The

Timular Barony of Clavering,

Its Origin in, and Right of Inheritance by, the Norman House of Clavering, authenticated and illustrated from the Public Records.

The Baronial Seal of Robert fitz-Roger, Lord of Warkworth and Clavering: (affixed to a Deed between 1195-1208).

London:
Privately printed.
1891.
SOUTH VIEW OF AXWELL PARK, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

The Seat of Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, Baronet.
The Titular Barony of Clavering.

Its Origin in, and Right of Inheritance by, the Norman House of Clavering, authenticated and illustrated from the Public Records.

Lord of Warkworth. Lord of Clavering.

The Baronial Seal of Robert fitz-Roger, Lord of Warkworth and Clavering: (affixed to a Deed between 1195-1208).

London: Privately printed. 1891.
I BEGAN gradually to perceive this immense fact, which I really advise every one of you who read history to look out for, if you have not already found it. It was that the Kings of England, all the way from the Norman Conquest down to the times of Charles I., had actually, in a good degree, so far as they knew, been in the habit of appointing as Peers those who deserved to be appointed. In general I perceived those Peers of theirs were all Royal men of a sort, with minds full of justice, valour and humanity, and all kinds of qualities that men ought to have who rule over others. And then their genealogy, the kind of sons and descendants they had, this also was remarkable: for there is a great deal more in genealogy than is generally believed at present.'—Carlyle, 'Inaugural Address at Edinburgh,' 1866.
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(Compiled from the Rolls.)

(Compiled from the Rolls.)

[All Facsimiles of Enrolments are from the original Rolls in the Public Record Office. They have been prepared in Collotype by Photography, and a very slight and almost imperceptible reduction in size is therefore unavoidable. Engravings of Seals are of the same size as the originals.]
INTRODUCTION.

THE illustrious antiquity of the Baronial Progenitors of the HOUSE OF CLAVERING was very laboriously set forth by Sir William Dugdale in the year 1675, in whose 'Baronage of England' they occupy a very prominent position. The statements made therein are fully attested by the early Monkish Chronicles and Monastic Chartularies, the only Records of the Middle Ages; and by the Public Records of the Kingdom, so far as they extend, being comparatively modern, and, with a few exceptions, not commencing until the Reign of King John. It is evident from all these authorities that the Progenitors of this family were—from their settlement in this country at the time of the Norman Invasion until the year 1332, when most of their possessions were selfishly alienated—fully recognised, not only by Tenure, but also by Royal Writ, as Barons of England and Lords of Parliament.

With the great Historical Crisis of King John's reign—culminating in the MAGNA CARTA—JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, the Representative of the Claverings at that time, with others of his House, was very prominently concerned as one of the BARONIAL LEADERS OF ENGLAND; and his name is so recorded in the Agreement between the King and the Barons for the Appointment of the Twenty-five Barons to enforce the Provisions of the GREAT CHARTER in the year 1215. This Agreement is enrolled upon the 'Close Roll;' of which a collotype facsimile is given herein.

In the person of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER (grandson of JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, one of the MAGNA CARTA BARONS), the Claim of this family to be represented in the House of Peers became legally established, when he was summoned to Parliament as a BARON, by King Edward the First's Writ of Summons, dated 28th June, 1283; and became a BARON BY WRIT and a LORD OF PARLIAMENT. From which time ROBERT FITZ-ROGER regularly received the Baronial Summons to Parliament until the 12th December, 1309; dying shortly afterwards, between the 20th March and the 29th April, 1310; having received twenty-five Summons to Parliament.

Previous to the year 1283, however, there is a Record, enrolled upon the 'Close Roll' and dated 12th November, 1276, of this ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S sitting in Parliament, when the Lords Spiritual and Temporal pronounced Sentence upon Lewelin, Prince of Wales.

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER was further distinguished as one of the two Barons who were summoned to the Marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the First, with the Count of Holland, at Ipswich, on the 7th January, 1297; and he was also summoned to the Coronation of King Edward the Second by Writ, dated 18th January, 1308. He received twenty-two Writs of Summons to Military Service from 12th December, 1276, to the 30th July, 1309; which Service, extending itself into Scotland, including the Siege of Carlaverock, into Wales, and into Gascony, he was bound, by the Condition of his Tenure, to render. He was also highly distinguished as one of the six Barons chosen of the ORDAINERS, in the year 1310, to whom was committed the Reformation of the State and the Regulation of the Royal Household, in consequence of the Imprudence of King Edward the Second's conduct.

Sir EDWARD COKE says: —That if the King calls any Layman to the Upper House of Parliament generally by his Writ, he is thereby, provided he once sits, in consequence of it; Created a BARON and LORD OF PARLIAMENT to him and his HEIRS for ever.

That ROBERT FITZ-ROGER actually sat in Parliament on the 12th November, 1276, is proved by the Enrolment upon the 'Close Rolls' above mentioned; and further by his name being recorded as ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, in the BARONS' REMON-
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STRANCE, generally known as the BARONS' LETTER to Pope Boniface the Eighth, dated 12th February, 1301. This is a very celebrated document in connection with Claims to Baronies by Writ, and of each of these Records a collotype facsimile is given in this work.

The present HEIR-MALE of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, through his younger son, Sir Alan de Clavering, is Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet, of Axwell Park in the County of Durham; to whom the Titular BARONY OF CLAVERING would appear, by Right inextinguishable, to belong.

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER was succeeded in his lands and dignity by his eldest son John; who, according to an entry in the original Monastic Register of Sibton (on folio 44, of which a facsimile is given herein), now in the British Museum, was ordered by King Edward the First to adopt the Surname of CLAVERING, from his principal Manor in Essex. JOHN DE CLAVERING had SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT as a BARON during his Father's life-time, from 29th December, 1299; and was afterwards regularly summoned until 20th November, 1331. He received fifty-four Baronial Summons to Parliament, together with forty-eight Military Summons, including with the Siege of Carlawrock many Scottish campaigns, from 15th May, 1297, to 5th April, 1327, which service he, like his Father, was bound to render by the Condition of his Tenure.

JOHN DE CLAVERING appears to have been of a very contentious disposition, and, according to the Public Records, was frequently involved in litigation even with his younger brothers. Whether it were from motives of resentment or avarice, or both, that, being disappointed of male issue, he proceeded to alienate his inheritance shortly after his succession thereto, can only be conjectured. On the 20th November, 1311, King Edward the Second, in consideration of a grant to him by John de Clavering of a portion of his inheritance, subject to his own and his Wife's life-interest, granted to John de Clavering certain Manors and Hundreds of the yearly value of £400 for his life only. By this sordid transaction John de Clavering greatly augmented his life-income, and deprived his brothers and their descendants of a most Noble Inheritance which should have descended to them.

The important BARONY OF WARKWORTH, with the Manors of Rothbury, Newburn and Corbridge, in Northumberland, and the Manor of Iver, in Buckinghamshire, were by this alienation settled upon King Edward the Second. The Manors of Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, and Blythburgh in Suffolk, with the reversion of the Manors of Clavering in Essex and Horsford in Norfolk, were settled upon RALPH DE NEVILLE, one of the Baronial Progenitors of the present Marquise House of Abergavenny.

JOHN DE CLAVERING died without male issue, in the Octaves of the Epiphany (13th January), 1332; leaving by his Wife Hewise, a daughter, EVA DE CLAVERING, who died on the 20th September, 1369, having married; and was Ancestress of many Royal and Noble personages.

In the following synoptical Genealogy the Right of the Representative of the Clavering family—by virtue of Edward the First's Writ of Summons, dated 28th June, 1283, directed to his Ancestor ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING—to sit in the House of Lords as a BARON BY WRIT (a Right inalienable and inextinguishable, then as now) has been illustrated and authenticated by the irrefutable evidence of the Public Records of England; with accompanying facsimiles of the documents relating thereto. The Statements of Parliamentary and Military Services—frequently arduous and extensive—which have been rendered by the Baronial Progenitors of this family to their Sovereign, form an interesting commentary upon their Genealogy.

G. B. M.
THE BARONIAL PROGENITORS OF THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

1. SERLO DE BURGH, LORD OF KNARESBOROUGH.

SERLO DE BURGH, or DE PEMBROKE, as the Monastic Chartularies territorially designate him, was the first of the family who, with his brother JOHN, came into England with CONQUEROR WILLIAM. SERLO is recorded as the son of EUSTACE, a Noble Norman. He had a grant of Manorial lands in Yorkshire, returned as ‘Wasta’ in Domesday Book, whereon he built the Castle of Knaresborough, and which waste lands during his diligent occupation were converted into the Castle and Lordship of Knaresborough. He died without male issue, and his Castle and Lands descended to his Nephew, EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN.

1a. JOHN FITZ-EUSTACE.

JOHN FITZ-EUSTACE, named JOHN MONOCULUS, from having the sight of only one eye, was brother of SERLO DE BURGH, and was succeeded by his eldest son, EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN.

2. EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, LORD OF KNARESBOROUGH.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN was heir to his father, and to his Uncle SERLO in the Castle and Lordship of Knaresborough, &c. On the 1st July, 1133, he, with his brothers PATNE and WILLIAM, were Witnesses to the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Cirencester. EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN was frequently engaged in the Baronial Wars upon behalf of the Empress Maud against King Stephen, as the early Monkish Chronicles testify. He married first, BEATRICE, daughter and heir of IVO DE VESCI, a wealthy Norman, and had with her—who died in childbed, leaving a son, WILLIAM DE VESCI—the Barones of Alnwick, Malton, &c. EUSTACE married secondly, AGNES, daughter of WILLIAM FITZ-NIGEL, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester, by whom he had a son and successor, RICHARD FITZ-EUSTACE.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, who was Governor of Bamborough Castle, and possessed the Castles of Malton, Alnwick, &c., was a great Benefactor to Religious Houses. In the year 1147 he Founded and Endowed the ABBEY OF ALNWICK, in Northumberland; and in the year 1150 the PRIORIES OF WALTON and MALTON, in Yorkshire, besides minor gifts to various Houses. The original Chartulary of the Priory of Malton is now in the British Museum: a page of which—recording, in Latin, the Foundation and Endowment of the Priory by EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, with his Genealogy—is here given in facsimile. The translation of the commencement of the first Charter there recorded is as follows:

Charter of Foundation of EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN of the House of Malton.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, to all the faithful of Christ, as well future as present greeting in Christ. Desiring to provide for the safety of my Soul, and that of my Wife and Children and Parents; I have given in perpetual Alms to God and the Blessed Mary, and to the Canons of the Order of Sempringham,
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who serve God according to the Rule and Apostolic Doctrine of St. Augustine, a place fit for Religion, to wit, the Church of Malton, with all that belongs to it, as well in Chapels and Lands as in other things, &c., &c.

In the year 1157, EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, then an aged man, while fighting in the Welch Wars upon behalf of King Henry the Second, was slain in the memorable Pass of Coleshill, being with many others taken in an ambush by the Welch. The early Chroniclers concur in high testimony of him; describing him as 'a great and aged man distinguished among the Præceres or Nobles of England, by repute of riches and wisdom,' and 'one of the great Præceres of England, formerly an intimate friend of King Henry, a man of the highest prudence and in secular matters of great Counsel.' He was succeeded in the Barony of Halton, &c., by his son, by his second wife, RICHARD FITZ-EUSTACE.

3. RICHARD FITZ-EUSTACE, BARON BY TENURE OF HALTON.

RICHARD FITZ-EUSTACE succeeded to some of his father's possessions, and was BARON OF HALTON and CONSTABLE OF CHESTER in right of his Mother. He married Albreda, daughter and heir of ROBERT DE LIZURES, who survived him and married secondly WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM of Sprotburgh. Of RICHARD FITZ-EUSTACE there appear to be no further records. He left a Son and Successor, ROGER FITZ-RICHARD.

4. ROGER FITZ-RICHARD, BARON BY TENURE OF WARKWORTH.

ROGER FITZ-RICHARD had a Grant by Charter from King Henry the Second, about the year 1155, of the CASTLE AND MANOR OF WARKWORTH, in Northumberland. The earliest 'Charter Roll' now extant is for the year 1199, but this Royal Charter of Warkworth has been preserved to us by recitation in the 'Assize Roll' for the year 1293, and is translated, as follows:—

THE CHARTER OF WARKWORTH.*

(About the year 1155.)

HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishop, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all his faithful people of all England, French and English, greeting;—KNOW YE that I have given and confirmed to ROGER FITZ-RICHARD in Fee and Inheritance to him and his Heirs, for his Service the CASTLE OF WARKWORTH and the Manor with all their appurtenances as King Henry [the First] my Grandfather well and entirely held such Manor. WHEREFORE I will and strictly command that he and his Heirs may have and hold such Manor well and in peace freely, quietly, and honourably, with all its appurtenances, in Wood and Plain, in Meadows and Pastures, in Ways and Paths, in Waters, Pools, and Mills, and in all things and places with Toll and Team, § and Soct and Sac, || and Infangenthelf, † and with all Liberties and Free Customs, with which I held the same in my Demesne.

WITNESS, William, brother of the King, &c.

* Translated from the Latin Enrolment upon the 'Assize Roll,' 1 Edward 1., membrane 5.
† The Right of taking Toll within a Manor.
‡ The Right of following the villains or serfs who had escaped from a Manor.
§ The Power or Liberty to administer Justice.
|| The Privilege claimed by Lords of the Manor of holding Pleas of Trespass, arising among their Tenants in their Courts; also of imposing fines touching the same.
†† The Right of apprehending and punishing a Thief within the Manor.—Old Glossary.
IN a contemporary Metrical Chronicle of the War between the English and Scotch in the years 1173-4, written in Anglo-Norman French, by JORDAN DE FANTOSME, we have early notice of ROGER FITZ-RICHARD: and of the Church and Castle of Warkworth, not a very desirable or secure habitation at such a time. This Invasion of the Scots was made by their King at the treacherous instigation of the Son of King Henry of England, while his father was absent from the country.

JORDAN DE FANTOSME was an eye-witness of the events narrated, which are very graphically descriptive of the brutal ferocity of those early devastating wars in the North of England. He also records the capture of William the Lion, King of Scotland, which terminated the War. Writing of the ravage of the Scots, he says:

*KNIGHTS and Sergeants and the rest of the pillagers
  Occupy and ravage the country towards the sea,
  They come to WARKWORTH, nor deign to stay there,
  For the Castle was weak, the walls and the trench,
  And ROGER FITZ-RICHARD, a valiant Knight,
  Had had it in keeping but he could not defend it.
  Of this ROGER FITZ-RICHARD I certainly ought to tell you;
  He was Master and Lord of Newcastle-on-Tyne,
  So possessed was he with courage and great anger†
  He would neither speak of Peace to the King of Scotland nor read of it.
  Thither came the King of Scotland with armed men and naked:
  The hills and the valleys dread his approach.

*But the Scotch have burned and devastated the country.
The Church of St. Lawrence [Warkworth] was that day desecrated
Three priests in the Church were by force, &c., &c.,
And three hundred men dead without a word of untruth.
Never will they see a relation or any of their kindred.

* 'Chronicle de Jordan Fantosme,' Rolls Series Translation.
† At the treachery of the King of England's son.
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Odinel has all his best followers summoned:
ROGER, SON OF RICHARD has done the same by his
Now have all the Barons taken courage,
And they go towards Alnwick by night in a compact body.

ROGER FITZ-RICHARD is stated to have been a Benefactor to the Monks of Newminster.
He married Adeliza, daughter and co-heir of HENRY DE ESSEX, BARON OF RALEIGH, and at his decease was succeeded by his son, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER.

5. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER,
BARON BY TENURE OF WARKWORTH AND CLAVERING.

