato devoto pſalmo “Te Deū laudam<sup>o</sup>” uſqꝫ ſūmū altare p̄d̄cū ad

altam missam celebrandam accesserunt & in medio ejusdem misse, idem Dñs Rex descendens de loco suo usq; ad gradū ante altare p̄dēm unam marcum auri ibidem offerebat & itū ascendens repositus fuit in Cathedra sua p̄dca & tunc dum ijdem Prelati & clerus circa solempnitatem misse p̄dce occupati fuerunt diṽsi Dñi & Magnates quoꝝ noīa subsequunt' homagiū suū ligeū p̄fato Dño n̄ro Regi faciebant, vidēit, Jōhes Dux Lancast'r, Edmundus Comes Canteb, Jōhes Comes Richemond, Edmundus Comes Marchie, Ričus Comes Arundell, Thomas de Beauchamp Comes Warř, Wills de Ufford Comes Suff', Hugo Comes Staff', Wills de Monte acuto Comes Saꝝ, Henr' de Percy, Thomas de Roos de Hamelak, Radus Basset de Drayton, Jōhes de Nevill, Adomarus de S̄co Amando, Reginaldus Greye de Ruthyn, Jacobus de Audele de Helegh, Wills la Zouche de Haringworth, Robtus de Wylughby Rogus de Scales, Rogus le Strange de Knokyn, Jōhes Lovell, Jōhes le Warre, Waltus fitz Waut, Wills de Bardolf, Jōhes de Montague, Gilbtus Talbot, Jōhes de Buttetourt, Henricus de Greye de Wilton, Jōhes de Welynton, Pius Darey, Thomas de Berkele, Michael de la Pole, Hugo la Zouche de Fulbōne, Radus de Croumweſt, Wills Boheux, Ričus Seymor de Somset, Radus Baro de Greystok, Wills de Furnivall, Archibaldus de Grelly Capitane de la Bouche & Smebrondus de Curton. Completa etenim solempni' dca missa p̄fatus Dñs Rex cum univ̄so cetu dcoꝝ prelatoꝝ Magnatū & p̄cūm de p̄dca Ecclesia exiens ad dcm palaciū suū p mediū p̄dce magne aule in privatā Cam̄am suam pveniebat & quiescens ibi p moderatū spaciū descendeat in Aulam, lotisq; manib; suis statim eedebat in sede sua regali ad altam mensam. Recumbebant itaq; cum eo ad eandem mensam plurimi Prelatoꝝ p̄dcoꝝ ex utaq; pte sua, ad dextram v̄o costam dce Aule tenebant principalem mensam Barones Quinq; portuū & s̄dariam Clici de Cancellar' Dñi Regis de prima & s̄da forma p assignacōem Dñi Senescalli & ad alias mensas inferiores in eadem costa sedebant Justic' Dñi l̄x Barones de Sc̄cio Regis et alie psone honeste juxta status suos, & ad mensas in sinistra pte ejusdem aule vicecomites Recordator Aldermanni & q̄mplures Cives Civitatis London' consedebant medias autem mensas ibidem alij pbi hōies de Cōitate regni occupabant; & sedentib; illis in forma p̄dca priusq̄m v̄viebat' Dño Regi de p̄ndio, idem Dñs Rex carissimū avunculū suū Thomam de Wodestok in Comitem Buckyngham, Henr' de Percy in Comitem Northumbr', Jōhem de Mowbray de Axiholm in Comitem Notyngham, & Guichardū Dangle in Comitē Hunt honorifice p̄fecit, ac Edwardū fit Edmundi Comitis Canteb, Jōhem fit Thome Roos de Hamelak, Robm de Greye de Retherfeld Ričm fit Gitbti Talbot, Gerardū fit Warini de Lisle, Michem fit Michaelis de la Pole, Ričm de Ponynge, Robm de Haryngton & Thomam de la Mare similit' p̄movit ad decorum ordinem militarē, cuiſt eoꝝdem Comitū & Militū muſa regalia affluent largiens put regia munificencia exigit & requirit, Medio etenim spatio & durante tempore p̄ndij p̄dcus Dñs Señ ac dci Constabular & Marescall & diṽsi alii Milites ex eoꝝ p̄cepto & assignacōe in aula p̄dca ad honorificū populū ibi dem congregatū arraiandū ac discensiones & debata que ibidem oriri potant pacificand sup



nobiles dext<sup>r</sup>ios decent<sup>r</sup> equitarunt, totoq<sup>ue</sup> illo tempore p<sup>r</sup>atus Comes Derb<sup>on</sup> astans a dextris Dñi Regis sedentis ad mensam tenebat in manu sua dñm principalem gladiū nudū & extractū, et p<sup>r</sup>deus Comes Staff<sup>ord</sup> coram eodem Dño Rege scindebat ex assignacōe & in jure dci Dñi Ducis ut p<sup>r</sup>dem est. Pacto autem p<sup>r</sup>andio ascendebat Dñs Rex in Cam<sup>er</sup>am suam cū prelati magnatib<sup>us</sup> & p<sup>r</sup>clib<sup>us</sup> p<sup>r</sup>deis & deinceps Magnates Milites & domini alij<sup>que</sup> gen<sup>er</sup>osi diem illum usq<sup>ue</sup> ad tempus cene in tripudijs coreis & solempnib<sup>us</sup> ministralcij<sup>bus</sup> p<sup>r</sup>gaudio solempnitatis illius continuarunt. Et finita cena Dñs Rex & alij p<sup>r</sup>dci labore maximo fatigati petentes requiem dormierunt, & sequenti die ven<sup>er</sup>is residente Rege in Palacio suo p<sup>r</sup>dco univ<sup>er</sup>si prelati Dñi & Magnates antedci ac alij in maximo num<sup>er</sup>o apud Ecc<sup>lesi</sup>am S<sup>an</sup>c<sup>t</sup>i Pauli London<sup>ie</sup> congregati quandam solempnem p<sup>r</sup>cessionē p<sup>r</sup> mediū Civitatis p<sup>r</sup>dce faciebant dep<sup>r</sup>cantes humili<sup>ter</sup> & devote p<sup>r</sup> salubri statu Regis & felici regimine regni sui aīaq<sup>ue</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dci nobilis Dñi Edwardi nup<sup>er</sup> Regis defuncti ac alio<sup>rum</sup> fidelīū defuncto<sup>rum</sup> & post p<sup>r</sup>cessionem h<sup>ab</sup>im<sup>us</sup> Th<sup>omas</sup> Ep<sup>iscopu</sup>s Ruffen<sup>us</sup> quandam p<sup>r</sup>dica<sup>ti</sup>ōem faciebat ad beneplacitū & nutū ut credit Regis Regū<sup>m</sup> Hijs itaq<sup>ue</sup> gestis p<sup>r</sup>dci Magnates & Dñi abinde usq<sup>ue</sup> Wes<sup>ter</sup>n<sup>i</sup> ad Regem abierunt & cū eo manducabant. Post p<sup>r</sup>andīū v<sup>er</sup>o petita a Dño Rege licencia & cū difficultate optenta, quilibet ibat viam suam & sic p<sup>r</sup>dca solempnia finiebant.

Memorand<sup>um</sup> qd<sup>am</sup> p<sup>r</sup>deus Rex Castelle & Legionis Dux Lancastrie & Senescallus Anglie istum p<sup>r</sup>cessum p<sup>r</sup> manus suas p<sup>r</sup>prias in Cancellar<sup>is</sup> Dñi Regis libavit ibidem in rotulis ejusdem Cancellar<sup>is</sup> irrotuland<sup>um</sup>.”

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THE NAMES OF THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE SUMMONED TO CARLISLE;  
*Equis et armis*, and in the writ were specially designated by their rank of nobility.

Anno 26 Edw. I.—*Claus in Dorso. m. 5.*

COMITES.

Joha<sup>nn</sup> de Garenne Conte de Sur<sup>re</sup>  
Esmond Conte de Cornwail  
Rauf de Mohermer Conte de Glouc<sup>ter</sup>  
Henry de Lacy Conte de Nichole  
Humphrey de Bohun Conte de Heref<sup>ord</sup>  
Richard Fitz-Alleyne Conte de Arundel

COMITES.

Guy de Beauchamp Conte de Warwick  
Th<sup>omas</sup> Conte de Lancas<sup>ter</sup>  
Rob<sup>ert</sup> de Ve<sup>re</sup> Conte de Oxen<sup>ford</sup>  
Gilbert de Umframvill Conte de Anegos  
Conte Patrick

BARONES.

Hen<sup>ric</sup> de Lancastre  
Aymer de Valen<sup>cy</sup>  
Humfry de Bohun

BARONES.

Joha<sup>nn</sup> de Ferrars  
Henry de Percy  
Joha<sup>nn</sup> de Wak



## BARONES.

Roberd le Fitz-Wauter  
 Hugh le Despenser  
 William le Latymer  
 Robert de Clifford  
 Robert de Mohaut  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Hastings  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de la Mare  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Ryveres  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Mohun  
 Peres de Mauley  
 Robert le Fitz-Payne  
 Hugh de Courtenay  
 Thomas de Furnivall  
 Hugh Bardolf  
 Roberd de Tonny  
 Nichole de Audithele  
 Thoma de Berkele  
 William de Breous  
 Piers Corbet  
 Williame Martyn  
 Thō de Multon  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Grey  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> ap Adam  
 Phelip de Kyme  
 John de Segrave  
 Robert le Fitz-Roger  
 Hugh de Veer  
 Wauter de Faucumberge  
 Joh<sup>i</sup> de Giffard (de Brimsfield)  
 Wauter de Beauchamp  
 Piers de Chauvent  
 Rauf Basset  
 Roger le Ware  
 John Paynell  
 Alisaundre de Baliol  
 Hugh Poyntz

## BARONES.

Nichole de Meignill  
 Roger de Mortimer  
 William de Rithre  
 Renaud de Grey  
 Johanni de Hudleston  
 Wauter de Mouncey  
 Roberd de Scales  
 Adam de Welle  
 William de Caunteloe  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> D'Engayne  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Caunteloe  
 Gilbert Pecche  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Claverynge  
 Eustace de Hacche  
 William Leyburn  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Beauchamp, (de  
     Somersete)  
 William le Graunzon  
 Richard Syward  
 Simon Fresell  
 Philip Darcy  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> le Straunge  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> del Isle  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Suley  
 Simon de Montacue  
 Thomas le Latymer,  
 William le Latymer, le Fitz  
 Wauter de Tyes  
 Wauter de Huntercumb  
 Alan Plukenet  
 Emon de Hastingges  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Lancastre  
 Roberd de Tateshale  
 Rauf Pipard  
 Joha<sup>n</sup> de Seint John le fuiz  
 Robert la Ward

Johañ Lovell	William de Morle
Aleyn la Zouche	Elys Daubeney
Hen. Tyeis	Emon' de Estafford
Nicholas de Segrave	Rauf le Fitz-William
Bryan le Fitz-Alleyn	Bouges de Knoville
Emond de Mortimer	Thomas de la Roche
Hugh de Mortimer	Thebaud de Verdon le Peer
Fuk' le Fitz-Waryn	Thebaud de Verdon le Fuiz
Johañ le Fitz-Renaud	Johañ de Greystock
Geffrey de Camvill	William Tuchet
William le Vavassour	Heñ Pinkeny
Robert de Hylton	Andř de Estle
William Sampson	Johañ de Ingeham
William de Ferrers	Johañ de Mueles
Rauf de Grendon	

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO WERE SUMMONED TO ATTEND A PARLIAMENT  
AT WESTMINSTER, THE FIFTH OF EDWARD II.,

and in the writ were designated specially by their titles, with the peculiar words in the exemplar writ, *in propria personâ vestrâ*.

