

HONORS AND KNIGHTS' FEES

AN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE COMPONENT PARTS
OF CERTAIN HONORS AND TO TRACE THE DESCENT OF
THE TENANTS OF THE SAME WHO HELD BY KNIGHT'S
SERVICE OR SERJEANTY FROM THE ELEVENTH TO
THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

BY
WILLIAM FARRER, Litt.D.

VOLUME I

BIDUN CHOKES VISDELOU
WAHULL CURCY
PEVEREL OF NOTTINGHAM

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Chester, n. 19, Henry de Beaumont, earl of Buchan, held the manor of Arnesby at his death in 1340 as a member of Loughborough.⁴⁶

1. *Mon. Angl.* v. 111b. 2. *Pipe R.* 4 Hen. II. 154. 3. *Ibid.* 22 Hen. II. 98. 4. *Bk. of Fees.* 1281. 4a. *Cal. Pat. R.* 1388-92, p. 97. For date see Eyton, *Itin.* 245. 5. *Pipe R.* 23 Hen. II. 32; 24 Hen. II. 80. 6. *Ibid.* 26 Hen. II. 103. 7. *Ibid.* 23 Hen. II. 63. 8. *Ibid.* 28 Hen. II. 20. 9. *Ibid.* 32 Hen. II. 132. 10. *R. Canc.* 310. 11. *R. Chart.* 42, 43. 12. *Ibid.* 88. 13. *Percy Chartul.* (Surtees Soc.) nos. 232, 911, 1026. 14. *Ibid.* n. 945. 15. *Ibid.* n. 1021. 16. *Ibid.* n. 1022. 17. *Ibid.* n. 445. 18. *R. Lit. Claus.* i. 308b. 19. *Testa.* 88. 20. *Percy Chartul.* n. 461. 21. *Ibid.* n. 952; *Mon. Angl.* vi. 676. 22. *Mon. Angl.* loc. cit. 22a. *Percy Chartul.* n. 879. 23. *Feudal Aids*, iii. 98. 23a. Surtees, *Dur.* iv. 60. 24. *Cal. Inquis.* iii. 401. 25. *Percy Chartul.* n. 1025. 26. *Ibid.* n. 1083. 27. *Ibid.* n. 583. 28. *Bk. of Fees.* 1280. 29. Nichols. *Leics.* iv. 10 (quoting the abbey rental). 30. Nichols. *loc. cit.* 30a. *Ibid.* 31. *Pipe R.* 23 Hen. II. 63. 32. *Pipe R.* 4 John, m. 14; *Red Bk.* 180. 33. *Red Bk.* 586. 34. *R. Lit. Claus.* i. 458. 35. *Excerpt.* i. 18. 36. *Ibid.* 82. 37. *R. Lit. Claus.* ii. 49b. 38. *Ibid.* 41. 39. *Ibid.* 183; *Cal. Charter R.* i. 4. 40. *Bk. of Fees.* 520, 527. 41. *Excerpt.* ii. 108. 41a. *Cal. Misc. Inq.* i. 236. 42. *Cal. Inquis.* ii. 71. 43. *Feud. Aids*, iii. 98. 44. *Cal. Ch. R.* ii. 424. 45. *Cal. Pat. R.* 306. 46. *Cal. Inquis.* viii. 189.

XXXVI.

In the wapentake of Rushcliffe, Notts., William Peverel in 1086 had in Clifton $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and soc, in Barton in Fabis $2\frac{1}{2}$ bov., Wilford 3 carucates, West Bridgeford 12 bov., Normanton on the Wolds $1\frac{1}{2}$ bov., Keyworth $\frac{1}{2}$ bov., Costock 1 bov., Adbolton 6 bov., Basingfield $5\frac{3}{4}$ bov., and Gamston 6 bov. In the wapentake of Bingham he had 2 carucates and $4\frac{1}{2}$ bovates; there 1 free man had 1 plough. For Wiverton and Barnston see n. 17.

