THE FAMILY OF HUGH BARDOE II THE JUSTICE
Hugh Bardolf the Justice and his Family

By Sir CHARLES CLAY

The several branches of the family of Bardolf, all or most of which were interrelated, descended from a family in Normandy whose original home can probably be located in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg. This is suggested not only because members of the family were benefactors of the abbey of Blanchelainde, giving the tithe of two mills in the arrondissement of Cherbourg, but because they were connected closely with the family of La Haye, the founders of the abbey, both in Normandy and England; and it is known that the latter family took its name from La Haye-du-Puits in the arrondissement of Coutances.

In England the family of Bardolf acquired lands in a large number of counties. Thomas Bardolf, the ancestor of the baronial family of Bardolf of Wormegay in Norfolk and an official of King Henry II in Normandy, was given a knight's fee at Bradwell-on-Sea in Essex by the King's brother, and by his marriage with the daughter and heir of Ralph Aislin the younger he acquired a barony of 25 knights' fees, mainly representing lands held in chief by Geoffrey Aislin at the Domesday survey in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. His son and successor Doun or Dodo Bardolf married the daughter and heir of William de Warenne of Wormegay, which the latter had inherited from his mother Beatrice, the heiress of Wormegay, and he inherited part of Fillingham, co. Lincoln, which he held for a knight's fee of Gerhard de Camville, the husband of the de la Haye heiress, and which evidently represented the knight's fee of the new feoffment held by Doun Bardolf the elder of Richard de Haia in 1166. A large proportion of the extensive lands held by his son William Bardolf of Wormegay, spread over six counties, can be seen in the inquisition held after his death in 1276.

The most distinguished member of the Bardolf family in the twelfth century was Hugh Bardolf the king's justice, with whom these notes are primarily concerned. Dugdale in his account of the family described him, based on a guess, as a younger son of the first William Bardolf, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk from 16 to 21 Henry II. This parentage was given as a fact by Foss, and as presumably correct by Round. But the evidence relating to Barlings abbey, given below, shows conclusively that Hugh Bardolf the justice was a son of an elder Hugh Bardolf.

The descent is as follows:

Hugh Bardolf the elder. It can be tentatively suggested that he was born c.1120. No evidence is available to determine his parentage; but it is clear that he was connected closely with the brothers Doun and Thomas Bardolf who were constables of Drincourt (Neufchâtel) in Normandy in 1173, when the castle was surrendered to the young king Henry, the latter being the Thomas Bardolf mentioned above as the ancestor of the Bardolfs of Wormegay.
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The connexion is shown by the witness clause in a charter of Richard de Haye to the abbey of Blanchelande, mentioned below, where Hugh, Doun and Hamelin Bardolf occur together, the latter being Hugh’s brother; and also by the fact that both Hugh and Doun Bardolf held knights’ fees of Richard de Haye in Lincolnshire in 1166. It is possible that they all descended from Odo Bardol, giving the earliest recorded mention of the surname in Normandy, who was one of the witnesses, of whom King William was the first, to a notification dated 1084 in favour of the abbey of Lessay, near the de la Haye home of La Haye-du-Puits; but no further references to Odo are available. 26

In the period 1142-53 Hugh Bardolf was given by Ranulf II earl of Chester all the demesne of the manor of Waddington, co. Lincoln, with specified exceptions, for the free service of 3 marks. 27 He witnessed c.1150 a charter of Ralph de la Haye son of Ralph de la Haye, confirming to the abbey of Ste-Marie la Sauve Majeure, dio. Bordeaux, and the monks dwelling at Burwell, co. Lincoln, all the endowments which his father’s predecessors and his father himself gave at Burwell, among the other witnesses being Ralph abbob of Barlings (Oxentie) and Dodo Bardolf. 28 He also witnessed, c.1150-60, a charter of Ralph de Haye (Alia), giving to the church of Lincoln rents from a mill and tenement in Burwell, and in the same period one of William Fossard to Guisborough priory. 29

In 1155-58 he witnessed with Dodo Bardolf and Hamelin Bardolf a charter of Richard de Haye and Maud his wife giving to the abbey of Blanchelande, of which Richard was the founder, the vill of Cammeringham, co. Lincoln; in 1160-63 he witnessed one of Robert earl of Leicester, notifying that a knight’s fee was held of the bishop and church of Lincoln in the manor of Knighton, co. Leiceter; and in 1171-72 a charter to Catley priory. 30

On 28 September 1166 he issued a charter to Kirkstead abbey giving land and pasture in Riselholme, co. Lincoln, and to meet the possibility of a claim after his death by Isabel his wife, who was dowered of the land, he issued another, assigning an equivalent amount in Southorn to be held by the abbey during her life with reversion of the land in Riselholme. 31 He also gave land and pasture in Riselholme to Barlings abbey which was confirmed by King Henry II, describing him as Hugh Bardolf the elder. 32

He was enfeoffed by Ralph de la Haye of 4 carucates in Castle and Great Carlton, co. Lincoln, for the service of a third of a knight’s fee, and in 1166 he held 2 knights’ fees of the new feoffment of Richard de Haye, whose carta was returned from Lincolnshire. 33 These two fees can be identified as being situate in Riselholme and Southorn, co. Lincoln, where in 1212 his son Robert Bardolf held 2 knights’ fees of Gerard de Camville, who had married Nichola a daughter and coheirress of Richard de la Haye. 34 The latter was the son of Robert de Haye, who held land in both places at the Lindsey survey. 35 Moreover, in one of Robert Bardolf’s charters to Barlings abbey it is stated that he held a knight’s fee of the heirs of Richard de Haye in Southern; and a confirmation charter to the abbey shows that Robert had held a knight’s fee of Nichola de Haye in Southorn. 36

References to Hugh Bardolf’s interests in Lincolnshire show that he was pardoned 2 marks there in 1161, and that he and Robert de Tadewella (Tathwell) paid a mark in 1177 for licence to make an agreement. 37 He also held interests in Nottinghamshire or Derbyshire, where he was pardoned 4s. 6d. in 1162, and rendered account of 10 marks in 1170 for a respite for a recognition between him and John Burdon, paying 5 marks and being pardoned 5 marks in 1171. 38 It is probable that the fine of 5 marks for a forest offence there in 1176 of which he paid 2½ marks, the balance being due in the following year, refers to him rather than to his son Hugh as has been supposed. 39

Hugh Bardolf the elder married Isabel who is so named in his charters to Kirkstead abbey and who issued a charter to that house. 40 She is also so named as his mother by Robert Bardolf in one of his charters to Barlings abbey, in which he gave 15½ bovates of land in South Carlton, co. Lincoln, described as of her marriage portion. 41 At the Lindsey survey Alan de Twit held 6 carucates in Carlton, wap. Lawress, of Robert de Insula, who by virtue of
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marriage to Aubreye widow of Berenger de Todeni held a large portion of the latter's Domest- 
day tenancy in chief. It is known that Mark del Tuit gave a moiety of the church of 
Fotherby, co. Lincoln, to Te phyany his daughter in marriage with Hugh de Wildeker, who 
gave it with her assent and that of her father to Ormaby priory; and in 1242-43 Walter de 
Wildeker held half a knight's fee and a further tenth which he had subinfeudated in Carlton, 
at the lawss, described as Carlton Wildeker, of William d'Aubigny (of Belvoir) who had 
inherited the interest of Berenger de Todeni in Carlton. In view of the double association 
of Isabel wife of Hugh Bardolf and Te phyany daughter of Mark del Twit in Carlton; it is 
not impossible to suppose that Isabel was also a member of the Twit family; but as no Bardolf 
interest can be traced in Fotherby it is unlikely that they were sisters and coheirs, and, more- 
over, Isabel would seem to be of an earlier generation than Te phyany. Another possibility is that Isabel was a daughter of the Condet family. That family also 
held an interest in South Carlton, as is shown by a charter of King Stephen to Alexander 
bishop of Lincoln, detailing lands held by Alice de Condet, and by a charter of Robert Bardolf 
to Barlings abbey. Moreover, in 1212 Robert Bardolf held a tenancy in Grimston, co. 
Nottingham, of Walter de Clifford, the husband of Agnes daughter and heir of Roger de 
Condet. Hugh Bardolf his brother had held land there; and if it could be shown that his 
interest, the origin of which is not known, was derived from his mother and formed an additional 
part of her marriage portion, as was the case in South Carlton, it could be suggested with some 
measure of plausibility that she was a member of the Condet family. For neither of these 
possibilities is any convincing proof forthcoming; but perhaps of the two the second is more 
likely.

Hugh Bardolf and his wife Isabel had two sons, Hugh the king's justice and Robert, the 
latter's brother and successor, and five daughters. These, or whose heirs were the coheirs of 
Robert Bardolf at his death, were as follows:

(i) a daughter who married Richard Foliot and was the mother of Jordan Foliot, one 
of the coheirs in 1225.
(ii) Isolda, who married, first, Henry de Grey of Codnor, whose family descended from 
their son Richard; and, secondly, Reginald de Meaudre. The writ for the inquisition after 
her death is dated 18 June, 1246.
(iii) Juliana, who married Nicholas Poinz and was the grandmother of a younger 
Nicholas, a coheir under age in 1225.
(iv) Maud, who married Robert son of Pain and was the mother of Robert le Lou, whose 
daughter Joan married John le Despenser and died without surviving issue; and also the mother 
of Isabel, the ancestress of the Meret family. Maud was buried at Barlings abbey.
(v) a daughter who was the mother of Ralph Paynel, one of the coheirs in 1225.

