

THE BATTLE FAMILY & Descendants

First Generation

1. THE BATTLE FAMILY.

VARIOUS SPELLINGS OF THE NAME HAVE EVOLVED OVER THE YEARS:

DE BATTALIE, DE BATTELL, OR DE BETUILE, until eventually....BATTLE

SOURCE: "BATTLE PRIDE" The Earliest

"September 1066 Walter DeBotteville DeBetuile sailed across the English Channel in heavy winds with William the Conqueror, landed in Prevensse near Hastings, preparing for the conquest of England. Walter was from a prominent family in Normandy. Their family residence was at Bouteville in Canton of Sainte Mere Englise, Arrondissement de Valognes. Members of the family were benefactors of the Abbey St. Sauveur. The family held a fiefdom and Walter was supposedly a knight under William the Conqueror(William I).

Early morning October 14, 1066 Among the warriors who answered the role call for battle against King Harold II was: Walter DeBetuile.

Senlac Hill near Hastings, England October 14, 1066 The battle between King Harold II, the King of England and William the Conqueror began at 9:00 am and lasted until 6:00 pm. Harold II was killed in battle and William was the victor. Many of the men who fought with William were rewarded with lands and titles in England."

Their family residence was at Bouteville in Canton of Sainte Mere Englise, Arrondissement de Valognes.

The Battle Abbey Roll, With Some Account of the Norman Lineages, Volume 1, by Duchess Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina Powlett Cleveland:

BOTTEUILE: From Boutteville, in the canton of Sainte-Mere-Eglise, arrondissement de Valognes. The foundations of the castle may still be traced; and the fief pertaining to it - a considerable one - was held, about 1070, by WALTER de BOTTEVILLE, of the honour of Sainte-Mere-Eglise. The family are chiefly known in Normandy as benefactors of the Abbey of St. Sauveur [M. de Gerville]. In England they were established in the counties of Somerset and Bedford; where Robert de Butevill, debet servicium honorii Walterii de Wahull (Lib. Niger). They gave their name to Langford Budville in Somersetshire, which was held by William Boteville as late as 2 Henry V.

In Norfolk, Robert de Buteville (no doubt the same) held in 1165; and in 1316 John de Buteville as possessed of the lordship of Cheddingstone, Bucks. The Marquesses of Bath have no connection with this family. According to Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, their ancestor, Geoffrey de Boteville, "came into England from Poitou in France, to serve under King John," who sent for foreign troops to aid him in his wars with the Barons.

BOUTTEVILLE was held by Walter de Botteville in 1070; he received grants in Somersetshire. A Robert de Butevill held lands in Bedfordshire.

Saint-Sauveur-le Vicomte was founded in 1066x1087 by Nigel II - Vicomte of othe Cotentin.

The origin of the name, BATTLE, is not definitely known. Early records could possibly show a Norse origin which migrated into Northern England and also into France. Various spellings of the name existed before 1066 when our ancestral line of the Battle family moved into England from Normandy. Such spellings were De Bello, De Botteville, De Boutteville, De Betuile, and others. These were used in Normandy. After the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, such spellings as the following were found in England: Battaile, Battel, Battelle, Batle, Bataile, Battle, Battles, Batles, Battayll, Battile, and others. Historical evidence shows that possibly the name existed in England before the Battle of Stamford Bridge and certainly in Normandy before the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Records in

England show a village located in Lincolnshire called Battle Flats. Battle, a town in Essex, was named after the Battle of Hastings which was fought nearby. Battle Abbey, an ancestral family estate, was erected after the conquest by William I. In England, the family from Normandy first went to Bedford and Somerset and then settled in Essex County. There are so many branches of this honorable family regardless of its origin. Whatever, the origin, the American branch of Battle preserved the English coat-of-arms. "Justus et tenacem"(Just and tenacious) was indeed a good family motto. For generations the BATTLE family in England possessed Bataylee Hall, Ongar Castle, in Essex County.

The orthography of the names has undergone many changes, just as Battle Abbey has. It was first Battaille, then Bataile, Batayle, Battayl, Battele, Battell, and Battel, until, it became Battle. If antiquity be the point aimed at, the original "Battaille" should be taken. In old writings in Latin it is written "Bello," as in the Chronicle, Historia and Liber de Situ, etc. of the abbey.

It is important to remember that there were no hereditary surnames in England before the Conquest. The surnames in Domesday Book were brought in by the Normans, who themselves had taken them not long before, but they were mostly noted with a "de" before the last name...or "of". Places anciently gave names to persons, and not usually the surname of the sire. Official records also often identified them merely by stating they were "son of" - or "fitz". Naturally, this makes it very hard, in most cases, to positively identify the descent of some families. Add to that the variations in spelling, and it can become very confusing!

NAME LISTED IN BOOKS OF NOBLES

Bibliography reference, with Volume #, supplied after each entry.

BATAILLE - (APE I / I app.) APE* - Révérend (vicomte Albert). Armorial du premier Empire, titres, majorats et armoiries concédés par Napoléon Ier, 4 vols. Paris, 1974 (1899). [Complete and partial genealogies of families who received titles from Napoleon I during the First French Empire]

BATAILLE de MANDELLOT (de) - (HC) HC = Bluche (François). Les honneurs de la Cour. Paris, 1957. [List of those families admitted to the "honneurs de la Cour" 1732-1790]

BATAILLE de MANDELLOT - (NG VII) NG* = Woëlmont de Brumagne (baron Henry de). Notices généalogiques, 9 vols. Paris, 1923-1936. [Partial genealogies of French noble families]

Finally, interspersed throughout this document are notes from -- A History of the BattelleFamily in England, by LUCY CATHERINE BATTLE (with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute). Ms. Battelle's remarkable work is quite a lot of fun to read. It is also hundreds of pages long. She collected a huge amount of information on various Battle lines. I am still sorting through her work. I have tried not to take Ms. Battelle's wonderful collection for granted. I have also not used it exclusively for my purposes...which is to learn more about the early Battle's. In the course of doing my own research, there are a few occasions when I disagree with Ms. Battelle. I have tried to show her work and my own minor effort at the same time, and to explain why - if I differ from her conclusions. I very much envy what must have been a lifetime labor of love for Ms. Battelle, and feel we are all enriched by her efforts.

Note from Virginia Sanders-Mylius: The next three names - because of the software that was used to collect this database - are listed as "children," when they are simply the earliest Battle's I have found in England. They were contemporaries. The notes for each should explain.

We begin with these:

- + 2 M i. **GILBERT DE BATTLE (DE BETUILE) *Norman* [living 1066].**
- + 3 M ii. **SIR HUMPHREY (also Hubert) DE BATTLE [of c. 1132 grant].**
- 4 M iii. **Reginald DE BATTLE (in Northampton).**

I haven't "placed" Reginald, yet.... but include notes here to remind me to find out more about him!

'Parishes: Irthlingborough', A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 3 (1930), pp. 207-

214:

Hugo Candidus states that when Thorold, Abbot of Peterborough (1069–88), distributed land in knights' fees, because he desired defenders against Hereward the Wake, he made two fees in Irthlingborough. In 1086, however, four knights held there of the abbot five hides, less one virgate.

In the middle of the next century these knights' fees were apparently represented by 3½ hides held by REGINALD de la BATAILLE, and one hide by Simon Basset of the Avenel fee. [Source: V.C.H. Northants]. These holdings were included in the confirmatory charters granted to the abbey by Eugenius III, Richard I, Henry III, and Edward III.

With regard to the BATAILLE FEE, there appears to have been some doubt whether it was held directly of the abbot of Peterborough or of the Bassingbourne fee, which was held of the abbot.

REGINALD de la BATAILLE seems to have been succeeded by WILLIAM de la BATAILLE (de Bello), who held land in Irthlingborough in 1179 and in 1189 he, with Richard del Peak, held 3 knights' fees in Irthlingborough and ADDINGTON. WILLIAM de la Bataille in 1214 claimed the advowson of the church of All Saints, and in the middle of the 13th century ROBERT de la BATAILLE held 1½ knights' fee in Irthlingborough, Addington and Woodford.

In 1316–17 Henry de Drayton conveyed a manor of Irthlingborough to Simon de Drayton probably in settlement. Simon held it of the FEE of BATAILLE and in 1327 obtained a grant of free warren over his lands there. In 1353 he conveyed the manor to John Pyel, citizen and mercer of London, whose widow Joan, at his desire, founded the college of Irthlingborough in 1388. The manor passed to Nicholas Pyel, who did homage to the abbot of Peterborough in 1399. He married Elizabeth Gorge and died in 1402–3. He is said to have had a son John, who was succeeded by Elizabeth, probably his daughter. Elizabeth married Sir William Huddleston and on her death the manor passed to her son, Henry Huddleston, who at his death in 1488 bequeathed it to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cheyney, but failing heirs of her body it was to be devoted to the salvation of his soul and the souls of his parents and ancestors. Sir Thomas Cheyney and others, in 1511, obtained licence to grant to the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Irthlingborough lands of the annual value of £21. These lands probably went towards the endowment of the two additional prebends of the foundation of Lady Cheyney to which reference is found in 1530. At the dissolution of the college in 1547, it seems to have been possessed of manorial rights in Irthlingborough.

From: 'Parishes: Woodford', A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 3 (1930), pp. 255-262:

The manor of WOODFORD at the time of the Domesday Survey, and probably in pre-Conquest times, belonged to the fee of Peterborough Abbey, which remained the overlord of the manor till the dissolution of the abbey, the last mention of the overlordship being in 1515. In 1086, Roger held 7 hides of the abbey and he, Hugh and Siward held a further 3 virgates. He may be identified with Roger Maufé, the first knight enfeoffed by the abbey at Woodford. In the Northamptonshire Survey no under-tenant is mentioned and more land is assigned to the abbey, so that Roger's holding was presumably included in a holding of 8 hides and ½ a virgate belonging to the fee of Peterborough, while the ½ hide held by William de Houton and the ½ virgate held by REGINALD de la BATAILLE ** represented part of the holding of 3 virgates.

** V.C.H. Northants. 388b. In the notes to the survey these two holdings are said to represent the 1 hide and 1 virgate held of the Bishop of Coutances in 1086 by one Ralph. The 1½ hides assigned to Guy Traily may, however, represent the Coutance lands, and are mistakenly assigned to the abbey.

Second Generation

2. **GILBERT DE BATAILE (DE BETUILE) *Norman* [living 1066]**¹.

"When GILBERT BATAIL came with Robert de Umfravill to the conquest of England, he was infefed (invested) by Robert with Fawdon and the moiety of Nettetun (Nether-ton) to hold of him and his heirs by one knight's service. This land he held for his life time, and Walter Batail his son followed him."

From: History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Instituted September 22, 1831 By Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (Scotland)

Gilbert is the great-grandfather of Henry Bataille, son of Henry, about whom a legal case evolved in the early 13th century:

The normal rule of the thirteenth-century common law in cases where what was at stake was wardship of the body and the right of marriage over an heir who held by knight service of more than one lord was that it went to the lord whose ancestor had been the first to grant land to the ancestor of the heir in question. Some litigants went right back to the time of the Norman Conquest or its immediate aftermath in tracing that first feoffment. In 1207 Richard de Umfraville brought an action against Eustace de Vesci for the wardship of the heir of HENRY BATAILLE on the basis of the prior feoffment made by his great-grandfather Robert cum Barba to GILBERT BATAILLE, the great-grandfather of the heir, an enfeoffment made at the Conquest granted GILBERT lands he was to hold for the service of one knight.

6-9 John [cal 1205-1209]: Robert Manduit v. WALTER fil' GILBERT by WILLIAM BATAILLE in Mestham

Sir Humphrey DeBattell son of Walter DeBetuile.

Thomas DeBattaile son of Sir Humphrey DeBattell.

Sir Richard DeBattell son of Thomas DeBattaile: Sir Richard held Bataylee Hall, Essex County, England in 1165.

Robert Battell son of Sir Richard, Robert married Elizabeth Howe, daughter of Edmund Howe.

Sir Edmond Battell son of Robert Battell, Sir Edmond married Jane Bassingborne, daughter of John Bassingborne.

Sir Geoffrey Battell son of Sir Edmond Battell, Sir Geoffrey married Christian Torrell, daughter of John Torrell of Torrell Hall.

Sir William Battell son of Sir Geoffrey Battell.

Sir John Battell son of Sir William Battell, Sir John married the daughter of Sir Thomas Rockford. Sir John was styled as Johannes Battell de Aunger (Ongar) Park, Essex County.

Sir John Battell son of Sir John Battell, Sir John married Elizabeth Ennefield, daughter of Sir Richard Ennefield.

Sir Thomas Bataile son of Sir John Battell, Sir Thomas married Aliamore Ondeby, daughter of Thomas Ondeby. Sir Thomas Bataile possessed the Manor of Ongar Park, in 1420.

John Battaile son of Sir Thomas Bataile.

John Battaile son of John Battaile, John succeeded to Ongar Castle in 1473.

Richard Battaile son of John Battaile, Richard's will was signed April 2, 1539.

Wyll'm Battell son of Richard Battaile, Wyll'm married Cateryn Heman on October 25, 1551 at the All Saints in Maidstone, England.

William Battell son of Wyll'm Battell, William married Margaret Dukes, license was obtained from London on June 16, 1601.

Mathew Battle son of William Battell, Mathew married Anne ?, he left England and emigrated to James City,(Surry County) Virginia in 1647.

Richard de la Batayle, co Berks, in 1273

Adam de la Batayle, co Norf

Saer Batayle, co Essex

Philip de la Batayle, co Oxford

Richard de la Batayl, co Gloucester, 1289

1656, baptism of John, son of John Battell, St. James Clerkenwell

This Bataille family was headed by Gilbert, 'who came to the Conquest of England in 1066 with Robert de Umfraville.' They went to the Border country together, and it was Robert who gave Gilbert the manor.

He had the following children:

+ 5 M i. **(Sir) WALTER DE BATAILE (DE BETUILE)** died 1155/1156.

3. **SIR HUMPHREY (also Hubert) DE BATAILE [of c. 1132 grant].**

Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552; Hervey, 1558; Cooke, 1570 (etc) gives the following pedigree:

Sir Humphrey Battell, his son
Sir Richard Battell, his son
Robert Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter to Edmond Howe, their son
Sir Edmond Battell, married Jane, daughter to John Bassingborne, their son
Sir Jeffery Battell, married Christina, daughter to John Torrell, their son
Sir William Battell, knight, his son
Sir John Battell, married a daughter of Thomas Rochford, knight, their son
Thomas Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Sir Richard Ennefield, their daughter:
Alice, daughter of heiress to Thomas Battell, married John Barrington.

A history of the Battelle family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle ; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute:

One of the earliest records of settlement of the Batailles concern the family of a north-eastern coastal region of Essex, that of WIVENHOE. Here HUMPHREY (alias Harvey and Hubert) had his home. Humphrey is thought to have come over from France at the Conquest as a very young man, most probably with his brother GILBERT (of the Northumberland section of the family). The records point to both of these Batailles being very young indeed in 1066, in fact the projected dates of their possible births come so close that they could very well have been twins.

HUMPHREY BATAILLE is chronicled as 'the earliest possessor on record of estates after the Montforts,' who held various lands in the Honour of Bologne, one of which was Wivenhoe. These honours, which figure a great deal in ancient history, were collections of manors owned by individual barons as gifts of the king - usually scattered as a precaution against the rise of private armies. Count Eustace of Bologne was the greatest baron in Essex, as well as in Herts, and William the Conqueror's erstwhile ally. His fief was partly of lands of English predecessors and partly acquired. By 1106 the heiress of the Count brought it in marriage to Stephen, afterwards king.

HUMPHREY could have been born between circa 1048 and 1052. In 1066, at age 18 (or even 14), he could have been in training as an 'Esquire' to a Norman knight - a normal arrangement. Esquires (or valets) escorted their lords to war or on other errands, so could very well have come with them to England at the Conquest. Gilbert, we know, came with Robert de Unfraville. If Humphrey died in circa 1132, he would have then been between 80 and 84. This was not impossible.

Careful study of the necessarily scant information around these early dates gives some indication of the importance of the family. The name BATAILLE, according to P.H. Reaney's Dictionary of British Surnames, is from the Old French, meaning "(man) of the battle array, warrior." It is therefore not surprising to find that Humphrey was one of those rewarded for his part in the Conquest by a grant of land in Wivenhoe, a place of strategic significance on the estuary leading to William I's newly-built great castle of Colechester. He would have been shrewd enough not to put one of his less reliable followers there.

Another pointer to the status of the family of Bataille will become apparent as the history progresses, in the marriages of the various members of the family... never into the royal family, but into the families of the overlords, e.g. of Wivenhoe.

WIVENHOE: The area to the south and east of Wivenhoe was very different from much of Essex. Its character was of marshlands and estuaries, creeks and grazing meadows, with the smell of salt water for miles inland. There the sea, foamless, crept in like a thief over the shallow mud flats. Wivenhoe had a quay facing the River Rome (a tributary of the Colne) on the west, and was open to the luxury imports from the Continent, including wine, pottery, and glass, which were no doubt enjoyed by the fortunate residents, while their various inland estates would be supplying their own particular local produce as rent payments in kind.

Although conveniently located near Colchester - a place for long more important than London - Wivenhoe was sufficiently removed from the attentions of the hoards of ne'er-do-wells who have always frequented such places, and was far enough up the Colne estuary as not to be affected by the hit and run raids from the Continent.

Wivenhoe was evidently a desirable place in which to live, according to Morant, who describes it as a little town, for the most part high and pleasant, upon a gentle declivity, commanding a handsome prospect down the Colne. He adds, 'the fish brought thither, especially the soles, are reckoned the best in the kingdom.'

As may be expected, a number of important families lived there, including ROBERT GERON in 1085, who was then overlord of Stapleford. So Humphrey Bataille and Robert Gernon will have been neighbors, which probably explains how Humphrey came to hold Stapleford manor under Robert Gernon's overlordship.

[Robert Gernon was one of the greater Domesday Barons, tenant-in-chief of 91 manors, 44 of which were in Essex. Robert Gernon was a Norman, one of the barons of the Cotentin. Stanstead was the head of his barony, but his favorite residence was Langley Castle on the Thames. Robert seems to have had children, sons Alured and Matthew, and grandsons Goisfred, Fulk, and Payn, where mentioned when he made benefaction to the monks of Abingdon about 1106, so seemingly his heirs were 'disaffected' and his property escheated to the King, except for a daughter, Hugolina, whose husband, Picot, received 3 manors by their marriage. Picot and Hugolina's son and heir Robert was guilty of treason against Henry I, who deprived him of his barony and gave it to Payn Peverel. It is well known that the Barony of Gernon passed to William de MONTFICHET in the reign of Henry I, who received it by grant of Henry I. Genealogical Memoirs of the Extinct Family of Chester of Chicheley gives a complete genealogy of this family.]

WIVENHOE, or Wivenhoo, is described in History and Description of the ancient town and borough of Colchester, in Essex, on page 247: Wivenhoe, a populous and respectable village about 2 miles southeast from Colechester, stands on the acclivity and summit of a pleasant eminence, on the north side of the Colne, of which it commands a fine prospect down to Mersea Island. At the time of the Domesday Survey, this manor was possessed by Robert Gernon, and became a parcel of his barony of Stansted-Montfichet. It was afterward the property of the BATAYLES, or DE BATAILES; from whom it passed, by marriage, through the Sutton, Walton and Howard families, to John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford (of that name) who, having espoused the Lancastrian interest, was beheaded in 1461; and his estates being confiscated by Edward the Fourth, Wivenhoe, with other manors, was granted by that monarch to his brother the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Henry the Seventh restored the de Veres to their honors and inheritance, and this manor continued in their possession till the prodigality of Edward, the 17th Earl, occasioned it to be sold to Roger Townsend, Esq., who was knighted at sea for his bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. [The remainder of the section on Wivenhoe, and its subsequent sale, etc., not transcribed] [This journal of the Battle Family will show the descent of Wivenhoe through to John de Vere.]

Apart from Wivenhoe, however, Humphrey had other lands. His manors included that of STAPLEFORD, about 40 miles to the southwest, in the Roding Valley, that area of great fertility, chosen no doubt for the purpose of supplying produce not available in sufficient quantity around Wivenhoe. Many of these manors were connected with the great centres of commerce, especially London, for that very reason, as instanced by the history of the London Bataille families and connections in the 14th to 16th centuries.

Date between 1108 and 1147: Grant by HUBERT BATAILLE, knight, for the souls of himself, his wife, and William and Matthew his sons, etc., to Norman, the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, London, of all the tithes of his demesne of Stapleford, except of two acres tithable to the churches of Stapleford and Lamburne (Lambourne). Witnesses: Richard de Luci, Hubert de Anesti, R. de Mandeville, and others. [Ancient Deeds, Vol I, Essex]

The advowson of the church was usually separated from the manor when transactions were made, as these advowsons were often valuable, and frequently sold separately. The dating here is interesting. Very early documents were often undated, but here at least is given the range of possibilities. 1108 was the date of the foundation of the monastery of Holy Trinity, before which, of course, there could be no record of grants. Now, by tracing back through available records, the date must have been about 1132, which was probably the time of Humphrey's death. As Humphrey is assumed to have come over with William at the Conquest, aged between 14 and 18, certainly a good age, but certainly also not unknown in those times. (Old soldiers never die!)

It is rather surprising that, working back in the same way for GILBERT BATAILLE, who came to the conquest of England in 1066 with Robert de Umfraville, called 'cum barba' (Robert with the beard), the age of Gilbert in 1066 emerges as about 14-18, as well, so it is not unlikely that they were brothers - perhaps twins! As Gilbert was at an early date sent up to the Scottish border with Robert de Umfraville, his history is recorded under the Northumberland family - Batailles of the manor of Netherpton.

These families kept in touch with one another, and by 1227 both families had found their way into Norfolk!

Gules, a griffin segreant or armed azure within a bordure engrailed of the second.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX: HUMPHREY BATAILLE of Wivenhoe, Essex, born circa 1045-52. Circa 1132 grant of tithes of Manor of Stapleford, Essex to Holy Trinity Aldgate, London. He also held the Battles' manor of MANUDEN. Held BATAILL'S MANOR before 1086. Arms are in the Manuden church window glass. Ms. Battelle states that he was very young, 14 -16, when he came to England.

Lucy Battelle gives the following sons:

- 1) William, fl 1131, of Ewell Manor, surrey
- 2) Matthew
- 3) John "of Manuden" undated deeds
- 4) Sir Richard, born circa 1110, of Manuden, inherited the manor of Battles, Manuden, undated deeds, wife's name was Alice.

She further states that in 1155 Henry II gave Ewell Manor to the canons of Merton, Surrey. Her chart is handwritten, and very hard to read.

THE FAMILY OF ONGAR PARK: "The Families of Ongar Park, Essex, including Stanford Rivers & Magdalen Laver:" The descent appears to be from Sir HUMPHREY BATAILLE, of 1132 grant, to THOMAS the elder, son of John who died on pilgrimage in 1397. From the 11th century to the 16th century, the lords of the capital manor seem never to have been resident: this explains why so many subordinate estates grew up. This also explains why the Bataille records here concerned rented land and not the lordship of the manor, but the family certainly lived at Stanford Rivers from about 1447. In 1294 when John Rivers died, he was lord of Stanford Rivers and Chipping Ongar, when Stanford contained 400 acres of land, 23 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and a park over the border in High Ongar, later known as "Ongar Park in High Ongar," but by the 13th century known as "Stanford Park." In 1294, on the occasion of his departure to Gascony in the king's service, overlord John de Rivers conveyed to Robert Chigwell his manor of Stanford Park, "except the deer, stews (fish ponds) and woods," for six years, whilst the manor of Stanford Rivers, alias Stanford 'without the park' continued as the Honour of Bologne.

The church of St. Margaret, Stanford Rivers, still has a 12th century nave, and, according to the records of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, there are some brasses now hidden behind the altar!

THIS IS THE SETTING FOR THE HISTORY WHICH FOLLOWS - UNDER ONGAR PARK, although from 1447 the family actually lived at Stanford Rivers.

In the 12th century, the Manor of Magdalen Laver was held of the Honour of Bologne, and of Pharamus of Bologne, great-grandson of Conty Estace of Bologne. He was described as 'William I's erstwhile ally,' so it may fairly be assumed that his lands would be some of the plum sites. (Many of the family manors were of the Honour of Bologne).

In 1300 John, son of Robert de Burnevill, conveyed the Manor of Magdalen laver to Humphrey de WALDEN. 1352: Andrew, son of Roger son of Humphrey de WALDEN, and Humphrey's heir, died, holding the manor jointly with Joan his wife, of Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, by service of ¼ knight's fee at the Castle of Ongar.

1434: By this date the Manor of Magdalen Laver, with the advowson of the church, had passed down to THOMAS BATAILLE, who then inherited the de Walden estates.

The estate of Gaynes Park, Essex, where the Windsors were in 1384 was part of the original estate of Humphrey Bataille over 250 years earlier.

Thomas Batelle's ancestry is traced back to Humphrey Bataille, born circa 1048-52 of the Wivenhoe family of Essex, traced through the Ewell, Surrey family, that of Norfolk and Rumburgh, Suffolk.

"Before 1147 the family of Batayle obtained the tenancy of the whole of the manor (of Stapleford Abbots), which subsequently took its name from them." (i.e. Manor of Batayles and later as "Battles Hall.")

Stapleford Abbots is about 5 miles north of Romford and 5 miles south-west of Chipping Ongar. About 132 acres of woodland in the west of Stapleford Abbots, belonging mostly to the manor of Battles Hall, formed part of Hainault Forest. Stapleford Abbots has always been a rural parish, devoted mainly to agriculture. The lords of the capital manor

have never lived in the parish. The owners of Battles Hall were never resident after the beginning of the 15th century.

'Stapleford Abbots: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 223-228:

In 1066 the estate which became known as BATAYLES and later as BATTLES HALL was held by five free men as 2½ hides and 6½ acres and was worth 50s. (fn. 60) In 1086 it was worth 60s. Part of it was then held by Robert Gernon in demesne. One hide and a half, worth 28s. was held of Robert Gernon by Nigel.

After Robert Gernon's fief had escheated to the Crown, Henry I granted it to William de Montfichet. In 1267 on the death without issue of Richard de Montfichet, great-grandson or great-great-grandson of William, his inheritance was divided between the issue of his three sisters Philippe, wife of Sir Hugh de Plaiz, Aveline, wife of William, Count of Aumale, and Margaret, wife of Hugh de Bolbec.

The MANOR of BATAYLES was held of Richard, 2nd Lord Plaiz, great grandson of Philippe and Hugh de Plaiz, at the time of his death in 1327. For some time afterwards the tenancy in chief descended with the barony of Plaiz. In 1389 John, 5th Lord Plaiz, died leaving as his heir his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir John Howard. After her death in 1391 her husband obtained livery of her inheritance for his life. He died in 1438. His heir was his granddaughter ELIZABETH, only child of his son JOHN, LORD PLAIZ. Elizabeth had, however, already obtained the tenancy of the manor of BATAYLES through her mother JOAN, and the estate was therefore presumably held of the Crown in chief after 1438.

Before 1147 the family of BATAYLE obtained the tenancy of the whole manor which subsequently took its name from them.

Between 1108 and 1147 Sir HUBERT BATAYLE granted to the priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate (London) all the tithes of his demesne of Stapleford except 2 acres tithable to the churches of Stapleford and Lambourne. His sons WILLIAM and MATTHEW were mentioned in the grant. This grant (of circa 1132) was confirmed by Humphrey's great-grandson in 1167. The tithes were still being paid in 1254.

[A record of this can be found in A Description Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office, Great Britain, Volume 1. It is # A736 of Ancient Deeds, Essex. On the same page (87), just a few entries below it, can be found deed #A739, which was a grant by WILLIAM BATAILLE to the House of the Holy Trinity, London, of 3 acres of land in Teidona (Teidena?), viz: 3 acres of Smithesbroc for the souls of SYBIL his wife and his ancestors. Witnesses: Nicholas Vic', Walter de Hetfeld, Roger Furre, Edmund, son of William the Bardar (Bordarii).] [I am not sure why Ms. Battelle chose 1132 as the date of the grant of Hubert/Humphrey...when it could have been much earlier.]

'Deeds: A.701 - A.800', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1 (1890), pp. 82-95:

[Essex.]A. 736. Grant by Hubert Bataile, knt., for the souls of himself, his wife, and William and Matthew his sons, &c., to Norman, the prior, and the convent of Holy Trinity, London, of all tithes of his demesne of Stapleford, except of two acres tithable to the churches of Stapleford and Lambourne. Witnesses:—Richard de Luci, Hubert de Anesti, R. de Mandavilla, and others (named). [? A.D. 1108—1147.]

Lucy Battelle tries to determine the date of the grant from information known about the witnesses, but goes into little detail. I have found that: HUBERT de ANESTI (presumably the first of the name) was known to have been contemporary to Stephen & Matilda [Stephen reigned 1135+19 years], for in the mid 13th century his grandson Hubert, son of Richard, granted to the canons of Christchurch, London of the land his father Richard granted them, and 4 librates of land which his grandfather HUBERT granted them in the manor of Braughing that King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the said Humbert. Hubert's great-grandson, Nicholas de Anestry, is mentioned in a grant to the canons of Holy Trinity for the souls of himself, Margaret his wife, and others, of the land the canons held of Richard his grandfather and Hubert his father. As Miss Battelle points out, a bit later Margery, the widow of a William Bataill, in 1200 petitioned for her dowry, "of which she has nothing in Anesti." Was she, one wonders, of the Anesti family? Ms. Battelle further added "if such there be." There most certainly was an Anesti family.

The following from Domesday Book should be noted:

ROBERT GERON; WIVENHOE, TRW NIGEL holds five hides less 15 acres in Wivenhoe from Robert Gernon. Aelfric held them. A freeman held 20 acres there, which Robert holds by the King's gift, and Nigel holds from him. Another freeman held 20 acres there, which the hundred warden has. Nigel holds all of this.

ROBERT GERON; TENDRING: TRW WALTER holds one hide less 15 acres of land in Tendring from Robert Geron. TRE a freeman held it. Robert took it in his exchange.

[Herts.] [Essex.]A. 1005. Grant by Hubert, son of Richard de Anesti, to the canons of Christchurch, London, of the land in Berkedene which his father Richard granted them; of four librates of land which his GRANDFATHER HUBERT granted them in the manor of Brackinges (Braughing), part of the 16 librates that King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the said Hubert, with a proviso that if the heirs of Stephen and Matilda give him or his heirs 16 librates elsewhere in exchange, the canons shall have 4 librates of such exchanged land; of the land they had of his fee of Brackinges in the time of his father, and are to hold to the day he is made a knight; and of 20 solidates of land in Teye, which Hubert his grandfather gave them.

Witnesses:—Sir Philip the Priest (Sacerdote) of Hormade, Robert the Priest of Anestey, Michael de Munteni, Richer de Marci, knt., and many others (named).

Battle, Battell, Battyll:
Hubert Bataile c. 1140 A.D. Essex
William de la Bataille, 1196 Cur (Nth)
John de LaBatil c 1245 Black (Inchffray)
Simon le Batel 1327 SRSx

He had the following children:

- + 6 M i. **(Sir) RICHARD DE BATTAILE of Manuden.**
- + 7 M ii. **(Sir) William DE BATTAILE [died about 1155] - Ewell Line** died [circa 1155].
- + 8 M iii. **Matthew DE BATTAILE of Stapelford and Lamburne [the Wivenhoe Line]** was born circa 1105.
- + 9 M iv. **John DE BATTAILE.**

Third Generation

5. **(Sir) WALTER DE BATTAILE (DE BETUILE)** died² 1155/1156.

Lord to Alnwick Abbey, died 1155/6 per Lucy Catherine Battelle.

Alnwick Abbey was founded as a Premonstratensian monastery in 1147 by Eustace FitzJohn near Alnwick, England, as a daughter house of Newhouse Abbey in Lincolnshire. It was dissolved in 1535, refounded in 1536 and finally suppressed in 1539. It was granted to the Sadler and Winnington families.

Alnwick Abbey site is located just within Hulne Park, on the bank of the River Aln. The only visible remnant is the impressive 14th century gatehouse.

The manor of NEWHAM in Bamburghshire, otherwise Newham Comyn, was held of the Vescis, Lords of Alnwick, by WALTER de BATAILLE, who came to the Conquest of England with Robert cum barba Umframville, from whom he received Netherton in Coquetdale. In 1209 the manor of Newham was in the possession of Gunnora de Valoignes, niece and heiress of Geoffrey de Valoignes of Bennington in Hertfordshire. It was carried in marriage with Gunnora's granddaughter, Isabel de Mandeville, to David Comyn, who, circa 1230, held Newham as half a knight's fee of ancient feoffment. In 1355 Eufemia, wife of William de la Beche, daughter and heir of Edmund Comyn, conveyed her rights to Sir John de Coupland and Joan his wife.

As has been briefly stated, the manor of FAWDON, represented by the township of Fawdon, in the parish of Ingram, with an area of 1471 acres, is a member of the great barony of Alnwick. Passing through the hands of the Umframvilles, the BATAILLES, the Douglasses, it seems to have been reacquired by the Umframvilles and to have passed to the Percies under the same settlement as Prudhoe.

30 Northumberland Pleas - this plea proves that Walter was Gilbert's son.

103. Richard de Umframvill, by Geoffrey de Luci, his attorney, plaintiff, complains that Eustace de Vesci deforces him of the wardship of the heir of HENRY BATAILL, who ought to be in his wardship by reason of the feoffment which Robert with the Beard, Richard's great-grandfather, made to GILBERT BATAILL, the heir's ancestor. Because the said Robert, when GILBERT came with him to the conquest of England, enfeoffed him of Faudon and of the moiety of Neterton, to hold of him and his heirs by service of a knight ; so that Gilbert held that land all his life, and after him WALTER BATAILL his son, and after him HENRY BATAILL, father of the said heir. So that by that feoffment whereby he was at first enfeoffed, he himself ought to have that wardship and the counsel of the heir.

Leic 2 : " Walterus de Bello Camp et' v' W'm Mar' ij hid' terre in Scampelton "

W's de Bello Camp

/

W's f. suus

/

Walterus nunc petens

He had the following children:

- + 10 M i. **Walter (II) DE BETUILE OR BATTELL [living 1186]** died [1217].
11 M ii. **Hugh DE BETUILE OR BATTELL.**

Lucy Catherine Battelle wrote: 1204 Court Official re Hepple land

- 12 M iii. **(Sir) Richard DE BETUILE OR BATTELL [held Bataylee Hall 1165].**

Note: Sir Richard held Bataylee Hall, Essex County, England in 1165.

Ongar Castle of England

The history of Ongar Castle over the centuries is intricately tied into the proud tapestry of the families and defenders of the castle demesnes. Ongar Castle has such a history, tracked through the centuries in annals of Essex.

Ongar Castle like most castles of England traces its construction after the Conquest in 1066.

The current structural status of Ongar Castle shows in modern records as being "data unavailable" , but its history is not lost. With each generation or battle, this castle stood defense for its people. And through the history of its people and their families, we learn how Ongar Castle's mighty stone walls were carved by battle and survival through the generations.

Whether with the glory of the noble knights riding to battle in defense, the pageantry displayed from rough hewn stone to the family heraldic achievements above the mantel of the great fireplace, each castle and estate carried the weight of centuries of history.

Present day: The earthworks of a 12th century motte and bailey castle. The present height of the motte is a modest 50 feet. It can be found lurking at the back of the High Street somewhere.

In the Pipe Rolls, for prior to 1200, in ESSEX et Hurtfordscr is named:

" Adam Bataille et Richardus frater ejus redd. Compe. De. Xx s pro eodem. In thesauro .x.s. Et debent x.s."

Adam Bataille and Richard brother (male, badly deliver)..... (about/as) (the same). In (treasure?) [not sure what et debent means!]

6. **(Sir) RICHARD DE BATTAILLE of Manuden.**

RICHARD, son of Humphrey, with wife Alice. Inherited the manor of Battles, Manuden, from his father, and passed it

down to his son NIGEL, parson of Sawbridgeworth, Herts - near to Manuden but just over the Essex border.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX: Lucy Battelle states that Richard had a son Robert who had a son, Sir Edmund, whose son was Sir Jeffrey (Galindus) - However, she gives no dates....and Visitations shows Edmund, son of Robert...

MANOR OF BATAILS, MANUDEN: Like Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Manuden is on the ewst bank of the river Stort, near to the Herts border. Manuden has always been somewhat off the beaten track, at least since rivers were the main means of communication. Anciently there was a BATTLES HALL in MANUDEN, but no early dated family references to this have been found, although Richard could have lived at the Manor.

The Virginia magazine of history and biography - Page 176 - by Virginia Historical Society - Biography & Autobiography - 1933: partial quote: "Richard Battaile held two fees in 1165; his son, Will. de Bataile gave and ... gives the same arms, and they are the same as are to be seen on family silver..."

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society by Essex Archaeological Society - History - 1863 - Page 141
The family of Batayle, de Bataile, or Battell, was very ancient. ... of Essex in 1634," this quartering is said to be the arms of Clement Hackwell; ...

Decoration and illustration in medieval English manuscripts - Page 61 - by Anthony Stockwell Garfield Edwards - Art - 2002 - 241 pages: These arms belonged in the Middle Ages to the Batayle family of Essex. In the fifteenth-century sources documenting the Batayle arms, the tincture and ...

JOHN BATAYLE, a canon at the priory of St. Bartholomew's in the 1370's and 1380's possibly illustrated a manuscript called the Smithfield Decretals, there. Alexandra Bovey identified the arms that appear on several folios as those of John, who "came from a gentry family in Essex."

RICHARD married **Anne**.

They had the following children:

- + 13 M i. **NIGEL DE BATTAILLE -Parson of Sawbridgeworth** was born circa 1130 and died [by 1200].
- 14 M ii. **Robert DE BATTAILLE**.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX: Lucy Battelle states that Sir Richard and Alice had a son Robert had a son, Sir Edmund, whose son was Sir Jeffrey (Galindus) - However, she gives no dates....

Pedigree for Thomas Battell can be found in The Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552, states:

Thomas Battell, to his son,
Richard Batell, married Alicia, filia.....
Robertus Battell, married Elizabetha filia Edmondi de Ho....
Edwardus Battell, miles... married Joanna, filia Johannis de Basingborne,
Galfridus Battell miles, married Chrstiana filia Joh'is Torrell de Torrell hall
Johannes Battell de Aunger (Ongar) Parke co Essex, married....filia Thomae de Rochford mil.
Thomas Battell miles, married Elizabetha filia et unica haeres Richardi de Enfeild, militis, their children.

So the question is was the Robert who married Elizabeth de Howe the son of Richard, or the son of Nigel?

- + 15 M iii. **(Sir) William DE BATTAILLE [possibly died by 1200]**.
- 16 M iv. **Roger DE BATAILLE (working hypothesis) adult 1188, Essex**.

In the Essex/Hertfordshire Exchequer returns for 1187-1188, we find a fine for disseisin which indicates a major dispute involving a religious house, though not an old Benedictine foundation. ROGER BATAILLE paid fifteen pounds and promised another eight-five in order to have the royal court intervene in his dispute with the prior of Bicknacre, a new Augustinian house in Essex founded in 1175. The amount of money committed indicates that the land in dispute had

considerable value. Roger paid to have his case transferred to the curia Regis after the county court had rendered its judgment on behalf other brethren of Bicknacre. Clearly Roger believed he had been denied justice in the court's deliberations and was transferring his case into the curia Regis based upon default of justice.

7. **(Sir) William DE BATAILE [died about 1155] - Ewell Line** died [circa 1155].

Between 1108 and 1147 Sir Hubert Batayle granted to the priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate (London) all the tithes of his demesne of Stapleford except 2 acres tithable to the churches of Stapleford and Lambourne. His sons William and Matthew were mentioned in the grant. This line seems to be affiliated with Holy Trinity, London, for quite some time.

Essex. A. 739. Grant by William Bataille to the House of the Holy Trinity, London, of 3 acres of land in Teidena, viz., 3 acres of Smithesbroc, for the souls of Sybil his wife and his ancestors. Witnesses:—Nicholas Vic', Walter de Hetfeld, Roger Furre, Edmund, son of William the Bordar (Bordarii).

August 26, 1252, St. Albans: Precept to the sheriff of Salop to cause WILLIAM BATAILLE, king's clerk, to have full seisin of the prebend in the church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, void by the death of William de Haverhull, the treasurer.

1255, Abingdon: Simple protection for WILLIAM BATAYLE, the chaplains and clerks of the king's chapel of the castle of Shrewsbury, so long as the said William be rector of the said chapel.

Lucy Battelle disputes herself when dealing with William. On her chart, which seems more likely, she states he was died circa 1155.

She later states that the Sir William de Batell of Surrey who was the son of Humphrey Bataille of Wivenhoe, Essex, died 1231, and had a son William de Bataleye. "Son of Sir William who in 1208-25 was Steward of manors in Hants."

Chronologically, there seems to be a least a missing generation here. Lucy Battelle goes on to give information on a William II and William III... so perhaps that is why there seems to be a missing generation.

She gives William and Emma's children as:

- 1) Sir Peter, born circa 1140, died circa 1199. She gives a son for Sir Peter... JOHN, born circa 1159; 1201 Abbot of Waverley, Surrey, died 1216.
- 2) Richard - 1200 in court in support of his mother's dowry
- 3) William, died by 1200, married Margaret (or Margery) (Widow). She had a son named John. The chart shows son William (Junior), also dead by 1200, who married Petronilla (widow). Her brother represented her in 1200.

Of the manor house at EWELL in Essex, Morant wrote that there "are no remains today. In Essex, however, Battles Hall at Stapleford Abbots and Battles Hall at Manuden are still standing." [This quote can be found in Surrey Archeological Society Collections, page 76]

The family history of this line in Ewell begins with WILLIAM, a son, probably the eldest, of HUMPHREY BATAILLE of Wivenhoe, in Essex. Circa 1132, when Humphrey made a grant of the tithes of his demesne of Stapleford, Essex, to the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, London, his sons William and Matthew were mentioned in the grant. The family of William I held the manor of EWELL at least until the time of Henry III (1216-72). The manor of BUTTAILS, or rather BATAILES, was one of three subordinate manors in Ewell which derived its name from its first owner. The manor originated by a grant of Henry I (1100-35) of a tenement, parcel of the manor of Ewell, to WILLIAM de BATAILLE, the said William rendering to the king the usual rents and services according to the custom of the manor, and no other special rents and services in consideration of the charter. Henry I's original grant of the manor stipulated the king's usual rents and services, and no other special rents or services.

"This WILLIAM already held the manor of HORNDON in Essex (Horndon-on-the Hill), and another manor [LANGDON] also in Essex." [Manning & Bray] There was also land in Tendring, Essex.

The two Essex manors of HORNDON and LANGDON, which William de Bataille held, were held of the lords of Eynsford, Kent, who in order to indemnify themselves for the service they were liable to perform by reason of this overlordship, prevailed upon William to render them the service of ½ knight's fee for this tenement in Ewell, or manor in Ewell, as unto the king. This was, of course, illegal, as the Ewell manor was still held of the king at that time. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that it did not pay to antagonize one's overlord, hence William's conformity. [note: John de Vere died in 1421 seized of the manor of Langdon].

However, in 1155, King Henry II gave the capital manor of Ewell to the canons of Merton, so William's service of ½ knight's fee was transferred to them from the former overlords, and William continued to render to them as thenceforth lords of the Principal Fee, along with a rent of 2s 3d payable yearly at Michaelmas to the time of his death.

But later, Gervase, who married William's widow, refused the service, alleging the military service yielded to the Lords of Eynsford in excuse; and a hearing before the Justices at Westminster called PETER de BATTAILE, son of EMMA by her former husband, to vouch for their doing so. We are told that Gervase and the canons came to an agreement which was ratified by an indenture made between them; but of the decision of the court in regard to the tenure and services to be yielded by virtue thereof to the capital lords, we are not informed.

All that we can learn further of that branch of the family which was settled at Ewell, is that William and Emma had a son PETER, who was knighted. He had a son named JOHN who was the father of another William. Thomas, son of Thomas Calverly, built Ewell Castle on the site of the old family mansion.

Given the way surnames changed, depending on where they lived, it might be well to mention the following:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS ESSEX RECORDS

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Reference Code D/DHt/T313/3

Dates of Creation c.1275

Scope and Content Grant for homage and service, and annual rent of 18d. Robert de Fonte of Hornigedun [Horndon] to William son of Walter de la Gracie 3a. land in HORNDON [on-the-Hill], between land of Robert le le pairml[er] W. and land of Thomas le Chaluner E., extending in length along my demesne S., and abutting on land of Geoffrey son of Sara, N., with right of way by lane between messuages of Thomas le Chaluner and William Charle. Fee of service except attendance at two courts leet annually, after Michaelmas and Easter; Warranty clause; Consideration, 20s. Witnesses: Barth. de Micking, John Malegrafe, Walter de Hor[n]dun, clerk, WILLIAM de LANGEDUN, Robert Kanteyes, GEOFFREY de LANGEDUN, Simon le Minur, Thomas Bendevill

Seal missing

Dates From 1275

William married **Emma**.

William de Bataille married Emma, daughter of.... temp Henry I (1100-35)

Lucy Battell states that William was born c. [1090?] - Manor at Battailles, Ewell, Horndon & Langdon Manors, tendering land in Essex 1132, died circa 1155. She states he married EMMA, born circa 1120 (a widow). If so, by Ms. Battell's dates, she would have been at least 30 years younger than William. In 1200, Emma apparently had legal trouble regarding her dowry, which would have made her 80 years old! I have to wonder if perhaps there really isn't another generation, another William, to her chart and suppositions.

Mention of William's widow Emma can be found in the Curia Regis Rolls. As Lucy Battelle explained, these rolls record proceedings in the Bench (later known as the Court of Common Pleas) and in the court 'coram rege.' Dating from 1189, they supply a great deal of early history, especially about this section of the Bataille family. The rolls are in medieval Latin, the records here provided being abstracts from translations, beginning with those concerning the dower of EMMA, widow of William, and, in 1200, widow of her second husband Gervase.

Curia Regia, Vol I:

1200, Essex: EMMA, who was the wife of William Bataill, appeared on the 4th day against Alvredus Gernun concerning a please of 12s rent in Tebrig [Tendring], which she claimed as her dowry of the gift of William, once her husband; and Alvredus did not appear or essoin himself (make an excuse). [Curia Regia, Vol I, 189]

Same year, another court date, Alvredus appears and vouches to warrant RICHARD BATAILL. They are granted the quidene of St. John to appear. [Richard was a son of William and Emma, and the tenant at Tendring. Once again, Ms. Battell gives this information without ever considering that the William she supposes was Emma's husband, she herself states died in 1155 - so this would be 45 years after his death!]

1200, Essex: EMMA, who was the wife of William Bataill, v. Alvredus Gernun, regarding the rent in Thendring, as her

dowry which is due to her from the gift of the said William, and Alvredus vouched to warrant Richard Bataill, and RICHARD came and said that it did not seem to him that he should reply to the writ whereby Alvredus was to answer the plea, concerning which an agreement had been made by means of an indenture.

To Lucy Battelle, the three entries reveal that Emma, whose husband died circa 1155, had now lost her second husband Gervase, and she needed her dowry which she had temporarily lost on re-marriage. "It appears that the new overlord, Alvredus Gernun, was trying to on, past the endurance of William and Emma's son Richard Bataill.

The Gernun family were powerful landowners for generations. As far back as 1066, Robert Gernun of Wivenhoe, Essex, was concerned with the Bataille family, who also lived at Wivenhoe. Robert Gernun's son, William, had by 1135 changed his name to Montfitchet, and his successors under this name were concerned with the Batayles of Stapleford Abbots, to the extent that Richard Batayle in 1216 had his lands seized by the king, along with those of his overlord Richard Montfitchet, who was a prominent rebel at that time.

Here, however, the court must have awarded in favour of Emma, without the need for her son Richard dancing attendance to suit Alvredus Gernun who at the outset had shown contempt of the court.

Feet of Fines Records:

1201, Michaelmas: Emma, who was the wife of William Bataille, dem., Richard Bataille, tenant, 12 s rent of Tenringe [Tendring] which dem. Claims in dower of the gift of William Bataille, formerly her husband. Dem. Quit-claimed to tenant who granted to her 6s of rent in Tenringe, which Aluued Gernun holds for life, as dower. He also gave her ½ mark of silver.

They had the following children:

- + 17 M i. **(Sir) Peter DE BATTAILE** was born circa 1140 and died circa 1199.
- + 18 M ii. **William (II) DE BATTAILE.**
- 19 M iii. **Richard DE BATTAILE -of Trendring.**

8. **Matthew DE BATTAILE of Stapelford and Lamburne [the Wivenhoe Line]** was born circa 1105.

Essex: A. 736. Grant by Hubert Bataile, knt., for the souls of himself, his wife, and William and Matthew his sons, &c., to Norman, the prior, and the convent of Holy Trinity, London, of all tithes of his demesne of Stapleford, except of two acres tithable to the churches of Stapelford and Lamburne. Witnesses:—Richard de Luci, Hubert de Anesti, R. de Mandavilla, and others (named). [repeated quote]

Matthew, born circa 1105, 1132 witness. Lucy Battelle states his family were the Wivenhoe family, with son Richard born circa 1129, whose wife was Petronilla.

Lucy Battelle wrote: Of the manor house at EWELL in Essex, Morant wrote that there "are no remains today. In Essex, however, Battles Hall at Stapleford Abbots and Battles Hall at Manuden are still standing." [This quote can be found in Surrey Archeological Society Collections, page 76]

He had the following children:

- + 20 M i. **Richard DE BATTAILE -of Wivenhoe [died 1211]** was born circa 1129 and died [1211 per Lucy Battelle].

9. **John DE BATTAILE.**

Lucy Battelle states: Ancient deeds (without date - so before 1216) of Manuden, Essex, concern John Bataille "of Manuden," who can scarcely be any other than another son of Humphrey. This John was a witness to a deed of the prior of Hatfield Regis or Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

Ancient Deeds:

He had the following children:

- 21 M i. **Richard DE BATTAILE [living 1180].**

Lucy Battelle states that John, of Manuden, had a son named Richard, circa 1180, witness re

Manuden.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1 (1890), pp. 82-96

[Essex.]A. 733. Grant by William Bataile, son of Richard Bataile, to the canons of Holy Trinity, London, of all tithes of his demesne in Stapleford, except those divided between the churches of Stapleford and Lanburn. This grant he has made by placing a gold ring on the altar of Holy Trinity, London. Witnesses:—Hugh de St. Clare, Richard Wastinel, Peter archdeacon of Evreux (Ebroicensi), and others (named). Damaged.

[Euex.] A. 815. Grant by Richard Wastinell to Robert de Aeswell of the land Alger de la Heyse held of him in Stapelford, &c., and of the invase of three acres of assarted land opposite the gate of the above ; he paying therefor 12</ yearly, finding a man for one day in the octaves of Christmas to put up the hedge of Havering park, and an nid for the sheriff, &c. For this grant Robert gives 20» to Richard, to Cecil his wife a cap worth 5s., and to William and John his brothers 12ef. each. Witnesses:—Nicholas de Barenton, RICHARD BATAYLE, John de Lamburne, and others (named).

Fourth Generation

10. **Walter (II) DE BETUILE OR BATTELL** [living 1186] died² [1217].

6-9 John [cal 1205-1209]: Robert Manduit v. WALTER fil' GILBERT by WILLIAM BATAILLE in Mestham

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Instituted September 22, 1831 - By Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (Scotland).

Screnwood or Scranwood is first mentioned in the Testa de Nevill (pp. 383-4), when it belonged to William de Vescy, the second. As he died in 1252, this is an early document of the reign of Henry III. For a lengthened period it was combined in feudal ownership with Burneton (now Brunton) in Embleton parish, and Preston in Ellingham parish. The feodatory of William de Vescy, WALTER BATAILL, held Burneton and Preston by one knight's fee of the ancient infetment of the reign of Henry I. There had probably been a sub-division of the Burneton property, for the estate held under the De Vescies was called "Burneton Batayll" from its occupants, apparently to distinguish it from another place of the same name. The same WALTER BATAILL along with Thomas Bunte, was co-occupant of Sc'venwood, under the obligation of rendering feudal service equivalent to the third part of a knight's fee, of the same ancient infetment (Ibid, p. 384). Contemporaneously, as the same document indicates, WATLER BATAILL held from Gilbert de Umfraville, the moiety of Linesl" (Linnshiels) by the tenth part of the service of one knight (1. c. p. 393).

But previous to this there is mention of the Batailes or Bataills. William de Vescy, the first, who died in the year 1184, had under him in 1168, a WALTER BATAILE, holding from him [the extent of the fee omitted], on the day when King Henry II was dead and alive (Liber Niger Scaccarii de Northumberland, 1168, Hodgson's Hist. Part in. vol. ur. p. 306); and he might then be part possessor of Screnwood ; and we have in 1182, a WALTER BATAILLE, possibly the same, occupying a position of high trust over the Umfraville property.—Ann. 1182, 28 Hen. II.

The land of Odinell de Umfraville: WALTER BATAILLE, and WILLIAM, son of Walter, render account of £29 7s. 4d. from the proceeds of the land of Odinell de Humfraville in Northumberland for a half year. In the treasury £22 7s. 4d.; and to Robert de Umfraville, heir of Odinell, 100 shillings to maintain him in the service of the king by the king's writ, and in clothing of the children of Odinell 40s. by the same writ; and is quit (Pipe Eolls, Hodgson, Part in. vol. in. p. 35).

Odinell was incompetent to manage, and WALTER BATAILLE appears to have had the lands and family under his guardianship.

I am unable from the fragmentary notices to trace the regular descent of the family. In the remains of the Placita of Richard I, from the 7th year and of King John in the 9th year, we have the early history of the Bataills who owned both the Umfravilles and the De Vescies as their superiors, revealed by a complaint of Richard de Umfravill that Eustace de Vescy (1191-1216), had seized the custody of the heir of HENRY BATAILL, which from the land held from the

Umfravills by the Bataills pertained rightfully to him. He pleaded that his ancestor, Robert with the Beard, when GILBERT BATAIL, the ancestor of the heirs, came with the foresaid Robert de Umfravill to the conquest of England, he was infefted (invested) by Robert with Fawdon and the moiety of Nettetun (Nether-ton) to hold of him and his heirs by one knight's service. This land he held for his life time, and WALTER BATAIL his son followed him, and then Henry Batail father of the heir, about whom the dispute arose. We are not informed how this affair terminated, but it was alleged on the other side that there was no legal precedent for wardship in the instance of either Walter or Henry, as they were of full age, and knighted before the decease of their fathers. (Placitorum Abbreviatio in Hodgson's Hist. Part in. vol. i. p. 341).

To this HENRY BATAILLE and his widow, the following entries maybe applicable:

(1). 1204, 6 John, Henry Bataille renders account of 100 merks and 2 palfreys for having patent letters of the king that he should not be impleaded outside the shire of Northumberland for any of his tenements within the county, and that he should not be placed upon any assises or under recognisance out of the shire. In the treasury 100 merks, and 10 merks for two palfreys. And he is quit. (Pipe Bolls, Ib. Part in. vol. in. p. 88).

(2). 1207, 9 John. Constanca who was the wife of Henry Bataille, rendered account of 1 merk for having a writ for her reasonable dowry. She has paid into the treasury and is quit. (Pipe Eolls, Ibid, p. 98).

It will be obvious that WILLIAM, son of WALTER, is omitted in the above summary of heirs, and it is also observable that Henry is not called the son of Walter Batail; perhaps William predeceased his father.

One William Bataille, who also held of the Umframvills or Umfravills, has left his name attached to Battlesfield on the Usway, which is called in a charter of Gilbert de Umfravill to the Monks of Newminster, the "logiam quondam Willelmi Bataill," which John de Letelwell tkuu held (Chart. de Nov de Nov. Monasterio, p. 78). Walter de Bataille as we learn from the Testa de Nevill, p. 385, was the contemporary of John de Letelwell. William Bataill, who may or may not be the same personage, witnesses a charter of Bobert de Umframvill to William Bertram, of Great Bavington (Hodgson, Part in. vol. II. p. 25). We also find Bataills elsewhere of this name, William Bataill having married one of the heiresses of William Flamavill of Whittingham (Testa de Nevill, p. 393; Hia wife's name was Constance, and her son and heir, Robert occurs in the Pipe Bolls from 1262 to 1272. (Pipe Bolls in Hodgson, and Dickson's Pipe Rolls). The race appears to have become extinct as landowners.

6-9 John [cal 1205-1209]: Robert Manduit v. WALTER fil' GILBERT by WILLIAM BATAILLE in Mestham\

"The Barony of de Vescy" William de Vescy [died 1252 - son of Eustace] holds in chief of the lord the kind, many manors. At the same time....WALTER BATAILL holds BURNETON and PRESTON by one fee of ancient feoffment. John de Vescy was the son and heir of William, born 15 August 1244.

Grant (marriage settlement) ZSW/2/4 nd [c1185]

Contents:

Robert de Umfravill to William Bertram and Aelysia "my sister" on the occasion of their marriage, the township of great Babington except two drengs, i.e., those of Waldef and William son of Elstan; also the township of Krikelawe with its mill for (pro.) twenty librates of land in dower with the service of Robert de Diuelleston for the fee of one knight in Milneburn. And they are to hold these townships to three heirs. On the succession of the fourth heir the service of the said townships ought to be assessed through the view of twelve knights of the shire of Northumbria. "And to the said William and Aelisia all my forest of Altercoppes and Ellesden with hunting rights, the soil, rights of vert and all other rights appertaining to the said forest, that is to say as for the forest so for the stream of Ellesden and Wodeburne which fall into the Rede; saving nevertheless to my men and townships those rights of free forest granted before the marriage." Also to the said William and Aelisia four hunting stations of west of Rede, that is to say Crossensete, le snape de Wodeburne, Smoltewelford and Redesbanke, and they shall have the right of pursuit of game with their men, dogs, horn, bows and arrows. Rendering to him and his heirs a soar sparrowhawk annually for all services

Witnesses: G. de Luc., Hugh de Morewic, John Vis., W. BATAILL, ROBERT son of ROBERT, Robert de Deueliston, Adam de Tindal, Germain Tysun, and others

Volume 2, page 2. HN III.ii.24

Pleas Before the King Or His Justices, 1198-1202 ..., Volume 2; Volume 68 By England. Curia Regis, Selden Society, Doris Mary Parsons Stenton - #1149. (Hertford) " Walterus de Tanet uersus Reginaldum Platerre de placito assise - per WALTERUM BATAILLE. Willelmus magnus de eodem uersus eundem per Johannem filium Willelmi. A die sacti Martini in xe dies. Affdauerunt. Et vicocomes respondent de nominibus recognitorum. "

epository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Parish history

Level: Fonds CALENDARS, CATALOGUES, LISTS OF MEDIEVAL ESSEX DOCUMENTS

Level:

Item

Reference Code T/P 145/5

Scope and Content Genealogical notes:-

(i) Lewis John (1390-1442) and Fitz Lewis family (material for article on 'The Petre Documents', Trans Essex Arch. Soc., N.S., XXIII 66-97)

(ii) Pedigrees of medieval Essex families (illustrated in most cases by paintings of arms):- Fitzwilliam and de Rokeswell; Creye or Cray of Ramsden; Danmartin; Knyvet; de Markshall; Ardale of Stifford; Guenes; Plumberwe; Perstede; Fitzbernard of Thundersley; Kensington of Doddinghurst; Berwolden; Boeles of Shellow Bowells; Apeton of Canewdon and Leigh; Bures of Mount Bures; Corton; Herdeberghe; Farmbridge of Farmbridge and Good Easter; Briannon of W. Thurrock; Aldholt of Birch; Perdrix or Paltridge of Sutton and Eastwood; Aldham; Bassingbourne of Manuden; Coleworth of Boreham; Wendover of Springfield; Beaugrant of Mountnessing; Tey; Prior; Slamundeshey of Notley; Merk; Buckslyn of S. Hanningfield; Frating; Mockinge Doget of Rochford; Walkfare of Boreham; Plesingho of Willingale; Hardel; Renger; Hodeng of Maplestead and Gosfield; Curpeyl of Sturmer; Malegreffe of Horndon-on-the-Hill; Kemesek of Great Sampford and E. Tilbury; Fauceleen of Terling and Mountnessing; Cricketot; Reyden of Ramsey and Wrabness; Brokesbourne of Bradfield and Wrabness Fitz Aucher; Spice; Creffeld; Twinstead; Peyton; Shardlow; Fitz Ralph of Pebmarsh; Ledt of Abbess Roding; Melebroc of Boreham; Sackville; Tregoz; La Veyle; Weyland of Barking; Cavendish of Pentlow; Langdon; Wideford or Withyfield of Barking; Revenshall of E. Mersea; Trenchefoil of Chingnal; Ruilly; Snetyng of Kirby-le-Soken; Fulcher of Harlow; Quintin of Newport; Wascoye of Lamarsh and Henny; Muscegros; Essendun or Ashdon; Lacy; BATAILLE of WIVENHOE nad MANUDEN; Langetoft of Wicken Bonhunt; Flambard of Wicken Bonhunt; Poucyn; Gernet of Aveley, High Easter, Barnston and Margaret Roding; Keleshull of Great Chishall; Abendon of Wakering and Mashbury; Bellewe of Feering and Messing; Beauchamp of Fyfield; Heyrun of High Easter; Fitz John of High Easter and Great Waltham; Kingston of Matching and Abbess Roding; Fermer of Foxearth; Gate; Branketre of Hatfield Broad Oak; Trindhey of Rawreth and Clavering; Clopton; Cornerd of Bulmer and Finchingfield; Grapinel of Stambrdige and Yeldham; Champvent of Rawreth; Watteville of Panfield and Hempstead; Enfield of Laver; Langrich of Waltham Holy Cross; Heluin; Ramsden; Tilbury; Sampkyn of Barking; Liston; Bayouse of Toppesfield, Hawkwell, Finchingfield and Thurrock; Spigurnel; Noreys; Haudle; Marci; Mashbury; Le Madle (Maoculus) of Epping; Southchurch; Mountney of Mountnessing; Whitsand of Great Parndon; Chanceux of Canewdon; Carbonel of Wix and Foxearth; Mauduit of Terling, Tillingham and Chigwell; Martel; Blaveny of Birdbrook; de la Lee of Roydon and Hatfield Broad Oak; Fihide of Fyfield; Hurand of Halstead; Squirrel of Havering; Dagenham; de Scaccario; Dagworth Doddebrec; Stanbrun of Stambourne and Birdbrook; Hobregge; Fermband of West Thurrock; Naunton of Layer-de-la-Haye; Mingy of Willingale; Gibbecrak; Hipworth of Halstead; Blendek; Chambers (de Camera) of Epping; Chereman of Rickling and Clavering; Takeley; Loveyn of Wix and Little Easton; Gingeo of Ingrave; Setvans of Little Wigborough and Peldon; Olmstede; Semmeleo of Warley; L'Effete of Mistley; Brightlingsea; Setfuntaynes of Ockendon; Aspahle of Steeple; Nassandie or Lassandie; Hawkwood; Le Gros of Bentley; Chamberlain of Hallingbury; Ditton of Aveley; Rockwood; Lachindon; Bray; Ascelyn of Shellow Bowells Stanford Rivers, and Bobbingworth; Burre of Wickford; Pirof of Hawkwell and Lindsell; Stifford; Jarpenville; Bernival; Picot of Heydon, Saling, Pattiswick; Bocking; Polley of Pebmarsh; Prayers; Dunton; Winchester or Winton; Vigerus of Langham; Gifford of Bowers Gifford; De la Hay of Layer de la Haye; Braham; Munvirun or Mouveron; Feering; de Columbarlis of Aveley; Bertlesdune or Basildon; Barstaple; Burndish; Nynges; Walloxton; Brumford; Borham; Gosfield; Horkesley; Morel; Crepping of Colne and Tey; Fable of Hatfield Peverel and Horndon; Ulting; Pencrich of Elmstead; Paglesham; Stisted; Neketon of Terling

Transcripts of E.R.O. documents (cross-referenced to the appropriate catalogues); also transcripts of the following:-
Inquisition post mortem on Richard Rede (manors of Wallbury in Great Hallingbury, Hassingbrook in Stanford-le-Hope and Vange; interesting details of rooms and outbuildings e.g. Kitchen), 1428

Medieval deeds in Bodleian Library:-

Gestingthorpe; Middleton; Fordham (grant to Priory of Little Horkesley, c.1260); Little Totham; Tolleshunt D'Arcy (appropriation of church of Tiptree Priory, 1219); Little Horkesley, Asheldham, Boxted, Fordham, Foulness (endowment of Little Horkesley priory, c. 1190); Theydon Bois; Danbury

List of rents collected for New College, Oxford, c. 1430:- Hornchurch, Lindsell, Takeley, Birchanger, Widdington Roxwell, Writtle Romford (includes list of tenants at Hornchurch)

He had the following children:

22 M i. **William DE BATAILLE [living 1206]-of Norfolk.**

1182: William Bataille, son of Walter, rendered account of £29 7s 4d from the proceeds of the

land of Odinell de Humfranville in Northumberland for a half a year.

One William Bataille, who also held of the Umframvills or Umfravills, has left his name attached to Battleshield on the Usway, which is called in a charter of Gilbert de Umfravill to the Monks of Newminster, the "logiam quondam Willelmi Bataill," which John de Letelwell held (Chart. de Nov. Monasterio, p. 78). Walter de Bataille as we learn from the Testa de Nevill, p. 385, was the contemporary of John de Letelwell. William Bataill, who may or may not be the same personage, witnesses a charter of Robert de Umframvill to William Bertram, of Great Bavington (Hodgson, Part in. vol. II. p. 25).

6-9 John [cal 1205-1209]: Robert Manduit v. WALTER fil' GILBERT by WILLIAM BATAILLE in Mestham

Memoirs chiefly illustrative of the history and antiquities of Northumberland - By Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Charles Henry Hartshorne:

The name of Odinell de Umfranvill, who lived through the chief part of the reign of Henry II, first appears on the sheriffs' accounts in the year 1165, when he accounts for 15L 3s. 4d. paid to the crown. He pays his scutage of forty shilling's in the 18th year [cal 1172]. He died ten years afterwards; as Walter Bataille and William the son of Walter account to the crown in the 28th year for the issues of half a year out of his lands.

+ 23 M ii. **Henry DE BATTAILE [died about 1204]** died [about 1204].

13. **NIGEL DE BATTAILE -Parson of Sawbridgeworth** was born circa 1130. He died [by 1200].

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX:

Lucy Battelle states that Sir Richard, born circa 1100, and Anne, had a son named Nigel, born circa 1130, who was Parson of Sawbridgeworth, died by 1200. Beside him, on her chart, she lists Robert. An aside written in the margin of her chart she states this was complied by Augustus Vincent Windsor Herald who died about 1626.

Lucy Battelle further states that Nigel [circa 1130-died by 1200] had sons:

- 1) Robert, born circa 1159 (heir) 1200 dispute regarding father's land in Gilston which Richard claimed promised to him
- 2) Richard, being 1160, fl 1200, circa 1236 Feudal Aids
- 3) Sir Thomas - arms - born circa 1170, the father of Catherine who married John Jocelyn of Hyde Hall

1200, Hertford: NIGEL the parson with sons Robert and Richard, and grandson Ralph: ROBERT son of NIGEL, brought a petition against Richard Battallie for four acres of land, with appurtenances in Gilston (Herts), as his own right; RICHARD came and sought sight of the land. It was agreed that he should have sight of it (Literally - let him see it). A day has been appointed for them within one month of Easter Day and in the meantime the sight (inspection) should take place. RICHARD appoints his son RADULPH (RALPH) in his place thereafter, etc.

"Sawbridgeworth, where Nigel Bataille was the parson prior to 1200, is a place of considerable interest. In its early days, about the time of the Norman Conquest, it was one of the largest parishes in Herts, and probably then included Gilston. It was twice mentioned in Domesday Book as having a priest, the first reference being 'the manor is rated at 24 ½ hides, and the priest has one hide.' Sawbridgeworth became extremely prosperous, and with Edward the Confessor died in 1065, it was the most valuable estate in the country. In 1086 it is probable that an area equal to about 2/3rds of the 19th century parish was under plough, with little room for further expansion, the limiting factor being the feed needed for the oxen that pulled the plough. There were no root crops at that time. In 1065 Sawbridgeworth belonged to Asgar the Staller, the man responsible for the royal stables. He was the last Saxon who, with his sokemen (who had their own holdings), boardars, cottars, and army of serfs, tilled the enormous area. After 1066 Geoffrey MANDEVILLE was landlord, with a reeve to manage his estate. The reeve had a large farm of his own. The parish priest was provided for by a glebe farm of 120 acres, which made him a substantial village farmer. There were also the various grades of workers, each with their own plot of land, but the serfs were assumed to have been single men, and were kept at the lord's home farm as the labour force necessary in the house and on the farm, making a total of some 500-

800 in 1086. At this time the community possessed also two assets: a mill worth 20s, and woodland to feed 300 swine. Many manors sprang from the Mandeville holding, these being held by important people who built themselves houses with hunting parks around them, and when they died their memorials and tombs enriched the parish church."

Lucy gives a chart showing the many manors that sprang from Geoffrey de Mandeville's 1086 many holdings, from 1100 to 1500. The information was obtained from "W.E.A Book I - 'The Story of Sawbridgeworth.' Among the holdings shown on this chart were : Tedhambury (Bury St. Edmunds Abbey); Groves (Reading Abbey); Blunts; Pishiobury (Fitz-Gerald) - Sayesbury (de Say); Malhams; Shinote Hall; Freres; HYDE HALL (JOCELYN). Hyde Hall, of the Jocelyn's, seems to be one of the few from the list that remained with the Jocelyn's up to 1600 (when the chart ends). Pishiobury became Lisle, when it split to Vantorts, Chamberlains, and Scrope. Malhams (Mathams?) by 1414 was Leventhorpe.

Sawbridgeworth was a distinct parish by the time of Domesday Book, and the parish boundaries were based on those of existing communities and estates. It would seem, therefore, that Hyde Hall estate belonged to the owner of Sawbridgeworth before the parish boundary was fixed, but how long this was before the Conquest is not known.

HYDE HALL, of the Jocelyns, is isolated from other estates as it lies on a tongue of land across the Stort, jutting into Essex, 271 acres in all. The first record of Hyde Hall at the end of the 12th century is of property belonging to the Jocelyns, the family of which John married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Battell of Manuden, Essex. This family has left in Sawbridgeworth Church a variety of monuments, including a hatchment circa 1224, having four quarterings, one of which is the Battell arms, from the marriage of Catherine. "The estate has remained in the same family from its first appearance until the present day." [W.E.A Book, pg 16]

The CHURCH of SAWBRIDGEWORTH is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called "Great" St. Mary, so it is said, to distinguish it from St. Mary's, Gilston. Of the first church, the church of which NIGEL BATAILLE was the parson, nothing is known. Probably it was wooden like many of the early Saxon churches, especially in parts of England which were short of natural stone. At any rate, no trace of the church has ever been found. There is just one possible hint of an earlier building. In pagan times sacred stones were much venerated, and Bede relates how Pope Gregory told the missionaries not to destroy them but to incorporate them in the fabric of their churches. As a result a number of medieval churches have pagan stones built into their footings. Sawbridgeworth Church has a pudding-stone built into the south wall of the tower. The present church dates from the 13th century, and is unique. Mrs. R.A. Eadaile, the great authority on English monumental art, has written: "The brasses at Sawbridgeworth, the admirable church chest, the poor box, and the colossal medieval south door are well known; it is less commonly realized that the sculptured monuments are of quite exceptional importance. The church, in fact, is a museum of English sculpture by great artists."

Of the Rectors of Sawbridgeworth, a list reads:

- c. 1140: Walter, chaplain of Geoffrey de Mandeville
- c. 1145: William, prior of Walden
- c. 1150: Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London 1151
- c. 1152: William, prior of Walden (2nd time)
- c. 1165: Maurice de Sabriceswrda (Sawbridgeworth)
- ***** c. 1200 Nigel Bataille needs to added to the list !
- c. 1220 : William of Anjou

Of the office : The Norman kings fostered a system, introduced by Edward the Confessor, of using court chaplains to help in running the secular administration of the country. High office conferred such honor (even more highly prized then than now) but carried with it no salary at all. The king therefore rewarded his officials by procuring for them rich benefices like Sawbridgeworth, canonries & bishoprics. Many of the rectors which follow obviously fall into this category. Of the very early ones there is only sparse information. The rewards of office at Sawbridgeworth would be considerable, being a very large parish with good agricultural land, the tithe would also be large and the living a rich one. The size of the parsonage farm also bears comparison with the medieval manors around.

Of the office of Chaplain, in the time of Nigel: 1143 was the date of the Charter for the alienation of Manuden to the Priory of Hatfield Regis (or Hatfield Broad Oak). This charter was effective until after 1160, but Manuden remained in monastic hands until 1536 and the dissolution of the religious houses under King Henry VIII. This places NIGEL BATAILLE as a medieval chaplain, a paid servant of the rector, in this case of the Priory of Hatfield. In contrast to a vicar, Nigel would have no security of tenure, and not necessarily be resident. He would have no local administrative responsibilities, and his local emoluments would possibly be limited to his small stipend. As regards residence, however, Nigel does seem to have lived in Gilston, which was part of medieval Sawbridgeworth. [Manuden Annals, pgs 5-6]

Of Nigel himself, nothing more is known than as revealed by the entries in the Curia Regis Rolls of 1200 and 1203 about his sons.

He had the following children:

24 M i. **Robert DE BATAILE [heir]** was born circa 1159.

1203, Hertford, Roll 29: Hugo of Collingham, Simon the son of Ricahrd, Alan of Box, Reginald Taillebois, being summoned to elect 12 knights to hold a court of great assize, between ROBERT son of NIGEL, petitioner, and RICHARD BATAILLE, concerning four acres of land with appurtenances in Gilston, as to which of them has the greater right to that land, elected the following: John of Matham, Simon Baihard, William of Audebir, Werric of Marinis, Robert of Barnevill, Robert of Upwick, Walter of patmore, Osbert of Masle, John of Broxbourne, William Pincern, Philip son of Hervi of Cheshunt, Radulph of Walton, John son of Gaufrid, Claranbald of Alne, Ricahrd Aguillon, Robert son of Umfrid. The dates has been fixed for 15 days after Easter, etc.

1230, co Northampton: ROBERT BATAILLE, one of the jurors in a case of murder. [Ms. Battelle admits that this is a distant court for this family; and she also asserts he must have been an official of some kind.] [Curia Regis, Vol. XIII, 747]

1230, Norfolk: ROBERT BATAILL brings a suit against William de Estutevill concerning land in Swannington, Alderford, Attlebridge, and Felthorpe, to which he has no ingress except by the guardianship he had of Robert when he was a minor. They were agreed that William should return the land and inheritance to Robert, who was now of full age (21) in return for a payment.

+ 25 M ii. **(Sir) THOMAS DE BATAILE [living circa 1200]** was born circa 1170.

+ 26 M iii. **Richard DE BATAILE [living 1200]**.

15. **(Sir) William DE BATAILE [possibly died by 1200]**. There were other parents.

Lucy Battelle assigns Sir William as a son of Richard and Petronilla, and brother of Sir Emeric. In one place, she calls him a 'friar.' But in her notes she then goes on to state that he died by 1200. If that William was a son of Richard and Petronilla, he would have been a very young man at that time...possibly too young to have produced children, certainly too young to have, through good husbandry, enlarged his holdings to any great degree. I believe William, of Stapleford, might have been a son of Sir Richard and Alice. He is more likely to have been of this main line...seemingly having little to do with the areas of the other Richard. This William would have been born sooner, and thus had time to accumulate and improve his lands, and to have died by 1200, when his son Richard succeeds him.

Lucy Battell states that Sir William seems to have died by 1200, but I believe she has confused all the Williams....an easy thing to do... as this William, if brother of Sir Emeric, would have been a very young man then. I also think it possible she has confused the Richard's.

There is a lot of confusion with the various WILLIAM's... but there was a William, son of Richard, circa 1167, and he would have been a grown man at the time of the grant:

Circa 1167, Essex (#A.733): Grant by WILLIAM BATAILE, son of Richard Batalle, to the canons of Holy Trinity, London, of all tithes of his demesne in Stapleford, except those divided between the churches of Stapleford and Lanburn. This grant he has made by placing a gold ring on the altar of Holy Trinity, London. Witnesses: Hugh de St. Clare, Richard Wastinel, Peter archdeacon of Evreux, and other (named) (Damaged)

c. 1199: Grant by WILLIAM BATAILLE to the House of Holy Trinity, London, of 3 acres of land in Teidena, viz: 3 acres of Smithesbroc, for the souls of SYBIL his wife and his ancestors. Witnesses: Nicholas Vic', Walter de Hetfield, Roger Furre, Edmund son of William the Bordar (Boardarii). [Ancient Deeds, Vol I, #A.739]

Smithesbroc could have been a brook running through the forest, supplying the village smith with water, as 'broc' was a Saxon word for spring.

Teidena is rather more difficult to explain, as there is no such place on any map except that of Domesday, where it

appears to be to the west of Stapleford - then a forest area - where now is Theydon Garnon. However, Ekwall's book on place names gives, under Theydon Garnon, for the year 1062: Theydon Bois, Garnon Mount and Theydon Teidena.

SIR WILLIAM, might be considered as heading a main line of the family, since he was of Stapleford, and his great-grandfather's land. Stapleford is an inland town almost 40 miles to the southwest of the seat of the family at Wivenhoe, and was in the hundred of Ongar. The name is thought to derive from the Saxon 'Staple' - piles or steps at the ford over the river, for the convenience of foot passengers. In early times, that region was an area known as the wastes of Hainault Forest, containing about 4,000 acres, of which 2,842 acres was the king's wood, and as Crown property was burdened with certain rights of warren and estovers or fuel assignments. Away to the west were the 60,000 acres of Apping Forest. To the north of this there was a large tract of 1104 acres of waste, which later formed part of the manors of LAMBOURNE and BATTLES HALL STAPLEFORD. These wastes were lands deliberately kept available for hunting.

Before the Conquest, Stapleford was held by the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, having it is said been given in 1013 by the then lord in return for a miraculous recovery from a lingering illness, by reason of the presence of the body of St. Edmund on its way from London back to Bury. (St. Edmund, king and martyr died in 878, and his relics were enshrined in the Abbey).

In Domesday (1086) it was held by "Nigel" of the overlord, ROBERT GERNON, with 1 ½ hides of land, with 3 villeins and 6 bordars and 2 ploughs. The Batayle family must have immediately followed this Nigel, holding it under the same Robert Gernon. [Essex, by Marcus Crouch - and Lucy Battelle]

Originally there were two parishes named Stapleford: 1) on the north side of the bend in the River Roding, now probably Stapleford Tawney. And 2) STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, on the south side of the river, it had three manors:

- * Stapleford Hall- with a mansion house a little south of the church
- * The Manor of Albins - with a mansion house half a mile north of the church
- * The Manor of Batayles - with a mansion house a quarter of a mile to the west of the church

Morant writes that BATAILS HALL, the Manor house, subsequently "took its name from the ancient family of Batailles, who enjoyed it as early as in the reign of Henry II (1154-89). He continued:

"Five freemen were possessed of it in Saxon Time, but at the time of the Survey (1086) it was part of the large estate of Robert Gernon. William Gernon, his son, dropped the name of Gernon, and took that of Montfitchet."

Though there are no remains today of the Manor House of the Batailles at Ewell, Surrey.... in Sussex Battles Hall at Stapleford Abbots, and Battles Hall at Manuden are still standing. [Surrey Archaeological Society Transactions, Vol 54-76, 1955]

Evreux, in Normandy, is about 30 miles south of Rouen on the Iton. Evreux has a rich history, patronized by kings and queens. Morant tells us that the seal on the deed was of green wax, and a large bird upon it, with wings expanded, which had to be one of the witness's seals, as it is not the Bataile arms. In 1254 these tithes were still being paid to the priory, a record stating that in that year the prior of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, received "½ mark for the tithes from the demesne of the Manor of Batayles." The family of Hugh de Montfort also had interest in the priory, as in 1211 Hugh's daughter, Adela, and her first husband, Simon de Moulins, made a bequest to the priory of Aldgate, which was confirmed when she remarried. It was in that same year that Emeric Batayle, Sir William's brother, obtained a knight's fee in Purleigh in Essex, in the estate of Hugh de Montfort. As Lucy Battelle states, "in those days there was also, no doubt, 'wheels within wheels.'

The Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, London (now Christchurch Priory, Leadenhall Street) was founded by the Augustinian canons of Colchester, headed by a Norman who probably came to England in 1107, by Queen Matilda, wife of Henry I. It soon became one of the richest and most influential houses of Order in England. There was a connection to Merton. The priory was situated just inside the city wall on the busy east-west road from Colchester to Oxford. Attached to the priory was a school, all before 1180 when the University of Oxford was founded. Lucy Battelle believe that, by the Bataile's granting tithes to Holy Trinity, it shows the first contribution to education the family made.

SIR WILLIAM, heir of the Stapleford lands, apparently by good husbandry, acquired further lands by assarting, that is by clearing and cultivating an area of forest; so in circa 1199 he is found making a grant of his own to the Priory of Holy Trinity, London, from these assarted lands. Morant tells us that the grant was 'tithes of his assart lands in Stapleford and Lambourne.'

William married **Sybil**.

They had the following children:

- + 27 M i. **Simon DE BATTAILE [held most of Battle properties]** died 1276.
- 28 M ii. **(Sir) Richard DE BATTAILE -of Wivenhoe.**

In 1216 RICHARD son of William was holding the Stapleford lands. It was in that year that the Sheriff of Essex was ordered to put Stephen of Oxford in possession of land which the king had granted to Richard Batayle in Stapleford, because Batayle had joined the king's enemies. The historian continues: "It is not surprising that Batayle was a rebel; his overlord, Richard de Montfichet, was a prominent rebel at this time, and he also had had his lands seized in consequent."

It was King John who had seized the lands, but Henry III who RESTORED THEM DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS REIGN. There would be a considerable fine to pay for their restoration. These fines formed a large part of the king's income. "Batayle probably remained his estates at the same time as Montfichet in October 1217."

1220, Essex: Roger son of Bertram is given a date to appear against RICHARD BATAILLE, in a plea as to why he did not hold to a fine made at Westminster in the time of Richard I (1189-1199), between WILLIAM BATAILLE, father of Richard, whose heir he is, and the said father of Roger. [Curia Regis, Vol VIII, 319]

1220, Essex: A date is given to Roger son of Bertram (Plaintiff), and RICHARD BATAILLE, concerning a pleas of fine made at Michaelmas.

1221: A date is given to Roger son of Bertram (Plaintiff), and RICHARD BATAILLE, concerning a pleas of fine made at Easter.

1221: RICHARD BATAILLE appointed Thomas Beivin to represent him against Roger Bertram, in a plea of fine made, etc.

RICHARD BATAILL appeared against Roger son of Bertram concerning a fine, etc.; Roger did not appear, and he and his pledge are amerced. Richard is dismissed from the suit.

1227, Essex: RICHARD BATAILL is attached (ordered to appear) as one of the electors for the advowson of the Church of Great Teye (Great Tay), Essex.

1234: RICHARD BATAILL (with others named) appointed Officer of the Crown, for counties Essex and Hertford, to enquire into tolls, prises, etc.

1235-6: RICHARD BATAILL still holding Stapleford of Montfichet.

1237: "Ricardus Bataille, Deponetur penumia apud Turris Lond. Insipient iter ut supra Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis...Ricardo Bataille.' [Close Rolls] (Turris Lond is the Tower of London) The meaning of this entry is that Richard Bataille was one of the four assessors and collectors for the county of Essex of the aid (1/13th the value of movable goods) granted to Henry III by the clergy and laity in 1237, and that the money collected was to be deposited in the Tower of London. The second entry is simply a royal letter informing Richard that one Richard naudit was to be appointed as the fourth collector for Essex, in place of William fitz Richard. The money would be taken to the Wardrobe Tower which was set up during the reign of Henry III (1216-72) as the State Exchequer. Previously the Treasury was carted around with the King - not without loss. [Lucy Battelle provided this information, from British Library, Keeper of Manuscripts, L 24/5/79, file 10)

1243, September 27: "All those named, including Richard Bataille and his brother JOHN, have broken the king's peace and are to be tried at the next Assize to be held in their respective counties.[Close Rolls, Vol 5, 122]

Lucy Battelle goes into great length about various taxes - scutage - collected 1/13th for Essex. I

am not sure what that adds to the history of the Battle's other than bits of interest about the capture and the subsequent ransom needed for Richard I, Coeur-de-Lion, the third son of Henry II.

English Place Names states: 1248: "Battles Wood at Manuden in half-hundred of Clavering, is said to be derived from the family of Richard Batayl alias Battaylee."

1267: Grant at the instance of WILLIAM BATAILL, that RICHARD BATAILL and Katherine his wife shall be quit for life of suit they owe to the king's courts of the honour of Bologne, for tenements in Tendring, Essex, which they hold of the honour, with perenonce of that honour. [Patent Rolls, Jan 15, Westminster]

1270: A hunting grant for 'RICHARD BATAYLE, brother of Brother William...' [Lucy Battelle states that it is likely that Brother William had died prior to this date, but that date has not been found.]

1277, July 3, Worcester: Exemption for life, at the instance of R. bishop of Bath and Wells, to RICHARD BATAILLE from being put on juries, assizes or recognissances. [Lucy Battelle, in a like exemption for Simon de Bataille in 1276 by Queen Eleanor, speculates that perhaps it was because of Simon's age that he was excused....perhaps the same here for Richard?]

+ 29 M iii. **William (friar) DE BATTAILE [living 1258].**

30 M iv. **John DE BATTAILE [living 1243].**

1243, September 27: "All those named, including Richard Bataille and his brother JOHN, have broken the king's peace and are to be tried at the next Assize to be held in their respective counties. [Close Rolls, Vol 5, 122]

History of the Manor of Bensington - possibly this JOHN?

The Earl of Cornwall, some time prior to the year 1257, granted, by charter, the Manor of Benson to John Clark, Robert Cotel, Thomas Bone, Walter Gerard, William Visin, William Totare, Richard Fitzhugh, William Bone, Ralph Restwalde, Peter Saleman, John Cobbe, Reginald Ruff, Adam Palmer, John Vinet, Henry Funen, John Blundel, Robert of Sanford, John Haywarde, John Redemayne, Hugh Cotel, Ralph of the Marsh, Walter Thoremund, William Coppe, JOHN BATAYLE, William Adelen, and to their successors, at a fee-farm rents of 80 sterling per annum, to be paid yearly at Easter and Michaelmas.

17. **(Sir) Peter DE BATTAILE** was born circa 1140. He died circa 1199.

Sir Peter Bataille, temp Richard I (1189-99). All we know of him is that he was the son of William, that he was knighted, married, and lived in the time of Richard I. He probably died in 1199.

He had the following children:

+ 31 M i. **John DE BATTAILE [died 1216] of Surrey** was born circa 1159 and died 1216.

18. **William (II) DE BATTAILE.**

William married **Margery (or Margaret).**

They had the following children:

+ 32 M i. **William (III) DE BATTAILE.**

20. **Richard DE BATTAILE -of Wivenhoe [died 1211]** was born circa 1129. He died [1211 per Lucy Battelle].

Lucy Battelle states that Richard, born circa 1129, and Petronilla his wife, had two sons:

- 1) Sir Emeric, to Sir Richard who died in 1298 leaving 2 daughters
- 2) Sir William, friar, born circa 1181, to William, parson, who died 1260. The Windsor, Berks, & Eastwood, Essex branches.

c. 1180
Grant
Wivenhoe, Essex

Grant by Robert de Spereburne to Sir RICHARD BATAILLE of all his sedge (yllira, or marsh) which he held of Geoffrey de Cokama, saving to Robert a route (iter) eight feet wide and coming from his house for riding, carting, and driving his beasts to the great road leading from "Cokama" (in Elmstead) to Wiveh'; to hold of the grantor at a yearly rent of 8d. pence saving the king's service, to wit for a scutage of 20 shillings, halfpenny. The feudal arrangement between king and vassal had a military basis: the king provided his men with land and they in turn pledged their service as soldiers in wartime--or at least agreed to send their own knights to fight in the king's army. But as this charter demonstrates, a landholder whose allotment of land required him to send, say, three knights for military service, might find it easier and more profitable to send only the monetary equivalent. The king would often raise money by levying a scutage based on the value of a military tenure. In this case, for a scutage of 20s. to the king, Sir Richard would be obliged to pay haypenny. Witnesses to the charter include Sir Thomas the chaplain (domine being a title of respect for priests as well as for knights in this period) at the head of the list and Nicholas the clerk at the foot.

Seal of Robert de Spereburne bearing the device: a bird with outstretched wings and neck extended, and the legend:
S'.ROBERTI. DE.SP...BURNE

Lucy Battelle stated that Richard, son of Matthew, was born circa 1129.

Ancient Deeds Vol 1, shows him in a grant, 1166, that Richard witnessed: "Grant by William Wastinell to Robert Aeswell, of the land Algar de la Heyse held of him in STAPLEFORD, etc., and of the increase of 3 acres of assorted land opposite the gate of the above; he paying therefor 12d yearly, finding a man for one day in the Octaves of Christmas, to put up the hedge of havering park, and an aid for the sheriff, etc. For this grant Robert gives to Richard Wastinell, to Cecil his wife a cap worth 5s, and to William and John his brothers 12d each. Witnesses: Nicholas de Barenton (Barrington), RICHARD BATAYLE, John Lamburne, and others (named)."

Havering was a royal forest. There are two later entries concerning this forest - of 1249 and 1250 Close Rolls - gifts of oak trees to a member of the BATAYLE family.

1166: In 1166 Richard Batayle held two fees of the overlord, Gilbert MONTFICHET (formerly called Gernon) of Wivenhoe. This is further recorded in the Annals of the Parish Church of Manuden, by H.L. Verry, as follows: "Temp King Henry II (1154-89) in the Black Book of the Exchequer, among those recorded as owing allegiance to nobles, RICHARD BATAILLE in Montfichet's retinue...." (This Richard was nephew of Sir Richard of Manuden{

1189-99, Richard held lands in East and West HAM. These lands were still in the family in 1287, when the Bishop of Bath and Wells acquired 'all the lands in East and West ham which had been in the Batayle family since Richard I.'

1201: Ralph FitzPeter, demandant (purchaser), and Ralph GERNON, tenant (holder). 81 ½ acres of land in the field of Bradefield (Bradfield), the service of Godfrey the Monk, 5s. The service of RICHARD BATAILL, 18d, and one marsh in Teidon (Theydon Garnon). Purchaser granted to holder the said land and the service of R. BATAILL, to hold of purchaser by service of 1 lb of pepper yearly at Christmas for all service, saving foreign service, to wit 8s 4d for a scutage of 20s; and on purchaser's death the service of Godfrey the Monk and the 'Marsh of TEIDEN,' with appurtenances, shall revert to holder, by the said service and scutage as above. [Ralph was son of Peter who was son of Constantine]

1211: Richard died in 1211, and was succeeded by his son Sir William. [Ms. Battelle gives no proof or evidence of this]

Theydon Garnon is mentioned in deeds of 1250 as follows:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds RECORDS OF ABDY FAMILY OF ALBYNS, STAPLEFORD ABBOTS AND FELIX HALL, KELVEDON

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deed: Quitclaim John de Ripariis [Rivers], senior, to Lord William Gernun, knight. Five and a quarter knights' fees in THEYDON Garnon, Little Leighs, Steeple, `Walle', Snoreham, Latchingdon, `Knypesho; Bonhunte in

Wykes' [Wicken Bonhunt]; `Haunle', `Wenham', `Japetone', `Schaldefen', `Somertone' and `Brok Keleye', all in the county of Suffolk; and `Shropham' and `Rokelaund' in the county of Norfolk. John further grants to William, wife Helen and son Hugh and to whosoever shall hold the manor of THEYDON Garnon.

Reference Code D/DAY T3

Dates of Creation c.1250

Title [Deed: Quitclaim John de Ripariis [Rivers], senior, to Lord William Gernun, knight. Five and a quarter knights' fees in THEYDON Garnon, Little Leighs, Steeple, `Walle', Snoreham, Latchingdon, `Knypesho; Bonhunte in Wykes' [Wicken Bonhunt]; `Haunle', `Wenham', `Japetone', `Schaldefen', `Somertone' and `Brok Keleye', all in the county of Suffolk; and `Shropham' and `Rokelaund' in the county of Norfolk. John further grants to William, wife Helen and son Hugh and to whosoever shall hold the manor of THEYDON Garnon]

Scope and Content Quitclaim: John de Ripariis [Rivers], senior, to Lord William Gernun, knight. Five and a quarter knights' fees in THEYDON Garnon, Little Leighs, Steeple, `Walle', Snoreham, Latchingdon, `Knypesho; Bonhunte in Wykes' [Wicken Bonhunt]; `Haunle', `Wenham', `Japetone', `Schaldefen', `Somertone' and `Brok Keleye', all in the county of Suffolk; and `Shropham' and `Rokelaund' in the county of Norfolk. John further grants to William, wife Helen and son Hugh and to whosoever shall hold the manor of THEYDON Garnon all ameracements from the breaking of the assize of bread and ale taken annually before the bailiffs of `our' Hundred of `Aungre' [Ongar] at the view of frank-pledge at THEYDON Garnon, but specifically reserving to himself everything else appertaining to the said view
Witnesses: Richard de Thany, Henry Aucher, John de Sutton, Edmund Spigurnal, knights; Hamon le Parker, Richard Mussegros, John de Caune, Walter de Bures, William de sutton, Warin de Assebrege'

Seal: missing

[Copies of various inquisitions ad quod damnum]

Scope and Content Relating to grants of land and to felling of timber at THEYDON Bois, 1307-58; copy of royal charter to Richard de Munfitchet granting licence to enclose a wood at THEYDON, and to hold weekly market and annual fair at WEST HAM, 1253. Copies of two documents from Harleian MSS. relating to Manor of THEYDON Bois, c.1287,1297

Dates From 1253 To 1358

Richard married **Petronilla -of Bradwell-on-Sea.**

Richard's wife was Petronilla. Their sons were Emeric of the Manor of Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex, and William of Stapleford, Essex, each of whom forms a separate branch of the family.

From 1211 when Richard, Emeric's father, died, Petronilla, his mother had in dower of the inheritance of Emeric: 100 acres of arable in Purleigh, with one messuage by the service of 1/3 of a knight's fee of the fee of William de Houbrigge. However, by 1251 when Emeric died, Petronilla had married John de AKETON, so the dower would have to be restored to Emeric's estate. [from IPM 1251, May 8, file 2b VCH I, 291-2)

They had the following children:

+ 33 M i. **(Sir) Emeric (Emery) DE BATTAILE -of the Manor of Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex** was born circa 1180 and died 1251.

34 F ii. **Rose DE BATTAILE.**

ROSE, daughter of Richard:

1254: John, Master of the Hospital of St. Giles of Meudon (Maldon) plaintiff (purchaser), William de Fan-curt (Fancourt) and Rose his wife, vendors: 2 ½ acres of land with appurtenances in Little maldon. Please of warranty of Charter. Vendors acknowledged the right of plaintiff and the Brethren of the Hosptiail; and moreover they rented to plaintiffs and the Brethren of the Hospital 30 acres of land with appurtenances, which plaintiff and the Brethren have of the gift of ROES BATAYLLE, sister of the said Roes; to hold to plaintiff and his successors of impedients and the heirs of Roes in pure and perpetual als free and quit, without doing any service therefore. Moreover vendors granted for themselves and t heir heirs of Roes that plaintiff and his successors, and the said brethren and their men shall henceforth be able to carry with thie wagons and carts by a certain road in the same town called Driddeslane, and to drive their cattle along the same road, and to pasture with their cattle throughout all that road, where the lands of the same brethren abut upon it, and likewise to carry and ride by a certain road which lies between the park of vendors int eh same town and the field called Ingeldon, without contradiction of vendors and the heirs of Roes. And purchase received vendors impedients and their heirs into all benefits and orisons

(prayers).

Lucy Battelle's interpretation: WILLIAM FANCOURT and ROSE his wife, granted to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. Giles the land in Little Waldon. They also granted 30 acres of land already held of Rose Bataylle, sister of Rose Fancourt, without requiring any service to themselves or the heirs of Rose Bataylle. William and Rose Fancourt also granted the various rights of way.

1235: Protection, without term, for the leprous brethren of the hospital of St. Giles, Meudon.

As Rose Bataylle is not described as a widow of ---Bataylle, she was evidently unmarried. "Sister" here could mean either step-sister or sister-in-law. Rose Bataylle was evidently deceased in 1254, probably just recently deceased, hence the necessity of this guarantee of continuance of the grant she made during her life-time, with Rose Fancourt apparently her next heir.

However, there have been cases of two living members of a family have the same name.

35 M iii. **Thomas DE BATAILLE.**

Thomas, son of Richard:

1261, Octave of Trinity at Chelmerford (Chelmsford) before the Justices in Eyre: Geoffrey le Paumer of Maldon, plaintiff (purchaser), THOMAS BATAYLLE and Isabel his wife, impediens (vendors). 18 acres of land and 8d of rent with appurtenances in Little Maldon. Please of warranty of charter. Plaintiffs to hold of Thomas and Isabel, with the heirs of Isabel, by the yearly rent of 1 lb of pepper and 1d at Easter, and 1d to a scutage of the Lord the King of 40s, for more and for less, for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction. Consideration of 10 marks of silver. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol I, No. 1477 - A "mark," was an old English coin, was at various dates a standard for both gold and silver coins.]

Thomas married **Isabel.**

+ 36 M iv. **John DE BATAILLE [died by 1217/18].**

Fifth Generation

23. **Henry DE BATAILLE [died about 1204]**¹ died [about 1204].

Calculated from 7 Richard I [1196] to 9 John [1208]:

Repeated quote: From the Placita of Richard I, from the 7th year and of King John in the 9th year, we have the early history of the Bataills who owned both the Umfravilles and the De Vescies as their superiors, revealed by a complaint of Richard de Umfravill that Eustace de Vescy (1191-1216), had seized the custody of the heir of HENRY BATAILL, which from the land held from the Umfravills by the Bataills pertained rightfully to him. He pleaded that his ancestor, Robert with the Beard, when GILBERT BATAIL, the ancestor of the heirs, came with the foresaid Robert de Umfravill to the conquest of England, he was infefted (invested) by Robert with Fawdon and the moiety of Nettetun (Netherton) to hold of him and his heirs by one knight's service.

To this Henry Bataille and his widow, the following entries maybe applicable: (1). 1204, 6 John, Henry Bataille renders account of 100 merks and 2 palfreys for having patent letters of the king that he should not be impleaded outside the shire of Northumberland for any of his tenements within the county, and that he should not be placed upon any assises or under recognisance out of the shire. In the treasury 100 merks, and 10 merks for two palfreys. And he is quit. (Pipe Bolls, Ib. Part in. vol. in. p. 88). (2). 1207, 9 John. Constancia who was the wife of Henry Bataille, rendered account of 1 merk for having a writ for her reasonable dowry. She has paid into the treasury and is quit. (Pipe Eolls, Ibid, p. 98).

Anglo-Norman Studies XVI - By Marjorie Chibnall:

The normal rule of the thirteenth-century common law in cases where what was at stake was wardship of the body and

the right of marriage over an heir who held by knight service of more than one lord was that it went to the lord whose ancestor had been the first to grant land to the ancestor of the heir in question. Some litigants went right back to the time of the Norman Conquest or its immediate aftermath in tracing that first feoffment. In 1207 Richard de Umfraville brought an action against Eustace de Vesci for the wardship of the heir of HENRY BATAILLE on the basis of the prior feoffment made by his great-grandfather Robert cum Barba to GILBERT BATAILLE, the great-grandfather of the heir, an enfeoffment made at the Conquest granted GILBERT lands he was to hold for the service of one knight. Eustace did not attempt to set up a prior enfeoffment by his ancestor, clearly the defense anticipated by Richard. Instead he alleged that there had been a previous plea about the wardship of the heir's father between his father William de Vescy and Richard's grandfather Odinell in the county court of Northumberland at Warkworth in 2 Henry II [cal 1156] initiated by a royal writ which had been settled by an agreement reached through the amici of both parties and under which Odinell had quitclaimed the wardship of both Henry and his heirs in perpetuity. Unfortunately for him, he seems to have had no written evidence of this agreement but merely offered to prove it through a champion. Richard denied there had ever been such a plea or such an agreement and denied there could have been.

HENRY had already been a knight when his father had died three years before this and so was not liable to wardship. Richard recovered the wardship he claimed. [this statement means that Henry I de Battaile died about 1204]

FAWDON: Opposite are the green hills of Fawdon, and the farm-place itself, and what is now the shepherd's house, but once a separate holding, the Clinch, near a water gulley or ravine. Fawdon was one of the Umfrauiville fees, in the Barony of De Vescy. In the reigns of Kings Richard and John, it belonged along with the moiety of Nedderton to HENRY de BATAIL, whose ancestors had been enfeoft'ed iu them ut the Conquest by Robert With-the- Beard. Near the end of the reign of Henry III., it was in possession of one of the ancestors of the house of Douglas, William de Douglas called " the Hardy," from the gift to his father and him of Edward I., then Prince Edward. This same William was nearly wounded to death and cut to pieces by another claimant of the property.

The Douglases were also a Northumbrian family, and possessed the manor of Fawdon in the same county, as far back as 1267. In that year, as we learn from an English record, William Douglas accused Gilbert Umfraville Lord of Redesdale, and John Hirlaw, of having falsely calumniated him at the siege of Alnwick to Prince Edward, son of Henry III., as being an enemy to the King and the Prince, with the view of obtaining the manor of Fawdon in Northumberland, held by William, of Gilbert, and which Edward had granted to him. A jury, to whom the matter was referred, acquitted Douglas, who, in consequence, was reinvested by the King in the property. Thereafter Umfraville, at the instigation of Hirlaw, despatched a hundred men of Redesdale to Fawdon, who destroyed, and carried off Douglas's goods and chattels, " et Willielmum filium ipsius Willielmi de Duglas, lethaliter vul- naverunt, ita quod fere amputaverunt caput ejus."1 William the son, however, recovered, doubtless in consequence of the hardiness of his frame, which eventually gave him the surname of " William the Hardy."

With Sir William de Douglas, named Long-leg (c. 1240- 1276), the family emerges from the mist of an almost unwritten antiquity. William de Douglas, appointed a regency to act until Alexander III. should come of age. Douglas from the first adhered to the English party, and his is a typical example of the influence affecting many of the Scottish nobility in the coming struggle. His principal possessions may be assumed to have been in Douglasdale, but he certainly also held lands in the county of Northumberland, whereof the possession was so long in dispute between the Kings of England and Scotland.

There is some reason to suppose that his wife (possibly a second wife) CONSTANCE or COUSTANCE was one of the family of BATAIL of FAWDON in Northumberland, from whom in 1264 Douglas purchased the lands of Fawdon. *** Clearly, therefore, it was his interest to keep in favour with the English King.

Henry married **Constancia**.

They had the following children:

+ 37 M i. **(Sir) Henry DE BATTAILE**.

25. **(Sir) THOMAS DE BATTAILE [living circa 1200]** was born circa 1170.

A Pedigree for Thomas Battell can be found in The Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552, etc.....

Thomas Battell, to his son,
Richard Batell, married Alicia, filia....
Robertus Battell, married Elizabetha filia Edmondi de Ho....
Edwardus Battell, miles... married Joanna, filia Johannis de Basingborne,

So... were there two Elizabeth Enfield's... over a century apart?

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II: JOHN JOCELYN, living 1225-6, married KATHERINE BATTELL, daughter and coheir of Sir THOMAS, knight, by his wife ELIZABETH (DE ENFEILD) who was daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Enfield, knight. John Jocelyn held lands in Easton and Appletree, co Northampton, which he gave to the Prior and Canons of Bradenstk. Their child: THOMAS

D/DFr T63

Deeds of manor or lordship of Enfield alias Envells alias Envilles and lands parcel thereof in Little Laver, High Laver, Fyfield, Abbess Roding and Belchamp Roding [numerous field-names]

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds ESSEX ESTATES OF MARYON-WILSON FAMILY IN GREAT CANFIELD AND DISTRICT

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deeds of manor or lordship of ENFIELD alias Envells alias Envilles and lands parcel thereof in Little Laver, High Laver, Fyfield, Abbess Roding and Belchamp Roding [numerous field-names]

Reference Code D/DFr T63

Dates of Creation 1489-1798

Extent 68

Title [Deeds of manor or lordship of ENFIELD alias Envells alias Envilles and lands parcel thereof in Little Laver, High Laver, Fyfield, Abbess Roding and Belchamp Roding [numerous field-names]]

Scope and Content Deeds of manor or lordship of ENFIELD alias Envells alias Envilles and lands parcel thereof in Little Laver, High Laver, Fyfield, Abbess Roding and Belchamp Roding [numerous field-names]

Date From 1489

Date To 1798

They had the following children:

- + 38 M i. **SIR RICHARD DE BATTAILE [living 1225]-co Essex.**
- + 39 F ii. **Catherine BATAILE.**
- 40 M iii. **Geoffrey BATAILE [living mid-13th century, Essex].**

Wivenhoe: Economic history', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10: Lexden Hundred (Part) including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe (2001), pp. 282-287.

Most of the parish was part of Wivenhoe manor, which extended into Elmstead, with most of the south of Wivenhoe being the lord's demesne except for a considerable amount of copyhold land near Wivenhoe Cross and some on the east side of High Street just south of Wivenhoe Hall. The freeholds, of which two 20-a. ones were recorded in 1086, (fn. 23) lay mainly in the north. The manor included a deer park, recorded in 1427, which seems to have been in the south-east of the parish extending into Cockaynes in Elmstead. St. John's abbey, Colchester, owned 120 a. called Withemorhad and Nordhei, on the south side of the road to Tendring (presumably via Elmstead), given to them by RICHARD BATTLE'S BROTHER, GEOFFREY, in the mid 13th century. [Colch. Cart. i. 177; E.A.T. 3rd ser. xix. 159.]

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds RECORDS OF VARIOUS ESSEX FAMILIES

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Series Deeds relating to Basildon

Level: Item Quitclaim

Reference Code D/DHf T41/1

Dates of Creation c.1250

Title [Quitclaim]

Scope and Content Geoffrey BATAILE to Simon, son of Richard of Basildon.

20d. of rent which Simon was accustomed to pay to Geoffrey and which Geoffrey inherited from

his mother, Mabel, in Basildon of the fee of the Bishop of London.

Witnesses: John de Langedun, knight, John de St Clair, Roger de la Hyde, Geoffrey Burell, Walter Le Kenteis, Gunydene de Bertlesden, Benedict de Burgestede, clerk, Robert Travers and Walter the clerk.

Seal.

Access Not to be produced: use digital image available on SEAX.

Language Latin.

Date From 1200

Date To 1300

26. **Richard DE BATTAILE [living 1200].**

1200, Hertford, Roll 24: ROBERT son of NIGEL brings a petition against RICHARD BATAILL, his brother, for four virgates of land and principal messuage which belonged to his father in Sawbridgeworth, as the first-born brother to whom that land should come by right of primogeniture; and Richard comes and says that their father was a parson of the church, and that he gave that land to him at his own (i.e. Richard's) request during his lifetime (Nigel's); and afterwards the man of his brother Robert came into the court of the chief lord of the fee, with the result that he should pay yearly to him at Pentecost certain "cirotecas" (gloves); and he submits himself to the king's court of grand assize, to decide whether he himself should have the aforesaid land as gift from his father, and by agreement with the said Robert as aforesaid, or whether Robert himself should have the ownership. A day has been fixed for the meeting of the justices; and let four knights come to elect 12 knights.

Pleas before the King or his justices, 1198-1202, Volume 2: 1221 (Hertf) "Ricardus Bataille versus Robertum filium Nigelli de placito magne assise per Walterum de Haiton."

1166: Richard son of Nigel: Allegiance to Gilbert Montfichet

1199-1216 (undated): "Temp. King John. Grant to Priory of Hatfield, of property rights in Manuden." Witnesses included RICHARD BATAILLE. [Manuden Annals, pg 63]

Circa 1236: Among names appearing as taxable in the book of Feudal Aids is RICHARD BATAILLE. [Manuden Annals, pg 64]

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX: Lucy Battelle states that Richard, being 1160, fl 1200, had sons:

- 1) Ralph, born circa 1180; mature by 1200
- 2) Richard, born circa 1210; circa 1250 witness, circa 1290 witness [note: this would make Richard born 30 years after her estimate for Ralph!]
- 3) Martin, 1250 witness
- 4) William, 1250 witness

I should note here that no evidence is given to substantiate these children, other than assumed ages, the best I can tell. And the problem she creates of a 30 year difference in ages between Ralph and Richard does seem problematic. Much of the available documentation gives no relationships, as most have them as witnesses only. More than likely, if Ms. Battelle's guess at birthdates is even close, Richard (II) had to have been of a later generation.

Richard married **Alice**.

They had the following children:

- 41 M i. **Ralph DE BATTAILE** was born circa 1180.

1200, Hertford: NIGEL the parson with sons Robert and Richard, and grandson Ralph: ROBERT son of NIGEL, brought a petition against Richard Batallie for four acres of land, with appurtenances in Gilston (Herts), as his own right; RICHARD came and sought sight of the land. It was agreed that he should have sight of it (Literally - let him see it). A day has been appointed for them within one month of Easter Day and in the meantime the sight (inspection) should take place. RICHARD appoints his son RADULPH (RALPH) in his place thereafter, etc.

42 M ii. **Martin DE BATTAILE [1240-1250 witness].**

Martin, son of Richard:

Circa 1240: MARTIN BATAILLE:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds DEEDS OF MANUDEN, COLNE ENGAINE, STEBBING AND THAXTED

Reference Code D/DVx/1

Dates of Creation N.D. [c.1240].

Scope and Content Grant.

Gilbert prior of Berden and the [Austin] Canons of that place, Richard de Pinechepol. 4 acres arable in Magneden [MANUDEN], in occupation of Henry de Schandeford and wife Emma, of which 1 acre 3 roods lie at Flodgate on the S. part of the land late of Maud Frowe, 1 rood on N. part of Flodgate between the land of Thomas de Sauzulmar and that which Ingram. ['Ingelr'] de Cantilupo formerly held, 1 acre at long dole ['ad longam dolam'] next the thorn trees, and 1 acre in Siwardes croft, paying a rent of 12d. in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas.

Wtn: Gilbert English ('Anglico'), Peter de Bolinton, Warin son of Richford, MARTIN BATAILLE, William Luvel, [?] Ranulf Luvel, Walter Cler, Thomas de Sauzulmar', Ernulf de Stocmad, Peter de Acton, Richard son of Ralph, John de Manwode.

Manuden Annals, page 62, states this grant (c. 1240 - 1250) relates to a spring or well called the urte Well by the path to the church, access to which was in dispute between William Purtemere and the priory. A second charter, by Simon, son of Richard Coddrey (Cottered) confirmed priory ownership of the well. Witnesses included Martin Bataille.

Page 31: "MARTIN would almost certainly have had a close personal concern with the course of events preceding the agreement recorded; a case of sufficient local interest worth explaining in some detail. It concerned a well, or possibly a spring, Purte Well meaning Pure Well, situated on church property in the path leading to the church. Evidently an important amenity, it had become the subject of a law suit between the local owner and the priory authorities, who claimed rights of access as part of the church demesne. The agreement reached was that in order to resolve the dispute, William had renounced any rights he had or might have acquired, the priory therefore granting to him certain permission for access to the well to draw water. If, however, the priory thereby suffered injury or damage, and William after 40 days' warning, and following arbitration, had refused to make amends, he should lose the grant, and cease to have access to the well."

c. 1250 (undated) Grant to the priory of lands in Manegeden adjacent to the lands of Richard Revel, William de Purtemere, John de BASSINGEBURN, Warin son of Richard, and other priory lands. Witness included Martin Bataille.

43 M iii. **William DE BATTAILE [1250 witness].**

William, son of Richard:

c. 1250-1300 (undated): Grant to Berden Priory by Fulc de Bacon of lands he held in Magnedene named Crokhole in lands of John de Pinchepol. Witnesses included WILLIAM BATAYLL

+ 44 M iv. **Richard (II) DE BATTAILE [c. 1250 witness].**

27. **Simon DE BATTAILE [held most of Battle properties]** died 1276.

1246, Charter Rolls, Vol. I: GRANT TO SIMON BATAILLE and his heirs, of free warren in his demesne lands in Essex. Free warren meant permission to empark an area for the breeding of deer, partridges, pheasants, etc. The Royal Charter was a solemn instrument whereby the sovereign made original and confirmatory grants in perpetuity, of lands, privileges, etc. The lands were:

Wyvenhoe (Wivenhoe)

Causted (Elmstead)

Startford (Stratford)
Patyswick (Pattiswick)
Stisted (Stisted)

1246, April 6, Westminster: Grant to SIMON BATAILLE, and his heirs, of free warren in his demesne lands in Wyvenho, Caunsted, Startford, Pateswyck and Stisted. [Calendar of Charter Rolls]

1247, Octave of Hilary at Chelmerford (Chelmsford) before the Justices in Eyre: SIMON BATAYLE, demandant (purchaser), Richard de harlaw and Agnes his wife, tenant: 12s of rent with appurtenances in Elmested. Assize of Mort d's. Tenant granted to demandant the said rent together with 4d of rent with appurtenances which William del Brok at one time used to render to tenant for a certain croft in the same town, called Aldefeld. Demandant to hold of tenant and the heirs of Agnes by the yearly rent of 6d, and the service of a third part of one knight's fee, for all service, custom, and exaction. Consideration of 6 marks of silver. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol. I, 897]

1248: JULIANA BATALIE of Battleswick at Greenstead, in the Hundred of Lexden, (the name of BATTLESWICK being derived from this family...i.e. Simon and Juliana.) [File 20, Essex, 15 - Wilson, from English Place Names, Vol XIII]

1248, December 17: SIMON BATAILLE, Exemption from being put on assizes, juries, or recognitions, so long as during the next five years he is in the service of John de Grey of Chester. (The Grey family lived in Essex and had possessions in many counties. They must have exerted a powerful influence). [Patent Rolls]

cal 1250: Essex #A.821: Grant by Hamo, son of Richard de Esketot, to Hugh, son of Richard de Elmestude, for 100 marcs, of the manor of Thuriton and advowson of the church there, paying therefore 12s yearly for Hamo and his heirs to Sir Warin de Montechanesio, for the wardship of Rochester Castle. Witnesses: Sirs Richard de Tany and Robert le Butiler, knights; John de Marines, Ralph Martel, SIMON BATAILE, Gilbert Fucher, and others (named). February, 34 Henry III [cal 1250] - A#825 shows the release by Hugh de Elemstede to Sir Warin de Monte Kanesio, for 100 marcs, of the manor and advowson of the Church of Turinton.

1258, April 22: Richard de Montfichet, Steward of the Royal Forest of Essex, to let SIMON BATAILLE, brother of WILLIAM BATAILLE of the Franciscan Order, to have three bucks in the forst by gift of the king.

1256: SIMON BATAILLE, plaintiff (purchaser), Hugh de Dyve and Juliana his wife, deforcients (tenants), 2 messuages, 2 (carucates?) and 5 acres of land, 1 mill, and 3s rent with appurtenances in: Feringes (Ferring); Donyland (East Donyland); Ardeleg (Ardleigh); Stysted (Stisted); Colcester (Colchester); and Bradewell (Bradwell). Deforciant quit-claimed to plaintiff and plaintiff granted for himself and his heirs that henceforth they will render every year to deforciant all the life of Juliana, £10 sertline. After her death plaintiff and his heirs shall be quit from payment. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol 1 - 1302, Trininty Term, file 9b]

1261. October. Trinity Term at Chelmerford before Justices in Eyre: SIMON BATAYLE plaintiff (purchaser); Roger le neur and Estrilda his wife, impediants (tenants): 8 acres of land with appurtenances in Lamburn (Lambourne). Please of warranty of charter. Plaintiff to hold of imp and the heirs of Estrilda by the yearly rent of 1/2d at Michaelmas, and 2 1/2 d to a scutage of 40s, when it shall happen, for more or less, for all service, suit of court, custom and exaction. Consideration 20s sterline. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol 1, 1455, file 9b]

1261, October, St. John B., at Chelmerford (Chelmsford) before the Justices in Eyre: John le Chesmonger and Cecily his wife, demandant (purchaser); SIMON BATAYLE, tenant: One messuage 4 acres and 12 perches of land with appurtenances in Lamburn (Lambourne). Dem quit-claimed to tenant. Considerable 1/2 mark of silver. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol 1, 1515, file 9b]

1271, Morrow of St. Michael at Chlmerford before Roger de Seyton, John prior of Spalding, and others (names), Justices at Eyre: SIMON BATAYLE, plaintiff (purchaser). Roger de Venur and Estrilda his wife, impediants (tenants): 7 acres and 3 roods of land and 12d of rent with appurtenances in Lamborn (LAMBOURNE) and STAPLEFORD. Please of warranty of charter. Impediants acknowledged the said tenement with appurtenances, together with the homage and all the service of Peter Pastinel and his heirs, to be the right of the plaintiff; to hold of impediants and the heirs of Estrilda by the yearly rent of 1 pair of white gloves or 1d at Easter, and 2d to a scutage of 40s, for more or less, when it shall happen, for all service, suite of court, custom and exaction. Consideration of 9 marks of silver. [Essex Feet of Fines]

1272: "Afterwards Stapleford Abbots was held by SIMON BATAYLE"

1276: SIMON BATAYLL: Exemption at the instance of Eleanor the King's mother, for from serving on assizes, juries, recognitions, or as sheriff, coroner, forester, verderer, agister (grazer of others' cattle), regarder (supervisor of a forest), or other bailiff of the king, against his will. (very interesting that the Queen Eleanor took an interest in this matter. Lucy Battelle assume he may be been growing old or ill - which could certainly have been true. But it is the matter of Eleanor issuing the exemption that, to me, is of more interest]

1276: Lucy Battelle states Simon died, and his son Sir Richard inherited.

At this same time:

cal 1278, 6 Edward I: Wheatacre (Norfolk) appointment of Roger Loveday and John de Metingham to take the assise of novel disseisin arraigned by Peter Adam against ADAM (or ADA) BATAILLE and others, touching common of pasture in.

The publications of the Selden Society - Page 240 - by Selden Society - Biography & Autobiography - 1940 ... son of William, Simon Bataille, ...

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, Volume 2, page 141, states: The family of BATAYLE, de Bataile, or Battell, was very ancient. SIMON DE BATAILLE lived temp Henry III. They had considerable estates in Stapleford Abbots, Bradwell, Purley, Latchingdon, Wyrley, Great Bentley, St. Osyth, etc. The HOO family were seated at Purleigh; Baron was of Bardwell. [Henry III reigned 1216+56 years]

He had the following children:

+ 45 M i. **(Sir) Richard DE BATAILLE [died 1298].**

46 M ii. **Simon (II) DE BATAILLE [perhaps of Kent]** died [before 1323].

cal 1274, 3 Edward I: Colechester: commission of goal delivery for, to Richard de Suchireche, SIMON BATAILLE, Laurence de Plumberwe, and Peter de Goldinton [Calendar of Patent Rolls, m 30d (82)]

cal 1278, 6 Edward I: Tendring (Essex); appointment of John de Cobham and Elias de Beckingham to take the assise of novel disseisin arraigned by SIMON BATAILLE against Philip de S. Osith, touching a tenement in Tenedele (Kent) [Calendar of Patent Rolls, #7 m.3d (57)]

Simon married **Lora**.

Lucy Battelle mentions Simon's widow:

1323: John de Sutton of Winvenhoe, plaintiff (purchaser), Richard de Taleworth, deforciant (vendor): A moiety of 14 messuages, 282 acres of land, 4 ½ of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood, 9 acres of alder, 36 acres of marsh, and 16d rent, in TENDRING, East Donyland, and the parish of St. Giles in the suburb of Colchester, which LORA, late wife of Simon Bataille holds in dower of the inheritance of the vendor. Purchaser and his heirs to hold the reversion of the chief lords. Consideration £20 sterline. This agreement was made in the presence of Lora, and she did fealty.

29. **William (friar) DE BATAILLE [living 1258].**

1249: King's gift of oak tree 'to brother of Friar William Bataille' from Havering Park, for the making of a gate.

1258, April 22: Richard de Montfichet, Steward of the Royal Forest of Essex, to let SIMON BATAILLE, brother of WILLIAM BATAILLE of the Franciscan Order, to have three bucks in the forest by gift of the king.

1276, October 22, Westminster: Pardon to Robert de Meusy of his outlawry in the county of Sussex for mahem, robbery, and breach of the peace of Henry III. WILLIAM de la BATAILLE, at whose prosecution the said Robert was appealed, has remitted his appeal, as appears by the record of the sheriff and coroners.

William, son of Sir William:

1202, Octave of St. Matthew, at Clelemare(ford) (Chelmsford). Richard de Gardin and Margaret his wife, and Joan, sister of the said Margaret, demandants (purchasers); Jordon de Rammesden and Eleanor his wife, demandants (purchasers): One knight's fee with appurtenances in Rammesden, which Baldwin fitz (?)--- (father of the said Margaret), Joan and Eleanor held. 13s 2d rent with the service of a third part of a knight's fee, with appurtenances in Dunham (Downham) [hard to read portion] remain to demandants and the heirs of Margaret, as her reasonable part, to wit: from WILLIAM BATAILLE..... yearly, and the service of a third part of one knight's fee, and from Sgar de Frid 14d yearly. And 5s of rent in Dunham and in Rammesden, remain (to the said Joan) and her heirs, all the life of Julian(a), mother of the said Margaret, Joan, and Eleanor, to wit from the tenement which Robert Bascot holds 4s and from the tenement which Ricahrd le B(ar)kier holds in (Ramsden Bellhouse, 12d. And after the death of the said Julian(a), all the land of la Windhill, which she holds in dower, shall revert to the same Joan and her heirs, as her reasonable part. And all the surplus of the said knight's fee with Baldwin their father (held), the 5s of rent which the said Joan now (holds after) she shall have la Windhill, R and M., and the heirs of H. shall do a third part of the service of one knight to tenant; and Joan shall do to tenant the service of a 15th part of one knight for la Windhill. [Curia Regis, Vol. V, 24]

As Lucy Battelle states, this Feet of Fines entry is typical, and gives a lot of information that can be found nowhere else. However, all that we are told here that is of interest to us is that WILLIAM BATAILLE had property in Downham, Essex, and ----(?), at date 1202.

1206, Essex: WILLIAM BATAILLE and EMERY BATAILLE, knights, summoned to serve on juries. [Curia Regis IV, 213]

1206/07: The king has received money from Robert de Vieuxpont by the hands of WILLIAM BATAILLE (and two others)

1207: Hugh Pincerna (Butler) suit against WILLIAM BATAILLE and AGNES BATAILLE, a new date given. This same date is given to William Bataill' his man on the bench.

1208, Essex: WILLIAM BATAILLE is attached (ordered to appear) at the grand assize in a case concerning land at Berking (Barking). (This may have been land of the family. In 1289 Ricahrd Bataill was chief lord of Barking) [Curia Regis VI, 214]

1208, Essex: WILLIAM BATAILL among those who did not appear at the grand assize in a case concerning land in Sopiland (Shopland), and was attached (ordered to appear). Curia Regis VI, 216

1211, Essex: WILLIAM BATAILLE, knight

1216: WILLIAM BATELTY to have land in co Oxford, formerly belonging to Olive de Esselig, deceased, formerly wife of Robert de Columbar. [Also:] The sheriff of Oxford to see that a settlement is made with the men of William de Batelly de Stokes, concerning the 32s which Reading he is demanding of them, and to go bail for them and protect them. [Close Rolls]

1218/19: William de Putot and WILLIAM de BATILLI, who are going on a mission for the king, to have six marks for their expenses.

1219: To the sheriff of London. William de Putot and WILLIAM de BATILLI, who are going on a mission for the king, to have two robes of black burnet (woolen material) with hoods of doe sin [Close Rolls]

1220: WILLIAM de BATILLY and Robert de Barevill, going on a mission to Poitiers for the king, to have 20 marks.

1229, Wilts: Henry prior of Farleigh (Honkton Farleigh), deputed WILLIAM de la BATAILLE to act against Walter de Sumerford, tenant, concerning the manor of Little Brocton (Parva Broughton), with appurtenances. [1229 Close Rolls, Vol. 1, p 237] [Lucy Battelle states that here William is evidently a monk of Farleigh Priory. I don't necessarily see that ?]

1234, Octave of Hilary at Chelmerford (Chelmsford), before the Justices in Eyre. Wymond Senesot and Wimark his

wife, John Long and Gunilda his wife, and Ysold, sister of the said Wmark and Gunilda, demandants; WILLIAM BATAYLE, tenant: 15 acres of land with appurtenances in Bradewell (Bradwell-on-Sea); Assize of mortd's. Demandant quitclaimed to tenant. Consideration of 10s sterling.

1250: The keeper of Chippenham Forest, Wilts, is ordered to arrange for WILLIAM BATAILLE to have six oak trees for timber in the said forest, as a gift of the king. Witness: the king at Clarendon, Wilts, 25 November [Close Rolls] [Lucy Battelle states the recipient was Friar Williams' son, Alexander, Prior of Marlborough.]

1267: Grant at the instance of WILLIAM BATAILL, that RICHARD BATAILL and Katherine his wife shall be quit for life of suit they owe to the king's courts of the honour of Bologne, for tenements in Tendring, Essex, which they hold of the honour, with perenonce of that honour. [Patent Rolls, Jan 15, Westminster]

1270: A hunting grant for 'RICHARD BATAYLE, brother of Brother William...' [Lucy Battelle states that it is likely that Brother William had died prior to this date, but that date has not been found.]

Lucy Battelle stated that in the 13th century it is estimated that the population of England was 3,000,000, with about 9,500 parishes and 40-60,000 ordained men. "Therefore, 1 of every 25-30 men over the age of 15 were in holy orders. These men will have received their education in the main from the monks, and as they were almost the only educated people suitable for official appointments, they were the ones appointed."

Lucy Battelle starts an entirely new chapter in her family records for the descendants of "Friar" William. Some of that information will be provided. She calls this the WINDSOR LINE of the Battle family.

My thoughts are rather disturbed by some of the children attributed to William by Lucy Battelle, and by some of her assumptions. For the sake of argument, let's assume that William died circa 1260-1270 - seemingly an old man, as we have entries for him as early as 1206, when he was apparently an adult, when he and Emery were summoned to serve on juries. That could place his date of birth as early as circa 1184. (We know Emery/Emeric was born circa 1180).

To further this speculation, William probably married and had begun to have children by the time of his summons in 1206.

If so, Ms. Battelle's notes attributed to a son also named William, in 1327, are entirely out the realm of possibility. That William, who Ms. Battelle states was involved in the revolt against Bury St. Edmunds, would have needed to be a hale and hearty young man to participate in them, and being over 100 years old makes that highly unlikely!

He had the following children:

47 M i. **Alexander DE BATAILLE.**

48 M ii. **Robert DE BATAILLE (problem).**

Robert, son of "Friar" William:

Lucy Battelle's notes on Robert further confirm the problem with the notes provided for a brother named William being at the revolt at Bury St. Edmunds. The notes for Robert are 100 years before the revolt at St. Edmunds. It should also be noted that I have seen nothing about an Inquisition Post Mortem for "Friar" William that would lead one to assign him the many children she does.

49 M iii. **William DE BATAILLE.**

Ms. Battelle's notes attributed to a son of "Friar William," also named William, in 1327, are entirely out the realm of possibility. That William, who Ms. Battelle states was involved in the revolt against Bury St. Edmunds, would have needed to be a hale and hearty young man to participate in them, and being at minimum about 100 years old makes that highly unlikely!

31. **John DE BATAILLE [died 1216] of Surrey** was born circa 1159. He died 1216.

John Bataille, temp King John (1199-1216). Lucy Battelle gives two different death dates for him, 1231 and 1237.

Lucy Battelle gives the children of John, born circa 1159, 1201 Abbot of Waverley, Surrey, died 1216, as:

- 1) Sir William, born circa 1178; 1203 Court Office; 1208-25 Steward, Hants manors; 1241 Mitcham, Surrey land, died 1237. Married Agnes, fl 1207
- 2) Henry, of Addington, Surrey, fl 1210
- 3) Roger, born circa 1179, originally of Langdon, Essex, c, 1190 of Buessingham, Norfolk [The Norfolk and Suffolk lines]
- 4) Galfridus, fl 1224 Thrydon Garnon, Essex; 1232 of Horsell, Surrey; 1237 land in Aldham, Essex, 1240 bond to Jew, 1250 of Schropham, Norfolk

Lucy Battelle further speculates that he was the ABBOT JOHN mentioned in the court case of Petronilla (a widow of a William Bataill), as holding land.

He had the following children:

- + 50 M i. **(Sir) William DE BATTAILE [died 1231]** was born circa 1178 and died 1231.
- 51 M ii. **Henry DE BATTAILE -of Addington, Surrey [living 1219].**

Henry, son of John. Lucy Battelle calls him the son of "Abbot John." She further states that there is only one small reference in Addington: "1210: William Aguillon and Joan conveyed to HENRY BATAILLE half a virgate of land in Addington." (a virgate being 30 acres). She states that the parish church of St. Mary celebrated it's 900th anniversary in 1980, and that Henry Bataillle is sure to have worshiped within those walls.

It should be noted, however, that A History of the County of Surrey, Volume 4, regarding Addington parish states:

In 1219 William Aguillon and Joan conveyed to HENRY BATAILLE half a virgate of land in Addington. SOURCE: Feet of Fines, Surrey. Hil. 3 Hen. III, no. 32. - and 3 Henry III translates to 1219. William Aguillon sat in Parliament in 18 Hen. III as baron by tenure of Addington.

From: 'Parishes: Irthlingborough', A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 3 (1930), pp. 207-214:

IRTHLINGBOROUGH: Erdeburne, Erdinburne (xi cent.), Yrthingbure, Irtlingburg, Irtlibure, Urtlingburch (xii cent.), Yrthingburia, Irelingburg, Irtlingburgh (xiii cent.), Hertillingborough (xiv cent.), Artleborough (xvi, xvii, xviii cent.), Itchingborowe (xvii cent.). The parish of Irthlingborough comprises 3,676 acres, of which about half is arable and half under grass. It lies in the bend of the River Nene, which forms its eastern and southern boundaries, while the Ise, a tributary of the Nene, is its western boundary. The land rises northward and westward from the river, reaching 260 ft. at Crow Hill near the confines of Little ADDINGTON. The soil is clay, iron- and limestone. Until the latter part of the 16th century Irthlingborough formed two parishes, the one with its church of St. Peter standing in the village on the south side of the main road, and the other with its church of All Saints about a quarter of a mile east of St. Peter's. The site of this church is in a field overlooking the Nene on the south-west of the road to Higham Ferrers, near the manor house, which was probably the MANOR HOUSE of the BATAILLE FEE to which the church was attached.

- 52 M iii. **Roger DE BATTAILE [The Norfolk and Suffolk lines]** was born circa 1179.

Roger, born circa 1179, originally of Langdon, Essex, c, 1190 of Buessingham, Norfolk [The Norfolk and Suffolk lines]

- 53 M iv. **Galfridus DE BATTAILE [living 1224 & 1250] of Schropham, Norfolk.**

32. William (III) DE BATTAILE.

Ms. Battelle gives information which she states shows that William had died by 1200, as apparently so had his son, William.

WILLIAM (de Bello) ["de Bello" used here is the Latinised form of "Bataill"] and MARGERY, with their son WILLIAM, junior, and his wife Petronilla. Margaret, or Margery, de Bello appointed her son to appear for her versus Petronilla, who was the wife of William de Bello, in a plea concerning a dowry to be acquired.

1200 Southampton: MARGERY, who was the wife of WILLIAM de BATAILL, petitioned against Parnel (Petronilla), who was the wife of William son of William de Bello, for her dowry, of which she had nothing in Anesti, etc. And she (Petronilla) says she does not hold that land, nor ever held it, but Abbot de Bello holds it (i.e. John, her late husband's cousin). She may seek a writ against those who hold it, if she wishes.

1200, Southampton: PETRONILLA (or Parnel) who was the wife of WILLIAM, appoints THOMAS her brother to represent her against Margery, wife of William de Bello, in a plea concerning a dowry to be acquired or lost. (This is an unusual expression in this connection, dowries were usually 'claimed.' Here both William's (father and son) had died, leaving widows. It almost looks as though the two Williams had died at dates very close together, in which case the younger William would have inherited the estate of his father, perhaps before any provision had been made for his widow, Margery, so she must needs claim from her daughter-in-law.

Margery says that she has 'nothing in Anesti, etc.' It could be that Anesti was her maiden name, and this means that she had no estate of her own. (There was a Hubert de Anesti, a witness in 1132 in the Wivenhoe history.)

The fact that Petronilla does not hold the land which Margery is claiming for her dowry has caused the case to be adjourned, but the interesting point for the purpose of this history is her statement at "Abbot de Bello holds it," i.e. Abbot de Bataill." Who was he?

William married **Petronilla**.

They had the following children:

+ 54 M i. **Robert (I) DE BATTAILE (possibly)**.

33. **(Sir) Emeric (Emery) DE BATTAILE -of the Manor of Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex** was born circa 1180. He died 1251.

Lucy Battelle assumes that SIR EMERIC (ALMERIC) son of Richard and Petronilla, was born circa 1180, but it could have been a bit later than that. Emeric must have been mature in 1205, as he appears at that date in a suit recorded in the Curia Regis Rolls. It is certainly evident that there was a "Sir Almeric," and his lands seem well defined in Essex... Stapleford not being one of them.

The Curia Regis was the king's Court or Council, a body of semi-professional advisors which settled judicial problems which might prove beyond the scope of ordinary law courts. The king at times summoned others, including knights from the shires.

1205, Essex: Simon Magnus, tenant, appeared against Edward de Eppinges, the plaintiff, in a plea of assize concerning 40 acres of land in Epping, and Edward did not appear or excuse himself. "Therefore the said Edward is in mercy, and since the sheriff caused the assize to be summoned without having a security, he is amerced half a mark." Afterwards Thomas de Tankerville came, and the sheriff's transgression was pardoned for half a mark. "And it to be known that the pledges of the said Edward are in mercy, viz, William Munkens and ALMERIC BATAILL, because the suit against the said Simon was not prosecuted."

Here Emeric is bringing the case in the capacity of an official of some kind, and is in trouble because his client did not appear or excuse himself.

1206, Essex: "Action of Morte d'Ancestor between EMERY BATAILLE and the Abbot of St. Waleric concerning land in Walle." (St. Valery, la Walle, Bradwell-on-Sea). [Lucy Battelle explains that "action of Morte d'Ancestor" was an action to recover land deprived on the death of an ancestor, i.e. Bradwell dower lands of his mother Petronilla, held of the Abbot of St. Valery, France.]

1206, Essex: "Suit between EMERY BATAILLE, plaintiff, and Abbot of St. Walerice concerning land in la Walle."

1206, Essex: "EMERY BATAILLE and WILLIAM BATAILLE, knights summoned to serve on juries." [Lucy Battelle states that the William here was Emery's nephew, son of his brother William]

1207, Essex: "EMERY BATAILLE gives 1 mark for license to make an agreement with the Abbot of St. Waleric."

1207, Essex: Octave of St. martin, at Hereford, before the king himself (and justices): ALMARIC BATAILLE, demandant (purchaser), and Richer, Abbot of St. Walery, tenant (holder) by Gerard de Manegeden (Manuden). 1 carucate of land with appurtenances in La Waule. Recognition of mort d'ancestre. Tenant granted to demandant 1 virgate of the said land, to wit, that which is called socneland; to hold of him by the free service of 1 lb of pepper, to be rendered on Friday in Whitsun week, for all service; also all the marsh called GAREMUNDECOTE, with the ways appertaining to the said marsh; to hold of him by the free service of 2 marks yearly.... Also, demandant received 80 sheep and 20 marks of silver, and disclaimed 'all the rights in the residue of the marsh appertaining to the said carucate.' ("socneland was "socland", a term for land held by service) [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol I, No# 233]

"St. Walery" was St. Valery-sur-Somme, France. A resort of pilgrims, it was from there that William the Conqueror embarked for England in 1066.

"La Waule, Bradwell-on-Sea," is unique. Bradwell-juxta-Mare is the site of a Roman fort which excavations proved was 520 feet long, on the North Sea.

1212, Essex: Grand Assize postponed for lack of jurors, among whom EMERY BATALLE and WILLIAM BATALLE of Berdstaple. (Berdstaple = Barstable-Basildon, near Langdon in Essex) [Curia Regis, Vol VI, 323]

The branch of the Wivenhoe Battle family, beginning with Emery of Bradwell, held estates mainly of the Honour of Hawley (Suffolk), whereas those of his brother William was more mainly of the Honour of Bologne.

1212/13: AUMERY BATAILLE went bail for Warner, son and hostage for Ricahrd Parvue.

1251, May 8, Inquisition Post Mortem: In 1251 when EMERIC died, he held the MANOR OF BATTAILS, one of the manors of Bradwell-in-Sea (so named from the owner) of the king in capite: 69 acres of arable land in Bradwell and one messuage; pasture for 50 sheep; rent of assize from free tenants 23s 8d.ob (?obligare - binding by obligation); the work of two villeins; 8 acres of the king's fee; 100 days work; all of which he held by the service of 1 knight's fee; payment of 10s to the ward of Dover castle; and suit at the Court of Haughley ('Hagle'), Suffolk.

The citation for Emery's post mortem inquisition can be found in Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and other Analogous Document Preserved by the Great Britain Public Record Office, page 62:

#250 EMERY BATAILL alias BATAILHE: Writ de melius inquirendo, 8 May, 36 Henry II:

SAIER, his son, aged 10 ½, his heir

Essex, Lacedone, 80 a arable, and

Bradwell, a messuage and 68 acres arable with pasture as 23s 3 ½ d rent, etc held of the king in chief by service of 1 knight's fee, 10s to the keeping (custodie) of Dover, and suite at the king's court of haggle.

Purle, 100 acres arable with a messuage held in dower by John de Aketon and Petronilla his wife, mother of the said Emery, of his inheritance, by service of 1/3 knight's fee of the fee of William de Houbrigge.

Bradwell, pasture for 120 sheep and 8s 4 d rent, similarly held in dower, whereof 6s 2d was of the king's fee and the residue of another fee.

And the said Emery sold 10 acres of the king's fee in lacedon to John Page and 2 acres in Bradwell to PETER BATAILHE, on which they built many fair houses. C Henry III, File 13 (5)

Emeric also had lands in Latchingdon (Latchington), Essex: 800 acres arable, held of the Honour of Haughley, along with the Bradwell lands. Latchingdon is one of those places mentioned in the 1250 deed, quitclaim, of John de (Rivers), senior, to Lord William GERNUN, knight; Deed: Quitclaim John de Ripariis [Rivers], senior, to Lord William Gernun, knight. Five and a quarter knights' fees in Theydon Garnon, Little Leighs, Steeple, `Walle', Snoreham, LATCHINGDON, `Knypesho; Bonhunte in Wykes' [Wicken Bonhunt]; `Haunle', `Wenham', `Japetone', `Schaldefen', `Somertone' and `Brok Keleye', all in the county of Suffolk; and `Shropham' and `Rokelaund' in the county of Norfolk. John further grants to William, wife Helen and son Hugh and to whosoever shall hold the manor of Theydon Garnon.

PETER BATAILLE was one of what Lucy Bataille calls the Windsor branch of the family, and he and John Page had bought the 10 acres in Latchington "on which they built many fine houses." As she states, this is one of the many instances of the various parts of the family keeping in close touch over the years.

He had the following children:

- + 55 M i. **Saier (Saer) DE BATAILLE (heir of his father, died 1291)** was born calculated 1240/1241 and died 1291.

36. **John DE BATTAILE [died by 1217/18].**

John, son of Richard, brother of Emeric:

1217/18: "The king has granted WILLELMINE, formerly wife of JOHN BATAILLE, Trumpeter, three half-pence a day, to be received in the Manor of Writtle, and order this to be delivered to her. He is surprised that the bailiffs at Writtle have refused to do so."

There being no other reference to this John, it would seem that he may have been short-lived. The fact that the king made an allowance indicates that John was one of his own servants - of the Royal Manor of Writtle.

John Bataille is the only "trumpeter" found in the family. Though trumpets go back to 2000 B.C., their use declined with the disintegration of Roman civilization. Their use was revived in Europe through contact with the Islamic world during the Crusades. In 1217/18, the trumpeter could have been an entertainer along with the minstrels, often found grouped together in records down to the 14th century. Household minstrels were sharply distinct from traveling minstrels, and were hospitably received at the house of knight. They then wore characteristic liveries as a means of identification. By 1469, Edward IV issued a charter that no minstrel, however skilled, might practice his art in public unless he had been admitted to the Royal Minstrel's Guild. Only a minority enjoyed the security of fixed employment, much less that their widow's received an allowance.

John married **Willelmine**. Willelmine died [by 1222/23].

1222/23: "Ernald, King John's carter, is to have three half pence a day that WILLELMINE, wife of JOHN BATAILLE used to have daily, as a charity from the king's manor of Writtle."

After only a few years it would appear that Willelmine had herself died.

Both of the two references to Willelmine concern the former King John [reigned 1199-1216], the allowances being made by Henry III. Perhaps King John's carter was old and being retired.

They had the following children:

56 M i. **John (II) DE BATTAILE (a possibility only).**

John son of John (a possibility only):

1227, Suffolk: "Suit between Isabel, wife of Thomas son of Godfrey, against JOHN BATAILLE, concerning a dowry." [Curia Regis, Vol. XIII, pg 74]

1227, Suffolk: "Thomas son of Godfrey and Mabel his wife, bring a claim against JOHN BATAILL for a third part of a knight's fee in Clevering, as a dowry of the said Mabel."

Lucy Battelle states: It would seem that John either then lived in Clevering (Suffolk) or had land there. The transfer of interest from Essex to Suffolk, need occasion no surprise, in view of the considerable moves of the family at later dates, though this is the earliest reference to Suffolk. It is possible that John may have followed his father, if not as a trumpeter, still as a royal household servant, and Clevering could very well have been one of the royal manors. Clevering Hall is indicated on the map of East Suffolk as about a mile north of Wickham market. It is described now as Clevering in Hacheston, which is marked about 2 miles northeast of Wickham market.

Ms. Battelle further states: Though there is no proof that this John was the son of John the trumpeter, owing no doubt to the paucity of records of so early a date, there is likewise nothing to cause doubt, and there is no other family of around 1227 into which he could be fitted.

Sixth Generation

37. **(Sir) Henry DE BATTAILE.**

Henry had already been knighted when his father Henry died in about 1204. This Henry was the great-grandson of Gilbert de Battaile who came with the Conqueror.

HENRY'S SON WALTER CONFIRMED A GRANT OF HIS FATHER TO ALNWICK ABBEY in 1252 and 1288.

Alnwick Abbey, founded 1147 by Eustace Fitz John for Premonstratensian Canons, who followed the rules of St. Augustine, and were called Augustinians or White Monks, had the following property in Preston.

A later Henry:

'Parishes: Winkfield', A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 3 (1923), pp. 85-91:

ASCOT (Achecote, xiii cent.) is returned with Winkfield as held by the abbey of Abingdon in 1316. (fn. 57) This seems unsupported by further evidence, and it is certain that a part of Ascot at least belonged to Windsor, and in the 14th century formed a bailiwick in the forest rented from the Crown as fee farm by the BATAYLE family. RICHARD BATAYLE died seised of it in 1302 and was succeeded by his son HENRY, who died about 1319. Possibly his heir was a minor, for the bailiwick was granted for life to Edmund de Alegate, though in 1313 it was said to be held in fee to Henry and his heirs.

The BATAYLES remained in possession of property in Ascot till the 17th century, when AGNES the daughter and heir of the last Henry Batayle married Francis Broughton, against whom a bill was brought in 1614 in the Court of the Exchequer concerning lands in Winkfield held by him but claimed by the Crown. Agnes died in 1622 seised of the manor of Ascot, which was then said to be held of the lord of Winkfield; she left as her heir a son Francis. John Broughton, who was holding in 1718, was probably his grandson. This John conveyed the manor in 1722 to Robert Foster, and upon the death of the latter it was sold to Andrew Lindegreen, from whose executors Daniel Agace purchased it in 1787. He was holding in 1813, (and his descendant, Mr. Charles Agace Ferard, is the present lord of the manor.

Dated at Charleton Adam, on Wednesday next before the feast of St. Edmund the king and martyr, 1 Edward III [cal 1328]

No. 361. Assignment made on Friday the feast of St. Edmund the king and martyr, by brother Robert de Coker, canon and cellarer of the house of Bruton to Joan, late the wife of John de Parham, of her dower of the lands which the same John held of the canons in chief and by mesne of Robert de Netherton. Viz. in Myddelforling a third part of two acres ; in the same culture a third part of two acres by the land of William de Reyny, in the same culture a third part of three acres in Hesteputforlang, a third part of three acres in the same culture by the land of John le Kynk, three-and-a-half perches and ten poles for two acres of land there and one acre by the land of John de Cary, in the culture in another small piece one acre by the land of William de Reyny for two acres in the same culture ; by the land of John de Cary one acre by the land of the prior for two acres at Chastele; one acre by the land of the prior for two acres in Langeyarde ; a third part of five acres in the south by the land of the prior at Watemore, a third part of three-and-a-half acres by the land of John le Yonge ; in the same culture half an acre by the land of William de Reyny for one acre of Boueweye at Yaldon ; half an acre by the land of HENRY BATAYLE and half an acre by the land of John de Godeton for two acres at the Gerdelond ; in the same culture a third part of two acres by the land of the prior Woneweye ; one acre by the land of William le Hayward for two acres by the land of John de Carye; in Frogemere one acre for two acres by the land of W. de Rayny for two acres in the same culture by the land of John le Kyng; in the same culture a third part of three acres by the land of William de Rayny ; " Bove " Wodewey a third part of two acres by the land of W. de Rayny Attetouneshend a third part of three acres by the way from Estewell to Yaldon by the land of William le Hayward one acre for two acres ; in Kynghamgarston by the land of William le Hayward at Tordhull half an acre and half an acre at the Shelve by the land of Walter Jones for two acres in Kynghamgarston in two small pieces at Brandhyr', a third part of two-and-a-half acres at the Shelve a third part of three acres by the land of Henry Batayle at Broacre a third part of one acre by the land of W. de Rayney at Tordhull, a third part of five acres on the south by the land of the prior on Stratforlong, three acres by the land of the prior in one small piece for six acres in the same culture in two small pieces by the land of the prior at the south head of Brokeacre, three parts of two acres on the south of W. le Hayward at Shortlond Deshent, a third part of four acres at Somertonenswey a third part of five acres by the land of W. de Reyny, in the Slade by the land of John de Godeton, half an acre for one acre in short furlong , in the same culture by the land of William le Heyward one acre for

two acres; on the north of Wytehey at Estewell a third part of two acres by the land of W. de Reyny; by Este Wyttyheye three parts of two acres ; by the land of Henry Batayle at the Heyze a third part of three-and-a- half acres ; by the land of Robert le Koke by Este Wyttheye half an acre ; by the land of the prior for her acre at Modford broke Attelondeshend a third part of one-and-a-half acres ; by the land of W. de Reyny at Sindyache a third part of seven acres ; by the land of the prior by the pasture of Babekary one acre for two acres at Sinderhashe. Also by the pasture of Matford a third part of two acres by the land of the prior. In the same culture three parts of two acres by the land of W. de Rayny upon Matford one acre in two small pieces by the land of the prior in the same culture one acre on the Fosse ; " Bynethefosse" one acre by the land of Roger de Cobeham in the same culture one acre at Crodefurlong half an acre for one acre " bynethefosse " at the Medwey the third part of seven acres by Smalweye a third part of five acres by the land of Roger Lesshe. Item, by the land of John Salond one acre for two acres at the Hose by Este Wyttyheye by the land of HENRY BATAYLE half an acre for one acre in the same culture by the land of W. de Reyny ; at the Hullylond half an acre by the land of William Messor for one acre there by the land of Robert Berkar', " at Putslade " and half an acre by the land of Robert Berkar' and half an acre by the land of Robert le Rok for two acres at Cachethorne ; half an acre for one acre at Yaldputtesslade ; by the land of HENRY BATAYLE at Yaldputtesslade a third part of four-and-a-half acres ; at Lauerslade one acre for two acres " attechastelfet " ; at Chirshull by Lupeyatysweye a third part of four acres; in the same culture a third part of six acres by the land of the prior ; at Laghersladedyche two acres ; and one acre at the Hegghethorne. Item, of meadow one acre in Westflor, and one acre in Stony- mede for four acres in Foremede; in Baltesie one acre by the meadow of John de Kary ; in Estflor two acres ; at Carydyche one acre for two acres by the meadow of John de Cary ; in Westflor half an acre, and half an acre in Estflor ; in Yaldeputte- slade a third part of two-and-a-half acres ; on the Hull a third part of two acres ; and a third part of a cottage and a curtilage containing one acre. And the same Joan did fealty in the presence of brothers Robert and Walter le Frye, canons, William de Reyny, Reginald Huse, John de Homere, Robert de Netheron, William de Tremsted, Henry le Frye, John de Evercriz, and others. Dated at Cherleton Adam the day and year abovesaid.

He had the following children:

- + 57 M i. **Walter (son of Henry) DE BATTAILE [living 1252 & 1288].**
- 58 M ii. **William DE BATTAILE.**
- 59 F iii. **Joan DE BATTAILE.**

38. **SIR RICHARD DE BATTAILE [living 1225]-co Essex.**

Repository: Essex Record Office
 Level: Category Miscellaneous
 Level: Fonds RECORDS COLLECTED BY FREDERICK J. BRAND
 Reference Code D/DU 23/33
 Dates of Creation c. 1205
 Scope and Content Grant and confirmation for 2s.

REGINALD BATAILL, s. of William Rybauld, on behalf of RICHARD BATAILL, to Philip de Hobrig'

Land (1 hide) in Elmstead, which Richard granted to Philip and which Richard holds of Reginald

To hold of Richard and his heirs for the service of two parts of a knight's fee

Witnesses: Richard, s. of William, William, s. of Geoffrey; Walter de Langford; Ralph de Hasting'; William de hobrig'; Henry, s. of Reginald; Robert de Welles; William d'Fanb..g'

[Seal missing]

Some Early Essex Grants and Charters, p.8. see introductory note. For the grant of Richard to Philip (not found among these documents), see *ibid*, p.9

Date From 1205

Date To 1205

Repository: Essex Record Office
 Level: Category Miscellaneous
 Level: Fonds RECORDS COLLECTED BY FREDERICK J. BRAND
 Reference Code D/DU 23/81
 Dates of Creation c.1225
 Scope and Content Grant for 3s. and annual rent of od.

Geoffrey de Kokaine to Robert de Sparburn

Path or right of way (yssuam) which lies in length from the house of the said Robert up to the highway which goes from Wivenhoe towards Brighlingsea, and in width between the stream (torrentem) called Spaburn and the field called La dune [no place or parish give]

Of the annual rent or 6d., 3d. to be paid to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Colchester, 1d. to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and 2d. to the grantor and his heirs

The grantee to pay scutage to which he will only pay 1/2d. of twenty shillings or more or less accordingly (ad plus plus ad minus minus)

Warranty clause

Witnesses: 'sir' (domino) Richard BATAILLE; Geoffrey de Mosee; Ralph Tanner (tannero) of colchester; Richard, s. of Sawale; Stephen, s. of Geoffrey; Matthew, s. of Adam; Richard Souen

[Seal missing]

Identified as Alresford by comparison with B.M.Cotton Nero E. E secunda Camera no.140 [ex inf. Prof. M. Gervers]

Date From 1225

Date To 1225

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Item Quitclaim

Reference Code D/DP T1/658

Dates of Creation c.1258-1275

Title [Quitclaim]

Scope and Content John son of William de la Grave to Maud de Leveland, Abbess of Barking

All land and tenement which Richard 'le Butilleer' of Barking held in the town of Ingatestone

Witnesses: Richard de Gibecrake then steward of Barking, Sir Henry de Malemeyns, Richard BATAILLE, Stephen son of Ralph, Adam de la Clage, Philip le Brun, Nicholas de Wildeford, William de Worpath, Reginald clerk

Seal

Date From 1258

Date To 1275

[The Latin needs to be translated]

Assize Roll, Northumberland, 40 Henry III [cal 1256]: "RICARDUS BATAYL date xx solidos pro licentia concordandi cum Archibaldo de Duglas et Alina uxore [wife] ejus de placito terrae, etc."

Assize Roll, Northumberland, 40 Henry III [cal 1256]: "MATILISS, quae fuit uxor [who is the wife of] GILBERTI BATAYLE, dat j m' pro licentia concordandi cum Thoma filio Alani, de placito terrae. Et habeant cyrographum, etc."

ASSIZE ROLL, 53 Henry III [cal 1269]: Assisa venit recognitura si Eudo de Belshowe, Thomas de Insula, Ricardus de la Haye, Thomas de Beynhall', JOHANNA BATAILLE, Juliana, soror ejus ['sister of the previous/aforesaid'], et Willelmus de Haulton injuste et sine judicio disseisiverunt Rogerum de Inghou et Johannam, uxorem ejus, de libero tenemento suo in Netherton', post primam, etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisiverunt eos de medietate manerii de Netherton'[MANOR of NETHERTON] cum pertinentiis. Et nullus eorum venit prter praedictos Eudonem et Willelmum. Et prdicta Johanna Bataylle fuit attachiata per Rogerum Grene de Nedderton, et Juliana fuit attachiata per Radulphum de Hega et Adam Brastur de Nedderton, ideo ipsi in mis'. Et praedicti Thomas et alii non sunt attachiati quia non fuerunt inventi. Ideo capiatur assisa versus eos per defaltam. Postea venit praedictus Willelmus et respondet pro se et omnibus aliis, et dicit quod assisa non debet inde fieri quia dicit quod praedictus Rogerus, vir prdict Johann, nunquam fuit in seisina de prdicto tenemento, ita quod inde posset disseisin, et quia prdicti Rogerus et Johanna non possunt hoc dedicere,

consideratum est quod prdictus Willelmus inde sine die, et Rogerus et Johanna nichil capiant per assisam istam, set sint in mis' pro falso clamore.

26-30 Edward I [cal 1298-1302] Adam le Chaundeler by JOHN de la BATAILLE v. Richard de Chikewell and his wife Agnes by John de Mawardyn in Wymbeldon.

RICHARD married **Alicia**.

They had the following children:

+ 60 M i. **SIR ROBERT BATTELL OR BATAILE**.

39. **Catherine BATAILE**.

Catherine Battell & John Joscelin had a son, Thomas Jocelin, about 33 Henry III [cal 1249], who married Matildis, filia et coheirss of Johannis Hilde mil. Matilda also married Nicholaus de Vilers second. Matilda was the daughter of Johannes de Hide de Hide Aula in com Hertford miles & Elizabetha filia Joh'is Baronis de Sudley in com Gloucester.

The chronology of the Battell and Enfield pedigree states that Catherine who married Johannes Joscelin, about 10 Henry III - means the date is about 1226. This source gives her parents as Thomas Battell and Elizabeth de Enfield. But many sources give the Thomas who married Elizabeth Enfelde at least a century and a half later. And we know that the Thomas of this latter date and Elizabeth had daughters Alice and Margaret. No sister Catherine is mentioned in the will of John Fitz-Thomas Battell, their brother, who made his will when leaving for the Holy Land.

So.... were there two Elizabeth Enfield's... over a century apart?

I relate the descendants of Catherine and John in detail (which are shown most ably in English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I) as I believe they give an excellent time-line of the generations. The dates and particulars of the Jocelyn's might assist us in establishing or confirming dates for our Battle ancestors. Lucy Battelle was uninterested in the "long line" of the Jocelyn's.

The Bataille family also link into Jocelyn family of Sawbridgeworth, when Catherine Bataille daughter of Sir Thomas Bataille & Elizabeth de Enfield, marrying c1225 to John Jocelyn.

Thomas's ARMS..."Gules, a Griffin Sergeant with a bordure engrailed".

This Thomas above, was the son of Nigel Bataille who was a Parson of Sawbridgeworth c1200. ["JohnH" wrote this in 2007] Nigel had Inherited the Manor of Battailles, Manuden.(Harleian Vols 13-23, 13-227, & college of arms).

Their son Thomas Jocelyn married Maud Hide/Hyde c1248.

Catherine married **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [living 1225-6]**.

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

JOHN JOCELYN, living 1225-6, married KATHERINE BATTELL, daughter and coheirss of Sir THOMAS, knight, by his wife ELIZABETH (DE ENFEILD) who was daughter and heirss of Sir Richard de Enfield, knight. John Jocelyn held lands in Easton and Appletree, co Northampton, which he gave to the Prior and Canons of Bradenstk. Their child: THOMAS

HYDE HALL, of the Jocelyns, is isolated from other estates as it lies on a tongue of land across the Stort, jutting into Essex, 271 acres in all. The first record of Hyde Hall at the end of the 12th century is of property belonging to the Jocelyns, the family of which John married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Battell of Manudex, Essex. This family has left in Sawbridgeworth Church a variety of monuments, including a hatchment circa 1224, having four quarterings, one of which is the Battell arms, from the marriage of Catherine. "The estate has remained in the same family from its first appearance until the present day." [W.E.A Book, pg 16]

Visitations of Essex:

Arms (5 shields).—1. Quarterly—1. Azure,a wreath argent and sable,with four hawks' bells conjoined thereto in

quadrangle or. [josselyn.]

2. Gules, on a saltire enrailed or five forleam, a chief ermine. [hyde.] 3. Battell. 4. Azure, a fess or. [elliott—? Chastelin.]

2. Quarterly of six—1. Josselyn. 2. Gules, on a bend or three

castles sable. [castleton.] 3. Elliott. 4. Barrett. 5. Paly of six or and azure, on a chief gules three martlets of the first. [mautyn]. 6. Hyde, impaling sable a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed argent. [SAUN- Ders.]

3. Quarterly—Josselyn, Castleton, Elliott, and Hyde,

impaling quarterly—1 and 4. Smyth, as in Vis. of 15f>2. 2 and 3. Argent, on a bend sable three cross crosskts of the first, a martlet of the second for difference. []

4. Quarterly—1. Josselyn. 2. Castleton. 3. Elliott.

4. Battell, impaling sable on a fess or between three cinquefoils ermine a lion passant between two mullets gules.

5. Quarterly of six—1 and 6. Josselyn. 2. Castleton.

The Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552 (etc) gives the pedigree of the JOSSELYN's of Essex relative to the Battell's. The problem I have with this is the chronology. Very few dates are given....

James Josselyn of Essex, Gentleman, whose son:

Henry Josselyn, son and heir to James, married Jane, daughter and heir to William Chastelyn, their son

Rauffe Josselyn, son and heir, married "Mawde" daughter and heir to Sir John Hyde, knight, their son:

John Josselyn, esquire, son and heir, to CATHERINE, daughter & coheir to Sir THOMAS BATAILLE, knight. To their son:

Thomas Josselyn, esq., son and heir, married "Mawde" who after married to Nicholas Villers, to their son:

Thomas Josselyn, esquire, son & heir, married Alice, daughter to William Lyston, to their son:

Rauffe Josselyn, ar. son & heir, married "Mawde, daughter to Sir John Sutton al's Dudley, to their son:

Jefforey Jossely, esquire, son & heir, married to Margaret, daughter to Robart Rockell, to their son:

Rauffe Josselyn, esquire, married Petronill, daughter to Philip Palmer, to their son:

Thomas Josselyn, esquire, married Mawde, daughter to William Branketor ar. (?Branktree), to their son

Jefforey Josselyn, esquire, married Catherine, daughter to Thomas, lord Braye, to their children:

1) Thomas Josselyn, esq., son & heir, 7 Henry VI [abt 1428], married Alice, daughter to Lewes Duke, their son: George, married Maude, daughter to Edmond Bardolfe [their children below]

2) Sir Thomas Josselyn, 2nd son, a priest

3) Sir Rauffe Josselyn, 3rd son, Mayor of London, 4th Edward IV, about 1464. Knight of the Bathe and also in ye field buried at St. Swithins London stone.