The first recorded feoffee at West Bridgeford may have been Walter Bec (Durham, n. 3). In the account of the collection of the levy in 1161 from the knights of the honor of Peverel Walter Bek was pardoned 2 marks,¹ and in the following year, for another levy, he was pardoned 1 mark, and 4s. of danegeld² in respect of 2 carucates in Nottinghamshire. In 1166 he had held 1 fee of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, but William de Cheisnei then held it.³ In 1174 he had a crown gift of 20 marks,⁴ possibly for good services rendered during the late disturbance, in which he had 22 knights with him, serving the king;⁵ in the following year he was excused 20s. of the scutage of Ireland on 1 fee of the honor of Peverel.⁶ In 1178 he was amerced 3 marks for forest trespass in Nottinghamshire,⁷ and in 1187 he was pardoned the scutage of Galwey in respect of 1 fee of this honor.⁸ His connexion with this county does not appear to have extended beyond 1194, when John count of Mortain lost the honor. Within the period 1187-1194 Gerard de Rodes appears to have obtained 16 bovates in West Bridgeford and Keyworth, as will appear below. It is to be observed that nothing has been discovered to connect Walter Bec with these tenements.

At the foundation of Lenton priory William Peverel gave the church of Langar with tithes and 1 virgate.⁹ At Michaelmas

1162, the king granted to Gerbode de Escalt £20 16s. yearly value in lands in Clifton and Langar.¹⁰ This name 'Escalt' or 'Eschant' is a form of the name of the river Scheldt in Holland. Soon afterwards, Thomas the Chancellor being a witness, Gerbode del Escaud, with the assent of Matildis his wife, gave or confirmed to Garendon abbey the land of Costock pertaining to the soke of Clifton as the monks had held it previously of the king.¹¹ At Easter, 1170, the royal grant of 1162 was augmented by £25 14s. yearly value in lands in the soc of Clifton and Langar.¹² The charter has been preserved. By it the king granted to Gerbode de Eschaud the land of Clifton with its soc (socna), the land of Langar with its soc and Bridgeford with its soc, to hold for 1 fee; witnesses: earl Roger, Richard de Lucy, Richard de Humet the constable, Reginald de Curtenay, Hugh de Longchamp, Hugh de Lacy, and William de Stutevill, at Pembroke (1171-2).^{12a} In 1174 there was a further augmentation by £20 3s. yearly value in land in Bolsover,¹³ so that the tallage of 40s. due from the men of that vill was pardoned to the said Gerbode.¹⁴ At this time he had also lands in Horncastle, Lincs., of £80 yearly value.¹⁵ It is reasonable to assume that these last grants were in reward for services rendered during the late disturbances. In 1183 an amercement of £40 was imposed upon the counties of Nottingham and Derby, of which charge 61s. was pardoned to Gerbode de Escalt.¹⁶

Some time during the reign of Richard I the lands in Clifton and Langar held by Gerbode passed into the possession of Gerard de Rodes, and in 1201 it was found by inquest that he had in those places with the soc lands of the yearly value of £47.¹⁷ In the same year the king confirmed to Geoffrey Luterel the gift which Gerbode D'Escaud made to him of 15 bovates in Gamston and Normanton on the Wolds, and the gift which Gerard de Rodes made to him of his demesne in Bridgeford, 16 bovates in West Bridgeford and Keyworth with the meadow of 'Willeges.'¹⁸ In 1208 the said Gerard was one of the king's envoys going beyond seas,¹⁹ and in 1212 he held of the honor of Peverel 1 fee in Clifton and Langar.²⁰ In the following year a grant of 20 librates of the land late of Thomas de St. Valery was made to Gerard son of Gerard de Rodes.²¹ At this time the younger Gerard appears to have been an official of the Treasury. In 1216 the lands of Gilbert de Gant in 5 counties were committed to him.²²

