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978-1-108-05868-1 - The Chartulary of St John of Pontefract: From the Original Document in the Possession of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley Park: Volume 2

Edited by Richard Holmes

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### The Chartulary of St John of Pontefract

The prosperous Cluniac priory of St John the Evangelist, Pontefract, was founded around 1090 by Robert de Lacy, remaining subject to its mother-house of La Charité-sur-Loire until the fourteenth century. The charters in this two-volume work have been arranged by type: seigniorial charters; episcopal and papal charters; royal charters; and those relating to priory property, arranged geographically according to proximity to Pontefract. The cartulary is particularly valuable for topographical studies and local and family history – in many cases the names of all witnesses have been transcribed. The manuscript was originally compiled in the first half of the thirteenth century, with additions made on blank leaves over the following centuries (not included by the editor). Volume 2, published in 1902, contains charters 234–556, on local property holdings and leases, and an index to the whole work. Each Latin charter is preceded by a brief English summary.

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# THE PONTEFRACT CHARTULARY.

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## INTRODUCTION.

## VOLUME II.

OF the two portions into which for convenience sake I have considered it better to divide the Chartulary, the second is of not much less importance than the first. For, although dealing with the smaller and more trivial affairs of the monastery, rather than with the seigniorial, regal and ecclesiastical charters and its more general privileges, it affords much useful information and illustration even to the general student.

The **Seventh Fasciculus**, which is the first of this volume, opens with a charter (No. 234) concerning land at Wick (now Keswick, near Leeds).

Wike (now Keswick) is in the neighbourhood of Alwoodley and to the north of Leeds. It is more easily accessible from Kirkstall than from Pontefract, and the monks of the latter place did not retain their holding there permanently. No. 235 is from Thomas son of Warin, who had possessions in Harewood, near Leeds. He is described as the son of Gerold, and in the *Dodsworth MS. G.* (vol. 127) 19, 20, his daughter Margaret<sup>1</sup> de Ripariis, described as his heir, is stated, in the full power of her widowhood, to have granted the mill of Harewood to the monks of Bolton. This identifies the family connection as being that of Warin fitz Gerold. Warin and his brother Henry fitz Gerold were successively royal chamberlains to kings Stephen and Henry II., there being only a small interval in 2 Henry II. (1156), when a Stephen Camerarius occurs.<sup>2</sup>

(1) The husband of Margaret de Ripariis was Baldwin, heir apparent to the earldom of Devonshire, who died before his father on September 1, 1216.

(2) It may however be noted that this last-named Camerarius was of a lower office than that of royal chamberlain, and that he is then so called only in connection with a payment on the Yorkshire portion of the *Pipe Roll*, which was made "in the chamber of the king" to "Stephen

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It is interesting to note also that the Final Concord, 2 Henry III. (No. 243) rehearses the names of two justices itinerant (John de Vipont and Richard Duket), not known to Foss.

Featherstone, with which charters No. 244 and No. 247 are concerned, had connection, and intimate connection, with two monastic communities, the Augustinian canons of Nostell, and the Cluniac monks of Pontefract. These met in friendly rivalry within its borders, each having possessions there, leading to dealings with regard to its church, under the following circumstances.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the associated manors of Featherstone, Purston, West Hardwick and Nostell had two churches, the ownership of which was very shortly afterwards divided—no evidence remains how; the church of Featherstone (that is to say, its advowson and the possibility of a revenue from it) was, however, given to the monks of Pontefract between 1086 and 1122, it is not clear by whom, while, and naturally enough, that at Nostell (Wragby) came into the possession of the canons there.

But in the early days subsequent to the Survey, a second place of worship had been built in Pontefract for the convenience of the inhabitants of Pontefract proper, and at first this was called the church of St. Mary of Pontefract, though afterwards (see No. 3) the church of St. Mary de Foro. This newly-established foundation was held in medieties by the canons of Nostell and the monks of Pontefract, an arrangement which pointed to the fact that there had been a joint endowment by these two founders; but there is now no evidence to show the particulars, for all deeds respecting it, except those below, appear to have been destroyed when superseded.

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Camerarius" by William de Clarfait. But mention of him occurs ten years afterwards on the Yorkshire portion of *Liber Niger* as H. Stephen filius Herberti Camerarii (where Hearne, probably correctly, thinks the first H to be superfluous), as holding a knight's fee of the king himself. With but one knight's fee, however, he is ranked between Roger de Mowbray with 88, and Henry de Lascy with 60 fees; so that, if not wealthy, he had a considerable position. If Stephen fitz Herbert had no body of tenants under him, he was at least entitled to take rank among the chief of the county. The same document, *Dodsworth*, vol. 127, ff. 19, 20, makes Alice de Courcy to be the wife of Warin and mother of Thomas, who thus appears to have died *s.p.*; and as in 18 John (1216) there was a second Warin fitz Gerold, in possession of Stoke Courcy evidently by right of this marriage, confusion between the two Warins, each a fitz Gerold, has resulted. In the charter before us, however, we may be certain of the generation at least, and of the date within a few years; for Peter de Tolleston who married the de Dai heiress, and Alan his brother, belonged to the latter half of the twelfth century. See No. 96 and No. 238.

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## FEATHERSTONE GIVEN IN EXCHANGE.

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What is certain is that the church of St. Mary did not exist at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, and that when, shortly afterwards, in 1090, the monks secured their early charter, that document contained no hint of their possession of such an endowment, or any part of it. But probably in 1106 or 1107, while the estates were in the king's hands, the church had been built, endowed, and, with regard to the property, divided between Nostell and Pontefract. This joint possession had probably so undesirable a result that at the first opportunity Hugh de Laval terminated the arrangement, and gave both medieties to the Pontefract monks in exchange for more valuable rights in Featherstone Church, which were allotted to Nostell. This exchange, as one affecting property, needed ratification and confirmation from the king, which it obtained shortly afterwards by the following royal charter, not enrolled in the Pontefract Chartulary, but to be found in that of Nostell:—

**Carta H. Regis Anglie<sup>1</sup> de Ecclesia de Fetherstana.<sup>2</sup> Cir. 1123.**

[Henry, king of England, to Thurstan, archbishop of York, and to the justiciaries, and to all his barons and faithful of Yorkshire, greeting. Know that I have permitted the exchange which has been made by Thurstan the archbishop of York and Hugh de Val between the monks of St. John of Pontefract and the canons of St. Oswald; that is to say, to the said canons the church of Featherstone, with the lands and all things to that church belonging, which the aforesaid monks give to them in exchange for the half of the church of St. Mary of Pontefract and for the half of the district belonging to that church. And besides, I confirm to the aforesaid monks 45 shillings rent yearly, which Hugh de Val gives to them for the aforesaid exchange; that is to say the church of Ledsham with its rents, and with other rents to complete those 45 shillings; and they may hold the exchange as if certainly theirs, both well and in peace and quietly. Witness, &c.]