Anno 5 Edw. II.—*Claus. in Dorso. m. 25.*

COMITES.

Guidoni de Bello Campo Comiti Warř  
Adamaro de Valencia Comiti Pemþ  
Humfr̃ de Bohun Comiti Heref' & Essex

COMITES.

Johanni de Warennā Comiti Surř  
Edmundo Coñ Arundell  
Roberto de Veer, Comiti Oxon'

BARONES.

Hugoni de Veer  
Hugoni le Despenser  
Johanni Hastings  
Johanni Gifford (le Bry-  
mnesfeld)  
Willielmo Martyn  
Johanni de Ferrariis  
Willielmo le Mareshall  
Roberto de Clifford

BARONES.

Johanni de Somery  
Roberto filio Pagani  
Johanni Botetourte  
Roberto filio Walteri  
Pagano Tibetot  
Barthomeo Badlesmere  
Johanni de Segrave  
Philippo de Kyme  
Edmundo Deyncourt

Johanni de Grey	Fulconi filio Warini
Richardo de Grey	Roberto de Ufford
Johanni la Ware	Johanni de Bello-campo
Willielmo de Echingham	(de Somerset)
Thomo de Furnivall	Hugoni de Curtenay
Johanni de Clavering	Radulpho de Gorges
Petro Corbett	Henrico de Lancastre
Radulpho Basset (de Dray-	Mauritio de Berkele
ton)	Thome Bardolf
Johanni Dengayne	Roberto de Monte-alto
Fulconi le Strange	Johanni de Mohun
Willielmo le Latimer	

Adhuc eodem anno 5 Edw. II.—*Claus. in Dorso. m. 17.*

The following persons were similarly designated in the writ calling a parliament to be holden at Westminster.

## COMITES.

## COMITES.

Gilberto de Clare Comiti Glouċ & Hertf'	Guido de Bello-campo Comiti Warw'
Adamaro de Valenciâ Comiti Pemb'	Edmundo Com. Arundell
Humfrido de Bohun Comiti Heref' & Essex	Roberto de Veer Comiti Oxon
Johanni de Warennâ Comiti Sur'	

## BARONS.

## BARONES.

Hugoni le Despenser	Philippo de Kyme
Johanni de Hastings	Radulpho de Nevill
Hugoni de Curtenay	Roberto de Insula
Willielmo Paynel	Johanni de Bello-campo
Hugoni de Veer	(de Somerset)
Thome Bardolf	Willielmo le Mareshall
Petro de Malo-lacu	Roberto de Clifford
Thome de Berkele	Radulpho Basset (de Dray-
Johanni de Moubrey	ton)
Edmundo de Eyncourt	Rogero de Mortuo-mari (de
Thome de Furnivall	Chirk)
Johanni de Clavering	Theobaldo de Verdun
Johanni Engayne	Roberto de Ufford



## BARONES.

Willielmo de Echingham  
 Edwardo Burnell  
 Johanni de Somery  
 Willielmo le Latimer  
 Johanni de Ferrariis  
 Radulpho de Gorges  
 Willielmo de Botiller (de  
     Wemme)  
 Johanni Botetourte  
 Nicholao de Moeles  
 Henrico de Lancastre  
 Johanni de Sancto Johanne  
 Johanni de Crumbwell  
 Johanni de Grey  
 Hugoni de Nevill  
 Johanni la Warre  
 Petro Corbett  
 Willielmo de Roos (de  
     Hamelak)  
 Henrico de Percy  
 Johanni de Insula-veetis

## BARONES.

Roberto de Hastang  
 Alano la Zousche  
 Roberto filio Walteri  
 Willielmo Martyn  
 Pagano Tibetot  
 Bartholomeo de Badlesmere  
 Fulconi le Strange  
 Roberto filio Pagani  
 Johanni de Segrave  
 Richardo de Grey  
 Johanni Giffard (de Brim-  
     mesfeld)  
 Thome de Multon (de Egre-  
     monde)  
 Alano Plokenet  
 Johanni de Thorpe  
 Roberto de Monte-alto  
 Nicholao de Segrave  
 Thome de Multon (de Gil-  
     lesland)

This parliament was prorogued, and the next parliament in eodem anno was appointed to be held at Lincoln; but the names of the persons summoned thereto, do not appear to be similarly distinguished by their ranks.

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The following List of persons mentioned in Sir William Dugdale's "Index Baronum Summonitionibus" is confined particularly to those who were at any time summoned either as, or in the character of barons, along with the earls recited in the same writs; but the earls, and other peers who were created by patent with limitation of their titles descendable to heirs male are omitted, as not coming within the subject of this work.

On comparing, however, the Index with the Summonses referred to by it, there will be found (not infrequently) several dates of writs attributed to names which are not contained in the summons, and several omitted in the index, which are recited in the summonses: thus the names of William and Walter Vavasour, are left out in the index, while the name of William Vavasour is contained in the writs of summons for very many

years ; that of Walter, only once, and then probably a misnomer ; the lord Willoughby de Broke is similarly left out in the index.

Robert de Grey, who assumed the name of Fitz-Payne, is said in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, to have been summoned to parliament April the 6th, anno 43 Edw. III., and his name appears in the writ of summons for that year ; but, according to the Lists of Summons printed by the order of the House of Lords, the names of the four barons last mentioned by Dugdale in the said writ of the 43 Edw. III., viz. "Joanni filio Richardi Grey de Codnoure, Joanni Tibetot, Roberto Fitz-Payne, and Henrico de Percy," are not on the roll. This appears rather extraordinary, for had their names not been on the roll from which Dugdale made his extract, it can scarcely be supposed that eminent herald would have substituted them, without some authority for so doing. Thus Dugdale has either given insertion to names he ought to have omitted ; or the printed List of the House of Lords, has left out what ought to have been inserted. *Ergo, ubi lapsus? quis fecit lapsum?*

On referring to the date of the most early writ of summons mentioned in this list, it will be found to be the 49 of Hen. the III., as if the barons had never been before convocated by that form. Strange, indeed, it must be to imagine, that the barons, in rebellion against their sovereign, and having his person in duress under their power, should be deemed the first to have originated a summons to parliament to be the establishing an hereditary peerage dignity by virtue of their own writs addressed only to a few of the whole body which constituted the peerage of the realm ; and that partial number, the chief of their adherents. There is no proof that any of these persons had any sitting under their writs ; yet if a legal parliament was thereby assembled, the only one who can be presumed to have been present, purports to be Hugh de Despenser, the chief-justice. But to give peerage precedency from the 49 of Hen. III., must be anomalous, while it has been shown that writs of summons for calling together the barons for legislation had been the practice prior to that time, as evidenced by the exemplar writ of the 45 Hen. III., (four years antecedent) with the consimilar of names thereto attached.

The want of the public records, thus precludes the names of those great territorial or feudal lords who flourished at a prior period, whose descendant heirs-general, upon the principle that a writ of summons created a personal inheritable peerage, unfettered by the possession of a baronial holding, would be entitled at this day to the succession of their ancestors' honour. If de Ross can be allowed precedence from the 49 Hen. III., at this day not inheriting the ancient baronial estate, what reason can there be against admitting the precedency of Fitz-Walter, from the æra of king John ? Robert Fitz-Walter, the famous general of the barons at the time of the Magna Charta, was as much a baron then, as de Ross in the 49 of Hen. III. The title of Fitz-Walter has passed by descent into several families ;—so has de Ross. The heirs of Fitz-Walter do not possess the lands in virtue of which their first ancestor may be considered to have been a baron of



the realm; the heirs of the first de Ross are similarly deficient. The articles of Magna Charta confirmed the right of the great barons to be summoned specially by the king's writ directed to them. That form was followed by Henry the III., though the article of Magna Charta to that point is omitted, in what is termed the Magna Charta of 9th of Hen. III.; but was an article too material for that weak monarch not to follow, notwithstanding it had no insertion as before mentioned in the Charter of the 9th of his reign.

In the 26th of Henry III., the king summoned a parliament, by the following writ; but the names to whom the consimilar was directed is not attached thereto, but it nevertheless proves that the 49 of Henry III. was not the first form of calling a parliament by writ:—the difference observed on the latter occasion, consisting as it would seem, that whereas the earls and barons were summoned as theretofore by the king's special writ or letter addressed to them, the other tenants in capite of the crown, instead of being summoned generally by the sheriff of the county in which they resided, were not convened as a body, and were only required to elect from among them two knights to be their representatives, whereby they were reduced from a very considerable number, to a select few, in representation of the whole mass. Hence the knights of the shire, so called, as holding in capite per militare servicium, or knight's service.<sup>a</sup> This had a two-fold effect,—the one in diminishing the assemblage of a large, and often tumultuous body: the other of relieving them from a burthensome attendance which they were obliged to make, or be liable to an amerciamment in the king's exchequer.

#### COPY OF THE WRIT OF SUMMONS.

(26 HEN. III.—DORS. CLAUS. MEMB. 13.)

Henricus &c. venerabili in Christo patri W. Ebor.—Archiepo Sat—Mandamus vobis rogantes quatinus sicut nos et honorē nr̄m parit̄ et v̄rm diligitis et in fide quā nobis tenemeni om̄ib; aliis negociis omissis sitis ad nos apud Lond̄ á die S̄ci Hylari xv. dies ad tractand. nobiscum unacum cǣtis magnatib; nr̄s quos similiter fecim̄ convocari de arduis negociis nr̄i stať nr̄m et toti regni nr̄i specialit̄ tangentib; et hoc nullaten<sup>9</sup> omittatis.—T. R. apud Windles̄ xiv. die Dec̄.

This summons is subscribed with "Eodem modo scrib̄ om̄ib; Ep̄is Abbatib; Comitib; et Baronib;." But the names of those to whom the consimilar writ was directed are not attached to this exemplar.

<sup>a</sup> The knights (as then termed Barones Minores) were the inferior tenants of the crown, holding their lands in capite of the king, and being thus rendered an elective class of persons to depute their own representatives, were qualified as electors by the value of their tenure, which laid the basis of what has subsequently been called forty shilling freeholders, but forty shillings per annum estate in those days constituted a person of very different rank, to the forty shilling freeholder of later times. He was required to take upon him the order of knighthood, and omitting so to do, became liable to amerciamment for his neglect. Here the words of Dryden in his beautiful ode on St. Cecilia's day, when describing the fall of Darius, may be aptly applied, "*Fallen, fallen, fallen from his great Estate*" and now prostrate in the "*Driver of a Dung Cart.*"



## INDEX BARONUM SUMMONITIONIBUS.

Of the names mentioned in this Index, many are omitted by Dugdale in his History of the Baronage, as may be seen in the account given of them in this volume, intituled "Barones Pretermitti."

