

# The Ancestry of Martha Love

(born Martha Dodington (later Dorington) in 1707 in Mere, Wiltshire)

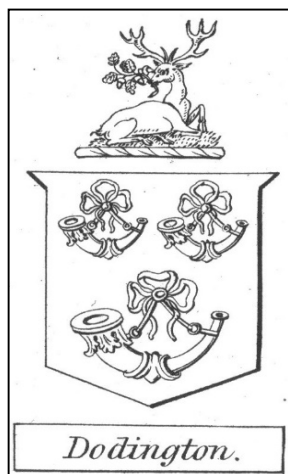
*By Mark Wareham, great x 6 grandson*

*Last updated 13th February 2015*

The family pedigree and history of the Dodingtons of Mere before 1700. A 'gateway' family to medieval noble ancestry.

The information contained in these spreadsheets is gathered from several sources and I have tried to use recognised source material where it is available, such as Visitation reports of the Harleian Society of the 16th and 17th centuries, parish records, wills, county histories or other reference books. There is some information from the internet such as Wikipedia or some independent study. For maternal ancestral branches refer to the worksheets arranged in alphabetical order according to family name. I have not included a full history of all of the lines going back into medieval times as this would produce a massive piece of work and historical study beyond the bounds of this family history. However I have produced a separate essay and family tree chart which is available on request.

## The Dodington family



*Family arms from 'A History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare 1822'*

Note - these arms appear on the main entrance porch of the farmhouse of Woodlands at Mere.

## The name Dorington / Dodington

The Dorington name in Mere comes from the root name Dodington. From around the early 18th century the name is more often referred to as Dorington than Dodington. This change in the name may well have something to do with the dramatic fall of the Dodington family of Mere however there is evidence to show that even in earlier periods the name Dorington was used. Other researchers have also made reference to this alternate spelling -

*Woodlands & The Dodingtons, Mere Papers Number 13, by M. F. Tighe, 2000*

"A strange metamorphosis is to be found in the registers around 1750. Suddenly no Dodingtons are baptised for the next 90 years, though at the same time the Doringtons appear ... around 1840 the position is reversed. A similar phenomenon occurs in the burials, and it is clear that these people are indeed the same. Not all these people can have been illiterate, and it is hard to attribute the variation to the usual reason of a curate or parish clerk spelling according to whim. Moreover the variation is not confined to Mere - representatives of the Somerset branch of the family are also encountered using the 'rr' spelling, and it is recorded that a family in Hertfordshire used the 'rr' on tombs in Kelsall church in the 1670's on which their family arms appear - in this case the arms of Dodington quartering Guphay proving that they were a cadet branch of the Mere family. Nothing can be found which accounts for this change in spelling, or for its later reversal."

My ancestor, Martha, is in the parish baptisms of Mere as 'Martha daughter of John Dodington' in 1707, however on her marriage in 1737 she marries as 'Dorington'. This is certainly the same person as the age, place and dates all match and there was no other Martha Dorington baptised in Mere. Neither did a Martha Dodington die before 1737 or marry anyone else around that time in Mere or elsewhere that I can find (and one would normally expect marriages at that time to take place in the home parish of the bride

and both Michael Love and Martha were recorded as being of Mere). I am therefore very confident as to this claim of my ancestor Martha's medieval Dodington pedigree.

Other Dodingtons who changed their recorded names in the same line are -

\* John son of John and Anne (therefore Martha's brother) had a son John who baptised a son as Martin Dorington at Mere in 1756.

\* Martha's brother John Dodington was buried in 1751 as Dorington.

It is also worth noting that in 1624 and 1626 in the parish records of Durnford in Wiltshire, William's children were noted as 'Dorington' by the parish clerk. For all his other children the name was recorded as Dodington or Doddington.

Records of The Rising in the West AD 1655' by Ravenhill, 1870

Refers to 'Mr Dorrington' of East Burton in Mere being involved in the 1655 preparations for the Penruddock Rebellion. This may be William Dodington senior or his son Stephen.

Ancestry.co.uk - Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886

Henry son of William Dodington of Breamore and Francis Dodington of Somerset in 1621 and 1623 matriculated under the recorded name 'Dorington' but are also listed as Dodington.

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### Ancestral family line -

Martha Dod(r)ington b 24/2/1707 Mere, Wilts d 9/4/1754 Mere	m 15/9/1737 Mere, Wilts	Michael <b>Love</b> b 1/4/1695 Mere d 12/9/1753 Mere
John Dodington b 25/1/1677 Mere, Wilts d 8/11/1740 Mere, Wilts	m 27/12/1698 Mere	Ann <b>Grey</b> b 28/3/1676 Mere d 9/5/1749 Mere, Wilts
Vaughan Dodington, gent b 25/5/1631 Durnford, Wilts d 30/12/1697 Mere, Wilts	m bf 1677 not Mere or Durnford	Elizabeth ? b bf 1660 d 2/7/1722 Mere
William Dodington, gent b c 1599 * d 13/7/1657 Mere	m 10/11/1617 Durnford, Wilts	Susanna <b>Younge</b> b 10/12/1595 Durnford, Wilts d 1631 - 1657 prob Durnford
? Dodington b bf 1578 d ?	m 1596	(Joan ?) b bf 1575 d ?
William Dodington, gent b bf 1555 * d 1578 Mere, Wiltshire	m bf 1578	(Elizabeth or Mary (see below)) ? b bf 1560 d aft 1573
Christopher Dodington, Esq b bf 1527 d 24/9/1584 Mere, Wilts	m bf 1555	Margaret <b>Francis</b> b bf 1540 Combe Florey, Somerset d 10/2/1614 Mere
Peter Dodington, Esq b bf 1500	m bf 1527	Joan <b>Buckland</b> b bf 1510 West Harptree, Somerset

d bf 1561			d 28/7/1573 Mere, Wiltshire		
	Philip Dodington	m c 1490	<b>Agnes Horsey</b>		
b bf 1470			b bf 1469 Clifton, Dorset		
d			d aft 1532		
	William Dodington	m bf 1470	<b>Jane Poyntz</b>		
b bf 1455			b bf 1449 Iron Acton, Gloucester		
d			d		
	Philip Dodington	m bf 1455	<b>Joan Huggen</b>		
b bf 1440			b		
d			d		
	John Dodington	m bf 1440	?		
b c 1400			b		
d			d		
	Philip Dodington	m aft 1375	?		
b aft 1360			b		
d			d		
	Thomas Dodington	m 1360 (2nd)	<b>Jane Guphaye</b>	m bf 1360 (1st)	<b>Beatrix Buckler</b>
b bf 1345 Dodington, Somerset			b bf 1350 Woodlands, Mere, Wiltshire		b
d			d		d bf 1360
	Thomas Dodington	m bf 1345	<b>Maud Laundey</b>		
b bf 1330 Dodington, Somerset			b bf 1330		
d			d		
	Philip Dodington	m	?		
b			b		
d 1345			d		
	William Dodington	m	?		
b bf 1286			b		
d 1307			d		
	Roger Dodington	m	?		
b			b		
d aft 1286			d		
	William Dodington	m	<b>Agnes Portbrief</b>		
b			b		
d			d		
	William Dodington	m	?		
b			b		

d  
|  
Adam **de Counteville**

m

d  
Amelia **de Stringston**

b

d

The line above to Thomas married in 1360 is recorded in the *1565 Visitations of Wiltshire* and confirmed in the *History of Modern Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare*.  
Back from 1360 is from the pedigree in the *1573 Visitations of Somerset* with some additions from information on the website - <http://www.dodingtonfamily.org/>

My ancestor Joseph, son of Michael and Martha Love baptised at Mere in 1743, was born in 1738 according to his age on burial. Martha (nee Dodington) would have been 36 in 1743 and only lived to age 47. 1754 she was buried as 'Martha Love - widow'.

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### **John Dodington (1677 - 1740)**

Children of John and Anne Dodington at Mere - 1699 John (m 1720 Elizabeth Purchase), 1701 Thomas, 1703 Betty, 1705 Elizabeth, 1705 Anne, 1707 Martha (m 1737 Michael Love), 1708 William, c 1712 James (m 1735 Jane Forward), 1716 Walter, 1718 Jane.

Note - unnamed daughter of John Dodington was buried in 1713 - probably Betty, Elizabeth or Anne

Note - 1705 baptism of Anne to John Dodington who is noted as being 'very poor'

John Dodington (1677-1740) was third cousin to Queen Mary II (who married William of Orange) and Queen Anne. John was probably a labourer as he left no will and there is no other reference of him connected with any land, property or trade. As noted above, in 1705 he was 'very poor'.

John Dodington was the only child of Vaughan and Elizabeth Dodington who made it to adulthood (see below).

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### **Vaughan Dodington (1631-1697)**

Vaughan Dodington on his burial in 1697 is referred to as a 'gentleman' but 'poor' and Stephen is a gentleman on references to the baptisms of his children. Their father William Dodington of Durnford was also a gentleman. Vaughan was second cousins with Lady Anne Hyde who married King James II and who was mother of Queens Anne and Mary.

Children of Vaughan Dodington at Mere - 1677 John (m 1698 Anne Grey), 1680 **Christopher** (buried 1684), 1682 Anne (bu 1683), 1686 William (bu 1690)

Note - 1677 baptism of John son of 'Vaughan and Elizabeth Dodington'

I believe that the use of the name **Christopher** by the two brothers above indicates a direct family link back to Christopher Dodington of Woodlands (see later).

The name Christopher was also used by a John Dodington (see below) who I think may have been William's brother and hence uncle to Vaughan and Stephen.

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### **Of Stephen, Vaughan's elder brother -**

*History of Modern Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare*

1672 Stephen Dodington mortgaged the Woodlands estate to Matthew Andrews, Esquire.

*Story of Mere, 1958*

Historic Houses - Woodlands Manor "Stephen, the last of the Dodingtons to live at Woodlands, mortgaged the house to Sir Matthew Andrews who bought it in 1705."

*Horner Manuscripts held at Mells Manor, Somerset - Somerset Archives*

347 - 15/12/1677

Indenture between many of the first part including Stephen Dodington of Mere, gent, others of the second part and Sir George Horner of Mells of the third part, deceased, witnessing the release by the first parties to the second parties of manors etc of Cloford and Layton.

318 - 22/11/1667

"Bond of Stephen Dodington of Mere, co Wilts, gent ... others ... and Christopher Dodington of Mere to Sir George Horner in £2000 perform certain covenants.

### *The Book of Mere. Portrait of a Wiltshire Town*

"The part played by Stephen Dodington of Woodlands [in the Penruddock uprising of 1655] is not recorded but his close friend Mr Willoughby of Knoyle was charged and escaped conviction only 'on account of his advanced years'.... It may have been the cost of helping to finance the rising or trying to avoid prosecution afterwards that affected the finances of the Dodingtons at this time. Certainly they started to mortgage their lands and disposed of the whole estate during the next half century."

Children of Stephen Dodington at Mere - ? **Christopher** (buried 1659), 1663 John\*, ? Susanna, ? Ann (married John Hutchings), 1671 Charles.

1689 burial of Mrs Joane Dodington at Mere, Stephen's widow?

### *Ancestry.co.uk - Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886*

\* Dodington John, son of Stephen, Mere, Wiltshire pleb. New Inn Hall, matric 8 March, 1680-1, aged 19.

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### *The Dodingtons and the Civil War*

#### *Records of The Rising in the West AD 1655' by Ravenhill, 1870*

In evidence to the trials of the rebels a Richard Rowe of Horningsham, a turner who was in the employ of Willoughby of East Knoyle, said that in February 1655 a meeting had taken place and over a week they hunted for foxes in the day and danced in the night to the sound of a fiddler. He said that most of them had swords with them amongst those present with Willoughby was 'Mr Dorrington [or Dodington] of East Burton in Mere, Wiltshire. It was apparently at this meeting that the rising to take place at Salisbury was agreed.

Other testimony in the trials showed that Mr Dorrington was a servant to Lady Phillips [of Phelips] (wife of Colonel Robert Phelips of Montacute in Somerset) and that this Lady met the conspirators at Salisbury at her house there or in the King's Arms and that she had often been in the company of the widowed Queen in France.

This Mr Dorrington had also told a person called Collier, who also testified to the trials that –

“ [Sir Francis] Wyndham who should have brought a company of horse was taken prisoner.”

This Mr Dorrington may be William Dodington senior of Mere, but he was by this time referred to as 'Dodington of Woodlands' and so it is almost certainly his son Stephen and who had to wait till 1657 to inherit the manor. Before this he probably held Burton farm in Mere which had been in the Dodington family since at least 1574. This evidence shows that he was linked in closely with the uprising and had been with the conspirators since the beginning. As Stephen was a servant of the Phelips family of Montacute then he would have had intimate knowledge of the Royalist cause and may have been involved in the events of 1651 when the future King Charles II was at Mere because Colonel Robert Phelips accompanied him on his flight after that battle. Maybe Stephen too was at the battle?

#### *Sir Francis Dodington and the Civil War*

A cousin of the Dodingtons of Woodlands. He was a Royalist field commander in the war and was guilty of what would now be considered war crimes. He certainly followed his commission with zeal and was involved in a number of battles in the South West including the siege of Wardour (against a distant cousin on the side of Parliament - Edmund Ludlow). One has to assume that some of the infamy of Sir Francis Dodington may have been felt by the Dodingtons of Mere and indeed Sir Francis may have visited his cousins as he was active in the area of Mere on behalf of King Charles I at the time when William Dodington (below) and son Stephen held Woodlands Manor.

#### *An Unhappy Civil War, John Wroughton, 1999*

Referring to the second siege of Wardour in 1643/4 -

"Colonel Ludlow was visited seperately by two 'kinsmen', who tried to persuade him to surrender the castle. He also received a letter from Sir Francis Dodington, the commander of the besieging forces, wherein taking notice of the relation between our two families, he expressed himself ready to do me any friendly office and advised me to a timely delivery of the castle'."

Note - there may be a family connection between the Dodingtons of Somerset (of which Sir Francis descends in direct line) and the Ludlows of Maiden Bradley of which I am unaware. But the only family connection between Dodington and Ludlow that I have come across which may be the reference in this civil war letter was that of William Dodington (d 1657) in this line and father of Vaughan, who married Susannah Younge who was a great x 5 granddaughter of William Ludlow of Hill Deverill. This made Vaughan

Dodington and Edmund Ludlow 6th cousins. But I would be surprised if Sir Francis, who was not of this direct line, being aware of that distant connection and indeed using it to offer fair conduct to defeated rebels in the civil war when he was well known for taking a harder line with many others.

*Woodlands & The Dodingtons, Mere Papers Number 13, by M. F. Tighe, 2000*

Late 17th century - "It is apparent that the family had fallen on hard times ... As Royalists they could well have suffered during the Civil War and the Interregnum... There is always the possibility that the family's perceived standing in local eyes could have suffered severe damage if, as seems likely, they had Catholic leanings ... [see reference below to the practising ex-nun who lived with the family in the 17th century] ..."

"... A more likely reason for the decline of the Dodingtons, however, is a socio-economic one, not dissimilar from the fate of 19th and 20th century landowning families. The Woodlands estate was a very small one, and would have become inadequate to support any kind of extended family in the absence of some external financial interest... The time had come for the commercial or political entrepreneur from London or Bristol to seek acceptance in higher social circles by the acquisition of a country estate which alone gave respectability and the possibility of political honours."

"The Dodingtons of Mere seem to have been the last branch of the family to abandon the status of country landowner ... the titles of 'Mr' or 'gent' were never again to appear against [the name] in the Parish Registers. Henceforth it was to be as artisans or labourers that they would figure."

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*William Dodington (bf 1596 - 1657)*

*\* Of the ancestry of William Dodington, gentleman of Durnford and Woodlands, Mere -*

William and his son Stephen held Woodlands manor in Mere in the mid 17th century, indeed Stephen was the last of the Dodington family to do so. As such they are almost certainly descended from the Dodington line described in the 1565 Harleian Visitations. Christopher Dodington, Esquire, died in 1584 leaving widow Margaret. Christopher in 1578 oversaw the administration of the goods of his eldest son William Dodington, gent. In 1596 Margaret then continued to oversee that administration left to her by her husband Christopher who was by then deceased. It is not clear whether this William (senior) had any offspring. The administrations of 1578 and 1596 by Christopher and Margaret do not refer to a daughter-in-law or grandchildren and normally one would expect property held by a husband administered by his 'relict' or widow. However the property held of William senior may still have been held in his name by his parents who outlived him may therefore have been administered by them until they died by which time a grandchild may have been able to inherit and that documentation may have been lost.

Christopher and Margaret had two other sons, Thomas and Francis, who were both also buried as young adults in 1575 and 1579 (see below). It is also unclear whether either of these sons also died with offspring or heirs. A John Dodington, gent, was having children in Mere in the 1620's and died in 1661, one of these sons was called Christopher in 1627, suggesting a connection to Christopher who died in 1584 and this family appears parallel to the life of William junior suggesting that they were brothers or cousins. In 1642 they are referred to jointly as 'customary renters' at Mere suggesting a close connection. Vaughan (William's son) also had a son called Christopher which further suggests at a joint connection of the probable brothers William and John to Christopher who died in 1584. If Christopher's son, William, died without an heir, then the property would have been inherited by Christopher's second son Thomas, however that Thomas appears to have died in 1572, before William. So the right of inheritance, if Thomas had no male heirs, would have passed to the third son of Christopher Dodington; Francis. That Francis died in 1579, a year later than his brother William. Given that all these sons died before Christopher's widow Margaret, the inheritance would have passed to Christopher and Margaret's grandchildren if there were any.

It is however possible that William does not descend from Christopher if none of these three sons had male heirs who in turn gave birth to William and John in about 1590. In this case William would descend not from Christopher but via the second (John) or third (Leonard) sons of Peter and Joan Dodington. But I think this scenario is less likely as the chances are that at least one of Christopher's three male sons, all of whom seem to have survived to early adulthood, had a son. There does not appear to be any reference to a male or female heir who links to John or Leonard holding Woodlands or leaving a will referring to Woodlands between 1600 and 1640.

On the balance of probabilities I think William and John who were having children in the early 17th century were brothers and, because both John and William married around 1618-1625, they were probably born about 1590-1600 making them great grandchildren of Christopher and Margaret. But who their father or grandfather was is not clear. So in terms of complete proof of the link to Christopher and Margaret Dodington, I am afraid that it does not appear to exist. So the Francis family lines described in this family history are correctly noted as bring 'probable ancestry' rather than proven.

The presence of an Edward Dodington, who was baptised 1580 and married three times 1617-1645 further complicates matters. He could be the son of Leonard or John Dodington, younger brothers of Christopher of Woodlands.

The will of Christopher Dodington's uncle, Richard Buckland, made in 1555 (see below) only refers to Christopher's son William and this suggests that William may well have been the elder son and only one alive in 1555. That being the case and the fact that he died an adult, given the name connections and dates I think that this William, son of Christopher, was probably the grandfather of William who died 1657.

Other circumstantial evidence of the ancestral link to Christopher and Margaret Dodington -

- the name Leonard is not used by William Dodington junior or by his sons Stephen or Vaughan or by his possible brother John, making Leonard in this line unlikely, however the name John is used meaning that Peter's second son John and brother of Christopher and Leonard is a possibility.

\* - William who died in 1658 used the name Margaret for one of his children further suggesting a direct connection to Christopher and Margaret (nee Francis) Dodington.

\* - Stephen Dodington, Vaughan's brother, also had a son called Christopher.

\* - John Dodington held Burton Farm in Mere by 1637, Christopher Dodington held it in 1574. Clearly John inherited this farm from Christopher and as William also inherited Woodlands Manor this suggests that John was a brother of William's and was probably a younger sibling, as William inherited the larger part of the estate.

\* 19/10/1573 - burial of Mrs Elizabeth Dodington at Mere - possible wife of Thomas/Francis or William Dodington? Note that William used the name Elizabeth for one of his children.

#### 1657 will of William Dodington

Made 10th July 1657 Will proved at London 11th November 1657

William Dodington of Woodland, Mere - gentleman, infirm in body but of perfect memory, to be buried in a manner according to executor seems fit. Bequeaths -

To son Vaughan Dodington £20 a year for his natural life

To daughters Susanna Dodington and Margaret Sharp, wife of Walter Sharp £200 paid with all speed

To daughter Elizabeth Dodington the marble mortar, the Limbarde Still and brase (?)

To daughters Elizabeth, Philadelphia and Mary 'all my lynnens and also all late wife's wearing apparel to be equally divided between them'

All the rest of my lands, good and chattels to son Stephen Dodington who is made sole executor. Witnessed William Bayly, Edm. Best.

#### Mere in the 18th Century by A Joyce Rutter, 1972

"An interesting indenture lease between Henry Andrews Esq ... dated 1728 has recently come to light. This holding consisted of 'four acres of arable land... lying in the Common Feifes of Mere ... in divers furlongs there (viz) one acre thereof lyeth on the soutu side of Castle Hill shooting North and South, one more acre more thereof lyeth on the North side of Castle Hill ... and of the East part thereof lands lately appertaining to William Doddington, Gent; one acre more thereof lyeth at Tuppshouse shooting north and south ..."

#### Records of the Exchequer 1652

William Dodington, Stephen Dodington. v. Thomas Alford: Manor of Meere.

Custom of "suit and grist" to the mills there (i.e., grinding corn, &c.) Alleged contempt of court, breach of decree, 22 June, 5 Chas. I., and of order of court thereon.: Wilts

#### Woodlands inheritance -

William Dodington probably inherited Woodlands Manor sometime between 1632 (last reference of William of Durnford below) and 1637 (records below as at Mere). In 1640 Joan Dodington (below) held two grist mills which became William Dodington's. This suggests an inheritance. Joan was possibly his mother and suggests a date after 1640 when William inherited. Eldest son Stephen then inherited in 1657 when William died as a widower (will above). However only 15 years later in 1672 the Woodlands estate had to be sold and by 1697 Vaughan, Stephen's brother died poor probably having lost his £20 a year inheritance from his father some years before and when the rest of the estate was lost by the Dodington family.

#### 1648 Poll Tax, Mere

John Doddington 1s 9d

Mr William Doddington 0s 9d

#### 1641 Protestation Return

Little Durnford - no Dodingtons

Mere - missing

#### History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822, Mere

1642 John and William Dodington customary renters

1641 John Dodington tenant to the Crown, William Dodington charged £8-0-2d for grist mills in Mere and Woodlands

1640 Joan Dodington held two grist mills now William Dodington's

1637 William Dodington is charged to a rate. John Dodington is afterwards charged for the farm at Burton for a rate for poultry.

National Archives

Manorial Documents - Bulkeley family of Fordingbridge, Hampshire: Coventry family of Fordingbridge, Hampshire

Conditional assignment 1M53/446 1 Apr 1632

Contents:

By John Dodington of Barton, Isle of Wight, gt. to William Dodington of Little Durnford, (Wilts.), gent.

Of lease of the same date by Winchester College of the farm and scite of the manor of Barton, (Cancelled).

*Children of other Dodingtons at the time at Mere -*

John (possibly William's brother) - 1626 **Christopher** (m, he aged 57, 1684 Joane Hebditch, age 40) (bu 1688 as a gent), 1627 John, 1629 Dorothy (died 1629), 1630 William, 1638 Anne

Note - John Dodington was buried 1661 as a 'gentleman' and wife Dorothy buried 1659.

Edward and Mary - 1618 Edward, 1619 Joan

Edward and Thomasine - none

Edward and Patience - 1642 Eleanor, 1652 Grace

Edward Dodington was buried 1652

Children of William Dodington (gentleman - 'generosi' in latin in the parish registers) of Durnford Parva (Little Durnford) at Durnford -

1622 Susanna, 1624 Stephen, 1625, **Margaret**, 1626 **Maria**, 1628 Philadelphia, 1631 Vaughan, ? **Elizabeth**

1617 marriage states - William Dodington gent to Susanna Young daughter of Mrs Johanna Young of Durnford Parva

\*1599 baptism of William Dodington - whilst not recorded in Mere church this baptism probably took place in Mere. As M Tighe notes in his excellent pamphlet on the family, not all Dodington family baptisms are recorded in the Mere parish registers, for various reasons. I very much expect that William's baptism took place in the Dodington family chapel (possibly administered by a Catholic priest) and either was not formally recorded, or more likely the seperate Dodington records have been lost.