Lucy Battelle's book has a chart showing the many manors that sprang from Geoffrey de Mandeville's 1086 many holdings, from 1100 to 1500. The information was obtained from "W.E.A Book I - 'The Story of Sawbridgeworth.' Among the holdings shown on this chart were : Tedhambury (Bury St. Edmunds Abbey); Groves (Reading Abbey); Blunts; Pishiobury (Fitz-Gerald) - Sayesbury (de Say); Malhams; Shinote Hall; Freres; HYDE HALL (JOCELYN). Hyde Hall, of the Jocelyn's, seems to be one of the few from the list that remained with the Jocelyn's up to 1600 (when the chart ends). Pishiobury became Lisle, when it split to Vantorts, Chamberlains, and Scrope. Malhams (Mathams?) by 1414 was Leventhorpe.

Church Booklet, page 11: At the present time, in Sawbridgeworth church, there is a hatchment of the Jocelin family; the quarterings are Castelain, BATELL, Hide, and Bardolf. This is in color, the Battell quarter being:

"Gules a griffin sergeant or in a bordure engrailed or" - which means: a griffin in gold and the border also in gold, which is the coloring on record with the College of Arms and the one most frequently quoted.

The Latin introduction to the pedigree of the Josselyn/Jocelin No.2 mentioned on the arms reads as translation:

Pedigree of Josselyn, Jocelin, No 2: family in location Essex and Herts from Norman Conquest, also families allied to them by marriage. 1627 A.D.

"de Gilberto filio Jocelini: a knight called Jocelini gave tithes to the church of St. Mary's, confirmed by his son Ralph temp Henry I (1100-1135). From Book of Abingdon folio 159.

Gilbertus Joselinus, founder of the family who endowed the Abbey of Sempringham, co Lincs, with many estates. The pedigree is as follows:

Galfirdus.... (other son Ralph, may have had no heirs)
 William
 Robertus
 Jacobus
 Henricus
 Radulfus
 Johannes, who married Catherine Battell, 1225/6

It is significant that the first reference to Humphrey Bataille of Wivenhoe, Essex, was his gift of Stapleford tithes to the convent of Holy Trinity, London, and that was in the time of Henry I, circa 1132. The ownership of distant lands in Stapleford, Essex, the exceptionally fertile valley of the Roding, at this early date, is typical of later possessions, and corresponds to the Jocelin tithes, likely of the fertile land of Sawbridgeworth.

They had the following children:

+ 61 M i. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** [living cal 1249 - 33 Henry III] died [after 1277].

44. **Richard (II) DE BATTAILE** [c. 1250 witness].

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX:

Lucy Battelle states Richard (brother of Martin) had a son JOHN, born circa 1250, 1296 of Manuden, married Cecily, fl 1295. And Richard had a second son ROGER, born circa 1255, 1306 of Eastwich, Herts, 1317, Sawbridgeworth.

In 1248 there was a 'Battles Wood' of 22 acres. The name is said to have been derived from RICHARD BATAYL, alias BATTAYLLE. This Richard was of the Wivenhoe family, son of Simon. He appears to have lived at Manuden when first married, perhaps about 1248, and may have married a Manuden person. In 1269 he had lands in Elmstead, Essex. He inherited his father's extensive estates in 1276.

Richard, son of Richard:

c. 1250 (undated): "Grant to Hatfield priory by Clement Godsen (?) of various acreages of land, pasture and woods in Manuden..." Witnesses included RICHARD BATAILLE [Manuden Annals]

c. 1255 (undated): "Grant to Hatfield Priory by William de la Dene of Manegeden of rent which Roger Riche of Hatfield used to pay for Manuden land he held of William and given by Roger to the priory; also granting to the priory of whatever they hold of William's Manuden lands, except a rent which they pay to William on land called Brademere given to them by Matilda de la Dene, mother of William." Witnesses included RICHARD BATAILLE. [Manuden Annals]

c. 1290 (undated): Grant to Hatfield Priory by John son of Martin of Berden and his wife, of land apparently in Manuden in a close called Bradmere. Witnesses included RICHARD BATAILLE. [Manuden Annals]

1291 was the year that thousands of parishes expected to be burdened with their having to find a substantial contribution to the cost of one of the projected crusades, to be paid to Edward I for six years. 1291: A levy of one-tenth of the assessed value of property was made under Pope Nicholas IV, and this became the basis for papal and national taxation until the reign of Henry VIII. (The Manuden Rectory benefice was valued at 16 marks).

He had the following children:

- + 62 M i. **John DE BATTAILE -[1296 witness] of Manuden** was born circa 1250.
- 63 M ii. **Roger DE BATTAILE -1306 of Eastwich** was born circa 1255. He died [between 1306-1317].

ROGER, son of Richard, born circa 1255, 1306 of Eastwich, Herts; 1317, Sawbridgeworth

1301 Roger de Tany died- leaving two children: Laurence, aged 2; and a daughter Margaret. Upon an inquisition made at Pons Tegula on October 7, 1301, it was found that Roger de Tany and Johanna, his wife, held the manor and advowson of Eastwick from Joanna Wake and the heirs of John Wake, her husband (who was fifth in descent from Hugh Wake, son-in-law of Baldwin fitzGilbert, and father of Thomas Wake of Liddell, whose niece and heiress, Joan, married first Sir Thomas Holland and secondly the Black Prince). 1302: Johanna de Tany, widow of Roger de Tany, held a fee in Eastwick of John Wake's heir, and in that year had licence to marry John de Uvedale, King's yeoman, who was said to have custody of the heirs. Laurence de Tany was possessed of the manors and advowsons of Eastwick, Elmstead, and Stapleford, the suits of court of Tendring Hundred, the wardenship of Colchester Castle, and various part fees in Essex. He died without issue in 1317, his sister and heiress, Margaret, being sixteen years old, and his widow, Margaret, was assigned as dower part of Elmstead manor and a third of Eastwick manor. It was in Laurence's Post Mortem, 1317, that you find rents and services of 5 free tenants, and 3 capons from tenements held by John de Farnham and ROGER BATAILLE (free tenants), 6d.

1306 Close Roll, Schedules, dorset, Suffolk, Combes, regarding the participation and division of the manor of Combes made by the king's writ, on 16 June, 34 Edward: "There are delivered to Edmund de Pakenham and Roesia his wife for thee purparty of the manor (various acreage; advowson of the church; and rent from numerous tenants.....among them was ROGER BATAILLE).

1317, Nov 8., Windsor: ROGER and JOHN BATAILLE, re: tenements: "Respecting assignment of dower to Mrgaret, late wife of Laurence de Tany, of the Manor of Eastwyke, Herts (Eastwick), in view of JOHN BATAILLE, and 3 capons from certain tenements that ROGER BATAILLE free tenant held, worth 6d." Roger- the tenant who lived at Eastwick, 4 miles SW of Sawbridgewroth, not far from Gilston.

Lucy Battelle states that this John is the official, and nephew of Roger (no source for her assumption). The bit of interest in the 1317 assignment of dower is the past tense reference to Roger... that he "held" - not "holds."

45. (Sir) Richard DE BATTAILE [died 1298].

1290, January 10, Westminster: Grant to RICHARD BATAYLLE and his heirs, free warren in all his demesne lands in Little Hoyland and Tendring, Essex, and in Wetherden co, Suffolk.

 1298: RICAHRD BATAYLE having died with no male heir - a situation not unusual in the family - his estates were divided between his two daughters. The Deed of Partition was dated 7 September 1298, as follows:

MARGERY and Sir WILLIAM de SUTTON: Wivenhoe, Elmstead, Greenstead, Kistley, Colchester, Stanway, North Weald, Theydon, Epping, Stapleford, Navestock, Lambourne. This family had the advowson of the church of Tendring.

ANNE and PETER de TAILWORTH: Hoyland Parva, Little Holland, Feering, Pattiswick, Stisted, Stratford, Bradwell, "Pene N. Corsellis armig' (?)

 Repository: Essex Record Office
 Level: Category Estate and Family records
 Level: Fonds MANORIAL RECORDS AND DEEDS OF ESSEX PARISHES
 Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
 Reference Code D/DK/T94
 Dates of Creation 1614
 Scope and Content Deed of Manors of WIVENHOE, Great Bentley and BATTLESWICK in Colchester, site of manor house, watermill and brewhouse in Wivenhoe, lands in Great Bentley [field-names] and farm called Newyears [parish

not stated]

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Miscellaneous

Level: Fonds SURVEY OF MANORS IN WIVENHOE, BERECHURCH AND ELMSTEAD

Level: Item Survey of Manors

Reference Code D/DU 612/1

Dates of Creation 1584

Extent 1

Title [Survey of Manors]

Scope and Content of WIVENHOE, BATTLESHALL alias BATTLESWICK in W.Donyland [Berechurch] and Cokaynes and Kelars alias Rebandeside in Elmstead.

Gives line for line literal transcript, extended transcript and translation in three parallel columns.

Detailed survey showing names of jurors for each manor present at the Court Baron at which the survey was taken, extent of the manors [parishes only, no topographical details], customs used within them [e.g. as to amount of common fine, hereditary descent], names of tenants, names, abuttals and areas of tenements.

Lucy Battelle states Simon died in 1276, and his son Sir Richard inherited, but there is a record of Simon living in 1278...so, this Simon, or perhaps a son? Ms. Battelle gives no evidence of why she believes Simon died in 1276. She further says that Richard, his son, was married at the time he inherited from his father.

1295: BATTLESWICK - Richard Bataille, son of Simon

Honors and knights' fees: - Page 202 - by William Farrer - Architecture - 1925: ... In 1267 a half fee in Manuden was among the fees that Isabel des Forz, ... Godfrey le Moyne and Richard Bataille and a marsh in Theydon, to hold for 8s.

Lucy Battelle gives examples where Richard was a witness:

1269: Grant of free access to heath in Ardleigh, to feed animals and take whatever crows. Richard Bataill was one of the witnesses. [Ancient Deeds, Vol II, document Essec, B.3465

1269: Manuscript of the Earl of Bucks. James Round Esq., M.P., of Birch Hall, Essex, now of Elmstead, Essex, who died in 1269. Witnessed by Richard Bataill. [Hist. MS Comm Reports, Vol 38, Sheet 6] Lucy Battelle states that Richard was very likely living in Elmstead on his father's estate there, and witnessed as a neighbor.

1295: Richard Bataille of Battleswick at Greenstead, Essex, in the Hundred of Lexcen, where his father Simon lived in 1248.

1319: BATAYLSWICK - in Morant's History of Colchester (although no particular member of the family named), also in 1479 and 1548 it is mentioned in Court Rolls and Feet of Fines.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MILDMAY FAMILY

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Reference Code D/DM/T56

Dates of Creation 1528-1677, 1816

Extent 58

Scope and Content Deeds of manor of BATTLESHALL, Clarkes Farm and cottage called Rowtons, all in STAPLEFOR ABBOTS, manor of Pudsey Hall in Canewdon, and messuage called Bishops in Berners and Beauchamp Roding.

Incl. Decree in Chancery case, Philip Smyth v. Clement Stonard, concerning fine for Stonard's admittance to 11a. land, copyhold of manor of BATTLESHALL, (1590), schedules and title deeds of manor of BATTLESHALL from 1580 on deed of 1592 and from 1592 on mortgages of 1648 and 1650, rough notes on descent of manor from Earls of Oxford (c.1645), and Assignment of Lease of this manor, 1594, signed by William Byrd [for descent of manor, and connection with Byrd, Smyth and EDWARD de VERE, Earl of Oxford, see V.C.H., Essex, iv, 228, and E.H. Fellowes William Byrd, 3-7] Deed of 1594 conveys also rectory of All Hallows, Hertford (formerly of Waltham Abbey), and Inquisition post mortem of Sir Richard Wiseman (1619) including above properties and manor of TORRELLS HALL, capital messuage called Rockhills, and messuage called Dukes, all in Willingale Doe, manor of Willingale Spain alias Spains Hall in Willingale Spain, messuages called Astlyns and Burrs in Berners Roding and Willingale Doe, messuage called

Elkyns in Shellow Bowells, messuage called Tabrams in Cranham, messuage in St. Laurence Poultney, London, and messuage called the Bell in Gt. Wood St., St. Peter, Cheapside.
Including also Will of Sir Robt. Wiseman of Torrells Hall, making provision for monument in Willingale Doe church, legatees including Dean of St. Paul's and Francis Quarles (1637)
[See also D/DM T101]
Date From 1528
Date To 1816

Richard married (1) **Katherine (Catherine) BLUND**, daughter of (Sir) Andrew LE BLUND and Ellen.

Lucy Battelle states that SIR RICHARD, son of SIMON, with KATHERINE his wife, succeeded to his father's estates on Simon's death in 1276.

1267, January 15, Westminster: Grant at the instance of WILLIAM BATAILL, that RICHARD BATAILL and KATHERINE his wife, shall be quit for life of suit they owe to the king's courts of the Honour of Bologne, for tenements in TENDRING, Essex, which they hold of the Honour, with parance of that Honour.

Morant II, 167 - states that Tendring Manor was brought to the marriage by Katherine. She was the daughter and heir of Sir ANDREW de BLUND, lord of Tendring. The advowson of Tendring Church also belonged to Katherine's father, so that was also included in the transfer. Ms. Battelle gives [Philip] Morant II, 167, as a reference.

'Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418:

The demesne lordship of Battleswick, with that of Tendring, was held by ANDREW BLUNT, and passed to his daughter CATHERINE wife of RICHARD BATTLE of WIVENHOE, who gave his name to the Colchester manor. Under an agreement of 1298 Battleswick passed with Wivenhoe to Catherine's daughter and coheir MARGERY wife of WILLIAM SUTTON and the manor descended with Wivenhoe until 1624 or 1625.

Source footnotes:

Morant, Essex, i. 470; ii. 187; Rot. Parl. i. 238.

Morant, Essex, ii. 187; Cal. Inq. p.m. iv, p. 81; Feet of F. Essex, ii. 206.

PENKRIDGE 3921 3141. Borough c.1290 (BF, p. 163). 1334 Subsidy £75. In 1215, Hugh Hose conveyed the manor of Penkridge to Henry of London, archbp of Dublin (d. 1228). Archbp Henry granted two-thirds of the manor to his nephew, ANDREW le BLUND, probably before 1225. The manor remained with the Blund family until 1363, when it passed to John de Beverley (d. 1380). John's widow Amice held the manor until her death in 1416 (VCH Staffordshire, v, pp. 108-9). Market town c.1600 (Everitt, p. 471). See also VCH Staffordshire, v, pp. 129-30.

1258: Grant from ANDREW BLUND, knight, son of Robert Blund, late citizen of London, to his sons HUGH and HENRY of quit-rents (amounts given) and a capital messuage on Walbrook in the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry. [full particulars given in Calendar of plea and Memoranda Rolls, age 285]. "...Women had their own seals to authenticate agreements... ANDREW BLUND, son of Robert Blund, late citizen of London, made a complex arrangement to provide for his two sons and HELEN his wife, and mother of the boys. His property holdings were extensive, with rented messuages, shops, and many tenements. The agreements was that the two sons, Hugh and Henry, were to have it all at the payment of 6d annually to the grantor and £30 per annum to Helen. Helen was to have the right of reentry and taking pledges if the rent was in arrears. She was also to have her lodging (hospitium) in the chief messuage during her lifetime. Her sons were not to alienate the quitrents and thereby deprive her of her annual rent. Both parties signed a chirogrph "of which one was delivered to the grantees [the sons] and the other to the said Helen." Both were sealed and witnessed. This arrangement suggests an uneasy family relationship in which trust was not presumed among family members.

In 39 Henry III [cal 1255] Peter Le BLUND was made constable of the Tower of London; and ANDREW BLUND in 49 Henry III [cal 1265], was in the battle of Evesham [August 4, 1265], on the part of the rebellious barons.

As stated in History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby: "This battle, which completely subverted the government established by Montfort and his confederates and restored the king to the throne, was fought 14 months after the battle of Lewes in which the king became a prisoner. Henry was not a sovereign who could be taught by adversity to respect the rights and interests of his people. On the contrary, his impatience for revenge was excessive. He called a parliament subservient to his views. The estates of those who had opposed him were confiscated, and the city of London was

deprived of its privileges and compelled to pay the sum of twenty thousand marks. This conduct drove the vanquished party desperate...."

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Antiquaries

Level: Fonds HOLMAN MANUSCRIPTS

Level: Series Notes and working papers for Holman's History of Essex

Level: Item Notes on manors in Great or Little Oakley, with family tree of BLUND, SUTTON and WALTON families

Reference Code D/Y 1/3/76

Dates of Creation n.d.

Extent 3 pages

Title [Notes on manors in Great or Little Oakley, with family tree of BLUND, SUTTON and WALTON families]

Date From 1710

Date To 1730

The cartulary of Holy Trinity Aldgate - Page 112 - by Holy Trinity Aldgate, Gerald Augustus John Hodgett, Hunterian Museum (University of Glasgow). Library - History - 1971 - 291 pages: Note: William the Chamberlain gave 1 lb. of pepper from land with houses adjacent to the prior's tenement held by ANDREW BLUND, the pepper payable at ...

C 132 Chancery: Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series I, Henry III, Covering dates 1259: Andrew Le Blund Essex: Buttsbury, Bromley.

King Edward held the manor of Penkrige, containing the College and its church, before the Norman Conquest. In The Domesday Book of 1086 the manor is recorded as having 9 clerks holding one hide of land there in demesne of the Crown. In 1215, after a short period back in Crown ownership, King John granted the deanery (a much sought after position), the manor and Penkrige Fair to Henry of London, the Archbishop of Dublin, formerly Archdeacon of Stafford. Before his death in 1228, the Archbishop granted two thirds of the manor to his nephew Andrew le Blund. This became Penkrige Manor and the other third of land became the Deanery Manor, including the land surrounding St Michael's Church. The Old Deanery still stands next to the parish church although the present building is of later origin. [Penkrige Conservation Area, Character Appraisal & Management Proposals, August 2007]

They had the following children:

- + 64 F i. **Margaret DE BATTAILE** died 1302.
- 65 F ii. **Anne DE BATTAILE.**

Anne de Taleworth - daughter of Sir Richard de Batayle, wife of Peter de Taleworth, heiress to manor of Little Holland.

ANNE and PETER de TAILWORTH received the following properties on her father's death in 1298: Hoyland Parva, Little Holland, Feering, Pattiswick, Stisted, Stratford, Bradwell, "Pene N. Corsellis armig' (?)

1298: In 1298, ANNE, daughter and co-heir of Sir RICHARD BATAILL and wife of Peter de TALEWORTH, held the estate of Bradwell-on-Sea in perpetuity, with EDMUND. So Anne was a co-heir with Edmund (minor son of Saer). Lucy Battelle speculates that this arrangement had probably been made at a much earlier date than 1298, but came to light in the inquisition on the death of Richard, when Edmund was still a minor.

On the death of Giles de Plaiz in 1303, overlord of Stapleford, etc., and Lord of Stanstead Montfitchet, Sir William de Sutton and Peter de Tailworth were found to hold of him 2 knights' fees in Wivenhoe and Doneland.

Bradwell was held only in part by Anne, the other part being held jointly with Edmund de Bataille, son of Saer.

The manor of Wattisham was held partly of Sir Peter Tailworth for 1 fee, and partly of the Bishop of Ely for 1 fee.

So Richard's daughter Anne and her husband Peter Tailworth had part of the lands when Richard died, But Margery, his other daughter, and her husband William de Sutton, had the main estate, including the original properties of Wivenhoe and Stapleford.

Seemingly, they had no children, for in 1323 Richard Tailworth was selling the lands Anne had inherited, Richard being Peter's brother and heir.

1323: John de Sutton of Wivenhoe, plaintiff (purchaser), Richard de Taleworth, deforciant (vendor): A moiety of 14 messuages, 282 acres of land, 4 ½ of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood, 9 acres of alder, 36 acres of marsh, and 16d rent, in TENDRING, East Donyland, and the parish of St. Giles in the suburb of Colchester, which Lora, late wife of Simon Bataille holds in dower of the inheritance of the vendor. Purchaser and his heirs to hold the reversion of the chief lords. Consideration £20 sterline. This agreement was made in the presence of Lora, and she did fealty. [Lora was apparently Simon Bataille II's widow]

1323: John de Sutton, plaintiff (purchaser), Richard de Taleworth, deforciant (vendor): 23s rent and a moiety of 13 messuages, 1 mill, 400 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow-pasture, and 9 acres of wood in STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, Stapleford Tawney, Lambourne, and Navestock, which Lora, late wife of Simon Bataille holds in dower of the inheritance of the vendor. Purchaser and his heirs to hold the reversion of the chief lords. Consideration 100 marks of Silver. This agreement was made in the presence of Lord, and she did fealty.

It is interesting that here, Richard de Tailworth is selling lands held by the some of the earliest Battailes.

Anne married **Peter DE TAILWORTHE (TALWORTH)**. Peter died [by 1323].

Peter de Talworth was a member of the Picot family who, in the late 12th century, granted the awowson of the Church of St Mary, Long Ditton to Merton Priory, and it may have been the same Peter, or his son, who in 1228 granted 12 acres of land in Tolworth to the recently founded Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr in Southwark, a grant witnessed by a William Picot. It appears that by the late 13th century the manor formed part of the dowry for female members of the family, and thus passed out of the direct hands of the Picot/de Talworth clan.

The first documentary reference to the site of TOLWORTH COURT FARM, TOLWORTH, SURREY - comes from Domesday Book. Two Tolworth manors are mentioned - it is almost certainly the one that in 1086 was held by John Picot, a follower of Richard of Tonbridge. Before the Conquest, the manor had been held of the Queen by Alwin.

'Parishes: Long Ditton', A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3 (1911), pp. 516-522: LONG DITTON, called Ditune (xi cent.).

Long Ditton is a village one and a half miles southwest of Kingston. It was at the time of the Domesday Survey in Kingston Hundred. There was a church there then, and it may have been already parochially distinct from Kingston. In the grant of Kingston and Long Ditton churches to Merton Priory, soon after the foundation in 1117, Long Ditton was not included among the chapelries of Kingston which are enumerated. The parish is divided into two parts, Long Ditton proper and Talworth, with a strip of Kingston parish, the hamlet of Hook, intervening. The western portion, which contains the village of Long Ditton, abuts on the Thames to the north. It is rather over 2 miles from north to south, less than a mile broad, and contains 896 acres of land.

Talworth is the eastern portion of Long Ditton parish, separated from the rest by Hook in Kingston. It is on the London Clay, and has an area of 1,193 acres. The manor of LONG DITTON, which under King Edward the Confessor was held by Almar, in 1086 formed part of the possessions of Richard de Tonbridge, of whom it was held by Picot. The extent then included a mill, and a rent of 500 herrings payable from a house in Southwark.

The overlordship of the manor of TALWORTH, or TALWORTH COURT, was from 1086, when Talworth formed part of the possessions of Richard de Tonbridge, vested in the family of Clare, passing thence to the Despencers, Beauchamps, and Nevills. In 1086 Picot held under Richard de Tonbridge the land that had formerly been held by Alwin in Talworth, while Ralph held that land

in Talworth which Edmer had formerly held. The first of these holdings was probably Talworth Court. Early in the 13th century, William Picot appears as witness to a charter of PETER de TALWORTH, by whom 12 acres in this place were granted to the hospital of St. Thomas of Southwark, and the Picots were still holding land there in 1291, when Henry Picot (Pycoc) granted 8 acres in Talworth to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. But the manor of Talworth was probably held by the above-mentioned PETER de TALWORTH (who granted the advowson to Merton), and later by a family named PLANZ. Among the fees of the Testa de Nevill was half a fee in Ditton and Talworth, held of the honour of Clare by John de Planaz, and in 1255 Ralph de Planaz, brother of John, demanded suit at his court of Talworth and foreign service from the Prior of Merton, who held of him the eighth part of a knight's fee there. In 1314 Herbert de Borhunte held the manor of Talworth of Gilbert de Clare, by service of the third part of a knight's fee, this property being the hereditament of his wife, who may be the Joan widow of Henry de Saye who in 1316 held the vill of Talworth. She possibly afterwards married Thomas Corbett, who with Joan his wife in 1320 granted the manor of Talworth to Hugh le Despenser, junior (the overlord in right of his wife), who had also acquired the manor of Turberville, henceforth reckoned a member of Talworth. Turberville, which was held of the manor of Sheen, was about 1312 in the tenure of John de Berewyk, whose heir at his death was Roger son of John de Husee, aged five years. Directly after the death of John de Berewyk, Hubert de Swynesford his 'groom' entered into the manor, and afterwards granted it to Walter de Waldeshelf. Hugh le Despenser, junior, coveting the manor, then contrived to obtain a grant of it from Waldeshelf. From this date Turberville was annexed to the manor of Talworth, which had also another member called Wyke. After the death and forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser an extent of the manor of Talworth with its members Wyke and Turberville was taken in 1327, whereby it appears that at Talworth there was a moated mansion-house with a gateway and drawbridge, which contained two halls (aule), six chambers, kitchen and scullery, bake-house and brew-house and a chapel. Beyond the moat were the lands pertaining, and two granges, two ox-houses with stable and pig-sty, a garden and a water-mill. Suit was rendered to this manor by tenants holding thirty-two and a half knights' fees, and the quarter of a fee. At Wyke there was a messuage, various lands and tenants. To the messuage at Turberville a chapel was attached. The mill which was known as 'Brayest Mulne' was held of the lord of Long Ditton. In the same year Talworth was granted to Edmund Earl of Kent, who in 1330 was sentenced to death on a charge of being engaged in a plot to assist his brother the king, Edward II, who was said to have escaped from Berkeley, but in reality because he opposed the rule of Mortimer and the queen-mother. He died seised of the manor of Talworth with its members Wyke and Turberville, held of the honour of Gloucester by service of the fourth part of a knight's fee. In 1330 Roger Husee petitioned the king for the manor of Turberville, as the heir of John de Berewyk, but this petition had apparently no effect. In 1330 Bartholomew de Burghersh was granted Talworth for life; but this grant must have been revoked when the young Earl of Kent was restored in his blood and honours in the year following the overthrow of Mortimer. The king then granted to Margaret wife of the late Earl of Kent the custody of the manor, to hold for John the younger son of Edmund, although Edmund the elder son did not die until 1333. [more of the descent of Talworth not transcribed]

The priory of Merton also held a manor in Talworth, called by Manning and Bray SOUTH TALWORTH, which was also part of the Clare fee.

At an early date Huelmus le Fleming acquired a virgate of land in Talworth from Robert, Prior of MERTON, which the prior had before received from Hugh son of Isold. In 1255 the Prior of Merton held the eighth part of a knight's fee in Talworth of RALPH de PLANAZ, for which he denied that he owed suit of court at the manor of Talworth, and in 1314 among the fees of Gilbert de Clare was a manor of Talworth held by the Prior of Merton by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee, value 100s. In 1349, 1376, and 1440, the inquisitions on the Clares and their descendants mention the same fee.

CHURCH: The church of ST. MARY is a building of Godalming stone in the style of the 13th century, consisting of a chancel, chamber, vestry, nave, transepts, aisles, and south porch.
ADVOWSON: A church existed at Long Ditton at the time of the Domesday Survey. The advowson was claimed by the Prior of Merton at the end of the 13th century against the lord of the manor of Long Ditton as having been granted by PETER de TALWORTH to the Priory of Merton and confirmed by King Henry the elder. The Priors of Merton presented until the Dissolution, but did not appropriate the church.

1206 (or earlier) PETER de TALESWORTH executed a deed whereby, for his soul's heath, he gave and granted to the Church of St. Mary of Merton, all his land at Tolleswrch (sic), in wood and plain, in park and pasture, in perpetual alms, free from all exactions and secular service, saving service to the King and to his lord the Earl of Clare; the Canons to maintain claim to half a hyde of land. This was confirmed by Richard, Earl of Clare, of Tholesworth, saving a payment to himself and his heirs. [Cart. No 199, and re-entered in Cart. No 252]

1272-9 there was a dispute about the advowson of the Church of Long Dittune (Long Ditton) in Surrey. The living became vacant, and the dispute arose between the Prior of MERTON and the Prior of the Hospital of St. Mary Without Bishopsgate. The Prior of the Hospital alleged that the Manor of Longedituun belonged formerly to William, Earl of MAUNDEVILLE, who gave the Hospital the manor with the advowson, and he produced a Charter in evidence. The Prior of Merton asserted his claim that forty (40) years before the Charter of William de Maundeville, they had the advowson by the gift of one PETER de TALEWORTHE, that was confirmed by King Henry the Elder, and he produced the Charter of same. He further alleged that William de Maundeville, at the time of his Charter to the hospital, was not in possession of the advowson. The jury found for the Prior of Merton and agreed with their assertion that William de Maundeville never had possession of it. The Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate did not let go of trying to have some control until January 26, 1279, when the Prior of Merton was permitted to appoint Hugh Tripacy to the living.

1273: In 1273 when Giles de Wattisham the younger died it was revealed that "He held the manor of Stanstead, Suffolk, of the king in chief for one fee of the Honour of Bologne, the name of Wattisham held partly by Sir Peter Taleworth for one fee and partly of the Bishop of Bly for one fee."

"Petro de Taleworthe," of Essex, living March 30, 1298, 26 Edward I, when he was on a list of those who received a writ of summons to attend the King. [Scotland in 1298: documents relating to the campaign of King Edward]

1314, Septmeber 12: Records of the Priory of St Mary and St Radegund: Gift with warranty ... le Longg, William de Talworth, Robert Dunnyng et aliis.

1316 MAY Geoffrey de [Lure?] (illegible in original) and wife Joan granted property to RICHARD de TALEWORTH; property once of Beatrix Hartelyn [reference 45/21]

1316: Grant of reversion HD 1538/438/1 21 Jun 1316

Seal missing

Language: Latin

Contents:

1. William de ?Hanethach
2. Margery de Wilebi and son Thomas

For a certain sum of money, (1) to (2), all lands and tenements which Mary de Taleworth, widow of Ralph de Mordone, holds for life in Wratinge Taleworthe [Great Wratinge*], and which after her death ought to revert to (1); which (1) acquired from Robert de Mordone, brother of Ralph; to hold of chief lords of fee by accustomed services. If Thomas die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, successive remainders in default of such issue to his brother John and sister Catherine; if Catherine die without such issue, reversion to (1). Warranty clause. Witnesses: Sir Robert de ? Pethehe, Sir Robert de Aspale, Sir Walter FitzHumfrey, kts, John son of ---, Richard de Hanuile, Alexander de Walepol, Robert de ---, Roger the smith and others. Given at Wratinge Taleworthe, Monday before feast of Nativity of St John the Baptist, 9 Edw.II.

Badly faded, parts of text legible only under ultra-violet light. * In the reigns of Edward I and Edward II the de Talewithe/de Talworth family held the manor of Wrating Magna (Copinger, The Manors of Suffolk, V, 315))

1317: Feoffment conditional HD 1538/438/2 5 Jun 1317

Seal missing

Language: Latin

Contents:

1. John Sperehauek of Bernardestone [Barnardiston]

2. Margery de Wyleghby

(1) to (2), arable land (4a.) lying in Wrattyng Taleworthe [Great Wrattng] in field called Netherhey, between land of Sir William Sperehauek, chaplain on both sides, 1 head abutting on land of W.S., other head on (2)'s wood and land called le Carterescroft; to hold for life of (2), remainder to Thomas her son and heirs of his body lawfully begotten; in default of such issue, remainder to Thomas's brother John and heirs of his body lawfully begotten; in default, remainder to (2)'s heirs; paying accustomed services to chief lords of fee. Warranty clause. Given at Wrattyng Taleworthe [Great Wrattng], 5 Jun. 10 Edw.II. Witnesses: John son of Philip, William Peronele, Simon le Schepherde, Reginald the merchant, Roger the smith, Jordan the shepherd, Robert de Taleworthe and others.

London, 1336-7, 11 Edward III, WILLIAM de TALWORTH, one of the good men of the ward, was one of the jurors examining the death of Emma, a pauper, who died in Tower ditch. Four neighbours were also attached, one being PETER de TALWORTH, "by William Clerband, Robert de Aysshe"

1337: Talworth (William, son of Richard de, shipwright of Petit Wales).—To Gonnora his wife for life two shops in the parish of All Hallows de Berkyngecherche near le Roumelonde; remainder to Idonea his daughter in tail; remainder to pious and charitable uses. Also to the said Idonia the reversion of a tenement in Petit Wales in the said parish after the decease of Alice de Talworth, late wife of the aforesaid Richard his father. Dated Monday, 14 April, A.D. 1337. Roll 66 (50). ['Wills: 13 Edward III (1339-40)', Calendar of wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London: Part 1: 1258-1358 (1889), pp. 430-436]

1338 APR - WILLIAM DE TALWORTHE bequeaths property to his wife GONORRA for life, then to daughter IDONEN[?] and lawful heirs [reference W65/50]

1338 NOV William de Stone and wife Joan quitclaimed property to William de Stamford; notes that JOAN inherited property from RICHARD de TALWORTH her father [65/104]

1339 JUN Gunnora de Braye and John Prest as William son of RICHARD de TALWORTH's executors granted property to John son of William Jordan de Reipingham and his wife Alice [66/59]

1340, May 7, Cambridge, St. Clement's Parish Deeds: Grant to Sr John atte Cherc of Sheveresham [Teversham?], chaplain, and John de Abbotslee, chaplain, of a messuage. The messuage lies between a tenement of Thomas son of Sir John de Cantebr' and a tenement of John de Toft and abuts on the tenement which William de Lavenham holds by the demise of the said Thomas [i.e. Sedge Hall] and on the common way. Witnesses: Richard Tullyet, mayor; John de Refham; LAURENCE de TALWORTH; John de Byntre; John de Brunne, bailiffs; John Pyttok; Robert de Bery; William atte Cherchegate. Note on dorse starts: q' fiat Introitus in Fundo ad le sedge hall. Creator: Robert le Glovere and Isabel his wife. 1 membrane; vellum; Manuscript.

1348, 21 Edward III: C Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions

Division within C Records of the Chancery as a legal registry and repository

C 146 Chancery: Ancient Deeds, Series C

Record Summary

Scope and content Grant by John de Taleworthe to Henry Marchaunt, Margery his wife, and John de Wydintone, of a parcel of meadow in 'le Newelonde', near the meadow called 'Brutewelmed', in Wycombe. Witnesses:- John de Sandewelle, mayor of Wycombe, and others (named): [Bucks.] Covering dates Wycombe, 12 October, 21 Edward III.

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

'Index of Persons - T', Historical gazetteer of London before the Great Fire: Cheapside; parishes of All Hallows Honey Lane, St Martin Pomary, St Mary le Bow, St Mary Colechurch and St Pancras

Soper Lane (1987)
DE TALWORTHE (Taleworth)
-, de Taleworth, Richer, s. of William DE TALWORTHE
-, de Taleworthe, William,
-, ~, ~, Richer s. of (fl. 1319, d. 1344), gods. of Richer de REFHAM, uncle of Thomas de STONDON. St. Mary le Bow 24

Richard also married (2) **Matilda (possible wife) [living 1302-3]** "Maud".

MAUD, late wife of RICHARD BATAILLE to grant messuages, rent and land in Weeley, Great Bentley, Chiche and St. Osyth to Anfred de Staunton, her nephew and heir. [Essex, Lists & Indexes, 30-21 Edward I - cal. 1302-1303]

C Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions

Division within C Records of the Chancery as central secretariat

C 143 Chancery: Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III

C 143/40 Inquisitions taken as a result of applications to the Crown for licences to alienate land.

Record Summary

Scope and content Maud late the wife of Richard Bataille to grant messuages, rent, and land in Weeley, Great Bentley, Chiche and St. Osyth to Anfred de Staunton, her nephew and heir. Essex.

Covering dates 30 EDWARD I.

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

1302, Sept 28: License, in consideration of a fine made before W., Bishop of Coventry, and Lichfield, the treasurer, by Aufridus de Staunton for MATILDA, late the wife of RICHARD BATAILLE, to grant to him, in fee simple, four messuages, 200 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, 8 acres of wood, and 2s rent, in Wyleghe, Great Benetleghe, Chicche and St. Osith's, which she holds in chief.

50. **(Sir) William DE BATAILLE [died 1231]** was born circa 1178. He died 1231.

Sir William, son of John, born circa 1178; 1203 Court Official; 1208-25 Stewart, Hants manors; 1231, Mitcham, Surrey land, dead by 1231

WILLIAM 'de la BATAILL' was among those summoned to decide whether Adam de Wenliberg is a customary tenant and villain of the Abbot of Croilande. The fact that William Bataill (who appears to have been William of Surrey), was called to help settle the dispute, infers that he had some knowledge of the area where Adam lived, and most likely had some land nearby.

1198, Essex: Juliana, daughter of Stephen, and Margaret and Joan, sisters, appoint Jordan, husband of the said Juliana, and WILLIAM BATAILLE, to appear for them in a plea concerning land to be acquired or lost.

1200, Surrey: Lucas de Wudecor, Elias de Edinton, William de Bures, William Flemying, were sent on behalf of the county court, to find out whether William de Walton had made an accusation in the county court against Jurdan Tirell, and what kind of accusation he had made. They say that he made his accusation before the coroners on the Saturday after the Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul (3 July 1199), concerning the king's peace and the blows struck and he accused WILLIAM BATAILLE in the same way.

1203, Essex: Ralph Martell, Roger son of Robert, John son of God'Hamo de Abetot, were summoned to choose 12 knights to hold a grand assize between Maurice de Lahaie and Eustace Piletot, concerning the service that the said Maurice demands of the said Eustace for the free tenement which he holds of him in Dikeleg (Dickley is in Mistley, Essex), viz: to decide whether he owes him service of half a knight's fee, which he acknowledges, or the service of 1 knight's fee, as Maurice demands. They choose: Hugh de Boxted, Geoffrey de Ambli, Gilbert de Musters, Hugh de Gros, Richard de Bovill, WILLIAM BATAILLE, William Marenni, Walter Langeford, Richard son of Wiliam, Ralph Morrell, Osbert de Gladefen, Payne de Stanford, Richard de Mulesham, Simon son of Richard, Henry del Mere, and Michael de Barau. (16 chosen to assure 12 show up for the assize).

1203, Essex: John de Langedon petitions against WILLIAM BATAILLE concerning a rent of 15s with appurtenances in LANGEDON, Essex, as being his right...and he requests a view (of the land from which the rent is due). He may have it. A date is given him in the third week from Michaelmas, and in the meantime the view is to be made.

1204, Essex Feet of Fines: John de Langedun, dem., and WILLIAM BATAILL, tenant. 15s of rent in Langedum

(Langdon)

1212, Essex: Gran Assize postponed for lack of jurors, among whom was EMERY BATAILLIE (of the Wivenhoe family) and WILLIAM BATALLE of Berdstaple. (Berdstaple - Barstable, Basildon, near Langdon, Essex)

Lucy Battell states that 1231 Surrey, Enquiry as to whether William Batayll, father of Alice, wife of Roger de Walcot, was seized of land in Mischam (Mitcham). Mitcham is 3 miles NNE of Ewell.

William de Batell is recorded at various times as steward of a number of the manors of the Bishop of Winchester, within Hampshire, as well as outside its borders, i.e. in Surrey, the next county to Hants. (Lucy Battelle here states again that he died in 1231.)

William married (**unknown**).

They had the following children:

- + 66 M i. **William (II) DE BATAILLE -of Ewell and Cuddington** was born circa 1230 and died circa 1310.
- 67 F ii. **Alice DE BATAILLE (m. Roger de Walcot).**

ALICE, daughter of Sir William.

1239-1241, Bucks. A.140: Grant by Roger de WALECOTE and ALICE his wife, daughter of WILLIAM BATAILLE, to Richard, the prior, and the canons of Holy Trinity, London, of all land with appurtenances which they held in Langeley of the fee of Sir Ralph de Cheydedut, paying 8s yearly to the lord of the soil. Witnesses: Reiner de Bungeye, then mayor of London; John de Gisortz; Michael Tovy, then sheriffs of London; John de Chodres, sheriff of Middlesex; William de Paris, John Harding, Roger de Blakevile, Ralph le Tailur, and others (named) [23 or 25 Henry III, cal 1239-1241] One of the two seal remaining.

1220, Middlesex: Basile Paulin petitioned against Alice Bataille for a third of a message in Gor, as her dowry. Basile appears and remises all her claim in return for payment of 4s by Alice (so here Alice assumes ownership).

Gore Hundred was an area bordering Hertfordshire and extending Harrow in the west to Hendon in the east, and Wembley in the south.

It would appear that Roger de Walcot was of the family of Addington (to the southeast of Mitcham, which owned land in Bucks. He would be in Addition at the same time as Henry Bataille held a virgate there. Lucy Battelle notes that "it is very interesting how the various members of the same families keep cropping up in different parts of the Bataille family history, proving how they moved round mostly in the same circles."

To prove her point, she notes that there were a Thomas and William de Walcot in court, concerning a statement on oath, along with Alexander Bataylle, Abbot of St. Margaret's Priory, Marlborough. Hard to tell if the date of this was in 1273, or 1060, from her notes.

Alice married **Roger DE WALCOT (WALECOTE)**.

The Noble and Gentle Men of England: or, Notes Touching the Arms and Descents of the Ancient Knightly and Gentle Houses of England, Arranged in Their Respective Counties - by Evelyn Philip Shirley:

Walcot Of Bitterley. The name is derived from Walcot in the parish of Lydbury, which was held, under the Bishop of Hereford, by Roger de Walcot in 1255. He was the ancestor of the present family. Sixth in descent from Roger de Walcot was John Walcot, of whom the pedigree relates, " that playing at Chess with King flenry V. he gave him the check-mate with the rooke, whereupon the King changed his coat of arms, which was the cross with fleurs-de-lis, and gave him the rooke for a remembrance." Walcot was sold towards the end of the eighteenth century, and Bitterley, which had belonged to the family for more than a century, became the seat of the Walcots, descended from Humphry Walcot, merchant-adventurer of London. He had livery of the manor of Walcot in 1611, " on the extinction (says Blakeway,) I suppose of the elder line."

See Blakeway, p. 112; and Morris MSS.

Asms.—Argent, a chevron between three che»t-roohi ermine. The former coat, Argent, on a cross patonce azure Jive fleurs-de-lis or, was ascribed to John de Walcote in the Roll of the reign of Richard IT.

Present Representative, the Rev. Charles Walcot.

'Deeds: A.1 - A.100', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1 (1890), pp. 1-9. Not dated, but probably in the reign of Edward the III [1327 + 50 years)

[Bucks.]A. 20. Grant by Warin de Walecot to his brother Roger, in exchange for land in Walecot held by the latter, of land in Langeley. Witnesses:— Sir Ralph de Cheindut, Geoffrey de Ardena, Nicholas de Wavendon, Thomas de Cheineduit, Alexander de Greinvil, and others (named).

[Bucks.]A. 54. Grant by Berner de Rothomago and Beatrice his wife to Warin de Walecot, clerk, in exchange for land of the latter, of land in Langley [see A. 56]. Witnesses:—Sirs Ralph de Cheinedut, Ralph his son, Geoffrey de Ardena, Nicholas de Bolestrode, and others (named).

[Bucks] A.55: Grant by Ralph de Cheynedut to ROGER de WALECOT upon the marriage of the said ROGER and ALICE his wife, of land in Langeley. Witnesses: Sir Hugh de Melsa, parson of Middilton, Robert the Chaplain of Middilton, William the Chaplain of Langele, Thmas de Cheynedut, Nicholas de Wavendon, Wiliam Basset, and others (named). Fragment of seal.

[Bucks.]A. 56. Confirmation by John, son and heir of Dame Beatrice de Langeley, to Roger de Walecothe, of the grant of land which the said Roger had in Langeley of the gift of Berner de Rothomago and the above-mentioned Beatrice, in exchange for other lands in Langeley. Witnesses:— Nicholas de Bolestrede, Roger Harding, Roger de Blakeville, and others (named).

In the Essex archives, there is a mention of a PETER de WALECOTE who witnesses a grant from Richard son of Walter Algor of Crepping to William Page of Wakes Colne and Agnes his wife, circa 1230-1270... so date not precisely known, although PETER de WALECOTE also witnessed a gift, dated 13 June 1277, of Robert de Subria, chaplain, to Hugh de Creppinges, of land in Great Tey, Fordham, Wakes Colne and Chapel.

Also, sometime between 1200 and 1250, ROBERT de WALECOTE witnessed a quitclaim of Annora, daughter of John de Clieulond and Ralph Marshall (Marescall), son of Joan, to 30 + acres of land in Great Fordham. More precisely dated is the 1290 exchange of land in Great Tey, Fordham, Wakes Colne and Chapel, between Walter, son of Alan de Creppinge, and Basil de Begham to a meadow in Holemede in Greaty Tey (Magna Tey), Essex.

68 M iii. **(Brother) Walter DE BATAILE (a monk).**

BROTHER WALTER de BATAILE (son of Sir William)... from the notes of Lucy Battelle:

1266. "Remission at instance of Brother Walter de Bataile (monk) to Jordon de Merleton, of the king's indignation and rancour of mind against him by the occasion of the disturbance had in the realm, and the king is unwilling that he be molested in his person, lands, or possessions, provided that he behave faithfully henceforward." This looks like an appeal for clemency for a person who was in some way connected with the death of ANDREW BATAILL in 1265. (Andrew was of King's Lynn, and was Walter's cousin). The occasion could have been a rebellion, judging from the working of the remission, and the death could have been accidental.

1307, Essex: Feoffment by...clerk, of all his lands in Leia called Samuelslega, which WALTER BATAILE held, rend 12d." One wonders if this land called Samuelsleigh could have been that at one time belonging to Samuel Bataille, son of Sir William? Witnesses here included William (III), and John son of William of Langdon, and parson of Landen, Essex. The area of Leez Priory and Great Leighs, Essex.

1329, Essex: "Feoffment by... land at Lee (Leiam), called Samuelsleig, which WALTER BATAILE held, rent 12d, for all services, doing foreign service as much as belongs to ½ acre of land. To the church of the Holy Cross of Waltham, Essex, and canons regular there."

The last two transactions have a certain interest as citing the lands which had belonged to Brother Walter before his profession. This citing in land deals, the previous owners of the land, was a common practice of old, mainly as a means of identification. The constant repetition often resulted in lands being called by the names of their former owners down the centuries.

54. **Robert (I) DE BATAILE (possibly).**

Robert Bataill, probably the first son of William III was of Winchelsea, Sussex, where he held a number of important appointments. 1328 he was made Chief Butler.

He had the following children:

69 M i. **Robert (II) DE BATAILE.**

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

ROBERT son of ROBERT: "From early times, one of the most important items of trade was wine, much of which was brought from the Bay of Biscay to all the southern ports of England." Southampton was the principal harbour on the south coast. In this period, Manasser of Winchelsea drove a flourishing trade in wine. This trade continued over the years, and in 1328 Winchelsea on the Sussex coast was still an important port of entry for wine. It was then that the CHIEF BUTLER there was ROBERT BATAILL. Robert Bataill was son of Robert of Winchelsea.

1331 Robert Bataill: writ de intendendo (ie. for something to be done), for...and Robert Bataill to act as deputies of Chief Butler in the port of Southampton. That Robert was following in his father's footsteps is not surprising, as jobs were often hereditary. Robert may have served with his father in Winchelsea for a time. It is interesting here to note that when Robert's father was appointed in 1328, the appointment of "Robert of Winchelsea" was made at the court sitting at Salisbury in Hants.

1359 Patent Rolls, Sept 30, Westminster: Robert Bataill, 'writ in favor of... and Robert Bataill, Butler's Deputies, to levy 2s on every 'tun' of wine in the port of London." Here Robert Bataill, who was an Acting Deputy Chief Butler in Southampton in 1331, had moved to similar responsibilities in London, possibly due to a temporary diversion of trade from Southampton owing to the many serious raids there from 1331 onwards. In London, as in Southampton, Robert was not the sole Deputy.

The Chief Butler, whom Robert was appointed to assist, was the servant in charge of the royal wine cellars. He was an official of high rank, concerned also with the importation of wines in general; and as most of the wines at this date came from the Mediterranean lands, he had considerable control through his deputies at the port. Wine was drunk by almost everybody, pure water being then even more scarce, so, whilst allowing or a certain amount of home distillation in the countryside, as well as inevitable contraband, this levy on wine would hit a great many people - and hard. Import duties often amounted to more than feudal taxes. The wine arrived at the ports in wooden casks called "tuns," or "hogsheads," which contained from 100 to 140 gallons.

70 M ii. **Stephen DE BATAILE.**

Lucy Battelle gives information about a Stephen Bittersly - possible son.

71 M iii. **Hugh DE BATAILE.**

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

Another son of Robert Bataill of Winchelsea, Sussex, was probably HUGH ate Bataille, but for

this history we move away from the city to the north, though still in the county.

HUGH was described as a 'warner of Overton, Hants.'" In 1345 he was ordered to be arrested, and by 1354 he found himself carried off to London to the Marshalsea Prison, having been indicted with others, of the death of one Roger Syfrewast, 'chivaler of Quidhampton.'

1345, Patent Rolls Oct 20, Westminster: "Appointment of...mayor of London, to take and deliver to the keeper of the prison at Marshalsea...and HUGH ate BATAILLE, 'warner' of Overton, indicted of the death of ...and now vagabonds in divers ports of England, refusing to submit to justice."

1354, Patent Rolls Nov 19, Westminster: "Commission of 'Oyer and Terminer' (to hear and decide) touching persons concerned with the death of Rober Syfrewast, 'chivaler' killed at Quidhampton..and HUGH ate BATAILLE have been indicted." ("atte" simply means "at", a place, so must stem from a family living at their name-sake, eg. Batailles Manor, Ewell, Surrey.

Quidhampton was a half mile north of the home of Hugh Bataill in Overton, Hants. The area appears to have been a trouble spot over the years. Hugh's description as a 'warner' was evidently meant to mean he was a horse-breeder. Roger Syfrewast was of a family which had been lords of Quidhampton from the time of Domesday; and 'chivaler' (chevalier) means a mounted soldier or knight. He was of the manor of Ellisfield, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Overton, which was connected with the Manor of Warnford of the Battells.

There is no record found giving the final verdict, but Hugh appears to have had a son, also called Hugh, as found in the following:

1367 Patent Rolls July 5, Westminster: "Pardon to HUGH BATAILL for the death of William Frankeleyn of Compton...as the King has been informed that he killed him by a chance medley."

Lucy Battelle says that this line appears to have died.

55. **Saier (Saer) DE BATAILLE (heir of his father, died 1291)**³ was born calculated 1240/1241. He died 1291.

SAER, son of Emeric, was his heir. He was 10 1/2 years old in May 1251, one of those rare instances when we can determine a fairly clear date of birth. Germain the King's tailor was granted his guardianship.

1252, Close Rolls, Vol 7, 96: "King grants to Germain the tailor, his servant, guardianship of land and heir of Emery Bataille until said heirs come of age, together with their marriage.

Escheator of Essex to grant full seizen of above to Germain. Escheator ordered to obtain sufficient security from executor of Emery's Will, in respect of debts due to the king, if any, before they are granted free administration of his goods.

1253: "Germain the tailor to whom the king granted guardianship of the heir of Emery Bataille reports that Sheriff of Essex demands payment of £16 in respect of debts of Saer Bataille, grandfather of heir. Germain's attorneys have promised to pay debts in full to Treasury by Michaelmas, so all distraint to be relaxed in meantime. Dated 18 August" [Lucy Battelle states that the Saer Bataille "grandfather" was not actually the grandfather, but Saer of the Windsor family. But this is very bothersome!]

1254 : Germain the tailor pardoned attendance at various courts which would normally be incumbent upon him, as guardian of land and heir of Emery Bataille.

1258: Germain the tailor has made payment at various times to the king in return for grant and guardianship of land and heir of Emery Bataylle, so account is settled.

BATTLES HALL at Bradwell-on-Sea still stands.

1273: Saer's name appears in the Hundred Roll, Essex.

cal 1278: 6 Edward I: Bradwell (Essex): appointment of John de Cobham and Elias de Beckingham to take the assise of novel disseisin arraigned by John de la Dune against SAER BATAILLE and others, touching a tenement in.

Saer died in 1291.

Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions

Division within C Records of the Chancery as central secretariat

C 133 Chancery: Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series I, Edward I

C 133/62 Detailed descriptions at item level. Items are dated by the date of the writ, but some inquests were held in succeeding regnal years. This is reflected in the range of covering dates given to the file.

Scope and content: SAER BATAILLE alias Batayle: Essex

Covering dates 20 Edw I [CAL 1292]

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

Held by The National Archives, Kew

He held in the parish of Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex, of the king in capite, as of the honour of Haughley, 20 acres of pastures in the marsh, rent of ½ lb wax and 1 lb cummin yearly, 18s 10d rent of assize, and a view of frank pledge by the same service as his father, and "a fishery in the sea sands held as last, by the defence of a knight's fee, and doing suit monthly at the Court of the honour of Haughley (Hawle) and paying 10s yearly for the guard of the castle of Dover, of which 10s Henry Grapinel pays for him and his heirs for tenements in Latchingdon, which were of the said Saer and his ancestors," and "a mill held jointly by the said Saer and JOAN his wife of Richard de Gard, by service of a clove of gillyflower yearly."

In Purleigh (Purle) the manor, viz: "a messuage held jointly by Saer and Joan his wife, of Edmund son of Thomas de Purle, by service of a clove of gillyflower yearly; and 10 acres of arable land held by the said Saer of Lady Joan de Huntingfield, by service of ¼ knight's fee and suit every three weeks at the Hundred of Daneseye (Dengie)...and so th is manor of Purleigh was worth 33s 10d.

Edmund his son was aged 13, his next heir.

Saier married **Joan**.

JOAN, the wife of Saer, held the mill jointly with him, and was a valuable asset. The rents of wax, cumin, and cloves of gillyflowers were token acknowledgements of the gifts. It is significant that some of these properties were held jointly by Saer and his wife Joan, so that in the event of his death she would have had provision.

1292, Jan 24, Westminster: To Malcolm de Harle, escheator this die of Trent, not to intermeddle with a messuage and a mill in Purle (Purleigh) and Bradwell, as the king learns by escheator that JOAN, late wife of SAER BATAYLLE, the tenant, whose wife was enfeoffed jointly with Saer...or until Saer's death. [Close Rolls of Edward I]

They had the following children:

72 M i. **Edmund BATAILLE (died 1333, left no issue)** was born³ calculated 1277. He died 1333 in Essex.

Essex: Rogerus de Refham tenet de hereditate uxoris sue quartam partem un f in BRADEWELL, quam EDMUNDUS de BATAILLE aliquando tenuit...

1298: In 1298, ANNE, daughter and co-heir of Sir RICHARD BATAILL and wife of Peter de TALEWORTH, held the estate of Bradwell-on-Sea in perpetuity, with EDMUND. So Anne was a co-heir with Edmund. This arrangement had probably been made at a much earlier date than 1298, but came to light in the inquisition on the death of Richard, when Edmund was still a minor.

1299, May 8, Stepney: To Walter de Glouc[estria], Escheator this side Trent. Order to cause EDMUND, son and heir of SAER BATAILLE, to have seisin of the lands that his father at his death held of the king in chief, as the king has taken his homage. [Calendar of Close Rolls]

Lucy Battelle states that EDMUND was not, of course, of the main family line, so he did not inherit the original lands of the family, though he was not without inherited property. However, at the age of 36, from 1314 onwards, he appears to have been obsessed with the acquisition of lands, etc., as evidenced by records in the Essex Feet of Fines.

1314, Trinity Term, Essex (#369): EDMUND BATAYLLE and Thomas le Palmere of Maldon, plaintiffs, and Robert son of Alan de Maoldon and Felicia his wife, Deforciant (tenants or holders), 85 acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, 3 acres of meadow, 2s 11 ½ d rent, and a moiety of 1 messuage in Tollishunte Mauger (Tolleshunt Major). Def acknowledged the tenements to be the right of Edmund Bataylle, as those which plaintiffs of their gift, and for this plaintiff granted them to deforciant, and the heirs of Robert of the body of Felicia, to hold of the chief lords, with the remainder to the right heirs of Felicia. Endorsed: John de Sancto Clare and Christina his wife put in their claim.

1317, Easter Term (#595): John le Keu of Bradwelle and Constance his wife, plaintiffs; and EDMUND BATAILLE, deforciant (vendo): 1 messuage, 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 40s rent in Bradwell-on-Sea (says Bradwelle). John acknowledged the tenements to be the right of def Ed. Bataille, as those which def. has of his gift, and for this def. granted them to plaintiff to hold for their lives of the chief lords, with the remainder to John son of the same John, and Alice his wife and his heirs. (Edmund still retained his half of the manor with capital messuage)

1317 an Edmund Bataylle is mentioned in connection with Tendring.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds - Tufnell Family of Langley's Estate, Great Waltham

Reference Code D/DTu/1

Dates of Creation 1317. Feb.

Scope and Content Quitclaim of John Michel of TENDRING to John Cook of Bradwell & Custance his wife of all right in all the tenements they hold in Asheldham, Steeple, & Stanesgate. Witnesses: Walter de Maundeville; EDMUND BATAYLLE; Thomas le Convers; John Tany; John de gardino; Thomas de Borsare; John de Wyham.

Given at Bradwell in the hundred of Dengie [i.e. Bradwell-on- sea]. [Good seal].

Date From 1317

1317, Michaelmas term (#665): EDMUND BATAILLE, plaintiff (purchaser); Adam de Rileye, deforciant: 1 messuage, 40 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow in Suthmenetre (Southminster). Def. acknowledged the tenements to be the right of pl. Edmund Bataille as those which pl. has of his gift, and for this pl granted them to def. to hold for life of pl. and his heirs, rendering yearly 1 rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and doing to the chief lords all services, with reversion to pl. Edmund de Bataille and his heirs to hold of the chief lords.

1317, Michaelmas term (#673) Benedict de Cokefeld and Avise his wife, plaintiffs, Ranulph de Cokefeld, deforciant: The manor of Lalleford (Lawford) and the advowson of the church of the manor. Benedict acknowledged ----- granted to Benedict, etc.... Endorsed: EDMUND BATAILLE puts in his claim.

1317, Michaelmas term (#104): Hugh de Naunton and Eleanor his wife, plaintiffs, by Robert de Stanmere in place of Eleanor. William de Monte Caniso of Edwardeston and Alice his wife, deforciant: The manor of Leyre ate Haye (Layer de la Haye) with the homage and service of John de Stratford in the same manor. Plaintiffs and heirs to Hugh to hold the manor, with the homages and services of the abbot of Westminster, the abbot of St. Osyths, the prior of the hospital of St. Mary, Bishopsgate (London), Benedict de Cokefeld, EDMUND BATAILLE, (and 7 others named), and their heirs, of the king and his heirs. Consideration of £400 sterling. (This agreement was made by precept of the king)

1321, Michaelmas Term (#862): EDMUND BATAILLE, plaintiff; Robert Oliver and Margery his wife, def.: 1 messuage, 50 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, 9s rent, and a rent of 1 cock and 6 hens in Doddinghurst. Plaintiff and his heirs to hold of the chief lords, and for this pl. granted that he and his heirs will render yearly 5 marks of silver to def. for the life of Margery, in moieties at Easter and Michaelmas, with power of distraint.

1321, November 24, Havering ate Bower: EDMUND BATAILLE: Commission to keep the peace in their respective hundreds, to prevent illegal assemblies, convey offenders to the Castle of Colchester, and deliver them to the Sheriff of Essex of his deputy. The commissioners to defray

their own charges, and those of persons selected by them to keep guard, by an assessment on the inhabitants of the hundred. All roads to the county to be guarded so that no danger may arise... EDMUND BATAILLE and ---- for hundreds of Dansey (Dengie), Thurstable (Barnstable) and Wenstre (Winstree). [Patent Rolls]

1331, January 26, Waltham: Protection with clause 'nolumus,' for one year, for EDMUND BATAILLE of Purlee.

1331, October 11, Westminster: Commission 'de walliss et fossatis' to Robert de ROCHEFORD, William de Staunford, and EDMUND BATAILLE in the hundreds of Danseye and Rocheford, co Essex, and the parts adjacent. [Patent Rolls, membrane 16d]

1332, Octave of St. Hilary (#251): EDMUND BATAYLE of Purle (Purleigh), plaintiff; Roger de Stonham and Isabel his wife, deforciant: 2 messuages, 420 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 27 acres of wood, and 40s rent in Purleigh, Mistley, and Southmister and Great Maldon. Def. quitclaimed to plaintiff and his heirs. Consideration 100 marks.

Edmund died 1333.

1333, Feb 1: Escheator in co Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Essex and Herts., to take into the king's hands the lands of the late EDMUND BATAILLE.

1333, Feb 1, 7 Edward III, Bradwell, Essex: A capital messuage, lands, rent, etc. (extent given), held of the King as of the honour of Hawele (Haughley), by service of ¼ knight's fee, and suit at the court of Hawele every month"

Margaret, his sister, aged 40 years or more, is his next heir. (This could mean she was in her 41st year). There is also reference to Margaret, a wife:

1333, August 4, Newcastle: To the escheator to cause reasonable dower to be assigned to MARGARET, late wife of Edmund le Bataill, who held of the king in chief as of the Honour of Hawele (Haughley), from the lands in Bradewell (Bradwell-on-Sea) co Essex, which her husband held of the king in his demesne of fee on the day he died, as of the said honour by knight's services, as if found by an inquisition by the escheatry, in the presence of Margaret, sister and heir of Edmund.

C 135 Chancery: Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series I, Edward III

C 135/35 Detailed descriptions at item level. Items are dated by the date of the writ, but some inquests were held in succeeding regnal years. This is reflected in the range of covering dates given to the file.

Record Summary

Scope and content: EDMUND BATAILLE of BATAYLE: Essex

Covering dates 7 Edward III [cal 1333-4]

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

ROBERT BAROUN:

June 3. Commitment to William Strangman, clerk, for 50s. which he will Westminster, pay to the king, of the wardship of a third part of two parts of all the lands in Bradewell, co. Essex, late of ROBERT BAROUN of BRADEWELL, who held of the king in chief as of the honour of Hawe, (in respect of which lands Hugh Fitz Symon, escheator in the said county, answered for | mark yearly in his account rendered at the Exchequer), to hold until the lawful age of Alice, daughter of Thomas son of Rose

atte Hoo and kinswoman and one of the heirs of the said Robert, together with her marriage, doing the real services and all other charges due from the said lands to the king and others. If the said heir chance to die before reaching lawful age, her heir being a minor in the king's ward, then William shall have the wardship until she would have been of full age if she had lived. By C.

Edmund married (1) **Isabel**.

1319, Trinity Term (#773): EDMUND BATAILLE and ISABEL his wife, plaintiffs (purchasers), by John de Wykham her keeper. Richard Prys, parson of Purlee (Purleigh), deforciant: 1 messuage, 3 carucates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 48 acres of wood, and 4 marks rent in Purlee; Little Woodham, Maldon, Bromley, Misteleye (Mistley) and Fanbregg (Fambridge), and the advowson of the church of Mistley. Edmund Bataille acknowledged the tenements and the advowson to be the right of def., as those which def. has of his gift, and for this def. granted them to pl. and the heirs of Edmund to hold of the chief lords. [Essex, Feet of Fines]

Edmund also married (2) **Margaret**. Margaret died Mar 1343.

Margaret must have been his second wife. When she died in 1343, and she had obviously been married previously, for her heir was her daughter Joan de Cok.

1343: Writ 30 (or 20) March, 17 Edward III, Essex, Bradewelle: 1/3 part of a messuage and 43 acres of land, and 10 acres marsh, held in dower for Margaret after the death of EDMUND BATAILLE sometime her husband, of the inheritance of ROBERT BAROUN, kinsman and heir of the said Edmund.

She died on 18 (or 22) March last. Joan de Cok, married, aged 27 years or more, her daughter, is her next heir. [Inquisition Post Mortem]

73 F ii. **Margaret BATAILLE** was born calculated 1292/1293.

Margaret was age 41, or thereabouts, when Edmund died in 1333. However, I have a problem with her being a sister, and wonder if perhaps the Margaret referred to was a cousin or some other type of relationship, instead? She would have been born considerably after Edmund - about 15 years. Not impossible, but it still bothers me.

Seventh Generation

57. **Walter (son of Henry) DE BATAILLE [living 1252 & 1288].**

"The Barony of de Vescy" William de Vescy [died 1252 - son of Eustace] holds in chief of the lord the kind, many manors. At the same time....WALTER BATAILL holds BURNETON and PRESTON by one fee of ancient feoffment. John de Vescy was the son and heir of William, born 15 August 1244.

The "Manor" was a territorial unit of lordship and the basic unit of seigniorial estate administration. Jurisdiction was exercised by the manorial lord over the estate, its assets, economic activities and customer and legal rights, through his manor court sometimes termed the 'court baron.' Manorial lordship thus represented only one link in the chain of feudal and tenurial relationships which extended from the lowly peasant through to the baronial superior lord and ultimately right up to the king himself. ALNHAM was just such a classic manor and moreover held by the baronial lords, the de Vescis, who in feudal terms were the tenants-in-chief (in capite) of the king with respect to that land. Then, as now, the processes of succession and inheritance and the inevitable variability in human fortunes resulted in the amalgamation or, more often, fragmentation of estates. Most townships therefore were divided between a number of manorial landholders. Thus neighboring SCRAINWOOD was held jointly by WALTER BATAILL and THOMAS BUNTE in 1242, having been granted by the de Vescis to these subordinate lords, or their predecessors, in return of 'homage and fealty' (which might involved military or other personal service), a process known as 'subinfeudation.'

Source: Liber Feodorum (The Book of Fees) II, 1117-9, 1126-7, Northumberland 1242, says: "Walterus Bataill et Thomas Bunte tenent Scravenwod per terciam partem unius feodi de veteri feoffamento." Translation: "Walter Bataill and Thomas Bunte hold Scrainwood for a third part of a (knight's) fee by ancient enfeoffment." [as found in "Alnham, Northumberland," Northumberland National Park Historic Village Atlas.]

ALNHAM ABBEY: About 1252 and 1288, WALTER de BATAILL gave to the Abbey one carucate of land in his demesne in the vill of Preston, containing 100 acres of cultivated land, with these boundaries : 5 acres and half a rood in the cultivated field called Petemer; H acre and 1 rood at Fulway ; i an acre and i a rood in Redepeth ; 9i acres and 1 rood in Wolflatte j 1 acre and 1 rood in Elle ; 2 acres and 11 rood in Titiuue ; Ik acre in the cultivated Held culled Tostes; 2

acres and 1 rood in Siltcroke ; b' acres and 1 rood in Svretemanflatte ; 2 acres and 1 rood in Crakes; 18 acres and 3 roods in Alemndflatte; 1 acre and 1 rood in Chenhill; 2 acres and 1 rood near the mill of N'ewhaine ; 10 acres and 1 rood in Morflatte ; 4 acres and 1 rood in Middilnate ; 7 acres and 3 roods in Meduesflatte; 7 acres and 1 rood in Fulflote ; 1 - 1 acres and 1 rood in Hewiche. Excepting the tofts and crofts of In acres and 1 rood, and excepting 5 acres in meadows, viz. 3 acres in Crumbe Strother, and 2 acres in Salt-Crake, and 1 acre in Thornedike, and 1 acre in Heurby. Besides he CONFIRMED THE GRANT MADE BY HIS FATHER, HENRY BATAILL, of 9 acres in Halleflatte, to buy wine for the celebration of Masses, and of 3 acres in Yateflatte, for the support of the poor at the gate of the Abbey. He confirmed the gift from William Bryene, of 3 lienda in Preston ; and also confirmed to the abbot and canons, that their men should have and hold a common tavern on their own land in the vill of Preston. But if the abbot and canons cultivated the aforesaid lauds at their own expense, then the corn of these lands should be ground at his mill of Bruuton (not Preston as Mr TÐte has it) without milture, after the first man whom they may find having corn groaud; bnt if thise lamU ware dotniaed to farm, their tenants should grind at the Abbey Mill, if they so please; bnt if ut his mill of Brnnton, they should give reasonable maltre, waiting their turn to grind; it is noted that the aforesaid lands are measured with a perch of 71 feet, (pp. 7, 8; . Tato's Hist, of Alnwick, Ð., pp. 7, 8, translated from the Charters.

The witnesses are Robert Fitz Robert, Hugh de Morwyke, Roger Fitz Ralph (the owner of North Charlton), Walter de Bnrowdone, David his brother, John Viscount (Newton by the Sea), William de Turberville (Steward of Wm. de Vescy), William de Roke, Simon de Lucre (who also confers land on the Abbey), Thomas de Warantham, Peter Herangc (Howick), William de Wlchester (Ontchester), John, son of Waldeve or Walden of Edlingham, and many others. (Appendix, p. xvi.)

The manor of Fawdon, being a member of the ancient confederacy styled the Ten Towns of Coquetdale, was also a member of the barony of Alnwick, of which it was held, circa 1076, by Robert cum barba of Umfreville, the founder, in England, of the family of Umframville. By him it was subinfeudated to the Batailles, from whom it was acquired, perhaps in marriage, before the year 1276, by Sir William Douglas, whose possession was greatly resented by the Umframvilles. In the month of July of that year, he was attacked in his manor-house of Fawdon by a band of Redesdale men, headed by Gilbert de Umframville. Dying about the year 1274, Sir William Douglas was succeeded by a son of the same name, who, alternately rebelling and submitting, was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and died in prison in 1297 or 1298. Subsequently the Umframvilles gained, or regained, possession of the place. Fawdon probably passed to the Percies with Prudhoe under the provisions of the Earl of Angus's marriage settlement.

The manors of Shilbottle, Guyzance, Rennington, and Broxfield, all within the barony of Alnwick, which had been given to Richard.

He had the following children:

74 M i. **Walter (II) DE BATAILLE.**

1307: A charter whereby William de VESCY, son of Sir Eustace de Vescy, for his soul and those of Sir Eustace, his father, Margery, his mother, and Isabel, sometime his wife, granted to the abbot and convent of Alnewic all that Eustace son of John, his great-grandfather, and Sir William de Vescy, his grandfather, and Sir Eustace de Vescy, his father, gave to them. [Membrane 12, of 35 Edward I goes on to list numerous properties, only some of which will be transcribed here:] the Church of Lascabiri with the chapels of Alnewic and Alnemue and Hocton, the church of Chevelingham and all the town of Heckelive; tithes from the demesne of Tughale and Newham; church of Alneham; an acre of land in Brockesfeld; [and most particularly, for our purposes:]and a "carucate in Preston, which Robert son of Brian gave to them in frank almain and WALTER BATAILL CONFIRMED TO THEM, and twelve acres of land which WALTER BATAILL, THE YOUNGER, gave to them in the territory of the same town;..." [Calendar of Charter Rolls, Edward I]

1307: A charter whereby Richard de UMFRAVILL, with the assent of Gilbert his son, granted to the church of St. mary, Alnewic, and the canons there of the order of Premontre, all his land of Stokerecloch, with all appurtenances save game, by the following bounds, as the way of Hundegatesheneth goes (with directions, and further details). Witnesses: Adam, dean of Alneham; Robert son of Robert; Otuer de Insula, WALTER BATAILL, Robert de Fennewic, David de Buredun, Peter de Insula, Walter de Buredun, Thomas de Clenehil, Robert de Umframvill, WILLIAM BATAILL, Simon de Horsleie, Robert de Cressewell, Walter son of Rigm', William de Alvert, and Roger Horseleie. [Calendar of Charter Rolls, Edward I]

60. **SIR ROBERT BATTELL OR BATTAILE.**

Northumberland: No. 140: Fine made at Newcastle within three weeks of Easter, 40 Henry III [A.D. 1256], between ROBERT BATAYLE, plaintiff, and Erchebald de Duneglas and Alina his wife, tenants, of one messuage, 132 acres of land in Scranenewode, and between the same Robert, plt., and the aforesaid Erchebald and Alina, whom ALDA, who was the wife of WILLIAM BATAYLE, called to warrant and who warrants her of 66 acres of land in the same vill. The aforesaid Robert remised to the aforesaid Erchibalf and Alina and the heirs of the same Alina, all right he had in the aforesaid messuage and land for ever. For which the same Erchibald and Alina gave to the aforesaid Robert 10 pounds sterling.

1254: YORKSHIRE: LAYTHAM: Quitclaim by William, son of Peter de Lathom, to his lord, Philip de la Ley, of 2 acres of land in the territory of Lathom, out of the tenement he held of the same Sir Philip; that is, two selions, lying in a place called Nordbenelandes, extending northwards to the boundary of Meckelburne, one selion of which lay between the land once belonging to JOHN BATAYLE and the land Richard son of Ernis had held, and the other selion lay between the land held by the said Richard and the land of Roger son of Eudo; and one selion lay on the east side of the way out of the vill of Lathom, leading to Folkethorp, between the land of Richard son of Eudo and the land Pagan Nordhyby had held; and one selion in Oustmor lying between the land of William de Folkethorp and the land of the dower of AGNES the said Eudo's widow; and one butt on Fossee, lying between the land of Agnes' dower and the land of Thomas the grantor's brother; and three butts of land lying between the land which had belonged to the said JOHN BATAYLE and the dower of the said Agnes, which began at the headland of Brenderis and reached to Rehedsic, and right of free entry and egress. For this quitclaim Philip had paid William 40s sterling in his pressing need. Witnesses: Peter de Haya, knt., Richard his son, Robert de Lutton (or Linton), JAMES de BATAYLE, JOHN BATAYLE of Willeg't; Roger de Hugate, Richard de Herlethorp, William his brother, Roger son of Eudo de Latham (etc).

Release by William, son of Peter de Lathom, to his lord Philip de Leya, of all the lands with the pasture, which William, son of Godfrey de Folkertorp, held of William by charters in the territory of Lathom on Ascension Day 1254. Witnesses: Peter de Haya, knt. Roger de Luttona, Roger de Hugate, JAMES BATAYLE, ROBERT BATAYLE, PETER his brother, Roger son of Eudo de Lathom, Geoffrey Freeman, Richard the clerk.

Release by William, son of Peter de Lathum, to Sir Philip de Leya of 3 acres of land in the territory of Lathum (etc). Witnesses included JAMES BATAYLE, ROBERT BATAYLE, PETER BATAYLE, Peter & Richard de la Hay, Roger de Lutton, and others.

1256: No 138: Fine made at Newcastle within three weeks of Henry, 40 Henry III (A,D, 1256), before the same justices. Between Thomas, son of Alan de Warton, plt., and MELIORA, daughter of GILBERT, whom MATILDA, who was the wife of GILBERT BATAYLE, called to warrant, and who warrants her of one messuage, 4 parts of one mill, and 136 acres of land in SCRANENEWOD. The said Thomas remised to the aforesaid Meliora and her heirs all right which he had in the aforesaid tenements for ever. For which the same Meliora gave the aforesaid Thomas one sparrow-hawk.

ROBERT married **ELIZABETH HOWE [HOO]** (dau of Edmond Howe), daughter of EDMOND HOWE.

From Visitations of Essex: Robertus Battell, married Elizabetha filia Edmondi de Ho....

1258: GERARD del HO:
Inquisition taken to determine
Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Item Inquisition taken to determine
Reference Code D/DP T1/167
Dates of Creation c.1258
Extent 1 item
Title [Inquisition taken to determine]

Scope and Content If Ralph de Gynges on 27 October 43 Henry III held a messuage, 160 acres of land, 16 acres of pasture, 10 acres of meadow, 3 acres of wood and 26s. rent, with appurtenances in Great Burstead, which Reginald claimed against the said Ralph; or whether said Ralph at that date held less than above stated; and whether Gerard del

HO held the residue of the Holding, as the said Ralph asserted.
Findings of the inquisition are given
Date From 1258
Date To 1328

1280: Deed: Quitclaim in pure widowhood Emma de Peditone, daughter of the late John del Hoo of Managedene [Manuden], to the prior and and convent of the church of the Blessed Mary of Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] Lands and tenements, homages, rents, wards, reliefs and escheats which might now appertain to her or her heirs by way of inheritance or otherwise in Manuden itnesses: Adam Plaunting of Storteford, John Contenance, Adam de Aungr', Simon de Chaldene, John Rodlaund, Hugh Priour, Andrew de Pe

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deed: Quitclaim in pure widowhood Emma de Peditone, daughter of the late John del Hoo of Managedene [MANUDEN], to the prior and and convent of the church of the Blessed Mary of Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] Lands and tenements, homages, rents, wards, reliefs and escheats which might now appertain to her or her heirs by way of inheritance or otherwise in MANUDEN itnesses: Adam Plaunting of Storteford, John Contenance, Adam de Aungr', Simon de Chaldene, John Rodlaund, Hugh Priour, Andrew de Pe.

Reference Code D/DBa T6/1

Dates of Creation c.1280

Title [Deed: Quitclaim in pure widowhood Emma de Peditone, daughter of the late John del Hoo of Managedene [MANUDEN], to the prior and and convent of the church of the Blessed Mary of Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] Lands and tenements, homages, rents, wards, reliefs and escheats which might now appertain to her or her heirs by way of inheritance or otherwise in MANUDEN itnesses: Adam Plaunting of Storteford, John Contenance, Adam de Aungr', Simon de Chaldene, John Rodlaund, Hugh Priour, Andrew de Pe]

Scope and Content Quitclaim in pure widowhood

Emma de Peditone, daughter of the late John del Hoo of Managedene [MANUDEN], to the prior and and convent of the church of the Blessed Mary of Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak]

Lands and tenements, homages, rents, wards, reliefs and escheats which might now appertain to her or her heirs by way of inheritance or otherwise in MANUDEN

Witnesses: Adam Plaunting of Storteford, John Contenance, Adam de Aungr', Simon de Chaldene, John Rodlaund, Hugh Priour, Andrew de Petteworth

Seal: damaged, the greater part held together with modern sealing wax on the reverse. Of the legend S' EMME [DD PEDI] TONE remains

Endorsed: (i) 'Auntient deeds without dated moste concerne Hatfield priory perused 1677'; (ii) 'EM delho', probably an earlier endorsement inked over by same hand as (i)

Date From 1210

Date To 1350

circa 1280, ADAM in le HO:

Deed: Grant Gilbert le Ver and Maud Fregges, his wife, to Walter de Sabritesworethe One acre in Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] in a croft below the messuage formerly le Fregges, between the lands of Adam de Longo ponte and Michael Lovel, abutting on Stonifeld. Witnesses: Michael in le Roche; Richard le Coupere; Richard Stuwars; Michael Lovel; Adam in le Ho; Hugh ate Lane; Peter de Haselingefeld: Walter ate Heath. 2 seals

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deed: Grant Gilbert le Ver and Maud Fregges, his wife, to Walter de Sabritesworethe One acre in Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] in a croft below the messuage formerly le Fregges, between the lands of Adam de Longo ponte and Michael Lovel, abutting on Stonifeld. Witnesses: Michael in le Roche; Richard le Coupere; Richard Stuwars; Michael Lovel; Adam in le Ho; Hugh ate Lane; Peter de Haselingefeld: Walter ate Heath. 2 seals

Reference Code D/DBa T1/25

Dates of Creation N.D. [c.1280]

Title [Deed: Grant Gilbert le Ver and Maud Fregges, his wife, to Walter de Sabritesworethe One acre in Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] in a croft below the messuage formerly le Fregges, between the lands of Adam de Longo ponte and

Michael Lovel, abutting on Stonifeld. Witnesses: Michael in le Roche; Richard le Coupere; Richard Stuwars; Michael Lovel; Adam in le HO; Hugh ate Lane; Peter de Haselingfeld: Walter ate Heath. 2 seals]
Scope and Content Grant

Gilbert le Ver and Maud Fregges, his wife, to Walter de Sabritesworethe

One acre in Hatfield Regis [Hatfield Broad Oak] in a croft below the messuage formerly le Fregges, between the lands of Adam de Longo ponte and Michael Lovel, abutting on Stonifeld.