N.B.—Those to whom this mark \* is affixed are unnoticed in the Baronage History of Dugdale.

Ap Adam, .. ..	25 Edw. the first.	Berkeley, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.
*Aldeburgh, ..	44 Edw. the third.	Bermingham, 1 & 35	Edw. the third.
Aldithley, .. ..	25 Edw. the first.	Bertie (Dominus Wil-	
Archdekne, ..	14 Edw. the second.	loughby de Eresby }	.. 23 Eliz.
*Arderne, .. ..	1 Edw. the third.	Bertie de Norris, 31	Car. the second.
Argentine, .. ..	25 Edw. the first.	Bertram, Roger	49 Hen. the third.
Astley, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	Blount, Thomas le.	20 Edw. the second.
Aton, .. ..	18 Edw. the second.	Blount, William le,	1 Edw. the third.
		*Bodrigan, .. ..	3 Edw. the second.
Badlesmere, ..	3 Edw. the second.	Bohun de Midhurst,	35 Edw. the third.
Baliol, .. ..	28 Edw. the first.	Boleyn de Rochford,	24 Hen. the eighth.
*Banyard, .. ..	6 Edw. the second.	Bonvile, .. ..	28 Hen. the sixth.
Bardolf, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Borough sive Burgh,	1 Edw. the
*Barry, .. ..	35 Edw. the third.	William, }	third.
Basset de Drayton,	49 Hen. the third.	Borough sive Burgh,	3 Hen. the
Basset de Sapcoate,	49 Hen. the third.	Thomas }	seventh
Basset de Weldon,	25 Edw. the first.	Boteler de Weryngton,	22 Edw. the first.
Bavent, .. ..	6 Edw. the second.	Boteler, John le,	14 Edw. the second
Beauchamp de Ber-	16 Ric. the	Boteler de Wemme,	24 Edw. the first.
gavenny, }	second.	Boteler de Sudley,	20 Hen. the sixth.
Beauchamp de St. }	27 Hen. the	Boteler de Ormond,	7 Hen. the eighth.
Amand, }	sixth.	Botetourt, .. ..	1 Edw. the second.
Beauchamp de Bletso,	37 Edw. the third.	Botreaux .. ..	42 Edw. the third.
Beauchamp of }	25 Edw. the	Boyle de Clifford,	13 Car. the second.
Somerset, }	first.	Bourchier .. ..	16 Edw. the third.
Beaumont, .. ..	2 Edw. the second.	Bourchier, earl of }	13 Hen. the
Beke, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	Ewe, }	sixth.
*Bella Aqua, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Bourchier de Fitz-	27 Hen. the
Benhall, .. ..	34 Edw. the third.	Waryn }	sixth.
Bensted, .. ..	8 Edw. the second.	Bourchier de Ber-	33 Hen. the
*Bereford, .. ..	8 Edw. the second.	ners, }	sixth.

Bourchier de Crom- well,	1 Edw. the fourth.	*Clivedon, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
*Brabazon, ..	8 Edw. the second.	Cobham, ..	6 Edw. the second.
Bradeston, ..	16 Edw. the third.	Cobham, Stephen,	20 Edw. the second.
Bray, ..	21 Hen. the eighth.	Cobham, Ralph,	18 Edw. the second.
Breose, .. ..	23 Edw. the 1st.	Coleville, ..	49 Hen. the third.
*Britannia, John, ..	33 Edw. the first.	Columbers, ..	22 Edw. the first.
Bryan, Guido de, ..	24 Edw. the third.	Columbers (Philip)	8 Edw. the second.
Bromflete de Vescy,	28 Hen. the sixth.	Compton, .. ..	14 Eliz.
*Bromwich .. ..	35 Edw. the third.	*Comyn, ..	35 Edw. the third.
Brooke de Cobham,	23 Hen. the sixth.	Conyers, .. ..	1 Hen. the eight.
*Brune, Maurice le,	6 Edw. the second.	Corbet, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
Brus de Annandale,	23 Edw. the first.	*Cornwaile, .. ..	35 Edw. the third.
Brus de Whorlton,	13 Car. the first.	Courtney, .. ..	27 Edw. the first.
Bulmer, .. ..	1 Edw. the third.	Cresey, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
Burghersh, .. ..	32 Edw. the first.	Creting, .. ..	6 Edw. the third.
Burnell, .. ..	5 Edw. the second.	Criol, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
*Busey, .. ..	1 Edw. the third.	Cromwell, .. ..	1 Edw. the second.
Butler of More Park,	31 Car. the second.	Cromwell of Wim- bleton,	28 Hen. the eighth.
Butler of Weston,	31 Car. the second.	*Crophul, .. ..	35 Edw. the third.
Cailey, ..	2 Edw. the second.	Dacre, .. ..	28 Edw. the first.
Camois, ..	49 Hen. the third.	Dacre of Gillesland,	14 Edw. the fourth.
Camvill, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Dagworth, ..	21 Edw. the third.
Cantilupe, ..	28 Edw. the first.	Dammory, ..	11 Edw. the second.
*Carew, ..	35 Edw. the third.	*Dane, .. ..	1 Edw. the second.
Chaumpoent,	28 Edw. the first.	Darcy, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
Chandoz, ..	12 Edw. the third.	D'Aubeney, Elias,	23 Edw. the first.
Charlton de Powys,	7 Edw. the second.	D'Aubeney, (de D'Au- beney)	3 Hen. the seventh.
Chaworth, ..	22 Edw. the first.	D'Aubeney, Ralph,	16 Edw. the third.
Cheney, ..	3 Hen. the seventh.	*Daventre, Robert, de	25 Edw. the first.
*Clare, ..	3 Edw. the second.	Dawney, .. ..	1 Edw. the third.
Clavering, ..	28 Edw. the first.	Deincourt, ..	22 Edw. the first.
Clifford, ..	28 Edw. the first.	De la Beche ..	16 Edw. the third.
Clifton, ..	50 Edw. the third.	De la Mare ..	27 Edw. the first.
Clifton of Leighton Bromswould,	7 Jac. the first.	*Devereaux, William	27 Edw. the first.
Clinton, .. ..	27th Edw. the first.	*Devereaux, John ..	8 Ric. the second.

Devereaux de Ferrers, 1 Edw. the fourth.	Fitz-William, Ralph, 23 Edw. the first.
D'Eywill, .. .. 49 Hen. the third.	Fitz-William, William, 1 Edw. the third.
*Draycote, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.	Foliot, .. .. 23 Edw. the first.
Dynant, .. .. 23 Edw. the first.	*Foxle, .. .. 8 Edw. the second.
Dynham, John .. 6 Edw. the fourth.	Freschevile, .. 25 Edw. the first.
	*Frene, Hugo de, 10 Edw. the third.
Echingham, .. 5 Edw. the second.	Frevile, .. .. 1 Edw. the third.
Engayne, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.	Furnival, .. 22 Edw. the first.
Erdington, .. .. 9 Edw. the third.	
*Erles, .. .. 35 Edw. the third.	Gaunt, .. .. 49 Hen. the third.
Everingham, .. 2 Edw. the second.	Genevill, .. 27 Edw. the first.
	*Gernon, .. 35 Edw. the third.
*Falvesley, .. .. 7 Ric. the second.	Giffard, Osbert, 25 Edw. the first.
Fauconberge, .. 22 Edw. the first.	Giffard de Brimsfield, 23 Edw. the first.
Felton, Robert 6 Edw. the second.	Gorges, .. .. 2 Edw. the second.
Felton, William 16 Edw. the third.	Grey de Codnoure, 23 Edw. the first.
Ferrers de Chartley, 27 Edw. the first.	Grey, Dom. Ferrers } 25 Hen. the sixth.
Ferrers de Groby, 25 Edw. the first.	de Groby.
Ferrers de Wemme, 49 Edw. the third.	Grey de Lisle, .. 22 Edw. the fourth.
Fienes de Say & Sele, 27 Hen. the sixth.	Grey de Powys, 22 Edw. the fourth.
Fienes de Dacre, . 38 Hen. the sixth.	Grey de Rotherfield, 25 Edw. the first.
Fienes de Clinton, 5 Edw. the sixth.	Grey de Ruthyn, 23 Edw. the first.
Fitz-Alan de Mal- } 25 Hen. the eighth.	Grey de Rugemont, 29 Hen. the sixth.
travers,	Grey de Shirland, 50 Edw. the third.
Fitz-Alan de Bedale, 23 Edw. the first.	Grey de Wilton, 23 Edw. the first.
*Fitz-Bernard, .. 6 Edw. the second.	Gréystock, .. 22 Edw. the first.
*Fitz-Henry, Hugh, 22 Edw. the first.	Grandison, .. 27 Edw. the first.
*Fitz-Henry, Aucher, 2 Edw. the second.	Grandison, Otto de, 27 Edw. the first.
Fitz-Hugh, .. 14 Edw. the second.	Grelle, .. .. 1 Edw. the second.
*Fitz-John, John, 49 Hen. the third.	Grendon, .. 34 Edw. the first.
*Fitz-John, Richard, 23 Edw. the first.	Gynes, Ingelram de, 25 Edw. the first.
*Fitz-John, Matthew, 25 Edw. the first.	
*Fitz-Osbert, Roger, 22 Edw. the first.	Hacehe, Eustace, 27 Edw. the first.
Fitz-Payn .. 25 Edw. the first.	Handlo, .. .. 1 Edw. the third.
*Fitz-Reginald, John, 22 Edw. the first.	Harela, .. .. 14 Edw. the second.
*Fitz-Roger, Robert, 23 Edw. the first.	*Hardreshull, .. 16 Edw. the third.
Fitz-Walter, .. 23 Edw. the first.	Harrington, .. 18 Edw. the second.
Fitz-Waryn, .. 22 Edw. the first.	Hastang, .. 5 Edw. the second.



