

CLAYBROOKE

I.—The Church

BY

ALBERT HERBERT, A.R.I.B.A.

II.—Notes on the Descent of the Manor

BY

GEORGE F. FARNHAM, F.S.A.

I.—THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, LITTLE CLAYBROOKE

By Albert Herbert, A.R.I.B.A.

Despite the splendid chancel, this church as a whole, and on close examination, is somewhat disappointing. The fifteenth century and succeeding work shows a great falling off in quality of design, workmanship and interest, and looks somewhat thin and meagre. Both internally and externally the component parts group and "scale" badly.

The redeeming feature of this church is the chancel, which belongs to the Decorated period and is one of the most complete and spacious chancels in the county. Externally, the effect obtained from the regular coursed masonry, the deeply recessed jambs, the richness of the curvilinear tracery and the general proportions is most pleasing and the interest was probably further enhanced if figures originally occupied the niches in the eight buttresses. Remains of the carving, although much weather-worn, suggest work of rare skill. Internally, the depth of the jambs is somewhat sacrificed and a certain flatness results; and the east window is a poor substitute for the original, further marred as it is by the present glazing.

It is perhaps in contrast with the general "breadth" of the proportions of the chancel that the north and south arcades—of Perpendicular date—look so disappointingly thin. The shafts, bases and capitals especially appear to be the work of indifferent craftsmen.

The tower, judging by the position and angle of the former roof line as indicated on the eastern face and by the massive strength of the walls is of Norman date, "cased" in the seventeenth century by an ashlar facing. The original buttresses which would be flat and set at right angles to the tower walls



Photo by G. M. Henton.

CLAYBROOKE CHURCH—SOUTH

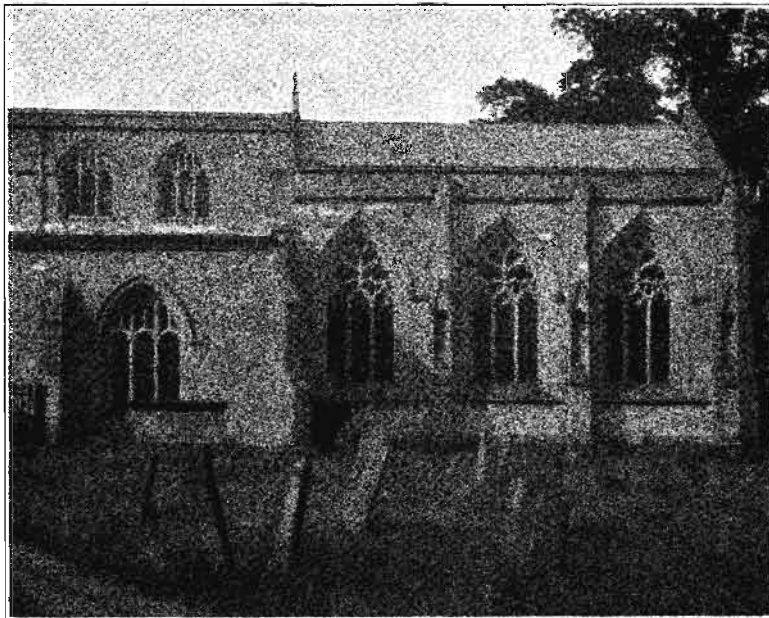


Photo by G. M. Henton.

CLAYBROOKE CHURCH--SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL

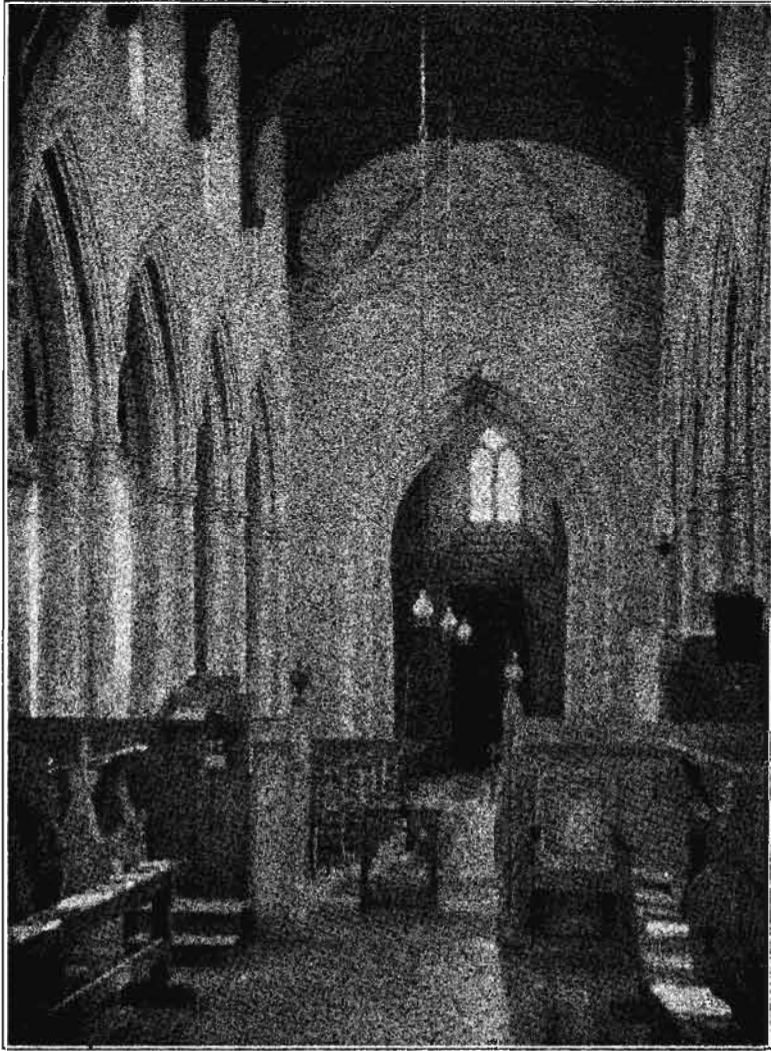


Photo by G. M. Henton.

