

CHAPTER I.

THE TISON FAMILY

GILBERT TISON, with whose family and lands the present volume is primarily concerned, was a tenant in chief at the Domesday survey in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.¹

The accounts of him and his family which have appeared in print contain many statements which cannot be accepted and others of which there is no corroborative proof. Dugdale in his account of the family of Vescy² stated that the Conqueror bestowed on Yvo de Vesci "the Daughter and sole Heir to William Tyson, Lord of Alnwick in Northumberland, and of Malton in Yorkshire (two large Baronies) both of them belonging to Gilbert Tison his Father, slain in Battle on the part of King Harold"; and in his chart pedigree he named the daughter of William Tyson as Alda, the mother by Yvo de Vesci of Beatrice sole daughter and heir and wife of Eustace FitzJohn. The only portion of this descent which is susceptible of proof is that Eustace FitzJohn married as his first wife Beatrice only daughter and heir of Yves de Vescy, lord of Alnwick and Malton.³ The reference for Dugdale's statement is an account of the ancestry of two daughters of the Vescy family and their descendants which was drawn up in the reign of Edward II.⁴ Of the first portion of this account⁵ the following is a translation:

A.D. 1066. William styled Bastard conquered the kingdom of England with the aid of the Normans, among whom was a certain knight sufficiently strenuous, Yvo Vescy by name, to whom king William the conqueror gave the daughter of a certain William Tyson, lord of the baronies of Alnwick and Malton. This William Tyson was son and heir of a certain Gisbrit Tyson who was killed in the battle with king Harold; and he left an only daughter and heir, given to the said Yvo by the king as above. This Yvo de Vescy was the father by the said girl, who was the daughter and heir of William Tyson, of a daughter called Beatrix. This Beatrix was given to a certain knight called Eustace son of John together with the baronies of Alnwick and Malton, who founded the abbey of Alnwick in the time of king Stephen

In view of the documentary evidences which will be given below there are several details in this account which it is impossible to accept. Equally impossible are certain details given in a chronicle of Alnwick abbey.⁶ It is there stated that William Tison fell at

¹ Details of his holdings are given in Chapter II.

² *Baronage*, i, 90.

³ *Complete Peerage*, new ed., vol. xii (2), pp. 273-4.

⁴ The citation is Esc. 8 Ed. 2. no. 63.

⁵ Pd. in *Mon. Ang.*, vi, 868, with the same citation 'in sedula'.

⁶ The text, from B.M. Harley MS. 692, with translation, is pd. in *Arch. Aeliana*, vol. iii (1844), pp. 33-44. Several points are critically examined in Tate, *History of Alnwick*, i, 32.

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the battle of Hastings, whose brother Richard Tison was the founder of the chapel of the nuns of Guyzance (*Gysyns*) about the year 1000 (*sic*), the father of William and Richard being called Gisbright Tison, the founder of the abbeys of Malton, Watton¹ and Bridlington; and that Gisbright gave to Richard his son the vill of Shilbottle together with the church of Guyzance. Then follow details about the descendants of Richard, most of which can be proved by documentary evidence;² but there are additional statements, which are not susceptible of proof, that king William I gave to Ivo de Vescy, knight, the only daughter of William Tison with the baronies of Alnwick and Malton which before that time had belonged to Gisbright Tison, the father of William and Richard Tison; and the earlier statement that Eustace FitzJohn (who died in 1157) was brought by king William for the battle of Hastings. Certainly the chronicle in its early stages cannot be regarded as a work of authority.

In 1839 Thomas Stapleton, in his historical and biographical notices of the family of Plumpton, had occasion to give several details about Gilbert Tison,³ due to the fact that he and William de Percy each held a moiety of the vill of Plumpton at the Domesday survey. With the account given by Dugdale evidently in mind he wrote that “the pretended marriage of Ivo de Vescy with the heiress of Tyson, which has hitherto passed current with our Baronagians, is merely the traditional history resorted to in the time of Edward II to explain the descent of the baronies of Malton and Alnwick; such late genealogies, unless confirmed by contemporary evidence, must ever be received with extreme caution”; and he noted that Gilbert Tison left a son and heir named Adam living in 1130. But he made several further points which it is necessary to examine:

(a) that Gilbert Tison was “apparently a member of the . . . powerful house of Tesson, who ruled the tract of country in the département du Calvados, known as Le Cinglais, of which Thury-Harcourt is the capital.”