History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822, Britford

Reference to 'old deeds of lands in East Harnham, Britford and New Sarum which did formerly belong to Mr Young's family but sold off -

10/10 16th Jane (1593) Mr Young and his wife, Mr Dodington and his wife, their deed of feoffment to Wm Blacker Esq of lands in Britford.'

Query - it is unclear which Mr Dodington this is referring to as William who died 1657 was not yet married to Susanna Younge. This may well be William's father, because the connection of the Young family of Harnham and Dodingtons probably later led to the marriage of William Dodington and Susannah Young in 1617, and it is a shame that this Mr Dodington and wife' are not named. It could also be referring to the Dodingtons who built Breamore House rather than the Mere branch.

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History of Modern Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare

Table of Reeves of the Manor of Mere from 1551 (Reeve - A Reeve was a manor official appointed by the lord or elected by the peasants)

1581 Leonard Dodington

1574 John Dodington

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**William Dodington (bf 1555 - 1578)**

1578 administration of William Dodington, gent

"The condition of this obligation ... that ... Christopher Dodington the natural and lawful father of William Dodington gent deceased late of Mere in the County of Wilts do ... administer the goods, chattels and debts ..."

Inventory - made 20th September 1578

Gowne of black growgrayne (?) layed with late ...

...gowne of ... colored cloth ...



a black cloke ...  
a dubblett of black satyn ... another dubblett of blach ffytyon  
a gyrkyn of ... leather ...  
a payre of pined hoses with black velvett a payre of gascoigne hoses of blacke ... garded with velvett and a payre of pined hoses of black kersey lyned with saurnet (?)  
a cappe of blackle velvett a black cloth cappe and a ffelte half piece  
shytes (?)  
a sworde a buckeler and a dagger  
a payre of shetes of ffyne canvas a payre of blanketts and a pyllowe  
a boke of greate abrydgement of the lawe called Brokes abrydgement  
a boke of King Edward the ?, two bokes of King Henry the ?, one boke of King Edward the ?, and one boke of King Henry the ?  
a boke of Mr Plowdens Reports, a boke of Mr Sampford (?) of the pleas of the Crowne, a boke of ffyte harbert de natura ..., a boke of Mr Parkyns, a boke of Mr Lytteltons ...,  
a boke of Mr Rasrelles abrydgement of the statutes ...  
a ryng of golde with a sygnett engraved therein  
a yonge gelding colt of color baye  
in ready money ...  
a lease or grant for terme of .. yeres made to the sayde Willm Dodyngton in Renton of one Leonard ... and his wyfe of a tenement in Woodland within the ... of Mere in the  
county of Wiltshire with appurt ...  
a lease or assignment made and grantyd from one Peter Chapman to the sayd Willm Dodyngton of a ... house or chapell in Mere aforesayd called the Crosse House with a  
chamber a shoppe and certayn shambles to the same ... for the terme of ... yeres wheras ... yeres or there about to yet come ...  
whereof  
there is to be dednetyd and allowed ffor the charges of the ffuneralle and buryall of the sayd Willm Dodyngton with ... of ... gene to Mr Wylde for the preacher  
for the dette which the sayd Willm Dodyngton owed at the time of his death first to Thomas Chafyn esquier upon this obligation.

1555 will of Richard Buckland

of Martock, Somerset

refers to -

"... nephew Christopher Dodington and William Dodington his son."

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**Christopher Dodington (bf 1527 - 1584)**

1596 account of Margaret Dodington

"widow and natural mother of William Dodington, late of Woodland ... in the parish of Mere ... administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said William Dodington  
deceased ... by Christopher Dodington, Esquire, also deceased whilst he lived of Mere ... give ... to the Deane of the Cathedral Church of Sarum ... day of December 1596."  
Further charge involving the chapel in Mere.

<http://www.wshc.eu/about-wshc/archives/226.html>

Women and wills

... inventory of the goods of Jane Forget dated 1588. She had been a nun at Wilton Abbey. The document shows a devout woman still living a nun's life, even though Wilton  
Abbey had been closed down 50 years earlier when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries. One of her rooms was called the Chapel Chamber, which was probably at  
Woodlands Manor, Mere, where she lived with the Dodington family."

Note - Mrs Margaret Dodington was executor to Jane Forget's will.

Woodlands & The Dodingtons, Mere Papers Number 13, by M. F. Tighe, 2000

"... "Previously, in 1586, they are charged with vis viiid as money received by them of Mrs Margaret Dodington for the burial of Xpofer Dodington Esq deceased in the Chantery  
Ile.". Earlier Dodington burials in the accounts include - 1584 Mrs Johan and Elizabeth her daughter; and in 1579 recd of Xpofer Dodington Esq for burial of Willm [19/4/1578]  
& Francis [12 Jan 1579] his sonnes in the Chauntery Ile - a later entry, "paid to Willm Bellie for the laying of two Tombstones upon the grave of Mr Christopher's two sons."..."

....

In June 1575 the accounts record the receipt of vis viiid from Mr Christopher Dodington for the burial of his son Thomas, referred to as Mr Thomas in the Register, in the church. The use of the prefix "Mr" implies that Thomas was an adult ..."

Note - Mr Thomas Dodington was buried at Mere 10/6/1575.

Jane Forget, the former nun, in her will of 1581 states that her wish is to -

"... be buried in the parish Church of Mere next to Thomas Dodyngton of Mere'.

Note - a Stephen Dodyngton witnessed the will of Jane Forget in 1581. Who exactly was this Stephen and has he any connection to the later Stephen who held Woodlands?

#### Woodlands & The Dodingtons, Mere Papers Number 13, by M. F. Tighe, 2000

"... Christopher's son William died in 1578, before his father, who had the administration of his estate. An inventory of William's effects in the probate records of the Dean makes interesting reading. After listing a most impressive wardrobe, a sword, buckler and dagger, it identifies a total of eleven books, all concerned with the law, so that he was presumably a lawyer. In addition to a leasehold property somewhere in the Woodlands tithing, William had a lease for some 32 years unexpired of " a certain house or chapel in Mere called the Cross House with a Chamber, a shopp and certain shambles to the same adjoined". Thus it would seem that he had interests separate from the Woodlands estate. His father died in 1584, without having completed the administration of his son's affairs, and it was not until 1596 that his mother, Margaret finally completed the matter lodged her account of it!"

#### 1576 Wiltshire Tax Lists

Mere

Christopher Dodington esquire (L) - £20-0-0 - £0-53-4

#### History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822, Mere

1574 "In an old court roll John Dodington is mentioned as a customary tenant by copy of court roll. Leonard Dodington is charged for common silver. Christopher Dodington for the same. He is also charged for Burton Farm which he held and for his house and demesnes at Woodlands.

#### Wiltshire archaeological and natural history magazine vol 14

Longleat Papers, A.JD. 1553 — 1588

1588 *The Military Divisions of "Wiltshire" - under the Earl of Pembroke Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire (preparations against the Spanish Armada)*

... Christopher Dodington .... (listed between Sir John Thynne (note - of Longleat) and Edmund Ludlow (note - of Hill Deverill ?)

1580 *collections under Sir John Thynne*

... Christopher Dodington esq ....

1571 *Wiltshire Loan on the Privy Seals (Sir John Thynne, collector)*

... Christopher Dodington ....

#### Story of Mere, 1958

Historic Houses - Woodlands Manor

Christopher Dodington, who died in 1584, converted the chapel into a living room. A chimney stack was built outside the west wall of the chapel and finely carved chimney-piece of the late 16th century was placed in the chapel and one of the same date in the room below. Unfortunately the chimney-piece in the chapel has since been removed. In the lower room the crest of the Dodington family impaling Francis was carved over the chimney-piece. As Christopher Dodington married Margaret Francis of Coombe Florey, Somerset, this helps to fix the date of these alterations. An elaborate plaster ceiling was added to the lower room at this time and there are traces of a small west window in the chapel which was moved to make room for the chimney-stack."

#### <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getprinted.php?id=1340>

Mr C.E. Pointing, F.S.A., in 1888 wrote the following description and report on the then condition of Woodlands House: -

"A chimney piece of rich design was put at the west end of the chapel, and a similar one bearing the arms of Dodington impaling Francis, [Christopher Dodington, who died 1584, was a man of importance in his day, and doubtless it was he who converted the chapel and the room beneath into living rooms, made the rich plaster ceilings in the latter, and built the chimney. This would thus appear to have been done a few years earlier than I supposed, judging from the work only, or 1560-1570. C.E.P.] ..."

#### 1623 Visitation of Wiltshire

William Dirdo of Gillingham married Maria daughter of Christopher Dodington of Mere.

Mere Parish register - 1576 a Mrs Mary Dodington married William Dirdo, gent.

1565 Visitation of Wiltshire

CHRISTOPHER DODDINGTON of Woodland, son and heir of Peter, mar Margeret da of Nicholas Francis of Combelflory co Somerset Esq, and had issue - William, son and heir; Thomas, second son; Francis, third son; and Mary.

1545 Wiltshire Tax Lists

Woodland

Christofer Dodington gentleman £0-13-4

---

**Peter Dodington (bf 1510 - bf 1561)**

1572 will of Joan Dodington

Made 17th June 1563 (15th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I)

Johan Dodington of Mere, widow, wife of Peter Dodington Esquire deceased.

To be buried in the parish church of Mere. Bequeaths -

To Cathedral Church of Sarum - 12 pence.

To the parish Church of Mere - 5 shillings and 8 pence and 12 linnen cloths for the communion table.

To the poor of the parish of Mere - 5 shillings and 8 pence.

"To Christopher Dodington Esquire, eldest son, a salte of silver ? Gilte made in fashion lyke unto a dragon with a cover to the same and one bedstead lately standing in the parlour of my house.at Woodlands with a featherbed ? lying in and upon the said bedstead, one tableboard .... And whereas the said Christopher Dodington hath granted ... and agreed to fynde or ... to be found at the proper costes and charges of the said Christopher his heirs or executors unto Elizabeth Dodington my daughter being impotent and ... and unprovided of any manner of lying meate drink apparel lodging and all other .... for her degree during .... the life of the saide Elizabeth."

Forgives said Christopher of all his debts to her.

To the children of daughter Sibill Stoner all revenue of lands and tenements called Hooperne (?) in St Davids in Exeter in Devon "which I lately had and purchased of the grant and assignment of my sons John Dodington and Leonard Dodington ..."

To the children of daughter Anne Chaplin all revenue and profits of tenement in "Bothemeston (?) within the parish of Ffidington in the Countie of Sondrett (?) which before this time I had and purchased of the grant and assignment of my brother Richard Buckland gent deceased ..."

.....

To daughter Marie Aboronge "a flatt ... of silver, a cloase ... of black ..... and my best cloke."

To Mary Dodington daughter of my son Christopher "a little mazer boundid (?) with silver."

To Mary Stoner daughter of daughter Sibell 20 shillings.

To Christopher Aboroughe one of the sons of daughter Marie a golding colte.

Sons John and Leonard Dodington made executors to her will.

Overseers of the will - son Christopher, wellbeloved cousins Walter and Thomas Buckland gent.

Witnesees - Christopher Dodington Esquire, Walter Sheppard, clerk of the parish of Mere, Robert Bishoppe, Henrie ..., Thomas Dodington, Francis Dodington, Edwarde Aboroughe, William ....., Harrie and Randall Browne, Christopher Dodington, Walter Sheppard, Henrie Swetman ....

Proved London in the presence of executors John and Leonard Dodington.

1545 Wiltshire Tax Lists

Woodland

Johanne Dodington vidua £0-10-0

British-history.ac.uk

1534

"Fees and annuities going out of divers honours, castles, lordships, manors, lands and tenements lying and being in diverse shires within this realm of England, which of late were granted by our most dread sovereign lord King Henry the vijth unto the most excellent lady Anne queen of England."

Peter Dodington, bailiff of Gillinghame, 53s. 4d.

#### 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire

PETER DODDINGTON of Woodland, son and heir of Phillip, mar Jone da of John Buckland of Westharpetre co Somerset and by her had issue - Christopher, son and heir; John, second son; Leonard, third son; Mary mar Thomas Boroughe of Meere so afsd; Grace mar to William Barne of Meere; Sybell mar to Richard Stoner of Southampton merchant.

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#### Earlier Dodingtons

##### 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire

PHILLIP DODDINGTON of Woodland son and heir of William mar Agnes da of Thomas Horsey of Cliftonn co Dorset Esq, and by her had issue - Peter son and heir; Richard, second son; and Christopher, third son; Elizabeth mar John Horner of Stockland co Somerset Esq; Thomazine mar to John Holbeame in co Devon; Margaret mar to Phillip Boucheire of Estharptre co Somerset yeoman.

WILLIAM DODDINGTON of Woodland son and heir of Phillip mar Jane da of Sir Robert Poynes of co Gloc Kt and by her had issue - Phillip son and heir; John second son.

PHILLIP DODDINGTON of Woodland son and heir of John mar Jone one of the da's and heirs of John Huggen and Joan his wife da and coheir of John Wyking of Meere co afsd and the said Phillip and Jone his wife had issue - William son and heir.

JOHN DODDINGTON of Woodland son and heir of Phillip mar and had issue - William son and heir.

PHILLIP DODDINGTON of Woodland second son of Thomas and heir of his brother mar and had issue - John son and heir.

THOMAS DODDINGTON of Doddington co Somerset mar to his first wife Beatrix da of .... And by her had issue - John son and heir; he mar to his second wife Jane da and heir of John Gussey of Woodland in the parish of Meere co Wilts and had issue - John son and heir.

#### The Book of Mere, Portrait of a Wiltshire Town

"Thomas Dodington came from his home in the Quantock hills to marry Jane Gupphey, the only child of John ... and to accept the Woodlands estate as dowry in 1360."

"The Dodingtons, during their 300 years, achieved little eminence and apart from one recorded fine were apparently law abiding."

#### Family origin - from <http://www.dodingtonfamily.org/famorig.htm>

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Dodo, Almar and Godric were the three royal foresters for the Exmoor district. Dodo had a house at Dulverton. After the conquest of 1066 and by the time of the Domesday, the aforesaid Dodo held the manor of Stawe (Stowey) and now had his residence at Dodington, which was named after him. He was the head forester and keeper of the king's venison in the forest of North Petherton on whose edge lay Dodington.

Later Dodington became part of the manor of Stringston and Adam de Gunteville, by his marriage with the daughter of Ranulph de Stringston in the reign of Henry II, came into the estate and gave Dodington to his son, William, who took the name of Dodington.

This family of Dodington, still holding certain rights in the forest, took as their arms three hunting horns and as their crest, a stag....

#### COLLINSON'S HISTORY OF SOMERSET, 1791 (from the above website)

##### DODINGTON

At the time of the Conquest this little village was a part of Alured de Ispania's manor of Stringston; which manor in the time of Henry II came into the possession of Adam de Cunteville; by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Ranulph de Stringston, the owner and inhabitant of that township. This Adam, who had his surname from the seignory of Conteville in the Dutchy of Normandy, by his said wife had issue two sons William and Hugh, of whom William de Conteville, being by his father settled at Dodington, then written Dodeton, assumed that title, which continued in his descendants ever after.

William, eldest son of that William, married Agnes, daughter of Simon Portbrief, and was father of Roger de Dodeton, lord of the manor of Dodington 14 Edward I <1286>; contemporary with whom were Simon and Thomas, perhaps brothers. This Roger was succeeded by his son William, who died 35 Edward I <1307>, and left issue Philip, who died 18 Edward III <1345>; having for his heir and successor Thomas de Dodeton, who died before 36 Edward III <1363>, having married Maud, daughter and coheir of Stephen Laundey and Cecilia his wife, daughter and heir of Cecilia wife of Edward Burnel, Knight, and sister and coheir of Sir Thomas Trivet, of Durborough. By the said Maud he had issue another Thomas, who by his first wife Beatrice, daughter of John Buckler, was father of John Dodington, of Dodington; and by his second wife Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Gapphey, of Gapphey in the parish of Meare, had Philip Dodington, ancestor to the Dodingtons of Gapphey, as also to Sir William Dodington, of Bremer in the county of Southampton, Knight in the time of Charles I <1625-1649>.

## The Wareham line

Ancestral line from Sidney and Violet Wareham, my grandparents, to Martha Dodington

### Sidney Ernest Wareham

b 2/4/1916 Charlton ba 9/3/1921 Donhead St Mary  
d 10/10/1973 Shaftesbury, Dorset

|

### Harriet Rose Stainer

b 12/6/1880 Donhead St Mary, ba ?  
d 10/9/1960 \* bu Charlton, Wiltshire

|

### Sarah Love

b 30/5/1852 Enmore Green  
d 16/4/1916 West Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire (age 63) bu ?

|

### George Love

b 6/9/1807 Motcombe, Dorset  
d 7/2/1878 Enmore Green (age 70)

|

### William Love

b 17/1/1769 Mere, Wiltshire  
d 24/3/1833 Motcombe (age 65)

|

### Joseph Love

bo 1738 ba 17/7/1743 Mere  
d 24/12/1823 Mere (age 85)

|

### Martha Dod(r)ington

See page 1 - Dodington

m 15/3/1935 Yeovil div c1971

m 28/6/1902 Tisbury, Wilts

m 20/6/1872 Enmore Green, Dorset

m 22/2/1830 Motcombe

m 29/4/1793 Motcombe

m 4/11/1768 Mere, Wilts

m 15/9/1737 Mere, Wilts

Violet Doris Hiscock

bo 19/5/1918 Tollard Royal, Wiltshire  
d 6/1/1985 Shaftesbury, Dorset

Walter George Wareham

b 25/6/1865 Iwerne Courtney, Dorset  
d 16/4/1945 Higher Coombe C bu 20/4/45 Charlton, Wilts

Richard John Stainer

b 6/11/1853 St James, Shaftesbury  
d 4/10 bu 9/10/1939 Fordingbridge, Hampshire (age 85)

Martha Case

bo 1809 Shaftesbury bapt 1/3/1818 Mot  
d 30/3/1893 Enmore Green (age 84)

Elizabeth Arnold

b 15/5/1768 Motcombe  
d 30/8/1846 Motcombe (age 80)

Mary Snook

b 5/4/1738 Mere  
d 15/12/1830 (age 92) Mere

Michael Love

# de Baggiley family

(or Baggelegh / Baguley)



Isabella de Baggiley	m	Sir John <b>Hyde</b>
b c 1310 d aft 1356		b c 1320 d aft 1356
Sir William Baggiley	m	Lucy <b>Corona</b>
b c 1260 * d aft 1310		b bf 1290 d
John Baggiley	m	?
b bf 1240 d		b d
Ralph Baggiley	m	?
b bf 1220 d		b d
Richard Baggiley	m	?
b bf 1200 d		b d

Isabella was sister and co-heiress of John Baggiley of Baggiley. John died 1356 and Isabella inherited his estates.

*From Manchesteronline.co.uk "Bagged by the Baron" by Susan Press*

In William the Conqueror's time, this area was known as Baggiley. It was held by Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massey (as we now spell it), who was given it as reward for his knight's service, and it was to be handed down to his heirs and successors.

Around the time of King John (1129-1216), the heir of Hamon Massy, another Hamon Massy, gave one Mathew Massy the land. At this time the "Hamon Massy" heirs adopted the name Baggiley. Sir William de Baggiley, born in 1260, was knighted by King Edward I, and later married one of the king's daughters. During this time the family were quite well up in the aristocracy of England. They owned the salt mines in Cheshire and a processing mill.

In the reign of Edward II (1284-1327), Sir William de Baggiley was lord of Baguley, and built the earliest bits of the hall, around 1320. At the time of his death, he also owned a manor at Hyde and another at Levenshulme, plus an inn called The Ryle Thorn in Baguley ... His daughter, Isabel, married Sir John Leigh."

*From Baggarley one name study <http://www.one-name.org/profiles/baggarley.html> -*

Sir William de Baggiley (aka: de Baguley) born c1260 was knighted by King Edward I, and later married one of the King's daughters, Lucy Corona who was born out of wedlock ... Lucy's mother (a Lady in Waiting) worked in the King's court. Sir William and Lucy had five children who all married into well-to-do families.

*History of Cheshire (numerous authors)*

page 673 "In the conqueror's time, Gilbertus and Ranulfus & Hamo held Sunderland and Baggily; which at the coming in of the Normans were held by Edward and Suga, and Uderman and Pat for four manors and were gentlemen. The three first named I take to be Gilbert Venables baron of Kinderton, Ranaulph supposed to be the ancestor of the Manwarings and Hamon Massey, baron of Dunham Massey.... About the reign of King John, Hamon Massey (...descended from the other Hamon before named) gave unto Mathew de Bromhale, Bromhale, Duckenfield and two parts of Baggiley, which the father of the said Mathew held of the said Hamon , as his inheritance in Knights service, to

him and his heirs. Certain it is, that this town gave name to the family of Baggiles, who were seated here. Sir William Baggiley was lord of Baggiley, 13 Edward II 1319 and John Baggiley his son made a feofment of the manor of Baggiley in Cheshire, and of his manors of Hyde and Levenhulme in Lancashire, unto Sir John Legh of Booth... covenanting that Sir John shall settle them on the said John Baggiley and the heirs male of his body; and for default of such then to settle the manor of Hyde on Sir John Hyde and his heirs; and to settle the manors of Baggiley and Leveshulme upon William, John and Geffrey sons of the said Sir John Legh ...".

\* this point back unsubstantiated and courtesy of the Bigelow Society. According to this Richard was Lord of Baguley in 1243.

# Bagot family

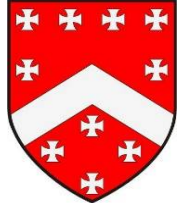
	Agnes Bagot	m	Simon <b>de Verney</b>
b Bramshall, Staffs			b c 1172 Bramshall, Staffs
d			d
	William Bagot	m	?
b			b
d			d

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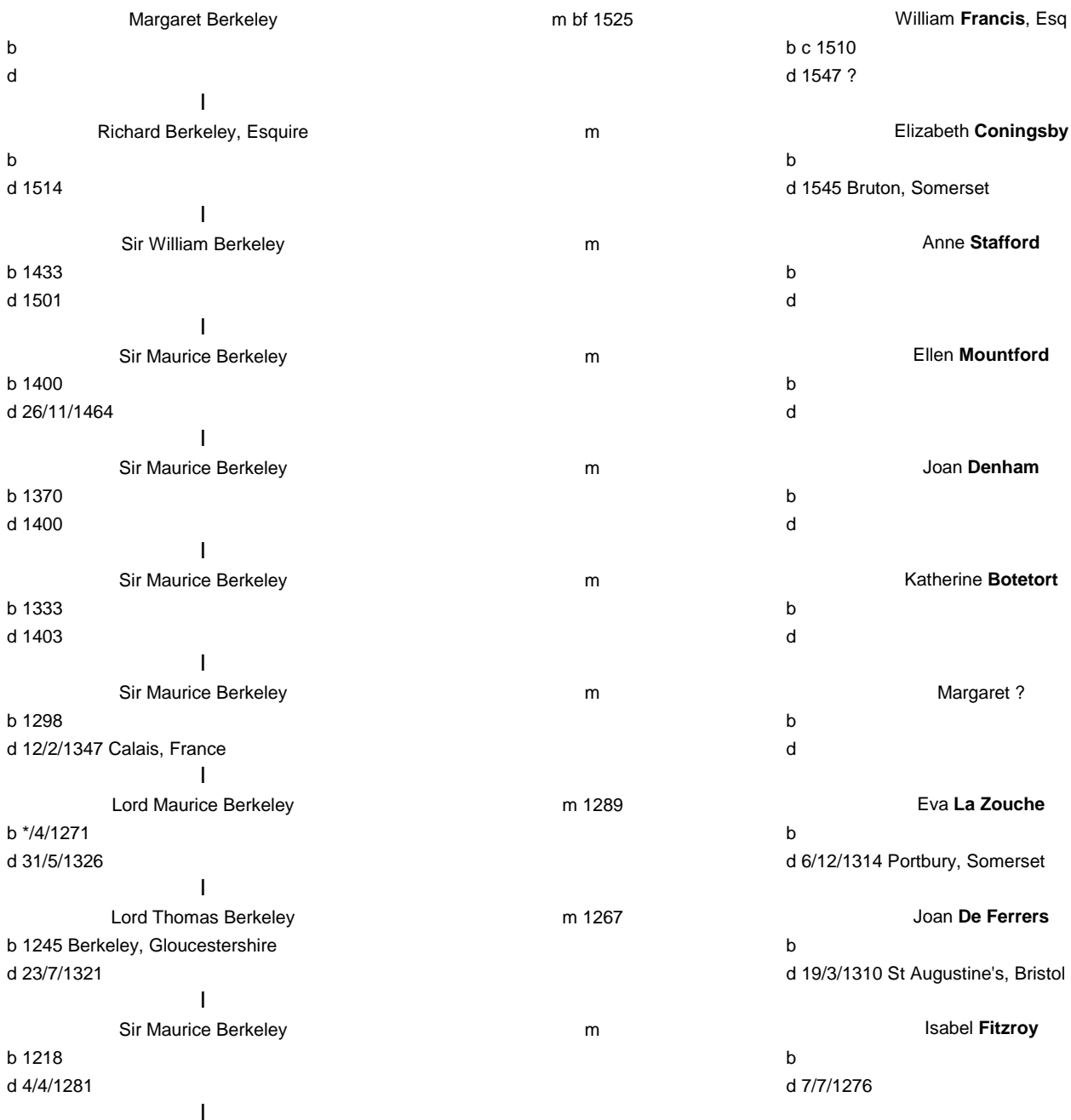


# Berkeley family

Note - through probable **Francis** family ancestry not proven (see under William Dodington bf 1596 - 1657)



arms courtesy of heraldry.ws & described in the 1623 Visitations of Somerset



Thomas de Berkeley	m c 1217	Joan <b>de Somery</b>
b c 1170		b
d 29/11/1243 St Augustine's, Bristol		d aft 1273
Maurice FitzRobert FitzHarding de Berkeley	m 1154 Bristol	Alice <b>De Berkeley</b>
b c 1120 Bristol, Gloucestershire		b
d 16/6/1190 Brentford, Middlesex		d
Robert FitzHarding	m	Eve ?
b c 1096		b
d 5/2/1171		d 12/3/1170 Priory, St Michael's Hill, Bristol
? Harding	m	?
b		b
d aft 1125		d
Eadnoth ?	m	?
b		b
d 1068		d

Line above is from the [1531/1571 Visitations of Somerset](#) (omitting the link it makes to a Sir Thomas Berkeley as father of Maurice of 1333 - peerage.com notes that this Thomas was in fact brother of Sir Maurice of 1333). From Sir Maurice of 133 back courtesy of peerage.com.