Hamelin Bardolf. That he was a brother of Hugh Bardolf the elder is proved by the fact 
that both Hugh Bardolf the younger and his brother Robert referred to Hamelin as their uncle 
in their confirmations of his gift to Barlings abbey of the church of Bungay. In 1142-53 he witnessed the charter of Ranulf earl of Chester to Hugh Bardolf the elder; and following Hugh Bardolf and Dodo Bardolf a charter of Richard de Haye to Blanchelande 
abbey, 1154-58, as noted above. In 1159 he owed 15 marks in Lincolnshire for an offence, 
his debt being pardoned in 1162.

He married Katherine daughter of Walter son of William who gave to Malton priory the 
church of Winterton, co. Lincoln, which was of her inheritance, with the consent of Hamelin 
his husband and the concession of their lord Hugh Bardolf. It can be noticed that Hugh 
Bardolf the younger held interests both in Bungay and Winterton, as is shown by the final 
concord of 1207. It can therefore be suggested that Walter son of William, Katherine's 
father, was an under-tenant of Hugh Bardolf the elder in Winterton; but the identity of her 
father has not been determined. The point will be considered in Appendix IV.
HUGH BARDOLF THE JUSTICE AND HIS FAMILY

Hugh Bardolf the younger, king's justice, was the elder son and heir of Hugh Bardolf the elder. His earliest recorded association with the king's court was in 1181 when he witnessed a royal charter at Chinon, being described as dapper.6 His judicial and public career 63 shows that he was an itinerant justice and a member of the Curia Regis in the period from 1184 until his death, and sheriff of several counties64 in the same period.

A large part of the lands that he held at his death is shown in a final concord of 120762 between Robert de Ropesley and Amabel his wife (Hugh Bardolf's widow and her third husband) and Robert Bardolf for the dower which they claimed from Hugh's land. The places named are Bransby, Great and Castle Carlton, South Carlton, Riselholm, Southen, Waddington and Winterton, co. Lincoln; Boughton and Grimston, co. Nottingham; and Ilketshall and Bungay, Suffolk. The details given above show that with the exception of Bransby and Winterton he had inherited his interest in all the places in Lincolnshire either from his father, or, in the case of South Carlton, from his mother. His interest in Bransby is shown in a charter of Robert Bardolf to the church of Lincoln65; in Riselholm and Southen by his confirmation of his father's gift to Kirkstead abbey66; in Winterton by his confirmation to Malton priorly of the gift of the church made by his uncle Hamelin Bardolf and Katherine his wife who described Hugh Bardolf as their lord;70 and in Bungay by his confirmation to Bawling abbey of the gift of the church made by Hamelin his uncle.71

In 1187 Hugh Bardolf was given the honour of Bampton, Devon, by King Henry II into whose hand it had fallen after the financial difficulties and flight of Fulk Paynel who had held it by inheritance from the Domesday tenant;72 and in 1189 King Richard I, having taken the honour into his own hand gave it in exchange to Hugh Bardolf and his heirs the manor of Hoo in Kent, to hold by the service of a knight's fee subject to a rent of 40 marks to Reading abbey.73 It was evidently from this manor that Hugh Bardolf granted to Christ Church, Canterbury, 4s. yearly rent, which was confirmed by Robert Bardolf.74

In 1200 Hugh Bardolf gave the King 50 marks for having the manor of Bromsgrove (co. Worcester) with [King's] Norton at fee farm;79 and in the following year he gave 3 palfreys for fairs of three days each in Norton, Carleton (co. Lincoln) and Grimston (co. Nottingham). In 1200 he was a plaintiff against Countess Gundreda 77 for raising a pool in the villa of Bungay to the detriment of his free tenement there; and 1200-01 he was granted by Henry de Clinton, for 20 marks of silver, a palrey and a ring of gold, 2 knights' fees in Budbrooke, co. Warwick, which he immediately passed to John de Corly for 40 marks of silver.78

Hugh Bardolf married Amabel daughter of Gerard de Limesey and one of the three sisters and coheirs of her brother John de Limesey.80 John de Limesey died before Michaelmas 1193,81 having married Alice daughter of Robert de Harcourt, who married, secondly, Waleran earl of Warwick as his second wife.82 In 1200 Hugh Bardolf and his wife Amabel were defendants against the earl and countess of Warwick for the latter's dower from the land of John de Limesey formerly her husband.83 Amabel married, secondly, John de Braose and was again a widow in 1205, when she gave the King 2,000 marks and 5 palfreys for freedom from distraint to marry as long as she remained the widow of John de Braose formerly her husband, the sheriffs of Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire and Worcestershire being asked to accept security when the sheriff of Warwickshire so ordered.84 She married, thirdly, Robert de Ropesley with whom she was a party in the final concord of 1207 with Robert Bardolf for her dower from Hugh Bardolf's lands, as noted above.

Hugh Bardolf died in 1203 without issue, his heir being his brother Robert.

Robert Bardolf. At Michaelmas 1203 he owed 1,000 l. for the lands of Hugh Bardolf his brother, being those of inheritance, with the custody of heirs, farms and free farms with the exception of Bromsgrove and [King's] Norton [co. Worcester], which he surrendered to the King; the payment was to be made in instalments of 100 l. and 200 l. ending at Michaelmas 1205; he paid 687 l. by Michaelmas 1204, then owing 313 l. and 80 marks for 20 hauberks
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(loricis) and 4 small hauberks (halbergellis), and 313 L. in the following year. 86

On 10 November 1203 the King confirmed to him the manor of Hoo, Kent; 87 and also
on 8 February 1204-5 his assignment to Reading abbey of the 40 marks in the manor of Hoo
which King Henry II had given as an endowment 88. His interest in Hoo is shown by his
gift there to Barlings abbey; 88 his gift of 20 acres to the prioress and nuns of Lillechurch; 89
his gift of land to Reginald de Cornhill; 90 and the occurrence at Easter 1208 of Geoffrey de
Ho as his steward in Kent. 91

In 1205, for the 120 marks which Robert Bardolf recognised that he owed to Hugh de
Neville on account of Hugh Bardolf, who had owed the said sum to Henry de Cornhill, whose
daughter and heir Hugh de Neville had married, Geoffrey Fitz Peter was ordered to deliver
to the latter the manor of Great Carlton (Carlton super mare) with its castle, to hold for
the purpose of his debt, and to seize a moiety of the debt for the King's use; 92 and at Michaelmas
of that year Robert Bardolf owed 60 marks of the debt. 93

In the same year he gave 20 marks for the King to keep from injury the land of Walling
don for which he had arraigned an assize of novel disseisin against the earl of Chester. 94
On this account the earl was fined 100 L. for his disseisin. 95

In 1206-07 he gave to the church of Lincoln land in Bransby, co. Lincoln, which had
been held of Hugh his brother; 96 and in 1207-06 he was instrumental in arranging an agree-
ment between the dean of Lincoln and the abbot of Barlings with respect to one-third of
its tithes of the demesne in Scothern formerly belonging to Hugh Bardolf of whom he was
brother and heir. 97 In 1207 he made the final concord with Robert de Ropsele and Amabel
his wife for the latter's dower from the lands held by Hugh Bardolf, her former husband,
as noted above. He was a considerable benefactor of Barlings abbey, giving land in Scothern
with the advowson of the church, land in South Carlton mainly of the marriage portion of
Isabel his mother, and the land in Hoo which has already been mentioned. 98 He also confirmed
the gift of Hamelin Bardolf his uncle to the same house of the church of Bungay; 99 and
his gift of a bovate of land in Great and Castle Carlton and other gifts were confirmed by
King John. 100

In 1212 he held half a knight's fee in Waddington of the earl of Chester; 101 two knights'
fees in Scothern and Riselholme of Gerard de Camville, 102 the husband of Nichola daughter
and coheir of Richard de la Haye; 103 and land in Grimston, co. Nottingham, for the service
of one knight of Walter de Clifford, 104 who held of the bishop and church of Lincoln. 105 There
were several occasions, shown in the Pipe Rolls, when he paid scutage on a knight's fee for
his manor of Hoo, held in chief. 106

Robert Bardolf took the part of the barons, and on 28 October 1215 the King gave to
Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar, the land of Hoo with the hundred, which had belonged to
Robert and was worth 100£. 107 On 9 January 1215-6 the King ordered the sheriffs of Lincoln-
shire, Nottinghamshire, Kent and Norfolk, to hold the lands of Robert Bardolf in their baili-
wick until the King returned to England, 108 neither the King nor Robert taking anything
therein in the meantime. 109 On 20 March 1216-7 the King ordered the sheriffs of Lincoln-
shire and Nottinghamshire to give seisin of all Robert Bardolf's lands, to hold at pleasure, to
Robert le Lou, who can be identified as Robert le Lou or Lupus, son of Maud, one of Robert
Bardolf's sisters. 110 In 1217 Robert Bardolf returned to service and in September the sheriffs
of Kent, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire were ordered to give him seisin. 111 It appears
that in the winter of 1215 King John had tried to win over Robert Bardolf to his service, writing
a letter to him on 30 December, in which he gave him a safe conduct for coming and making
his peace, saying that as he had taken the cross the king bore him no ill-will; 112 but the letters
of safe conduct issued on 5 January 113 evidently had no immediate effect.