CLAYBROOKE CHURCH--LOOKING WEST



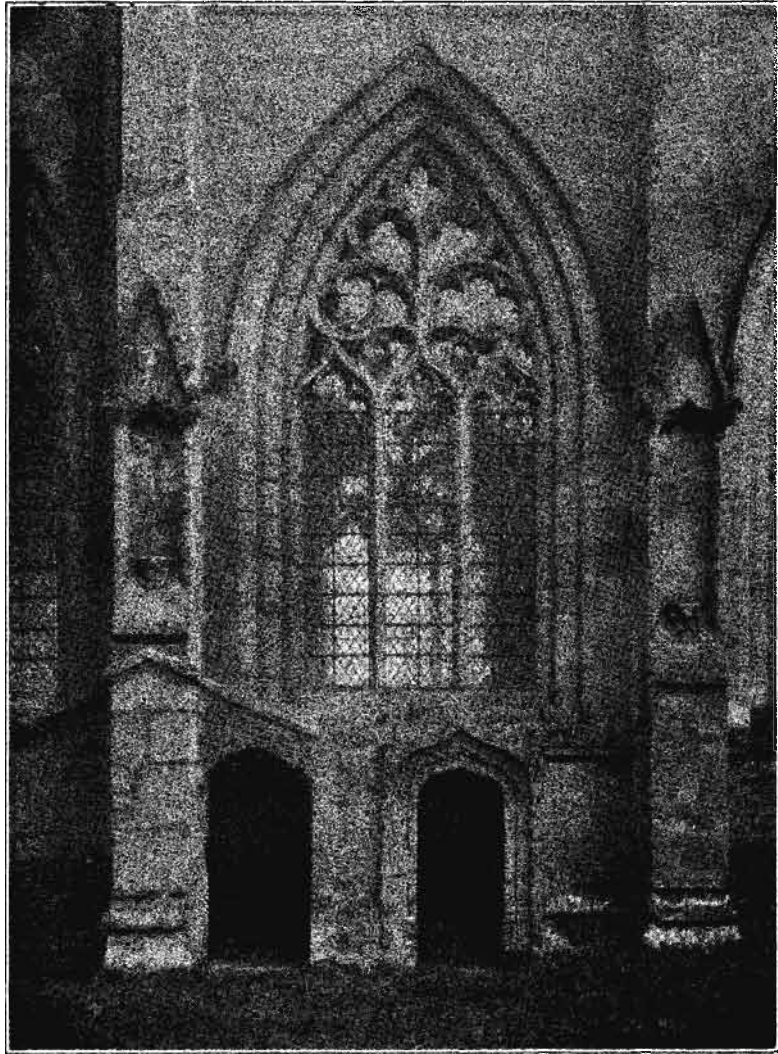


Photo by G. M. Henton.

CLAYBROOKE CHURCH—NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL

were cut away and replaced by widely spreading buttresses set anglewise. The aisle walls, which are of thirteenth century date, contain traceried windows of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as well as nineteenth century insertions.

A very unusual feature, which provokes enquiry, is the doorway next the Priest's entrance on the north side of chancel (see "A" on Plate 2). A close examination shows that the surrounding masonry was either in existence before the present choir was erected, or otherwise that a chamber was built contemporaneously. The flat pediment-like feature—denoting the roof line—has not been in the writer's opinion inserted afterwards. However, I am aware that this opinion is open to question. Examination encourages one to surmise that there was either an outside room, or that possibly this doorway led to a crypt, the staircase down to which was partially outside the north wall. That there existed an anchorite's cell is improbable. However, a more satisfactory solution can only be obtained by excavation.

It may reasonably be assumed that the Founder's tomb was in existence in the fourteenth century. Obviously, the recess shown at "B" on Plate 2 was formed for its reception.

The roof over the nave, containing carved wall posts, corbels, and other enrichments, traceried and otherwise, is partially of fifteenth century work; that over the aisles is of a nondescript and more recent type, although the beams are of old and massive character.

Of ancient stained glass there are but one or two fragments to be found in the centre lights of the two south windows in chancel. Apart from this all the windows are glazed with clear or tinted glass.

Formerly there must have been a wealth of interior fittings. There are several bench ends of the earliest known type—the terminals being a quasi-poppy head set upon a long, tapered neck. The mutilated fifteenth century chancel screen at "C" on Plate 2 must originally have been lofty and imposing. Until recently there were other fragments lying in the tower suggestive of the late Norfolk type, the details being unusually small—quite exceptional in the Midlands.

The external jambs of the low-side window are deiaced by what would appear to be marks of arrow heads.

A rather sweeping restoration was carried out by Roberts, of Weedon, during the years 1876-1878.

Oak choir fittings of a refined character have recently been installed.

CHURCH OF ST PETER,
LITTLE CLAYBROOK.



