

Descendants of Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et Snettisham

Generation 1

1. **ROBERT DE INGOLDISTHORPE ET¹ SNETTISHAM** . He married **DE SHARNEBARNE**.

Notes for Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et
Snettisham: Blomefield: RAINEHAM

"Inglethorp's Manor

Takes its name from its lords, who appear from ancient records to be seized of it in the reign of King John and Henry III. a family of great eminency in the county of Norfolk: the founder, and first that we meet with of it, is Robert de Ingaldesthorp, as he is called in the pedigree of the Sharnburns of Sharnburn, in Norfolk, published in Sir Henry Spelman's works, but in the register of the priory of Windham, is called Robert de Snetesham, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, and being enfeoffed in a manor at Snetesham, and in one at Ingaldesthorpe, wrote himself sometimes de Snetesham, and sometimes de Ingaldesthorpe; at this time, it was the custom for lords of manors to assume their names from the towns they held, according to the Norman practice, so was it also (as I find by ancient evidences) the usual practice of those who held more than one lordship, to vary and change their names, as they thought proper, to show their different fees and tenures, and to pleasure their capital lords, as in the case of this Robert; which has been cause of confusion in ascertaining ancient pedigrees."

SNETTESHAM

"Ingaldesthorp Manor.

This family was early enfeoffed of this by the Earl of Sussex, the capital lord. Robert de Ingaldesthorp, called also Robert de Snettesham, was lord of this manor in the reign of King Stephen.

Of this family a particular account may be seen in Reinham. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, held in the 27th of Henry III. the fourth part of a fee of the Lady Isabel, dowager of Hugh Earl of Sussex; and John de Ingaldesthorp had the assise of bread and beer of his tenants, in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 33d of that King, Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free warren here. Beatrix de Ingaldesthorp and her tenants, held in the 20th of Edward III. here, &c. the 4th part of a fee.

Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp was the last heir male of this family, who left at his death, 1456, Isabel, his only daughter and heir, who brought it by marriage to John Nevill Marquis Montacute, whose son, George, dying without issue, his estate was divided amongst his 5 sisters and coheirs; and this came to Isabella, who married Sir William Huddleston of Jauston in Cambridgeshire; and in the 23d of Henry VIII. was possessed by Sir John Huddleston, whose son, John, sold it (as I conceive) in 1543, to Sir Roger Townsend, Knt. and was conveyed by Roger Townsend, Esq. about the 10th of Queen Elizabeth, to Martin Cobb, Esq. whose descendant, Mr. Edward Cobb, collector of the customs at Wisbeach, was lord in 1750, and his widow now holds it." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78694#s7>

Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et Snettisham had the following child:

2. i. **ALAN DE INGOLDISTHORPE ET² SNETTISHAM**. He married **UNKNOWN DE SHARNEBARNE**.

Generation 2

2. **ALAN DE INGOLDISTHORPE ET² SNETTISHAM** (Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹). He married **UNKNOWN DE SHARNEBARNE**.

Notes for Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et
Snettisham: Son and heir.

Generation 2 (con't)

Blomefield: RAINEHAM

"Alan de Ingaldesthorp, or Yggulvesthorp, (as he is wrote,) was the son of Robert, and married-, a daughter of Jeffrey de Sharnebarne, by Etheldreda his wife, daughter of Robert de Dersingham; (fn. 2) in a grant of the prior of Lewes to him of the lordship of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of Richard I. he is also called Alan de Snetesham; and Donatus, prior of Windam, granted to this Alan, son of Robert de Snetesham, 5 acres of the demesns of that priory in Snetesham, and six acres there, which Cecily de Verlj gave to that house, with one acre, which the said Alan purchased of the fee of Roger de Paveley; all which Alan was to have for ever, paying 28d. per ann. to the priory, by deed sans date; and in the reign of Henry II. Richard, son of William Thomas, John and Geffrey de Ingaldesthorp were witnesses to a deed of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, son of Robert de Snetesham, of lands given by him to the priory of Castleacre. In 1203, Philip de Mortimer, prior, and the convent of Acre, grants by deed to Geffrey, son of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, and his heirs, all their land at Otringheith, with the appertenances, paying 17s. for all services."

Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et Snettisham and Unknown de Sharnebarne had the following children:

3. i. SIR THOMAS³ DE INGALDESTHORP was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married JOAN DE BEAUFOU. She was born about 1171 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England.
- ii. GEFREY DE INGALDESTHROP.

Generation 3

3. **SIR THOMAS³ DE INGALDESTHORP** (Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et² Snettisham, Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹ Snettisham) was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married **JOAN DE BEAUFOU**. She was born about 1171 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Sir Thomas de
Ingaldesthorp: Son and heir.

Coat of Arms: "Gules, a cross engrailed argent, Inglethrop". From a tablet on the wall of the North Aisle of the Church in Freethrope. 'Church Heraldry of Norfolk', p.234.

http://books.google.ca/books?id=uRoNAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA234&lpg=RA1-PA234&dq=visitations+of+norfolk+inglethorpe&source=bl&ots=LGu5v-SzH9&sig=2ytKgTOjaQXLQZbSeQ4_oEZWOU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KPggUdu1B4Lw2gXr-YGYBQ&sqj=2&ved=0CFAQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=visitations%20of%20norfolk%20inglethorpe&f=false

"List of Coat Armour used in Norfolk 32

Ingoldisthorpe or Inglethorp. Gu., a saltire engrailed or. (Henry III. Roll). - Thomas, son of John (temp. Henry III.). In chief a lion, in base-a dragon. (Bardolph, iv., No. 7). A cross raguly. (Bardolph, vi., Nos. 5 and - 7). - Gu., a cross engrailed or. (Wodehouse Roll). - Gu., a cross engrailed arg. (Nicolas, p. 48). Gu., a cross engrailed arg. [1521]. (iv., p. 8; ix., p. 179)."