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, herein designated 'the First' to distinguish him from his grandson of the same name, was a Benefactor to the PRIOR AND MONKS OF DURHAM, to whom he granted* the Chapel of St. Mary, near the Town of Warkworth; and a Rent-charge upon his Mill at Warkworth to maintain lights perpetually burning about the body of Blessed Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. By his Charter, dated 1st July, 1199, he Founded and Endowed the PRIORY OF LANGLEY,† in Norfolk county: of which county, as of Suffolk, he was the Sheriff. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of WILLIAM DE CHEYNET, and widow of HUGH DE CRESCY, by which marriage he acquired large possessions in Norfolk.

The following is a Translation of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S Grant, made between the years 1195-1208, to the PRIOR AND MONKS OF DURHAM of 20s. yearly rent from his Mill at Warkworth, to maintain lights burning about the body of Blessed Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. These lights were duly replenished and kept burning for above three hundred years, when they were extinguished, and the 20s. rent-charge appropriated, by King Henry the Eighth.

OF XXs. OF WARKWORTH.‡

To all the Children of Holy Mother Church, to whom the present Writing shall come:—ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, greeting:—KNOW YE that I by the intuition of Divine Charity and for the Health of my Soul and of my Wife and of my Heirs have given, granted, and by my present Charter have Confirmed, to God and Blessed Cuthbert and the Prior and Monks of Durham in pure and perpetual alms to keep lights burning around the body of Blessed Cuthbert twenty shillings, in my Mill of Warkworth, annually to be paid at the Feast of St. John Baptist, by the hand of him whosoever shall be in the same Vill of Warkworth, my Steward and that of my heirs.

These being WITNESSES:—Philip, Bishop of Durham; Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Earl David,

* Charter printed in Latin in Raines' 'History of Durham,' Appendix, page 142.
† Register of Langley, Additional M.S. 5548, folio 17, in British Museum.
‡ Raines' 'History of Durham,' Appendix, p. 142. A very artistic, but incorrect, engraving of this seal is given in Surtees' 'History of Durham.' The present illustration has been prepared direct from a cast of the seal itself.
KING JOHN, in the year of his Accession, by his Charters dated 8th July, 1199,* confirmed ROBERT FITZ-ROGER in his possession of the CASTLE and MANOR OF WARKWORTH, granted to ROGER FITZ-RICHARD (his father) by King Henry the Second: also in his possession of the MANOR OF CLAVERING, in Essex, granted to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER by the same King; and also granted to him the MANOR OF EURE, now known as Iver, in Buckinghamshire. These three Royal Charters are enrolled upon the 'Charter Roll' for the year 1199; which, as before observed, is the earliest 'Charter Roll' now extant. A collotype facsimile of the Enrolment of these Charters is here given, which illustrates their almost indecipherable condition at this time.

KING JOHN'S CHARTERS TO ROBERT FITZ-ROGER.†
(Dated 8th July, 1199.)

CASTLE AND MANOR OF WARKWORTH.

JOHN, by the Grace of God, &c. KNOW YE that We have Given and by this Our present Charter have confirmed to ROBERT SONE OF ROGER, the Gift which the Lord King Henry Our Father, made to ROGER, Son of RICHARD his Father, in Fee and Inheritance by his Service, to wit:—the CASTLE OF WARKWORTH and that MANOR, with all their appurtenances as King Henry the Grandfather of Our

* The date printed upon the foot of this facsimile should be the 8th, and not the 23rd, July, 1199. The Charters as enrolled are undated; and the membrane being dated the 23rd July, that date was adopted: but I have since learnt from the 'Coron Rego Roll' (membrane 2) for the year 1244, when JOHN DE CLAVERING produced the original Charter in Court, that it was dated the 8th July, 1199. In this title also the possession of the Manor of Iver is erroneously stated to have been confirmed, instead of granted, to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER by the Charter.

† Translated from 'Charter Roll,' 1 John, Part I., membrane 59.
Father well and entirely held. WHEREFORE We Will and strictly Command that the said Robert and his heirs may have and hold well and in peace freely and quietly and honourably with all their Appurtenances in Wood and in Plain, in Meadows and Pastures, in Ways and in Paths in Waters and Pools and in Mills and in all things and places with Toll and Team, Soc and Sac, and Infangenthef and with all their Liberties and Free Customs by his Service of one Knight’s fee. WITNESS &c. Given by the hand of THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY Our Chancellor; and in the first year of Our Reign.

THE CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION OF THE MANOR OF CLAVERING.

JOHN, by the Grace of God &c. KNOW YE that We have Granted and by this Our present Charter have confirmed to ROBERT SON OF ROGER and his heirs the MANOR OF CLAVERING with all its Appurtenances which the Lord Henry the King Our Father, gave to him and his heirs and by his Charter Confirmed: to have and to hold of Us and Our heirs of Inheritance by the Service of one Knight’s fee. WHEREFORE We Will and strictly Command that the said Robert and his heirs after him may have and hold the aforesaid Manor with all its appurtenances of Us and Our heirs by the aforesaid Service well and in peace freely and quietly, entirely, wholly and honourably in Wood and in Plain in Ways and in Paths in Waters and in Mills, in Meadows and Pastures in Fish-ponds and in Pools in Soldiers and in Fees, in Services in Homages and Reliefs and in all other places and things with all their Liberties and Free Customs. WITNESS &c. Given &c.

THE CHARTER OF THE MANOR OF IVER.

JOHN, by the Grace of God &c. KNOW YE that We have Given and Granted and by this Our present Charter have confirmed to ROBERT SON OF ROGER by Homage and his Service the MANOR OF EURE [Iver] entirely without any withholding, with all its Appurtenances to hold of Us and Our heirs in Fee and Inheritance to him and his heirs freely and quietly, honourably and fully by the Service of one Knight’s fee for all Service. WHEREFORE We Will and strictly Command that the said ROBERT SON OF ROGER and his heirs after him may have and hold the aforesaid Manor of Iver well and in peace freely and quietly entirely wholly and honourably, with the Gift of the Church of the said Manor in Wood and in Plain, in Meadows and Pastures in Ways and Paths in Waters and Mills in Fish-ponds in Pools, in Turferies in ‘Muccariis’ in Marshes in Men and in Homages with Soc and Sac, Toll and Team, and Infangenthef and with all other Liberties and Free Customs to the said Manor belonging for the aforenamed Service and also with as full and entire liberty as ever any has had and held the said Manor.

UPON the Great Roll for the fifth year of the reign of King John is enrolled* the Marriage Settlement of Alice, daughter of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, with PETER FITZ-HERBERT, dated 28th November, 1203. The following further grants were made to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER by Charter from King John: The MANOR OF NEWBURN, in Northumberland, by Royal Charter;† dated 22nd February, 1204, with a Supplementary Charter;§ dated 5th May, 1204. The MANORS OF ROTHBURY and CORBRIDGE, in Northumberland, by Royal Charter;§ dated 8th March, 1205; and the MANOR AND BARONY OF WHALTON, in Northumberland, by Royal Charter;|| dated 6th June, 1205. He had also a Grant of the Wardship of HENRY DE VEER, by Royal Charter;¶ dated 11th June, 1207, for which he paid 300 marks.** On the 1st July, 1199, he paid, or promised to pay, 300 marks to King John to have the younger wealthy daughter of HUBERT DE RYE ‘and to marry her to a certain Nephew of his,’ †† in reality his step-son, which marriage, however, did not take place.

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* 'Great Roll,' 5 John, Roll 5, 2.
† 'Charter Roll,' 5 John, membrane I.
§ 'Charter Roll,' 7 John, membrane 11, No. 99.
** 'Great Roll,' 9 John, membrane 9.
† 'Charter Roll,' 5 John, membrane 12, No. 100.
§ 'Charter Roll,' 6 John, membrane 5.
¶ 'Charter Roll,' 7 John, membrane 8.
|| 'Oblate Roll,' 1 John, membrane 19.
Facsimile of a portion of the Charter Roll for the year 1199, containing the enrolment of King John's Charters confirming Robert Fitz Roger in the possession of the Castle and Manor of Warkworth in Northumberland; the Manor of Clavering in Essex, and the Manor of Iver in Buckinghamshire, which had belonged, by grant of King Henry the Second, to his father.

Dated 23 July, 1199.
ROBERT FITZ-ROGER died about the years 1214-15, according to Dugdale, but this statement would appear to be incorrect, as his possessions were confirmed to his son by King John's Charter dated 12th August, 1212. He was probably buried within the Priory of Langley, in Norfolk county. He left Margaret, his wife, again a widow, who is said to have given the King the sum of £1,000 to have livery of her own inheritance, to enjoy her Dower, and not to be compelled to marry again.

6. JOHN FITZ-ROBERT,
BARON BY TENURE OF WARKWORTH AND CLAVERING.

One of the Twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce Magna Carta.

JOHN FITZ-ROBERT succeeded his father, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, and had Confirmation of his possessions by King John's Charter dated 12th August, 1212, of which a collotype facsimile is here given. He married ADA, daughter and heir of HUGH DE BALLIOL; and was Sheriff of Norfolk, Suffolk and Northumberland. The great item of interest relating to this JOHN FITZ-ROBERT is, that he was one of the Twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce the Provisions of Magna Carta. For his adherence to the Rebellious Barons upon that occasion his lands were confiscated, and he was deprived of his Shrievalties; but after the death of King John they were restored to him by King Henry the Third.

JOHN FITZ-ROBERT obtained several Royal Grants, which are here translated and recorded. He confirmed his Father's Grant to the Prior and Monks of Durham by a Charter which has preserved to us a fragmentary impression of his Seal. He was also a Benefactor to the Monks of Sibton, and Dugdale records that he had a Grant from the Canons of the Hospital of Berney (wherever that may be) that one of them should celebrate Divine Service for himself, Joan (should be Ada), his wife, &c., for ever. He died in the year 1240; his body rested for one night in St. Alban's Cathedral,* and he was probably buried with his Father in the Priory of Langley, in Norfolk county. In the Monkish Obituary notices of those times he is recorded as 'A man of Noble birth and one of the Chief Barons of the Northern parts of England.' The following Records relate to him:

Charter of JOHN FITZ-ROBERT of the Gift of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen outside Warkworth.*

TO all, &c., JOHN FITZ-ROBERT greeting:—KNOW YE that I by Intuition of Divine Charity &c., to God and Blessed Mary and St. Cuthbert and the Prior and Monks of the Church of Durham in pure &c. alms the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen without the Vill of Warkworth with the garden and land within the ditch belonging to the Chapel: and moreover one hundred and twenty acres of arable land in the field of Warkworth with the meadow which is called Bramslere in my park to now raise and cart [the bay of] which they shall have free ingress and egress without any impediment and without any damage being brought for entering or leaving my park aforesaid. And one salt pit. And fuel of turf sufficient for two Monks there residing to be taken where I take [it] for my own use and that they may grind without multure [i.e., toll] their own corn which grows on such land. And pasture for twelve oxen and five cows and four horses and one hundred and twenty sheep in my own pasture with my own cattle. And twenty swine free of pannage in my park from the Feast of St. Michael to the Feast of St. Martin. Wherefore I will, &c. These being Witnesses:—William de Coniers; Uido de Graubsart; William Baiard; Walter and Knight; John de

ON the 12th of August, 1212, King John, by his Charter, confirmed to JOHN FITZ­ROBERT the Castle and Manor of Warkworth, and the Manors of Clavering, Iver, Rothbury, Newburn, Whalton, and Corbridge. A collotype facsimile of the Enrolment of this Charter is here given and is translated as follows:—*

JOHN, by the Grace of God, &c. KNOW YE that We have Granted and by this Our Charter have confirmed to JOHN SON OF ROBERT SON OF ROGER, all the Lands and Tenements below-written, to wit:—of the Gift of the Lord King Henry, Our Father, the CASTLE AND MANOR OF WARKWORTH, with all their appurtenances which the said King Gave to ROGER SON OF RICHARD, Father of the aforesaid ROBERT, and King Richard Our Brother afterwards Confirmed to the aforesaid ROBERT and We have Confirmed to the same by the Service of one Knight's fee. Also of the Gift of the said King Henry, the MANOR OF CLAVERING, with its appurtenances, which he Gave to the aforesaid ROBERT, and We afterwards confirmed to him by the Service of one Knight's fee. Also of Our Gift the MANOR OF IVER with its appurtenances by the Service of one Knight's fee and the MANOR OF ROTHBURY, with its appurtenances by the Service of one Knight's fee and the MANOR OF NEWBURN with its appurtenances by the Service of one Knight's fee and the Service of Robert de Trukelgerwa by the Service of 40s. per annum: to be paid to Us and to Our Heirs. And the MANOR OF WHALTON with all the Barony and all their appurtenances which were of Robert de Tramavill by the Service of three Knights. Also the MANOR OF CORBRIDGE with the appurtenances which We Demised to the said Robert at fee-farm by paying thence to Us and Our Heirs the due and ancient farm and of the Increment ten pounds in number to Our Exchequer by his hands for all Services. Wherefore [We Command] and strictly Charge you that the said John and his Heirs have and hold all the Lands and Tenements aforesaid of Us and Our Heirs by the Services aforesaid, well and in Peace, freely, quietly and entirely with all the Liberties and Free Customs pertaining to the same as the Charters of the aforesaid Kings Henry and Richard, which he has, thereof reasonably witness. WITNESS:—Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; William Briower; William de Aubigne; Thos. de Samford; William Briower, Junior; Engager de Bahaun; Peter de Mallay; Thomas de Arden;...
Facsimile of a portion of the Charter Roll for the year 1212, containing the enrolment of King John’s Charter confirming John Fitz Robert in the possession of the Castle and Manor of Warkworth, and the Manors of Rothbury, Newburn, Whalton, and Corbridge in Northumberland: the Manor of Clavering in Essex, and the Manor of Iver in Buckinghamshire, which had belonged by Royal Grant to his ancestors.

Dated 12 August, 1212.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

Roger de Vere; Hugh de Berneval. Given by the hand of Master R. de Marisco, Archdeacon of Northumberland at Salvat xij day of August in the fourteenth year of Our Reign [1212].

MAGNA CARTA.

The great Historical Crisis of King John's reign which produced MAGNA CARTA—a document upon thirty-two subsequent occasions confirmed by Act of Parliament—is familiar to everyone; and of considerable interest and importance. So much has already been written of the circumstances attending the meeting between King John and the Barons in Runnymead Meadow, on the 15th June, 1215, that it is not necessary to enter upon it very fully here.

John Fitz-Robert, with his kinsfolk, Eustace de Vescy, and John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, was prominently concerned with the popular Revolt at the time; and, with his cousin de Vescy, was one of the Baronial Leaders, between whom and the King, the Agreement for the Enforcement of Magna Carta and the Appointment of the Twenty-five Barons was concluded. The following is a translation of this Agreement as enrolled upon the 'Close Roll' for the year 1215; of which enrolment a collotype facsimile is given:*

COVENANT for the ENFORCEMENT of MAGNA CARTA in the year 1215.