In 1218 the sheriffs of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire were directed to give Ralph de Rodes seisin of the lands late of Gerard de Rodes, his father;²³ and to Philip Marc was granted the son and heir of Geoffrey Luterel to be married to Philip's daughter, if he could obtain this against Ralph de Rodes and his sons.²⁴ In 1219 Ralph de Rodes held of the honor of Peverel the vill of Langar, worth £30 a year, and Clifton with the soc, worth £40 a year, by the service of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.²⁵ It was presented in 1226-28 that Langar and Barnston, which Ralph de Rodes then held, were the king's escheat, worth £40 a year.²⁶ In 1230 the king confirmed the grant made by Ralph de Rodes to William, bishop of Carlisle, and his heirs of the manor of Horncastle with the soc

for 1 fee; ²⁷ this manor the said Walter gave to the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, and the bishops thereof, having purchased it with the goods of the said church. ²⁸ In 1231 the bishop of Carlisle held of Ralph de Rodes 1 fee in Lincs. ²⁹ In 1235-6 the same Ralph held 1 fee in Langar ³⁰ (and Clifton), and died in 1241, when the king took the homage of Gerard, son and heir of the said Ralph, and directed that inquiry should be made as to what lands Ralph had held in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. ³¹ In 1242-3 Gerard de Rodes held 1 fee in Clifton and Langar with the appurtenances. ³² The same Gerard in 1250 held the manors of Langar and Clifton, worth £80 a year; he paid 25s. yearly to the sheriff for fine of the great wapentake, view of frankpledge, and other dues. ³³

In 1248 Gerard de Rodes had letters of protection on going on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, ³⁴ and again in 1256, upon returning to his lands in the parts of Flanders, so long as he remained without the realm. ³⁵ It is suggested that the tenants of this fee were Flemings, who were constantly employed by the crown in connexion with trade with Flanders and to engage levies of Flemings for service under the English crown. In 1261 a request was made to the authorities at Wissant (Pas de Calais) that, when the count of St. Pol, Gerard de Rodes and Alenard de Scingham came to their port, they would permit them to cross to the king in England with their knights, horses and harness. ³⁶ In 1263 Gerard had licence to let to farm for 4 or 5 years the lands of his own inheritance in England, and for 6 years those of the inheritance of Isabel his wife. ³⁷

Andrew Luterell held the manor of Gamston in 1250, paying the sheriff 10s. yearly for all dues. ³⁸ He died in 1265, holding the same manor, with West Bridgeford, Bassingfield, Keyworth, and Normanton on the Wolds and the advowson of the church of Bridgeford of Gerard de Rodes for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, besides lands in some of those places held of the honor of Lancaster; Geoffrey his son was of full age. ³⁹ In the same year, after Evesham, the land of Sir Gerard de Rodes in Langar, worth 100 marks, and in Clifton with the soc, worth 100 marks, was seised to the use of Edward the king's son. ⁴⁰

It was presented from Bingham wapentake in 1275 that the manor of Langar and Barnston was of the honor of Peverel and held of the king for 1 fee; that Gerard de Rodes gave it to his son John, but whether to hold of the king or of the feoffor was not known. ⁴¹ In the same year William de Valence, lord of Pembroke, the king's uncle, acquitted the king of a debt or loan made by Sir Gerard de Rodes to Henry of Almain, William's nephew, at Bruges, to the use of Henry III, for whom Gerard became surety. ⁴² This was not in connexion with the settlement made in 1270 between Henry and Margaret, countess of Flanders, touching injuries inflicted on the merchants of one nation by those of the other, ⁴³ but was in connexion with the repayment of 750 marks borrowed from divers Flemish merchants. ⁴⁴

