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PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Clevedon Family.

BY THE LATE SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

[THIS paper was compiled by one who did much for Archæology, Sir John Maclean. He designed it as a contribution to Somerset history, to be made through this Society; but, at his death, he had not completed it. His widow has kindly carried out his intentions. Though needing the revisal and re-arrangement of its author, it is still valuable to our county history, as being thoroughly trustworthy, all drawn from original records, and tracing the growth of a once important family from Ilbert or Hildebert, the sub-tenant of the Norman grantee of Clevedon, Mathew de Moretania, *i.e.*, of Mortagne in Perche, Normandy. The Clevedons took their name from the Manor of Clevedon, and gave its second name to the Manor of Milton-Clevedon. It adds another to the numerous instances of our landed families springing not from the Norman Grantees of Domesday, but from their followers who are named in Domesday as their sub-tenants. When the great Fief was broken up through attainder or other cause, the claim of the sub-tenant to remain seems to have been recognized by the Crown, whether from policy, or from tenant-right, or from the strength of the hereditary principle. Hildebert's descendants made great use of the Christian name of his chief, Mathew. This fact favours the not unlikely surmise that Hildebert was allied in blood to his feudal lord.] The additions in square brackets are by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., to whom has been entrusted the work of editing the MS.

AS the family of Clevedon did not hold immediately of the King *in capite*, in tracing its descent we miss the Inquisitions post mortem and the records of homage, livery, etc., which, in the case of the King's tenants *in capite*, form such valuable evidence, and therefore have to rely upon incidental notices alone.

The earliest direct notice we find of the family is in 1166. When King Henry II was about to marry his daughter Maud to the Duke of Saxony, in order to levy the aid to which he was entitled thereon, he commanded the Barons and Tenants *in capite* to certify to him what knights' fees they respectively had, how many of the Old feoffment and how many of the New, and by whom the same were holden. Accordingly, in the Certificate of Henry Luvel (Lovell), in the Co. of Somerset, it is shewn that William de Clyvedon held of him two knights' fees.¹ These two fees we conclude were in Midelton (Milton) in the Hundred of Bruton. And on the same occasion we find that William, Earl of Gloucester, certifies that William de Clyvedon held of him in Gloucestershire one knight's fee.² The Earl does not render any specific Certificate for Somerset, and inasmuch as Clevedon was afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester we can scarcely doubt that this refers to the same William Clyvedon.

This William de Clyvedon married Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath (1133—1166), and relict of one of the de Estons of Eston-in-Gordano. It is stated in the Cartulary of Bruton Abbey that Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath, with the consent of her "husband, William de Clyvedon, and Matilda, my daughter, and my heirs, and of Osbert Deneis, her husband³ gives to the Priory of Bruton two natives (serfs), Selwin and Alfred, and all their land—

(1). "Liber Niger," vol. 1, p. 100.

(2). "Ibid," p. 163.

(3). For issue see pedigree. [In an Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 1327-8, under the head of Milton occurs, "Roberto le Deneys ijs." *Somerset Record Society*, iii, 102.]

two ferlings—in alms.”¹ This charter was witnessed by William de Clivedon and Alfred de Montsorel.¹ And the gift was subsequently confirmed by Osbert Deneis and Matilda.²

Another charter shews that Philip de Eston in the time of Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174—1191), granted to the Priory of Bruton one ferling of land in his land of Milton; in default of his being unable to warrant this land he confirms his father’s gift of Eston and that of his grandmother, Hawise. Witness, Richard de Morgan.³

William de Clyvedon granted the church of Middleton (Milton) in alms to the Priory of Bruton, Archdeacon Robert having already invested them with it at Cary, in full ruri-decanal chapter, the donor being present. Nevertheless, Robert Fitz Clerk ought to hold it of the aforesaid Canons and to render to them yearly one gold (Mark), to hold it as before it was demised, and henceforth the Canons are to possess it. The said Robert has sworn that he will observe this Contract on his part without fraud. Witness, Robert, Archdeacon, Ilbert and Gervase, Deans, Roger de Aldithford⁴ (*i.e.* Alford *hodie*). Confirmed by Savaric, Bishop of Bath (1192-1205).⁵

William de Clevedon had a grant of Free Warren in the time of Henry II, but we do not know the date of his death. His son, Matthew de Clevedon (I), however, having done homage, obtained livery of seizin of his lands in Somerset in 1217, and in 1225 he was appointed one of the collectors of the Aid granted by parliament in the previous year; and there is an

(1). Cart. Bruton, No. 101. This Cartulary is now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ilchester, and these and other extracts from it were kindly given to me by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. Unfortunately, like other instruments of the same early period, they are undated. [It is now being printed by the *Somerset Record Society*.]

(2). *Ib.* No. 102.

(3). *Ibid.*, 99.

(4). *Ibid.*, 98.

(5). *Ibid.*, 99.

entry in the Testa de Nevill Returns for Somerset and Dorset,¹ shewing that at that time, 1229-30, he held one of the two knights' fees of Richard Lovel (Lovel) in Mideltune, in Bruton Hundred, afterwards called Milton-Clevedon, from having long been a portion of the possessions of the Clyvedon family, of which place the Lovels were chief lords for many descents. And we shall see, later on, that Alienor Lovel held the wardship of the heir of John de Clyvedon for half a knight's fee in Mylton of the inheritance of Richard Lovel.²

But to revert to Matthew de Clevedon, through whom we glean some important information concerning the early genealogy of the family. In 1188-9, Matthew de Clyvedon brought a suit in the king's court to recover against Richard de Ken six and a half hides of land in Ken³ and Hiwis as his just inheritance, which, he alleged, descended by right of Hildebert, who came at the conquest, to which Henry, the great-grandfather of the said Matthew, succeeded, and held that land in the time of King Henry I, the grandfather of the then king, taking thereout *esplevia*⁴ to the value of five shillings.⁵ The case was postponed, and we do not find that judgment was given, nor do we know the date of the death of this Matthew.

In the Octave of St. Hilary, 7 Hen. III, 1222-3, a Fine was levied between Matthew de Clevedon, claimant; and John de Ken⁶, tenent; for two knights' fees in Ken and Hiwis when a duel in arms was fought between them in court. Matthew acknowledged the two fees to be the right of John to hold from the said Matthew doing the service of two knights, except regal service, as much as belongs to a virgate

(1). "Testa de Nevill," p. 160.

(2). Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edward I.

(3). The Manor of Ken was held afterwards of the Manor of Clevedon which it adjoined.

(4). The profits of an estate in custody.

(5). Cal. Rotuli Curie Regis, vol. 1, p. 419.

6. Probably the son of Richard Ken, named above.

and eight acres of the same land in Hiwis, viz., 32 acres and Messuage, which lie in Amerham, and held by Matilda, widow ; and 40 acres lying in the same field next the 32 acres to hold of the chief lord of the fee by the service which is due from the land, and besides this, John gave the said Matthew 10 marks.¹ The widow Matilda must, we think, have been the daughter of Hawise, the wife of William Clevedon, by one of her former Husbands, and the widow of Osbert Deneis.

Hiwis was formerly a member of the Manor of Banwell and is situate in Brentmarsh.

There would seem to be here a gap in the line of descent. The next name we find is Raymond, concerning whom are Letters Patent of 56th Henry III (1272) for a partition of the lands of Thomas de Amire between John de Acton (misprinted "Atton" in the Calendar of Patent Rolls) and Margery² his wife, and Reimond de Clievedon and Elizabeth his wife, daughters and co-heirs of the said Thomas de Amire. The dates would seem to preclude Raymond from being the son of Matthew, but probably he was his grandson. Raymond would seem to have been alive in 1273-74, when the Jurors on the Inquisitions for the Hundred Rolls returned Raymond de Clifdon as among those in the County of Som-

1. [FEET OF FINES. (Somerset). S.R.S. vi. The following relate to the *Clivedon* family : always so spelt, except in one instance, when it is *Clifdon*.

3 Hen. III. Mathew de C. is witness to an interesting agreement, pp. 33-4.

7 Hen. III. M. de C. and John de Ken (as above), p. 45.

11 Hen. III. Philip de Wikes and Wm. le Daneyns, of Wrokeshall, claimants, and Mathew de C., whom Agatha, his mother, called to warrant as to her dower from the moiety of a hide and 80 acres of land and 20 acres of wood in Middelton, p. 51.

11 Hen. III. Edm. de Tudenham, claimant, and Wm. de Clivedon and Alda, his wife, defor., for 3 carucates of land in Luninton (? Lavinton), p. 63.

27 Hen. III. Elyas, son of Richard, claimant, and Mathew de C., whom Wm. de C. called to warrant for a virgate of land in Hennegrave (Hengrove in Milton Clevedon), p. 123.