This is the Agreement between the Lord John King of England, of the one part; and Robert Fitz-Walter, Marshal of God and Holy Church, in England, and Richard, Earl of Clare; Geoffrey, Earl of Essex and Gloucester; Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk; Saher, Earl of Winchester; Robert, Earl of Oxford; Henry, Earl of Hereford; and the Barons below written to wit:—William Marshal, Junior; Eustace de Vescy; William de Mobray; John Fitz-Robert; Roger de Monte Begon; William de Lanvalat; to other Earls and Barons and Freemen of the whole Realm of the other part to wit. That they the Earls and Barons and others before written, shall hold the City of London of the Bailiwick of the Lord King, saving in the meantime to the Lord King his farms, rent, &c., till the Assumption of the Blessed Mary [15th August] the xvii\textsuperscript{th} year of the Reign of him the King [1215]. And the Lord of Canterbury shall hold in like manner of the Bailiff of the Lord King, the Tower of London till the aforesaid term, saving to the City of London its liberties and free customs; and saving to anyone his right in the custody of the Tower of London. And so that in the meantime the Lord King do not place munition or forces in the city aforesaid or in the Tower of London. Let there be taken also within the aforesaid terms the Oaths from Twenty-five Barons through all England as is contained in the Charter of Liberties granted for the security of the Realm or from the Attornies of the Twenty-five Barons, as is contained in the Letters concerning the Twelve Knights to be chosen to do away with the Evil Customs of the Forests and other things. And moreover within the same term all things which the Earls and Barons and other free men ask from the Lord King which he has said should be surrendered, or which by the twenty-five Barons or by the majority of them have been adjudged should be surrendered, may be surrendered according to the form of the Charter aforesaid. And if these things shall have been done or it has not been the fault of the Lord King that the same things were not done within the aforesaid term then let the City and Tower of London be immediately surrendered to the Lord King at the same time, saving to the City aforesaid its Liberties and Free Customs as is afore written. And if these things have not been done and it has been the fault of the Lord King that these things were not done, within the aforesaid term the Barons shall hold the City aforesaid and the Lord Archbishop the Tower of London; until the aforesaid things are completed; and in the meantime all of either part shall recover the lands, castles, and vills, which they had at the beginning of the War arisen between the Lord King and the Barons.

* Translated from 'Close Roll,' 17 John, membrane 14 d.
JOHN FITZ-ROBERT'S lands were, for this Charter business, seised into the King's hands, and he was deprived of the Castles of Norwich and Orford, and of the Shrievalty of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.*

THE KING to JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, greeting:—KNOW YE that We have committed [to our Beloved and Faithful] JOHN-THE-MARSHAL the Castles of Norwich and Orford, with the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, to be held during Our pleasure. And therefore We charge you that you deliver to the same John or to his certain Envoy the aforesaid Castles and Counties aforesaid without delay. And in [witness] of this, &c., We send you. Witness Ourself at Windles' the xx day of June [1215].

JOHN FITZ-ROBERT'S Manor of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, was also granted away by King John's Writ, dated 17th March, 1216, as follows:†

IT was Ordered the Sheriff of Northampton that he should cause the same Thomas to have the Manor of Aynhoe that was of JOHN FITZ-ROBERT unless such Manor shall have formerly been the Demesne of the Lord King. And if it shall not have been the Demesne of the Lord King and the same Thomas shall have had Seizin thereof, and the Sheriff shall have received the rents from the term of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary . . . &c. then without delay he shall cause the same Thomas to have such rent and shall cause the Lord King to know how much such lands are worth per annum. Witness as above [17th March, 1216].

Upon the decease of King John, and upon the accession of King Henry the Third, JOHN FITZ-ROBERT had restitution made him of his lands,‡ as follows:—

JOHN FITZ-ROBERT has returned to the Fealty and Service of the Lord King. He has Letters of Seizin of his Lands addressed to HUGH DE BALLIOL and 'PHILIP DE ULECOT,' 'FALKES DE BREAUTE,' and 'ENDEL DE CYGONY.'

Witness the Earl [of Pembroke] at Oxford the xxx day of July [1217].

JOHN FITZ-ROBERT died in the year 1240: his body rested for one night in St. Alban's Cathedral, and he was probably buried within Langley Priory. Matthew Paris gives the following obituary notice of him. He was succeeded by his son, ROGER FITZ-JOHN:

A.D. 1240.

In this year died JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, a man of Noble birth and one of the Chief Barons of the Northern Provinces of England.

7. ROGER FITZ-JOHN, BARON BY TENURE OF WARKWORTH AND CLAVERING.

ROGER FITZ-JOHN, who succeeded his father, came to a premature and unnatural end. At Whitsuntide, in the year 1249, while engaged in a Tournament at Argencia, in France, he was trodden underfoot and killed. He left one son, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, who was about eighteen months old at the time of his father's death, in July, 1249. Mathew Paris gives an obituary notice§ of ROGER FITZ-JOHN, of which the following is a translation:

At that time [A.D. 1249] died ROGER [FITZ-JOHN] DE BALLIOL a very Noble man, of the northern parts of England, Knight and Baron, youthful in age, active in military affairs, being trodden under foot at a certain Tournament in the parts of France at 'Argencia.' The Custody of whose land the

* Translated from 'Patent Roll,' 17 John, membrane 22.
† Translated from 'Close Roll,' 17 John, membrane 7.
‡ Translated from 'Close Roll,' 1 Henry III., part 1, membrane 13.
Facsimile of the Enrolment upon the Close Roll for the year 1215, recording the Agreement for the enforcement of MAGNA CARTA, between KING JOHN and the Twenty-five BARONS OF ENGLAND, of whom was JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, Lord of Warkworth and Clavering, one of the Baronial Progenitors of the Clavering Family.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

King incontinently gave to WILLIAM DE VALENCE his brother, with the Renowned CASTLE OF WARKWORTH, and many other lands and possessions to the aforesaid Noble, ROGER, belonging.

By Writ, dated 22nd June, 1249, King Henry the Third ordered an Inquisition to be made concerning the extent of ROGER FITZ-JOHN'S possessions, which is recorded in a long document,* of the value of which the following is a summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY (WARKWORTH, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>£135 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (ATHOE, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In ESSEX COUNTY (CLAVERING, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In HERTFORDSHIRE</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NET PRODUCE per annum - - - - - - - - - - £231 19 10

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, the infant heir, was placed in the Wardship† of WILLIAM DE VALENCE, the King's brother, who would, according to Feudal Custom, derive the profits of the lands to his own use during the minority of the heir.

8. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING.

Baron by Writ (dated 28th June, 1283) and a Lord of Parliament.

Robert Fitz-Roger, herein designated the Second, to distinguish him from his Grandfather of the same name; was born about the year 1248; and when about twenty-eight years of age, on the 12th November, 1276, is recorded as sitting as a Peer in Parliament when Sentence was pronounced upon Lewelin, Prince of Wales. The first recorded Writ of Summons to Parliament as a Baron directed to him is dated 28th June, 1283. The first recorded Writ of Summons to Military Service is dated 12th December, 1276. During his lifetime he received the following Writs of Summons as a Baron:—Twenty-five SUMMONSES TO PARLIAMENT, from 28th June, 1283—26th October, 1309. Twenty-two Summons to MILITARY SERVICE, from 12th December, 1276—30th July, 1309. One Summons to a Royal Wedding, dated 30th December, 1296; and one Summons to a Coronation, dated 18th January, 1308—being a total of forty-nine Summons to Service.‡

On the 18th October, 1297, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER was appointed Captain of the Marches in Northumberland, and by Special Writ, dated 5th April, 1306, received Royal thanks for his discharge of the duties of that Office. On the 12th February, 1301, he was present with the Barons in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, when his name appeared as ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, in the celebrated Remonstrance of that date from the BARONS OF ENGLAND to Pape Boniface the Eighth at Rome.

Robert Fitz-Roger served in the Wars in Scotland, Wales and Gascony; and was present at the Battle of Falkirk and the Siege of Carlaverock. On the 20th March, 1310, he was elected and sworn at Westminster as one of the Peers appointed as Ordainers to whom was committed the Reformation of the State and the Regulation of the Royal Household, owing to the imprudent Conduct of King Edward the Second. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER died before the

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* Inquisiti post Mortem, 33 Henry III., No. 66.
† Close Roll, 33 Henry III., membre 4.
‡ The Writs of Summons to Parliament and Military Service, being always expressed in the same form with change of place, date, and purpose of meeting—those Writs only, of which facsimiles are here given, have been translated and printed in this work. Some of the Writs are recorded in Norman-French; others—the majority—are in Latin.
THE BARONIAL PROGENITORS OF

29th April, 1310, aged about sixty-two; and by Inquisition held after his death he was found to have been possessed of lands, &c., in various Counties of the yearly value as follows:

- In NORTHUMBERLAND (Warkworth, &c.) - £324 14 10
- In ESSEX (Clavering, &c.) - - - - 37 18 5½
- In NORFOLK (Horsford, &c.) - - - - 23 0 0
- In BUCKS (Iver, &c.) - - - - 22 8 0½
- In SUFFOLK (Blythburgh, &c.) - - - - 6 7 4

Net Value per Annum - - - - £414 8 7½

Baronial Seal

Lord of Warkworth and Clavering.

ONE OF THE ORDAINERS
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND IN THE YEAR 1310.

The earliest record of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER occurs in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of King Henry the Third; when he obtained a Royal Charter dated 6th August, 1271, confirming him in certain possessions in Callaly and Yatlington in the County of Northumberland, which he had recently acquired from Gilbert Fitz-William. This property continued in the possession of the Clavering family for six centuries, until May, 1877, when it was sold.

This opening record has a curious family interest: as, had it not been for the acquisition and settlement upon a younger son of this property, the Clavering family, in the execrable primogenitive selfishness of an elder brother, would have been entirely bereft of landed estate.

The translation of this Charter is as follows:

The King to the Archbishop, &c., greeting:—We have inspected the Charter which Gilbert Fitz-William of Callaly, made to Robert Fitz-Roger Fitz-John of all his land which he had in Callaly and Yatlington in the County of Northumberland, in these words:—

Let those present and to come know that I Gilbert Fitz-William of Callaly have given and granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed to Robert Fitz-Roger Fitz-John all my land which I had or may have in Northumberland, to wit:—in Callaly and Yatlington without any withholding or diminishing with all Escheats to the said Fees in future accruing, by name of Dowry, or in whatever other way whatever may come to the same Fees; and especially in Ways, Paths, Woods, Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Roads, Hedges, Waters, Mills, Pools, Homage, Services, Wards, Villeinage, Vineyards, Ditches, Fences, Reliefs, and with all Liberties and Easements mentioned and unmentioned to the
Conspectus of the Services of
ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, one of the BARONS OF ENGLAND,
and one of the ORDainers appointed for the GOVERNMENT of ENGLAND in the
year 1310, personally rendered to King Edward the First and King Edward
the Second. Compiled from the Close Rolls and Welch Rolls, and
chronologically arranged from the year 1276 to 1310.

[Enrolments of Records thus marked * are given in facsimile in this work.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE of the KING'S WRIT OF SUMMONS</th>
<th>SERVICE required by the SUMMONS.</th>
<th>PARLIAMENT, or MUSTER, helden at.</th>
<th>DATE when to appear</th>
<th>REFERENCE to the ROLLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Dec., 1276.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against Lewelin, Prince of Wales, after having, as one of the BARONS in PARLIAMENT, passed judgment upon him.</td>
<td>Worcester.</td>
<td>1 July, 1277.</td>
<td>C.R. 5 Edw. I. m. 12. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 March, 1283.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Welch.</td>
<td>Montgomery.</td>
<td>2 May, 1283.</td>
<td>W.R. 11 Edw. I. m. 3. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April, 1291.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots.</td>
<td>Northam.</td>
<td>3 June, 1291.</td>
<td>C.R. 19 Edw. I. m. 7. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Jan., 1296.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots.</td>
<td>Bury St. Edmunds.</td>
<td>1 March, 1296.</td>
<td>C.R. 24 Edw. I. m. 11. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Aug., 1296.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons.</td>
<td>Ipswich.</td>
<td>3 Nov., 1296.</td>
<td>C.R. 24 Edw. I. m. 7. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Aug., 1297.</td>
<td>To a MILITARY COUNCIL before the King's Son.</td>
<td>London.</td>
<td>8 Sept., 1297.</td>
<td>C.R. 25 Edw. I. m. 8. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Aug., 1297.</td>
<td>To a MILITARY COUNCIL before the King's Son.</td>
<td>Wheresoever the Prince should be in England.</td>
<td>4 Sept., 1297.</td>
<td>C.R. 25 Edw. I. m. 7. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sept., 1297.</td>
<td>To a COUNCIL or PARLIAMENT before the King's Son.</td>
<td>London.</td>
<td>30 Sept., 1297.</td>
<td>C.R. 25 Edw. I. m. 6. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Sept., 1298.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots.</td>
<td>Carlisle.</td>
<td>6 June, 1299.</td>
<td>C.R. 26 Edw. I. m. 5. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Feb., 1299.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons.</td>
<td>London or Westminster.</td>
<td>8 March, 1299.</td>
<td>C.R. 27 Edw. I. m. 18. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Dec., 1299.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons.</td>
<td>London.</td>
<td>6 March, 1300.</td>
<td>C.R. 28 Edw. I. m. 17. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Sept., 1300.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons.</td>
<td>Lincoln.</td>
<td>20 Jan., 1301.</td>
<td>C.R. 28 Edw. I. m. 3. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 June, 1302.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons.</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td>1 July, 1302.</td>
<td>C.R. 30 Edw. I. m. 13. d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROBERT FITZ-ROGER was born about the year 1248 (being eighteen months old at Midsummer in the year 1249); married MARGERY LA ZOUCHE; died between the 20th March and 29th April, 1310. His Heir-male in the year 1891, through his younger son, SIR ALAN DE CLAVERING, Knight, is SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet, of AXWELL PARK, co. DURHAM.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

aforesaid Fees belonging or by chance may belong. To hold and to have to the aforesaid Robert and his heirs, or his assigns of the Lord King in chief, as freely and quietly, entirely, and honourably as I ever freely, quietly, entirely, well and honourably had and possessed the aforesaid land as the Charter of the Lord King bears witness: and sets forth: which Charter indeed, I the aforesaid Gilbert to the aforesaid Robert have delivered, doing service to the Lord King as the aforesaid Charter of the Lord King witnesses and sets forth for all Services, Customs, Exactions, Secular demands, and all other things which can be demanded from the aforesaid Fees or by any occasion happening. And I the aforesaid Gilbert and my heirs all the aforesaid land with all its Appurtenances, Liberties, and Easements as above has been written to the aforesaid Robert and his heirs or his assigns against all men and women Christians and Jews for the aforesaid services will warrant, acquit, and defend for ever. And that this my gift, grant, warrant, defence, acquittance, and confirmation, of my present Charter may remain firm and stable and unbroken for ever, this present Charter I have determined to strengthen with the impression of my seal. 'These being witnesses, the Lord Roger de Merlato; Roger Bertram; Adam de Gosem; then Sheriff of Northumberland; Robert de Litte; John de Hauleton; Thomas de Stenewyk; John de Olyngton; John de Pleisis; Thomas de Ryle; Adam Baret; Robert de Carrhese; Thomas de Hogly; Gerard de Wydton Knight; Henry de Seton; Roger de Wydrington; and others.'

We also holding the aforesaid gift, grant, and confirmation, ratified and confirmed for Us and Our heirs as far as in Us lies have Granted and Confirmed as the aforesaid reasonably witnesses. These being witnesses John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Roger de Leyburn; Roger de Somery; Elias de Ralayne; Matthew de Sorayne; William de St. Ermina; William de flanckenham; Geoffrey de Percy; Peter Everard; and others. Given by Our hand at Westminster the vi day of August in the fifty-fifth year of Our Reign [1271.]

On the 12th November, 1276, there is Record enrolled upon the Welch Roll of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER having been present with other Peers in Parliament when Sentence was pronounced upon Lewelin, Prince of Wales. The Welch at that time frequently made raids into England, and, like the Scots in the North, and the French in Gascony, were very troublesome neighbours to the English Sovereign. All the Military Service of England was repeatedly summoned against them, which eventually completed their subjugation. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S ancestor, EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, had been slain in these Welch Wars above a century previously; and ROBERT FITZ-ROGER himself saw much service in those parts.

