

Additions and Corrections to Sanders's *Baronies*.

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Ian Sanders's *English Baronies* (Oxford, 1960) has been a *vade mecum* of the COEL project, extensively used in the preparation of both the COEL database and the two volumes of *Domesday People* (of which the second will appear next year). It is admirable in its scope and execution, a joy for both its compendiousness and the honesty of its contents. Sanders was unable to resolve all the questions concerning devolution of fees, and acknowledged the fact. Inevitably, a project of the scope of COEL has a lot of light to shed on some of the darker corners. A sample follows below. Each entry is based upon the Sanders entry, with reference to it.

Aldington (p. 1)

Sanders said that the 'early ancestry of the family of Fitz Helte is very uncertain', and suggested the founder was Helto, steward of Odo, bishop of Bayeux. Some relationship with the steward's family is possible, by the ancestor of the FitzHelte family was certainly Malger, Domesday lord of Aldington as tenant of Odo of Bayeux in Kent. He was succeeded by his son Richard, who was dead in 1129/30 when his son Helto occurs in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I (P. 66). He in turn was dead when his son William fitz Helte made his gift to Bermondsey.

Aveley (p. 2)

John fitz Waleran was not the ancestor of the Tanys of Aveley. They descended from the issue of Matilda, heiress and doubtless daughter of the Roger who held it in 1086 from John fitz Waleran. John's heir was his daughter Juliana, wife in 1129 of William of Hastings (PR 31 Henry I, 58). She was subsequently the wife of Robert Doisnel, a royal marshal whose daughter Juliana was married to Henry II's servant William fitz Aldelin and died without issue. In 1199 her heirs in both the land of John fitz Waleran and the marshal serjeanty held by Robert Doisnel were William of Warberton and Ingelran de Monceux, whose rights derived from his wife Idonea de Monceux (Farrer, HKF iii, 376). William, the senior heir, and Idonea, were probably descendants of the elder Juliana's first marriage to William of Hastings. Part of the inheritance they shared was five fees at Herstmonceaux and Warberton held of the count of Eu in the Rape of Hastings.

Beckley (p. 9).

A thoroughly erroneous account until c. 1146. Roger d'Ivry and his wife Adelina, daughter of Hugh de Grandmesnil, were tenants-in-chief in Domesday Oxfordshire, and Roger had holdings elsewhere. He predeceased his wife, who died at the end of 1110. They were both succeeded by their only living child, a daughter and heiress Adelisa, who occurs in association with her mother's grant to Abingdon Abbey c.1110, which she later confirmed (Chron. Abing. ii, 72-3, RRAN ii, 973). She last occurs in association with a grant of land at Rowington, Warwickshire, to Reading Abbey, confirmed by Henry I in 1133 (RRAN ii, 1757; iii, 686). She apparently died without heirs around that date, for by the end of

Henry's reign (1135), the Ivry lands had been regranted to Rainald de Saint-Valery. Forgeries in the Oseney Cartulary (iv, nos. 17-18) suggest that Roger had a son Geoffrey, a situation compounded by the erroneous reading of *Hist. Mon. S. Petri Gloucestriae*, ii, 177, where the name of the son of G. (filius G.) refers to Adelina's tenant in Braybrook, not to her son G[eoffrey]. There is no evidence that Roger had any sons at the time of his death (or, indeed, before).

Bolingbroke (pp. 17-8)

Descent from Lucy, daughter and heiress of Torold, sheriff of Lincoln before 1086. Keats-Rohan, 'Antecessor noster', *Prosopon* 2.

Bourn (p. 19)

Pain Peverel, brother of William I Peverel of Dover, granted the barony of Bourn c. 1122 after the forfeiture of Robert Picot, was the same as Robert Peverel (*Mon. Ang.* ii, p. 601, no. viii). He was father not uncle of his successors William Peverel of Bourn (d.s.p. 1147/8) and the sisters of William. See RRAN ii, 1609.

Crick (pp. 37-8)

The successor of Ralph fitz Hubert was his son Odo, who was dead by 1129/30 when his heir was his son Ralph (d. *ante* 1164). Ralph was doubtless also father of Matilda, second wife of Edward of Salisbury. Their son, Edward of Salisbury the younger, inherited none of his father's lands but held some in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire of the fee of Ralph fitz Hubert of Crick. Edward the younger married Adelia, daughter and Norman heiress of Roger of Raimes. Their daughter Leonia, wife of Robert de Stuteville of Valmont, subsequently inherited half the barony of Crick (Fees, 183).