In 1280 Sir Gerard's charter was confirmed whereby he granted to Sir Gervase de Clyfton all the lands of Clifton and Wilford with

the homage and service of free men and villeins there and in Barton in Fabis, to hold for £30 yearly rent.⁴⁵ In the same year there was a plea between 26 men of the manor of Langar (named), which was of ancient demesne (*sic*), and John son of Gerard de Rodes, that the said John exacted from them other services and customs than they were wont to do when the manor was in the hand of the king's predecessors.⁴⁶ Upon inspection of the 'Liber de Domesdei,' the men were found not to be tenants of the ancient demesne of the crown; so John was without a day.⁴⁷

In 1283 the service of Gerard de Rodes of 1 fee in Clifton and of John de Rodes of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Langar was assigned to Eleanor the king's mother.⁴⁸ In 1285 John son of Gerard de Rodes granted to Robert Tibetot, Eva his wife, Pain their son and his heirs, the manors of Langar and Barnston, the advowson of Langar church and the homages of Gervase de Wyleford [*alias* Clifton] for the manors of Clifton and Wilford, of Henry de Pierpont for the manor of Barton in Fabis, of Robert Luterel for the manors of West Bridgeford and Gamston, of the bishop of Carlisle for the manor of Horncastle, Lincs., and of Edmund de Eincurt.⁴⁹

In 1284-5 Gervase de Clifton held the manor of Clifton with the members of the honor of Peverel.⁵⁰ Gerard son of Gerard de Rodes was named in 1285,⁵¹ and John de Rodes, knt., son of the late Sir Gerard de Rodes, as executor of his father's will, was going beyond seas in 1290.⁵² In the preceding year he had quit-claimed the manor of Langar to the grantees named above with £80 a year which the said grantees had been wont to render to him yearly, in consideration of a great sum of money paid to him by them for the expedition of certain of his arduous affairs.⁵³ Sir Robert Tibetot died in 1290, holding the manor of Langar and a manor towards Barnston, by the gift recited above, of the honor of Peverel for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee and 10s. yearly; Payn his son was aged 19 years.⁵⁴ In 1293 this Robert was said to hold the manor of Langar, with the members, and the homage of Robert Luterel for the manor of Gamston and that of Gervase de Clifton for the manor of Clifton, for 1 fee; for which manors one suit to the court of Peverel at Nottingham was done by Henry son of Gervase de Wyleford, who held his land of Wilford by doing that suit every three weeks.⁵⁵ In 1297 Robert Luterel died holding a hall in Gamston and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in bondage, in West Bridgeford 12 bovates in demesne and 19 virgates in bondage, held of Robert de Tipetoft for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee; also in Gamston 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in bondage of Anora de Perpoint and in Hucknall Torkard beyond Trent 5 bovates in bondage belonging to the manor of Gamston; Geoffrey his son was aged 21 years.⁵⁶

In 1299 John de Rodes, knt., received £100 and the promise of £100 more from the wardrobe, by the hands of Walter, monk of St. Bavon's, Ghent, his brother, in fulfilment of the king's promise to indemnify him for his houses in Flanders which he caused to be burned at the king's command.⁵⁷ In the same year Pain de Tibetot obtained livery of the manor of Langar,⁵⁸ and in 1302-3 he held it with Barnston for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, and Gervase de Clifton held the

manors of Clifton and Wilford with the members in Bridgeford 'ad Pontem,' and Stanton for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.⁵⁹

Payn de Tibetot died in 1314, holding the manor of Langar for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee; John, son of the said Payn and Agnes his wife, was aged 14 months.⁶⁰ In 1323 died Gervase de Clifton, holding the manor of Clifton with Wilford of Thomas de Ver and Agnes his wife by knight's service; Robert his son was aged 26 and more.⁶¹ This Agnes, wife of Thomas de Ver, was late wife of Payn de Tibetot.⁶²