Hastings, ..	49 Hen. the third.	Knovile, ..	23 Edw. the first.
*Hastings, Edmund	28 Edw. the first.	Lancaster, John de,	25 Edw. the first.
*Hastings, Hugh	16 Edw. the third.	Lancaster, Henry de,	27 Edw. the first.
*Havering, John	27 Edw. the first.	Lancastre, Henry de,	9 Edw. the third.
Hausted, ..	6 Edw. the third.	Lansladron, ..	28 Edw. the first.
Herbert, ..	1 Edw. the fourth.	Lascelles, ..	22 Edw. the first.
Herbert, (of Chirbury)	15 Car. the first.	Latimer, Thomas,	28 Edw. the first.
Herle, .. ..	5 Edw. the third.	Latimer, William,	28 Edw. the first.
Heron, .. ..	44 Edw. the third.	Latimer, John Nevil,	5 Hen. the fourth.
Heron, William	17 Ric. the second.	Latimer, Geo. Nevil,	10 Hen. the sixth.
Hilton, Robert ..	23 Edw. the first.	*Lawrence,	35 Edw. the third.
Hilton, Alexander	6 Edw. the third.	Leyburne, William,	27 Edw. the first.
Holand, .. ..	8 Edw. the second.	Leyburne, John,	11 Edw. the third.
Hotham, .. ..	8 Edw. the second.	L'Isle de Insulâ Veetâ,	22 Edw. the first.
Howard, John ..	{ 49 Hen. the 6th. 12 Edw. the 4th. <sup>a</sup>	L'Isle, Gerard,	31 Edw. the third.
Howard de Walden, ..	39 Elizabeth.	L'Isle (de Rubeo monte)	5 Ed. the second.
Howard de Moubray,	31 Car. the second.	Longvilers, ..	16 Edw. the third.
( <i>Primogenitus Hen. Ducis Norf.</i> )		L'Ortye, ..	19 Edw. the second.
Hungerford, ..	4 Hen. the sixth.	Loveyne, Matthew,	22 Edw. the first.
Huntingfield, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Lovel de Tichmersh,	25 Edw. the first.
Hungerford of Hay-lesbury.	} 28 Hen. the 8th.	Lucy, Galfridus de,	49 Hen. the third.
Huntercombe, ..	23 Edw. the first.	Lucy, Anthony,	14 Edw. the second.
Hussey, Henry ..	22 Edw. the first.	Lucy, Thomas,	15 Edw. the third.
Hussey, Roger ..	22 Edw. the third.	Lumley, .. ..	8 Ric. the second.
Hussey, John <sup>b</sup> ..	22 Hen. the eighth.	Lutrell, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.
Inge, .. ..	8 Edw. the second.	*Malberthorp, ..	3 Edw. the third.
Ingham, ..	1 Edw. the third.	Maltravers, ..	1 Edw. the third.
*Kendall, ..	1 Edw. the third.	Malure, .. ..	35 Edw. the third.
Kerdeston, ..	6 Edw. the third.	*Manners, Buldwin,	3 Edw. the second.
Kime, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	Manners de Rosse,	7 Hen. the eighth.
*Kirkeby, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Maney, Walter de,	21 Edw. the third.
Kirketon, Thomas,	16 Edw. the third.	*Mareys, Stephen,	35 Edw. the third.
Kirketon, John,	36 Edw. the third.	Mareschal, ..	2 Edw. the second.
		Marmion, William,	49 Hen. the third.
		Marmion, John,	22 Edw. the first.

<sup>a</sup> This is the first summons.<sup>b</sup> He was a Baron of the Sleaford Line.

Martin, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	Nevile de Fauconberge, 7 Hen. the sixth.
Mauduit, .. ..	16 Edw. the third.	Nevile (de Montagu) 30 Hen. the sixth.
Mauley (Peter) ..	23 Edw. the first.	Nevile (de Bergënnny) 29 Hen. the sixth.
Meinill, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Newmarch, Adam, 49 Hen. the third.
Meinill (Hugo) ..	1 Edw. the third.	Norris (de Ricote) 14 Elizabeth.
Moels, .. ..	25 Edw. the first.	North, .. .. 1 Philip and Mary.
Mohun, .. ..	27 Edw. the first.	North and Grey (de } Rolston) } 31 Car. the first.
Molyns, .. ..	21 Edw. the third.	Northwode, .. .. 22 Edw. the first.
Monhalt, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	Norwich, .. .. 8 Edw. the second.
Montford, .. ..	23 Edw. the first.	
*Montgomery, ..	16 Edw. the third.	Ogle, .. .. 1 Edw. the fourth.
Montaeute, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Oldcastle (Cobham) 11 Hen. the fourth.
Monthermer, ..	2 Edw. the second.	Oreby, .. .. 2 Edw. the second.
Mordant, .. ..	21 Hen. the eighth.	Ormond deRochford, 11 Hen. the seventh.
Morley, .. ..	28 Edw. the first.	
Mortimer, (Edmund)	22 Edw. the first.	
*Mortimer (Simon)	24 Edw. the first.	Paget, .. .. 5 Edw. the sixth.
Mortimer (Hugh of } Richard's Castle) }	25 Edw. the first.	Parker, de Morley, 14 Hen. the eighth.
Mortimer (Roger } de Chirke) }	1 Edw. the second.	Patshull, .. .. 16 Edw. the third.
Mortimer (William } de Attilberg) }	22 Edw. the first.	Paynel de Drax, 28 Edw. the first.
Mortimer Constantius,	16 Ed. the third.	Paynel William, 2 Edw. the second.
Montague (Vide Pole)		Paynel, William, 32 Edw. the first.
*Morvill, Nicholas,	13 Edw. the second.	Pecche, Gilbert, .. 28 Edw. the first.
Mowbray, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Pecche, Robert, 14 Edw. the second.
Moulton de Gillesland,	25 Edw. the first.	Pecche, John, 14 Edw. the second.
Moulton de Egremont,	28 Edw. the first.	*Peyvre, or Payvre, 22 Edw. the first.
Moulton, John, 6 Edw. the third.		Percy, .. .. 27 Edw. the first.
Munchensy, .. ..	49 Hen. the third.	Percy de Poynings, 25 Hen. the sixth.
*Muncy, Walter de,	27 Edw. the first.	Percy, Algernon, .. 5 Car. the first.
Musgrave, .. ..	24 Edw. the third.	( <i>Primogenitus Com. Northumb.</i> )
		*Perrot, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.
Neirford, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Pierepont, Simon, 22 Edw. the first.
Nevile (de Raby) 22 Edw. the first.		Pierepont, Robert, 1 Edw. the third.
Nevile de Essex, 9 Edw. the third.		Pinkney, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.
Nevile (de Halomshire) 7 Ric. the second.		Pipe, .. .. 1 Edw. the third.
		Pipard, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.
		Plaice, .. .. 22 Edw. the first.
		Plessetis, .. .. 25 Edw. the first.

Plukenet, ..	23 Edw. the first.	Scroope de Upsal, 3 Hen. the eighth.	
Pole, Michael de la,	39 Edw. the third.	Segrave, Nicholas, Senr., 49 Hen. third.	
Pole, Henry, Dom. } Montagu, }	21 Hen. the eighth.	Segrave, John, 24 Edw. the first.	
Poynings, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Segrave, Nicholas, Junr., 23 Edw. first.	
Poyntz, ..	23 Edw. the first.	Shirley, de Ferrers, 31 Car. the second.	
Rither, .. ..	28 Edw. the first.	Somery, .. 1 Edw. the second.	
*Rivers, sive Ripariis,	27 Edw. the first.	Somerville, Philip, 1 Edw. the third.	
Robsart, Dom. Bouchier,	3 Hen. the 6th.	Somerville, Roger, 1 Edw. the third.	
*Roche, Thomas de la,	28 Edw. the first.	*Spencer Hugh le, 49 Hen. the third.	
*Roubury, ..	8 Edw. the second.	*Spigurnel, .. 8 Edw. the second.	
Roos, of Hamlake,	49 Hen. the third.	*Staunton, .. 8 Edw. the second.	
Ros vel Roos de Werke,	22 Edw. first.	Stanley, .. 34 Hen. the sixth.	
Ros vel Roos, of } Igmanthorpe, }	22 Edw. the first.	Stanley de Monteagle, 6 Hen. the eighth.	
*Roscelyn, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Stafford, .. 27 Edw. the first.	
*Rye, .. ..	22 Edw. the first.	Stafford, James, 35 Edw. the third.	
St. Amand, ..	28 Edw. the first.	Stafford, Hugh, 44 Edw. the third.	
St. John, ..	49 Hen. the third.	Stafford, Richard, 35 Edw. the third.	
St. John (Junr. de Basing)	28 Edw. first.	Stafford, Hugh de } Bouchier, }	12 Hen. the fourth.
St. John de Lageham,	25 Edw. the first.	Stafford, Humfry } de Suthurgh, }	1 Edw. the fourth.
St. John de Bletso, ..	1 Eliz.	Stapleton, Milo, 6 Edw. the second.	
St. Maur, ..	11 Edw. the second.	Stapleton, Nicholas, 16 Edw. the third.	
St. Philibert, ..	27 Edw. the first.	*Steyngrave, .. 22 Edw. the first.	
St. Quintin, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Strabolgi, (Comes } Athol) }	15 Edw. the second.
St. Walerico, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Strange, de Elles- } mere, }	23 Edw. the first.
*Sampson, William,	28 Edw. the first.	Strange, de Knockin,	28 Edw. the first.
*Sandale, ..	8 Edw. the second.	Strange, de Black- } mere, }	2 Edw. the second.
Sandys (de Vine),	21 Hen. the eighth.	Strange, Eubolo le,	20 Edw. the second.
*Saunzaver, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Strivelin, ..	16 Edw. the third.
Say, William, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Sutton, John ..	18 Edw. the second.
Scales, ..	27 Edw. the first.	*Sutton, John de } Holdernes, }	6 Edw. the third.
Scroope (Henry),	8 Edw. the second.	Sudley, John de,	28 Edw. the first.
Scroope, Galfridus,	3 Edw. the third.	Sutton de Dudley,	16 Edw. the third.
Scroope de Bolton,	18 Hen. the sixth.		
Stroope de Masham,	1 Ric. the second.		



Swillington, ..	20 Edw. the second.	*Veel, Peter de,	16 Edw. the third.
Swynerton, ..	11 Edw. the third.	Verdon, Theobald,	22 Edw. the first.
Stuteville, Robert,	22 Edw. the first.	*Verdon, John de,	6 Edw. the third.
<i>(Omitted in Dugdale's printed Index.)</i>		*Vesci, John, ..	49 Hen. the third.
		Vesci, William,	23 Edw. the first.
Talboys, de Kyme,	21 Hen. the eighth.	Vere, Hugh de,	27 Edw. the first.
Talbot, ..	4 Edw. the third.	Vesci, ..	49 Edw. the third.
Talbot, de Castro } Goderiei, }	4 Edw. the third.	Ufford, ..	2 Edw. the second.
Talbot, Richard de } Blackmere. }	7 Ric. the second.	Ughtred, ..	17 Edw. the third.
Talbot, John Dñns. Fur- } nival de Hallomshire. }	11 Hen. the fourth.	Umfravill, ..	23 Edw. the first.
Tatshall, ..	23 Edw. the first.	Comes de Angus, ..	25 Edw. the first.
Teye, Walter de,	27 Edw. the first.	Urtiaco, Henry, } (Vide L'Ortie). }	22 Edw. the first.
Ties, Henry de,	22 Edw. the first.	*Uvedale, Peter de,	6 Edw. the third.
*Thorpe, John de,	2 Edw. the second.	Vavasor, William,	27 Edw. the first.
Twenge, Marmaduke,	22 Edw. the first.	Vavasor, Walter,	7 Edw. the second.
Twenge, William,	18 Edw. the second.	<i>(These names are omitted in Dugdale's printed Index.)</i>	
Tibetot, Paganus,	1 Edw. the second.	Wahull, ..	25 Edw. the first.
Tibetot, John de,	9 Edw. the third.	Wake, ..	23 Edw. the first.
Tibetot, Robert de,	42 Edw. the third.	*Walleys, ..	14 Edw. the second.
Tiptoft, John, ..	4 Hen. the sixth.	Warde, Robert de La,	28 Edw. the first.
Toney, ..	27 Edw. the first.	Warde, Simon de La,	18 Edw. the second.
Tregoz, John de	25 Edw. the first.	Warre, Rogerus La,	22 Edw. the first.
*Tregoz, Henry de,	22 Edw. the first.	*Wateville, ..	20 Edw. the second.
*Tregoz, Thomas de,	11 Edw. the second.	Welles, ..	27 Edw. the first.
Trussel, ..	22 Edw. the first.	Welles, Richard de } Willoughby. }	33 Hen. the sixth.
*Trikingham, ..	8 Edw. the second.	Welles, John, } Viscount. <sup>b</sup> }	3 Hen. the seventh.
Tuchet, William,	28 Edw. the first.	Wenlock, John de, <sup>c</sup>	1 Edw. the fourth.
Tuchet, John de } Audsey. }	5 Hen. the fourth.	Wentworth, de Net- } tledsted. }	21 Hen. the 8th.
Valence, Aymer de,	25 Edw. the first.	West, Thomas,	16 Edw. the third.
Vaux de Harrodon, <sup>a</sup>	25 Hen. the eighth.		