Witnesses: Michael in le Roche; Richard le Coupere; Richard Stuwars; Michael Lovel; Adam in le HO; Hugh ate Lane; Peter de Haselingfeld: Walter ate Heath.

2 seals
Date From 1210
Date To 1350

They had the following children:

+ 75 M i. **SIR EDMUND (or Edward) BATTELL OR BATAILE.**

61. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [living cal 1249 - 33 Henry III] died [after 1277].**

Catherine Battell & John Joscelin had a son, Thomas Jocelin, about 33 Henry III [cal 1249], who married Matildis, filia et coheirss of Johannis Hilde mil. Matilda also married Nicholaus de Vilers second. Thomas Jocelin was the son of Johannes de Hide de Hide Aula in com Hertford miles & Elizabetha filia Joh'is Baronis de Sudley in com Gloucester.

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

THOMAS JOCELYN, who died after 1277, married, about 1248, MAUD HIDE, daughter and coheirss of Sir John Hide of the Hide, Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, Knight, by his wife Elizabeth (Sudley) who was daughter of John, Lord Sudley, of co Gloucester.

MAUD HIDE JOCELYN survived her husband and married secondly Nicholas de Villiers. By the marriage of Thomas Jocelyn with Maud Hide the manor of the Hide, or Hide Hall, as it was later called, passed into the possession of the Josselyn family, who held it for almost six hundred fifty years, until, in 1897, it passed by will to Sophia, widow of the fifth Earl of Roden, a nobleman who had died without male issue. A charter of "Thomas son of John" is still preserved in the family.

Thomas and Maud's child was THOMAS, born about 1249.

Thomas married **Matilda DE HIDE** "Maud", daughter of John HILDE and Elizabeth DE SUDLEY (dau of John, Baron de Sudley), on 1248/1249.

Matilda was the daughter of Johannes de Hide de Hide Aula in com Hertford miles & Elizabetha filia Joh'is Baronis de Sudley in com Gloucester.

Catherine Battell & John Joscelin had a son, Thomas Jocelin, about 33 Henry III, who married Matildis, filia et coheirss of Johannis Hilde mil. Matilda also married Nicholaus de Vilers second.

They had the following children:

+ 76 M i. **Thomas (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Hidehall co Hertford** was born about 1249 and died [about 1284].

62. **John DE BATAILE -[1296 witness] of Manuden** was born circa 1250.

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILY OF MANUDEN, ESSEX:

Lucy Battelle states that John and Cecily - circa 1296 Little Chishall, Cambs, part manor and advowson, alternate, from Bassingbourne family. And she gives their son as:

John "the Younger" born circa 1296, who married Eleanor.
1317 re Roger _____
1320 of Manuden
1316 Oongar Park farm
1349 Orcheston, Wilts
1355 Little Chishall Manor
1361 advowson _____

Lucy Battelle states that it was this line that eventually became the "Battailhey's"

1296: JOHN de la BATAILLE
Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Item Quitclaim
Reference Code D/DP T1/667
Dates of Creation Friday after feast of St. Nicholas 25 Edward I [7 December 1296]
Title [Quitclaim]
Scope and Content Edmund son of Robert de Fulham t oSir John Bacun, clerk

Of all the lands and tenements of the said Robert in Gyng Munteyeye [Mountnessing], Gyng Joyberd and Gyng Laudry, and acknowledgement of 40 marks of silver paid for the premises of the said Sir John.

Witnesses: John de la BATAILLE, Saen clerk of Edmonton.

cal 1278, 6 Edward I: JOHN de la BATAILLE, Ranulph de Pritrewell, and Walter de Chillingdon, sent to the Court of Rome on the King's special business; safe conduct to, and to their companions in going, staying, and returning with their things and harness. Clarendon, 10th July. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, m.8 (10)]

1317, Nov 8., Windsor: ROGER and JOHN BATAILLE, re: tenements: "Respecting assignment of dower to Mrgaret, late wife of Laurence de Tany, of the Manor of Eastwyke, Herts (Eastwick), in view of JOHN BATAILLE, and 3 capons from certain tenements that ROGER BATAILLE free tenant held, worth 6d." Roger is the tenant who lived at Eastwick, 4 miles SW of Sawbridgewroth, not far from Gilston.

Lucy Battelle states that this John is the official, and nephew of Roger (no source for her assumption)

John married **Cecily (BASSINGBOURNE?)**.

Morant indicates that JOHN BATAILLE probably inherited his moiety of the manor of Little Chishall from the Bassignbourne family soon after 1296. Lucy Battelle speculates: It is possible that CECILY, John Bataille's wife, may have been of Bassingbourne, dying soon after 1296 when the moiety would pass to John. The Argentine family appear to have continued as chief lords of the whole manor for some time.

The BASSINGBOURN Coat of Arms (seen on page 376 of Ms. Battelle's work) was in one window of the Battles Chapel of Manuden Church, along with those of the Batailles.

"Gyronny of Twelve or and gules."

1283: Giles de Argenthem died holding in Great Wymondly, Herts, rent, a court, windmill and the advowson of a chapel on the Suffolk side of Newmarket, Cambridge.

They had the following children:

77 M i. **John "the Younger" DE BATTLE.**

64. **Margaret DE BATTLE** "Margery" died 1302 and was buried in Tendring Church.

MARGERIE and Sir WILLIAM de SUTTON received the following properties on her father's death in 1298: Wivenhoe, Elmstead, Greenstead, Kistley, Colchester, Stanway, North Weald, Theydon, Epping, Stapleford, Navestock, Lambourne. This family had the advowson of the church of Tendring.

Margery de Sutton - daughter of Sir Richard de Batayle, wife of William de Sutton, heiress to lands in Wivenhoe, tomb found in Wivenhoe church, The Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

51st of Henry III [cal 1267]: Soon after this, WILLIAM de SUTTON, in right (as I conceive) of Isabell his first wife, daughter and heir of William de Chevere, who was living in the 13th of Edward 1. and Benedict de Wade, and Robert de Sutton, as trustees, conveyed to the said WILLIAM and MARGERIE, his SECOND WIFE, and the heirs of William, on the body of Margery, and for want of such issue, to the right heirs of William, in the 24th of the said King, 16 messuages, a mill, 6 carucates of land, 8 acres of meadow, 16 of pasture, 30 of wood, and one hundred shillings rent per ann. in this town, Godwick, Wyssetiset, 8tc. also 3 messuages, 100 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 8 of pasture, 10 of wood, and 40s. rent in Great Fordham in Essex; she was daughter and heir of SIR RICHARD BATTAIL of WYVENHO in Essex, and CATHERINE HIS WIFE, daughter and heir of SIR ANDREW le BLUND of Tendering in Suffolk.

Letter to William Holman from Charles Gray

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Antiquaries

Level: Fonds HOLMAN MANUSCRIPTS

Level: Series Correspondence obtaining information for Holman's History of Essex

Level: Sub-Series Charles Gray

Level: Item Letter to William Holman from Charles Gray

Reference Code D/Y 1/1/84/2

Dates of Creation 3 October 1724

Extent 1 letter

Title [Letter to William Holman from Charles Gray]

Scope and Content Giving details of charter he has found re the founding of a charity at Witham, and a deed of partition dividing the lands of the manors of Wivenhoe and Holland between the two daughters of Sir Richard Batayle, Margery and her husband William de Sutton getting the advowson to the church and the manor of Wivenhoe and its lands in Elmsted, Grinsted, Mistley, Colchester, Stanway, North Weald, Theydon, Epping, Stapleford, Na[ve]stock and Lambourn and the other daughter Anne and her husband Peter de Taleworth getting the manor of Little Holland and its lands in Feering, Patiswick, Stisted, Stratford and Bradwell [juxta Coggeshall]. Also tells that during recent repairs in Wivenhoe church they have found some old tombstones one of which bears the inscription 'Mercy cry pur l'alme ... Margery de Sutton'. Dated from Colchester.

THE STORY OF WIVENHOE, written by Nicholas Butler:

MEDIAVAL AND TUDOR TIMES: the Manor of WIVENHOE passed through a number of families often at the gift of the monarch.

1246 - Henry III granted to Simon de Batayle.

- passed to Sir Richard Batayle

- passed to Margery Batayle

- married to Sir William de Sutton

- passed to Sir John de Sutton

- passed to Margery de Sutton

- married to John de Walton

- passed to Joane de Walton

- married Sir John Howard

- passed to Elizabeth Howard

- married John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford

- de Vere family fled to France after Battle of Barnet

1484 - Richard III gave to Sir Thomas Montgomery

1485 - Henry VII returned lands to John de Vere

- passed to 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Earls of Oxford

- passed to Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford

1585 - sold to Roger Townshend of Norfolk.

- passed to Sir John, and then Sir Roger Townshend

1648 - passed to Sir Horatio Townshend

1657 - sold to Nicholas Corsellis for £15,700

1734 - Wivenhoe Park purchased by Isaac Lemyng Rebow.

'The ancient parish of Barking: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 5 (1966), pp. 190-214:

The manor of WANGEY (in Ilford and Dagenham) was at Chadwell Heath, on both sides of the main road. The origin of the name is obscure. In the 15th century Wangey was part of the demesne of Barking Abbey. Its earlier history has not been certainly traced, but it is not unlikely that this was the estate of 112 a. conveyed to the abbey in or about 1366 by John, son of John de Sutton of Wivenhoe. Sutton's father, John, son of William de Sutton, had held a slightly smaller estate, in Dagenham and Barking, in 1318. WILLIAM de SUTTON married MARGERY, coheir of RICHARD BATAYLE of Wivenhoe, who held land in Barking in 1289. This suggests that the descent of Wangey, in the late 13th and the early 14th centuries, was the same as that of Batayles in Stapleford Abbots.

WIVENHOE, from The History and Topography of Essex: Embellished With a View - by Thomas Wright:

Wivenhoe. This pleasant village occupies the sides and summit of an eminence, forming the south-east corner of the hundred of Lexden, from another portion of which it is separated by the river Colne and the Colchester channel. The highest parts of the village, and of the parish, command extensive and pleasing prospects down to Mersey Island. The last syllable of the name is supposed to be the Saxon fou, j. e. rising or hilly ground; but the etymology of the preceding portion of the word is not known. The name is variously written in records, Wienhou, Wyneho, Wynenho, Wyfenho, Wyvenho, Wivenhoe, or Wyvenhoo, and sometimes Uvenha.

In the Confessor's reign, Aluric and two freemen held Wivenhoe; and at the time of the Domesday survey, it belonged to ROBERT GERON, and became parcel of his barony of Stanstead Mountfichet. It was afterwards the property of the Batayles, or de Batailes; from whom it passed, by marriage, through the Sutton, Walton, and Howard families, to John de Vere, twelfth earl of Oxford of that name. This earl, having espoused the Lancastrian interest, was beheaded in 1461; and his estates being confiscated by Edward the Fourth, Wivenhoe, with other possessions, was granted by that monarch to his brother, the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third. King Henry the Seventh restored the De Veres* to their honours and inheritance; and this manor continued in their possession till the prodigality of Edward, the seventeenth earl, occasioned it to be sold to Roger Townshend, Esq., who was knighted at sea for his bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. From the Townshends it passed, by sale, to Nicholas Corsellis, Esq.

The title of the manor Kelars, or Rebandshide, varied as the name of its possessor altered. In the earliest accounts it is styled Hydra Ribaldi, then being in the hands of William Rybauld. and described as "all that hide of land* in Elmstead, with appurtenances, called Hydra Ribaldi." Richard Batayle afterwards purchased it. The description in an ancient deed is, "which land the son of Reginald held of me in the town Elmstead de Hydra Ribaldi." The title of it then became the manor of Battels, in Elmstead; and some court-rolls yet exist with that title, viz. 36th and 37th of Henry the Sixth; and a court was held at Battels, February 16, 1593, as appears by the bailiff's account in 1595. It was then afterwards changed to Battels, alias Kelars, in Elmstead, as appears by a court held in the 32d of Henry the Sixth, and bailiff's account in the 14th of Henry the Eighth. The title of Kelars was derived from James Kelar, the former possessor of Mr. W. Walford's estate, he lately being the lord's tenant for the greatest part of the manor. The ancient name of Hydra Ribaldi was still retained by corruption, Rebandys-hide, or Rebandside, i. e. the hide of land of William Rybauld. There are court-rolls of the manor of Cockayne and Kelars held separately from, although now jointly with, the manor of Wivenhoe, in the time of Henry the Seventh and Eighth: and extents of the manor of Wivenhoe, Kelars, Cockayne, &c., in the 40th of Edward the Third, and 10th of Henry the Seventh, setting forth the tenants and estates belonging to each manor, the latter corresponding with the account of the present day. The quit-rents of it have not as yet been correctly ascertained, on account of the recent enclosure of Elmstead-heath. All the fines in these manors are at the will of the lord.

In the year 1433 the manor of Wivenhoe, with divers manors, lands, and tenements, were conveyed, by grant, from John Sweyn, to John, earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife; and in 1585, Sir Roger Townshend bought the manor of him, from whom Nicholas Corsellis, ancestor of its present owner, bought it in 1657. The manor of Layer Marney belongs to this family, and a branch of it has usually resided there: but Wivenhoe Hall has always been the family mansion. An inscription in the church of the former place records, that an ancestor of this family claims to be the first person who introduced the art of printing into this country: this right is not, according to Mr. Ames, satisfactorily made out.

1302: "Margery was buried in the church of Tendring, and her epitaph in French remained legible to Mr. Symonds's time." [per Morant, Collec. Vol I, Fol 409]

So in 1302 William de Sutton held the estates under overlord Giles de Plaiz, overlord.

Margery was the last of the Batailles of this branch of the family. She died in 1302 and was buried in the church of

Tending where her father was lord of the Manor until he died.

Margery married **(Sir) William DE SUTTON**. William died 1318.

THE BATTLE (BATAILLE) ESTATES WERE FINALLY LOST TO THE FAMILY BY 1305, when William de Sutton gained them all by two marriages. The fortunes of Battles Hall, Stapleford, are interesting as the property descends from William de Sutton to the Howards, and so to the line of overlords, being on record for at least another three centuries.

1305, Essex: In 1305 William de SUTTON, LORD OF BATTLES HALL in Stapleford Abbots, who also held land in Lambourne, was granted license to fell and sell the great trees and underwood of 7 acres in his wood of Lambourne, which was within the forest of Essex, as it appeared there was not a frequent resort of the deer there. This grant enabled him to pay his debts to the Exchequer. These debts must have been considerable, as wood was then such an essential commodity, hence valuable, often in short supply, and limited at the source as an aid to conservation. [Lucy Battelle]

1308, March 12, Westminster: Grant to Robert de Sapy, king's yeoman, of the custody of the lands in WYVENHO and Elmestede, co Essex, held at the time of her death by JOAN, late the wife of WILLIAM de SUTTON, deceased, by knights service of the heirs of Giles de Plaiz and Roger de Tany, deceased, tenants in chief, minors in the king's custody, together with the marriage of her heir.

History and Antiquities of Norfolk refers to William de Sutton, who was lord of Launditch after 51 Henry III [1267]. It mentions that his wife was Isabel, daughter and heiress of William de Chevere, who was living in the 13th of Edward I [cal 1285]. The book goes on to say that Sir JOHN de SUTTON of Wivenhoe was his son and heir. Is it possible that William married 3 times? Joan, Margery, and Isabel?

Sir William de Sutton bore, as appears from his seal: or, a chevron, gules, on a chief azure, three mullets pierced, of the first, which said arms was also born by Sir Hamon Sutton, whose daughter and heir Joan was married to Sir John Peyton of Isleham in Cambridgeshire.

[Personal note: I have also seen it said that he married a SECOND MARGARET DE BATAILLE, the daughter of Saer Battaile, and sister of Edmund Battalie who left no issue (Edmund, that is). This is quite possibly true...if he also achieved the minor Battle lands in Bradwell. ??]

William de Sutton died in 1318, owning considerable Batatille lands, and he was then lord of Battles Hall, Stapleford, also.

The fortunes of Battles Hall, Stapleford, are of interest by reason of a succession of notable owners. The descent of Battle's hall was from the de Suttons to the Howards, then to the de Vere's (the 12th and 14th Earls of Oxford), and the Smiths, when there was a reversion to the Crown. In 1574 the 17th Earl of Oxford granted a lease of the Manor for 31 years to William Byrd, the composer, who in 1563 was organist at Lincoln, and in 1575 at Queen Elizabeth's Chapel Royal. Richard Wiseman, the goldsmith, followed. He was lord of Battles Hall until he died in 1618.

It was probably the 14th Earl of Oxford who sold Battles Hall to Sir William Fitzwilliam, over 200 years after the Bataille family who named it had left. Another important point of interest regarding Battle's Hall concerns the Manor of Arneways, in the parish of Lambourne, which was originally part of Battles Hall. In 1525 this was among the possessions of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Hilton, a family dating back to the 12th century, who in the 16th century lived near to Stapleford at Gaynes Park, Theydon Gardnon. The last of the Fitzwilliams was the 10th Earl, who in 1979 died at the ancestral home at Wentworth, Rotherham.

They had the following children:

+ 78 M i. **(Sir) John DE SUTTON [died 1372]** died 1372.

66. **William (II) DE BATAILLE -of Ewell and Cuddington** was born circa 1230. He died circa 1310.

William II, temp Henry III (1216-1272)

Lucy Battell wrote: JOHN was the father of WILLIAM, who had a son named WILLIAM [II] who had lands in Ewell and Cuddington, and who by the name of William de Batayles son of William de Batayles, granted 20 acres in Ewell to his beloved and special friend, Master William de Ewell. This transaction is without date, but by other deeds it appears that 'Master' William de Ewell was living in 18 Edward I (1289) and 4 Edward II (1310).

WILLIAM son of William (Lucy Battelle also calls him William III, but his grandfather was John. She does this more for identification, but it tended to confuse things).

1272 Close Rolls Vol. XIV: "WILLIAM de BATALEYE, among others, witnesses a grant of land in Hertleye Maudin (Hartley Mauditt), Hanks, made by Gilbert Conane and Stephen de Eddwoth, and his wife Juliana."

c. 1280: Marquis of Lothian, exchange of land (Horsham mentioned)... "His Testibus, WILLIAM BATAILLE."

Not a great deal is known of William Bataille, but circa 1289, "by the name of William de Botayles, son of William Butayles, he granted 20 acres of land in Ewell to his beloved and special friend Master William Ewell."

Master William de Ewell was parson of the church of Berkyng, in Surrey. 1302, Oct 21: "Master William de Ewell and ROBERT, son of NIGEL, knight, acknowledge that they owe to William de Hamelton, dean of York, 220 marks; to be levied, in default of payment, on their lands and chattels in counties Surrey and Northampton. This was later cancelled on payment, as acknowledged by John de Merlaue, one of William's executors."

William Bataille had lands not only in Ewell but in Coddington, 1 miles to the northeast.

1305 Close Rolls, Sept 24, Westminster: William was butler with son Robert as his attorney, of Winchelsea, Sussex. (William appears here to have left Surrey for Sussex.)

Lucy Battelle gives his children, and says this family is now in Sussex.

His children:

1) Robert of Winchelsea, born circa 1280. 1305 Attorney to William the butler, wine customs; 1322 Baron of Cinque Ports; 1322 Admiral of Fleet south of Thames; 1324-36 Water-course maintenance; 1326 Ship owner; 1328 Chief Butler; 1331 Summoned to King's Council; 1342-5 Kings Manor of Iham. States he had children: Robert, Stephen, and Hugh.

2) John, 1298 Pardon by Flanders services; 1318 land Cuddington, Surrey; 1323 to Scotland; 1323 with Robert, piracy investigation. Shows children a) John of Balcolm Manor, Sussex, married Katherine, Jan 1346 land in Essex, Manuden, died 1346 or 1347 (it should be noted that this was at the time of the Great Plague, or the "Black Death," which is estimated to have killed between 30 to 60% of the population of Europe). b) Thomas, 1352 pardon for service in Flanders

3) Richard of Winchelsea, Sussex, 1322 pardon; 1331 Charter witness

4) Simon, 1327 Sussex subsidy roll; 1329 witness regarding grant of land in Borchom, Essex

5) Alexander, 1343 Master of Ships, sailing up channel from Brest (to be arrested, along with others, for suspicion of customs evasion)

SC Records of various departments, arranged artificially according to type, and formerly entitled Special Collections

SC 8 Special Collections: Ancient Petitions

Subseries within SC 8 PETITIONS TO THE KING; TO THE KING AND COUNCIL; TO THE COUNCIL; TO THE PARLIAMENT; AND THE LIKE.

SC 8/92 4551-4600. Individual petitions are described, dated, and are available at item level.

Covering dates [1334]

Note The petition dates to 1334 as the petition is clearly after the recovery of the town, and it is possible that a writ to the chamberlain of Berwick made on 4 March 1334 refers to this (Rot. Scot., vol. I, p.267a).

Content

Scope and content Petitioners: Henry Batayl (Bataille), burgess of Berwick.

Addressees: King and council.

Places mentioned: Berwick-upon-Tweed, [Northumberland].

Other people mentioned: Andrew Gray; Robert de Brus; John Gray; Hugh Gray; William Batayl; Robert Batayl, son and heir of William Batayl.

Nature of request: Batayl requests remedy as he was ousted from a piece of waste land that was his inheritance by Andrew Gray . . . Robert de Brus occupied . . . taken into the king's hand.

Endorsement: They say that John Gray was seised of the same in the time of King Alexander, and he gave it to Hugh Gray, and he gave it to WILLIAM BATAYL. After his death it came to ROBERT BATAYL, his son and heir, and following his death it passed to HENRY BATAYL, the petitioner.

Publication note Rotuli Scotiae, vol. I, Ed. D. Macpherson, (Eyre & Strahan, 1814), p.267a (order to pay the rent apparently from this land)

William married (**unknown**).

They had the following children:

- + 79 M i. **(Admiral) Robert DE BATTAILE -of Winchelsea** was born circa 1280.
- + 80 M ii. **John DE BATTAILE.**
- 81 M iii. **Richard DE BATTAILE -of Winchelsea, Sussex.**

Richard, son of William:

1322, May 6, York: General pardon to ----- and RICHARD BATAYLE of Wynchelsea, Sussex. [Patent Rolls]

1331, June 12, Westminster: Charter to Hugh de Burgo, Earl of Kent, Justiciar of England, grant to the abbot and monks of Comberne (Cheshire - this place is Comberne Mere, lake on tributary of River Weaver. Abbey of St. Mary & St. Michael). Witnesses included RICHARD BATAILLE.

- 82 M iv. **(Sir) Simon DE BATTAILE.**

Simon, 1327 Sussex subsidy roll; 1329 witness regarding grant of land in Borchom, Essex.

Simon, son of William:

1327, SIMON de BATEL listed on the Subsidy Roll of Sussex.

1329: Deeds, Essex: Feoffment by ---- to the church of the Holy Cross of Waltham (Little Waltham) and canons regular there, of land in Boreham, Springfield, and Little Waltham, in pure alms. Witnesses included SIR SIMON BATYALE (seal with legend)

1329, Deeds, Essex: Grant in free alms---to the church of the Holy Cross (etc) of 5 acres of land in Boreham, 4 acres in Melfield, 1 acre in Sandacre field, etc. Witnesses included SIR SIMON BATAYLE, KT.

Simon appears to have been a court official of some kind, resident in Sussex, but with Essex interests, in the area of Boreham.

1321, Nov. 24, Havering atte Bowe: In a list of conservators for their respective hundreds in the county of Essex, is listed EMOUN BATAILLE, along with William de Marenny and William de Staunford, for the hundreds of Danseye, Thurstaple, and Wenstre. This involved an assessment on the inhabitants so that the roads of the county are to be guarded so that no danger may arise. The chief conservators (or guardians of the peace) were Robert le fizWautier, Thomas de Veer, and Nicholas Engayne. [Could "Emoun" have possibly been Simon... or was there an Edmund about this time?]

Lucy Battelle relates the following unconnected entries that could be of his descendant RICHARD, first of Norfolk and later of the Boreham area:

1473, Deeds: Receipt from William Paston of Norfolk, Gent., to RICHARD BATELL, servant to Urmondson, for £36 6s 8d. 2 June 13 Edward IV.

1475, Deeds, Essex: RICHARD BATAILL, re: Thomas Urswyck, chief baron of the king's Exchequer. Attorney, deed Pole re manor of Newhall. (Newhall was couple with Boreham - Boreham Church. Richard Bataill was one of the attorney's to deliver seizen.)

1480, Deeds: RICHARD BATELL, gent. - farm of rectory of Boreham for one year.

83 M v. **Alexander DE BATTLE -Master of Ships.**

ALEXANDER is listed in the Close Rolls of 1343 as master of 'la Seintemaricog' - bailiffs of Harwich.

Alexander, 1343 Master of Ships, sailing up channel from Brest (to be arrested, along with others, for suspicion of customs evasion): June 8, Westminster: The bailiffs of Harwich (Essex) for order to arrest a hship called 'le Seint Emaricog' --- whereas ALEXANDER BATAILLE is master, and which departed from Brest (France) (along with many others named), together with mariners thereof and goods therein.

Eighth Generation

75. **SIR EDMUND (or Edward) BATTLE OR BATTLE.**

Sir Humphrey Battell, his son
Sir Richard Battell, his son
Robert Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter to Edmond Howe, their son
Sir Edmond Battell, married Jane, daughter to John Bassingborne, their son
Sir Jeffery Battell, married Christina, daughter to John Torrell, their son
Sir William Battell, knight, his son
Sir John Battell, married a daughter of Thomas Rochford, knight, their son
Thomas Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Sir Richard Ennefield, their daughter:
Alice, daughter of heiress to Thomas Battell, married John Barrington.

From Visitations of Essex states: Edwardus Battell, miles... married Joanna, filia Johannis de Basingborne

EDMUND married **JANE BASSINGBOURNE (dau of John Bassingborne)**, daughter of JOHN BASSINGBORNE.

1295: John de BASSINGBURN and AGNES his wife, plaintiffs (purchasers); JOHN BATAILLE and CECILY his wife, impediens (tenants). 15 acres ----- in Manuden. Plea of warranty of charter. Plaintiff and heirs of John to hold of the chief lords. Consideration 10 marks of silver. [Essex Feet of Fines, Vol II, 602, Hilary]

Lucy Battelle states that "it seems the Bassingbourne and the Bataille families were related. Morant does not state the relationship, but he details the interesting history of the Manor of Little Chishall, a moiety of which was held by the Bassingbourne family, and the whole of which in 1355 was to be owned by the Batailles." [We know, of course, that JANE BASSINGBOURNE married Sir EDMUND BATTLE. Her father was JOHN.]

LITTLE CHISHALL, Essex: [Morant II, 608-9]: Mansion house a very little way south of the church. This ancient manor, in existence before the Conquest, was, in common with Stapleford of the Bataille family, of the Honour of Bologne by 1165. It was held as one knight's fee. It descended in two portions, one moiety of which came to be held by the Argentine family, and the other by the Bassingbournes. In 1296, however, a dispute arose as to the advowson of the church, "and in January 1296 there was a trial between Joane, widow of Giles de Argentine, and Warin de Bassinborn about the presentation to this rectory; and it was then alleged that the advowson of the church belonged to the moiety of this manor which was holden of Giles de Argentine by knight's service." By fine it was determined that the presentation should be alternate.

circa 1300: STEPHAN de BASSINGBURN, WILLIAM BATAYLL, and JOHN de ROCHEFORD:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds DEEDS OF MANUDEN, COLNE ENGAINE, STEBBING AND THAXTED

Reference Code D/DVx/3

Dates of Creation N.D. [c.1300].

Scope and Content Grant: Fulc de Bacon (wife of Henry de Bacon), to the church and canons of St.John the Apostle and Evangelist of Berden, for the health of his own, his wife's and heirs' souls.

8 acres land in Magnueden in a field called Brokhole between the land of John de Pinchepol, abutting on frantor's land on E. and land of Ralph le Chamberleng on W.

Wtn: Stephan de Bassingeburn, Simon de Furnell, Kts.; Henry de Norhtton, John de Pinchepol, Ralph le Chamberleng, Robert de Roheng', William Batayll, Ralph de Farnham, John de Rocheford, Reginald de [? Anonere], Stephen son of Robert, Robert Curtyes, Richd. fitz William, Gilbert fitz Robert, John ad Stagnum.

Seal almost illegible.

Date From 1240

Date To 1360

They had the following children:

+ 84 M i. **(Sir) GEOFFREY (Jeffrey) BATTAILE (BATTELL)**.

76. **Thomas (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Hidehall co Hertford** was born about 1249. He died [about 1284].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I

Thomas Jocelin and Matilda's son was THOMAS JOCELIN, about 13 Edward I, de Hidehall co Hertford. He married 1) Alicia, uxor 1 dicti, Thome, filia Willelmi Liston, and 2) Johanna, filia Joh'is le Blount uxor secunda postea nupta Thome Marshall.

THOMAS JOCELYN, of Hide Hall, Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, born about 1249, died about 1284. He married first: ALICE LISTON, daughter of William; and secondly: JOAN BLOUNT, daughter of John.

Joan Blount Jocelyn survived her husband, and married secondly, about 1285, ---de la Le, and as Joan de la Le, late wife of Thomas Josselyn the Elder, she released, by deed undated but enrolled in Trinity Term, 13 Edward I [May-June 1285], her rights of dower in her late husband's lands to Adam de Stratton, clerk, during the minority of the heirs of Thomas, son of Thomas Jocelyn. She married thirdly Thomas Marshall.

Thomas married (1) **Alicia LISTON**.

They had the following children:

85 M i. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1273.

THOMAS JOCELYN, born about 1273, succeeded his father Thomas's lands on the death of the latter about 1284, when the Earl of Hereford and Essex granted the rent of Hide Hall to Sir Adam de Stratton during the minority of the heir. Note: This Thomas is omitted in the pedigrees in the Visitations of Essex 1612.

+ 86 M ii. **Ralph [Radulfus] JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [died about 1312]** was born 13 Dec 1275 and died ob about 5 Edward II [cal 1312].

Thomas also married (2) **Johanna [Joan] MARSHALL (LE BLOUNT)** "Joan", daughter of Thomas MARSHALL (LE BLOUNT).

Joan Blount Jocelyn survived her husband, and married secondly, about 1285, ---de la Le, and as Joan de la Le, late wife of Thomas Josselyn the Elder, she released, by deed undated but enrolled in Trinity Term, 13 Edward I [May-June 1285], her rights of dower in her late husband's lands to Adam de Stratton, clerk, during the minority of the heirs of Thomas, son of Thomas Jocelyn. She married thirdly Thomas Marshall.

78. **(Sir) John DE SUTTON [died 1372]⁴** died 1372.

Sir John de Sutton, fl 1273; 1318 Lord of Battles Hall, Stapleford, died 1372. Married Agatha.

History and Antiquities of Norfolk: Sir JOHN SUTTON was son and heir of WILLIAM de SUTTON, who in right of his wife presented to the church of Rockland-Tofts in 1358 [he was called Sir John Sutton of WIVENHOE in Essex]. He died before the 8th of Richard II [cal before 1385], and left Sir JOHN SUTTON, his son and heir, who died lord of Tittleshall in the 17th of Richard II [cal 1394], and left a daughter and heiress, MARGERY, married to John Walton, Esq., whose heiress general, Joan Walton, married Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk.

'Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418: By 1315 the lord of Battleswick was John Sutton and he was followed by two or possibly three other men of the same name.

An essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield, Charles Parkin, PAGE 61:

"SIR JOHN SUTTON was his (William's) son and heir, who married Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Whelnettam in Suffolk, who first married Sir John de Brokesbourn; secondly, John de Cockfeld, Esq. and thirdly Sir John Sutton, who in her right presented to the church of Rockland Tofts in Norfolk, in 1358, called Sir John Sutton of Wivenhoe in Essex, to which Sir John de Brokesbume had presented in 1341.

Sir John de Sutton died before the 8th of Richard II. when it appears that Margery bis widow was living, and left Sir Jahit Sutton his son and heir, who married Alice, relict of Sir Andrew de J3ures, daughter and heir of Sir John de Royden of Overbury~Hall in Leuham, in Suffolk. Also (in an old writing that I have seen) he married a daughter of Sir Mich. Poynings on the death of Alice, who was living in the 4Qth year of Edward III. Sir John Sutton died in the 17th of Richard II. and left a daughter and heir, Margery, who was married to John Walton, Esq. whose heiress general, Joan Walton, vr-ds married to Sir John Howard, ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk.

On the death of this Sir John, Sir Richard de Sutton was found to be his brother and heir, aged 60 A°. 17 of Richard II. on Friday after the feast of the Virgin Mary, when last past, seized of a moiety of Old-Hull manor in Bergholt, and Melding manor.

Sir JOHN de SUTTON (son of WILLIAM) of Wyvenho, had the hundred of Angre in Essex granted to him in the 13th of Edward III [cal 1340] by Sir John de Ripariis (Rivers), son of Sir John; and in the 17th of that King [cal 1344] Sir John de Sutton and Margaret his wife had lands in Bradfield, Essex, granted to them and their heirs male, and entailed by Robert son of Sir John de Brokesburn; and in the said year Griffin de Sutton, parson of Tendering in Essex, confirmed to this Sir John and Richard de Sutton his son, and his heirs, a third of the manor of Okeley Parva in Essex, which Alice, daughter of Sir John Fittol, held of him for life, remainder to John de Sutton and his heirs; dated at Elmsted in the said county on Monday next after the feast of the purification.

Margery, wife of Sir John de Sutton, sen. (above mentioned) was buried in the church of Wivenhoe.

1323: John de Sutton of Winvenhoe, plaintiff (purchaser), Richard de Taleworth, deforciant (vendor): A moiety of 14 messuages, 282 acres of land, 4 ½ of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood, 9 acres of alder, 36 acres of marsh, and 16d rent, in TENDRING, East Donyland, and the parish of St. Giles in the suburb of Colchester, which Lora, late wife of Simon Bataille holds in dower of the inheritance of the vendor. Purchaser and his heirs to hold the reversion of the chief lords. Consideration £20 sterline. This agreement was made in the presence of Lora, and she did fealty. [Lora was apparently Simon Bataille II's widow]

1323: John de Sutton, plaintiff (purchaser), Richard de Taleworth, deforciant (vendor): 23s rent and a moiety of 13 messuages, 1 mill, 400 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow-pasture, and 9 acres of wood in STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, Stapleford Tawney, Lambourne, and Navestock, which Lora, late wife of Simon Bataille holds in dower of the inheritance of the vendor. Purchaser and his heirs to hold the reversion of the chief lords. Consideration 100 marks of Silver. This agreement was made in the presence of Lord, and she did fealty.

1334 September 11

Grant

Elmstead, Essex

This grant by Eleanor, formerly the wife of Robert Fraunceys of Elmstede, indicates that she must have been the

daughter-in-law or possibly even younger sister-in-law of Pleasance. Here she grants to JOHN de SUTTON, lord of Wivenhoe, and to AGATHA his wife all her lands and homages in Elmstead, with one reversion: namely, a third part of the said tenement which Pleasance the wife of the late Richard Fraunceys held in dower after the death of Richard. It appears that more than forty years after the lease of Pleasance's dower-lands to Eleanor, the latter is still associated with these lands and must disclaim any title to them.

Seal bearing the device: a dove? with legend [illegible]

1337: Chancery: Certificates of Statute Merchant and Statute Staple C 241/109/125...Debtor: John, the son of John de Rivers, of Essex, and John de ?Wittering {Woteringbury}, of Sussex. Creditor: JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHOE [Lexden Hundred, Essex] knight. Amount: £40. Before whom: John de Pulteney, Mayor of London; Henry de St Osyth, Date: 1337.

1337: Chancery: Certificates of Statute Merchant and Statute Staple C 241/109/124...Debtor: John, the son of John de Rivers {Ripariis}, of Essex. Creditor: John de Sutton, of Wyvenhoe [Lexden Hundred, Essex], knight. Amount: £40. Before whom: John de Pulteney, Mayor of London; William de Carleton, Clerk. When taken: 26/05/1337 First Date: 1337.

1338 July 5

Grant and Livery of seisin

Wivenhoe, Essex

Grant by John de Suttone of Wyvenhoe, knight, to John de Suttone his eldest son of all his tenement called "Cokayne" in the vill of Elmestede, with its appurtenances and the services of tenants free and bond (tam liberorum quam nativorum); with annual rents from holdings in Great Benteleye, namely 3s. from the earl of Oxford, 11s. 6d. from Hugh de Roklonde, and 3s. 11d. from Richard Drawesword. Sewn to the face of the grant is a note to the effect that on the Monday following the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, Elias le Herde, acting as the attorney of Sir John de Suttone, took livery of seisin of the tenement according to the form of the charter attached, all tenants free and bond doing fealty (fidelitas). The tenants are named, each according to his status. Also named are the witnesses to the ceremony, including Richard de Berghholte, "clerk of the familia of Sir John de Suttone." Elias also notes that "On that day no court was held on account of the King [Edward III] being at Ipswich preparing to cross over to French territory." 1338 was the second year of the Hundred Years' War and it seems likely that lord John would be with the king on that day.

Seal bearing arms and a crescent moon with the legend: S" JOHAS:DE:SVTTONE"

1339, June 20, Berkhamstead: Enrollment of grant by John son of John son of John de Ripariis of co. Essex to SIR JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHO, knight, of all the hundred of AUNGR' with its liberties and appurtenances, co Essex. Witnesses: Thomas de Lovaigne, Sir William de Wauton, Sir Ed[mund] de Duresme, Sir Robert de Gangeham, knights; John de Droknesford, William Gernoun, Robert de Cheddeworth, Robert de Teye, William de Tyee, John Heyroun. Dated at Berkyng, co Essex, on Tuesday the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, 18 Edward III.

1341 October 1

Indenture of agreement

Colchester, Essex

Indenture witnessing an agreement made between Sir John de Sutton of Wivenhoe, knight, of the one part, and John de Fordham and William Buk, bailiffs of Colchester, and the commonalty of the same town, of the other part, in settlement of certain suits and disputes between them concerning lands near the harbor at Colchester. Whereby the said Sir John grants that the bailiffs and commonalty may henceforth have their part there for themselves and all other sailors and merchants, and may put in, load and unload, and build and repair ships in a place called "le Sole," saving to the said John and his heirs the feeding and herbage in the said place for all manner of beasts at all times of the year. What may have been a long-standing but informal matter of dispute between the local lord and the burgesses of Colchester is finally settled in a more formal fashion, with the men of Colchester being granted the right to use a strip of beach; in return, Sir John reinforces his claim to the land and no doubt gleans considerable profit from the use of his land.

Seal of the borough of Colchester (broken); for the seal of Sir John de Sutton

1341, May 3, Westminster: Laurence de Flete, knight, acknowledges that he owes to JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHO, knight, £20; to be levied, etc., in co Lincoln. [Close Rolls]

1343: JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHOE, knight, and Richard Felix of St. Osyth's, chaplain, to grant a messuage and land in Chich Comitis [Earl's Hall in St. Osyth's?] to the abbot and convent of St. Osyth's, the said JOHN RETAINING

THE MANOR OF TENDRING, Essex. John Michel of Tendring and the said Richard to grant land in East-Mile-End by Colchester to the same, the said John retaining tenements in Tendring. Essex. 16 Edward III [National Archives]

1348: Chancery: Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III C 143/288/6...JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHOE, knight, to grant the hundred of ONGAR to Ralph, baron Stafford. Essex. . Inquisitions taken as a result of applications to the Crown for licences to alienate land. Date range: 1348 - 1349. [National Archives]

25 Edward III [cal 1352]. Chancery: Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III C 143/304/1...John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe, knight, to grant a messuage, land, and rent in Little Oakley and Ramsey to a chaplain in the chapel of St. Martin, Foulton [in Little Oakley], retaining the manor of Oakley and other lands. Essex. . Inquisitions taken as a Date range: 1351 - 1352. [National Archives at Kew]

1354: Chancery: Certificates of Statute Merchant and Statute Staple C 241/133/143...Debtor: John, the son of Richard Spenser, of East Bergholt in Suffolk [Samford Hundred]. Creditor: JOHN de SUTTON, knight, of Essex [of Wyvenhoe, Lexden Hundred]. Amount: £50. Before whom: Adam Fraunceys, Mayor of London; Andrew Aubrey, Clerk. When taken: Date: 1354.

34 Edward III, [cal 1361] JOHN de SUTTON the elder, knight, John de Pelham, parson of the church of Wickham, Nicholas Pychard, and Thomas Tuwe to retain the manors of Calverton (Bucks) and Saxton (Camb), acquired from John de Veer, late earl of Oxford.

Knapton: In the 37th year of King Edward III [cal 1364] 14th of October, JOHN de BOYS, cousin of Sir Miles de Stapelton, knight, and John Charman, parson of Systeme, confirm to John de Plays and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodys begotten, this manor, and that Toftris in Norfolk, with Chelsworth in Suffolk, with Downham, Suffolk, advowsons of churches, chapels, chantrys, priories, hospitals, views of frank pleg, etc., for default of such issue to remain to Sir Miles de Stapelton, SIR JOHN de SUTTON the father, of WYVENHO, knight, John de Cavendish, and others. Witnesses: Thomas Hounte, Osbern de Maudeford, the elder, John de Tye, and others.

1364, 37 Edward III: JOHN de SUTTON of Wyvenhoe, knight, to grant land in TENDRING, with the advowson of the church there, to the prioress and convent of WYKES. Essex

John married **Margaret DE WHELNETHAM** "Margery"⁵, daughter of (Sir) John DE WHELNETHAM -of Suffolk. Margery was buried in St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Wivenhoe.

Sir John Sutton married MARGERY, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Whelnetham in Suffolk. She had first been married to Sir John de Brokesbourn; 2nd to John de Cockfield, and 3rd to Sir John Sutton. Sir John died before the 8th of Richard II [cal 1385] when it appears that MARGERY his widow was living. [An Essay Towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield, Charles Parkin]

In the 43rd of Edward III [cal 1370], Sir John Sutton, sen., and Sir John Sutton, jun., were both living, and in the 46th of the said King [cal 1373], Margery, widow of Sir John de Sutton, Sen., daughter and coheir of Sir John de Whelnetham, and John de Bures, son and heir of Mary, formerly wife of Michael de Bures and sister of Margery, made partition of the manor of Whelnetham Magna, and the advowson, with Amicia Schalers, widow of Sir Thomas de Schalers, another sister and coheir, as I take it.

Margery, wife of Sir John de Sutton, sen. (above mentioned) was buried in the church of Wivenhoe with this epitaph:

Margery de Sutton, gist icy,
Dieu de sa alme eiyt mercy,
----- S' alme priera
XL Jours de pardon avera

They had the following children:

87 M i. (Sir) **John DE SUTTON [died 1393] -lord of Tittleshall** died 1393/1394.

24 Edward III [cal 1351] #5: JOHN de SUTTON of Wyenhe, knight, and Margaret his wife, v. John Wolf of Mauntre and Johanna his wife of a third part of the manors of la Fenne, Holdehalle, and Overhalle with appurtenances. [Feet of Fines, Suffolk]

24 Edward III [cal 1351] #6: JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHO, knight, and MARGARET his

wife v. Amflesia daughter of Thomas Baldewyne, and Walter de Barkworth and Katherine his wife of moiety of the manors of la Fenne, Holdehalle, and Overhalle with appurtenances.

1352, Oct 24, Westminster: License, for 60s, which JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHO will pay to the king, for the alienation in mortmain by the said John of a messuage, 80 acres of land and 4d of rent in Little Ocle and Rameseye, co Essex, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the Chapel of St. Martin, Fulton, for the good estate of him and MARGERY, his wife, for their souls when they are dead, and for their souls of their fathers and mothers, ancestors and benefactors. And the 60s have been paid in the hanaper. [Patent Rolls]

Rectors of Rockland All Saints: 1358, 26 December: Robert, son of Adam de Totyngton, priest, on John Pach's resignation. JOHN de SUTTON of Wyvenho, knight patron, in right of his wife.

33 Edward III [cal 1360] JOHN de SUTTON and JOHN his son to retain a messuage and land in Congresbury acquired by them from Ralph, bishop of Bath and Wells.

34 Edward III [cal 1361] #1085: JOHN de SUTTON, Chivaler, and MARGERY his wife, v. Andrew Maunser, parson of the church of Parva Acle, John Pach, parson of the church of Tendryngg, and John de Preston, parson of the church of Wyvenho (Wivenhoe), of the manor and advowson of Rokelound.

Essex, #A822: Grant by JOHN de SUTTON, of WYVENHO, to the prioress and convent of Wykes, for the souls of himself and Margery his wife, of land in Tendryngge, and the advowson of the church there. Witnesses: John de Braham, William Brun, and Richard de Sutton, knights, and others (named) Monday next after all Saints, 37 Edward III [cal 1364] [Ancient Deeds]

1365-1366, 39 Edward III: Chancery: Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III C 143/355/1...John de Sutton of Wyvenhoe, knight, and Margery his wife to retain messuages, land, and rent in East Bergholt acquired to them and the heirs of the said John from Walter Barkworth and Katharine his wife, William de Waldyngfeld and Amflesia his wife, and Date range: 1365 - 1366.

1366-1367, 40 Edward III: Chancery: Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III C 143/358/7...JOHN son of JOHN de SUTTON of WYVENHOE, knight, John de Bampton, and Thomas Smyth, clerk, to grant a messuage, land, and rent in Barking to the abbess and convent of Barking, JOHN son of JOHN de SUTTON RETAINING LAND in STAPLEFORD, and John de Bampton in ONGAR, Essex. Date range: 1366 - 1367.

The following quote is interesting, from An essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield, Charles Parkin, which states:

"Sir John Sutton was his father's heir ...[Sir John Sutton]...and he married ALICE, relict of Sir Andrew de Bures, daughter and heir of Sir John de Royden of Overbury hall in Leyham in Suffolk. Also (in an old writing that I have seen) he married a daughter of Sir Mich. Poynings on the death of Alice, who was living in the 49th year of Edward III [cal 1426-6]. Sir John Sutton died in the 17th of Richard II [1394], and left a daughter and heir, MARGERY, who was married to John Walton, Esq., whose heiress general, Joan Walton, was married to Sir John Howard, ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk."

However, it goes on to say: "On the death of this Sir John, Sir Richard de Sutton was found to be his brother and heir, aged 60 A. 17 Richard II [cal 1394 - which means he was born about 1334] of Richard II on Friday after the feast of the Virgin mary, then last past, seized of a moiety of Old-Hall manor in Bergholt, and Melding manor."

If Sir Richard was his brother's heir, then Margery his daughter could not his heir...

John married **Alice DE ROYDEN**⁶, daughter of (Sir) John DE ROYDEN and Hawysia DE WYKHAM.

An essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield,

Charles Parkin:

In the 36th of Edward III [cal 1363], Sir JOHN de SUTTON (son of Sir John de Sutton) and ALICE his wife sell to Sir Richard Sutton (his brother), Sir Wiliam Baud, etc., Overbury-Hall manor and chapel in Reydon, in Suffolk, which descended to Alice after the death of Hawysia de Wykham, widow of Sir John de Reydon, mother of Alice.

In the 39th of the Edward III [cal 1369], William Winfield, etc., released to John de Rokewood, and ALICE, wife of Sir John de Sutton, all their right in the manor of Merks in Reydon, lately granted them by Sir John de Sutton, jun., and in the same year Simon Sudbury Bishop of London granted to all who would pray for the soul of Sir John de WHELNETHAM, knight, deceased, and say the Lord's Prayer, and the angelick salutation, whose body was buried in the church of Whelnetham Magna in Suffolk, and for the souls of Lady Alice, late his wife, of Sir John de Brokesbourn, knight, John de Coekfeld, Esq., James de Sutton and the Lady Maud de Sutton, deceased, whose bodies lie in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in the conventual church of Wykes Nunnery in Essex, should have 40 days of pardon, dated at Claketon, 16th of the Kalends of September.

+ 88 M ii. **(Sir) Richard DE SUTTON [died 1395]** was born about 1334 and died 1395/1396.

+ 89 F iii. **Margery DE SUTTON.**

79. **(Admiral) Robert DE BATAILLE -of Winchelsea** was born circa 1280.

Robert of Winchelsea, born circa 1280. 1305 Attorney to William the butler, wine customs; 1322 Baron of Cinque Ports; 1322 Admiral of Fleet south of Thames; 1324-36 Water-course maintenance; 1326 Ship owner; 1328 Chief Butler; 1331 Summoned to King's Council; 1342-5 Kings Manor of Iham. States he had children: Robert, Stephen, and Hugh.

ROBERT BATAILLE son of William: The early members of this Sussex family were of Winchelsea, which was one of the ancient towns added to the Cinque Ports. These were seaport towns in Kent and Sussex, originally five: Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Rye was added later, along with Winchelsea. These ports were required to furnish a certain number of ships ready for service, and in return they were granted many privileges. August 1340: Battle of Winchelsea, Edward III personally commanded the attack on the Spanish ships offshore, restoring the route to Paris.

Some of the following mentions of Robert were collected by Lucy Battelle, and some by Virginia Mylius - who arranged them chronologically:

1305 Close Rolls, 24 September, Westminster: "Whereas the king appointed his bailiff to receive money for new wine customs in England and Ireland, he now calls for all the money to date to be delivered to William the Butler, or to ROBERT BATAILLE whom William has attorned to receive the money."

It seems fairly certain that Robert was the son of William, who had probably moved to Sussex from Surrey. Robert here begins to assume positions of responsibility, whilst being based at Winchelsea.

11TH Edward II [cal 1318]: Admiral [of the] West, 'Robertus Butallers unus baronum, quinque portuum, constituitur admirallus ab ore aquae Tarnisis versus partes occidentals. 18 die Aprilis, anno 16., Regis Edwardi 2, prs ad. Pat. Mem. 21. Otho E. 9. In the Cottonian MSS Vespasian, c. 14, the latter is styled ROBERT BATAYL, admiral of the west, April 18, the same person is evidently meant in both.

The Guildhall Library in London preserves a document dated January 9, 1319, which refers to the founding of a chantry in the Winchelsea Church. Here, Robert Allard, son of John, and ROBERT BATAILLE, executors of the will of Henry Allard, bind themselves in the amount of £410 to provide £40 worth of land to the abbot and monks of Battle Abbey to supply four chaplains in the chantry of the Blessed Nicholas in the church of St. Thomas of Winchelsea to celebrate divine service at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (February 2), and at the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John the Baptist (June 24) for the soul of Henry Allard. [Description Catalog of the Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office, Vol I]

1321: Description Petitioners: Alexander Colin of Sherborne.
Name(s): Colin, Alexander

Addressees: King

Nature of request: Colin shows that he had loaded a boat with cloth, but the money and goods from the boat were taken before Portsmouth by BATAYL and others of the CINQUE PORTS. It was alleged to him that he was from Weymouth, and the man of Damory, but he is of Sherborne as the letters close of the bishop of Salisbury attest. He requests a remedy.

Nature of endorsement: He should go to the common law.

Places mentioned: Sherborne, [Dorset]; Portsmouth, [Hampshire]; Weymouth, [Dorset].

People mentioned: Whytesond de Trent; Robert de la Batayl; Piers Bard; John Baddyngge; John Dyne; Andrew Sely; Roger Damory.

Date derivation: The petition can be dated to c. 1321 from the date given within the petition. It is unlikely that the petition would be long after the date [from The National Archives]

1322: Appointment during pleasure of ROBERT BATAILL, a baron of the Cinque Ports, as captain and admiral of the ships of the Cinque Ports about to go against the Scots; with power to punish all mariners and others of the said fleet. [Patent Rolls and Haydn's Book of Dignities]

1322: To the mayor of Wynchelsea and ROBERT BATAILLE, Admiral of the fleet of ships, and places from the mouth of the Thames, to the south...." [Close Rolls, June 25, York. At this date there was no great fleet, probably about 20 ships, mostly small; in time of war, merchant ships being commandeered and fitted for use as warships. There were two admirals, normally of the knightly class, one north and the other south of the Thames. Their clerks went back to government departments in times of peace. It was not until 1406 that the first Admiral of England was appointed - John, Earl of Somerset.]

1323: Protection for one year for ROBERT BATAILLE, his men, ships and goods going to divers ports to trade. [Patent Rolls, March 9, Knaresborough]

1323, December 28, Kenilworth: Commission of oyer and terminer to Henry de Cobham, John de Bouser and Edmund de Passeleye, on complaint by Bertrand de Vylar, merchant of the city of Bayonne, that, whereas he laded a ship of the parts of Malogret called a 'Galey' at Le Skluse in Flanders with divers wares to take to Spain, and ran towards Sandwich to take refuge from pirates, William Hurtyng of Dover, William Godyn of Dover, Giles Barbour, John Man, Thomas Armurer, Nicholas Hurtyng of Dover, Stephen Alard of Wynchelse, JOHN BATAYL, ROBERT BATAYL, Gervase Alard, Reginald Alard of Wynchelse, and others, entered her as she was anchored at Stonore, assaulted him, and took the ship with the goods in her into the port of Sandwich, and divided the goods and carried them away; the jury to be of the county of Kent. By King Edward II.

1324, March 9, Westminster: Commissions 'de wallis et fossatis' to William de Echingham, ROBERT BATAILLE and William de Ponte Roberti, between the towns of Robertsbridge and Apoldre in the counties of Kent and Sussex. [Calendar of Patent Rolls]

1324, August 1, Guildford: Appointed until All Saints, directed to the barons, bailiffs, ministers, and commonalities of the Cinque Ports, and the members thereof, of Robert de Kendale, constable of the Castle of Dover and warden of the Cinque Ports, and ROBERT BATAILLE, to select mariners in those ports and members sufficient for the equipment for the ships of the said ports and members ordered for the king's service, and for their deputies. By King Edward II [18th year of his reign]

1324, August 8, Henley (Hants): Appointment until All Saints of ROBERT BATAILLE and Stephen de Padeham to select men for the equipment of the ships of the port of Wynchelse ordered on the king's service. By King Edward II.

1326, June 8, Westminster: Writ of aid until Michaelmas for ROBERT BATAILL, lord of a ship called 'la Godoyere' of Wynchelsea, whom the king is sending to divers ports to further business enjoined by him in selecting 80 men for the manning of the ships.

1328, Oct 18, Salisbury: Writ de intendendo of ROBERT BATAILL in Wynchelsee (Winchelsesa), whom the king has appointed chief butler (there). [Patent Rolls]

1329, Sept 20, Colchester: Writ of aid for ROBERT BATAILL and Stephen de Packham for levying 2s a tun on wines imported by foreign merchants in Romeneye (Romney) and Wynchelse, and all places on the coast as far as Sefford (Seaford). [Patent Rolls, Sussex]

1331, Jan 22, York: Commission de wallis et fossatis to ROBERT BATAILLE in the marshes of Northmersh by la Rye,

of the Spadelond, between the town of Wynchelse and Daunsewalle, and in the marshes at places adjacent in the county of Sussex.

1331 May 29, York: Commissions de wallis et fossatie to ROBERT BATAILLE the marshes of Spadelon, between the towns of Wynchelse and Daunsewalle, and other marshes in the neighborhood.

1331, Oct 11, Westminster: Commissions de wallis et fossatie to ROBERT BATAILLE, in the hundres of Danseye and Rochford co Essex, and in the parts adjacent.

1331, Oct 12, Westminster: Commissions de wallis et fossatie to ROBERT BATAILLE, Leddismerch, body hammers merch, Whitflet mersh and Gadeberghemush, between Wynchelse and La Rye, co Sussex, and adjoining marshes.

1331, Oct 17, Westminster: Appointment of ----- and ROBERT BATAILLE to collect custom of 2s on every tun of wines imported by merchant strangers in the ports of Wynchelse, Romney and Pevensey, until Michaelmas, in return for a sum to be paid him at the Exchequer.

1331: To the mayor of Sandwich: Order to ROBERT BATAILLE of Wynchelse to be before the King's council at Westminster, concerning certain matters needing advice. [All knights and officials were expected to hold themselves in readiness to be called by the king and council for consultation whenever the king needed advice] [Close Rolls]

1332, 6 Edward III: Thomas de Faversham, Richard de Groshest, and ROBERT de BATAILLE were commissioned to view the banks in North Marsh, near Rye." Thus we see that banks had been erected here previous to 1332.... [History & Antiquities of the Ancient Town and Port of Rye] Thomas de Faversham, Richard de Grofherst, and ROBERT de BATAILLE were appointed commissioners for Northmarsh, near Rye, and Spadeland Marsh, between Winchelsea and Danise Wall.

1336, May 4, Westminster: Order to ---- and ROBERT BATAILLE re: assessment of land in Sussex.

1336, May 4, Westminster: Commission de wallis et fossatis to ---- and ROBERT BATAILLE in the towns of Wightresham (Wittersham), Idenne (Iden), and Pesemersh (Peasmarsh), on the confines of counties Kent and Sussex. (all of these places would likely be very near the coast at this date)

1337, Feb 26: Order to bailiffs and others to be intendant to ROBERT BATAILL whom Arnold Micol the King's Butler has deputed to collect the said custom. - ROBERT BATAILL and ---- in the ports of Romsey and Wynchelse, and every place thence from Stress to Seford. (This extended area is what was then covered by the two Admirals of the Fleet, so would have netted some tax)

1341: The Roll of Winchelsea, Subsidy Rolls in the MSS at Carlton House Ride, lists ROBERT BATAILLE.

1342, Aug 28, The Tower. (paraphrased) The king ordered John Glynde, bailiff of the king's manor of IHAMME, to cause contributions to be made for repairing the watercourses, which are mostly destroyed and broken as the king has learned, and other works necessary for the defense of those parts, and the king appointed Robert de Sharden, Wiliam de Ponte Robertie, and ROBERT BATAILLE to supervise the walls and watercourses in the marshes of co Sussex, and to take inquisitions concerning the defects there. These men were ordered to "distrain the lands of the tenants to repair these according to the tenure, or the quantity of common pasture or fishing there, by amercements or otherwise, as they should see fit." There were 128 acres of land in the marshes that pertained the king's manor, and the king's town had 30 acres of "Brokeland" and his tenants held 300 acres of land called "Spadelond." It was understood that the others could not be saved unless the king contributed to the costs of repair, and it was also understood that the 3 men assigned the task could not make the king contribute! The king seems to be ordering his bailiff to come up with the money - somehow. [This situation continued on for at least 3 more years... see next 1345 entry]

1345, September 10, Westminster: To Stephen de Padiham, bailiff of the king's manor of Ibam. Order to cause a due contribution to be made to repair of the walls and waterways in the marsh of Northmersh near la Rye in the marsh of Spadelond between the town of Wynchelse and Daunswall and in the other marshes of adjacent parts of co Sussex, which are in great part destroyed, as the king has learned, and to the other works necessary for the said protection, according to the quantity of lands which the king holds in those parts, as often as is necessary, so that the repair be not delayed for lack of such contribution, as the king appointed Robert de Shardenn, William de Ponte Roberti, and ROBERT BATAILLE to supervise those walls and waterways and to take inquisition by the men of the county concerning defects therein, and to punish those by whom those defects arose by amercements and otherwise, and to cause them to be repaired and newly made where necessary as was done in times past, and on its being found by that

inquisition that 128 acres of land in those marshes pertain to the king, and that his bondmen there hold 30 acres of Bokeland and his free tenants 300 acres of land called 'Spadelond' in the marshes and that those lands and others cannot be saved except by the king contributing to the necessary cost, and that the amending has been too much delayed because Robert, William and Robert could not induce the king to make that contribution, the king ordered them to cause his said lands to be assessed and to make a due contribution there from, and he ordered John Glynde, then bailiff of that manor, to make a like contribution from that manor for the said repair of the walls and waterways. By C. [Close Rolls 19 Edward III]

This was an Order to cause a contribution to be made to repair the walls, etc., i.e. to supervise the repair of the watercourses in the marsh, so that the repair be not delayed for lack of contribution, so the King appointed ----and ROBERT BATAILLE to supervise. Delay was caused because Robert Bataille and ----could not induce the king to make a contribution, so now a general contribution to be made. (The king owned one third of the land Iham was in East Sussex a little to the west of Winchelsea. Iham Manor was actually in Icklesham ecclesiastical district. Lucy Battelle explains that the king acquired the land in 1280 and planned to build a new town there. It was laid out in 1283 by the Warden of the Cinque Ports. The purpose was commercial, to help the wine trade with Gascony, but it was unsuccessful, and by the mid-13th century the holdings had become vacant, and the harbor gradually silted up. "So it would appear that Robert Bataille and his colleagues had been called upon to officiate at the complete failure of an enterprise of the king!")

Cinque Ports, by Montagu Burrows:

"There is a public spirit and dashing enterprise about [the Winchelsea) Barons which, though sometimes wrongly directed, is of the same character as that which made, some centuries later, the seamen of Holland the saviours of Europe and those of England the founders of her empire. The influence of particular families will largely account for this distinction, which indeed requires some explanation. We hear of no families at the others like the Alards; nor at Winchelsea did they stand along. ROBERT BATAILLE, who, like Stephen Alard, was an ADMIRAL of the CINQUE PORTS in Edward II's reign, passed on their traditions of command; and Winchelsea kept the lead even after his time. The French, as soon as ever their opportunity came, showed their appreciation of the services of those useful, but forgotten, Englishmen, by repeated attacks upon their town; but even then it was not so much the success of these attacks which destroyed the spirit of Winchelsesa as the decay of the harbour which emptied the town."

"There was no lack of employment for the Portsmen under Edward II, who began by calling them out for his passage to France upon his marriage, and used them like his father for his Scottish expeditions in 1310 and 1314. It did not add to their respect of him that they returned from Scotland without honour; and they seem to have declined to muster again at Skymburness in the year after Bannockburn. In 1321, the King, who, with all his faults, took a special interest in sea-affairs, succeeded in appeasing a quarrel between English and Breton seaman, and an especially fierce one between the Cinque Ports and the associated towns of Poole, Weymouth, Lyme, and Southampton. ADMIRALS such as Alards and BATAILLE had attempted to keep up the traditions of the last reign, but when Hugh le Despenser, Edward's favorite, commanded the Ports fleet during the Civil War, accusations of piracy once more appear...."

"Piracy was a recognized weapon in naval warfare, and might almost be counted an honorable profession. In 1242 the Cinque Ports fleet was employed by the King, who took a fifth of the profits, to harry the French coast, and they "slew and plundered like pirates." They were frequently referred to as "the King's pirates." Many complaints must have arisen through failure to cease operations directly a truce³ was made. The history of the famous Winchelsea family of Alard shows that no stigma was attached to such activity. While some members of the family were admirals in the king's navy, merchants, royal bailiffs and custom collectors, others were freebooters. Stephen, Henry and John were accused of piracy in 1235, in 1322 Gervase Alard, apparently mayor of the town a few years before, was robbing with two of his relations, and in 1323 Reginald Alard and the Admirals Stephen Alard and ROBERT BATAILLE, were taking part in similar escapades. It was indeed the fact that the Cinque Ports were the worst pirates of the time that gave them their great importance. Their fierceness and lack of scruple increased their efficiency as guardians of the Channel and their value to the king, and it also gave them a reputation abroad." [The Constitutional History of Cinque Ports]

He had the following children:

90 M i. **Robert DE BATAILLE -of Southampton Port.**

Lucy Batelle states that Robert appears to have had a son named Robert, following in his footsteps in 1305 in Southampton Port. It is interesting to speculate that perhaps some of the postings for Admiral Robert might not indeed have been the work of Robert the son, particularly the issue of the repair of the waterways in "Iham"... for in 1345 Admiral Robert might have been in his mid

80. **John DE BATTAILE.**

John, son of William and brother of Admiral Robert Battaile: 1298 Pardon by Flanders services; 1318 land Cuddington, Surrey; 1323 to Scotland; 1323 with Robert, piracy investigation.

Lucy Battelle shows children:

a) John of Balcolm Manor, Sussex, married Katherine, Jan 1346 land in Essex, Manuden, died 1346 or 1347

(It should be noted that this was at the time of the Great Plague, or the "Black Death," which is estimated to have killed between 30 to 60% of the population of Europe).

b) Thomas, 1352 pardon for service in Flanders

1298, March 17, Canterbury: Pardon to JOHN de la BATAILLE of Sussex, by reason of his faithful service in Flanders, for the death of Walter de Leichelake, and of his outlawry for the same. (John appears to have fled as an outlaw to escape punishment and then joined the army. There is no record of the circumstances of the crime, which is likely to have been in a rebellion of some kind) [Patent Rolls]

1317, Inquisition Post Mortem, Somerbury: JOHN BATAYLE, Henry de Somerbury. Writ 22 August 11 Edward II, 1317: Codyngton (Cuddington, Surrey): A messuage and 37 acres of land held of Laurance de Sancto Micaele by services of 4s, and doing suit at his court, and 7 acres of land held of JOHN BATAYLE by service of 3s 6d, and doing court at his court (i.e. Henry de Somerbury's court).

1323, March 10, Knaresborough: Protection with clause 'volumus' until midsummer for William Hurtyng, going beyond the seas on the king's service. The like for the following going to Scotland on the king's service: John de Ive, JOHN BATAILLE, Robert Makefaire, the king's mariners. [this is a Protection with clause 'nomulus' until Midsummer for JOHN BATAILLE going to Scotland in the king's service, king's mariners. [Patent Rolls]

1323, December 28, Kenilworth: Commission of oyer and terminer to Henry de Cobham, John de Bouser and Edmund de Passeleye, on complaint by Bertrand de Vylar, merchant of the city of Bayonne, that, whereas he laded a ship of the parts of Malogret called a 'Galey' at Le Skluse in Flanders with divers wares to take to Spain, and ran towards Sandwich to take refuge from pirates, William Hurtyng of Dover, William Godyn of Dover, Giles Barbour, John Man, Thomas Armurer, Nicholas Hurtyng of Dover, Stephen Alard of Wynchelse, JOHN BATAYL, ROBERT BATAYL, Gervase Alard, Reginald Alard of Wynchelse, and others, entered her as she was anchored at Stonore, assaulted him, and took the ship with the goods in her into the port of Sandwich, and divided the goods and carried them away; the jury to be of the county of Kent. By King Edward II.

John married (**unknown**).

They had the following children:

- + 91 M i. **John DE BATTAILE -of Balcomb Manor** died [by 1347].
- 92 M ii. **Thomas DE BATTAILE.**

Possible references to this Thomas?

In 1316 Caerphilly Castle passed to Eleanor and her husband, Hugh le Despenser, King Edward II's favourite. Caerphilly was besieged by Llywelyn Bren, a local chieftain, in a show of resentment against the new royal administration which had followed Gilbert de Clare's death. Llywelyn Bren was put to death by le Despenser in 1318, an act which was not to go unheeded by the neighbouring barons who were already alerted to the favourite's influence on King Edward II, and the effect such an alliance might have on their own properties. By 1321, their disgust was demonstrated not only by acts involving the destruction of much of the murderer's property in South Wales, but by making a powerful petition to the king, voicing their disapproval of the Despensers, father and son. As a result, Edward sent them both into exile, but only for a short time. On their return Hugh, the son, rebuilt the great hall at Caerphilly, which involved the expertise of the king's carpenter William de Hurley, and his master mason THOMAS de la BATAILLE. [The Castles of Wales, p. 54-57]

1352, March 14, Westminster: Pardon to THOMAS BATAILL of Balkham (Balcolm) along with 74 others - very few having place names - for good service in France, for (list of crimes and trespass in England) through death of ----and-----excepted. [Patent Rolls] [Lucy Battelle speculates that someone must have paid for this pardon, perhaps himself]

Ninth Generation

84. (Sir) GEOFFREY (Jeffrey) BATAILE (BATTELL).

This is the only deed I have found for a Geoffrey Bataile. The date says circa 1250...but presumably could be anywhere between 1200 and 1300.... One thing of note is that this Geoffrey's mother was MABEL.??

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds RECORDS OF VARIOUS ESSEX FAMILIES
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Series Deeds relating to Basildon
Level: Item Quitclaim
Reference Code D/DHf T41/1
Dates of Creation c.1250
Title [Quitclaim]
Scope and Content Geoffrey BATAILE to Simon, son of Richard of Basildon.
20d. of rent which Simon was accustomed to pay to Geoffrey and which Geoffrey inherited from his mother, Mabel, in Basildon of the fee of the Bishop of London.
Witnesses: John de Langedun, knight, John de St Clair, Roger de la Hyde, Geoffrey Burell, Walter Le Kenteis, Gunydene de Bertlesden, Benedict de Burgestede, clerk, Robert Travers and Walter the clerk.
Seal.
Access Not to be produced: use digital image available on SEAX.
Language Latin.
Date From 1200
Date To 1300

1280, 15 September, a Thomas BATAYLE is mentioned as a witness for Milicenia relicta Willelmi de Whytefeld de Warlge (Warlige).

GEOFFREY married **Christian (Christiana) DE TORRELL**, daughter of John DE TORRELL -de Torrell hall.

Visitations of Essex states: Galfridus Battell miles, married Chrstiana filia Joh'is Torrell de Torrell hall.

They had the following children:

+ 93 M i. **(Sir) WILLIAM BATTELL OR BATAILE.**

86. **Ralph [Radulfus] JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [died about 1312]** was born 13 Dec 1275 in the manor of Shellow-Bowels in the parish of Willingale-Doe, co Essex and was christened 17 Dec 1275 in parish church of Willingale-Doe. He died ob about 5 Edward II [cal 1312].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I

Ralph, born at the manor of Shellow-Bowels in the parish of Willingale-Doe, co Essex, 13 December 1275.

RALPH JOCELYN of Hide Hall, Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of the manor of Shellow-Bowels in the parish of Willingale-Doe, co Essex, born at Shellow-Bowels 13 December 1275, died after 1312-13 and before 1323.

He married first ANNE SANDYS, eldest daughter of William; and secondly MAUD SUTTON, daughter of Sir John, knight, who married secondly Roger de Berners and died in 1354-5.

Ralph Jocelyn succeeded his brother Thomas about 1284, and had livery of his father's lands in October 1297, having proved his age. In his deposition on this occasion Ralph de Merk of Roothing, co Essex, aged forty years, stated that

Ralph Jocelyn, son of Thomas, was twenty-one years of age on the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin previous, that he was born at Shellow and was baptized in the parish church of Willingale-Doe on the fourth day after his birth, and that he, the deponent, held him at the font and gave him his name.

Ralph Jocelyn held court at Shellow-Bowels in 1298. On 8 October 1302, he held one and half knight's fees in Shellow and Sawbridgeworth. In 1309 he was a commissioner to collect a tax in Hertfordshire for the war with Scotland. He was living 24 February 1312/13.

Child by second wife: JEFFREY.

THOMAS JOCELIN and ALICIA's son was "RADULFUS JOCELIN, ob about 5 Edward II [cal 1312]." Visitations of Essex states he married "ANNA" uxor prima filia Willielmi SANDES. He also married MATILDIS filia Joh'is SUTTON militis ob. 28 Edward III [cal 1355].

Radulfus [probably Ralph] and Matilda Sutton's son was GALFRIDUS JOCELIN. He married Margareta ux. Ejus filia Robti ROKELL.

Ralph married (1) **Anna SANDES**.

Ralph also married (2) **Maud SUTTON (dau of Sir John Sutton, knight)**.

They had the following children:

+ 94 M i. **Jeffrey [Galfridus] JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died [between 1360 and 1373].

88. **(Sir) Richard DE SUTTON [died 1395]** was born about 1334. He died 1395/1396.

Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Ancient Deeds, Series D E 210/1223: Grant by RICHARD son of Sir JOHN de SUTTONE, of Wyvenho, knight, to Thomas de la Dale of Berkford, knight, of a yearly rent of 10L. from all his lands and tenements in the county named : Essex. . Grant by Richard son of Sir John de Suttone, of Wyvenho, Date range: 1359 - 1360.

History and Antiquities of Norfolk, on page 159, to quote: Mr. Parkin proceeds in a long genealogical detail of the collateral branches of this family, which we omit for the very reason he gives for inserting it, viz: "I have been the more particular in the history of this family, as Sir RICHARD de SUTTON before mentioned was the last heir male of the eldest branch of it, though it does not appear that he had any interest in this manor [Tittleshall or Tittleshale], which came to the Waltons by the marriage of Margery, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sutton (elder brother of Sir Richard) to John Walton, Esq."

There seems to be a problem with this recital, as it next refers to Joan Walton, who married Sir John Howard who died before his father in 1404. [The years do not seem appropriate, somehow, for Margery to be another generation away as a daughter of John, brother of Richard.]

On the death of this Sir John, Sir Richard de Sutton was found to be his brother and heir, aged 60 A. 17 Richard II [cal 1394 - which means he was born about 1334] of Richard II on Friday after the feast of the Virgin mary, then last past, seized of a moiety of Old-Hall manor in Bergholt, and Melding manor. [Why would Sir Richard be John's heir, if he had a daughter - and we know that Richard had a son Thomas...whose heir was Margery?]

Richard married **Alianore**.

Sir RICHARD de SUTTON married ALIANORE, and left an only daughter and heir, JOAN, who married first Sir Robert de Bures, son and heir of Andrew de Bures, and on his death remarried Richard de Waldgrave; by Sir Robert she left a daughter and heir, ALICE, who married Sir Guy de Bryan, son and heir of Sir Guy de Bryan, (as it is said), but rather of Sir Edmund de Bryan, etc.

In the church of Acton of Suffolk, of which the Bures were lords, lie buried Andrew de Bures aforesaid, who died April as, 1360, and bore 'ermin on a chief indented sable, 2 lions rampant, argent;' and Sir Robert de Bures his son, who died October 7, 1361.

Also a gravestone with the arms of Bryan (impaling Bures): or, three piles in point azure, with a label of three:

"Under this stone lyeth buried ALYS de BRYAN, daughter and heir of Robert de Bures, Kt., and wife to Sir Edmund de

Bryan, the younger, knight."

In the said church were also the arms of Royden: checque, argent and gules, a cross azure, and that of Poynings: barry of six, or and vert, a bend over all, gules, on the gravestones.

They had the following children:

+ 95 F i. **Joan DE SUTTON.**

96 M ii. **Thomas DE SUTTON [assume no issue?].**

Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418:

The last John (d. 1393) was succeeded by his brother Richard (d. 1396) and by Richard's son THOMAS, but by 1399 the lord was John Walton, husband or son of Thomas Sutton's heir Margery.

Source: Cal. Inq. p.m. xvii, pp. 175, 261-2.

[Note: If Thomas had a sister, Joan, why was Margery his heir? I assume that Thomas died without issue]

89. **Margery DE SUTTON.**

Margery de Sutton, 1395 heir of brothers.

Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418: The last John (d. 1393) was succeeded by his brother Richard (d. 1396) and by Richard's son THOMAS, but by 1399 the lord [of Battleswick] was JOHN WALTON, husband or son of Thomas Sutton's heir MARGERY.

[I assume that Thomas, son of Richard, died without issue]

Margery married **John DE WALTON -of Purleigh [living 1406].**

Married John de WALTON of Purleigh, advowson of Wivenhoe, fl 1406. This family gave the name of Walton's to the former manor of Purleigh.

Walton's Hall in Purleigh, adjoined Maldon, which had been held in the 13th century by the Battaile family as part of the honour of Haughley. Walton's Hall can be traced back to Domesday, for in 1086 Hugh de Montfort, lord of Haughley, held two large manors in Purleigh.

They had the following children:

+ 97 M i. **John DE WALTON.**

91. **John DE BATAILE -of Balcomb Manor** died [by 1347].

John, son of John.

1346, Oct. of Hillary, Jan 13: JOHN BATAILLE and KATHERINE his wife, plaintiff (purchasers); Robert Shordich and Amy his wife, deforcients (vendors). 16 acres of land, 1 acre 1 rood of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 6s rent and a fifth part of a messuage; 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 4 acres of pasture and 15s rent in Newport and Wydton (Newport and Widdington, Essex). Deforcient quit-claimed the 16 acres of land, etc. to plaintiffs and heirs of John, and granted to them the remainder of a fifth part of 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow and 4 acres of pasture, 10s rent which Henry Eweney and Cecily his wife hold in dower, and a fifth part of 1 messuage and 5s rent which the same hold for the life of Cecily, to hold of the chief lords. Consideration 40 marks.

John and Katherine were of Balcolm manor, Sussex.

1366, 1 October, Writ: (quoting the 1347 entry with added footnote concerning son Thomas)

Lucy Battelle believes that John must have died just before Katherine, soon after buying some lands in Essex.

John married **Katherine -of Balcomb Manor, Sussex**. Katherine died 4 October 21 Edward III, 1347.

1347: Inquisition Post Mortem: KATHARINE BATAL, Walter de Haselarton, knight, and Katherine Batal and others of Balcolm. She held on the day of her death the manor of Balcolm, held of the Bishop of Durham by fealty and service of 4 marks yearly, and some tenements near Balcolm, quality and value not known.

She died on 4 October 21 Edward III, 1347.

They had the following children:

98 M i. **Nicholas (an "idiot") DE BATTAILE** died [about 1364] in Sussex.

Lucy Battelle states that there is a record of 1366, and that the son appears to have died in about 1364. The ownership of the property was not then known, and appears to have been in a remote area.

Nicholas, her son and heir, was an idiot from birth, and died about two years ago, day not known. Who has been in possession of the premises the jurors know not.

Tenth Generation

93. (Sir) WILLIAM BATTELL OR BATTAILE.

Visitation of Essex does not have William as the father of Sir John. Rather it skips him altogether. But he is noted as being the son of Jeffrey in Lucy Battell's - A History of the Battelle Family in England.

However, Lucy Battelle states that Sir William was the father of:

- 1) John, born circa 1340, died on Jerusalem pilgrimage, and that he married Alice nee Walden.
- 2) Margaret, married John Boys
- 3) Alice, married John Barrington, quartered arms of Bataille, adopted by Barrington

It can be proven that Constance was his daughter, and that the Alice who married John Barrington was living much later, and was the daughter of Thomas Battell of Ongar Park, and Elizabeth Enfielde. John was also the son of Thomas, and it was that John who made his will 4 February 1397/8 prior to going on pilgrimage, so Ms. Battell was wrong in her identification of William's children.

Lease ZSW/4/15 25 May 1298 - Northumberland Record Office
Seal depicting a classical head, and legend (illegible).

Lord Alan de Swynburn on one part and Adam son of Richard son of Suessus and Matilda his wife on the other part. Alan leases for their lives a messuage in the great township of Heton (in magua villa de Heton) which Richard father of Adam had held, at a rent of 22/2d. annually, and doing all customary services except (?) cartage. (Clauses about repairs, etc.) Witnessed by Robert de Fenwyck, WILLIAM BATAYLL, William son of William de Herll, Thomas Baron of Herll, Gilbert de Schafthow. Dated 1298 on Feast of Pentecost

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds DEEDS OF MANUDEN, COLNE ENGAINE, STEBBING AND THAXTED

Reference Code D/DVx/3

Dates of Creation N.D. [c.1300].

Scope and Content Grant.

Fulk de Bacon (wife of Henry de Bacon), to the church and canons of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist of Berden, for the health of his own, his wife's and heirs' souls. 8 acres land in MAGNUEDEN in a field called Brokhole between the land of John de Pinchepol, abutting on frantor's land on E. and land of Ralph le Chamberleng on W. -----Wtn: Stephan de BASSINGEBURN, Simon de Furnell, Kts.; Henry de Norhtton, John de Pinchepol, Ralph le Chamberleng, Robert de Roheng', WILLIAM BATTAYLL, Ralph de Farnham, John de ROCHEFORD, Reginald de [? Anonere], Stephen son of Robert, Robert Curtyes, Richd. fitz William, Gilbert fitz Robert, John ad Stagnum.

Seal almost illegible.