In 1219 a prohibition was issued to William earl of Salisbury from strengthening the
castle of Carlton [co. Lincoln], which had been held by Robert Bardolf and was then in the
earl's custody; 114 showing that Robert had never recovered it since the events of 1205, noted
above.
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Robert Bardolf died in or before 1225, when his lands passed to his five sisters or their representatives.\textsuperscript{116} It has been supposed\textsuperscript{117} that Robert Bardolf, brother of Hugh the justice, was the same person as Robert Bardolf who married Annora one of the four daughters of William Malbanc by Alda daughter of Hugh de Beauchamp of Eaton.\textsuperscript{117} But this cannot be accepted. The principal reference to Annora is given in a case heard in Michaelmas term 1210.\textsuperscript{118} This was an assize to recognize whether Annora Maubanc dispossessed John de Boell of his free tenement in Brickhill [co. Buckingham]; the jurors said that when the Normans attorned themselves Robert Bardolf, Annora's husband, remained in Normandy and sent his wife to England who gave the land to the said John her brother by charter, delivering seizin to him, though it was not known if he took esples; that afterwards Robert came to England and intruded himself into the land which his wife had alienated, remaining in seizin and taking esples; that he then crossed [to Normandy] and died within forty days (quarantennam); that the earl of Chester, the chief lord, then seised and held in his hand Robert's land until Annora approached him shortly before Michaelmas; and that the earl gave her seizin as of her own inheritance and she so held it; it was adjudged that John be in mercy and that Annora should hold the land. The earlier history of Robert Bardolf's interest is shown by his payment of 10 marks to the King in 1200 for holding in peace his land which King Richard I had given him of the honour of William Malbanc, it being stated that he made a fine for a portion of the honour with a sister of his wife at Caen before the seneschal of Normandy;\textsuperscript{119} and on 25 January 1204-5 the King ordered the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to cause the earl of Chester to have the land which had been held of his fee by Robert Bardolf in Brickhill.\textsuperscript{120} The reason for this was that Robert was with the king's enemies on the preceding 24 July, when the king ordered the sheriff of Staffordshire to cause Thomas Basset to have his moiety of the vill of Alstonfield.\textsuperscript{121}

Unless the jurors in the case of 1210 made a very unlikely mistake it is clear that Robert Bardolf the husband of Annora Malbanc was dead at Michaelmas in that year; whereas the evidence given above shows that Robert Bardolf, the brother of Hugh Bardolf the justice, was living at a later date. It is certainly a coincidence that there were two Robert Bardolfs of knightly status, described in no distinctive manner, living at the same time; but they cannot be identical.

There was also a canon of Lincoln named Robert Bardolf who witnessed a charter relating to Norton Disney c.1196-98,\textsuperscript{122} and who himself issued a charter confirming land in the parish of St. Margaret in Pottergate, Lincoln, where there was a rent belonging to his prebend, of which the latest date is 1206.\textsuperscript{123} It is possible that he can be identified with Robert Bardolf, brother of Hugh Bardolf the justice, who may have abandoned his ecclesiastical career on succession to his brother's lands; but the only clue for such a suggestion is the strange statement in the account of the family in the Barlings chartulary, that this Robert Bardolf was the rector of thirty churches.\textsuperscript{124} This is obviously an exaggeration, but it may record a tradition that he had been an ecclesiastic and a notable pluralist. Until further evidence is available the matter must remain undecided.
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Appendix I

CHARTERS

1. Gift by Ranulf [II] earl of Chester to Hugh Bardolf [I] and his heirs of all his demense of his manor of Waddington with specified reservations; to hold by the free service of 3 marks. [1142-53]

Pd. in Dunstan Charters, no. 496, from the original charter in D. of L. Cart. Misc. Vol. ii, p. 61. Among the witnesses were Ralph de Haia and Hamelin Bardulf.

Hamelin Bardulf was the brother of Hugh Bardolf the elder; and the earl of Chester’s lands in the Avranchin lay not far distant from the de la Haye home of La Haye-du-Puits. The final concord of 1207 (no. 11 below) shows that Waddington was among the holdings of Hugh Bardolf the younger at his death; and details given above show that Robert Bardolf, the latter’s brother and heir, successfully established his tenure in an assize of novel disseisin against the earl of Chester, but that before 1212 the service was changed to half a knight’s fee.

2. Gift by Hugh Bardolf [I] to Kirkstead abbey, with the goodwill of Isabel his wife, of half a carucate of land in Riseholme and pasture for 600 sheep in the fields of the vill. 28 September 1166.

Kirkstead Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Vespasian E. xviii, f.100 (old f.181), no. ix. [118]


This gift was confirmed (f.100v.no.xiiii) by Richard de Haia; his testibus, Philippo de Kima, Rogero de Benigward, Willelmo de Landa, Radulfo fratre ejus. It was of Richard that Hugh Bardolf the elder held 2 knights’ fees in 1166.

3. Gift by Hugh Bardolf [I] to Kirkstead abbey of the land in Riseholme (as in no. 2); and should Isabel his wife survive him and claim the land as he had given it to her in dower he assigned an equivalent amount of land and pasture in Scothern; to hold during her life, with reversion of that in Riseholme. [1166]

Kirkstead Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Vespasian E.xviii, f.100 (old f.181), no. x.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Hugo Bardulf dediti Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Kirk[estede] et monachis ejusdem loci dimidiam carrucatam terre in Brueris de Riuimu et pasturam sexcentarum ovium per majus centum sicut carta mea eis
testatur; et si contigerit quod uxor mea Isabel mihi superstes fuerit et moverit eis calumniam de terra et de pastura de Rism et peritterit omnino contra eos in calumniis sua pro eo quod dederam ei Rism in dote milis assignavi ei et perambulavi et dedi predicte ecclesie et monachis dimidium carrucatum terre ad valentiam terre de Rism in campis de Scottornia et pasturam in eisdem campis alere sexcentas oves per majus centum eadem libertate et quietantia quam dedi eis ego et heredes mei terram et pasturam in campis de Rism; postquam autem illa obierit redibunt monachi ad terram et pasturam de Rism sine uilla contradictione et calumpnia et tenebunt imperpetuum. Licet eis etiam facere in terra quam assignavi eis in eisdem campis ovilia ad oves et domos ad receptaculum frugum corundem camporum. His testibus, Waltero abbate de Bard[eneie], Godefrido monacho, Rogero Paruoo canonico et Willelmo filio Fule[onis] canonico.

It is evident from the witness clauses that this charter and the next were issued on the same occasion as no. 2.

4. Confirmation by Isabel wife of Hugh Bardolf [I] to Kirkstead abbey of the gift which her husband had made of land and pasture in Rishelome, a portion of her dower, undertaking never to make any claim for it; the monks giving her 3 marks of silver and a gold ring. [1166]

Kirkstead Chantulary. B. M. Cotton MS. Vespasian E.xviii, f.100 (old f.181), no. xi.

Notum sit omnibus sancte ecclesie filii presentibus et futuris quod ego Isabel uxor Hugonis Bardolf[F] voluntarie concedo et confirmo Deo et ecclesie de Kirk[estede] et monachis ejusdem loci donationem quam Hugo Bardolf[ulf] dominus meus et heredes nostri dederunt illis de dote mea in Brueriis de Rism, hoc est dimidiam carrucatum terre et pasturam sexcentarum ovium per majus centum per totos campos ejusdem ville preter blados et prata in perpetuum eleemosynam sicut carta domini mei testatur quam habent. Et volo ut omnes sciant quod non feci hoc uilla coactione nec precepto domini mei H[uigonis] spontanea et bona voluntate mea, et affidavit mea bona voluntate in manu Walteri abbatis de Bard[eneie] quod nuncum per me nec per alium movebo illis calumpniam nec querebam nec placitum nec stabo contra illos ulimumo in placitum de terra illa neque de pastura; et in testimoniun spontanea concessionis et donationis mea extendi manum meam et accepi ab eis tres marcas argenti et anulum aureum. His testibus, Waltero abbate de Bard[eneie], Godefrido monacho, Rogero Paruo, Willelmo filio Fule[onis].

5. Confirmation by Hugh Bardolf [II] to Kirkstead abbey of the gift made by his father in Rishelome (as in nos. 2 and 3) [1166-1176]

Kirkstead Chantulary. B. M. Cotton MS. Vespasian E.xviii, f.100v. (old f.182), no. xii.

Hugo Bardolf filius alterius Hugonis Bardolf[F] omnibus sancte ecclesie filii presentibus et futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et hoc mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Kirk[estede] et monachis ejusdem loci in eleemosynam donationem quam pater meus dedit eis in eleemosynam sicut dimidiam carrucatum terre in Brueriis de Rism quam licet eis arare si voluerint; et pasturam ad sexcentas oves per majus centum in eisdem campis sicut carta patris mei testatur. Quod si contigerit matrem [?]meum supervivere patri nee et moverit eis calumpniam de hac terra pro eo quod de dote illius est nec permiserit eos tenere cem ego concedo et confirmo eis tantundem terre et pasturie in campis Scottorni et mortua matera mea statim redact ad terram et pasturam de Rism libere et quiete quam perpetuo habeunt bene et in pace. Hanc eleemosynam patris mei et meam nos et heredes nostri acquietabimus et warrantabimus ecclesie de Kirk[estede] contra homines liberam et quietam

It is probable that this charter was not issued much later than nos. 2-4; it was certainly issued in the lifetime of Hugh Bardolf the elder.