1. *Pipe R.* 7 Hen. II. 31; *Red Bk.* 699. 2. *Pipe R.* 8 Hen. II. 33.
3. *Red Bk.* 339. 4. *Pipe R.* 20 Hen. II. 96. 5. *Ibid.* 14. 6. *Ibid.*
- 21 Hen. II. 35. 7. *Ibid.* 24 Hen. II. 52. 8. *Ibid.* 33 Hen. II. 170.
9. *Mon. Anglia.* v. 111b. 10. *Pipe R.* 9 Hen. II. 2. 11. *Lansd. MS.* 415.
- f. 17. 12. *Pipe R.* 18 Hen. II. 11. 12a. *Cal. Chart. R.* i. 258.
13. *Pipe R.* 21 Hen. II. 35. 14. *Ibid.* 36. 15. *Ibid.* 22 Hen. II. 77.
16. *Ibid.* 29 Hen. II. 89. 17. *R. Cancel.* 310. 18. *R. Chart.* 91b.
19. *R. Lit. Claus.* i. 108. 20. *Red Bk.* 586. 21. *R. Lit. Claus.* i. 136.
22. *Ibid.* 249 ff. 23. *Ibid.* 355. 24. *Ibid.* 353b, 356b. 25. *Bk. of Fees,*
287. 26. *Ibid.* 372. 27. *Cal. Chart. R.* i. 144; iii. 361. 28. *Ibid.*
407. 29. *Close R.* 573. 30. *Bk. of Fees,* 531, 556. 31. *Excerpt.*
- i. 349, 352. 32. *Testa,* 6, 12. 33. *Rentals and Surveys (P.R.O.),* 18/21; printed in *Yeatman's Feud. Derbys.* iii. 174. 34. *Cal. Pat. R.* 18.
35. *Ibid.* 492. 36. *Ibid.* 152. 37. *Ibid.* 256. 38. *Peverel Survey,*
- Exch. K.R. Misc.* 247A/2; printed in *Yeatman, Feudal Derbys.* iii. 175.
39. *Cal. Inquis.* i. 195. 40. *Cal. Misc. Inquis.* i. 258-9. 41. *R.*
- Hund.* ii. 317b. 42. *Cal. Pat. R.* 112, 143. 43. *Ibid.* 187.
44. *Cal. Close R.* 338. 45. *Cal. Chart. R.* ii. 238. 46. *Close R.* 45.
47. *Abbrev. Placit.* 198b. 48. *Cal. Pat. R.* 87. 49. *Abbrev. Placit.* 208b.
50. *Feud. Aids,* iv. 91. 51. *Cal. Pat. R.* 161. 52. *Ibid.* 374. 53. *Cal.*
- Close R.* 51. 54. *Cal. Inquis.* iii. 370. 55. *Testa,* 13b. 56. *Cal.*
- Inquis.* iii. 268. 57. *Cal. Pat. R.* 419. 58. *Cal. Fine R.* i. 410.
59. *Feud. Aids,* iv. 102. 60. *Cal. Inquis.* v. 288. 61. *Ibid.* vi. 282.
62. *Cal. Close R.* 1317, p. 491.

XXXVI (1).

In the wapentake of Rushcliffe, Notts., in 1086 Ulchel held of the king in Clifton 1 bovate; in Willoughby on the Wolds were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bovates, soc of Thorpe in the Glebe.

In 1200 Herbert de Reberci was named as of the county of Nottingham.¹

In 1235-6 Gervase son of Gervase de Rebercy held 3 bovates in Clifton by serjeanty.² He died in 1245, holding 3 bovates in Glapton of the fee of Peverel by service of summoning the court of Peverel and levying the summonses of the Exchequer in the fees of Peverel in the counties of Leicester, Warwick and Nottingham as far as the Trent;³ Robert his son did homage and had livery of this land.⁴ Robert de Reberci held in Glapton 3 bovates in 1250, valued at 18s. a year; he paid nothing to the sheriff, but made summonses and distrains for the court of Peverell southwards from the Trent.⁵

Robert de Rebercy held this tenement by the said serjeanty in 1287, besides other lands in Glapton held of Gervase de Clifton; Margery, aged 30, and Alice, aged 25, were his daughters and heirs.⁶ Margery had married Richard Martel and Alice subsequently