This Record* being proof evident of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S sitting in the House of Peers is here given in collotype facsimile: and is translated, as follows:—

Of the Judgment given against Lewelin, son of Griffin.
[13th October, 1276.]

After that, from the day of St. Michael in xv days, in the fourth year of the Reign of the same Lord King [13th October, 1276] at Westminster, the aforesaid Lewelin exhibited to the Lord King his Letters, in which it was contained that he (Lezvelin) would come to Montgomery, or Whitchurch, of JOHN FITZ-ALAN for the purpose of rendering his Homage to the Lord King; while however the Lord King should cause him to have Safe Conduct to wit:—by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archdeacons of the same place; the Bishop of Winchester; Earls of Cornwall, Norfolk, Lincoln, Gloucester, Warren and Roger de Mortimer in coming, staying, and returning; without any claim or demand against him by any there in his presence to be moved or raised; and that the Lord King first by his Letters should confirm the Form of Peace formerly made between the Lord Henry King, father of the Lord King that now is, and that those things which are wanting to him of the Peace aforesaid he should cause to be supplied to him [as] that he should restore to him his Wife with her Dignity, &c.

* Translated from 'Close Roll,' 4 Edward 1, membrane 1 d.
AND THEREUPON before the Lord King the aforesaid Archbishop of Canterbury; BISHOPS:—
W. of Rochester; J. London; H. Ely, R. Bath and Wells; Th. Hereford; and A. Asaph.
ABBOTS:—Friar Joseph, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. EARLS:—W. de Valence; E. Cornwall; G. Gloster and Herford; R. Norfolk; J. Surrey; H. Lincoln; W. Warwick; H. Harford and Essex; and R. Oxon. BARONS:—R. de Mortimer; J. de Vescy; B. Wake; R. Fitz-Peter; W. de Breusa; R. de Ros; J. de St. John; R. FITZ-ROGER; J. de Monford; P. de Cadearcis; E. la Zouch; R. la Zouch; R. de Nevile; R. de Tibbetos; R. de Grey; B. de Sudley; R. Fitz-Walter; and other MAGNATES OF THE COUNCIL of the Lord King Justices and other Faithful Subjects of the Lord King, on the Morrow of St. Martin next following [12th Nov., 1276] at Westminster; the aforesaid Process being recited, and the aforesaid Letters of the aforesaid Lewelin being read, heard, and understood.
WHEREAS the said Lewelin has been often summoned by the Lord King that he should come at certain days and places, for the purpose of rendering his aforesaid Homage and Fealty, as is aforesaid, which he unasked ought to have done, he has refused duly to do and in the premises has made light of his Obedience to the said Lord King. Unless the Lord King should be inclined to do those things which he is not bound to do, as it manifestly appears. Nor has the same Lewelin observed those things which are contained in the Form of Peace made between the aforesaid Lord Henry King, father of the lord the King that now is, and the said Lewelin. Moreover he has done all things contained in the aforesaid Peace which concern the Lord King contrary to his promise, and obligation; also he has presumed to violate and infringe his Oath. And likewise the said Lord King and his faithful people in the Marches of Wales have been lately despoiled in a hostile manner by him; and his abettors, killing some and causing conflagrations. And the aforesaid has received the Depredators and their Confederates and likewise the aforesaid Homicides, and receives them from day to day, against the Peace of the Lord the King and of his Kingdom. It has been agreed upon by the common Counsel of all the aforesaid Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others that the Lord the King will not hear the aforesaid Petition of the same Lewelin nor admit his aforesaid excuses but that he shall go out upon him the said Lewelin as well as upon his Rebellion and the perturbation of his Peace. And that he shall summon all those who hold of the Lord the King in chief and who owe him Service that they be at Worcester in the Feast of St. John Baptist next ensuing [24th June, 1277] within horses and arms and all their Services, to go with the same Lord King into Wales upon the aforesaid Lewelin and his abettors. Unless it shall first be shewn to the Lord the King or to his Lieutenant that such Summons requires greater speed, and then reasonable warning thereof shall be made. And that the Inner Marches shall be fortified with sufficient defences. And the Lord the King thenceforth shall inhibit and it has been agreed that throughout all England, Ireland and Gascony it shall be forbidden that anyone from henceforth shall hold any intercourse with the aforesaid Lewelin or his abettors, or shall give to them Counsel, Aid, Consent or Favour, privately or openly. And that nobody shall convey, or allow to be conveyed through his land or territory into that land, by land or water, victuals, horses, arms or other things which might in any way be of use to human beings. And that nobody from henceforth shall make a Truce with those Rebels. And if such a Truce be made or established between any person and them then it shall be altogether invalid. So that if any one shall presume to put himself against the aforesaid Inhibitions or any of them and shall be convicted thereof, he shall undergo judgment and shall incur the Penalty of him who adheres to the Public Enemy of the Lieges of the King and of his Kingdom; and spurning the Royal Inhibitions shall consent to the evil doings of the said Enemy.*

The result of the above Sentence was the issue of the King's Writ of Summons to Military Service, directed to each of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal throughout the country, to muster at Worcester on the 1st July, 1277: from which place an Expedition was to be made upon the unfortunate Lewelin and his Tribes. This Summons is noteworthy as ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S first recorded Summons to Military Service, and is translated as follows:—

* This judgment was given after several continuations and adjournments, from the 29th August, 1275, to 12th November, 1276. The date given in the facsimile is that of the last adjournment; but should have been the date of the Pronouncement of the Sentence and conclusion of the proceedings—12th November, 1276.
Facsimile of a portion of the Close Roll for the year 1276, containing the enrolment of the sentence pronounced upon Llewelin, son of Griffin, Prince of Wales, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, of whom Robert Fitz-Roger was one of the Barons, in Parliament assembled at Westminster.

Dated 13 October, 1276.
**THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.**

FORM OF SUMMONS OF THE KING'S ARMY INTO WALES.*

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine to his Beloved and Faithful Brother, EDMUND, EARL OF LANCASTER, greeting:—Whereas LEWELIN son of GRIFFIN, Prince of Wales and his Accomplices, Our Rebels against Us have invaded Our Lands and those of Our Faithful Subjects in the parts of the Marches and from day to day do invade and perpetrate homicides and other great damages. And the same Lewelin although he should obey hath defied and doth defy Us to Our Prejudice and Contempt and the grave damage and manifest disinheritance of you and other Our Faithful Subjects for which now We have caused Our Army to be summoned that it may be at Worcester in the Octaves of St. John Baptist next ensuing [1st July, 1277] to quell the Rebellion of the said Lewelin and his Abettors. We charge you at the said day and place to be present with horses and arms and prepared with your Service due to Us with us thence to set out in Our Expedition against the said Lewelin and his Accomplices, Rebels, against Us. Witness Ourself at Windsor xii December in the fifth year of Our Reign £276:—In the same form it is ordered to each of the EARLS [13] and BARONS [166]...

LEWELIN, Prince of Wales, having been slain, and David his cousin, taken prisoner; a Parliament was convoked to assemble at Shrewsbury on the 30th September, 1283: by Writ of Summons dated 28th June, 1283, of which a collotype facsimile is here given. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER is therein recorded as one of the Barons ordered to attend this Parliament: to which this is his first recorded Writ of Summons.

The translation of the Writ is as follows:—

**Of Having Treaty concerning David ap Griffin.†**

THE KING to his Beloved and Faithful, GILBERT DE CLARE, EARL OF GLOUCESTER, AND HERTFORD; greeting:—With how many kinds of fraud and plots the Welch Nation, like foxes, has attacked Our Progenitors, Ourselves, and Our Kingdom from the time that the memory of man can record. How many slaughters— it has made of Magnates, Nobles, and others, as well English as other [Our subjects'] Youth and Old Men, Women, and even Children. How many Castles and Manors it has put to the flames, as well Ours as others, of this Realm as often as it has disturbed and attacked Our Realm, fearing neither God nor man, the tongue of man through all can scarcely narrate the truth. How in these days that We may be silent about the past, Lewelin son of Griffin, formerly Prince of Wales and David his Cousin, in despite of the Fealty which they had duly made to Us not being able treasonably to relinquish their accustomed [course of action] in their usual manner have suddenly burnt Our vills and alas! having slain certain of Our Faithful Subjects, having burnt certain places, and having set at liberty other Our worst (or blood-stained) prisoners with daring temerity have presumed to attack Our Castles, shedding inhumanly innocent blood; You yourselves who have been partakers of Our labours and costs with your own eyes have beheld [this]. But he who after the commission of a crime makes a long delay in reparation, allows himself [thereby] to be speedily hardened. Truly wishing to put an end to such frauds, plots, burnings, and other inhumanities, as it appears, the said Prince being first slain, the said David who was considered as the last survivor of the band of said traitors, being taken captive by the men of his nation, destined to Our prison. Whereupon We give thanks to him as We believe him [apparently referring to some one whose name is not mentioned] to have done this deed. And whereas with you who as We have before said concerning the attack of the said brothers and their accomplices, have sustained damage labours, and costs, together with Us having had Conference. We purpose to ordain what should be done with the David mentioned whom We received as a banished man, nourished as an Orphan, promised him of Our own lands, and sheltered him under the cover of Our wings, appointing him as one of the Mayors of Our Palace. We charge you that on the Morrow of St. Michael next ensuing

* Translated from 'Close Roll,' 5 Edward l, at back of membrane 12.
† Translated from 'Welsh Roll,' 11 Edward l, at back of membrane 2.
[30th September] you may be with Us at SHREWSBURY for the purpose of speaking upon this and other matters, And this you in nowise neglect. Witness the King at Rhuddlan the xxviii day of June [1283].

The same Letters have been sent to each of the undersigned:—

[EARLS.]

EDMUND (the King's brother), EARL OF LANCASTER.

ROGER, LE BIGOD, EARL OF NORFOLK AND MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

JOHN DE WARREN, EARL OF SURREY.

HENRY DE LACY, EARL OF LINCOLN.

WILLIAM DE VALENCE.

[HUMFREY DE BOHUN, EARL OF HEREFORD AND ESSEX.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK.

ROBERT DE VER, EARL OF OXFORD.

GILBERT DE UMFRAMVILL, EARL OF ANGUS.

ROBERT DE BRUCE, EARL OF CARRICK.

[BARONS.]

ADAM LE DESPENCER.

PETER DE GOUSLE.

REGINALD DE GREY.

GILBERT DE GAUNT.

NICHOLAS DE SEGRAVE.

MATHEW DE LOYAYN.

JOHN DE LA MARE.

HENRY HUSEY.

ROGER DE LANCASTER.

NICHOLAS DE MEYNILL.

ROBERT DE TATTSHEAL.

RICHARD DE GREY.

ROBERT DE BRUCE, LORD OF ANNANDALE.

GEOFFREY DE NEVILLE.

JOHN DE STAYNGREVE.

RALPH DE THONY.

WALTER DE WIGETON.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER DE DANMORE.

ROGER LA ZUSCHE.

ROGER FITZ-ROGER.

JOHN DE EVYLL.

WILLIAM BARDOLPH.

THOMAS DE FURNIVAL.

WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD.

RALPH BASSET DE WELDON.

JOHN DE BOSCO.

RALPH BASSET DE DRAYTON.

THEOBALD DE VERNON.

MARMADUKE DE TWENCE.

WILLIAM DE ROS.

WILLIAM DE SAY.

ROGER DE SOMERK.

WALTER DE FALCONBERG.

WILLIAM DE BELLEW.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM DE GREYSTOCK.

WILLIAM FITZ-JOHN.

WILLIAM FITZ-GEORGE DE BRAINT.

WILLIAM DE MONTCHESNY.

WILLIAM DE MONTCHESNY DE EDWARDESTON.

RICHARD FITZ-JOHN.

RICHARD FITZ-JOHN.

WILLIAM DE BOSCO.

THOMAS DE MULTON OF IRELAND.

WILLIAM DE MULTON OF GILESLAND.

WILLIAM DE GREY.

REGINALD DE ARGENTIN.

WILLIAM DE FERRARS.

GERARD DE INSULA.

ROGER LE BURNS.

JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP.

ALAN LE PLUKNET.

HUGH POINOTZ.

JOHN DE COGAN.

RALPH DE ALBINIACO.

HENRY DE UETIACO.

SIMON DE MONTACUTE.

OLIVER DYNANT.

HUGH DE COURTHENAY.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

WILLIAM DE BREOUSA.

MANGER DE ST. ALBIN.

NICHOLAS DE MONTFORT.

PHILIP DE ALBINIACO.

ROGER LE STRANGE.

EDMUND DE MORTIMER.

NICHOLAS, BARON DE STAFFORD.

ANDREW DE ESTLEGH.

SIMON BASSET.

GRIFFIN DE WENNEWIN.

PETER CORBET.

JOHN LE STRANGE.

ROBERT DE MORTIMER.

WILLIAM LE BOTELIER OF WEMNE.

FULK FITZ-WARREN.
Facsimile of a portion of the Welsh Roll for the year 1283, reciting the hostile conduct of the Welsh, the defeat and death of Lewelin, and the capture of David, and recording the names of the Earls, Barons, &c., of whom Robert Fitz-Roger was one of the Barons, who were summoned to the Parliament at Shrewsbury by Edward the First's Writ of Privy Seal, to confer with the King upon those matters.

Dated 28 June, 1283.
In the year 1277 ROBERT FITZ-ROGER made arrangements for the Betrothal of his eldest son, JOHN, who would then be of the tender age of about seven years. It has been found impossible to ascertain John’s precise age at that time. Upon his Father’s death, in the year 1310, five different Juries, in as many counties, wherein his possessions lay, returned John’s age upon Oath.* The Northumberland Jury swore that he was forty years of age and more; which vague expression has been found in other cases to mean that he had attained his fortieth birthday and was in his forty-first year. The Jury of Norfolk and of Suffolk swore to the like effect: but the Buckinghamshire Jury swore that he was thirty years of age and more; while the Essex Jury swore that he was forty-four years of age and more. As the principal family possessions were situated in the county of Northumberland, the Jurors of that County may have been the better informed upon the point; and their statement is corroborated by the Jurors of two other Counties, which, if adopted, would fix the year of JOHN DE CLAVERING’s birth at 1270; and his age at the time of his marriage in 1277 as seven years.†

The Betrothal Settlement, dated the 11th September, 1277, is enrolled upon the ‘Close Roll,’‡ in which Settlement ROBERT FITZ-ROGER covenanted that his eldest son John should marry Hawise, daughter of ROBERT DE TIBETOT, on Friday, the 25th November, 1277; and that the child-groom should endow his child-bride at the church-door with one hundred librates of land. ROBERT FITZ-ROGER to receive in consideration the sum of six hundred marks from ROBERT DE TIBETOT, four hundred of which were to be refunded in the event of Hawise’s decease within the age of thirteen years, which appears to have been the age for the consummation of the marriage. This mimic marriage was duly solemnized, as ROBERT FITZ-ROGER by his appearance in the King’s Court upon the 26th December testified.

Such early betrothals were usual at the time; and were speculatively arranged, in view of Dower, &c., by wealthy parents. The daughter of this marriage, born about the year 1305, was betrothed at two years of age to THOMAS AUDLEY, who died in his teens, leaving her the usual Dower, as we shall see.

This juvenile ‘Marriage-settlement,’ being of so much curiosity, is here translated and recorded in extenso:

The Betrothment of JOHN DE CLAVERING and HAWISE DE TIBETOT.