Date From 1240

Date To 1360

#2538. June 25, 1269. Northumberland:---Pleas before Gilbert de Preston and other justices itinerant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the morrow of St. John [the] Baptist: WILLIAM DUGLAS was summoned to answer to Gylemin de Wollouere in a plea to show cause why he deforced him of 30s. of rent in Faundon which WILLIAM BATAYLE demised to him for a term not yet expired. During which term the said WILLIAM BATAYL sold the rent to WILLIAM DE DUGLAS, by reason whereof the latter ejected Gylemin therefrom. And further that whereas the said William Batayle had demised the said rent to the plaintiff at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the king's 48th year, for the term of six years. The said William Batayle, at the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Rood next thereafter, sold the same to the said William de Douglas, whereon the latter ejected the Plaintiff within the aforesaid term, from said rent, to his damages as he says, to the extent of £20. William comes and defends. Afterwards he gives a mark for leave to agree, It is agreed that Gylemin remits his claim for 5 1/2 marks given to him by William. [Assize Roll, Northumberland, 53 Henry III].

WILLIAM married (1) **Constance FLAMVILLE (FLAMAVILL)**¹, daughter of William FLAMVILLE (FLAMAVILL).

History of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club, Instituted September 22, 1831, on page 552, states that we find WILLIAM BATAILL having married one of the heiresses of WILLIAM FLAMAVILL of Whittingham (Testa de Nevill, p 393). His wife's name was CONSTANCE, and her son and heir, Robert, occurs in the Pipe Rolls from 1262 to 1272. (Pipe Rolls in Hodgson and Dickson's Pipe Rolls).

Flamville, Flamavill, Flammeville

Lucy Battaile said that Constance's father was Roger de Flamville, and she was the sister and coheir of William et Whittingham. She further said that in 1230 Constance's dower was in dispute. Her son Robert was her heir.

The name Constance in the de Flamville family seems to have been fairly common, however.

Harrison's History of Yorkshire (I.108) Agnes de Percy was the daughter and heiress of Hugo de Flamville and Matilda, daughter of Roger de Coneyers of Sockburn. There is no doubt a connection between the families of Percy and Flamville, for we find Walter de Percy, son of William and Agnes de Percy confirming in 1224 a gift of his uncle Hugh de Flamville made to Rievaulx of the mill of Fryton in the parish of Hovingham.

In: A History of Northumberland, in Three Parts, you will find mention of Constancie de Battill and of the Flamville's. This book is in Latin, and I have not tried to decipher the pertinent bits.

In 1188 Robert de Flamaville was one of the wardens of the Abbey of St. Edmund's, who held it during a vacancy. Blomefield, the Historian of Norfolk, represents the family of Henry de Hastings to have acquired the stewardship of St. Edmund's by the marriage with Erneburgh de Flamaville.

13 Richard II [cal 1390] the sixth writ, to WILLIAM FLAMAVILL, Escheator of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, dated 12th of May, inquisition taken at Halloughton on Tuesday next before the feast of the Holy Trinity, 23rd May.

They had the following children:

- + 99 M i. **(Sir) JOHN BATTELL OR BATAILE** [living 1351].
- + 100 F ii. **Constance BATTELL OR BATAILE** [living 1293].
- 101 M iii. **Robert BATTELL OR BATAILE**¹.

1242, No#140: Fine made at Newcastle within three weeks of Easter, 40 Henry III {1256}, and before John the Abbott of Peterborough, Roger de Thurkelby, Peter de Percy, Nicholas de Hanlon, and John de Wyvill', justices itinerant: Between ROBERT BATAYLE, plaintiff, and Erchebald de Duneglass [Douglas?] and Alina his wife, tenants, of one messuage, 132 acres of land in Scranenewode, and between the same Robert, plt., and the aforesaid Erchebald and Alina, whom

ALDA, who wife WIFE OF WILLIAM BATAYLE, called to warrant and who warrants her of 66 acres of land in the same vill. The aforesaid Robert remised to the aforesaid Erchibald and Alina and the heirs of the same Alina, all right which he had in the aforesaid messuage and land forever. For which, the same Erchibald and Alina gave the aforesaid Robert 10 pounds sterling.

Robert occurs in the Pipe Rolls from 1262 to 1272. (Pipe Rolls in Hodgson and Dickson's Pipe Rolls).

Quitclaim ZSW/4/10 1274 Northumberland Record Office

Philip de Letewell to Alan de Swyneburn; all his lands in Heton. Witnesses: lord Walter de Camhow, Roger de Lummeley, Walter de Swethop, John de Woderington, John de Hertwayton, John de Hyrlaw, Nicholas de Swyneburne, John de Swyneburne, Thomas de Fysseburn, John de Insula, Robert de Boteland, ROBERT BATAYL, Walter de Herle, Richard de Crockiston, Gilbert de Schaftehew and others Volume 4, p. 5.

Grant ZSW/4/75 Before 1269 - Northumberland

Seal missing.

Gilbert de Umframvill Earl of Aneagus grants to William de Swyneburne for his homage and services all the lands and tenements of Choluerton which formerly belonged to Gilbert de Umframvill son and heir of Robert de Umframvill his uncle and which came to the Earl by the resignation of Richard de Umframvill brother and heir of the said Gilbert made in the full court of the Earl at Inghow before trusty men there To hold to William and his heirs and assigns of the Earl and his heirs, with the mill in township and with meadows, pastures, moors, marshes and all other appurtenances both in villein homages and in other services and with common of wood from Birteley which Choluerton men usually have as soon as the manor of Birteley comes into the hands of the Earl or his heirs, and with commons of Chesterhope and Boteland as the men of Choluerton used to use it in the time of Robert and Gilbert, in fee and inheritance etc., paying annually to the Earl and his heirs 6 pence at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September for all secular services, customs...and demands quit of all suits of court, marriages, wardships and reliefs, aids, scutages, military service and all things which might be demanded from anyone; and giving 12 pence for forfeiture when amerced in the Earl's court, and 12 pence instead of a relief. Witnessed by Lord John de Laysingby prior of Hexteldesham, lords John de Hawilton, Thomas de Fenwyck, Robert de Insula, Gydo de Normanvill, Walter de Camhow, Philip de Kairwych, knights, Walter de Swethop the Earl's steward, John de Faunes, ROBERT BATAYLL, John de Gonewardton, John de Esterswyneburne, Richard de Boteland, Nicholas de Yetham, Robert de Boteland, Adam de Babington

HN.III.ii.p.12.No. ZSW/4/1

WILLIAM also married (2) **Alda**.

1242, No#140: Fine made at Newcastle within three weeks of Easter, 40 Henry III {1256}, and before John the Abbott of Peterborough, Roger de Thurkelby, Peter de Percy, Nicholas de Hanlon, and John de Wyvill', justices itinerant: Between ROBERT BATAYLE, plaintiff, and Erchebald de Duneglass [Douglas] and Alina his wife, tenants, of one messuage, 132 acres of land in Scranenewode, and between the same Robert, plt., and the aforesaid Erchebald and Alina, whom ALDA, who wife WIFE OF WILLIAM BATAYLE, called to warrant and who warrants her of 66 acres of land in the same vill.

I have seen supposition that ALINA was perhaps another daughter of William, by a second wife. If so, she was by Alda.

John P. Ravilious posted (in 2006): It appears most likely from the above that Alina was a daughter of William de Bataille, and a sister (possibly half-sister) of Constance, the wife of Sir William de Douglas (d. aft 1269). I would expect that Archibald was a brother, or half-brother, of Sir William Douglas, and of Sir Andrew de Douglas of Hermiston. It also appears that William de Bataille was married to Alda, evidently as a 2nd wife after the death of Constance de Flamville.

therav3@aol.com

94. **Jeffrey [Galfridus] JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died [between 1360 and 1373].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

JEFFREY. JOCELYN of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworht, co Herts, and of the manor of Shellow-Bowels or Shellow-Jocelyn in Willingale-Doe, co Essex, died between 1360 and 1373. He married MARGARET ROKELL, daughter of Robert. On 28 December 1338 he leased the manor of Shellow-Jocelyn to Robert le Marshall of Northweld and Margery his wife during their lives, subject to a rent charge of £6 a year during the life of his (Jeffrey's) mother. This manor passed out of the Josselyn family into the possession of the Torrell family, being called Torrell's Hall or Shellow-Torrell; but it came again into the possession of the Josselyns some two hundred years later (vide infra, 23).

Their child was RALPH

Radulfus [Ralph] and Matilda Sutton Jocelin's son was GALFRIDUS JOCELIN. He married Margareta ux. Ejus filia Robti ROKELL.

Jeffrey married **Margaret (Margareta) ROKELL**.

They had the following children:

+ 102 M i. **Radulfus (Ralph) (2nd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (died about 1383)** died [about 1383].

95. **Joan DE SUTTON**.

Joan married (1) **(Sir) Robert DE BURES (son of Sir Andrew de Bures)**.

They had the following children:

103 F i. **Alice DE BURES** was buried in the church of Acton of Suffolk.

An essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield, Charles Parkin:

In the church of Acton of Suffolk, of which the Bures were lords, lie buried Andrew de Bures aforesaid, who died April as, 1360, and bore 'ermin on a chief indented sable, 2 lions rampant, argent;' and Sir Robert de Bures his son, who died October 7, 1361.

Also a gravestone with the arms of Bryan (impaling Bures): or, three piles in point azure, with a label of three:

"Under this stone lyeth buried ALYS de BRYAN, daughter and heir of Robert de Bures, Kt., and wife to Sir Edmund de Bryan, the younger, knight."

In the said church were also the arms of Royden: checque, argent and gules, a cross azure, and that of Poynings: barry of six, or and vert, a bend over all, gules, on the gravestones.

Alice married **(Sir) Edmund "the younger" DE BRYAN**.

Joan also married (2) **Richard DE WALDGRAVE**.

97. **John DE WALTON**.

The manor of Walton's Hall in Purley (sic. Purleigh), in Essex, can be found in the Patent Rolls of Richard III.

Lucy Battelle shows his children as:

1) Joan Walton, married Sir John Howard (Jr.), eldest son of Sir John & Margaret Howard (Plaiz heiress). Sir John (Jr.) died 1424 Dec 13, before his father, who died in 1438. Their daughter was Elizabeth Howard, born 1410, married John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, beheaded in 1462 (held Battle's Hall)

2) Sir Richard Walton, lord at Battle's Hall, died 1408/9
John de Walton, Esq., died 1408/9

Wivenhoe: the Manor passed through a number of families often at the gift of the monarch.

1246 - Henry III granted to Simon de Batayle.
- passed to Sir Richard Batayle

- passed to Margery Batayle
- married to Sir William de Sutton
- passed to Sir John de Sutton
- passed to Margery de Sutton
- married to John de Walton
- passed to Joane de Walton
- married Sir John Howard
- passed to Elizabeth Howard
- married John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford
- de Vere family fled to France after Battle of Barnet
- 1484 - Richard III gave to Sir Thomas Montgomery
- 1485 - Henry VII returned lands to John de Vere
- passed to 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Earls of Oxford
- passed to Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford
- 1585 - sold to Roger Townshend of Norfolk.
- passed to Sir John, and then Sir Roger Townshend
- 1648 - passed to Sir Horatio Townshend
- 1657 - sold to Nicholas Corsellis for £15,700
- 1734 - Wivenhoe Park purchased by Isaac Lemyng Rebow.

'Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418:

John was succeeded in 1407 by Richard Walton whose heir was his sister Joan (d. 1424) wife of John Howard, Lord Plaiz. Her daughter and heir Elizabeth married John de Vere, earl of Oxford.

John married (**unknown**).

They had the following children:

- + 104 F i. **Joan DE WALTON (m. Sir John Howard II)** died 1424.
- 105 M ii. **(Sir) Richard DE WALTON** died 1408/1409 in Palestine.

Eleventh Generation

99. **(Sir) JOHN BATTELL OR BATAILLE** [living 1351].

John was styled as Johannes Battell de Aunger (Ongar) Park, Essex County.

About 1351: Writs and legal expenses as accounted for by Sir William de Manton, clerk of the wardrobe of Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare. Dated 24 Edward III [cal 1351]: Sir William accounts for 1 writ to William de Nessefeld for expediting the lady's business concerning her lands in Ulster, obtained by JOHN BATAILLE in July, 18d. For John's expenses for 20 days in London and Chertsey suing out the writ, 40s.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds RECORDS OF VARIOUS ESSEX FAMILIES

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Reference Code D/DHf/T89

Dates of Creation 20 September 1356

Scope and Content Writ to the sheriff of Essex to cause Rob. de Geddyng, kt., and wife Eliz, and John de la Lee and wife Joan to appear before the King's justices at Westminster within 15 days from Michaelmas, unless they shall hold to the agreement made with John BATAILLE, Tho. de Knesworth, clerk, and John Bole, chaplain, concerning the manor of 'Berwaldon' [Barn Hall in Tolleshunt Knights] and the advowsons of 'Salcote Virly' [Virley] and Tolleshunt Knights.

Date From 1356

Date To 1356

Roll of Hinckford Hundred, Essex Tax Rolls, as listed in the book *The Great Revolt of 1381*, had a JOHANNES BATAYLE senior et uxor eius, and a JOHANNES BATYALE junior et uxor eius

Mention of a John Batayle, canon in the 1370's: At this period many of the artisans involved in the book trade worked independently in small quarters close together in the area immediately north of St. Paul's, and this may well have been where the book was illustrated. We cannot assume with Morley that it was the canons of St. Bartholomew's who copied the illustrations, or even that they commissioned them. Alexandra Bovey has recently identified the arms that appear on several folios as those of JOHN BATAYLE, who came from a gentry family in Essex and was a canon at the priory in the 1370's and 1380's. If indeed BATAYLE acquired the manuscript had had it illustrated in the 1340's, it was probably before he came to the priory. This would explain why the artists did not depict St. Bartholomew in the margins.

Sources:

Abbrev: BATTLE-002 Sir Walter DeBetulle & Descendants

Type: Manuscript

Date: 8 NOV 1999

Abbrev: BATTLE-003 "BATTLE PRIDE"

Type: Manuscript

Date: 8 NOV 1999

JOHN married (**daughter of Thomas**) **ROCHFORDE (ROCHFORT)**, daughter of Thomas ROCKFORD.

Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure sable charged with eight bezants for ROCHFORDE.

Those who used these same arms were:

EUDO de ROCHFORD, de SEABURGH

IVO ROCHFORD de SEABURGH

RADULPHUS ROCHFORD, de SEABURGH

Visitations of Essex states: Johannes Battell de Aunger (Ongar) Parke co Essex, married....filia Thomae de Rochford mil.

The closest I have come to finding a first name is:

1 Edward III [cal 1328]: Thomas de St. Michael v. JOHN BATAYLE and his wife Margery in Ewelle

3-4 Edward III [cal 1330-1331]: John de Hayton v. JOHN BATAILE & his wife Margery in Ewell & codynton.

ROCHFORD (Rochefort), from Rochfort in the Viscounty of Rouen. Wido de Rochfort held three fees in Bucks from the Earl 115, and witnessed a charter of Walter Giffard Earl of Bucks, temp Henry II. Another Guido de Rochefort was summoned for the war in Wales 1257 and in Gascony in 1251. Of this family was Milo de Rupeforti, witness to a charter of Henry II, confirming the foundation of Dunbrody Abbey, Ireland 1178, from whom descended Maurice de Rochfort 1295, 1302, one of the fideles of Ireland; and the Earls of Belvidere. In Normandy occur Paganus, Guido de Rupefort 1180-1195; Radulfus Rochefort, 1108.

ROCHFORD: The family, descended from the Norman Rochford, styled in old deeds and writings, "De Rupe forti," was established in Ireland at the time of, or soon after, the first invasion of the English, for so early as 27th Henry III [cal 1243], we find Sir Richard de Rochfort, and John de Rochfort, Lords of Crom and Adare. In 1302, Sir Maurice Rochfort was Lord Justice of Ireland, and in 1309 lived Sir Milo de Rochfort, who was direct ancestor of the Rochforts of Belvedere, Rochfort, and Clogrenane.

THE FAMILY OF ROCHFORD:

The family of Rochford appears to be of Norman origin. It is a form of de Roicht or de Roche, and the original members in their deeds and grants styled themselves De Rupeforte i. e., De Rochford. It is likely enough that the first of the name came with William the Conqueror to England, and established himself there after the Battle of Hastings, in 1066. Whether De Rochfort and De Rupe or De Roche were different families (which does not seem to be likely), or whether the original founder of the name came from Roche, in the department of Upper Savoy, or from Rocheforte, eighteen

miles from La Rochelle, I cannot at present say. The De Rupes or Roches are complimented by Dr. O'Brennan in his *Antiquities* p. 157, n. b., in so far that he traces their descent from Corolus Magnus (Charlemagne) Charles the Great, (800—814), whose name and genius are brilliantly coupled with the revival of the Western Empire. Whether a like origin attaches or not to the de Rochfortes, it is certain they came to Ireland, soon after the Invasion, for in the 27th, Henry the third (1243), we find Sir Richard and John de Rochforte, Lords of Adare and Croom, in Limerick. In 1300, Henry Rochfort surrendered to the King (Edward I.) the manors of Maynau, Rathcoffy and Belgrene, in the Co. Kildare. In 1302, Sir Maurice Rochford was Lord Justice of Ireland, according to Lodge. This must be an error, for Sir J. Wogan was Lord Justice, in Ireland, in 1296, and continued so to end of the Scottish wars against Baliol, William Wallace and the Bruces. Even at his last departure for the scene of action in 1303, he appointed as his deputy during his absence, William De Ross, Prior of Kilmainham, so that in no sense was Sir Maurice Rochford, Lord Justice of Ireland, in 1302. Even I find that on the 23rd February, 1302, King Edward the First, directed his writ dated at Morpeth, to Geoffrey de Geynvill, requiring him and John Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland, to convene and treat with the Irish magnates to gain their assistance for his Majesty in his intended expeditions against the Scots. Amongst the Barons to whom writs were directed for that purpose appear the names of Maurice de Rochford, David de Rochford, Henry Fitz-Henry de Rochfort, Henry Fitz-Simon de Rochfort, John Fitz-Hugh de Rochfort, and Laurence de Rochford. Sir John Wogan, after his arrival in Ireland, as Lord Justice, in 1295, having by his moderation and conciliatory policy healed the dissensions which raged between the Geraldines and De Burgos, held a Parliament at Kilkenny, in which King John's division of the country into Shire ground or counties underwent revision. The Roll of this Parliament contains twenty seven names, that of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, being first, and Maurice de Rochfort the twfnty-sixth.

Clynn, under the date 1336, mentions that John de Rocheford was knighted at Roscrea, on Monday, the feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian, by James Le Botiier (James Butler, second Earl of Carrick, and first Earl of Ormonde, d—1337). Also under 1337 that Maurice de Rochefort was consecrated Bishop of Limerick, at Limerick, on Passion Sunday, the 8th ides of April. Under 1345 he likewise mentions the death of Gerald Rochford, about the time of Easter. Gerald Rochford, son of Sir William Rochford of Kill, was Constable of the Castle of Ferns with a fee of £20 a year, and was summoned as a baron to attend the Parliament held in Dublin the 13th of Edward the Third (1339). He died in 1349, carried away probably by the terrible Black Death. He had an elder brother, Edmond, whose descendants settled at Kilbride, in the County Meath, and subsequently became Viscounts Bellfield (1737). At what time the family settled in Kilkenny I cannot say. It seems probable that it was a junior of the Kilbride house that settlpld at Killary, Co. Kilkenny, and was grandfather of the above John, who entailed his estates in remainder on John Rochford, of Kilbride, and his heirs. The property of Killaree was confiscated on account of the part taken by John Rochford, his heir and successor, in the civil disturbance of 1641-2. Killary or Kilaree is in the barony of Cranagh, and parish of Odagh, and contains 656 odd statute acres. This proves that an acre great measure meant an indefinite number of our present acres ranging from 60 to 120. The above John Rochford, senior, held the town and lands of Killary, containing according to the Inquisition, six acres, which six must correspond to the present statute measure, 666. Dying in 1616 he left by his wife Elizabeth Shortal, (1) John, his heir, (2) James, (3) Richard, (4) Donnell or Daniel, (5) Alexander, (6) Oliver.

ROCHFORD MANOR: The ancient family of de Rochford had also a manor in this town, held, as it seems, of the see of Ely. Of these I shall treat as I find them in due order and time, from ancient authentick records and evidences. They take their name from a town in Essex, of which they were enfeoffed soon after the conquest.

Waleran de Rochford was witness to a deed of Thomai, son of Thomas Darcy, of lands given by him to Kirksted abbey in Lincolnshire, in the reign of King Stephen.

About this time lived Simon de Rocheford, who gave lands at _____ in Berkshire, to the priory of Clarkemville and Emntc his wife lands to the abbey of Vaudc or Valle Dei* in Lincolnshire.

Wido de Rochford w;ts a witness to the fou ndation deed of the abbey of Nute/y in Mucks, founded by Walter Giffard Karl of Ducks, in the reign of Henry I. and John de Rocheford, son of Guy or Wido de Rocheford, was under age, 16 years old, had a brother aged 12, and a sister IS.9

This John was a ward of King Henry II. in his 30lh year, and his land at Rocheford in Essex was valued at 12/. per ann. and half Bere- dvn in Essex, with one hide of the fee of Earl William, was 11L.

William de Rocheford, by deed sans date, gave to the church of Beverley in Yorkshire, Thomas de Newton his villain, cum totu sequela; witnesses, Sir Thomas de Becock, Waleran de Saitcta Letitia, Rayner de Aldeburgh, and Master Roger de Richmond.

Digariuvde Roehford was seneschal of _____ in France, in the first of Richard I. John de Roehford, son of Guy, (as I take it,) paid 10s. acutage to the sheriff of Norfolk, towards the redemption of the King in the 6th or Richard I. and in the 8th of that King, paid 20s. for out fee, scutage, for the army in Normandy.

Robert de Roehford was a witness to the grant of Elsenham church in Essex, to the monastery of Walden, by Beatrix de Maundevice Lady Say; about this time, John de Roehford.

Simon de Rochfort became the first Anglo-Norman Bishop of Meath in 1192. He united the monasteries of St. Peter and St. John and, following an attack by the Irish, moved the Episcopal see from Clonard to the new Victorine abbey at Newtown Trim. The ruins of a church and monastic complex stood at Clonard until the early 19th century. Newtown Trim was founded in 1206 by Simon de Rochfort, a Lord of Parliament, who in 1192 had himself elected as that bishop.

In the reign of King Edward I, by writ dated 23 February 1302, issued writs to the nobility (magnates) and other of his land...to assist him in Ireland. On this list were:

Miles de Rochfort
Henry Fitz-Henry de Rochfort
Henry Fitz-Simon de Rochfort
John Fitz-Hugh de Rochfort
Laurence de Rochfort

Maurice de Rochford was seneschal of Wexford. Philip de Prendergast, who, it is believed, built or commenced the castle of Enniscorthy. Maurice de Rochford, his representative, held it as late as the year 1324.

They had the following children:

- + 106 M i. **JOHN BATTELL OR BATAILE [possibly "the Younger"]**.
- 107 M ii. **Thomas BATTELL OR BATAILE [living, adult 1386 in Essex]**.

I find it unlikely that Thomas Battaile who was born about 1370, son of John II, could have witnessed a deed in 1382, as he would have been only about 12 years old. This means there was another Thomas who had to have been an adult in October 1382, who witnessed these deeds regarding lands in Magdalen Laver, High Ongar, and Fyfield - one in 1382 and one in 1386.

Grant
Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Item Grant
Reference Code D/DB T96/17
Dates of Creation Oct. 1382
Title [Grant]
Scope and Content Grant

From Nicholas Fitz-Richard, Thomas Clerk, Chaplain, and John Cok to Thomas Sampkyn, Stephen Naseby, Perpetual rector of Stanford-le-Hope, Nicholas Harpor, perpetual rector of Bulphan, and John Kelseye, perpetual rector of Lambourne, of all the lands, etc. Which they had by feoffment of Thomas and Maude Fitz-Richard and which were once of William Asselyn in High Ongar, Moreton, MAGDALEN LAVER, North Weald, Bobbingworth and Fyfield.

Witnesses: Thomas Batayle; Thomas de Legghe; Thomas Waldene; Thomas Whyte; John Mirable;

Armorial Seal of Fitz-Richard and 2 other interesting seals

Date From 1382
Date To 1382

Quitclaim

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Item Quitclaim
Reference Code D/DB T96/20
Dates of Creation Nov. 1386
Title [Quitclaim]
Scope and Content Quitclaim

Thomas Samkyn of Barking to Sir John Gildisborughe, Sir High Stanleye, Thomas Feriby, clerk, John Doreward, Thomas whytheved, clerk, and Thomas Lampet, of all right in lands, etc. in Bobbingworth, North Weald, Moreton, MAGDALEN LAVER, High Ongar, and Fyfield.
Warranty clause.

Witnesses: Sir Robert Swynbourne; Sir Richard Waldegrave; Sir William de Coggeshale, Thomas Bataille; Thomas de Layghes.
Endorsed with notice of enrolment

Armorial seal of Sampkyn, broken (a fesse between 3 cinq-foils pierced_)

Date From 1386
Date To 1386

100. Constance **BATTELL OR BATAILE** [living 1293].

Constance BATAIL

There is the very interesting reference to this Constance with regard to the lands of Fawdon (see her husband Sir William Douglas for the complete text)... but it says:

With Sir William de Douglas, named Long-leg (c. 1240- 1276), the family emerges from the mist of an almost unwritten antiquity. William de Douglas, appointed a regency to act until Alexander III. should come of age. Douglas from the first adhered to the English party, and his is a typical example of the influence affecting many of the Scottish nobility in the coming struggle. His principal possessions may be assumed to have been in Douglasdale, but he certainly also held lands in the county of Northumberland, whereof the possession was so long in dispute between the Kings of England and Scotland.

There is some reason to suppose that his wife (possibly a second wife) CONSTANCE or COUSTANCE was one of the family of BATAIL of FAWDON in Northumberland, from whom in 1264 Douglas purchased the lands of Fawdon. Clearly, therefore, it was his interest to keep in favour with the English King.

Poss. HM George I's 12-Great Grandmother. Poss. PM Churchill's 19-Great Grandmother. Poss. Geo Washington's 15-Great Grandmother. Poss. Lady Diana's 18-Great Grandmother.

Constance married **(Sir) William `Long-Legs' DE DOUGLAS**. William died⁷ [before Oct 16, 1274] in [possibly at] Fawdon.

The Scots Peerage:

William, or Sir William, of Douglas, succeeded, who was styled 'Longleg,' according to Godscroft, because he was 'of tall and goodly stature.' No direct proof has been found that he was the son of Archibald, but as he possessed the lands of Douglas, the relationship no doubt existed. He was born about 1200, as in a writ of 1267 he describes himself as over sixty. The first notice of him seems to be in March 1239 as witness to a charter by the Earl of Lennox, and two years later he witnessed a grant by King Alexander I. to the Priory of Lesmahagow. In the same year, or in 1241, he appears as a landholder in Northumberland, where he had, with other lands, a manor named Fawdon, in Ingram parish. This fact has led to a suggestion that the Douglasses were of Northumbrian origin, but part at least of the lands were acquired by

purchase so late as 1264, and their possession has no bearing on the question of origin. The fact that he held these lands in England probably led him, with other Scottish barons in the same position, to favour the English party in the disputes which took place after the death of King Alexander n., and he was present at the meeting of King Henry m. and the young King of Scotland at Roxburgh on 20 September 1255.

Sir William, however, is chiefly mentioned in private transactions rather than public affairs as regards Scotland. In one case he is found visiting Morayshire, and in another he is one of the sureties for Sir Walter Moray in a question between him and the Bishop of Glasgow about lands in Lanarkshire.² In 1267 he had a dispute with the overlord of his English manor, Gilbert Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Redesdale, and at the latter's instigation the house of Fawdon was attacked, set on fire, and Douglas and his family ejected. He himself was imprisoned for some days at Harbottle, and goods were carried off to the value of £100, a large sum in those days, consisting of money, silver spoons, cups, mazers, clothes, arms, and jewels, such as gold rings and fermails.² If this account be not exaggerated, he must have been of considerable wealth. His second son William was nearly killed in defending the house. In 1270 Sir William Douglas was in Scotland, but he died a few years later, before 16 October 1274, perhaps at Fawdon.⁴ His seal, at one time attached to his son's marriage-contract of 1259, bore, if Godscroft be correct, the same arms as those of his son Sir William Douglas 'le Hardi.'

It is not clear whether Sir William was twice married. Godscroft assigns to him a daughter of Alexander, Earl of Carrick, but this last personage is unknown to record. His wife, so far as is known, was Custancia or Constance, probably, though not certainly, of the family of Batail, from a member of which Sir William purchased a part of Fawdon in 1264.⁶ She survived him. He had issue two sons and a daughter:—

FAWDON: Opposite are the green hills of Fawdon, and the farm-place itself, and what is now the shepherd's house, but once a separate holding, the Clinch, near a water gully or ravine. Fawdon was one of the Umfraville fees, in the Barony of De Vescy. In the reigns of Kings Richard and John, it belonged along with the moiety of Nedderton to HENRY de BATAIL, whose ancestors had been enfeoffed in them at the Conquest by Robert With-the- Beard. Near the end of the reign of Henry III., it was in possession of one of the ancestors of the house of Douglas, William de Douglas called "the Hardy," from the gift to his father and him of Edward I., then Prince Edward. This same William was nearly wounded to death and cut to pieces by another claimant of the property.

The Douglasses were also a Northumbrian family, and possessed the manor of Fawdon in the same county, as far back as 1267. In that year, as we learn from an English record, William Douglas accused Gilbert Umfraville Lord of Redesdale, and John Hirlaw, of having falsely calumniated him at the siege of Alnwick to Prince Edward, son of Henry III., as being an enemy to the King and the Prince, with the view of obtaining the manor of Fawdon in Northumberland, held by William, of Gilbert, and which Edward had granted to him. A jury, to whom the matter was referred, acquitted Douglas, who, in consequence, was reinvested by the King in the property. Thereafter Umfraville, at the instigation of Hirlaw, despatched a hundred men of Redesdale to Fawdon, who destroyed, and carried off Douglas's goods and chattels, "et Willielmum filium ipsius Willielmi de Duglas, lethaliter vul- naverunt, ita quod fere amputaverunt caput ejus."¹ William the son, however, recovered, doubtless in consequence of the hardiness of his frame, which eventually gave him the surname of "William the Hardy."

With Sir William de Douglas, named Long-leg (c. 1240- 1276), the family emerges from the mist of an almost unwritten antiquity. William de Douglas, appointed a regency to act until Alexander III. should come of age. Douglas from the first adhered to the English party, and his is a typical example of the influence affecting many of the Scottish nobility in the coming struggle. His principal possessions may be assumed to have been in Douglasdale, but he certainly also held lands in the county of Northumberland, whereof the possession was so long in dispute between the Kings of England and Scotland.

There is some reason to suppose that his wife (possibly a second wife) CONSTANCE or COUSTANCE was one of the family of BATTAIL of FAWDON in Northumberland, from whom in 1264 Douglas purchased the lands of Fawdon. Clearly, therefore, it was his interest to keep in favour with the English King. In 1257 the Menteith party strengthened their hand by capturing King Alexander at Kinross, and won the trick; after which there was a coalition of factions and a suspension at least of violent intrigues, enabling Long-leg's eldest son Hugh to choose a wife from an ultra-nationalist house, to wit, that of Abernethy. The indenture between Sir Hugh de Abernethy and Sir William de Douglas for this marriage is the earliest charter of the Douglasses which has escaped destruction. It is dated 1259.

Sir William died before 16th October 1274. It is doubtful whether his eldest son Hugh survived him. Little of Hugh de is known about him beyond the fact of his marriage with Marjory de Abernethy, and tradition points to a recumbent figure in St. Bride's Church as marking her tomb. Tradition also is the only warrant for an exploit attributed to her husband Hugh by Maitland and Godscroft. Hugh is said to have got into feud with one of his neighbours in Douglasdale, Fatten

Purdie of Umdrawod, who laid an ambush for Hugh as he rode alone. Hugh, perceiving the trap in time, turned and galloped off, pursued by Purdie's men, till he met a party of his own people, when he in turn became the pursuer and inflicted severe punishment upon his assailants. Purdie and two of his sons were slain, and Maitland quotes some doggerel in which the affair was commemorated.

Upon Hugh's younger brother, William "le Hardi," the light of history falls clearly. He is first mentioned in the proceedings of an assize at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1256, when his father, Sir William, reported that he had granted him a carucate of land at Warndon in Northumberland for his homage and service.² About the year 1264 Sir William, the father, purchased the house and lands of Fawdon in the same county. These he held as the vassal of a Scottish noble, the Earl of Angus. But this earl was none other than the English knight, Gilbert de Umfraville, Lord of Redesdale, who had come by that great earldom through his mother, and now laid before Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) charges of disaffection against Douglas, begging a gift of his manor of Fawdon. The case was tried before a jury, Douglas being acquitted and Fawdon restored to him. Thereupon Umfraville, taking the law into his own hands, attacked the house of Fawdon with a hundred men on 19th July 1267, captured it, appropriated 31L marks in cash, besides silver spoons, cups, clothes, arms, jewels, gold rings, etc., to the value of £100, carried Douglas off and imprisoned him in Harbottle Tower. In the mella young William Douglas was wounded in the neck nearly to death.¹ A second trial followed in 1269, whereat Douglas was adjudged owner of Fawdon, and Umfraville was fined William le Hardi was knighted before 1288. In that year Duncan, Earl of Fife, one of the Six Guardians, was foully done to death at Pittloch in Fife by Sir Hugh de Abernethy and other gentlemen of the opposition. Now Sir Hugh was the brother of Douglas's sister Marjory, and in those days kinship commonly overrode other civil obligations; but on this occasion the Douglas was all for law and order; it was to him that Sir Andrew de Moray handed over Abernethy, to be imprisoned in the vaults of Douglas Castle, where he died before 1293. Not often did captives survive for long the intolerable rigours and unwholesomeness of mediaeval dungeons. In 1291 Edward I., as overlord of Scotland, ordered the transfer of Abernethy from Douglas to one of the royal prisons, but his commands were not obeyed.

In 1289 Douglas sent a messenger from Glasgow to the Abbot of Kelso to receive his family charters, which had been stored in the cell of Lesmahagow for safety. In the receipt for these Douglas styles himself Lord of Douglas—the first instance of the use of that title. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander the Steward, but she was dead before 1288, nor was the widower so disconsolate as to omit business considerations in the choice of a second spouse. Moreover, in giving effect to that choice he proved the fitness of his sobriquet—"le Hardi."

They had the following children:

108 M i. **Hugh DE DOUGLAS** died [before 1289].

The Scots Peerage: Hugh, of whom nothing is known or recorded except the circumstances of his marriage and a traditional anecdote related by Godscroft. His contract of marriage with Marjory Abernethy, sister of Sir Hugh Abernethy, has been preserved. It was entered into in Edinburgh Castle on Palm Sunday, 6 April 1259, in presence of friends of both parties. The bridegroom was under age, and probably the bride also, and various provisions were made for their maintenance for four years, probably till Hugh Douglas attained majority. Godscroft narrates another document, now lost, by which Sir William granted lands in Douglasdale to his son Hugh in fulfilment of the contract. Nothing further is on record of Hugh Douglas, and he completely disappears from the page of history. It is uncertain whether he succeeded to the estates of Douglas, but in any case he deceased before 1289, as in January of that year his brother William was in possession.

Hugh married **Marjory ABERNETHY (sister of Sir Hugh Abernethy)**.

+ 109 M ii. **(Sir) William "le Hardi" DE DOUGLAS**.

+ 110 F iii. **Willelma DE DOUGLAS** died [about Christmas 1302].

102. **Radulfus (Ralph) (2nd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (died about 1383)**⁸ died [about 1383].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

RALPH JOCELYN of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, succeeded to his father's land not later than 1373, and died about 1383. He married MARGARET de PATMER, daughter and heiress or co-heiress of John, this John de Patmer being son of John and Sara de Patmer and grandson of Philip de Patmer of Patmer Hall and his wife, who was daughter and heiress of John Bawde of Somerby, co Lincoln. In 1373 Ralph Jocelyn held half a knight's fee in Sawbridgeworth. Their children: Thomas and Jeffrey

Galfridus Jocelin and Margaret's son was RADULFUS JOCELIN, who married Margareta uxor ejus - daughter of Johannes de Patmere. Visitations of Essex lists two children:

- 1) Thomas Jocelin filius et heres ob.s.p. Married Matildis filia Adami de Brancktre (Braintree)
- 2) Galfridus Jocelin frater et heres Thome, ob a. 3 Henry VI [cal 1425] married 1) Caterhinea filia Thomae le Brayux, and 2) Johanna uxor secunda dicti Galfridi.

Radulfus married **Margaret DE PATMERE (PATMER)**, daughter of John DE PATMERE (PATMER).

They had the following children:

- 111 M i. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (died s. p.)** died [after 1407].

THOMAS died s.p. after 1407, when he granted Hide Hall to his brother Jeffrey; married Maud de Braintree, daughter and heiress of Adam, who probably brought to her husband as her marriage portion the property called Braintrees in Hatfield-Broad-Oak, co Essex.

Thomas married **Matilda DE BRANCKTRE (BRAINTREE)**.

- + 112 M ii. **Jeffrey [Galfridus] (2nd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [died about 1425]** died ob a. 3 Henry VI [cal 1425].

104. **Joan DE WALTON (m. Sir John Howard II)** died⁹ 1424 and was buried in Norwich Cathedral Priory.

Joan was her brother Richard's heir. [Some sources wrongly attribute Richard as her father]

History and Antiquities of Norfolk, Manor of Tittleshall: JOAN, daughter and heiress of JOHN WALTON, Esq., brought it by marriage to Sir John Howard, son and heir of Sir John Howard, who dying before his father in 1404, the said Joan remarried Sir THOMAS ERPINGHAM, and left at her death, in 1424, Elizabeth, a daughter and heiress by Howard, who in 1428 was married to John Vere, earl of Oxford, and she being his widow, held it in the 1st of Edward IV.

An essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk ... By Francis Blomefield, Charles Parkin:

JOAN, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Walton (though as some records say, sister and heir) brought it by marriage to Sir John Howard (alias John Howard, Esq), son and heir of Sir John Howard by Margaret his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Plaiz, who dying before his father in 1404, the said Joan remarried Sir Thomas Erpingham, and left at her death in 1424, Elizabeth, a daughter and heir, by Howard, who in 1428, was married to John Vere Earl of Oxford, and she being his widow, held it in the first of Edward IV, and on the death of John Vere Earl of Oxford in 1526, without issue, it came to his three sisters and coheirs

'Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418:

BATTLESWICK manor seems to have derived from an estate in Donyland held, with Tendring manor, of the honor of Boulogne in 1205 and c. 1217 by Oger or Roger de Curton and c. 1222 by his brother William, sons of Arnulf or Ernard de Curton who had given Canonswick to St. Botolph's. The overlordship passed to Richard de Munfitchet, probably the man of that name who died in 1267, and to his heir Giles de Plaiz, Lord Plaiz (d. 1302). It descended with the barony of PLAIZ to Sir John Howard, by whose marriage to Joan Walton it was united with the demesne lordship.

A writ for her Inquisition Post Mortem was issued in January 1425 (Calndar Fine Fines 1422-30, pg 82). She was Erpingham's second wife.

Joan married (1) **(Sir) John (II) HOWARD -of Fersfield**, son of (Sir) John (I) HOWARD and Margaret PLAIZ (1st Wife-dau of Sir John Plaiz). John died¹⁰ [will proved October 25, 1410] in [probably on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land].

John Howard II, only child of his father's first marriage, died before his father...and is said to have died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, just as his father eventually would. His mother was Margaret, yet another heiress, daughter of Sir John Plaiz of Tofte, in Norfolk, and Stanstead in Essex. Sir John was a Crusader, and gave his life in the Holy Land, about 1409. His daughter was possibly a posthumus child.

They had the following children:

- + 113 F i. **Elizabeth HOWARD** was born 1410 [age 14 in 1424] and died [after Dec 1475].

Joan also married (2) **(Sir) Thomas ERPINGHAM**⁹ on [about 1411]. Thomas died 1428 and was buried in Norwich Cathedral Priory.

Gleanings Among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk - by Henry Harrod, page 263:

Norwich Cathedral Priory: The fact of its having been built by Sir Thomas Erpingham is abundantly testified by the prominent place given to his arms and those of his two wives, as well as by his effigy in a niche in the upper part. Blomefield says, speaking of his monument: "His first wife was a Walton, his second a Clopton, the former died in 1404;" but in the account of Fersfield he states that John Howard, Esq. of Fersfield, married Joan, 'daughteer and heiress of Richard Walton, knight,' though in a fine levied in 11 Henry IV she is said to be his sister and heiress; he died in 1410, before his father, Sir John Howard, knight, as his Will, proved October 26th in that year, evidently shows, in which his father and the Countess of Hertford were executors. His wife Joan after his death married Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, with whom she lived till 1424, and then left Elizabeth Howard, her only child, fourteen years old, her sole heiress. Joan Clopton was therefore his first wife, but I find no note of when she married or when she died; she is mentioned in the Expense Rolls of Hawsted as the Lady Epingham, expenses being incurred in 1389 to the amount of vj.viij. for her servants and horses, on a visit there to Lady Clopton.

The arms of both of the wives of Sir Thomas Erpingham appear upon the gate, therefore it must have been erected after 1411, about which time Joan Walton married Sir Thomas; most probably (and here the style of architecture confirms the date) about 1420.

Sir Thomas died in 1428 and was buried with his two wives in the north aisle of the choir, in the arch west of the Easter Sepulchre; but his tomb has been entirely destroyed.

Twelfth Generation

106. JOHN BATTELL OR BATAILE [possibly "the Younger"].

Repository: Essex Record Office

Reference Code D/DSm/5/7

Dates of Creation We. before All Saints, 1373.

Scope and Content Grant by Stephen Derby to Richard atte more of Great Hadham, of a messuage with land meadow and wood, formerly of John Screvegh in Great hadham (herts.),except 2 tenements and a croft lying at Hadham Street by the high road.

Witnesses: John BATAILLE, Richard Brawying, Robert Bernham, John Rouwey, John Smyth, Nicholas Bernham.
Given at Hadham.

Date From 1373

Date To 1373

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute

ONGAR PARK, alias BATTELS or BATAILLES, was an area over the border from Stanford Rivers, and in the western projection of High Ongar. It was originally known as Stanford Park, and was then park of the manor of Stanford Rivers. The road running west from Chelmsford crossed the River Roding at High Ongar Bridge, carrying on westwards by Bobbingworth village, as it does today, on its way to Hertford. Adjoining High Ongar parish, across the River Roding was the parish of Chipping Ongar, this being astride the main road going north along the Roding valley to Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Chipping Ongar was the market area - 'Chipping' meaning 'market.' The approach roads still have bends originally designed to impede people arriving to interfere with the ancient markets. In 1086 the parish of Ongar had woodland for 1000 swine, and at that time there were 36 pigs on the manor. For much of its history High Ongar

was occupied by tenant farmers; 'Ongar' being from the old English 'ange,' meaning grazing land. However, there were other connotations as time went on. A family of record of 1447 refers to the manor of 'Angrepark,' which in the indexes is given as 'High Hanger.' It is conjectural whether this rendering indicates the over-use of the aspirate in speech, or a connection with hanging, but an earlier grim record would give credence to the latter. In 1212 the manor of Ongar was held by William de Mouceaux, of the king in chief 'de Mareshcacie,' and it was added that it had been 'de baronia Gilberte de Tani.' This marshalship consisted of looking after the prostitutes of the king's court, dismembering condemned malefactors, and measuring the king's 'gallons' and 'bushels.' In 1166 this strange office had been held by William FitzAudelin, who received it in marriage.

SOLDIERS/Service:

First Name	De Surname	Status Rank	Captain Name	Commander	Year Nature of Activity
John	Battle	Archer	[Sir John Radcliffe]	Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester-	1417 - Expedition to France
Reference Membrane: TNA_E101_51_2 m40					
Robert	Battle	[?]	Man-at-arms -	[Thomas Exeter, Duke of Beaufort]	- 1418 - Garrison
Reference Membrane: TNA_E101_48_6 m1					

Roll of Hinckford Hundred, Essex Tax Rolls, as listed in the book The Great Revolt of 1381, had a JOHANNES BATAYLE senior et uxor eius, and a JOHANNES BATYALE junior et uxor eius

Mention of a John Batayle, canon in the 1370's: At this period many of the artisans involved in the book trade worked independently in small quarters close together in the area immediately north of St. Paul's, and this may well have been where the book was illustrated. We cannot assume with Morley that it was the canons of St. Bartholomew's who copied the illustrations, or even that they commissioned them. Alexandra Bovey has recently identified the arms that appear on several folios as those of JOHN BATAYLE, who came from a gentry family in Essex and was a canon at the priory in the 1370's and 1380's. If indeed BATAYLE acquired the manuscript had had it illustrated in the 1340's, it was probably before he came to the priory. This would explain why the artists did not depict St. Bartholomew in the margins.

1398: Bucks. A.186: Grant by JOHN BATAYLE and John Hunte, of Brkhull Parva, to Joan late wife and Joan daughter of Thomas Stubbes, of all lands and tenements in Ravenston, which they formerly had by feoffment of the said Stubbes. Witnesses: John Barkere of Weston, and others. Rauneston (Ravenston), 6 March, 22 Richard II

JOHN married **ALICE DE WALDEN**, daughter of ROGER DE WALDEN, on 1369.

Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office -by Great Britain. Public Record Office, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte - History - 1971 - Page 78

... late the wife of Thomas Walden esquire, and to give her seisin of the manor
... that they had issue Thomas Walden and Alice late wife of John Bataille ...

"ALICE, married BATAILLE, whose son was Thomas Bataille of Essex, died 1439."

Humphrey de Walden, to whom the manor was granted in 1300, died in 1331, seised of 'the park of Stanford, held of the king as parcel of the manor of Stanford Rivers'. The manor was then said to consist of 270 acres of arable, worth 5d. an acre, land at farm worth 2s. (?) 8d., and pasture worth 60s. beyond the fees of Thomas Tracy, Thomas de Caune, and John de Rychyng (?). John de Cantebrigg was granted custody of Humphrey's heir Andrew, son of Roger de Walden. In 1336 a royal licence was granted to Andrew de Walden to enfeoff trustees with a messuage, a carucate of land, and 800 acres of wood in Stanford Rivers, Ongar, and (North) Weald, held of the king in chief. The purpose of this conveyance was to settle the property on Andrew, with remainder to Humphrey and Thomas de Walden his brothers.

Andrew de Walden died in 1352 and his estate was then held in dower by his widow Joan. She died in 1361. Thomas de Walden, son and heir of Andrew, was still a minor, and in 1362 the king granted custody of Ongar Park to John de Bampton in return for an annual payment of 10 marks. Thomas de Walden made proof of age in 1367. In 1367 and 1368 he settled Ongar Park upon himself and his wife Margaret.

In 1404 Thomas and Margaret settled the reversion of the manor after their deaths upon THOMAS BATAILLE, son of Thomas de Walden's sister ALICE, and ELEANOR his wife, daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY. [Calendar of Patent Rolls 1401-5, 354; Feet of F. Essex, iii, 241]

1404, Feb 18, Westminster: License, for 40s, paid in the hanaper by THOMAS WALDEN and MARGARET his wife, for them to enfeoff John Pensax, Thomas Thorpe, and Robert Aloxtton of their manor of AUNGREPARK, co Essex, held in chief, and for these to re-enfeoff them of the same for life, with remainders to THOMAS BATAILL and ELEANOR the daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY and the heirs of their bodies and to the right heirs of the said Thomas Walden. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, Membrane 2]

One significant phenomenon noticed in the bailiwick of Clare, a tendency for the lord to acquire land piecemeal in the early 14th century, but not to do so after about 1330. The Bohun records show that Earl Humphrey, who died in 1322, made constant piecemeal additions to his Essex estates.... [for instance]: in 1310 he acquired land in Great Baddow from William le Parker, and a messuage in ENFIELD from RALPH de WALDEN.

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute

THE FAMILIES OF ONGAR PARK, ESSEX

In 1300 HUMPHREY de WALDEN was granted the Manor of Ongar Park. He died in 1333, "seized of the Manor of the 'Park of Stanford,' along with that of Magdalen Laver, as a parcel of the Manor of Stanford Rivers." The manor was then said to consist of 270 acres of arable land, worth 60s excluding fees.

Humphrey's heir was ANDREW, his grandson (son of Roger. This property was settled on Andrew, with remainders to his brothers HUMPHREY and THOMAS.

1336 [Patent Rolls] for Andrew de Walden to enfeoff JOHN BATAILLE the Younger of a messuage, land and 80 acres of wood in Stanford Rivers, Ongar and Weald, co Essex, held in chief...and to re-grant them to him and JOAN his wife [de Walden] and their heirs, with successive remainders to Humphrey and Thomas de Walden.

This grant, which was for a term only was quoted in 1352 when Andrew died, but still with reversion to the de Walden's so it is of no great interest family wise. Moreover, this JOHN BATAILLE, at this time 'the Younger,' was of another family - that of Manuden - so the details are entered in the Manuden family history.

1352: Death of Andrew Walden, write 26 August 26 Edward III (1352), Stanford Rivers, Ongar and Weld.

Lanfare Magdalen (Magdalen Laver), the manor held jointly by Andrew de Walden and Joan his wife of the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, by service of ¼ knight's fees, as of the Castle of Ongar. Andrew died on Wednesday before the Assumption last [Assumption July 2]. Thomas de Walden, his son, aged 6 and more, is his heir.

1361: Joan the widow of Andrew Walden died. Her son Thomas was still a minor (aged 16), so the king granted the custody of Ongar Park to JOHN de BAMPTON, for a wardship payment of 10 marks annually. This John de Bampton was evidently f the same family as referred to in 1419 when William Brampton was leasing land in London to Thomas Bataille, and concerned again with Thomas Bataille in Bill of Complaint in 1435/7.

1367: Thomas de Walden proved of age. Thomas de Walden, now of age, with wife Margaret, settled Ongar Park on himself and his wife.

1404: Thomas de Walden and his wife Margaret settled the Manors of Ongar Park and Magdalen Laver, and the advowson of Magdalen Laver, after their deaths upon their nephew THOMAS BATAILLE, son of Thomas de Walden's sister ALICE by her second husband JOHN BATAILLE, whom she married in 1369. [1369 marriage - College of Arms, ped, file 3a]

ALICE'S first husband was RICHARD FYFIELD of the manor of Otes, who died in 1368. Richard Fyfield's belated inquisition post-mortem, 1374, mentions son Humphrey.

The Manor of OTES, according to tradition, took its name from JOHN OTES, who, with others, held the Manor of LITTLE-LAVER of the Lord Seals, in the time of King Edward II (1307-1327).

"John Pensax, Thomas Thorp, and Robert Aloxtton, plaintiffs, THOMAS WALDEN and MARGARET his wife, def. The manors of Magdalen Laufare and Aungrepark and the advowson of the church of the manor of Magdalen Laufare. Def. to hold for their lives of the chief lords, with the remainder to THOMAS BATAYLL and ELEANOR daughter of

Thomas OUDEBY and the heirs of their bodies, and the right heirs of Thomas Walden.

(Sir JOHN OUDEBY in 1414 was rector of the church of St. Leonard, Flamstead, Herts, as instanced by a brass in that church. Sir THOMAS not found, so it is not known from where Thomas's wife Eleanor came).

This arrangement for the future must have been made at this time because of the lack of a de Walden heir. Alice de Walden had had a son Hymphrey Fyfield, but he had probably just died. Thomas and Margaret de Walden apparently had no son, and Thomas no brother, because Andrew de Walden's bequest of 1336 provided for the reversion to his own generation only.

It is ironical that the property which John BATAILLE of Manuden held temporarily for so many years, was to come to Thomas Bataille of another family, i.e. this family, Thomas being the de Walden heir. The question of survival must often have crossed the minds of those anxious about the succession, especially as Alice's second husband, John Bataille had died suddenly in 1397 on a pilgrimage, and he with one son only - Thomas.

Regarding the estates, it is recorded that in 1412 Thomas de Walden's Manor of 'Park Hall' (Stanford), i.e. Ongar Park, was valued for taxation purposes at £12 a year, this as against 60s in 1331. The increase in taxation is interesting. Comparisons of valuations were frequently made in the records, and such an increase would indicate, not only inflation - which has always been with us - but good husbandry. Moreover, an increase could be partly due to assarting, that is ploughing up woodland or waste areas. This beneficial process not only increased the value of estates, but the improved additional areas became subject to tax. Perhaps the gradual reduction of the royal forests had something to do with this. As far back as 1179 there was a fixed penalty for assarting, to wit a perpetual rent of 1s for every acre sown with wheat, and 6d for each acre sown with oats, usually the first grain sown after ploughing. As might be expected, this iniquitous tax on improvements was much resented, and later, groups of knights and freeholders and others, paid enormous sums to relieve large areas from these restraints on deforestation. On one occasion the people of the county of Cornwall paid 2200 marks and 200 palfreys.

By 1422 a new situation had arisen: widow Margaret de Walden had remarried, her husband being Thomas Dryffeld, goldsmith (and 'banker') of London. Now a new contract had to be drawn up to include Thomas Dryffeld (but not his heirs) as holding the Ongar Park estates.

THOMAS BATAILLE could not, of course, come into his inheritance until his aunt Margaret de Walden had died, and may never have inherited at all, had not the 1404 settlement - and subsequent revisions - been carefully drawn up. Many estates were lost by circumstances of this kind, the heir waiting almost indefinitely for the husband of the widow to die, only to find that his heirs had taken possession.

In 1434, thirty years after the original arrangements had been made, Margaret de Walden (now Dryfield), died, and THOMAS BATAILLE, her nephew, inherited Ongar Park manor, which it may be assumed had not decreased in value whilst in the hands of a goldsmith.

[I believe Ms. Battell should have stated that Thomas was Margaret de Walden's great-nephew. She herself said that Thomas the nephew died in 1420].

IT WAS FROM THOMAS BATAILLE'S FAMILY THAT THE MANOR OF ONGAR DERIVED ITS ALTERNATIVE NAME OF BATTELLS OR BATAILLES. There is still a building in Ongar named 'Park Hall,' with a timber-framed east wing, thought to be of medieval origin.

Before leaving the de Walden family it is interesting to note that quite recently they had a stately mansion in Herstmonceaux in East Sussex, near Eastbourne. Herstmonceaux itself is of interest as by 1958 it was the home of the Royal Observatory, in the castle first built in 1446 by a hero of Agincourt. When visiting the de Walden's home some year ago, the writer was shown a splendid staircase which had very shallow steps, specially arranged for the benefit of Lady de Walden who, we were told, was lame.

Apart from the Ongar connection with the de Walden family, there was that of the BATAILLE family of NETHERTON MANOR, Northumberland, but in this case the Batailles preceded the de Waldens, being in Netherton from before 1100 down to the 15th century (it was in 1613-14 that Theophilus Lord Howard de Walden and his wife were granted messuages and land in that area.).

This Bataille family was headed by Gilbert, 'who came to the Conquest of England in 1066 with Robert de Umfraville.' They went to the Border country together, and it was Robert who gave Gilbert the manor. But that is the subject of

another group.

There are interesting example of the way that baronial estates were originally scattered, the dangers of baronial concentric power being foreseen at an early date.

Also what is striking is the way families married into one another over many generations, normally keeping as it were in the same strata of society.

They had the following children:

- + 114 M i. **THOMAS BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATAILE -of Ongar Park** died about 1420.

109.(Sir) William "le Hardi" DE DOUGLAS.

Sir William Douglas, known as 'le Hardi,' Lord of Douglas, as he described himself, being the first of his family to assume the full baronial style, is first mentioned in 1256, when his father declared before a court that he had provided him lands in Warndon, Northumberland, with two guardians, as he was under age.

#2047. April 24, 1256: WILLIAM de DUGLASSE acknowledged that he had granted by charter to William his son for his homage and service, a carucate of land in Warentham, and 40 acres of land in same vill, by two charters, as more fully therein; and John de Haulton and Johanna de Faudon shall remain guardians of said William and his land, as he is under age. [Assize Roll, Northumberland, 40 Henry III, m. 2 dorso].

He next appears in 1267, when he was severely wounded in defence of his father's house. He had married and was a widower, but little else is known of him before 12 January 1289, when as Lord of Douglas he wrote to the Abbot of Kelso to deliver up to him the family charters which had been in the custody of the abbey. He must have been in possession of the estates for some time, though when he succeeded is not certain, and a short time before the above date he had made a bold stroke for a wife by carrying off from the manor of Tranent Eleanor de Lovain, widow of William de Ferrers, Lord of Groby, and marrying her. She had come to Scotland to secure her dowry from her late husband's lands, which were extensive.

SIR WILLIAM "LE HARDI"

Upon Hugh's younger brother, William " le Hardi," the light of history falls clearly. He is first mentioned in the proceedings of an assize at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1256, when his father, Sir William, reported that he had granted him a carucate of land at Warndon in Northumberland for his homage and service. About the year 1264 Sir William, the father, purchased the house and lands of Fawdon in the same county. These he held as the vassal of a Scottish noble, the Earl of Angus. But this earl was none other than the English knight, Gilbert de Umfraville, Lord of Redesdale, who had come by that great earldom through his mother, and now laid before Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) charges of disaffection against Douglas, begging a gift of his manor of Fawdon. The case was tried before a jury, Douglas being acquitted and Fawdon restored to him. Thereupon Umfraville, taking the law into his own hands, attacked the house of Fawdon with a hundred men on 9th July 1267, captured it, appropriated 31L marks in cash, besides silver spoons, cups, clothes, arms, jewels, gold rings, etc., to the value of £100, carried Douglas off and imprisoned him in Harbottle Tower. In the mellay young William Douglas was wounded in the neck nearly to death. A second trial followed in 1269, whereat Douglas was adjudged owner of Fawdon, and Umfraville was fined.

William le Hardi was knighted before 1288. In that year Duncan, Earl of Fife, one of the Six Guardians, was foully done to death at Pitteloch in Fife by Sir Hugh de Abernethy and other gentlemen of the opposition. Now Sir Hugh was the brother of Douglas's sister Marjory, and in those days kinship commonly overrode other civil obligations; but on this occasion the Douglas was all for law and order; it was to him that Sir Andrew de Moray handed over Abernethy, to be imprisoned in the vaults of Douglas Castle, where he died before 1293. Not often did captives survive for long the intolerable rigours and unwholesomeness of mediaeval dungeons. In 1291 Edward I., as overlord of Scotland, ordered the transfer of Abernethy from Douglas to one of the royal prisons, but his commands were not obeyed.

In 1289 Douglas sent a messenger from Glasgow to the Abbot of Kelso to receive his family charters, which had been stored in the cell of Lesmahagow for safety.⁴ In the receipt for these Douglas styles himself Lord of Douglas—the first instance of the use of that title. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander the Steward, but she was dead before 1288, nor was the widower so disconsolate as to omit business considerations in the choice of a second spouse. Moreover, in giving effect to that choice he proved the fitness of his sobriquet—" le Hardi."

A certain wealthy widow, Eleanor, daughter of Matthew, Lord of Lovaine, and relict of William de Ahduction of Ferrers, Lord of Groby, had obtained from King Eleanor de Edward a handsome dowry from her husband's Mrers, i English

lands, and also from his possessions in five Scottish counties. Coming north to collect her rents in 1288, she took up her abode in the castle of Tranent with Eleanor de Zouch, widow of Alan de Zouch, and joint - portioner in the barony of Tranent. These fair dames were greatly agitated, it may be believed, when one morning they beheld their house beset by a force under Sir William Douglas and John Wishart, a border baron. Robbery and the worst kind of violence were no uncommon incidents in country life in the thirteenth century, but in this case the marauders contented themselves with carrying off Dame Eleanor de Ferrers. The lady was not implacable, apparently regarding abduction as the highest compliment that could be paid to her charms, and married her rough wooer. King Edward was not so easily appeased, but ordered the sheriff of Northumberland to seize all Douglas's possessions in Northumberland [28th January 1289], and directed him to imprison the culprit if he could lay hands upon him.

The sheriff reported in April that he had seized all the lands and tenements of Douglas and Wishart lying within his jurisdiction, and applied for a special mandate to seize those of John Wishart lying within the jurisdiction of Thomas de Normanville.² King Edward also addressed the Guardians of Scotland [27th March], demanding the immediate arrest and delivery of Sir William Douglas and Eleanor; but they do not seem to have made any reply. Matters touching the independence of the northern kingdom may have made them sensitive to the imperious note in the mandamus of the English King; moreover, Douglas had powerful friends at Court, one of the Guardians being James the Steward, brother of his first wife, and another Comyn, Earl of Buchan, brother-in-law of his second. This notwithstanding, Douglas fell into King Edward's hands, and was confined in Leeds Castle. Edward's wrath seems to have evaporated quickly, for in May 1290 the captive was set free, his lands and those of John Wishart restored to them, on security given for their compareance before the King within fifteen days from 27th January.

The time had come to take sides. Douglas's name appears among those of Scottish barons confirming the treaty of Salisbury [November 1289] ; it was appended also to the letter from the four Guardians, forty-four ecclesiastics, twelve earls, and forty -seven barons who sent a letter to the King of England approving of the rumoured project of a marriage between his heir and the Queen of Scots ; and, while- as King Edward's writs were out for his arrest, he sat among his peers at Birgham when the treaty defining the future relations of the two kingdoms was struck [18th July 1290].

John de Balliol, having been crowned King of Scotland on 17th November 1292, in accordance with King Edward's award, held his first Parliament at Scone on 10th February following. Douglas, failing to attend thereat, was proclaimed a defaulter, together with Robert de Brus, Earl of Carrick [the Competitor], Angus, son of Donald of the Isles, and John, Earl of Caithness. Douglas, however, attended the second Parliament of John [Stirling, 3rd August 1293], when he was imprisoned on a charge of deforcing the royal officers when they had come to Douglasdale to give effect to a judgment in favour of HIS MOTHER, CONSTANCE, in an action brought against her son. Hereupon became manifest the inconvenience of attempting to serve two masters, for while Douglas lay in prison under King John's warrant he ought to have been on his lands in Essex on the service of King Edward, who fined him £20 for his absence. Edward had the clemency to remit this fine, though on terms somewhat derogatory to King John's authority—" whereas our beloved and faithful William of Douglas was in our prison by our instructions," etc.

When at last accumulated affronts, of which this is a very mild specimen, broke down the patience of the Scottish King, and drove him to renounce his allegiance to Edward, Sir William le Hardi ranged himself with the patriots. Strengthened by an alliance with France and Norway,³ the Scots threw down the gauntlet to England, and Douglas was appointed governor of their most important commercial The sack of Port, Berwick-on-Tweed. Edward appeared he- Berwick, fore the walls on 29th March 1296, with 5000 "*" cavalry and 30,000 infantry, his ships lying off the river mouth. The place was taken by storm on Good Friday, the 30th, and was given over to the massacre that left such a dark stain on the memory of King Edward. It went on for two whole days, Bower, a Scottish authority, estimating the slain of both sexes at 7500 ; Hemingburgh, from an English standpoint, making it over 8000. Wyn- toun, Prior of St. Serf's, has left a graphic description of the horrible scene ; and the command of Edward to stay the slaughter being rendered in French seems a touch of true portraiture — [NOT QUOTED].

The garrison of the castle, some two hundred in number, surrendered after the sack of the town, with Douglas at their head. They were all released on parole except their commander, who was put in ward. His lands in Essex were seized, and the sheriff of that county reported that he had arrested at Stebbing Douglas's son Hugh, nearly two years old, till further instructions.¹¹

After the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar [28th April], and King Edward's triumphal progress through Scotland as far as Elgin, Douglas regained his liberty, but at the price of enacting the dishonourable farce soon to become customary among the Scottish nobility, namely, renewing the oath of fealty to the King of England. His seal was appended to the famous Ragman Roll, and of his kinsmen who also did homage on this occasion may be noted Freskin de Douglas¹ and William, son of Andrew de Douglas,² both Douglas of Linlithgowshire. Two days later, on the 30th signs the August, Douglas's lands in six Scottish counties Ron⁴th —Fife, Dumfries (probably including the upper Aug. ix&. ward of

Lanarkshire), Wigtown, Berwick, Ayr, and Edinburgh — were restored to him by order of the King; but by a grave error of policy his English possessions were forfeited, thereby destroying the most powerful inducement to Douglas to remain faithful to his allegiance— self-interest, to wit - FAWDON in Northumberland was made over to Douglas's old enemy, Gilbert, Earl of Angus.

Some sense of decency and regard for their accumulated oaths to Edward kept a degree of restraint for a time. But the national spirit was not utterly quenched; it smouldered ominously among the lesser gentry and peasantry, soon to break out in formidable revolt under the capable guidance of William Wallace. Warned of the general unrest, Edward summoned Douglas and fifty other Scottish barons to meet him in London on 7th July 1297, to accompany him on his expedition to Flanders.

But it was nearly a year since Douglas and his peers had last sworn allegiance to Edward; vows, even when made upon the Gospels, the consecrated host. But Bishop Wishart of Glasgow, Sir Wallace, no?- Alexander de Lindsay, and Andrew de Moray of the house of Bothwell had joined him—good enough company for Douglas, who once more threw his allegiance to the winds and marched a contingent to the national muster at Irvine. Bruce the Competitor was dead; his son, Robert de Brus ' le viel,' was Edward's governor of Carlisle; his grandson, the young Earl of Carrick, afterwards to become King of Scots, renewed his oaths to the English King, and, strange preface of what was soon to come, swooped down upon Douglasdale to avenge the treason of its absent lord. He sacked the castle, and carried off Dame Eleanor and her children to Lochmaben. But lo! how lightly those great barons stooped to perjury; it was but the bold player's finesse in the game of politics. The Earl of Carrick's next public appearance was in July 1297, at the head of his men of Annandale in the insurgent camp at Irvine. The Scottish army was strong in numbers, but sorely enfeebled by jealousy and dissension among its leaders. Over against them lay a force despatched under Percy and Clifford by the Earl of Surrey. Sir Richard de Lundin, disgusted with the wrangles in the Scottish camp, rode over to the English, vowing that The submis he wou^ ^Ave n0 more part with men who could lion of Irvine, not agree among themselves. The rest submitted Juiy.w. to King Edward.s grace, all but Wallace, who rode off with a handful of stalwarts into Selkirk Forest, soon to be heard of again.

Douglas surrendered to his parole at Berwick on the day appointed, but, failing to produce the stipulated hostages, was straitly imprisoned. On 24th July the Constable of Berwick wrote to King Edward : " Sir William de Douglas is in your castle of Berwick in irons, and in safe-keeping, God be thanked, and for a good cause, as one who has well- deserved it. And I pray you, if it be your good pleasure, let him not be liberated for any profit or influence, until you know what the matters amount to in regard to him personally." Writing again a little later the Constable says: " Sir William de Douglas has not kept the covenants he made with Sir Henry de Percy; he is in your castle of Berwick in my keeping, and he is still very savage and very abusive \uncore mout sauvage e mout araillez\ but I shall keep him in such wise that, if it please God, he shall not escape."

After Wallace's victory over Surrey and Cressingham at Stirling [11th September 1297] the English evacuated Berwick, taking with them their prisoner Douglas, who, being committed to the Tower of London, died there some time before January 1299, in which month King Edward directed the restoration of her dower lands to Dame Eleanor.² But the lands of Douglasdale were bestowed upon Sir Robert de Clifford. There were still arrears of £81 due by the deceased, in respect of the fine for abducting Dame Eleanor; this sum the Sheriff of Northumberland was ordered to levy off Douglas's former estate of Fawdon.

Sir William de Douglas left three sons—(i) James - by his first wife Elizabeth Stuart; (2) Hugh, and (3) Archibald by his second wife, Eleanor de Ferrers.

William married (1) **Elizabeth STUART**.

They had the following children:

+ 115 M i. **(Sir) James DE DOUGLAS**.

William also married (2) **Eleanor DE LOVAIN (DE FERRERS) [widow of William de Ferrers]**.

They had the following children:

116 M ii. **Hugh DE DOUGLAS**.

Hugh Douglas, Lord of Douglas, called 'the Dull,' second brother of the 'good Sir James,' who for a time held the family estates, although he was a Churchman. He was the elder of the two sons of William Douglas, ' le Hardi,' by his second wife Eleanor Ferrers, and was born in 1294.² He appears to have made up titles and entered into possession of the estates, as he is referred to as Lord of Douglas, and he made grants of various parts of his wide domains to his kinsman William

Douglas of Lothian, including the lordship of Liddesdale,² which had belonged to his brother Archibald. This proves that Hugh Douglas had succeeded to the lordship of all the lands of both his brothers, apparently to the exclusion, for a time at least, of the son of Archibald, who was the true heir of his father. But on 26 May 1342, at Aberdeen, he formally resigned in the hands of King David the Second, the lands of Douglas and Carmichael, Forest of Selkirk, Lauderdale, Bedrule, Eskdale, Stablegorton, Buittle in Galloway, Romanno, and the Farm of Rutherglen. Three days later these were regranted, at Dundee, to a series of heirs, first to the nearest lawful heir-male William Douglas, son and heir of the late Sir Archibald Douglas, the youngest brother of Sir James; second, by a special royal grant to Sir William Douglas of Lothian, now of Liddesdale; and failing them and their heirs-male, to Archibald Douglas, son of Sir James, and his heirs-male. This was the entail which Lord Hailes conjectured to settle the Douglas estates, but its terms were unknown to him. After this, little or nothing is known of Hugh Douglas, and he may have died in 1347, when his prebend of Old Roxburgh, of which he was the incumbent, is said to be vacant.

+ 117 M iii. **Archibald DE DOUGLAS.**

110. **Willelma DE DOUGLAS** died [about Christmas 1302].

Willelma, married to William of Galbrathe, son of Sir William Galbrathe by a daughter of Sir John Comyn of Badenoch. They had issue four daughters, of whom the eldest, Joanna, married de Cathe (Kethe or Keith) and had issue a son, Bernard de Cathe. Joanna was the heiress of Dalsersf, but died in 1301, before her mother, who died about Christmas 1302.

Willelma married **William DE GALBRATHE.**

They had the following children:

118 F i. **Joanna DE GALBRATHE (m. de Cathe).**

119 F ii. **(3 Other Daughters) DE GALBRATHE.**

112. **Jeffrey [Galfridus] (2nd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) [died about 1425]** died ob a. 3 Henry VI [cal 1425].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

JEFFREY JOCELYN of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, died in 1425. Perhaps he married first KATHERINE ----, daughter of Thomas, Lord Bray [however, Katherine may have been the first wife Of Jeffrey's son Jeffrey]; and he married, perhaps secondly, JOAN, who is said to have been the daughter of Thomas Berrie. On 17 October 1394 he is recorded as about to go into Ireland in the King's service, with Thomas de Percy, steward of the King's household. By his will of 1424, which is now missing, he left Hide Hall to his son and heir Thomas, subject to the dower of his wife Joan.

Children by first wife:

- 1) Thomas
- 2) Margery or Margaret
- 3) Elizabeth
- 4) Jeffrey
- 5) William, a priest, d.s.p.
- 6) (Sir) Ralph, knight.

Visitation of Essex gives information on the Battle/Jocelin pedigree:

Galfridus Jocelin and Catherina le Brayux had the following children:

- 1) Willelmus Jocelin, fil 3tius (? Not sure what that means) ob. s..
- 2) Radulphus Jocelin mil Balnei et bis Major Civit' London, ob 18 Edward 4 s.p. [cal 1479]
- 3) Thomas Jocelin filius et heres, married Alicia ux ejus, filia Lodovici DUKE
- 4) Margeria Jocelin
- 5) Elizabeth Jocelin
- 6) Galfridus Jocelin fil 2nd - whose son of Johannes Jocelin fil et heres Galfridi uxor fuit Anna.

Jeffrey married (1) **Catherine BRAY [LE BRAYUX]**.

They had the following children:

- 120 M i. **(Sir) Ralph (Radulfus) (3rd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -Lord Mayor of London**⁸ died ob 18 Edward 4 s.p. [cal 1479] and was buried in St. Swithin's Church, London (tomb destroyed Great Fire of 1666).

SIR RALPH, knight, born at Sawbridgeworth, co Herts; d.s.p. 25 October 1478. He married 1) MARGERY; 2) PHILIPPA MALPAS, who was living 28 January 1450, when her husband bought the manor of Aspenden hall, co Herts, daughter of Philip, Lord Mayor of London in 1448; married 3) ELIZABETH BARLEY, daughter of William or Henry of Aspenden, co Herts.

Elizabeth Barley Jocelyn married 2) Sir Robert Clifford of Brakenborough, knight, third son of Lord Clifford, and died between 1 may 1525 and 20 July 1526.

The church at Long Meford, co Suffolk, contains a fine old stained-glass window representing Sir Robert Clifford, his wife Elizabeth, and her first husband Sir Ralph Jocelyn. Sir Ralph is first of record in 1433 as of Aspenden, being mentioned as one able to spend £10, perhaps in anticipation of a royal loan. He was a member of the company of Drapers of London, was elected alderman from Cornhill Ward 29 November 1458, was master of the Company of Drapers in 1457-8, sheriff in 1458-9, auditor in 1464, lord mayor in 1464-5, and was created a Knight of the Bath by Edward IV at the coronation of his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, 24 May 1465. He was a member of Parliament for London in 1467, and was again elected lord mayor in 1476. In his mayoralty Sir Ralph had the wall of London repaired between Aldgate and Aldersgate and the Fleet Ditch cleaned. He also corrected the abuses of the bakers and victuallers. In 1471, in the Wars of the Roses, when the Kentish levies under Thomas Neville, the Bastard of Fauconbridge, attacked Bishopsgate and Aldgate, London, in an attempt to rescue Henry VI from his imprisonment in the Tower, Sir Ralph raised forced and, sallying forth, defeated Neville and his men. From the point of view of public service he was certainly the most prominent man of the family. He was buried in St. Swithin's Church, London, of which he was a benefactor, in a "fair tomb," which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. A memorial brass, no longer in existence, was erected to his memory in the church at Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, bearing the following inscription: "Orate pro anima Radulphi Joslyne quondam militis et bis Maioratus Ciuitatis London qui obit XXV Octob. M. ccc.lxxviii." Because of this brass some writers have stated that he was buried in the Sawbridgeworth Church. The inquisition post mortem on his estate shows that he died seised of the manors of Lynclhade and Southcote in co Bucks; the manor of Chadewell in Chadewell, Thurrock, East Tilbury, and West Tilbury, the manor of Burstled, an dlands and tenements in West Ham, all in co Essex; and the manor of Aspenden Hall in the parishes of Buntingford, Laystson, Throcking, Wyddial, Wakeley, and Westmill, and the manor of Anstey, all inco Herts; and that his heir was George Josselyn, aged 50 years and more at the death of the said Ralph, son of his brother Thomas.

There are footnotes to the information in English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I, page 480, that are important reading confirming the statements as above, but are not essential to our study of this family.

Visitation of Essex gives information on the Battle/Jocelin pedigree:

Radulphus Jocelin mil Balnei et bis Major Civit' London, ob 18 Edward IV, s.p. He married twice:

- 1) Philippa filia Phil. MALPAS
- 2) Elizabetha, filia Willelmi Barley postea nupta Roberto Clifford, mil filio d'ni Clifford

No children.

- + 121 M ii. **Jeffrey (Galfridus) (3rd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died 2 Jan 1470/1471.

- 122 M iii. **William JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -a priest [died s.p.]**.

Visitation of Essex gives information on the Battle/Jocelin pedigree:

Galfridus Jocelin and Catherina le Brayux: two children listed:

- 1) Willelmus Jocelin, fil 3tius (? Not sure what that means) ob. s..
- 2) Radulphus Jocelin mil Balnei et bis Major Civit' London, ob 18 Edward 4 s.p.

- + 123 M iv. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**
124 F v. **Margaret JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**
125 F vi. **Elizabeth JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**

Jeffrey also married (2) **Joan (Johanna) (poss. dau of Thomas Berrie).**

113. **Elizabeth HOWARD** was born 1410 [age 14 in 1424]. She died [after Dec 1475] in Stratford Nunnery, Buckinghamshire.

In 1473 ELIZABETH HOWARD DE VERE SURRENDERED HER LANDS, including WIVENHOE and BATTLESWICK, to Richard duke of Gloucester who in 1480 SOLD THEM TO JOHN HOWARD, Lord Howard, later duke of Norfolk (d. 1485). After 1485 the de Veres recovered the manors, which descended with the earldom of Oxford until 1584 when EDWARD de VERE, EARL OF OXFORD, SOLD THEM TO ROGER TOWNSEND. ['Outlying parts of the Liberty: West Donyland', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9: The Borough of Colchester (1994), pp. 408-418]

The House of Howard, page 12, confirms that Elizabeth was born in 1410: "Sir John Howard's only son by his first wife, another Sir John, had married Joan Walton, heiress of Wyvenhoe, thus still further extending the Howard domains in Essex, and dying 'vita patris,' left an only daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1410.

"This young lady inherited the baronies and estates of Scales and Plaiz in Toft, besides the Walton estates, and a very large slice of the old Howard lands about King's Lynn, including the ancient roof-tree of East Wynch itself. So rich a damsel might look high for a husband, and according in 1438-9 Elizabeth Howard's hand was bestowed by her grandfather upon John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford. The earl paid a fine of £2,000 to Henry VI for having married her without royal license. No doubt the power and influence of the house of Vere was the real reason why East Wynch and the other manors in north-western Norfolk, which should have descended to the countess's cousin of the half blood, John Howard (then a child), were included in her marriage portion. The 'strong hand' bore down the law right often in those days, as we find from that faithful picture of the time, the 'Paston Letters,' and it was no unusual thing for a powerful baron to seize upon and hold valuable property in defiance of testamentary bequests and court decisions. Certainly the Earl of Oxford took unto himself the lion's share of the Howard lands, and thereby laid the foundations of a bitter feud between the two houses, which was intensified by the fact that they followed different sides in the War of the Roses."

WOLVERTON:

John Longueville, who was Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire in 1394, and died in 1430, acquired through his wife Wolverton, in the latter county, which had been the seat of the Domesday barony of Maigno Brito, and was held by his descendants for three hundred years. "This marriage with the heiress of Wolverton not only furnished the family with a residence in Buckinghamshire, but greatly augmented their wealth and influence in this county. Sir George Longueville, son and heir of John, gained a still further accession of honour with his first wife Elizabeth Roche, whose grandson and heir, Richard Longueville, enjoyed the barony of Roche, and jointly with Ferrers of Chartley, that of Birmingham, of her inheritance."—Baker's Northamptonshire. Richard's son, Sir John, whose years far exceeded the term allotted by modern theorists to human life, left no legitimate children, and was the last of the line. Leland, whose contemporary he was, speaks of him in his Itinerary: "Langeville an 103 Yeyres old made his Landes from his Heires general to his Bastard Sunne Arture." This Arthur bore the name and arms of Longueville; and "Sir Edward, his great grandson, in reward for pecuniary assistance rendered to King Charles at Edinburgh, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638. He lived to see the Restoration, and dying in 1661, was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Thomas, who was killed by a fall from his horse near Wolverton in 1685, and left an only son Sir Edward, third baronet, who was a zealous Catholic, and sold Billing to support the cause of James II., the very day the army declared for the Prince of Orange at Blackheath. Within a few months, his necessities compelled him also to dispose of Wolverton. He met with a similar fate to his father, being thrown from his horse and killed at Bicester races in 1718; and leaving no issue, the title devolved on his cousin and brother in law Sir Thomas, the fourth and last baronet; and he, too, dying without issue, the baronetcy became extinct."—Ibid. Wolverton was sold to "the celebrated physician Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed it, with other large estates in trust for the University of Oxford."—Lysons. The seat of the Longuevilles, rebuilt in 1586, and described by Browne Willis as "a magnificent mansion," has been pulled down; but the keep of Maigno Brito's castle still remains near the vicarage.