33 Hen. III. Walter Pigun, claimant, and Mathew de Clifdon, tenent, for 22/- rent in Clifdon, p. 139.

33 Hen. III. A claim similar to the one made 3 Hen. III, p. 371.]

(). She is afterwards called Margaret.

erset who took and retained waifs and astrays (*averia astraur sive cumelliges*) by ancient custom, but by what warrant the jurors knew not.¹ And two years later, the jurors say that Reymund de Clifdon and John de Acton (his brother-in-law) have gallows in Wndrestroe,² and assise of bread and beer, by what warrant they are ignorant; and, under the head of Portbury Hundred, they further say that Sir Raymund de Clyvedon, now for the first time styled a knight, and others, claimed to have wreck of sea, and that the said Raymund had raised a wall³ and obstructed the king's highway at Clyvedon; and, under the Hundred of Bruton, they find that the said Sir Reymund holds his land in Milton in free warren, but by what warrant they know not.⁴ Sir Raymond de Clevedon was dead before the year 1280, and his wife, Elizabeth, survived him, as appears from the following return: John de Acton and Margery, his wife, and Elizabeth who was the wife of Raymund de Clyvedon were summoned to shew by what warrant they claimed gallows and emendation of bread and beer in Wodestre,⁵ and other their lands without license. And John, Margery, and Elizabeth appeared and said that the gallows had pertained to them from time immemorial, and that the Dean and Chapter of Wells had granted to them the aforesaid emendation for twelve pence, which they gave per annum.⁶ Elizabeth, the relict, in 1297 was returned as holding lands in Somerset and Dorset worth £20 per annum, and was summoned to perform military service.⁷ She died before 1303, for in that year her heirs are mentioned.⁸

(1). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 124.

(2). Ibid. p. 129. *Hodie*, Wanstrow, 5 miles from Bruton, on the Frome road.

(3). Ibid., p. 130.

(4). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 137.

(5). Wanstrow.

(6). Pleas de quo waranto, 8 Edw. I, 1280.

(7). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537-8.

(8). Subsidy Rolls, 31 Edw. 1.

Raymond de Clyvedon would appear to have been married previously to his alliance with Elizabeth Amire, but we do not know anything of the lady or her family, nor have we any evidence of this marriage, or of the birth of his son, or that he held any of the family possessions. There was, however, a Raymond de Clyvedon II who from his name and designation must, we think, have been the son of the above-mentioned Raymond. This Raymond (II) was a very important personage. In 1292 he was summoned, with divers other persons, Barons of the realm, to attend the king wheresoever he should be (no particular place being mentioned in the writ), to consult upon the affairs of the nation, but after this occasion his name is not contained in any writ of a parliamentary nature.¹ On the 8th of June, 1294, he was summoned to a Council at Westminster, to attend the king on urgent affairs immediately after the receipt of the writ, and on the 14th was exempted from general service for the king's expedition into Gascony; and on the 1st of September in the same year, he was summoned for service beyond the sea against the king of France, and on the 7th of July, 1297, he was summoned to perform military service in person, in parts beyond the sea, and to attend the king in London with horse and arms.² What became of him afterwards we know not. Possibly he proceeded on this campaign and perished in the war. At all events he was dead without leaving issue male before 1303, in which year his heirs³ are mentioned (but not named) as holding divers lands in the Hundreds of Winterstoke and Childwill, consisting of two knights' fees, in Kevillbainham⁴, Hillbeck, Angsted, Divale, etc., in Somersetshire.

We may here mention that Matthew Clyvedon (I) probably

(1). Banks's Baronage, vol. 4, p. 176. Citing Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. I, m. 8. It should have been Rot. Vasconie of the same year and membrane.

(2). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537.

(3). Aid for marrying the king's daughter. Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edw. 1.

(4). Keevil is in Wilts, near Trowbridge. Hilperton is the next parish to Keevil.

had a younger son named Thomas. In the 13th century a certain Thomas de Clyvedon granted to Gwyschard de Charone and his heirs and assigns, all his messuages and lands in Hortune and Stykeslaw [co. Wilts], which he had of the gift of Robert, son of Richard Templeman, Knt., Michael, son of Robert, of William de Stykeslaw, Roger his son, and Isabella, daughter of William Maudut, of 6d. by the year.¹

Raymond Clyvedon (I) by his wife Elizabeth Amire, had two sons, John and Matthew (II.) Elizabeth in 1285 held in Milton of Roger de Moels 20s. worth of land, and Margaret, or Margery, de Acton held of the same Roger, Wandestre by the service of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and at the same time in the Hundred of Somerton, William de Govelton² and Elizabeth de Clyvedon and Baldwin de Norrington held two fees in the aforesaid ville of Govelton,² of which the aforesaid William had two parts and Elizabeth and Baldwin a quarter part, held of William Bluet, and William, of the King *in capite*. This is the fourth part of a fee in Govelton² held by Mathew Clyvedon in 1303. At the same time Margaret de Aketon [Acton] and Elizabeth de Clyvedon held two fees in the ville of Aure (Alre) of Hugh de Hoddingswell, and the same Hugh of the King *in capite*. This was held by John de Acton and Matthew de Clyvedon in 1303 as one Knight's fee.

John de Clyvedon (I), the elder of the two brothers mentioned above, held in 1285 in Milton, in the Hundred of Bruton, of Hugh Lovell,⁴ one Knight's fee. In 1294 John de Clyvedon, described as of Somerset and Dorset, was summoned to serve against the Welsh; and in 1297 he was returned as holding lands of the value of £20 a year *in capite*, or otherwise, in the said counties, and was summoned to perform military service, in person, beyond the sea. We do not

1. [A wrong reference is given here, and I have not been able to find the right one. F.W.W.]

2. Yovelton. Now Yeovilton.

3. *Kirby's Quest* "Somerset and Dorset," page 160.

4. *Ibid.*

find anything further concerning him, and he was dead before the year 1303. He married a lady named Elizabeth, but we know not her parentage. She would appear to have survived her husband many years, and in February 1348-9, and in 1352 twice, she presented to the Rectory of Cryket St. Thomas, in succession to William de Rodeney and Walter de Rodeney, who presented respectively in 1325 and 1327.¹ Possibly she was the heir of the Rodeneys, for we are not aware that the advowson of this church was ever vested in the Clevedon family. John de Clyvedon left issue, a son of his own name, (John II), of whom we shall treat hereafter.

Matthew (II), son of Raymond de Clyvedon, was the founder of the family of Clyvedon of Alre, or Aller, where his posterity remained for several descents. He held Aller in 1303, and is described as Lord of Aller in 1316.² In this year both Matthew de Clyvedon (II), and John de Clyvedon, possibly his son, attested an Indenture, made between the Bishop of Wells and the Master of the Hospital of St. Mark by Bristol, concerning the mill, etc., of Nether-Weare, belonging to the Hospital, and hurtful to the Bishop's tenants. An exchange was effected by friendly mediation at Nether-Weare, in June.³ And in the same year he is described as a Knight in the attestation to a charter among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Wells;⁴ and also in this year, pursuant to a Writ tested at Clipston,⁵ on the 5th March, Matthew de Clievedon is certified to be one of the Lords of the townships of Ginaton,⁶ Aller and [Stoke] Giffard in the County of Somerset.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," page 346.

2. Nom. Vill.

3. "Bishop Drokenford's Register," page 7.

4. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 79.

5. Clipston, near Lincoln, was a favourite Royal Palace with our Angevin and Plantagenet Kings, down to the time of Henry IV. The first two Edwards spent a considerable part of their time there. "Parliamentary Writs," 9 Edw. II.

6. [The parish of Greinton adjoins Aller.]

Having taken part with the Earl of Lancaster and the Barons in their rebellion, Sir Matthew de Clivedon (II), Knt., described as of Somerset, submitted to a fine of 400 marks, in consideration of which his life was spared, and he was discharged from prison upon giving sureties for his future good behaviour. Bond and recognizance, dated at York, 11th July, 16 Edw. II. (1322).¹ Nevertheless, a month afterwards the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset was commanded to pursue him, and others, with "hue and cry."² He appears, however, to have soon made his peace, and obtained pardon, for in 1324 he was returned by the Sheriff as summoned for service, pursuant to a Writ dated 9th May. In this year he would seem to have been quite restored to the King's favour, and was employed in many offices of trust. He was accepted as one of the manucaptors for the good behaviour of Hugh de Torpington, on his discharge from prison as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster. Recognizance, 12th February, 1324-5. In this year also he was associated with John de Meriet as arrayers of Horse and Foot from the County of Somerset.

Sir Matthew, like his father, left two sons, John (III) and Matthew. John presented to Aller very soon after his father's death.³ This probably was the same John de Clevedon who was appointed by Bishop Drokensford, his Steward. In 1315 the Bishop notified to all his knights and tenants that "Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., being appointed our Seneschal, you are to respect him in that office"; and soon afterwards he was appointed one of the Auditors of all the Episcopal Manors; nevertheless the patent for his appointment as seneschal was not issued until St. Matthew's day (21st Sep.) 1320.