<http://www.folsom->

[info.net/Heraldry/Coats%20of%20Armour%20in%20Norfolk%20before%20Visitations.pdf](http://www.folsom-info.net/Heraldry/Coats%20of%20Armour%20in%20Norfolk%20before%20Visitations.pdf)

Also, "**150** inglethorpe norf

fess dancetty ch. 3 roundels; saltire engrailed; =; = {ASO, GA} John Inglethorpe, Kt, c1361-1420, MP 1404 Suffolk and 1414 Norfolk, commissioner of Inquests Post Mortem in Norfolk. Note in margin of T/b for Q2 says "cros ing'les" as the {Gu cross engrailed Ar} of the Norfolk Inglethorpes. As they are drawn the arms would be Burgh (Foster DH 38; Papworth 795) qtg Hinkley (Burke GA 492; DBA 2:276). Roskell C 3:475-477; Burke GA 527-529; ARS:251; N:564*; PO:115*; S:304* (cross engrailed); E:429*; CY:462*; O:178* (label); <http://www.armorial.dk/english/Rouen.pdf>.*

Generation 3 (con't)

The present author (DKF) independently came to the same conclusion about each generation of this family as found in "The Sorley Pedigrees, p.24" (see Amazon Books, or summary in <http://www.penrose.org/getperson.php?personID=I53818&tree=penrose>). Both authors place Joan de Beaufou as the wife of the same Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (d. 1251). The present author's only hesitation is on the Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (abt. 1236 to abt. 1272) who married Ela generation. After a close examination of all the documentation, it appears that this individual may be a phantom, combining the father Sir Thomas d. 1251 with the son Thomas d. 1193 who was the bishop of Rochester. This one generation is the one "fuzzy spot" in this pedigree. At any rate this does not change the primary lineage between the Ingaldesthorpe, Mundeford and Beaufou families.

Blomefield: RAINEHAM [Raynham]

Inglethorp's Manor

Takes its name from its lords, who appear from ancient records to be seized of it in the reign of King John and Henry III. a family of great eminency in the county of Norfolk: the founder, and first that we meet with of it, is Robert de Ingaldesthorp, as he is called in the pedigree of the Sharnburns of Sharnburn, in Norfolk, published in Sir Henry Spelman's works, but in the register of the priory of Windham, is called **Robert de Snetesham**, who lived in the reign of King Stephen [1135-1141], and being **enfeoffed in a manor at Snetesham, and in one at Ingaldesthorpe, wrote himself sometimes de Snetesham, and sometimes de Ingaldesthorpe**; at this time, it was the custom for lords of manors to assume their names from the towns they held, according to the Norman practice, so was it also (as I find by ancient evidences) the usual practice of those who held more than one lordship, to vary and change their names, as they thought proper, to show their different fees and tenures, and to pleasure their capital lords, as in the case of this Robert; which has been cause of confusion in ascertaining ancient pedigrees.

Alan de Ingaldesthorp, or Yggulvesthorp, (as he is wrote,) was the son of Robert, and married, a daughter of Jeffrey de Sharnebarne, by Etheldreda his wife, daughter of Robert de Dersingham; (fn. 2) in a grant of the prior of Lewes to him of the lordship of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of Richard I. he is also called Alan de Snetesham; and Donatus, prior of Windam, granted to this Alan, son of Robert de Snetesham, 5 acres of the demesns of that priory in Snetesham, and six acres there, which Cecily de Verlj gave to that house, with one acre, which the said Alan purchased of the fee of Roger de Paveley; all which Alan was to have for ever, paying 28d. per ann. to the priory, by deed sans date; and in the reign of Henry II. Richard, son of William Thomas, John and Geffrey de Ingaldesthorp were witnesses to a deed of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, son of Robert de Snetesham, of lands given by him to the priory of Castleacre. In 1203, Philip de Mortimer, prior, and the convent of Acre, grants by deed to Geffrey, son of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, and his heirs, all their land at Otringheith, with the appertences, paying 17s. for all services.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was son and heir of Alan, and is termed in old records the Red: he is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of the 8th year of King John [1207], and in the 3d of Henry III [1219]. and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in or about the 8th or 9th of that King; as was Hubert de Ingaldesthorp, in the 5th of the said King; the aforesaid Thomas had a suit with Peter de Clay, about the right of presentation to the church of Santon, in Norfolk: this Sir Thomas was accessory in a murder in the 9th year of King John [1208], as may be seen in Inglethorp.

About this time, as I take it, or rather sooner, this family had an interest in, and seems to be seized of, this lordship.-Richard, son of William de Ingaldesthorp, by the advice and consent of Maud his wife, granted by deed sans date, to the priory of Normansbergh, in Reineham, two pieces of marsh land, one lying in Branches furlong, between the marsh of Thomas, son of Richard, son of William, and the marsh of Jeff de Reinham, and the homage, and service of William, son of Ralph de Gateley, for the tenement which he held of him, with the appurtenances, with one capon per ann. Witnesses, Alan son of John, Jeff. de Reinham, Bartholomew, son of William, John Poor, &c. (fn. 3) It is probable this Richard might marry one of the daughters and coheirs of Jeffrey de Lisewis, (fn. 4) or of his son William. William de Lisewis (of whom I shall afterwards treat) was the founder of the priory of Normansbergh, the name of his wife, and that of his son Geffrey's, was Maud; the Lisewises, father and son, appear to have held this manor, with that of Gateley, Islington,

Generation 3 (con't)

Clenchwarton, &c. under Hugh de Montfort, the moieties of all which came about this time to the Ingaldesthorps, and the Scales, who (as I conclude) might marry another sister and coheir. Richard grants this at the request of Maud his wife, who might have an affection for the abovementioned priory, as founded by her relations; and Richard, probably, dying without issue, left it to **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, Knt. (son of Sir Thomas)** who by deed sans date, gave 27 acres of land, in Sharnburne, to the priory of Windham, as appears from the register of that house: and in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas, son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, querents, and Robert, prior of Acra, (whom Simon prior of Normansbergh, called to warrant,) of the advowson of the churches of Great and South Reinham, Ilsyngton, and a mediety of Wigenhale St. Peter's, before Hugh, abbot of St. Edmund's, Martin de Pateshall, archdeacon of Norfolk, Stephen de Segrave, &c. the King's justices, when the said Thomas and Robert gave to the priory of Normansbergh, in pure alms, 40s. rent per ann. out of the mill of South Reinham, with a clause, that if the mill shall fail, then to pay it out of other lands. About the same time Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, held lands and tenements in Reinham, PuddingNorton, Helgeton, Ilsyngton, and Gately, in Norfolk, by the service of two knight's fees, and they held the same in the year 1233, when an aid was granted to the King, on the marriage of his sister Isabel, to the Emperor Frederick.