H[enricus] rex Anglie T[urstino] Eboracensi archiepiscopo et vicariis et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis de Eboraciscira<sup>3</sup> salutem. Sciatis me concessisse escambium quod factum est per Turstinum archiepiscopum Eboracensem et Hugonem de Valle<sup>3</sup> inter monachos sancti Johannis de Pontefracto<sup>4</sup> et canonicos sancti Oswaldi, videlicet ipsis canonicis ecclesiam de Federstana, cum terris et omnibus rebus ipsi ecclesie pertinentibus, quam predicti monachi eis dant in excambium pro medietate ecclesie sancte Marie de Pontefracto, et pro medietate parochie pertinentis eidem ecclesie. Et preterea concedo prefatis monachis xlv

(1) *Sic*. This seems to dispose of the statement sometimes made, that this king was always called "Rex Anglorum," not "Rex Anglie." (2) *Cott. MSS.* Vesp. E. xix. fo. 10r.—Fetherstan, No. 2.

(3) *Sic*, in each case.

(4) This is, I believe, the very earliest instance of Pontefract being so called.

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solidos redditus per annum quos Hugo de Valle eis dat pro predicto excambio; videlicet ecclesiam de Ledeshama cum redditibus suis, et cum aliis redditibus usque ad perficere illos xlv solidos; et bene et in pace et quiete teneant amodo utique suum excambium. Teste,<sup>1</sup> &c.

**Carta Turstini Eboracensis Archiepiscopi.****Cir. 1112.**

[Thurstan, by the grace of God, archbishop of York, to all the clergy and people of the church of St. Peter at York, and also to all the sons of the Catholic Church, greeting and blessing. We notify to you a certain agreement made in our presence between the church of Featherstone and the church of St. Oswald. For the monks of Charitè and the priest of Featherstone, who were alleging it to be attached to the parish of Featherstone [and the canons], have claimed it, free and quit from all custom and service, so that the canons may regularly serve God there, and may have a cemetery for their use and for that of their tenants in every respect, near those of them dwelling in the land which is called Nostel. And in this agreement the clerks of St. Oswald have quit-claimed to the church of Featherstone all ecclesiastical customs which they used to have from Hardwick. I, Thomas the second, archbishop, and Robert de Lascy, and Anfrid and Bernwin the priest, and Ralph the clerk, being present and confirming. And this was done on the first day during the dedication of the church of St. Oswald. Witness, &c.]

Turstinus<sup>2</sup> dei gratia Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, toti clero et populo Eboracensis ecclesie sancti Petri, immo omnibus universalis ecclesie filiis, salutem et benedictionem. Notificamus vobis quandam conventionem factam in presentia nostra inter ecclesiam de Federstan et ecclesiam Sancti Oswaldi. Monachi namque de Caritate et sacerdos de Federstan qui calumpniabantur eam adjacere parochie de Fetherstana<sup>3</sup> clamaverunt eam solutam et quietam ab omni consuetudine et servicio, ita quod canonici regulariter deo ibi serviant et habeant cimiterium ad opus suum et serviencium suorum omnique juxta eos habitancium in terra que dicitur Nostlet. Et in hac conventionem clamaverunt clerici sancti Oswaldi quietas omnes ecclesiasticas consuetudines quas habebant de Hardewic<sup>4</sup> ecclesie de Fetherstan, me Thoma archiepiscopo ij<sup>o</sup> et Rodberto de Laceio, et Anfrido, et Bernewino presbitero, et Radulfo clerico presentibus et confirmantibus. Et hoc factum est prima feria in dedicatione ecclesie sancti Oswaldi. Teste,<sup>5</sup> &c.

Thus the building which for above six hundred years, from 1180 to 1790, was called the "chapel" of St. Giles, is in these two charters called the "church" of St. Mary (de Pontefracto or de Foro). This fact, and the statement with regard to the church of St. Oswald, confirm the theory I have ventured to form that the constitution of parish churches with their subordinate chapels was not known, at least in this part of the country, till the time of archbishop Roger,

(1) *Sic*; singular number.(2) *Sic*, at full; though it was possibly only an extension of T. (for Thomas) made by the fourteenth century clerk.

(3) "Et canonici" interlined with poor ink, in a feeble hand.

(4) "W." interlined in the same manner, indicating West Hardwick, which is on the southern border of Featherstone.

(5) *Sic*.

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but that till then every separate ecclesiastical building was called a "church;" and that the name of chapel (which was ultimately given to those few "churches" to which the status of parish was not assigned because they had no sufficient grant of land to constitute what was considered a suitable independent maintenance for a parson or parish priest) was afterwards extended to those places of worship also which were erected within the parish of the earlier church to which the privileges of tithes and revenues had already been awarded.<sup>1</sup>

Having thus obtained the entire property in the church of St. Mary, the monks seem to have enlarged it by building the church of St. Giles, retaining however the older building as the chancel of their new church.<sup>2</sup>

The Whitwood group of ten charters, No. 249 to No. 258, points to the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that Hameric was a son of the Robert de Stapleton who married Claricia de Reineville,<sup>3</sup> that he was a younger brother of the William (II.) who on his father's death became the head of the family, who was at this time fluctuating between his paternal home at Stapleton and his mother's manor at Cudworth and who ultimately, before 1200, with his mother Claricia, obtained permission from John Tyrel, then parson of Royston, to have a private chapel within their manor house at Cudworth. In return for this permission, they gave six acres of land in Cudworth to be an addition to the endowment of the church of Royston. And as one of the conditions of the transaction was that the anniversary of Robert de Stapleton, the husband of Claricia, should be celebrated there, it is probable that Robert's death and

(1) Chirch or Church in the parish of Whalley was another singular illustration. The place was called Chirch because in its earlier times it had a church; and yet under the ecclesiastical system of the middle ages the building ranked as a "chapel" only—as the chapel of Chirch in the parish of Whalley. This alone shows that the building which was formerly considered a "church," and had thus even given its name to the manor in which it was planted, had under the new ecclesiastical arrangements ceased to be more than a "chapel;" just as St. Giles's, similarly, about half a century afterwards, lost its status as "church," and became "chapel" only.