In the year 1316 complaint was made to the Bishop, when at Lydiard, on Thursday, in the vigil of St. Lambert, 10 Edward II (16 Sep. 1316), that the parson ran too many oxen

1. "Parliamentary Writs."
2. Writ tested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 Aug., 1322.
3. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 4.

with the Bishop's herd. Sir John de Clevedon, the Bishop's seneschal, called a jury of twelve men of the manor to give evidence on oath, who prove that the parson should have eight oxen to feed with the Bishop's.

John de Clyvedon was a witness with others to the confirmation, on *Inspeximus*, by the Dean and Chapter, of an agreement between the Bishop, John de Drokensford, and Richard Rodeney, Knt., concerning lands in Ceddre, in Stoke Giffard, and in other places. A.D. 1321.¹

On 16th Dec. 16 Edw. II (1322) Sir John de Clyvedon and his heirs received a Bond from the Bishop for the payment of £6 per annum during the life of John Tryvet for lands which the Bishop had of the gift of the said Sir John at Okehampton in Wyveliscombe. For this payment Sir John surrendered to the Bishop a life-hold in the Manor.²

Sir John de Clyvedon and others, witnesses to the foundation of two Chantries in the Cathedral of Wells, dated 21st February, 1330.³

John de Clyvedon and Richard de Acton, Knights, and Matthew Clyvedon are witnesses to a deed making arrangements for the services of a Chantry at North Cory on behalf of the Lord of Lillesdon, etc. Dated, A.D. 1355.⁴

Indenture made 4th Edw. II, between the Dean and Chapter of Wells and John de Acton, Nicholas Braunche, and John Clevedon, Knts., and Hugh de Bello Campo and Idonia his wife, John de Berkelee, and Walter Bole concerning pastures and Alder beds in Stathmore.⁵

There would appear to have been some difficulty about the Collection of the Tenths, prior to the grant of the following

1. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 89.

2. "Bishop Drokensford's Register," page 209.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report, No. 11. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," page 97. These were probably the two Chantries founded there by Robert Cormayles and John Drokensford.

4. *Ibid*, p. 180.

5. *Ibid*, p. 181.

subsidy, for on the 8th April, 1314, the Bishop writes to the Dean and Chapter a very urgent appeal to press on the Collection of the Tenth. He says: "Use every effort. Exercise your powers of Excommunication and Suspension, etc."¹ The Bishop was Chief Collector in his diocese.

In the year 1316 a misunderstanding or dispute appears to have arisen between the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the King respecting the subsidy granted by the parliament at Lincoln in 1315, a portion of which was charged on Ceddre moor. On 20th April, 1316, the Dean and Chapter acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Bishop, dated the 17th, in which he states that he has received a letter from the King, under the Privy Seal, ordering the Collection of the money agreed upon in the parliament at Lincoln. The Bishop sends this letter by the hands of his Seneschal (Sir John de Clevedon) and others who were present at that parliament. The Dean and Chapter reply that they will appear by their proctors in the parliament now sitting in London, and act in the same way as others who are there, and as the King's letters to themselves shall direct.²

On the 5th of January following, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop concerning the payment of the Tenth, informing him that they have been much disturbed by the threatening tone of a royal letter, of which they send a copy to the Bishop, and beg his protection. A portion of Ceddre Moor is that to which the disputed payment belongs. They cannot decide such questions without consultation with the full chapter. Hence the delay. A Chapter has been summoned. Their deliberations have taken place in the presence of the lords J. Randolf, John de Clyvedon (III), and Matthew de Clyvedon (II).³

A portion of these Tenth appear to have been paid, and,

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 85.
2. Ibid., pp. 80-81.
3. Ibid., p. 82.

cir. 1319, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop as to the answer he is to give to the King's demand for the payment of the 500 marks, residue of the Tenth. They will not delay, but must take council with their brethren.¹

In 1319 Matthew de Clevedon was summoned to perform Military Service in person against the Scots, muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the Octave of Holy Trinity (10th June.) Test. 20 Mar., 12th Edw. II. This muster, however, was postponed for one month when he was again summoned.²

When, in 1321, in consequence of the demand made by his rebellious Barons, Edward II was constrained to banish from the Kingdom Hugh le Despenser, the younger, the Office which he held of Constable of the Castle and Keeper of the Barton and Town of Bristol, was granted by the King "to his beloved and faithful Matthew de Clyvedon³ and John de Clyvedon, his brother, at the rent of £210 and certain other charges, being the same conditions upon which it had been held by le Despenser, and his predecessor, Lord Baddlesmere. The tenure of the Clyvedons, however, was very short. Probably the grant was only intended by the King to be temporary, and that the grantees were aware of it. They held it barely one year. Le Despenser was recalled, and the Office was regranted to him on 3rd May, 1322.⁴

In the same year (1322) Matthew de Clevedon presented to the chantry of St. Mary at Aller, and in 1325 he presented a Clerk of his own name to the Parish Church of St. Andrew, at Aller, and on the Kalends of Decr in that year the Bishop issued a Commission⁵ to Dean Godley to examine the Certifi-

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 84.

2. "Parliamentary Writs."

3. Letters Patent, dated 10 May, 1321. "Rot. Originalia," 14 Edw. II, m. 10.

4. Ib. 15, Edw. II, m. 15. See also "Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society's Volume XV, pp. 187-189.

5. Dated at Odstock by Sarum, 9 Kal. Dec., 1325. "Bishop Droakensford's Register," page 300.

cate upon the vacancy, etc., with a view to the institution and induction of Matthew Clevedon, Clerk,¹ as Rector of Alre. He was not instituted, however, until 1328.² This was doubtless Matthew, the son of Sir John Clevedon, who received the tonsure in 1321.³

There are many charters among the muniments of the Chapter at Wells noted in a Volume called "Liber Albus," relating to the Manors of Cheddar and Shipham, and the Advowson of the Church of the latter manor, in which manors, etc., the Clyvedons of Alre would seem to have been much concerned, but the nature of their interest in the property does not clearly appear. Unfortunately, most of the charters are undated, and are printed promiscuously. The first we shall notice is an undated one, whereby Robert Malherbe, Lord of Shipham, granted a tenement there to one William le Walshe.⁴ There is another by which Henry de Cuntevill granted land in Shipham to Robert Malherbe, also undated, but we consider all these are as early as the time of Edward I. In the beginning of the following reign, certain lands in Shipham had become vested in Matthew de Clyvedon of Alre, who granted them to his son, John de Clyvedon, and his wife, Mary de Drokensford, dated 12 Edw. II.;⁵ and in the same year, the said John and Mary, his wife, appointed (certain persons) to receive possession of the said lands from the said

1. "Somerset Incumbents," page 4; for the chantry see p. 5.

2. On the 5 Kal., May 1329, he was granted letters dimissory as Rector of the Church of Alre, to obtain all minor orders, and likewise the order of Subdeacon. We know nothing of him after this date.

Dimissoria,—[27 Aprilis, 1329.] Memorandum quod, V^{to} Kalendas Maii, anno supradicto [M^o. CCC^{mo} vicesimo nono], apud Dogmeresfelde, dominus concessit Matheo de Clyvedone, Rectori ecclesie de Alre, clerico, litteras dimissorias ad omnes minores ordines, et similiter ad ordinem subdiaconatus, etc., in forma consueta.

*E Registr. domini, domini Johannis de Drokenesforde,
Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopi,—folio CCCvj.*

3. Reg. Drok. S.R.S. i, p. 211.

4. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 216.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 217.

Matthew. Given at Alre, 12 Edw. II.¹ By a charter dated at Schepham on Sunday next after the feast of St. Thomas, 15 Edward II, Margeria Malherbe granted to Matthew Clyvedon, Kt., the court (curia) of Schepham, which had been her dowry.² This grant would carry the manor, and John de Clyvedon, Kt., Lord of Alre, granted to Richard Hendibody and Margeria, his wife, a tenement in Shipham. Given at Alre on Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke, 28 Edw. III³ (query, was this the same Margery now remarried to Richard Hendibody, who granted the Manor Court 33 years before). Sir John de Clevedon thus acquired the Manor of Shipham and from him it passed to his descendant William, the last Lord Botreaux, who died in 1462, s. p.m. He was the son of Elizabeth St. Loe, daughter and sole heir of Margaret de Clevedon, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Clevedon, only surviving son of the aforesaid Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drokensford, his wife. William, Lord Botreaux sold the Manor of Schepham with certain exceptions in 6th Henry V (1428).⁴ He presented to the Church of Shipham in the same year and in 1434, and to Aller in 1438 and 1442.⁵

Sir John de Clevedon would appear to have vacated the Stewardship of the Bishop's lands, at least of some of the manors, for on the 7th of June, 1327, he was appointed during pleasure the Bishop's Steward (of manors) *vice* Sir J. Randolph.