*1545 will of Elizabeth Fitzjames (formerly Berkeley and Conningsby)*

Dame Elizabeth Fitz-James, widow, late wife of Sir John Fitz-James Kt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Will dated 30 November 1545.

To be buried in the parish Church of Bruton by my late husband, if I died in Somersetshire; but if I died in Gloucestershire, then to be buried in the College of Westbury by my first dear husband Richard Barckley Esq.

Mentions:

To son Sir Maurice Barckley.

To Richard Barckley, my son's son.

To my son-in-law William Fraunceis.

To my son-in-law Gibbes.

To my son Morice Barckley.

To Richard Barckley, my son's son, all my 'catall' and household stuff in Gloucestershire, whereof my daughter Dame Elizabeth Barckley, his mother, is to have custody till he be of full age.

To my daughter-in-law Dame Katherine Barckley [Catherine, first wife of Sir Maurice Berkeley, daughter of William Blount Lord Mountjoy.]

to my daughter Dame Anne Speke

To my daughter Mary Fraunceis.

The residue to my daughter Elizabeth Barckley widow [of Sir John Berkeley Kt., of Stoke], my cousin Anthony Gilbert, and John Rowse Gent, whom I appoint to be my executors.

My son Sir Mauryce Barckley Kt. and my son-in-law Willaim Fraunceis to be overseers of my will

Whereas I, with my cousin Nycoilas Fitz-James, was put in trust by one Harman Devynshere to have the governance of Elinor his daughter,. I give her £8 above the trust.

Will proved 8 May 1546 in C.S.C. [9Alen]

Sir William of 1433 was a Knight of the Order of the Bath, fought at the Battle of Bosworth for King Richard III and was attainted in 1486, restored in 1487.

Sir Maurice died 1347 fought at the Battle of Crecy and died at Calais a year later in 1347.

Maurice of 1271 was 2nd Lord Berkeley nicknamed 'Maurice the Magnanimous'. He fought in the Scottish Wars between 1295 and 1318, where he distinguished himself.1 He

fought in the siege of Carlaverock in July 1300. 1312 warden of Gloucester. 1315 Captain of Berwick. 1316 Chief Justiciar of Wales. Joined the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion against King Edward II. 1320 Seneschal of Aquitaine. 1322 prisoner at Wallingford Castle.

Thomas of 1245 was 1st Lord of Berkeley nicknamed 'Thomas the Wise'. Fought at the Battle of Evesham. 1292 Commissioner to examine claims to the Crown of Scotland. 1297 Vice-Constable of England. 1298 fought at the Battle of Falkirk. 1300 Siege of Carlaverock, 1314 fought at Battle of Bannockburn and ransomed after being taken prisoner.

Maurice of 1218 was nicknamed 'Maurice the Resolute'. Fought in the French Wars and North Wales. Joined the Barons Rebellion against King Henry III.

Thomas of 1170 was nicknamed 'Thomas the Observer' and in 1222 obtained the livery of Berkeley Castle.

Maurice of 1120 was nicknamed 'Maurice the Make Peace' and enlarged Berkeley Castle. 1190 Justice Itinerant of Gloucestershire.

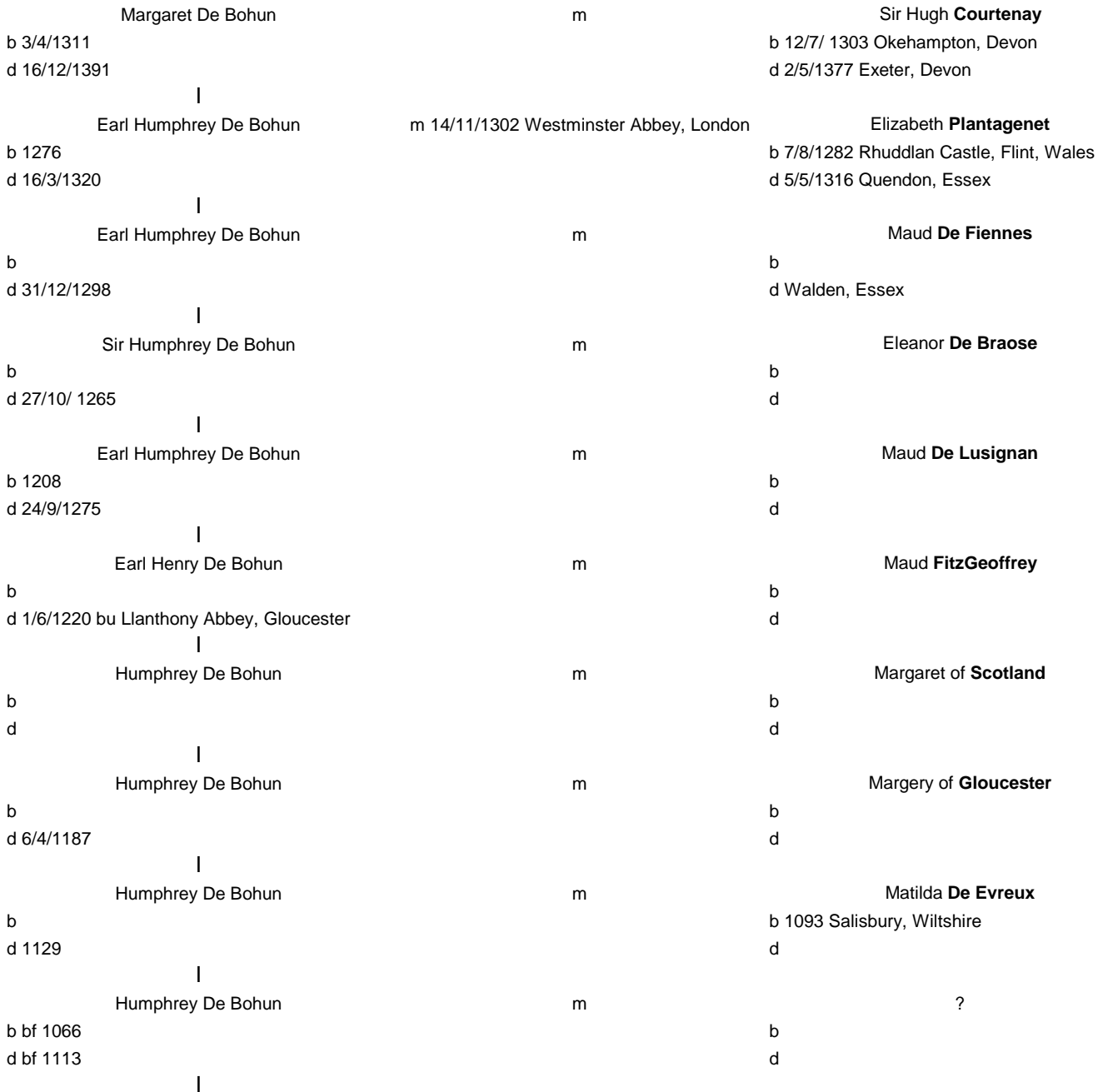
Robert of 1096 also went by the name of 'Robert the Devout' and in 1141 founded the Abbey of St Augustine in Bristol. 1154 received a grant of the castle of Berkeley. His wife Eva founded a Priory of Nuns at St Michael's Hill, Bristol.

Eadnoth held the office of Staller, to King Harold and to King Edward the Confessor.

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# De Bohun family

Note - through **probable** Francis family ancestry not proven (see under William Dodington bf 1596 - 1657)



	Sir Henry De Bohun	m		Margaret <b>D'Eu</b>
b d	 Henry De Bohun		b d	
		m		?
b d	 Henry De Bohun		b d	
		m		?
b d			b d	

Earl Humphrey of 1276 was 4th Earl of Hereford and 3rd of Essex. Lord High Constable of England. He was one of the leaders that deposed King Edward II's favorite Piers Gaveston. He fought at the Battle of Bannockburn, where he was captured by the Scots. He was killed at the Battle of Boroughbridge, while leading another rebellion against the King.

Earl Humphrey who died 1298 was 3rd Earl of Hereford and 2nd of Essex

Earl Humphrey of 1208 was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st of Essex. Fought for the barons against the King at the Battle of Evesham, captured but later released and resumed his holdings.

Earl Henry who died 1220 was 1st Earl of Hereford. Lord High Constable of England. One of the leaders who forced King John to sign the Magna Carta and became a surety. Was in the army of Louis le Dauphin at the Battle of Lincoln and was captured by William Marshall. Died on the subsequent pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Humphrey who died 1187 was Steward and Sewer to King Henry I. Supported Empress Maud in the subsequent civil war.

Humphrey who died 1129 was 2nd Baron Bohum of Taterford. Sheriff of Wiltshire and royal standard bearer at the Battle of Benneville in Normandy (1120).

Humphrey who died bf 1113 was 1st Baron Bohum of Taterford. Called 'with the beard' which was unusual for a Norman of the time. He was a kinsman and companion of the Conqueror and is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

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# Boydell family



*Copy of family arms from cheshire-heraldry.org.uk*

Katherine Boydell

m bf 1510

Robert **Hyde**

b bf 1495 Pulcroft, Cheshire

b bf 1495 Norbury, Cheshire

d

d 1528

|

John Boydell, gent

m

?

b bf 1480

b

d

d

## Visitations of Cheshire 1580

No pedigree, "It is worthy to note that the very curious crest of figure 6 (see below) may still be seen in Grapenell Church on the helmet beneath the head of the stone effigy of William le Boydell who died about the year 1276".



## National Archives

*Dated, 9 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII [1541]*

By John Boydell, jun. of Pulcroft in Acton, Co. Chest.gent. and Johane his wife, to William Button, of Alton esq. of the reversion of a fourth part of the manor of Lytleton-panell, Co. Wilts.

*1 Dec 1533*

1 Richard Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley esq, Richard Prestlande, son of William Prestlande of Wordhull [? Wardle] esq, John Boydell of Pulcroft gent, James Haughton of Haghton [? Haughton/Houghton]

*1488*

Between Thomas Legh of High Leigh squire, and Geffrey Boydell of Pulcrofte after the marriage of Richard Legh son and heir apparent of said Thomas and Beatrice daughter of said Geffrey for the settlement of an estate of lands to the yearly value of 8 marcs.  
Dated 13 July 3 Henry VII.

# de Brancestre family



*Danvers family arms from [www.berkshirehistory.com](http://www.berkshirehistory.com)*

Agnes de Brancestre b Colthorpe, Oxfordshire d	m	Richard <b>Danvers</b> b c 1340 d aft 1409
John de Brancestre b c 1360 d	m	Margaret <b>Mille (or Mile)</b> b d
John Brancestre b d	m	?
John Brancestre b d c 1360	m	?

*Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster*

Says - John c 1360 was of Calthorpe

His father John was of South Molton

His father John was of London

# de Bromhall family

	Alice de Bromhall	m		William <b>Hyde</b>
b			b bf 1350	
d			d	
	I			
	Richard de Bromhall	m		?
b			b	
d			d	



# Buckland family

Joan Buckland b bf 1522 West Harptree, Somerset d 28/7/1573 Mere, Wiltshire	m bf 1540	Peter <b>Dodington</b> , Esq b bf 1510 d bf 1561
John Buckland b bf 1500 d ?	m bf 1522	? b bf 1504 d ?
Walter Buckland b bf 1470 d 1501 Shepton Mallet, Somerset	m bf 1500	Agnes ? b bf 1480 d aft 1501

## **Joan Buckland (bf 1522-1573)**

*Joan's will of 1572* (full version see Dodington includes the comment) -

To the children of daughter Anne Chaplin all revenue and profits of tenement in "Bothemeston (?) within the parish of Ffidington in the Countie of Sondrett (?) which before this time I had and purchased of the grant and assignment of my brother Richard Buckland gent deceased ..."

\* Richard Buckland of Martock died in 1557 (see will below).

\* The Bucklande pedigree in the 1623 Visitations of Somerset originates at Richard and Joan's brother John who married a Horner of Clowford.

## 1557 will of Richard Buckland

of Martock, Somerset, gent, refers to, amongst others, -

nephew John Buckland, son and heir of brother John Buckland of West Harptree, gent

nephew Christopher Dodington and his son William Dodington and their exors...

---

## 1569 Somerset Musters, Somerset Records Society

Tything of West Harptree - Thomas Bucklande, gent, one corslet, one paire of almaine rivets and one harquebut furnished

---

## **John Buckland (bf 1500-?)**

*John Buckland* \* MP from <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/buckland-john-1532-63>

John Buckland died young and has left little trace of himself outside the Middle Temple. His father had bought the manor of West Harptree from Sir John Russell, Baron Russell, in 1543, but the younger Buckland did not succeed to it, his mother, who had a life interest, surviving him. He did, however, inherit the manor of Witcombe and properties in Martock, Milton Falconbridge, Norton and elsewhere in Somerset: these came to him, through his father, from his uncle Richard Buckland of Martock, who died, presumably childless, in 1557 and whose widow's interest in them lapsed with her death some months later. It was these lands, some of them within 20 miles of Westbury, which gave John Buckland a local standing there; he was also on good terms with another branch of his family settled at Brigmerston and Standlynch in Wiltshire. In August 1558 either he or his father was left two gowns by a 'cousin', Richard Buckland of Clerkenwell, Middlesex, and the Matthew Buckland whose admission to the Middle Temple the younger John Buckland secured in November 1559 was perhaps another kinsman.

....

\* This John, MP, was son of John and nephew of Joan Dodington.

Children of John Buckland - ? Richard, ? John, ? Joan (m Peter Dodington).

---

**Walter Buckland (bf 1470-1501)**

*From <http://shepton.org/page/shepton-mallet-market-cross>*

We can date the Shepton Mallet Market Cross to 1500 from an inscription on 'an ancient' brass plaque:-

'Of y[ou]r charyte pray for the soules of Walter buklong [and] Agnys hys wyff w[ith] whoys goode thys Crosse was made in the yere of o[ur] lord god M[&]VC whoys obytt shalbe kepte for Ever in thys parisshe Church of Shepton mallet y[e] xxviii day of November whoys soules Jh[es]u pardon'

Although often wrongly transcribed the essence of this has been present in all reports of the history of the cross and is the only source on the origins of the cross.

*1500 will of Walter Buckland*

made 26/11/1500 proved 15/12/1501

To be buried in the church of St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet

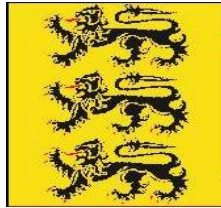
Sons Thomas, Richard and John senior and junior.

Daughters Alice and Margaret.

Wife Agnes executrix.

---

# Carew family



Anne Carew	m	Christopher <b>Tropnell</b>
b 1426		b bf 1488
d bf 1522		d 1503
Nicholas Carew	m	Margaret <b>Fiennes</b>
b c 1395		b c 1414
d 20/4/1458 Beddington, Surrey		d 1503
Nicholas Carew	m	Isabel <b>de la Mare</b>
b c 1356		b c 1370
d 4/9/1432 Beddington, Surrey		d
Nicholas Carew	m	Lucy <b>Willoughby</b>
b c 1320		b c 1330
d 17/8/1390		d ?

## **Nicholas Carew 1356-1432**

### History of Parliament online

#### *Offices held*

Sheriff, Surr. and Suss. 21 Oct. 1391-18 Oct. 1392, 24 Nov. 1400-8 Nov. 1401.

Commr. of array, Surr. Mar. 1392, Dec. 1399, Jan. 1400, July 1402, Aug., Sept. 1403, July 1419; inquiry, Surr., Suss. Mar. 1392 (concealments), Surr. Mar. 1395, Apr. 1400 (escaped prisoner), June 1406 (concealments), Dec. 1406 (wastes), Suss. Aug. 1408 (ownership of the manor of Heyshott) Surr. Feb. 1415 (concealments), 2 Surr., Suss. Feb. 1419 (escapes and concealments); oyer and terminer Apr. 1392 (treasure trove), Surr. Oct. 1398 (thefts from Battle abbey estates), Suss. Feb. 1420 (treasons and felonies); to survey highways, Surr. Dec. 1392, Mar. 1394 (Egham area); of gaol delivery, Guildford Apr. 1394; to seize the estates of the Lords Appellant of 1387-8, Surr., Suss. Oct. 1397; of kiddles, Mdx., Surr. June 1398, Surr. bef. July 1401, Surr., Kent Nov. 1403 London Bridge to Greenwich Nov. 1405; to prevent the spread of treasonous rumours May 1402; seize the lands of Sir Thomas West, Suss. July 1405; raise a royal loan, Surr., Hants Sept. 1405, June 1406, Surr. Nov. 1419, Jan. 1420; restore the goods of Thomas, earl of Arundel Feb. 1411; assess a tax, Surr. Jan. 1412.

J.p. Surr. 18 June 1394-Mar. 1413, 28 Oct. 1417-Dec. 1431, Suss. 27 July-Nov. 1397, 3 Feb. 1400-3.

Escheator, Surr. and Suss. 12 Nov. 1403-24 Nov. 1404, 9 Nov. 1406-2 Nov. 1407.

Tax collector, Surr. Sept. 1405.

Keeper of the estates of Bermondsey abbey 11 May 1400-aft. 12 July 1410.

#### *Biography*

Carew belonged to an old and distinguished family of Norman descent with strong Irish as well as English connexions. He was a kinsman of the influential Devonshire Carews, although his immediate ancestors lived in Berkshire and it was only during his father's lifetime that the extensive Surrey estates which made up over half his inheritance were acquired. Nicholas Carew the elder played a prominent part in county society, representing Surrey twice in Parliament and serving on many local commissions. His main interests lay, however, at Court. He rose to become keeper of the privy seal in 1371; and his last years were largely given over to his duties as a feoffee and executor of Edward III. The subject of this biography was born in about 1356, and may well have married some 18 years later, when the Berkshire landowner, Sir Thomas de la Mare†, settled his manor of Aldermaston upon various members of the Carew family for life. Nicholas's wife, Isabel, the daughter of Alice de la Mare of Delamers in Hertfordshire, was quite probably related to Sir Thomas; and it was certainly through her that Carew established a connexion with John Ludwick\* who became her stepfather during the 1380s.

Meanwhile, from 1377 onwards, the young Nicholas Carew was a party to the numerous enfeoffments of property made by and for his father, so that on the latter's death, in 1390, he gained undisputed possession of a substantial inheritance, most of which came to him through his mother, Lucy Willoughby, whose first husband, Sir Thomas Huscarle, left her his Berkshire and Surrey estates. Thus, by the date of his first return to Parliament, our Member enjoyed a landed income of at least £91 a year (and probably far more), derived from the manors of Beddington, Huscarle, Norbury, Carshalton, Woodmansterne, Carews in Warlingham and Nutfield, together with land in Hoe, Chesham, Sanderstead, Horne, Burstow, Mitcham, Coulsdon and Bensham, Surrey; from property in Gravesend and the manors of Stoke in Hoo and Maytham, Kent (although revenues from Stoke had been set aside for the upkeep of a chantry); and from Great Purley, Fulscot and Charlton in Wantage, as well as tenements in Tullwick and other parts of Berkshire.<sup>4</sup> Carew appears to have consolidated his holdings in Surrey over the next few years, so that by 1412 this part of his estates alone was said to be worth £80 a year. His marriage to Mercy, the daughter of Stephen Hayme, which took place in, or before, July 1398, brought him the manors of Hyde and Sulham in Berkshire. On her death, over 50 years later, Mercy Carew held the manor of 'Pery' in Harmondsworth, Middlesex, together with property in the London parish of Holy Trinity Aldgate, although these estates do not appear to have come into Carew's hands until the end of his life, if then. It was, however, through his second wife that he acquired land and rents in the Hampshire villages of Forton and Otterbourne, since the Haymes had strong connexions with this part of the country, and Mercy's father had represented Winchester in Parliament. The tax returns of 1412 show our MP to have been in receipt of £158 6s.8d. a year from his various properties, over and above the estimated £80 p.a. which was made over to him as a trustee of the Tregoz estates in Sussex.<sup>5</sup> Carew became a feoffee-to-uses of John Tregoz in 1400, and administered his inheritance from 1404 until about 1428, fighting at least two protracted lawsuits to retain control of the three manors involved.<sup>6</sup> He showed great concern, meanwhile, for the future of his own estates, and made a series of settlements upon feoffees, the first of which, begun on his second marriage, was to safeguard the title of his son and heir Nicholas. Over the years 1420 and 1421, and again in 1430, he conveyed most of his possessions to trustees, including John Gaynesford†, thus creating an impressive jointure for his widow. Her interests were indeed considerable, for by 1428 the Carews had obtained seisin of the manor of Studham in Berkshire as well as further holdings near their home at Beddington. They are also known to have become landowners in Hertfordshire at some point before 1420, possibly acquiring the property in and around King's Langley and King's Walden which Nicholas Carew the younger held some 15 years later.

Unlike his father, Carew never played a prominent part in national affairs, although he was active as a crown servant in the south east for almost 30 years of his life. He was occasionally called upon to perform the duties of a mainpernor and feoffee-to-uses while his father was alive, but it was not until the latter's death that he became really involved in the local community. His administrative career began with his appointment as sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and from then onwards he served regularly on royal commissions as well as sitting on the bench. In January 1393 he was rewarded with a grant of the farm of the manor of Croham in Croydon, for which he paid 40s. a year. We do not know why Carew and John Bonet\* bound themselves to pay 200 marks to Thomas Ickham\* and others in the following November, but the transaction may well have concerned Carew's extensive dealings in the property market.<sup>8</sup> During the next two decades he was constantly preoccupied with litigation, for in addition to the cases fought by him as a trustee, he both brought and defended a number of personal actions at the local assizes. These concerned the ownership of property in Surrey, and one, over land in Mersham, resulted in his being awarded damages totalling 92 marks. He also appeared fairly regularly at Westminster as the plaintiff in suits for debt and trespass, although none of these seem to have reached a verdict. When, in November 1413, he quarrelled with the London mercer, John Lane, he agreed to accept the arbitration of four distinguished aldermen, offering securities of 1,000 marks as a guarantee of his readiness to abide by their decision.

