

piece of inlay in coloured

woods on oak in the

Mantelpiece brought from

No. 50 High Street, & placed

in the Angiztrades Room at

the New Guildhall Offices,

Bar-gate St., Southampton, B

in 1905.



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S.W. CHAMBERS
DICT. 1907.

GENEALOGICAL AND OTHER NOTES
RELATING TO THE DE INSULA,
OTHERWISE DE L'ISLE, DE LISLE,
OR LISLE FAMILY.

BY DR. JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

In a paper published in an earlier volume of the Proceedings¹ under the title "Bonchurch Parish," I referred to the difficulties I had met with in tracing the early genealogy of the De Insula family. I have since made further researches on the subject in various publications relating to the early history of the Isle of Wight, and have consulted, in addition, such other works as were available, supplemented by investigations in the Record Office and other store-houses of documents. I venture to submit the outcome of my research, though fully conscious of its many shortcomings, in the hope that the admittedly imperfect outline may be further filled in by other members of the Society who may be interested in this kind of study, and whose labours may thus lessen, in some measure, the chaotic darkness which shrouds the earlier genealogy of the island families.

After the family of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, which gave lords to the island from 1107 to 1293, that of the De Insulas was, for several centuries, the most important of the early territorial families, and many of its members wielded considerable influence over both island and county affairs. "For three centuries," says Boucher James, "members of this family were the only gentry from the Isle of Wight who were thought deserving of the honour of serving as High Sheriff of the County."

In Hutchins' *Tree of the High-Born Norman Race of Oglander* there is the following note²:—"The family of the Lisles, who take their surname from their habitation in the

¹Vol. v., Part 1.

²Vol. i., p. 270.

Isle of Wight, were in antient times Barons of Parliament and Peers of this realm. Woddeton, now called Wotton, in the said island, was the capital seat of their barony, and Galfrid de Insula, their ancestor, was lord thereof at the time of William the Conqueror," &c.

The ancestor of the De Insula family, it is assumed, came over to the island in the train of Richard de Redvers, and, by marriage with a daughter of one of the brothers "William and Gozelin, sons of Azor," inherited later a substantial part of the Fitz-Azor estates. In the opinion of Mr. W. T. Stratton¹ the descent is from the second of the two brothers, for many of the possessions of William are therein described as held by his nephew—"The same William (Fitz-Azor) holds Berardinz (Brading) and his nephew (holds it) of him." Again, in the notice referring to Brandestone (in Newchurch); another of the manors belonging to William Fitz-Azor, "of this land, William's nephew holds one virgate," etc.² In the earliest authentic records many manors and lands of both brothers are found in possession of the lineal descendants of Jordan de Insula, who witnessed the charter of Richard de Redvers, ob. 1107,—granting lands to the canons of Christchurch. There is a reference to a brother Hugo "frater Jordani" in the confirmation charter of Earl Richard de Redvers (circa 1155-62) where he is mentioned as holding estates at Shorwell.³ Pagan Trenchard, a knight in the train of Earl Richard, is supposed to have married a wife of Fitz-Azor descent, since Shalfleet, Chessel, Hamstead (which in 1085 belonged to the Azor family) are found in his hands.

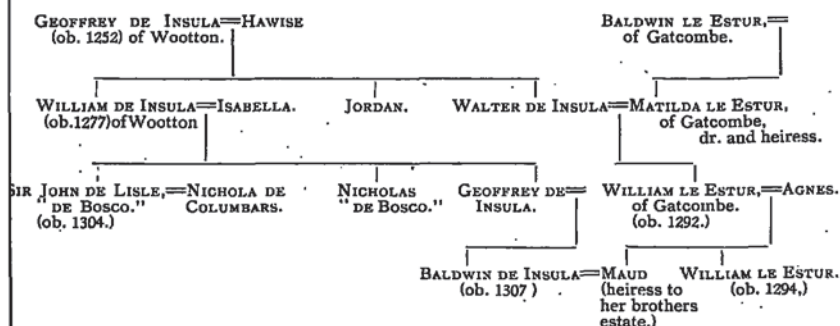
The territorial influence of the De Insulas in the island was further added to by the marriage, in or before 1244, of Walter de Insula—an off-shoot of the Wooton branch—with Matilda le Estur, of Gatcombe, daughter of Baldwin, and the heiress of the "William, son of Stur," referred to in the Domesday record as holding twenty-one manors in the island. The Anglo-Saxon, or Norse, name of "Stur," i.e., strong, is changed later, as is here shown, to the Norman "Estur."

¹The "*Island Quarterly*" Mag. 1877-8.

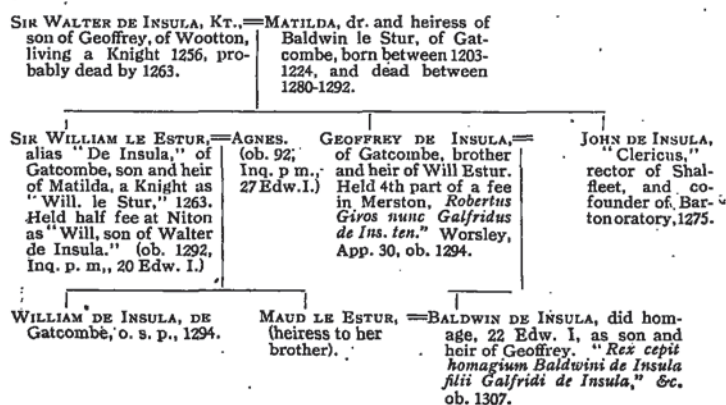
²Vict. County Hist., vol. i., p. 521.

³Worsley *App.* 51.

It has hitherto been a generally-received opinion that a second alliance between these two families took place in the reign of Edward I., when Baldwin de Insula espoused Maud, daughter of William le Estur, the grand-daughter of the Lady Matilda, whose marriage is referred to above. This view is set forth in the sketch pedigree given in the following table:—



A further search in the "Fine Rolls" reveals the fact, however, that William le Estur had a younger brother named Geoffrey, whose son Baldwin married his cousin Maud, daughter of William de Insula, of Gatcombe, heiress to her brother's estates, or, in other words, Maud, the daughter of the elder brother William, of Gatcombe, married her first cousin Baldwin, son of the younger brother Geoffrey, also of Gatcombe, as set forth in the following table:—



At the *Inq. p. m.* it is shown that Baldwin died seized of the manors of Gatcombe, Whitwell, etc.

Authorities are somewhat divided on the question as to the Saxon or Norman ancestry of the Azor and Stur families. Close examination, says Mr. Horace Round,¹ reveals the fact that the three great barons of the Isle of Wight at the time of Domesday—William (the son of Stur) and Gozelin and William (the sons of Azor)—held each of them half a virgate on the manor of Bowcombe, a seat of the chief lord, and further adds: "There are, among its lay holders of land but three tenants-in-chief, namely, William the son of Stur, and William and Gozelin, sons of Azor. I have been fortunate enough to discover a charter containing some information about the first of the three. Hugh 'of the Isle,' son of William son of Stur 'of the Isle of Wight,' gave to the Abbey of Marmoutier the tithe from his mill at Turlaville, on his Norman fief, with the consent of his brothers Rogers and Gervase. Turlaville lay some two miles to the east of Cherbourg, and this identification is confirmed by the fact that William, the son of Estur, a namesake of the Domesday tenant, held by knight service, in the bailiwick of Cherbourg, in 1172. The long continuance in the Isle of the name 'Estur' renders the above discovery peculiarly welcome."

