

## THE HEIRS OF RICHARD DE LUCY.

A new edition of Dugdale's *Baronage* is a work for which, I need scarcely say, there has long been urgent need. It is, indeed, scarcely creditable to the scholarship of the present day that, for the branch of knowledge with which it deals, we are still dependent on a work published in 1675. An historical position might be fairly claimed for a work of this character in view of the importance of accurate genealogy for the study of the feudal period. With the prospect of such an undertaking before us, it is our duty to facilitate its production by solving, when we can, obscure problems and correcting the errors which, in spite of his merits, are all too numerous in Dugdale's work. The *Genealogist* has already rendered great service in this direction by admitting papers on feudal genealogy, which serve at once to extend our knowledge and to correct existing errors.

There has always prevailed considerable confusion as to the descendants of that eminent man, Richard de Lucy "the loyal." Dugdale, as usual, knew the records, but came to grief from his fatal tendency to assume the identity of two individuals with the same name, and his no less fatal want of critical acumen. Mr. Hunt, who has written Richard's life for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vaguely observes, of his children, that—

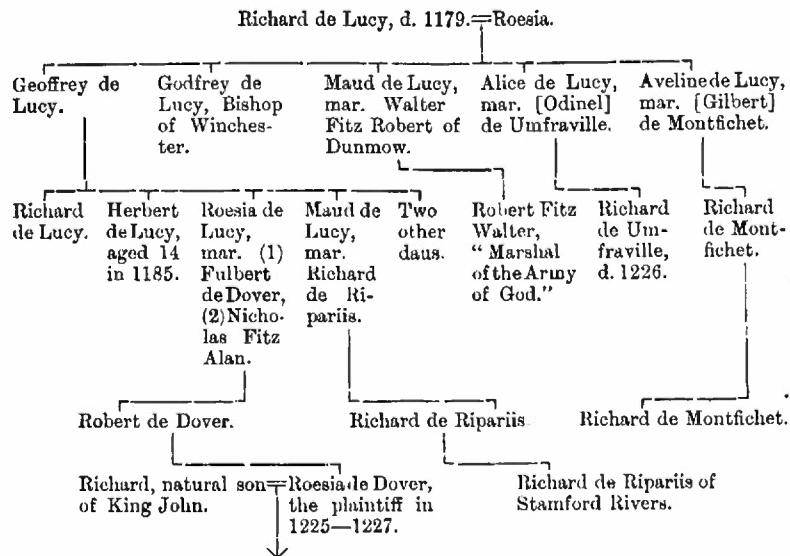
"he had Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1204), and, it is said, Herbert, who died without issue. He was succeeded by a grandson Richard, reputed to be the son of an elder son of Lucy, who is said to have died in his father's lifetime, but perhaps, to be identified with the Bishop of Winchester. He had four daughters."

Now it is possible to construct an accurate pedigree of Richard's immediate descendants, and the result of doing so is interesting enough, for we learn that, of the barons of the great Charter, one was a great-grandson of Richard, while another, the leader of the whole movement, was his grandson.

I have written for the *Essex Archæological Transactions*<sup>1</sup> a paper on "The Honour of Ongar," shewing how this so-called Honour was formed by Richard de Lucy about the middle of the twelfth century. But apart from this Honour of some thirty knights' fees—of which two-thirds were in Essex and one-third in Cornwall—Richard acquired estates in sundry other places. Diss in Norfolk and Thorney [Green] in Suffolk, he obtained, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, by the gift of Henry I. Mr. Hunt, who knew about the former, suggests that the authority is doubtful; but Blomefield, from the way in which he mentions the gift, seems to have seen a charter, though he gives no reference. Westwood in Erith and Newington, both in Kent, he obtained from the Crown. Chigwell, in Essex, he acquired from the heir of the Domesday holder.

These estates were widely divided among Richard's descendants, but the clue to that division is only to be found in the record of a great family law-suit in the days of Henry III. Combining its evidence with that of the records known to Dugdale, we obtain, in my opinion, the following pedigree—

<sup>1</sup> January, 1899 (vol. vii [N.S.], part ii).