Notwithstanding the fact that he sat in the two Parliaments of 1397 and was a commissioner for the confiscation of the lands of the Lords Appellant of 1388, Carew's sympathies were sufficiently Lancastrian for him to find favour with the recently crowned Henry IV. He began a second term as sheriff in November 1400 - having already been re-appointed to the Sussex bench - and went on to become escheator of Surrey and Sussex. In October 1402 he was approached for a 'benevolence'; and soon afterwards the Crown requested a personal contribution of 200 marks towards the cost of coastal defence. His support for the new regime also found practical expression in a loan of £100 which he advanced in July 1406, and recovered in the following year. No more money was borrowed from him by the government until June 1417, when he lent £40 towards Henry V's second invasion of France. Carew was, meanwhile, chosen to represent Surrey at the great councils of 1401 and 1403, and it is clear that he was then regarded as one of the leading gentry of the shire. No doubt because of his social position, he was able to establish many influential connexions. He often acted as a mainpernor in Chancery and at the Exchequer, most notably for his fellow MPs, John Gravesend, the above-mentioned John Ludwick and the latter's friend, John Durham\* (in 1399), and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester (in 1420).<sup>10</sup> As we have already seen, many people wished to make Carew their feoffee-to-uses. He performed this service for Thomas, earl of Arundel (d. 1415) and thus became involved in a dispute with John Wintershall\* over the title to certain property in Surrey. Another quarrel with the widowed countess of Arundel dragged on for a while, but in February 1419 she surrendered bonds worth £1,000 to Carew and his co-feoffees in pledge of her acceptance of the dower settlement made upon her. One of the earl's other associates was Ralph Cuddington\*, who gave evidence on Carew's behalf at this time and made him his executor shortly before he died in 1421.<sup>11</sup> It was evidently through their mutual attachment to Arundel that Carew struck up a friendship with Sir Thomas Sackville II\* and Richard Wayville\*. He and Sackville acted as each other's trustees; and both men were named, along with Robert, Lord Poynings, as supervisors of Wayville's last will, in which Carew received a bequest of a rosary. The latter was also on very close terms with Sir Thomas Lewknor†, his reputed son-in-law, whom he chose as a feoffee and as the supervisor of his own executors. Although he remained on the Surrey bench until a few months before his death, Carew may otherwise be said to have retired from public life in about 1420. He and John Clipsham\* helped settle a local property dispute at the beginning of the year, but apart from his attendance at the elections held in Guildford for the Parliament of May 1421, he had little else to do with government at any level. In April 1423 he was given custody of part of the manor of Burton Stacey in Hampshire, perhaps as a final reward for years of loyal service to the Crown.<sup>13</sup> Carew died on 4 Sept. 1432, 'senex et plenus dierum', and was buried at Beddington, next to his first wife, Isabel. In his will he made provision

for bequests in excess of £183, several of which were to the churches and other religious bodies on his land. Only three of the 17 or more children of his two marriages appear to have survived him, the bulk of his estates having been settled previously upon Nicholas, his eldest son. The latter faced immediate problems over the administration of his father's will, and also seems to have quarrelled with his stepmother, the widowed Mercy Carew, over the allocation of her dower.<sup>14</sup> She died in the spring of 1453, having taken Arthur Ormesby of London as her second husband. Carew's descendants became involved in a bitter and protracted dispute with his feoffees over the custody of his property, which was eventually divided between his grand daughters.

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### **Nicholas Carew c 1320-1390**

#### British History online

From: 'Beddington', The Environs of London: volume 1: County of Surrey (1792), pp. 49-67. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=45372>

Date accessed: 25 July 2012.

This Nicholas was keeper of the privy-seal, and was one of king Edward the Third's executors. He died in 1390, 14 Ric. II. In 1387 he made his will, by which he directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary, at Beddington, between the grave of his brother John, and the south door of the church. To the rector of the church, he leaves 40s; to the parish priest, 20s.; towards the building of the church, 20 l.; to the four orders of mendicant friars in London, four marks, to pray for his soul, and all christian souls; to the prior and convent of Tanrige, 40s.; to the master, brethren, and sisters of St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, ten marks. He wills, that there should be found four fit chaplains, one of whom for ever, and the other for five years, should pray for his soul, and all christian souls in the church of Beddington. To Margaret Turbevyle, his daughter, he bequeaths one hundred marks; to his daughter Lucie, prioress of Roosparre, 10 l.; to Joan Huscarl, a nun, 40 s. He wills, that thirteen torches and five wax tapers, each weighing six pounds at the most, be provided for his funeral; and that they be afterwards distributed at the discretion of his executors; that thirteen poor men be clothed at his funeral, and appointed to bear the torches. The residue of his fortune he bequeaths between his son Nicholas de Carru, and Nicholas de Mockyng. Dated at his manor of Beddington, Oct. 13, 1387. This will was proved at Croydon, Sept. 26, 1390.

# Chevauchesul family (Emma)

Emma Chevauchesul	m	William <b>Danvers</b>
b		b 1135
d		d
I		
Awcher Chevauschesul	m	Mabilia <b>Talemasche</b>
b		b
d		d

*Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster*

Chevauchesul - family of Norman descent.

# Clanvowe family

Elizabeth Clanvowe b Irchenfield, Hereford d	m bf 1377	Sir John <b>Poyntz</b> b bf 1312 d 1377
Philip de Clanvowe b d	m	Philippa <b>Talbot</b> b d

# Clement (alias Browne) family

Joanna Clement	m bf 1536	John <b>Younge</b>
b bf 1520		b bf 1520
d 24/4/1573 West Harnham, Wilts		d bf 1573
I		
Edward Browne alias Clement	m bf 1520	Mary ?
b bf 1505		b bf 1505
d bf 1536 Tisbury		d 1536 Tisbury

## 'Visitation of Wiltshire' 1623

Joanna (Johanna) Clement - daughter of Edward Clement of Tisbury in Wiltshire.

## Victoria County History of Wiltshire

A William Browne of Semley was a convicted recusant (Catholic) in 1593.

No wills exist for Edward Browne alias Clement at either PCC or Wiltshire.

## 1536 Will of Mary Clement (alias Browne)

"I Mary Browne otherwise called Mary Clement of Tisbury', widow, to be buried in the parish church of Tisbury... 'into the burial of Edward Browne als Clement late my husband.' Bequeths -

To Cath Church of Sarum ?.

To Edward Browne als Clement the son of William Browne als Clement my best ring of silver and gilte'...200 sheepe.

To Edward Browne als Clement son of John Browne als Clement all that my tenement with the appurtenances the which ... Bacon now holdeth and dewelleth in Hyndon' also ' one ... of pasture with appurtenances called Jaggeheyes the which the said Bacon holdeth in Knoyle ... and in Fonthill.'

....

To Mary Browne als Clement daughter of John Browne als Clement ...

To Johane Younge my daughter two kyne, my best gowne, my best ketill and ? Of my best ?.'

To John Younge the eldest son of John Younge and of the saide Johan ? Sterling.'

To John Younge the youngest a cowe and a sheepe'.

To Walter Browne als Clement one mare ? Sheepe'. His son William ? Sheepe and son Laurence a lambe sheepe ...'.

To John Laurence son of Harry Laurence a little nutte enclosed ... silver ... and a little .. Silver, one heifer, one horse colte'.

To Mary Laurence two heifers and ? sheepe .

To Elizabeth Laurence one heifer.

To Edithe briggeman two heifers and a mattress.

Executor to find a priest yearly for ten years to pray for the souls of her husband, her soul and the souls of friends in the parish of Tisbury.

All the rest to William Browne als Clement 'my son' who is made sole executor.

Those bearing winess for Robert Laurence curate of the parish church of Tisbury ... John Younge the elder, Thomas Brokeway and Water Browne als Clement.'

## National Archives

1532-1538

Edward, son and heir of William Clement, alias Browne, of Tisbury, co. Wilts, gentleman, son and heir of Edward Clement. v. George, grandson and heir of

William Ancketyll.: Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Shaftesbury, Dorset.

1518 - 1529

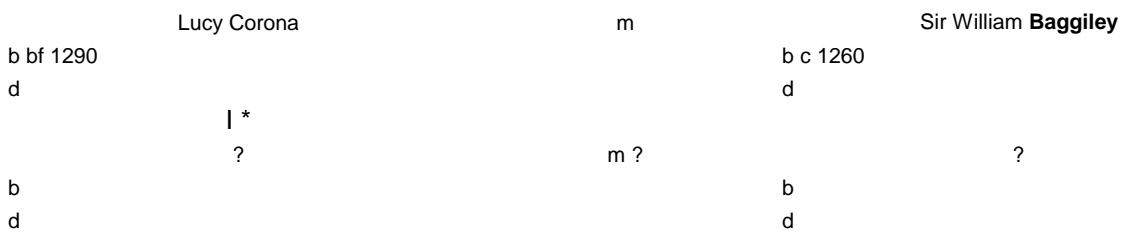
Edward Browne of Tisbury, husbandman. v. Christopher, son of John Appowell.: Writ of error avoinding and annulling a fine levied to complainant for large sums of money, of the reversion of the manor of Bagber and messuages and land there and in Shaftesbury, Milton, Corfe Mullen, and Corfe Hubert, on a plea of nonage, and maintenance



of the action by one Lele, merchant of London.: Dorset.

Tisbury parish registers start 1563.

# Corona family

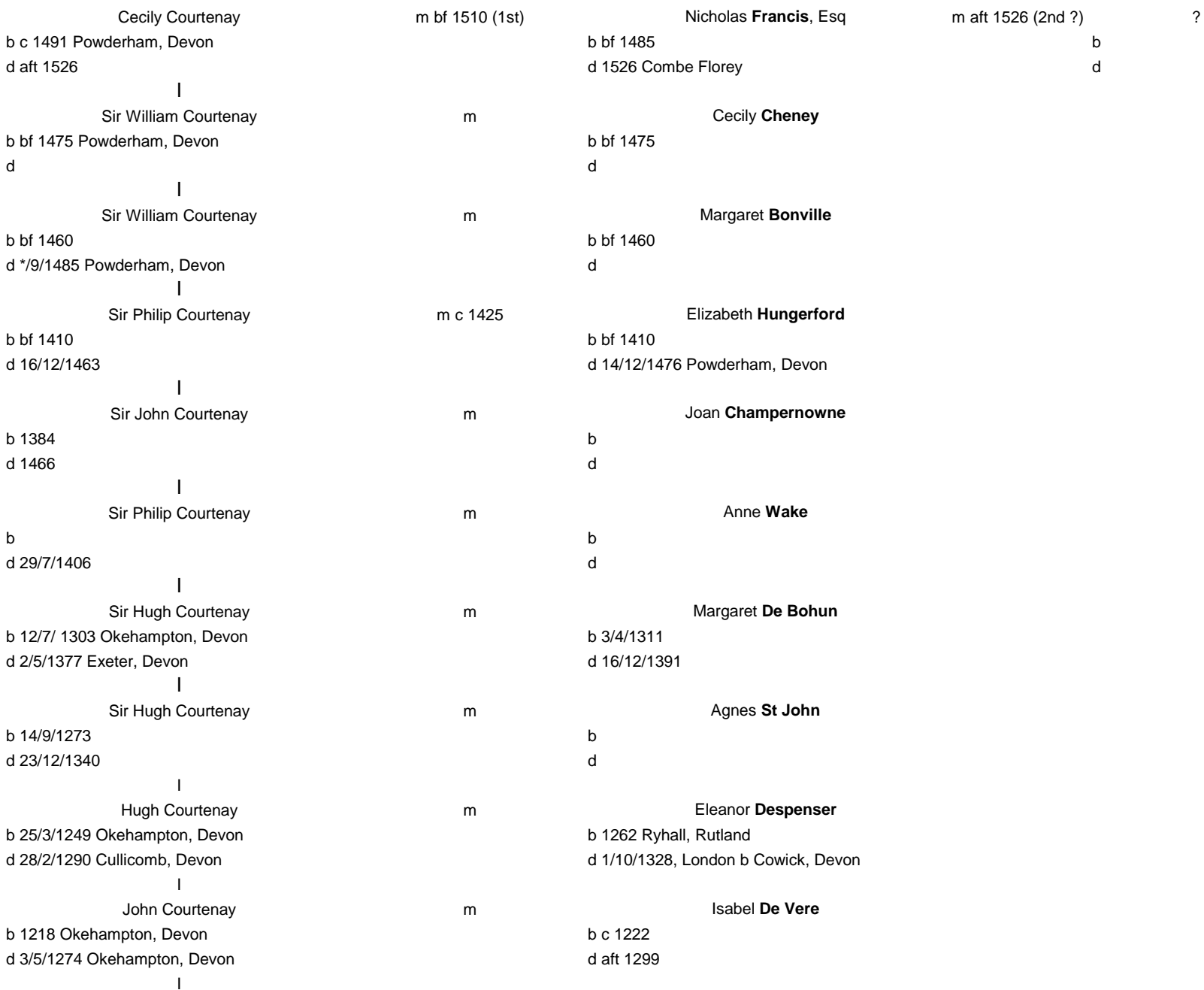
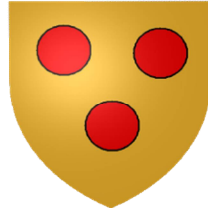


\* some sources state that Sir William Baggiley married one of the King's (Edward I) illegitimate daughters. The name stated is Lucy Corona. However there is no authentic source that mentions that King Edward I had any bastard offspring let alone a daughter to one of his Lady's in Waiting called Lucy. One respected source, Ormerod's Chester, mentions Lucy Corona but there is clearly no royal lineage.

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# Courtenay family

*Note - through probable **Francis** family ancestry not proven (see under William Dodington bf 1596 - 1657)*





For families with names beginning 'de' see the alphabetical sheet with the second part of their surname.

# Danvers family



*Family arms from "Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster"*

Margery Danvers b 1466 Prescott, Oxon d bf 1510	m 1485	Sir Thomas <b>Englefield</b> b 1455 Englefield, Berkshire d 3/4/1513
Richard Danvers b d 14/2/1489 Prescott, Oxfordshire bu Cropedy	m	Elizabeth <b>Langston</b> b Caversfield, Bucks d */2/1483 Cropedy, Oxon
John Danvers b c 1375 d aft 1448	m 1399	Alice <b>Verney</b> b 1375 Langley Manor, Shipton under Wychwood, Oxon d
Richard Danvers b c 1330 d aft 1409	m	Agnes <b>de Brancestre</b> b Oxfordshire d
John Danvers b bf 1320 d 1364	m	Elizabeth <b>de La Lee</b> b d
Simon Danvers b d 1331	m	? b d
Robert Danvers b 1225 d	m	? b d
William Danvers b d 1246	m	Matilda <b>Talemasche</b> b d
Robert Danvers b d 1223	m	? b d
William Danvers b 1135	m	Emma <b>Chevauchesul</b> b

d		d
	Robert Danvers	m ?
b		b
d		d
	Sir Geoffrey Danvers	m ?
b 1090		b
d		d
	Sir Ralph de Alvers	m ?
b		b
d 1100		d
	Sir Roland de Alvers	m ?
b 1027 Normandy, France		b
d		d

Danvers lineage above - based on "Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster"

The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Malory, by Peter John Christopher Field

Page 141 -

"Richard Danvers of Prescott had a brother, Sir Robert Danvers of Culworth in Northamptonshire. When Sir Robert died in 1467, his executors were his brother Richard, sister Agnes, Lady Wenlock and his son-in-law George Burnaby .... Malory therefore had in his nephew a strong link with the Danvers family and Wenlock, who were involved in the Cornelius plot."

Will of Richard Danvers (from Macnamara's by Danvers and Webster)

Made 27/1/1488. Richard Danvers of Prescote, Oxford, gent. Gives -

To Sir John Heynynham £10 'because I sold to him at too high a price ... a certain weight of wax called Polyn wax.

To Lincoln Cathedral 100s.

To Sir Henry Sergeantson & Sir Randle (of St Frethmund) chaplains to pray for his soul 20s.

Church of Cropedy 100s, Chapel of St Fremund 20s (and other donations to religious buildings) ... and 5 marks 'towards the repair of a small place where I used to dwell within the Priory of Bicester.

The residue to Executors Thomas Englefield and son John Danvers.

Proved Lambeth 20/2/1488.

From Danvers and Webster - Richard Danvers was Collector of Customs at Southampton and an MP twice. Once for Horsham, Sussex and secondly for Shaftesbury in Dorset (even though the family never had any ties to those counties). States that Richard who died 1489 was Comptroller of Customs under King Edward IV.

According to Danvers and Webster -

Robert Danvers was 'of Shuckborough'

Sir Geoffrey was 'of Bourton'.

Sir Ralph was 'of Marlow, Dorney & Hitcham'

Sir Roland was a follower of William the Conqueror and possibly having fought at Hastings was the first of the English based family.

*The Baronetage of England, by Wotton. Kimber and Johnson*

"This family, denominated from the town of Anvers, in France, and anciently written de Anverso or D'Anvers, descend from Rolad D'Anverso, who entered England with William the Conqueror; and though we find not any lands he held by gift of that Prince, who very liberally rewarded his followers, especially those who took up there abode here, yet Ranulph D'Anvers, his son, received of Crispin, Lord of Wallingford, (whose Knight he was) the manors of Marlow, Dorney and Huckham, to hold of his Honour of Wallingford."

*Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster*

John (b 1375) was a Member of Parliament.

Simon Danvers was called to Parliament 1316 and summoned to military service in the same year.

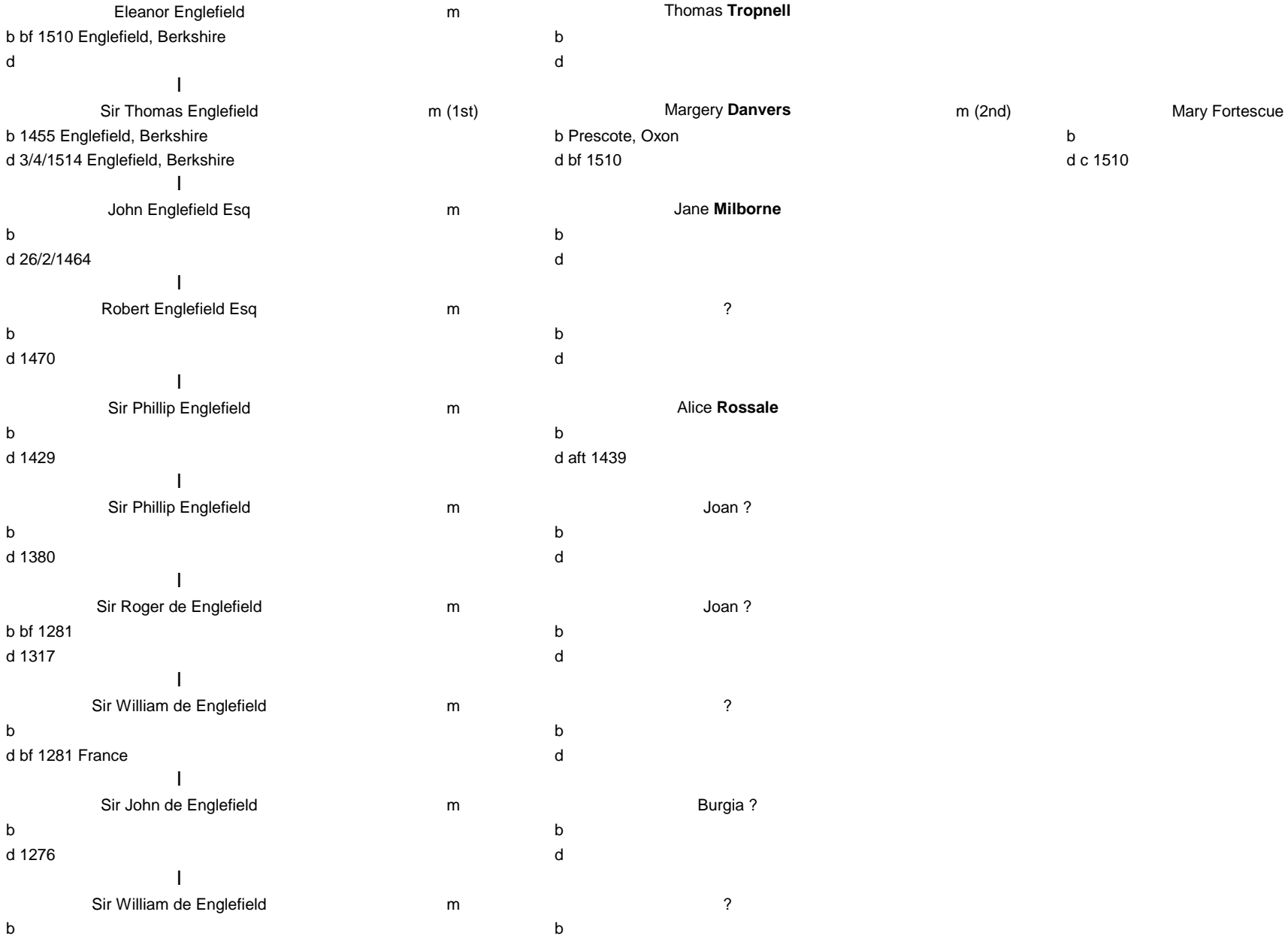
Richard (b 1225) was a 'Conservator of the Peace'.



# Englefield family



Englefield family arms from [www.berkshirehistory.com](http://www.berkshirehistory.com)



d aft 1263		d	
	John de Englefield	m	?
b		b	
d 1275		d	
	William de Englefield	m	Margery <b>Wilton</b>
b		b	
d 1260		d	
	Alan de Englefield	m	?
b		b	
d 1227		d	
	William de Englefield	m	Maud ?
b		b	
d 1190		d	
	Ellis de Englefield	m	?
b		b	
d		d	
	Guy Fitzansculf	m	?
b 1032		b	
d		d	
	Ansculf of Englefield	m	?
b 1000		b	
d		d	

Line above courtesy of Tudorplace.com and British-History.ac.uk and "*The Baronetage of England ... by William Bethan*".

### **Sir Thomas Englefield (1455 - 1514)**

*From - <http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/>*

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the last will and testament, dated 18 July 1534 and proved 21 November 1537, of Sir Thomas Englefield (1488-1537), the son of Sir Thomas Englefield (1455-1514), Speaker of the House of Commons, by his wife, Margery Danvers, the daughter of Richard Danvers (d. February 1489) of Prescote and Culworth, Collector of Customs at Southampton, and Elizabeth Langston, the daughter of John Langston (d.1487) of Caversfield, Bucks. After the death of Margery Danvers the testator's father married, at some time after 1510, Mary Fortescue (d.1545), the daughter of Sir John Fortescue (d. 1500) of Ponsbourne, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and his wife Alice Boleyn, the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn (and great-aunt of Anne Boleyn). At the time of her marriage to Sir Thomas Englefield (1455-1514), Mary Fortescue (d.1545) was the widow firstly, of John Stonor (d.1499), and secondly, of Anthony Fettiplace (d. 23 December 1510), for whose will see TNA PROB 11/16, f. 285. The testator mentions his stepmother in the will below:

Where Sir Thomas Englefield, my father, did grant to Mary Englefield, then his wife . . . .

For the foregoing see the entry for Sir Thomas Englefield (1455-1514) in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, the pedigree between pp. 102-3 in Macnamara, supra, and pp. 116, 119, 140 and 282-4; and the will of the testator's stepmother, Mary (nee Fortescue) Stonor Fettiplace Englefield (d.1545), TNA PROB 11/31, ff. 175-6.

From BerkshireHistory.com -

"His father died while he was in his teens and his grandfather, Robert Englefield, had him educated in law at the Middle Temple."

His grandfather died in 1470 and Thomas inherited the Englefield estates.

"Thomas ... became JP for Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire in 1493."

"Being also an MP (probably for Berkshire), he was elected Speaker of House of Commons in 1497."

1501 he was Knighted into the Order of the Bath. Received many royal commissions during his life.

1509 - made a King's councillor and was made an executor to the will of King Henry VII.

"With the accession of King Henry VIII, Sir Thomas Englefield became one of the key men of experience upon whom the young monarch relied in the early years of his reign."

"When the King travelled to France in the Summer of 1513, Sir Thomas was appointed as one of the four councillors whose job it was to advise Queen Catherine..."

History of Parliament Online

Offices Held

J.p. Glos., Herefs., Salop, Worcs. 1493-d., Berks. 1494-d.; commr. array, Wales and the marches 1502, subsidy, Berks. 1503, 1512, 1514, 1515; other commissions 1489-d.;

member, council in the marches of Wales 1502; justice of Chester 1505, of assize, N. Wales 1506, S. Wales 1508; Councillor by 1509.

Speaker of the House of Commons 1497, 1510.