William Fitz-Stur is also found holding land in the county on the mainland, both in the Christchurch Hundred and in King's Sombourne, estates from which the Saxon holders, Edric and Odo, had been dispossessed.

On the other hand, Mr. Percy G. Stone "claims all three as belonging to undoubted Saxon families who held land in Hampshire as well," adding, "This brings us to the fact that the King by escheat held the greater part of the island, either himself or by his thegns; the rest being divided between the great Saxon families of Azor and Stur, who had held under the Confessor, and had gradually swallowed all the smaller fry, as is plainly set forth in the record." "Besides, the two principal land-owning families, Azor and Stur, as I have said before, were Saxon to the backbone."²

¹Vict. Hist., vol. i., p. 426.

²The "*Norman Conquest*," County Press.

The latest writer on the subject says "There were a few fortunate Englishmen who retained possession of their ancestral estates after the Conquest. But such survivals were few. Not one per cent. of the country was owned (i.e., held of the King) in 1086 by the same men as had owned it in 1066, or by the sons or widows of the previous owners. Such survivors are most common in Hampshire, including the New Forest and the Isle of Wight; but they were owners of very small properties."¹

"During the period," remarks Hillier, "in which the lordship of the island was in abeyance, it may be conjectured that large confiscations of land took place. Of the names mentioned in Domesday that of Stur (de Estur) only is afterwards recognised."² Whether of Saxon or Norman ancestry, the fact remains that the freehold of the manors held by the two sons of Azor in different parts of the island are found later in the possession of the De Insula family.

The island seat of the family during the earlier years was situated at Woodeton, or Wodingtone, now called Wootton. The district in Domesday Book is called *Odetone*, and the manor is entered as belonging to the King. The estate before the Conquest was held by Editha (Queen Eddid), the wife of the Confessor. Placed on the northern side of the island, the "Hall" was situated on the well-wooded banks of a small tidal estuary, and it is supposed that the early cognomen "de Bosco" associated with the family name was acquired owing to this circumstance. *Johannes de Insula qui dictur de Bosco* is found in the roll of land-owners under Isabella de Fortibus holding the eighth part of a knight's fee in Whippingham, and another member belonging to the Wootton branch, "Nicholas de Bosco," was constituted warden of the island, by patent (Edward I.) Across the estuary, a short distance inland, stood the famed and wealthy Abbey of Quarr, and amongst the earliest of the many island endowments bestowed on the foundation—gifts of land, a mill, etc.—are found given by members of this family.

¹Ballard, "*Domesday Inquest*," p. 100.

²*Hist. and Antiq. of the I. of W.*, p. 70.

Previous to the reign of Henry III. Wootton was included in the parish of Whippingham; at this period, however, Walter de Insula constituted it a separate parish, erected a chapel, endowed it with "glebe, arable, pasture, and wood lands," together with the tithes of his estate in Wootton and Chillerton, which latter, though eight miles distant, still remains a portion of this parish. "This church," says Oglander, in his memoirs, "was bwylt by Waltor de Insula, in ye fyrst yere of William ye 2nd, A.D. 1087, accordinge to an owld recorde that I have sene. When he or his fathor had seated themselves at Wodditon they bwylt this church for ease of themselves, fameley, and tennantes, and endowed itt; for before itt belonged to ye p'risch of Whippinghame."

From a Roll, 54 Henry III. (1260), it would appear that the relation existing between the "lords of the island and their chief vassall" was an intimate one. From the "Compotus of Hugh de Manebi, Constable of Carisbrooke Castle," mention is made "of a payment to Master Adam Tailor for the expense of the family of the Countess residing at Wodintone whilst the Countess was in Winchester."¹

After the marriage of Sir John Lisle "de Bosco" with Roesia, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Corneilles, of Thruxton, co. Hants (circa 1300), the chief residence of the De Lisles was moved to Thruxton, and many members of the family were interred there, in the church of the Holy Cross. Among other memorials of the family is the fine monumental brass to Sir John de Lysle, who died A.D. 1407. The brass is pronounced by Boutell to be "the earliest example of complete plate armour without admixture of chain. An engraving is given in Macklin's "Monumental Brasses of England." (See illustration.)

Another of the family seats was at Mansbridge, near Southampton, a manor held of the "honor of Carisbrook" by the De Insulas as early as the 13th century. The Winchester register of Bishop Wykeham records a licence being granted to Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir Bartholomew Lisle, to have a chapel there.²

¹Hillier, part ii., page 92.

²Worsley's *Hist. of the I. of W.*

HANTS FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



Sir John Lyslie, engraved c. 1425
Thrupton, Hants.

J. Townsend & Sons, Photo Litho Exeter & London.

One of the principal sources from whence the earliest information relating to the genealogy of this interesting island family is derived is to be found in the charters connected with the De Redvers family covering the period 1107-1293. The various charters are attested by different members of the De Insulas from time to time, whose names, with those of the other attesting witnesses, are briefly noted by Hillier in his list.¹ He appears to have had access to other deeds, the nature of which are not specified.

Another source is found in the several charters relating to the grants of land, &c., made to monastic foundations. Many of these are given in the Appendix to Sir Richard Worsley's "History of the Isle of Wight," with the names of different members of the De Insula family, and by other persons of local repute who were present at the time and formally attested the execution of the deeds. The fact that the date of the execution of many of the deeds is not stated proves a source of very considerable difficulty to one who attempts to assign the several charters definitely to their precise years. A scrutiny and comparison of the names of the several witnesses attesting the deeds has shown that the dates assigned to some of the early charters is largely conjectural, and is, in some instances, manifestly erroneous. In this examination I have been much indebted to my friend Mr. John Hue for his valued aid in clearing up and in sifting out many disputed points, as well as in elucidating the approximate dates of some of the earlier charters.

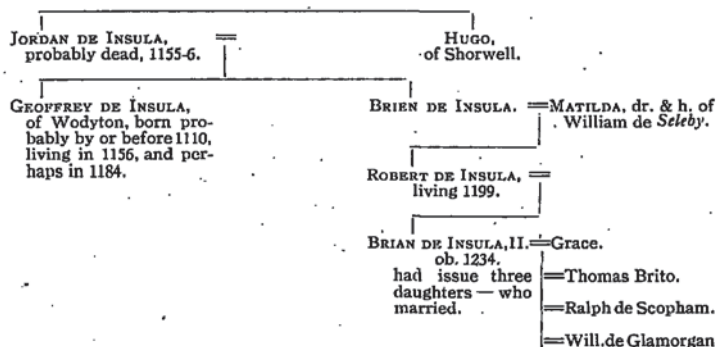
OF JORDAN DE INSULA AND HIS KIN.

Jordan de Insula is the earliest member of the family of whom any definite mention is made. He was a trusted supporter and follower of Richard de Redvers, one of the five barons who had unchangingly adhered to King Henry during his contest with his brother, and had "the lordship of the island" conferred upon him by the King. Jordan witnessed the Earl's charter granting lands to the Canons of Christ Church, Twynham, between A.D. 1101-7. He mus

¹*Hist. and Antiq. of the I. of W.*, Part ii., p. 83.

also have been a donor of lands, since with other anniversaries, one was observed in pious memory of Jordan de l'Isle.

