

The Manor of Lackham - Volume 2

The Baynards of Lackham

a county family and their historical connections 1360 - 1650



by

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Online edition

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# The Baynards of Lackham

## Introduction and Acknowledgements

This history of the Baynard family, who held the manor of Lackham for just under three hundred years, follows on from the story of the Bluet family, which is already published<sup>1</sup>.

The early history of the Baynard family is briefly touched on but this is not an in-depth investigation of the entire family and the focus moves to Wiltshire on the marriage of Edmund Baynard to the Bluet co-heiress, Eleanor.

Unlike the Bluets, who were minor aristocracy or at least powerful barons, the Baynards were not generally deeply involved with the doings of the high and mighty but were of importance within the county, numbers of them being High Sheriffs and Knights of the County / MPs.

Some of the current work appeared as the Baynard chapter in the 2005 edition of the author's "*The Manor of Lackham*" but substantial amounts of new material tells their story in greater detail than ever before. However it is certain that more remains to be uncovered and updates to the online version of this work are likely to be made.

The story presented here is the result of years of research and discussion with many people, and builds on work previously done. It is impossible to acknowledge all who have influenced and helped but a few specific thanks are in order: The librarians and archivists at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre in Chippenham were, as always, unfailing helpful and encouraging throughout the study as were those in the County Record Office, Taunton (Somerset), and at the Public Record Office, Kew.

Library staff at Chippenham Public library, those of Wiltshire College Lackham and the Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society in Wiltshire and Bath Reference Library in B&NES were incredibly helpful, as were the staff at the British Library in London. Mike Stone and his staff at Chippenham Museum and Heritage Centre gave invaluable help and encouragement.

So many individuals have helped but special thanks to Andrew Davies (Curator for Manor Farm Country Park, Hampshire), Dr. Lorna Haycock (Sandwell Librarian at WANHS), Dr. John Collins (Winchester Library) None of these studies would be possible without the unfailing support and encouragement of Karen Repko (Elyria, Ohio, USA) who has an infallible ability to spot where things don't add up and then suggest an excellent correction. Her

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<sup>1</sup> Pratt, T & Repko, K (2008) *The Manor of Lackham Vol 2 The Bluets: a Baronial family and their historical connections 1066 - 1400*. Online at the [Lackham website](#)

## The Baynards of Lackham

knowledge, encouragement and willingness to listen cannot be overstated. Thank you.

Finally, as always, my thanks go to my partner Lynne Thomson for continuing to put up with my disappearances to visit Record Offices, Museums and the strange people called Local and Family historians on a regular basis and for patiently listening to yet another "guess what I just found out?"

Illustrations are by the author unless otherwise credited. The kind permissions to use images are gratefully acknowledged, generally here and specifically in the text. As far as I am aware no images are used without permission and all copyrights are acknowledged. However if I am using one of your images improperly please accept my sincere apologies and get in touch so that I can correct things.

Non UK readers please note: where dates are only given as figures the UK convention is used ie dd/mm/yyyy, so 1/11/1419 means the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1419 **not** the 11<sup>th</sup> January 1419

Any thoughts, comments, or (particularly) additional information would be gratefully received at [chetwynd222@aol.com](mailto:chetwynd222@aol.com) or you can write to Tony Pratt, c/o Garden's Staff, Wiltshire College Lackham, Lacock, Chippenham Wiltshire, SN15 2NY, UK. I would love to hear from you.

Tony Pratt  
Chippenham, January 2010

If viewing this online there are a number of hyperlinks included, mostly between the list of Illustrations and the relevant image. Clicking the underlined illustration number will take you to the image, clicking the \*\* will return you to the list. Where there are references to specific footnotes there is usually a hyperlink to the relevant footnote and again clicking on \*\* will return you to where you were.

Note to the 2016 update: New information has been included and the font reduced to a more reasonable 11 which has meant changes in the location of figures and a new index.