Sir Thomas Englefield was one of the experienced men upon whom Henry VIII relied in the early years of his reign. He was an executor of the late King's will and one of the committee appointed to determine coronation claims. He was thus a natural choice to serve a second term as Speaker in the first Parliament of the reign; the speech of 23 Jan.

1510 in which he made the ritual profession of unworthiness was balanced by another, delivered at the bar of the Lords on 23 Feb., in which he praised Henry VIII's gifts of nature, fortune and grace. Neither on this occasion nor in 1497 is his constituency known but both times it is likely to have been Berkshire, for which several of his ancestors had sat and in which he was an active administrator.

Englefield had also inherited land in Buckinghamshire and Shropshire and he acquired further property in Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Worcestershire. When the King went to France in the summer of 1513, leaving Queen Catherine as regent, he was one of the four Councillors left in England to assist her. He made his will on 4 Mar. 1514 and died on the following 3 Apr., leaving a son of 26 who was to become a justice of the common pleas.

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Robert died 1473 was an esquire of King Henry VI.

Sir Phillip died 1439 was Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

Sir William who died after 1263 was a Justice for many counties including Wiltshire, Southampton, Sussex.

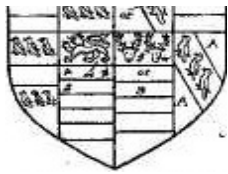
Alan died 1227 was Justice of Berkshire 1226.

Ansculf of 1000 was Lord of Englefield at the time of King Canute. Died at the time of Edward the Confessor.

The Baronetage of England .... By William Bethan

"This very ancient family, according to Camden, surnamed from the town of Englefield in Berkshire, are said to be possessed thereof in the second year of the reign of King Egbert, 264 years before the Norman conquest, in the year 803; at which time was an oratory, as appears by a terrier of the land belonging to the same, where it is called *Cantaria de Englefield*. This family has always been reputed to be of Saxon extraction, as indeed the ancient writing of the name, de Engelfelt, and their being fixed at Englefield aforesaid, in the time of the Saxons, seems to indicate ..."





*From Visitations of Berkshire 1532*

*Englefield arms quartered to the left with Russall and on the right Brancestre (part of Danvers) and Verney.*

# FitzJames family



*Arms above from Peter Ellis c/o Sherborne Abbey (copied from the Leweston tomb)*  
*Arms (1531 Somerset Visitations) - az. a dolphin naian, embowed arg.*

Elinor FitzJames b bf 1450 Redlynch, Somerset d aft 1468	m	Thomas <b>Horsey</b> , Esq b c 1415 d 1469 Clifton Maybank, Dorset
John Fitzjames b bf 1370 d	m	? <b>Morgan</b> b d
Thomas Fitzjames b d aft 1349	m	Margaret ? b d

Line above from the *Visitations of Somerset 1531* appended by information from *British-history.ac.uk*

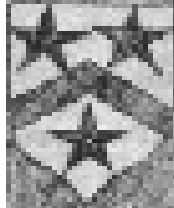
*British-history.ac.uk (Bruton, Somerset)*

1349 John Champflower granted the manor of Wyke to Thomas Fitzjames ... who was succeeded by sons John and James, latter died about 1391.

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# Francis family

Note - **probable** Francis family  
ancestry not proven (see under William  
Dodington bf 1596 - 1657)



Francis arms - from the memorial brass of Nicholas Francis 1526 at Combe Florey  
1623 Visitations - argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced gules

Margaret Francis b bf 1540 Combe Florey, Somerset d 10/2/1614 Mere	m bf 1555	Christopher <b>Dodington</b> , Esq b bf 1527 d 24/9/1584 Mere, Wilts
Nicholas Francis, Esq b bf 1525 d ?	m bf 1540	?
William Francis, Esq b bf 1510 d 1547	m bf 1525	Margaret <b>Berkeley</b> b d aft 1547
Nicholas Francis, Esq b bf 1485 d 1526 Combe Florey	m bf 1510	Cecily <b>Courtenay</b> b c 1491 Powderham, Devon d aft 1526
John Francis b bf 1470 d 1485 Combe Florey	m bf 1485	Florance <b>Ashford</b> b bf 1470 Ashford, Devon d c 1550
Nicholas Francis b bf 1455 d aft 1480 Combe Florey	m bf 1470	Ellen <b>Wynyard</b> b bf 1455 d
Henry Francis b bf 1440 d Combe Florey	m bf 1455	Elizabeth <b>Bampfield</b> b bf 1440 d

## Margaret Francis (bf 1545-1614)

The line above back from Nicholas Francis born about 1527 is from the 'Visitations of Somerset 1623'. Margaret Francis who died 1614 in the 'Visitations of Wiltshire 1565' as the 'daughter of Nicholas Frances, Esq, of Combe Florey'. It is unclear whether this is Nicholas who died in 1526 or his grandson Nicholas. Given that Margaret died in 1614 and was having children in about 1560 I believe that it is more likely that she was the daughter of the latter and later Nicholas rather than her being born before 1526 and near 80/90 years old when she died. There is also possibly a connection with the name Margaret passed to her from her grandmother Margaret Berkeley.

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## Nicholas Francis (c 1530-?)

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### **William Francis (c 1510-1547)**

1547 will of William Francis ref DD\CN\10\2\1

Esquire of Combe Florey. Refers to his father Nicholas Francis and - daughters Mary, Frances and Elizabeth sons William, John, Humfry and Nicholas and his child being carried by his wife.

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### **Nicholas Francis (bf 1485-1526)**

1526 will of Nicholas Francis

Made July 1526. Nicholas Francis of Comeflory in ? Of Bathe.

"I bequeth my soul to almighty God to his mother Saint Mary and to all the holy company of Gwyn my body to be buried in the isle of chantry of our lady ? Comeflory."

To Cathderal Church of ? And to the gray friers of Bridgwater ? And to the making of a crosse to the high altar og Comeflory £4

"To each of my wayting servants their hole yere wages." Elyn Sampford ...

"and to each of my godchildren being alive ..."

"The residue of my goods and debts my funeral expenses and debts paid I give and bequeth to Cecely my wife whom I make my hole executrix."

Overseers - "good lord Chief Justice"

Witnessed - John Haddon curate for John Goodhyn Clerk Hugh Sampford and Geoffrey Arundell.

"Proved September ... London ... Cecelie relict & executrix ...."

Children of Nicholas and Cecily Francis - ? William, ? Cecily (m William Holway)

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### **John Francis (bf 1470-1485)**

Former memorial brass at Combe Florey on the tob of John who died 1485 showed 'Floreance Frawncey' and two daughters, his wife and children. Presumably the sons of John would have been on his side of the broken brass.

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[http://www.quantockonline.co.uk/quantocks/villages/combe\\_florey/combe\\_florey01.html](http://www.quantockonline.co.uk/quantocks/villages/combe_florey/combe_florey01.html)

The village has some beautiful and unusual houses, there are actually 24 listed buildings in the village. One of the most impressive is the Elizabethen Gate House which lies next to the church, it is supposed to have had another two floors which were removed in the 18th century and the building re-roofed.

The house was built by John Francis whose' family were the lords of the manor of Combe Florey for over 12 generations. It was built in the local red sandstone which

time has scarcely weathered, over the arch way and inside the archway room the Francis coat of arms an "argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced, gules"

It is difficult to make out the full details on the stone shield which is not surprising since the building bears the date 1593, on the dripstone over the arch, which is thought to be the date the building was completed.

Also other Francis wills Combe Florey 1550-1620 to check

# Grey family

Ann Grey	m 27/12/1698 Mere	John <b>Dodington</b>
b 28/3/1676 Mere		b 25/1/1677 Mere, Wilts
d 9/5/1749 Mere, Wilts		d 8/11/1740 Mere, Wilts
I		
Francis Grey	b bf 1670 not Mere, EK or T	Susan ?
b bf 1655 not Mere, Tisbury or Stourton		b bf 1655
d 19/1/1742 Mere		d 12/1/1724 Mere



# Guphaye (or Guppy) family

Jane Guphaye	m 1360	Thomas <b>Dodington</b>
b bf 1350 Woodlands, Mere, Wiltshire		b bf 1350 Dodington, Somerset
d		d
John Guphaye	m	?
b Woodlands, Mere, Wilts		b
d		d

<http://www.britannia.com/history/wilts/mm-wilts2.html>

Woodlands Manor

The Manor dates back to the Conquest when it was held by Guphaye. In 1360 Jane Guphaye married Thomas Dodington and Woodlands was her dowry.

# Horsey family



From <http://www.heraldry.ws/>

Arms of Horsey of Clifton — *Azure, three horses heads conped and bridled or.*

Agnes Horsey m c 1490  
b bf 1468 Clifton, Dorset  
d aft 1532  
|  
Thomas Horsey, Esq m  
b c 1415  
d 1469 Clifton Maybank, Dorset  
|  
Sir John Horsey m  
b c 1365  
d 1422  
|  
John Horsey m  
b c 1339  
d 1375  
|  
? Horsey m  
b  
d  
|  
Ralph de Horsey m  
b  
d 1354  
|  
William de Horsey m  
b c 1276  
d 1327  
|  
John de Horsey m  
b Charlton Mackrell, Somerset  
d bf 1294  
|  
William de Horsey m  
b Bridgwater, Somerset  
d c 1275  
|  
William de Horsey m  
b  
d

Philip **Dodington**  
b bf 1470  
d

Einor **FitzJames**  
b bf 1450 Redlynch, Somerset  
d aft 1468

Alice **Carent**  
b c 1380 Henstridge, Somerset  
d 16/3/1435

Elizabeth **Maybank**  
b Clifton Maybank, Dorset  
d 1431

?  
b  
d

?  
b  
d

Matilda ?  
b  
d aft 1327

Cristina ?  
b  
d 1330

Elizabeth **de Reigny**  
b  
d

?  
b  
d

**Agnes Horsey (bf 1468-aft 1532)**1565 Visitation of Wiltshire

Philip Dodington ... mar. Agnes da. Of Thomas Horsey of Clifton , co. Dorset'

Will of Sir John Horsey of 1532

refers to his sister Agnes Dodington and to a Thomas Dodington

Note - this Sir John Horsey married Elizabeth Turges.

Dorset Natural History and Archaeological SocietyJohn and Jasper Horsey - Two Tudor Opportunists

vol 100 p 32- confirms the line above and Agnes being John Horsey's sister and the daughter of Thomas and Ellen Horsey.

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**Thomas Horsey (1415-1469)**Will of Thomas Horsey of 1468

Refers In latin. Refers to Cathedral of Sarum (?) and church of Clifton.

Refers to Alianore (Elinor) wife/relict ? Executor John Fitzjames.

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**Sir John Horsey (c 1365-1422)**History of Parliament Online

This MP, whose family held the manor of Horsey near Bridgwater, made proof of age for his inheritance shortly before November 1386. His father had died in 1375 when he was 11, and his wardship and marriage had been granted to his mother Eleanor (afterwards the wife of Sir John Fitzpayn) and Philip Maubank, her kinsman. Some of his property was held of the duchy of Lancaster, which may explain how he came to enter royal service. No further trace of him has been discovered before 1400, though he possibly found employment under John of Gaunt or Henry of Bolingbroke, for it was only shortly after the latter assumed the throne that, on 14 Jan. 1400, described as 'King's esquire', he was granted the herbage and pannage of Windsor park for a render of 40s. a year. He continued to devote himself to Henry IV, receiving offices and annuities in return. On 15 Jan. 1401 'or good service' he received an annual fee of £27 from the issues of the Paulet estates in Somerset during a minority; in June 1403 he was granted custody of the royal manor of Easthampstead (Berkshire); and in the following year he successfully petitioned for permission to hunt in Petherton forest (Somerset) and was appointed parker of the royal estate at Guildford for life. He was paid his wages for the parkership from land pertaining to Windsor castle, and it may be that he had already risen to be lieutenant of the castle itself, because in September 1404 he received £15 for expenses of the earl of Douglas, incurred while the latter was imprisoned at Windsor earlier in the year. As lieutenant he was instructed in May 1409 to take custody of the earl of Fife, the son of the earl of Douglas and ten other Scottish prisoners. Horsey's services were evidently highly valued, for in September 1412 he received from Henry IV an annuity of 20 marks from the issues of Somerset and Dorset, and on 12 Feb. following the King 'for good and agreeable service done in many ways by our dear esquire' made him a gift of £24. Horsey was clearly less in favour with Henry V, who, although he renewed the annuity of 20 marks, removed him from the parkership of Guildford in June that year (because, allegedly, he had 'made waste of vert and venison in the park') and from the lieutenancy of Windsor only three months later. But the King did grant him, perhaps in recompense, a tun of wine every year from the port of Bridgwater as from September 1413; and Horsey continued to be called 'the King's servitor'. He was retained as a member of Henry's retinue for his first expedition to France, being contracted on 29 Apr. 1415 to supply three archers.

After this, Horsey was knighted, but seems to have retired from royal service to his estates in the West Country. He was named on the schedule sent from Dorset to the Council at the end of 1419 listing those best able to undertake military defence, presumably at home, for there is no further record of him travelling abroad. Horsey attended the elections for Somerset prior to the Parliaments of 1419, 1421 (May) and 1421 (Dec.), although he himself sat in the last mentioned for Dorset. He had inherited Charlton Mackrell (where his grandfather and father had founded a chantry), Horsey and other property in Somerset from his father, but Clifton Maybank, just across the border in Dorset, had belonged to

his mother, who died in 1417. (Clifton became the family seat and remained so until the 17th century.) Horsey's property near Bridgewater was assessed at 50s. p.a. in 1402, that at Charlton Mackrell at £20 in 1412, and Horsey at £200 in 1422. Just before sailing for France in 1415, Horsey had settled the manor of Charlton Mackrell on his elder son, William, and the latter's wife, Joan, but William died in 1418 leaving the manor in the possession of his widow, until her death in 1430. Horsey's estates were thus depleted for the last seven years of his life. He died on 3 Sept. 1422, leaving as his heir a younger son, Henry.

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Somerset Archeological and Natural History Society

Vol 43 p 84-93 "The Horsey Family" by John Batten

"... since the beginning of the 15th century ... they were seated in Somersetshire ... at Horsey, a hamlet in the parish of Bridgewater called 'Hursi' in Domesday book. From this place, which means in Anglo-Saxon, an island for keeping or breeding horses, they took the name of Horsey; unless we accept the more romantic derivation from the Saxon chieftain Horsa, who, with his brother in arms, Hengist, is said to have paid a friendly visit to our island in the 5th century."

King Henry II's time - Horsey and Powlett fiefs of the Lordship of Bridgewater knight's fee afterwards held by Philip de Hosia and his son William. This William may have been the first to use the family arms above.

William (I) had a son William (II) and he held land at Swindon (Wilts) and Pedredham juxta Combwich. He purchased a moiety of manor of Charlton Mackerel part of the Barony of Arundell.

John de Horsey (died on or before 22 Edward I) left a wife Cristina and a son and heir William (III). John was 'seised in fee of half a knight's fee in Charlton Mackerel ... he held the manor of Horsey of the heirs of Patric de Chaworth by service of half a knight's fee ...'. Son William was his son and heir aged 18 and as he was in his minority the crown took possession of the family's lands but were claimed by his widow and duly restored. Cristina married second husband Sir Hugh Popham, left a widow again in 1321 and left the following will in 1330 (Having retained the arms and name of her first husband) -

"I Cristian Horsey make testament in the yeare of our Lord God 1330 first commit my soule to God and all saintes my body to be buried in St Francis Church in Bridgewater. I give Xis. for a trentall for my soule. To my daughter Alexandria I give my best ewer and basin. To Ralph horsey I give a payre of wheeles of a wayne and the plough withall. To Jeane Stawey my whole wardropp. Executors John son of John Popham, John Stawey and John Horsey. Seale 3 horse heds in a schucheon."

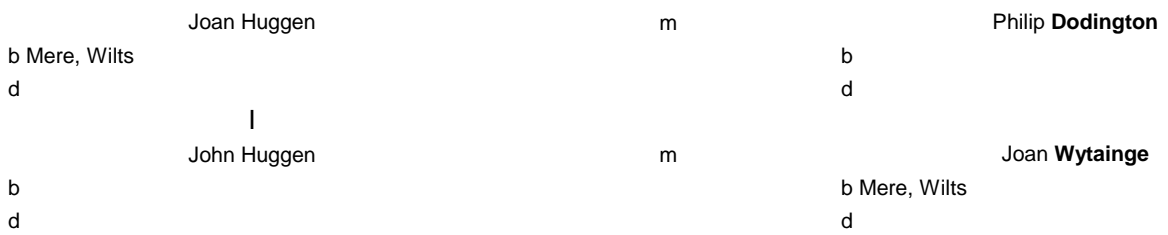
William (III) died 1327 and held estates of Charlton, Horsey and Swindon. Wiofe Matilda survived him.

John (II) son and heir of William (III) died 1338 and was succeeded by brother Ralph, who was one of the collectors of subsidies for the county. He probably resided Horsey Court, Charlton and was founder of the chantry there. After the Ralph the family name became just Horsey not 'De Horsey'.

Grandson John became the first of the family allied to Dorset through the marriage to Elena daughter of Philip Maybank (Maubanc).

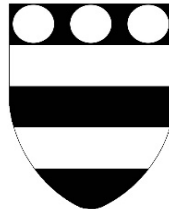
1422 lands in Somerset settled on Henry son of Sir John Horsey. Thomas was Henry's brother and heir. "Thomas did not succeed to his inheritance without resistance for Henry in his lifetime ... had settled his estates ... on himself and his issue ... over to James Ormonde, Earl of Wiltshire, in case of attempted alienation.... The Earl of Wilts seems to have set up some claim under this deed, but it was set aside probably on the ground that Henry had no right to settle the estates. And Thomas having recovered possession died seven years after, leaving an infant son and heir John ...".

# Huggen family



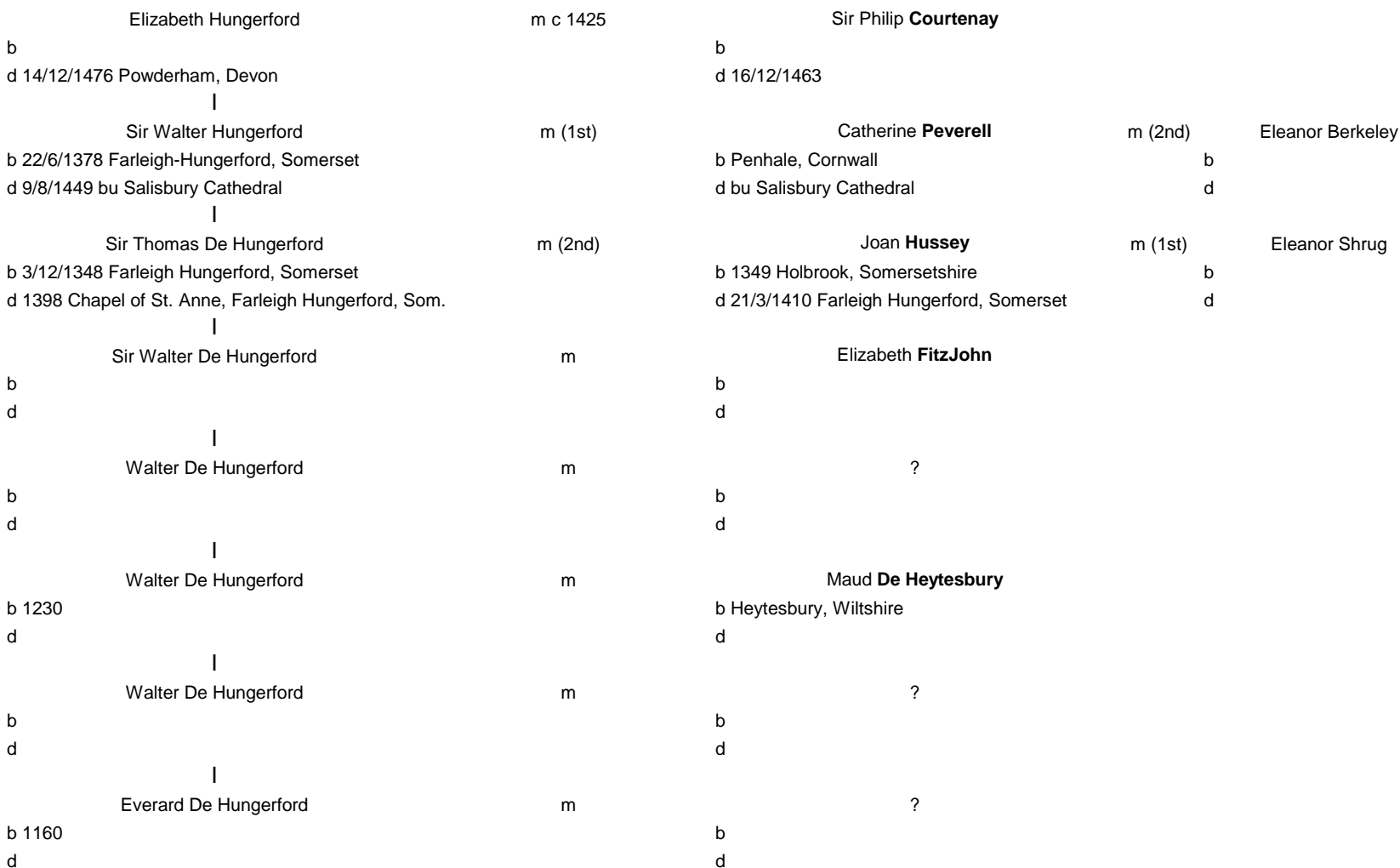
# Hungerford family

*Note - probable Francis family ancestry relies on assumed ancestry of William **Dodington***



Arms from - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Company\\_of\\_Chivalry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Company_of_Chivalry)

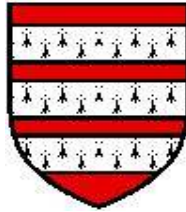
The Hungerford family also used the sickle as an emblem and the sickle is to be seen on the Hungerford chantry and on the remains of the top face of the tomb of Walter Hungerford at Salisbury Cathedral and above the entrance of Farleigh Hungerford castle.



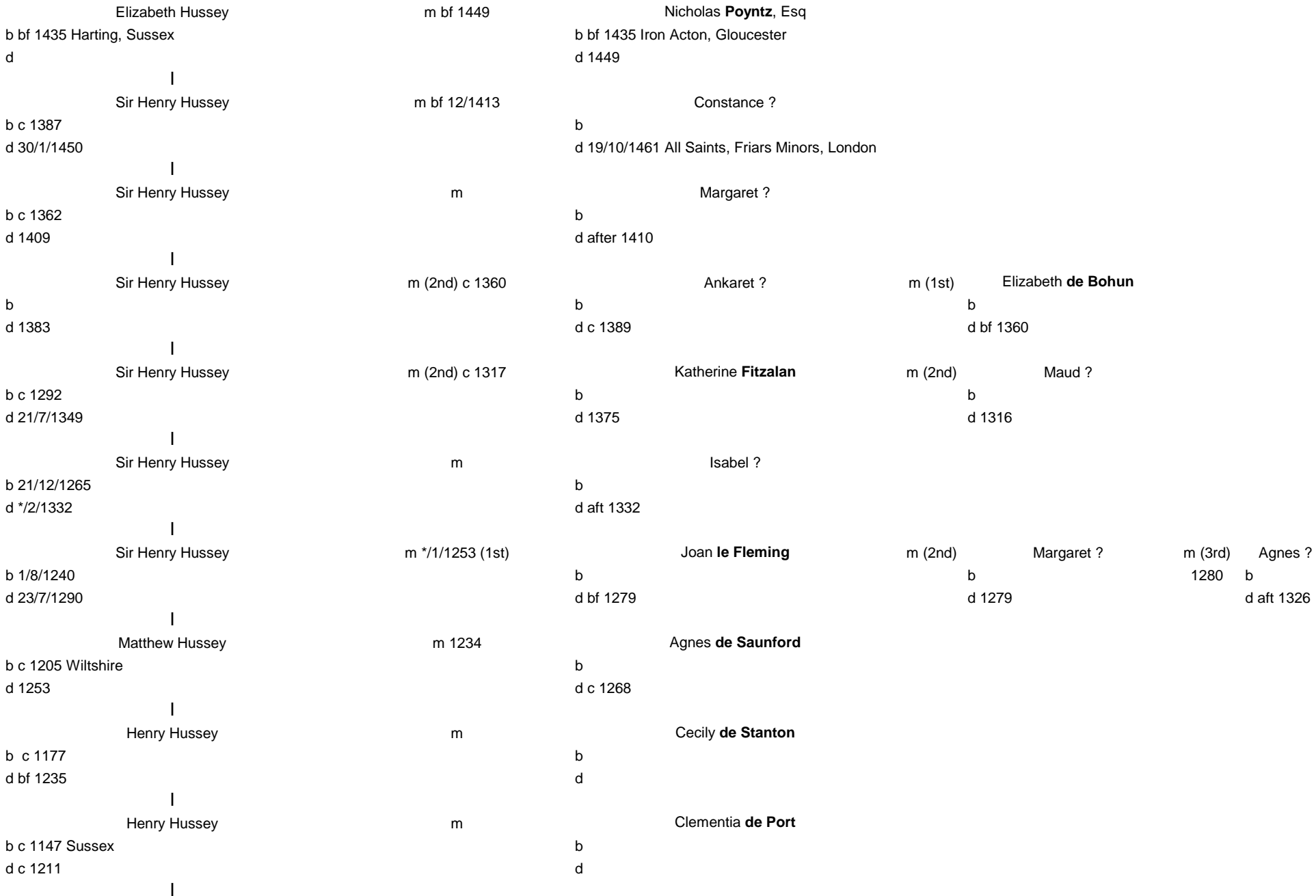
Lord Walter of 1378 was 1st Baron Hungerford of Farleigh. Lancastrian supporter. Served in Parliament for Wiltshire and Somerset (became Speaker). Won renown as a soldier. In 1415 he accompanied King Henry V to France with twenty men-at-arms and sixty horse archers. Fought bravely at Agincourt (where he led a retinue of 16 lances) and is believed to have been the one (attributed in Shakespeare's play to Westmoreland) to have expressed with regret that the English did not have ten thousand archers, for which he received a rebuke from the King. 1421 made Knight of the Garter. Executor of King Henry V's will.