In the confirmation charter of Earl Richard (ii.), to Quarr Abbey (circa 1155-1162), as has already been noted, reference is made to Hugo, a brother of Jordan's¹. The nephew confirms his uncle's grant of lands in which he, the nephew, had probably some reversionary interest. This is all the information we have concerning both the brothers, and the date of their death is unknown, but Jordan's took place probably before that of Count Baldwin, judging from the terms ("pro anima patris mei") used in his son's charter.² The deed was executed during the lifetime of Count Baldwin, and he died, circa 1155-6. Jordan left two sons, Geoffrey and Brien, and thus we have this conjectural pedigree.



Geoffrey de Insula succeeded to the estates, and since he witnessed the foundation charter of Quarr Abbey (circa 1131-2), he must, if of full age when he attested, have been born in or before A.D. 1110. Another of the early charters which he witnessed was that of Adeliza, the wife of Earl de Redvers, granting the Manor of Ouvelay to the Abbey of Montebourg, before 1135.³ His name is likewise appended to other of the early De Redvers charters, singly to those of Earl Baldwin, 1135-56, and jointly with his son—"Geoffrey de Insula, and William, his son,"—the later charter of Earl

¹Worsley *App.* 51.

²" " 54.

³Hillier's *T. of W.* Part II., page 67.

Richard, 1156-62. His sonship is especially set forth in the terms of his charter¹ granting land and a mill at Shalfleet "—quod ego Galfridus de Insula filius Jordani concessi abbati, &c." The date of this deed is generally assigned to circa 1150, but it is more probable a little later than Count Baldwin's death, the date of which is variously given as 1155-6. A question of Latin construction is involved, viz., whether the words, "vivent domino meo et hoc ipsum carta sua confirmante," indicates that the previous gift by Geoffrey's mother and by Lady Hawise had been confirmed by Count Baldwin in his lifetime, and consequently that Count Baldwin was now dead. If so, it must not be earlier than A.D. 1155-6. The Lady Hawise mentioned is probably Hawise, or Avise, daughter of Count Baldwin.

In the recital of the several benefactions bestowed on the Abbey, and specifically mentioned in the later confirmation charter² of Earl Richard (ii.) de Redvers, 1155-6, Geoffrey is referred to as one of the four island landowners who contributed in memory of the great Earl Baldwin to the further endowment of the chapel of St. Nicholas in Castro, at Carisbrooke, and to the charter Geoffrey was one of the attesting witnesses, and is referred to in the body of the deed as follows: "Et concedo et confirmo molendinium de Shaldeffete quod Galfridus Jordani filius eidem ecclesie dedit." Geoffrey was also a witness to the composition deed³ supplementary to the charter of Hugo de Witville,⁴ granting land and a mill at Sway, a deed which must have been granted before 1163, since Thomas à Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Chancellor, attested it.

OF BRIEN DE INSULA AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The relationship of Brian, or Brien, de Insula to Jordan has been disputed. Davenport Adams⁵ says that "Baldwin (i.) de Redvers died 1156, and left issue by his wife Adeliza three sons, viz., Henry, Richard (who succeeded him), and

¹Worsley *App.* 54.

²Ibid *App.* 51.

³Ibid *App.* 70.

⁴Ibid *App.* 59.

⁵"*The Isle of Wight*," p. 132.

William, surnamed "De Vernon." Brian Fitz-Count, or Brian de Insula, who appears to have founded the race of the De Insulas, was then very probably his illegitimate son." Too much weight, however, must not be attached to this supposition, since we find the names of Brien de Insula, Galfridus de Insula, and Paganus Trenchart (supposed to have married a wife of Fitz-Azor descent)—three relatives—as witnesses to the grant of Adeliza, wife of Richard (i.) de Redvers, to the Abbey of Montebourg, before A.D. 1135. If Brien or Geoffrey were then of full age they were born in or before 1114. The question of relationship was raised later, in connection with the confirmation charter to Quarr Abbey, of Richard (ii.) de Redvers, as to whether the Brian de Insula referred to in it was a brother—not being referred to as such—or was a son of Jordan and brother to Geoffrey, since many of the deeds of the period are witnessed by them. For instance, in the confirmation charter¹ Henry II. (circa, 1155-62), we find "Brien de Insula et Gaufridus filius Jordani."

Burke gives two short lives of "Brian de Lisle, chief forester of England, and, at one time, the most powerful subject in the realm." The first account is in his *Extinct Peerage*, s.v., "*Lisle of Sherburn*," with which family Brian does not appear to have been connected. The second is in his *Landed Gentry*, s.v. "*Lisle of Gracedieu and Gavendon*." Burke, in the latter, identifies Brian (d. 1234) with Brian, son of Jordan, and it does not seem possible that Brian, son of Jordan, who was of age by 1135, could have been living a century later. Burke has confused the identity of the grandfather and grandson. Brian married a daughter of William de Seleby, and left issue a son Robert.

Robert de Insula, son of Brien ("Rob. fil. Brieni") was a witness to the charter of Earl Richard to his "novo burgo" of Medina (1177-84), to that of Wellow² (1184-89), and to the grant near Christchurch.³ He is associated with the following record, where he contests the ownership of

¹Worsley *App.* 53.

²Worsley *App.* 65.

³Ibid 66.

property at Motteston:—Rot. Curiae Regis, I John. Sudhampton, Assisa inter Robertum de Insula tenentem et Warinum de Aula petentem de terra de Mordestan ponatur in respectum sine die quamdiu Brianus filius Roberti fuerit in servicio domini Regis ultra mare per preceptum ipsius Regis." Three years afterwards the plaint was again put off on account of Brian's still being absent from the country on the King's business.

In the "Pipe Rolls" there is the following reference, apparently connected with him:—"Robt. de Insula debet v. marcas argenti pro recto de terra quod (sic) Ulric de Stanton tenet." Dying, most probably, in the interval between 1199 and 1203, he left a son, the famed Brian (ii.), to succeed.

Brian de Insula, or de Lisle, the comrade of King John, was a great personage in his day, and one who figures largely in the chronicles of that king's unhappy reign. Many of the writs issued by the King often had, besides the attestation, such a superscription as "Per Brianum de Insula," the import of which was that Brian de l'Isle vouched to the Chancellor for the authenticity of the instructions according to which he issued the writs.¹ On April 25, 1205, a writ was addressed to the Constable of Southampton Castle commanding him to give one butt of the King's wine to Brian de l'Isle. Another notice states that in March, 1208, King John was attended at Southampton by Brian d'Isle, with others, and that he was one of the evil councillors of 1211, and witnessed the deed by which, in 1213, the King resigned to the Pope the crowns of England and Ireland. To him, with Robert de Vipont and Geoffrey de Luci, the King, in 1216, committed the charge of his Yorkshire castles. "This Bryan," writes Burke, "was governor of Bolsover Castle, co. Derby, and a principal commander of the Royal army raised in Yorkshire. At that time King John conferred upon him the lands of the two Barons, Robert de Percy and Peter de Plumpton. In the reign of Henry III., remaining steadfast to the cause he had espoused, he had a command at the siege of Mont Sorrell and in the subsequent battle of

¹Woodward and Wilks' "Hist. of Hamp.," p. 182.

Lincoln. He was appointed Lord Chief Forester of England 1220, received the manors of Loughbro' and Beaumanor from Henry III., and at one time was the most powerful subject in the realm."