(2) Although the circumstances seem to indicate that the monks and the canons were the joint founders of St. Mary de Foro, there is nothing to show how Featherstone Church had come to belong to the monks of Pontefract. But the rights over it which the canons obtained by this exchange were much more extensive than those over the other churches (except Wragby) in their patronage. So much so that when, in 1247, archbishop Gray made a fresh arrangement of the ecclesiastical patronage belonging to them, neither the Church of Featherstone nor that at Wragby was mentioned in the decree, and they continued to possess the advowsons of both on the ancient terms. These were modified in the case of Featherstone, only in the fourteenth century, while Wragby continued to be a simple donative—independent of the archbishop so far as patronage was concerned—even as it has done until the present day.

(3) See pedigree, Introduction, xlvii.

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the succession of his son William had occasioned these family re-arrangements.

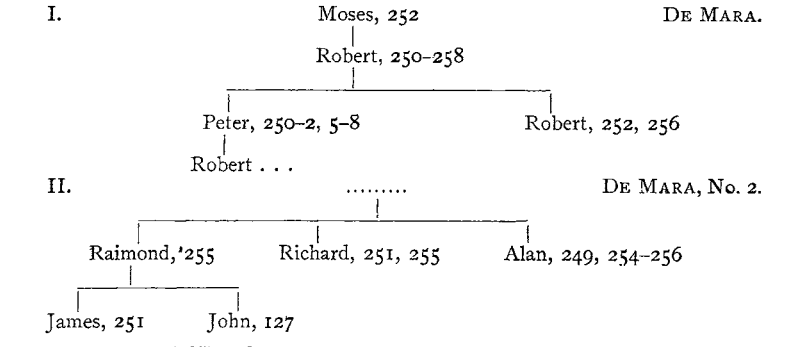
For just before this time another son of Stapleton "hived out," also abandoning his patronymic. This was Hugh son of Robert, and therefore brother of William II. and of Hamericus, who, as appears from the following extract, received about 1190 a grant from Robert de Lascy. He was thenceforward known as Hugh de Horton.

HORTON (LITTLE), MORLEY Hundred, WEST RIDING  
 (*Harl MSS.*, 797, fo. 33).<sup>1</sup>

Robert de Lacy, lord of the Honor of Pontefract, who lived in the time of H. 2, and dyed 4 R. I. [1193], gave and granted to Hugh, son of Robert de Stapleton, 4 carucates of land in fee and inheritance. To hold of him by the 3rd part of one Knight's fee, to wit—In great Horton 20 oxgangs of land, in Little Horton 14 oxgangs of land, and in Clayton 6 oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances. Witnesses, . . . Pinnell and . . . Rainevill.

This grant (whether by purchase or by gift) was thus the foundation of the medieval family of de Horton; which continued in the wapentake of Morley for several generations.

At the Mere it is evident that, besides the group which owned Hameric as their progenitor, there were two clearly distinct families, some of each of which called themselves de Mara; those who centre round Robert son of Robert, and those connected with Master Raimond, the clerk or parson of Methley. And that these may be thus grouped:—



(1) The above, which is repeated under Great Horton, is a translated extract from *Dodsworth* vol. 118, fo. 122b, which *Dodsworth* describes as one among a series extracted from the Collections of John Hanson of Woodhouse; but he gives Hanson's authority only.

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## THE USE OF SEALS.

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Some of this second group have already appeared above our horizon with sufficient circumstance to indicate the extreme likelihood that Raimond was the Master Raimond who became clerk, that is parson or rector, of the adjoining parish of Methley, and was probably a younger brother of the lord there. For it cannot be too constantly remembered by those attempting to understand the ecclesiastical history of the twelfth century that it was the century of much of the endowment of the church in this district; that that endowment emanated, not from the state, but from the squire; and that practically the endowment for a parson was also in many cases the provision for a younger son.

This Raimond, clerk of Methley, was a considerable property owner in Pontefract<sup>1</sup>; and he witnessed Roger de Lascy's charter in 1194,<sup>2</sup> while his son James,<sup>3</sup> apparently as a childless man, made by No. 127 very large donations to the monks.

But in No. 255 another clerk of Methley appears, one Henry, apparently the Henry son of Susanna of No. 251, and perhaps the last signatory of No. 173. So that while Richard brother of Raimond, with his brother Alan,<sup>4</sup> each appeals to his relationship to Raimond, the place of that once powerful cleric—whose name as a young but distinguished scholar, "Master Raimond," still remains attached to the Pontefract town charter—knoweth him no more.

No. 259 affords a striking illustration of the fact that the use of seals, on which were engraved some insignium of the user, was in the first half of this thirteenth century becoming more and more general, till it was at the time of this charter so universal that the absence of one had to be accounted for. In this case the grantor, a lady with no seal of her own, seems to have felt that the use of one was necessary to the validity of the document; and not merely that it should be affixed in evidence that she, whose private mark it bore, so to say, had consented to the transaction. Of this use of borrowed plumes, I have met with another even more curious example, because it shows that the seal of one brother was not

(1) See No. 119, No. 135, and No. 141.

(2) See page xl.

(3) No. 150.

(4) No. 255—called in No. 254 Alan de Mara, and in No. 255 Alan de Lamar.