6. **Release by Robert Bardolf to Kirkstead abbey of the yearly rent of 200 thraves of turves.** [1203-1225]

Kirkstead Churlstry, B. M. Cotton MS. Vespasian E.xviii. f.103 v. (old f.188). no. xxxix.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Bardulfus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et antecessororum meorum relaxasse et quietem clamasse Deo et beate Marie de Kyrk[estede] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus annuum redditum de ducentis tribis turbarum quas dicti monachi antecessoribus meis reddere consueverunt, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei ulterioris predictos monachos pro demanda illa vexabimus set illos inde imperpetuum quietos clamaramus. Hii testibus, R. abbate de B[aran]ling[io], Willelmo de Blastun, Thoma. 132

No place is mentioned, but as it is included in the section relating to Scampton, which contains the Bardolf charters giving land and pasture in Risholme (nos. 2 to 5 above), it probably relates to that place. William de Blaston witnessed the grantor’s charter to Barlings abbey, 1210-13 (no. 13 below).

7. **Confirmation by King Henry II to Barlings abbey. At Clipston.** [1185]


..............................................................................Ex dono Hugo Hugonis Bardulfii senioris et ex concessione H[ugonis] filii sui unam carucatam terre in campis de Risum et pasturam quingentarum ovium in eisdem campis et quicquid juris hadcant in molendino apud Langwath 133 ............
..............................................................................Ex dono Hamineli Bardulfii et ex concessione Hugo Hugonis Bardulfii heredis sui ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Bungeye cum omnibus pertinientiis suis............................. Testibus..............................Hugone Bardulfii dapiferio......

For the gift by Hamelin Bardolf of the church of Bungay with the consent of Katherine his wife, and the confirmations of Hugh and Robert Bardolf his nephews, see nos. 16 and 17.

8. **Gift by King Richard I to Hugh Bardolf [II] and his heirs of the manor of Hoo [Kent] in exchange for the honour of Bampton [Devon] which King Henry II had given to him; to hold for the service of a knight’s fee and subject to a yearly rent to Reading abbey of 40 marks of silver. At Canterbury. 2 December 1189.**

Carte Antique Rolls, P.R.O., CS2/29, no. 10. 130

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum dux Normannorum Aquitanorum comes Andegavorum archiepiscopos episcopos abbatitibus comitibus baronibus justiciariis vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris fidelibus suis salutem. Scitis nos dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Hugoni Bard[olfi] et hereditibus suis manerium de Hoo cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in excambio honoris de Banton’ quem de eo cepimus quem pater noster H[enricus] rex ei dederat pro serviciuo suo; tenendum de nobis et hereditibus nostris reddendo singula annis abbatie de Rading’xl marcas argentii et faciendo nobis servicium feodi j. 13 miliitis pro omni servicio ad
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There follows the rescaling at Château Gaillard 15 June 1198; witnesses named. In 1199 Hugh Bardolf gave the king 300 marks for having a confirmation of the land of Hoo.127 The rent to Reading abbey had been given by King Henry II.128

9. Gift by Robert Bardolf to the Church of Lincoln and the Common, of a messuage andcroft in Bransby, 2 bovates of land in the fields of the vill and 10 acres of land in a culture; for the health of the soul of Hugh Bardolf his brother, of whom the land had been held. [1203-05]

Pd. in Registrum Antiquissimum, iv. 6, from the original penes D. and C. Lincoln, D. ii/66/3/24.
Witnessed by R[oget] the dean, W[iliam] the chancellor, W[iliam] the subdean and others named.

The date is not later than 1205, when William de Bramford the subdean was murdered.

10. Agreement between R[oget] dean of Lincoln and Robert the abbot and the convent of Barlings, at the instigation of R[obert] Bardolf, brother and heir of Hugh Bardolf, in respect of two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne formerly belonging to Hugh Bardolf and of the demesne of Ralph Trehampton in Scuthor, belonging of old to the prebend of All Saints in Hungate of which R[ichard] de Linwood was the existing holder. [1203-06]

Pd. in Registrum Antiquissimum, i, 144.

An agreement had been made by which the dean and chapter had demised the church of Scuthor to the abbot and canons of Barlings for a yearly payment of 10s., saving the portion belonging to the prebend of Richard de Linwood, canon of Lincoln; Robert Bardolf being a witness (ibid. p.143). This agreement was confirmed by William bishop of Lincoln; both in the same period 1203-06 (ibid. p.144).

11. Final concord between Robert de Ropsley and Amabel his wife and Robert Bardolf for the dower claimed by Amabel from the tenement of Hugh Bardolf, formerly her husband, in Great and Castle Carlton (Karleton et alia Karleton), Waddington, Winterton and Bransby, and Grimston and Boughton [co.Nottingham], for which there had been a plea between them in the King's court at Westminster. Robert Bardolf granted to them all his land of Scuthor and Riseholme and Ilketshall and Bungay [Suffolk] and 100s. rent in South Carlton (Karlon juxta Lincolinem), to hold to them for Amabel's life; and they quitted him all Amabel's right of dower in the remainder of the land which had belonged to Hugh Bardolf. At Westminster. 25 June 1207.

Pd. in Feet of Fines, Lincolnshire, 1199-1216 (Pipe Roll Soc.), no. 226.

In Michaelmas term 1206 a day had been fixed for taking the cirograph, but no pleadings are recorded.129

14
12. **Gift by Robert Bardolf, brother and heir of Hugh Bardolf, to Barlings Abbey of all his lands in South and North Carlton, both of the fee of Walter de Clifford and that of Simon de Kyme; and of 9½ bovates of land in the same villis; and also a marsh in the territory of his manor of Hoo in Kent called Westwyche for maintaining thirteen canons in the abbey; in default of warranty of the marsh he would give an exchange of equivalent value in the vill of Scottern or Riseholme.**

[1203-13]

Barlings Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Faustina B.i, f.90 v.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus Bardolf[ol] frater et heres Hugonis Bardolf[ol] dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Oxen[e] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam mediatatem tocius terre meae in Magna Carleton et Parva juxta Lincolni cum omnibus pertinencis suis infra villam et extra tam de feodo domini Walleri de Clifford quam de feodo domini Simonis de Kyme. Et pretereas dedi eis et concessi novem bovatas terre et dimidiam in territorio predictarum villarum in puram et perpetuo elmosinam liberas et solutus ab omni servicio et exactione seculari; et unum mariscum in territorio maneri mei de Hoo in Cancia que vocatur Westwyche ad sustentacionem xiiij. canonicorum in predicta domo de Oxen[e]a pro anima domini et fratris mei Hugonis Bardolf. Et ego et heredes mei predictas terras predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizamibus. Et si forte contigerit quod eis predictum mariscum warantizare non poterimus dabimus eis escambium ad valenciam illius marisici in villa de Scottern vel de Rysum. Et ut ista concessio rata et inconcussa permaneat sigillo meo confirmavi. Testibus] etc.

The next charter entered is a separate gift by Robert Bardolf of the marsh in the manor of Ho called Westwik, namely in the marsh of Hersing.

Walter de Clifford married Agnes daughter and heir of Roger de Condet, in whose right he held land in South Carlton.\(^{166}\)

It can be presumed that this was earlier than the more comprehensive one issued in 1210-13 (no. 13), but there is no clue to the latest limit of date.

13. **Gift by Robert Bardolf son of Hugh Bardolf to Barlings Abbey of all his land of Scottern with the advowson of the church, saving the service of the heirs of Richard de Haya, namely the service belonging to a knight's fee; and of 16½ bovates of land in Great Carlton by Lincoln [South Carlton, wap. Lawress]\(^{141}\), of which 13½ bovates were of the marriage portion of Isabel his mother and one bovate was of the fee of Roger de Condet; and also a pasture and land in his manor of Hoo [Kent] for maintaining a convent of thirteen canons in the abbey.**

[1210-13]

Pd. in Mon. Aug., vi, 917, from the Barlings Chartulary.\(^{142}\)

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Bardolf filius Hugonis Bardolf salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Oxeney et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Scothorn tam de dominico quam de villenagio et libero servicio cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville et cum omnibus pertinencis asiamentis et libertatibus [-pertinentibus] ad predictam terram in liberam et perpetuam elmosinam sine aliquo retenemento, salvo servicio heredum Ricardi de Haya, scilicet servicium pertinens ad feodium unitis militia. Et preterea xvi. bovatas terre et dimidiam in Magna Carlton juxta Lincolni cum omnibus pertinencis suis libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam et extra ad predictam terram pertinentibus, scilicet quindecim bovatas terre et dimidiam que fuerunt de
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maritatigio Isabelle matris mee, et unam bovatum terre de feodo Rogeri de Cundy quam Robertus faber tenuit, cum hominibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Habendam et tenendam predictis canoniciis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quieta et ob omni servicio et exactione seculari. Posterea dedi eisdem canoniciis in maniero meo de Hoo quandam pasturam que vocatur Westwint in Horsings cum tofto et terra quam Elliot bercarius tenuit ad sustentandum unum conventum tredecim canonico rum in predicta domo de Oxencl in perpetuum, pro anima Hugonis Barduli patris mei et pro salute anime mee et patris mee et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hanc autem elemosinam ego Robertus et heredes mei predictis canoniciis warrantibus contra omnes homines. His testibus, Willelmo de Albiniaco, Roberto de Roppesle, Roberto de Aguillon vicecomite tunc temporis Linc', Ada Paganel, Willelmo de Blaston, Willelmo de Wendorum, Philippo de Alta ripa, Hugone filio Radulf[elfi], Radulfo Paganel, Symone et Hugone de Ropesle, Normanno, Ricordo, Turlberto capellanis, Gauffido clerico et aliis.\textsuperscript{143}

The principal importance of this charter lies in the reference to Isabel the grantor’s mother, showing that she was the wife of Hugh Bardolf the elder, and to her marriage portion in South Carlton. The same reference is made in the record of a gift to Barlings abbey by Robert Bardolf of 2 bovates in Carlton by Lincoln [South Carlton], part of the marriage portion of Isabel his mother, which Adam de Hurstworth held of him, and of the advowson of Kirton by Grimston [co. Nottingham], and of a bovate in Little Carlton [North Carlton] and a roth there on the east side of the church.\textsuperscript{144}

The date of the charter printed above is within the limits of 1210 and 1213, during which period Robert Aguillon was deputy sheriff of Lincolnshire under Hubert de Burgh.