On the Saturday next [after] the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, in the fifth year of the Reign of the Illustrious Lord Edward King of England [11th September, 1277] it was Covenanted between ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, of the one part; and ROBERT DE TIBETOT, of the other, To wit:—That John son and heir of the aforesaid ROBERT FITZ-ROGER should marry Hawise, daughter of the aforesaid ROBERT DE TIBETOT within the Quindene of St. Martin, next ensuing, [Friday, 25th November, 1277] and that the aforesaid John shall Dower her Hawise, on the day of the marriage, at the Church-door of a hundred librates of land in his Manor of Aynho, in the County of Northampton, by reasonable extent. And if the said Manor is not sufficient to complete the said hundred librates of land, the same John shall make good the aforesaid Hawise; that which thereof shall be wanting in the Manor of Blythburgh, in the County of Suffolk by reasonable extent. So that she of the lands of the aforesaid ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, more, in name of her Dowry, in the fide of him Robert may not demand, if it happen the aforesaid John should die in his Father’s lifetime. And if it happen that the aforesaid John survive the aforesaid Robert his father, it shall

* Inquisition post Mortem of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER.
† The Northumberland Jurors also returned his age on the 18th June, 1308, as of forty years. See ‘Inquisition post Mortem,’ 1 Edward II, No. 3.
‡ Close Roll, 6 Edward I., at back of membrane 15.
not prevent the aforesaid Hawise from demanding the aforesaid hundred librates of land, of all the lands and tenements which the aforesaid John, her husband, shall have, or may have, in Fee, after the death of the aforesaid John her husband, as her reasonable Dower according to the Law and Custom of the Realm of England. And when the aforesaid John shall have reached the age of twenty years, then the aforesaid Robert Fitz-Roger shall be bound to enfeoff the aforesaid John his son, of the aforesaid hundred librates of land; and to him thereof to make full seizen to hold for ever. And that for faithfully concluding the Marriage, Dowry, and Feoffment aforesaid, as is aforesaid, the aforesaid Robert de Tybetot is bound to the aforesaid Robert Fitz-Roger in 600 marks [£400] whereof he shall pay 300 marks on the Feast of All Saints next ensuing; and 200 marks on the Feast of Easter next ensuing; and the remaining 100 marks on the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing. Under such condition that if the aforesaid Hawise should die within the age of thirteen years without heir of her body begotten (which God forbid!) then the aforesaid Robert Fitz-Roger is bound to return to the aforesaid Robert de Tybetot 400 marks of the aforesaid 600 marks within a year from the day of the death of the aforesaid Hawise at the furthest. And to firmly and without fraud keep and faithfully observe the premises in form aforesaid. The Parties aforesaid in presence of the said Lord King have pledged their faith and have agreed that the same Lord King should take into his hands [the lands'] of either one of those who shall contravene any of the premises and receive the issues therefrom forthcoming as long as he or the one of them, by whose fault the premises have not been done in form aforesaid and until all things in the present deed contained are fully complete. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the aforesaid parties to this deed, Cyrograph, severally have affixed their seals and have prayed that the same deed upon the Roll of the Chancery of the Lord King may be enrolled for the greater security of the Covenant aforesaid. And be it known that the aforesaid Robert Fitz-Roger came into the Chancery of the King at Westminster the 26th Day of December [1277] in the sixth year of the Reign of the same King and recognised for himself and his heirs all the Covenants aforesaid in form aforesaid.

Robert Fitz-Roger was summoned by Royal Writ, dated 24th June, 1295, to the Parliament at Westminster on 1st August, 1295. A collotype facsimile of the Enrolment of the Writ issued upon this occasion is given, of which the following is a translation:—

The King to his beloved and faithful Edmund, his brother, Earl of Lancaster, greeting:—

Whereas upon certain important business concerning Us and Our Realm and you and other Proceres, and Magnates of the same Realm, which without, &c. (as above.) We Command you in the Fealty and Devotion by which you are bound to Us strictly enjoining you to be with Us [at Westminster, 1st August, 1295] &c. (as above) to the end. Witness, as above [at Whitchurch, 24th June, 1295]. In the same form it was ordered singly by Close Writs to the Earls [10] and Barons [53].

[Barons] . . . ROBERT FITZ-ROGER . . .

Robert Fitz-Roger had been enjoined by the King’s Writ to be at Portsmouth on the Vigil of Easter, 1296, thence to pass into Gascony for Military Service there. By the following Special Writ he was counter-enjoined to appear at the Muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 1st March, 1296, for Military Service either in Scotland or in Gascony. The Enrolment of this Writ, being of a special nature, is given in collotype facsimile, and is translated as follows:—*

The King to his Beloved and Faithful Robert Fitz-Roger, greeting:—We have called to mind that We have enjoined you that you should be at Plymouth on the Vigil of Easter next ensuing, with horses and arms, thence in Our Retinue to set out for the parts of Gascony. But, whereas (the Lord willing) We purpose shortly to direct Our march to the parts of Scotland, as perhaps you have heard; We command

* Translated from ‘Close Roll’, 14 Edward 1, at back of membrane 11.
Facsimile of a portion of the Close Roll for the year 1295, recording the names of the Earls, Barons, &c., of whom Robert Fitz Roger (Lord of Clavering) was one of the Barons, who were summoned to the Parliament at Westminster by Edward the First's Writ of Privy Seal, dated 24 June, 1295.
you, requiring in the Fealty and Devotion by which you are bound to Us, strictly charging you, to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 1st of March now instant; with Horses and Arms, prepared thence to set out with us in Our Retinue to Scotland, or to the parts of Gascony mentioned, as We shall think fit at that time to enjoin you. And this you in nowise neglect. WITNESS the King at St. Alban's the viii day of January [1296].

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER was one of the two Barons who were summoned to the Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the First, with the Count of Holland at Ipswich on the 7th January, 1297. The following is a translation of the Royal Writ:—

Of the Marriage of Elizabeth the King's daughter with John, Count of Holland, to be solemnized:—

THE KING to the venerable Father in Christ R. by the same grace Bishop of London greeting:—

WHEREAS between the Count of Holland and Elizabeth Our dearest daughter; a Marriage on this next Monday the morrow of the Epiphany [7th January, 1297] at Ipswich (God Willing) We intend to be solemnized. We require and ask your Paternity that at the same Solemnization by all means you be present in person. WITNESS the King at Ipswich the 30th day of December [1296].

Similar letters are addressed to R. Bishop of Norwich. Witness as above.

In the same manner are asked the underwritten to wit:—

THE Abbot of St. Edmunds.
The Abbot of Colchester.
Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.
Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Robert de Tattershall.
Robert Fitz-Roger.

The Countess of Cornwall.
The Countess of Oxford.
The Countess of R. de Tiberot.†
The Count of John de Holebrok.
The Count of John Engayne, Junior.
The Count of John de Bohun.
The Count of John de Butetocurte.

THE following Writ of Military Summons, dated 15th May, 1297, was directed to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and to his son, JOHN DE CLAVERING, for service beyond sea. This is JOHN DE CLAVERING'S first recorded Writ of Military Summons:—

THE KING to his Beloved Cousin and Faithful EDMUND, EARL OF CORNWALL, greeting:—

WHEREAS for more cautiously providing against the damages and dangers which to Us and Our whole Realm by the plots of Our Enemies may happen, We lately charged each of Our Sheriffs of the same Realm that they should warn all those of their Bailiwicks within the Liberties and without, who have twenty librates of land and rents per annum, and those likewise who have more, to wit:—as well those who do not hold of Us in Chief as those who do hold; that they should provide themselves with horses and arms and prepare themselves without delay so that they should he thus ready and prepared to come to Us and [de] with Our proper person for the safety of themselves and the whole of Our aforesaid Realm whatever for them We should command. And for the said safety have now thought fit to appoint Our passage to the parts beyond Sea. We affectionately require and ask that, considering it behoves and is becoming in you concerning the safety and Common Advantage of the said Realm to put forth helping hands, you may be with Us at London on the Sunday next after the Octaves of St. John Baptist, next ensuing [7th July], with horses and arms prepared to cross the sea with Our body to the parts aforesaid to the Honour of God of Ourself and of you for the Safety and Advantage aforesaid. So that to you from that time We may be bound in eternal obligation. WITNESS AS ABOVE [at Loders xv day of May 1297].

* Translated from 'Close Roll' 25 Edward 1., membrane 26 d.
† Mother-in-law of JOHN DE CLAVERING.
‡ Translated from 'Close Roll,' 25 Edward 1., membrane 15 d.
The following is a translation of a Writ of Summons dated 26th September, 1298, directed to the Earls and Barons, including ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and JOHN DE CLAVERING, requiring them to be present at the Muster at Carlisle on the 6th June, 1299, for service against the Scots. A facsimile of the Norman-French enrolment of this Writ upon the ‘Close Roll’ is here given. The Nobility were discharged from this service by Writ dated 16th July, 1299:—

Of Coming with Horses and Arms to Carlisle.

EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his Faithful and Loyal ROGER BIGOD, Earl of Norfolk, and MARSHAL OF ENGLAND,

WHEREAS We intend (by the help of God) to be at Carlisle on the Vigil of Pentecost next ensuing [6th June, 1299] to proceed with the Scotch business against the Enemies of the Crown and Realm of England, to repress their disobedience and malice which aims at nothing else but reducing the said Crown and State of the said Realm of England to their power, and also to put Our Faithful and Loyal [Subjects]: those to whom We have given and shall give lands in the parts of Scotland in the seizin and possession of their lands and further to do that which God shall put in Our Mind, We pray that you especially and strictly charge you by the Fealty and Allegiance by which you are bound to Us, that at the said term of the Vigil of Pentecost, to be with Us at Carlisle with Horses and Arms as well appointed, as possible to proceed in the said business according as it shall be ordered by you, and by the honourable gentlemen who shall be with Us at that time. And this as you love the Honour and profit of Ourselves and of Our said Realm, and your own in nowise you neglect. Given at Stanwick the 16th day of September the year of Our Reign the twenty-sixth [1298].

THE following is a translation of the Writ of Summons to Parliament at London, dated 29th December, 1299, directed to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and JOHN DE CLAVERING. This is John de Clavering’s first recorded Summons to the House of Lords, when he was about twenty-nine years of age. A facsimile of this enrolment is given:—

Of Summoning a Parliament.

THE KING to his Beloved and Faithful Cousin, EDMUND, EARL OF CORNWALL, greeting:—

WHEREAS for the Safety of Our Crown and the Common Advantage of the people of Our Realm on the second Sunday of Lent next ensuing [6th March, 1300] We desire to hold a PARLIAMENT at LONDON and with you and with other Magnates and Proceres of the same Kingdom to have special Conference and Discussion, upon Our affairs touching Us and the same Realm. We command you in the Fealty and Devotion by which you are bound to Us, strictly enjoining you at the aforesaid day and place to appear personally with Us and with the other Magnates and Proceres, aforesaid for the purpose of Deliberating: being about to Treat upon the said business and giving Us your Counsel. And this as you love Us and Our Honour and the Profit of the said Realm you in nowise neglect.

WITNESS the King at Berwick upon Tweed xxix day of December [1299].

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and JOHN DE CLAVERING were also summoned by Writ, dated 30th December, 1299, to the Muster at Carlisle on the 24th June, 1300, to proceed against the Scots.

The principal incident of this Scottish Campaign was the Siege and Surrender of CARLAVEROCK CASTLE, a stronghold, which lay in the route of the English army, about

† Translated from ‘Close Roll,’ 28 Edward I., at back of membrane 17.
Facsimile of a portion of the Close Roll for the year 1298, recording the names of the Earls and Barons, of whom Robert Fitz-Roger (Lord of Clavering) and his son John de Clavering were amongst the Barons, to each of whom Edward the First's Writ of Military summons was addressed, requiring them to appear with horses and arms at the muster at Carlisle, upon Whitsun Eve (June 6th, 1299) for the purpose of meeting the King and proceeding against the Scots.

Dated 26 September, 1298.
Facsimile of a portion of the Close Roll for the year 1299, recording the names of the Earls and Barons: of whom Robert Fitz-Roger (Lord of Clavering) and his son John de Clavering were amongst the Barons: who were summoned to the Parliament to be held at London, 6 March, 1300, by Edward the First’s Writ of Privy Seal.

Dated 29 December, 1299.
nine miles from Dumfries. The English forces quitted Carlisle upon the 1st July, 1300, and the Siege commenced on the 10th or 11th of that month. There is an interesting contemporary description of this Siege known as 'The Roll of Carlaverock,' which is supposed to have been the work of one of the Heralds, an eye-witness of the events it records.

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and JOHN DE CLAVERING, who were present at the Siege in the Earl of Lincoln's retinue, are mentioned in this Roll; which commences as follows:

IN Chronicles of great Monasteries
It is found that King Edward the Third,
In the year one thousand three hundred
Of grace, on the day of Saint John,
Was at Carlisle, and held a great court,
And commanded that in a short time
All his men should prepare themselves,
To go together with him
Against his enemies the Scots
* * *
So they proceeded by short journies,
Arranged in four squadrons;
The which I will describe to you,
That I will not pass one over.

[First Squadron.]

THE Good ROBERT FITZ-ROGER,
Saw I range his Banner
With that of the Earl in that march;
It was quarterly of gold and red
With a Bend coloured black.

THAT of JOHN his Son and Heir,
Who has the surname of CLAVERING,
Was not at all different,
Excepting only a green label.

The following is a translation of King Edward the First's Writ, in Norman-French, to the Sheriff of Northumberland, enjoining that obedience be rendered to ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, the Lieutenant of Northumberland, dated 1st March, 1300. A collotype facsimile of the Enrolment of this Record is given:

THE KING to the SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND greeting:—WHEREAS for the Safety of Our Realm and of Our People and to keep and defend them from the evil and damage which may happen to them by the Scots, Our Rebels and Enemies: We have assigned and appointed Our Faithful and Loyal ROBERT FITZ-ROGER Our Captain and Lieutenant in the said County and moreover of the Castles of Berwick and Work, and through all the Marches and lands towards those parts, as well within the liberties as without, over all the men-at-arms and everything which pertains to arms of horsemen and footmen, and lands or tenements, or other things, they have or hold in the County and in the parts aforesaid: and We have also ordained that you for the protection and defence of the Marches and of the parts aforesaid should be aiding and counselling, obedient and responsive, to the said Robert and to his Mandates, in this business as if

* Translated from the 'Passant Roll,' 28 Edward 1., at back of membrane 7.
We Ourselves were there, as is more fully contained in the Letters Patent which the said Robert has had from Us: and it shall be your business to cause to come to Berwick as great a quantity of victuals and other things as are necessary for the sustenance of the men who dwell there and elsewhere in those parts in Our Service for the protection and defence of the same Marches. We command charge and strictly enjoin you in the Fealty which you owe to Us and by as much as you can forfeit to Us; to straightway send and cause to come to Berwick and elsewhere towards those parts corn and all manner of victuals and other things necessary for the sustenance of the men who remain there, responsible for the protection and defence of the Marches aforesaid. You shall also be obedient and responsive to the said Robert and to his commands as you would be to Ourselves: if we should be there present, and act in this matter with great pains and fully as the same the said Robert shall say, charge, and cause you to know, by his letters or in any other manner as by Us and according as he shall ordain. IN WITNESS &c. To last as long as the said Robert shall be Our Captain and Our Lieutenant in the parts aforesaid. Given at Southwark the first day of March [1300].

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER and his son, JOHN DE CLAVERING, were summoned by Writ, dated 26th September, 1300, to the Parliament at Lincoln on the 20th January, 1301: which had been convoked principally to consider the Papal Claim to Temporal Dominion over the Realm of Scotland.