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necessarily that of another; that, in fact, at this time a seal belonged to a person, not to a family. It is in the Additional Charters, No. 7423, a confirmation charter to Byland Abbey granted by Symon son of Henry de Denebi (a younger brother of Adam fitz Swain). It adds, "and because I have not a seal, I have sealed this charter with the seal of Jordan my brother." The original charter from Henry de Denby is in the same collection (7416), as is an earlier Denby charter (7427) from William son of Osbert de Denby, which is witnessed by Robert Butivelein, dean of York, who also witnessed R 86, similarly confirmed by a borrowed seal.

The Hugh (de Swillington) who tests No. 262 as bailiff of the West Riding, and had tested No. 263 and No. 264 in immediate succession to his father Walter, the then holder of that office, was Hugh IV., son of Walter of the younger branch of the family of that Hugh who was the progenitor of the de Swillingtons. The Hugh of the document next before us is never styled de Swillington, so far as I have ascertained, though he appears on several occasions as if he were himself king's bailiff, thus as it were inheriting the office of his father, Walter. (See also No. 248, in which Walter signs as king's bailiff in 1189.) It is probable that he was the Hugh who married Roais, sister to Humphrey de Villeio,<sup>1</sup> and ultimately branched off in some as yet unascertained direction, taking a name of adoption from the place at which he settled. Of nine members of the Swillington family whose names I have on my notes four were named Hugh, three of whom were lords during five generations, this Hugh being the fourth. Thus it is easy to confuse the four Hughs de Swillington.

No. 267 is remarkable as containing one of the earliest mentions of a Savile in this neighbourhood—the Henry de Savile who has already passed before us as testing No. 227. Dodsworth copied the charter into his volume 151 (one of his later volumes); where it appears among a group of documents witnessed by members of this Savile family, or in which the name of Savile occurs. For he seems to have had at one time a scheme for correcting and adding to the

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(1) *Dodsworth*, vol. 127, fo. 116.



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## FEE OF PAGANEL.

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earlier portion of their pedigree, which by means of these Pontefract documents he considered that he had traced to its origin in the Staincross wapentake. There is, however, no evidence that he carried out the idea. Perhaps he discovered that he could not gather sufficient reliable materials; or it might have been that, although the full development of the branch enquiry would have to some extent supplied further illustration, he found that the compilation and publication of the *Monasticon* made such demands upon his time and energies as to prevent him from devoting further attention to a subject which lay somewhat beyond what had then become his main scheme.

Bilham, to which the group of charters No. 272 to No. 277 relates, was a small manor to the south of Hooton Pagnell. In Domesday there were three distinct interests in it. The most important in the time of the Confessor had with Hooton belonged to earl Edwin, as a manor of ten carucates; but Richard de Surdeval was after the Conquest enfeoffed there under the earl of Mortain; and three generations afterwards a descendant in the female line gave his name to it, which it still retains, as Hooton Pagnell. To this portion belonged the mill and the demesne land, which last employed three of the nine ploughs of the whole manor. The remaining two-thirds were farmed by twelve villanes, with six ploughs. It is to land in this part of the Paganel fee at Bilham that these six Pontefract charters refer. It belonged to the ecclesiastical parish of Hooton. The second interest was a possession of six carucates which with Barnborough had belonged to Osul or Osulf, but which fell to Roger de Busli, and ultimately became and continued part of the ecclesiastical parish of Barnborough. These two portions of Bilham afterwards constituted the Bilham township of 536 acres, of which the 369 of the Paganel fee belonged to Hooton parish, and 167 of the Busli fee to that of Barnborough. As I have said, they had been reckoned at Domesday with Hooton and Barnborough respectively. The third was a smaller interest of a sokeman and a bordar with half a plough. This fell to William de Warene, and was afterwards altogether included in the Conisborough fee and parish.

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Thus the interests of three fees, and subsequently the jurisdiction of three ecclesiastical parishes, bordered each other within the bounds of this small Domesday manor. The Sir Andrew Luterel who tested No. 275 in 1238 was the chief lord of Hooton, whose son Geoffrey ultimately inherited all the Paganel rights in that manor, and in 37 Henry III. had a charter for a market there, which has however been long discontinued, if it ever was held. The following had been the descent of the manor of Hooton. At the Conquest it was granted to Robert earl of Mortain, who enfeoffed Richard (de Surdeval). Richard (sometimes erroneously called Surdus, the deaf) left an heiress Matilda, married to Ralph eldest son of William Paganel, the Domesday grantee of that name. Ralph re-founded Holy Trinity, York, and with his wife's consent (showing that he held the property by her right) gave to that hospital the church of Hooton. He died about 1130, and Jordan their second son had Hooton, his mother's manor, by heirship. On the death of Jordan (though it is sometimes said there was an interval during which it was possessed by his stepson, Stephen de Meynill) the manor went to his youngest brother Alexander. Alexander had two sons, William and Jordan. The latter inherited a moiety of the Fossard property through his mother, the co-heiress of Robert Fossard, and was the father of the elder Henry de Vernoil (see No. 231); but William inherited the paternal property at Hooton. He was wealthy, and reported the possession of 14 knights' fees in 1166; but having no male heirs, he gave much of his wealth to religious purposes and was a large benefactor to Kirkstall, Nostell, Roche Abbey, and other religious houses. His co-heiresses were Frethesanta, who married (1) Geoffrey de Luterel, the elder brother of Sir Andrew, and (2) Henry de Newmarch, the father of Adam; and Isabel, who married William the Bastard. All the Hooton property ultimately went to the Luterels; and this Sir Andrew, having been sheriff of Lincolnshire for a half-year in 1250, gave the king three marks of gold for future exemption from the offices of justiciary, sheriff, and bailiff, and that he should not be put on assizes, juries, or recognizances. That year he answered for 15 knights' fees, the number that belonged to the barony of Hooton Pagnell, and for twelve and a half belonging to the honour of Maurice de Gaunt, of Leeds, which also he had inherited.