Roger de Condet whose fee is mentioned was presumably a younger member of the family, Roger de Condet whose daughter married Walter de Clifford being dead in 1201.\textsuperscript{145}

14. Confirmation by King John to Barlings abbey. At Nottingham. 31 March 1215.


........................................Ex dono Roberti Bard[olfi] totam terram suam in Scoftornia\textsuperscript{147} cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville et omnibus pertinentiis suis et sex decem bovatas terre et dimidiam in Carletuna juxta Lincolniam.\textsuperscript{148} Item ex dono ejusdem Roberti unam bovatum terre cum pertinentiis in Wraggeby et duo messugia cum pertinentiis in Carletona. Item ex dono ejusdem Roberti unam bovatum terre cum pertinentiis in Carletona juxta mare\textsuperscript{149} et pasturam ad ducentas et quinquaginta ovos que vocatur Westwyk in Heresing\textsuperscript{150}..........................

15. Gift by Robert Bardolf son of Hugh Bardolf to Peter de Holme of a bovate of land and 7 acres of meadow in [Great] Carlton, rendering a pound of cumin yearly at the feast of St. Botolf; for which gift Peter surrendered the charter of Hugh Bardolf, Robert’s brother, for 20s. worth of land due to him in Lindsey in exchange for his land in [?] Thorpe which he had quitclaimed to Hugh. [1203-25]

Barlings Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Faustina B. i. f.32.

forinseco servicio quantum pertinet ad illam bovam terre. Pro hac vero donacione et concessione reddidit mihi prenominatus Petrus cartam Hugonis Bard[olf] fratri mei quam habuit de viginti solidatis terre quam idem Hugo frater meus debuit dare vel heredes ejus predicto Petro vel heredibus suis in Lindeseye, scilicet in excambio pro terra sua in Thorp' juxta [?] Mileshait[34] quam eidem Hugoni fratri meo et heredibus suis quietum clamavit. Hanc vero prefatam bovam cum toto et prato adjacente et predictis septem acris prati cum omnibus pertinencias eodem bovate pertinentibus ego idem Robertus Bard[olf] et heredes mei warrantiaribus Petro et heredibus suis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Testibus etc.

There are several other charters of the grantor, most of them making small gifts to Barlings abbey in the same vill (ff.31v.-32v.).

16. Gift by Hamelin Bardolf to Barlings abbey, with the consent of Katherine his wife and the concession of Hugh Bardolf and Robert his brother, of the church of Bungay [Suffolk]. [ante 1185]

Barlings Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Faustina B.i, f.43.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Ham[cimus] Bardolf salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse consensu et instinctu Katherine uxoris mee Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bar[linges] et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Bungega cum pertinencias suis pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concedentibus Hug[one] Bardolf et Roberto fratres ejus. Testibus etc.

A joint charter was also issued by Hamelin Bardolf and Katherine his wife, confirming the church and whatever right they had therein, with the concession of Hugh Bardolf and Robert his brother (f. 43v).

The gift of the church made by Hamelin Bardolf is included in the king's confirmation charter of 1185 (no. 7 above).

17. Confirmation by Hugh Bardolf[II] to Barlings abbey of the gift of the church of Bungay [Suffolk] made by Hamelin Bardolf his uncle. [ante 1185]

Barlings Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Faustina B.i, f.43v.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes literae pervenerint Hugo Bardulf salutem in Domino. Noveritis me divine pietatis intuitu pro salute anime mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bar[linges] et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus donacionem quam Haminus Bardulf avunculus meus eis fecit super ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Bungega in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam. Ut autem ista concessio rata et inconcussa in perpetuis temporibus perseveret presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Testibus etc.

This is followed by a similar confirmation by Robert Bardolf 'pro salute anime mee et Hugonis Bardolf fratri mei', Hamelin Bardolf being described as his uncle; and then by a confirmation by Roger Bigod, and an appropriation of the church in proprios usus by Thomas bishop of Norwich dated 8 March 1228-9.
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18. Gift by Katherine daughter of Walter son of William and wife of Hamelin Bardolf to Malton priory of the church of Winterton which was of her inheritance. [ante 1203]

Malton Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Claudius D.xi, f.209 (old f.205).

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Katerina filia Walteri filii Willelmii uxor Hamelin' Bardulf salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et canoniciis de Malt[ona] in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam ecclesiam de Wintring[ona] que est de hereditate mea cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Hanc vero donacionem feci eis etc. Ipsi vero receperunt me etc. Hiis testibus etc.

The identity of Walter son of William and the origin of his interest in Winterton have not been established. A note on some possibilities is given in Appendix IV. Except that this charter and the next, and probably no. 20, were issued before the death of Hugh Bardolf in 1203, no earlier limit of date can be suggested; but by that year both Katherine and her husband, if still living, would have attained considerable age.

19. Gift by Katherine daughter of Walter son of William and wife of Hamelin Bardolf to Malton priory of the church of Winterton, with the consent of Hamelin her husband and the concession of their lord Hugh Bardolf. [ante 1203]

Malton Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Claudius D.xi, f.209 (old f.205).


This is followed (f.209v.) by a gift of the same by Hamelin Bardolf with the consent of his wife, and a confirmation by Hugh Bardolf. There are also a gift of the church by John constable of Chester, with no mention of Hamelin and his wife, and confirmations by Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, and his son John de Lascy (f.209). The church, as of the gift of John constable of Chester, was confirmed to the priory by Hugh bishop of Lincoln c.1191-95.148

20. Surrender by Katherine wife of Hamelin Bardolf, with the consent of her husband, to Malton priory and the church of All Saints, Winterton, of the toft which was said to belong of old to the church and was formerly held by Baldric the reeve. [ante 1203]


Cunctis Christi Katerina uxor Hamelini Bardulf salutem. Noverit universitas me dedisse et quietum reddidisse assensu sponsi mei domini Hamelini Deo et sancte Marie et canoniciis de Malt[ona] et ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Wintring[ona] tofatum illud quod antiquitus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinere dicebatur et quod tenuit quondam Baldericus prepositus. Hoc tofatum dedi eis et hac carta mea in perpetuam eleemosynam confirmavi pro anima patris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum etc. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus etc.

This is followed by a confirmation by Hamelin Bardolf.
21. Quitclaim by Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf to Malton priory of all right in the church of Winterton, notwithstanding any instrument to the contrary effect that might be found. [post 1213]

Malton Chartulary, B. M. Cotton MS. Claudius D.xi. f.205 v. (old f.209 v.).

Cunctis Christi fidelibus presentibus et futuris Hugo Bardolf filius Radulfi Bardolf salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitus relaxasse et quietum clamasse Deo et canoniciis beate Marie de Malt[ona] infrascriptis et pro me et hereditibus meis omnino abjurasse si quid juris habui sive aliqua ratione in futurum habere potui in ecclesia de Wintring[ona] vel in aliqua ipsius portione seu aliquo ad ipsum ecclesiam pertinentie, ita quidem quod neque ego nec heredes mei aliquam calumniati dictis canonici super prefata ecclesia sive suis pertinentiis ullo modo movere potevimus in posterum. Volo tamen et concedo quod si aliquod instrumentum pene me et heredes moos futuras temporibus reperiretur unde possit contra dictos canonici elici aliqua vexacio vel gravamen ut nullum penitus robur obtineat cum omne maclinamento vexacionis et inquietacionis unde turbari possint tam pro me quam pro hereditibus meis tannis sactorum et fidei prestito sacramento abjuravimus. Ne igitur dicti canonici per me et heredes meos seu aliquem ad nos pertinentem vel aliqua occasione nostri super predictis inquietari possint in futurum contra hanc meam relaxacionem quietacionem et abjurationem in plene securitatis testimonium presenti scripto sigilli mei appositi impressionem. Hiis [testibus] etc.

The grantor can probably be identified as Hugh Bardolf of Hutton Bardolf in Yorkshire, who had an interest in Winterton. The point is examined in Appendix IV, where it is noted that Hugh, evidently the same man, succeeded his father Ralph before 8 July 1213. In 1221 Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf also confirmed to Roche abbey 2 bovates in Winterton which had been given by Hamelin Bardolf and Katherine his wife.

Appendix II

THE HEIRS OF HUGH BARDOLF

After the death of Robert Bardolf, the brother and immediate heir of Hugh Bardolf the justice, in or before 1225, the heirs were their five sisters or their nephews. This is shown in the following record given in the Barlings Chartulary. Dominus Rob[ertus] Bardolf qui dedit nobis tantam terram suam de Scoestorn, et sexdecim bovatas terre et dimidiam in Magna Karetona juxta Linc[oln]iam cum pertinentiis et quandam pasturam in manerio de Hoe ad sustentacionem unius conventus tredecim canonicerum habuit quinque sorores qui suucerunt ci in hereditate.

De prima sorore dominus Jordanus Foliot de quo dominus Ric[ardus].

De secunda dominus Ric[ardus] de Grey de quo Johannes de quo Henricus.


De quarta dominus Rob[ertus] Lupus et domina Yasabela de Miriet de quo Joh[annes].

De quinta dominus Rad[u]fus Paynel de quo dominus Adam de quo dominus Rad[u]fus.