There are many other documents among the Wells Chapter Muniments referring to the Clevedons, but they relate chiefly to formal matters connected with the Bishop's Court. Both Sir John and Sir Matthew Clevedon appear to have been

1. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 217.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
5. Som. Incumbents, pp. 4, 182.

domestic knights, but we do not find anything relating to the private history of the Clevedon family except two incidents which may be deserving of notice. The first is a mandate from the Bishop to the Reeves and tenants of the Manor inherited by Sir Matthew Clevedon in Yeovilton, stating that he has made John de Pucklechurch guardian of it whilst in the Bishop's hands, and all are to obey.¹ The other is a memorandum, dated 4 Ides of April, 1321, that the Bishop had absolved Sir Matthew, one of his attendant knights, from the Ban of excommunication incurred by violence to Sir Simon Sauvage, Clerk,² by abstracting him from Chard Church. The offender had previously made satisfaction to Simon, and sworn to abide injunctions.³ Sir Matthew would seem to have been a turbulent man, and perhaps it was for this offence that the Bishop had seized his lands.

We may remark that we have not before seen any mention of the Manor of Yeovilton,⁴ but we may mention that it was one of the Manors which Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Clevedon, carried in marriage to Sir Peter Courtenay. See *post*.

Sir John de Clevedon (III), who married Mary Drokensford, had issue by her—two sons, John (IV) and Philip. He married, secondly, a lady named Emma, of whom no further information has been preserved. By this marriage, Sir John had issue, one daughter, named Katherine. She married, firstly, Sir Peter Vele, of Charfield, Co. Glouc., Knt., who died *cir.* 1343, by whom she had issue, a son and heir named Thomas. Katherine, in 1347, became the second wife of Thomas (III), Lord Berkeley, to whom Smyth says: "She was fruitful, both in land and children, She survived her

1. Bp. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

2. Simon Savage was Rector of Asholt in 1314, when he resigned and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas—"Somerset Incumbents," 306. In 1320 he was instituted to the Rectory of Bradford, near Taunton—Ib. 314.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 187.

4. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

second husband 24 years, and dying 13th March, 1385, was buried in Berkeley Church."¹

John de Clevedon (IV), elder son of Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, but we have no certain knowledge of her family. He died before 1348, leaving an only daughter and heir named Margaret. Elizabeth survived her husband many years. She presented to Cricket St. Thomas in 1348, and in 1352 twice. The two previous presentations were made by William and Walter de Rodeney, in 1325 and 1327, respectively.²

The only child of this marriage was a daughter named Margaret, of whom presently.

Philip de Clevedon, the younger son of Sir John and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, of whose parentage we have no knowledge. He had a grant from his father in 1338 of an annuity of £11 14s. 6d. per annum. We believe they died s.p.

Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John (IV) de Clevedon, was twice married, first to Sir John St. Loe (or St. Laudo), Knt., as his second wife, by whom she had issue, a son named Alexander, and a daughter called Elizabeth, and secondly to Sir Peter Courteney, K.G., second son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun, his wife. He died s.p. A series of Inquisitions was taken after the deaths of these several parties, but it will suffice if we note the particulars which more especially relate to Margaret de Clevedon and her estates. The first was taken on 28th January, 1411, for the County of Wilts, on the death of Margaret, the relict of Sir John de Sancto Laudo (St. Loe), in which it was found that she was seized for life of the Manor and Advowson of Little Cheverel, Wilts, with remainder to Alexander de Sancto Laudo, her son, who predeceased her, remainder to William,

1. *Smyth's "Berkeley MSS."* Maclean's Edition, vol. i, p. 346.

2. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 346. Was Elizabeth Clevedon a daughter and heir of that house?

Lord Botreaux, kinsman and next heir of the said Alexander : viz., son of Elizabeth, sister of the said Alexander ; that the said Margaret died 5th January, last past, and that the said William, Lord Botreaux, is of full age.¹ The second was taken on 21 Nov., 1412, for the County of Dorset. It was found that Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., Nicholas de Aylesbury, Chaplain, and John de Huldebrond (as feoffees to uses) gave and granted to Sir John Sancto Laudo and Margaret, his wife, and their heirs male, the Manor of Maiden Newton, etc., that the said Sir John had had two wives : viz., Alice, daughter of Sir John Paveley, of Broke (Wilts), and secondly, the said Margaret, daughter of John de Clevedon, Junr. By the said Margaret, his second wife, he had issue, a son, Alexander, and daughter, Elizabeth. Sir John died, and the said son, Alexander, also died in the lifetime of his mother, Margaret, s.p. ; and the said Elizabeth was married to Sir William Botreaux, Knt., Lord Botreaux, and they had issue William, Lord Botreaux, that now is.²

The third Inquisition was taken on the 19th Jan., 1411-12 for Somerset. The jurors found that Margaret, relict of Sir John Sancto Laudo, held the Manors of Alre, Yevilton, Cricket-Thomas, Shepham, Cheddre, Leghe, etc., and rents in Welles, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Cricket Thomas, Shepham and the Chantry of Alre, by grant to her and Sir Peter Courtney, Knt., her second husband, who is now deceased, under a final concord, levied in 15th Richard II (1391-2), with remainder to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of them, the said John de Sancto

1. Inq. p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 30. William Lord Botreaux was born 20 Feb. 1389-90, summoned to parliament 1412-61, and died 16 May 1462. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. IV, No. 15. [He was buried in the church of N. Cadbury (Somerset). An abstract of his will is given in *Test. Vet.*, p. 191. It is dated 47 years before his death, and was made when he was about to accompany Hen. V into France.]

2. Inq. p.m. 14 Henry IV.

Laudo and Margaret, and to the issue of the said William Botreaux.

On the 22 Nov., 1375, an Inquisition was taken for Wilts, on the death of Sir John St. Lo, deceased, in which it was found that the said Sir John died 8th Nov. inst., and that Alexander, aged half a year, and now surviving, is his son and next heir by Margaret, his second wife, who is also surviving.¹

Perhaps the most interesting, at least for our purpose, is the following:—

Inquisition taken on Saturday before Passion Sunday, 6 Henry IV (4 April 1405), on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay, Knt. It was found that the said Sir Peter died on the 2nd February last past (1404-5), without issue,² and that Edward, Earl of Devon, is his kinsman and nearest heir: viz., son of Edward, brother of the said Sir Peter. The jurors found that the said Sir Peter held, in right of Margaret his wife, who is still surviving, the following Manors, etc. Mayden Newton, and Messuages in la Thorpe, Natton and Crokeway, Dorset; Penyton, a moiety of Bedham, Flexland, and Benstede, Co. Southampton; Little Cheveral and the Advowson of its Church and Chantry, Harden-Hywysh and Advowson, etc., Wilts; Alre, Crikett-Thomas, Yevilton, Shepham, Cheddre, and Leghe, Standerwyk,³ Raden,³ Pobelewe,⁴ Nyweton-Seintlow, and Chelworthe, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Crikett-Thomas, and Shepham, and the Chantry of Alre, etc., in the Co. of Somerset; with remainder after the decease of Margaret, his wife, to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret, by John de Sancto Laudo, her former husband.⁵

1. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, No. 34, Part 2.

2. Sir Peter Courtenay presented to the Chantry at Aller, in right of his wife in 1403 and 1404. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 5.

3. Standerwick and Rodden, near Frome.

4. Publow.

5. Inq. p.m. 6 Henry IV, No. 38.

The Will of Margaret Courtenay is stated to have been dated 14th Nov., 1412, but this must be a clerical error, for it was proved 7th February, 1411-2, and she died 5th January, 1411-2. She desires to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Bath, near the body of "my late husband, John de St. Lo" (*Sancto Laudo*).

She mentions "my son William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter Elizabeth, wife of the said William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter (grand-daughter) Margaret Botreaux, Richard Bonvyll, John Bury, Alice Bonvyll, and my stepson, John [Bonvill]. She directs that prayers shall be said for the souls of herself, "John de St. Laudo, late my husband, of John de St. Laudo, my late husband's father, and of Ela his wife, my late husband's mother; and she appoints: Robert Vele, Richard Virgo, Richard Bonvyll, and John Bury, Executors; and William, Lord Botreaux, her son-in-law, Overseer.¹

William (II), Lord Botreaux, was 23 years of age on his father's death in 1391, whom he succeeded, and upon doing homage and giving security for his relief had seizin of his lands.² He was summoned to the parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on 2nd Nov., but we have no proof that he sat. He died 25th May, 1395. William de Botreaux, his son and heir, was aged 5 years and more.³ His wife survived him, and by virtue of Letters Patent occupied the Estates during the minority of the heir.