Sir Thomas of 1398 was the original builder of Farleigh Hungerford castle. Generally recognised as the first elected Speaker of the House of Commons. Served as steward to the household of John of Gaunt and as bailiff for the Bishop of Salisbury.

# Hussey family



*arms from www.britannia.com*



	Henry Hussey	m		Avise <b>Tisun</b>
b c 1110			b	
d 1191 'Holy Land'			d	
	Hugh Hussey	m		?
b c 1070 Sanford, Somerset			b	
d			d	
	William Hussey	m		?
b c 1030 Normandy			b	
d aft 1080			d	
	Hugh Hussey	m 1014		? of <b>Normandy</b>
b bf 1015			b	
d			d	

The line above is from The Hussey Millenium by Arlee Gowen - [http://bz.llano.net/gowen/hussey\\_millenium/husseyms\\_001.htm](http://bz.llano.net/gowen/hussey_millenium/husseyms_001.htm)

Sir Henry 1387 was Knight of the Shire for Sussex and he apparently married a lady in waiting (Constance) at the court of the King. He held South Harting in Sussex, Saperton in Gloucestershire and Hascombe in Surrey.

Sir Henry born 1362 was a Knight of the Shire of Sussex in 1400/02. Comptroller in Sussex 1404.

Sir Henry born 1292 was in 1311 a Knight of the Shire of Dorset

Sir Henry of 1265 fought under Kings Edward I and II in wars against the Scots and in Gascony. He was Knight of the Shires of Gloucester and Sussex. Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. Attended the coronation of King Edward II "in the train of the King and Queen".

Henry of 1240 was for the King in the Baron's War of 1264. Enclosed Harting manor in Sussex in 1266. Fought in the wars against the Welsh under King Edward I. 1289 constable of Porchester Castle.

Henry of c 1177 joined the rebellion against King John and had his lands confiscated. Lands in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire and Nottinghamshire were returned in 1216 under King Henry III.

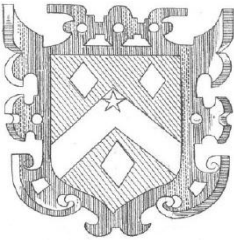
Henry of 1110 died on the crusade under King Richard 'Lionheart' (he was of great age by this time).

William of 1030 joined William the Conqueror on his invasion of England in 1066 and is believed to have fought at Hastings.

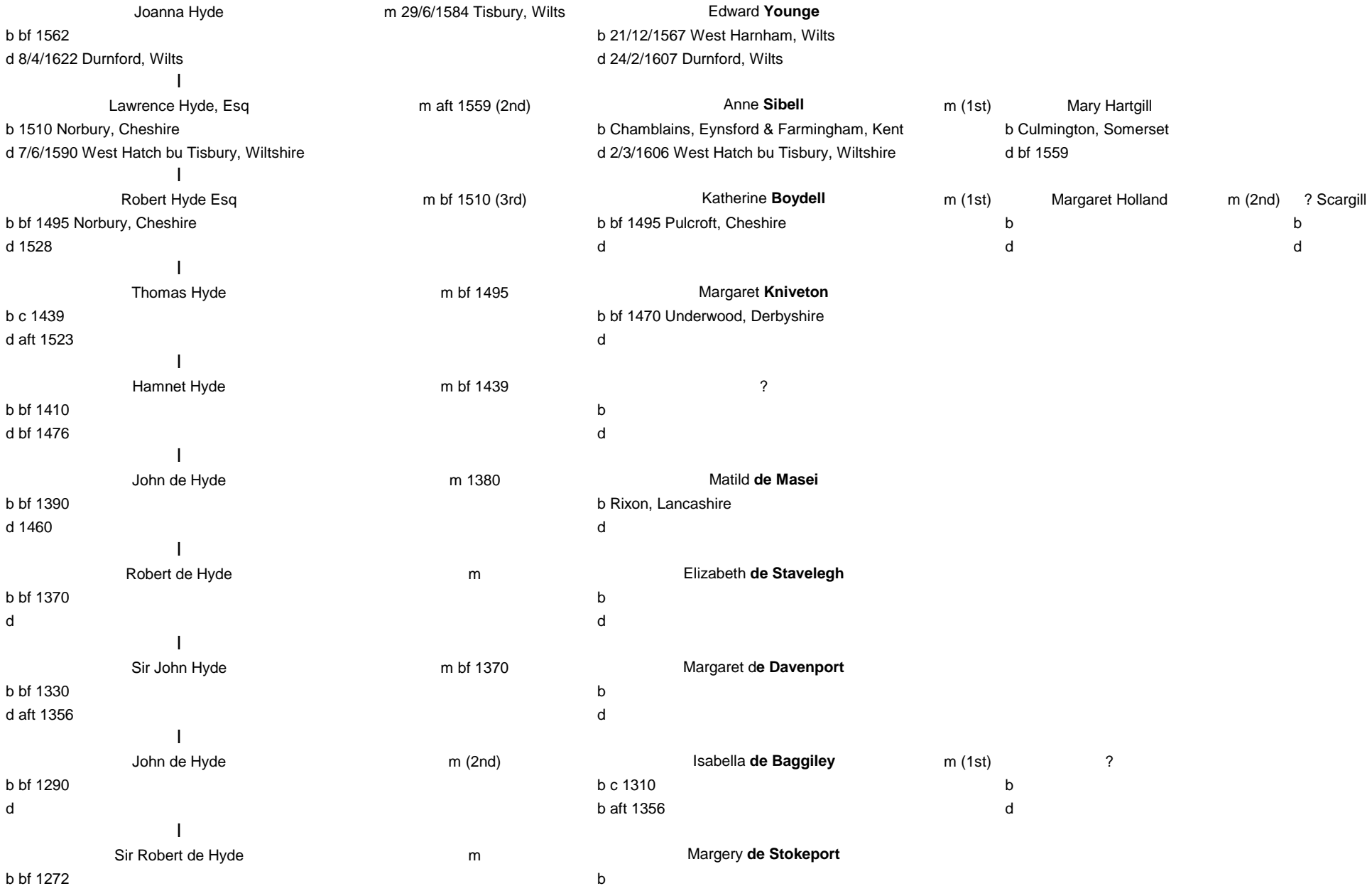
Hugh of 1015 married a daughter of the third Duke (or Earl) of Normandy.



# Hyde family



Family arms in the middle (from the Younge memorial in Durnford Church, Wiltshire), on the left from the Annals of Hyde by Middleton



d 1290

|  
(Sir) Robert de Hyde

m bf 1272

? De Norbury

b bf 1254

d

|  
Matthew de Hyde

m

?

b

d

b

d

b

d

### **Joanne Hyde (bf 1562-1622)**

Joanna was the sister of Henry Hyde of Dinton. Henry Hyde was the father of Edward Hyde (born 1609) who became 1st Earl of Clarendon. Mrs Joanna Young was therefore Edwad's aunt although he would have been just 12 years old when she died in 1622. Joanna's daughter Susanna Dodington (nee Young) would have been the Earl of Clarendon's first cousin and making him my first cousin 11 times removed!

Lineage of Joanne Hyde from 'Visitation of Wiltshire' 1623 (but noted in the Visitations as 'not sufficiently proved').  
and also from [http://todmar.net/ancestry/Hyde\\_main.htm](http://todmar.net/ancestry/Hyde_main.htm) which is the second hand lineage of the Hyde family from Burke's landed gentry.  
But it mostly follows the line in 'The Annals of Hyde and District by Middleton'

### **Lawrence Hyde 1510-1590**

Inscription at Hatch House, West Tisbury, Wiltshire - courtesy of Jan Oliver, Wiltshire Online Parish Clerks

A tablet in the house bears this inscription: "In this house was born, lived and died Laurence Hyde, whose grandson Edward was created Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor of England in 1660 whose daughter married James Duke of York, afterwards King James II, and became the mother of Queens Mary and Anne. These two queens of England lived some while here. Also Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, quartered here the 3rd December 1688 on his way to Sarum to join the King."

Monumetal brass to Lawrence Hyde and family at Tisbury Church says -

"Here lyeth the bodye of Laurence Hyde, late of Westhatch, Esquire, who had issue by Anne his wyfe six sonnes and foure daughters and dyed the vijth day of June in the year of the incarnation of our lord God 1590..."

"This Laurence Hyde was ye third sone of Robert H.... Sones by Anne his wife, being ye daught. Of Nicholas Sibell of Chimbhams in ye County of Kent Esquier ... Hamonet and Edward died in their infancy the rest survived their father."

1604 will of Anne Hide

widow late wife of Laurence Hide of West Hatch.

Made 20/11/1604. Body to be buried in the parish church of Tisbury. Bequeths -

To daughter Elizabeth Darkombe £20.

To daughter Anne Crosse a black cloth gown, £20 and two pairs of canvas sheets of ? ?

To son Robert Hide - "my greatest silver salt seller, quilt, one featherbed and one boulder with the furniture...."

Robert's sons Hamnet Hide, Robert Hide and daughter Margaret.

Son Henry Hide .... His daughter Sibell Hide.

Son Nicholas Hide ....

Sons of son Mathie Colthurst deceased.

To daughter Joane Younge "my ring of gold with residue and a seale in it, my best ? taffaty gowne, my best forepart of tuffe taffaty, two of my finorkes (?), one other of my gownes and one kirtoll to be delivered at the discretion of my executors."

To daughter Elizabeth Saintlowe ... Her daughter Margaret ...

To daughter Avice Baynard £10.

To daughter Suzanne Ivye ...

"... my six daughters Elizabeth Darkombe, Anne Crosse, Elizabeth Sayntlowe, Avice Baynard and Suzanne Ivie (note she omits to name Joane Younge) and unto my grandchilde Gertrude Saintlowe all my stillatories, glasses, tubbes and all my goodes whatsoever is in the stillhouse ..."

Grandchild Dorothy Saintlowe ...

Children of son Laurence Hide - Laurence, Robert, William, Alexander, Francis and Anne £5 a piece

Children of son Henry - Henry, Anne, Elizabeth and Mary ...

"Unto the children of of my daughter Jone Younge - John, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanne and Jone - £5 a piece"

Children of daughter Elizabeth Sayntlowe - John, Edward, Martha, Margaret and Gertrude.

Children of daughter Avice Baynard - Anne, Barbara and Francis

Children of daughter Susanne Ivie - Thomas, Palmer, George, Elizabeth, Anne, Avice and Susanne.

Goddaughters - Annie Willoughby, Marie Ingram, Katherine Bower, ? Slade, Anne Harris.

Godsons - William Singer, Sibell Simmonds, Sibell Target.

Cousin - Anne Bower.

Sister Morgan.

Cousins - ? Hide of Sarum, William Hide of Sarum

Anne Lirense of Bathe.

For reparations of parish churches of Tisbury, St Peters in Shaston, Donhead St Andrews, Hindonand Chicklade £4 a piece - and yearly amount bestowed by executors.

Lands at Chicklade given to son Henry (and then remainder in order to Nicholas then Laurence then Robert).

To Thomas Sanger of Sutton Mandfield £10, a cow and two sheep.

To all men servants 10 shillings a piece and all maid servants 6 shillings and 8 pence a piece.

All rest of goods and chattels bequethed to four sons - Robert, Laurence, Henry and Nicholas.

Trustees - friend Thomas Bower gent and four sons in law - Sir George Ivye, Edward Younge, John Saintlowe and Thomas Baynarde.

Witnessed - John Saintlowe, Elizabeth Sayntlowe, Anne Younge, Thomas Sanger.

### 1590 will of Laurence Hyde

Made 3rd July 26th year of reign of Lady Elizabeth (1584) - he in perfect health of mind and body.

of West Hatch, Wiltshire. Esquire. Body to be buried in the parish church. Bequeths -

To 'wellbeloved' wife Anne - all lands, tenements and hereditaments in West Hatch and Tisbury in Wiltshire and Gussage St Michael in Dorset.

To son Robert Hyde - all the said lands etc after the death of wife Anne.

Sons Laurence Hyde and Nicholas Hyde - remainder of lands in the said parishes.

To son Robert Hyde - lands etc in  
Lymerleigh alias Lymerley in Salop,  
Wellys, Stowye, Stoke, Killmington, Norton Bicknell, North Petherton Mewton Plarye, Ffyvehead Ewell, Moreland Gurlande in Somerset  
Stower, Eastower als Stower Wake Gillingham Mylton in Dorset,  
Berforde Saint Martin, Honeybridge and North Bradley in Wilts.

To sons Laurence Hyde, Nicholas Hyde and Henry Hyde - remainder of above.

To executrix - sole and occupation of my parsonage of Newton Buckland in Dorset for 14 years after death with issues and profits ...

To daughters Anne and Susan - £400 each to be paid when they marry or reach 21 years old whichever comes first.

To son Robert - broache of gold with a stonye of paris in it.

Wife Anne - all tithe corne coming yearly of Teffont Parrell of the parsonage of Lynton during all the terme exprewssed in the leases of the parsonage of Donyngton alias Lynton ...

All the rest of goods and chattels to wife Anne.

To each servant one quarter wages in addition to normal wages.

To servant Thomas Sanger 40 shillings.

Overseers - friends Sir John Horner, William Broncker Esq, Robert Freke Esq, George Upton gent and brothers in law Edward Sybell and Hugh Morgan.

Proved London July ? In presence of relict Anne executrix.

### History of Parliament online

Offices held

Clerk in auditor's office of Henry VIII; commr. for chantries, Wilts. and Salisbury 1548; auditor to Earl of Hertford ?by 1552, certainly by 1569; surveyor crown lands, Som. by 1575; ?j.p. Dorset and/or Wilts. c.1589.

### *Biography*

'Brought into Wiltshire under the patronage of Sir John Thynne', who had employed him in some unspecified business during the period of about a year when Hyde was an Exchequer clerk, Hyde became concerned with the survey of chantries under Protector Somerset, cooperating with Thynne in August 1548 in a £2,700 purchase of former church property in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset, the West Riding of Yorkshire and London. The wording of the patent suggests that Thynne was the real beneficiary, but he may have used his influence with the Duke of Somerset to get another grant, this time in Hyde's name alone, in the following year. For a payment of some £1,250 Hyde received lands in Bymerton, Milton and other Wiltshire parishes, together with houses in Salisbury, and small properties in Somerset, Derbyshire and Kent. Before the end of Edward VI's reign he also bought an estate at Gussage St. Michael, Dorset. It may have been through Thynne also that he entered the service of the Seymours. How long he remained auditor to Sir Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, is not known: in November 1572 he wrote apologizing for not waiting on his master because he was 'very much subject to the rheum and the stone' and 'utterly unable to make any long journeys'.

For a short time he held in right of his wife the lease of Wardour castle, Wiltshire. In 1569, writing to Thynne about his tenancy there, which was soon due to expire, and about other leases in Wiltshire and Somerset, he added that he was trying to get the fee simple of lands "in these west parts ... because I would be glad to plant mine issue in this country to live with that little that I have provided quietly, and not be driven from post to pillar as I have been".

His second wife brought him 'a fair fortune', mainly in Wiltshire lands, left to her by her previous husband. Hyde finally established himself as a landowner in the county by buying, about 1570, the manor of West Hatch, with property in Tisbury. For the subsidy of 1576 he was assessed on £20 in lands.

A 'foreigner' by birth, Hyde held no Wiltshire county office until late in life—if indeed he was ever on the commission of the peace—though in 1564 the bishop of Salisbury recommended that as a 'furtherer of sound religion' he should be made a justice of the peace. He presumably owed his 1559 Malmesbury seat, directly or indirectly, to the influence of Thynne. On the occasion of the contested Wiltshire county election that year Hyde—described by a witness as Thynne's 'auditor and servant'—'sat with the sheriff and did write the names that gave their voices with Sir John Thynne'. He moved the said sheriff in the open county to return Sir John Thynne and to leave out Mr. [later Sir George] Penruddock, for that he thought the laws and statutes of this realm, the case being as it was, would warrant the same.

He was fined 200 marks, with a fortnight's imprisonment. His later seat for Heytesbury was also probably gained through the influence of the Seymour-Thynne group, while at Chippenham in 1586, whether it was he or his son Lawrence Hyde II who sat (which is uncertain) the return was probably due to Hyde's landlord the 2nd Earl of Pembroke. Hyde made his will 6 six years before his death, which took place 7 June 1590. The widow and sole executrix received West Hatch, Tisbury and Gussage St. Michael, and the remainder was divided among his four surviving sons except for £400 to each of his two unmarried daughters upon marrying or attaining her majority. Hyde was buried at Tisbury, where an epitaph refers to his son Henry, the father of Lord Clarendon.

### *The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, 1668*

States that 'the estate of Norbury (in Cheshire) 'had continued in that family and descended from father to son, from before the conquest'.

Note - this is incorrect as the Hydys acquired Norbury through marriage in the 13th century.

Laurence was 'by the care and providence of his mother' well educated.

Worked as a Clerk in one of the Auditor's Offices of the Exchequer, at one time in the affairs of Sir John Thynne.

Married Anne who was a widow and 'by whom he had a fair fortune'.

Purchased Manor of West Hatch shortly after his marriage to Anne.

Sent sons to the University of Oxford and Inns of Court.

Left great part of his estate to his wife, son Robert was the main heir.

Notes that each of the four daughters of Laurence Hyde (of 1510), including Joanna 'married landed proprietors of esteem in Wiltshire'.

### *Clarendon by Richard Ollard 1987*

page 7 - "His own cadet branch derived from his grandfather, an enterprising younger son who after a brief training in the Exchequer took service with Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat. This experience, according to his grandson, was short and unrewarding. But he displayed the family talent for marrying an heiress, herself a westcountry woman, bought an estate at West Hatch ... and settled down to raise a family. He owed his own start in life to his early education and he took care to breed his sons (there were four of them) at the University of Oxford, and the Inns of Court."

### *A Tisbury History by J&P Drury 1980*

"During the second half of the 16th century the manor of West Hatch came into the possession of Laurence Hyde."

"From his birthplace in Norbury, Cheshire, Laurence Hyde had been placed in one of the Auditor's offices in the Exchequer. He gained considerable experience, after which he had come into the service of Sir John Thynne... If Laurence Hyde had been hoping to feather his own nest as a result of this appointment he was under a misapprehension

for, as Clarendon wrote later, 'Laurence continued not above a year (or very little more) in that relation and never gained anything by it'. One could hardly put it plainer than that."

"It would be unkind to imply that any motive save that of purest love prompted Laurence Hyde shortly after to propose to the widow of Matthew Colthurst, of Claverton, in neighbouring Somerset. Anne Sibell Colthurst not only accepted him, but she came to the marriage exceedingly well heeled. It was shortly after this profitable marriage that Laurence and his wife came to West Hatch to set up home."

"... Laurence Hyde ... had been, until his death in 1590, a benefactor to the church [of Tisbury]..."

#### History of Modern Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare

West Hatch

"... held Laurence Hyde gent of the Lord of the Manor of Tisbury in fee farm, by suit and service at the Court Baron and annual rent 6s 3p. Old manor house of which only a small portion remains was pulled down 1770."

#### Wiltshire Notes and Queries

Vol VI 1908-10 page 338/9

"Laurence Hyde ... He lived for some time at Hauneferne in the Parish of Gussage St. Michael, which he held (31 Elizabeth) of the Queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster by the 40th part of a fee value £7. Some years before, in 5 Edward VI, a messuage, 282 acres, and common for 500 sheep, was held in chief by Thomas Ludwell, with licence to alienate Laurence Hyde and his heirs, value £3 2s 3d "This family does not appear to have resided here long" (Hutchins ...). Upon the execution and attainder of Sir Thomas Arundell in 1552, Wardour escheated to the Crown and was granted to William first Earl of Pembroke. Laurence Hyde obtained a lease from William Earl of Pembroke, dated 2 July 5 Edward VI, of Wardour Castle and Park etc for 21 years at a rental of £30 6s 8d one-third being reserved for Margaret, widow of Sir T Arundell ... and evidently lived at Wardour, because living at "Wardour, Generosus" he is described in a Statute Merchant Bond to which he is party, dated 21 December 5 Elizabeth; and also as "of Warder, Generosus"... he is described in the Wilts Institutions ... on presenting, in 1564 to Stratford Tony. His letter to Sir John Thynne, his former patron, dated from Warder Castell, 20 January 1568 ... discloses the fact that his lease of Wardour had then only six years to run and, being anxious to obtain some freeholds of his own, he endeavoured to exchange the Rectory of Kevell with Sir John Thynne for the fee simple of lands at Clopton, Somerset, of which he had a lease for the lives of himself and his sons."

"By 27 Elizabeth, he had become "of Westhatch, Armiger", for so he is described in a Statute Merchant Bond given to him by "John Younge of Little Dorneforde"; this transaction possibly related to the marriage of his daughter Joanna with Edward Younge, son of John Younge, which took place on 29th June 1584 at Tisbury ..."

"Laurence Hyde attained a position of considerable importance and influence; he seems to have taken part in all local and public business ... No doubt under his influence, his relatives came into Wilts from Cheshire."

#### 1576 Wiltshire Tax Lists

Hatch

Lawrence Huyde esquire - £20-0-0 - £0-53-4

#### Victoria County History of Wiltshire

Regarding Anne Sibell-Colthurst "under demise of her husband [Matthew Colthurst 1559], he [Laurence] lived in the castle [Wardour] presumably until 1570 when he bought West Hatch Manor".

Wardour Castle in 1570 then passed back to the Arundells and Sir Matthew Arundell.

#### Phillip's Wilts Institutions (from Wiltshire Notes and Queries)

Church - Stratford Tony

1560

Patron - Laurencius Huyde gen Incumbent - Hammettus Huyde

1564

Patron - Laur. Hyde de Warder \* gen Incumbent - Lawrencius Hyde pm Hammetti Hyde

\* 'of Wardour - confirming that Laurence was living at Wardour Castle in 1564.

URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

Parishes: Tisbury', A History of the County of Wiltshire: Vol 13: South-west Wiltshire: Chalke and Dunworth hundreds (1987), pp. 195-248.

... to raise the money to pay for them John Snell sold half the manor in portions in 1565: the largest became the Pythouse estate. Snell sold the second half of West Hatch

manor to Laurence Hyde in 1570.

'Parishes: Tisbury', A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 13: South-west Wiltshire: Chalke and Dunworth hundreds (1987), pp. 195-248.