- NORMAN.
- 13TH CENTURY.
- 14TH CENTURY.
- 15TH CENTURY.
- 17TH CENTURY.
- 19TH CENTURY.

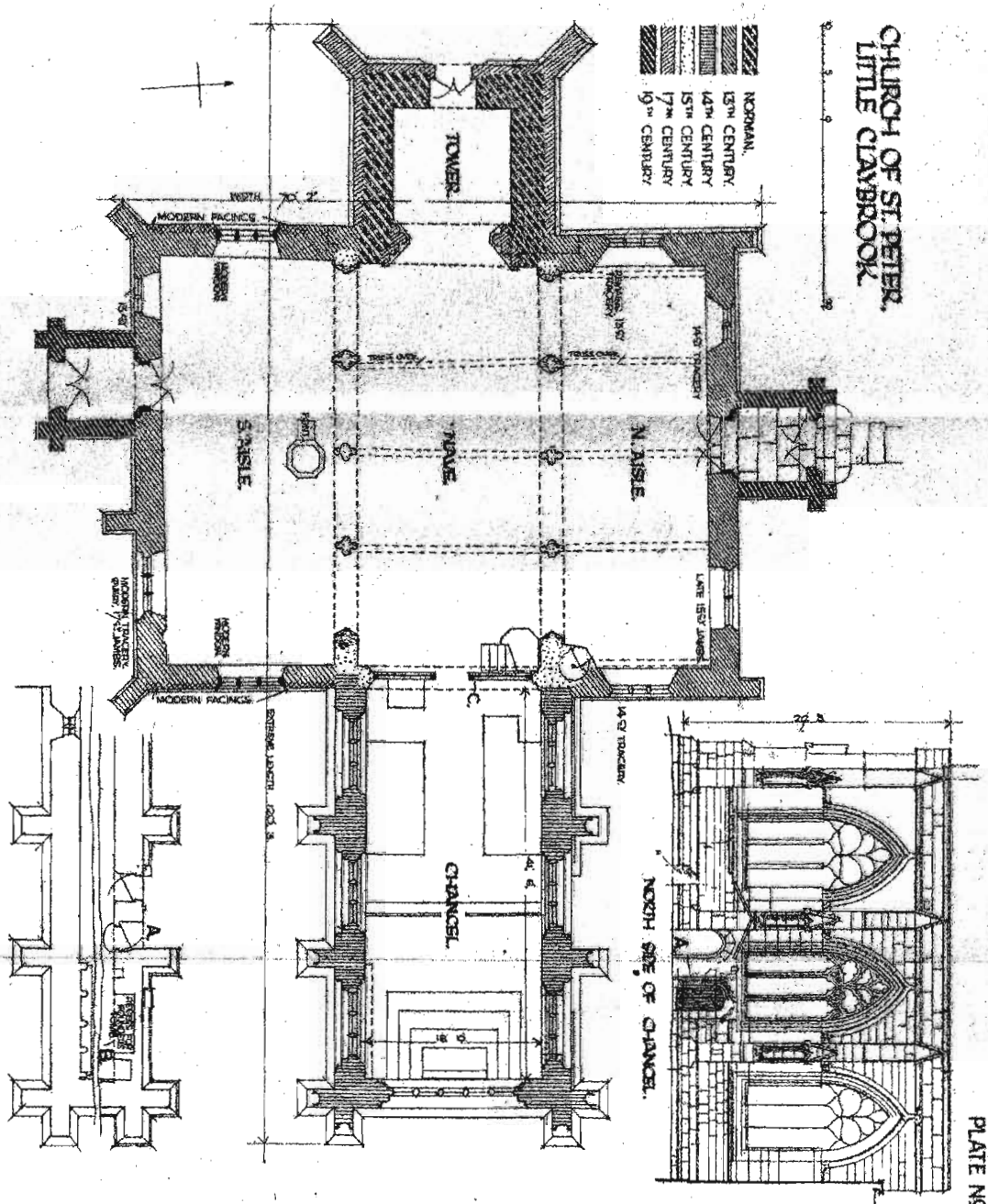


PLATE NO 2

ALBERT HERBERT, 1922.

II.—THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR

By George Farnham, F.S.A.

Claybrooke, in the hundred of Guthlakston, 4 miles north west from Lutterworth, consisting of two villages known as Great or Nether Claybrook and Little or Over Claybrooke, is situated on the edge of the county of Warwick from which it is divided by the Watling Street. The church stands in Little Claybrooke. In addition to these two Claybrookes the ecclesiastical parish includes Bittesby and Ullesthorpe in Leicestershire and Wibtoft in Warwickshire ; but for the purposes of this article I must confine myself entirely to the manorial history of the two Claybrookes. The area of Great Claybrooke is 1090 acres with a population in 1911 of 321 ; while the area of Little Claybrooke is 536 acres having a population in 1911 of 75.

The entry in the Domesday Survey of 1086 only mentions one holder in Claybrooke, viz. : " Fulk holds of the count of Mellent 8 carucates [about 960 acres] in Claibroc ; 9 ploughs were there. Now in demesne there is one plough and two serfs, and 9 sochmen and 9 villeins and 2 knights with 6 bordars have 5 ploughs. It was worth 10 shillings ; now it is worth 55 shillings."