Of the heirs evidently in existence when this record was drawn up Richard son of Jordan Foliot had livery of his father’s land in 1236 and died in 1299; Henry son of John de Grey was under age at the inquisition held after his father’s death, the writ for which is dated 5 Jan. 1271-2, and he died in 1308; Hugh son of Nicholas Poinz the younger was born in
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1252, succeeded his father in 1273 and died in 1307-8;\(^{115}\) and Ralph son of Adam Paynel succeeded his father in 1263 and died in 1319.\(^{115}\) It can therefore be deduced that the date of the record lies in the period 1272 to 1299; and this corresponds with the style of handwriting. A subsequent record in French in a later hand\(^{116}\) was entered in the Barlings Chartulary (f.170v. old f.169v.). It gives several additional details, and though there are some slight discrepancies there is on the whole no great disparity between the two records. It gives Richard de Grey as the son of the eldest sister, her name being Odoyne wife of Henry de Grey; the second sister as the wife of Hugh de Poinz;\(^{116}\) the third as the wife of Richard Foliot; the fourth as the wife of Ralph Paynel; and the fifth, Maud by name, as the wife of Robert son of Pain and the mother of Robert le Lou and a daughter Isabel. It is added that Robert le Lou had a daughter Joan the wife of John le Despencer, who having had issue that died\(^{113}\) held Maud's interest in Great Carlton in his wife's right by the courtesy of England; and details are given of the marriage and the issue for four generations of Isabel de Meryet, Maud's daughter.\(^{113}\) Of the property which was divided the Grey and Poinz families each had a moiety of the manor of Hoo [Kent]; the Foliot family had Riacholme; and the Paynel family Carlton Paynel [South Carlton]. There is also the surprising statement that Robert Bardolf was rector (persone) of thirty churches.

These records can be compared with documentary evidence. On 1 July 1225 the King took the homage of Jordan Foliot, Isolda de Grey and Ralph Paynel for their portions pertaining to them of the lands formerly belonging to Robert Bardolf their uncle, held of the king in chief; the sheriff of Kent, after taking security for their relief was ordered to give seizin, and after similar security from Robert Lupus in place of Maud Bardolf his mother to give him seizin in his mother's place; the portion pertaining to the son and heir of Hugh Poinz, similarly one of Robert's heirs and under age and in the King's custody was to be held by the sheriff until otherwise ordered.\(^{114}\) With regard to the latter there is additional evidence that Hugh Poinz, who died in 1220, was the son of Nicholas Poinz by Juliana sister of Robert Bardolf, and that Hugh's son, under age in 1225, was a younger Nicholas.\(^{114}\) A difficulty in the 1225 evidence relates to Isolda de Grey (given wrongly as Odoyne in the second record), and it is clear that she was one of Robert Bardolf's sisters and not his niece. This is proved by several references. She married Henry de Grey of Codnor\(^{116}\), to whom on 10 August 1217 the manor of Grimston, co. Nottingham, late of Robert Bardolf, was committed at pleasure to support him in the King's service.\(^{117}\) On 2 Feb. 1238-9 Richard de Grey (his son) was granted free warren, and Reginald de Meaurd and Isolda his wife, Richard's mother, were granted free warren in their demesne lands of Codnor.\(^{118}\) In 1242-3 Isolda de Grey and Nicholas Poinz each held half a knight's fee in Hoo, Kent.\(^{119}\) At the inquisition held after her death, the date of the writ being 18 June 1246 (when she must have been of an advanced age) it was stated that she held a moiety of the manor of Hoo, an exchange having been made with her four coparceners, only a fifth of the manor having come to her by inheritance, by the service of half a knight's fee.\(^{120}\)

Appendix III

THE LANDS OF HUGH BARDOLF THE JUSTICE

The final concord of 1207\(^{121}\) gives a large number of places where Hugh Bardolf the justice held land which passed by inheritance to Robert Bardolf his brother. It shows that he held interests in the two Carltons, one in the wapentake of Louthesh and the other in that of Lype, the former consisted of Castle, The Manor and Little Carlton, and it was this Carlton that is described as 'juxta mare'.\(^{122}\) The latter consisted of North and
South Carlton and the extinct village of Middle Carlton, and was described as Carlton "justa Lincolniam". The earlier history of these places shows that at the Lindsey survey Anglot de Burwell held 4 carucates in Castle and Great Carlton; and that at the Domesday survey the thegn Sortebnant held 6 carucates in [South] Carlton and a carucate in 'Nortcarletona', where there was a priest and a church, and that at the Lindsey survey Alan de Twit held 6 carucates in 'Carletuna', which is presumably South Carlton, corresponding to the Domesday holding there, under the tenancy in chief of Robert de Insula, the husband of the widow of Berenger de Toden. The Bardolf interest in Castle and Great Carlton was due to a feoffment made there by Ralph de la Haye, the successor by royal grant of Anglot de Burwell, to Hugh Bardolf the elder; and in South Carlton, partly or wholly, to the maritlagium of Isabel wife of Hugh Bardolf the elder, consisting of at least 150 bovates of land. It is recorded in the account of the Bardolf heirs in the Barlings Chartulary that in the division of Robert Bardolf's holdings made after his death the Paynel family, represented by Ralph Paynel one of the coheirs, acquired the interest in South Carlton, thus evidently explaining the origin of the name Carlton Paynel. The account of Robert Bardolf given above shows that Robert Bardolf lost and never recovered Hugh Bardolf's interest in Great Carlton and Castle Carlton in view of a debt left by the latter.

Of the remaining lands in Lincolnshire:

(a) At Waddington Hugh earl of Chester held a manor in chief at the Domesday survey. The Bardolf interest there was due to a grant by earl Ranulf II to Hugh Bardolf the elder. The account of Robert Bardolf given above shows that after the death of his brother he was able to secure the latter's interest after some difficulty and to hold a tenancy there as recorded in the return of 1212.

(b) Of several holders of lands in chief at Winterton at the Domesday survey Hugh earl of Chester had the largest holding, being 4 carucates, soke of his manor of West Halton, of which William son of Nigel was his tenant, and the under-tenancy remained with the constables of Chester. Although it is likely that the Bardolf interest in Winterton was in that part of the vill belonging to the honour of Chester, of which, however, no feoffment creating it has been found, it is strange that when John constable of Chester gave the church to Malton priory before c.1191-95 no mention was made of the gift of the church to the same house by Katherine wife of Hamelin Bardolf as of her own inheritance.

The place is of particular importance, as besides the interest of Hugh Bardolf the justice, shown by his confirmation of Katherine's gift, Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf of Hutton Bardolf in Yorkshire had an interest, shown not only in his quitclaim of any right in the church, but in a charter which he issued to Malton priory referring to land in Winterton.

(c) At Bransby at the Domesday survey Berenger de Toden held 2 carucates of his father Robert de Toden; and at the Lindsey survey Robert de Insula, the husband of Berenger de Toden's widow, held 2 carucates of which Richard de Monte Pincioni was his tenant. There is no clue to the origin of the Bardolf interest in Bransby where Hugh Bardolf the justice held land which his brother Robert gave to the church of Lincoln; but it may be significant that both here and at South Carlton in 1115-8 a tenancy in chief was in the hand of Robert de Insula.

(d) and (e) At Scothern and Riseholme, which are close to South Carlton to the north of Lincoln, Robert de Haye held 5 carucates in chief at the Lindsey survey in the former place and 3 carucates in chief, besides 2 carucates as a tenancy of Walter de Gant, in the latter. It has been seen in the account of Hugh Bardolf the elder given above that land in these places constituted the 2 knights' fees of the new feoffment which he held of Richard de Haye in 1166.
HUGH BARDOLF THE JUSTICE AND HIS FAMILY

Of the lands in Nottinghamshire, namely at Grimston and Boughton,

(a) At the Domesday survey a manor of 4 bovates, a berewick of Mansfield, with a further soke of 1 1/2 bovates and half a bovate in Kirton, part of the King’s land, lay in Grimston [Grimston Hill, par. Wellow]. In 1212 the following verdict was given by the men of the soke of Mansfield:186

Item dicunt quod Grimston cum pertinenciis se defendit pro ij. carucatis terre187 que date fuerunt ecclesie Lincolnie in elemosinam quando ecclesie fundata fuit ante conquestum terre; et Robertus Barduf modo tenet eas de Waltero de Clifford per serviciuim i. militis et Walerus in capite de episcopo et ecclesie; et est senescallius episcopatus de feodo illo una cum reliquo feodo, quod similiter tenet de eisdem; et tam antiquitus data fuit terra illa quod nescitur quis illam dedit.

Walter de Clifford, mentioned in this verdict, was the husband of Agnes daughter of Roger de Condet.186 The Bardolf interest passed to the Foliot family representing one of the coheirs.186

(b) There is no clue to the origin of the Bardolf interest in Boughton. But it may be significant that as the family of Burdon of Maplebeck 880 held a tenancy of the honour of Tickhill in Boughton there was a recognition between John Burdon and Hugh Bardolf the elder in 1171.265

Of the lands in Suffolk, namely at Ilketshall and Bungay, the fact that Roger Bigod confirmed the gift of the church of Bungay to Barlings abbey, made with the consent and confirmation of Hugh Bardolf the justice by Hamelin Bardolf, the latter’s uncle,385 shows that the interest there, and presumably in the neighbouring Ilketshall, was held of the Bigod fee, and it has been noted above that Hugh Bardolf had a dispute with the countess Gundreda at Bungay in 1200. In Ilketshall there was a manor called ‘Bardolfveshalle’, and the references concerning it and Bungay make it clear that in both places an interest was held by the Bardolfes of Wormegay386—another instance of the connexion between the two families. It can therefore be deduced that the William Bardolf who witnessed the charter of Roger earl of Norfolk giving his mill of Waineford [in Bungay] to Bungay nunnery before 1221, and who himself gave his meadow by the same mill,395 was William Bardolf of Wormegay, son of Doun Bardolf, who died before 13 March 1204-5, by his wife Beatrice de Warenne.395

No mention is made in the final concord of the manor of Hoo in Kent. This was not inherited by Hugh Bardolf the justice but was given him by King Richard I to hold for the service of a knight’s fee.397 It was confirmed to Robert Bardolf and constituted the only tenancy in chief which passed to him on his brother’s death.