This has often been accepted without demur;⁴ though A. S. Ellis, writing in 1877, in his biographical notes on the Yorkshire tenants in chief at the Domesday survey, was commendably suspicious,⁵ and Farrer, in his account of Gilbert Tison, emphatically rejected the identity of the two families.⁶

(b) that it is absurd to suppose that “the Great Standard Bearer of England under King William” was of Anglo-Saxon parentage.

¹ Pd. as Walton; but Watton was evidently the scribe's intention in Harley MS. The statement is, however, impossible.

² See below in §4.

³ *Plumpton Correspondence*, Camden Soc. (1839), p. x and note.

⁴ e.g. in *Northumberland County History*, v, 416.

⁵ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, iv, 234.

⁶ *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 175.

That Gilbert Tison was of Norman origin can be readily accepted; but his description as standard bearer is due, and apparently solely due, to a charter entered in the Selby Chartulary in which Gilbert, making gifts to the abbey, described himself as 'domini regis Anglie summus vexillator'. This charter is an obvious fabrication;¹ and, unless genuine evidence is available, Gilbert's description as 'vexillator' must be discarded.

(c) that, although Malton was crown land at the time of the Survey,² it is not improbable that the defence of the castle of Alnwick was undertaken by Gilbert, and that he made it the *caput* of his barony; and that "the influence of Robert de Mowbray, the first Norman earl of Northumberland, may have in that case drawn him in to share in his rebellion [in 1095], which ended in the expulsion from their seignories of many Norman barons."

This opens two difficult questions: (i) whether Gilbert Tison was ever in possession of Alnwick; and (ii) whether he lost his tenancy in chief in the reign of William II or in that of Henry I.

As to the first question George Tate in his *History of Alnwick* (1866) carefully considered the available material including the traditional accounts, pointing out their discrepancies and several of their impossibilities.³ In many respects he followed Stapleton, both on the matter of the standard bearer and the supposed connexion with the family of Tesson, and concluded, very much as Stapleton suggested, that there is probability in the opinion that Gilbert Tison was the first Norman lord of Alnwick. It is not unfair to suggest that Tate's opinion was to some extent based on the undoubted fact that Richard Tison was in possession of Shilbottle, a member of Alnwick.⁴ But there is good evidence to suppose that Richard was not a son, at any rate legitimate, of Gilbert Tison,⁵ and there is no evidence to show that his tenure of Shilbottle was due to Gilbert, notwithstanding the statement in the Alnwick Chronicle. We must be left to conclude that there is no satisfactory evidence for the tenure of Alnwick by Gilbert Tison, and that the earliest known Norman lord of Alnwick was Yves de Vescy,⁶ and, moreover, that the latter did not acquire it

¹ See the note to charter no. 15 in Chapter III.

² Actually it was in greater part crown land; the kg holding 11½ or 11½ car.; the abb 1 car.; and the count of Mortain 1½ car.; no holding by G. Tison (*V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 311). The fact that Tison had no holding makes it reasonably certain, in view of his other holdings in Yorkshire at the Survey, that he never acquired an interest in Malton.

³ Vol. i, pp. 32-5, 44-6. There is a useful pedigree of Tison on pp. 401-2, though the affiliation of Richard Tison is only based on the Alnwick Chronicle.

⁴ An account of the early history of Shilbottle, which for some of the points mentioned above must be read with caution, is given in *Northumberland County History*, v, pp. 416-7.

⁵ See below in §4.

⁶ Tate, *Alnwick*, i, 50, with the words for Vescy 'of whom we have certain information', adding that he became the baron of Alnwick 'probably a little after A.D. 1096'.

by marriage with a Tison heiress. It can be added that Farrer, in his account of Gilbert Tison, made the definite statement that "Ivo de Vescy obtained no part of Gilbert's fee";¹ and a deduction from this is that in his opinion Gilbert was not the Vescy predecessor at Alnwick.