<sup>a</sup> This barony has lately been allowed by the House of Lords as created by writ of summons.

<sup>b</sup> This title is said to have been created by writ and not by patent.

<sup>c</sup> This is doubtful whether by writ or patent to heirs male of his body.

West, Reginald de } La Warre.	5 Hen. the sixth.	Windsor, William,	5 Ric. the second.
Wharton, ..	35 Hen. the eighth.	N.B.—OMITTED BY DUGDALE.	
*Whittington, ..	25 Edw. the first.	Windsor, Andreas,	21 Hen. the eighth.
Widvill, Anthony, } Dom. de Scales.	2 Edw. the fourth.	Wodstoke, Edmund,	14 Edw. second.
Wilmington, John,	3 Edw. the third.	Zouche (Alan de Ashby)	25 Edw. first.
Wilmington (Ralph } de, com. Devon.) }	16 Edw. third.	Zouche (William de } Haryngworth) }	2 Edw. second.
Williams, John, ..	1 Ph. and Mary.	Zouche (William de } Mortimer, sive de }	17 Edw. second.
Willoughby de Eresby,	7 Edw. second.	Castro Ricardi)	
Willoughby de Broke,	7 Hen. the seventh.		
N.B.—OMITTED BY DUGDALE.			

*Note.*—In this index the names only of the first persons summoned has been inserted, to show when the title commenced; the succession thereof being recited in the text, or account of the family, which vide.

It is to be observed, that, although Dugdale has noticed in his said index, the names of divers earls and barons summoned to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *equis et armis*, anno 1 Edw. III, he has omitted that of *Galfrido Wyth*, inserted in the same writ.

So also are omitted in the index, the following names which appear in the writ of summons of the 24 Edw. I., among those of divers barons therein recited, viz :

Ralph Wake	Ino. de Mortein
Richard Windsor	Rob. Russell
Richard de Coleshull	Ranulph de Rye
Walter and Lawrence Pavilli	Tho <sup>s</sup> . de Wyneslee
Galfrido Stowey	Richard de Ken
Ino. Cogan	Ino. de Acton
Robert de London	Nicholas filio Radulphi
Ino. Pabenham, Junr.	

Although this was evidently a writ of service, *equis et armis*, yet as those persons were summoned by the same writ as the earl of Norfolk and divers barons, who are noticed in the index, the omission is the more particular for observation.

## SYNOPSIS

OF TITLES GENERALLY SUPPOSED EXTINCT, BUT WHICH THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE ARE ONLY DORMANT.

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The preceding pages have been confined to an account of those persons who though omitted notice by Sir William Dugdale in his *History of the Baronage*, have nevertheless had mention made of their names in his lists of summons to parliament. The following recital of peerage dignities, created by patent with a defined limitation of their course of descent, in which the heirs of succession are supposed to have failed, is presented with a view to show, that the said honours are probably only dormant, but not totally extinct.

In mentioning however the earldoms of Angus, Athol, and Buchan, they form a peculiar point of notice, inasmuch as they have never before been treated of by any peerage writers as coming within the denomination of English earldoms; no earldom, as asserted, having at any time been created by writ of summons. Yet provided a writ of summons, with a sitting in parliament, can constitute a personal descendable barony, the same principle of law is applicable to an earldom, where no charter, or patent of special limitation, can show a contrary creation. These earldoms may therefore be presumed to form precedents against the opinion hitherto entertained on this subject.

## ANGUS.

This, formerly, was one of the most ancient earldoms in Scotland, and as Douglas\* says existed, according to Chalmers, in the person of Dubican the son of Indechtraig, who died A.D. 939.†

Gilchrist was earl of Angus in the time of Malcolm Canmore, from which Gilchrist descended Malcolm, fifth earl of Angus, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Berkeley, knight, by whom he had a daughter.‡

Matildis, countess of Angus, who succeeded to his estate, and title. She married, first, John Cumin, who, in her right, bore the title of earl of Angus. He died in France,

\* Doug. Peer of Scot.

† Caledonia 1, 452.

‡ Doug. ut sup. V. 1., p. 62.



in 1242, leaving a son Bertrald, who died a child, in 1243. The countess married secondly, in the same year (1243), Gilbert de Umfraville, baron of Prudhoe, in England, who, in her right, was earl of Angus. He died shortly after, in 1245, leaving, as said by Matthew Paris, his son and heir of tender years,—his mother the countess surviving.

Gilbert de Umfraville, only son of Gilbert and the countess Matildis, when he came of age, was one of the principal noblemen of his day, as well from his great possessions in England as in Scotland. He was one of those nobles who swore to ratify the marriage contract of Margaret, daughter of the king, Alexander III., with Eric king of Norway, in 1281. He was governor of the castles of Dundee, and Forfar, and of the whole territory of Angus, in 1291, when the competitors for the crown of Scotland agreed that seisin of that kingdom should be delivered to king Edward I. On this occasion the earl declared that he had received his castles in charge from the Scottish nation, and that he would not surrender them to England, unless king Edward, and all the competitors entered into an obligation to indemnify him. These conditions being submitted to by all the parties, may account for the ground on which king Edward afterwards conferred upon him the title of earl of Angus, as an English earl, by summons to parliament the twenty-fifth year of his reign.

It is here to be observed that the lawyers of England were somewhat startled at this creation, and refused in their briefs and legal instruments to acknowledge him earl, asserting as an objection, that Angus was not within the kingdom until he had openly produced in the face of the court, the king's writ, whereby he was summoned by that title. He died the 31 of Edw. the I., having continued during his life to be summoned to parliament as earl of Angus, along with the other earls of the realm.

Robert de Umfraville, his son and successor, had the like summons during his life, so that it must be admitted, that the earldom of Angus was an English earldom created by writ of summons, and is now vested in abeyance, among the coheirs general descended from him; of whom, for a further narration, the reader is referred to the article of Umfraville, in the first volume of this work.

#### ATHOL.

This earldom was also of Scottish origin, in the person of Madach, son of king Donald Bane, in the reign of king Alexander the first. His grandson

Henry, third earl of Athol, died in the reign of Alexander the second, leaving three daughters, whereof, the eldest (whose name is not mentioned) married Alan de Londonis, who in her right was the fourth earl of Athol, and died s.p.\*

\* Doug. V. 1,  
p. 132.

Isabel, the second daughter, married Thomas of Galloway, (brother to Alan, lord of

Galloway), who in her right became fifth earl of Athol.\* He died in 1312, leaving a son Patrick, the sixth earl, who is said to have been murdered at Haddington, in 1242, being then a youth of very distinguished accomplishments. He died s.p.

\* Sutherland Add. Case.

Fernelith third daughter of earl Henry, succeeded her nephew earl Patrick, and became countess of Athol. She married David de Hastings, (of the great family of Hastings in England); which David in her right became seventh earl of Athol; he died at Tunis, in a crusade, fighting under the banners of Louis IX., king of France, A. D. 1269, leaving issue an only daughter and heiress

Ada, countess of Athol, who married John de Strathbogie, and carried to him the earldom of Athol,<sup>a</sup> and had issue

David de Strathbogie, ninth earl of Athol, who married Isabel, one of the co-heirs of Richard de Chilham, by Rose de Doverc his wife, and died shortly after his father, who deceased in February, 1263-4, leaving

John de Strathbogie his son and heir, tenth earl of Athol, whose son and heir

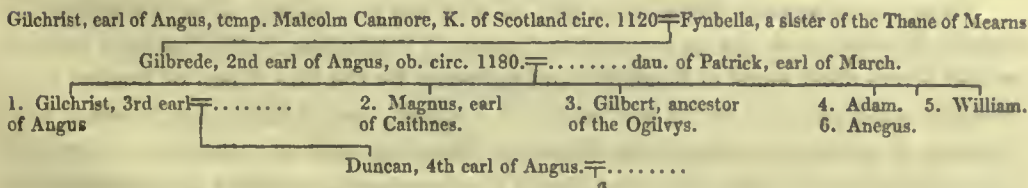
David de Strathbogie, eleventh earl of Athol, was by that title summoned to parliament as an English earl, the 15 Edw. II., and had the like summons to his death, the 29 Edw. II., when he was succeeded by his son, another

David, twelfth earl of Athol, and second of the English creation, who had similar summons to parliament during his life, and as such may be justly esteemed to have acquired an earldom descendable to his issue general, of whom mention will be found in the first volume of this work.

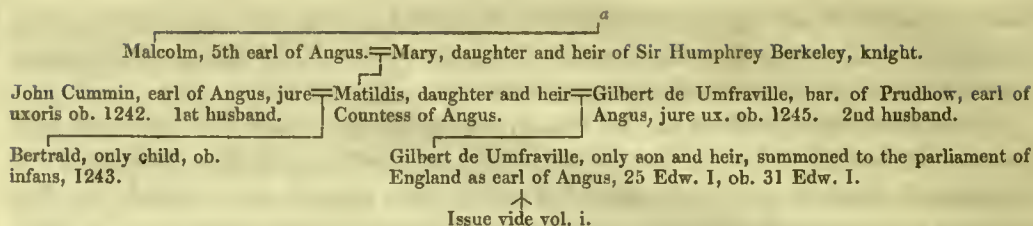
Dugdale asserts that he had summons to parliament among the barons of England from the 15th to the 20th of Edw. II.; but on referring to the writs, it will be found that his name is always inserted *among the earls* (as earl of Athol), and never *among the barons*. This may evidence his rank as an English earl.

The following two tables will show the descent of the earldoms of Angus and Athol, till they came to the families of Umfraville and Strathbogie.