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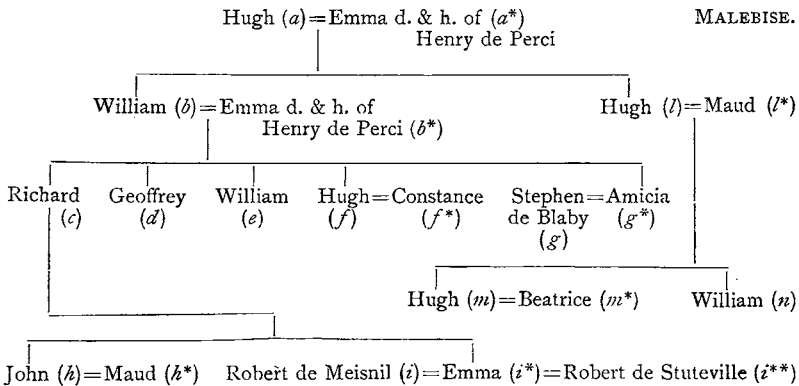
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## THE MALEBISE PEDIGREE.

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Among the instances in which the Pontefract Chartulary furnishes a missing link to a twelfth century pedigree, No. 271 is not the least important, for that charter makes a very useful addition to the uncertain pedigree of the Malebise family of Acaster Malbis, and shows that there were about 1180 four brothers, Richard the eldest (the Malabestia of the Jews' massacre at York in 1190), Geoffrey (of whom no more seems to be known), William and Hugh. These last two appear twice in the Whitby Chartulary, No. 112 and No. 141, with Richard their elder brother, named brother to Hugh, as a testing witness in each case. William and Hugh are generally coupled as brothers but unrelated to Richard, although Roger de Houeden states that Richard and *his brother* Hugh had been excommunicated in 1191 by the Pope as accessories with earl John in his machinations against the kingdom of his brother. But this present mention in the Pontefract Chartulary is unequivocal.

Moreover, from G 643, G 644 and G 645, c. 1220-1234, we learn that Hugh, and therefore Richard, had a sister named Amicia married to Stephen de Blaby, to whose descendants much of Hugh's lands ultimately came. Collating the charters here named, and from other sources, the following pedigree is now obtainable:—



(a) 1138. Gave the vale of Bagby, &c., to Byland (*Dodsworth's Monasticon*, 778).

c. 1145. Tests Roger de Mowbray's gifts of Welburn, &c., to Rievaulx.

c. 1145. Confirmed all Stainton, &c., to Rievaulx, R 73, R 74, R 75. After the shrievalty of Ranulph (*temp.* King Stephen), R 67.

1147. Dapifer to Roger Mowbray (*Dodsworth's Monasticon*, 1030).

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- (a\*) (*b*\*) Foss says that Emma was the mother of Richard and the wife of Hugh. But he does not give his authority for the statement which he has thus mangled.
- (*b*) . . . . Confirmed his father's gift of Bagby, &c., to Byland . . . .
- c. 1160. Dapifer to Roger Mowbray, W 256.
1166. Named in *Pipe Rolls* 12 Henry II., as holding land, which in *Pipe Rolls* 13 Henry II., is said to be at Acaster (Malbis).
1166. Had land in Ryedale, *Pipe Rolls* 12 Henry II.
- (*c*) 1190. Took part in the slaughter of the Jews at York. Richard and his brother Hugh are mentioned by Roger de Houeden as excommunicated for adherence to the cause of earl John against the new king (Richard I.).
- c. 1190. Richard endowed Newbo, in Lincolnshire, with lands at Entwistle, his charter being confirmed by Robert de Lascy II., who died 1193-4.
1199. Gave to the new king (John) £100, two Norway hawks, two leash of greyhounds, and four palfreys, for having seisin of the manors of Scawton, Dale and Albi (Hawnby), also lands at Marton, Tolesby, Newenham and Bagby, and rent at Moreton and Steinton (*Oblatis* 41).
1200. There was a suit, Richard Malebise *v.* abbot and monks of Rievaulx, concerning the boundaries between Hawnby and Laskill (*Feet of Fines*, 2 John, No. 16).
1200. He had a charter (*Oblatis*, 68) of free warren in Acaster, Copmanthorpe, Scawton, and Hawnby.
1200. He grants to Rievaulx lands in the territory between Scawton and Byland, R 300, for the good of Hugh his uncle and Hugh his son, R 304.
1200. Had a licence to fortify a castle at Qweldric (Wheldrake), but the citizens of York obtained a withdrawal of the permission (Roger de Houeden).
1202. The advowson of Handale or Grendale was given by Richard de Percy to Richard Malebise (*Dodsworth's Monasticon*, 427-8), the gift being witnessed by William de Stoteville, sheriff, who filled that office in 1201-3.
1203. There was a suit, Richard Malebise *v.* William de Tameton, concerning the manor of Raisdale in Bilsdale (*Feet of Fines*, 5 John No. 236).
1207. Richard Malebise *v.* Hugh de Bolton (who was living in 1208, *Feet of Fines* 9 John, No. 315 and 10 John, No. 417) concerning Hugh's failure to do homage for his lands at Coldrick (Wheldrake—*Burton*, 280; the misspelling is, however, in the original)—(*Fimibus*, 379).
- . . . . King John gave leave to Richard M. to stub 80 acres and the pasture and forest between Ouse and Derwent at Qweldrick (Wheldrake) (*Burton*, 192).
- . . . . Richard Malebise gave the assart to Fountains, and rights in Thickhet in Wheldrake to Thickhet; and these the prioress of Thickhet (c. 1214) transferred to Fountains (*Burton*, 280).
- . . . . Richard Malebise gave an acre in Acaster, and the service there of Richard Malebise, his nepos, to Fountains.
1209. Richard Malebise died 11 John (*Foss*).

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## THE MALEBISE PEDIGREE.