The manor of Claybrooke was held of the count of Mellent and his successors the earls of Leicester until the death of Robert Fitzparnell, earl of Leicester, in the year 1204. In the partition of the honor of Leicester after his death between his two sisters, the manor of Claybrooke fell to the share of Saer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, as part of the pourparty of his wife Margaret, younger sister and co-heir of the earl of Leicester, and so this manor became parcel of what was called the honor of Winton or Winchester. It is unnecessary to pursue the descent of the chief lords of the manor of Claybrooke further, so we will pass on to the demesne tenants who held the manor under the chief lord of the fee.

The earliest known of the demesne tenants is Ernald de Bosco, who is stated by Nichols [II, p. 365] to have been steward to Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester [died 1168], and who was probably enfeoffed by that earl or his successor in the manor of Claybrooke. Ernald also held (amongst others) the manor of Thorp near Melton Mowbray, to which he gave the name of Ernald. This Ernald died in the reign of king Henry II, and was succeeded by his son Ernald de Bosco II, who was dead in the Pipe roll of 7 John [1205-6] when Roger de Basingham appears in an entry on that roll as owing 700 marks and 7 palfreys to the exchequer for having the wardship of the land and heir of Ernald de Bosco and for having the marriage of the said heir and of his [Roger's] sister, relict of the said Ernald.

Ernald de Bosco III lived to come of age and took the side of the barons against king John, for which act of rebellion the sheriff of co. Northants on 15 Aug., 1216, was ordered "to take into the king's hand the lands of Ernald de Bosco because he was with the king's enemies." He speedily made his peace with the king and his lands were restored to him by royal command on 4 September in the same year [Close roll]. In the Pipe roll of 13 Henry III [1228-9] Ernald received a pardon of 30 marks of the sum which he owed, for the scutage of Kerry, to the exchequer in respect of 15 knight's fees which he held. On 16 Feb., 1253, Ernald was appointed justice of all the king's forests this side Trent with a salary of 100 marks yearly as long as he remained chief justice, at the same time he was appointed warden of the castle of Sauvey at a yearly rent to the exchequer of 5 marks. [Cal. Pat. rolls 1247-1258, p. 178]. Ernald de Bosco III died about 1254-5. He had married Joan, daughter and co-heir of Eva de Grey, by her second husband Andrew Beauchamp, through whom Ernald inherited half a knight's fee in Assington near Sudbury, co. Suffolk. [Fine roll 17 Oct. 1246].

He was succeeded by his son Ernald de Bosco IV who, in 1255, had respite for the debts which his father owed to the exchequer while he was justice of the king's forests. Fortunately, perhaps, for himself, Ernald had a long illness which prevented him from taking any active part in the conflict between the king and Simon de Montfort which ended disastrously for Simon at Evesham; for Ernald's sympathies would probably have been

with his chief lord and he would have suffered with Simon's other adherents. It is certified on the Patent roll of 17 August, 1265, that Ernald de Bosco had been sick for three years and had taken no part in the late disturbance in the realm. [Cal. Pat. rolls 1258-66, p. 440.]

In 1264 Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, died seised of 16½ knight's fees held under him by Ernald de Bosco in Thorpe, Claybrooke, Elmesthorpe, Bushby, Peatlyng and Belgrave. According to Nichols it was this Ernald who gave the manor of Claybrooke to Nicholas Haversham of Haversham, co. Bucks., in free marriage with Emma his [Ernald's] sister. It is evident, though Nichols does not say so, that this was a sub-infeudation of the manor, as the deeds show that the manor so given was held of Ernald de Bosco and his successors in title.