History and Antiquities of Norfolk, Manor of Tittleshall: ELIZABETH, a daughter and heiress of Joan Walton by John Howard, who in 1428 was married to John Vere, earl of Oxford, and she being his widow, held it in the 1st of Edward IV, and on the death of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, in 1526, without issue, it came to his three sisters and co-heiresses: Elizabeth married to Anthony Wingfield; Dorothy to John Neville, lord of Latimer; and Ursula to Sir Edward Knightly, which Ursula having no issue, this lordship was held by the Wingfields and lord Latimer.

Elizabeth married (**Sir**) **John DE VERE**. John died 1461 in Tower Hill, London [beheaded after the Battle of Towton].

Sir John de Vere - Earl of Oxford (son of Richard); born 23 Apr 1408 Hedingham Castle, Essex, England; married Elizabeth Howard - Baroness Plaiz, daughter of John Howard II Duke of Norfolk and Joan de Walton, before 31 Aug 1425; died 26 Feb 1462 Tower of London, Tower Hill, London, England, at age 53.

John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, husband of Elizabeth Howard, was a Lancastrian, and was beheaded - along with his son Aubrey - after the Battle of Towton, 1461. John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, engaged his son, the 13th Oxford, in single combat at Bosworth.

In the National Archives is the following, undated, but includes the de Vere's and TENDRING HALL: [JOHN de] VEER earl of Oxford; John Nevell knight, lord Latymer, lady Ann countess of Oxford, Sir Anthony Wingfeld and lady Elizabeth his wife, John Nevell esquire, Edmund Knightley and Ursula his wife, the heirs of lady Elizabeth sometime countess of Oxford, heirs of John de Veer admiral of England, dame Margaret Veer late wife of Sir George Veer knight: Manors of Middleton (Suff.) Skilshoo [? in Middleton], Chelsworth, Walsham Hall [in Mendham], Saxton [in Wood Ditton], Wigston (Wygeston) [in Great Wigston], Calverton, Stratford, Preston (Suff.), Dullingham, Kensington, Poldhu (Poldue) [in Mullion], Trevennek [Trevenack in Wendron?], Eathorne (Ethron) [in Mabe], Rosenithon (Roseneythen) [in St. Keverne], Predannack (Predennek) [in Mullion], Penahle [in Mullion], Sandringham, Wolverton, Babingley, Holbrook Park [in Holbrook], Fittons in Wiggshall [St. German], East Winch, Toftrees; 'the Tolle Box' of King's Lynn, Chesham Bury [in Chesham], TENDRING alias TENDRING HALL, Great (Much) Yeldham alias Nether Yeldham, Berwick Hall (Barwickes etc.) and Scotneys in Toppesfield, Pevors and Peppers in Sible Hedingham, Tilbury by Clare, Harwich, Dovercourt, Beaumont Newhall alias Beaumont Berners [in Beaumont with Moze], Garnons in Tendring, Giberak [in Danbury], Burnells in Stansted Montfitchet, Bentfield End (Bentfeld Bury) and Bury Lodge in Stansted Monfitchet, Oldhall in Wethersfield, Nether Hall in Gestingthorpe, Tattingsstone (Tadingston), Eston Hall [in Belchamp Walter] Great Oakley, Little Oakley (Much and Little Okeley), Skighaugh [in Great Oakley], Moze (Moose) [in Beaumont with Moze], Guttridge Hall (Crustwiche) [in Weeley], Wivenhoe, Earls' Fee in Bowers Gifford (Burygyfford), Dodinghurst, Battles Hall in Stapleford Abbots, Fingrith (Fyngryth) [in Blackmore], Battleswick (Batelswek) [in Laindon wirh Basildon], Cockayn [in Alresford, Essex], Vaux [in Belchamp Otton], Great Bentley, Great Hayes (Hayes) in Stow [Maries], Great Canfield, Hormead (Hornemed), Barkway, Rokey and Newsells (Newcelles) [in Barkway], East Bergholt, Earls Hall in Cockfield, Swaffham Bulbeck, Knapton, Hauxton (Hawkeston), Great Campes, Foulmire (Fulmer), Whitchurch (Whightchurch) (Bucks.), Aston Sandford (Sameford), Fleet [in Ash], Badlesmere (Batelsmere), Countess Mead [alias Bumpstead Hall] in Bumpstead [Helion], Gobyons in [Steeple] Bumpstead, Waltons in Purleigh, WALTONS in MUCKING (Mokking), Gobyons in [East] Tilbury, Great Abington, Laindon (Langdon); castle and manor of Castle Hedingham, manors of Prayors (Prayers Greyes alias Bower Hall) in Sible Hedingham, Little Yeldham, Earl's Colne, Beaumont and Oldhall [in Beaumont with Moze], Crepping Hall [in Wakes Colne], Dowham (Essex), Maldon, Flaxlond (? Flaxlands in Carleton Rode, Norfolk?) Gunces (Bunches) [in Great Yeldham], Flanderswick (Flaunderswyk) in Purleigh, Warehilles (?), Jackletts [in Danbury], Fambrigland (?), Stansted Montfitchet, Laveham Overhall and Netherhall, Aldham, Chesham Higham [in Chesham]: Suff, Cambs, Leics, Bucks, Middx, Corn, Norf, Essex, Herts, Kent.

Admiral Sir William Rowley purchased the Tendring Hall estate in Stoke by Nayland in 1750 from the bankrupt Sir Richard Williams. By his will Sir William established a trust for the estate under John Sherwin and Daniel Gregory for his eldest son, Rear-Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, who was created baronet in 1786. The trustees purchased another substantial estate in Stoke by Nayland, the Shardelowes estate, from trustees of the estate of the late Sir John Williams in 1785. [there is a huge file regarding this at the National Archives]

They had the following children:

- 126 F i. **Joan (or Jane) DE VERE (m. Sir William Norreys)** was born 1433.
- 127 M ii. **(Sir) Aubrey DE VERE (m. Anne Stafford)** was born circa 1435. He died 20 Feb 1462 in Tower Hill, London [beheaded after the Battle of Towton].

Sir Aubrey Vere; born circa 1435 Buckinghamshire; married Anne Stafford, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham and Anne Neville, circa Apr 1460; died 20 Feb 1462

Tower Hill, London, Middlesex.

- 128 M iii. **John (II) DE VERE -Earl of Oxford** was born 8 Sep 1442. He died 10 Mar 1513 in Castle Hedingham, Essex, England, at age 70.

John Vere II Earl of Oxford; born 8 Sep 1442 of Castle Hedingham, Essex; married Lady Elizabeth Scrope, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope and Eleanor Washbourne; married Margaret Neville, daughter of Sir Richard Neville of Salisbury and Alice Montague, after 1459; died 10 Mar 1513 Castle Hedingham, Essex, England, at age 70.

John married (1) **(Lady) Elizabeth SCROPE (dau of Sir Richard Scrope)**.

John also married (2) **Margaret NEVILLE (dau of Sir Richard Neville of Salisbury)**.

- 129 M iv. **(Sir) George DE VERE**.

- 130 M v. **Richard DE VERE** was born circa 1448.

Richard Vere; born circa 1448 of Oxfordshire; married Margaret de Percy, daughter of Henry de Percy Earl of Atholl and Elizabeth Bruce, circa 1463 of Northumberland.

Thirteenth Generation

114. **THOMAS BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATAILE -of Ongar Park** died about 1420.

Thomas Battell, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Sir Richard Ennefield.

In 1404 Thomas and Margaret de Walden settled the reversion of the manor after their deaths upon THOMAS BATAILLE, son of Thomas de Walden's sister ALICE, and ELEANOR his wife, daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY. [Calendar of Patent Rolls 1401-5, 354; Feet of F. Essex, iii, 241]

Gules, a griffin segreat or, a bordure engrailed of the second for BATTELL

A history of the Battelle family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle ; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute

In the 12th century, the Manor of Magdalen Laver was held of the Honour of Bologne, and of Pharamus of Bologne, great-grandson of Conty Estace of Bologne. He was described as 'William I's erstwhile ally,' so it may fairly be assumed that his lands would be some of the plum sites. (Many of the family manors were of the Honour of Bologne).

In 1300 John, son of Robert de Burnevill, conveyed the Manor of Magdalen laver to Humphrey de WALDEN. 1352: Andrew, son of Roger son of Humphrey de WALDEN, and Humphrey's heir, died, holding the manor jointly with Joan his wife, of Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, by service of ¼ knight's fee at the Castle of Ongar.

In 1420 THOMAS de WALDEN died, leaving his widow MARGARET. The manor was then said to contain 200 acres of land worth 4d an acre, and 800 acres of wood at 3d an acre, held of the king in chief, with a total of £13 6s 8d.

By 1422 a new situation had arisen: widow Margaret de Walden had remarried, her husband being Thomas Dryffeld, goldsmith (and 'banker') of London. Now a new contract had to be drawn up to include Thomas Dryffeld (but not his heirs) as holding the Ongar Park estates.

THOMAS BATAILLE could not, of course, come into his inheritance until his aunt Margaret de Walden had died, and may never have inherited at all, had not the 1404 settlement - and subsequent revisions - been carefully drawn up. Many estates were lost by circumstances of this kind, the heir waiting almost indefinitely for the husband of the widow to die, only to find that his heirs had taken possession.

In 1434, thirty years after the original arrangements had been made, Margaret de Walden (now Dryfield), died, and THOMAS BATAILLE, her nephew, inherited Ongar Park manor, which it may be assumed had not decreased in value whilst in the hands of a goldsmith. [I believe Ms. Battell should have stated that Thomas was her great-nephew. She herself said that Thomas the nephew died in 1420].

IT WAS FROM THOMAS BATAILLE'S FAMILY THAT THE MANOR OF ONGAR DERIVED ITS ALTERNATIVE NAME OF BATTELLS OR BATAILLES. There is still a building in Ongar named 'Park Hall,' with a timber-framed east wing, thought to be of medieval origin.

Before leaving the de Walden family it is interesting to note that quite recently they had a stately mansion in Herstmonceaux in East Sussex, near Eastbourne. Herstmonceaux itself is of interest as by 1958 it was the home of the Royal Observatory, in the castle first built in 1446 by a hero of Agincourt. When visiting the de Walden's home some year ago, the writer was shown a splendid staircase which had very shallow steps, specially arranged for the benefit of Lady de Walden who, we were told, was lame.

'High Ongar: Introduction', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 171-175.

For much of its history High Ongar has been occupied mainly by tenant farmers. During the Middle Ages the Waldens and BATAILLES of Ongar Park were probably resident lords, from the 15th century to 1578 the Pawnes probably lived at Chivers Pawne, and from the 16th century onwards the Stanes of Forest Hall lived on their manor, but with these exceptions it is doubtful whether any of the lords lived in the parish until the 18th century.

1434: By this date the Manor of Magdalen Laver, with the advowson of the church, had passed down to THOMAS BATAILLE, who then inherited the de Walden estates.

THOMAS married (1) **ELIZABETH ENFIELDE**¹¹, daughter of RICHARD ENFIELDE and (daughter to Sir John) NORTOFT.

Most sources say her father was Richard de Enfield; only one says he was Thomas. The Ancestry of Chamberlin and Grant - by June G. Henderson, says her father was Sir Richard de Enfield, and that Sir Thomas Battell and Elizabeth de Enfield had a daughter, Katherine.. and that Sir Thomas Battell was living circa 1200!

Gules, an inescutcheon argent within an orle of martlets or, for ENFIELDE

Visitations of Essex states:

Thomas Battell miles, married Elizabetha filia et unica haeres Richardi de Enfeild, militis, their children:

Alicia, filia maxima et co heireses of Thomas Batell mil., nupta Johannin Barington de Barrington

Catherina, filia et coheres Thomae Battell, married Johannes Joscelin, about 10 Henry III

Catherine Battell & John Joscelin had a son, Thomas Jocelin, about 33 Henry III, who married Matildis, filia et coheiress of Johannis Hilde mil. Matilda also married Nicholaus de Vilers second. Thomas Jocelin was the son of Johannes de Hide de Hide Aula in com Hertford miles & Elizabetha filia Joh'is Baronis de Sudley in com Gloucester.

The Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552 (etc) gives the pedigree of the Battell's relative to the Enfield's:

Sir Roger Enfield, knight (wife not named), his son:

Richard Enfield, married "Emm," daughter to Sir Walter Tirrell, knight, their son:

Sir Bartholomew Enfield, knight, married Ursula, daughter to John Walgrave, their son:

Sir Henry Ennefield, married Isabell, daughter to Robert Britton, to their son:

Sir John Ennefield, married Isabell, daughter to Sir Hughe Bigott, knight, to their son:

Sir Richard Ennefield, daughter to Sir John Nortoft, knight, to their daughter,

ELIZABETH, daughter & heire to Sir Richard Ennefield, who married Thomas Battell.

Transactions - by Essex Archaeological Society: There is a deed dated July 26th in the 16th year of King Edward the Third [cal 1343], from Thomas Enfield son of the late Sir John Enfield, Knight, by which he released to his brother Richard Enfield all of his right in and claim to, lands and tenements with all things belonging to them in Hatfield Regis, Matching, White Rothing, and Rothing Abbess. (On the back of this deed, Mr. Micklefield has written a memorandum

in part illegible, stating that his father-in-law Thomas Barrington had all the lands and tenements therein named in right of his mother ALICE, who was heir to her grandfather Thomas Enfield and his brother Richard.)

Surviving Bohun archives give some indications about the leading followers of Lancaste's contemporary, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford (1298-1322). Sir BATHOLOMEW de ENFIELD was retained by him for life in 1307 and, at least until 1319, was constantly associated with him. Sir HUMPHREY de WALDEN, a substantial landowner in Essex and Baron of the Exchequer from 1306, was commonly a witness to Bohun deed and, on at least one occasion, made an important agreement on behalf of the Earl. HENRY de ENFIELD, described as 'notre cher bachelor' in 1305, had received a grant of land for life, perhaps from Humphrey's father, and died in 1310. He left a son, JOHN, who had received a grant of wardship from Humphrey in 1305, but does not seem to have entered his service.

1348, 22 Edward III, Membranes 25: Writing of Humphrey de Bohun, sometime earl of Hereford and Essex, and constable of England, granted to the church of St. Mary and St. Botolph, Thorneye, and to William abbot of the same place, pasture of 100 she goats in Enefeld Park, the rent of the land which Alexander de la Bourne held of him in Enefeld, (etc). - Another writing confirmed the same to William the abbot, and the monks their land in Enefeld. Witnesses were Sir HENRY de ENEFELD (sic), knight; Alan de Castello, Saer son of Herbert, Robert Reyner, Bartholomew le Goldsmyth, John de la Panetrie, John Baldewyne, and others.

1424 Grant, Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Grant

Reference Code D/DB T96/33

Dates of Creation 12 March 1424

Title [Grant]

Scope and Content Grant

From Thomas ENFIELD, cousin and heir of Alice, widow of Ralph de Lyle, esq., to Louis Robesard, Lord de Bourchier, Sir Thomas de Erpyngnam, Sir Maurice Bruyn, John Wodehous, John Tyrell, Richard Baynard, Robert Darcy, John Pekenham, Robert Lamseye, John Ewell, Roger Latham, John Symund, Richard Lythum, clerk, and John Croft, of the Manor of Bobbingworth with the advowson of the church.

Warranty clause.

Witnesses: John Levyng; John Grenewey; Robert Danyell; Richard Osborne; William Kyng.

Fine armorial seal of ENFIELD.

Date From 1424

Date To 1424

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Quitclaim

Reference Code D/DB T96/35

Dates of Creation 4 December 1426

Title [Quitclaim]

From Thomas Enfelde, cousin and heir of Alice, widow of Ralph de Tyle, esq., to John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, Nicholas Thorley and Alice his wife, Countess of Oxford, Sir Reginald West, and Richard Arderne, of all right in the Manor of BOBBINGWORTH and advowson of the church.

armorial seal of ENFIELD.

Date From 1426

Date To 1426

They had the following children:

- + 131 M i. **THOMAS BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATTAIL** [possessed Ongar 1420] was born Circa 1370 and died 1439.
- + 132 F ii. **Alice BATTELL OR BATTAIL** .
- 133 F iii. **Margaret BATTELL OR BATTAIL** [living 1407].

From her brother Thomas's 1398 will:

Item, if John Swaffin his servant remain in England alive after his decease, and that the Feoffees should have perfect knowledge that he had well and dutyfully served, then his will was that the said Feoffees should grant unto him xxs" yearly rent for his life to be taken out of his rent called Chamberlaine fee in the parish of Maudlin Laver; and if MARGARET his sister before his return into England were marryed to John de Boys, then he besought his Feoffees that in case he Dyed before his return they would grant to the said JOHN and MARGARET and to the heires of their bodyes ingendered, the manors called Matchinge Barnis, and Brent Hall. And for default of such issue that the said two manors be equally parted betweene ALICE and the said MARGARET his two sisters, to have and to hold to them and to their heires and assign es for ever and that all other the lands, Tenem's, rents and services, wherein the sayd Feoffees are infeoffed after his will should be entirely pformed, should be equally parted between his sayd two sisters, to have and to hold to them and to their heires and assignees for ever in fee simple. Yet nothwith- standing if he should returne into England in safety and demand refeoffm' of the sayd Feoffees of all the lands and Tenements wherin they were by him infeofed, then he willed that John de Boys, Thomas Lampet, &c., should kepe in their hands all the lands and Tenem's rents and services which he had in Essex, and profits and revenues thereof till cc marks of the assignm' of his Father to the sayd Margaret for her marriage and xxi' of his own gift to her for her Chambre be fully payed.

After her brother Thomas's death a dispute arose between John Barrington, who had married Alice, and John de Boys, who had married Margaret, the two sisters above-named, as to the respective shares of their wives in the testator's property, and after a long controversy it was agreed that the settlement of all the matters in debate between them should be left to the arbitration of the Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton; John Barrington gave a bond of £200 to the Countess Gerard de Braybroke and William Marney, only to be enforced in the event of his not abiding by any award her Ladyship might give. A similar bond was given by John de Boys. And on the 26th of January in the 19th year of King Henry the Fourth the Countess published an award in which she stated,

That she had already settled in London the partition of the manors of Otes, and the lands and tenements called the Wantons land, Piershall and Aungre. But that as she could not then stay longer in London to make a full award as to the manors of Matching Barnis and Brenthall, and also of some other things, the said John Barrington and John de Boys had promised to appear before her at Falkbourne, at a reasonable time, that she might hear the rest of the matters in debate between them.

At which place on their appearance the Countess did award, with the advice of Sir William Thiring and others, the justices of the Common Bench, and of Freres Thomas Palmer, and William Devenere, Masters in Divinity,

That Thomas Lampet and others the Feoffees of the said manors of Matching Barnis and Brenthall should (after that the said John Barrington and John de Boys and their wives had released by fine to the said Feoffees, all the right which they and their wives had in the said manors) in feoff the said John de Boys and Margaret his wife in the same. To have and to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies; and if they die without issue, that then the said manors should be equally parted, and one moiety of the same remain to the heirs of the said Margaret in fee simple, and the other moiety to Alice the wife of John Barrington, which said fine was to be levied before the feast of Candlemas as was comprised in the other indenture made in London.

Margaret married **John DE BOYS [living 1406]**.

Knapton: In the 37th year of King Edward III [cal 1364] 14th of October, JOHN de BOYS, cousin of Sir Miles de Stapelton, knight, and John Charman, parson of Systerne, confirm to John de Plays and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodys begotten, this manor, and that Toftris in Norfolk, with Chelsworth in Suffolk, with Downham, Suffolk, advowsons of churches, chapels, chantrys, priories, hospitals, views of frank pleg, etc., for default of such issue to remain to Sir Miles de Stapelton, SIR JOHN de SUTTON the father, of WYVENHO, knight, John de Cavendish, and others. Witnesses: Thomas Hounte, Osbern de Maudeford, the elder, John de Tye, and others.

Repository: Essex Record Office
 Level: Category Estate and Family records
 Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS MAINLY RELATING TO NORTH-EAST ESSEX
 Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
 Level: Item Deed to declare the obligation of Bond
 Reference Code D/DCm T84
 Dates of Creation 4 Aug.1406
 Title [Deed to declare the obligation of Bond]
 Scope and Content Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton to JOHN de BOYS, esquire, of Essex
 [Recites: dispute between John de Baryngton and John de Boys concerning the inheritance of their wives under the will of their wives' brother John BATAILLE and their submission to the Countess's arbitration in the matter; Bond in £200 of John de Boys to Countess of Hereford, Gerard de Braybrook and William Marny, knights, with the obligation that John de Boys conform to the Countess's award]
 [Notes and translation (1942) by William Gurney Benham, stored with deed; see The Essex Archaeology Society, N.S. volume 1, p.270 for account of the dispute, and D/DB T1324 for Grant following the award]
 Date From 1406
 Date To 1406

- 134 M iv. **John Fitz-Thomas BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATAILE [1398-pilgrimage to Jerusalem]** died [will 4 February 1397/8] in [died sometime after this, by 26 January 1407/8] (perhaps on pilgrimage).

1398: John Battail the brother of Alice went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and before leaving England made his will, respecting which the following account is found,

John Fitz Thomas de Battail, beinge to goe in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, made his last will and testament in writinge indented, bearing date on Friday next before the Feast of St Matthew the Apostle 21s' yeare of Richard the second. Reciteinge that of his free will hee had given and granted, and by his deed of Feoffm' confirmed to Sir Alexander de Walden Kt, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barrington, Robert Rohele and others, all his Lands tenements, rents and services as well of his free tenants as of vilains, with wards, maniages, heirots, releifes, escheats, and all their appurte's in the vills of high Lanfare, little Lanfare, Maude lyn Lanfare, Matchinge, Hatfield Regis, White Rothinge, Abbesse Rothinge and Herlaw in the county of Essex. To have and to hold to them their heires, or assignes for ever, as more fully appears in the said deed of Feoffm' bearing date at High Laver on Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of our Lady then last past, and he humbly prayed his said Feoffees that if he should dye before his return into England, they would please to pforme his last will and testament thereunder written.—

First he willed that his goods and chatties movable should be sold in the best manner they might, and that the money raised should pay and accomplish in all points the last will of the sayd Thomas his father. And moreover pay all the debts wch the sayd Thomas, my mother his wife, and myself owe to any pson, and to make due satisfaction of any thing that may have been taken away without reasonable cause, and be made appeare to the sayd Feoffees. Item, to pay to the Abbot and Convent of Walden for the glasse of one window in theirre Abbey to have him in theirre memorie x markes. Item, to pay to the Abbot and Convent of Waltham to pray for him Cs Item, to pay to two honest Chaplains for sayinge divine service in the Church of Matchinge for the Soules of his Father, Mother and himself, and for all Christ'" for three years continually, after his decease, to either of them yearly viij marks. Item, to John Crabbe his servant xl', and to John Kependene to pray for him cs-, and further requested his sayd Feoffees, that if they should have knowledge or reporte of his death, they would ordaine that 1,000 masses should be sayd for his Soule and all Christe Soules in nil haste that could be. And gave Thomas Clarke, Vicar of Matchinge xl'- and to Godfrey Coterill x'- for his travell And if his movable goods should not be sufficient of value to pay and fulfill his last will; then he requested his Feoffees to retaine in their hands all the said lands and tenem's, untill such " time as by the profits and revenues thereof his will be performed. Item, if John Swaffin his servant remain in England alive after his decease, and that the Feoffees should have pfect knowledge that he had well and dutyfully served, then his will was that the said Feoffees should grant unto him xxs" yearly rent for his life to be taken out of his rent called

Chamberlaine fee in the parish of Maudlin Laver; and if Margaret his sister before his return into England were married to John de Boys, then he besought his Feoffees that in case he Dyed before his return they would grant to the said John and Margaret and to the heires of their bodyes ingendered, the manors called Matchinge Barnis, and Brent Hall. And for default of such issue that the said two manors be equally parted betweene Alice and the said Margaret his two sisters, to have and to hold to them and to their heires and assign es for ever and that all other the lands, Tenem's, rents and services, wherein the sayd Feoffees are infeoffed after his will should be entirely pformed, should be equally parted between his sayd two sisters, to have and to hold to them and to their heires and assignees for ever in fee simple. Yet nothwith- standing if he should returne into England in safety and demand refoeffm' of the sayd Feoffees of all the lands and Tenem(s wherin they were by him infeofed, then he willed that John de Boys, Thomas Lampet, &c., should kepe in their hands all the lands and Tenem's rents and services which he had in Essex, and profits and revenues thereof till cc marks of the assignm' of his Father to the sayd Margaret for her marriage and xxi' of his own gift to her for her Chambre be fully payed. Item he prayed the said John de Boys, Thomas Lampet &c., that they would please to take the administration of his goods and fulfill and pforme his last will taking their reasonable charges for the sd administration.

There is not anything to show whether John Bataill did return to England or not, but after his death a dispute arose between John Barrington, who had married Alice, and John de Boys, who had married Margaret, the two sisters above-named.

Will: Of John Bataill, son and heir of Thomas Bataill Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks Property in High Layer, Magdalen Laver (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High Laver, 4 February 1397/8, and f

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Will: Of John Bataill, son and heir of Thomas Bataill Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks Property in High Layer, MAGDALEN LAVER (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High LAVER, 4 February 1397/8, and f

Reference Code D/DBa T2/11

Dates of Creation 21 February 1397/8

Title [Will: Of John Bataill, son and heir of Thomas Bataill Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks Property in High Layer, MAGDALEN LAVER (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High LAVER, 4 February 1397/8, and f]

Scope and Content Of John Bataill, son and heir of Thomas Bataill

Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks

Property in High Layer, MAGDALEN LAVER (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow

Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High LAVER, 4 February 1397/8, and following wishes to be carried out in event of testator's death before return to England

Goods and chattels to be sold to carry out provision of will of his father, and to pay father's and

mother's debts; payment to Abbot and convent of Walden `pour vitrer une fenestre' in the Abbey and for prayers; payment for prayers to Abbot and Convent of Waltham;
8 marks each for 3 years to two chantry priests at matching;
40 shillings to servant John Crabbe;
100 shillings to John Rependene for prayers;
10 marks to Thomas, bastard son of my father
and 40 shillings to Maud his sister; executors to Have 1,000 masses said for his soul;
40 shillings to Thomas Clerk, vicar of Matching;
£10 to Geoffrey Colvyll;
20 shillings annuity to servant John Swaffham, if he survives him and remains in England, from Chamberleyne's Fee in MAGDALEN LAVER;
manors of Matchingbernes and Breneshalle [in Hatfield Broad Oak] to be settled on sister Margaret, if she marries John de Boys before testator's return;
if no issue of marriage, manors to be divided between Margaret and his sister Alice; other property to be divided between Margaret and Alice;
£20 to Margaret on marriage

Made at Chelmsford `en passaht en pelerinage deu[er]s Jer[usa][e]m'

Seal with griffin crest and twisted rush; the will is in the form of a tripartite indenture and was apparently not proved in P.C.C.

[For a translation of the will, see Trans. E.A.S. , N.S., i, 268-72; Alice, coheiress of Thomas Bataill, married John Barrington, and her sister Margaret married John de Boys; see V.C.H. Essex , IV,91 (to be published 1956)]

Date From 1398

Date To 1398

THOMAS was also not married (2) to [mistress].

They had the following children:

135 M v. **Thomas BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATAILLE [illegitimate].**

Thomas, "bastard son of my father," and Maud, "his sister," are mentioned in Sir John Battaile's 1398 will:

Will: Of John Bataill, son and heir of Thomas Bataill Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks Property in High Layer, Magdalen Laver (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High Laver, 4 February 1397/8, and f

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Will: Of John BATAILL, son and heir of Thomas BATAILL Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks Property in High Layer, Magdalen Laver (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High Laver, 4 February 1397/8, and f

Level:

Item

Reference Code D/DBa T2/11

Dates of Creation 21 February 1397/8

Title [Will: Of John BATAILL, son and heir of Thomas BATAILL Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks

Property in High Layer, Magdalen Laver (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High Laver, 4 February 1397/8, and f] Scope and Content Of John BATAILL, son and heir of Thomas BATAILL

Enfeoffs Alexander Waldene, clerk, John de Boys of Tolleshunt, Thomas Lampet, John Barington, Robert Rokele, Geoffrey Colvyle, Robert Chelmessford, Thomas Cliero, vicar of Matching, and John Kylpesham, clerks

Property in High Layer, Magdalen Laver (all `Laufare'), Matching, Hatfield Regis, White Roding, Abbess Roding (both `Rothing') and Harlow

Premises to be held in trust in accordance with feoffment made at High Laver, 4 February 1397/8, and following wishes to be carried out in event of testator's death before return to England

Goods and chattels to be sold to carry out provision of will of his father, and to pay father's and mother's debts; payment to Abbot and convent of Walden `pour vitrer une fenestre' in the Abbey and for prayers; payment for prayers to Abbot and Convent of Waltham; 8 marks each for 3 years to two chantry priests at matching; 40 shillings to servant John Crabbe; 100 shillings to John Rependene for prayers; 10 marks to THOMAS, BASTARD SON OF MY FATHER and 40 shillings to MAUD HIS SISTER; executors to Have 1,000 masses said for his soul; 40 shillings to Thomas Clerk, vicar of Matching; £10 to Geoffrey Colvyll; 20 shillings annuity to servant John Swaffham, if he survives him and remains in England, from Chamberleyne's Fee in Magdalen Laver; manors of Matchingbernes and Breneshalle [in Hatfield Broad Oak] to be settled on sister Margaret, if she marries John de Boys before testator's return; if no issue of marriage, manors to be divided between Margaret and his sister Alice; other property to be divided between Margaret and Alice; £20 to Margaret on marriage

Made at Chelmsford `en passaht en pelerinage deu[er]s Jer[usa]l[e]m'

Seal with griffin crest and twisted rush; the will is in the form of a tripartite indenture and was apparently not proved in P.C.C.

[For a translation of the will, see Trans. E.A.S. , N.S., i, 268-72; Alice, coheirress of Thomas BATAILL, married John Barington, and her sister Margaret married John de Boys; see V.C.H. Essex , IV,91 (to be published 1956)]

Date From 1398

Date To 1398

136 F vi. **Maud BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATTLE [illegitimate].**

115. **(Sir) James DE DOUGLAS.**

James, the only son of first marriage, who succeeded him.

Sir James Douglas, Lord of Douglas, fondly known to his countrymen as the 'good Sir James,' is one of the three heroes of Scottish Independence, the other two being Wallace and Bruce. Indeed in Barbour's Brus epic Sir James has a place scarcely second to the King himself, while his history is so interwoven with that of his country that it is difficult to separate the two, the rather as we know almost nothing of his personal life. The little knowledge we have is chiefly from Barbour, who tells us he was a youth, 'bot ane litill page,' when his father was imprisoned. Barbour has also preserved a word-portrait of his hero. He was, it is said, of commanding stature, well formed, large-boned, and with broad shoulders; his countenance was somewhat dark or swarthy, but frank and open, set off by locks of sable hue. Courteous in manner, wise in speech, though he spoke with a slight lisp, gentle in all his actions. Terrible in battle, and at all times an enemy to everything treacherous, dishonourable, or false. James Douglas was in France when his father died, and after a time he

returned to Scotland, going first to William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, who received him kindly, and he remained in the prelate's household for some time. After Edward had disdainfully refused to restore his lands to him, Douglas joined Bruce and became one of his most trusted allies, and from that time the two men were seldom apart.

Douglas was present at the King's coronation, and he was one of the small band who attached themselves to Bruce after his defeat at Methven, and joined him in his wanderings.

King Edward I died on 7 July 1307, and Bruce soon after set out on his campaign in the north of Scotland, while Douglas devoted himself to driving the English garrisons out of the border districts of Selkirk and Jedburgh, and he also made a third successful attack on his own castle, which he now razed to the ground.

By the exertions of Douglas and others Scotland became so far freed from English control that Bruce was able, in March 1308-9, to hold his first Parliament, where Douglas was present. In February 1313 he captured the castle of Roxburgh by a somewhat grotesque stratagem. The battle of Bannockburn on 24 June 1314 settled the independence of Scotland, but even after that decisive conflict an intermittent warfare took place for many years. Sir James Douglas played his part in clearing and guarding the marches of the country with activity, prowess, and daring, and the dread of him was so great that English mothers used the name of the 'Black Douglas' to frighten their children with. Raids into England alternated with the more peaceful duties of attending Parliaments.

When King Robert went to Ireland in 1316 Douglas was appointed one of the Wardens of the kingdom; and during the King's absence, owing to the increased activity of the English, some of his most stirring exploits were performed. In December 1318 the trust which not only the King but the country had in Sir James Douglas was shown by his being appointed by Parliament tutor, failing Randolph, Earl of Moray, to any minor heir succeeding to the throne.

In August 1319 King Edward n., having resolved to strike in person a blow at Scotland, laid siege to Berwick with a large force. Douglas and Randolph marched into England, and while there met and defeated an English force at Mitton, in Yorkshire, the conflict being known as the 'Chapter of Mitton' from the number of ecclesiastics who fell there. This and two severe devastations of the north of England caused Edward to retire from Berwick, and one result was a truce for two years. An episode of this time of peace was the famous letter by the barons of Scotland, including Douglas, addressed to the Pope, then John xxn., affirming the independence of Scotland, and rejecting the pretensions of England. At this period also Douglas received various rewards for his long and varied services. In 1318 he had received a grant of the lands of Polbuthy, or Polmoody, in Moffatdale. He now received the lands, castle, and forest of Jedburgh with Bonjedward, and the barony of Stabillgorton in Eskdale. His estate of Douglas was defined by a bounding charter to include the two parishes of Douglas and Carmichael, and he further received the extensive barony of Westerkirk in Eskdale.¹ About this time also he had grants of Ettrick Forest, of Lauderdale, and the barony of Bedrule in Teviotdale.²

The expiry of the two years' truce was followed by war, and Douglas resumed his attacks on England. The English King retaliated by invading Scotland, but was forced to retire for want of supplies. He was followed to England by the Scottish army, and a battle took place near Biland Abbey in Yorkshire, in which the English were defeated, and their King made an ignominious flight to York. The result of this combat, so far as Douglas was concerned, was the famous grant known as the Emerald Charter. As a recompense for forgoing the ransoms of certain French Knights who were his prisoners, and whose ransoms were estimated at 4400 merks sterling, King Robert bestowed on him the criminal jurisdiction over his extensive baronies, and over all his lands within the kingdom, with the exception of articles relating to manslaughter and the Crown, which were reserved. He further freed Douglas, his heirs and servants, from all feudal services, suits of court, etc., except the common aid due for defence of the realm. The grant was made absolute, and is not accompanied with any terms of reddendo. The mode of investiture was unique, as it was given by the King taking an emerald ring from his own finger and placing it on the finger of Douglas, as an enduring memorial in name of sasine that the grant should be secure to him and his heirs for ever. A few months later the lands of Buittle in Galloway, comprising the parish of that name with certain exceptions, were added to his already extensive possessions. In the beginning of 1327 King Edward n. was deposed, and his son, a boy, became king, an event which broke the truce recently renewed with Scotland. In the hostilities which followed the continued successes of the Scots ultimately led to the treaty of Northampton in March and May 1328, by which Bruce was recognised as King of Scotland, and it was arranged that his son Prince David should marry Joanna of England.

In the following year the estate of FAWDON, in Northumberland, and other lands in England belonging to his father, were restored to Sir James Douglas.

Sir James was present on behalf of his royal master at the marriage of Prince David at Berwick on 17 July 1328, and within twelve months thereafter he attended the last hours of King Robert, when, as Froissart tells us, he gave his promise to carry the King's heart to the Holy Land. As is well known, Douglas, after settling his affairs, set out on what

was to be his last mission. He took ship from Montrose, and sailed to Sluys, in Flanders, where he entertained visitors for twelve days with great magnificence, though he remained on board his vessel, and never landed all that time. He then resolved to go to Spain, where Alphonso, King of Leon and Castile, was at war with the Saracen King of Grenada. Douglas offered his services to Alphonso, by whom he was honourably received and entertained; but at the battle of Theba, on 25 August 1330, while fighting with his usual bravery, he was so surrounded by the enemy that, as Froissart has it, 'fynally he couldc nat endure,' and he and his comrades were slain. There are various stories of the way in which he met his death, but some of these are of late origin, and need not be repeated here. His body was recovered and brought home, where Barbour tells us it was buried in the church of Douglas. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory by his son Archibald, probably about 1390, when he succeeded to the estates and earldom of Douglas, and it still exists.

The name of his wife has not been ascertained, but there can be no doubt that Sir James Douglas was married, and had a son and heir, William.

He had also a natural son Archibald, who became, under an entail referred to later, the possessor of the estates, and Third Earl Of Douglas.

James married (1) **[unknown]**.

They had the following children:

137 M i. **William DOUGLAS** died 19 Jul 1333 in [slain at the battle of Halidon Hill].

William Douglas, son of the 'good Sir James,' has no doubt, because of his brief career, been overlooked by all historians of the family until the Douglas Book appeared. Even Godscroft does not mention him, but there is little doubt that he was the legitimate son of Sir James, as he succeeded at once upon the latter's death to the lordship of Douglas. This is proved by the fact that in the Exchequer Rolls of 1331 he is referred to as William, Lord of Douglas. This evidence is supplemented by a complaint by the monks of Coldingham to King David n., who accuse William, Lord of Douglas, and Archibald Douglas, his uncle (some time Regent), of depriving them of their town of Swinton, which they had for a time granted to the late Sir James. As Archibald Douglas was the brother of Sir James, this proves that William was son of the latter. The fact is that the career of this young Lord of Douglas was so brief that it is no wonder he escaped notice. He was one of those who were slain at the battle of Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333, and his death there is noticed by two English chroniclers, whose contemporary and independent testimony leave no room for doubt that he was William Lord of Douglas, son of Sir James Douglas, who died in Spain. None of the above statements absolutely prove his legitimacy, but a strong presumption of that is supplied by his immediate succession to his father's estates, whereas his illegitimate half-brother Archibald succeeded only by virtue of an entail afterwards to be referred to. William, Lord of Douglas, was apparently unmarried, and it is not clear whether he entirely completed his title to the estates.

James was also not married (2) to **[unknown mistress]**.

They had the following children:

138 M ii. **Archibald DE DOUGLAS [illegitimate]**.

117. **Archibald DE DOUGLAS.**

Sir Archibald, a son of the second marriage, according to Godscroft, was probably the youngest brother of Sir James, as if he had been older than Hugh his son William would have succeeded (though under age) in preference to his uncle. He was probably born about 1297, but his name does not occur on record until about or after 1320, when he received from King Robert Bruce the lands of Morebattle in Roxburghshire and Kirkandrews in Dumfriesshire. In 1324 he was granted the lands of Rattray Crimond (not Ormond, as in Wood), Carnglass and others in Buchan.

He also, when he died, owned Liddesdale, the baronies of Cavers, Drumlanrig, Terregles, and Westcalder, and part of Conveth in Aberdeenshire. He is called Lord of Galloway by Godscroft, a mistake followed by other writers; but Galloway was granted only in 1369, not to this Archibald, but to his nephew of the same name, with whom he is sometimes confounded. He appears to have annexed Liddesdale at a late period of his career, his right to it being afterwards disputed, and when he received the other lands is uncertain, as there appears to be no record of the fact, but they may have been granted to him on account of his relationship to the 'Good Sir James' as his own public career is not known to have deserved so great rewards.

He was, however, forced prominently into public life by the troubles which followed the death, on 19 July 1332, of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland after the death of King Robert Bruce. He acted in vigorous opposition to the claims of Edward Baliol to the Scottish Crown, and after the capture of Sir Andrew Moray in April 1333 he was appointed to the vacant office of Regent. A few months after this he fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19 July 1333. Sir Archibald Douglas is said by Godscroft and others to have married a lady named Dornagilla Comyn, but so far as can be ascertained she is a mythical person. His only recorded wife was Beatrice Lindsay, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford, who survived him, and married, secondly, Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine. Two years after the Regent's death she was residing in the strong fortress of Cumbernauld, when it was besieged by the English, and owing to an outbreak of fire the defenders, including Beatrice Douglas and other noble ladies, were compelled to surrender, but apparently they were not prisoners -for very long. Sir Archibald by her had issue :—

(1) John, to whom, with his mother Dame Beatrice of Douglas,

Duncan, Earl of Fife, granted, between 1335 and 1338, the lands of Westcalder.¹ He appears to have accompanied King David n. to Normandy, and in 1340 formed one of his household at Chateau Gaillard.² \Vynto1m states that he died abroad, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is not named in the entail of 1342 to be afterwards referred to. He no doubt died before 1341, when King David returned to Scotland.

(2) William, who succeeded to the Douglas estates and became first Earl of Douglas.

(3) Eleanor, married first, probably when very young, to Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, son of Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert. He was killed at Halidon Hill. She married, secondly, about 1349, Sir James Sandilands of Sandilands,³ with issue, the present Lord Torphichen being her direct representative. Sir James died before 1358, and there is reason to believe his widow married, thirdly, before 1364, Sir William Towers of Dairy.⁴ Before 1368 she married, fourthly, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum,⁶ and in 1376 she had a dispensation to marry her fifth husband, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes

Archibald married **Beatrice LINDSAY (dau of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford)**.

They had the following children:

139 M i. **John DE DOUGLAS**.

John, to whom, with his mother Dame Beatrice of Douglas, Duncan, Earl of Fife, granted, between 1335 and 1338, the lands of Westcalder.¹ He appears to have accompanied King David n. to Normandy, and in 1340 formed one of his household at Chateau Gaillard.² \Vynto1m states that he died abroad, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is not named in the entail of 1342 to be afterwards referred to. He no doubt died before 1341, when King David returned to Scotland.

+ 140 M ii. **William DE DOUGLAS -1st Earl of Douglas** died [about May 1384].

141 F iii. **Eleanor DE DOUGLAS (married 5 times)**.

Eleanor, married first, probably when very young, to Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, son of Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert. He was killed at Halidon Hill. She married, secondly, about 1349, Sir James Sandilands of Sandilands, with issue, the present Lord Torphichen being her direct representative. Sir James died before 1358, and there is reason to believe his widow married, thirdly, before 1364, Sir William Towers of Dairy. Before 1368 she married, fourthly, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, and in 1376 she had a dispensation to marry her fifth husband, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes.

121. **Jeffrey (Galfridus) (3rd) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)**⁸ died 2 Jan 1470/1471 and was buried in the church at Sawbridgeworth, co Herts.

JEFFREY JOSCELYN, (son of Jeffrey) died 2 January 1470/1. He married first KATHERINE, and secondly JOAN. A memorial brass in the church at Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, where they are buried, is inscribed: "Hic iacent Galfredus Ioslyne & Katherine, ac Joanna vxor eius, qui obit Januar Mcccc lxx." His child by his first wife was JOHN. [English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I]

Jeffrey married **Katherine**. Katherine was buried in the church at Sawbridgeworth, co Herts.

They had the following children:

+ 142 M i. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died [before August 1524].

123. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**

THOMAS JOSCELYN, (son of Jeffrey) of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, died before 1478. He married, about 1426, ALICE DUKE, daughter of Lewis of Dukes, co Essex, by his wife Anna, daughter and heiress of John Cotton, Esq. Their son: George

Thomas married **Alice DUKE**, daughter of Lewis DUKE and Anna COTTON (dau of John Cotton, Esq).

They had the following children:

- + 143 M i. **George JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) - "Jocelyn the Courtier"** was born [aged 50 + in 1478] and died [after 1480].

Fourteenth Generation

131. **THOMAS BATTLE OR BATELL OR BATAILE [possessed Ongar 1420]** was born Circa 1370. He died 1439 in [inquisition pm held 21 October 1439].

Sir Thomas Bataile possessed the Manor of Ongar Park, in 1420.

1420: Sir-Thomas Battell and his wife, Aliamore, daughter of Thomas Ondeby, possessed Manor of Ongar Park. (He was the 11th generation of Battles in England)- Essex Co., England

1434: By this date the Manor of Magdalen Laver, with the advowson of the church, had passed down to THOMAS BATAILLE, who then inherited the de Walden estates.

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Miscellaneous
Level: Fonds MISELLANEOUS RECORDS ASQUIRED FROM A DEALER IN MANUSCRIPTS
Reference Code D/DU 1585/2/1
Dates of Creation 23 January 1531

Scope and Content Exemplification of Chancery decree of 2 June 1498 in case of John BATAILLE, son and heir of Sir John BATAILLE, son and heir of Sir John BATAILLE, v. Philip Coke, son and heir of Sir Thomas Coke.

Manor of Magdalen Laver (no details).

Recites John BATAILLE's petitions, describing mortgage of manor for £160 by his father in 1467-68 [*I believe this means John Bataille's petitions in 1467-8, not his fathers'], when about to flee to France out of loyalty to deposed King Henry VI, and seeking subpoena of Philip Coke, son of mortgage; with Coke's answers, and decree in favour of Coke. Exemplified at the request of Margaret Cooke, wid., and Anthony Cooke esq.

Seal damaged.

For the descent of the manor see the Victoria County History of Essex vol. 4 (Oxford University Press 1956) pp.105-106. For a deed of covenant by John BATAILLE, 13 February 1468, reciting the mortgage of 16 January 1468, see D/DK T51. See also D/DA T199 (part), an exemplification, obtained by Anthony Cooke esq., 17 June 1531, of an inquisition post mortem on Thomas BATAILLE held 21 October 1439, which shows that he held the manor from Ric. Duke of York.

For typed transcript see D/DU 1585/2/2
Date From 1498
Date To 1498

The manor of ONGAR PARK alias BATELLS was originally part of that of Stanford Rivers, and was known late in the 13th century as the manor of Stanford Park. In the 14th century and later it lay on the boundary of the parishes of High Ongar and Stanford Rivers. Before this, although part of the manor of Stanford Rivers, it may have been wholly in the parish of High Ongar (Church, c. 1280).

In 1404 Thomas and Margaret settled the reversion of the manor after their deaths upon THOMAS BATAILLE, son of Thomas de Walden's sister ALICE, and ELEANOR his wife, daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY. [Calendar of Patent Rolls 1401-5, 354; Feet of F. Essex, iii, 241]

[Repeated quote, but this gives the exact date and citing in the Patent Rolls, and is important]:

1404, Feb 18, Westminster: License, for 40s, paid in the hanaper by THOMAS WALDEN and MARGARET his wife, for them to enfeoff John Pensax, Thomas Thorpe, and Robert Aloxtton of their manor of AUNGREPARK, co Essex, held in chief, and for these to re-enfeoff them of the same for life, with remainders to THOMAS BATAILL and ELEANOR the daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY and the heirs of their bodies and to the right heirs of the said Thomas Walden. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, Membrane 2]

In 1412 Thomas de Walden's manor of 'Park Hall' was valued for taxation purposes at £12 a year. He died in 1420. The manor was then said to contain 200 acres of land worth 4d. an acre and 800 acres of wood worth 3d. an acre, held of the king in chief. It was held after Thomas's death by his widow Margaret. In 1422 it was settled upon Thomas Dryffeld, goldsmith of London and Margaret his wife. Probably Margaret de Walden had married Thomas Dryffeld.

By 1434 the manor had come to THOMAS BATAILLE, by virtue of the settlement of 1404. It was from his family that the manor derived its alternative name of Batells or Batailles. Thomas was succeeded on his death in 1439 by his son John.

The Battaile's are not mentioned in the information available about this collection of documents, but some of the various lands mentioned were held, in part, I can only assume - by the Battle's:

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Item Quitclaim
Reference Code D/DB T96/37
Dates of Creation 1 December 1433

From Sir John Terell, Thomas Daryngtone, John Simond, John Beche of Colchester, and John, son of William Warene to Sir Nicholas Thorley and Richard Wentworthe, of all right in lands, etc. in Castle Ongar, STANFORD RIVERS, Shelley, Greenstead and Bobbingworth, as parcel of the Manor of Bobbingworth.

5 seals, two with reed bands and one an armorial, Darrington.

Date From 1433
Date To 1433

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILIES OF ONGAR PARK, ESSEX, "More of Thomas, son of John, the heir of Ongar Park." [it should be noted here that I believe she is referring to two generations of Thomas Battaile's here... the father and son, and not one], but to quote Ms. Battelle:

"He was born circa 1370, and on his inheritance in 1434 became tenant-in-chief of the Manor of Ongar Park and the Manor of Magdalen Laver, and had the advowson of the church of Magdalen Laver (Tenants-in-chief held directly of the king).

"He became known as Thomas the Elder, since there was at the same time another Thomas, citizen and mercer of London. He was of age in 1401, and died in 1456, being recorded as Thomas the Younger."

[This sentence alone (as above) refers to 2 Thomas's... and it is known that Thomas "the Elder" had inquisition pm in

1439. Not sure why she then lumped them together]

1434: Thomas's second wife was ELIZABETH ENFIELD, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Enfield, of the family who in 1325 were of the Manor of Little laver, prior to John Bataille.

[Lucy Battelle says that ELEANOR was his first wife, but then states]:

By 1436 Thomas had married ISABEL, daughter of William LEVENSTHORPE, of the well-known family who crop up in various sections of the history. Here the two families are concerned in a land deal:

1436 Essex, Ft. of Fines Vol IV, 159: Easter: John Leventhop, Ralph Grey, and William Wilflete, clerk, Plaintiffs; THOMAS BATAILL and ISABEL his wife, deforcients. 1 mill, 34 acres of land and 40s rent in Stanstead Mountfitchet, Birchanger, Farnham and Bardfield, Def. quitclaimed to pl. and the heirs of John Leventhrope. Consideration 100 marks

1437, Ft of Fines, VOL IV, 201: Trinity: John Pake, THOMAS BATAYLE and John Santon, Plaintiffs. Thomas Palmer and Christina his wife, Deforcients. One messuage, 200 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 13s 4d rent in Moreton, Shelley, Bobbingwoth, Fyfield and Magdalen laver, co Essex, and the manor of Maston, co Kent.

The above land transactions could have concerned Isabel only, since when Thomas died they were not listed as his property. They would remain hers, and she survived him.

[Lucy Battelle speculates that Thomas the Elder of Ongar Park was also a citizen and mercer of London, as revealed by a record in 1439. She further states that the Mercers' Company have no record of membership of Thomas the Elder, who perhaps he did not become a member.... "He may have had less of a business in London than premises for the sale of manor produce."]

1439: THOMAS BATAILLE DECEASED. Writ to Escheator in Essex. Writ of 'deem clausit extreme' after death of Thomas. Writ ordering an inquiry as to lands held by a tenat-in-chief, on the information that he had closed his last date. (1439 Fin. R., Oct 21). This record listed the lands which Thomas was found to be holding at the time of his death, and in precise form this reads:

18 Henry VI: "Thoma Bataille:
Aungre parke maner' extent - Essex [meaning Ongar Park Manor]
Staford Ryvers - redt de terr ebon - Essex [meaning Stanford Rivers]
Maudeleyn Lavar Maner et advoc eccлие - Essex [meaning Magdalen Laver Manor & Advowson]

Inquisitions Post Mortem often included a full description of extent of the manors of the deceased, beginning with the words 'Extanta manerii.' This information was collected by means of verbal testimony of local witnesses, but was not a survey in the modern sense of the measuring and mapping of lands. It would often include the acreage of the demesne, and commonly had details of its cropping, rotation, the amount of seed required, and of its yield in different types of crops. To this was added the acreage and values of meadow land, pasture, gardens, mills woodland, and dovecotes of the demesne. The customs of the manor were given (etc). This was usually followed by full details of tenants of the manor (etc). The value of all works and customs were recorded (etc), all provided in minute script, with extreme contraction of words, and language of medieval Latin; the legal and technical complications which can only be understood by advanced students of the period.

Thomas Bataille, "Citizen and Mercer of London" - 1439 Close Rolls; land, and wife Isabel, dower (3rd wife), (According to custom a third part of the manor of Ongar Park was retained in dower by Thomas's wife Isabel). (This is the only intimation that Thomas was a merchant, though perhaps not belonging to the Mercers' Company).

[Ms. Battelle refers to the fact that Isabel as the third wife of Thomas - I have found no reason for this assumption]

1439 Patent Rolls: Thomas Bataille, manor in Essex, also lands in Essex, held for son JOHN, under age.

1439 Fin. Rolls, Oct 17: Appointment of JOHN LEVENTHORPE, Esquire, on the mainprise (Writ) of.... to the keeping of lands which Thomas Bataille, late tenant-in-chief, held in co Essex, until the full age of JOHN, together with the marriage and wardship, and for said marriage of 100 marks in hand. Keeping buildings in repair; maintaining houses and enclosures and buildings.

John Leventhorpe, likely the brother of John's stepmother. Some time before John came of age in 1445, John Leventhorpe appears to have sold the wardship to Denys Levinthrope. (Much money was made by buying and selling wardships). But the transaction cannot have been registered and licences, and this evasion was discovered in 1447, when Thomas's widow, having remarried to Thomas Thornhill, her dower of 1/3 of the manor had to be forfeited and restored to the estate. This must have raised the question of the other 2/3 of the manor, and it was found that it had been in the possession of Denys Leinthorpe (sic) who must have been given the wardship in place of John Leventhorpe. This matter was set in order. [I have not found where the wardship was sold.]

Thomas Batelle's ancestry is traced back to Humphrey Bataille, born circa 1048-52 of the Wivenhoe family of Essex, traced through the Ewell, Surrey family, that of Norfolk and Rumburgh, Suffolk. Contrary to expectations, Thomas the Younger, son of Thomas the Elder, was not the heir, and as he heads a side-line which soon peters out, it is convenient to deal with this branch first.

THOMAS married (1) **Alinore (Eleanor) OUDEBY [ONDEBY] [living 1447]**, daughter of (Sir) Thomas ONDEBY (OUDEBY) -Rutland.

Lucy Battelle claims that Thomas had three wives.... I have only seen reference to two.

1404, Feb 18, Westminster: License, for 40s, paid in the hanaper by THOMAS WALDEN and MARGARET his wife, for them to enfeoff John Pensax, Thomas Thorpe, and Robert Aloxtton of their manor of AUNGREPARK, co Essex, held in chief, and for these to re-enfeoff them of the same for life, with remainders to THOMAS BATAILL and ELEANOR the daughter of THOMAS OUDEBY and the heirs of their bodies and to the right heirs of the said Thomas Walden. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, Membrane 2]

They had the following children:

+ 144 M i. **(Sir) JOHN BATTLE OR BATELL OR BATAILE -1454 Escheator in Kent, Essex & Sussex** was born about 1424 and died 1474.

145 M ii. **Thomas BATTLE OR BATELL OR BATAILE [living 1445] (working hypothesis)** died¹² 1457.

'Parishes: Warnford', A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3 (1908), pp. 268-273.

The manor of WARNFORD remained in the family of Port until the thirteenth century, when William son of Adam de Port and Mabel de Aureval, heiress through her mother of Roger de St. John, took the name of St. John. It continued in the St. John family until the year 1355, when Edmund son and heir of Hugh de St. John dying a minor, it fell to the share of his sister Isabel, wife of Sir Luke de Poynings. On her death in 1393 the manor passed to her son Sir THOMAS de POYNINGS, who died seised of it in 1429, when it was assigned TO HIS GRANDDAUGHTER ALICE, who married first JOHN ORELL, and secondly Sir Thomas Kyngeston. In 1439 the manor was granted by ALICE to Thomas Gloucestre and THOMAS BATELL (possibly related to JOHN BATELL, the husband of ELIZABETH, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF ALICE) for their lives, with remainder to her son THOMAS, then aged three and a half, in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to her daughters ELIZABETH, ELEANOR, & MARGARET. THOMAS BATELL DIED IN 1457, Thomas Gloucestre the co-lessee having pre-deceased him. The manor then reverted to Thomas Kyngeston, who died seised in 1506, his heir being his kinsman John Kyngeston, aged sixteen. John died in 1514, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, on whose death, without issue, two years later, the manor passed to his sister Mary, the wife of Thomas Lisle, whose only son Francis died without issue. Mary died seised of the manor in 1539, and on the death of her husband, three years later, the property which she had inherited from her brothers, and they in their turn from Thomas Kyngeston, was divided among the descendants of the two sisters of Mary's father, John Kyngeston, who died in 1497, viz. (1) William Gorfen, son and heir of Margaret Gorfen sister of John; (2) Margery, wife of John Cope and daughter of Katherine Malory sister of John; and (3) Katherine wife of Thomas Andrewes, and Margaret wife of Thomas Boughton, daughters of Dorothy Malory daughter of Katherine Malory. By an indenture of partition (24 June, 1543) the manor and the advowson of the church of Warnford were assigned to William Gorfen as his share. On his death, in 1547, his sister and heir Alice immediately took possession, without any proof of age or livery of her inheritance, but was pardoned and received licence to enter in February, 1551. In Michaelmas of the same year the manor was settled on Alice for life with remainder to Chidioc Paulet and his issue. In this way the manor of Warnford came into the family of the Paulets, who were descended from Constance the elder sister of Alice Kyngeston, and one of the granddaughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas de

Poynings, who died in 1429. Alice Gorfen must have died before 1562, for in that year Chidiok, Lord Paulet, obtained licence from Queen Elizabeth to alienate his manor of Warnford to Peter Tichborne and Thomas Pynder, no doubt for purposes of settlement. Chidiok died seised of the manor in 1574, and was succeeded by his son William, who in 1577 granted the manor and advowson of Warnford to William Neale and Agnes his wife in return for various annuities. In spite of this arrangement, however, William Paulet is still described as seised of the manor at the time of his death in 1596. William Neale, who was one of the auditors to Queen Elizabeth, died seised of the manor in 1602, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged thirty-six, who was afterwards knighted and was auditor to King James I. On his death in 1620 Warnford passed to his son and heir Thomas, the author of a little treatise entitled A Treatise of Direction how to Travell Safely and Profitably into Forraigne Countries, published in London in 1643.

1445 THOMAS BATAILLE in Essex:

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Item Grant
Reference Code D/DB T96/42
Dates of Creation Dec. 1445
Title [Grant]
Scope and Content Grant

From John Veer, Earl of Oxford, Sir Reginald West, Lord de la Warre, and Richard Wentworthe to Sir Thomas Tirell, of all their interest in the Manor of Bobbingworth, etc.

Witnesses: Thomas, Arblaster; Thomas Brown; Thomas BATAILLE.

3 good seals.

Date From 1445
Date To 1445

Repository: Essex Record Office
Level: Category Estate and Family records
Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS
Level: Item Indenture of quitclaim
Reference Code D/DB T96/41
Dates of Creation 3 November 1445
Title [Indenture of quitclaim]
Scope and Content Indenture of quitclaim

From Alice, countess of Oxford, Sir Richard Veer, and Sir Robert Veer to John Veer, Earl of Oxford, Sir Reginald West Lord la Warre, Richard Wenteworthe, Sir Thomas Terell, Richard Alrede, esq., John Leventhorpe, esq., William Terell, esq. Thomas Scargehill, Ralph Grey and John Halle, of all right in the Manor of Bobbingworth and advowson of the church, late of Nicholas Thorley late husband of the said Countess, also of all right in Shenfield mill and other premises.

Witnesses: Thomas Arblaster, esq., Thomas Brown; Thomas BATAILLE.

3 good seals.

Date From 1445
Date To 1445

Deed: Quitclaim Richard Coote and Thomas Bataill, citizens of London, to John Shrubbe of Hatfield Broad Oak All right in Broomcrofte at Hatfield Heath, between Crowchecrofte and a field late of John Ongre, abutting on the highway. 2 seals

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deed: Quitclaim Richard Coote and Thomas BATAILL, citizens of London, to John Shrubbe of Hatfield Broad Oak All right in Broomcrofte at Hatfield Heath, between Crowchecrofte and a field late of John Ongre, abutting on the highway. 2 seals

Reference Code D/DBa T1/193

Dates of Creation 9 April 1454

Title [Deed: Quitclaim Richard Coote and Thomas BATAILL, citizens of London, to John Shrubbe of Hatfield Broad Oak All right in Broomcrofte at Hatfield Heath, between Crowchecrofte and a field late of John Ongre, abutting on the highway. 2 seals]

Scope and Content Quitclaim

Richard Coote and Thomas BATAILL, citizens of London, to John Shrubbe of Hatfield Broad Oak

All right in Broomcrofte at Hatfield Heath, between Crowchecrofte and a field late of John Ongre, abutting on the highway.

2 seals

Date From 1454

Date To 1454

Lucy Battelle states that "Thomas Bataille the Younger" of the Manuden family, Escheator of Essex in 1420, Citizen and Mercer of London, who died in 1456, had a connection with Hampshire...

In 1439 THOMAS BATAILLE, along with the Earl of Gloucester, was granted the Manor of Warnford, Hants, for life. This grant was made by ALICE, wife of Thomas Kingeston. Alice nee Poynings, was of the ancient baronial family of Basing, Hants. The Poynings were overlords of five Hants manors, including that of Warnford. The various branches of the family had their own arms. Before the Conquest there were two manors at Warnford, one of Hyde Abbey and the other of King Edward the Confessor, but these were merged under the ownership of the Port family until the 13th century.

THOMAS also married (2) **Isabel LEVENTHORPE**.

A third part of the manor was retained in dower by Isabel, wife of Thomas Bataille. She was alive in 1447 and was then the wife of Robert Thornhill. [Calendar of Patent Rolls 1446-52]

THE LEVENTHORPES OF SAWBRIDGEWORTH - By P. W. Kerr, F.S.A., Rouge Croix Pursuivant.

The name of Leventhorpe is sufficiently uncommon to make one believe that the task of linking up the various branches of the family should be possible. Moreover, all the branches appear to have used the same Arms, which supports the belief in a common ancestor.

John Leventhorpe, Junr., of Shinglehall, the son of John and Katherine, must have been born about 1400 as he was presumably of age when made executor of the Will of his cousin John Thornhill, Rector of Ingoldmelly, Co. Lincoln, 24th May, 1420. Even during his father's lifetime, he began to serve on Public Commissions in the county. He was a Justice of the Peace at various times from 1437 to 1482, and was Knight of the Shire in 1434. He died 10th May, 1488, leaving issue Thomas, John, Margaret, and Katherine. [note: he did not have a sister named Isabel].

MATHAM [in Essex] was the estate of the LEVENTHORPE family, of which Isabel in 1436 was the wife of Thomas

Bataille of Ongar park Manor, Essex. Also, John Leventhorpe was he whose brass of 1488 is in Sawbridgeworth Church. He was ward to Sir John Bataille, son of Thomas of Ongar Park, when he was a minor aged 14, and later had responsibility for 2/3 of his manor when the king seized it in 1454.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Series D/DB T15-128 Records of Archer-Heublen family of Hallingbury place

Reference Code D/DB/T15/3

Dates of Creation 23 April 1543

Scope and Content Inspeximus by Letters Patent of:

(1) 29 February 1487/8

Quit claim

John cornysshe and w. Elizabeth to Richard cornysshe, Richard Taverner and John Clerke

Ryes and Morses and other lands and tenements in Hatfield Regis and Takeley

(2) 1 March 1487/8

Grant

Richard Cornysshe of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, London, gent. and Richard Taverner and John Clerke, both of Hatfield Regis, to Thomas LEVENTHROP, esq., John Chauncy, Denis LEVENTHROP, John Howys, Robert Lundnysshe, John Barlee, Robert Sabysford, John Chalke, jun., John Palmer, Robert Dousehede, Thomas Casse, Edmund Noke, John Lockwoode, John Lundnysshe, jun., and Thomas Whytehede

Lands and tenements called Ryes, Morses, Howys, Fannes,

Mynchynland and le Hall in Hatfield Regis and Takeley To use of John Cornysshe and w. Elizabeth for their lives, rem. to use of Nicholas LEVENTHROP and w. Katherine for their lives, tem. to use of will of said Nicholas

Witnesses: William Palmer, John Edwarde, John Noke, John Morecocke, Henry Symmes, Thomas Pery, William Strete, Edward Buckden and John Clerke, jun.

(3) 10 November 1504

Will of Nicholas LEVENTHROP of Hatfield, esq.

Bequeaths his interest in Ryes, Morses, Howys and le Hall to use of s. Wm. and his heirs in tail, rem. to second s. George and his heirs in tail, rem. to his there daughter Custaunce, Anne and Katherine and their heirs in tail, rem. to b. William and his heirs in tail; bequeaths his interest in Fannes and mynclynland to use of Geore and his heirs in tail, with further remainders to s.Wm. and daughter as above; bequeaths property in Bishops Stortford (co.Herts.) and tenement in Hatfield called Tonnez (Tounex) to use of george and his heirs in tail, with remainders to s.Wm and daus. Anne and Katherine and their heirs in tail; bequeaths garden at Wood Row called Broudes Garden, land called Fannez Acres (2a.) at Lee Street End, Morses Croft at Wood Row, and Cockes Croft (formerly Fannes Croft) at E.end of Wyche Field, all in Hatfield Broad Oak, to use of w.Katherine and her heirs for ever;bequeaths Manor of Freres in Sawbridgeworth (co.Herts.) to son in law Andrew Priour and w.Custaunce and their heirs in tail

Witnesses: John LEVENTHROP, esq., Richard Reynold, gent., John Howys, John Palmer, Edmund Noke,Rob. Lundnysshe, jun., and John More

(4) 3 December 1505

Will of Nicholas LEVENTHROP

Charitable bequests to religious houses (chiefly Yorkshire Abbeys) and for prayers (inter alios)for King Edward IV and Richard III; bequeaths residue of personal estate to w. Katherine, John Barlee, gent., and john Lockwood for maintenance of his unmarried children

Witnesses: Edmund Harwarde, William Albone and George Motton, all clerks

[Note:- (3) is in English and is his will (disposal of his real property, (4) is strictly speaking his Testament (disposal of personal property)

(5) 28 January 1505/6

Letters of Administration granted to Katherine, widow of N.L. Great Seal (worn and small portion missing)

Date From 1543 - Date To 1543

132. Alice BATELL OR BATAILE ¹³.

Alice, daughter of heiress to Thomas Battell, married John Barrington. Inherited some of the Enfield estates that she passed on to her eldest son, Thomas.

Deed: Award of Arbitration (Indenture tripartite) Lady Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, to

John de Boys and John Baryngton' of Hatfield [Broad Oak] Recites that the said John de Boys and John Baryngton' have entered into their several bonds to the Lady Joan to abide by her award and order concening all disputes between them and their wives, sisters of John son of Thomas Bataille, deceased, on account of the Manors of 'Macchyngbernes' and 'Brendehalle' [in Hatfield Broad Oak]

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds BARRINGTON FAMILY OF HATFIELD BROAD OAK

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Item Deed: Award of Arbitration (Indenture tripartite) Lady Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, to John de Boys and John Baryngton' of Hatfield [Broad Oak] Recites that the said John de Boys and John Baryngton' have entered into their several bonds to the Lady Joan to abide by her award and order concening all disputes between them and their wives, sisters of John son of Thomas BATAILLE, deceased, on account of the Manors of 'Macchyngbernes' and 'Brendehalle' [in Hatfield Broad Oak]

Level:

Item

Reference Code D/DBa T6/4

Dates of Creation 26 January 1407/8

Title [Deed: Award of Arbitration (Indenture tripartite) Lady Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, to John de Boys and John Baryngton' of Hatfield [Broad Oak] Recites that the said John de Boys and John Baryngton' have entered into their several bonds to the Lady Joan to abide by her award and order concening all disputes between them and their wives, sisters of John son of Thomas BATAILLE, deceased, on account of the Manors of 'Macchyngbernes' and 'Brendehalle' [in Hatfield Broad Oak]]

Scope and Content Award of Arbitration (Indenture tripartite)

Lady Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, to John de Boys and John Baryngton' of Hatfield [Broad Oak]

Recites that the said John de Boys and John Baryngton' have entered into their several bonds to the Lady Joan to abide by her award and order concening all disputes between them and their wives, SISTER of JOHN son of Thomas BATAILLE, deceased, on account of the Manors of 'Macchyngbernes' and 'Brendehalle' [in Hatfield Broad Oak], and also touching the debts of the said John son of Thomas and of Thomas, his father, paid or to be satisfied by those who are enfeoffed in the said manors and other lands and tenements contained in feoffments made by the said Thomas and son John, and touching other difficulties and words contained in the last will of the said John son of Thomas made by him before his journey out of England to Jerusalem; [see D/DBa T2/11] and that as Lady Joan made her award at London touching the partition of the Manor of Otes [in High Laver] and of lands and tenements called Wautoneslond `Pierhell' and Aungre [see Feet of Fines for Essex III, 249 (170), 270 (76)] as appears by another indenture made of the same award, and is unable to stay longer there to make full award of the Manors of Macchyngbernes and Brendehalle and all other things written above, both the said John Baryngton and John de Boys will, grant and promise to be satisfied before Lady Joan at Faulkbourn or elsewhere at such time as they shall reasonably be required to hear the remainder of the award concening all the dispute between them

The Lady Joan now awards by the advice of Master William Thirnyng, justice, and other justices of the Common Bench, and of Brother Thomas Palmere and Brother William Devenere, Masters of Theology, that Thomas Lampet, Geoffrey Colvile and others who are enfeoffed of the said Manors of Macchyngbernes and Brendehalle, after the said John de Boys and John Baryngton and their wives have released by fine to the said feoffees all their right which they and their wives have in the same manor, will enfeoff John de Boys and w. Margt in the same manors. to have and to hold to them and the heirs of the marriage, in default of which one moiety to the heirs of Margaret in fee simple and the other moiety to the heirs of Alice, wife of the said John Baryngton', in fee simple, the said fine to be levied before Candlemas next, as it is contained in the said other indenture made at London. And touching 200 marks which were bequeathed by the said Thomas BATAILLE to the said John de Boys for the marriage of the said Margaret and also touching 20 li. bequeathed by the said John son of Thomas for the same marriage, Lady Joan awards that John de Boys and Margaret shall neither have nor claim the aforesaid 230 marks nor any penny thereof. She also awards that all debts which have been paid by the said feoffees for the said John son of Thomas and for Thomas will be declared to her and to her council in the presence and hearing of John Baryngton' between now and Candlemas next, and all payments of the debts which shall seem to her and her council not reasonable and just by reasonable proof to be made by the said John Baryngton' will be disallowed, provided always that he be ready to make such proof when reasonably required or warned; and that all the lands called Wautoneslond, Pierhell' and Aungre and from the Manors of Macchyngbernes and brendehalle, over and above the said debts and be quests of the said John son of Thomas executed be divided in the manner following, viz, the residue of all the profits of the manor of Otes and the lands called Wantoneslond, Pierhell' and Aungre between John de

Boys and John Baryngton' and the profits from the Manors of Macchyngbernes and Brendehalle to John de Boys. To make final and permanent agreement between the parties Lady Joan finally awards that each shall make to the other a release of all personal actions which either of them may have against the other because of any legacy, devise, order or last will of the said John son of Thomas, or of Thomas, and that they be thus bound to demand no more than is contained in this award; and that they make releases to the executors and administrators of John son of Thomas and of Thomas at such time as they be required by Lady Joan, after the said executors and administrators have shown to her their account.

Added on fold: (i) This indenture ensealed the day within at St Katherines near the Tower of London in the presence of John Goldingham, William Tenderyng', Robert Rikedon, Robert Gildesborough, John Champe, Nicholas Ledewich, John Bledlowe, John Snokshull and many others; (ii) in a later hand (? 17th century) J:B:15:

Seals: (i) armorial, part broken away, rubbed; (ii) missing

In French
Date From 1408
Date To 1408

Alice married **John BARRINGTON (BARENTON) -in Chigwell [d. abt 1426]**¹³, son of Sir John DE BARENTON and Margaret BLOMVYLE. John died [about 1426].

JOHN BARRINGTON married ALICE, one of the daughters and (after her brother's death) coheirs of THOMAS BATTAIL son of Sir JOHN BATTAIL of Ongar Park, Knight, and of his wife Elizabeth the sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Enfield of High Laver.

On Sir John's death his son John Barrington succeeded to the estates. He seems to have been the first of the family who spelt the name with a G in it. He had from King Edward the Third in the 49th year of his reign, letters patent confirming to him all his grants, that his ancestors, had received from Kings Henry the First, Stephen, Henry the Second, and Henry the Third, of the office of woodward and forester of Hatfield, as held originally under William de Moutflichet and also of all the lands held under the Crown in Ilatfeld, Writtle, and elsewhere, reserving to the King an annual rent of seventeen shillings. This patent is not now to be found.

1424: In the second year of King Henry the Sixth [cal 1424], John Barrington was deprived of the office of woodward of Hatfield Forest, by a writ from Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector of England, but for what reason is not stated.

John Barrington had three sons Thomas, Humphrey, and Edward, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Sulyard, and Lettice, to Chicksey. He died about the year 1426, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Barrington, who in addition to his father's estates, had, in right of his mother, all those of the Enfield Family, and on the death of his uncle Edmund he came also into possession of the manors of Chevesfield, Gravely and Letchford, and of estates at Weston all in Hertfordshire-, for these last-named three manors held a court in 1438. King Henry the Sixth in the sixteenth year of his reign, by letters patent, confirmed to Thomas Barrington all the lands and offices that had been granted to his ancestors by former Kings of England. This confirmation is not now to be found, but there is an imperfect attested copy of it; it recites the grant to his father John from King Edward the third, and also early charters from King Henry and Stephen. There is not any further mention of his father having been removed from the woodwardship, neither does it appear who held the office from the second to the sixteenth year of Henry the Sixth.

A Pedigree for John Barrington, Esquire, can be found in Visitations of Essex, 1552, etc.

It starts with Sir Odinell Barrington, knight, to his son
Sir Eustace Barrington, knight, to his son
Sir Humfrye Barrington, knight, married Grisell, daughter and heir to Sir Rayfe Mercy, knight, their son:
Sir Humfrye Barington, knight, married Ann, daughter & heir of Sir William Mandeville, knight, their son
Sir Nicholas Barrington, knight, married a daughter to Nortofte Sir Raylfe, their son:
Sir Nicholas Barrington, knight, married Agnis, daughter and heir to Chetwynde, to their son:
Sir Nicholas Barrington, knight, married Alice, daughter to Sir Richard Belhowse, to their sons Nicholas and Philip.

Nicholas Barrington married Emme, daughter and sole heir to Sir Robart Baarde, knight, and Philip married Margaret, daughter to Sir William Tey.

Nicholas Barrington and Emme had a son Sir John Barrington married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir John

Blomvyle, and it their son was John Barrington who married Alice, "daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Battell of Anger (Ongar) parke, knight"

BARRINGTON, these arms are quarterly of 24, and include 1) Barrington, 2) Mercye, 3) Maundevely, 4) Chetwynd, 5) Baarde, 6) Blomvyle, 7) Gules, a griffin segreat or, a bordure engrailed of the second for BATTELL, 8) gules, an inescutcheon argent within an orle of martlets or, for ENFIELDE, 9) Holbyche, 10) quarterly, or and gules, a bordure sable charged with eight bezants for ROCHFORDE, 11) Pole, 12) Clarence, 13) Mountacute, 15) Mounthermer, 16) Holland, 17) Plantagenet, 18) Wake, 19) Beauchamp, 20) Warwick, 21) Spenser, 22) Clare, 23) Marshall, and 24) Tiptofte.

They had the following children:

- + 146 M i. **Thomas BARRINGTON - Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire** died 5 Apr 1470.
- 147 M ii. **Humphrey BARRINGTON.**
- 148 F iii. **Edward BARRINGTON.**
- 149 F iv. **Elizabeth BARRINGTON (m. John Sulyard).**
- 150 F v. **Lettice BARRINGTON (m. Chicksey).**

140. **William DE DOUGLAS -1st Earl of Douglas** died [about May 1384] and was buried in Melrose Abbey, Roxburghshire.

William, who succeeded to the Douglas estates and became first Earl of Douglas.

William Douglas, who succeeded to the estates of Douglas under his uncle's entail of 1342, was, as already stated, the second son of Sir Archibald Douglas, the Regent, and only lawful heir-male of the 'good Sir James.' The date of his birth is not certain, but he was a minor in 1342, and a ward of his godfather Sir William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale. The earliest notices of him state that he was educated in France, and bred to arms in that country, and there seems no doubt that his earlier years were spent there. He returned to Scotland in or about 1348, probably at his majority, as he threw himself at once into the tide of events, gathering together a band of followers from Etrick or Jedburgh Forest, where he was gladly welcomed by the people.

William Douglas first appears in political life in 1351, as a commissioner to arrange the temporary release of King David n. from his captivity in England; which mission was successful, and he accompanied the King to Scotland. Lord Hailes, mistaking his share in the negotiations, has attributed to him the treacherous league with England, which was really made by his namesake, the Knight of Liddesdale. But the Lord of Douglas, although he did visit England early in 1353, had nothing to do with such unpatriotic schemes. On the other hand he, in the same year, devoted himself to reducing the Anglicised Scots to their true allegiance, and made a descent on Galloway, overawing the chiefs, and compelling or treating with them to take oaths of fealty to their proper sovereign. In this policy Douglas was imitated by others, and thus Nithsdale and Annandale also were wrested from the English. August of the same year, 1353, saw the tragical death of the 'Knight of Liddesdale' by the hand of his godson.

Ballad lore ascribes this event to jealousy, and relates how the 'Countesse of Douglas' wept for her slain lover, but in 1353 Douglas was not Earl, and he was not then married, notwithstanding Godscroft's statements on the point. It has also been stated that discovery of the Knight of Liddesdale's treason was the cause of his death, but it does not appear that his treason was known. Douglas has further been credited with a desire to revenge the deaths of Sir Alexander Ramsay and Sir David Barclay. This is doubtful, and the true reason of the Knight's death was probably, as Sir William Fraser suggests, a quarrel between the two Douglases on the score of property. This is the view taken by Fordun, a contemporary historian, and is borne out by charter and other evidence.¹ Liddesdale had belonged to Sir Archibald Douglas, but after his death his claim was set aside. The Knight of Liddesdale, however, secured the territory for himself in 1342. The younger Douglas probably resented this. In any case, on 12 February 1353, or 12 February 1354,³ he received a charter from King David n., granting to him, first, all or most of the lands which had belonged to the late Sir James, his uncle, and also all the lands which had belonged to his own father, the late Sir Archibald, the lands of Liddesdale being specially named.¹ If, therefore, this charter preceded the Knight's death, the quarrel is easily explained; and if it followed that event, Douglas's eagerness to take possession equally justifies Fordun's opinion.

In 1356 Douglas succeeded in harassing a large army with which Edward in. had been devastating Scotland with more than usual fury, to such an extent that the English were compelled to retire, and Douglas, on his own account, concluded with the English Warden a six months' truce from April 1356, of which he took advantage to visit the captive Scottish King, and then to go to France. There he was well received by King John, who conferred on him the rank of knighthood,

and he fought at the battle of Poitiers, so bravely that he would probably have been made prisoner had he not been dragged out of the fray by his own attendants.¹ This battle, fought on 19 September 1356, tended to aid the proposals for truce, and the peace comprehended England, Scotland, Ireland, and a part of France. Douglas was one of the Wardens appointed to keep the truce, though it was nearly endangered by his seizing the castle of Hermitage, in revenge, apparently, for an English raid on Eskdale.

Sir William Douglas was present at the Parliament of Scotland in September 1357, when a truce was arranged, and the liberation of David n. decided upon. In the following January, probably on the 26th, he was created EARL OF DOUGLAS. The date has been stated to be 4 February 1358, but there is evidence that it was earlier, and that the dignity was conferred during the sitting of the General Council, held at Edinburgh from 20 to 28 January 1357-58.* He was one of the hostages for King David, and passed frequently to and from England, accompanied apparently at intervals by his Countess, to whom he was married in 1357. During the next few years the chief record of the Earl's doings is found in charters witnessed or granted by him, but these need not be particularised, except to note that one extensive gift of land to the monks of Melrose, part of which was for the soul of the ' Knight of Liddesdale,' comprehended several farms now included in the ground recently acquired near Hawick for a military camp.² About 1360 he acted as a Justiciar, and was also made Sheriff of Lanark.