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- (d) Nothing has occurred to me of Geoffrey, except his mention in P 271 (cir. 1180). He probably died early, and *s.p.*
- (e) 1206. Deforciant in a suit for dower moved by Constance, widow of his brother Hugh (*Feet of Fines*, 8 John, No. 281).  
 . . . . Gave all his land at Bracanhoo in Marton to Whitby (W 112). Witnesses, Richard M. and Hugh his brother. The lands are defined (W 141) as those which Hugh his father and Hugh his (that is William's) brother had before given.
- (f) 1200. Named in 300 R and 304 R.  
 1205. Gave 200 marks and two palfreys that he might have the good will of the king and seisin of his lands, and that he might be restored to all he held before the king was incensed with him (*Finibus*, 334).
- (f\*) 1206. There was a suit between Constance his widow and Robert de Lutterington her second husband *v.* Richard Malebise for dower from lands in Hawnbly and Scawton (*Feet of Fines*, 8 John, No. 281). Also, the same *v.* William Malebise for dower from lands in Marton, Bagby, Tolesby and Newenham (*Feet of Fines*, 8 John, No. 282).
- (g) and (g\*) Stephen de Blaby and Amicia his wife gave lands in Marton to Guisborough, G 643, G 644, G 645.
- (h) and (h\*) 1231. Maud widow of John sold her dowry in Golstaindale for six marks to Guisborough, G 692.
- (i), (i\*) and (i\*\*) 1207. Emma Malebise, whose first husband was Robert de Meisnil, married Robert de Stutevill (G 695). Richard her father with the intending husband made a fine of 300 marks on account of the marriage (*Finibus*, 384).
- (l) c. 1200. Named in R 304 as uncle of Richard.  
 . . . . Named in Byland Register, 176, according to Burton, 332, 334, 337, 338.
- (m) 1200. Named in R 304 as son of Hugh.  
 . . . . Hugh and Beatrice gave to Fountains common pasture for their sheep at Greneburg, in the territory of Ellerton (*Burton*, 164, 167).  
 1203. Granted dower (by *Feet of Fines*, 5 John, No. 227A) in Wensley and Ellerton (both in the North Riding) to Helewisa widow of Wimar, son of Warner.  
 1205. Held half the church of Wensley (*Finibus*, 309).  
 1208. (*Feet of Fines* 10 John, No. 394.) Hugh and Beatrice recover half a knight's fee in Bolton and Theakston (each in North Riding) from Robert son of William de Preston.
- (n) 1166. Named in *Pipe Rolls* 1 R. I., under Nottingham and Derbyshire.

That the monks had had a carucate of land in the manor of Swillington, however short was the time of their ownership, we learn from the catalogue of possessions contained in the second charter of king Henry II. (No. 73), granted at Northampton in January

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1155, in the very opening of the reign of that monarch; but as the grant was not included among those confirmed by Henry de Lascy at the consecration in 1159 (No. 10), or by the papal legate, archbishop Theobald (No. 57), the probability is that the gift was very soon alienated. From No. 238, it would appear that Richard son of Swain fitz Ailric held the manor when that charter was granted, about 1180, for he speaks of his "demesne" meadow there; but there is nothing to show how the carucate thus given to the monks by Thomas Campion had reverted to the donor or what, if anything, was given to the monks in exchange.

No. 297 is of a distinctly later date than No. 238, for it names Robert de Lascy, who was lord between 1187 and 1194; and it is remarkable that John, who had been dean of Kellington (see No. 208), here signs himself as dean of Pontefract. There can be no doubt of the man; for his identity is proved by the co-signatures of his brother and of two of his sons; and as there is a small but excessively interesting piece of ecclesiastical history revealed by this document, or rather the full outline of which is completed by it, I may well devote a few lines to the subject.

From an inventory of the lands of the Knights Templar in England, taken in 1185, we learn that John de Kellington held the church there at that date, Henry de Lascy having the patronage. This was in the very infancy of the parochial system in the diocese of York, when parishes had been but recently constituted, as they remained for some centuries; and there is nothing to show whence this first known incumbent of Kellington sprang, or how his rights came to be hereditary and overborne only after the death of his grandson.

Henry de Lascy subsequently transferred the advowson of Kellington Church to the Knights Templar of (Temple) Hirst; but whatever might be the force of this grant, the church remained in the possession of John's very clerical family for at least three generations. It would, indeed, appear as if it had been looked upon in the light of a family living, or rather a family estate; for John's next brother Henry seems to have been in orders, and at one time

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rector expectant. But John lived so long as to see both his son Thomas and his son Adam attain the canonical age; whereupon he obtained for himself the promotion to Pontefract, of which No. 297 shows him to have been then in possession.

In that charter the name of dean evidently signifies no more than the rector or parson of a parish containing several manors, the three names of dean, rector and parson being used indifferently, and it being at the time uncertain which was to be permanently selected to indicate the position. Pontefract, Kellington, Swillington, Ledsham, the Ainsty were all "deaneries" in the last quarter of the twelfth century, though we do not find Kippax, Smeaton, Womersley, Darrington, Castleford, or Methley ever so designated.

The Knights Templar had the legal right of presentation to Kellington; but in those disturbed times, with archbishop Geoffrey only a nominal ruler, it would appear that possession was nine points of the law. In any case, on the departure of John for the deanery of Pontefract, whenever that happened, he left the rectory in the possession of his son Thomas; and in No. 925 of the Selby Chartulary there is what seems an expression of bewilderment on the part of those patrons as to how Thomas had obtained possession. The document is dated 12 November, 1202, and was the result of a commission issued by Pope Innocent III. to the abbot of Meaux and the priors of Guisborough and Newborough to partition the tithes of Whitley, near Pontefract, between the churches of Kellington and Snaith. All parties were summoned, and appeared in the Chapter House at York, where Thomas even alleged his independence of the Knights Templar. The point seems to have been settled by his continued possession, and he remained rector or parson at least till the reign of Henry III., as appears by No. 895 (Selby). No. 381 of the same chartulary shows that he had a son named Alexander, who, as we shall learn from No. 550, succeeded his father in the living, or at least some share of it. The Knights Templar obtained full possession only after Alexander's death, as may be seen by a comparison of No. 377 and No. 427 on archbishop Gray's roll, dated 1239 and 1244 respectively, and they had ultimately to make a second presentation, which reserved the rights of Alexander as vicar.