In 1235 a fine was levied between **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp**, and Hermerus de Bekeswell, of one carucate of land in Marham, Norfolk, conveyed to Hermerus; by which it appears, that he **married Sibilla**, relict of Peter de Bekeswell, brother to Hermerus, she being called therein, "late wife of the said Thomas de Ingaldesthorp." In 1249, Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; he seems to have married a second wife, Isabel, daughter of Hamon; in 1255 she is called widow of Sir Thomas, and afterwards married Roger de Well: (fn. 5) **Sir Thomas died (it seems) in 1251, when Thomas his son, was found to be of the age of 16 years.**

In the pedigree of the family of the Jernegans Sir Hugh Jernegan is said to have married to his second wife, Ela, or Hellen, a daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and to quarter the arms of Ingaldesthorp, and might be a relation to the aforesaid Sir Thomas, if not his daughter.

Thomas, son (as some make him) of the abovementioned Sir Thomas, was also a knight, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1272, and died soon after; Thomas de Ingaldesthorp Bishop of Rochester was one of his sons, and Sir John de Ingaldesthorp was his son and heir; in 1275 he was found to hold the manor of Reinham in capite of the King, paying 20s. per ann. to Dover castle-ward, as appears from the rolls of the hundred of Brothercross, to which it then belonged. Sir John died in or about the year 1282, and the King's eschaetor, in 1288, accounted for the rents of the late Sir John before the delivery of them, to Thomas, his son and heir; Sir John had been summoned, amongst the barons, to attend the King in the Welsh wars. Reinham manor then contained 200 acres of land, 20 of meadow, a windmill, advowson of the church of East Reinham, with other parcels of land there, and the rent of assise, valued at 14l. per ann.

About this time [actually much earlier, DKF], also, lived Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, who married Joan, a daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufoe, lord of Hockwold, &c. in Norfolk, by whom he had John, his son and heir, and Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, who held a lordship in Foulden in the 3d of Edward I. and was father of Edmund, who married Alice, sister and heir of John de la Rokeley, son and heir of Sir Ralph de la Rokeley and Joan his wife. A quære may be made, if this Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, was not the same with him abovementioned, who died in or about 1272; it is probable that he was, and succeeded as a near relation.

On the death of Sir John de Ingaldesthorp, in or about 1282, Thomas was found to be his son and heir, aged 22. In the 13th of Edward II. he appears to be a knight and a commissioner for the banks and sewers of Marshland in Norfolk; in the 17th of that King, was lord of Wimbotsham, and **Beatrix was his wife**. In 1326, the jury find that it would not be to the King's loss if he granted license to Sir Thomas, to enfeoff the manor of Reinham, which he held in capite, by the service of paying 2s. per ann. to the honour of Haghley, in Suffolk, and the rent of 6s. 8d. per ann. to Dover castle-ward, on John de Ingaldesthorp, his son and heir, and Joan his wife, and their heirs; and before this, in the 9th of the aforesaid King, he petitions, That whereas he held the moieties of this manor, and that of Ilsyngton, which hardly amounted to the value of 10 marks per

Generation 3 (con't)

ann. by the service of the moiety of a knight's fee, only of the honour of Hagheley, and not of the Crown immediately, and believing that he had held them of the Crown, had ignorantly done services in Scotland to the King's father, and to him, desires to be exempted from them; on which the King ordered his barons of the Exchequer to search Doomesday Book, and other records of the Exchequer for the truth, and accordingly to discharge him, or to continue the service. (fn. 6) He died in or about 1327. **[Sybill, who married John de Mundeford and in 1315 was given land in Hockwold by her father Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe].**

He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who married Joan, daughter of Sir William Weyland, and was found, on the death of his father, to be aged 33 years. He seems to have lived at Reinham, and the family before him, for many years. In 1330, he presented to the church of Rainham St. Mary, by the name of Sir John de Ingaldesthorp, son of Sir Thomas, and died in 1335, leaving two sons, Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and William."

Considerable further information is given down to the generations in the 1600s. This data will not be included here, however a description of the holdings of the Ingaldesthorpe heirs as per and inquisition of 1637 might prove instructive:

"By an inquisition taken at Thetford, June 8th, in 1637, he [Roger Townsend] was found to have died possessed of the following lordships, &c.-Ingaldesthorp manor, in East-Rainham; Scales, in South-Rainham, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service, of the manor or honour of Haughley in Suffolk;-Sherborn's, in West-Rainham, held of Ingaldesthorp's manor in soccage, and the rent of 3s. 4d. per ann. with the lordships of Hall's, Mourehouse, and Pain's, in Rainham, held as aforesaid; - Hayvile's manor in West-Rainham, held of the King, as of his castle of Norwich, in soccage;-Staple's manor in Rainham, held in soccage of the manor of Haviles, paying 2s. per ann.;-a capital messuage, called Le Upper-house, &c. in South-Rainham, and West-Rainham; -divers lands and tenements in Normansbergh, South Rainham, Willingham, and Tittleshale;-divers lands and a tenement, with 20 acres in Rainham, and Helloughton, lately belonging to Hempton priory, held in capite;-the rectories of Helloughton, West-Rudham,- - Kypton manor, held of the King, in capite;-messuages, lands, and tenements, in Wesenham, containing 107 acres, with Fineham's tenement; held in soccage of the manor of Wesenham, and paying 5s. per ann.-Helloughton, St. Faith's manor, and Helloughton manor, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service;-the manor of Pattlesly;-divers lands and tenements in Tofts, called Benson's, Odyham's, and Townsend's, held in soccage;-Stibberd manor, held in soccage of the manor of Fakenham, and paying 13s. 4d. per ann.-Paywell's manor in Ry borough, held of the manor of Sculthorpe, in free soccage;-St. Faith's manor in Ryborough Parva;-Stinton-hall manor in Salle;-two hundred acres of land, called Serbrigg's park, with a wood, &c. in Causton, held of Causton manor, in free soccage; the manors of Langham and Merston; the manor of Stewky, alias Stuky Tertevills, Irminglands and Carlew, Knights, &c. East-hall, alias East's tenements, held of the heirs of Simon de Penthorpe, with a moiety of the manors of Netherne and Stowes, &c. held of the King, in capite;-West-Rudham, St. Faith's manor;-East-Rudham manor, held of the King, in capite;-Buckenham's manor in Barwick, with the rectory of Barwick, held of the King, in capite;-Curson's, alias Thoresby's manor, held of the King in free soccage, as of the hundred of Smithden;-the site of the priory of Cokesford in Rudham, and divers lands and tenements, called the Demeans there, held of the King, in capite;-the manor of Easthall, in Stanhow;-Shernborn's manor in Stanhow.-Beaufoe's manor in South Creak;-a capital messuage, called Dainsdey's, alias Bolter's in North and South Creak;-a foldage, &c. for sheep, in West-Rudham, called the Great Grounds;-the manor of Barmere, and divers lands and tenements in Barmere, Barwick, and Bagthorp, held of the manors of Stanhow and Bagthorp, in free soccage;-the manors of Tilbury-hall, alias Tilbury-Mare, Clare, Nortofts, and Skeys, in Tilbury, Wivenhoe-park manor, with that of Much-Bentley in Essex, which came by the heiress of Horace Lord Vere.-The Lady Mary, his relict, married Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she had Vere Fane Earl of Westmoreland, and dying in 1673, was buried at Rainham, on the 22d of May." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78317>

RISING:

"Agatha de Trussbut wife of William de Albiney, lord of Rising, and Earl of Arundel, paid King John at Lynn, October 11, Ao. 18, 100marks of silver for his freedom, being a prisoner for rebellion.

Generation 3 (con't)

In this family this lordship continued till the death of Hugh de Albiney on the 7th of May, 1243, in the 27th year of Henry III. who leaving no issue by Isabel his wife, daughter of William Earl Warren and Surry, his four sisters and coheirs divided his large inheritance between them. About that time the lady Isabel, relict of Earl Hugh, had an assignation of dower in these knights fees, held chiefly, if not wholly, of the honour of Arundel and Sussex; (fn. 5) viz. three knights fees held by Johnde Bulmer in Wotton; two held by Thomas de Grimston; two by Hugh de Verley; -half a fee by Hubert Hacun; -the fourth part of a fee by **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp**; three fees by Henry de Shelton; two by Giles de Wachesham; three, and a fourth part, by William de Brom; one by William Rusteng; one by Ralph de Ho: half a fee by Thomas de Hengham; six by Henry Tregoz; two by John le Fleming; three by William Aguillon; one by William de Dive; one by Peter de Hotot, and half a one by Walter de Cherlcot. And in the 28th of the said reign, she gave a fine to the King that she might marry to whom she thought proper, or pleased; and for a relief of lands late Joan de Beauchamp's, as one of her heirs.

From: 'Freebridge Hundred: Rising', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 9 (1808), pp. 42-59. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising> Date accessed: 03 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising>

Blomefield: TILNEY

Prior of Lewes's Manor, or Kenwick's,

Was part of the capital lordship of that prior in West-Walton, and granted by the name of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of King Richard I. with the consent of the abbot of Clugny, of Burgundy, in France, (to which abbey Lewes was a cell) to Alan, son of Robert de Snetesham, alias de Ingleshorp, in fee farm, at 20 marks per ann. most of the demean lands belonging to it being exempted from tithe.

Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 8th of King John, and in the 3d of Edward I. John de Ingaldesthorp was found to hold a knight's fee in this town, and Wigenhale, and had the assise of bread, beer, &c. he also held lands of the Bishop of Ely, and of William de Terrington, paying to them 31s. per ann. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free-warren in his lands here, at Snetesham, &c. in the 33d of that King, and Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died lord in the 46th of the said reign.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp founded a chapel, or oratory in this manor, for the ease of his family, and heirs; no tithe, or oblations belonged to it, and there was no institution or induction, as the jury found in the 1st of Richard II. but it was a false return.

On the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, the last heir male of this family, in the 35th of Henry VI. it passed (as may be seen in the manor of Bellase's, in Emneth) to the Nevills, Isabell, his daughter and heir, being married to John Nevill, a younger son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, created by King Edward IV. Lord Marquis Montacute." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78509>

Blomefield: INGALDESTHORPE

This lordship soon after this survey, came into the hands of the Earl Warren, and was held by the ancient family of Ingaldesthorp, who took their name from this town, of which family I shall treat at large in Reynham.

Robert de Ingaldesthorp held it of the Earl Warren, in the reign of King Stephen, also another in Snetesham of the Earl Warren, and on that account is sometimes (according to the custom of that age) wrote Robert de Snetesham.