The most novel features in this pedigree are the Umfraville and Montfichet marriages, hitherto, it would seem, unknown, and the view that there were two women named Maud de Lucy, in two different generations, instead of their being, as Dugdale conjectured, identical.<sup>1</sup> The bulk of Richard's estates passed to his son Geoffrey, whose existence is not doubtful, but is well ascertained. In Gerard de Limesi's charter enfeoffing Richard at Chigwell, we find these words—

Et pro hac donatione dedit michi Ricardus de Luci iii marcas de recognitione et Gefridus de Luci filius ejus unum anulum aureum quando devenit meus affidatus.<sup>2</sup>

The law-suit to which I have referred, is recorded in "Bracton's Note Book,"<sup>3</sup> and General Wrottesley has briefly recorded in the pages of *The Genealogist*<sup>4</sup> the pedigrees set out in the pleadings. We have on Geoffrey the following statements—

de eo [Ricardo] descendit terra illa Gaufrido filio suo (iii, 76).

Roesia de Dover filia Gaufridi de Lucy primogeniti filii Ricardi de Lucy (iii, 466).

de predicto Ricardo descendit jus terre illius cuidam Galfrido ut filio et heredi suo (iii, 593).

These statements were not challenged. Nor is the fact that Geoffrey left two sons, Richard and Herbert. The *Rotulus de Dominabus* (p. 40) shews us Herbert, aged fourteen in 1185, and provided for from the revenues of Stanford and Greenstead, with those of the Hundred of Ongar, Essex. As it states that his uncle Godfrey de Lucy had held the wardship four years, *i.e.* from 1181, and as Richard de Lucy had died in 1179, Geoffrey may have been in possession for two years (1179—1181).

<sup>1</sup> *Baronage*, i, 566.

<sup>2</sup> *Madox's Formulæ*, No. lxxv.

<sup>3</sup> Cambridge University Press. We are indebted to Professor Maitland for this work so valuable to the genealogist.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. vi (N.S.), pp. 4, 5-6.

Geoffrey's two sons must have died without issue, for on the Pipe Roll of 6 Richard I (1194), which I have examined for the purpose, we read, under Kent—

Rohesia de Doura reddit comp. de dcc libris pro habenda medietate omnium terrarum que fuerunt Ricardi de Luci avi sui et quas postea Ricardus frater ipsius Rohesie habuit, tam in Anglia quam in Normannia et pro licentia maritandi, etc.

Dugdale, under "Lucie" (i, 563), makes this Rohese, by an incomprehensible error, daughter (instead of *grand-daughter*) of Richard de Lucy, while under "Dover" (i, 461) he made her more correctly "the daughter of Geoffrey de Lucy, son of Richard de Lucy." Rohese's sisters were at first ignored by her grand-daughter in her pleadings in the above suit,<sup>1</sup> who was eventually forced however, to admit that there were three, of whom two had a share in the inheritance.<sup>2</sup> The one who interests me is Maud, for it is she whom Dugdale wrongly identifies with her aunt and namesake, and who inherited her grand-father's Ongar estate.<sup>3</sup> We shall meet with her again.

Meanwhile, Roesia de Dover had not paid up all the £700 promised in 1194, even thirteen years later. But she then undertook to pay up her arrears, and to give King John £100 in addition, for the whole barony held by Richard and Herbert, her brothers.

Roys de Duvr' dat domino Regi centum libras et reddet similiter id quod a retro est de septingentis libris quas promisit regi Ricardus et id similiter quod a retro est de centum marcis quas promisit pro habenda benevolentia sua . . . quod dominus Rex reddat ei et viro suo baroniam quam Ricardus de Lucy et Herbertus fratres sui tenuerunt jure hereditario et que ad ipsam descendit hereditarie salvis Roberto filio Walteri terris quas inde tenet. Et Willelmus Briw[er]re est plegius de predictis c libris de novo promissis propter hoc.<sup>4</sup>

The allusion to Robert Fitz Walter is explained by the entry on the Close Roll, 3 Nov. 1204, directed to the Sheriffs of Cornwall and Kent—

facias habere Roberto filio Walteri plenarie seisinam de omnibus serviciis militum que bone memorie episcopus Godefridus Wintoniensis suus avunculus habuit in ballia tua de hereditate sua.<sup>5</sup>

This again explains the pleading in 1227—

"requisiti quomodo predicta Roysia avia exivit de terra illa, dixerunt quod [fuit] per voluntatem Regis Ricardi qui illam tradidit Godefrido de Lucy tunc Wintoniensi episcopo, et idem Godefridus illam tradidit Roberto filio Walteri," etc.<sup>6</sup>

It is clear in any case, that Bishop Godfrey obtained part of his father's lands, and bequeathed them to his nephew, Robert Fitz Walter.<sup>7</sup>

We must now turn to Roesia's grand-daughter and namesake, who, with her husband Richard, brought the suit against Robert Fitz

<sup>1</sup> Idem Gaufridus habuit duos filios Ricardum et Herbertum et unam filiam Roesiam (iii, 76).