In 1363 there was a rupture between King David and his three principal nobles, the High Steward, the Earls of March and of Douglas, who complained, not without reason, that the money raised by the country to pay the King's ransom was squandered in an improper manner. King David had previously, in 1359, given ground for offence in another way by bestowing the Scottish earldom of Moray on an alien, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, although curiously enough Douglas and the Steward were both witnesses to the transaction, which took place at Dundee 5 April 1359. But the above reason was a matter which touched Douglas more closely, as he was one of the sureties to the English Government for payment of the yearly instalments of the ransom. He was the first to take up arms to put matters right, but, perhaps because he was unsupported, his rebellion suddenly collapsed, and he appears to have suddenly turned round and consented to a policy which, had it been successful, would have made Scotland a mere appanage of England. The terms of the policy were embodied in a proposed treaty, which may be read in the records of the Scottish Parliament of March 1364, by whom it was rejected. One provision related to Douglas, namely, that he should be restored to the estates in England to which his father and uncle had right, or receive an equivalent. There can be little doubt, though the evidence was unknown to Sir William Fraser, who questions the fact, that Douglas was in attendance on King David n. in London in November 1363, when the treaty was drawn up, as a few days later, he received the present of a gift cup from the English King. This treaty was rejected, but a second was drawn up and submitted to the Scottish Parliament, and although it settled part of Galloway on a younger son of Edward in and restored the disinherited lords, it was accepted for the sake of peace, on condition of a complete remission of the ransom money. Douglas affixed his seal to the Act and swore to observe it. He was not named in the second treaty, but it is unfortunate that in the first he appears as if bribed to throw over the High Steward, who had been his friend. It has been suggested that he acted as he did from a far-seeing belief that the actual union of the two kingdoms was the only way to a lasting peace, but his true motives must remain obscure, as materials are wanting to a right judgment.

In 1369 a peace was arranged with England for fourteen years, and Douglas with others swore to keep the truce inviolate. In the following year the Earl by a formal writ renounced all rights and all lands he had by any right in the barony of Dalkeith, in favour of Mary Douglas, the now deceased heiress of the late Knight of Liddesdale. The reason of this resignation is obscure, but it was probably intended to secure the rights of the lady's cousin and the Knight's heir-male of entail, Sir James Douglas, who thereafter became Lord of Dalkeith.¹ The writ in question, implying that the Earl had right over the barony of Dalkeith, throws light on Froissart's statement that during his travels in Scotland he spent fifteen days with William, Earl of Douglas, at a castle called ' Alquest' or Dalkeith, where he saw his two children James and Isobel. Though the castle was not the Earl's own property, he may have been residing there, as tutor to the heiress.

The death of King David in February 1371 brought a change of dynasty and placed the Earl's former ally the High Steward on the throne. The Earl was present at the new King's coronation, joined in the vote which secured the succession of the King's son, and was one of the Privy Council which arranged for the royal household.

In 1374 Douglas is found styling himself Earl of Douglas and Mar, as he had obtained the latter title after the death of his brother-in-law Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Mar. The latter's sister, Margaret of Mar, Countess of Douglas, became in 1374 Countess of Mar in her own right, and the Earl of Douglas entered into possession of her estates, and also of the title of Mar. There is no doubt he held and used the double title to the end of his life, but by what tenure he held the title is doubtful, some stating that it was by the courtesy of Scotland, and others that he was created Earl of Mar. There are arguments on both sides, but they need not be discussed here, as they have already been stated and decided upon in the House of Lords. All that need be noted here is that Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Mar, died sometime between 22 October 1373, when he had a safe-conduct to go to England, and 21 June 1374, when the Earl of Douglas, in writing to the

monks of Melrose, styles himself also Earl of Mar.² A later date has been assigned to Mar's death, but these dates seem to fix it about 1374.

Scarcely had a three years' truce, which had been arranged with England, come to an end in February -1584, ' 1 before the Earl of Douglas had joined in a siege of Lochmaben Castle, which had been in English hands since 1346, and it surrendered on 4 February, two days after the truce expired. The Duke of Lancaster led a large army as far as Edinburgh, but retired without doing much harm; and when he withdrew, the Earl of Douglas with a strong force entered Teviotdale, which had also been under English sway since 1346, and partly by force and partly by diplomacy so wrought that ' nowthir fure na fute of land' was left under English rule, except the Castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh. This was done by the Earl under a special commission, which empowered him to receive the Teviotdale men to allegiance. It was the last public act of the Earl, who, while returning to his Castle of Douglas was seized with fever, and died at Douglas after a brief illness, in or about May 1384. His body was borne to Melrose and interred there.¹ Hume of Godscroft and others have assigned three wives to this Earl of Douglas: first, Margaret, or Agnes, Dunbar,³ who is said to be the mother of James, second Earl of Douglas, and of Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway ; second, Margaret of Mar; and third, Margaret Stewart, Countess of Mar and Angus. But his only wife was Margaret of Mar, daughter of Donald, and sister of Thomas, Earl of Mar. Douglas and she were married, so far as can be ascertained, in 1357,² and she survived him, marrying, as her second husband, before July 1388, Sir John Swinton of Swinton, and dying in 1390. By her the Earl had issue only one son :

1. James, who succeeded as second Earl of Douglas and Mar; and a daughter,
2. Isabella

William married (1) **Margaret MAR (dau of Donald, and sister of Thomas, Earl of Mar)** on 1357.

They had the following children:

- + 151 M i. **James DOUGLAS -2nd Earl of Douglas.**
- 152 F ii. **Isabella DOUGLAS.**

Isabella, who, after the death of her brother Earl James in 1388, and of her mother in 1390, inherited the estates or earldom of Mar, and her father's unentailed estates of Cavers, Jedburgh Forest, Liddesdale, the town of Selkirk, the superiority of Buittle and Drumlanrig, with others, the Douglas territory proper being entailed on Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway.

Isabella Douglas, some time before 1388, married Sir Malcolm Drummond, brother of Annabella Drummond, Queen of King Robert in. In 1400 she and her husband bestowed Liddesdale on her half-brother George, Earl of Angus. (Vol. i. p. 173.) Sir Malcolm was killed in 1402, and Isabella Douglas married in 1404 Alexander Stewart, eldest natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan. As Countess of Mar and Garioch, on 12 August of that year, she granted to him the earldom of Mar in terms of a contract betwixt them ;¹ and on 9 December she renewed the grant, and in a solemn ceremonial declared that she accepted him as her husband, and bestowed on him the earldom, to be held to him and their joint heirs, whom failing, to her own heirs, reserving a liferent to the spouses.* The Countess survived her second marriage little more than three years, as she died between May and October 1408.² She appears to have been abroad so late as 28 July 1408, when she is said to have sold her lands of St. Saens in Normandy, inherited from her father. She had resided there before, and on leaving France placed a statuette or image of herself in the choir of the church of the Priory of St- Saens as a souvenir. The figure has since been lost.⁴ Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, survived her until 1435, when, as he died without surviving issue, the Mar title and estates reverted to the Crown. A seal of Isabella, Countess of ' Marre and Garviach,' much broken, is engraved in the Douglas Book.

William was also not married (2) to **[mistress-Margaret, Countess of Mar, his sister-in-law] [wife of Thomas, Earl of Mar]**.

They had the following children:

- 153 M iii. **George DE DOUGLAS [illegitimate] - Earl of Angus.**

William, Earl of Douglas, had a natural son George by his sister-in-law Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus. He succeeded to his mother's estates, and he became EARL OF ANGUS.

William was also not married (3) to **[mistress]**.

They had the following children:

154 F iv. **Margaret DOUGLAS [illegitimate] (m. Thomas Johnson)**.

The Earl had also a natural daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Johnson, and on 10 November 1404 received from her half-sister Isabella, Countess of Mar, the Mains of Bonjedward and other lands

142. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)**⁸ died [before August 1524].

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. I:

JOHN JOSSELYN (Jeffrey, Jeffrey) of Sheering, co Essex, died before August 1524. He married ANNE----. Children:

- 1) Ralph, born about 1475
- 2) Philip, born about 1477; on a subsidy list at Braintree, co Essex, in 1524/5; married AGNES DAVIES, daughter of Robert. Child: Philip, of Little Leighs, co Essex, died about 1552; married Anne Brooke who survived him, daughter of John; his daughter Susan m. Thomas Wilson of Jenkins in Stisted, co Essex.
- 3) Jeffrey, born about 1479; living in 1525; on a subsidy list at Sheering, co Essex, in 1513/14. Child: Thomas, died 6 July 1552; married Elizabeth Hadleigh who died 17 April 1587, daughter of Nicholas; his son Thomas died 17 September 1611, and to the latter's son Thomas the ancient arms of the Josselyns were allowed or confirmed at the Visitation of London in 1633/4.
- 4) Agnes or Anne, born about 1481, married Thomas Poole

Visitation of Essex gives information on the Battle/Jocelin pedigree:

Johannes Jocelin fil et heres Galfridi uxor fuit Anna. Two children lists:

- 1) Philippus Jocelin, married Agnes filia Roberti Davies
- 2) Galfridus Jocelin, wife's name not listed, but had a son named Thomas

He had the following children:

- + 155 M i. **Philip (Phillipus) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1477.
- + 156 M ii. **Jeffrey (4th) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1479.
- + 157 M iii. **Ralph JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex** was born about 1475 and died [after 30 May 1525].
- 158 F iv. **Agnes or Anne JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (m. Thomas Poole)** was born about 1481.

143. **George JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) - "Jocelyn the Courtier"** was born [aged 50 + in 1478] in [of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of Sheering, co Essex]. He died [after 1480].

Was the heir of his uncle, Sir Ralph Jocelyn, Lord Mayor of London.

GEORGE JOSSELYN (son of Thomas, grandson of Jeffrey) of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of Sheering, co Essex, born in 1428, died after 1480, the year in which he settled Hide Hall on his son Ralph. He married MAUD BARDOLPH, daughter and heir of Edmund. He is said to have been called "Jocelyn the Courtier." He was heir of his uncle, Sir Ralph, and at the death of the latter in 1478 was said to be fifty years or more of age. George and Maud's children:

- 1) Ralph, born about 1455, died in 1504; married Katherine Martin
- 2) John, born about 1460
- 3) Philip, a priest, born about 1462, died about 1509
- 4) Elizabeth, died before 1524, married Robert FitzHerbert, who died before 1524, child: Anne, married John Bettenham

George married **Maud BARDOLPH (dau of Edmund Bardolph)**.

They had the following children:

159 M i. **Ralph JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1455. He died 1504.

RALPH JOSSELYN married, about 1480, Katherine Martin, living in 1523, daughter and co-heiress of Richard of Faversham, co Kent. Ralph Josselyn was collector of the alien subsidy for co Herts in 1488/9, commissioner of goal deliveries in 1499, 1503, and 1504; and justice of the peace from 1486 until his death.

Children:

- 1) George, a priest, born about 1490, d.s.p. after 1524, he sold Hide Hall to his uncle John Josselyn in 1513
- 2) Gabriel, born about 1492, d.s.p. after 1524; in 1513 he released his rights in Hide Hall to his uncle, John Josselyn
- 3) John, born about 1494, died in 1553; married ANNE ---; Margaret, his daughter and heiress, married John Foxley.

Ralph married **Katherine MARTIN**.

+ 160 M ii. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1460 and died 14 Jul 1525.

161 M iii. **Philip JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -a priest** was born about 1462. He died about 1509.

162 F iv. **Elizabeth JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died before 1524.

Elizabeth, died before 1524, married Robert FitzHerbert, who died before 1524, child: Anne, married John Bettenham

Elizabeth married **Robert FITZHERBERT**.

Fifteenth Generation

144. **(Sir) JOHN BATTLE OR BATTELL OR BATAILE -1454 Escheator in Kent, Essex & Sussex** was born about 1424 in Essex, England. He died 1474.

John succeeded to Ongar Park upon his father's death in 1439. He mortgaged the Manor of MAGDALEN LAVER in 1467-68, "when about to flee to France out of loyalty to deposed King Henry VI."

'High Ongar: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 175-182.

A third part of the manor was retained in dower by Isabel, wife of Thomas Bataille. She was alive in 1447 and was then the wife of Robert Thornhill.

In 1454 John Bataille temporarily forfeited two-thirds of the manor. He had pledged the property as surety for the good behaviour of Robert Poynings, who had been 'carver and swordbearer' to Jack Cade and had subsequently been bound over to keep the peace, but had failed to do so.

Now the king seized Bataille's part of the manor and delivered it to John Leventhorpe and Richard de la Felde to be kept for fifteen years 'if the premises shall remain so long in the king's hand' at an annual farm of 20 marks.

In 1468 Sir John Bataille mortgaged half of the Manor of Magda Lever to Sir Thomas Cooke.

The document is still in existence:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MANORIAL DOCUMENTS AND DEEDS OF VARIOUS PARISHES

Reference Code D/DQ 22/113

Dates of Creation 1468

Extent 1

Scope and Content Deed of manor of Magdalen Laver: mortgage by John BATELL, esq., to Thos.Cook, kt., for 300 marks.

Sir Thomas Cooke later ended up absolutely owning the Manor.

When his father [Thomas Bataille (1370-1439) husband of Eleanor Oudeby] died, John was a minor so a guardian was elected namely John Leventhorpe, [John Leventhorpe also involved in land purchase from John Bataill in 1459 near Eastwood Essex, assumedly the brother of John's stepmother Isabel (nee Leventhorpe),(Thomas Bataille's 3rd wife)].

1445 John came of age, Created a Knight, and inherited Manor and lands of Ongar Park.

1451 Aug. 4th, from close rolls,...Esquire, Escheator, of Stanford rivers £200 levied in Kent, Essex & Sussex.

1454 Escheator in Kent, Essex & Sussex.

In 1458 he had a debt owing to the King due to having been guarantor for the good behaviour of Robert POYNINGS and said Robert defaulted, so John had to forfeit 2/3rd of Ongar Park to the king for 15 years.

Trustees for period of 19 years (not only the 15 yrs) were ??? Leveringsthorpe and ??? , lands were restored in 1473 upon a pardon being granted, one year before John died.

In a list of the "Names of the Gentry of the County of Berks, returned by Robert Nevil, Bishop of Sarum," A.D. 1434, is listed a JOHN BATTELL

In 1473 Bataille received the royal licence once more freely to hold the manor. Presumably he had by this time become seised of the third of it formerly held in dower by Isabel. He died in 1474, leaving John Bataille his son and heir.

John Battell mortgaged the manor of Magdalen Laver in 1468. This had, in 1331, been the property of Humphrey de Walden, who died that year.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MANORIAL DOCUMENTS AND DEEDS OF VARIOUS PARISHES

Reference Code D/DQ 22/113

Dates of Creation 1468

Extent 1

Scope and Content Deed of manor of MAGDALEN LAVER: mortgage by John Batell, esq., to Thos.Cook, kt., for 300 marks.

Date From 1468

Date To 1468

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Miscellaneous

Level: Fonds MISELLANEOUS RECORDS ASQUIRED FROM A DEALER IN MANUSCRIPTS

Reference Code D/DU 1585/2/1

Dates of Creation 23 January 1531

Scope and Content Exemplification of Chancery decree of 2 June 1498 in case of John Bataille, son and heir of Sir John Bataille, son and heir of Sir John Bataille, v. Philip Coke, son and heir of Sir Thomas Coke.

Manor of MAGDALEN LAVER (no details).

Recites John Bataille's petitions, describing mortgage of manor for £160 by his father in 1467-68, when about to flee to France out of loyalty to deposed King Henry VI, and seeking subpoena of Philip Coke, son of mortgage; with Coke's answers, and decree in favour of Coke. Exemplied at the request of Margaret Cooke, wid., and Anthony Cooke esq.

Seal damaged.

For the descent of the manor see the Victoria County History of Essex vol. 4 (Oxford University Press 1956) pp.105-106. For a deed of covenant by John Bataille, 13 February 1468, reciting the mortgage of 16 January 1468, see D/DK T51. See also D/DA T199 (part), an exemplification, obtained by Anthony Cooke esq., 17 June 1531, of an inquisition post mortem on Thomas Bataille held 21 October 1439, which shows that he held the manor from Ric. Duke of York.

For typed transcript see D/DU 1585/2/2

Date From 1498

Date To 1498

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILIES OF ONGAR PARK, ESSEX:

A history of the Battelle family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle ; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute:

SIR JOHN BATAILLE inherited the Manor of Magdalen Laver (along with that of Ongar Park) in 1445 at age 21. In 1450 Magdalen Laver had some 15 manorial tenants, with rents amount to £5 1s a year.

1445, Close Rolls: To the Escheator in Essex: Order to take the fealty of JOHN BATAILLE, son and heir of Thomas Bataille, and to give him seizen to his father's lands. (The usual hefty fine may not have had to be paid, as there had been a period of wardship, and the heir might not have the means in such cases.

1445-46, I.P.M. Close Roll VCH IV-177: John Bataille, heir to Thomas Bataille the Elder, of age (i.e. 21)

JOHN BATAILLE WAS THEN A KNIGHT.

"The Training of Knights:" Young knights were trained during wardship. Technically earls and barons were knights, since all had been knighted at the end of a training to teach the sills of fighting, both on horseback and on foot. The training of a Norman knight started normally at the age of seven, when he was taken from his nurses, and placed in a household socially grander, where he would be taught the manners and graces of the times, serving at table by taking round the ewers and the basins (for rinsing fingers before meals, long before forks came into use), and the napkins for drying. Later on he would be carving the meat and filling the wine cups as they circulated round the table. At age 14, pages were promoted to being valets and esquires, and taught the skills of hunting. Esquires escorted their lords to war or on other errands. A youth was knighted at 21 - or earlier if he had completed his training - by 'dubbing.' Originally this was by receiving his armour and sword from an older knight, with a hand-slap on the chest. After this, the young knight would give a display of riding and of tilting at the quintain - a barrel or shield suspended from a tall post. By the 11th century, the dubbings had been replaced by a more elaborate ceremony, often in the presence of a prelate of the church. The previous night was spent in a church in solitary prayer before the altar and, like the king at his crowning, the young knight took the Sacrament, swearing to use his power for the defense of the helpless.

Fighting was in the Norman blood, but with their large estates in England and France, knights did endless travelling, with their household servants, their treasure and sacred relics, their chapel altars, as well as a good deal of furniture. They were also very likely to be summoned anywhere, and at any time by the king, on a very wide range of subjects. Knights were eventually employed as royal agents in the shires.

Armour: When fighting, knights wore conical helmets complete with extensions called nasals, to protect their noses; long flexible mail shirts and hauberks (coats of mail reaching to their calves - split before and aft for comfort, and with short wide sleeves, leaving forearms free). Underneath they wore padded garments, padded trousers, and ankle boots. When mounted they crouched behind their kite-shaped shields of wood covered with leather.

Knights were called to be servants of the king in various ways. In 1381: 125 were Escheators; 371 were Collectors of Taxes; 381 were Sheriffs; and 641 were Justices of the Peace.

Curia Regis, Vol 2 - 165: Many members of the family were knights - on record back to at least 1203, and likely to between 1069 and 1073.

1447 Patent Rolls: "...for John Bataille to grant to Denys Leinethrope, Richard Jeny and their heirs, two parts of the manor of Ongar park, held in chief, and the remainder - of the third part - which Robert Thornhill and Isabell his wife held in dower of John's inheritance, and for Denys and Richard to re-grant the premises to the said John and Elizabeth his wife, and heirs of their body, with the remainder to the right heirs of John."

This complicated entry needs some explanation: Now that Thomas Bataille's widow had remarried - to Robert Thornhill in 1447 - her dower of 1/3 of the manor of Ongar Park had to be forfeited and restored to the estate of the heir of Thomas - his son John and his wife Elizabeth. The request for the necessary license for this transaction revealed that no grant had been made for the dower transaction in 1439 with Thomas died, so no license had then been paid, and this omission had to be made good. Moreover, no grant had been made for the 1439 wardship appointment of John Leventhorpe to be later transferred to Denys Leinethrope and Richard Jeny. Hence this latter entry had to be made to put Denys and Richard in possession, so as to be able to re-grant from them to the heirs of Thomas, i.e. John Bataille and Elizabeth his wife. Thus, with these maneuvers the whole the whole Manor of Ongar Park was duly and officially recorded as again in the hands of the Batailles' - John and Elizabeth. There is no doubt that these transactions would have entailed considerable expense, some of which was originally dodged. This is one of several cases found where a request for a license has shown up earlier - some very much earlier - unlicensed actions, and emphasizes the careful records which must have been kept and preserved on the files in these days, especially exchequer records, which provide so much history.

1447: Records indicate that from this date the family lived at Stanford Rivers, whilst still holding the Manor of Magdalen Laver (with the advowson of the church), and the Manor of Ongar Park. Therefore, entries which follow 'of Stanford Rivers' are retained here, but only as concerning the estate generally and not those of Stanford Rivers in particular.

1447 Close Rolls: Sir John Bataille Esquire of Stanford Rivers. This entry presumably registers the change of address.

1451 Close Rolls, August 14: Sir John Bataille, Esquire, Escheator of Stanford Rivers. Recognisance for £200 to be levied...in Kent, Sussex, and Essex.

1451 Close Rolls, August 26: Sir John Bataille, Esquire of Stanford Rivers, a Mainprise (Writ) of £100 made in Chancery, 27 June 1451, by John Kirkeby, Mercer, and.....all of London, commanding surety for a prisoner's appearance.

1451 Close Rolls: Sir John Batell, Esquire of Stanford Rivers...for the good behaviour of William Oldale of London.

1452 Close Rolls: Sir John Batell, Esquire of Stanford Rivers, Recognisance for £200 to be levied in Kent, Sussex, and Essex.

1454 Fin Rolls & VCH IV 177: Sir John Battell, "Commitment re the keeping of 2/3 of the Manor of Ongar Park, co Essex, being in the king's hands because he had become surety for Robert Poynings Esquire, for a certain source of money, for which he is indebted to the king, to hold for 15 years at a yearly farm of 20 marks." "Maintenance clause and other proviso for increase of farm...by Bill of Treasury."

1454: Sir John Bataille, Escheator in KENT, ESSEX, and SUSSEX. (This seems to be a reappointment - previous in 1451. It looks as though in the ordinary way anyone in conflict with the king would not be serving as an escheator, but this being more a misfortune than a crime, his work is to carry on.) It transpires that John Bataille had been helping a relative of his wife.

In 1446 he had married Elizabeth Orell, the eldest daughter of ALICE nee POYNINGS (ORELL by her first marriage, and now KYNGESTON).... It is a bit ironical that John should have been helping financially anyone of that family, who were fabulously rich - a baronial family of Basing Hants. He probably got to know them by business in London.

Businesswise, knowing the Poynings seems to have been in the nature of a disaster for John, especially as the 15 years' forfeiture of his lands turned out to be 19 years, during which he had financial troubles of his own, and he died the following year after the king released his lands.

In 1453-4, Robert Poynings was accused of raising disturbances. In 1455 he was quit of all treason. John Bataille who helped Poynings at the time of his trouble, was left with the consequences. Robert Poynings had married Elizabeth Paston, probably about 1450. Robert died in 1461. Robert Poynings had been 'carver and sword bearer' to Jack Cade,

and had subsequently been bound to keep the peace but had failed to do so. Jack Cade was a rebel. A prosperous Kentish land-owner, he took the lead when the men of Kent rose in 1450 against the mis-government of Henry VI. He defeated the royal forces at Sevenoaks, Kent, and occupied London, whereupon, on promise of reforms and pardons the rebels dispersed. But Cade was hunted down and killed near Heathfield, Sussex in 1450. When the king seized part of John Bataille's manor, he delivered it to JOHN LEVENTHROPE and Robert Felde to keep for 15 years, 'if the premises shall remain so long in the king's hands,' at an annual farm of 20 marks. John Leventhorpe, it will be remembered, initially was John Bataille's ward in his minority, so he would be familiar with the estates, and no doubt the profits which could be made in their management.

In 1468, Sir John, being in financial trouble, the details of which are given under Ongar Park, mortgaged the manor of Magdalen laver for £200 to Sir Thomas Cooke, probably to raise money for the payment of a fine in order to regain his Ongar lands. Shortly after this mortgage had been taken out, Sir Thomas Cooke became absolute owner of Magdalen Laver Manor, which eventually passed to his brother Philip (by 1497 Sir Philip). This business of a mortgage leading quickly to an outright sale of land, had been very common for years. So Magdalen Laver was no longer in the Bataille family, but John had retained the advowson of the church for his successors.

In 1474 Sir John Bataille died, leaving his son John as his heir to Ongar Park, but to the advowson only of Magdalen Laver.

In 1497 and again in 1513, John Battaille, Sir John's heir, had the presentation to the church of Magdalen Laver.

In 1519 this John died. Not much is known of him, but he is recorded as having married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Marten, Esq. It is probable that he spent much of his time abroad. He had no family, and his brother Richard was his heir.

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds TUFNELL FAMILY OF LANGLEYS ESTATE, GREAT WALTHAM

Reference Code D/DTu/16

Dates of Creation 1466. 26 July

Scope and Content Grant from Thomas Lambe, vicar of Tillingham, to Thomas Colle, John Harry, & John BATELL, all of Tillingham, & William Colbayne of Steeple, of the lands etc., by which he was enfeoffed as above. [no.14]

Witnesses: William Grene; William Poorte; John Goce; John Peche; John King. Given at St. Laurence.

[Broken seal].

Date From 1466 - Date To 1466

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds MANORIAL RECORDS AND DEEDS OF ESSEX PARISHES

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Reference Code D/DK/T239/13

Dates of Creation 26 August 1503

Scope and Content Demise

John Gardyner, Hen, Collewell and Nicholas Goodyere, all of Brook Walden to Agnes Skatenhale, Ric., son of Tho. Turnor, Ric. and Jas. Gardyner, Rob Smyth and Robert Barker of the same, in accordance with last will of John Stratehall, decd.

Tenement in Brook Walden between messuage late of William Mynott, now of Alexander Thomson, to N. and messuages of Christopher BATELL and late of Mich. Coll to S., abutting on garden of Alexander thomson to E. and on highway to Cambridge to W.

[Seals]

Date From 1503 - Date To 1503

JOHN married **ELIZABETH ORRELL**, daughter of John ORRELL (ORELL) -Esquire to the body of King Henry V and

ALICE POYNINGS *, on 1446.

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute.

THE FAMILIES OF ONGAR PARK, ESSEX:

1446: Sir John Bataille now has wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Orell, Esquire to the body of King Henry V, and Alice nee' Poynings - of the Basing Family.

John Orell's predecessor in office was Sir John Peryent, Esquire to the bodies of Henry IV and Henry V. (John Peryent's father was Sergeant at Arms to Edward the Black Prince). Sir John Peryent purchased the Manor of Digswell, Herts, in 1414, and died in 1432. His descendants were friends and neighbours of the Bataille family of Herts.

Memorials of both families are together in the sanctuary of DIGSWELL CHURCH. [VCH IV-177 & College of Arms]

In 1446 he had married Elizabeth Orell, the eldest daughter of ALICE nee POYNINGS (ORELL by her first marriage, and now KYNGESTON).... It is a bit ironical that John should have been helping financially anyone of that family, who were fabulously rich - a baronial family of Basing Hants. He probably got to know them by business in London.

Businesswise, knowing the Poynings seems to have been in the nature of a disaster for John, especially as the 15 years' forfeiture of his lands turned out to be 19 years, during which he had financial troubles of his own, and he died the following year after the king released his lands.

In 1453-4, Robert Poynings was accused of raising disturbances. In 1455 he was quit of all treason. John Bataille who helped Poynings at the time of his trouble, was left with the consequences. Robert Poynings had married Elizabeth Paston, probably about 1450. Robert died in 1461. \

Notes & Queries: HUGH de POYNINGS: There is a full pedigree of this family by the Rev. Agar Holland, M.A., Rector of Poynings, in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol XV, pg 14-17. On the last named page Sir Hugh's marriages, etc. are set out in full. He had issue by both his wives: by his first, ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of Martin Ferrers of Bere Ferrers, he had a daughter, Joan, married to Sir Thomas Bonville, brother to William, first Lord Bonville; and by his second, Eleanor, daughter of Joh, Lord Welles, he had 1) Constance, married first to John Pawlet, great-grandfather to Sir John Pawlet, created 1539 Lord St. John of Basing, and 1551 Marquess of Winchester; married secondly Henry Greene of Drayton by whom he had an only daughter, Constance, married to John Stafford, Earl of Wilts; 2) ALICE, married first to JOHN ORELL, by whom she had two daughters; she married secondly to Sir Thomas Kingeston, by whom she also left issue.

'Parishes: Digswell', A History of the County of Hertford: volume 3 (1912), pp. 81-85:

In 1414 Diswell manor was conveyed by Ludwick's feoffees to John Perient, who according to the monument to him in the church died in the following year. He was succeeded by his son John, from whom it passed in 1432 to his son John, who died in 1442. He was succeeded by Edmund Perient, who died in 1474, when Digswell came to his son Thomas. In 1539 Thomas Perient the younger succeeded, and died in 1545, leaving four daughters, Mary the wife of Affabell or Amphabell Rowlett, Dorothy, Anne, and Elizabeth.

The parish church is St. JOHN'S.... The original church, probably consisting of a chancel and nave, was built in the 12th century, and to that date the present chancel and nave may probably be referred. The north aisle was built about 1300, with a chantry chapel added at its east end a quarter of a century later, but the arcade no longer exists. In the chapel are mural monuments to William Sedley, 1658, Eliza Shallcross, 1677, and Francis Shallcross, 1681, and some 17th-century floor-slabs to members of the Shallcross family. There is in the chancel a brass of John Perient, standard-bearer to Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V, and his wife Joan Risain, who died in 1415. The figures are 5 ft. long. The man is in armour, and the arms and part of the inscription remain. Another brass of a knight in armour, with two symbols of the Evangelists, is most probably that of his son John Perient, who died in 1432. On the same slab is an inscription to Thomas Robynson and his wife, 1495. A brass of Thomas Hoore, 1495, his wife, four sons and eight daughters, has an inscription and four shields with a double-headed eagle, the arms of Hoore, the Mercers' Company and a defaced coat. There are also in the chancel brasses of William Robert, auditor of the Bishop of Winchester, 14—(the date has not been filled in), his wife, 1484, and two sons; the figures are shrouded and there are two shields and an inscription: of John Perient, a small, undated inscription; ***** of ROBERT BATTYL, 1552, his wife, four sons and six daughters*****;

and of two daughters of Sir Alexander Cave, 1637.

In 1454 John Bataille temporarily forfeited two-thirds of the manor. He had pledged the property as surety for the good behaviour of Robert Poynings, who had been 'carver and swordbearer' to Jack Cade and had subsequently been bound over to keep the peace, but had failed to do so. Now the king seized Bataille's part of the manor and delivered it to John Leventhorpe and Richard de la Felde to be kept for fifteen years 'if the premises shall remain so long in the king's hand' at an annual farm of 20 marks. In 1473 Bataille received the royal licence once more freely to hold the manor. Presumably he had by this time become seised of the third of it formerly held in dower by Isabel. He died in 1474, leaving John Bataille his son and heir.

Elizabeth ORRELL who married c1446 John (Sir) BATAILLE or BATTLE or BATAILL born 1424 Essex, England. He died 1474.

'Parishes: Warnford', A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3 (1908), pp. 268-273.

The manor of WARNFORD remained in the family of Port until the thirteenth century, when William son of Adam de Port and Mabel de Aureval, heiress through her mother of Roger de St. John, took the name of St. John. It continued in the St. John family until the year 1355, when Edmund son and heir of Hugh de St. John dying a minor, it fell to the share of his sister Isabel, wife of Sir Luke de Poynings. On her death in 1393 the manor passed to her son Sir THOMAS de POYNINGS, who died seised of it in 1429, when it was assigned TO HIS GRANDDAUGHTER ALICE, who married first JOHN ORELL, and secondly Sir Thomas Kyngeston. In 1439 the manor was granted by ALICE to Thomas Gloucestre and THOMAS BATELL (possibly related to JOHN BATELL, the husband of ELIZABETH, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF ALICE) for their lives, with remainder to her son THOMAS, then aged three and a half, in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to her daughters ELIZABETH, ELEANOR, & MARGARET. THOMAS BATELL DIED IN 1457, Thomas Gloucestre the co-lessee having pre-deceased him. The manor then reverted to Thomas Kyngeston, who died seised in 1506, his heir being his kinsman John Kyngeston, aged sixteen. John died in 1514, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, on whose death, without issue, two years later, the manor passed to his sister Mary, the wife of Thomas Lisle, whose only son Francis died without issue. Mary died seised of the manor in 1539, and on the death of her husband, three years later, the property which she had inherited from her brothers, and they in their turn from Thomas Kyngeston, was divided among the descendants of the two sisters of Mary's father, John Kyngeston, who died in 1497, viz. (1) William Gorfen, son and heir of Margaret Gorfen sister of John; (2) Margery, wife of John Cope and daughter of Katherine Malory sister of John; and (3) Katherine wife of Thomas Andrewes, and Margaret wife of Thomas Boughton, daughters of Dorothy Malory daughter of Katherine Malory. By an indenture of partition (24 June, 1543) the manor and the advowson of the church of Warnford were assigned to William Gorfen as his share. On his death, in 1547, his sister and heir Alice immediately took possession, without any proof of age or livery of her inheritance, but was pardoned and received licence to enter in February, 1551. In Michaelmas of the same year the manor was settled on Alice for life with remainder to Chidiok Paulet and his issue. In this way the manor of Warnford came into the family of the Paulets, who were descended from Constance the elder sister of Alice Kyngeston, and one of the granddaughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas de Poynings, who died in 1429. Alice Gorfen must have died before 1562, for in that year Chidiok, Lord Paulet, obtained licence from Queen Elizabeth to alienate his manor of Warnford to Peter Tichborne and Thomas Pynder, no doubt for purposes of settlement. Chidiok died seised of the manor in 1574, and was succeeded by his son William, who in 1577 granted the manor and advowson of Warnford to William Neale and Agnes his wife in return for various annuities. In spite of this arrangement, however, William Paulet is still described as seised of the manor at the time of his death in 1596. William Neale, who was one of the auditors to Queen Elizabeth, died seised of the manor in 1602, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged thirty-six, who was afterwards knighted and was auditor to King James I. On his death in 1620 Warnford passed to his son and heir Thomas, the author of a little treatise entitled A Treatise of Direction how to Travell Safely and Profitably into Forraigne Countries, published in London in 1643.

They had the following children:

- + 163 M i. **John BATTELL OR BATAILE [inherited Ongar Park in 1474]** died 1518.
- 164 M ii. **Thomas BATTELL OR BATAILE [died 1469/70]** died 1469/1470.

College of Arms, L5/11/80, files 3a: RICHARD was the third son. The second son, Thomas, died 1469/70. It must have been assumed at this time, for some reason, that Richard was unlikely to produce an heir, as in 1518 a settlement was made whereby the manor was to pass to Richard's niece and her husband William Shelton. (Series 2 IPM. C.142/62/31)

- + 165 M iii. **RICHARD BATTELL OR BATAILE [died 1540]** died 1540.
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+ 166 F iv. **(daughter) BATTELL OR BATTLE (m. ---Ferne).**

146. **Thomas BARRINGTON - Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire** ¹³ died 5 Apr 1470 and was buried in St. Catherine's Chapel, in Hatfield Broad Oak Church.

13 Henry VI [cal 1435]

From the memorandum before mentioned made by Mr. Micklefield, it appears that the whole of the Matching Barns and Brenthall estates were in the possession of John Barrington's son Thomas. And in the rolls of the courts held for the manor of Hatfield the following statements relating to this property are found. " At the court held on St. Mary Magdalene's day in the thirtieth year of King Henry the Sixth, the steward was informed that Thomas Barrington had come into possession of the Manor of Matching Barns by the alienation of Thomas Battail, of London, Mercer. It was therefore ordered that both these parties should be summoned to appear at the next court to satisfy the claim of the lord of the manor for a relief due to him on such an alienation. The matter was noticed at several succeeding courts, and at the one held on St. Lucy's day in the same year the jury found that Thomas Barrington had let the Matching barns estate to Thomas Ferror and William Tanfield. At the court on St. Simon, and St. Jude's day in the thirty-first of King Henry the Sixth, Thomas Barrington attended and paid the relief due from him on coming into possession, viz. ten shillings, and did his homage for this manor, before John Godmaston, steward of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, for his manor of Hatfield Regis. It does not appear how long the said Thomas Battail above-named had been in possession of this property, but his right to it no doubt arose from Margaret de Boys having no issue.

The eldest son, Thomas Barrington, who in addition to his father's estates, had, in right of his mother, all those of the Enfield Family, and on the death of his uncle Edmund he came also into possession of the manors of Chevesfield, Gravely and Letchford, and of estates at Weston all in Hertfordshire-, for these last-named three manors held a court in 1438. King Henry the Sixth in the sixteenth year of his reign, by letters patent, confirmed to Thomas Barrington all the lands and offices that had been granted to his ancestors by former Kings of England. This confirmation is not now to be found, but there is an imperfect attested copy of it; it recites the grant to his father John from King Edward the third, and also early charters from King Henry and Stephen. There is not any further mention of his father having been removed from the woodwardship, neither does it appear who held the office from the second to the sixteenth year of Henry the Sixth.

Thomas Barrington was Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in the thirtieth of King Henry the Sixth. He was married twice, his first wife's name was Margaret, but to what family she belonged does not appear. He and she jointly held the manor of Barringtons, in Chigwell, under Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, and, in the nineteenth year of King Henry the Sixth, did suit and service, and paid a quit rent of sixpence for it, at her court for the hundred of Ongar. By his first wife he had no issue. Thomas Harrington's second wife was Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Holbeach, Knight, and by her he had two sons Humphrey, and Edmund, and although no daughter is mentioned in any family paper, he must have had one, as Mr. Micklefield, (who has been so often referred to), in his remarks always calls Thomas Harrington his father-in-law, and it is rather strange so alluding to his son's probable chance of succeeding to the Barrington property he never mentions the then possessor by name, but always speaks of his father Barrington's heir or heirs, and when addressing his son, calls him "thy Uncle Barynton;" this may perhaps have been on account of the disreputable conduct of his brother-in-law.

On a brass torn from a stone (broken into pieces, one of which is lost), there is an inscription to the memory of Thomas Barrington and Anne his wife, by which it appears that he died on the fifth of April 1470, and she the following day. They were buried in St. Catherine's Chapel, in Hatfield Broad Oak Church, but there is not now any stone to be found to which this brass could have belonged.

The pieces are still preserved at Barrington Hall.

The circumstance of his wife dying the day after him was commemorated by the following distich,

He first deceased, she for a few hours try'd
To live without him, liked it not, and dyd !

Thomas married (1) **Margaret (1st wife).**

Thomas and Margaret jointly held the manor of Barringtons, in Chigwell, under Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, and, in the nineteenth year of King Henry the Sixth, did suit and service, and paid a quit rent of sixpence for it, at her court for the hundred of Ongar. By his first wife he had no issue.

Thomas also married (2) **Anne HOLBEACH (dau of Sir John Holbeach)**. Anne died 6 Apr 1470 and was buried in St. Catherine's Chapel, in Hatfield Broad Oak Church.

On a brass torn from a stone (broken into pieces, one of which is lost), there is an inscription to the memory of Thomas Barrington and Anne his wife, by which it appears that he died on the fifth of April 1470, and she the following day. They were buried in St. Catherine's Chapel, in Hatfield Broad Oak Church, but there is not now any stone to be found to which this brass could have belonged.

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The circumstance of his wife dying the day after him was commemorated by the following distich,

He first deceased, she for a few hours try'd
To live without him, liked it not, and dyd !

They had the following children:

- 167 M i. **Humphrey BARRINGTON.**
- 168 M ii. **Edmund BARRINGTON.**
- 169 F iii. **(daughter) BARRINGTON.**

151. **James DOUGLAS -2nd Earl of Douglas.**

James, second Earl of Douglas, succeeded his father in that title, and also in that of Mar. The date of his birth is uncertain, as there is some doubt when his parents were married. Froissart, who saw him at a date not later than 1369, speaks of him as 'a fayre yong chylde,'² and he may then have been about eleven years old, or even a little older. He was made a Knight in 1371, probably at the coronation of King Robert n., as he is described in that year as Sir James Douglas, son of the Earl of Douglas.² He appears to have been present at the Parliament of 1373, though his name is not mentioned, as attached to the writ fixing the succession to the throne is a seal which can be no other than his, though the legend is unfortunately imperfect.⁴ A year later he was a witness to a charter by his father, and in 1375 he travelled into England, from which country also he was permitted to export grain.⁶ Some time between that and 1380 his father conferred on him the lordship of Liddesdale, as he is designed Sir James Douglas of Liddesdale in a royal grant of that year of £200 from the customs of Haddington.⁶

During his father's lifetime little is recorded of Sir James Douglas, but after his father's death he takes a prominent place in history. Earl William had scarcely been buried when, accompanied by a band of thirty French knights, who had come to Scotland in search of adventures, Earl James raided England with a force of 15,000 men.

Later, in May 1385, he again invaded England at the head of an army said to consist of 30,000 men, including 2000 French troops which had been sent to Scotland under Sir John de Vienne. The relations between the Scots and the strangers were not, however, cordial, and in a few months the country was relieved of their presence.

The next three years were comparatively peaceful, and the chroniclers are silent, while the Earl's movements are to be learned chiefly from charters witnessed or granted by him, but these need not be noted here. The latest of his own grants is dated on 27 July 1388, only a few days before the date fixed for an invasion of England on a large scale. This invasion had been resolved on at a meeting of nobles held at Aberdeen, and was intended to revenge the devastation caused by King Richard's army in 1385. It resulted in the battle of Otterburn, the many graphic accounts of which need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that in the dim light of an August evening Sir Henry Percy, 'Hotspur,' having marched rapidly from Newcastle, attacked the camp. The Scots were not unprepared, but still the onset was sudden, and it is said part of Douglas's armour was left unfastened in the hurry of putting it on. This may account for the tragedy of his death. For when the English by their weight and greater numbers made the Scots give way, the Earl with a heavy battle-axe or mace rushed into the thick of the fight and smote so strongly that none dare approach him, while he was well supported by his followers, who succeeded in driving back the enemy. But at last he was wounded to the death. He was able to speak a few words of encouragement and advice to his nearest followers; and as they, in obedience to his last wish, raised his banner, concealing his death, he expired.¹ The Scots renewed the combat with increased energy, the English were defeated, and Hotspur and other English noblemen were taken prisoner. The date of the battle of Otterburn is uncertain, as authorities differ widely on the point, but the Earl's body was borne to Melrose and buried there, about four days after the battle, and the Scottish leaders, after celebrating his obsequies, were able to be present at a general council held at Linlithgow on Tuesday 18 August 1388. On the Earl's death his unentailed territories and the earldom of Mar passed to his sister, while the title and lands of Douglas went to the heir of entail.

The Earl's wife was Isabel Stewart, daughter of King Robert n. The dispensation for their union is dated 24 September 1371, but it is not certain whether the marriage took place at that time or two years later, when £500 was paid on account of the marriage-contract.¹ She survived the Earl, and married, secondly, before 1390, Sir John Edmonstone, ancestor of the Edmonstones of Duntreath. She died about 1410. By her the Earl had, according to Godscroft, one son, but he died in infancy, and his name has not been recorded.

The Earl had also two natural sons and a daughter:—

1. William, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Drumlanrig, and who became the ancestor of the Douglasses of Drumlanrig, Dukes and Marquesses of Queensberry.
2. Archibald, who received the lands of Cavers from his aunt Isabel, Countess of Mar, some time before 1405. In 1412 King James I. confirmed the grant, and Archibald's descendants still possess the lands.
3. Eleanor, who married Sir William Fraser, second of Philorth. They received from her aunt Isabel, Countess of Mar, on 8 December 1404, certain lands in the shire of Banff.⁶ From them the Frasers, Lords Saltoun, descend.

No engraving of the Earl's seal is known. His seal as Sir James Douglas is attached to the Act of Succession in 1373, showing a shield bearing on a chief three stars, surmounted by a label of three points, with a heart in base; supporters, two lions. Descriptions of other seals used by him as Earl are found, showing his father's cognisance of Douglas quartered with the arms of Mar.

James was not married to [mistress].

They had the following children:

170 M i. **Archibald DOUGLAS -3rd Earl of Douglas.**

Archibald Douglas, styled 'the Grim,' who succeeded to the estates and title of Douglas, was, as already stated, a natural son of the 'good Sir James.' His parentage has been much discussed, and even Lord Hailes was puzzled, and assigns a 'capricious entail' as the reason for his accession. He did succeed under the entail of 1342, which was unknown to Lord Hailes, but there he is distinctly named as son of the late Sir James Douglas. There is further proof of the fact in a charter by himself to the monastery of Holywood, where he speaks of his father the late Sir James Douglas, and other evidence might be quoted.¹ He must have been very young at his father's death in 1330, as he is not named in record for nearly thirty years afterwards, and he survived his father for seventy years. His first appearance in history was at the battle of Poitiers on 19 September 1356, whither he had gone with Sir William Douglas and other Scottish nobles. He was taken prisoner, but escaped captivity by a ruse practised by Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, who treated him as a camp-follower, and, boxing his ears, dismissed him, after paying forty shillings for his ransom, with apparent contempt.

But although Archibald Douglas escaped being made prisoner at Poitiers, he did fall into English hands a few months later; but the details are not known, and he was soon released, as he was made a captive in time of truce. On his release he received a safe-conduct, dated 16 November 1357, in which he is described as a Knight, but when or how he received the honour is not known. Between 1361 and 1364 he held the office of Constable of the Castle of Edinburgh, at a yearly fee of 200 merks. During that period the insurrection of his kinsman the Earl of Douglas, and the High Steward, took place, but Sir Archibald adhered to the King's party, and witnessed the submission of the Steward and his sons.

In August 1364 Sir Archibald is found acting as Warden of the West Marches, an office which he held during his life. His first recorded act as Warden was an agreement as to Lochmaben Castle, which was then in the hands of the English Earl of Hereford. He also appears in the various parliaments of the time. In 1369 he entered upon that possession which earned him the distinctive appellation of Lord of Galloway. The chiefs of that district had always been troublesome to the Scottish Crown, with a tendency to revert to English rule when they could. In 1353, however, William, afterwards first Earl of Douglas, had compelled them to return to their allegiance to the Scottish King, and they had since remained faithful. As Sir Archibald had probably shown energy in assisting his kinsman, and had manifested that he was eminently fitted to control the restless

Galwegians, King David n. bestowed upon him all Galloway betwixt the Nith and the Cree, by a charter dated 18 September 1369,¹ which refers to his diligent labour and grateful service, and Sir Richard Maitland says he received that territory 'because he tuke grit trawell to purge the cuntrey of Englis blude.' A few years later Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigtown, who held the other portion of the district called Galloway, sold his earldom to Sir Archibald, the main reason being that he could not govern his territory properly, and serious discords and deadly feuds had arisen between him and the minor chiefs of the earldom.² Sir Archibald's grip of the territory was strong and just, and from his time that district gave no further trouble.

In 1369 and 1371 Sir Archibald was sent on embassies to France,³ but while in Scotland he was chiefly occupied in his duties as Warden of the Marches.

Sir Archibald Douglas was one of the leaders of the larger division of the Scottish army which invaded the West March of England in 1388. They did much damage, but their success was marred by the news of the death of the Earl of Douglas at Otterburn. By his decease the estates of Douglas fell to Sir Archibald, as next surviving heir named in the entail of 1342, though he did not at once assume the title of Earl, but took steps to complete his title to the lands. His succession was interfered with by Sir Malcolm Drummond, husband of Isabel Douglas, sister of Earl James, and now Countess of Mar, who had procured a brief from Chancery for infesting himself in the lands of Selkirk Forest. But these were included in the entail, and the brief was declared null, while the Chancellor was censured for issuing it to Sir Malcolm. This was in the Parliament of April 1389, and a few days later Sir Archibald produced on his own behalf a charter by the King declaring it to be evident that Douglasdale and other lands named in the writ of 1342 fell to Sir Archibald by entail, upon which he was declared to be legally infeft in the lands. Other claimants were directed to proceed by ordinary course of law, but all sasines given in violation of that charter were pronounced by Parliament to be utterly ineffectual against Sir Archibald.¹ Soon afterwards the latter took the title of, or was created, Earl of Douglas, retaining in addition his former designation of Lord of Galloway

In 1389 a truce was made with England, which in 1391 was settled on a more enduring basis in terms of the treaty with France, which had been arranged by Douglas in 1371, and as the peace lasted to the close of the Earl's life, he figures on the page of history only at intervals. His later years are marked by considerable benefactions to the Church, although he had always been accounted a good friend to the clergy. Indeed, shortly after he became Lord of Galloway, in 1369, he granted the lands of Cross-michael and Troqueer to the monastery of Holywood for the support of a hospital for poor and infirm persons. This charity was for the weal of the souls of King Robert Bruce, Edward his brother, David II., and of the granter's own father Sir James, Lord of Douglas.² The Earl also, at a later but uncertain date, turned his attention to Lincluden, another religious house in his territory. It had been a nunnery, but the Earl removed the nuns, and erected the building into a collegiate establishment, consisting of a provost, eight prebendaries, twenty-four beadsmen, and a chaplain.⁴ The building was finished in a magnificent style of architecture, and it is said the place, which is beautifully situated, was a favourite residence of the Earls of Douglas.¹ The Earl also apparently restored the Abbey of Sweetheart or Newabbey, originally founded on 10 April 1273 by Devorgilla of Baliol,³ but which had suffered much from fire and pillage. The Earl is described in a writ of 1381 as founder and reformer of the monastery, and his benefactions to it were probably liberal; and only three years before his death he made a grant to the Abbey for his own soul and that of Joanna, his spouse, Archibald and James, their sons, and for his own father and mother, but he does not name the latter.² His last great architectural work was the founding and building the collegiate church of Bothwell, begun on 10 October 1398. It became a very stately structure, not large, but containing Gothic work of a very fine character. The Earl's arms and those of his wife are still to be seen cut in stone.

These donations procured for the Earl the good word of the historians of his day, who were all Churchmen, and they praise him highly, not altogether without warrant, for liberality, but also for justice and faithfulness to his promises, though other and later writers have not been so lenient to his memory. One of the last acts of his life led, at a later date, to unhappy consequences. He was the means of breaking off the betrothal of David, Duke of Rothesay, to Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of George, Earl of March, and he married the Duke to his own daughter Mary. The Earl of March was greatly offended, and stirred up the English King to invade Scotland. The exact date of the Earl's death is a little uncertain, but it must have taken place before 9 February 1400-1, and it is

probable, though the statement is made by a late writer, that he died on Christmas Eve 1400.⁶

His wife was Joanna Moray, widow of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell. On 23 July 1362 a dispensation was granted for their marriage, in which she is described as a widow, and the relict of Sir Thomas Moray.⁶ This statement has been ignored by all historians of the Douglasses, including Sir William Fraser, who maintains that 'it conflicts with all evidence on the subject of Sir Thomas Moray's descent, and with the fact that Joanna of Moray calls herself, and is styled, Lady of Bothwell.' He therefore holds with others that Joanna was the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas. But Sir William was not aware of evidence proving that the dispensation is right, and that Joanna was a widow when Sir Archibald Douglas married her. In or about 1362, while still a widow, Joanna, styling herself Lady of Drumsargard, granted to her uncle, Walter Moray, certain lands in her barony of Cortachie, co. Forfar, and this grant was confirmed by her mother, Joanna of Menteith, as chief lady of the barony.¹ The barony had been granted to Joanna of Menteith herself by her first husband, Malise, Earl of Strathearn,³ while Joanna Moray was her daughter by her third husband Maurice Moray of Drumsargard, who was created Earl of Strathearn by King David n. Joanna was thus Lady of Drumsargard as heir of her father, and she was Lady of Bothwell as conjunct flar with her husband, Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, who died in 1361. The extraordinary feature of the case is that Sir Archibald Douglas not only married Joanna, but became possessor of all the lands of which she was liferentrix. It has been supposed that an intention to dispute possession of Bothwell was indicated by Alexander Moray, brother of Maurice, whom Queen Euphemia, by an agreement in 1375, bound herself to support in regaining his heritage,² but his right to Bothwell is not clear, and nothing came of the proposal. It was probably as a safeguard against similar claims that Sir Archibald Douglas, when about to leave for France in 1371, obtained from King Robert n. a grant of all the casualties due to the Crown from the lands and offices of his wife. If she died without issue, the King renounced all claim to her heritable estate, and declared that Sir Archibald Douglas and his heirs should hold the same as freely as did the predecessors of Joanna of Moray.⁴ This, considering that Joanna was only, so far as is known, a liferentrix, is a remarkable arrangement, and shows the influence of Sir Archibald. It may be noted that where Sir Archibald Douglas granted lands which belonged properly to the Morays of Bothwell, it was made a condition that the lands should be held of their heirs, or the heirs of Joanna Moray.¹ She survived the Earl, and after his death granted portions of the heritage of Bothwell in her own name.² She was alive in January 1403, and probably died before August 1409, but the date of her death has not been precisely ascertained. By her the third Earl of Douglas had issue:—

1. Archibald, who succeeded as fourth Earl.

2. James, who about 1440 became seventh Earl.

3. Mary or Marjory, married in February 1399-1400 to David, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland, without issue. He died in 1402, and about 1403 she married, secondly, Sir Walter Haliburton, younger of Dirleton, afterwards Treasurer of Scotland. She died about 1420.

Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, had also a natural son William, known as Lord of Nithsdale, who seems to have largely inherited the characteristics of his grandfather Sir James, and whose career, as told by the historians of the time, reads like a romance. It is probably he who as William Douglas of Scotland is mentioned in the English records in 1372 as having a dispute about the marches with Henry Lord Percy,⁴ though he is not named in Scottish record before 1384. In 1385, when the Scoto-French army beset Carlisle, he is said to have performed prodigies of valour. In 1388 he made a descent on Ireland in retaliation for raids made by the Irish on Galloway. On his return he ravaged the Isle of Man, and landed in Scotland again in time to join his father and the other leaders who invaded Cumberland. In the same year he received from his father a charter of the lands of Harbertshire, co. Stirling. He is said by Bower to have gone in 1389 to Dantzic, in Prussia, with a number of other Scottish knights, and there to have been assassinated at the instance of an Englishman, Lord Clifford, with whom he had a quarrel. But the story of his alleged murder is a doubtful one, especially as the only 'Lord Clifford' known, Sir Thomas Clifford, died between July and November 1391, while Sir William Douglas was alive, if not actually in Scotland, at Martinmas 1390, and seems to have drawn his share of the burgh rents of Dumfries for a good part of 1392.² He therefore probably died in that year, thus surviving his alleged assassin.

Archibald married **Joanna MORAY**.

155. **Philip (Phillipus) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1477.

Philip married **Agnes DAVIES**.

They had the following children:

+ 171 M i. **Philip (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)**.

156. **Jeffrey (4th) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1479.

He had the following children:

+ 172 M i. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died 6 Jul 1552.

157. **Ralph JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex** was born about 1475. He died [after 30 May 1525].

RALPH JOSSELYN (John, Jeffrey, Jeffrey) of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex, the testator of 1525, born about 1475, died after 30 May 1525. He married Elizabeth Cornish, daughter and co-heiress of William, who survived him, and, with her daughter Agnes, was a legatee of the will of Philippa Josselyn, widow of John of High Roding, co Essex, dated 15 October 1530. Ralph Josselyn was heir in reversion to the lands of this John of High Roding, his second cousin, in case of the death of John's sons and nephews without male issue. He was taxed on goods valued at £26 in 1523 and 1524/5; and his widow was taxed on lands valued at 40s a year from 1542 to 1546, after which no record of her has been found. He probably held his lands in Great Canfield of John Jossleyn.

Children:

- 1) Agnes, born about 1499; died after 1558; married SIR JOHN WISEMAN of Canfield, co Essex, knight, who died 17 August 1558, son of William and Mary (Glascock).
- 2) Philip, of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex, born about 1501, heir to his father's freehold lands and to the tenement called Caldres and Cokmemys; taxed in 1543 for goods valued at £10.
- 3) Ralph, born about 1503
- 4) Nicholas, born about 1508, under 21 years of age when his father made his will in 1525.
- 5) Denys (daughter) born about 1508, living unmarried in 1525

Ralph married **Elizabeth CORNISH**.

They had the following children:

173 F i. **Agnes JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1499. She died after 1558.

Agnes, born about 1499; died after 1558; married SIR JOHN WISEMAN of Canfield, co Essex, knight, who died 17 August 1558, son of William and Mary (Glascock). He was one of the auditors to King Henry VIII and bought Great Canfield Park, with lands lying in Great and Little Canfield, Takeley, and King's Hatfield (or Hatfield-Broad-Oak) co Essex. He and his wife are buried in the church of Great Canfield.

Children:

1. John, married Margery Waldegrave, daughter of Sir William of co Suffolk, knight, four children
2. William, d.s.p
3. (a Son), d.s.p
4. Robert, gentleman, pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, d.s.p. Married 5 times
5. Thomas, died in July 1563, buried at Chelmsford, co Essex
6. Philippa, married 1) William Glascock of Minchins in Great Dunmow, co Essex - they had 6 children; 2) after 1558 Andrew Pascall
7. Margaret, married 1)---Everard; 2)---Church
8. Margery, married 1) John Pascall of Greate Baddow, co Essex; 2)---Reade
9. Clemence, married Richard Everard of Waltham, co Essex, son of Richard & mary (Wood) - 6 children
10. Katherine, m. Thoms Young of Youngs newland in Roxwell, co Essex, son of Thomas and --- (Stevens)
11. Anne, married 1) John Lindsell; 2) after 1558 John Glascock of Roxwell, co Essex

- 174 M ii. **Philip JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1501.
- + 175 M iii. **Ralph (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex** was born about 1503.
- 176 M iv. **Nicholas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1508.
- 177 F v. **Denys (Denise) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1508.

160. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1460. He died 14 Jul 1525 and was buried in the chancel of the ancestral church in Sawbridgeworth.

JOHN JOSSELYN (George, Thomas, Jeffrey) of Newhall Josselyn in High Roding, co Essex, and of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, the testator of 1524, born about 1460, died 14 July 1525. he married first, before 1492/3, CICELYN (MOLINEUX) FITZ-HERBERT, who died 7 July 1502, the inquisition post mortem being taken 12 February 1503/4, daughter of John Molineux of Chipping Campden, co Gloucester, and widow of Henry FitzHerbert; and secondly PHILIPPA (BRADBURY) BARLEY, the testatrix of 1530, who died after 14 October 1530, daughter of William and Jane (FitzWilliams) Bradbury of Littlebury and Wicken-Bonhunt, co Essex, and widow of John Barley of Stapleford-Abbotts, co Essex.

John Josselyn bought of his nephew, George Jossley, the ancestral estate of Hide Hall in 1513. Besides the two estates above mentioned he had others in High Roding, Great Dunmow, Aythorpe-Roding, Tillingham, King's Hatfield or Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Shellow-Bowels, Great Walham, Little Hallingbury, Little Canfield, and Much or Great Canfield, all in co Essex. He and his wife are buried in the priory of King's Hatfield, and in the chancel of the ancestral church in Sawbridgeworth was erected a stately tomb, with recumbent figures (carved in stone but now much defaced) of him and his wife Philippa. Above is a marble tablet, bearing the inscription: "Heare Lyeth John Jocelyn Esqr., and Philippa his wife - which John Dyed Ao Dom 1525." It seems probable that, when the priory of King's Hatfield was destroyed at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, their bodies were removed to Sawbridgeworth.

Children by his first wife:

- 1) Philip, died young
- 2) Nicholas, born 1498; died between Feb 1503/4 and 1524

Children by his second wife:

- 3) Thomas, born about 1507
- 4) Jane or Joan, died in 1569; buried in the church at Burham, co Bucks; married Sir Nicholas Wentworth of Lillingstone-Lovell, co Bucks, Knight, son of Henry and Joan (FitSymonds). Children: i) Peter, born before 1530; ii) Henry, born before 1530; iii) Clare, born in or before 1530; iv) Paul
- 5) Anne, married after 1530, John Baggot or Bagshot of Blofield, co Norfolk, Esq.

John married (1) **Cicelyn MOLINEUX FITZ-HERBERT**. Cicelyn died 7 Jul 1502.

They had the following children:

- 178 M i. **Philip JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (died young)**.
- 179 M ii. **Nicholas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born 1498. He died [between Feb 1503/4 and 1524].

John also married (2) **Philippa BRADBURY BARLEY**. Philippa died [after 14 October 1530] and was buried in the chancel of the ancestral church in Sawbridgeworth.

They had the following children:

- + 180 M iii. **(Sir) Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth** was born about 1507 and died 24 Oct 1562.
- 181 F iv. **Jane or Joan JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died 1569 and was buried in the church at Burham, co Bucks.
 - Jane or Joan, died in 1569; buried in the church at Burham, co Bucks; married Sir Nicholas Wentworth of Lillingstone-Lovell, co Bucks, Knight, son of Henry and Joan (FitSymonds).
 - Children:
 - i) Peter, born before 1530;
 - ii) Henry, born before 1530;
 - iii) Clare, born in or before 1530;
 - iv) Paul

Sixteenth Generation

163. **John BATTELL OR BATAILE** [inherited Ongar Park in 1474] died¹⁴ 1518.

JOHN BATELL, of the Parish of Stamford Rivers, co Essex, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Berden, next of kin to Sir WALRAND ROCHFORD, knight, and Founder and Patron of the Priory of Berden, Deed, appointing John Catlyn, otherwise called "Jo. Albon," of St. Bartholomew, in Westsmythfeld, London, Professor of the Order of St. Augustin, to be Prior of Berden, in place of Richard Scot, late Prior, deceased, and to have and to hold all lands, tenements, and other territorial possessions, for the maintenance of the said priory, on the condition that prayers be celebrated for the welfare of and health of the said JOHN BATELL, Esq., during life, and after this deceased for his soul, and for the souls of Elizabeth Batell, his late wife; of Sir JOHN BATELL, his late father, and of the Lady Elizabeth, his late wife, and the mother of the said John Batell, Esquire, for the souls of all antecessors and successors, founders, and patrons of the said Priory; for the souls of all his kindred, and of all who have died in the faith, etc. Testators: Anthony Fitz-Herbert; Edward Willoughby; Edmund Wyly; Christopher Elliot; Richard Walter; Matthew Vaughan, and Walter Norreys. Dated at the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in Westsmythfeld, London, in the place which is vulgarly called and known as Paradise, within the precinct of the said Priory, October 23, 1507.

A history of the Battelle family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle, states that in 1474 Sir John Bataille died, leaving his son John as his heir to Ongar Park, but to the advowson only of Magdalen Laver.

In 1497 and again in 1513, John Bataille, Sir John's heir, had the presentation to the church of Magalen Laver.

1509: John Bataille held a manor in High Ongar called Ongar Park, and of a manor in Manuden, called Battles {Batailles} Hall (full notes below) - his brother Richard also named in documents at this time.

1518: JOHN BATAILLE, Esquire, died. His heir was his brother RICHARD.

In 1518/9 this John died. Not much is known of him, but he is recorded as having married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Marten, Esq. It is probable that he spent much of his time abroad. He had no family, and his brother Richard was his heir.

Lucy Battelle gives the CHILDREN OF JOHN given as follows:

Gawer Bataill (Gawer was a medieval name, i.e. as a knight of King Arthur's Table)
Alinore (died age 4)
Elizabeth (died young)
Grace (died young)
Agnes (died young)
Margery (died age 12)

Lucy Battelle states that all must have died by 1518 when John died.

C Records created, acquired, and inherited by Chancery, and also of the Wardrobe, Royal Household, Exchequer and various commissions

Division within C Records of the Chancery as central secretariat

C 131 Chancery: Extents for Debts, Series I

Subseries within C 131 Original files of writs and returns

C 131/96

Record Summary

Scope and content Debtor: JOHN BATTLE {Bataille}, esquire, the son and heir of JOHN BATAILLE, knight, deceased; RICHARD BATTLE {Bataille}, gentleman, the brother of John, and Edward Froddesham, citizen and goldsmith, of

London.

Creditor: Edward Jordan {Jurden}, citizen and goldsmith, of London.

Amount: £20.

Before whom: William Brown the younger, Mayor of the Staple of Westminster.

When taken: 16/04/1509

First term: 01/11/1509

Last term: 01/11/1509

Writ to: Sheriff of Essex

Sent by: Chancery.

Endorsement: John Leventhorpe, Sheriff, replies that the debtors were not found in his bailiwick. Richard and Edward had no chattels, lands, or tenements there.

Covering dates 1510 Jun 6

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

Note Inquisition and return: Date to be returned: 01/07/1510. Attached is: (a) The inquisition made at Manuden in Essex on 10/06/1510 before John Leventhorpe, Sheriff. JOHN BATTLE was seised in demesne of a manor lying in High Ongar and Stanford Rivers called Ongar Park, worth £20 a year; and of a manor in Manuden, called Battles {Batailles} Hall, worth £14 a year. He had no goods or chattels in the bailiwick. Attached is: (b) A writ to the Sheriff of Herts. about the same debt, dated 06/06/1510.

Held by The National Archives, Kew

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds STRUTT FAMILY OF TERLING PLACE

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Series D/DRa 01-29 Chelmer- Blackwater Navigation Papers,

Reference Code D/DRa/T1/5

Dates of Creation 10 June 1481

Scope and Content Grant (and Counterpart)

John Pykke of Rayleigh and JOHN BATELL of Eastwood, William Aleyn, Edw. Kymbold and John Derman, all of Rayleigh, to William Paperell, Rich. Haygate, Walter Huntyngdon, Thomas Butte and John Dunmowe [all as in 1/3] - Property [as in 1/3] which they had of the feoffment of the grantees on condition that if William P. paid £16. 6. 8 to the gild of the Holy Trinity in Rayleigh, the property was to be conveyed to him. If William P. defaults, then the said John P. and the other grantors can re- enter the property

Witnesses [as in 1/3]

Date From 1481 - Date To 1481

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Miscellaneous

Level: Fonds MISELLANEOUS RECORDS ASQUIRED FROM A DEALER IN MANUSCRIPTS

Reference Code D/DU 1585/2/1

Dates of Creation 23 January 1531

Scope and Content Exemplification of Chancery decree of 2 June 1498 in case of John BATAILLE, son and heir of Sir John BATAILLE, son and heir of Sir John BATAILLE, v. Philip Coke, son and heir of Sir Thomas Coke.

Manor of Magdalen Laver (no details).

Recites John BATAILLE's petitions, describing mortgage of manor for £160 by his father in 1467-68, when about to flee to France out of loyalty to deposed King Henry VI, and seeking subpoena of Philip Coke, son of mortgage; with Coke's answers, and decree in favour of Coke. Exemplified at the request of Margaret Cooke, wid., and Anthony Cooke esq.

Seal damaged.

For the descent of the manor see the Victoria County History of Essex vol. 4 (Oxford University Press 1956) pp.105-

106. For a deed of covenant by John BATAILLE, 13 February 1468, reciting the mortgage of 16 January 1468, see D/DK T51. See also D/DA T199 (part), an exemplification, obtained by Anthony Cooke esq., 17 June 1531, of an inquisition post mortem on Thomas BATAILLE held 21 October 1439, which shows that he held the manor from Ric. Duke of York.

For typed transcript see D/DU 1585/2/2
Date From 1498 - Date To 1498

John married **Elizabeth MARTEN (dau of Robert Marten, Esq)**, daughter of Robert MARTEN.

Lucy Battelle stated: Pedigrees of Nobility, College of Arms, file 3A: John Bataille, Esquire, of Stanford Rivers, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Marten, Esquire. The Marten family, prior to 1555, lived at Marshalls Wick, Hertford, a district north-east of St. Albans, i.e. towards Wheathampstead, where a Battelle family lived in the 1500's, and probably earlier.

I believe it possible they were [also?] in Essex, as were the Bataille's.

MARTEN FAMILY in ESSEX: In Visitations of England and Wales is shown the family of Robert Humphrey Marten of Plaistow, co Essex. The arms given there are: Arms on record in the College of Arms: Argent, gutte de poix, an eagle displayed gules between five mullets, two in chief, as many in fesse, and one in base, sable. Crest: On a wreath of the colours in front of a gryphon sergeant per fesse, argent gutte de poix and or, winged of the last, a fasces fessewise proper. Motto: "spes super sidera"

The ESSEX REVIEW gives the following burials found: 1541: ROBERT MARTEN, 24th JULY, of the plague. St. Nicholas, Colchester.

Herts. Genealogist, Vol 1, pg 229: 1545 Subsidy Rolls for Herts:
Robert marteyn, senior, on goods 2d
Robert Marteyn, junior, on goods 4d
Thomas Marteyn, on goods 4d

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry states that the family derives from JOHN MARTIN, Esq., of Rowsham, co Oxford, living 1550, and gives a lineage from there.

The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, also by Burke states: MARTEN (Marshal Wick, co Hertford, Radford and Rowsham, co Oxford, and Old Bond Street, London; descended from John Marten of Rosham, 1550) and gives their arms: Sable, three oval buckles fesseways, two and one, argent. Crest: A martin sable holding in the beak a buckle, as in the arms.

They had the following children:

- 183 M i. **Gawer BATTELL OR BATAILE (apparently died young).**
- 184 F ii. **Alinore BATTELL OR BATAILE (died age 4).**
- 185 F iii. **(other daughters all died young) BATTELL OR BATAILE (see notes).**

165. **RICHARD BATTELL OR BATAILE [died 1540]** died 1540.

'High Ongar: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 175-182, states: Richard Bataille, perhaps son of the last named John Bataille [who died 1474], died in 1540. Under a settlement made in 1518 the manor passed to Richard's niece Joan (Ferne) and her husband William Shelton.

Essex Co., England: April 2, 1539: Richard Battaile, whose wife was named Elizabeth, signed his will.

I am not sure that Richard was the son of John who died 1474, although Lucy Battelle says that Richard was the heir of his brother John who died in 1518.

In an inquisition post mortem of John, Earl of Oxford, held at Colchester, co Essex on June 11, 1513, respecting the forest rights, it was found that Essex and Waltham were one and the same Forest.

Essex. circa 1531. Receipt from Master Thomas Smyth, clerk and chancellor of the cathedral church of St. Paul,

London, to RICHARD BATELL, gentleman, and John Holwey, citizen and cordwainer of London, for 16l., being the farm of the rectory of Borham for one year. Morrow of St. John the Baptist, 20 Edward IV Signed. Seal. ['Deeds: C.1501 - C.1600', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 1 (1890), pp. 536-546]

1477 - perhaps an earlier Richard? ----

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Miscellaneous

Level: Fonds MANORIAL RECORDS OF HIGH RODING;DEEDS OF HIGH RODING, AYTHORPE RODING, GREAT CANFIELD, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE

Level: Series Manor of High Roding

Reference Code D/DU 886/41

Dates of Creation 1477

Extent 1 roll

Scope and Content Rental

In effect a detailed survey (in English) < each entry giving names of tenant and holding, abutments and annual rent (incl. a few rents in kind, viz. pepper and capons). Tenure is distinguished either in the entry, marginally, or both, e.g.

"Moleland" "Freland", "tenetur per Copiam", "in Burgage", even in one instance "Tenetur per copiam in burgagio". Later (16th, 17th-cent.) marginal notes give acreages for many holdings, names of subsequent tenants, whether heriot due, and tenure, with reference to court rolls in some cases. The heading reads "The Rentall of Thomas Ormonde Squyer Lorde of High Rodyng made and Renuede there the Thursday in Witsonde weke the xvij yere of the Regne of King Edwarde the fourth Examinde In full Courte ther before [blank] Rolf beyng Stuarde John Aps Receyuour and Richard BATELL by the others of the hole homage and ouer that every tenant partycularly confessyng the same"

The roll measures 30 ft 8 ins in length and is composed of 14 parchment membranes of equal width (153/8), contemporarily glued head to tail, unsewn

Date From 1477

Date To 1477

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Estate and Family records

Level: Fonds RECORDS OF VARIOUS ESSEX FAMILIES

Level: Sub-Fonds DEEDS

Level: Series Deeds relating to Basildon

Level: Item Lease for 13 years at annual rent of £26

Reference Code D/DHf T41/114

Dates of Creation 9 June 1520

Title [Lease for 13 years at annual rent of £26]

Scope and Content: ELIZABETH TORRELL, widow (formerly wife of Humphrey Torell, esq.) to RICHARD BATELL, Elizabeth Rogerrys, widow, and Edmund Rudley: Manor of Basildon alias Botelers and a messuage called Unywates, now in occupation of Elizabeth Rogerrys and Edmund Rudley, the 'maner plase' called Butlerres, Pese Croft, the Cheker and Schortyscrofte, the first crop of the little mead next to Stykardys excepted. Elizabeth Torell to pay quit and chief rents, to be responsible for repairs unless the tenants cause the property to be 'hurtyd broky or ympeyryd', and to provide 'fyrebote plowgbote harowbote and cartebote'

2 seals

Date From 1520 - Date To 1520

C 1 Court of Chancery: Six Clerks Office: Early Proceedings, Richard II to Philip and Mary

C 1/469 Chancery pleadings addressed to Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, Cardinal and Papal Legate as Lord Chancellor. Detailed descriptions at item level

Record Summary

Scope and content RICHARD BATAYLLE v. Humphrey Browne, serjeant-at-law.: Action by defendant on bonds for covenants, of which he refused to seal complainant's counterpart, and non-payment of the price of the manor of MANUDEN. Subpoena and injunction.: Essex.

Covering dates 1518-1529

A History of the Battelle Family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle ; with an introduction by Clyde R. Tipton, Jr., Battelle Memorial Institute

In 1474 Sir John Bataille died, leaving his son John as his heir to Ongar Park, but to the advowson only of Magdalen Laver.

In 1497 and again in 1513, John Bataille, Sir John's heir, had the presentation to the church of Magalen Laver.

In 1519 this John died. Not much is known of him, but he is recorded as having married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Marten, Esq. It is probable that he spent much of his time abroad. He had no family, and his brother RICHARD was his heir.

Magdalen Laver (and nearby Bobbingworth) were connected with the Mortimer family (the Earls of March) and in August 1979 it was discovered that theirs was the castle at Ongar, of which there are scant remains. Roger, the first Earl of March (the Queen's lover) who was handed in 1381, was 'of Magdalen Laver.' Another Mortimer who died in 1425 was 'of Bobbingworth' nearby. Magdalen laver still has many ancient timber-fronted farm houses; the oldest is about 14th century. Several of these farm houses, as well as the manor house, and the old rectory, stand on near-moated sites (moated because of wolves). Today the Norman church's only neighbour is a farm, but here once stood a Roman home.

1510: THOMAS BATELL of London and Essex... Lord of the manor of Markwich in Essex:

Repository: Essex Record Office

Level: Category Records in private custody

Level: Fonds EXTRACT FROM SALE CATALOGUE OF ESSEX DOCUMENTS

Reference Code T/B 237/1

Dates of Creation 1968

Scope and Content Extract from sale catalogue:

62. HENRY VIII. Markwich. Deed of Property, on vellum, dated 7th November 1510, in Latin & registered at Dagenham, Essex. Signed by Henry Wolfe of Northampton declaring Thomas BATELL of London to be Lord of the Manor of Markwich in Essex. c. 12" x 5". Also a deed confirming Thomas BATELL, merchant of London as Lord of the Manor of Markwich. c. 12 and a half " x 4". Each with hanging seal. 2 minute holes affecting 2 letters. A handsome, interesting set of documents. £ 8. 0. 0. \$19.20

Extracted from catalogue No 75 (1968) of H.T. Jantzen, Antiquarian Bookseller, Toll Gate, Lewes Road, East Grinstead, Sussex

Date From 1510

Date To 1611

1559-60: of WILLIAM BATTELL.... Xxd [from Treasurer's accounts, the Town Finances of Elizabethan Ipswich]

1577-8: of RICHARD BATTELL for landes in Bramford: vj li xiijs iiijd [1571-2, Richard Battell was paid wages "upon his extreate...xvs." He was one of the town sergeants.] [from Treasurer's accounts, the Town Finances of Elizabethan Ipswich]

Sources:

Abbrev: BATTLE-002 Sir Walter DeBetuille & Descendants

Type: Manuscript

Abbrev: BATTLE-003 "BATTLE PRIDE"

RICHARD married **Elizabeth**.

They had the following children:

+ 186 M i. **WILLIAM BATTELL.**

166.(daughter) **BATTELL OR BATAILE (m. ---Ferne).**

Had a daughter: Richard Bataille, perhaps son of the last named John Bataille, died in 1540. (fn. 27) Under a settlement made in 1518 the manor passed to Richard's niece Joan (Ferne) and her husband William Shelton.

'High Ongar: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 175-182.

William Shelton was dead by 1553, when a conveyance of the manor was made by his widow and their son Humfrey Shelton. In or about 1590 Ongar Park was being leased by Humfrey Shelton to Edmond Felton. (fn. 30) Humfrey died in 1605 and was succeeded by his son William Shelton. (fn. 31) In 1615 William Shelton conveyed the manor to William Copley, but after Shelton's death in 1620-1 there was a dispute over this transaction, between Copley and Robert Napper, Shelton's executor. (fn. 33) An agreement was eventually reached providing for the payment by Copley to Napper of £4,300, for which Copley gave as security a bond for £6,000 and a lease of Ongar Park for 99 years.

William Copley died in 1623. Shortly before his death he had settled the manor on trustees for the repayment of his debts. It was probably these trustees who sold Ongar Park to Sir Richard Minshull, who held it in 1641. He was a zealous royalist in the Civil War and after the fall of Oxford compounded for his estates in Bucks., Essex, and elsewhere. He died in 1667 and was succeeded by his son Richard. In 1700 the manor was conveyed to trustees by Richard Minshull in order that it should be sold to pay his debts and to provide for his only child Mary. In 1705 Ongar Park was sold to Sir Thomas Webster, 1st Bt. (d. 1751) of Copped Hall, Epping.

In 1738 Webster sold the manor to Aaron Franks of London.

Not sure who this will refers to, but it would be interesting to purchase the file to see:
Description Will of Elizabeth Batayll, Widow of Bobbingworth, Essex
Date 16 November 1547
Catalogue reference PROB 11/31
Dept Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
Series Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers

(daughter) married (**unknown**) **FERNE.**

It is interesting to note from a pedigree found in A Survey of Staffordshire:

William Ferne, occurs temp Edward III [or 1327+50 years]
Sir JOHN FERNE, married Beatrice, daughter of WALTER ROCHFORD
William Ferne of Ferne Hall, co Essex, "nunc in poss. D'ni Ric."
Thomas Ferne married Alice, daughter of George Whitgreave, co Stafford
[the pedigree goes on from William Ferne of Parwich who married Jane Beresford]

"Ferne" was also spelled Fearne

Various arms for FERNE are given in The British Herald:

Ferne [Temple-Bellwood, Linc; and Staffs. Granted 1578] per ben, or and gules; two lions head erased, counterchanged.
Crest: a talbot's head, argent cased and collared gules, garnished and ringed or, issuing out of ferne ppr.
Ferne [Staffs] per ben dancette, argent and gules
Ferne, per ben indented, argent and gules two lions heads erased, counterchanged, crowned or. Crest, on a mount of ferne ppr a garb or, banded gules
Ferne, per fesse, argent and gules a lion rampant within a bordure counterchanged.

They had the following children:

+ 187 F i. **Joan FERNE [living 1585].**

171.**Philip (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**

Philip married **Anne BROOKE.**

They had the following children:

188 F i. **Susan JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (m. Thomas Wilson of Jenkins in Stisted, co Essex).**

172. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** died 6 Jul 1552.

Visitations of Essex goes on to list the pedigree of the Jocelin's up until the 17th century.

Thomas married **Elizabeth HADLEIGH (dau. of Nicholas Hadleigh)**. Elizabeth died 17 Apr 1587.

They had the following children:

189 M i. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN).**

Thomas - to whom the ancient arms of the Josselyns were allowed or confirmed at the Visitation of London in 1633/4.

175. **Ralph (II) JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex** was born about 1503.

RALPH JOSSELYN of Much or Great Canfield, co Essex, and later probably of Fyfield, co Essex, born about 1503, probably died before 1546, as his name is not found in the very complete subsidy for that year, although the names of his mother and his sons appear. No will or administration of his estate is now extant. The name of his wife is unknown.