# The Baynards of Lackham

## Illustrations

Figure		Page
<u>1</u>	Arms of the Baynard family	6
<u>2</u>	Early Wiltshire Baynard line	10
<u>3a</u>	Arms of Baynard and Brown	15
<u>3b</u>	Baynard monument arms of Baynard and Brown	16
<u>4</u>	Reconstruction of arms from the altar tomb	23
<u>5</u>	Descendents of Robert and Joyce	23
<u>6a</u>	Arms of Baynard and Abarow	25
<u>6b</u>	Baynard monument arms of Baynard and Abarow	26
<u>7</u>	Children of Robert Baynard and Elizabeth Ludlow	30
<u>8</u>	Arms of Tropenell and Ludlow Corsham Church	32
<u>9</u>	Arms of Baynard and Ludlow	33
<u>10</u>	Baynard memorial brass	36
<u>11</u>	Part of the Baynard brass	37
<u>12</u>	Arms in the roof of the Porch, St Cyriac's Lacock	37
<u>13</u>	Detail of George from Baynard brass	39
<u>14</u>	Descendants of Robert II and Elizabeth	43
<u>15</u>	Arms of Baynard and Stewkeley	47
<u>16</u>	Arms of Baynard and Blake	48
<u>17</u>	Detail of window in Lackham House	52

## The Baynards of Lackham

<u>18</u>	Descent of some American Baynards from Robert and Anne	56
<u>19</u>	Descendents of Robert Baynard III and Anne	61
<u>20a</u>	Arms of de Cusaunce ?	60
<u>20b</u>	Arms of Anne Baynard ?	60
<u>21</u>	Arms of Baynard and Poole	65
<u>22</u>	Arms of Baynard and Walsingham	65
<u>23</u>	Arms of the Warneford family	66
<u>24</u>	Sharrington family tree	68
<u>25</u>	Children of Edward and Elizabeth Warneford	72
<u>26</u>	Memorial to Anne Rede in Corsham Church	78
<u>27</u>	Descent of Mompesson (part)	80
<u>28</u>	The Lacock Chalice c1350	81
<u>29</u>	Baynard arms from the memorial to Edward Baynard	80
<u>30</u>	Children of Robert Baynard IV	82
<u>31</u>	Baynard -Sharrington connections	85
<u>32</u>	Arms of Robert Baynard & Edward Reade, from Bath Abbey	87

## The Baynards of Lackham



Fig. 1 Arms of the Baynard family (date unknown) <sup>2\*\*</sup>     

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<sup>2</sup> Dingley *History from Marble* p CCCCXIII *Sable, a fess between two chevrons Or*

## The Baynards of Lackham

The first Baynard recorded in England was Ralph

*avalient Norman [who] came over with the conqueror as Ordericus Vitalis in his historie of Normandy receiteth; and was by the said king rewarded for his faithfull services" <sup>3</sup>.*

A less flattering version is that he was

*one of those greedy and warlike Normans who came over with the Conqueror, who bestowed on him many marks of favour, among others the substantial gift of the barony of Little Dunmow, in Essex<sup>4</sup>*

Ralph Baignard appears on the inscription, in Dives sur Mer, supposedly recording the barons who accompanied William. However proof of Ralph is to be found in the Charter Rolls; he is mentioned in one, dated to 1075-1085, by name <sup>5</sup>. He built one of the three Norman castles located in London, Baynard's Castle near Paul's Wharf. (The others were the White Tower in the Tower of London, and one called Montfitcher tower, located just north of Baynard's Castle. There is still a Ward in London called Castle Baynard, and there is mention of Paul's Wharf in the ward listing of the Manuscripts Section of Guildhall Library <sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup>The Gentleman's Magazine (1826, vol 1) May 4 pp418-419  
From material drawn up by John Philipott the Somerset Herald (no date given),  
Bowles finishes his account with "This pedigree was sent to me by my kinswoman the lady Mary Montagu late wife of James Mountague esquire sole daughter and heir of Sir Robert Baynard"

<sup>4</sup>Thornbury, W (1878) *Old and New London* Vol 1 p281

<sup>5</sup>Calendar Charter Rolls vol v 15 Edw III- 5 Henry V 1341-1417 p16  
Confirmation of a charter dated 1075-85  
2 W rex Anglorum Hugo episcopo et **Radulfo Baynard** et fidelibus londonii salute Dono et concede ecclesie Sancti Martin in Londniesis totam terram et moram extra Crepelesgatam ex utraque parte porte inter murum et rivulum fontium usque adaquam currentemque itrat in civitatem ad curtellagium canonicorum faciendum solutam et quietam sicut dominicum monasterii pro animabus patris et matris mee