This Parliament has become historically memorable as the occasion upon which the celebrated REMONSTRANCE, generally known as 'THE BARONS' LETTER,' was addressed to the POPE by the assembled Barons on the 12th February, 1301. This document appears to have been prepared in triplicate, and to each of the copies the seals of the Barons then present were, with a few exceptions, appended. One of these copies is supposed to have been despatched to Rome; the other duplicates have since been preserved in various Record repositories, and are at present in the Public Record Office. Of one copy a colotype facsimile is here given, which illustrates its fragmentary condition at this time. The other copy in the Record Office is even more obliterated and indistinct than the copy here reproduced.

In this document ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, LORD OF CLAVERING, is recorded as being present in Parliament; but his seal does not appear to be among the remains of the seals which were formerly affixed to the duplicate copies, from which they have long since broken away and are now kept separate.

The occasion of this Remonstrance may be briefly stated to have been the Claim of POPE BONIFACE THE EIGHTH to Temporal Dominion over the Realm of Scotland as a fief of the Holy See; and it is in every respect a most remarkable document. In the absence, probably by destruction, of the Rolls of Parliament of that period, this document is believed to be the only proof now producible of a person's having sat in Parliament at that time upon summons by the King; which proof of sitting in Parliament is absolutely necessary to legally establish a Claim to a Barony by Writ.

The tenor of this document also, is very remarkable; and it is expressed in language the most laconic and significant. Through it we may in imagination, see the Barons in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, perhaps in the Cathedral or Chapter House there, and the Papal Letters being exhibited and carefully explained, probably by the Archbishop or the Chancellor, in their midst; with their glances of mute astonishment upon each other, and upon this strange missive, containing such an unheard-of and preposterous claim.

But recovering from their surprise, they indite or seal, with all becoming and worshipful humility, such a Reply—at its conclusion a very baying of the Barons—as would appear to have convinced the Pope of the futility of his Claim; of which the following is a Translation:
Facsimile of a portion of the Close Roll for the year 1296, recording Edward the First’s special Writ of Military Summons addressed to Robert Fitz-Roger (Lord of Clavering) requiring him to appear at the muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 1st March, notwithstanding a previous summons enjoining him to be at Plymouth on Easter Eve with horses and arms, for the purpose of passing with the King’s retinue into Gascony.

Dated 8 January, 1296.

Facsimile of a portion of the Patent Roll for the year 1300, containing the enrolment of Edward the First’s Writ to the Sheriff of Northumberland, reciting the appointment of Robert Fitz-Roger as Captain and Lieutenant in Northumberland, and commanding that strict obedience be rendered to him.

Dated 1 March, 1300.
The Remonstrance from
The Barons of England in Parliament assembled at Lincoln
to Pope Boniface the Eighth at Rome, in refutation of
the Papal Claim to Temporal Dominion
over the Realm of Scotland.
Dated 12th February, 1301.

TO THE MOST HOLY FATHER IN CHRIST, THE LORD BONIFACE, BY DIVINE
PROVIDENCE SUPREME PONTIFF OF THE HOLY ROMAN AND UNIVERSAL
CHURCH:

HIS DEVOUT SONS:

John, Earl of Warren; Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; Ralph de Mont-
gomery, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; Humphrey de Bohun,
Earl of Hereford and Essex and Constable of England; Roger Bigod,
Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England; Guy, Earl of Warwick;
Richard, Earl of Arundel; Atmar de Valence, Lord of Montiniac;
Henry de Lancaster, Lord of Munem; John de Hasting, Lord of
Bergavenny; Henry de Percy, Lord of Topcliffe; Edmund de Mortimer,
Lord of Wigmore; Robert Fitz-Walter, Lord of Wodeham; John de St.
John, Lord of Halnaker; Hugh de Vere, Lord of Swaneschamp; William
de Breousa, Lord of Gower; Robert de Montalt, Lord of Hawarden;
Robert de Tatshall, Lord of Buckingham; Reginald de Grey, Lord of
Ruthyn; Henry de Grey, Lord of Codenore; Hugh Bardolf, Lord of
Wirmegeye; Robert de Tont, Lord of ‘Castro Matill’; William de Ros,
Lord of Hamlake; Robert de Clifford, Castellan of Appleby; Peter
de Mauley, Lord of Muggreave; Philip, Lord of Kyne; Robert Fitz-
Roger, Lord of Claverings; John de Mohun, Lord of Dunstere; Atmaric
de St. Amand, Lord of Widehaye; Alan la Zouche, Lord of Ashby; William
de Ferrers, Lord of Groby; Theobald de Verdon, Lord of Wibbele;
Thomas de Furnival, Lord of Sheffield; Thomas de Multon, Lord of
Egremond; William le Latimer, Lord of Corby; Thomas, Lord of Berke-
ley; Fulke Fitz-Warine, Lord of Whitington; John, Lord of Segrave;
Edmund de Eyncourt, Lord of Thurgerton; Peter Corbet, Lord of
Caux; William de Cantilupe, Lord of Ravensthorne; John de Beauchamp,
Lord of Hacche; Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Pentkteelyn; John Fitz-
Reginald, Lord of Bleanleveny; Randal de Neville, Lord of Raby;
Bryan Fitz-Alan, Lord of Bedale; William Marshall, Lord of Hengham;
Walter, Lord of Hungercombe; William Martin, Lord of Camesio; Henry
le Tyes, Lord of Chilton; Roger la Warre, Lord of Befield; John de
Rivers, Lord of Angre; John de Lancaster, Lord of Grisdale; Robert
Fitz-Payne, Lord of Lannuer; Henry Tregoz, Lord of Gavynge; Ralph
Pipart, Lord of Linford; Walter, Lord of Falconberge; Roger
l’Esrange, Lord of Ellesmere; John l’Esrange, Lord of Knokin;
Thomas de Chaworth, Lord of Norton; Walter de Beauchamp, Lord
of Alcester; Richard Talbot, Lord of Eckleswell; John Botetourte,
Lord of Mendesham; John Engayne, Lord of Colum; Hugh Pointz, Lord

* Not recorded in the Writ of Summons to that Parliament.
THE BARONIAL PROGENITORS OF
OF CORY MALET; ADAM, LORD OF WELLES; SIMON, LORD OF MONTACUTE; JOHN, LORD OF SUDLEY; JOHN DE MOELES, LORD OF CAUDEBURY*; EDMUND, BARON OF STAFFORD; JOHN LOVEL, LORD OF DACKINGG; EDMUND DE HASTINGS, LORD OF ENCHUNEHOLMOK; RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM, LORD OF GRIMTHORP; ROBERT DE SCALÉS, LORD OF NEUSELES; WILLIAM TUCHET, LORD OF LEVENHALES; JOHN AP ADAM, LORD OF BEVERSTONE; JOHN DE HAFERING, LORD OF GRAFTON*; ROBERT LA WARDE, LORD OF ALBA AULA [WHITEHALL]; NICHOLAS DE SEGRAVE, LORD OF STOWE; WALTER, DE TEYE, LORD OF STANDGREVE*; JOHN DE L'ISLE, LORD OF WODETON; EUSTACE, LORD OF HACCHE; GILBERT PECHE, LORD OF CORBY; WILLIAM PAYNEL, LORD OF TRACYNTON*; BOGO DE KNOVILL, LORD OF WHITCHURCH; FULK L'ESTRANGE, LORD OF CORSHAM*; HENRY DE PINKENET, LORD OF WEDONE*; JOHN DE HUDLESTONE, LORD OF ANEYS*; ROGER DE HUNTINGFIELD, LORD OF BRADENHAM*; HUGH FITZ-HENRY, LORD OF RAVENSWORTH*; JOHN LE BRETON, LORD OF SPORLE*; NICOLAS DE CAREW, LORD OF MULESFORD*; THOMAS, LORD DE LA ROCHE; WALTER, DE MONCY, LORD OF THORNTON; JOHN FITZ-MARMADUKE, LORD OF HORDENE*; JOHN, LORD OF KINGSTON*; ROBERT HASTINGS, LORD DE LA DESIREE*; RALPH, LORD OF GRENDON*; WILLIAM, LORD OF LEYBORN; JOHN DE CRESTOCK, LORD OF MORPETH*; MATTHEW FITZ-JOHN, LORD OF STOKENHAM*; NICHOLAS DE METFULL, LORD OF WHERLETON*; JOHN PAYNEL, LORD OF OTTELEYE.

DEVOUTLY KISSING THE BLESSED FEET:—

THE Holy Roman Mother-Church, by whose Ministry the Catholic Faith is guided in its Acts since it, as we firmly believe and fully hold, proceeds [so] that it desires the Prejudice of none but the Rights of all, not less of others than its own, as a Benign Mother should be preserved uninjured.

IN a General Parliament lately assembled at Lincoln by OUR MOST SERENE LORD, EDWARD by the grace of God, ILLUSTRIOUS KING OF ENGLAND; Our same Lord caused to be exhibited in our midst and to be carefully explained certain Apostolic Letters which upon certain matters touching the Condition and State of the Realm of Scotland he had received upon your behalf. Which being heard and carefully considered, We understood to be contained in the same [statements], as much to be wondered at, as hitherto unheard of.

FOR we know MOST HOLY FATHER and it is notorious in the parts of England and not unknown in some others, that from the first Institution of the Realm of England, the Kings of the same Realm, as well in the times of the Britons as of the Angles, had a high and direct Dominion over the land of Scotland and in successive times have remained in possession or quasi superiority and direct dominion of the same Realm of Scotland. Nor at any time has the same Realm belonged, nor does it belong, in Temporalities, by any Right to the aforesaid Church. But, on the contrary, the same Realm of Scotland has [belonged] to the Progenitors of our aforesaid Lord the Kings of England and has existed as their Fee from ancient times. Nor have the Kings of Scotland and their Realm, been Vassals or have been accustomed to be subject to any others than the Kings of England. Nor have the Kings of England upon their Rights in the Realm aforesaid or other their Temporalities, answered nor ought to answer before any Judge, Ecclesiastical or Civil, from the free preeminence of their Royal State, Dignity and Custom irrefragably observed.

WHEREFORE, treaty and careful deliberation having been had upon the matters mentioned in your Letters, the Common Agreement and Unanimous Consent of each and all, was, is and shall be (God Willing) for the future:—That the aforesaid our Lord King upon the Rights of his Realm of Scotland: or other his Temporalities shall by no means judicially answer before you, or submit himself

* Not recorded in the Writ of Summons to that Parliament.
Facsimile of the remains of a duplicate of the Remonstrance, generally known as 'The Barons' Letter,' from the Barons of England, in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, to Pope Boniface the Eighth at Rome, in refutation of the Papal claim to Temporal Dominion over the Realm of Scotland.

Dated 12 February, 1301.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

To judgment in any way: or bring his Rights aforesaid into doubtful question. Nor shall he send to your Presence for this purpose Proctors or Nuncios, especially when they might yield the premises manifestly to the disinheritance of the Right of the Crown of this Realm of England and the Royal Dignity and the notorious subversion of the state of the same Realm: also to the prejudice of the Liberties, Customs and Laws of our Fathers. For the Observance and Defence of which we are duly bound by Oath to maintain and which WE WILL MAINTAIN WITH ALL OUR POWER, AND WITH THE HELP OF GOD, WILL DEFEND WITH ALL OUR MIGHT. And we do not permit nor any way will permit, as we neither can nor ought; that our aforesaid King, although he should wish to do or attempt, the premises so unusual not due and prejudicial and otherwise unheard of.

WHEREFORE, reverently and humbly we supplicate your Holiness, that you benignly permit the same our Lord King—who among other Princes of the World shows himself Catholic and devout to the Roman Church—to peacefully possess his Rights, Liberties, Customs and Laws without diminution and inquietude and to hold them unimpaired.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF our Seals as well for ourselves as for the whole Commonalty of the aforesaid Realm of England to these Presents have been appended. Dated at Lincoln 12th day of February in the year of Our Lord 1300.

IN the year 1310, owing to the continued imprudence of King Edward the Second’s conduct and weak government, the Reformation of the Government of the Kingdom and the Regulation of the Royal Household, were committed to a Committee of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, who were named ORDAINERS. One of the six Barons thus selected was ROBERT FITZ-ROGER; who was sworn with others in the Painted Chamber at Westminster on the 20th March, 1310. This was an appointment of great honour; and very similar to the appointment of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER’S grandfather, JOHN FITZ-ROBERT, as one of the Barons for the Enforcement of Magna Carta.

The following is a translation of Norman-French Enrolment* relating to the Ordainers:


TO ALL THOSE who shall see or hear these Letters, Robert, by the Sufferance of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England. Ralph, of London; John, of Lincoln; Simond, of Salisbury; Henry, of Winchester; John, of Norwich; John, of Bath and Wells; John, of Chichester; Walter, of Worcester; Walter, of Exeter; and David, of St. David’s—by the same Sufferance—BISHOPS. Gilbert de Clare, of Gloucester and Hertford; Thomas de Lancaster; Henry de Lacy, of Lincoln; Humphrey de Bohun, of Hereford and Essex; John de Bretagne, of Richmond; Aymer de Valence, of Pembroke; Guy de Beauchamp, of Warwick; Eamon de Arundel—EARLS. Henry de Lancaster; Henry de Percy; Hugh de Veer; Robert de Clifford; Robert le Fitz-Payne; William le Marshal; John Lovel; Ralph le Fitz-William; Payne de Tiberot; John Boretourte; Bartholomew de Badlesmere; John de Grey; and John de Crumwell—Health in Our Lord:

WHEREAS Our Most Dear Lord Monsieur Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine—to the Honour of God and for the good of Our said Lord the King and of his Kingdom—hath granted of his free Will to Us and to other PRELATES, EARLS, and BARONS, of the said Kingdom, that we may elect certain persons of Ourselves and of others who shall seem to Us sufficient to be summoned by Us during the period of Our Authority; that is to say—until the Feast of St. Michael.

* Translated from ‘Close Roll,’ 3 Edward II., at back of membrane 8.
next ensuing, and from the said Feast for a year next ensuing, to Ordain and Establish the Estate of the Army of the said Our Lord King, and of his Kingdom; according to Right and Reason. AND that those who shall be elected the same shall have full power to Ordain the Estate of the Army of Our said Lord the King, and of his Kingdom aforesaid; in such manner that the Ordinances are made to the Honour of God and to the Honour and Profit of Holy Church and to the honour of Our said Lord the King and to his Profit; and to the Profit of his People—according to Right and Reason and the Oath which our said Lord the King made at his Coronation. AND to this Our said Lord the King hath Willed that the Elected and all those of his Seigniory, and of his Allegiance, shall Observe and Keep in all their Points the Ordinances which shall be made by the PRELATES, EARLS, and BARONS; who for this purpose shall be elected; and others by them for this purpose summoned. AND that they should for this purpose, Covenant, Declare, and Swear, without the Challenge of the said Lord the King or his Agents. AND if it happen that part of them, who shall be elected to make the said Ordinances, shall be hindered by death or by sickness, or reasonable punishment (which God forbid) by which they shall not be able to make the said Ordinances; that then it shall be quite lawful to those who shall be present to make the same Ordinances to proceed with the said Ordinances by themselves or to summon others to them to make those Ordinances, accordingly as they shall see that it be more to the Honour of Our said Lord King; and to his Profit, and that of his People, as more plainly is contained in the Letters Patent that Our said Lord the King hath made to Us upon the matters aforesaid. We Grant and Permit for Us, Our Successors, and Our Heirs, that the Grant which Our said Lord the King hath made in the manner aforesaid shall not at other times be treated as of Custom or of Usage, or turn to the Prejudice of Our said Lord, the King, or of his Heirs, or of Us, Our Successors, Our ‘Churches’; or of Our Heirs, or to the damage of any, contrary to Right and Reason as is aforesaid. AND that the Grant aforesaid, may not in any way be understood, or claim, but only properly of his Courtesy and Free Will. AND that the Authority of the said Ordainers for making the said Ordinances shall not continue beyond the period aforesaid. IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have set Our Seals to these Letters Patent. Given at London the 17th of March, the Year of Grace, 1309 [-10]: and of Our Lord the King. . . . [Enrolment incomplete].

