THE KIRKSTEAD CHARTULARY.[1]

De Tateshale.

As founders of Kirkstead Abbey, I owe an apology to the Barons of Tateshale for postponing them to lesser benefactors, the Beningworths and Deyncourts. The first of this house, Eudo son of Spirewic, Spirvic, or Spiruwin, was Domesday tenant of important fiefs in the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Probably he was a Breton; indeed his name, the arms borne by his descendants, and the extent of his holding, suggest that he may have been allied to the Counts of Bretagne, Earls of Richmond in England, who also held large estates in Lincolnshire. To illustrate his father's name, we find here a Spurewi de Stretun.[2] Tateshale itself, as a place name, seems to have superseded the Torp of Domesday.[3] In the chartulary, as in that record, it is almost ignored. As a family name, we meet with it first in the third generation; but it is scarcely established until the thirteenth century.

Hugh son of Eudo—for so he appears throughout in the chartulary, though the *Monasticon* calls him Hugh Brito[4]—succeeded his father before 1115, and founded the Abbey, it is said, in 1139. He is thus another instance of a Domesday tenant's son surviving at that date. The charter of foundation is witnessed by Bishop Alexander, and confirmed by King Stephen,[5] but not dated. Mr. Eyton calls Hugh a favourite of Henry I. He had certainly six sons; Sir Robert, his heir, William, a second Sir William, surnamed de Denton, Roger, Walter and Andrew. Besides these, a contemporary Richerus filius Hugonis, elsewhere called Richerus de Kirkebi, under-tenant of Sir Walter and of Sir William de Denton, makes a grant to the Abbey, with his body to be buried, and for the souls of Sir Robert son of Hugh, Sir Walter son of Hugh, and Sir William my lord of Denton. He was, perhaps, a natural son of the founder.[6]

Sir Robert son of Hugh had five sons, viz., Sir Philip, his heir, Robert, Roger, John, and Walter. Elizabeth, his widow, was in the King's gift in 1184-5, so he was then dead. She is described as *neptis* of Earl Gilbert (de Gant), and of the age of fifty.[7] Probably she was not identical with the Isabella of the chartulary, though the names are sometimes interchanged; for

[1] Cotton MS. Vespasian, E xviii.

[2] Stratton 8.

[3] See Mr. Eyton's note, Additional MS. 31,930. Other notes by him upon this family are to be found in Additional MSS. 31,929 and 31,938.

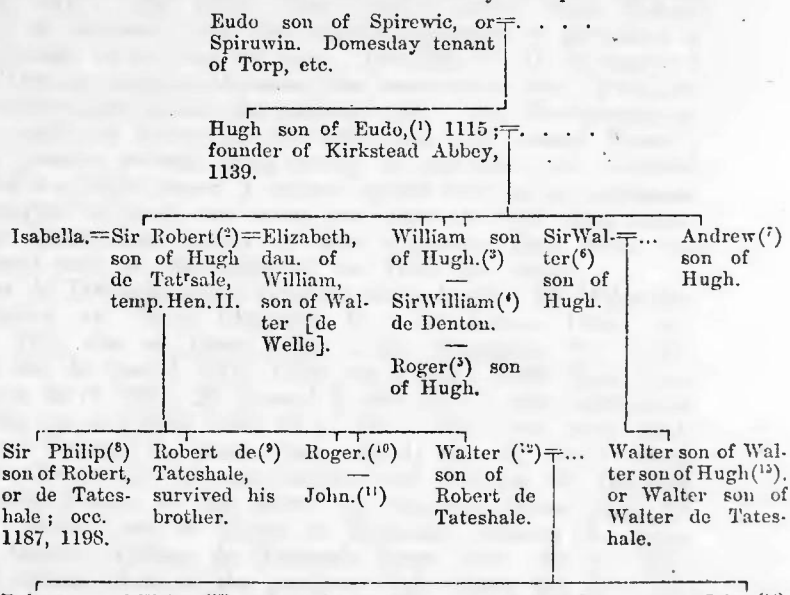
[4] Ranulph Brito occurs, Sepewas and Branzton 25; Alexander Brito 1187, Snelleslund 33; Robert Brito, Forgie 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 40, 41; Ruald Brit', Dunham 21. Also le Bret, or le Breton, Dunham 64; Scraing *passim*.

[5] Abbatia 1, 25.

[6] Molendina 35; compare ibid., 25, 28, 32, 47. Was he identical with Richerus Pincerna, Sepewas and Branzton 33—38?

[7] Rotulus de Dominabus; Ancient Deeds (Rolls Series) A, 1446. The last gives her father's name.

land given with her in frank marriage seems to have descended to Walter, a younger son; and if the age above assigned to her is correct, she was, no doubt, much younger than her husband. Sir Philip, who succeeded, was living in the spring of 1198,[1] but died shortly after. Mr. Eyton assigns to him two wives, Elizabeth and Alice. The latter occurs in 1207, as the wife of one Ralph de Trublevill, if we may trust the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*.[2] In the record the husband's name is hardly decipherable now.



(1) Abbatia 1, 25; Stratton 1, 2, 5, 6. (2) Abbatia 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Gayton 12; Scampton 3; Molendina 17, 35; Stratton 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7. Isabella, his wife, Abbatia 2, 8. He died before 1185, Rot. de Dominabus. (3) Abbatia 6; Scampton 3; Stratton 7. (4) Abbatia 2, 6, 8; Molendina 25, 35; Stratton 7. In the last both Williams are named together: Will'o fil' Hug' & alt'o W. de Dentun fr'ibz m'is. (5) Abbatia 2, 8; Scampton 3; Molendina 32. (6) Abbatia 5; Molendina 18, 32, 35; Stratton 1. (7) Abbatia 5; Stratton 1. (8) Abbatia 2, 19; Ulseby 25; Gayton 60; Snelleslund 33, 41; Molendina 36; Scraing 60. (9) Abbatia 2, 19. (10) Abbatia 2. (11) Abbatia 9, 32 (?); Scampton 3; Molendina 17. (12) Abbatia 19. (13) Abbatia 27, 28, 30; Carte Refectorii 48; see f. 216 (?). His wife, Abbatia 27; Carte Ref. 48. (14) Abbatia 27; Molendina 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96. (15) Abbatia 2; Molendina 32, 53, 54; see f. 216 (?).