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NOTE TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

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We regret to record that the death of Mr. Holmes occurred when only four sheets of the present volume had been printed. His notes, however, were left in such order and completeness that he who took up his work had merely to see them through the press. They have, however, not had the great advantage of Mr. Holmes's final revision.

The thanks recorded in the former volume the present editor here gratefully repeats. The same ready assistance in reading of proofs, &c., has been accorded to him, a perfect stranger, as had been accorded to Mr. Holmes.



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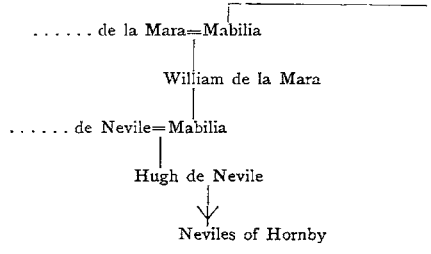
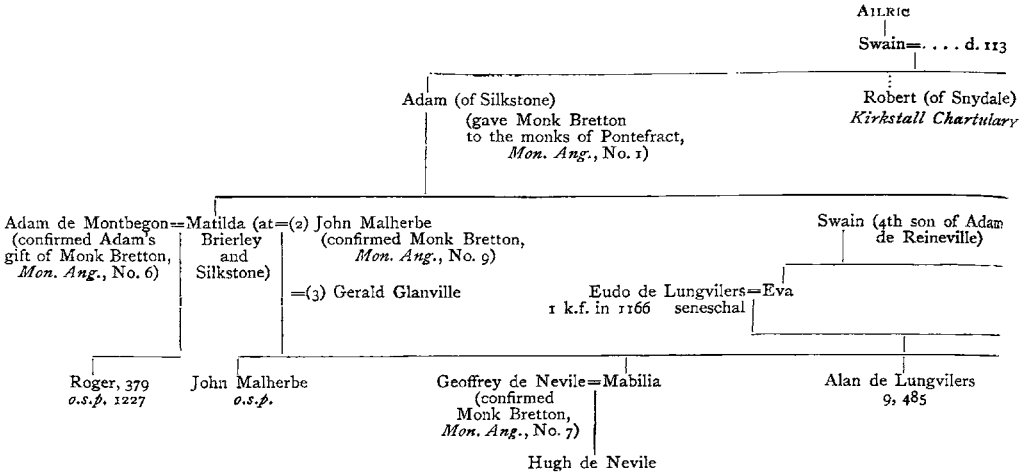
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A.

The following is the pedigree as given in folio 85 of the Pontefract Chartulary. Its transcript in the Monasticon is somewhat obscured by an incorrect punctuation:—

Suayn filius Alrick feofavit domum de Pontefracto et monachos ibidem deo servientes de ecclesia de Silkeston cum sex bovatis terre in eadem villa.  
 Et de dicto Suayn venit Adam filius ejus, et confirmavit feofamentum patris sui, scilicet de ecclesia de Silkeston cum sex bovatis terre.  
 Et de dicto Ada venit Matilda et Anabella, et de Matilda venit Rog. de Munbegum, Mabilia et Clementia de Lungvilers, de Clementia venit Johannes de Lungvilers.  
 Et de dicto Johanne de Lungvilers venit alius Johannes de Lungvilers, et de illo Johanne venit Mabilia et Margareta uxor Galfridi de Neovile.  
 Et de Mabilia venit Willielmus Lamare, et de Willielmo Delamare venit alia Mabilia, et de illa Mabilia venit Hugo de Neovile.  
 Et de Anabella filia Adæ venit Sarra, et de Sarra venit Thomas de Burgo, et de Thoma de Burgo alius Thomas de Burgo et Johannes, et dictus Thomas expiravit sine hærede, et de Johanne venit Thomas de Burgo qui nunc est.

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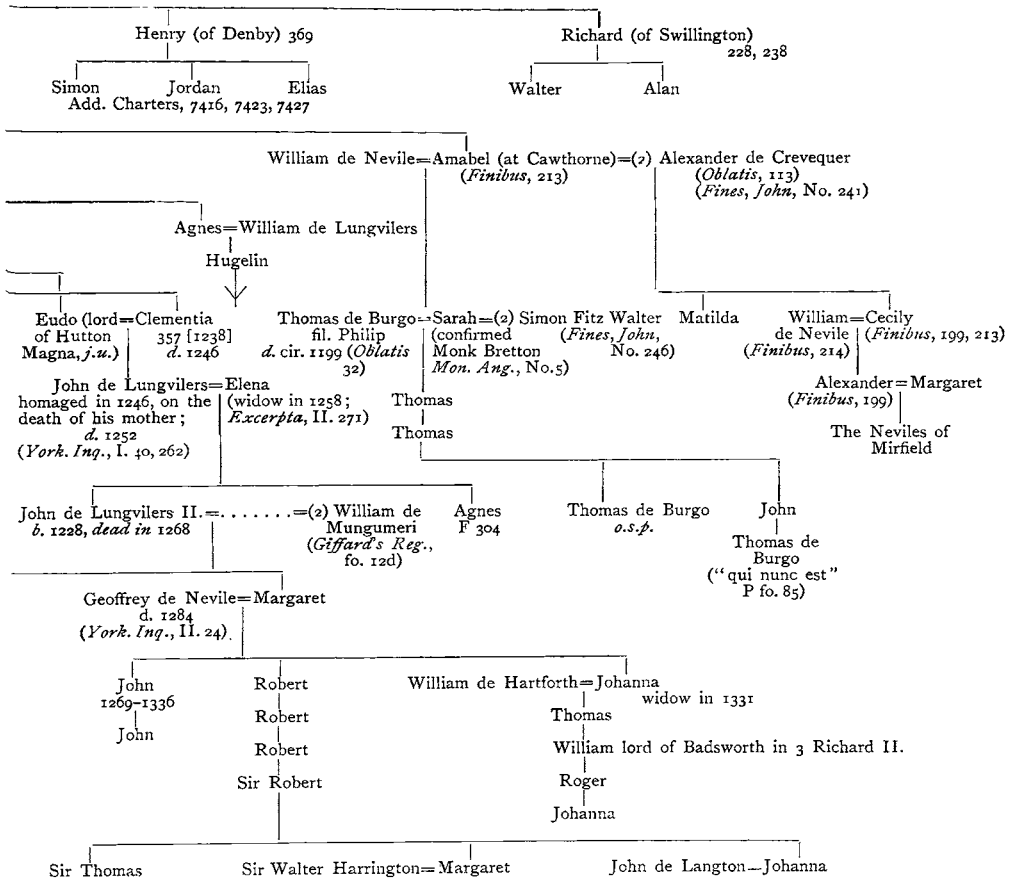
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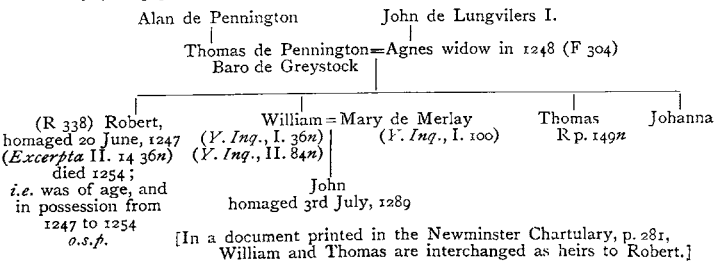
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ADAM FITZ SWAIN.