The answer to the second question is even more difficult. Stapleton's suggestion, followed by Tate, that Gilbert Tison lost his tenancy in chief as a result of the rebellion of Robert earl of Northumberland in 1095, was apparently based on his supposed tenure of Alnwick. But for the purposes of the present volume the question has a wider significance; and it is desirable to know whether it was during the reign of William Rufus or of Henry I that Gilbert Tison lost his tenancy in chief of the lands which he held in 1086 in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. It can be supposed that whether he held Alnwick or not he lost the tenancy in chief of all his lands at the same time and for the same reason. The only certain piece of evidence, due to the Lindsey survey, is that the loss had taken place before 1115-18. Farrer was of the opinion that it was Henry I who enfeoffed Nigel d'Aubigny of the major portion of Gilbert Tison's lands which became members of the honour of Mowbray. He wrote that "When Henry I enfeoffed Nigel de Aubigny of the fee which was afterwards known as the Mowbray fee he included therewith the service of Gilbert Tison for his lands in the East Riding, for the manor of Swinton, near Wath-upon-Deerne, and for all his lands in counties Nottingham and Lincoln."² That is a definite and detailed statement; but unfortunately no instrument of Henry I making the feoffment has been found. Even, however, if it was Henry I who distributed Gilbert Tison's lands it does not follow that the loss of his tenancy in chief had not taken place in the earlier reign, and it need not be ruled out that it was on account of Robert earl of Northumberland's rebellion. At the same time there is some reason to suppose that Gilbert was still in possession of his tenancy in chief during the concluding years of the reign of William Rufus.³

§2.

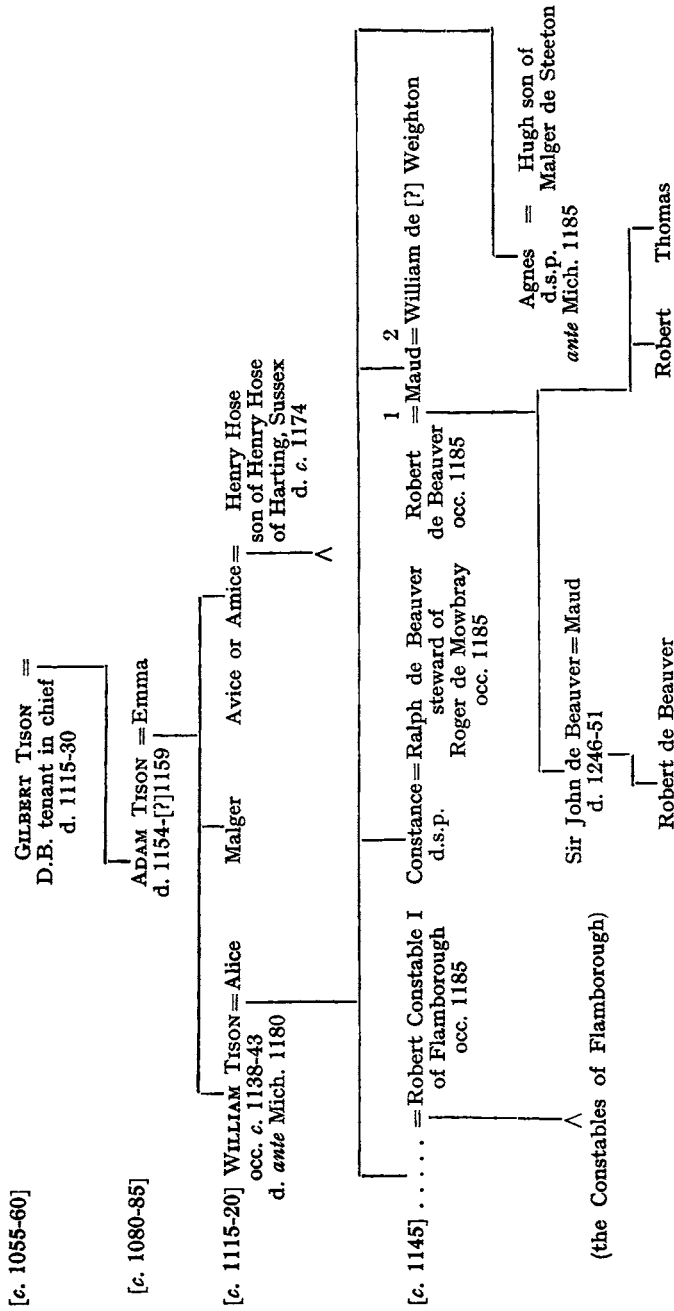
The lands which GILBERT TISON held in chief at the Domesday survey, and which will be examined in detail in the next chapter, consisted of 14 manors in the East Riding of Yorkshire with an assessment, including certain sokeland mentioned only in the Summary, of approximately 100 carucates; of 13 manors in the West Riding with an assessment of 54 carucates; of the manor of South Ferriby, co. Lincoln, of approximately 3 carucates; and of 6 manors in Nottinghamshire with a total assessment of 7