William (III), Lord Botreaux, succeeded to the Barony on his father's death. By an Inquisition taken at Oxford, 15 Oct. 13 Henry IV (1411), it was found that he was of full age on the 20th February previously. He was summoned and sat in numerous parliaments, from the 3rd February, 1413, until his death. On 13th Nov., 1413, he had licence from the King to travel in the Holy Land and other places, and to be

1. Prob. 7 Feb. 1411-12. P.C.C. [24 Marche.]

2. Rot. Fin. 17 Rich. II, m. 12.

3. Inq. p.m. 19th Ric. II, No 3.

absent for two years.¹ On the 28th June, 1416, being about to set out in the service of the King in the French wars, he was granted letters of protection during his absence, and he joined the Expedition 21st August following.² He did not perform his homage and have livery of seizin until 27th Nov., 1433.³ He presented to the Church of Aller in 1453, and to the Chantry there in 1438 and 1442; to the Church of Shipham in 1428 and 1434; to Newton St. Loe in 1419, 1428, 1449, 1453, and 1457; to Cricket Thomas, 1414, 1417, 1423, 1427, 1432, and 1440.⁴

In the Writ of Summons to Parliament, dated 10th of October, 7th Henry V, he is described as "Le Sire de Botreaux," and thenceforward he is always described as a knight.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Beaumont, and left a daughter and heir named Margaret, who, during her father's life-time, had become the wife of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, who died 18th of May, 1459.⁵

William, the third Baron Botreaux, died in 1462. In the Inquisition taken thereupon on 16th July, 2 Edw. IV, the jurors say that he held on the day of his death the manors of Alre, Walton, Cheddre, Cricket Thomas and Advowson, that he died 15th of May last past, and that Margaret who was the wife of Robert Hungerford, Kt., deceased, is daughter of the said William and his nearest heir, and is aged forty years and more.⁶

Margaret, Lady Hungerford, as sole heir of her father after his death, became Baroness Botreaux in her own right, and in 1474 as Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, widow, daughter and heir of William, late Lord Botreaux, pre-

1. French Roll, 1 Hen. V, m. 13.

2. Ib. 4 Henry V, m. 85.

3. Fine Roll, 12 Hen. VI, m. 20.

4. Somerset Incumbents (*under these parishes*).

5. Inq. p. m. 37 Henry VI.

6. Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. IV. No. 15.

sented to the parish church of Aller as she had done to the chantry there in the previous year. She also presented to the church of Cricket Thomas in 1463, and also to many ad-vowsons of her Hungerford inheritance.¹ She survived her father about sixteen years. By an Inquisition taken after her death at Bradford on 25th of June, 1478, it was found that Margaret, Lady Botreaux, was wife of Robert, Lord Hungerford, and the jurors say that the said Margaret died the 7th of February last past before the taking of this inquisition, and they say that Mary Hungerford is cousin and nearest heir of the same Margaret, viz., the daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of the said Margaret, and they say that the said Mary at the time of taking of this inquisition was aged eleven years and more.²

The grandmother of this young Lady was the sole heir and sixth in descent of John de Molyns, summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 41 Edw. III (1367). She married Robert Hungerford who was summoned, *vitâ patris*, as Baron Molyns, so that the heir of Margaret Botreaux had now become, in her own right, Baroness Botreaux, Hungerford and Molyns. Her custody and marriage was granted in 1478 to William, Lord Hastings, whose son and heir, Edward, she married, and on 18th of February, 20th Edw. IV, special livery of seizin was granted to Edward Hastings, Kt., and the Lady Mary, his wife, heir of Margaret, the late Lady Hungerford, deceased, of land held by her *in capite* and of which she died seized.³ In 1485 she obtained the reversal of the attainder of her father and grandfather. Edward Hastings, in 22 Edw. IV, had summons to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Baron Hungerford, Moels, Botreaux and Molyns.

Edward, Lord Hastings and Hungerford, in right of Mary, his wife, presented to the Chantry of Aller in 1504, and in the

1. "Somerset Incumbents." (Index of Patrons).

2. Inq p.m. 18 Edw. IV, No. 40.

3. Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. IV.

following year to the parish Church. He was summoned to Parliament from the 22 Edw. IV, until his death. He died in 1506. His will is dated 4th November in that year,¹ and he left his wife surviving him. She married secondly Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., son of Ralph Sacheverel of Morley, co. Notts, who died 8th Henry VIII, s. p.² Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., and Mary, Lady of Hungerford, his wife, presented to the Church of Aller in 1522, and they jointly presented to the Chantry there in the following year; they presented to Newton St. Loe in 1521 and again in 1530.

George Hastings succeeded his father as Baron Hastings, and his mother as Baron Botreaux, Hungerford and de Molyns, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Hastings, and in 1529 was created Earl of Huntingdon.³ He married Anna, daughter of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, relict of Sir Walter Herbert, Kt., second son of William Earl of Pembroke. He presented to Newton St. Loe in 1542. By Inquisition *post mortem* taken at Crokehorn (Crewkerne) 21st July, 28th Henry VIII, it appears that the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, died 24th March then last past (1525-6), and that Francis, then Earl of Huntingdon, etc., was his son and next heir, and was of the age of thirty years and more: and he had livery of seizin 13th June, 36 Henry VIII.

Francis Hastings succeeded his father as second Earl of Huntingdon and fourth Baron Hastings, and had livery of seizin of his father's lands 18th June, 36 Henry VIII. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, son and heir of Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. He presented to the church of Aller in 1537. After his death an inquisition was taken at Hynkley, Co. Leicester, when it was found that Francis, Earl

1. [P.C.C. 37 Bennett.]

2. Visitation of Notts: Harl. Soc. iv, 163.

3. Letters Patent, 8 December, 21 Henry VIII.

of Huntingdon, etc., died (illegible) June, 2nd Elizabeth, and that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was his son and next heir, and on the 20th day of the same month was aged twenty-three years. Besides Henry his heir he left five sons: George, William, Edward, Francis and Walter. He died and was buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where is a monument to his memory. His Countess, Catherine, died 23rd September, 1576.

Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, succeeded his father as the third Earl, and fifth Baron Hastings, K.G., and had livery of seizin of his lands, 12th June, 3 Elizabeth. He presented to the church of Aller, 1582. He married Catherine, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He was buried at Ashby de la Zouch. Upon the Inquisition taken after his death, 22nd September, 39th Elizabeth, it was found that he died 8th December, 1595, without issue, and that George, brother of the said Henry, was his next heir, and was aged sixty years and more.

George Hastings succeeded his brother as sixth Baron Hastings. He married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Port, Kt. He died 30th December, 1604, as found by the Inquisition taken after his death, in which it was also found that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was the next heir of the said George, viz., the son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, deceased, son and heir-apparent of the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, and that the said Henry is of the age of eighteen years and six months or thereabouts. Francis, Lord Hastings, son of George, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, died *vita patris*, and that Henry, son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, in December, 1604, succeeded as seventh Baron Hastings and fifth Earl of Huntingdon.

In 1607, Walter Hastings, Esq., Thomas Spencer, Esq., and Thomas Harvy, Esq., with the assent of the Earl of Huntingdon presented to the Church of Aller, and the advowson soon afterwards was conveyed to Emanuel College, in

which it is still vested. The manor also was dismembered and some portion of it conveyed to Sir Edward Hext.

We must now return to Matthew (III), son of Matthew (II), the first of Aller. It will be remembered that in 1321 he was appointed jointly, with his brother John, Constable of the Castle of Bristol and keeper of the town and barton, the circumstances attending which we have already stated.¹ On the 1st June, in the same year, the King granted to Matthew de Clevedon the keeping of the Hundred of Catesash and Stanes [Stone], in the County of Somerset, and of the King's Gaol of Somerton, to hold during the King's pleasure in the same manner as John de Kingeston had the keeping thereof, paying for the same yearly only as much as the same John was wont to pay. In 1343 Matthew was enfeoffed in the Office of the King's Forester in Somersetshire by Richard Damory,² who had acquired it some eight years previously from Matthew Peche, whose ancestors had held it for several generations. This Forestership was endowed with the Manor of Newton, in North Petherton. An official residence with a chapel was attached to the manor. John de Clyvedon, Knt., Matthew de Clyvedon and others were witnesses to an Indenture in 1355, by which the Dean and Chapter of Wells augmented the revenue of the Vicarage of North Cory.³ In 1362 Matthew de Clyvedon presented to the Rectory of Stoke Perrow.⁴ In 1389 Richard de Clyvedon (described as son and heir of Matthew) and Elyas Spelly were parties to a composition with the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and John Beauchamp of Lillesdon, Knt., concerning Saltmore in North-cury.⁵ Matthew represented the County of Somerset in par-

1. *Ante*, p. 13.

2. Rot. Orig., 14 Edw. II, m. 11. See also *Bishop Hobhouse's "Somerset Forest Bounds,"* S.A.S. xxxvii, ii, 85.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 180.

4. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 447.

5. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 159.

liament, in 1360, 1362, and 1364. We know not the precise date of his death. He was living in 1376, but dead before 1378. His wife's name was Johanna, and she was living in 1376.¹

A fine was levied in 21 Edward III, Easter term, and afterwards in Michaelmas term, to this effect. Between Edmund de Clyvedon, Knt., and Johanna, his wife, querents, and Richard de Clyvedon, defor., concerning the Manor of Milton juxta Bruton. To wit, that the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna recognised the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances as the right of the same Richard, and the same Richard, for himself and his heirs granted the said Manor, that Emma, who was the wife of John de Clyvedon, held in dower as the inheritance of the aforesaid Richard, and which ought to revert to the said Richard, with remainder to the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Edmund.²

Final agreement between John Wyking, John Pickering, and John Camb quer., and Matthew Clyvedon and Johanna his wife, def. of the Manors of Sele (Zeals), and tenements in Meere, Caldecote, Seles, Wolferton, Little Ammesbury, in Co. of Wilts, and tenement in Grayspere,³ in Co. of Somerset, which was acknowledged to be the right of the said John and others, who granted the same to the said Matthew and Johanna his wife, in tail, remainder to Alexander, his son, remainder to Richard, brother of the said Alexander.⁴

After this somewhat long digression we return to the senior line in the person of John, son and heir of John de Clevedon, who died before 1303. He held lands of the value of £40

1. Pedes Finium 50 Edw. III, "Divers Counties," No. 155.

2. Pedes Finium, Som., 21 Edw. III, Trinity Term. [Ric. Clyvedon, Inq. p.m., 5 Ric. II, No. 70.]

3. Now Gasper, a hamlet in Somerset, but attached to the parish of Stourton in Wilts.

4. Pedes Finium, 50 Edw. III, No. 155.

per annum or more, probably the same as had been held by his father and grandmother in 1297, £20 a year each ; and in respect to these lands she was, in 1301, summoned to Berwick-upon-Tweed, in person, to serve against the Scots.¹ In 1303, he succeeded his uncle, Raymond, in the Manor of Clevedon, etc., and, in 1308, he was one of the knights at the famous Tournament at Stepney. John de Clevedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall, in Clevedon, in 1318, as he did again as Sir John de Clevedon, Kt., in 1326.² In March of the following year, he was on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear and determine a complaint of the Dean of St. Andrew's, Wells, against the Abbot of Glastonbury ;³ and in October following he was appointed a Collector of the subsidy for the County of Somerset for the Scotch War.⁴ In February, 1328, he was again on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear a case of John de Acton against Richard de la Regrave as to trespass.⁵ On the 26th July, 1329, he was appointed Custos of the See of Bath and Wells, then in the King's hands during the vacancy of the Bishopric,⁶ and on 18th May, in the same year, he was one of the three Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Somerset.

Sir John de Clevedon married a lady named Emelina, but we know not of what family. He died in 1336, leaving two sons, named Edmund and Matthew. His wife survived him.⁷ Both these sons received the tonsure on the 29th December, 1322.⁸

(1). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 307.

(2). Somerset Incumbents, p. 258.

(3). Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III.

(4). Ib.

(5). Ib. 3 Edw. III. [In the MS. the name *Regrave* is written in pencil]

(6). Ib. 4 Edw. III.

(7). But died in the same year, seized of Milsted. Inq. p. m. 50 Edw. III, No. 28.

(8). Bp. Droghensford's Register, p. 211. It does not follow that because these lads took the first step towards Holy Orders they proceeded further, or that they ever contemplated doing so. The reception of this first degree con-

Sir John de Clyvedon, describing himself as Lord of Clyvedon, Knight, made his will on Friday, the vigil of St. Lawrence, 1336 (9 Aug.) He directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the Church of St. Andrew of Clyvedon. This interesting Will is printed *in extenso* in English at the end of this Paper. Probate dated 4 Kal. in the same year.

In 1340 Sir Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., presented to the Rectory of Thorn Coffin, in succession to Robert Coffin, who made the previous presentation in 1326.¹ On this occasion he presented as the custos of William Coffin, and did so again later in the same year. In 1348 William Coffin, himself, presented. In 1352 Sir Edmund again presented to this benefice, by reason of the custody of William Coffin, son of William Coffin, deceased. In 1362, Alice, sometime the wife of John Corde (? Credy), Esq., presented to the same benefice. This succession of guardianships would seem to us to imply some kindred; and this conjecture would appear to be confirmed by the following documents. Early in the year 1377, a Writ was issued to the Escheator of Somerset, reciting that Emma Coffyn and Isabella Coffyn, being the heirs of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held from the King *in capite*, being under age and in the King's custody, held by Knight Service, on the days of their deaths respectively, as the King is informed, the Escheator is commanded to take into the King's hands, without delay, all the lands and tenements which the said

ferred many privileges. Most of the learned professions at that time were filled with ecclesiastics. The Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, the learned author of the admirable "Analytical digest of the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter," has kindly called my attention to the remarkable fact that Bishop Stapeldon, on his first ordination at Crediton, in 1308, polled no fewer than the astounding number of four hundred Tonsurati; and so great did the abuse become that the famous Bishop Grandison deplored it, proclaiming his resolve not to tonsure any more youths, except such as he had satisfied himself were fit to be advanced.

It will be observed that neither of these sons are described in Sir John's Will as Clerks.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 198.

Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance on the days when they died, and make enquiry by Jury what tenements the said Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance, and how much of others, what the said lands produced yearly, on what days the said Emma and Isabella died, and who were their nearest heirs.

Accordingly an Inquisition was taken at Crewkerne, on Wednesday next after Holy Trinity, 51 Edw. III (1377), when the jurors found that the said Emma and Isabella Coffyn held in demesne, as of fee, the moiety of the manor of Thorn Coffyn and the advowson of the Church, by inheritance from Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held it of the King in capite, and it was in the King's hands on the days they respectively died, and the jurors say that the said Emma and Isabella held no other lands or tenements in the county; and they say that the said Emma died about the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* (1 August) 15th Edw. III; and the said Isabella died about the feast of the Assumption B.V.M. (15 Aug.) in the same year. And the jurors further say that Thomas Rocherdene, Elizabeth Heghene, and John Sully are their nearest heirs, because the said Emma and Isabella died without heirs of their bodies.¹

The Manor and Advowson had been long vested in the family of Coffin, perhaps for centuries, at least sufficiently long to give it its distinctive name; but we have no trace that the Clyvedons possessed any interest in it prior to 1340. Robert Coffin was sole patron of the benefice in 1326, when he presented thereto, but he appears to have died within the next fourteen years, leaving a minor heir, who was under the wardship of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who presented twice in 1348. That year William Coffin himself presented, but dying in 1352, Sir Edmund again presented for William Coffin, the minor heir of the aforesaid William, who, probably, died in childhood, and the manor and advowson descended to, apparently, four female heirs, of whom it would appear that Alice,

1. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, No. 7.

the relict of John Corde, or Crede, was the eldest, and presented in 1362, soon after which, it will be noticed, that two of the co-heirs died, and that in the Writ *diem clausit extremum*, issued thereon, and in the Inquisition following, the property is described as the *inheritance* of Sir Edmund Clyvedon. How could it have become his inheritance: could Emelina, his mother, have been the other co-heir? He, however, died seized of it. See his Inq. p.m. presently. It continued in the Clevedon blood down to the time of Sir Baldwin Wake, who was created a Baronet in 1621.¹

In 1329 Sir Edmund Clyvedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall in Clevedon, and in 1351 he again presented to the same chapel, as his father and grandfather had done.

For his legal proceedings with Matthew and Richard Clyvedon, see *ante*, p. 26.

Sir Edmund Clyvedon died on Wednesday, 13 January, 1375-6, as appears from the Inquisition taken at Clyvedon, on the 12th February following, before John at Hall, Escheator. The jurors found that the said Edmund did not hold either lands or tenements in Somerset of the King in demesne, either in capite or by service, but, they say, he held in demesne as of fee farm, as of fee, on the day on which he died the Manor of Clyvedon with appces of Thomas le Despenser,² by knight's service, he being under age and the King's

1. He married Abigail, d. of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill, co. Warw. The Manor of Clevedon afterwards passed into the Digby family, and at the death of John Digby, 3rd E. of Bristol in 1698, it was purchased by Abraham Isaac Elton, Esq., who was created a Baronet in 1717.