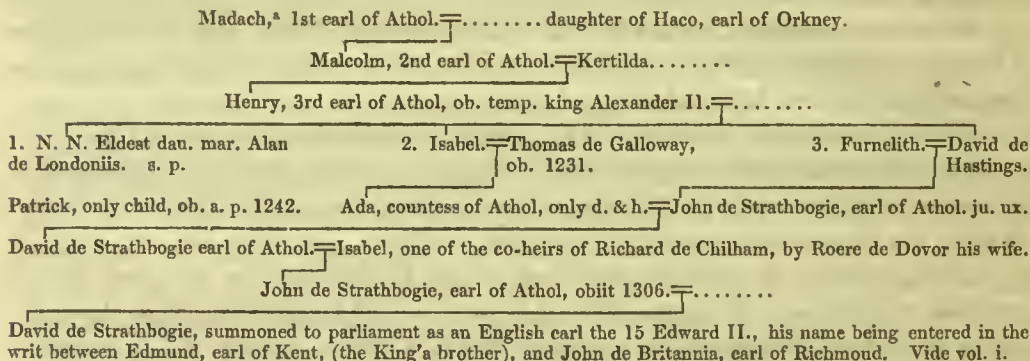
### ANGUS.



<sup>a</sup> Duncan earl of Fife, his grandfather having obtained the lands of Strathbogie from king William the lion, settled them on David his third son, who assumed his name from the said lands, and was father of this John de Strathbogie earl of Athol.



## ATHOL.



<sup>a</sup> Douglas refers to a note by Chalmers (Caledonia, I, 425), which says he had a son Madach, the second father of Malcolm.

## BUCHAN.

\* Douglas, V. I., p. 264.

This was an ancient Scottish earldom, in the family of Cumyn, whereof Alexander, earl of Buchan is said to have left two daughters his heirs,—of which Alice the eldest married Henry de Beaumont, an English baron; and Margaret the youngest daughter wedded Sir John de Ross, son of the earl of Ross.

Henry de Beaumont being thus earl of Buchan, jure uxoris, is so designated in Rymer's *Fœdera*; with her he acquired the manor of Whitwicke, in the county of Leicesters and divers other lands in England; and moreover by the title of earl of Boghan (i. e. Buchan), was summoned to the parliament of England, the 7 Edw. III., in which writ his name is mentioned along with David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and Gilbert de Humfraville, earl of Angus, being the last of the three earls; from this time to the 14 of Edw. III., his name is similarly recited in the parliamentary summons—from which continuation, it must be inferred that he was created an English earl, for otherwise he could not be intitled to have that rank in parliament with the English nobility; and there



does not appear upon record, any patent or charter creating him an earl. His title thus arising from his writ of summons, must be considered like that of a baron emanating from the same source, to be descendable to the heirs general coming from him and still existing in them, unless barred by any attainder or legal impediment; but which, from the late decision of the house of Lords, upon the claim of Mr. Stapleton to the barony of Beaumont does not appear to be the case.\*

\* Vide  
Beaum, Vol. I.

#### ARUNDEL OF TRERICE.

This barony created by letters patent, in 1663, has been generally supposed extinct; but an heir male is believed to be existing in a very humble situation of life.

#### BANBURY.

Respecting the right of inheriting this earldom, there has long prevailed a great dubiety, by reason of the controversial question of the legitimacy of the sons of the first earl; but this question is considered to have been determined by the resolution made in the lords' committees of privileges, against the claim of the late General Knollys, the heir male representative of the said sons; yet upon this decision much controversy of legal opinion prevails.

#### BRACKLEY AND BRIDGEWATER.

Though the title of earl of Bridgewater is generally presumed to be extinct, there is some doubt whether the prior created title of Viscount Brackley, has not some remote heir of the Egerton family still existing, with a claim thereto; but when the great honorial estates have passed away, claims of such a kind are beyond the power of indigent parties to prefer, and therefore expire by constrained necessity.

#### BUCKINGHAM.

The title of earl of Buckingham, first conferred by king James I., on his favorite Sir George Villiers, is represented to have been limited in remainder to his brothers John and Christopher Villiers, and his sister Susan, who married William, the first Lord Fielding, and afterwards earl of Denbigh, in whose descendant the present earl, the title of earl of Buckingham is thought to be vested.

It is to be observed that the Hobart family bears the title of earl of *Buckinghamshire*, not of *Buckingham*.

#### CHANDOZ.

This barony, claimed some years ago by the late Rev. Tymewell Brydges, without effect, is still supposed to be dormant, but not extinct. There are several persons who consider they have a claim, but the great expense of pursuing it before the Attorney-General and a Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords, presents an insuperable obstacle against a man in humble circumstances of life.

#### DELAMERE.

Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey, in the county of Chester, was created baron Delamere, in 1661, and his son Henry, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Warrington, 1690; the earldom became extinct in 1738, but the barony of Delamere is believed to be dormant in some distant heir male. There are several of the name of Booth, who have frequently been mentioned as having pretension to the title.

#### EURE.

This barony is supposed dormant, but not extinct, and probably vested in some person of low property and condition of life—ignorant of his right—and even, if knowing, not in any circumstances to prosecute it.

#### FAUCONBERG.

This barony was conferred in 1627, by king Cha. I., on Sir Thomas Belasyse, bart., who was afterwards, in 1627, advanced to the title of Viscount Fauconberg; and his descendants subsequently further elevated to the title of earl,—that dignity became eventually extinct, but the barony and viscounty continued: the last viscounts were Roman Catholic Priests—brothers, who succeeded each other. On the death of Charles, the survivor of them, in 1815, the titles have been supposed to have terminated; but a distant heir male is yet imagined to exist, who some years since was resident in the United States of North America. The male line is however by no means to be deemed as expired.

## GAINSBOROUGH.

This is another peerage of which there is much doubt as to having become finally extinct, either in the barony of Noel, or earldom of Gainsborough. The special remainders in those creations giving ground for this doubt.

## HUNSDON.

This barony, first created in the person of Henry Carey, son of Mary sister to Queen Anne Boleyn, (mother of Queen Elizabeth), is presumed to have become extinct in 1765, for want of issue male. The vicissitude of fortune in this family deserves notice. Robert Carey, the seventh baron, on succeeding to the honour, is represented to have been in the very humble grade of a weaver. The heir who may be now extant, not improbably may be in a situation of life not superior, and equally unaware of the rank to which he has a right. There is a Mr. Carey, an eminent bookseller at Philadelphia, to whom report gives a descent from a branch of the Hunsdon stock; but the male line is most probably in the Dutch Netherlands, where the weaver's family were resident.

## JEFFERYS.

It has been stated, that the popish chancellor, the first lord Jefferys, had a younger son, who after the retirement of king James II, (commonly called his abdication), was in the service of that unfortunate monarch, and resided in France: the unpopularity of his father, and the execration to which his name had been consigned by the revolutionary party, enforcing his exile from his own country. In France he is said to have married, and had issue several sons, from whom, if any male issue is extant, the heir would be intitled to the Jeffery's Peerage.

## KINGSTON.

Though the title of duke of Kingston may be perfectly extinct, it does not follow that the previous creation of viscount Newark and earl of Kingston is also extinct. There is a family of Pierrepont, which was among the early emigrants to America, where they became settled, and are now resident. A Mr. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, on Long Island, has a very considerable landed property. He claims descent from the Peerage House with much apparent grounds; but his pedigree wants the legal evidence to connect his line with that of the first creation: yet there is no doubt of his derivation from the same family, of which, not unlikely, he is at this day the heir male representative.



## LEICESTER DUDLEY.

Sir Robert Dudley created earl of Leicester by queen Elizabeth, according to Dugdale and other peerage writers died without legitimate issue; but it seems, that the son whom he stiled in his will *his base son*, was afterwards in the reign of James the I. allowed to have been legitimate. This son lived in the territories of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, by whom he was created a duke, and where he is stated to have married a daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Wood Rising, in Norfolk, and to have had issue male by her, which if so, and they were lawfully born, may raise the question how far, provided there remain any heir male representative of them, the Dudley title of Leicester is now extinct, notwithstanding the said title of Leicester was subsequently conferred upon the family of Sydney.<sup>a</sup> There is a most respectable family named Dudley, resident in the United States of North America, said to be descended from one of those sons.

## LEICESTER SYDNEY.

How far this earldom, which was given to Sir Robert Sydney, nephew to the before named Dudley, earl of Leicester, on his presumed death without legitimate issue male, may be extinct, is a point of much doubt, there being several persons of the name of Sydney who are reputed descended in the male line from the peerage house, and a branch also resident in the United States.

Many years after the death of Jocelyn Sydney, the seventh and considered the last earl of Leicester of his family, a Mr. John Sydney, styling himself son and heir of the said earl Jocelyn, preferred a claim to the earldom, as also to Penshurst Park, and premises in the county of Kent. This claim came on by a trial at bar on a writ of right in the Court of Common Pleas, the 11 February, 1782.

On this occasion Mr. Sydney claimed as son and heir of Jocelyn, late earl of Leicester, who was seised in fee of the said premises, and other considerable estates; but having so claimed, it was answered by the tenant that the said earl Jocelyn had by will given his estates away from him the heir at law, which if seised in fee, he was enabled to do. The demandant failed in his claim; though had he set forth that earl Jocelyn was only tenant for life, with remainder to his issue male, and that he was such issue male, he might have been more fortunate. But the great point in the case, namely, *his legitimacy*, was not called in question, his demand being defeated by the tenant's answer.

The Lord Chief Justice (Loughborough) on summing up said:—

<sup>a</sup> Vide printed letter to Lord Brougham respecting the Courtenay earldom of Devon, which title had been given to other families, on the conclusion that it had become extinguished in that of Courtenay.

“Gentlemen of the Grand Assize, what has passed in court has made it very unnecessary for me to say anything more to you upon this subject than this, the single question is, whether the person in possession is intitled to hold that possession against the claim of one who has proved to you in court, as it is admitted, that he is the son of Jocelyn, earl of Leicester, and that Jocelyn, earl of Leicester, was seised in fee of the estate. That estate he has devised away by a will duly executed, therefore there is a mere impossibility the demand can have any right; therefore you will not in this case find any difficulty in finding your verdict for the tenant.

“Jury—we are all agreed the tenant has the better right.”<sup>a</sup>

#### LEIGH OF STONELEY.

This barony which had been looked upon as extinct, was claimed a few years since by a person who deduced his descent from Christopher Leigh, a fourth son of the first created peer, and who asserted that a monument to the memory of the said Christopher had been withdrawn, in some clandestine manner, from the church wherein it had been erected, for the wilful purpose of suppressing the inscription it had thereon, setting forth the issue of that person, and which, had it been remaining would have proved the claimant's pedigree. The evidence adduced before the Lords' Committee of Privileges on the hearing of this case was of a most extraordinary, and conflicting nature; but the result was, that their lordships resolved against the right of the unfortunate petitioner. Without commentary on this decision, it may suffice to observe, that there is every reason to be convinced the title is not extinct, though the heir male may be an individual whose means are not adequate to contend with the powerful influence of the party which possesses the estate, co-descendable with the Leigh peerage.