In the 9th year of King John, a remarkable instance, relating to a murder of a person, offering itself, wherein one of the family of the Ingaldesthorps being concerned, I could not omit mentioning it in this place: (fn. 7)

Generation 3 (con't)

John Chamberlain (Camerarius) then sued Herbert de Patesle, for the murder of Drugo Chamberlain, his brother, and by the King's license, the crime and punishment was thus compromised and agreed to:

Herbert was to travel to Jerusalem, there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, the space of 7 years, including the time of his going and returning, and if he returned into England before that time, he was to be punished as a convict; and Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, (whom I presume was an accessory,) was to find a monk of Norwich, Castleacre, or Binham, or a canon of Thetford, Cokesford or Walsingham, to pray for the soul of the said Drugo, and also to pay to his parents the sum of 40 marks.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in 1272, and Sir John de Ingaldesthorp.

Blomefield

HOCKWOLD

"Stewkey's Manor.

Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, by deed dated 20th August 8th Edward II [1315]. gave to John de Mundeford, and Sibill his wife, his manor of Stewkey's in Wilton and Hockwold, being the fourth part of the said townships, with the advowson of the church of Hockwold.

John de Ingaldesthorp of Ikeburgh, released in 21st Richard II. to Elizabeth, wife of Osbert de Mundeford, 10 marks yearly rent in the manor of Stewkey's; this was held in the same family, till Mary, daughter and heir of Osbert Mundeford, brought it to Sir William Tindale, from whom it passed (as I have already observed) to Paston, Heveningham, &c. and is now [1738] enjoyed by Cyrill Wiche, Esq.

The tenths of this town, and Wilton, were 7l. 12s. 6d.

The temporalities of the Abbess of Elstowe were valued at 15s.

The Prioress and nuns of Thetford had a moor here and a fishery, which, on the Dissolution, came to John Eyr, Esq. who sold it, 38th Henry VIII. to Thomas Tindale, Esq. and so it became annexed to the lordship of this town. [Note: This was apparently the gift of Emma de Beaufou, sister of Joan, mother of the above Sybill].

From: 'Hundred of Grimeshou: Hockwold', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 2 (1805), pp. 177-187. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050> Date accessed: 06 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050>

WIMBOTSHAM

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

William Earl Warren had on the conquest, one carucate and an half of land, also one carucate and an half with 10 acres of meadow, valued at 40s. which 24 freemen held in the Confessor's time, by socage, of the abbey of Ramsey, and constituted this manor here and in Downham. (fn. 7)

About the reign of Henry II. Baldwin appears to have an interest there, and payed one mark per ann. rent, for lands of Richard Balliol. In the 13th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Roger de Frevil and Hamon Lanvese, of one carucate of land here, conveyed to Roger; (fn. 8) after this, in the 41st of the said King [1267], **it appears to be in the family of Ingaldesthorp, Isabella, widow of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, being then found to hold the fourth part of a fee of the Earl Warren. In the 11th of Edward I [1283]. John de Ingaldesthorp died seized of it, as did Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, in the 1st of Edward III [1327]. and his widow Beatrix held it in the 20th of the said King; and in the 46th of Edward III.** Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died

Generation 3 (con't)

possessed of it, valued then at 10l. per ann. and in the 3d of Henry IV. it was held by the Lady Eleanor Ingaldesthorp.

Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp was by the last heir male of that family, who was lord, and on his death it came to Isabell his daughter and heir, who was married first to John Nevill Marquis Montacute, and after to Sir William Norris."

From: 'Clackclose Hundred and Half: Wimbotsham', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 7, pp. 516-520. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78388> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

CLENCHWARTON

"The Ingaldesthorps held the other moiety of Montfort's manor, and a moiety of the advowson; in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, petents, and William son of Alan of Clenchwarton, whom the abbot of Derham called to warrant, of the advowson of this church, granted to Thomas and Robert; in this family it continued, and on the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, in the 35th of Henry VI. it descended to Isabell his daughter, and sole heir, married to John Nevill, Marquis Montacute."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Clenchwarton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 377-382. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78481> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

ISLINGTON:

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

John de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 3d year of King Edward I. and in the 11th of that King, died seized of it, and several rents of assise. In the first year of King Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp held it by the 3d part of a fee, as of the honour of Hawley, and the service of 40d. per ann. to Dover castle.

On the inquisition after his death, in the 2d year of the said King, he is said to have held it in capite of the said honour, and it extended into Tilney, and Clenchwarton. In the 8th of that King, John, his son and heir, paid 33s. 4d. relief, for this manor."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Islington', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 468-476. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78493> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

SNETTISHAM

"Ingaldesthorp Manor.

This family was early enfeoffed of this by the Earl of Sussex, the capital lord. Robert de Ingaldesthorp, called also Robert de Snettisham, was lord of this manor in the reign of King Stephen.

Of this family a particular account may be seen in Reinham. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, held in the 27th of Henry III. the fourth part of a fee of the Lady Isabel, dowager of Hugh Earl of Sussex; and John de Ingaldesthorp had the assise of bread and beer of his tenants, in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 33d of that King, Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free warren here. Beatrix de Ingaldesthorp and her tenants, held in the 20th of Edward III. here, &c. the 4th part of a fee."

Earl Warren's Manor.

The greatest part of this fee was held by the Ingaldesthorp family, though several of the other lords abovementioned had also some part of it; John de Thorp had part in Henry the Third's time, which

Generation 3 (con't)

Henryde Titchwell held by the 4th part of a fee in Edward the Third's reign; afterwards William Oldney had an interest herein, in the 3d of HenryIV. as had John de Ingaldesthorp, and the heirs of William Sharnborn.

St. Mary's Church:

In the windows of the north isle, were the arms of Inglethorp, and of the Lord Valoins, argent, three pallets, wavy, gules; also Nevill Lord Montacute, Lord Howard, Lord Bardolf, Lord Stafford, Bishop Spencer of Norwich, Cromwell Lord Tatishall, Lord Fitzwalter, azure, alion, or leopard rampant, argent; Lord Montalt, Palgrave, Sharnborn, Shelton. On windows of the south isle, argent on three escotcheons, gules, as many lions rampant, or; ermin, a lion rampant gules."

Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp, son of Sir Thomas, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas, for his father, mother, and brethren." It is not clear as to where (in which church) the chapel was located.

From: 'Smethdon Hundred: Snettisham Lordship', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 10 (1809), pp. 370-381. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78694> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

EMNETH

"Bellasis, or Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

The ancient family of Ingaldethorpe held a manor here of the prior of Lewes, as heirs to the Burghs of Cambridgeshire: in the 16th of Edward I. Thomas son of John de Ingaldesthorp, settled the manor of Bellasis, in Enemeth, on Thomas Bishop of Rochester, for life, which Thomas was of the name and family; and in the 1st year of Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was found to hold it of the prior in fee farm at 47s. 5d. rent; in this family it continued, and Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp died seized of it, in the 35th of Henry VI. leaving one daughter and heir, Isabel."

Bishop of Ely's Manor.

Henry de Walpole also held here about the same time a messuage and 120 acres of land of the Bishop, by knight's service; Robert de Insula 80 acres of the gift of Jeffrey Redal, Bishop of Ely; Richard Muschet held 160, and Thomas de Inglethorp had lands belonging to the see of Ely; it continued in the see till granted to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by act of parliament.

In the church: "On a window of the north side of the nave, over an arch, is quarterly, gules, a cross ingrailed, argent, in the first and fourth, and argent on a fess indented, sable, three bezants, -Ingaldthorp and Burgh, of Burgh Green in Cambridgeshire."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Emneth, or Enemeth', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 403-410. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78484> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

ANMERE

"In a window of the north side of the church, gules, a cross ingrailed, Ingaldesthorp."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Anmere', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 332-336. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78475> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

Notes for Joan de Beaufou:

See the entry for Thomas de Ingaldesthorp.

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Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp and Joan de Beaufou had the following child:

4. i. SIR THOMAS⁴ DE INGALDESTHORP was born in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1251 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married (1) SYBILL about 1235. He married ISABEL HAMON.

Generation 4

4. **SIR THOMAS⁴ DE INGALDESTHORP** (Sir Thomas³, Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et² Snettisham, Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹ Snettisham) was born in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1251 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married (1) **SYBILL** about 1235. He married **ISABEL HAMON**.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp: Son and heir.

"At Ingoldisthorpe, a neighbouring hamlet, is a house with which it is possible to associate a great deal of romantic interest. It is the dreary old moated manor-house known as Ingoldisthorpe Hall. Many centuries ago an ancient lord of the manor, one Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe, was, with a certain Herbert de Pastele, implicated in the murder of one Drugo Chamberlain. A brother of the murdered man sued De Pastele, who was compelled, by a king's license, to travel to Jerusalem, " there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, during the space of seven years," while Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe was ordered to find a monk or canon to pray for Drugo's soul, and had to pay Drugo's parents twenty marks. Some of the gruesome interest of this story still seems to cling to the ancient walls of Ingoldisthorpe Hall." (William A. Dutt, 'Norfolk', 1900, pp.188-9) <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=H-o-AAAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-H-o-AAAAAYAAJ&rdot=1>

"Godfrey son of John the knight of Helhoughton, he received a charter from Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe, Lord of Raynham, constable of Castle Rising in 1235 and from April 1236 to December 1237 sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, quitclaiming to Godfrey and his heirs suit of court for all the lands held from Thomas in Helhoughton save when royal writs [of right] came to Thomas' court at Raynham (p.91)". Re Helhoughton: "By the thirteenth century, as we have seen, Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe possessed seigneurial rights there (p.92)" - Paul A. Brand and Sean Cunningham, 'Foundations of Medieval York',

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp and Sybill had the following children:

5. i. SIR JOHN⁵ DE INGALDESTHORP was born about 1240 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1283 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married UNKNOWN.
- ii. SIR THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORPE was born in 1235. He died on 12 May 1291 in Rochester, England.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe:

LIST 16 PREBENDARIES OF GORWELL AND

OVERBURY "M. Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe (fn. 58)

Occ. as can. of Hereford, preb. unspecified, 1269 x 1274, temp. bp. John leBreton (Reg. Swinfield p. 57). Occ. as absent can., preb. unspecified, 24 June 1273(Capes, Charters p. 138). Vacated preb. of Woolhope before 27 Sept. 1283 (Reg.Swinfield p. 524). Perhaps identifiable with the Thomas de Ingolestorp, rector of St Mary's, Raynham (Norf.), who occ. 13 Oct. 1245 (CPL I 222), and must be identifiable with the Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe, archdcn. of Sudbury in the dioc.of Norwich from before 1266 to 1267/8 (1 Fasti II 70), archdcn. of Middlesex 1267/8-1276 (ibid. I 17), dean of St Paul's 1276-83 (ibid. I 8) and bp. of Rochester 1283-91 (ibid. II 78)."

From: 'Prebendaries: Gorwell and Overbury', Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae

Generation 4 (con't)

1066-1300: volume 8: Hereford (2002), pp. 38-40. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=34437> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

See Dictionary of National Biography for biography of Thomas de Ingleshorpe. His mitered recumbent effigy in to be found in the Cathedral of Rochester, on the south side of the high altar.

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=SG3Qj9FsaHMC&pg=PA438&lpg=PA438&dq=visitations+of+norfolk+ingleshorpe&source=bl&ots=fckesN9FWD&sig=XABvQbKgTTprUWKht6ZrxlpSqU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KPggUdu1B4Lw2gXr-YGYBQ&sqi=2&ved=0CFMQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=visitations%20of%20norfolk%20ingleshorpe&f=false>

Generation 5

5. **SIR JOHN⁵ DE INGALDESTHORP** (Sir Thomas⁴, Sir Thomas³, Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et² Snettisham, Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹ Snettisham) was born about 1240 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1283 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married **UNKNOWN**.

Notes for Sir John de Ingaldesthorp:

Inherited in 1275, probably from brother Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe, who became Bishop of Rochester.