<sup>6</sup><http://www.ihr.sas.ac.uk/hr/ghguide.html>

## The Baynards of Lackham

The Castle was forfeited "by some act of felony"<sup>7</sup> by William Baynard's grandson, William<sup>8</sup> who took part with Helias, Earl of Mayne, when the earl "endeavoured to wrest his Norman possessions from Henry I"<sup>9</sup>. Thornbury says that the rebellious baron was called Henry, but other sources support the idea that he was called William<sup>10</sup> and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle itself records

*AD 1110 This year were deprived of their lands Philip of Braiose, and William Mallet, and William Bainard*<sup>11</sup>

Henry I conferred the Castle and the barony of Little Dunmow, Essex, on Richard Fitzwalter, son of the Earl of Clare<sup>12</sup>. This family retained control of the Castle until the late 1270's when Robert Fitzwalter granted both the Montfitchet Tower and Baynard's Castle to the Dominican's "as a site for a larger foundation"<sup>13</sup>. The Dominican's moved to the site from Shoe Lane; the area is now known as Blackfriars, after their popular name from their dark habits.

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<sup>7</sup> Kite, E (1858) *Baynard Monuments in Lacock Church* WAM IV, no. X p2

<sup>8</sup> *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1826, vol 1) May 4<sup>th</sup> pp414-19  
*William Baynard (as the former author Gervas of Tilberry setts downe) did loose and forfeit his Barony for felony 1110 and King Henry gave it to Robert, sone of Richard sone of Gilbert de Clare and his `heirs, together with the house of Baynard's castle*

<sup>9</sup> Thornbury, W (1878) *Old and New London* Vol 1 p281

<sup>10</sup> VCH Hertfordshire (1971) vol 2  
*In 1110 we find William Bangiard or Baynard put to death for conspiring with the Earls of Anjou and Maine to raise [sic] in rebellion in Normandy*

<sup>11</sup> <http://omacl.org/Anglo/part7.html>

<sup>12</sup> Hasell, Anne Baynard Simons - henceforward Hasell, ABS - (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* The RL Bryan Co, Columbia Library of Congress 72-96036

<sup>13</sup> Bradley, Simon and Pevsner, Nikolaus (1977) *The buildings of England London 1 : the City of London* 2nd ed



## The Baynards of Lackham

There is reference to Baynard's castle in Shakespeare<sup>14</sup>, but this is the third version, built sometime after 1212<sup>15</sup> on a new site, which is now occupied by the City of London school for Boys in Queen Victoria street<sup>1617</sup>.

Baynard's are known in several places in the country - an early name for Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, is given as "Baynardesgove"<sup>18</sup> for example but they were mainly located in the east of the country. Their main manor in the twelfth century was at Dunmow

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<sup>14</sup> Richard III

<sup>15</sup> Poole, AL (1993) *The Oxford History of England : From Domesday to Magna Carta : 1087 - 1316* OUP p455

The original Baynard's Castle was demolished in 1212 after an unsuccessful revolt against King John -

*substance to these reports [of treason] was given by the sudden flight of Robert Fitzwalter...to France. [He] was outlawed and Robert's great fortress to the southwest of St Pauls, Baynard's Castle, was demolished.*

<sup>16</sup> Bradley, S and Pevsner, N (1977) *The Buildings of England London 1 : the city of London* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed p293-294

Indeed the Castle known to Shakespeare was possibly not even this one - Bradley and Pevsner go on to say that " *The Castle was again rebuilt on reclaimed land by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, some time after 1428. The 15<sup>th</sup> century plan was trapezoidal with four wings around a courtyard; excavations in 1972-75 and 1984 exposed much of the foundations showing that the north wall rested on the Roman riverside wall. In c1501 Henry VII added five projecting towers between two existing polygonal corner towers on the river front - a typical Tudor-Gothic multiplication of vertical accents, the west extension was brick, made c1550 and stone faced on the river front. One turret survived the Great Fire, lasting until 1720*"

<sup>17</sup> A slightly different description is given by Mackie - *there were some large buildings too, conspicuous among them Baynard's Castle, which Henry VII rebuilt, not after the former manner with embellishments and towers but as a gracious palace surrounding two courts, and, save it lacked other gardens, not unlike the other great houses that lined the Strand farther west. [Mackie, JD (1951) The Oxford History of England : The Earlier Tudors 1485 - 1558 OUPp43]*

<sup>18</sup> VCH Worcestershire Vol III p 20 (ed Page, W 1971)