#### MONTAGU.

The viscounty of Montagu was supposed to have become extinct upon the death of Mark Anthony Browne, the ninth viscount, s.p., in 1797. But a petition of claim is now by his Majesty's order of reference, before the Attorney General, for his report.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

The ancient earldom of Northumberland, in the Percy name, has ever since the death of Jocelyn, the eleventh earl, who died in 1670, s. p. m., been considered ex-

<sup>a</sup> These proceedings are enrolled of record in the Treasury of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, on two folio rolls, No. 441,-442.—Easter Term, 21 Geo. III.

inct. Without making any comment upon the pretension of James Percy, who at the time was denominated an impostor,<sup>a</sup> there is great reason to believe that a true heir male is still existing, either in the family of Percy in Belgium, or in the United States of North America. When at Brunswick, in the province of Maine, the author of this breviary saw, in 1825, two fine young men of the name of Percy, who, in their lineaments had a strong likeness to the portraits of the celebrated Hotspur, Lord Percy. It is to be remarked that, George Percy, a younger son of the then earl of Northumberland, was among the early adventurers in the settlement of Virginia, along with the lord Delawarre, by whom, on his departure, he was left deputy governor of the colony.

The Percy pedigree represents this George Percy to have died s. p.; but in the absence of any good authority to prove that fact, the before mentioned young men, from the long settlement of their family in that country, seem to warrant the presumption of their descent from the Northumberland house of Percy.<sup>b</sup>

### OXFORD.

The earldom of Oxford, which for twenty descents continued in the male line of Vere, and is supposed to have expired upon the decease of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth earl, in 1702, s. p. m., has been said to have an heir male yet existing—a circumstance more probable than otherwise; but the once large estates of the family, and the high office of hereditary great chamberlain of England, having passed away by female heirship, the object of claim to an empty title, shorn of its ancient splendour, does not form such an incentive to claim it, as would be commensurate to the expense of the investigation of so long a pedigree; and this consideration has more contributed to keep back the heir male, than the perfect extinction of that line.

### PERCY OF EGREMONT.

Thomas Percy, third son of Henry, second earl of Northumberland, was created lord Percy of Egremont the 28 Hen. VI., to hold the said title to him, and the heirs male of his body,—but according to Dugdale,\* died the 38 of Hen. VI. without wife or issue. But from evidences at Northumberland House, among the records of the family,

\* *Baronage*  
Vol. I. p. 286.

<sup>a</sup> Vide the article of Percy, in the fourth, or supplemental volume of the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*.—Edit. 1837.

<sup>b</sup> Vide interesting account of the Lord Willoughby, of Parham, in vol. 3 of the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*.—Edit. 1809.



it is clearly established that he had issue a son John, though the name of his wife is not mentioned. This John is supposed to have declined taking his father's title in consequence of the diminution of his fortune in the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, during which his father was slain. What became of this unfortunate person, there seems no further account to be found in any genealogical, or other history; yet, there is reason to believe that he lived in retirement, married, and had issue; for in Drake's *Antiquities of York*,\* there is a plate representative of the following portraiture \* p. 306. depicted on painted glass, in one of the windows of the church of St. Dionyse, in that city, where, in Walmgate, the earls of Northumberland had a mansion, viz:—

1, George Percy, Dom. Egremont. 2, Dom. Marg' Percy. 3, Dom. Agnes Percy. 4, Sir Ralph Percy. 5, Richard Percy. 6, George Percy, apparently a youth.

These indicate that George, lord Egremont had issue; that *Dom. Marg' Percy*, the first female was *his wife*; and the others *his children*,—hence a question, whether his male issue has utterly failed?

#### WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

An interesting account of this barony is to be seen in the 3rd volume of the *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*. It is presumed to have become extinct in 1779; but it is more probably still existing (though unclaimed) in the family of Willoughby, resident in the United States of America, with which the editor became acquainted when in that country, in 1825. It is to be recollected that the baron who died in 1779, was descended from Ambrose Willoughby who emigrated to America, and was second son of Charles, the second baron, but whose line not having been heard of for very many years, was concluded to have failed of issue, and as such was supplanted by a younger branch. But (as shown in the before cited volume) afterwards re-acquired its rights.<sup>a</sup>

#### WILTSHIRE.

It admits of doubt how far this title of earl of Wiltshire does properly belong to the marquis of Winchester. When William Paulet, the first peer of the family, was

<sup>a</sup> An observation here obtrudes itself, how far, when Thomas Willoughby was summoned to parliament as lord Willoughby, on the presumption that the issue male of Ambrose, eldest brother to Charles, his grandfather, had become extinct, did by virtue of that writ of summons acquire a barony in fee, as a distinct creation. He not being the right heir of succession, as shown by the decision of the House of Lords, when Henry, the descendant and heir male of the body of the said Ambrose Willoughby, afterwards claimed and was allowed the peerage, the Lords deciding that the previous barons Willoughby had sate near one hundred years without right.—*Vide Case of de O'Barony cor. Dom. Proc.*

advanced to the title of marquis of Winchester, he resigned the earldom of Wiltshire to which he had been previously raised ; and a *vacatur* was entered on the roll accordingly. That the said earldom was looked upon as thereby vacant is manifested by the fact that the first lord Hunsdon (who was first cousin to queen Elizabeth) coveted it, because, before it had been conferred on Paulet, it had been given by king Hen. the VIII. to Sir Thomas Boleyn, father to queen Anne Boleyn, and of his (lord Hunsdon's) mother, Mary Boleyn. But the queen who was not so liberal in granting honours as his late majesty Geo. the III., was deaf to his application, which refusal is recorded to have so affected him, as to bring on his death, which when Elizabeth was told was approaching, hastened by his acute feeling of disappointment, she is said to have personally visited him with the charter of creation, and coronet on a crimson cushion. The old baron however was broken hearted, and answered her majesty thus, "*Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying.*"<sup>a</sup> Lord Hunsdon was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a sumptuous monument remains erected to his memory ; which when shown to visitors of that Dormitory of earthly grandeur, is always accompanied with the before mentioned story.

The resolution of the House of Lords made in the Purbeck case, respecting the surrender of titles, was long after the time of Paulet's surrender of the earldom of Wiltshire, and was not retrospective as to such honours as had theretofore been resigned into the hands of the crown.<sup>b</sup>

It may not be irrelevant to remark, that while the lords were so careful and zealous to secure the continuation of their peerages from the caprice of an individual, who from spiteful or malignant motives, might be inclined to disappoint an heir from the right of succession thereto, the law of recovery should be allowed to prevail, whereby an estate tail may be barred, and thus the high dignity of a peer of the realm be left without a sixpence of property to support its rank, as in the instance of various noblemen of the day may be pointed out.

<sup>a</sup> Vide the article Hunsdon, in Vol. III. of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage.

<sup>b</sup> Paulet's resignation was in consideration of an higher dignity ; but that of Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, was to prevent the succession of the title, and extinguished it.

## SCOTCH TITLES.

THE Peerage of Scotland, with respect to its course of descent, differs greatly from that of England, as may be seen in the very extraordinary limitations mentioned thereof by Douglas, Crawford, and other Scotch genealogical writers. The power of surrender of their titles *ad libitum*, and the re-acquircment of them for new enfeoffment or limitations by charter of *novo-damus*, forms a peculiar feature, and renders many so very complex as to make difficult of construction the right vested in them, for those who sometimes become claimants to their succession.

It is to be observed, that of the various peerages attainted for the Rebellion of 1715 and 1745, some of them were not altogether so forfeited as to become absolutely extinguished; but were merely suspended during the existence of issue, from the bodies of the attainted persons, after whose expiration the line of succession opened upon the collateral heirs, to whom the respective honours by their charters of creation were destined to descend on the event of such failure.

The Records of Scotland having been carried away by Cromwell, Sir Archibald Primrose, then Lord Registrar of Scotland, applied to have them returned, and they were accordingly put up in casks; but the earl of Clarendon imagining that the original covenant signed by the king was amongst them, and being apprehensive an ill use would be made of that paper, if it was re-acquired in Scotland, unpacked the casks to search for it, although Sir Archibald promised to look carefully for it when they came down, and to send it up by a special messenger.

It was not however found upon a search made; and so much time was lost thereby, that the records were afterwards sent down in winter, and the vessel (the Eagle) was cast away near Berwick, by which misfortune the greater part of them were entirely lost, and such as were saved, were so damaged by the salt water, as to be rendered almost unintelligible; and sixteen leaves of the Register of the Great Seal are said to be still wanting, in which some patents of nobility are supposed to have been inscribed.

It may deserve notice, that by the 11 of Hen. VII., it was enacted that no person should be attainted of treason for having adhered to that king who should be in possession for the time, though he should be afterwards declared a usuper. This act was solely



English; yet the justice of it might, in the administration of mercy, be considered to have an interesting reference to those unfortunate noblemen, who were made victims for their adherence to the cause of their lawful sovereign king James the second.

THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF SCOTCH DORMANT TITLES MAY BE  
CONSIDERED OPEN TO CLAIM :

Those thus marked \* are under claim.

*Annandale,	..	..	Marq.	*Lenox,	..	..	Earl.
*Annandale,	..	..	Earl.	Lindores,	..	..	Bar.
Balmerino,	..	..	Bar.	*Lovat,	..	..	Bar.
*Borthwick,	..	..	Bar.	Lyle,	..	..	Bar.
Bothwell,	..	..	Earl.	Linlithgow,	..	..	Earl.
Burleigh,	..	..	Bar.	*Marchmont,	..	..	Earl.
Calendar,	..	..	Earl.	*Melfort,	..	..	Earl.
Carlisle,	..	..	Bar.	*Menteith,	..	..	Earl.
Carnwath,	..	..	Earl.	Middleton,	..	..	Earl.
Cromartie,	..	..	Earl.	Nithisdale,	..	..	Earl.
Dudhope,	..	..	Bar.	Ochiltree,	..	..	Bar.
*Duffus,	..	..	Bar.	Oliphant,	..	..	Bar.
Dunbar,	..	..	Earl.	Oxford,	..	..	Bar.
Dundee,	..	..	Bar.	Panmure,	..	..	Earl.
Dumfermline,	..	..	Earl.	*Perth,	..	..	Earl.
Findlater,	..	..	Earl.	Pitsligo,	..	..	Bar.
Forth,	..	..	Bar.	Pittenweem,	..	..	Bar.
Frendraught,	..	..	Bar.	Preston,	..	..	Bar.
Glencairne,	..	..	Earl.	Rutherfurd,	..	..	Bar.
Herries,	..	..	Bar.	Seafeld,	..	..	Earl.
Holyroodhouse,	..	..	Bar.	Southesk,	..	..	Earl.
Hyndford,	..	..	Earl.	Spynie,	..	..	Bar.
Kenmure,	..	..	Earl.	*Stirling,	..	..	Earl.
Kilmarnock,	..	..	Earl.	Torpichen,	..	..	Bar.
Kincleven,	..	..	Bar.	Traquair,	..	..	Earl.
Kirkcudbright,	..	..	Bar.	Wigtown,	..	..	Earl.
Kylsyth,	..	..	Bar.	Wintoun,	..	..	Earl.
*Lenox,	..	..	Duke.				