¹ *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 176n. Plumpton, of which a charter is given in Chapter III below, is a possible exception.

² *Ibid.*, p. 175.

³ Note to charter no. 15.

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carucates 3 bovates. He also held a tenancy of the archbishop of York's manor of 2 carucates in Panton, with soke of 6 bovates in Barkwith, co. Lincoln.

By his charter, of which the original has been preserved, he gave to Selby abbey, not later than 1100, 2 carucates in Gunby, his tithe in Averham, co. Nottingham, and in Kirk or West Ella, and a carucate in Lund, with a confirmation of the gift made by Swane his man of a carucate in North Duffield.¹ He also gave to St. Mary's abbey, York, 3 carucates in Thorpe le Street (*Ructorp*), 2 carucates in Foggathorpe, and 2 bovates in Kirk or West Ella, these gifts being included in king Henry II's general confirmation to the abbey, 1156-57.² He also witnessed two charters of Ranulf Meschin to the same house.³

At some date late in the eleventh century or more likely early in the twelfth, and not later than 1115-18, when, as Gilbert Ticio, he was holding his land in South Ferriby of Nigel d'Aubigny,⁴ he lost his tenancy in chief. A large part of this, including all his manors in the East Riding and in Nottinghamshire, the manor of Swinton in the West Riding and that of South Ferriby, in Lincolnshire, was given to Nigel d'Aubigny and became a portion of the honour of Mowbray, Gilbert Tison's heirs general or descendants holding an under-tenancy in almost all of these;⁵ some of his land in the West Riding was added to other tenancies in chief, and the remainder, in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough, was retained by the Crown.⁶

Gilbert Tison died before Michaelmas 1130; and there is some slight evidence that he died not later than 1124.⁷

ADAM TISON. As son of the grantor he witnessed his father's charter to Selby abbey.⁸ At Michaelmas 1130 he rendered account in Yorkshire of 32*li.* 2*s.* for all the debts of his father, and of 15 marks of silver to delay pleading for his land until the son of Nigel d'Aubigny⁹ should be a knight; and on the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire roll of 10 marks of silver for a plea of duel with a man of Hugh de Luvetot, paying 40*s.* on account.¹⁰

¹ Charter no. 15.

² *E.Y.C.*, i, no. 354 (pp. 271, 273-4).

³ *Reg. of Wetherhal*, ed. Prescott, nos. 3, 4.

⁴ *Lindsey Survey*, Lincoln Rec. Soc., p. 252.

⁵ A mesne tenancy was acquired by the Vescy family, as is shown in the returns of 1284-85 (*Feudal Aids*, vi, 43). This dates back to the time of Eustace FitzJohn, who died in 1157; but in 1166 William Tison's fees are given as direct tenures of Roger de Mowbray (*Red Bk. Exch.*, p. 419). The latter restored to William de Vescy a number of fees, including the fee and service of 6 knights, held by William Tison, which had been held of Roger by Eustace FitzJohn; see Chapter II below.

⁶ *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 175; and see Chapter II below.

⁷ Note to charter no. 76.

⁸ Charter no. 15.

⁹ *i.e.* Roger de Mowbray.

¹⁰ *Pipe Roll 31 Henry I*, pp. 11, 24. Hugh de Luvetot r.c. 20 marks for breaking the peace with the men of Roger de Mowbray (*ibid.*, p. 11).