"472. John de Ingoldesthorp, alias de Ingaldesthorp. Writ to the sheriff of Norfolk, escheator there, 24 Feb. 11 Edw. I. [Norfolk.] biq. {undated and defaced.}

Estreyngton. A messuage, 202Ja. arable, 20a. meadow, 29s. rents of free tenants, 67s. (?) rents &c. of villeins, a windmill, and the advowson of the church, the whole worth 14/. lis. 10<./., whereof Ela late the wife of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp holds in dower to the value of 57s. 3d.

Ilsyngton. 199 Ja. land, 6/. rent &c, and the advowson of the church of Northcleynchwarton at each alternate vacancy, the whole worth 15/. 3s. 9<.\, whereof the said Ela holds in dower to the value of 4/. 10s. Iljrf. All the above held of the king in chief by service of 1 knight's fee, 10s. for the guard of the castle of Dover, and suit at the court of Haele.

Tylneye. A messuage, 300a. land, a windmill, and 12/. rent &c, held of the prior of Lewes rendering 20 marks and 15rf. yearly ; and a marsh, worth 30s. fid. yearly, held of the bishop of Ely and Sir William de Thyrington, rendering 21s. 6d. yearly ; of which tenements the said Ela holds in dower to the value of 11. 7s. 6c/.

Wynebotesham. The manor and the advowson of the church, held of the fee of the earl of Warrenne {Com' Warennie) by J knight's fee, and doing suit at his court of Chastelacre.

Ingaldesthorp. The manor in Ingaldesthorp and Snetesham (extent given) including 40a. marsh in Snetesham and 120a. marsh in Wotton('?), whereof the said Ela holds a fourth part in dower, tenure unspecified. Thomas his son, aged 22 on the day of Epiphany, 11 Edw. I [1283], is his next heir. C. Edw. 1. File 34. (9.)".

Inquisitions Post Mortem, p.283:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=rbYKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA283&lpg=PA283&dq=ingaldesthorp&source=bl&ots=x20-eP0WpW&sig=KLAX-KY5RDaxiXL0JbRU-y8deHQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=EG4eUb7FJ8XBqAHZxIH4CQ&ved=0CEkQ6AEwBTgK#v=onepage&q=ingaldesthorp&f=false>

"

Thomas de Ingaldesthorp (Ingoldisthorpe).

Name(s):

Generation 5 (con't)

de Ingaldesthorp (Ingoldisthorpe), Thomas

Addressees:

King and council.

Ingaldesthorp requests grace and remedy so that he is not disinherited nor impoverished further as he holds the manor of Raynham and lands in Islington from the king making various services, but does not understand how and by what [...] he having made service by his body in various wars in Wales and Scotland in the times [of the king's father] and the present king.

[On face:]A similar petition was answered in the last parliament at Westminster. Let it be ordered to the t[reasurer] [...] that he examine Domesday Book and the fees that constitute this and by inspection of the same find the truth and do justice.[On dorse, none].

Raynham, [Norfolk]; Islington, Norfolk; Boleyne (Boulogne) honour; Haule (Haughley), [Suffolk]; Dover, [Kent]; Scotland; Wales.

According to his inquisition post mortem, the petitioner died on 28 November 1327, and was probably the 22-year-old heir of John de Ingoldisthorpe, who died in 1283. The handwriting would suggest a date in the reign of Edward II, as would references to the 'king who now is' made in relation to his service in war."

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/C9529640?descriptiontype=Full>

Sir John de Ingaldesthorp and Unknown had the following child:

6. i. SIR THOMAS⁶ DE INGALDETHORP was born in 1260 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died on 28 Nov 1327 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married BEATRIX.

Generation 6

6. **SIR THOMAS⁶ DE INGALDETHORP** (Sir John⁵ de Ingaldesthorp, Sir Thomas⁴ de Ingaldesthorp, Sir Thomas³ de Ingaldesthorp, Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et² Snettisham, Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹ Snettisham) was born in 1260 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died on 28 Nov 1327 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married **BEATRIX**.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldethorp: Son and heir.

"The third of a fee in Helhoughton held in 1302 by Henry [of Helhoughton]'s heir from the then Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe and by Thomas from the honour of Haughley" (Paul A. Brand and Sean Cunningham, 'Foundations of Medieval York', p.91).

"Dec. 15. at Westminster: Commission *de walliis et fossatis* to Robert de Clyderhou, John Fyliol, and John de Hydenye for the marsh of Pevenseye, co. Sussex.

1310.

Feb. 17. The like to Henry Spigurnel, John de Dovorre and John de Malegrasse, for the sea-coast and adjacent parts of the county of Essex.

March 2. The like to Hervey de Staunton, John le Breton, Richard de Walsingham, and Thomas de Ingaldisthorpe for the sea-coast and adjacent parts of the county of Suffolk." <http://sdr.lib.uiowa.edu/patentrolls/e2v1/body/Edward2vol1page0248.pdf>

Records for the Manor of Ingoldesthorpe in Wimbotsham are available from 1284, including Walter of Stokey's 1287-88 account (probably Stewkey's Manor in Hockwold granted by Thomas to John de Mundeford and Sybill). All of these records are in the Norfolk Record Office (and would be well

Generation 6 (con't)

worth checking for references to Sybill). See:

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=153-hare_1-2_5&cid=1-9-2-36#1-9-2-36

Sir Thomas de Ingaldethorp and Beatrix had the following children:

7. i. SYBILLA⁷ DE INGALDESTHORPE was born about 1290 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. She died in pr. Hockwold, Norfolk, England. She married JOHN DE MUNDEFORD. He was born in pr. Hockwold, Norfolk, England. He died in 1316 in Hockwold, Norfolk, England.
- ii. SIR JOHN DE INGALDETHORPE was born in 1294 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1335 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Sir John de
Ingaldethorpe: Son and heir.