The name of his wife, who survived him, was Grace. He himself died in 1235, leaving no direct male issue, and his heirs did not bear his name. They were Thomas Brito and Alicia his wife, William de Glamorgan, and Ralph de Scopham.¹ The two latter, it has been suggested, were perhaps sons of sisters of Brian, and Alicia another sister, whom he may have married to his ward Brito.²

Worsley says, however, with reference to the manor of Motteston, "that Glamorgan enjoyed this and other lands in the island as his part of the inheritance of Brian de Insula, one of whose daughters and heirs he married, as appears by the following record:—"Thomas Brito et Alicia uxor ejus, Will. de Glamorgan, et Rædus de Scopham, hæredes Briani de Insula debent 100 marcas de fine pro habendo sesinam de terris, &c., quæ fuerant ipsius Briani, et de quibus idem Brianus obiit seisisus." The arms of Brian de Lisle are said to have been *Gu. a lion passant arg. crowned or*. In the Harleian Collection³ there is a charter (52, B. 33) of his widow. The seal has three crescents and a canton, and the inscription is "*Sigillum Grace de Lile*." It has been suggested that "Scopham" is an error for Stopham, since there is some evidence to show that the Stophams adopted the arms of Grace, the wife of Brian.

OF GEOFFREY (I.) DE INSULA'S DESCENDANTS.

Dying probably a short time after Earl Baldwin, he left issue three sons—Walter (who succeeded to the estates), William, and Jordan. The following notices relating to the De Insula family at this period are taken from Hillier's list "Of the names of the principal witnesses to the charters of

¹ *Rot. Finium* 18 Hen. III.

² "Brienus de Insula dat Regi 120 marcas et unum palefridum pro habendo custodiam et maritagium puerorum Willi Britonis de Sidelis," &c.

³ "*Notes and Queries*," 3rd ser. ii., p. 118.

the De Redvers, lords of the Isle of Wight." The nature and purport of the early charters referred to or included in this list is not specified, and it is more than probable that Hillier had access to deeds and charters the particulars of which are now wanting.

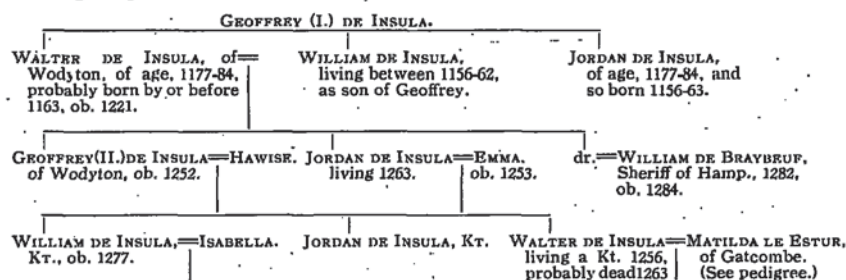
Charter, Richard (ii.) de Redvers, 1156-62—"Geoffrey de Insula and William his son."

" Baldwin (ii.) de Redvers, 1162-77—"Walter de Insula, and Geoffrey and Jordan his sons."

" Richard (iii.) de Redvers, 1177-84—"Walter, William, and Jordan de Insula."

" William de Vernon, 1184-1217—"Geoffrey and and Walter de Insula, and William his brother."

If Hillier's dates are correct we get the following pedigree:—



Walter de Insula, the son of Geoffrey, succeeded to the estates, and, according to Hillier,¹ witnesses with his sons, "Walter de Insula, and Geoffrey and Jordan, his sons," a charter of Baldwin (ii.) de Redvers, 1162-77. Doubts have arisen as to the date of the charter in question, since, if Hillier is right, Walter, between 1162 and 1177, had two sons of age, and therefore born 1141-56, so that Walter himself must thus presumably have been born twenty years earlier, and, consequently, was considerably over 81 at his death in 1221. Jordan, his son, we find subscribing as a witness in 1244 (or even later), when he must have been over 88, and Geoffrey, the elder brother, did not die till 1252,

¹*Hist. and Antiq., I. of W.*, p. 83.

when he must have been over 97. These data introduce too much longevity into the family to be probable, and the inference to be drawn is that the charter in question may have been executed by a later Baldwin.

The following is a summary of the charters witnessed by Walter de Insula:—

1.—Circa A.D. 1170, grants an acre of land at the dedication of the church at Carisbrooke.¹

2.—Between A.D. 1177-84 a witness to the Newport charter, *temp.* Richard (iii.) de Redvers.²

3.—Between A.D. 1184-89, attests the charter of William de Vernon, granting 200 acres of land at Wellow,³ "Waltero de Insula, tunc temporis ballivo insulæ." Worsley assigns this charter to the reign of Henry III. The deed, apparently, in the phrase "pro salute regis Henrici," refers to King Henry as living. This cannot be Henry III., who ascended the Throne in 1216; for one of the attesting witnesses was the Countess Mabilia, who was dead in 1206, when her husband grants, by charter, lands to Quarr Abbey, on condition that they pray for the soul of, among others, his wife Mabel. The grant must, therefore, be of the reign of Henry II., who died 1189. The date must also be in or after 1184, when the grantor, Earl William, succeeded his nephew in the lordship. Another of the witnesses was "Robert. fil. Brieni," who was living in 1199, but who probably died early in the reign of King John, since we find his son Brien (ii.) taking so prominent a part in political affairs as to lead us to infer that he must have succeeded to the paternal estates. For these and other reasons the date of the "Wellow charter" may be assigned to the interval 1184-89.

4.—Circa A.D. 1190, Walter is mentioned in the charter⁴ of John Marisco, rector of Brading, as granting land, viz., "the land which Walter de Insula and his mother and Philip de Glamorgan gave at the dedication" of the church there, and the dedication took place circa 1190.

¹Woodward and Wilks.

²Hillier's *I. of W.*, p. 73.

³Worsley, *App.* 65.

⁴Stratton, "*Island Quarterly*," Vol. I., p. 383.

5.—A.D. 1205, Walter was one of the principle covenanting parties to a deed of agreement entered into between the Prior of Christ Church and "Walter of the Isle," having reference to the patronage of the chapel at Shorwell.¹

6.—Circa A.D. 1216, the same Walter was a donor of land on St. Boniface Down.² A scrutiny of the witnesses attesting the charter, "Will. fil. Stur" and "Will. Avenel," suggest that the deed is probably of an earlier date than the year generally assigned to it, since both the named witnesses appear to have subscribed to the earlier "Wellow charter" of 1184-1189.

7.—Walter also attests jointly with his son a charter³ of Robert de Giros, and since there is a heraldic seal attached to it, the deed is probably not earlier than the 13th century.

It would appear from the following record that, in addition to his sons, Walter de Insula had also a married daughter living 1199:—"Preceptum fuit Waltero de Insula quod veneret coram Domino Rege et haberet cartas quas habet de Willmo de Vernun de terra in Freskewater. Qui venit and dicit quod revera Gaufridus pater fuit et habuit cartas de terra illa. Sed ipse maritavit filiam suam Willmo de Braibof et ei dedit in maritagium centum solidos terræ in Freskewater, &c." The William de Vernon mentioned was doubtless a son of Richard (i.) de Redvers, and held Freshwater direct from the crown. As Hillier mentions in his pedigree of the de Redvers, his grand-daughter Margery de Vernon held Freshwater in the reign of King John.