Charters issued by Osbert Silvain, 1143-54, recording his gift to Nostell priory of land in Swinton were addressed to Adam Tison as one of his superior lords;¹ and in another he recorded that he had been given the land by Adam Tison.² In a notification to Roger archbishop of York of his confirmation of his father's gift to the priory, 1154-63, Ralph Salvain mentioned the forinsec service due to Adam Tison and Henry Hose;³ and Adam Tison with Henry Hose and Avice his wife, Avice being Adam's daughter, issued a notification to archbishop Roger of their gift to the priory of the land of Swinton which Gilbert Tison had held.⁴ Adam Tison was therefore still living in 1154. With the consent of Emma his wife and William his heir he was a benefactor of Selby abbey in Holme upon Spalding Moor;⁵ and he confirmed land in Hessele to St. Mary's abbey, York, to which he gave a yearly rent.⁶ In Nottinghamshire he gave land in Averham to Thurgarton priory;⁷ he confirmed a gift of his son William to Rufford abbey of land in the same place;⁸ and it is recorded that he gave the vill of Winkburn to the Hospitallers.⁹

It is probable that he was dead by 1159 in view of the payments made in that year in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire by his son William (see below). Besides William his son and successor he had a son Malger¹⁰ and a daughter Avice or Amice, the wife of Henry Hose, who held in her right an interest in Swinton, par. Wath upon Dearne,¹¹ and in a large proportion of the Tison lands in Nottinghamshire.¹² Of the family of Hose Farrer has given an account in his section on the honour of Arundel.¹³ Henry Hose II, the husband of Avice Tison, inherited land in Harting, Sussex, a member of the honour of Arundel, and founded Durford abbey in that parish not later than 1169.¹⁴ He made his initial grant for the foundation to Berengar, abbot of Welbeck,¹⁵ which was evidently due to his connexion with Nottinghamshire. This connexion can be seen in his remission of 5s. for danegeld in that county in 1156;¹⁶ and charters showing his interest in the Tison lands are printed in the section on Swinton in Chapter III and on Nottinghamshire in Chapter IV. The latter include a record by his brother Hugh Hose, addressed to Matthew abbot of Rufford, of his testament and of the carriage of his body back to England by Jocelin of Louvain, the brother of queen Adeliza.¹⁷

¹ Charters nos. 74, 75.³ Charter no. 79.⁵ Charter no. 44.⁶ Charters nos. 18, 19.⁸ Charter no. 110. He and William his son are named as benefactors of Rufford abbey in the confirmation charter of king Henry II, 1155-58 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1300-26, p. 293).⁹ See Chapter IV, §2.¹¹ Charter no. 77.¹³ *H.K.F.*, iii, pp. 83-6.¹⁴ *Mon. Ang.*, vi, 938; confirmation by Hilary, bp of Chichester.¹⁵ *Ibid.*¹⁷ Charter no. 112.² Charter no. 76.⁴ Charter no. 77 and note.⁷ Charter no. 107.¹⁰ Charter no. 110.¹² Charters nos. 108, 115, 117.¹⁶ *Pipe Roll 2 Hen. II*, p. 39.

Henry Hose II and Avice Tison had two sons Henry Hose III and Hubert Hose rector of Averham.¹

WILLIAM TISON. He was described as Adam Tison's heir in the latter's charter to Selby abbey and as Adam's son in the latter's confirmation to Rufford (see above); and, as will be seen below, his daughter Maud referred to Adam Tison as her grandfather. There is no doubt, therefore, that William was Adam's son and heir.