<sup>2</sup> "bene concedunt quod predicta Roysia de Dovera habuit tres sorores, quarum . . . duo . . . habuerunt partem suam separatam et discretam de hereditate predicti Galfridi de Lucy" (iii, 593).

<sup>3</sup> The other side pleaded that "Matillis soror ipsius Roysie de Dovera quamdam partem habuit de predicta hereditate per Regem Ricardum" (iii, 594). And this was admitted.

<sup>4</sup> *Rotulus de Pinibus* (1207), p. 414.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i, 14.

<sup>6</sup> iii, 594.

<sup>7</sup> See chart pedigree.

Walter and Richard de Montfichet in 1227. Dugdale (i, 462) assigns her four husbands—

(1) "Richard (?Earl of Cornwall, son of King John);" (2) "Richard (son to Roger) de Chilham;" (3) "Richard, a natural son to King John;" (4) "Richard de Wilton."

The first three were one and the same, namely, Richard, a natural son of King John, *alias* Richard de Chilham. Dugdale's confusion can be traced to a passage in M. Paris, where we read that among the "shields laid low" *circa* 1245, were "Ricardus filius Rogeri de Chileham, Ricardus de Dovero filius ejus" (*Chron. Maj.* [Rolls], iv, 492). There is abundant evidence to prove that Richard "de Chilham" was identical with John's bastard. We read, 3 Oct. 1215—

quod dominus Rex dedit Ricardo filio suo terram illam cum pertinenciis in Newton que fuit Gaufridi de Lucy et que uxori ipsius Ricardi jure hereditario contingit.<sup>1</sup>

Henry III speaks of "Ricardi de Chilham fratris domini Regis,"<sup>2</sup> and in 1225 he is entered as "Ricardi de Chilham fratris domini Regis."<sup>3</sup>

It is obvious, therefore, that the "Ricardus filius Rogeri" of M. Paris' text should be "Ricardus filius Regis." Oddly enough, in "Bracton's Note Book," Richard appears as "Ricardus filius Reginaldi" in 1225, though in 1227 he is "Ricardus filius Reg." The index to that work adopts "filius Reginaldi." The "feoda Ricardi filii Reg[is] et Roys uxoris sue" will be found in *Testa de Nevill*, p. 207,<sup>4</sup> where we also read—"Ricardus filius Regis duo feoda in Chilleham in dominico."

Returning for a moment to Maud de Lucy, grand-daughter and coheir of Richard,<sup>5</sup> we find that Dugdale "guessed" her wrongly to be identical with her aunt and namesake. This made inexplicable her inheritance of the Ongar estate, as she would not have been in that case a coheir. It is now clear how it came to pass that Richard de Rivers ("de Ripariis") contracted with King John to pay £500 "pro habenda Matild' de Lucy domina de Angr[e] in uxorem et pro habendis omnibus terris que eam contingunt," Robert Peverell, custodian of "the Honour of Ongar," being directed to give Richard seisin of the castle and vill of Ongar.<sup>6</sup>

We have yet to consider the devolution of Richard de Lucy's estates in East Anglia. Of these we read in the *Testa*—

Henricus Rex Senex reddidit (*sic*) Ricardo de Luci Disce set nesciunt quomodo, nec per quod servicium. Nesciunt eciam utrum reddidit ei ut hereditatem suam vel pro servicio suo ei reddidit (*sic*).