Entered in the "Pipe Rolls" are notices of various receipts given by and payments made to Walter de Insula during his tenure of office as bailiff of the island, for instance, "Waltero de Insula LX marcas ad portandum Regem in Normanniam, &c."

It has been suggested that Walter may possibly have married the daughter of Robert de Giros, whose

¹Stone, *Arch. Antiq. J. of W.* Vol. II., p. 55.

²Worsley, *App.* 64 "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Insula assensu et voluntate Galfridi filii heredis mei dedi, &c."

³Worsley, *App.* 57.

charter he had witnessed, since the arms and seal attached to the deed ("three lyoncelles on a chief") were adopted as the arms of the De Insulas. Dying in 1221, he left two sons and a daughter (see sketch pedigree).

Of Walter's two brothers, William and Jordan, little is known, beyond the references to them in the De Redvers charters.

OF GEOFFREY (II.) DE INSULA, OF WODYTON.

This Geoffrey, "*filius et heres meus*," as set forth in his father's charter, was the next in succession. He was a witness to the Wellow charter, 1184-89, to that of de Giros, and also to that of Henry Clavill, granting 11 acres of land at Whippingham to Quarr Abbey.¹ The date of this charter has been given as circa 1154, but it is of later date than that, probably, indeed, after 1200, and belonging to the first half of the 13th century, between 1221-52. A scrutiny will show that the several witnesses named are of the later period. If the seal attached, which shows a key, is heraldic, *i.e.*, is a device on a shield, the date is not likely to be earlier than the 13th century. Richard I. was the first King to use arms.

Geoffrey likewise witnessed the charter² of Alweric de Neuton, conveying land "under the cliffs" at Niton. Geoffrey's own two charters are given together by Worsley in his Appendix, No. 58, and are assigned by him to the reign of Henry II., though both are probably of much later date, and whilst similar in style, are witnessed by different parties. The second ("*carta altera ejusdem Galfridi*") is, the earliest in point of time, and though assigned by Stone to the time of Stephen, and by Worsley to the succeeding reign, is more probably of the 13th century, and it may be conveniently considered first. It runs:— "*Galfridus filius Walter de Insula, &c., Noveritis me pro sal[ute] animæ meæ et Hawisiæ uxoris meæ,*" &c. This would suggest that Hawise was then living, and it lends

¹Worsley, *App.* 56.

²*Ibid.*, 57.

support to the view that this charter is the earlier of the two in point of time. The names of the attesting witnesses also tend to support this view. The two first are the priors of Karesbroc and of Appuldurcombe, and though they have been said to be of the time of Stephen, the names do not occur elsewhere, and so they tell us nothing. There is documentary evidence that Thomas de Aula, the third witness, was living, and of age, and a witness to charters from 1184 to 1228. Jordan de Insula, another signatory, brother of the grantor, witnesses charters dating from 1252, and "holds of the Castle of Carisbrooke" in 1263. Roger de Moubray, the last witness, attests various deeds between 1206 and 1228. The other charter omits the sonship, and commences "*Sciatis quod pro salute animæ, meæ, &c., et pro anima Hawisiæ uxoris meæ, &c., concessi, terras, &c., Abbati de Quarr,*" and the slight difference in the form of expression would seem to denote that Hawise was then dead. Of the witnesses to this deed "*Willmus de Insula, filius noster et heres,*" succeeded his father in 1252, the date, therefore, is after 1221 and before 1252. "*Walter de Insula*" (of Gatcombe) follows. Though living in 1256, he was probably dead in 1263. "*Richus de Langford,*" died circa 1254. "*Johannes de Wyvill,*" a Knight 1263, and is mentioned as living 1280. The other witnesses are found attesting deeds of later dates than the witnesses named in the other charter.

There are other charters said to be attested by Geoffrey, but which belong to his ancestor, *i.e.*, "*Carta Thomæ de Aula de terra in Briddlesford,*"¹ assigned to circa 1216, by Worsley, is evidently of an earlier date—the later half of the 12th century—judging from the witnesses attesting. Robertus filius Brieni, born by 1156, probably dead before 1203. "*Willmus de Sorewell*" witnessed to the grant of "*Shalfleet Mill*" of the earlier Geoffrey, 1150-55, and "*Phillipus de Glamorgan*" is mentioned in the Marisco charter 1190.

In Nov., 1224, the charge of the daughter and heiress of Baldwin le Estur, of Gatcombe, was given over to him (she had previously been entrusted by the Bishop to the charge of the Sheriff), and, later, married his youngest son, Walter.

¹Worsley, *App.* 32.

In 1235 Geoffrey de Insula had charge and custody of the County and of Winchester Castle, of Porchester Castle and forest. Held office as High Sheriff, 1236-9. He died A.D. 1252, when an inquisition was held, but the return is wanting. By his marriage with Hawise he left three sons (see pedigree).

Jordan, the brother of Geoffrey, and son of Walter, appends his signature to various deeds—that of Henry Clavill,¹ assigned to 1154, but of later date, probably between 1221-52; also Matilda le Stur's grant,² and in 1263 he and Philip de Cantilupe holds half a knight's fee of Carisbrooke.³ His wife's name was Emma. She died 1253, and is of especial interest since the inquisition then held is the earliest return now in existence.⁴

William de Insula, lord of Wodyngton, the eldest son, succeeded. This is evidenced by the Inquisition taken on the death of Earl Baldwin—the last male of the de Redvers line—in 1263:—

"And the jurors say upon their oath that William de Insula holds of the Lord of the Castle aforesaid, seven Knights' fees and half a fee, and the eighth part of a fee, and there is due, therefore, to the Lord of the Castle of Caresbroc homage and relief, and reasonable aid to make his eldest son a Knight, and for marrying his eldest daughter, and he ought to keep the said Castle in the time of war, and to protect the land of the said island in the time of war, and this at his own cost; and the said Lord William ought to do suit at the Court of the Lord of the Castle aforesaid, from three weeks to three weeks in the Court which is called the Knights' Court."⁵

Sir William was a witness with his brother "Dominus Jordan de Insula," to a deed of acquittance of claim on the part of Sir Roger de Tichbourne (who died in or before 1284) to the chapel at Lymerston and in the land of Langred (Landguard, near Shanklin) given to the aforesaid chapel by Geoffrey de Tichbourne.⁶ His wife was a certain Isabella, whose name is mentioned in a "Deed of Release" by Cecilia, widow of Henry de Barville, to Sir William de

¹Worsley, *App.* 56.

²Ibid 76.

³Hillier, part II. p. 86.

⁴*Inq. P.M.* 37 Henry III. "Emma uxor J. de Insula."

⁵Hillier, p. 72.

⁶F. J. Baigent, "*Family of De Lymerst.*" Br. Arch. Soc. Journal, 1855.

Insula and Isabella his wife, of rights, &c., in Netelston, 1275.¹ By his marriage he had issue, two sons. He died A.D. 1277, and the Royal mandate directing the escheator to take possession of the estates on the mainland was issued June 7th:—"De pratis captis in manum regis. Quia Willelmus de Insula, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, diem suum clausit extremum, ut rex accepit, mandatum est vicecomiti Oxoniensis quod omnes pratos et [omnia] tenementa de quibus idem Willelmus seisitus fuit in dominico suo, ut de feodo, in balliva sua, die quo obiit, sine dilacione capiat in manum regis, et ea salve custodiat, donec aliud inde rex preceperit. Teste Rege apud Brehutt vi. die Junii, 1277."