Appendix IV

THE WIFE OF HAMELIN BARDOLF

Katherine daughter of Walter son of William had an interest in her own right in the church of Winterton which she gave to Malton priory with the consent of Hamelin Bardolf her husband and of Hugh Bardolf their lord.398 This was Hugh Bardolf the justice, who confirmed her gift to the priory.399 At a later date Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf quitclaimed to the priory any right that he might have in the church,400 and as noted above he confirmed to Roche abbey land in Winterton which had been given by Hamelin Bardolf and Katherine his wife. Katherine also consented to the gift of her husband Hamelin Bardolf to Barlings abbey of the church of Bungay, Suffolk, made with the consent of Hugh Bardolf the justice and Robert his brother.411
The following records may throw some light on her father Walter son of William and on Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf who had an interest in Winterton:

(a) In 1202 a Ralph Bardolf gave the advovson of the church of Hutton Bardolf, co. York, to Kirkham priory;[215] and a Hugh Bardolf gave land there to Malton priory, undertaking to give in default of warranty an equivalent either there or in Winterton.[212]

(b) A Hugh Bardolf succeeded his father Ralph before 8 July 1213, holding land of the constable of Chester[214]—of whose fee of the honour of Chester Winterton was a member.[211]

(c) A Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf confirmed land in Barningham, co. York, to Guisborough priory which had been given by Walter Bardolf his uncle;[216] and in 1214 a Hugh Bardolf made a final concord with the prior of Malton for the advovson of Barningham, to which Walter Bardolf his anteceessor had made a presentation.[217]

(d) A William Bardolf and Walter his son gave land in Farmanby, par. Thornton Dale, co. York, to Whitby abbey earlier than 1180;[219] in 1170-80 a Walter Bardolf quitclaimed land near Pickering to Rievaulx abbey;[219] and in 1202 a Ralph Bardolf received a quitclaim of land in Newton, par. Pickering.[200]

(e) It may not be irrelevant to note that a certain Hugh son of Ralph gave land in Bungay to Bungay nunnery[221]; it is significant that both Hutton Bardolf and a portion of Bungay were members of the Bigod fee.[223]

(f) It is known that at his death Hugh Bardolf the justice held interests in Bungay and Winterton.[221]

These references suggest the following deductions:

(i) that a Hugh son of Ralph Bardolf held interests in Winterton, Hutton Bardolf and Barningham;

(ii) that he was a nephew and representative of Walter Bardulf, whose father was named William;

(iii) that his father Ralph held interests in the same district of Yorkshire, in Pickering and its neighbourhood, where William and his son Walter occur at an earlier date;

(iv) that chronological considerations can suppose that William was born c.1120, and so would be a contemporary of Hugh Bardolf the elder, Hamelin’s brother; that Walter was born c.1145; and Hugh son of Ralph c.1170, succeeding his father c.1213.

It is therefore tempting to suggest that Katherine’s father was Walter son of William Bardolf, and that dying without issue her inheritance would pass to her first cousin Hugh son of Ralph Bardulf. This would certainly give the reason for the latter’s quitclaim of any interest in the church of Winterton. On the other hand it must be recognised that she would have been considerably younger than Hamelin Bardolf her husband, and some relationship between them, though this is not known, might have brought their marriage within the prohibited degrees.[224]
HUGH BARDOLF THE JUSTICE AND HIS FAMILY

Notes

1 Delisle-Berger, Actes de Henri II, i, no. 34 (p. 136), a royal confirmation of 1157.
4 In 1172 he rendered account of 25li. scutage for the knights of the fee of Ralph Askelin (Pipe Roll 18 Hen. II, p. 9). Several of the lands are recorded in the roll of escheats at Mich. 1194 (ibid. 6 Ric. I pp. 14, 15, 24), which include Digby and Ruskington, co. Lincoln.
5 Early Yorks. Charters, viii, 32-4.
6 Bk. of Fees, p. 192; Red Bk. Exch., p. 391.
7 Cal. Inq.p.m., ii, no. 190; cf. also the list of places given in the grant of free warren to William Bardolf, in 1254 (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1247-58, p. 313).
8 Baronage, i, pp. 681-683.
9 Judges of England, ii, 32.
10 D.N.B., s.n. Bardolf.
11 The chartulary is in the British Museum, Cotton MS. Faustina B. i.
12 Gesta Henrici, Rolls Series, i, 49.
13 There is no connexion with Bardolf, an illegitimate son of Count Eudo of Penthièvre and the ancestor of the baronial family of FitzHugh of Ravensworth (E.Y.C., v, 316-20).
16 Stapleton in Rot. Seac. Norm., ii, cxvii, gave it as his revised opinion that the brothers Doun and Thomas were sons of an earlier Doun; but in the absence of definite evidence it is difficult to accept.
17 Charter no. 1 in Appendix below.
18 Cal. Docs. France, no. 1243. The endowments of Ansgot de Burwell of several churches including those of Burwell and [Great] Carlton, co. Lincoln, are given in ibid., no. 1239, date assigned [?] c.1110. Ansgot held 2 carucates in Burwell at the Domesday and Lindsey surveys (Lincs. Domesday and Lindsey Survey, Lincoln Rec. Soc., pp. 175,238). It is recorded in the returns of 1212 that Ansgot's holdings, mainly corresponding with the details in the Domesday survey, had escheated and were given by the King to Ralph de la Haye for the service of one knight, and that Ralph de la Haye gave to Hugh Bardolf 4 carucates in Carlton [Castle and Great Carlton]—the amount there which had been held by Ansgot—for the service of a third of a knight's fee (Bk. of Fees, p. 175).
20 E.Y.C., ii, no. 1097.
21 Gervase, Les Abbayes et Châteaux de la Manche, p. 57.
22 Mont. Ang., vi, 1116, giving the date of foundation as 1155. The latest date for the charter is 1158 as Baldric (pd. as Baldwin) de Sigillo witnessed without the archidiaconal style.
25 App. i nos. 2 and 3.
26 App. i no. 7.
27 Bk. of Fees, p. 175; and see note above.
29 Bk. of Fees, p. 192.
33 App. i no. 13.
35 Pipe Roll 7 Hen. II, p. 17.
36 Ibid. 23 Hen. II, p. 112.
37 Ibid. 8 Hen. II, p. 33.
40 By Foss (loc. cit.).
41 App. i nos. 2-4.
42 App. i no. 13.
43 Lindsey Survey, p. 241.
44 V.C.H. Yorks., ii, 161; and of the pedigree in E.Y.C., i, 461.
44 Gilbertine Charters, p. 42; date assigned as late Henry II.
45 Son of Hugh de Wildeker and Tephanay (E.Y.C., i, 470).
46 Middle Carlton.
47 Bk. of Fees, p. 1065.
48 Her inheritance in Carlton and Fotherby is shown in a record of 1217 when she was still living (E.Y.C., i, 470).
49 It can be noted that Farrar was of opinion that the inheritance of Hugh de Twit passed to the families of Bardulf and Wildeker; but he was referring to the Bardulf family of Hutton Bardolf (E.Y.C., i, 470-1).
50 The point will be considered in App. II below in the notes on that family’s connexion with Winterton, co. Lincoln.
51 Reg. Antiquissimum, i, 61; and the account of the Condet family on p. 232 et seq.
52 App. I no. 13.
53 See the account of Robert Bardolf below.
54 App. I no. 11.
55 For details see App. II.
56 Barlings Chartulary, i, 33v.
57 Ralph Payne, whose father’s name has not been ascertained, was of Broughton, co. Lincoln (E.Y.C., vi, 266).
58 App. I no. 17 and note.
59 App. I no. 1.
61 App. I nos. 18, 19.
62 App. I no. 11.
63 D. N. B., where Round, evidently following Dugdale and Foss, presumed him to have been the son of William Bardolf, sheriff of Norfolk, 16-21 Hen. II; but this is certainly incorrect.
64 The P.R.O. List of Sheriffs gives Cornwall 1184-87 and 1199-1200; Devon 1199-1200; Cumberland 1199-1200; Northumberland 1194-99; Notts. and Derby 1200-120; Somerset and Dorset 1188; Staffordshire 1190; Warwick and Leicester 1190-91; Westmorland 1192-99; Wiltshire 1187-89; Yorkshire 1191-94.
65 App. I no. 11.
66 App. I no. 9.
67 App. I no. 5.
68 App. I no. 19 and note. Hugh Bardolf’s hall at Winterton is mentioned in a Winterton charter, late 12th cent. (Reg. Antiquissimum, iv, 41-2).
69 App. I no. 17.
70 E.Y.C., vi, 52.
71 App. I no. 8.
72 Turner and Coxe, Cal. of Charters and Rolls in the Bodleian Library, p. 108.
73 Rot. de Obl., p. 68.
74 Ibid., p. 126.
75 Widow of Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk.
76 Curia Regis Rolls, i, 305.
77 Dugdale, Warwickshire, ii, 656.
78 Ibid., i, 341 in the account of Long Itchington, where there is a pedigree of the Limesy family showing the descendants of the two other coheirs, Amabel having died a.p. In the windows of the church there were several shields including the arms of Limesy, Bardolf and Odingsells (the family of one of the other coheirs), those of Bardolf being three cinquefoils (ibid., p. 346).
79 Pipe Roll 5 Ric. I., p. 124, Hugh Bardolf having then the custody of the heir of John de Limesy.
80 Complete Peerage, xii (ii), p. 364.
81 Rot. Cur. Regis, ii, pp. 211, 213; Curia Regis Rolls, i, pp. 130, 301 (licence to make concord).
82 Rot. de Fin., p. 244.
83 Pipe Roll 5 John, p. 103; 6 John, p. 215; 7 John, p. 115.
84 Rot. Chart., p. 112 b.
85 Ibid., p. 141 b.
86 App. I nos. 12, 13.
89 Memoranda Roll, 1207-8, Pipe Roll Soc., p. 61.
90 Rot. de Fin., p. 295.
91 Pipe Roll 7 John, p. 208.
92 Rot. de Fin., p. 306.
93 Pipe Roll 7 John, p. 217. In 1210 the earl still owed the 100l., of which he was pardoned 100 marks (ibid., 12 John, p. 24).
94 App. I no. 9.
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97 App. I no. 10.
98 App. I nos. 12, 13.
99 App. I no. 17 note.
100 App. I no. 14; and cf. no. 15 note.
101 Bk. of Fees, p. 188. This shows a change from the original free service of 3 marks.
102 Ibid., p. 192.
103 Rot. de Dominibus, p. 12.
104 Husband of Agnes dau. and heir of Roger de Condet (Reg. Antiquissimum, i, 283-4).
105 Bk. of Fees, p. 150.
106 e.g. Pipe Roll 7 John, p. 119; 13 John, p. 242; 16 John, p. 34, being pardoned.
107 Rot. Claus., i, 253 b.
108 i.e. from Scotland.
109 Ibid., p. 245 a.
110 Ibid., p. 302 b. For Robert le Lou see App. II.
111 Ibid., p. 325 a.
113 Ibid., p. 162 b.
114 Pat. Rolls, 1216-25, p. 201.
115 See App. II.
116 Farrer in H.K.F., pp. 17, 199.
117 For Abba see Rot. de Dominibus, p. 30; of the four daws, the eldest was aged sixteen in 1185.
118 Curia Regis Rolls, vi, 81.
119 Rot. de Obl., p. 42.
120 Rot. Claus., i, 18 b.
121 Ibid., p. 3 b. Alstonefield was another place where William Malbanc had a tenure of the honour of Chester (H.K.F., ii, 261).
124 See App. II.
125 In Lincolnshire, as are all subsequent places where the county is not named.
126 These Kirkstead charters are included in the Scampton section of the chartulary.
127 It can be assumed that this word was omitted in error, for both Roger Parvus and William son of Fulk were canons of Lincoln as shown in the next charter.
129 The grantor is described as Hugo junior in the calendar of the sections (f.98, old f.177).
130 Will's in MS., but possibly Williemi is correct in the second entry if William son of Roger was his dapifer, though this is unlikely.
131 Written Bling but presumably Barling's abbey was intended. Robert abbot of that house occurs in 1200 (no. 10 below) and 1210 (Lincoln Feet of Fines, 1199-1215, Pipe Roll Soc. p. 156). Robert Bardolf was dead by 1225, which gives the latest possible date for the charter.
132 Sic.
133 Riseholme, co. Lincoln.
134 West Langworth, par. Barlings, co. Lincoln.
135 My thanks are due to Miss Patricia Barnes for giving me the reference to this charter.
136 The formula follows the usual lines as in e.g. Ancient Charters no. 68 and Carte Antiquae, rolls 11-20, no. 360.
137 Rot. de Obl., p. 13.
138 Rot. Chart., p. 44 b.
139 Curia Regis Rolls, iv, pp. 244, 304.
140 Reg. Antiquissimum, i, pp. 284, 292, in the account of the Condet family.
141 This identification is given in Reg. Antiquissimum, i, 292, where the charter is cited.
142 Not found in B. M. Cotton MS, Faustina B.I.
143 Sic, but presumably feuris would be correct.
144 The charter is followed by 'In quo quidem loco de Oxeneia modo situate est abbatia de Barlinges et locus ubi prins fundata fuit modo vocatur Barlingsgrange'.
145 Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-57, p. 89. At the Domesday survey there was a church in North Carlton.
146 Reg. Antiquissimum, i, 292.
147 Southern.
148 South Carlton.
149 Castle and Great Carlton.
150 In the manor of Hoo, Kent; see no. 13, showing that the marsh of Hersing lay there.
151 Perhaps a field name. Thorpe has not been identified.
153 Lincoln Final Conclavirs, i, 352 (of date 1321); another example is in Malton Chartulary, f.70 (old f.60).
SIR CHARLES CLAY