William Tison confirmed to St. Peter's York the gift of Warin de Bubwith of a moiety of the church of Bubwith, which as he says in his charter was founded in his fee, together with a carucate of land there; and as William dean of York was the first witness the latest date for the charter is 1143.² But Adam Tison was then alive; and the only possible deduction seems to be that Adam had made over his interest in Bubwith, where Gilbert Tison had held a manor at the Domesday survey, to his son William when the latter was of age.³

In 1159 William Tison owed 10 marks in Yorkshire and 10 marks in Nottinghamshire.⁴ From 1161 to 1164 the Yorkshire debt, in respect of the pleas of William son of John, remained unpaid as he had not been found; but he paid 44s. in 1165, 60s. in 1166, and completed the payment in 1167.⁵ He gave to Selby abbey the lordship and advowson of the church of Kirk Ella, c. 1170-1180;⁶ and with the consent of Alice his wife land in Holme upon Spalding Moor for the purchase of wine for masses.⁷ He also gave land to the hermitage of Spaldingholme,⁸ and land in Averham to Rufford abbey.⁹

In 1166 he held 15 knights' fees of Roger de Mowbray;¹⁰ and he died before Michaelmas 1180. He left four daughters as his coheirs: one, whose christian name is not known, wife of Robert Constable I of Flamborough;¹¹ Constance wife of Ralph de Beauver; Maud wife of Robert de Beauver; and Agnes apparently the wife of Hugh de Steeton. At Michaelmas 1180 Hugh son of Malger de Steeton (*Stiueton'*) owed 5 marks for having the right of a share of the land belonging to his wife as against Ralph de

¹ Charter no. 117.

² *York Minster Fasti*, i, no. 3; date assigned c. 1138-1143; and see the Bubwith section in Chapter III.

³ There is no chronological difficulty about this; and the following suggestions for dates can be made: Gilbert Tison born c. 1055-60, dead by 1130; Adam Tison born c. 1080-85, still living 1154; William Tison born c. 1115-20, dead by 1180.

⁴ *Pipe Roll 5 Hen. II*, pp. 31, 52. This suggests that his father was then dead.

⁵ *Ibid.* 7 *Hen. II*, p. 36; 10 *Hen. II*, p. 12; 11 *Hen. II*, p. 46; 12 *Hen. II*, p. 36; 13 *Hen. II*, p. 79.

⁶ Charter no. 5.

⁷ Charter no. 45.

⁸ Charter no. 69.

⁹ Charter no. 109.

¹⁰ *Red Bk. Exch.*, p. 419; and see Chapter II below.

¹¹ For him and his family see Chapter V.

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Beaver;¹ and in 1185 Robert Constable and Ralph and Robert de Beaver rendered account in Yorkshire of 20 marks for having the land which had belonged to Agnes daughter of William Tison, the sister of their wives,² showing that Agnes died without issue.

Ralph de Beaver can be identified with Ralph de Belveer who as steward of Roger de Mowbray occurs with Robert his brother in a confirmation charter to Rievaulx abbey, 1163-69.³ He witnessed a charter of the wife of Roger de Mowbray in 1154,⁴ and with Robert his brother one of Roger de Mowbray, 1175-82.⁵ With Constance his wife he gave land in York to St. Clement's priory, referring to a charter of Robert his brother, their gift being confirmed by king Henry II in 1175.⁶ A royal confirmation to Arden priory issued in 1252 included the gift of land in Holme upon Spalding Moor by Ralph de Beaver (*de Belvario*) and Constance his wife, Robert de Beaver and Maud his wife, and Robert Constable.⁷ There is no evidence that Ralph and Constance left issue; and it can be deduced that the heirs general of William Tison were the descendants of Robert Constable and the descendants of Maud Tison and Robert de Beaver. This is borne out by the fact that in 1284-85 one of the two moieties of some of the Tison lands in the East Riding, held of the honour of Mowbray, was held by William Constable.⁸

Maud daughter of William Tison and wife of Robert de Beaver described herself as Maud Tison and Maud de Beaver daughter of William Tison in her charters to the hospital of St. Giles, Beverley, giving land in Holme upon Spalding Moor;⁹ and as Maud de Beaver, in her widowhood, with the consent of John de Beaver her son, she gave to Selby abbey land in Holme upon Spalding Moor for the increase of the hermitage there which was of the gift of Adam Tison her grandfather.¹⁰ This latter gift was confirmed by her son John de Beaver who referred to Adam Tison as his great-grandfather, his charter being witnessed by Robert and Thomas his brothers.¹¹ She married William de Wythetun [? Weighton] as her second husband.¹²

John de Beaver gave other land in Holme upon Spalding Moor to Selby abbey and to master Ralph de Lisle;¹³ and he confirmed the gift of the church of Kirk Ella to the same house.¹⁴ He can presumably be identified with the Sir John de Beaver

¹ *Pipe Roll 26 Hen. II*, p. 73. This gives the latest date for William Tison's death.