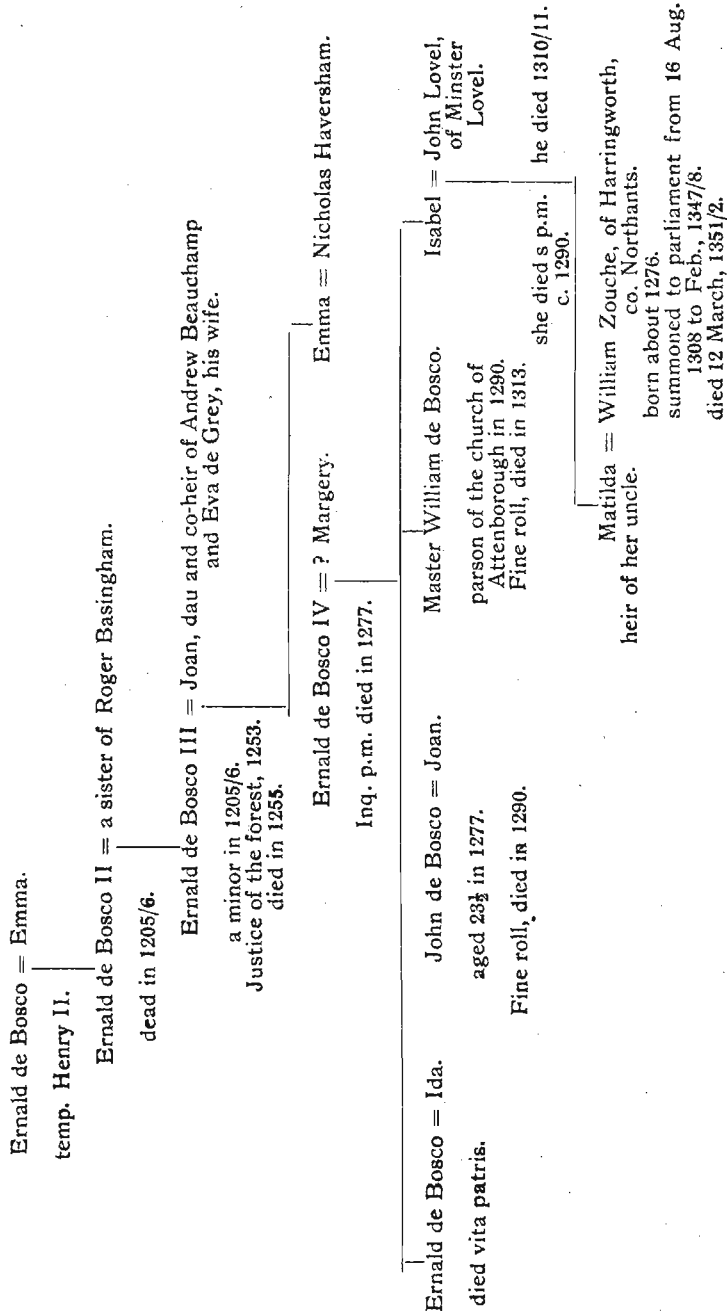
Ernald de Bosco IV died on Thursday in Easter week in the year 1277, but shortly before his death he gave the manor of Claybrooke to John Lovel of Minster Lovel, co. Oxford, on the marriage of Ernald's daughter Isabel with John the eldest son of John Lovel. Nichols [IV, p. 100] is uncertain whether the family de Bosco held one or two manors in Claybrooke; however that may have been, it is evident that from this time two manors existed in Claybrooke, one which Ernald had given to Nicholas Haversham and another which the same Ernald gave to John Lovel; both of these manors were held of Ernald de Bosco and his heirs, a process of sub-infeudation which was perfectly legal until the year 1290 when the passing of the statute of Westminster (III) commonly known as "Emptores" put an end to the creation of new manors, which could thenceforth only be created by statute. What Ernald probably did was to divide the manorial rights of Claybrooke between Nicholas Haversham and John Lovel, thereby making two manors of Claybrooke where possibly there was only one before. In the inquisition taken after Ernald's death Claybrooke is not mentioned, but the manor of Thorp Arnold is, and this manor was similarly held by Ernald as of the honor of Winton. In Suffolk, Ernald held of the king in chief a messuage and carucate of land in Assington, with which "Ida [his daughter-in-law] the relict of Ernald, son of the same Ernald, was dowered." Had this Ernald lived to succeed his father there would have been five Ernalds in immediate succession to each

other. Ernald de Bosco IV was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

John de Bosco, of whom the deeds relate little worth recording. John married a certain Joan and died without issue shortly before 6 Feb., 1290, on which day the escheator on this side Trent was ordered to take into the king's hand the lands late of John de Bosco, deceased, tenant in chief. [Cal. Fine rolls I, p. 270]. John de Bosco was succeeded by his brother,

master William de Bosco, who was the last male of this branch of the family. On 13 March, 1290, the escheator this side Trent was ordered to deliver to master William de Bosco, brother and heir of John de Bosco, tenant in chief, the lands late of his said brother, he having done homage; saving to Joan, late the wife of John, her dower, Joan taking the usual oath that she would not marry again without the king's licence. [Cal. Fine rolls I, p. 273 and Close rolls 1288-1296, p. 75]. On the vigil of All Saints, 23 Edward I, 1295, master William de Bosco made an agreement with Milisent de Monte Alto to settle a moiety of the manors of Thorp Arnold, Bushby and Belgrave, co. Leicester, besides other manors in the counties of Warwick, Northampton and Gloucester on the marriage of his niece and heir Matilda, daughter of his sister Isabel by John Lovel, with William Zouche, son of Milisent by her second marriage. Master William de Bosco died shortly before 6 March, 1313, on which day the escheator this side Trent was ordered "to take into the king's hand the lands of master William de Bosco, deceased, tenant in chief." [Cal. Fine rolls II, p. 164]. There is no extant inquisition after the death of master William de Bosco, but his niece Matilda was his heir. Matilda was born about 1280 and was the only child of John Lovel by his [first] marriage with Isabel de Bosco. Matilda married William Zouche of Haringworth in 1295 and on the death of her uncle master William de Bosco in 1313, the manor of Claybrooke passed with her into the Zouche family, who thenceforward held the position in Claybrooke formerly held by the family de Bosco.

Pedigree of the family de Bosco, of Claybrooke



The descent of what we may call the Haversham manor of Claybrooke in order to distinguish it from the Lovel manor is rather complicated. Nicholas Haversham, who obtained a grant of this manor from Ernald de Bosco, had issue by his wife Emma de Bosco one son Nicholas Haversham who died in 1274, leaving by his wife Joan, who survived her husband, an only daughter and heir Matilda, an infant under 12 months old.