Children:

- 1) Simon, the testator of 1577/8, born about 1523, died between 15 Marfch 1577/8 and 3 February 1578/9; married at Fyfield, co Essex, 12 October 1544, Margaret Poole, who survived him.
- 2) John, born about 1525
- 3) Agnes, born about 1527; married at Fyfield, co Essex, 14 September 1544, John Turnishe

He had the following children:

190 M i. **Simon JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1523.

Simon, the testator of 1577/8, born about 1523, died between 15 Marfch 1577/8 and 3 February 1578/9; married at Fyfield, co Essex, 12 October 1544, Margaret Poole, who survived him.

Children:

- 1) Ralph, heir to his father's lands, b. and bapt 5 December 1546; living as late as 1620
- 2) John, born about 1550, living in 1577/8
- 3) Jeffrey, born about 1555; living in 1576/7, when he was mentioned in the will of his father, and in 1604/5 when he was mentioned in the will of his cousin Thomas Josselyn of Rochford

191 M ii. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1525. He was buried 18 Feb 1578/1579 in Roxwell.

JOHN JOSSELYN (son of Ralph II), of Fyfield, Chignal-Smealy, and Roxwell, co Essex, born about 1525, was buried at Roxwell 18 February 1578/9. He married at Fyfield, 15 January 1544/5, ALICE NEVELL, widow, probably the Widow Joslin who was buried at Roxwell 31 January 1600/1.

John Josselyn is first of record at Fyfield, where he lived for a year and half, at least, after his marriage. Between 16 June 1546, when he is taxed at Fyfield, and 20 April 1547, when he is taxed at Chignal-Smealy, he moved to the latter parish, six miles northeast from Fyfield, although one of his children was later baptized in the latter place, probably having been born there while her mother was visiting relatives. At some time between 1551/2 and 1561 he moved to Roxwell, which lies between Fyfield and Chignal-Smealy, and there he lived for the rest of his life. A glance at the map of Essex shows how close to the old ancestral seats of the family this branch of it remained. Fyfield is six miles from Great Canfield, 7 miles from Newhall Josselyn in High Roding (both parishes being in co Essex), five miles from Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and 2 miles from Torrell's Hall, anciently called Shellow-Jocelyn in Willingale-Doe, co Essex. By a fine dated 1 and 18 may 1573, John Josselyn acquired of William Water the property called Bollinghatch in Newland hamlet in the parish of Roxwell, consisting of a house, garden, orchard, 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood. This property, now called Boldinghatch, lies about 2 miles N.E. of the church at Roxwell, and about ½ miles from Good Easter, where in the next generation a kinsman of John Josselyn, Rev. Jeffrey Josslyn,

held the living for 40 years. John Josselyn held Bollinghatch of the manor of Newland Hall, the lord of the manor, Edward Elliot, being a connection by marriage, his daughter Elizabeth having married Thomas Young, 3rd cousin of John Josselyn. At the time of his death John also held of the Queen a house and land called Searles in Roxwell, with other land in Roxwell held of the manor of Fambridge End and land called Thistledowns in Shellow-Bowels and Willingale-Doe held of Henry Josselyn as of his manor of Torrell's Hall.

Children:

- 1) Helenora, born and baptized at Fyfield, co Essex, 1 February 1545/6
- 2) Thomas, of Rochford, co Essex, yeoman, testator of 1604/5
- 3) Alice, baptized at Fyfield, co Essex, 13 January 1549/50; probably died s.p. before 1604/5; married at Roxwell 29 November 1566 Peter Saul
- 4) Richard, born probably at Chignal-Smealy, co Essex, abt 1552; died s.p., buried at Roxwell 21 December 1579
- 5) John the Elder, of Mountnessing, co Essex, yeoman, the testaor of 21 April 1602.
- 6) Ralph, born probably at Chignal-Smealy about 1566
- 7) Joan, born probably at Chignal-Smealy about 1558; living in 1604/5, married Robert Lee of Lees
- 8) Elizabeth, born probably at Chignal-Smealy about about 1559/60, married ---Sumner, and had issue.
- 9) Simon, baptized at Roxwell 12 Oct 1561, d.s.p. about Jan 1643/4
- 10) John the Younger, of Rivenhall, co Essex, husbandman, the testator of 1596/7, married Mary CAVE who survived him, daughter of Thomas; children John and Mary
- 11) Philippa, baptized at Roxwell, 21 August 1566; living in 1604/5; married John Gooday, who was living 1611
- 12) A daughter, married ----Bayllie. She and her three younger and minor children are mentioned in the will of her brother Thomas 1604/5

John married **Alice NEVILL** on 15 Jan 1544/1545 in Fyfield, Co Essex.

192 F iii. **Agnes JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1527.

180. **(Sir) Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth** was born about 1507. He died 24 Oct 1562 and was buried in Sawbridgeworth Church.

SIR THOMAS JOSSELYN, of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of Newhall Josselyn in High Roding, co Essex, knight, the testator of 1561, was born about 1507, being eighteen years of age at the time of his fathers death, and died 24 October 1562. He married in 1524 DOROTHY GATES, the testatrix of 1579, who died before 11 February 1582/3, daughter of Sir Jeffrey of High Roding, co Essex, knight, by his wife Elizabeth Clopton, daughter of Sir William of Kentwell, co Suffolk, knight. Sir John Gates, knight, brother of Dorothy Gates Josselyn, was captain of the Guard of Edward VI, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a member of the Privy Council. Sir Thomas, after the suppression of the monasteries, bought of Henry VIII, 28 April 1540, the manor of Cowickbury in Sheering, co Essex, for £314 4s 4d. This he sold in 1556. In 1540 he received from the King a grant of the manor of Bromeshobury in Hatfield-Broad-Oak, co Essex. He bought the manor of High Roding in 1553/4. He also had lands in Aythorope-Roding and Canfield, co Essex, and in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, he had the ancestral estate of hide Hall. He was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edwaerd VI, 20 February 1547/8. He and his wife lie buried in the Sawbridgeworth Church.

Children:

1. Mary, born about 1525; living 1561, married 1) John Keble 2) John Glascock
2. Richard of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of Newhall Josselyn in High Roding, co Essex; born about 1526-/y; died in September 1575.
3. Thomas, born about 1528, died s.p. after 1561; matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, int the autumn of 1545
4. John, the testator of 19 July 1602, born about the end of 1529; died 28 December 1603; buried in the church of High Roding, co Essex.
5. Leonard, born in 1530, d.s.p. before 1561
6. Jane, born about 1532, died before 1602, married 1) Richard Kelton; 2) Roger Harlkenden (his 3rd wife) of Earl's Colne, co Essex, and of co Kent, who died in 1602, son of John and Joan (Phillips)
7. Henry, born at Willingale-Doe, co Essex, about 1540

8. Edward, of Loddington, co Northampton, born about 1548.

Thomas married **Dorothy GATES** on 1524. Dorothy died [before 11 February 1582/3].

They had the following children:

- 193 F i. **Mary JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1525.
194 M ii. **Richard JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth** was born about 1526.

Richard of Hide Hall in Sawbridgeworth, co Herts, and of Newhall Josselyn in High Roding, co Essex; born about 1526; died in September 1575. Married:

- 1) ALICE SHELTON, daughter of Sir John, knight and Margaret (parker)
- 2) ANNE LUCAS, daughter of Thomas, Esq., and Mary (Jermyn) of Bury St. Edmunds and Little Horninsheath co Suffolk. Anne married second ---Higham, died at Hide Hall in April 1604, and was buried in the chancel of the Sawbridgeworth Church;

Children by second wife:

1. Jane or Joan (twin), born in 1561; married about 1587 Francis Reeve of Hubbard Hall in Harlow, co Essex, born about 1561, living in 1637, son of William and Rose (Armyger), no issue:
2. Mary (twin) born in 1561, married Thomas Pellett of Bignor co Suxxes, two children
3. Richard, born in 1564; buried at Sawbridgeworth in October 1605; m. at St. Dunstan's in the West, London, 15 July 1595, Joyce Atkinson, daughter of Robert of the Inner Temple, London, by his wife Joyce (Ashfield); she survived him and married second William Bennett; three children, the eldest son Robert being the ancestor of the earls of Roden, whose family name is Jocelyn
4. Winifred, born in 15471; m. Sylvester Dodsworth
5. Keyte, born about 1573, died young
6. John, born about 1575, died in 1613/4; m. about 1599 Elizabeth Wiseman, who died in 1629, daughter of William & Mary (Cooke) of Mayland, co Essex; he matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1589; was of Hide Hall, Sawbridgeworth, which he had leased of his brother Richard and of Gray's Inn, London, five children.

- 195 M iii. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1528.
196 M iv. **John JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1529. He died 28 Dec 1603.

John, the testator of 19 July 1602, born about the end of 1529; died 28 December 1603; buried in the church of High Roding, co Essex where a monument with a very laudatory inscription was erected to his memory. He matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1545, took his degree of B.A. in 1548/9, was made a fellow of his college in 1549, and took his degree of M.A. in 1552. he was lecturer in Latin at Queen's in 1551/2, lecturer in Greek in 1551/2 & in 1555/8; dean of philosophy in 1552; and bursar in 1555-1557. He resigned his fellowship in 1557, and in 1558 became Latin secretary to Archbishop Parker, under whose direction he collected the material for "De Antiquitate Britannicae Ecclesiae," published by that prelate in 1572. he was one of the earliest students of Anglo-Saxon, and in conjunction with the Archbishop's son John, compiled an Anglo-Saxon and Latin Dictionary. He also wrote "the Lives of the Archbishops" and "History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge." In 1560 the Archbishop made him a prebend of Hereford Cathedral, an office which he resigned in 1577, when the Archbishop gave him the living of Hollingbourne, co Kent. In his will he bequeathed £100 for the founding of a Hebrew lectureship at Queen's College, and placed on record his dislike of the Church of Rome.

- 197 M v. **Leonard JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -d.s.p.** was born 1530. He died before 1561.
198 F vi. **Jane JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1532. She died 1602.
+ 199 M vii. **Henry JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1540 and was buried 25 Aug 1587.
200 M viii. **Edward JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Loddington, co Northampton** was born about 1548.

Edward, of Loddington, co Northampton, born about 1548, and baptized by Archbishop Cranmer, King Edward VI being his godfather; died 15 April 1627. He married MARY LAMBE, who died 22 Feb 1614/15, daughter and heiress of John of co Middlesex.

Children:

- 1) Mary, married Peter Gates of London and had issue
- 2) Henry of Oakington, co Cambridge, d.s.p. between 1653/4-1657
- 3) John, died young
- 4) Thomas, d.s.p.
- 5) Winifred, married John Syday of Bures-Mount, co Essex and had issue
- 6) Jane, died about 1637, administration of her estate being granted to her brother Henry 4 November 1637
- 7) Dorothy, living in 1653/4, married 1) Richard Stubbins; 2) ---Martin; had issue
- 8) Anne, married ---Lovett; had issue
- 9) Elizabeth, living unmarried 11 June 1657, when she proved her brother Henry's will.

Seventeenth Generation

186. WILLIAM BATTELL.

Maidstone, England

October 25, 1551

Wyllm Battell and Cateryn Heman were married at the All Saints Parish church.

 A history of the Battelle family in England, by Lucy Catherine Battelle:

Lucy Battelle states that Kent does not appear to have been a county of the Bataille family in general, but it is established that Thomas Bataille did considerable work in the county, and probably lived at Battel hall, Leeds, which he built, it is reasonable to suppose that the following were his family (Leeds is 4 miles ESE of Maidstone)

1334 Kent Lay Subsidy:

Thomas ate Bateyle of the Hundred of Maidstone

Giles de la Bataille of the Hundred of Maidstone

Alexander Bataylle of the Hundred of Shamwell

Matthew Bataylle of the Hundred of Shamwell

John Bataylle of the Hundred of Shamwell

John Bataylle of the Hundred of Shamwell

Scot Batayle of the Cinque Ports in the Lathe of St. Augustine, i.e. Sandwich, east Kent

Christine Bateyle of the Hundred of Preson

 In the ESSEX Sessions Rolls, Epiphany 1563, there is a list of the Jurors for the body of the county. On it is WILLIAM BATTELL

Other Battle's... events:

1569, BRIDGET BATTELL of Canewdon, co Essex, to ROBERT WORME of Little Wakering; to marry at Christ Church, Newgate.

1571, May 12: MARGARET BATTELL, Spinster of City of London; and PATRICK BREWE, Gen. license

1589, February: WILL'M BATTLE and ELIZABETH COLTRES married "x die" [10th day] [Monk Fryston Registers in the West Riding of Yorkshire]

1596, November: JOHN BATTELL & JENET BRADLEY married vij die [Monk Fryston Registers in the West Riding of Yorkshire]

1607, January: JENET BATTELL buried eodem die [Monk Fryston Registers in the West Riding of Yorkshire]

1610, May 15, Westminster: Grant to WILLIAM BATTELL, on surrender of Robert Spencer, of the office of Yeoman Pricker of the privy harriers [Docquet.]

1629: Lichfield Wills and Administrations: BATTELL, WILLIAM, Sen., Ockbrooke

1633: Lichfield Wills and Administrations: BATTELL, WILLIAM

1634: Robert Battell, of Pauls Walden, Herts. Will proved May 12 1634 by relict Elizabeth.

1646, Aug 13: WILLIAM BATTELL, of Limehouse, p. Stepney, Middx, gent. Will [37 Pembroke] proved March 13, 1649-50 by father-in-law THOS. WILKINSON

1651: WILLIAM BATTELL of Little Eversden, Cambs. Will [157 Grey] proved August 8 by son JAMES; Pr. relict JULIAN

Memorial Brasses in Hertfordshire Churches, page 58, states that AFFABEL BATTELL was rector of Digswell from 1685 to 1687, when he resigned the living, and was succeeded by WILLIAM BATTELL who died in 1729. RALPH BATTELL was vicar of All Saints, Hertford, from 1662 to 1701, and Mrs. Mary Battell was sometime organist at the same church, and died in 1698.

A memorial brass #V at DIGSWELL: Figure of a man and his wife with inscription, and four sons and six daughters under:

"Of yo' charyte pray for the soules of ROBERTE BATTYLL and MARGARET his wife and WILLIAM his soone Which Robarte decessed ye fyrste day of Novebe A MVLVII on whose Soules Jesu have mercy. The foresaid WILLIAM had by JOHAN his wife Iij Sonnes and vj dowghters."

Haines says that this inscription does not belong to the figures, but mentions it separately as # VII. One of the six daughters, Joan, married Thomas Wilshere of Welsyn in 1572, and died in 1622.

WILLIAM married¹⁵ **Cateryn (Catherine) HEMAN** on 25 Oct 1551 in All Saints, Maidstone, Kent, England.

The marriage of William Battell and Cateryn Heman can be found in "The Registers of the Parish Church of All Saints, Maidstone" under the listing of marriages in 1551. Their marriage is stated to have occurred on October 25th.

There is a lovely little book entitled Memorials of the Collegiate and Parish Church of All Saints, ... By Walter B. Gilbert, that gives a history of Maidstone and the church:

MAIDSTONE, in Kent, was part of the Archbishop of Canterbury's possessions, and no doubt belonged to them from a very early period. The brotherhood of Corpus Christi was another ancient foundation of Maidstone, founded in 1324, suppressed in 1547. Some writers have suggested the old Chapel of St. Faith's as being the original parish church of Maidstone; but we have very clear evidence that is not so, for in 1545 it was maintained in an important case, that St. Mary's - as it was named before the year 1396, or All Saints', as subsequently called - had always been the Parish Church. Bishop Courtenay was founder of the church. About 1547 the custody of the church was committed to the Churchwardens. It was arranged, after many struggles, that the church of the late college should be used by the inhabitants for Divine service when necessary. It had always been the Parish Church. But daily services stopped about this time. In 1549, the Book of Common Prayer appeared, and all the services were read or sung in English. In 1550 the altar of All Saints was taken down. John Leffe, L.L.D. appears as Master in the year 1535, and was the last Warden of the College. He died in 1557. I have seen the name spelled "Maydeston."

They had the following children:

+ 201 M i. **WILLIAM BATTELL** *.

187. **Joan FERNE** [living 1585].

Richard Bataille, perhaps son of the last named John Bataille, died in 1540. Under a settlement made in 1518 the manor passed to Richard's niece Joan (Ferne) and her husband William Shelton.

William Shelton, named in his father's will, 1515; named in his brother's will, 1535; son of his father's second marriage (PRO C 1/1160/30-32: William, Thomas and Jeremy Shelton sued Sir Humphrey Brown, Justice of the Common Pleas, their step-father, in relation to the estate of their uncle William Rawlins); mercer of London, died 1553; married JOAN FERNE and left issue. These details are confirmed by VCH Essex, vol 4, sub High Ongar. William and Joan left a son Humphrey Shelton, who fled abroad in the time of Elizabeth as a notorious recusant.

SP Records assembled by the State Paper Office, including papers of the Secretaries of State up to 1782

Division within SP State Papers Domestic, Subject and Miscellaneous

SP 46 State Papers Domestic: Supplementary

Subseries within SP 46 EXCHEQUER

SP 46/33 Described at item level

Record Summary: Scope and content Edmund Felton to [Burghley]: recovery of the arrears due to the Queen for the lands of SHELTON, fugitive; distraint of William Napper's cattle; JOAN SHELTON has only a life interest and leased part to Napper, part to her son Edward Shelton; 30 Apr. 1585; with Burghley's minute.

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

Joan married **William SHELTON**, son of Nicholas SHELTON. William died 1552.

The Victoria history of the county of Essex - Page 177 - by Herbert Arthur Doubleday, William Page - History - 1956

... Under a settlement made in 1518 the manor passed to Richard's niece Joan (Ferne) and her husband William Shelton.28 William Shelton was dead by 1553, ...

Guildhall studies in London history - by Guildhall Library (London, England) - Page 34: "From at least 1534 until his death in 1552 William Shelton served as a searcher in the port of London, but exercised the duties primarily through ... By 1538 he had married Joan Ferne and resided at Steeple Bumpstead..."

Descriptive catalogue of the original charters, royal grants, and donations ... By Battle Abbey, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Sir Goldfrey Vassall Webster (5th bart.), Thomas Thorpe:

Ongar Park was a parcel of 200 acres of land in the parishes of Stamford Rivers, High Ongar, and Stapleford Tawney, which were forfeited to the Queen's use as part of the possessions of EDWARD SHELTON, a fugitive, evidently a Papist, who fled "beyond the seas." These lands were granted by the Queen to Edward Felton of London, Gent., with certain reservations to David Wilkyn of Thonge, co Kent, who had a lease for 21 years to John Serjaunt, of Bovenger, in Essex, of 15 acres of meadow land, part and parcel of Ongar Park, pertaining to the manor of Ongar, on January 23, 1587-8.

Stanford Rivers
Parish Register Transcripts 1538-1812

Marriages
1570 Dec Roger Branch and Constance Shelton

Burials
1550 21 Jul Robert son of Mr William Shelton

1580 24 Jul Constance Shelton dau f Mr Edwd

1604 10 May Mr Humphrey Shelton

They had the following children:

- + 202 M i. **Humphrey SHELTON [died 1604]** was buried 10 May 1604.
- + 203 M ii. **Edward SHELTON.**

+ 204 F iii. **Anne SHELTON**.

205 M iv. **Robert SHELTON [died before his father]** was buried 21 Jul 1550 in Stanford Rivers (parish).

199. **Henry JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)**⁸ was born about 1540 in Willingale-Doe, co Essex. He was buried 25 Aug 1587 in Church at Willingale-Doe, Co Essex.

HENRY, son of Sir Thomas, of Torrell's Hall in the parish of Willingale-Doe, co Essex, Esq., the testator of 1587, born at Willingale-Doe about 1540, was buried in the church there 25 August 1587. He married, about 1562, ANNE TORRELL, born about 12 December 1542, died 30 May 1589, daughter and heiress of Humphrey and Alice (Leventhorp) of Torrell's hall in West Thurrock and Torrell's Hall and Shellow-Torrell in the parish of Willingale-Doe, co Essex. This latter property was formerly called Shellow-Jocelyn, and was at one time held by Jeffrey Josselyn.

Henry married **Anne TORRELL**, daughter of Humphrey TORRELL of Torrell's Hall in West Thurrock and Alice LEVENTHORPE.

They had the following children:

206 M i. **Humphrey JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -d.s.p..**

Humphrey, born about 1563, d.s.p. between 1579, when he was mentioned in his grandmother's will, and 1687 when he was not mentioned in his father's will.

207 F ii. **Mary JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1565.

Mary, born about 1565, married

1) by license dated 18 June 1583, Edward Harris of Southminster, co Essex, son of William and Anne (Rutte); children: 1. Anne; 2. Arthur, died in 1589
2) Sir Robert Leigh of Chingford, co Essex, knight, born about 1567, died 18 June 1622, son of Robert; children: 3. Robert, 4. Thomas, 5. Edward, 6. Mary, 7. Elizabeth, 8. Grace, 9. a daughter
3) Sir Ralph Cantrell of Hemingstone and Bury St. Edmunds, co Suffolk, knight, son of Ralph and Anne (Sillisder).

208 M iii. **Thomas JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Torrell's Hall in Willingale-Doe** was born about 1567.

SIR THOMAS JOSSELYN (son of Henry, grandson of Sir Thomas) of Torrell's Hall in Willingale-Doe, co Essex, knight, was born about 1567. The date of his death has not been discovered.

He married first, at Hatfield-Broad-Oak, in April 1589: DOROTHY (FRANK) SCOTT, who died 17 May 1602, daughter of John and Cicely Frank of Hatfield-Broad-Oak and widow of George Scott, by whom she had two daughters. The first marriage of Sir Thomas took place two months after the death of his wife's first husband, in her father's house, during the absence of her parents, by a strange minister, contrary to the law of the Church, which made it obligatory for the couple to be married in the parish church of one of the parties, by the vicar or rector thereof, or by license. Because of these circumstances both the bride and groom were excommunicated, and the sentence of excommunication was not removed until 15 October 1590.

He married secondly, about 1603, THEODORA (COOKE) BERE, who was buried at Bexley, co Kent, 13 August 1635, daughter of Edmund Cooke of Lesnes Abbey, Erith, and Mount Mascall, Bexley, co Kent, by his wife Elizabeth (daughter and co-heiress of John Nicholas), and widow of Clement Bere of Dartford, co Kent, by whom she had two sons and a daughter.

Sir Thomas was knighted by King James I on 11 May 1603. He lived at Torrell's Hall in Willingdale-Doe, co Essex, at Littleport in the Isle of Ely, co Cambridge in 1622; and probably also on his second wife's property in Kent. He was appointed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges deputy-governor of all his possessions in new England, and sailed to New England in the ship 'Nicholas,' arriving at Black Point in what is now the State of Maine, 14 July 1638. He returned to England before 3 September 1639.

Children by first wife,

- 1) Theodora, b. 16 October 1622, m. Samuel Fortrey, to whom her half-uncle [I believe it should be her half-brother] John Josselyn dedicated his book "New Englands Rarities Discovered."
- 2) Dorothy, born about 1592, d.s.p. in 1613, buried in the chancel of the church of Willingale-Doe, co Essex; married Thomas Brewster of the Middle Temple of co.
- 3) Henry, b. abt 1593, died young
- 4) Henry, b abt 1594, died young
- 5) Anne, b. abt 1595, m. Sir William Mildmay, knight. Had issue
- 6) Thomas, born about 1596, d.s.p. in Holland in 1635
- 7) Elizabeth, b. abt 1597, m. Francis Neile, had issue
- 8) Mary, b abt 1598, d.s.p.
- 9) Frances, b. 26 March 1600, m. Rev. Clement Vincent
- 10) Edward (twin) b. about Jan 1601/2, died at Smyrna in 1648, m. in the Kingdom of Georgia native of that country, child: Dorothy
- 11) Benjamin (twin) born about Jan 1601/2; living in Feb 1622/3

Children by second wife:

- 12) Theodora, baptized 25 September 1604 (so...2 daughters named Theodora!?)
- 13) Henry, born about 1606, died in Maine in New England shortly before 10 May 1683, married Margaret Cammock, widow of Capt. Thomas, his intimate friend, who in 1640 conveyed to him, at his death, all save 500 acres of his lands at Black Point, Scarborough, Maine. Margaret Josselyn was living as late as 12 May 1680. Henry Josselyn was a student at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1623. He was sent by Capt. John Mason to New England, where he arrived as early as 1634. By 1638 he had settled at Black Point. In 1636 he was appointed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges steward-general, and in 1645 became deputy-governor of Maine. He took the oath of allegiance to the Massachusetts Bay government in 1658, and in 1661 was appointed by King Charles II one of the commissioners to have charge of the Province. Owing to the Indian raids he moved from Black Point to Pemaquid, Maine. He is not known to have had any children.
- 14) John, born about 1608, died s.p. after 1675. He was a traveler, writer, and naturalist. He sailed with his father for New England in the ship 'Nicholas,' alias the 'New Supply,' arriving in July 1638, visited his brother Henry at Black Point, and returned to England in Oct 1639. he made the voyage to New England again in 1663, staying with his brother until December 1671, when he went back to England. In 1672 he published his book entitled "New Englands Rarities Discovered: in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that Country." He also wrote, "An Account of Two Voyages to New-England," of which two editions, 1674 and 1675) were published in his lifetime.
- 15) Thomazine, born about 1610

Thomas married **Dorothy FRANK - SCOTT** on Apr 1589. Dorothy died May 1602.

209 F iv. **Grace JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1569.

Grave, born about 1569, living in 1602, married William Ball of Cambridge, children: 1. Thomas; 2. Edward living in 1653/4; 3. Dudley, m. George Evelyn; 4. Anne, m. Ratcliffe Todd of Sturmer, co Essex; living with her husband and daughter Anne in 1653/4

210 F v. **Anne JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1571.

Anne, born about 1571, living in 1653/4; d.s.p., Married Roger Higham of Cowlidge new Newmarket, co Cambridge

211 M vi. **Francis JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -of Crundon Park, Orsett, co Essex** was born about 1573.

Francis, born about 1573, died probably s.p. before 9 March 1618/19 when administration of his estate was granted to his brother Anthony; married after 1604 lady MARGARET (TYRRELL) (DANIEL) FITCH, who was buried at Chignal St. James, co Essex, 27 December 1613, daughter and c-heiress of EDMUND TYRRELL of the Beeches in Rawreth, co Essex, and widow of John Daniel and of Sir Francis Fitch, knight (who died 2 Oct 1604). Francis Josselyn matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, at Christmas 1592. He was of Crundon Park, Orsett, co Essex, at the time of his death.

Francis married **Margaret TIRELL (TYRRELL)**, daughter of Edmund TIRELL (TYRRELL) of the

Beeches in Rawreth, co Essex. Margaret was buried 27 Dec 1613 in Chignal St. James, co Essex.

212 M vii. **Henry JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1575.

Henry, born about 1575, d.s.p. in 1606; matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, at Christmas 1592; BA 1595/6; M.A. 1599; a fellow of the college.

213 F viii. **Winifred JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1577.

Winifred, born about 1577, living in 1605, when she was mentioned in her brother Christopher's will; married after 1602 Thomas or Richard Scott. Child: Mary

214 M ix. **Anthony JOSCELIN (JOCELIN)** was born about 1579. He died 1648.

215 F x. **Elizabeth JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (m. John Yardley)** was born about 1581.

216 M xi. **Christopher JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) -d.s.p.** was born about 1583. He died 1605.

Christopher, of High Roding, co Essex, gentleman, the testator of 1605, born about 1583, died s.p. about 1605

217 F xii. **Katherine JOSCELIN (JOCELIN) (m. John Hanson)** was born 1585.

Katherine, born about 1585, m. after 1605, John Hanson, child: Elizabeth

Eighteenth Generation

201. **WILLIAM BATTELL** *.

Married: 16 Jun 1601 in London, England - A marriage license was granted to William Battell and Margaret Dukes of Essex.

Essex County, England

Early 1600's

Three known sons were born to William Battell and Margaret Dukes:

(1) Mathew - immigrant to Virginia in 1647

(2) John - immigrant to Virginia in 1654. (John married Mary Rame July 30, 1638; his second wife, Elizabeth, came with him to America in 1654).

(3) Richard - married in England to Katherine Cossins on November 17, 1637.

1648, April 5: Aboard the Bonaventure in Kinsayle Harbour [from Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Porland] (Captain John Crowther to William Lenthall. Identical with his letter of the same date to the Speaker of the House of Peers which is printed in Lords' Journals, x 189, where also is printed from a copy the paper signed by Christopher Elsing and others) Signed, Seal. There is also enclosed: 1) Declaration by John Beniworth, WILLIAM BATTELL, William Stotesbury, and John Gittings dated April 7 to the effect that the several heads stated to have been propounded by Lord Inchiquin in his Presence Chamber on the 3rd instant were in the field on the same day propounded to them and the other officers of the army. 2) Declaration by Thomas Heyford that Lord Inchiquin's declaration had been presented to him by major John Crayfrd who used many arguments to induce him to comply with it.

THE BATTLE FAMILY possesses an individual and unique interest. A record of the achievements of this splendid family would form a resume of the history of North Carolina, for this family, distinguished always for public service and private citizenship, has been in the State since as early as 1662. In that year we find that John Battle, from Yorkshire, England, resided on the Pasquotank River, North Carolina, owning lands there and in Nansemond County, Virginia.

The North Carolina Battles are of English origin. The original spelling of the name was Battaile, but by consulting the records we find in different periods, that the spelling has been changed to Battel, Battell, and lastly, Battle. The name originated as a place name. According to "Patronymica Britannica," it had its beginning in a town in Essex, England, so named from the Battle of Hastings, fought in 1066, and won by William the Conqueror. On this spot later was erected Battle Abbey; thus the surname is literally De Bello. A tradition in the family, however, carries the name back to Battle

Flats, which commemorates the great battle of Stamford Bridge, in the year 400.

Catalogue of Seals lists :

RICHARD BATTELLE, al BATTELY, of Redgrave, co Suffolk

#7212 [A.D. 1657] Red: indistinct 1/3 x in

Oval: a shield of arms, on a chevron engrailed between three roundles, as many cinquefoils

RALPH BATTELL, al BATTLE, Clerk, Master of the Free School, Hertford, co Hertford.

#7213 [A.D. 1670] Red; injured by pressure, very indistinct, about x 5/8 in

Oval: a shield of arms, a griffin sergeant, BATTELL

Crest on a helmet and mantling, indistinct

WILLIAM BATTELL, of co Hertford

#7214 [A.D. 1716] Red: en placard on a tape, 11/16 x 9/16

An oval shield of arms; a griffin sergeant, BATTELL

Crest, on a helmet, ornamental mantling and wreath, a demi-griffin

1569: BRIDGET BATTELL of Canewdon, co Essex - to ROBERT WORME, of Little Wakering, to marry at Christchurch, Newgate, 7 October 1569.

1571: MARGARET BATTELL, spinster, and PATRICK BREWE, of the city of London, gen. lic. 12 May 1571

1610/1: THOMAS BATTELL (BATTLE) of Stepney, Middlesex, mariner, and DOROTHY BAKER of same, widow of ---Baker, late of same, mariner - at Stepney aforesaid. 8 February 1610/1

1624: CLARA BATTLE, widow of FRANCIS BATTLE, late of Stepney, Middlesex, mariner; and ABRAHAM MUFFETT of Stepney, Middlesex, mariner, at Stepney aforesaid, 19 April 1624

1633: Will of WILLIAM BATTLE, Calendar of Wills, Lichfield, England

1633, April: ANN BATTLE and JOHN CEELING

1637: RICHARD BATTELL, Gent., of All Hallows-the-Great, London, bachelor, 34, and KATHERINE COSSENS, widow, 27 - at St. Faith or St. Gregory, London, 17 November 1637

1648: MARY BATTLE of Eversden, Parva, co Kent, spinster, 22; and THOMAS FIDDES of Barkway, Herts, gent., bachelor, 26 - at All Saints in Huntingdon, St. Needes, co Huntingdon, or Bourne, Cambridge, 19 July 1648

1661, October: WILLIAM BATTLE and MARTHA SEERING

1672, April: Entry of demise by 'in custodiam' lease to WILLIAM BATTELL, gent., of a messuage, etc., in Langrick, alias Langdrax [Lindrick] co York, parcel of the lands of Guy Poole, gent., outlaw.

1682, May: JOHN BATTELL, and Elizabeth WEBSTER

1692: WILLIAM BATTELL, of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, London, bachelor, 28, and MARY THOMPSON, of St. Edmund-the-King, London, spinster, 25, daughter of Thomas Thompson of St. Andrew Parish, in the University of Cambridge, who consents - at St. Marylebone, Middlesex, 5 July 1692.

1695, November, ELIZABETH BATTLE and DAVID ELDRIDGE

1700, December: SARAH BATTLE and JOHN HANDSLEY

Source:

Abbrev: BATTLE-002 Sir Walter DeBetuile & Descendants

Type: Manuscript

Date: 8 NOV 1999

WILLIAM married **Margaret DUKES -of co Essex** on 16 Jun 1601 in London, England.

The Descendants of Mathew Battle: England to Virginia 1647 : A Collection of ... by Lynwood Deal Jordan, Opal Battle Smith - Reference - 1992 - 475 pages, on page 393: "William Battell married Margaret Dukes of County Essex."

They had the following children:

- + 218 M i. **JOHN BATTLE "Immigrant In 1654" of Pasquotank** died about 1690.
- + 219 M ii. **Matthew BATTLE "Immigrant In 1654"** died 1669.
- 220 M iii. **Richard BATTLE.**

A Richard Battell witnessed the will of Richard Rusten, alias Russell, of Ipswich, co Suffolk, 19 April 1582, along with John Lewes and John Herne.

1797: WILLIAM BATTELL, Arms: Battell quartering Chapman, with Hawksworth! on an escutcheon. Armorial

Richard married **Katherine COSSINS** on 17 Nov 1637.

202.**Humphrey SHELTON [died 1604]** was buried 10 May 1604 in Stanford Rivers (parish).

Humphrey Shelton was a Catholic expatriate; he lived for thirty years in Rouen. In return for information sent to the King of Spain, he was paid 30 escudos a year. William Shelton was dead by 1553, when a conveyance of the manor was made by his widow and their son Humfrey Shelton. In or about 1590 Ongar Park was being leased by Humfrey Shelton to Edmond Felton. Humfrey died in 1604 and was succeeded by his son William Shelton.

Scope and content ESSEX: ONGAR PARK, HIGH ONGAR, Stanford Rivers, Stapleford Tawney Inquisitions as to the possessions of HUMPHREY SHELTON, a fugitive. 24-43 Elizabeth; E Records of the Exchequer, and its related bodies, with those of the Office of First Fruits and Tenths, and the Court of Augmentations - Division within E Records of the King's Remembrancer

-- E 178 Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Special Commissions of Inquiry

1563: Memoranda of Kingswood in Wiltshire, states [old spelling updated]: "The impropriate rectory of Kingswood, and the 7 L per annum of ancient custom, paid by the inhabitants there, or rather 6L 13 s 4d, were by the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth dated 21 July, 5th Elizabeth, granted (inter alia) to HUMPHREY SHELTON, and Edmund Hunt, and their heirs, from whom the same forthwith came, according to the trust in them reposed, to Thomas Hanbury, one of her auditors, and from him to Francis his son, who alienated the same to Roger Fulse."

1563: 22 July 5 Elizabeth (1563)

Contents: Humfrey Shelton of London and Edmund Hunte gentlemen, for a sum of money paid by John Walweyn of Little Malvern gentleman have enfeoffed him in their lordship and manor of Newlande co Worcs, late belonging to the Priory of Great Malvern, and in the site or capital messuage, with all liberties, as in letters patent of 21 July 5 Elizabeth, inter alia, to use of John Walweyn, his heirs and assigns, to be held of the crown of the manor of Estgrenewiche co Kent in common soccage and not in chief or by military service. Warranty.

Signatures of Hunfrey Shelton, Edmund Hunte

Witnesses:- Thomas Falton, Johan Cornol, John Kyrille, John Swifte, Thomas Sawghill, Richard Harford, Thomas Garsm John Bettesharte, Thomas Rumney, John Roll

Witnesses to livery of seizin 5 January 6 Elizabeth (1564) William Smythe, Ralph Spooner, Thomas Mooreley, Flory (Floricius) Stephens, Richard Gondenbrun, William Symondes

Produced in the office of John Swifte, auditor

Marked B no 1 and endorsed

1563: Canley DR 18/10/23/6 n.d - Contents: Confirmation by Humfrey Shelton gent.and Edmund Hunte gent.,to Sir Thomas Leigh knight,alderman of London and Alice his wife, of 20s 9d of lands late of the priory (sic) of Stonely, in Canley and Hurstwith rents in Longe More, Wetswode, Cry feld,Dated 7 August 5 Elizabeth. s.and s.

1565: Land (or manor) in KILDALE was granted by Elizabeth in 1565 to Nicholas Holbourne and HUMPHREY SHELTON, who sold it to John Conyers.

25 March 1566: Certificate of the money issued out of the Eschequer to Sir W. Fytzwylliams, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, from 1559, June 15, to 1566, March 25, being 116,358L 3s 1d, attested by HUMFREY SHELTON.

11 September 1568: Auditor Jenyson to Cecill: Arrived on the 5th. [in Ireland]. Has begun Mr. Treasurer's Account. Desires that MR. SHELTON may make a note of payments for Ireland from August 4 to the last of this September. Commission for the Queen's debts likely to recover a great sum. Sir Thomas Bagenall.

April 1569: Declaration by HUMPHREY SHELTON upon what warrants of Privy Seal, the 59,551L 13s 11d, was received by Sir W. Fytz-Wylliams, from 25 March, 8 Elizabeth, to 6 march, 11 Elizabeth

1575, 17 Elizabeth I - London, The possessions of Humfrey Shelton, a fugitive beyond the seas. See Memoranda Roll, 19 Elizabeth, Easter. No 265.

1587, 29 Elizabeth I - county of Essex, possessions of HUMPHREY SHELTON, a fugitive.

January 29, 1576, there is a list of the names of those men certified to be "fugitives over the sea, contrary to the statutes of 13 Elizabeth," and on it was HUMPHREY SHELTON, Gent., of Essex. About 1482, there were articles to be ministered to Hugh Kenrick, toughing his dealings with the Papists; with token and letters passed between him and Nicholas Swynborne, and his acquaintance with Humphrey Shelton.

1580: The Earl of Westmorland left Rouen about the 6th inst., embarking at 'Newhaven' for Spain about the 8th; being, as I am informed, advertised from Spain by one Muckett, a Kentishman, that the king's pleasure was all Englishmen should be restored to their pensions. He had a supply of money at the hands of HUMPHREY SHELTON, upon certain contributions that came from England.

1590: #34: The Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edmond Felton, lessee of Ongar Park in Essex, formerly belonging to HUMFREY SHELTON, commanding him to leave EDWARD SHELTON in quiet possession of 20 acres of land at the original rent covenanted between them. [Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary ... By Great Britain. Public Record Office]

In 1590 a list of the names of Englishmen as serve in pension under the King of Spain was compiled. There were a group of exiles named as a faction "of vowed enemyes to their country," who were led by Hugh Owen and William Holt. Other members of the group were William Middleton, Richard Hopkins, HUMPHREY SHELTON (called their "intelligencer from Roane (sic...Rouen);" Edward Barlow, and Francis Rugeley.

1590, 32 Elizabeth: E Records of the Exchequer, and its related bodies, with those of the Office of First Fruits and Tenths, and the Court of Augmentations

Division within E Records of the King's Remembrancer

E 133 Exchequer: King's Remembrancer: Barons' Depositions

Record Summary: Scope and content Depositions for Edward Felton, gent, queen's farmer of all such lands and tenements of HUMPHREY SHELTON, fugitive, as were, 1 Mary, in the several occupations of Robert Dennis, John Tymond, William Alsoppe and Lawrence Rack, within the MANOR of OUNGER PARK, ESSEX.

Covering dates 32 Eliz. Easter

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

1590: Scope and content Depositions for Edward Felton concerning lands in the manor of Ounger Park, parcel of the possessions of Humphrey Shelton, a fugitive beyond the seas. Essex.

1602: - Manuscript description the British Library Manuscripts Catalogue: HUMPHREY SHELTON, to Dr. Davison, in the college of Cambray; intelligence about English catholics. Aug. 28, 1602.

Thomas Shelton and Hamet Benegeli

It is also unusual for the 'servant' to describe himself as affectionate, unless he is a member of the same class as the dedicatee.

In Don Quixote there is no information about Shelton, apart from his dedicatory letter to Lord Walden.

Scudamore; Audrey Shelton married Sir Thomas Walsingham; and Humphrey Shelton, a Catholic expatriate, lived for thirty years in Rouen.

Stanford Rivers
Parish Register Transcripts 1538-1812
BURIALS
1604 10 May Mr Humphrey Shelton

Humphrey married **Frances MACWILLIAM**¹⁶.

Humphrey Shelton married FRANCES, the daughter of Henry MacWILLIAM and his second wife, ELLA LEYE, daughter and heiress of John Leye of Leyes, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy.

Henry MacWilliam and his first wife Anne Spilman's child was: Elizabeth who married George Colt of Cavendish; Henry MacWilliam and his second wife Ella Leye had: Henry and Edward; Anne, wife of Arthur Stourton; Mary, wife of Arthur Kighley; and Frances. At the time of Henry MacWilliam's death in 1539, he had lands in Essex. Henry, his eldest son, was one of Queen Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners, and married Mary Hill, widow of Sir John Cheke.

They had the following children:

+ 221 M i. **William SHELTON [died 1620-1]**.

203. **Edward SHELTON**¹⁷.

EDWARD SHELTON was also considered a fugitive, a Papist, who "fled beyond the seas." His land was Ongar Park, a parcel of 200 acres of land in the parishes of Stamford Rivers, High Ongar, and Stapleford Tawney, which were forfeited to Queen Elizabeth's use when he left. These lands were granted by the Queen to Edward Felton, with certain reservations to David Wilkyn who had the right to hunt and fish, etc., on the land.

1585: JOAN SHELTON has only a life interest and leased part to NAPPER, part to her son EDWARD SHELTON; 30 Apr. 1585; with Burghley's minute.

1590 the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer commanded Edmond Felton, lessee of Ongar Park in Essex, to leave EDWARD SHELTON in quiet possession of 20 acres of land at the original rent covenanted between them, the land formerly belonging to Humfrey Shelton.

He had the following children:

222 F i. **Constance SHELTON**.

204. **Anne SHELTON**¹⁸ was buried in (probably) Puncknowle Parish Church.

SP 46/33/fo 266, 266d; distraint of William Napper's cattle; Joan Shelton has only a life interest and leased part to Napper, part to her son Edward Shelton; 30 Apr. 1585.

Anne married **William NAPIER -of Puncknoll**¹⁷, son of James NAPIER -of Puncknoll (son of John Napier) and Anne HILLIARD (HILLARY). William died 30 Mar 1620 and was buried in Puncknowle Parish Church, Dorsetshire.

This family is listed in Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, starting with JOHN NAPIER, a younger son of Sir Alexander Napier, knt, of Merchistoun, came into England temp Henry VII, and settled at Swyre in Dorset. He married Anne Russell of Berwick, and had Edward, Nicholas, and JAMES.

JAMES NAPIER, third son, Esq., of Baglake or Puncknoll in co Dorset, married [Anne] Hillard, and had 3 sons: John of Baglake, WILLIAM of Puncknoll, and (Sir) Robert. Nothing further is give about William, but there is information given about his brother, Sir Robert:

Sir ROBERT NAPIER, an eminent lawyer, was constitute, in 1593, lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, when he received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth; in the 34th year of her reign he purchased the estate of Middle Marshal in co Dorset, and served as high sheriff in 1605. Sir Robert married 1) Catherine Wareham and had a daughter, Anne (m. Sir John Ryves). Married 2nd) Magdalen Denton (who died 1635), and had his son and heir Sir NATHANIEL NAPIER. Sir Robert died 20 September 1615. Sir Nathaniel Napier was knighted by King James I at Newmarket in 1617; served as sheriff and member of Parliament for co Dorset; was included in an instrument recorded at Heralds' College, as of the blood of the Napers or Napiers of Merchistoun. He married Elizabeth Gerard and had issue.

The transcription from his tombstone can be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Volume 159, in the chapter on the "Mansion at Puncknowle, Dorsetshire. He is buried in the churchyard there... and a description is given of the church. "The church is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, parted by a circular arch; a small south transept, rebuilt or built about 1660, by the inhabitants of Bexington, an adjoining hamlet; and a low square tower. In the transept is a mural monument to WILLIAM NAPIER, Esq., above the cornice of which are the arms of Napier, and on the frieze is this inscription: "Guilielmus Napier, armiger, nuper hujus ecclesiae patronus." Below this, on a tablet, is a fine old brass, representing the gentleman kneeling at a desk, in prayer, with the following inscription in black letters beneath him:

'Here lyeth William Napier,' 'who after xv years travel in forayne lands married Anne Shelton, the daughter of William Shelton of Ongar Park, esquire, by whom he had VI sonnes, and now his sole being with God his bodie here resteth in Jesu Christ.' His younger brother Robert went west and became Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, returning to Dorset to settle at Middlemarsh. George, John, Andrew, Robert, Edward, and William were the sons of William and Anne.

From the blanks for this gentleman's age, and the time of his death, it would seem that he had the brass engraved in his lifetime; and that his executors or relations, with unbecoming inattention to his wishes, left it incomplete. Under the brass we read:

"Praedictus Guilielmus Napper presentavit Guilielmum Carter, cler. Ad hanc rectoriam XXV die Junii, Anno Domini 1597, legavit et x libras, in usum perpetuum pauperum ibidem."

Journal of the British Archaeological Associate, Volume 13, gives the following: Puncknowle - WILLIAM NAPPER, Esq., brother of Sir Robert Napper, in armour; by his wife ANNE, daughter of Wm. SHELTON, Esq. of Ongar Park. He had six sons. Brass engraved c 1600 before his death. Arms, Napper als. Napier. Above, on a brass shield belonging to an earlier monument, Napier, impaling: A lion rampant on a chief 3 escallops, Russell (James Napier of Swyre married Anne Russell), the aforesaid being William Napier's grandparents.

NAPPER'S MITE (about Sir Robert Napier, his brother), as found in *History of the partition of the Lennox* - By Mark Napier:

Underneath is the Lennox shield of Napier, and this inscription, " Built to the honour of God, by Sir Robert Napper, Knt. 1615." This was the chief baron of Ireland, who died in September of that same year, and his Lennox shield is also placed, matrimonially with that of both his wives, in the church at Mintern-Magna.

In the Hundred of Uggescomb there is the church of St Mary, whose walls are crowded with the arns of Mer-chiston of various dates. In the south aisle, under which is a vault, may be seen a mural monument of freestone. On the top the Lennox shield of Napier, crest a pyramid, on its point a globe, and under it, cut in stone, and in Latin, " WILLIAM NAPIER, Esq. formerly patron of this church." It also appears by another Latin inscription cut on the stone, that " the said William Napier presented William Carter, clergyman, to this rectory 26th June 1597." On the same monument there is a brass plate containing the hie jacet of this William, An. Dora. 16.. and recording, that he had travelled several years in foreign lands, and married ANNE SHELTON, daughter of William Shelton, Esq. of Ongar Park in Essex. Upon this plate, too, is the Lennox shield of Napier, with a lapwing for crest, under which is a man in armour kneeling at a desk with a book.

WILLIAM NAPIER of Puncknoll, married ANNE SHELTON of Ongar Park; died 30 March 1620, inquisition post mortem taken at Blandford, August 1620, co Essex.

They had the following children:

223 M i. **John NAPIER (died s. p.).**

John Napper (sic) was the son and heir apparent, but "Ao 10 Jac Regis obt sine Prole"

+ 224 M ii. **(Sir) Robert NAPIER.**

225 M iii. **George NAPIER.**

- 226 M iv. **Andrew NAPIER.**
- 227 M v. **Edward NAPIER.**
- 228 M vi. **William NAPIER.**

Nineteenth Generation

218. **JOHN BATTLE "Immigrant In 1654" of Pasquotank** was born in [from] Yorkshire, England. He died about 1690 in Paspetank, Pasquotank River, NC, Colonial America.

John was among the first Battle's to immigrate to the American colonies. John Battle, first married Mary Rame on July 30, 1638. John emigrated to America in 1654 with his second wife, Elizabeth.

John and his second wife, Elizabeth, along with his brother Matthew immigrated to America in 1654. This immigration included neighbors.. the Summers, Hunters, and Bakers, who settled on the west fork of the Nansemond River in Virginia. By Dec 14 1654 John was granted a Royal Patent for 200 acres and another 640 acres in North Carolina on the "Paspetank" or Pasquotank. On Sep 25 1663 he received another grant, secured from the Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, on the Pasquotank for transporting 13 persons into the area for settling, and in 1682 received 580 acres in Kill Mary Swamp for transporting 12 persons into Nansemond Parish of Virginia.

"The Battle Book, A Genealogy of the Battle Family in America, with Chapters Illustrating Certain Phases of Its History," page 199

"JOHN BATTLE was one of the founders of the Battle family in America. Family traditions show him to have been born in Yorkshire, England, but the exact date is not known. He married there Elizabeth _____(surname not known). In 1654, he emigrated to America with his family and a number of relatives and neighbors, among whom were Summers, Hunters, and Bakers, and settled on the west fork of Nansemond River, in a district since known as Nansemond County, Virginia. He secured a royal patent, dated December 14, 1654, for 200 acres of land from the Governor of the Colony of Virginia. On September 25, 1663, he secured from the Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, additional grants, one of which included 640 acres of land located on the Paspetank (now called Pasquotank) River in North Carolina (see Grants, Chapter V). He died about 1690."

Makers of America Biographies of Leading Men of Thought and Action:

The Battle family possesses an individual and unique interest. A record of the achievements of this splendid family would form a résumé of the history of North Carolina, for this family, distinguished always for public service and private citizenship, has been in the State since as early as 1662. In that year we find that John Battle, from Yorkshire, England, resided on the Pasquotank River, North Carolina, owning lands there and in Naissemond County, Virginia.

The North Carolina Battles are of English origin. The original spelling of the name was Battaile, but by consulting the records we find in different periods, that the spelling has been changed to Battel, Battell, and lastly, Battle. The name originated as a place name. According to "Patronymica Britannica," it had its beginning in a town in Essex, England, so named from the Battle of Hastings, fought in 1066, and won by William the Conqueror. On this spot later was erected Battle Abbey; thus the surname is literally De Bello. A tradition in the family, however, carries the name back to Battle Flats, which commemorates the great battle of Stamford Bridge, in the year 400.

CHAPTER V COLONIAL DAYS IN CHURCH AND SCHOOL ON LITTLE RIVER, PASQUOTANK COUNTY

"AMONG the many wide and beautiful rivers that drain the fertile lands of ancient Albemarle, none is more full of historic interest than the lovely stream known as Little River, the boundary set by nature to divide Pasquotank County on the east from her sister county, Perquimans, on the west.

"On the shores of this stream, "little," as compared with the other rivers of Albemarle, but of noble proportions when contrasted with some of the so-called rivers of our western counties, the history of North Carolina as an organized

government had its beginning.

As early as 1659 settlers began moving down into the Albemarle region from Virginia, among them being George Durant, who spent two years searching for a suitable spot to locate a plantation, finally deciding upon a fertile, pleasant land lying between Perquimans River on the west, and Little River on the east. Following Durant came George Catchmaid, John Harvey, JOHN BATTLE, Dr. Thomas Relfe and other gentlemen, who settled on Pasquotank, Perquimans and Little Rivers, buying their lands from the Indians; and later, when Charles II included the Albemarle region in the grant to the Lords Proprietors, taking out patents for their estates from these new owners of the soil, paying the usual quit-rents for the same."

Other well-known names in the region were Mr. Jephtha Winslow, Valentine Byrd, Captain Crawford, Captain Jenkins, John Culpeper, and George Durant.

DOCUMENT/SOURCE: From Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents & Grants 1623-1666

John BATTELL (BATTLE), 200 acs. in the W. branch of Nansimum River .,adj. land of Thomas Babb. 14 Dec. 1654, p. 216. Trans. of 4 pers:

John Battle, Elizabeth Battle, Thomas Nowell, Robert Wolfe.

John BATTLE, 60 acs. on Wwd. side of Paspentanke River beg. on a point which parts this & land of Mrs. Fortsen, running S. W. &c. 25 Sept. 1665, p. 94 (585) Trans of 13 per: John Garey, Ed. Maurice, Jno. Curtain, Tho. Cooly (or Celly), Tho. Mory, Wm Crow, Wm. Hutton, Saml, Cornix, Abra' Travers, Wm. Fowler, Jacob Carew, Wm. Hughes, Mary Stevens.

John BATTLE, 580 acst., in the Up. Par. of Nanzemond, att a place called Kill Many Swamp; 24 Apr. 1682, p. 172. Trans of 12 pers:

Robt. Hubberd, Saml Merrit, Wm. Morgan, Richd. Harrington, Tho. Skinner, David Hollingsworth, Joan Stiles, Marv Batest, Susan Meriday; Toney, Isabel, Bastian, Negroes.

SOURCE: "The Battle Family from the Earliest Times"

It is speculated the Battle family descends from Walter DeBotteville DeBetuille of Normandy. The source of this line is from the Battle Cry that was presented in 1984 at the Battle Reunion in Dothan, AL, and was also published in the 2nd Battle Book, "The Descendants of Mathew Battle England to Virginia 1647 - A collection of Family records Genealogical and Historical", by Lynwood Deal Jordan, SR who also published it for the Battle reunion in 1984. This 2nd Battle Book pretains to Mathew's descendants and mentions the first Battle Book, Lynwood's book was published in 1992. This research actually came from the Genealogy of William Augustus Battle that was presented at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

Some of this lineage is in dispute and some has been disproven. There is currently no certifiable link between our Battles of America and the Battle family in England. However, there are many who believe this history to be conclusive.

LAND GRANT TO JOHN BATTLE

[Colonial Land Office Records, State Capitol, Richmond, Va., Land Grants, Vol. 3, 1652-1665, p. 216.]

To all &c whereas &c now know yee that I the said Richard Bennett Esq. &c. give and grant unto John Battle two hundred Acres of land Situate or being in and western branch of Nansimum river begining at a marked white oake and running for breadth South East one hundred pole joyning to the lands of Thomas Babb to a marked white oak and for length south west three hundred and twenty pole to a marked red oake and Soo again for breadth north west one hundred pole to a marked tree, and soo for length north East three hundred and twenty pole to the first mentioned Marked tree. The said Land Coming due unto said John Battle by and for the transportation of four persons into this Colony &c. to have and to hold &c. yeilding and paying &c. which payment is to be made Seven years after the first grant or Sealing thereof and not before provided &c. Dated &c. the 14th. of December 1654.

John Battle Elizabeth Battle Thomas Nowell Robert Wolfe

LAND GRANT 2 TO JOHN BATTLE

[Colonial Land Office Records, State Capitol, Richmond, Va., Land Grants, Vol. 4, 1654-1664, p. 585.]

To all to whom these prsents shall come I Wm Berkeley Kt Governor and Capt Genrll of Virginia send Greeting in our

Ld God everlasting Whereas by Instructions from ye Kings Most Exclt Majtie directed to me and ye Councell of State his Majestie was graciously pleased to authorize ye said Governor and Councell to grant patents & to assign such proportions of land to all adventurers and planters as hath been usual heretofore in like cases either for adventurers of money or transportacon of people into this Colony according to a Charter of orders from ye late treasurer & Company and yt ye same proportion of fifty acres of land to be granted & assigned to every pson transported hither since Midsummer 1625 and yt ye same course be continued to all adventurers aund planters untill it shall be otherwise determined by his Majestie.

Now know yee yt I ye sd Wm Berkeley Kt Governor &c doe with ye consent of ye Councell of State accordingly give and grant unto John Battle six hundred and forty acres of Land lying on ye westward side of paspetank River Beginning at a marked pine on a point which parts this land and Wm Fortsens Land and running Southwest and by West 640 poles into ye Woods for Length then up ye said River to marked pine with in ye mouth of a creek and thence Southwest by west to ye end of ye two miles ye said Land being due to ye said Battle by &c for ye Transportation of thirteen psons into this Collony whose names are on the Record menconed under this Patent. To have & to hold ye said land wth his due share of all Mines & Mineralls therein contained wth all rights and privileges of hunting hawking fishing fowling wth all Woods Waters and rivers wth all profitts Comodities and hereditamts wtsoever belonging to ye sd land unto him ye said John Battle his heires & assigns for ever in as large and ample maner to all Intents & purposes asis Expressed in a Charter of orders from ye late treasurer & Company Dated ye 18th of November 1618 or by consequence may be justly collected out of ye sum or out of the letter patents wherever they are grounded to be holden of our Sovereigne Lord ye King his heires and successors as of his Maner of East Greenwich in free and comon soccage and not in capite nor by Kt service yielding and paying unto our sd Sovereigne Lord ye King his heires and successors for every fifty acres of land hereby granted yearly at ye feast of St. Michael ye archangell ye ffee rent of one shilling wch payment is to be made yearly from year to year and ye first payment to begin one year after ye date hereof according to his Majesties Instructions of ye 12th of 7ber 1662 Provided yt if ye sd John Battle his heires or assignes doe not seat or plant or cause to be seated or planted upon ye sd land wthin three years next ensueing that then it shall be lawfull for any adventurer or planter to make choice or seal thereupon Given at James City under my hand and seal of ye Collony ye 25th of September 1663 and in ye 15th year of ye reigne of our Sovereigne King Charles ye 2d &c.

WILLIAM BERKELEY

LAND GRANT 3 TO JOHN BATTLE

[Colonial Land Office Records, State Capitol, Richmond, Va., Land Grants, Vol. 7, 1679-1689, p. 172.]

To all &c. whereas &c. now Know ye that ye said Sr. Henry Chickely Knt. Deputy Governr. &c. give and graunt unto John Battle five hundred and eighty acres of land, lying and being in ye upper Parish of Nansemond att a place called Kill-Mary Swamp: Beginning att a mark't white oake standing by or nigh ye said swamps side and runns so:so:w:560 po. passing on ye southward side a great reddy branch, thence so: ea: by so: 102 po. to a mark't white oake in a reddy swamp, thence ea: by no: 248 po. crossing a great reddy branch to a mark't white oake standing by or nigh ye said Kill-Mary swamp and thence up by ye main swamp side to ye first including ye said quantity, the said land being due to ye said John Battle by and for ye transportation of twelve persons &c. To have and to hold &c. to be held &c. holding and paying &c. Provided &c. Dated 24th of Aprill 1682.

Toney, Isabel, Bostian negroes, Robt. Hubbard, Saml. Morris, Wm. Morgan, Rich'd Harrington, Tho. Skinner, David Hollingsworth, Joan Wilds, Mary Balos, Susan Monday.

Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography - edited by Lyon Gardiner Tyler: The American ancestor and founder of the family in this country was John Battle, of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, who was a planter on the Pasquotank river as early as 1663. Very little is known regarding the events of his career, or regarding his origin. He was probably from Ireland.

More About John Battle:

Changed Residences: 1654, Came to America, Nansemond River, Virginia

Property: December 16, 1654, Land Grant (Source: Lois Yelverton, The Battle Book, (The Paragon Press, 1930), 22.)

Property2: September 25, 1663, Land Grant (Source: Lois Yelverton, The Battle Book, (The Paragon Press, 1930), 23-24.)

Property3: April 24, 1682, Land Grant (Source: Lois Yelverton, The Battle Book, (The Paragon Press, 1930), 24.)

The lineage of the first 16 generations of the Battle family can be found at the Battle Pride Web Site:

<http://www.angelfire.com/tn/BattlePride/>

Sources:

Abbrev: THORN-021 Thorn Descendancy Chart
Type: Free-form Text
Abbrev: BATTLE-002 Sir Walter DeBetuille & Descendants
Type: Manuscript
Date: 8 NOV 1999
Abbrev: BATTLE-003 Battle Pride
Type: Manuscript
Date: 8 NOV 1999
Abbrev: BATTLE-004 e-mail, Barb Broman, 11/08/99
Type: Letter
Date: 8 NOV 1999
Abbrev: BATTLE-007 Cavaliers and Pioneers
Type: Book, Multi-Author
Date: 26 NOV 1999

Name: John BATTLE
Sex: M
Birth: ABT 1634 in Yorkshire, England
Death: 1690 in Nansemond Co., VA

Marriage 1 Elizabeth ?
Married: BEF 1654 in Yorkshire, England
Children
William BATTLE b: 1682 in Paspertank River, NC
Aalsey BATTLE b: 1684

Children of John Battle and wife Elizabeth:
1. William Battle 1682 - 1749
 married Sarah Hunter 1684 - 1769
 dau of William Hunter
2. Aalsey Battle died young

JOHN married (1) **Elizabeth**.

They had the following children:

- 229 F i. **Aalsey BATTLE (died young)**.
- 230 M ii. **WILLIAM BATTLE** * was born 1682 in Paspertank River, NC, Colonial America. He died 1749 in Nansemond Co, VA.

William Battle was born in 1682 on the Pasquotank River in North Carolina, the son of John Battle who was born in Yorkshire, England and wife Elizabeth. William Battle was only eight years old when his father died. After the death of John Battle ca 1690, William Battle returned with guardians to his former home on the Nansemond River in Virginia. William was raised by Lawrence & Mary Mageo, who were named in a suit against Richard Pope regarding land on the Pasquotank River.

"The Battle Book, A Genealogy of the Battle Family in America, with Chapters Illustrating Certain Phases of Its History," page 199

'WILLIAM BATTLE was born in North Carolina on Paspertank River in 1682. After the death of his father about 1690, he returned under care of guardians to his former home on Nansemond River in Virginia, where he resided until his death in 1749. He married Sarah Hunter (b. 1684; d. 1769; daughter of William Hunter.)

William Battle, son of John, of Pasquotank, the emigrant, was born in Pasquotank County. It is not known whether he was the eldest, or the only son. However, he sold his father's land and moved to Nansemond County, Virginia. His son, Elisha Battle, the great-grandfather of Samuel Westray

Battle, the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, January 9, 1724. He left the State of Virginia, moving to Cool Spring Plantation, Edge-combe County, North Carolina, in the year 1748. He was an exceedingly prominent figure in Colonial affairs, a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Constitutional Congress, at Halifax, 1776. He was also a member of the Colonial Assembly and of the State Congress, which adopted the Constitution of North Carolina, 1776; State Senator, 1777; a member of the State Convention, 1788, which postponed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography - edited by Lyon Gardiner Tyler: William Battle, son of John Battle, was born in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, in 1682, early left an orphan and reared by his guardian in Nansemond county, Virginia, and resided there for the greater part of his life, esteemed and honored in the community. By his marriage to Sarah Hunter he was the father of a number of children, among whom was Elisha, of whom further.

DEED OF JAMES WILLIAMSON TO WILLIAM BATTLE

Bertie County, N. C., April 27, 1728

To all to whom these presents shall come I, James Williamson of Bertie prect. in the province of North Carolina, Send Greeting & Know yee that I the sd James Williamson for and in consideration of the sum of one Hundred and Twenty pds. Current money of North Carolina to me in hand paid or secured to be paid by William Battle of the Collony of Virginia and County of Nansemond the receipt, in hereof and therefrom, acquit, Exonerate and discharge the Sd. William Battle, his heirs, Executors, Admrs. or assigns and from every part and prcl thereof forever by these presents have given, granted, bargained and sold, aliened, Enfeoffed, Conveyed, Confirmed, Assigned and set over unto the said William Battle, his heirs and assigns and by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, Enfeff and Confirm unto the said, his heirs and assigns forever a certain tract of land by Estimation three Hundred Acres be it more or less, Situated, lying and being in Bertie prect. and province aforesaid beginning at the end of the line that divides between James Williamson and Jonothan Tayloe next to Roquest Swamp, so running along the said Williamson's line No. and by Et. according to the courses of the patent to a marked white oak, thence running No: 40, Et. according to the courses of the patent to a spanish oak, hickory and dogwood, thence to the run of a branch spring out of Roquest Swamp, thence running up the branch as far as will take a red oak that is marked in the line to make it parallel with the first line so running from thence to the dividing line between the said James Williamson and Jonothan Tayloe so long the sd. line to the first Station, it being part of the patent Granted to the sd. James Williamson bearing date the 5th day of Apr. Anno Domini 1720. To have and to hold the above bargained premises with all the Appurtenances thereto belonging to the only proper use and benefit and behoof of him the sd. William Battle his heirs, Ex., Adms., and assigns forever, and that fully and freely without any the least let hindrance, Molestation, Eviction, Ejection from me my heirs, Exrs, Adms., or assigns or from any person or persons wt'soever laying any claim by from or under me. Furthermore I the said James Williamson Do promise and grant to and with the sd. Wm. Battle, his heirs and assigns in manner and form following, that is to say. y't I have full Power and absolute authority at and before the unsealing and delivery thereof to sell and dispose of the above bargained premises unto him the said Wm. Battle, his heirs and assigns according to the true intent and meanings of these presents aforementioned and the same with the appurtenances ag't me, my heirs, Exrs., Admrs., and Agt. the Lawful claims of any person or persons w't forever by from or under me them or any of them to the only proper use benefit on behoof of him the sd. Wm. Battle, his heirs or assigns forever, do promise to warrant and defend.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Bertie precinct province afores'd this 27th Apr. Anno Domini 1728.

James Williamson (Seal)

Signed, Sealed and delivered in the presents of Jno. Hays; Jno. Battle; Wm. Walstone

Bertie prect. ss. May Court 1728. The above Deed of Sale was de'l by James Williamson in open Court in due form of Law, and at the same time came Philip Walstone by virtue of a Power of Attorneys from Constance Williamson proved by the oath of Phillip Walstone one of the evidences thereto and acknowledged her right of Dower in the land to William Battle which on

motion is ordered to be Registered and is Registered.

Test. Edward Marshborne - Dept. Clk.

There was a Water Mill in Nansemond Co left by a William Hunter to sons William and Ephriam Hunter in his will 1732/33.

More About William Battle:

Changed Residences: Abt. 1690, Moved to Virginia when his father died

Property: April 27, 1725, Deed to Land (Source: Lois Yelverton, The Battle Book, (The Paragon Press, 1930), 25-26.)

Children of William Battle and Sarah Hunter are:

- i. John Battle, born April 30, 1709 in Nansemond County, Virginia; died April 30, 1740 in Hertford County, North Carolina; married Sarah Brown 1726.
- ii. William Battle II, born in Nansemond County, Virginia; married Miss Brown.
- iii. Sarah Battle
- iv. Mary Battle
- v. Elisha Battle, born January 09, 1723 in Nansemond County, Virginia; died March 06, 1799; married Elizabeth Sumner; died January 19, 1794.

WILLIAM married **Sarah HUNTER**, daughter of William HUNTER of Nansemond, VA and Rebecca? Besse?, about 1707 in Nansemond Co, VA. Sarah was born 1684 in Nansemond Co, VA. She died 1769.

She was the daughter of William Hunter*, who was probably a son of William Hunter* who arrived in VA in 1639.

Father: William Hunter b: ABT 1650 in Of Alnwick, Northumberland, England

Children

William Battle b: 1707 in Nansemond Co, VA

Elisha Battle b: 09 JAN 1722/1723 in Nansemond Co, VA

John Battle b: 30 APR 1709 in Nansemond Co, VA

Sarah Battle b: 1711

Mary Battle b: 1723 in Nansemond Co, VA

JOHN also married (2) **Mary RAME** on 30 Jul 1683.

219. **Matthew BATTLE "Immigrant In 1654"** died 1669.

1647 - James City, VA. Matthew Battle arrived from England.

Filby's Ship Passenger Lists:

Mathew Battle, no age, Virginia in 1647

Passage was paid for by William Egberows of the James City Company.

March 21, 1653

Mathew Battle bought land. (No doubt after 5 years service to the James City Company for passage).

1669

Mathew Battle died. Wife, Anne _____ Brother, John. Father of three known sons:

***(1) John - born ca 1660

(2) Thomas - born ca 1665 and had wife, Mary

(3) William - born ca 1667 and died young.

emigrant [brother of John]

Matthew Battle d. 1669 Surry Co VA

Children of Matthew Battle:

1. Thomas Battle ca 1665 - don't know his later history
2. John Battle ca 1660 -
 - a. Elizabeth Battle
 - b. John Battle II d. 1774 Edgecombe Co NC six children
 - i. William Battle 1728 - 1780 Nash Co
married Mary Capell of Halifax Co NC
 1. Capt. William Battle II ca 1758 - Nash Co
married Mary Ann Williams 1768 - 1816
she married 2nd Gen William Arrington 1766 - 1812
 2. James Battle ca 1760 - 1803
married Martha Arrington
 3. John Battle ca 1760/65 -
married Rhoda Williams
 - a. William Battle 1801 - 1867 moved to Warren Co GA

note of Dr. Barry Hayes

Matthew married **Anne UNKNOWN**.

They had the following children:

- 231 M i. **John BATTLE** was born about 1660. He died 1728 in Surry County, VA.

February 6, 1681

John Battle received possession of his father's estate from Benjamin Harrison.

July 1, 1684

John Battle married Margaret, daughter of James and Anne Sowersby.

1728

John Battle died. He and Margaret had four known children:

- (1) Elizabeth - in father's will
- (2) Faith - Adm. of father's will
- (3) Charles, died 1777, wife, Mary
- ***(4) John - born 1690

John married **Margaret SOWERSBY**, daughter of James SOWERSBY and Anne UNKNOWN.

- 232 M ii. **Thomas BATTLE**.

221. **William SHELTON [died 1620-1]**¹⁹.

A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4

'High Ongar: Manors', A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4: Ongar Hundred (1956), pp. 175-182:

The manor of ONGAR PARK alias BATELLS was originally part of that of Stanford Rivers. In 1615 William Shelton conveyed the manor to William Copley, but after Shelton's death in 1620-1 there was a dispute over this transaction, between Copley and Robert Napper, Shelton's executor. An agreement was eventually reached providing for the payment by Copley to Napper of £4,300, for which Copley gave as security a bond for £6,000 and a lease of Ongar Park for 99 years.

In 1572 the owner or lessee of the manor of Ongar Park was held by WILLIAM FELTON. After Felton's, HUMPHREY SHELTON, on the part of JOAN FELTON, the widow, effected a composition for the tithes due the parsonage at High Ongar, and the arrears. At this time the parsonage was held by William Coles, DD, who died in 1578 (20 Elizabeth), and was succeeded by William Taber, D.D., who, "after much entreaty by the widow Felton" granted a lease on the same terms of three pounds annually.

On the death of Joan Felton, the lands were the inheritance of HUMPHREY SHELTON, who became a fugitive, and his possessions were forfeited to the Queen, who, by her letters patent, granted to the same, for so long a period as the said Humphrey Shelton should remain a fugitive, to EDMOND FELTON of London, Gent. He granted under-leases to William Bird, John Serjeant, and Rowland Bowyer, of whom Dr. Taber sought by law his tithes in kind. Of these trials there are some documents. HUMPHREY SHELTON died, and the lands were discharged out of the Queen's hands to

WILLIAM SHELTON, who took the profits of the manor.

Dr. Taber (of the parsonage) died and was succeeded by William Pemberton, D.D., who solicited of WILLIAM SHELTON the tithes in kind of such land as lay in Ongar, which he refusing, Pemberton brought his action in the King's Bench, Easter Term 1618, and obtained a verdict. Shelton evaded this, and obtained leave for two other trials, but before the determination of the same he died.

William Copley purchased the lands, and Pemberton exhibited his Bill of Reviver at Michaelmas Term in 1621 against him, and Robert Napper, Executor of William Shelton, and DANIEL SHELTON as heir general of the said William Shelton.

November 23, 1615: WILLIAM SHELTON of Ongar Park, Esq., Lease for 7 years to John Sedcolle, the elder, of Eppinge, of Six Closes of land, land in the occupation of Steven Clarke, estimated at 40 acres, "always reserving to hawke, hunte, fishe, and fowle," with liberty, etc. Rent to be paid at the Manor-House called ONGAR PARK.

Marriages
Bishopgate – St Botolph
Parish Register Extracts

1619, 1 June - William Shelton of Ongar co Essex and Mrs Mary relict of Thomas Emery of Badowe Parva in the same county

William married (Mrs.) **Mary EMERY (relict of Thomas Emery)**.

They had the following children:

233 F i. **Ann DENTON [William's niece & adopted daughter]**. She was related to her parents by adoption.

Ann was William Shelton's niece and "adopted daughter." She married William Copley, and the lands of Ongar Park passed through her to her daughter Ann and the Mynshull family.

ANN DENTON, daughter of William Denton of Blackthorne, Oxfordshire, was the niece and adopted daughter of "W. SHELTON of Ongar". She married WILLIAM COPLEY in 1616. William's father, William Sr., settled the bulk of his estates - including Gatton and Rougey - upon the issue of this marriage, and upon his death these evolved to his granddaughter, MARY, and passed through her to the family of West. William, the elder, appears to have repented of the settlement which he made on his son William's marriage, and it was afterwards the subject of litigation, but it seems to have been ultimately confirmed. ANN's uncle, WILLIAM SHELTON, settled his estates at Ongar upon this lady, on whose death they passed to her youngest daughter, ANN, who married Sir NATHANIEL MYNSHULL.

One source says that WILLIAM COPLEY purchased the manor of Ongar [though that does not appear to have been the case]. MARY and ANNE COPLY were his infant daughters and heirs. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Brooks and others, July 2, 1623, for the payment of his debts, and the surplus of the proceeds, if any, were to be paid to ANNE DENTON COPLEY, his wife. He died July 5, 1623 and his children became wards of the King. His inquisition was taken at Stratford-Langton February 24, 1624, when it was found that he died seized in the demesne in fee of the Manor and Park of Ongar, the same being held of the King by knight's service in capite. The claim for tithes seriously affected the third of the estate that was claimed by the king for the wards, so the king issued a decree favourable to them. Sir Richard Mynshull of Lincoln's Inn held the lands called Ongar Park in 1629.

[The elder William Copley was the eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Coply. William was born in July 1565; his father Sir Thomas's inquisition was 25 September 1584, when William was then aged 19 yrs 2 mos and 20 days. He was a Catholic, and spent several years abroad, before returning home only to be arrested, like his mother and sister. He married Magdalen, daughter of Thomas Prideaux of Devonshire. He again spent several years abroad, but seems to have remained a Catholic, subject to the penal laws of the time. His wife Magdalen died in August 1619, and he then married Margaret, daughter of William Frommonde of Cheam. He died January

1643-4, aged 79, and was buried at Gatton. By his 1st wife he had six children: Thomas, WILLIAM [who married Ann Denton]; Anthony, John, Mary and Helen. William, the son, had been born in Spain and obtained Letters of Naturalization in 1615, the year before he married Ann Denton. The younger William died 1 July 1623, and the administration of his estate was granted to his aunt, Mary Musgrave. One son of William and Ann, William, died an infant. Mary and Ann were aged 3 years and age 1 year at the time of his death. Daughter Mary married John Weston of Sutton Place, Surrey; and daughter Ann married Sir Nathaniel Mynshull. William Copley's second wife bore him 3 children: John (no issue); Roger; and Winifred.]

Ann married **William COPLEY**¹⁷. William died 5 Jul 1623.

224. (Sir) Robert NAPIER.

It was probably this Robert Napier who was executor for William (the 2nd) Shelton's will. In 1615 William Shelton conveyed the manor to William Copley, but after Shelton's death in 1620-1 there was a dispute over this transaction, between Copley and Robert Napper (sic), William Shelton's executor. An agreement was eventually reached providing for the payment by Copley to Napper of £4,300, for which Copley gave as security a bond for £6,000 and a lease of Ongar Park for 99 years.

Robert Napier, son of William Napier of Swyre, in an English reply to the quiverful of logarithms John*, was the father of William, Andrew, Robert, Edward, Shelton, Edmund, John, Arundel, Anne and Catherine.

Notes from The Gentlemen's Magazine, with regard to the Puncknowle estate, states that a mural monument in the nave, with a circular pediment on two Corinthian pillars, was erected by Sir ROBERT NAPIER, in 1691, in memory of his father, his mother Ann, and his mother-in-law Catharine. Near this monument is another, on a tablet under a circular pediment, for Sir Robert Napier, who died 1700, having on the top the arms of Napier, with the motto "Major Providentia Fato;" and underneath this odd those humble and Christianly inscription is an inscription [not transcribed as the odd lettering are impossible to reproduce with normal type].

His descendant, Sir C. Napier, sold the Puncknowle estate to William Clutterbuck Esq., whose daughter Arundel married the Rev. Geo. Frome.

[* Note: This refers to John Napier, of Merchistoun 1550-1617, was one of the most distinguished philosophers and learned and cultivated men of his age, the inventor of logarithms. He had many children.]

No. 57.

Hon. Sir Robert Napier, Knt. and Bart., and Lady Sophia, his wife, to Stephen James, sen., and Robert and Stephen James, his sons, Land in East Stower.

This Indenture made 6th of April, 7 William III, 1695, between the Hon. Sir Robert Napier, al's Napper of Puncknoll, co. Dorset, knt. and bart., and the Lady Sophia his wife of the one part, and Stephen James the elder of East Stower, co. Dorset, yeoman, and Robert and Stephen James his sons of the other part, witnesseth that the said Sir Robert Napier, in consideration of £210 paid him by the said Stephen James the elder and also in consideration of £412 to be paid according to the proviso hereinafter contained, and also of s/- paid by the said Robert and Stephen James the younger, hath granted by the direction of Stephen James the elder to the said Robert and Stephen James the younger all those closes called Blackven lying in East Stower, To have and to hold the same to the use of the said Robert Napier for 500 years, then to the use of the said Stephen James the elder for ever, with warranty against Robert Napier al's Napper late of Puncknoll, esq., deceased, late father of the said Sir Robert Napier. Provided that if the said Stephen James the elder shall pay said Robert Napier £100 on the zyth of September next ensuing and .£212 remainder on the gth of April, 1696, then the said term of 500 years shall be void. And whereas the said Robert Napier is possessed as administrator of his said father deceased of a close called Biggies in East Stower containing 2 acres upon which there is a cottage erected with common of pasture for the remainder of a term of one thousand years granted by John Chaper alias Nicholls of East Stower, gent., deceased, and Thomas Willett of East Stower, who by indenture dated 28th of April, 22 Elizabeth, which term under several assignments vested in his said father, the said Sir Rophert Napier for the consideration aforesaid covenants further with the said Stephen James the elder to assign him the term of years in the close called Biggies free and discharged from all claims, and the said Sir Robert Napier appoints Leonard Hurding of Puncknoll, gent., and William Roe of East Slower, yeoman, his attorneys.

Witnesses, Leonard Hurding - Signed Robt. Napier

April, 1695, seisin was had and taken by the Attorneys to Robert James and Stephen James the younger for the uses of this deed

24th of October, 1696, receipt for £212 from Stephen James the elder. Signed Robt. Napier.

Robert married (**unknown**).

They had the following children:

234 M i. **William NAPIER.**

235 M ii. **Andrew NAPIER.**

236 M iii. **Robert (Jr.) NAPIER.**

Sir Robert Napier of Puncknoll, knight and baronet; of Trinity College, Oxford, matriculated 1 April 1656; of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law 1660; Sheriff of co. Dorset 1680; knighted at Whitehall 27 January 1681, created a baronet 25 February 1681; M.P. for Weymouth II January 1681, and for Dorchester 5 August 1698; aged 54 in April 1693; died 31 October 1700, buried at Puncknoll. Will dated 29 April 1693, proved 3 December 1700 (P.C.C. 183 Noel).

237 M iv. **Edward NAPIER.**

238 M v. **Shelton NAPIER.**

239 M vi. **Edmund NAPIER.**

240 M vii. **John NAPIER.**

241 viii. **Arundel NAPIER.**

242 F ix. **Anne NAPIER.**

243 F x. **Catherine NAPIER.**

Appendix A - Sources

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