Of these titles, several are at present under claim; with the addition thereto of the earldoms of Lindsay and Crawford, which latter have been long pending.

The claim to the dukedom of Lenox, preferred by the late earl of Darnley, and suspended proceeding by his death, and the minority of his son and heir, embraces a question of rather an intricate nature, there being very few cases in the Scotch peerage, as applicable to the point on which the dukedom is claimed. The barony of Burleigh seems to present a precedent; but much of the argument on the part of the claimant is endeavoured to be supported by analogy to English titles, created by writ, where the right of succession descends to heirs general of the body of the person first summoned to parliament; the writ not containing any precise or limited course of succession.

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## IRISH PEERAGES.

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THE most ancient baronial titles in Ireland appear to have had their origin from the same foundation, as the similar honours were at that early period enjoyed in England, namely, either the possession of land, or by writ of summons to parliament. But the possession of land constituted the baronial dignity in the reign of Hen. the II., when the first invaders, or adventurers, went into that kingdom from England; afterwards, as the constitution of parliament became better regulated, and rendered conformable to the practise of assemblage in England, these great landholders had their writs of summons in similar form to those of the English barons, and were thereby called to legislate with the earls and great noblemen in their own kingdom. Assuming this to be the nature of the first Anglo Irish Baronies, it follows to be considered whether the subsequent writ of summons (which most certainly emanated from, or was the consequence of the tenure) did by virtue thereof constitute a baronial peerage, descendable in the blood of the person summoned, independently of his possession of the land.

In a claim to the ancient Irish barony of Slane, some time since pending before the lords' committee of privileges, it is set forth that the heirs male, who continued to inherit the estates of Slane, were always summoned to parliament as Irish barons: whereas had the

first of the family summoned to parliament been created a baron by that writ of summons, then the heirs general would have been intitled to the succession in preference to the heir male. But it would rather seem, that the origin of the peerage arose from the possession of the estates, which, by reason of some entail, descended unto the heir male: who thereby acquired a kind of prescriptive right, which depended upon the continued inheritance of the lands, and terminated when the possession ceased. But no decision was finally made in behalf of the contending claimants.

No creation of a baron in Ireland by patent is on record, till the 2 Edw. IV., (1462), when Sir Robert Barnwall was created baron of Trimleston, by patent under the great seal of England, to hold to him, and the heirs male of his body.

The first earldom granted in Ireland was that of Ulster to John de Courcy, but the charter it seems, is not at this day extant. On his forfeiture, the earldom was given to Hugh de Lacy, to hold to him "*et hæredibus suis*," similarly as it had been given to John de Courcy. By the heir female of Lacy, it came to Lionel, duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, and by his heiress eventually to the crown, in the person of king Edward the IV.

The next earldom conferred, was that of Carrick to Edmund le Botiler, (9 Edw. II.) to be enjoyed by him and *his heirs for ever*. But although this earldom was so limited, yet in the same year (9 Edw. II.) the title of earl of Kildare was created in the person of John Fitz-Thomas, with restriction to him, and *the heirs male of his body*; being the first instance of a creation to *heirs male* in Ireland. The next was that of the earl of Louth, 12 Edw. II.; from which period Irish peerage honours, excepting a very few baronies, were limited to the male line of succession.

The following list is considered to contain the names of some titles in the Irish peerages which are rather dormant than positively extinct, and of which several are under claim.

ATHENRY—Reported by the Attorney-General of Ireland, to be in abeyance.

BARRY—Supposed an ancient barony by writ.

BARRYMORE—An earldom, the superior title of the Barry family.

BULKELEY—The viscounty.

BUTTEVANT—The second title of the earl of Barrymore.

CRUYS—A barony by summons.

CUSAC—A barony by summons.

DE LA HIDE—A barony by summons.

DELVIN—Barony by summons, reported in abeyance, November, 1800.

FAIRFAX—The viscounty.

FITZ-WILLIAM—The viscounty.

HOWTH—Barony by summons, fell into abeyance on the death of Edward, the 18th baron, s. p. m., anno 1549.



HUSSEY of Galtrim—Barony by summons.

KERRY—The barony supposed by writ of summons.

KILLEEN—A barony by summons, reported to be in abeyance, March, 1813.

KINSALE—Although this ancient barony has been allowed to the heir male, yet, not any patent for such limitation is known to be upon record, and it is presumed to have been admitted under a misconception of the original creation of the honour.

LE FLEMING—A barony contended to have had its origin by writ of summons.

MONTGOMERY AND MOUNT ALEXANDER—These two titles, the first of viscount, the second of earl, are vested in the same line of male descent, and are supposed to have an heir still extant, but the family estates are gone into the hands of strangers.

ROSSE—The earldom and viscounty in heirs male.

SLANE—A barony asserted to have been created by writ of summons; so claimed by one party, and contra-claimed by another. No decision.

TRACY—The viscounty under claim.

UPPER OSSORY—A barony and earldom considered extinct on the death of the late earl.

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## BARONETCIES.

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THE Order of Baronets being a degree of rank inferior to that of the Peerage, and not invested with similar privileges, to render it desirable beyond the enjoyment of an empty title, dictated by vanity and ambition, has occasioned many of the baronetcies to be considered as extinct, from the heirs of succession not continuing the use of the title, probably from decayed circumstances, and the ancient landed patrimony either sold, or passed away into female heirs.

In the case of inheritable honours, it is much to be regretted, that the actual possession of a certain landed estate, of value according to the rank conferred, should not be made the basis of qualification, and limited to descend inalienably with the patent of creation. Rank would not then be disgraced by poverty, as in too many instances, it unfortunately is at the present day.

The following list of baronetcies is considered to contain the names of those which are dormant rather than extinct.

Adams of London, created 13 June, 1660.  
 Belasyse of Newborough, county of York, created 29 June, 1611.  
 Bellingham of Hilsington, county of Westmoreland, created 30 May, 1620.  
 Birkley of Attleborough, county of Norfolk, created 3 September, 1661.  
 Bland of Kippax Park, county of York, created 30 August, 1642.  
 Bolles<sup>a</sup> of Scampton, county of Lincoln, created 24 July, 1628.  
 Booth of Dunham Massy, county of Chester, created 22 May, 1611.  
 Boreel of Amsterdam, created 21 March, 1644.  
 Briggs of Haughton, county of Salop, created 12 August, 1641.  
 Brown of London, created 14 December, 1699.  
 Brown of Edinburgh, created 24 February, 1709.  
 Burton of Stokerston, county of Leicester, created 22 July, 1622.  
 Carpentier of France, created 9 October, 1658.  
 Castleton of St. Edmondsbury, county of Suffolk, created 9 August, 1641.  
 Chester of Chichley, county of Bucks., created 23 March, 1619.  
 Corbet of Leighton, county of Montgomery, created 20 June, 1642.  
 Curtius, resident in Sweden, created 2 April, 1652.  
 Davies of London, created 11 January, 1685-6.  
 Delaval of Seaton, county of Northumberland, created 29 June, 1660.  
 De Neufville of Frankfort, Germany, created 18 March, 1709.  
 De Raedt of Holland, created 30 May, 1660.  
 Dryden of Canons Ashby, county of Northampton, created 16 November, 1619,  
 Duddleston of Bristol, created 11 January, 1691-2.  
 Elves of Stoke, county of Suffolk, created 22 June 1660.  
 Ernle of New Sarum, county of Wilts, created 2 February, 1661-2.  
 Everard of Much-Waltham, county of Essex, created 29 January, 1628-9.  
 Gans of the Netherlands, created 29 June, 1682.  
 Gostwick of Willington, county of Bedford, created 25 November, 1612.  
 Halford of Welham, county of Leicester, created 27 June, 1706.  
 Hamilton of London, created 11 May, 1642.  
 Hele of Flete, county of Devon, created 28 May, 1627.  
 Hewet of Headly Hall, county of York, created 11 October, 1621.  
 Jackson of Hickleton, county of York, created 31 December, 1660.

<sup>a</sup> There is reason to believe this Baronetcy was extended to *heirs male whatsoever*. Dame Mary Bolles was created a baroness of Nova Scotia, and had sasine of the lands of her barony in that province.

- Langley of Higham Gobion, county of Bedford, created 29 May, 1641
- Lawson of Brough, county of York, created 6 July, 1665
- Leman of Northaw, county of Hertford, created 3 March, 1644-5. <sup>a</sup>
- Mayney of Linton, county of Kent, created 29 June, 1641. <sup>b</sup>
- Merces of France, created . . . . . 1660
- Meredith of Stainsley, county of Devon, created 13 August, 1622
- Middleton <sup>c</sup> of Ruthyn, county of Denbigh, created 22 October, 1622.
- Moody <sup>d</sup> of Garseden, county of Wilts, created 11 Mch, 1621-2.
- Morgan of Lantermann, county of Monmouth, created 12 May, 1642.
- Mottet of Leige, in Flanders, created 16 November, 1660
- Napier of Panknol, county of Dorset, created 25 February, 1681-2.
- O'Neill of Upper Claneboys, Ireland, created 13 November, 1643
- Peyton of Isleham, county of Cambridge, created 22 May, 1611
- Powell of Birkenhead, county of Chester, created 29 January, 1629-30.
- Price of Newton, county of Montgomery, created 15 August, 1628.
- Richards of Brambletye House, county of Sussex, created 22 February, 1683-
- Russel of Chippenham, county of Cambridge, created 19 January, 1628-
- Sus Van Bosch of Holland, created 22 Oct, 1680
- Skirwith of Newbold Hall, county of Warwick, created 25 October, 1670
- Tempest of Stella, county of Durham, created 23 December 1622
- Trevithick of Stainfield, county of Lincoln, created 29 June 1611.
- Toller-aches of Helmingham, county of Suffolk, created 22 May, 1611
- Valckenburgh of Middleking, county of York, 20 July, 1642.



- Van Friesendorp of Hericks, in Sweden, created 4 October 1661  
 Van Tromp, of Holland, created 25 March, 1673-4  
 Vander Brande of Cleverskirke, in Holland, created 29 June, 1694.  
 Vitus (alias White) of Limerick, Ireland, created 29 June, 1677.  
 Winderbank of Kaines, county of Wilts, created 25 November, 1645  
 Wyche of Chewton, county of Somers, created 20 December, 1729  
 Yeamans of Bristol, created 12 January, 1664-5

- a. There is a very large estate supposed to belong to the heir of this family, which has been claimed at various times by several persons.
- b. There is reason to believe the heir of this title still exists in great poverty. The first baronet ruined his fortune in the service of Charles I.; his son, the second baronet, died for want; and his brother hung himself for the same cause!
- c. The heir of this baronetcy is supposed to be living in great poverty.
- d. The heir to this baronetcy is believed to be resident in the United States of America.

The remainder of this book containing an "Historical Account of the first settlement of Nova Scotia and the foundation of the order of Nova Scotia Baronetcy" has been bound up with the British American Library of the Department.

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