Translation.—Concerning lands taken into the King's hands. Whereas William de Insula, who held of the King in chief, has closed his last day, as the King has understood. We command the Sheriff of Oxford, without delay, to take into our hands all the lands and tenements of which the said William was seized in his demesne, as of fee, in his bailiwick on the day he died; and keep them safely until the King shall have given other orders thereon. Witnessed by the King at Brehutt on the 6th day of June, 1277.

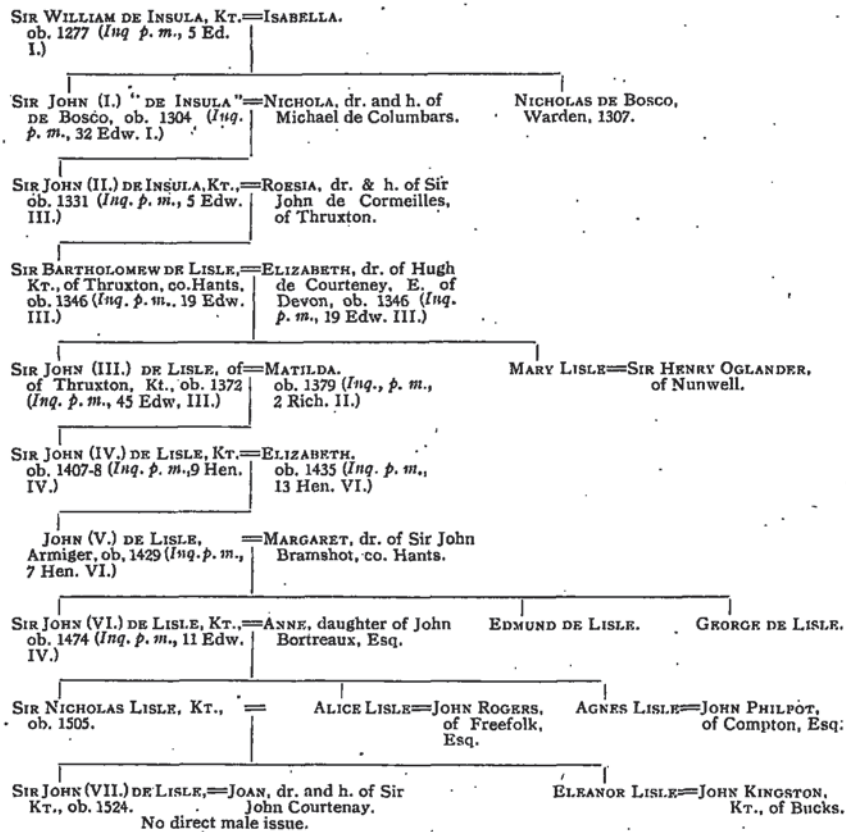
Sir Jordan de Insula, second son of Geoffrey, witnessed the De Lymmerston charter, together with his elder brother, and this is all the information I can find about him. Walter, the third son, married the daughter and heiress of Baldwin de Estur, of Gatcombe, before 1243, as is evidenced by a charter,² in which she refers to her late husband making provision: "pro salute animæ Walteri de Insula quondam mariti mei." This deed—granting a quit-rent to Quarr—is assigned by Stone to circa 1244, and by Worsley to the reign of Edward I. As to the first date, Walter de Insula was living in 1253, when he and his wife had a plaint concerning the advowson of Brading, and three years later he acted as a witness to a deed of exchange of lands between the Abbey of Quarr and the rector of Arreton.³ The date is probably between 1256-79, and very possibly between 1275-79. Walter was, it would seem, dead by 1263, for in that year, his wife, and not he, appears in the list of tenants in chief holding of Carisbrooke.

¹Br. Mus. Add. MSS. No. 22, 614.

²Worsley, *App.* 76.

³Ibid, *App.* 71.

The following scheme sets out the further pedigree of the De Insulas until the failure of heirs male in A.D. 1524 :—



Sir John (i.) de Insula, surnamed "de Bosco," was a minor when his father died, and the island estates during his minority were in the hands of the "lady of the island," Isabella de Fortibus. He came of age before 1280, since his name appears in the list of liberties claimed by the Countess Isabella, and allowed 8 Edw. I. by the Itinerant Justices.¹ Sir John was a noted man in his day. "The times being very turbulent, he was made captain of Carisbrooke Castle in 1287, and had summons to attend the King (with divers

¹Worsley's *App.* 30.

other great men) to consult of the important affairs of the Realm, and well accoutered with Horse and Arms to attend him in his expedition into France."¹ On his return to the island from this expedition a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued, to Peter de Maltore and John Randolph, on complaint of John de Insula:—"That while he was away on the King's service in Gascony, and under his protection, Robert de Hislade with a multitude of malefactors cut down and rooted up trees in his woods of Wodeton and Bonechirch, fished in his stews there, and carried away trees, rabbits, and fish from those places."² By K. on the information of John de Binstede."

In the Charter Rolls,³ 34 Edward I. (1306), mention is made of a royal grant, dated at Westminster, "Johanni filio Johanni de Insula," of free warren, etc. Judging from the date of the complaint referred to above, this record would appear to have been a confirmation of a grant made at an earlier period. Sir John's name appears in the list of those signing the Baron's letter to the Pope, A.D. 1301—"John de Lisle, lord of Wodeton, in the Isle of Wight"—but his seal is not found appended to the document.⁴ He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Lisle, 22 to 32 Edward I., was a baron of the exchequer, warden of the island 1302 and 1309, and served the office of high sheriff of the county 1302-3.

Sir John married Nichola, daughter and heiress of the De Columbars, an important family, having estates in the counties of Hants and Wilts. By this marriage the bailiwick and other valuable rights in the Forests of Chute, Fynkley, &c., were conveyed to the De Insulas. He died A.D. 1304, and the royal mandate directing the escheator to take possession of the lands is couched in the usual terms.

Of Sir Nicholas de Bosco, the brother, there is little to report, beyond that he held the office of Warden for the island in 1307. He was killed soon afterwards (1310) in a private quarrel by Robert Urry, of Standen.

¹Cox's "*Hampshire*."

²*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, 1299.

³*Cal. Rot. Char.*, No. 25.

⁴The "*Ancestor*," vol. 3, p. 184.

Sir John (i.) de Insula, on his death in 1304, was succeeded by his son Sir John (ii.):—"Primo die Augusti, 1304, Co. Suth. De homagio capto. Rex cepit homagium Johannis, filii et heredis Johannis filii Willelmi de Insula defuncti, de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Johannes tenuit de rege in capite die quo obiit," &c.¹ He also did homage for his bailiwick:—"Rex cepit homagium, Johannis filii et heredis Johannis, filii Willelmi de Insula de battia forestie de Chuet quam idem Johannes pater suus tenuit de rege," &c.²

In Oct., 1306, Sir John laid a complaint before three commissioners, William de Bereford, Thomas de Warblyngton, and Richarde de Borhunt, couched in similar terms to those his father had preferred seven years previously:—"That John de Gorges, parson of Newchirche, Thomas le Noreys, and certain other evil-doers, with force, entered his free warren at Rewe and Bonechirche, hunted therein and carried away hares and rabbits, &c."³ Three years later "Protection for three years is granted for John de Insula, of the Isle of Wight, going beyond the seas"; also "Letters nominating Roger de Prisland and Ralph de Wolverton his attorneys for the same period."