Matilda Haversham married James de la Plaunche who, at his death in 1306, was seised, in right of Matilda, of the manor of Claybrooke, held of master William de Bosco by a service of a fourth part of a knight's fee and by making two attendances yearly at the view of frankpledge at master William's court at Weston in Arden, co. Warwick. John the eldest son of James and Matilda was the next heir and 5 years of age. John de la Plaunche died young and his brother William de la Plaunche succeeded. Their mother Matilda died in 1329. William de la Plaunche died in 1335 seised of the manor of Claybrooke which he held of William la Zouche of Haringworth by homage and foreign service. William de la Plaunche, aged 9, being his son and next heir. William de la Plaunche II lived to come of age and died 5 Sept., 1347, leaving, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Roger Hillary, justice of the common pleas, of Bescot, Staffs, three daughters as his next heirs, viz., Katherine, aged 4, Joan, aged 2½, and Elizabeth born after the death of her father. William de la Plaunche II was seised some time before his death of a messuage, a carucate of land, a windmill and 10 marks of rent in Claybrooke which he held of William la Zouche of Haringworth by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee; but half a year before his death he alienated the same in fee to Roger de Elyngton, Roger Huwet and Roger Basset and their heirs for ever; so that he held no lands in co. Leicester on the day he died. This so called alienation was merely a settlement to the three Rogers as trustees for William's children.

The second daughter Joan died two years later. The eldest daughter Katherine married William de Bermyngham and after his death sir Bernard Brocas, kt., but died without issue on Saturday after St. Luke [18 Oct.] 22 Richard II, [1398]; her sole surviving sister Elizabeth, aged 40, being her next heir. Katherine is stated to have died seised of the manor of Nether, *i.e.*,

Great Claybrooke, held of William la Zouche, knight, by knight service, and the manor was worth £10 yearly. Elizabeth de la Plaunche, Katherine's sister and successor, married four times. At the early age of 9 she took to husband sir John, son of Fulk de Bermingham, knight, whom she married before 3 July, 1356. After the death of sir John, she married Robert, lord Grey of Rotherfield; and on the death of lord Grey, her third husband was John, lord Clinton, who died 6 Sept., 1398. Elizabeth was now aged over 50, [though in the inquisition after her sister's death she is called 40,] but she hastened to secure her fourth and last husband sir John Russell, kt., three months only [licence 24 Dec., 1398] after the decease of John, lord Clinton. After all these matrimonial ventures Elizabeth died without issue in the year 1423 and was buried at Haversham [G.E.C. Complete Peerage]. In the inquisition taken after her death she was found to have died seised of the manor of Claybrooke, held of the lord Zouche.

The manor of Claybrooke at the death of Elizabeth passed to Walter Stryckland and Isabel, his wife, as in right of Isabel. In order to arrive at the connection between Isabel and Elizabeth we must go back to Matilda Haversham, the heiress of Claybrooke, who died in 1329. We have already traced in detail the descent of Elizabeth from the marriage of Matilda with James de la Plaunche. James died in 1306 and Matilda took as her second husband a certain John de Olney. John de Olney and Matilda had issue a son John de Olney, aged 23 at the date of his mother's death in 1329. Isabel Stryckland was the great grand-daughter of John de Olney, the younger, viz., daughter of John, son of William, son of John de Olney the younger. In other words Isabel was the great great grand-daughter of Matilda by her second marriage, while Elizabeth was great grand-daughter of the same Matilda by her first marriage.

Walter Stryckland and Isabel had issue an only son Richard, who died without issue 9 March, 1458, seised of two parts of the manor of Claybrooke called "the lady Clinton's manor," held of William, lord la Zouche; and to arrive at Richard's heir we are again obliged to go back to Matilda Haversham. In addition to the son William de la Plaunche through whom the manor descended eventually to Elizabeth, lady Clinton, Matilda had a daughter Joan married to John de Pabenham, who died in 1331.

John and Joan had a son James de Pabenham who married Katherine daughter of Walter Trailly; and their daughter Margery, becoming sole heir, had by her husband sir William Hugford, kt., a daughter and heir Alice married to Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, co. Warwick. Thomas Lucy and Alice had a son William Lucy who, on the death of Richard Stryckland without issue, succeeded to the manor of Claybrooke.