FORM OF THE FIRST ELECTION OF SIX ORDAINERS.*

THE Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and all the BISHOPS present, to wit:—R. London; H. Winchester; J. Lincoln; W. Worcester; W. Exeter; J. Chichester; S. Salisbury; J. Norwich; J. Bath and Wells; D. Isle of Man, have ELECTED two EARLS, namely:—Lincoln and Pembroke. All the EARLS present, to wit:—Gloucester; Lincoln; Hereford; Warwick; Lancaster; Pembroke; Richmond; Arundel, have ELECTED two BISHOPS, namely:—London and Salisbury. The Bishops of London and Salisbury; the Earls of Lincoln and Pembroke, have elected two BARONS; namely:—Hugh de Veer, William le Marshal. These Six being first Elected have Elected Fifteen other Ordainers.

Names of all the Ordainers Elected:—

BISHOPS, to wit:—R. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; R. London; S. Salisbury; J. Chichester; J. Norwich; D. Isle of Man; J. Llandaff.

EARLS, to wit:—G. Gloucester; T. Lancaster; H. Lincoln; A. Pembroke; H. Hereford; J. Richmond; G. Warwick; E. Arundel.

BARONS, to wit:—Hugh de Veer; William le Marshal; ROBERT FITZ-ROGER; Hugh de Courtenay; William Martin; John de Grey.

ROBERT FITZ-ROGER'S connection with the Ordaining Peers was of brief duration. Between the date of his election, on the 20th March, 1310, and the 29th of the month following, he died; and was probably buried within the Priory of Langley, in Norfolk county.

* 'Translated from 'Claudius MS.,' D. 11, folio 276, in British Museum.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

He left issue the following Sons, who each adopted the surname of CLAVERING:—JOHN, who succeeded him; ALEXANDER; ROGER; ROBERT; ALAN (afterwards Sir ALAN, whose heir male and lineal descendant is the present Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet, of Axwell Park); HENRY and EDMUND.

9. JOHN DE CLAVERING,
BARON BY TENURE OF WARKWORTH AND CLAVERING.

And one of the ‘Majores Barones’ of England.

BARON BY WRIT (dated 29th December, 1299) and a LORD OF PARLIAMENT.

JOHN DE CLAVERING, the eldest son of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, was born about the year 1270; and was betrothed on the 25th November, 1277, to HAWISE DE TIBETOT. He succeeded his Father, and had possession of his lands, by Homage and Fine to King Edward the Second on the 29th May, 1310, when he was about forty years of age.

JOHN DE CLAVERING was first summoned to Parliament in his Father’s lifetime, by Writ dated 29th December, 1299; and this Summons was regularly continued to him during his own lifetime, until the 20th November, 1331; during which time he received fifty-four Summons to Parliament. He was first summoned to Military Service by Writ dated 15th May, 1297; which was, upon occasion, regularly continued to him until the 5th April, 1327; of which Summons he received forty-eight in number, being altogether a total of one hundred and two Summons to Service. He served in the Wars in Scotland, and was present at the Siege of Carlaverock; and at the Battle of Stirling, where he was taken prisoner.

The Public Records record several of JOHN DE CLAVERING’S lawsuits, apparently commencing when he was fourteen years of age; which are very lengthy and tedious reading. He appears to have been continually involved in litigation; and was perpetually going to the King with some complaint either against his Brother, or his Neighbours, or even the Serfs upon his lands—disputing the poor creatures’ claims of freedom. On the 29th March, 1324, he obtained a Royal Charter* for establishing a Weekly Market at his Manor of Blythburgh, in Suffolk, knowing it to be to the prejudice and impoverishment of the poor market people of Dunwich, a seaport close by; which was ineffectually petitioned against by them.

In the year 1330, JOHN DE CLAVERING endeavoured by introducing a Bill into Parliament to deprive these poor men of Dunwich of their Franchise. Their petition, in Norman-French, is still extant, in which they pray not to be so deprived without reasonable cause. In the same year the Men of Dunwich, headed by one JOHN PAYNE, rose up against him, and by way of reprisal they seized upon, and towed away, five of his ships, &c., to the value of £300; and thrashed his servants, wounding and imprisoning them. JOHN DE CLAVERING prayed justice against them for this ‘horrible trespass,’ assessing his damages at the sum of £1,000.

The great blemish, however, upon the memory of JOHN DE CLAVERING is, his alienation of the family property in the year 1311. By his wife Hawise he had had a daughter, Eva; and being disappointed of male issue, alienated the whole of his inheritance subject to his own life-interest, and reserving to his brother, EDMUND DE CLAVERING, a life-interest in the Manors of Clavering and Blythburgh. About one half of the property, including the

Manor of Warkworth, he conceded to King Edward the Second; who in return for this easy benevolence gave him a life-grant of certain Manors and Hundreds in Norfolk.

**JOHN DE CLAVERING** was the first of the family who adopted the permanent surname of CLAVERING, from his Manor of Clavering in Essex, by Command of King Edward the First, between the years 1277 and 1297. This statement is authenticated by an entry in the original Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Mary Sibton, in Suffolk, now in the British Museum; a page of which, containing this record, is here given in facsimile. Of the derivation of the name Clavering, the Rev. Philip Morant, in his 'History of Essex,' very prettily and correctly derives it from two Saxon words, signifying 'violets' and 'meadow' or 'pasture.'

The translation of a portion of this facsimile is as follows:

**Genealogy of the Founders of the Abbey of Sibton.**

THE Lady Sibyl, sister of JOHN DE CATNETO, daughter of RALPH DE CATNETO, who came at the Conquest of England, was married to Sir ROBERT FITZ-WALTER, Founder of the House of St. Faith, of Horsham; who begat of her a son by name Roger; and John, Sheriff; 1 Founder of the and WILLIAM DE CATNETO.1 Roger; and John, the Sheriff, died without issue; Abbey of Sibton, but William took a Wife, and begat of her three daughters, namely:—Margaret; Clemente and Sara. Clemente and Sara died without issue; but Margaret was married to a certain Norman HUGH DE CRESC; who begat of her a Son, named Roger. ROGER DE CRESC took a Wife by name ISABELLA DE RTE; and begat of her four sons, namely:—Hugh; Roger; John and Stephen, who all died without issue. The aforesaid Margaret, after her husband Sir HUGH DE CRESC was dead, married another Nobleman, by name, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER; who begat of her JOHN FITZ-ROGER.* John begat a son by name ROGER. The same ROGER begat a son by name ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, now Patron. Who after the death of STEPHEN DE CRESC succeeded by Inheritance to the Barony of Horsford, as heir of the Lady MARGARET DE CHENET, who married two husbands as is aforesaid. But the aforesaid ROBERT [FITZ-ROGER] married a Wife, by name, MARGARET DE LA ZOUCHE, of whom he begat many sons and daughters, namely:—JOHN; ALEXANDER; ROGER; ROBERT; ALAN; HENRY; and EDMUND. JOHN married a Wife, by name, HAWISE, of whom he begat a daughter, by name, EVA, who now claims to be the Patroness of the House of Sibton, of St. Faith, and of Blythburgh as of Hereditary Right.‡

In the year 1307, JOHN DE CLAVERING disputed the right of his younger brother, Sir ALAN DE CLAVERING (the lineal ancestor of the present Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet), to a portion of the Callaly property as heir-at-law of Margery, sole heir of another brother, ROGER DE CLAVERING. It was found by Inquisition,§ dated 1st August, 1307, taken upon Oath, that ALAN DE CLAVERING, was the heir, by virtue of the gift of his father, ROBERT FITZ-ROGER. Whereupon JOHN DE CLAVERING appeared with his Complaint in the King's Court|| (as he was very much prone to do), and claimed the property, worth about £26 per annum. By the King's Command another Inquisition was taken on the 18th June, 1308, at which the Jurors returned upon Oath, but without any recorded proof, that JOHN DE CLAVERING was the heir; and so, no doubt to his great satisfaction, he possessed himself of the heritage which seems by right to have belonged to his

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* One of the MAGNA CARTA Barons.
† Whose Heir-Male and lineal descendant is Sir HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet, of Axtell Park.
‡ The note respecting the Adoption of the Surname in the facsimile, is the second marginal note in the larger handwriting. Above this note is an interpolation in a smaller hand made in 1646, some three centuries later.
§ Inquisitio post Mortem,' 35 Edward I., No. 24.
|| 'Inquisitio post Mortem,' 1 Edward II., No. 3.
Facsimile of a page of the Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Mary, Sibton, in Suffolk, recording the ADOPTION OF THE SURNAMES OF CLAVERING, by JOHN, son of ROBERT FITZ-ROGER, one of the Baronial Progenitors of the Clavering Family, from his Manor of Clavering in Essex, by Command of King Edward the First. (From the original Chartulary in the British Museum. Arundel MS. 221, folio 4a.)
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

slenderly provided— for younger brother. The Escheator who returned the Inquisition endorsed it as follows: *—"I warned ALAN DE CLAVERING that he should be present, and he was present at the Inquisition"—and no doubt had his own feelings about his brother's conduct.

Schedule of the Possessions of

The Clavering Family as acquired by their Baronial Progenitors; and inherited by John de Clavering, a Baron of England; and by him alienated in the year 1311: which Alienation took effect on the 13th January, 1332.

(Note:—The Earliest 'Charter Roll' now extant is for the year 1199.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>COUNTY where Situated</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Date of Acquisition</th>
<th>MANNER OF ACQUISITION</th>
<th>BY WHOM ACQUIRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WARKWORTH¹</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>Castle and Manor,</td>
<td>About 1158</td>
<td>Grant of Henry the Second</td>
<td>ROGER FITZ-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barony.</td>
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<td>RICHARD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AYNHOE²</td>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td>Before 1188</td>
<td>Exchange with Earl of Essex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAVERING³</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Barony.</td>
<td>Before 1188</td>
<td>Grant of Henry the Second</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORSFORD⁴</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td>Before 1199</td>
<td>In marriage with Margaret de Crescy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLYTHBURGH⁴</td>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EURE (or IVER)²</td>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td>8 July, 1199</td>
<td>Grant of Robert Fitz-John</td>
<td>ROBERTS FITZ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWBURN³</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td>22 Feb., 1204</td>
<td></td>
<td>ROGER (the First)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTHBURY¹</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>Manor.</td>
<td>1 March, 1205</td>
<td>Grant of King John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORBRIDGE¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>Manor and Barony.</td>
<td>6 June, 1205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHALTON²</td>
<td></td>
<td>Castle and Manor,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Properties so marked reverted immediately upon the decease of JOHN DE CLAVERING to the Crown. The Castle and Manor of Warkworth were granted by Edward the Third, in anticipation of JOHN DE CLAVERING'S speedy decease, to HENRY DE PERCY, by Charter dated 1st March, 1318.

² Property so marked reverted upon the decease of HAWISE DE CLAVERING to the Crown.

³ In Properties so marked EDMUND DE CLAVERING had a life-interest upon decease of his brother, JOHN DE CLAVERING, and his wife, with remainder to Ralph de Neville. The Horsford property was granted on 3rd February, 1342, by RALPH DE NEVILLE to HAWISE DE CLAVERING for her life, with remainder to her daughter, EVA DE BENHALE.

⁴ Properties so marked reverted, upon the decease of JOHN DE CLAVERING and his wife, to Ralph de Neville.

⁵ Of the alienation of the Baronies of Warkworth there appear to be no records.

In the year 1311 JOHN DE CLAVERING, being disappointed of male issue, proceeded to alienate the Family Inheritance. On the 20th November, 1311, King Edward the Second, in consideration of a Grant to the Crown by JOHN DE CLAVERING of the greater portion of his Inheritance—saving JOHN DE CLAVERING'S and his Wife's life-interest—granted to JOHN DE CLAVERING certain Manors and Hundreds of the yearly value of £400, for

* 'Inquisition post Mortem,' 1 Edward II., No. 3.
his life only. By this sordid transaction JOHN DE CLAVERING greatly augmented his life-income, which was already, in respect of four out of his ten Manors, above £700 yearly;* and deprived his brothers of a Noble Inheritance which should have descended to them.

The Alienation of the Possessions of the House of Clavering in the year 1311.†

THE KING to [all to] whom &c., greeting:—KNOW YE that whereas Our Beloved and Faithful JOHN DE CLAVERING has conceded to Us by Benevolence and Grant that he of his CASTLE OF WARKWORTH, and his MANORS OF ROTHBURY, NEWBURN and CORBRIDGE with the appurtenances, in the County of Northumberland, and of his MANOR OF IVER with the appurtenances in the County of Bucks, which are held of Us in Chief shall enfeoff STEPHEN DE TRAFFORD. To have and to hold to the same Stephen and his heirs of Us and Our heirs by the Services therefrom due and accustomed for ever. So that the same Stephen having thereof full and peaceful seizin of the said Castle [of Warkworth] and Manor of Rothbury with the appurtenances should re-enfeoff the aforesaid John. To have and to hold for the whole life of the same John. So that after the death of the same John the said Castle and Manor of Rothbury with the appurtenances remain to Us and Our heirs for ever. And of the aforesaid Manor of Iver with the appurtenances he should re-enfeoff the aforesaid John and Hawise his wife. To have and to hold for the whole life of the said John and Hawise. So that after the death of the said John and Hawise the same Manor of Iver with the appurtenances remain to Us and Our heirs for ever. And of the aforesaid Manors of Newburn and Corbridge with the appurtenances he should re-enfeoff the aforesaid John. To have and to hold to him and his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, of Us and Our heirs, by the Services aforesaid for ever. So that if the same John shall die without such heir, or if he shall have such heir and the same heir die without heir male of his body lawfully begotten then, after the death of the same John, and after the death of such heirs, the aforesaid Manors of Newburn and Corbridge with the appurtenances remain to Us and Our heirs for ever. Which said Castle and Manors with the appurtenances to the value of seven hundred pounds per annum, as it is said, extend; and upon this the same John and Stephen shall levy a fine in Our Court according to Law and Custom within the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary next ensuing [2nd February, 1312].

WE, out of gratitude to the said John and in consideration of what is due on this behalf, and for this reason being resolved and willing to regard him graciously, have granted to him for Us and Our heirs to the value of four hundred librares of land per annum Our Manor of Costessey, and our Hundreds of Loddon, 'Knowling,' Holm, Deepwade, Hensud, North Erpingham, South Erpingham, East Flegg, West Flegg, Happing, Walsham, Taverham, Blisset, and Humbleyard, with the appurtenances in the County of Norfolk and Our hundreds of Blithing and Wagnafford with the appurtenances in the County of Suffolk, and Our Manor of Rodeston with the appurtenances in the County of Northampton; and the Manor of 'Apethorp' with the appurtenances, together with twenty and eight shillings farm rent of the land of Oliver of Aspernill there: which said Manors and hundreds are valued at £405. 15. 9¾d. per annum. To have and to hold to the same John for his whole life. So that the same John until the fine aforesaid shall have been levied in Our Court aforesaid in form aforesaid is held answerable to Us at Our Exchequer of the said value pro rata of the term that he shall so hold the same Manors and Hundreds. And We will and grant for Us and Our heirs that after the said fine shall have been levied, as it is said, then the same John may have and hold the said Manors and Hundreds with the appurtenances for his whole life quit of the aforesaid value Paying to Us and Our heirs per annum at the said Exchequer five pounds and twenty one pence, and one halfpenny which are in excess of the said four hundred pounds by the extent aforesaid. And also that if the said Castle and Manors by the

* A sum equivalent to £100,000 or more of present money; considering that nearly the whole of the Northumberland property has since proved metalliferous and coal and stone producing.
† Translated from 'Originalia,' 5 Edward II, membrane 9.
### Conspectus of the Services of the LORD JOHN DE CLAVERING, one of the GREATER BARONS OF ENGLAND, personally rendered to Kings Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third, compiled from the Enrolments upon the Close Rolls, Patent Rolls, Scotch Rolls, and Gascon Rolls, and chronologically arranged from the year 1297 to 1319.