144. Goughes Charteulary, ii, 309n., from MS. Dodsworth viii, 296; his seal having an armorial shield, chequy a canton wavy. Roche abbey held an interest in Winterton at the Dissolution, yielding
115. B. M. Cotton MS. Faustina B.i. f.106.
118. Ibid., x, 673-4.
120. Pd. in Mon. Ang., vi, 917.
121. This is a mistake for Nicholas Poinze.
122. In Complete Peerage, iv, 260n. this marriage is given in the early descent of the Despenser family; John died in 1273 without surviving issue.
123. John de Meryet, given as her son in the former record, is here given as her grandson.
124. Exc. e Rot. Fin., i, 129. On 3 July similar orders were issued to the sheriffs of Lincolnshire and
125. Nottinghamshire (Rot. Clauses., ii, 47a).
126. Complete Peerage, xi, 674-5. That the wife of Nicholas Poinze was named Juliana is shown in a
27 charter of Edward abbot of Netley made in his favour (Hart. Ch. 44 H. 44).
127. Ibid., vi, 135n.; also Farrer in Honors and Knights’ Fees, i, 149, who however wrongly describes
her as one of the nieces and eventually coheirs of Robert Bardolf.
129. Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-57, pp. 238, 241. This shows the second marriage of Isolda.
131. Cal. Inq. p.m., i, no. 58.
132. App. I no. 11.
133. App. I no. 15.
134. As in no. 15. But their description as Magna and Parva Carlton by Lincoln, as in no. 12, is apt
to be confusing.
135. Lindsey Survey, p. 258.
137. Lindsey Survey, p. 241, where however, ‘Carletuna’ is identified as North Carlton. The bishop
of Lincoln also held 7 carucates in North and South Carlton (ibid.).
138. E.Y.C., i, 461.
139. Bk. of Fees, p. 175.
141. See App. II.
142. He also represented the Paynel family of Broughton by Brigg (E.Y.C., vi, 264-8).
143. Lancs. Domesday, p. 77.
144. App. I no. 1.
147. App. I no. 19 note.
149. App. I no. 19 note.
151. App. IV, citing the Malton chartulary. A suggestion is there given of the way in which Hugh
son of Ralph Bardolf might have become Katherine’s heir.
152. Lancs. Domesday, p. 96.
153. Lindsey Survey, p. 244.
156. V. C. H. Notts., i, 250.
157. Bk. of Fees, p. 150.
158. These do not seem to be entered in the Domesday survey, certainly not in the lands of the bishop
of Lincoln (V. C. H. Notts., i, 257-8).
159. This point is noticed in the references to Isabel wife of Hugh Bardolf the elder in the account
of him given above.
160. In Thoroton, Nottinghamshire (ed. 1677), p. 371 there are several notes of their interest in Grimston
down to the fifteenth century.
161. Ibid., p. 377.
162. Ibid., p. 435.
164. App. I no. 17 note.
165. W. A. Copinger, Suffolk, i. 338-46; iii, 243-50; and cf. Cal. Inq. p.m., xiv, no. 334, giving
references to both places.

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300 *E.Y.C.*, viii, 34.
301 It can be supposed that as her husband was not seised of Hoo at the time of his marriage his widow had no claim to dower there; on this point see Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. English Law*, 2nd ed., ii, 420.
302 App. I no. 19.
304 App. I no. 21.
305 App. I no. 16.
306 *Yorks. Fines, John*, p. 34.
307 *Malton Chartulary*, B. M. Cotton MS. Claudius D. xi. f.70 (old f.60).
308 *Rot. de Finis*, p. 472.
309 *H.R.F., ii, 201-2; and see note to App. I no. 19."
310 *Guishborough Chartulary*, ii, no. 1126 from MS. Dodsworth exviii. f. 138.
311 *Yorks. Fines, John*, p. 174; *Curia Regis Rotuli*, vii, 118, the prior saying that Walter had subsequently given the church to the priory by charter.
312 *Whitby Chartulary*, i, 4-5; and for the date p. xxxii, accepted by Farrer in *E.Y.C.*, i, 321.
313 *E.Y.C.*, i, no. 412.
314 *Yorks. Fines, John*, p. 64.
315 *Mon. Ang.*, iv, 339, in a comprehensive confirmation charter of Henry III.
316 For Hutton Bardolf, *Feudal Aids*, vi, 60; the Bigod 5½ carucates representing the Domesday holding of Berenger de Toden ( *Y.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, pp. 161, 242); and for Bungay, note to App. I no. 17.
317 As shown in the final concord of 1207 (App. I no. 11).
318 My thanks are due to Miss Kathleen Major and Mrs. Varley for help in certain points relating to the present paper.

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