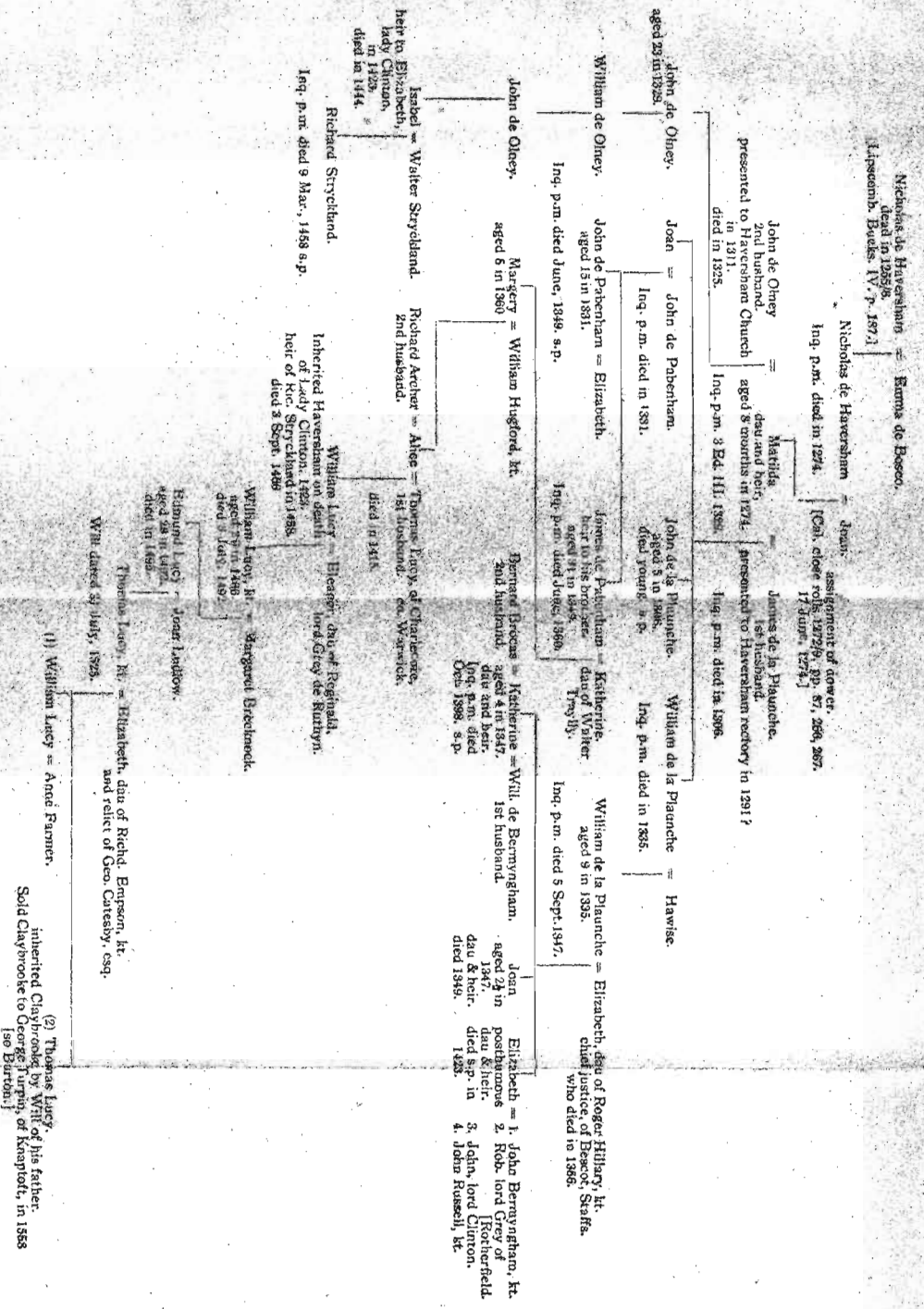
Sir William Lucy, kt., died 3 July, 1492, seized of two thirds of the manor of Claybrooke, worth 100 shillings, held of William lord Zouch, by service unknown to the jury. Edmund Lucy, aged 28 and more, was his son and next heir. [Cal. inq. p.m. Series II, vol. i, p. 359].

Edmund Lucy's son and heir, sir Thomas Lucy, kt., by his will dated 31 July, 1525, bequeathed his manor of Claybrooke to his second son, also named Thomas, by whom, according to Mr. Burton in his history of Leicestershire, it was sold in the year 1558 to George Turpin of Knaptoft, who, according to the same historian, dispersed it among the tenants.

To trace the descent of the Lovel manor, as apart from the Haversham manor, after the succession of William Zouche in 1313, is impossible owing to the want of the Court rolls which, if extant, are not available. The Rev. Aulay Macaulay, writing a history of Claybrooke in 1791, says on page 9 "Whoever may be at present entitled to take upon them the manorial rights it is certain that Claybrooke still pays suit and service to the court at Weston in Arden——which formerly had enjoyed the privilege of holding the court leet."

Nichols IV, p. 102 says that the leet was kept at Weston "because the lords of the manor [Bosco and Zouche] had their manor house there," and again on the same page "the inhabitants of Claybrooke wish to shake off the shackles of Weston Court; but the fine which they pay is too trifling to render it worth their while to contest the matter, while the issue remains doubtful. Mr. Dicey, the owner of Claybrooke Hall, and of a considerable estate in the parish, has never acknowledged any lord of the manor of Claybrooke; and whether from prudence or politeness, the lords of Weston Court have hitherto waived the demand of any acknowledgement, either from Mr. Dicey or from the vicar." Mr. Macaulay says on page 15 of his history that "the history of

Claybrooke



the manor or manors of the two Claybrookes cannot be traced with certainty lower than the reign of queen Elizabeth." This last assertion is hardly correct because in the year 1615 Robert Webster, Richard Stretton and John Goddard, yeomen, all of Great Claybrooke, died seised of various lands respectively, and amongst them of some called "hall lands" which the jury stated were then held of Jane Davenport, widow, as of her manor of Weston in Arden.¹ Dugdale in his history of Warwickshire [I, p. 61] says that Edward Zouche sold the manor of Weston in the reign of Elizabeth to the family of Davenport. A search among the inquisitions between 1615 and 1642 (when inquisitions post mortem practically ceased) might reveal further findings respecting the manor of Claybrooke; but it seems evident from the inquisitions of the three yeomen in 1615 that in the opinion of the jury the manorial rights of Claybrooke had in whole or in part passed by purchase from the family of Zouche to that of Davenport.

APPENDIX.

Pipe roll 29 Henry II, 1182/3.

Ernald de Bosco renders account of £26 16s. 8d. into the exchequer to have the king's favour.

Assize roll no. 478. 3/4 John 1202, m. 4. Lincoln.

Ernald de Bosco demands against Philip Dyve half a knight's fee in Wyme as his right and inheritance, and of which Emma, his mother, was seised in the time of king Henry II. Philip comes and says that Ernald de Bosco, the father of the aforesaid Ernald, gave that land to Philip Dyve, his (Philip's) father, for his homage, by consent of Emma [Ernald's] wife.

Pipe roll 7 John, 1205/6.