Concerning Wardour Castle -

The Willoughbys seem to have occupied it from 1499 until 1537 when Sir Anthony Willoughby leased it for 40 years to Henry Courtenay, marquess of Exeter. On Exeter's attainder in 1539 the lease passed to the Crown. Thereafter the Crown's right as tenant was exercised by Matthew Colthurst, an auditor of the Court of Augmentations, who lived in the castle and paid rent to the Grevilles; and a lease by the Grevilles to William Grimston immediately after the castle had been conveyed to them in 1541 was apparently of no effect. In 1551 the Crown sublet the castle for 21 years to Colthurst (d. c 1560). Colthurst's relict Anne was the wife of Laurence Hyde who, under the demise of 1551, lived in the castle, presumably until 1570 when he bought West Hatch manor. William, earl of Pembroke, bought the 40-year lease held by the Crown and in 1570 conveyed it with the freehold to Matthew Arundell who was thus in possession from 1572 or earlier.

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Lineage from Hamnet Hyde from -

Annals of Hyde and District by Middleton, Thomas

Says Hamnet Hyde was the heir of John de Hyde (Lord of Norbury) and Matild, daughter of Hamon de Masei, of Rixon.

Elizabeth daughter of Robert de Stavelegh.

Isabella daughter of Sir William de Baggelegh.

Margery daughter of Sir Robert de Stokeport.

and (conflicts in places) -

A Geneological and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland by John Burke'

Alice daughter of Richard de Bromhall.

States that William Hyde (married Alice de Bromhall) was the great great grandfather of Thomas Hyde who married Knyveton.

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### **Sir John Hyde (bf 1330 - aft 1356)**

Annals of Hyde and District by Middleton, Thomas

Says he was knighted before 1353 and served with the Black Prince in the wars of the period, 'and was engaged under the banners of the Earl of Chester, fighting the cause of England at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356... Sir John Hyde is chronicled as having led 71 archers to the King's wars.'

Married either Margary daughter of Sir Thomas de Davenport or Margaret daughter of Sir John de Davenport.

A Geneological and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland by John Burke'

States that his wife was Margaret daughter of Sir John Davenport.

States that Sir John was 'a gallant soldier and one of the companions of the Black Prince'.

Says that he married secondly one of the daughters of Sir William Baggiley of Baggiley by whom he obtained several estates and the Hydes henceforth used the arms of Baggiley but inverting the colours and adding a chevron. By the co-heiress he had William, his heir, and Ralph.

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### **(Sir) Robert de Hyde bf1272 - 1290**

A Geneological and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland by John Burke'

States that he married the cousin and heir of Sir Thomas of Norbury through which he acquired the lordship of Norbury.

The Annals .. By Middleton confirm this and says that Robert the son of Matthew who was the first Lord of the house of Hyde was frequently referred to as Sir Robert and he acquired the manor of Norbury from the heiress of Thomas de Norbury.

# Kniveton family



Family arms from Burke's Extinct & Dormant Baronetecies

Margaret Kniveton b bf 1470 Underwood, Derbyshire * d	m bf 1495	Thomas <b>Hyde</b> b c 1439 d aft 1523
Nicholas Kniveton, Esq b bf 1452 d c 1495	m bf 1470 (1st)	Joan ? b d c 1475
Thomas De Kniveton b bf 1373 d 1453	m bf 1452	Margeret <b>Curzon</b> b d aft 1447
Nicholas De Kniveton b bf 1355 d 1373	m bf 1373	Joan ? b d
William De Kniveton b bf 1330 d	m bf 1355	Margery ? b d

## Margaret Kniveton (bf 1470-?)

\* Margaret Kniveton who married Thomas Hyde was a daughter of 'Kniveton of Underwood' according to '*The Annals of Hyde & District by Thomas Middleton*' the 1580 Visitations of Cheshire describe her as a daughter of '... Kinaston of Darbyshire'. Given that Margaret's grandson Laurence Hyde was born in 1510, she was probably born around 1470. She could be the daughter or granddaughter of Nicholas and Joan Kniveton who died in 1475. Given that they did have one daughter, as shown their memorial brass in Mugginton, and Nicholas' mother was Margaret and so I have assumed this connection. Nicholas senior did have a son called Nicholas, but I expect that this Nicholas junior was Margaret's brother.

## Nicholas Kniveton (bf 1452-1495)

Nicholas who died 1495 was Lord of Mercaston and Underwood and was one of the esquires to the body of King Henry VII. Nicholas is shown on his tomb as - from [http://www.hamline.edu/brass/pdfs/save110207/h\\_mug\\_c1475a.pdf](http://www.hamline.edu/brass/pdfs/save110207/h_mug_c1475a.pdf) - having an SS collar with a portcullis pendant which is the livery of the Beaufort family of the House of York, later combined into the new Tudor line of King Henry VII.

## High Sheriffs of the County of Derby

1494 Nicholas Kniveton jun of Mercaston

1490 Nicholas Kniveton, sen. Of Mercaston, esq

1467 Nicholas Kniveton of Mercaston, esq





# Langley family

	Alice Langley	m	William <b>Verney</b>
b			b c 1290 Byfield, Northants
d			d 1360
	I		
	John de Langley	m	Joan ?
b			b
d 1325			d

*From <http://www.leafieldvillage.co.uk/langley.htm> -*

## The Manor of Langley

"The de Langley family held the manor of Langley and were hereditary Foresters or keepers of Wychwood until 1362. The last of the family was Thomas de Langley. He was responsible for the erection of several buildings in and around the manor. In Langley, two timber granges were built in 1352, called Whytehevesdeplace and Smyth's tenement, and also several cottages. In 1361 the plague struck; Thomas and his sons, John, Simon and Peter, all died, though his two married daughters and wife survived. It is likely that many other inhabitants of Langley died at this time, leading to the village becoming deserted and ruined.... On Thomas de Langley's death, the manor passed first to the de Verney family and then to the Danvers family."

*Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster*

John de Langlee was Bailiff of Wychwood Forest. States that John was father of Thomas mentioned above and last of the line at Wychwood.

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# Langston family



Family arms from *British-history.ac.uk*

Elizabeth Langston	m	Richard <b>Danvers</b>
b Caversfield, Bucks		b
d *1/2/1483 Cropedy, Oxon		d 14/2/1489 Prescott, Oxfordshire bu Cropedy
John Langston	m 1399	Elizabeth <b>Greynsby</b>
b		b Preston Bissett, Bucks
d c 1435		d

## *From British-history.ac.uk concerning the Manor of Caversfield*

"After 1386 Caversfield came to the Langstons, and an inquisition in 1435, after the death of John Langston, lord of Bucknell in Oxfordshire, speaks of him as 'of Caversfield. His son and heir then aged six, on attaining his majority sued Robert Gilbert, Bishop of London, and others whom his father had enfeoffed to the uses of his will for their refusal to make him an estate of Caversfield.

## *From British-history.ac.uk concerning the Manor of Preston Bissett*

"At the beginning of the 15th century John Langston of Caversfield who according to Willis (History and Antiquities of Bucks) married an heiress of the Greynsby family, acquired the right of presentation".

## *From British-history.ac.uk concerning the Manor of Bucknell*

Richard Hankeford enfeoffed trustees who eventually arranged the conveyance of the manor to John Langston of Caversfield and his wife Elizabeth. Bucknell was to remain in the Langston family until 1558. John Langston died in 1435, leaving a son and heir John who later married Amice, daughter of John Danvers, one of the trustees. John seems to have come of age in 1449 when the manor was settled on himself and his wife, (fn. 81) and he lived until 1506.

# Ludlow family



*Family arms of Hill Deverill granted about 1470, Heralds Visitations of Wiltshire 1565  
From 'Bloody Ludow' by Patrick Ludlow 1988*

Margaret Ludlow	m (2nd)	Thomas <b>Tropnell</b>	m (1st)	John Erley
b d Corsham		b d 1490 Corsham, Wiltshire		b d
William Ludlow, Esq	m	Margaret <b>Rymer</b>		
b c 1399 d 23/12/1478 St Thomas, Salisbury, Wilts		b c 1403 d		

## *History of Modern Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt-Hoare*

When the church was renovated in the 18th century -

"The altar tomb of William Ludlow of Hill Deverill ... a benefactor also to the church [of St Thomas], was taken from the situation it had long occupied, on the north side of the chancel, and broken to pieces and the remains of himself, his wife and child, thrown into some unknown corner ..."

"... [his tomb was] new seated and painted in the north aisle and adorned it with escutcheons of his own arms and those of his wife."

## *Parliamentary Representation in Salisbury to 1612*

"William Ludlow, lord of the manor of Hill Deverill, owned the largest amount of property in Salisbury held of the bishop in 1455, thus drawing rents from the city.

But there is no evidence that he took an active part in local affairs, although he showed a special interest in St. Thomas's Church."

*From: 'Salisbury: Parliamentary representation, to 1612', A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 6 (1962), pp. 103-105. URL:*

*http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41793 Date accessed: 03 March 2009.*

## *'Bloody Ludow' by Patrick Ludlow 1988*

Says William Ludlow was born about 1387 and served Lancastrian Kings Henry's IV, V and VI.

First noted in Close Rolls in 1/7/1415 as a servitor in the King's cellar.

Become Royal Comptroller (butler).

Marshall of Calais.

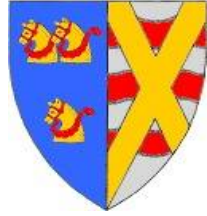
He was Equerry to young Prince Henry and travelled with the King into France and fought at Agincourt.

MP for Ludgershall.

William of Hill Deverill was probably orphaned in one of the battles that led Henry IV to the throne in 1399.

William and his brother, Richard, worked as "yeoman trayers in the King's cellar". They rose in the royal household and William was granted the manor of Hill Deverill in Wiltshire, along with many other posts and privileges that amounted to a substantial income.

# Maybank family



*Arms from Peter Ellis c/o Sherborne Abbey (copied from the Horsey tomb) - Horsey with Maybank  
Arms of Maybank - Barry wavy of eight arg. and gu. a saltire or.*

Elizabeth Maybank

m

John **Horsey**

b Clifton Maybank, Dorset  
d 1431

b c 1339  
d 1375

|

Philip Maybank

m

?

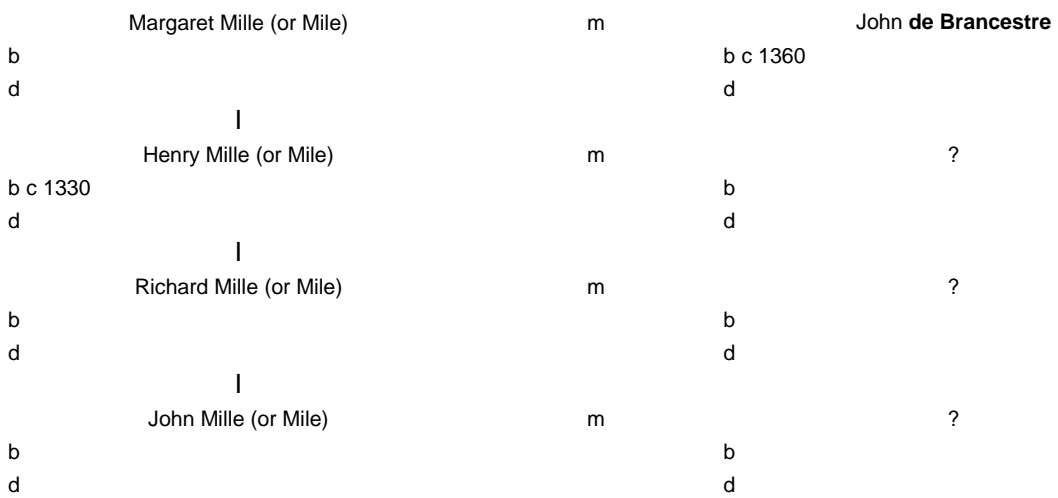
b  
d

b  
d

# Milborn family

Jane Milborn	m	John <b>Englefield</b> Esq
b		b
d		d 26/2/1464
John Milborn Esq	m	Elizabeth <b>Devereux</b>
b Tillington, Gloucester		b
d 7/9/1436 Austria-Hungary		d
Sir Piers Miborn	m	Elizabeth <b>Eylesford</b>
b		b
d 2/10/1419		d

# Mille (or Mile) family

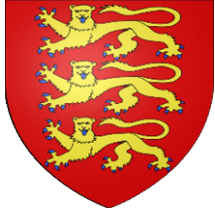


Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster

Says John was of Brokehampton

# Plantagenet royal line

*Note - through probable **Francis** family ancestry not proven (see under William Dodington bf 1596 - 1657)*



Elizabeth Plantagenet b 7/8/1282 Rhuddlan Castle, Flint, Wales d 5/5/1316 Quendon, Essex	m 14/11/1302 Westminster Abbey, London	Earl Humphrey <b>De Bohun</b> b 1276 d 16/3/1320
King Edward I Plantagenet b 17/6/1239 Westminster, London d 7/7/1307 Burgh-on-Sea, Cumberland br Westminster Abbey	m 18/10/1254 Burgos, Castile Spain	Eleanor <b>De Castilla</b> b 1244 Castile, Spain d 28/11/1290 Harby, Notts br Westminster Abbey
King Henry III Plantagenet b 1/10/1206 Winchester d 16/11/1272 Westminster, London	m 14/1/1236 Canterbury	Eleanor of <b>Provence</b> b 1217 d 24/1/1291
King John Plantagenet b 24/12/1166 Beaumont Palace, Oxford d 18/10/1216 Newark Castle, Newark, Notts br Worcester Cathedral	m 24/6/1200 Bordeaux	Isabella of <b>Angouleme</b> b 1189 d 31/5/1246
King Henry II Plantagenet b 5/3/1133 Le Mans, Anjou, France d 6/7/1189 Chinon Castle, France	m 11/5/1152 Bordeaux Cath Bordeaux, France	Eleanor of <b>Acquitaine</b> b 1122 d 31/3/1204
Duke Geoffrey Plantagenet b 24/8/1113 Anjou, France d 7/9/1151 Chateau, France	m 22/5/1128 Le Mans Cath Anjou, France	Matilda of <b>Normandy</b> b 1103 Winchester, Hants d 10/9/1167 Notre Dame Abbey, Rouen, France
Count Fulk b 1089/1092 Anjou, France d 14/11/1143 Acre, Palestine	m 11/7/1110 France	Eremburge <b>De La Fleche</b> b 1096 Maine, France d 1126 Maine, France
Count Fulk IV of Anjou b 1043 Anjou, France d 14/4/1109 Anjou, France	m (div 1089)	Bertrade <b>De Montfort</b> b 1059 France d 14/2/1117 Fontevrault, France
Count Geoffrey II of Anjou b c 1000 Chateau Landon, France d 1/4/1046 Anjou, France	m 1035	Ermengarde of <b>Anjou</b> b 1018 Anjou, France d 18/3/1076 Anjou, France
Count Geoffrey I of Anjou	m bf 999	Beatrice <b>De Macon</b>

b 970 Gastinois, France  
d 1000

b 974 Macon, France  
d

Edward of 1239 was King Edward 1st of England called 'Longshanks'. Also called 'Hammer of the Scots'. Conquered Wales.

Henry of 1206 was King Henry 3rd of England.

John of 1166 was King John of England called 'Lackland'.

Henry of 1133 was King Henry 2nd of England.

Geoffrey of 1113 called 'The Fair' was 12th Duke of Normandy.

Fulk of 1092 was Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem. Went on crusade in 1120 and ally of the Knights Templar. Killed in a hunting accident in Palestine. Buried in Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Fulk of 1043 was Count of Anjou. Involved in civil wars with his brother.

Geoffrey was Count of Gatinais as were his three previous forefathers.

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# Poyntz family



Jane Poyntz  
b bf 1449 Iron Acton, Gloucester  
d aft 1508

m

William **Dodington**  
b  
d 1508 Mere

Nicholas Poyntz, Esq  
b bf 1435 Iron Acton, Gloucester  
d 1449

m bf 1449 (2nd)

Elizabeth **Hussey**  
b bf 1435 Harting, Sussex  
d

m (1st) Elizabeth Mills  
b Horscombe, Glos  
d

Robert Poyntz, Esq  
b bf 1377 Iron Acton, Gloucester  
d 1439

m bf 1435

Katherine **FitzNicol**  
b  
d

Sir John Poyntz  
b bf 1312  
d 1377

m bf 1377

Elizabeth **Clanvowe**  
b Irchenfield, Hereford  
d

Sir Nicholas Poyntz  
b bf 1290  
d 1312

m (2nd)

Mawde **Acton**  
b Iron Acton, Gloucester  
d aft 1312

m (1st) Elizabeth **de Zouche**  
b  
d bf 1312

Sir Hugh Poyntz  
b bf 1273  
d 1307

m bf 1290

Margaret **Paveley**  
b  
d

Nicholas Poyntz  
b  
d 1273

m bf 1273

Elizabeth **de la Zouche**  
b  
d

Hugh Poyntz, Esq  
b  
d

m

Heloise **Mallet**  
b Somerset  
d

Hugh Poyntz  
b  
d

m

Julian **Bardolph**  
b  
d

? Poyntz  
b  
d

m

?  
b  
d

	? Poyntz	m		?
b			b	
d			d	
	Osbert Fitz-Pons	m		?
b	bf 1120 Gloucester		b	
d			d	
	Drogo Fitz-Pons	m		?
b	bf 1066 Normandy, France		b	
d			d	

The above line is from the 1623 Visitation of Gloucester and is confirmed in Burke's Geneological and Heraldic History of Commoners States that 'Jone of Jane Poyntz (daughter of Nicholas Poyntz, Esq and Elizabeth daughter of Henry Hussey of Sussex) married William Dodington of Woodlands'

Sir John Poyntz was in 1363 Sheriff of Gloucester. However according to [www.buildinghistory.org](http://www.buildinghistory.org) concerning Acton Court, which he inherited from his uncle - lord of Iron Acton seems to have been a headstrong character, with little respect for the law. He once led a raid on Hereford prison to liberate certain parties who had been arrested. He was not above liberating a few deer from his neighbour's park either. Yet one of the posts he was expected to take on as a local landowner was Commissioner of the Peace.'

Nicholas Poyntz died 1312 was a Baron and summoned to Parliament 1309-1311.

Sir Hugh Poyntz who died 1307 was 'engaged in the wars of Wales, Gascony and Scotland' and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295. Sir Hugh was present at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298.

Nicholas Poyntz who died 1273 was Lord of Curry Mallet and had a military summons from the Crown to 'march against the Welsh in 1257/8, but afterwards joined the other barons who took up arms against the King'. This would be the rebellion led by Simon de Montfort.

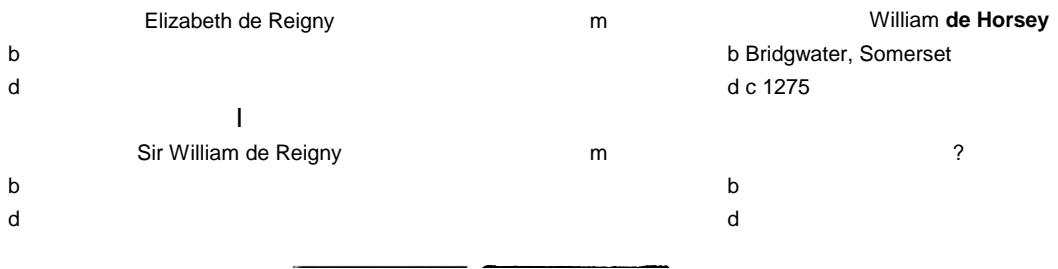
Hugh Poyntz, Esq 'joined the revolted Barons, had his lands in ... Somerset, Dorset and Gloucester, seized by the Crown in 1216, while he was himself imprisoned in the castle of Bristol'.

Hugh Poyntz was Lord of Dodington in Gloucester.

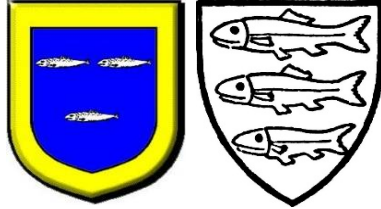
Osbert Fitz-Pons was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1170.

Drogo Fitz-Pons 'accompanied William the Conqueror into England'.

# de Reigny family



# Roche family



Roche family arms - azure, three roaches in pale naiant argent within a bordure (as seen at the Tropnell chapel, Great Chalfield)

Colour copy above from - <http://www.mouserfonts.com/Arms/Arms/R/roche.htm> black and white from [http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/3400/3482/roche\\_1.htm](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/3400/3482/roche_1.htm)

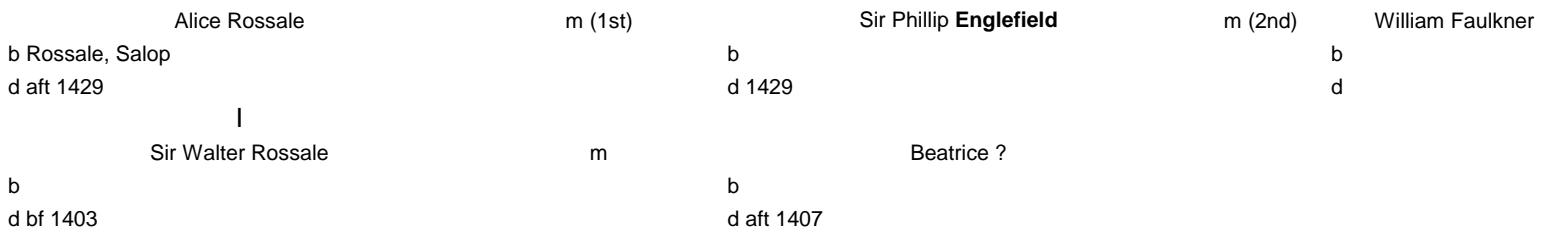
	Edith Roche	m bf 1405	Henry Tropnell
b bf 1390 Bromham, Wilts			b
d			d
	Walter Roche	m bf 1390	?
b bf 1378 ?			b
d			d
	Sir John Roche	m bf 1340	Agnes <b>de Berwick</b>
b c 1289			b East Winterslow, Berwick, Wiltshire
d 1375			d
	John Roche	m	?
b c 1260			b
d aft 1289			d

? - unconfirmed link but the coat of arms of Walter Roche is the same as those of Roche of Bromham and the dates would fit for this Walter to have been a younger son, or at least grandson of this Sir John Roche. The elder son of Sir John was also called John and became Sir John Roche and his heir was his daughter Joan and through her Bromham passed to the Bayntun family. Joan was born about 1385 (15 years old when she inherited from her father in 1401), a similar date that Edith Roche was born suggesting that they were of the same generation and so could have been cousins.

<http://www.bayntun-history.com/BromhamRoches.htm>

Besides the ecclesiastical manor of Bromham Battle, there was also a lay manor, called Roches manor, which took its name from the family of Roche who held land in Bromham as early as the 13th century.

# Rossale family



Alice was sister and heir of Sir John Rossale.

# Rous family

Christian Rous	m	Roger <b>Tropnell</b>
b Imber, Wiltshire		b
d		d
I		
Sir John Rous	m	Isabella ?
b		b
d		d

## History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822'

Arms of Sir John Rous - 'parti de azure et de Goules, three lioncels de Ermyne'

later Rous of Imber arms - 'per pale or et azure three lions rampant counterchanged'.

## Wiltshire.gov.uk/community

Rous of Imber arms (at Tropnell chapel, Great Chalfield) - "azure, three lions rampant ermine, armed and langued gules"

*From 1066 Medieval Mosaic website - [http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll3/subchap38.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll3/subchap38.htm)*

"In Wiltshire, "Richard Ruffus or Le Rous had a grant of Imber from Henry II. for his services as Chamberlain. Sir Roger and Sir John attended Ed. I. in his wars."

The manor of BAYNTON, first so called in 1735, descended in the Rous family of Imber to Sir John Rous, who in 1414 settled it on his younger son John.'