Sir John received the honour of Knighthood with Prince Edward, 1306, "by bathing, and other ceremonies." He took part in three expeditions against the Scots, was summoned to Parliament, 1304 to 1315; as Baron Lisle, was a Baron of the Exchequer; held office as Warden in 1311, and as Co-Warden of the island 1325. On three occasions Sir John served the office of High Sheriff for the County, 1313 to 1315.

In the perambulations of the Forests of Fynkley, Chute, and Dygherlye (1323) the presence of John de Lisle, the Forester in Fee, is recorded, and connected with the tenure

¹ *Rot. Finium.*

² *Rot. Original.* Vol. 2, 32 Edw. I.

³ *Cal. Rot. Pat.*, Oct. 1306.

of the bailiwick, &c., of Chute there is the following memo.:
 "Johannes de Insula Vectæ chivalier finem fecit per centum solidos pro licencia habenda feoffandi Willmum parsonam ecclesiæ de Bonechurche de quibusdam terris in Wodehous et de battia forestiæ de Chuet, &c."¹

And relating to the same tenure there is the following record:—"Licence for John de Insula Vecta, knight, to enfeoff William, parson of the church of Bonechurche, of a messuage and 30 acres of land in Wodehous, and of the bailiwick of the forestry of Chute Forest, held in chief; and for the said William to grant the premises to the said John for life, with remainder to Bartholomew, son of the said John and Elizabeth his wife, in fee tail, with ultimate remainder, if they die without issue, to the right heirs of the said John. By fine of 100s."²

Wode-house would appear to have been the official residence of the bailiff or warden of the forest. This is shown by an Inquisition *post mortem* of 1258, held on the death of Avice de Columbars, a member of a family who had long held the forest under the Crown:—"The said Jury say upon their oaths that the said Avice of Columbars held of the lord the King, in chief, in the co. of Southampton, the messuage and lands known as Wodehouse, by service of wardeing in Chute Forest, and forty-two acres of assart therein of the Castle of Carisbrooke."³

In 1323 John de Lisle, with others of knightly rank, witnessed the release connected with the compensation paid by the City of Venice to the men of Southampton.

Sir John married Roesia, daughter of Sir John Cormeilles, of Thruxton, Co. Hants, and by her had issue an only son, Bartholomew, who succeeded at his death, 1331. As to Sir Bartholomew de Lisle, Kt., lord of Wodyton and Thruxton, in the Close Rolls is a royal mandate addressed to William Trussell, escheator beyond Trent, Sept. 12th, 1331:—"To deliver to Bartholomew de Insula, son of John de Insula, and to Elizabeth, his wife, the manor, messuage land, and

¹*e. Rot. Originalium gross fines.*

²*Cal Pat Rot.*, Nov. 1329.

³Woodward and Wilks, vol. ii., p. 123.

bailiwick specified below, and the issues received thence, and not to intermeddle with other lands that John held of others, restoring the issues thereof, as the King learns by inquisition taken by the escheator."¹

Sir Bartholomew is found taking an active part in island affairs, holding office as one of the three wardens, in 1341 and 1343, elected by the inhabitants to take charge of the defences of the island during the King's pleasure. In July, 1341, he was appointed with Robert de Limboldseye, Robert de Popham, and William de Hoo as a Commission, "touching the accounts of the money collected by the Mayor, bailiffs, and good men of the town of Southampton, pursuant to a grant to them, by Edward II., of a custom called 'Barbicanage,' as they are said to have converted such money to their own use for the most part."² In a subsequent roll, Oct., 1344, "John de Insula is assigned to the commission in the place of Sir Bartholomew, who is so feeble and infirm of mind that he cannot act." Recovery presumably ensued, for in a later roll, dated at Eltham, "Bartholomew de Insula, Robert de Popham, and others are appointed to keep peace in the county."

¹ "That John at his death held no lands of the King in chief in his demesne as of fee, but that he held a messuage and 30 acres of land in Wodehous, with the bailiwick of the forestry of the forest of Chute, and the manors of Woditon, Bonechurche, and Appelderford, for life, of the gift of William, parson of the church of Bonechurche, by fine levied in the King's Court, with remainder to Bartholomew and Elizabeth and the heirs of their two bodies, and that the messuage land and bailiwick are held of the King in chief by the service of keeping the said forest of Chute, and that of the manors of Wodyton, Bonechurche, and Appeldelford are held of the King in chief as of the honour of Caresbrok, in the King's hands, by the service of finding three horsemen, one for each manor, at John's cost, for the defence of the Isle of Wight in time of war, and that he held on the same day divers other lands of other lords by divers services, and that Bartholomew is his next heir and is of full age, and the King has taken Bartholomew's homage for the manors, messuage land, and bailiwick aforesaid, which are thus held of him, and has respited homage until the quinzane of Michaelmas next." On October 15th, 1331, an Order to Sir John Ticheburn follows:—"To deliver the manors, &c., aforesaid, which are in his custody by the King's Commission, to Bartholomew and Elizabeth, together with the issues received by him thence, since the death of the said John." And after reciting the last roll adds:—"And he has now taken his homage for all the lands that his father held in chief; the King therefore, orders that the escheator not to distrain Bartholomew for his homage." In December, some three months later, the rector of Bonchurch referred to in the foregoing deed, exchanged that living for the chantry of St. Edmund de Wodytone, a benefice attached to the island residence of the De Insulas.

² *Cal. Rot Pat.* July, 1341.

Sir Bartholomew married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh de Courtenay, first Earl of Devon, by whom he had issue a son, named John, who succeeded, and a daughter, Mary, who married Sir Henry Oglander, of Nunwell. He died in 1346, and we find in a close roll an order to William de Ryngebourn, escheator in the Isle of Wight, couched in the terms I have already recited at length, "not to intermeddle further with the manors and lands which he took into the King's hands by reason of the death of Bartholomew de Insula, restoring the issues thereof to Elizabeth, late his wife, &c., as the King has learned by inquisition taken by the escheator that Bartholomew at his death held no lands in his demesne, as of fee, on that island, but that he held jointly with his wife the manors of Rewe, Shentlyng, and Chelierton, in that island, for themselves and their issue, of the gift of John de Insula, Bartholomew's father; and the manors of Wodyton, Bridelsford, Bonechurche, and Appeldelford, with the advowsons of the churches of Bonechurche and Shorwell, and the chapels of Wodyton, Bridelsford, and Appeldelford, of the gift of William, parson of Bonechurche Church," &c. Sir Bartholomew at his death held, in addition to the Isle of Wight properties, "Asseton, Wodehouse, Manesbrigge, Stonham, Townshutt, Berton, Aldyngton, Sharprix, Welhampton, Christchurch manors, the manor of Chute, the bailiwick of Chute, and some tofts in the New Forest."¹

Sir John (iii.) de l'Isle, or Lysle, "Banorettus," was next in line of succession, and attended at the enthronement of Wykeham as Bishop of Winchester, being specially mentioned, together with Sir Bernard Brocas and Sir John Clyntone, as being present and signing the notorial certificate of the installation.² Sir John de Lisle, with Sir Adam de Rake, was witness to the payment of sixty marks sterling (£40) to Sir John de Tycheburne; the receipt is dated at Woodington, in the Isle of Wight, April 24th, 39 Edw. III. (1365).