[1] Easter Term, 9 Ric., Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 20.

[2] p. 57. Rot. Curia Regis, No. 45, m. 1, (9 John, Mich.) It may be well to print exactly what can still be read:—

. . . . [*rec'*] q'ls aduoc' t'p'o pac' p'sent' ult' p' q' mort' est ad cap'llam s'c'i Egidii de topecroft q' &c' c's adu . . . . . Trubleuill & alic' ux' sua clam' ad se p'tin'e u'ss J. arch'd' wigorn' & Mag'r'm Mich' q' dic' q'd [*Rob'*] . . . . [*Hug'*] p'sent' ult' p'sona' s' B'n'd'c'm de Bedi'gha' & p'd'c's Rob' filiu' habuit no'i'e phil' q' . . . . Alic' & . . . . ei topecroft i' dote' ad q'a p'tin' don'o capelle p'd'c'e. Jud'm. H'ant seis' sua'.

With Sir Philip's death the difficulties of the pedigree begin. According to Dugdale, Robert, who succeeded, was his son and heir. We find here, however, a charter[1] of Robert son of Robert de Tateshale, granting 10s. a year, payable by Roger son of Walter le Neucumen, and his heirs, for lands in Boston, "for the health of my soul and for the soul of Sir Philip my brother, . . . to keep the anniversary of Sir Philip my brother on St. Nicholas' day." We know, from another source, that Robert survived his brother[2]; and this charter suggested to my mind a doubt whether he was not the heir. The Rev. W. O. Massingberd tells me that, on seeing it, the same idea occurred to him. The Fine Roll, unfortunately, leaves the question open. All the subsequent Barons, until the failure of the male line, were named Robert; and my present purpose being merely to summarise the evidence contained in a single record, I content myself with giving references to the charters in which they occur, and leave to those whose knowledge of Lincolnshire history is more extensive than mine, the complicated task of distinguishing one from the other.

Robert de Tateshale occurs (without date) Anehaw 33, Molendina 54, Stratton 44, Carte Refectorii 41. Sir Robert, Ulseby 81, Scraing 78: also at these dates—1246, Molendina 75; 1259, Abbatia 38, 40 (see f. 12); 1270, see f. 228; 1286, Novæ Confirmationes 38 (f. 225); 20 Edward I, ibid., 69 (f. 228); 1299 (with Robert his son and heir), ibid., 52 (f. 221); 1302, ibid., 86 (f. 224). Robert de Tateshal le quarte, ibid., 53, 54 (ff. 221, 222). Then there are—Thomas de Tatessale, Sepewas and Branzton, 53; Geoffrey de Tat'sale, Forgie 7; Sir Howe de Tateshal, Novæ Conf. 53 (f. 221); Robert son of Ralph de Tatessale, Abbatia 39; John son of Master William de Tateshal, Novæ Conf. 60 (f. 222), whom I cannot place in the pedigree. A Henry son of Gille, occurs, Molendina 69; Walter son of Gille, ibid., 92, 93. Walter son of Henry son of Gille de Tat'sal (ibid., 78, 79, 85), was, no doubt, son of the former, and probably identical with Walter son of Henry de Tatessale, Abbatia 38.

The following are in all probability to be regarded rather as neighbours than as kinsfolk of the Barons—Nicholas de Tatessale, also called Nicholas juxta aquam de Tatessale, and, perhaps, Nicholas Piscator de That'sale (Novæ Conf. 60, Carte Refect. 32), Symon, his son (Abbatia 37, Molendina 92, 93), and Roger son of Symon (Novæ Conf. 56, f. 222); Geoffrey Jugan (or Ingan?) de Tattesale (Abbatia 3, 6, 31, Molendina 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95); Alan, his son (Abbatia 6); Geoffrey juxta aquam de Tatessale, perhaps the same person (ibid., 92, 93); Roger Fildyndg of Tateshale (Abbatia 41); William le oiller de Tatessale, or de thorp (ibid., 27, 44); John Tanner, of Tat'sale, who married Matilda, daughter of Marcelinus de Coningsby, and a William Thanur (Molendina 78, 79); Geoffrey, chaplain of Tate-

[1] Abbatia 19.

[2] Living 1 John; see Hardy, Rot. de Oblat. et Fin., p. 19, where he is mentioned as grantee of Roger, his uncle.

shale, is found Abbatia 4, 7, 8, 9; Warin, chaplain of Tat'sale, Molendina 2; John, parson of Tateshale, ibid., 60, Stratton 44; Henry, clerk of Tateshal, Molendina 80, 82; Ralph, presbyter of Tat'shal, Stratton 1; and Walter clerk of Tateshal, Novæ Conf., 55 (f. 222).

A family named de Ginney, in Norfolk, are said to have borne arms resembling those of Tateshale; and several persons of this name are found in the chartulary. Robert son of William de Ginney is witness to a charter of Hugh son of Eudo; Walter de Ginnei to one of Walter son of Hugh, and Hugh de Ginnei to one of Walter son of Walter de Tateshale. Among the witnesses to Huntingfield Charters will be found Gervasius and Fulco de Ginniaco, and Ingeran de Ginnai.[1]

W. H. B. B.