Roger de Basingham owes 700 marks and 7 palfreys for having the custody of the land and heir of Ernald de Bosco, which the lord archbishop of Canterbury gave him and confirmed by charter, and for having the marriage of the same heir and of his [Roger's] sister, the said Ernald's relict, on condition that he marry them where they shall not be disparaged and that the king knows where and when the said heir should be married, lest they should be married to the king's enemies. Into the treasury nothing. And to the king in his chamber 250 marks and 2 palfreys. And Roger owes 450 marks and 5 palfreys.

¹Inq. p.m. Series II, File 683, nos. 171, 180, 203.

Fine roll, 17 Oct., 1246.

The king has taken the homage of Ernauld de Bosco for half a knight's fee in Asynton, co. Suffolk, which was held by John Beauchamp, deceased, of the king in chief, and which accrues by hereditary right to Joan, the wife of the said Ernauld, and others the heirs of the said John.

Cal. Pat. rolls, 1247-1258, p. 432. 1 March, 1255.

Appointment of commissioners to enquire of trespasses committed in the forests of cos. Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester and Hereford since the death of Ernauld de Bosco, sometime justice of the forest.

De Banco roll 29, Easter, 7 Edward I, 1279.

M. 3. Pleas at Westminster before Thomas de Waylaund and his fellows justices of the lord the king of the Bench, in three weeks from Easter Day, in the seventh year of the reign of king Edward, son of king Henry.

Leicester. John del Bosco, John de Burne, John de Arundel and John le Ayward, of Weston, were attached to answer John Lovel, the younger, of a plea wherefore they took the cattle of the said John and unjustly detained them against the gage and pledge. And wherefore he complains that the aforesaid John and the others on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Gregory in the 6th year of the reign of the king who now is, in the high street, in the vill of Cleybroke, before the house of Simon Beaufitz, took and caused to take three cows, two mares and seven oxen and drove them into his pound in Weston and there detained them until they were delivered by command of the lord the king. Wherefore he says that he is deteriorated and has damage to the value of 100s. and therefore he produces suit, etc.

And John de Bosco and all the others come and defend force and injury when, etc. And they well acknowledge that they took the said cattle justly. For they say that a certain Arnold de Bosco gave the manor of Cleybroke to a certain John Lovel, father of the aforesaid John, in free marriage. Which manor the aforesaid John now holds; wherein there are three bond tenants, to wit, certain Walter Cort, William de Wyptoft and William Roger, who owe suit at the court of the said John de Bosco, of Weston, and there they are tithingmen. And because they withdrew from the aforesaid suit at the aforesaid court he distrained the aforesaid bond tenants by the cattle aforesaid, etc.

And John Lovel says that before the aforesaid Arnold had given to the aforesaid John, his father, the aforesaid manor and ever afterwards they were wont to do suit at the View of Frankpledge at the court of Cleybroke and not at his court of Weston. And this he is ready to verify by the country, and he puts himself on the country. And John del Bosco and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded to the sheriff to cause 12 men, etc., to come here on the octaves of St. Michael, etc., to recognise in form aforesaid.

Afterwards on the octaves of St. Michael in the 9th year of the reign of the king who now is (the 10th commencing) came as well the aforesaid John Lovel, the younger, as John de Bosco and the others, and they granted that the inquisition be taken in full

county court. Therefore it is commanded to the sheriff that he cause 12 jurors to come before him and before the keeper, etc., and by their (oath), etc., diligently, (to inquire) etc., and to cause the inquisition, etc., to be known here on the octaves of Holy Trinity.

Afterwards they are agreed. And the agreement is such, that the aforesaid John Lovel grants that the aforesaid bond tenants shall do suit twice a year at the court of the aforesaid John de Bosco of Weston as tithingmen.

Saving the right of a certain Matilda, his daughter, when she shall wish to speak.

And for this, etc., the aforesaid John de Bosco remits to them the damages, etc.

Cal. Pat. rolls 1292-1301, p. 153. 14 Oct., 1295.

Confirmation of a grant made by John son of Ernald de Bosco, deceased, by a writing which the king has inspected, to the prioress and convent of the nuns of Nuneton of the advowson or patronage of the church of Cleybrok, in the diocese of Lincoln, and of the power or faculty of presenting a parson to that church or the vicarage of the same, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

De banco roll III, Hilary, 24 Edward I, 1296 m. 10 d. Northt.

Nicholas de Bosco and Margery, his wife, demand against John de Noveray and Rose, his wife, a third part of a messuage and land in Teneford as dower of Margery, of the dotation of Ernald de Bosco, formerly her husband.¹

Fine Mich, 18 Edward II, 1324.

Between William de la Plaunche and Joan, his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Olney and Matilda, his wife, defendants of two parts of the manor of Claybrooke. The two parts are declared to be the right of Matilda, and for this acknowledgement John de Olney and Matilda granted the two parts of the manor to William and Joan and their issue at a yearly rent of a rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. And if William die without issue the said two parts will entirely remain to John son of John de Olney and his issue, in default of such issue then to John son of John Pabenhams and his issue, and in default to James the brother of John and his issue and in default to John de Olney and Matilda and the right heirs of Matilda.

¹Ernald de Bosco inherited a moiety of the manor of Teneford [Thenford] co. Northants, from his mother Joan, daughter and co-heir of Andrew Beauchamp and Eva de Grey, his wife, to whom the manor was granted by king John in 1199. [Baker's Northants, 1. p. 710.]