From the issue roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Treasurer of England, 44 Edw. III. (1371), it

¹Woodward and Wilks, *Hampshire*. Vol. III., p. 155.

²Wykeham's Reg., *Hamp. Rec. Soc.*, vol. ii.

appears that Sir John was actively engaged in the French wars of the period :—"15th July. To Robert de Wouborne, one of the tellers of the receipt sent to Southampton for payment of the seamen's wages for passage of John de Lisle, Thomas Fitzsimond, and their retinue going to France, £100." "4th September. To money paid by Robert de Wouborne and John Wytegod, at the town of Southampton, to divers constables, masters, and seamen, there ordered by the King and his Council for the passage of John de Lisle, Thomas de Murreaux, and Thomas Fitzsimond and their retinue to Normandy, &c., &c." "1st April, 44 Edw. III. To Henry de Wakefield, keeper of the King's wardrobe, &c., by the hands of Sir John del Isle, knight, for his wages in the war and a reward for twelve men at arms and twenty archers going with him in the retinue of the lord the King beyond the sea, £249 6s. od." Dying A.D. 1371,¹ he left by his wife Matilda an only son. His wife died seven years later.²

John (iv.) de Lisle, the son, was about four years old when his father died, and the sheriffs were ordered, as usual, to take into the King's hands all the lands, &c., in the several bailiwicks. During the minority Sir Ralph de Gorges, Kt., of Knighton, Isle of Wight, acted as guardian of Sir John de Lyle's son and heir, and is thus found presenting to St. Edmund's Chantry, Woditon, in May, 1373, and to the chapel of Wodynton in 1374. Between the years 1374 and 1387 the presentation to the several benefices is found "in the King's gift, by reason of the custody of the land and infant heir of Sir John de l'Isle, of Woditon, tenant in chief, being in the King's hands."³

It was not until the year 1390 that the presentations to the several benefices reverted to Sir John Lysle. This is shown by the following excerpt from a Commission under the Great Seal :—"13th Rich. II. (1390) 'Libertates confirmatae Johanni de Lile consanguineo et heredi Johannis filii Johannis de Insula in diversis maneriis in feodo in South'ton prout in

¹ *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 45 Edw. III., vol. ii.

² *Ibid.*, 2 Ric. II., vol. iii.

³ Wykeham's Reg., *Hants Rec. Soc.* Vol. i. p. 147.

34 Chart. Edw. I. in Turri Londonensi.'"¹ Also in the Patent Rolls is entered:—"Inspeximus and confirmation to John de Lisle, kinsman and heir of John, son of John de Insula, and tenants of the lands of a charter, No. 25, 35, Edw. I., granting to the latter free warren in his demesne, land, &c., for 1 mark pd. in the Hanaper."²

Sir John was Sheriff of Hants 1404. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and by her had issue, a son and heir. Dying in 1407,³ he was interred in the chancel of the church of the Holy Cross, Thruxton. His monument, a very fine brass, is referred to by Macklin⁴ as being "a remarkably perfect example of the Lancastrian period." Though dated 1407 the brass was almost certainly engraved some years later. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1435.⁵

Sir John (v.), the son, succeeded to the estates, and served the office of High Sheriff on four occasions, 1413-14-17-23. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bramshott, of Bramshott, co. Hants, by whom he had issue, three sons, John, who succeeded, Edmund, and George de Lisle. He died A.D. 1429.⁶ In the enumeration of the various Hampshire possessions—the manor of Mansbridge, of Chute, Bethyngborne, Chalcroft, Rewe, Shorewell, Hortingshute, Blakepaune, Appulderforde, Brydlesford, the manor and advowsons of Bonchurche and Wodyngton, the manor and rectory of Kinnington, the revenues of Fritham, with forest liberty and pannage, the revenues of the manors and chapels, with view of frank-pledge, commor of pasturage, &c., at Badesley and Fritham, the bailiwick of Hyppes-gescombe and Wiltshire, baily in Chute Forest, &c.—many of the properties in the Isle of Wight are enumerated.⁷

Sir John (vi.), Kt. of Wotton and Thruxton, the eldest son, succeeded. He was united to Anne (Isabella, in

¹ *Cal. Rotul. Pat.*

² *Ibid.*, Rich II.

³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 9, Hen. IV.

⁴ *Monumental Brasses of England*, p. 150.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 13 Henry VI. "Elizabeth quæ fuit uxor Johannis Lysle, Militis."

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 7, Hen. VI., "Jo. Lysle, Armiger."

⁷ Wilks and Woodward *History, &c.*, vol. 2, p. 123

Burke's, *Landed Gentry*); daughter and heiress of John Botreaux, and had issue, Nicholas, who succeeded to the estates, and two daughters, Agnes (called Elizabeth by Burke), married to John Philpot, Esq., of Compton, and Alice (called Margaret by Burke), who married John Rogers, of Freefolk, both of Hants. Sir John was High Sheriff 1433-39 and 40. The date of his death is said to be 1472¹. (Burke gives it 1474).

Sir Nicholas Lisle, Kt., Lord of Wodyton and Thruxton, succeeded to the estates. He died 1505, leaving a son, John, his heir, and a daughter, Eleonora Lisle, who married John Kingston, Esq., of Berks.

Sir John (vii.), Kt., was next in succession. He served as High Sheriff 1507 and 1518, and "when, in May, 1520, the Emperor Charles V. arrived suddenly in the harbour of Hithe, Sir John Lisle was sent by Henry VIII. to meet him and conduct him in state to Canterbury, where the two sovereigns met. Sir John Lisle then accompanied King Henry to France, where he entered the lists of the celebrated tournaments of the field of the Cloth of Gold as one of the twenty-one Knights chosen to represent on that occasion the chivalry of England.²

Sir John married Joan, the daughter and heiress of Sir John Courtenay, Knight Banneret, and died 1524, without issue, and being the last male of the direct line, the elder branch of the Lisle's became extinct in time. In an inquisition taken in latter part of the fifteenth century the possessions of Sir John in Hampshire and Wiltshire were—the bailiwick of Chute Forest, the manors of Chute, Holt, Wodyton, Shenkeſing, Shorewell, Rewe, Bonchurch, Appuldinford, Blackpan, Briddelsford, Mottestone, Undeclyffe, Bathingborne, Hartingshott, Chalcroft, Rowde, and Mannesbridge; messuages at Bradford, Wodehouse, Charleton, Kinge's Enham, and Knight's Enham; the manor and advowson of Throkeston, and the advowson of

¹*Inq. p.m.*, vol. iv., 12, Edw. IV.

²Burke's "*Landed Gentry*," 4th Edition. "Phillips de Lisle, of Garendon Park and Grace Diew Manor."

Chumyton." His sister Eleanor became heiress to the estates; she married John Kingston, Esq., of Berks—afterwards Knighted—and had issue, two sons, who died childless, and an only daughter, Mary, who, later, married her kinsman Sir Thomas Lisle.

Sir John Oglander, in his memoirs, remarked that "Sir John Lisle, of Woditon, in the Isle of Wyght, nowe caled Wotton, wase ye last of ye liniol stem of that honourable famely of the de Lislies or de Insula, takeing theyre name from ye place of theyre aboad (after the Conquest) in this Island."