2. Thomas le Despenser, here named, was the youngest of the eight children of Edward le Despenser, and grandson of Hugh, the younger, executed at Hereford. He was born on 21st or 22nd Sept., 1373. Thomas le Despenser, on the death of his elder brother Edward, succeeded him in the Barony of le Despenser in 1378, though this title is not given him in the Inquisition p.m. of Sir Edmund de Clyvedon. Edward was betrothed as the future bridegroom of Constance, only daughter of Edmund Plantagenet. Duke of York, and Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, and on the death of Edward, his brother, Thomas was substituted for him, and the marriage of these two children, one aged five years and the other a

ward, except a certain land called Twelfacre, which is held of Andrew Basset, of Tickenham, by the service of one penny rent, and they say the said Manor is worth yearly £42 and 20d. ; and they say that the said Edmund died seized in demesne as of fee of the Manor of Milton, which is held by military service, of Nicholas Seymour, who is under age, and the King's ward, and is of the yearly value of £20. And they say that the said Edmund also died seized of the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre, [Wanstrow], held *in capite* of Thomas Peverel, and is of the value, per annum, of ten marks. They say further that the said Edmund died on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 49th Edward III, and they find that Edmund, eldest son of Emmelina, daughter of the said Edmund Clyvedon and Thomas Hogeshaw, is the nearest heir of the said Edmund, and is aged three years and more.¹

Sir Edmund de Clevedon was twice married. The Christian name of his first wife was Joan. She was living in July, 1347, but when she died we know not, nor do we know her family name. She was the mother of Emmeline, so called after Sir Edmund's mother. His second wife's name was Alice,² but, in like manner, we are ignorant of her parentage. Probably she

year younger, was solemnized between 30 May, 1378 and 7 Nov., 1379. On the 16 February, 1380, all his lands, etc. were granted to his father-in-law during the minority of the heir. On 28th Sept., 1397, certain lands which had belonged to the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Warwick were granted to le Despenser and Constance. Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II, Part 1. He is styled in this grant Earl of Gloucester, but this was premature, for his actual creation did not take place until the following day, when it took place in Westminster Hall, he being "girded with the sword, and a coronet set upon his head by the King in manner and form accustomed." He did not, however, long enjoy his honours. On the usurpation of the Earl of Richmond, he remained faithful to the King. He was pursued to the death, and being delivered by a treacherous boatman into the hand of the Mayor of Bristol, he was forcibly taken from his custody by the rabble of the town, dragged into the market-place, and brutally murdered on 13 January, 1400. He was never attainted.

1. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.

2. The family name of this lady is not known. She died 27 Mar., 1426. Inq. p.m. 4 Henry VI, No. 34.

was young when she married Sir Edmund, though she was then a widow, the relict of Sir John Fitz Roger, Lord of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, and after the death of Sir Edmund, she was young enough to wed three other husbands, having had five altogether, viz. :—

1. Sir John Fitz Roger. Died before 1381.
2. Sir Edmund Clyvedon. Died 1375-6. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.
3. Sir Ralph Carminow. Died 9 Oct., 1386. Inq. p.m. 10 Rich. II, No. 11.
4. Sir John Rodeney, ob. 1400. Died Sunday after Christmas. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 32.
5. Sir William Bonvill, of Shute, Devon. (2nd wife.) Died 14 Feb., 1408. Inq. 9 Hen. IV, No. 42. Will proved at Crediton, 1408.

Emmeline, daughter and sole heir, became the wife of Thomas Hogshawe, of Milsted, Co. Kent, and had issue, a son, Edmund Hogshawe, and two daughters, Joan and Margery. Edmund Hogshawe died within age, and unmarried, though found to be the heir of his grandfather, Sir Edmund Clyvedon. After his death, viz., on 8th Oct., 1388, a Writ was issued to enquire of what lands, and of what value were the lands of Edmund, son of Thomas Hogshaw, Knt., deceased, kinsman and heir of Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., deceased, viz., son of Emmeline, daughter of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who held of the heir of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, who held of Edward, late King of England, *in capite*, which said lands were in our custody, on account of the nonage of the heir of the said Edmund Clyvedon, now in our hands, and as to the day on which the said Edmund, the son (the heir) died. The Inquisition, hereon, was taken at Bruton on 20th June, 1389. The jurors say that a third part of the Manor of Clyvedon was assigned to Alice, relict of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who is still living, in dower, and that the residue of the Manor, with his other lands,

were granted by the King's letters patent to Robert de Disschington, Knt., until the heir should come of age, and that the said lands remained in the hand of the said Robert all his life, and since his decease have been in the hands of his executors, and they say that no parts of such lands are held of the said Earl, and that the Manor of Clyvedon is held of the heir of Edward le Despenser, under age and in the King's custody, and they are ignorant of its value, and they say, further, that the said Edmund, the son, died on Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael last past, 1388, and that Johanna and Margery, sisters of the said Edmund Hogshaw, are his nearest heirs, and that the said Margery is aged 18 years and more.¹

Johanna married Thomas Lovell, and held the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre and the Manor of Milton Clevedon before her marriage, and died on St. Laurence's day, August 10th, 1388.² Thomas Lovell held the estates by the law of England after her death, and survived until 1400. On the Inquisition being taken thereupon, on the 2nd October, 2nd Henry IV, for the County of Somerset, the Jurors found that the said Thomas, on the day on which he died, was seized by the law of England of the Manor of Mylton Clevedon, juxta Bruton, held of the Manor of Castle Cary by the service of two knights' fees, and held of John Denamore, Kt., and the jurors say that the said Thomas was also seized of the fourth part of the Manor of East Wandestre by the law of

1. [Edmundus fil. Tho Hoggeshawe mil. et consang. et heres Edmundi Clyvedon chev. defuncti tenuit die quo ob. M. de Clyvedon de hered. Edwardi le despencer infra etat. et in cust. dom. Regis : et tenuit M. de Mylton viz 2 partes inde de Rico. Seymour mil. et 3 partes dicti M. de priore de Bruton ut de ecclesia sua B.M. de Bruton per serv. mil. et 4 partem M. de Wondestrede Tho. Peverell et quod Jo. soror pre dicti Edmundi et Margar. alter soror nunc ux Jo. Bluett sunt heredes dicti Edmundi (Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, No. 25.) At Edmund's death his sister Johanna was aged 19 and more and was unmarried ; his sister Margaret was 17 and more and was married to John Bluet.]

2. [There must be something wrong about this date. Johanna survived her brother, for she is said to be one of his heirs : he died Oct. 1, 1388.]

England, as above, and that he died (the date here is illegible), and that Thomas, son of the said Thomas, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen¹ years and more; and they say that the marriage of the said Thomas is granted to Richard de St. Maur, Kt.,² and not to John Denamore aforesaid.

In the Inquisition taken for the County of Kent, on the same occasion, the jurors find that Thorne Lovell was held by the said Thomas Lovell, for the term of his life, in right of Johanna, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Hoggshaw, Kt., and that it is held of the King *in capite*, and that the said Thomas Lovell died 11th of September last past (11th September, 1400), and that Thomas, his son, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen years and more.³

Upon the death of Thomas Lovell, the elder, the wardship and marriage of the minor heir was granted at first to Robert Leddard; but afterwards it passed to John Roger of Bridport. We have seen that Johanna, the elder, co-heir of Thomas Hogshaw, married Thomas Lovell. Margery, the second co-heir, married John Bluet, to whom, on the partition of the estates, was assigned the Manor of Clevedon. They had issue two sons, John and Thomas, both of whom died in the life-time of their parents. Margery died on the 8th June, 1 Henry IV (1400), when it was found that Thomas, son of Thomas Lovell, and Johanna, his wife, was cousin and nearest heir of the said Margery, viz., son of Johanna, sister of the said Margery. John Bluet, from the death of his wife, held the Manor of Clevedon by the law of England until his own

1. [The copy of the Inq. in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. 413), says that Thomas Lovell, the son and heir, was 17 years old at the date of the Inq. (2 Hen. iv.)]

2. It was his seignorial right as Lord of Castle Cary.

3. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 34. [The Inq. is thus given in the well-known folio volumes.

THOMAS LOVELL ARM.

Milstede mr		Kanc.
Milton Clevedon mr juxta Bruton	}	Som.]
Estwandestre quarta pars manerii		

death,¹ when its custody fell to the aforesaid John Roger, who held it from 7 Henry IV, until the taking of the Inquisition of 8th October, 1410, when Thomas Lovell became of age and had livery of seizin.

[We have no record of the death of this Thomas Lovell, but his sole heir was his daughter Agnes. She married Thomas Wake, Esq., called "The Great Wake," Lord of Blisworth, co. Northants, and thus the Wakes inherited all the Somerset property of Sir Thos. Lovell, viz., the Manors of Clevedon, Milton Clevedon, and the 4th part of the Manor of Wanstrow. Excellent pedigrees of the Wake family will be found in the Report of the "Associated Architectural Societies" for 1861, where the arms of Lovell are given as Quarterly 1 and 4. Barry nebulée of six or. and gu. (Lovell). 2. Vairé ar. and and gu. a bordure sa. (Hogshaw). 3. Or. a lion ramp. sa. (Clevedon).]

Will of Sir John de Clevedon, dated 1336.

[Bishop Ralph's Reg., fo. 144.]²

In the name of God, Amen. I, John de Clyvedone, lord of Clyvedone, knight, sick in body but sound in mind, make my testament in this manner, on Friday, the vigil of St. Laurence the Martyr [9 August], in the year of our Lord 1336. In the first place I bequeath my soul to God, and to the Blessed Mary and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the church of St. Andrew at Clevedone. Also, I bequeath to the High Altar of Saint Andrew a silk cope. Also, to the Altar of Saint Thomas in the aforesaid chapel, a suit of vestments with a silver chalice. Also, I bequeath to Sir Thomas, the perpetual Vicar of Clyvedone, the horse with all its military trappings, going before my body on the day of my burial, or

1. ["Obiit anno sexto Regis ;" Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. iv, No. 24.]