For later generations of this family, illustrating their tombs and effigies in St. Augustine's Church, Burrough Green, Cambridgeshire, see "The Medieval Monuments in Burrough Green Church"
<http://mx1.burroughgreen.com/Church/history/medieval%20monuments%20mark%20duffy%20dec%202011.pdf>

Generation 7

7. SYBILLA⁷ DE INGALDESTHORPE (Sir Thomas⁶ de Ingaldethorp, Sir John⁵ de Ingaldethorp, Sir Thomas⁴ de Ingaldethorp, Sir Thomas³ de Ingaldethorp, Alan de Ingoldisthorpe et² Snettisham, Robert de Ingoldisthorpe et¹ Snettisham) was born about 1290 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. She died in pr. Hockwold, Norfolk, England. She married **JOHN DE MUNDEFORD**. He was born in pr. Hockwold, Norfolk, England. He died in 1316 in Hockwold, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Sybilla de Ingaldethorpe:

"Sybell dau. of Thomas Inglethorpe of Norfolk" married John Mondford of Hockwold in Norfolk (The Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613, p.200). <http://www.uk-genealogy.org.uk/england/Norfolk/visitation/>

The lands granted by Thomas de Ingaldethorpe to John de Mundeford in 1315 were probably as part of the bridal lands given as dower when his daughter Sybill was married.

Notes for John de Mundeford:

By a deed dated 20 August 1316, John de Mundeford was given the Stewkey's Manor in Hockwold and Wilton, a fourth part of these townships. He also had 3/4 of a Knight's fee in Hockwold and Wilton, as part of his wife's dowery from his father - in - law Thomas de Inglethorpe. The records note that John was Lord of Mundeford's Manor from 1272 (likely a year after the death of his father).

And from an inquisition taken in the reign of King Edward (1272-1307). it appears that John de Mundeford held in Hockwold and Wilton threequarters of a fee of the Earl Warren, which, as I take it, was given him by Thomas de Ingaldethorpe, who married Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Fulk de Beaufo, the aforesaid John having married Sibill, daughter of the said Thomas. Blomefield

HOCKWOLD

"Mundeford's Manor.

In 56th Henry III. [1272] Adam de Mundeford, son and heir of Osbert, settled by deed on Mary his

Generation 7

(con't) mother, lands here and in Wilton and Mundeford.

And from an inquisition taken in the reign of King Edward I. it appears that John de Mundeford held in Hockwold and Wilton three quarters of a fee of the Earl Warren, which, as I take it, was given him by Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, who married Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Fulk de Beaufo, the aforesaid John having married Sibill, daughter of the said Thomas. In 9th Edward II. [1316] Osbert de Mundeford was returned to be lord; (fn. 19) and in 17th and 29th Edward III. Osbert de Mundeford was found to hold the same of the Earl Warren. His will, by the name of Osbert Mundeford, senior, is dated 26th August 1371, and was proved 24th April following: (fn. 20) he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Hockwold, gives to the high altar there 10s. to Margaret, daughter of Adam de Mundeford of Saxham, 100s. &c. and names Alice his wife, executrix.

Osbert, his son, kept his first court on Wednesday after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, 46th Edward III.; and by his will, dated August 1396, he orders his body to be buried before the altar of St. Nicholas, in Hockwold church, (fn. 21) gives several small sums of money to the churches of Wilton, Fellwell St. Mary, and Mundeford, and to several religious persons, and appoints Elizabeth, his wife, executrix, who, in 3d Henry IV. was found to hold three-quarters of a fee here of the Earl of Arundel, and the Earl of the King.

Osbert, his son and heir, succeeded, and by his will, dated at Hockwold, 4th October, 1456, and proved 20th December following, he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of Hockwold St. Peter's before the chancel door, gives to the churches of Hockwold, Wilton, Mundeford, East-Lexham, Norton by Fakenham in Norfolk, and Barrow in Suffolk, 6s. 8d. apiece, and vii. marks to be distributed amongst the poor of Hockwold, Wilton, Mundeford, Feltwell, Methwold, Northwold, Cranewyz, and Weting, for a feast at his burial; to the gild or fraternity of Hockwold St. Peter, 6s. 8d.; to that of St. Mary of Weting, 6s. 8d.; and the said sum to St. Margaret's of Norton; to Margaret his wife, a chamber in his house at Hockwold, for her and her maid, and 12 marks yearly; also meat, drink, wood, and candle, out of the issues of his manors in the said towns, and the moiety of his household goods for life, remainder to Osbert, his son, and Elizabeth, his daughter; to Elizabeth, daughter of Osbert, his son, 20 sheep, to Esselina, wife of Adam his brother, 20 sheep, to Adam his brother 48 l. per annum out of his manor of Barrow in Suffolk. (fn. 22)

This last Osbert was also succeeded by a son of his own name, and dying without issue male, left only a daughter and heiress, who being married to Sir Will. Tindale, Knight of the Bath (who died 12th Henry VII.) brought this lordship into the family; from which it passed as is above shewn, to the present [1738] lord, Cyrill Wyche, Esq.

The Mundefords were of an ancient and noble extraction, descended (as it is said) from Hugh de Montfort, one of the commanders of the Army of Duke William (afterwards King of England) against Henry King of France in 1054. Their pedigree, since their settling in this town, is as follow, (fn. 23) (fn. 24)

[pedigree]" <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050>

From: 'Hundred of Grimeshou: Hockwold', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 2 (1805), pp. 177-187. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050> Date accessed: 06 February 2013.

John de Mundeford and Sybilla de Ingaldesthorpe had the following child:

- i. OSBERT⁸ DE MUNDEFORD was born in Hockwold, Norfolk, England. He died between 26 Aug 1371-24 Apr 1372 in Hockwold, Norfolk, England. He married ALICE DE TYDD.

Notes for Osbert de Mundeford:

Osbert inherited all the Manors owned by his father. Lord of Mundeford's Manor 1356, Hockwold 1315, 1343, 1355.