*From: 'Edington', A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 8: Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown Hundreds (1965), pp. 239-250. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=16113> Date accessed: 26 February 2009.*

# Rymer family

b c 1403 d	Margaret Rymer	m	William <b>Ludlow</b>
b d	William Rymer	m	? <b>Warmwell</b>
			b d

# Sibell (or Sybill) family



Arms of Sibell - *Argent a tiger gules, viewing himself in a glass or mirror azure.*  
*From Wiltshire Notes and Queries Vol 2*

Anne Sibell b bf 1540 Kent d 2/3/1606 West Hatch, Tisbury, Wiltshire	m aft 1559 (2nd)	Lawrence <b>Hyde</b> b 1510 Norbury, Cheshire d 7/6/1590 West Hatch, Tisbury, Wiltshire	m (1st)	Matthew Colthurst b Claverton, Bath d 8/7/1559 Wardour Castle, Wiltshire
Nicholas Sibell b bf 1520 Kent d 1548	m	?		
Thomas Sibill, Esq b bf 1465 d 6/11/1519 Farningham, Kent	m	Agnes ?		
Nicholas Sibile b bf 1401 d 1465	m	Joan <b>Somer</b>		
John Sibell b bf 1382 d 1401 London	m	Margaret ?		
John Sibbell b d	m	Margaret <b>Champnes</b>		
John Sibbell b d	m	? <b>Gill</b>		

Pedigree and the following Sybill family information from -  
*Archaeologia Cantiana - Vol 26 1906 page 79 - Little Mote, Eynsford, with a pedigree of the Sybill Family by R H Ernest Hill ARIBA*

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## **Anne Sibell (bf 1540-1606)**

### Visitation of Cheshire 1580

Lawrence Hyde of Gussage St Michael married Anne daughter of Nico' Sibell of Farningham in Kent.

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## **Nicholas Sibell (bf 1520-1548)**



of Kingsdown and Farningham in which parishes ... he acquired lands and tenements between 1532 and 1544. Will dated 20/4/1545 (not PCC).'

*From British-History.ac.uk Manor of Chimbhams, in Farningham -*

"... when Thomas Isley, esq. passed it away by sale to Thomas Sibill, esq. who died possessed of it in 1519, and lies buried in this church. His descendent Nicholas Sibell, died possessed of it in the 1st of King Edward VI holding it of the King, as the honour of Otford, by Knights service. Thomas Sibell being his son and heir. From this name the manor went ... by a female heir to Hide who in King Charles 1st reign sold it to Mr James Bunce."

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***Thomas Sibill (bf 1465-1519)***

Obtained Farningham and Eynsford in 1480. Manor of Chimbham came to the Sybills from the Isley family of Sunridge.

Buried at Farningham where a brass to him and his wife still lies on the floor of the church with the following inscription ' "of yo' charite pray for the Soules of Thomas Sibill, Esquyer, & Agnes his wyf for their children Soules, the whnch deceas'yd the ?? Nobe'be in the yere of o'Lord god A thousand ccccrir. On whose Soules' Thu habe m'cy ams.'" The figures of Thomas and his wife accompany the inscription in the dress of the period but are of poor design and execution.

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***Nicholas Sibile (bf 1401-1465)***

Justice of the Peace for Kent in 1461 and 1464. Will dated 9/3 and proved 9/9/1465.

Wills refers to wife Joan and son John, but mentions no place of residence or any possessions.

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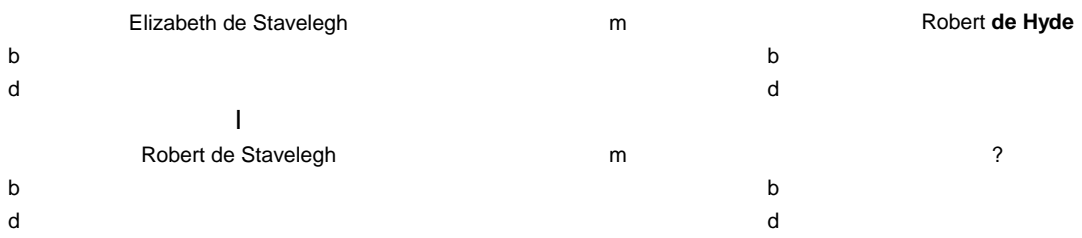
***John Sibbell (bf 1382-1401)***

Citizen of London, owned lands and tenements in parishes of St Martin Orgar, Laurence Poutney, and Botolph Billingsgate etc. Will dated 19/8/1401 (PCC).

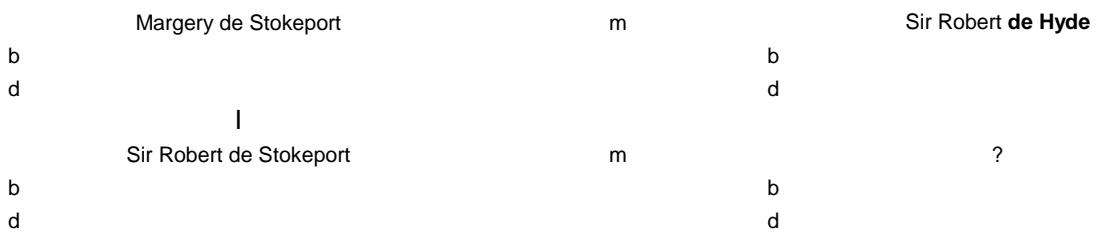
Will says he was to be buried in the Church of St Martin Orgar, mentions wife Margaret, who is executrix, sons Thomas, Nicholas and John, his lands and tenements in parishes of St Martin Orgar, St Laurence Puletenejuxta Cadellwyk Street, St Botolph juxta Byllyngsgate, St Augustine paphey juxta murum infra Bysthopesgate; his cousin William, son of William Hyde, citizen of London, who is to be executor his wife; Thomas Blossse of London and John ffyge Parker of Bromlegh; and a bequest of 40s to the high altar of Bromlegh Church, Kent. Prvied 10/9/1401.

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# de Stavelegh family



# de Stokeport family



Note - the parentage above is quoted on numerous sources on the internet but I cannot find a reputable geneological source for it.

# Talemasche family

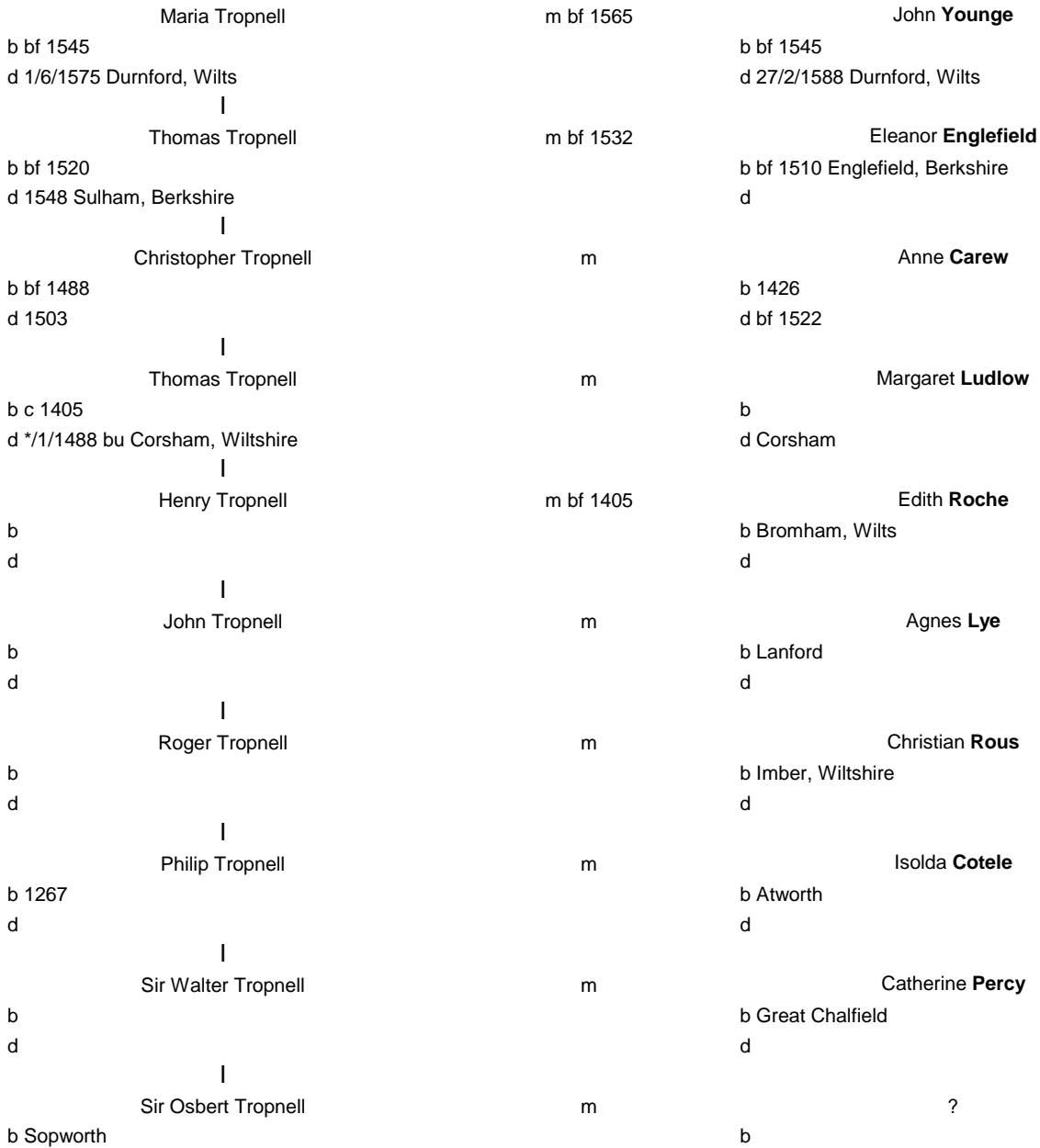
b d	Matilda Talemasche	m	William <b>Danvers</b>
			b d 1246
b d	Richard Talemasche	m	Amicia <b>Taillard</b>
			b d
b d	Peter Talemasche	m	Matilda ?
			b d
b d	Awcher Chevauschesul	m	Mabilia <b>Talemasche</b>
			b d

*Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster*

Talemasche - family of ancient Saxon descent, seatd in Bentley, Suffolk, long before the Norman conquest.

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# Tropnell family



d			d
	Walter Tropnell	m	?
b			b
d			d

Tropnell lineage from '*History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822*'.  
 Note that the Colt Hoare line does not mention Christopher Tropnell as shown in the Victoria County History below .

**Maria Tropnell (bf 1545-1575)**

*Victoria History of Wiltshire Vol 6, Fisherton Anger*

Other early Inns were the 'George' ... the first of these belonged to John and Mary Young and perhaps it was part of the Tropenell estate, for Mary was a Tropenell. John Young died seised of it in 1588. It has last been noticed in 1736.'

**Thomas Tropnell (bf 1520-1548)**

*British History online*

From: 'Parishes: Sulham ', A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 3 (1923), pp. 428-430

In 1364 Walter Haywode settled the estate on himself and his wife Joan and their heirs, but in 1398 it was conveyed by him to Stephen Haym and Nicholas Carew, probably on account of the marriage between Nicholas and Haym's daughter Mercy. The estate subsequently followed the same descent as the manor of Purley Magna (q.v.) until the death of the last Nicholas Carew, when it passed to Anne the wife of Christopher Tropnell, one of his three sisters and co-heirs.

Anne was succeeded by **Thomas Tropnell**, probably her son, who died at Sulham in 1548, leaving all his goods to his wife Eleanor for the education of their children. Apparently Giles Tropnell was the only son, and died childless in his mother's lifetime, being succeeded by his sisters, Anne, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Mary, the wives respectively of John Eyre, William Charde, Andrew Blackman and John Yonge. The various portions of the estate seem to have been subsequently bought up by John Eyre.

*Victoria History of Wiltshire Vol 15, Durnford*

"... as part of a compromise John Woodhill, Ettwall and Knesworth all joined in a sale of the manor to Thomas Tropenell in 1474. Thomas (died 1488) was succeeded by his son Christopher (died 1503). The manor passed to Christopher's relict Anne by 1522 to his son Thomas (died 1548) to that Thomas' son Giles (died 1553) and to Giles' sister Mary, later the wife of John Young (died 1588). It descended in direct line to Edward Young (died 1608) ...'

The Manor remained with the Younge family until 1795 when it was sold to a Edward Hinxman.

"The manor house at Little Durnford in the Middle Ages was presumably beside the river on or near the site of Home Farm; in 1469 it included a hall and other rooms all described as new. (fn. 171) Little Durnford Manor, on higher ground to the north-east, was built for Edward Young and completed c. 1740; (fn. 172) although it is unlikely to be on the site of the medieval manor house ..."

**Christopher Tropnell (bf 1488-1503)**

See above.

*Victoria History of Wiltshire Vol 6, Fisherton Anger*

"... of the many small lay freeholders, 16 of them in 1303, special mention may be made of the Tropenells. Upon Thomas Tropenell of Great Chalfield two small estates were separately settled in 1457 and 1465. The first of these, which seems to have lain between Fisherton and Crane Bridge Streets originated in the 13th century gift by Richard son of Henry Aucher to Austen le Conestre. The second sprang from a gift from Robert Franceys to Robert le Poleter and his wife Godeline in 1317. It is possible to trace,

stage by stage, the descent of both these tenements upon Tropenells. The lands passed to Christopher Tropenell, Thomas' son to Thomas his grandson and to Giles his great grandson, who was a minor in 1550.

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**Thomas Tropnell (c 1405-1488)**

Great Chalfield Manor, from Great Medieval Houses of England by Anthony Emery

"The Tropnell family were of modest Wiltshire stock but the fortune of Thomas Tropnell was a consequence of his work as receiver-general of the Lords of Hungerford and intimate supporter of this powerful family until the close of his life.... Probably a lawyer by profession he was returned as a MP for their county held seat in 1429 and again in 1449. Tropnell soon cast his eye on the desirable Chalfield estate. For more than thirty years this Lancastrian supporter was embroiled in litigation, claims and counter-claims, between the several heirs of Sir Henry Percy's daughter Beatrice, and those of Constance and her husbands who resorted to planning an attack on the property to gain possession in July 1431.... By 1452 Tropnell was the tenant of Great Chalfield manor. By 1467 he obtained a release on any claims on the property from the direct heir of Beatrice (nee Percy) and in 1482 obtained several legal opinions confirming his ownership."

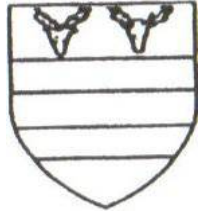
1459 Will of Sir Robert Hungerford

2nd Baron Hungerford

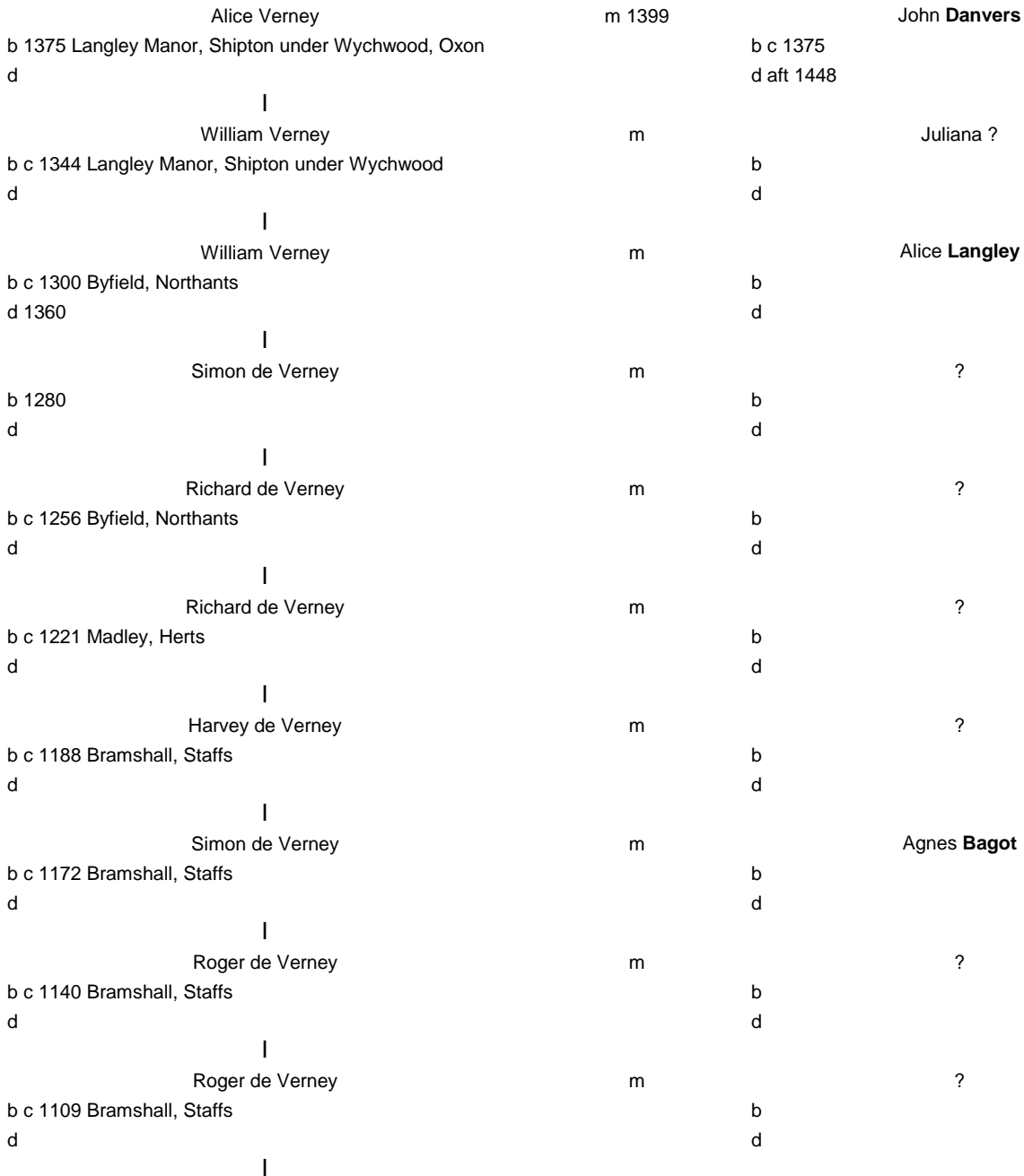
"... to Thomas Tropenell one silver cup 'standing' with a cover with my arms in a sun ... at the bottom of the same."

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# Verney family



*Family arms from "Macnamara's memorials of the Danvers family ; by G Danvers and J Webster"*





William de Verney

m

?

b c 1076 Bramshall, Staffs

b

d

d

I

William de Vernai

m

?

b c 1045 Normandy, France

b

d

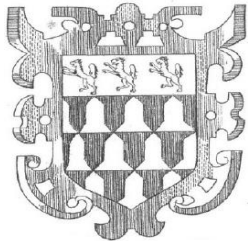
d

Lineage of Alice from Tudorplace.com

# Wytainge family



# Younge family



Younge family arms



Family arms combined

left - top Younge and Troppnell  
middle - le Rous and ?  
bottom - Englefield and Younge  
right - Hyde

Both of the above arms are from the Younge family memorial at Durnford Church, Wiltshire, printed in History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822

<p>Susanna Younge b 10/12/1595 Durnford, Wilts d 1631 - 1657 not Mere or Durnford</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>Edward Younge, Esq b 21/12/1567 West Harnham, Wilts d 18/2 bu 24/2/1607 Durnford, Wilts</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>John Younge, gent b bf 1545 d 27/2/1588 Durnford, Wilts</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>John Younge b bf 1520 d bf 1573</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>? Younge b bf 1502 d bf 1574</p>	<p>m 10/11/1617 Durnford, Wilts</p> <p>m 29/6/1584 Tisbury, Wilts</p> <p>m bf 1565</p> <p>m bf 1536</p> <p>m bf 1520</p>	<p><b>William Dodington</b> b c 1599 * d 13/7/1657 Mere</p> <p><b>Joanna Hyde</b> b bf 1562 d 8/4/1622 Durnford, Wilts</p> <p><b>Maria Troppnell</b> b bf 1545 d 1/6/1575 Durnford, Wilts</p> <p><b>Joanna Clement</b> b bf 1520 d 24/4/1573 West Harnham, Wilts</p> <p><b>Elinor ?</b> b bf 1502 d aft 1574</p>
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Monumental inscription to Colonel John Younge at Durnford (died 1710) says -  
"He was descended from a very ancient family of that name who had been possessed of the Manor of Little Durnford for many generations and by the females from the Trapnells, Percys, Diggons, Ludlow, Carys and Hyde..."

## Susanna Young (1595-1631/57)

Children of William Dodington (gentleman - generosi in latin in the parish registers) of Durnford Parva (Little Durnford) at Durnford -  
1622 Susanna, 1624 Stephen, 1625, Margaret, 1626 Maria, 1628 Philadelphia, 1631 Vaughan, ? Elizabeth

1617 marriage states - William Doddington gent to Susanna Young daughter of Mrs Johanna Young of Durnford Parva

## Edward Younge (1567-1607)

Monumetal brass to Edward Younge and family at Great Durnford Church says -

"Beholde all yee yt come to see, as we are nowe so shall yee be"

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Younge of Litle Dorneford, Esq, soone & heyre of John Young Esq & of Mary his wife, on of ye fower daughters & coheyres of Thom: Trapnell of Mounckton Farley Esq wch Edw married Joane ye eldest daughter of Laurence Hide of West Hatche Esq & had by her 6 sones & 8 daughters, who dyed Febr 18 1607."

Young family inheritance of the Manor of Little Durnford - see Tropnell family notes.

#### 1608 will of Edward Younge

of Little Durnford, Wilts, Esquire. Bequeths -

To daughters Susan and Joane Younge and their heirs - lands and tenements in East Harnham, West Harnham, Britford and Fittleton.

To son John Younge and heirs and 'in default of first issue my brother John Younge and heirs male of his body shall have and take to their own ... all the rents of the ... until one of my said two daughters accomplishes the age of 18 years...' Reference to his house at Little Durnford.

To daughter Mary Younge £300 when she reaches 21 years old.

To daughter Elizabeth £300 when she reaches 21 years old.

To son John Younge all his landes and tenements in England and to the male heirs of his body (default to first issue of brother Jounh Younge).

To 'loving wife Johane all my sheepe, kyne, oxen, horses, stores ... and all corne, grain, haye, and woode together with all my household stuff plate, jewels and readie money ...'.

She is made sole executrix.

I praye my loving brothers in law Robert Hide, Lawrence Hide, Henry Hide and Nicholas Hyde Esquires ... and loving brother John Younge aforesaide to be my overseers.'

Made 13th Feb 1607. Proved London in May.

Children of Edward Young, gentleman and Joanna - 1588 Maria, 1589 Elizabeth, 1590 Francis, 1593 Joanna, 1595 Susanna

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#### **John Younge (bf 1545-1588)**

#### 'Visitation of Wiltshire' 1623

1572 - Younge coat of arms granted to John Young by patent by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux

Lineage of Edward Young from 'Visitation of Wiltshire' 1623 and 'History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822'

John Younge of bf 1540 was 'of Durnford and Harnham'.

#### Victoria History of Wiltshire Vol 6, Fisherton Anger

Other early Inns were the 'George' ... the first of these belonged to John and Mary Young and perhaps it was part of the Tropenell estate, for Mary was a Tropenell. John Young died seised of it in 1588. It has last been noticed in 1736.'

#### Will of John Younge 1588

Made 15/1/1587. John Younge of Little Durnford, Wilts, gent, sick in body but of perfect memory. Gives -

To parish church of Durnford 20s

Cathedral Church of New Sarum 3s

Parish Church of West Harnham 20s

To daughter Marie 300 marks of good and lawful money and all her mother's wearing apparel

To son John Younge five score sheepe younge at Harnham, two and thirtie kine and a bull, two heather beds, two bowlsters (?), all my bedding and all my implements table boardes and other furniture of my house at Harnham, all my pigs, lameys and poultry at Harnham and my whole crop of corn in and upon the same and barley to sow the barley land. ...and my will and intent is that my eldest son Edwarde shall have and ... to the ... of my said son John all this my said legatie so unto him given until he shall come unto the age of one and twentie years or until the day of his marriage.

To servant John Lockwood £3

To every mayde servant besides their wages 5s and 8 pence.

To late old servant Agnes Titt and Alice Titt 5s and 8 pence a piece.

Unto my two boys John ffowwest and John ffowwest a cow and lamb.

Unto my sister Nicholas mayde children to each of them 10s and to John her son 40s.

To sons John and Edwarde a gilte goblet of silver.

To the mayor and committee of the Qiffie (?) of New Sarum for a ? For the care of the poor £5, to the poor of the hospital of Harnham one bushell of wheat.

Residue of goods and chattels I give to Edward my son whom I make executor.

Proved London, May ?.

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*History of Wiltshire by Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1822, Britford*

23 Henry VII (1480) a deed by which John Younge (alias Edmundes) granted to Richard St John, chaplain & Thomas Chaffyn, all his lands in West Harnham'.

1574 will of Thomas Young of West Harnham refers to mother Elinor Younge of Tisbury, brother John of ? ... and wife Agnes.