**[Enrolments of Records thus marked * are given in facsimile in this work.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE of the KING'S WRIT of SUMMONS</th>
<th>SERVICE required by the SUMMONS</th>
<th>PARLIAMENT or MUSTER, held at.</th>
<th>DATE when to appear</th>
<th>REFERENCE to the ROLLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 May, 1297.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE in parts beyond Sea.</td>
<td>London.</td>
<td>1 July, 1297.</td>
<td>C.R 2 Edw. I m. 15 d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Sept., 1298.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE in parts beyond Sea. London.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 May, 1299.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Sept., 1299.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Dec., 1299.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Dec., 1299.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. York.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Sept., 1300.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Jan., 1301.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24 July, 1301.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Sept., 1301.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Nov., 1301.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 April, 1306.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Lincoln.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Nov., 1306.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Carlisle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 June, 1308.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. York.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Feb., 1310.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE in parts beyond Sea. London.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Feb., 1310.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE in parts beyond Sea. London.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Jan., 1310.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Lancaster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Edw. II. m. 17 d.</td>
<td>To join the King's forces with his men. Ripon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Edw. II. m. 17 d.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Edw. II. m. 17 d.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Aug., 1299.</td>
<td>To join the Earl's forces as he can, above his usual train, in case of Invasion by the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Nov., 1299.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Carlisle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 March, 1300.</td>
<td>To join the King's forces with his men. Carlisle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 June, 1318.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Westminster.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Feb., 1322.</td>
<td>To perform MILITARY SERVICE against the Scots. Carlisle.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July, 1322.</td>
<td>To PARLIAMENT with other Barons. Ripon. 2 days notice.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
JOHN DE CLAVERING was born about the year 1270; and was betrothed on 25th November, 1277, to HAWISE, daughter of ROBERT DE TIBETOT, and died on the 13th January, 1332. His Heir-male in the year 1891 (through his brother, SIR ALAN DE CLAVERING), is SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING, Baronet, of AXWELL PARK, co. DURHAM.
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

The house of Clavering.

John to Us and Our heirs in form aforesaid to be granted do not extend to the value of seven hundred pounds per annum, by lawful extent thereof to be made then to the same John of the said four hundred librates of land so to him by Us granted may be subtracted pro rata that portion of the sum which according to such extent shall be wanting of the seven hundred pounds above mentioned as shall reasonably seem should be done. In which WITNESS. The King at Westminster xx day of November [1311]. By the King himself and Council.

John de Clavering was present at the Battle of Stirling on the 24th June, 1314, when he was taken prisoner by the Scots; but released upon ransom. His youthful son-in-law Thomas de Ufford, who had married, on the 9th March, 1309, his daughter Eva (then in her fourth year; and at nine years a Widow), was there slain;* leaving Eva again widowed in childhood, but with a sufficient Dower. In this engagement also, as an item of general interest, Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, was slain, 'whom the Scots would willingly have kept for ransom, but he had neglected to put on the tunic of his proper (coat of) arms.' † JOHN DE CLAVERING died at Aynhoe on the 13th January, 1332, and was buried within the Choir of Langley Abbey. He left issue by his Wife Hawise (who died on the 18th February, 1345) one daughter, EVA DE CLAVERING.

EVA DE CLAVERING.

Eva de Clavering, the daughter and heiress of John de Clavering, was born about the year 1305, ‡ and was first betrothed before two years of age, when she could scarcely have had much voice in the matter, to Thomas de Audley, who died in the year 1307, aged eighteen. Upon her Spouse's decease, EVA had the usual assignment of Dower by the Court§ on the 24th March, 1308, to the yearly amount of £136. 11s. 5d., a sum equivalent to more than decuple that amount of present money.

EVA DE CLAVERING was betrothed secondly, on the 9th March, 1309, || to Thomas de Ufford, who was slain at the Battle of Stirling¶ on 14th June, 1314, leaving EVA again a 'widow' about nine years of age. EVA DE CLAVERING was betrothed thirdly, and may be said to have been first married to Sir James Audley,—by whom she was mother of the chivalrously celebrated Sir James Audley, K.G., the HERO OF POICTIERS—who pre-deceased her. EVA DE CLAVERING again married, before the year 1342, Robert de Benhale, who survived her. EVA died** on the 20th September, 1369, and was buried at Langley Priory in Norfolk County.

Mackenzie, in his 'History of Northumberland,' remarks:—††

* Beltz', 'Memorials of the Order of the Garter,' page 83.
† Translated from 'Rolls Series Chronicld,' Edward III., Vol. II., page 299.
‡ Eva de Clavering's age was returned upon Oath as of forty years on 16th April, 1345. See 'Inquisitio Post Mortem' of Hawise de Clavering, 18–19 Edward III.
|| Marriage recorded and confirmed by Enrolment in 'Claw Roll,' 2 Edward III., membrane 13 d. The date might be that of the agreement which recites: — the same Eva whom the said Thomas (de Ufford) married on the 9th March, 1 Edward III., it was agreed in this manner to wit, &c. . . .
** 'Inquisition Post Mortem,' 43 Edward III., Number 2.
†† 'View of the County of Northumberland' (1825), by E. Mackenzie, Vol. II., p. 30. Mackenzie, however, mis-states the names of two of Eva de Clavering's husbands, and quite omits to mention that Eva de Clavering was Mother of Sir James Audley, K.G., the HERO OF POICTIERS: an individual quite as illustrious as any of the above.
THE BARONIAL PROGENITORS OF

It is remarkable that in the short space of six generations, there were amongst the descendants of Eva, Baroness Clavering, the following illustrious personages:—A King of England; a Queen of England; a Duchess of York; a Duchess of Clarence; a Duke of Bedford; a Marquis of Montacute; an Earl of Wiltshire; an Earl of Northumberland; an Earl of Salisbury; an Earl of Kent; the celebrated Earl of Warwick; a Lord Latimer; a Lord Abergavenny; an Archbishop of York; and an Earl Marshal of England.

9. SIR ALAN DE CLAVERING, KNIGHT,
OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alan de Clavering, a younger son of Robert Fitz-Roger, was born about the year 1279, his age being returned upon Oath, on the 1st August, 1307, as of twenty-eight years. He was Knighted, and married Isabel, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Riddle, Esquire, of Tilmouth. He was summoned as a Knight of the Shire to Parliament by Writ dated 9th May, 1324. He died about February, 1328, and was succeeded by his son William.

10. WILLIAM DE CLAVERING,
OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON.

William de Clavering, the son and heir of Sir Alan de Clavering, was born about the year 1304, his age being returned upon Oath on the 7th March, 1328, as of twenty-four years. He rendered Homage to King Edward the Third according to Feudal Custom, and had possession of his Inheritance on the 19th March, 1328. He appears to have pre-deceased his Wife Matilda, who died on the 28th November, 1351. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

11. SIR ROBERT DE CLAVERING, KNIGHT,
OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON.

Robert de Clavering, son and heir of William de Clavering, was born about the year 1326, his age being returned upon Oath on the 10th February, 1352, as of twenty-six years. He rendered Homage to the King and had possession of his Inheritance on the 26th January, 1353. He was returned Knight of the Shire for Northumberland in the Parliament held at Westminster on the 1st October, 1386. He was Knighted, and died on the 17th January, 1394, and was succeeded by his son John.

12. SIR JOHN CLAVERING, KNIGHT,
OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON.

John Clavering, son and heir of Sir Robert Clavering, Knight, was born about the year 1364, his age being returned upon Oath on the 17th January, 1394, as of thirty years. He was Knighted, and married Johanna, daughter of Thomas Hetton,

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* 'Inquisitio Post Mortem,' 35 Edward I., No. 24 (ROGER DE CLAFERING).
† 'Inquisitio ad Quod Damnum,' 18 Edward II., No. 76.  
§ 'Inquisitio Post Mortem,' 2 Edward III., No. 20.
∥ 'Inquisitio Post Mortem,' 2 Edward III., membrane 4.
Ⅳ 'Inquisitio Post Mortem,' 24 Edward III., No. 84 (MATILDA DE CLAVERING).
** About the period of Sir John's succession the use of the prefix 'De' appears to have been discontinued.
+++ 'Inquisitio Post Mortem,' 17 Richard II., No. 14 (Sir ROBERT CLAVERING).
THE HOUSE OF CLAVERING.

Esquire. He was returned as Knight of the Shire for Northumberland in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on the 15th February, 1406. He died on the 22nd March, 1425, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert.

13. ROBERT CLAVERING, OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON.

Robert Claivering, son and heir of Sir John Claivering, Knight, was born about the year 1402, his age being returned upon Oath on the 8th September, 1425, as of twenty-three years. He died on the 21st March, 1453, leaving by his wife Elizabeth a son and heir, Robert.

14. ROBERT CLAVERING, OF CALLALY AND YATLINGTON.

Robert Claivering, son and heir of Robert Claivering, was born about the year 1430, his age being returned upon Oath on the 8th November, 1453, as of twenty-three years. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John.

15. JOHN CLAVERING, OF CALLALY.

John Claivering, eldest son and heir of Robert Claivering, died about the year 1486, leaving by Isabella, his wife, a son, Robert.

16. ROBERT CLAVERING, OF CALLALY.

Robert Claivering, son and heir of John Claivering, married Joan Remis, of Shortsall, in Northumberland, and died 6th September, 1518 [?], leaving a son, John.

17. JOHN CLAVERING, OF CALLALY.

John Claivering, son and heir of Robert Claivering, was born about the year 1503, being fifteen years of age on 6th September, 1518. He married Elizabeth Fenwick, of Fowick, in Cumberland. He died 14th December, 1536, leaving a son and heir, Robert.

18. ROBERT CLAVERING, OF CALLALY.

Robert Claivering, son and heir of John Claivering, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Grey, Knight, of Horton, in Northumberland, and left issue. His third son was James Claivering.

* Inquisition Post Mortem: Sir John Claivering, 4 Henry VI., No. 47.
† Inquisition Post Mortem: Robert Claivering, 31 Henry VI., No. 1.
19. SIR JAMES CLAVERING, KNIGHT, OF AXWELL PARK, Co. DURHAM.

James Clavering, of Axwell Park and of Newcastle-on-Tyne, third son of Robert Clavering, Esquire, of Callaby, twice Mayor of Newcastle. He was Knighted by King James the First, and married Grace, daughter of Roger Nicholson, Esquire, of Newcastle, and was succeeded by his son John.

20. JOHN CLAVERING, OF AXWELL PARK, Co. DURHAM.

John Clavering, son and heir of Sir James Clavering, Knight, married Anne, daughter of Robert Shaftoe, Esquire, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was succeeded by his eldest son James.

21. SIR JAMES CLAVERING, BARONET, OF AXWELL PARK, Co. DURHAM.

James Clavering, eldest son of John Clavering, was created a Baronet by King Charles the Second on the 5th June, 1661, in consideration of his Royalist services. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Charles Maddison, Esquire, of Sutwell Side, County Durham, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir James Clavering.

SUCCESSORS TO THE BARONETCY:

Sir James Clavering, 2nd Baronet.
Sir John Clavering, 3rd Baronet.
Sir James Clavering, 4th Baronet.
Sir Francis Clavering, 5th Baronet.
Sir James Clavering, 6th Baronet.
Sir Thomas Clavering, LL.D., 7th Baronet.
Sir Thomas John Clavering, 8th Baronet.
Sir William Aloysius Clavering, 9th Baronet.
Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, 10th and present Baronet, of Axwell Park.

The third son of Sir James Clavering, 6th Baronet, was Sir James John Clavering, K.B., Lieutenant-General in the Army; Second in Council; and Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, who married first the Lady Diana West, daughter of John, first Earl De la Warr, and died in the year 1777. His second son, Henry Mordaunt Clavering, Brigadier-General, married the Lady Augusta Campbell, daughter of John, 5th Duke of Argyll—by his wife, Elizabeth Gunning, the celebrated Beauty of the Court of King George the Third, who was previously Duchess of Hamilton. Their second son, Rawdon Forbes Clavering, of the Royal Engineers, married Jean, daughter of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Baronet, of Northfield; whose second son is the present Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, the tenth Baronet, of Axwell Park, County Durham; the heir-male of Robert Fitz-Roger, Lord of Clavering.
SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS CLAVERING married on the 14th January, 1853, CHRISTINA, second daughter of ANDREW ALEXANDER, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and has issue:

I. AUGUSTA MARIA VALENTINE.

II. IVY VALERIE, married 5th July, 1876, HENRY ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Eastwell Park, late Royal Horse Artillery, 3rd son of COLIN CAMPBELL; Esquire, of Cobrain, County Dumbarton, and has issue:

1. RAWDON CLAVERING CAMPBELL, born 1877.
2. CLAUDE HENRY CAMPBELL, born 1878.
3. GERALD VICTOR CAMPBELL, born 1884.
4. ERIC WILLIAM CAMPBELL, born 1886.
5. HAROLD GEORGE CAMPBELL, born 1888.
6. IVY GERALDINE.

III. GERALDINE BERTRARDE.

Who represent the Twenty-fifth Generation of the House of Clavering since its establishment in England, at the time of the Norman Conquest.
CIVITAS, William DE. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1326. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

CIVIWELE, Roger de, de Bicham. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1283. Facsimile of Writ. 16.


CODY, John de. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1326. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

Cody, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice. His opinion upon the creation of Baronies by Writ v.


COVILLE, Roger de, de Bicham. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1326. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

COULCHESTER, Abbot of. Summoned to the Marriage of the King's daughter in 1296. 19.

COX, WM. de Witten to John Fitz-Robert's Charter. 7.

COXER, Peter. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1283. Facsimile of Writ. 16.


CRAWMILL, Ralph de. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1326. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

CRAWDE, Nicholas de. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1326. Facsimile of Writ. 16.


DACKERTON, Wm. Witness to Charter of Robert Fitz-Roger. 5.

DEEPCO, Hundred of, in Norfolk. 30.

DEEFE, Robert de, de Bitham. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1283. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

DEICHER, Adam de. Summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1283. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

DITTER, Adam de. Witness to John Fitz-Robert's Charter. 8.


DUNBAR, Sir Archibald, Bart., of Northfield. His seal authenticated by Rawden Forbes Clavering, of Royal Engineers. 14.


DUNGEY, John, of the House of Lords upon Lewes, Prince of Wales, in 1276. 13.

DUNNING, Sir Archibald, Bart., of Norham, a Baronial Progenitor of the House of Clavering. 1.

FITZ-ALAN, John, 13.


FITZ-JOB, of the Earl of Northumberland. 14.

FITZ-ROBERT, John, de Bicham, Earl of. Summoned to the Marriage of the King's daughter in 1296. 19.
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Kynaston, John de, Baron to Parliament in 1283. Facsimile of Writ. 16.

Lacy, John de Constable of Chester. One of the Twenty-five Magna Carta Barons in 1215. 9.

Lacy, Roger de, Constable of Chester. One of the Twenty-five Magna Carta Barons in 1215. 9.


Lawley, William de, One of the Barons for the Enforcement of Magna Carta in 1215. 9.


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