Flockthorpe in Hardingham (p. 44)

Robert fitz Humphrey, constable of the earls of Clare and descendant of Goismer, Domesday tenant of Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare, was father of Stephen de Cameis who occurs in the 1189 Pipe Roll (PR 1 Richard I, 46). Stephen, who went on the Third Crusade, was dead by 1198 (PR 3 Richard I, 44; 10 Richard I, 107). See *Cart. Stoke-by-Clare*, 326-330 and notes.

Great Weldon (pp. 49-50)

Much of the Domesday fief of Robert de Bucy was held from the early twelfth century by Robert fitz Vitalis of Foxton and his descendants.

Hockering (p. 53)

Agnes was the widow, not the daughter of Ralph I de Belfou. She was youngest daughter of Robert de Tosny of Belvoir. Her Belvoir dower remained with her Belfou descendants. For

reasons unknown the lordship of Hockering was given to Agnes's second husband Hubert I de Ria. See Keats-Rohan, 'Belvoir', *Prosopon* 9.

North Cadbury (p. 68)

Winebald de Ballon was father by his wife Elizabeth of his successor Roger, another son Milo, and a daughter whose son Henry de Neufmarché was his ultimate heir by 1166. Henry's mother was doubtless Mabilia, the daughter who conceded a gift of her father Winebald to Bermondsey (BL Harley 4757, fol. 7).

Brattleby (p. 109)

Picot son of Colswain's heir was not a sister but his daughter Muriel, wife of Robert de La Haye, Richard de La Haye and Cecilia de St John. (BL Add. 35296 fol. 413).

Clun (p. 112)

Elias de Say was brother and successor c. 1140 of Henry de Sai of Clun, according to *Cartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey*, no. 350b.

Little Easton (p. 130)

The descent of this fee has caused a great deal of confusion. Robert of Windsor was not son of Walther fitz Other, but son and successor of Walter the Deacon, Domesday holder of the barony of Little Easton. Family charters relating to his succession refer to him as Robert fitz Walter, but he appears to have attested charters in his lifetime as Robert of Windsor, probably taking his byname from his connexion to the family of Walter fitz Other of Windsor whose daughter he had married and whose son Maurice had married his sister Edith. The relationship is established by the fact that Henry II's charter giving the stewardship of Bury to William his dispenser is very specific in its description of the relationships between William and his predecessors in the office. William's immediate predecessor was his paternal uncle (*patruus*) Ralph I of Hastings, a son of Robert fitz Walter; Ralph of Hastings had inherited the office from his maternal uncle (*avunculus*) Maurice of Windsor (his mother's brother who had probably derived his right through his wife Edith). Robert was dead by 1128, when Henry I notified his men that he had rendered the lands of Robert fitz Walter de Windsor to his son William (*Cal. Charter Rolls* ii, p. 137). It was perhaps his wife who brought the name of Hastings to their descendants. She may soon have remarried to Hugh de Waterville, who accounted for his wife's dower in Bilstone, in the fief of Walter the Deacon, in 1129/30. Father of William fitz Robert, alias de Hastings, Ralph I and Richard de Hastings, Alice de Hastings, Emma de Hastings, wife of Walter de Excestre; probably also father of Robert de Windresor who attested several Wix and Bacton charters c. 1130-55.

Swanscombe (p. 144)

In 1086 Geoffrey Talbot and Agnes were tenants of Hugh de Gournai in Essex. Geoffrey was probably the same Geoffrey Talbot who became a tenant of Gundulf of Rochester after

1086, was established in Rochester castle by 1100-3 and was dead in 1129-30 (PR 31 Henry I, 67), when his widow Agnes owed 2 golden marks to have her dower rights. His heir was a son Geoffrey Talbot II, who accounted for his father's lands in 1129. Geoffrey's Kent fief, based upon Swanscombe in Kent, had been held by in 1086 by Helto dapifer, a man of Odo of Bayeux. His wife Agnes (who used erroneously to be identified as a de Lacy, see *Comp. Peer.* ix, 424) was possibly a daughter of Helto. Geoffrey and Agnes had a daughter Sybil, who attested her parents' grant to Colchester (*Cart. St John, Colchester*, i, 142). Since Agnes was not a de Lacy, but Cecilia, daughter and coheiress of Sibil, wife of Payn fitz John, who was a grand-daughter of Hugh de Lacy (Wightman, *The Lacy Family*, p.175), was sometimes surnamed Talbot, and Geoffrey II Talbot was described as a *cognatus* of Gilbert de Lacy, there was clearly a link between the Talbots and the Lacys. In all likelihood, Adeline or Adalisa, wife of Hugh de Lacy (d.a.1115), was the daughter of Geoffrey and Agnes. Cf. Douglas, *Domesday Monachorum*, 49.