² *Ibid.* 31 *Hen. II*, p. 75.

³ *E.Y.C.*, ix, no. 126.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, no. 547.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii, no. 1824.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i, no. 359.

⁷ *Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-57*, p. 382; and *cf.* a royal confirmation of 28 Feb. 1200-1 with only the reference to Ralph and Constance (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 89a).

⁸ *Feudal Aids*, vi, 43.

⁹ Charters nos. 49, 50.

¹¹ Note to charter no. 46.

¹³ Charters nos. 47, 48.

¹⁰ Charter no. 46.

¹² Note to charter no. 70.

¹⁴ Note to charter no. 8.

who is stated to have received the lordship of William de Anlaby and his land in Anlaby and to have given it subsequently to the priory of North Ferriby.¹ In 1231 he occurs as a knight;² and in 1242-43 he held half a knight's fee in Holme upon Spalding Moor of the Mowbray fee.³ In 1246 he and Maud his wife were parties to a final concord with the chapter of Ripon for the service demanded by Roger de Mowbray for half a carucate in Winksley, par. Ripon, the land being held in Maud's right.⁴ In the returns of 1284-85 it is stated that John de Beauver gave 9 bovates in Tranby to the Hospitallers of Beverley, some of them forty years earlier.⁵

John de Beauver was succeeded by his son Robert, who confirmed to Selby abbey a gift of land in Holme upon Spalding Moor which had been held by his father;⁶ and who was a party to a final concord in 1251 with Thomas de Beauver for a bovate in the same place, Thomas giving 2 marks for the right.⁷ In the same year Isolda widow of a Thomas de Belver' was engaged in a plea for common of pasture in Holme.⁸

We now come to a difficulty for which no explanation is at present available. In the returns of 1284-85, when William Constable was holding 3½ knights' fees of John de Vescy, being one moiety of the 7 knights' fees in the East Riding lands of the Mowbray heir, the other moiety of 3½ knights' fees was held, not as would be expected by a member of the Beauver family, but by John Torny who held of Robert de Percy who held of Adam de Everingham who held of John de Vescy who held of the Mowbray heirs.⁹ As John de Beauver had apparently been the immediate tenant there of Vescy in the feudal scale it must be supposed that the Beauver interest had entirely passed to Adam de Everingham, but in what way has not been ascertained.¹⁰ The latter could not be Adam de Everingham of Everingham and Laxton who died in

¹ See the Anlaby section in Chapter III.

² *Yorks. Fines*, 1218-31, p. 154*n*.

³ *Bk. of Fees*, pp. 1097, 1460.

⁴ *Yorks. Fines*, 1232-46, p. 158.

⁵ *Feudal Aids*, vi, 44.

⁶ Note to charter no. 48.

⁷ *Yorks. Fines*, 1246-72, p. 40. Another Robert, probably the brother of John, was one of the rectors of Holme upon Spalding Moor who made an agreement with Selby abbey for the tithes of the hermitage of Holme (*Selby Coucher Book*, ii, no. 743).

⁸ *Yorks. Assize Rolls*, p. 44.

⁹ *Feudal Aids*, vi, 43.

¹⁰ The Beauver family was certainly not extinct as Thomas de Beauver was then holding a bovate in Whalsea, par. Holme upon Spalding Moor, which may be the bovate obtained by Thomas in 1251, as above; and a Ralph Beauver was holding land in Holme upon Spalding Moor in 1302-03 (*ibid.*, p. 150). In the Rufford Chartulary, *penes* Lord Savile, f. 40, there is a charter, not earlier than 1224 as Robert Constable [III] was a witness, by which John de Beauver gave to Adam de Everingham 2 bovates of his 5 bovates in Holme upon Spalding Moor with other small interests there, to hold of the donor at 6*d.* yearly rent; but this does not explain the extinction of the Beauver interest, and only shows that Adam then acquired a subordinate interest of the Beauver holding in Holme.