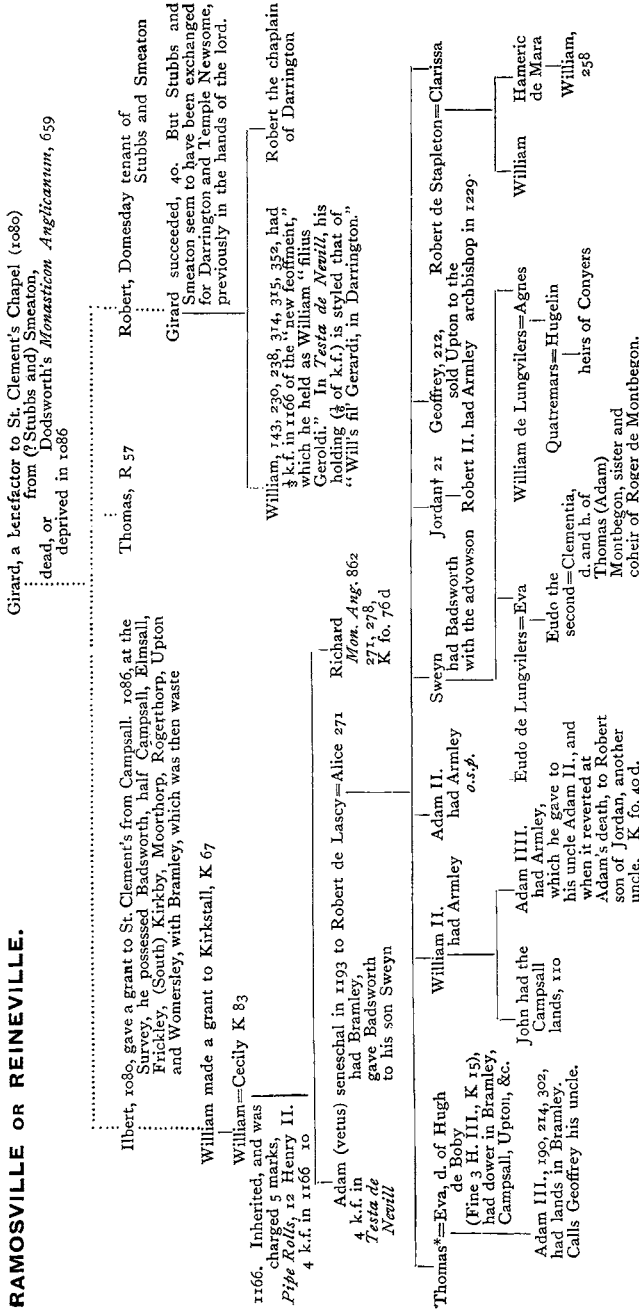


B.

The line is mainly taken from the genealogy in the Pontefract Chartulary; but Hunter and others treat Margaret as the sole heir of the second John de Lungvilers, while the Furness Chartulary (No. 303 and No. 304) supplies Agnes as daughter of John I. Thus:—



**RAMOSVILLE OR REINEVILLE.**



\* The Kirkstall genealogy (K. fo. 40 d) names only *four* of the six sons of Adam Verus, ignoring Thomas and Geoffrey. Thus:—  
Adam Verus had four sons—(1) William, whom the Kirkstall Chartulary calls his firstborn; (2) Adam, (3) Sweyn, and (4) Jordan.  
William his firstborn begat a son, Adam (IIII) by name, who had the town of Bramley, entire, by hereditary right.  
Adam (IIII) gave Armlay, a member of Bramley, to Adam (II) his uncle, who died without heir.  
Adam (IIII) retook Armlay into his hands, and gave it to Robert de Reineville, son of Jordan his uncle.  
Moreover, the old Adam gave to Sweyn his son Badsworth, with the advowson of the church.  
Sweyn had two daughters, Eva and Agnes.  
Eudo de Lungvillers married Eva.  
William de Lungvillers married Agnes.

Eudo begat of Eva the heirs of Lungvillers.  
William begat of Agnes a daughter named Hugelin, from whom came the heirs of Conyers.  
Eudo and William de Lungvillers came to Adam de Reineville (IIII.) and said that he had unjustly given Armlay to Robert son of Jordan his uncle, after the death of Adam his uncle, because he himself was lord and heir; but that Armlay fell to them, Eudo and William, because they had [in marriage] the heirs of Sweyn de Reineville, to whom belonged the heirship after Adam IIII. son of William, the firstborn of Adam de Reineville.  
† Jordan, son of a deceased Reineville, is mentioned in a Fine of 1208, concerning 30 acres of land in Rameholme; Kellington, Jordan follows being petitioner as against Henry (son of Jordan Pagell) and Matilda his wife, with Jordan de Reineville next son. (*Pet. of Fines*, No. 371.) I have not traced this earlier Jordan, whose father was dead in 1208. See also *ante*, p. 266.