Predictus vero Ricardus dedit Waltero filio Roberti ipsam terram in maritagio cum filia sua, quam Robertus filius Walteri nunc tenet sicut heres, sed nescitur per quod servicium; et fait dominicum Regis.<sup>7</sup>

Willelmus le Bretun et Robertus de Munteni et heres Ricardi de Munfichet et Johannes<sup>8</sup> Odinell de Umfranvilla (*sic*) tenent Thorneye quam Rex Henricus proavus

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Rot. Claus.*, i, 230. Compare "Bracton's Note Book," iii, 466.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, i, 521.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, ii, 75.

<sup>4</sup> See also p. 212.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 131 above.

<sup>6</sup> *Rotuli de oblatiis et finibus*, p. 517.

<sup>7</sup> *Testa de Nevill*, p. 294.

<sup>8</sup> ? heres.

tenuit in dominico suo et illam dedit Ricardo de Lucy, sed nescitur per quod servicium.<sup>1</sup>

This entry on Thorney Green (near Stowmarket), which appears to have escaped notice, favours the statement in the Diss entry that Richard obtained the land from Henry I.

It is evident that Richard used these outlying estates to portion off his daughters. The three sisters are thus enumerated by the defendants in the Kent suit—

Robertus [filius Walteri] dicit quod Matillis mater sua et Aleisia mater Ricardi de Umframvilla et Avelina avia Ricardi de Muntfichet fuerunt sorores.<sup>2</sup>

The proof afforded of the Umfraville pedigree is specially interesting for Richard's mother was not known,<sup>3</sup> and even his relationship to Odinell was left by Dugdale undecided. Dugdale, also, did not know who was the wife of Gilbert de Montfichet.<sup>4</sup>

J. H. ROUND.

#### THE FAMILY OF SWINTON.

Ten years ago Mr. J. H. Round contributed to *The Genealogist* a paper entitled "Odard the Sheriff," in which he showed us very clearly who this Odard was, and proved his forebears and some of his successors for at least two generations both ways, achieving this result by calling to the aid of a Northumbrian pedigree, three of the charters of Swinton in Berwickshire, which charters preserved formerly at Coldingham, now at Durham, are reproduced in *fac-simile* in the *National Manuscripts of Scotland*, and appear also in Raine's *History of North Durham* (Nos. iv, xii and xiii).

At this moment we need not refer to No. iv, but No. xii and No. xiii are as follows:—

C. Dā regē de ūra de Swyntun. xl. sol reddē moī de Dunolōn.

D. Rex Scotōz ꝛ H. suus filiꝰ. Omībz vicecomitibꝰ suis cunctis ꝛ baronibꝰ francis ꝛ Anglꝰ Sat. Sciatis qđ dedi ꝛ concessi huic meo militi Hernulfo. Swinton. in feudā sibi ꝛ heredi suo cū omībz hominibꝰ suis ꝛ pecuniis Tenere bene ꝛ libe ꝛ honorifice sicut ullus ex meis baronibꝰ meliꝰ ac libiꝰ tenet. ꝛ qđqđ ad eā ptiñ p casdē consuetudines p q's Liulfꝰ filiꝰ edulfi. ꝛ Vdarꝰ filiꝰ suus tenuerūt. tenere de Sċo Cuthberto ꝛ de me. xl solidos reddente monachis de dunelmia sine omībz aliis serviciis. T. Wiſt filio dunecan. ꝛ Maduc 9sule. ꝛ comitꝰ dunecan. ꝛ Radulfo Nuuel. ꝛ Marsel Marmiu. ꝛ Walſ fit alani. ꝛ Herbꝰ Chāblein. ꝛ ada fit edwardi. ꝛ Wiſt de lindesj. ad hadintunia. Val.

C. regē Dā Arnulfo Militi ꝛcessa de ūra de Swyntōn.

D. Rex Scotōz. Comitibꝰ Baronibꝰ viċ Ministris. ꝛ Omībz fidelibꝰ suis clericis ꝛ laicis totiꝰ ūre sue: saſ. Sciatis me concessisse ꝛ dedisse Arnolfo isti meo Militi totā ūrā de Swyntōn cū pecunia ꝛ hōibꝰ ꝛ omībz

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 295.

<sup>2</sup> "Bracton's Note Book," iii, 77. Compare the plaintiff's admission (iii, 593).

<sup>3</sup> Hodgson's Northumberland.

<sup>4</sup> I have discussed the Montfichet pedigree, in the twelfth century, in *Essex Archaeological Transactions*, vol. v [N.S.], pp. 140--142.