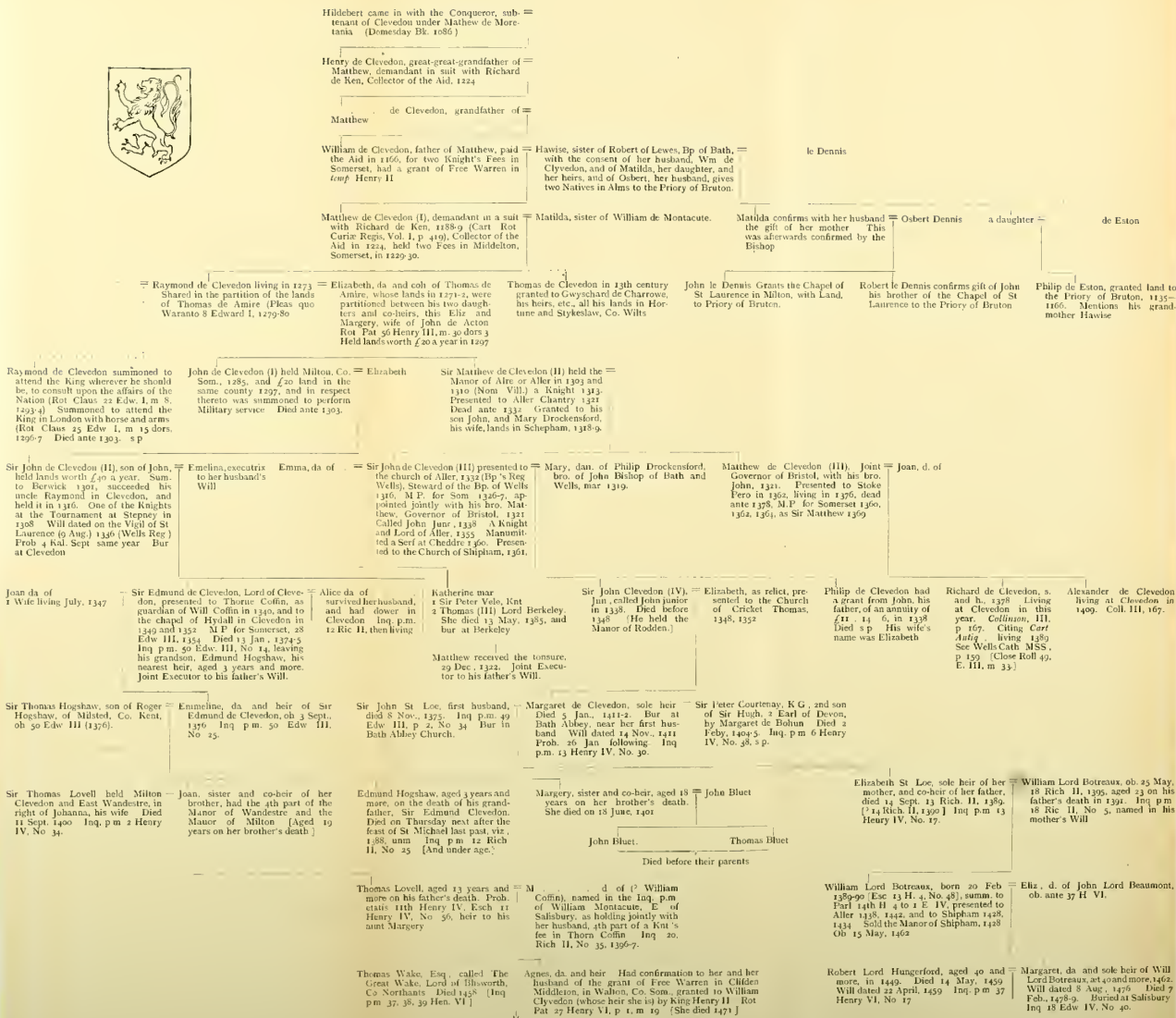
2. The original is in Latin. The following translation is due to Mr. F. J. Baigent.

20 marks sterling, at the choice of the said Vicar ; so that if the aforesaid Vicar shall choose the aforesaid 20 marks, that the said horse with all its trappings, shall return to my Executors. Also, I bequeath the remainder of my ecclesiastical vestments, not previously bequeathed, with a chalice, to the chapel of Saint Peter in my manor of Clyvedon. Also, I bequeath for the vigil of my burial forty pounds of wax to make four torches, each of them to contain ten pounds, and that four poor men newly clothed in russet are to be assigned to carry them. Also, I bequeath for the day of my burial a hundred pounds of wax to make five candles to stand around my body, each of them to weigh twenty pounds, and that the aforesaid wax shall remain to the aforesaid church of Saint Andrew without any contention. Also, [I bequeath] twenty marks sterling to be distributed to the poor on the same day. Also that the expenses of the day of my burial are to be according to the discretion of my Executors. Also, I bequeath to Emelina, my wife, one half of my silver vessels [plate], and the other half to Edmund, my son ; so that the aforesaid Emelina, shall hold the aforesaid half part of the aforesaid vessels [plate], as long as she lives, and after her death it shall revert to the aforesaid Edmund, my son. Also, I will that my servants, domestic as well as other, shall be remunerated to the extent which it shall seem to my Executors they have deserved. Also, I ordain and appoint that the entire residue of all my goods shall be assigned to two chaplains, to celebrate divine service for my soul, in the aforesaid chapel of Saint Thomas, namely, Sir John de Evesham and Sir John de Usk, as long as the residue lasts, each of them to receive five marks a year. And that this may be faithfully carried out, I appoint and ordain as my Executors, Emelina, my wife, Edmund de Clyvedone, my heir, Roger Turtle, and Mathew, my son. Also I ordain and constitute Sir John de Pavyle, knight, to be overseer of the administration of my Executors, and that my said Executors shall not administrate

20 marks sterling, at the choice of the said Vicar; so that if the aforesaid Vicar shall choose the aforesaid 20 marks, that the said horse with all its trappings, shall return to my Executors. Also, I bequeath the remainder of my ecclesiastical vestments, not previously bequeathed, with a chalice, to the chapel of Saint Peter in my manor of Clyvedon. Also, I bequeath for the vigil of my burial forty pounds of wax to make four torches, each of them to contain ten pounds, and that four poor men newly clothed in russet are to be assigned to carry them. Also, I bequeath for the day of my burial a hundred pounds of wax to make five candles to stand around my body, each of them to weigh twenty pounds, and that the aforesaid wax shall remain to the aforesaid church of Saint Andrew without any contention. Also, [I bequeath] twenty marks sterling to be distributed to the poor on the same day. Also that the expenses of the day of my burial are to be according to the discretion of my Executors. Also, I bequeath to Emelina, my wife, one half of my silver vessels [plate], and the other half to Edmund, my son; so that the aforesaid Emelina, shall hold the aforesaid half part of the aforesaid vessels [plate], as long as she lives, and after her death it shall revert to the aforesaid Edmund, my son. Also, I will that my servants, domestic as well as other, shall be remunerated to the extent which it shall seem to my Executors they have deserved. Also, I ordain and appoint that the entire residue of all my goods shall be assigned to two chaplains, to celebrate divine service for my soul, in the aforesaid chapel of Saint Thomas, namely, Sir John de Evesham and Sir John de Usk, as long as the residue lasts, each of them to receive five marks a year. And that this may be faithfully carried out, I appoint and ordain as my Executors, Emelina, my wife, Edmund de Clyvedone, my heir, Roger Turtle, and Mathew, my son. Also I ordain and constitute Sir John de Pavyle, knight, to be overseer of the administration of my Executors, and that my said Executors shall not administrate

Pedigree of the Clevedon Family.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa.



[See Pedigree in the Associated Architectural Societies Report" (1864).]

It is right to add that some of the links in this pedigree are purely conjectural, as will be seen from the letters, which have been entrusted to the Editor, received much help from the Right Rev. Bishop Hothouse, Mr F. J. Bagself, Sir Henry Bailey, and Mr. R. W. Grendall.

unless the aforesaid John is present, if he is able to be found. In testimony of which I have placed my seal to these presents.

This testament was proved before us, John de Middeltone, Rector of the Church of Scheptone Beauchamp, Commissary for the within written, of the venerable Father, the lord Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the chamber of the Manor of Sir Edmund de Clyvedone, on the 4th Kalends of September, in the year of our Lord within written, and the administration of twenty marks of the goods of the aforesaid Sir John de Clyvedone, deceased, committed to Emeline, relict of the said deceased, to Sir Edmund and to Mathew, sons of the aforesaid deceased, Executors above named, in due form of law : reserving power to commit the same administration to Roger Turtle, the fourth executor named, in similar form, when he shall come and ask for it. Sir John de Uske, priest, and Robert Valde, clerk, and others being present.