## The Baynards of Lackham

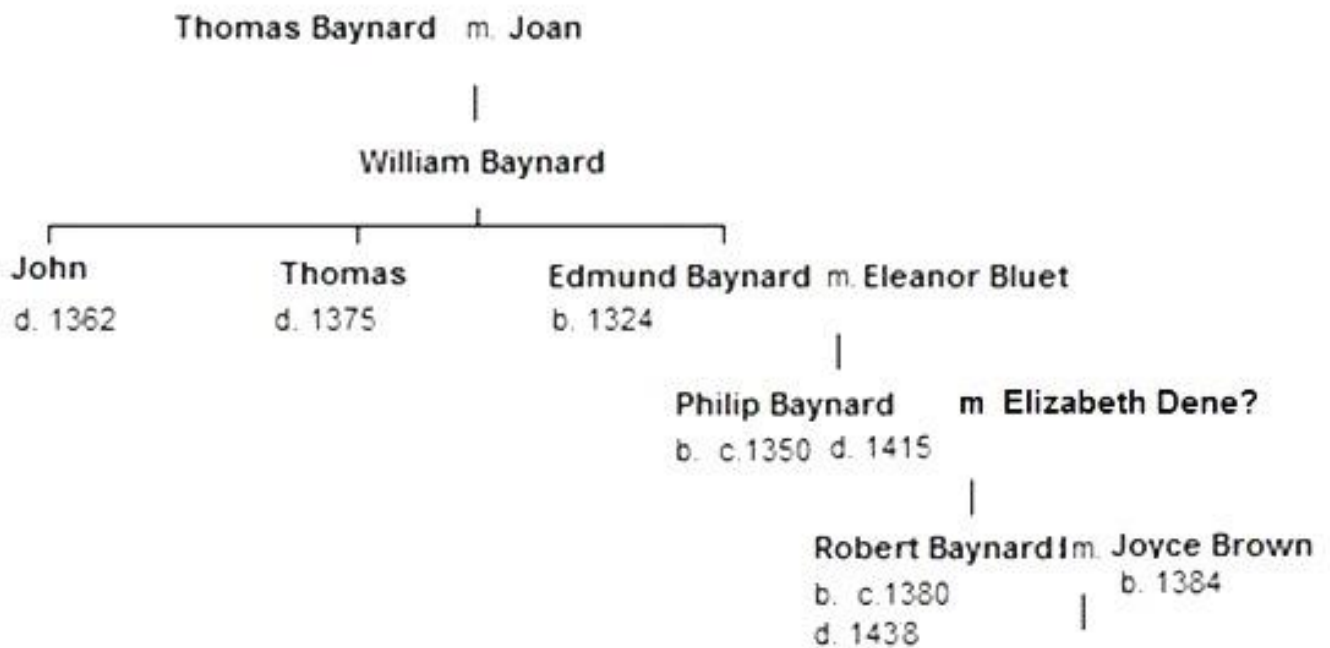


Fig.2 Early Wiltshire Baynard line<sup>\*\*19</sup>

The Wiltshire line of the family was established by Edmund Baynard the third son of William Baynard of Great Dunmow in Essex. William was the son of Thomas and Joan Baynard, Edmund's eldest brother, John, died in 1362 without issue and Gt Dunmow was inherited by the second son, Thomas.

Edmund Baynard bought a grant from Edward III to hunt in the Royal Forest of Pewsham

*"with power to kill and carry away either stag or fallow deer, and also to command the King's keepers to assist in the chace after the deer was wounded by crossbow etc notice being given to the lodge by the winding of a horn."*<sup>2021</sup> Aubrey<sup>22</sup> has it slightly differently, that the

<sup>19</sup> If visiting from the Dene footnote below click [here](#) to return

<sup>20</sup> Kite, E (1927) *Old Lackham House Wiltshire Gazette* Feb 3, 10 and 17<sup>th</sup>  
Might this explain the phrase "stewardship of the horn" (see page 27) ?

<sup>21</sup> Kite, E (1927b) *Old Lackham House and its contents AD 1637* Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine (henceforth WAM) XLIV pp81 - 82

<sup>22</sup> Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ, (1862) *Wiltshire Topographical Collections* Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (henceforth WANHS) Devizes

## The Baynards of Lackham

grant ran so that "if the King [my emphasis] should happen to kill a deer in the Forest, so near the River Avon that one might throw a Horne [ie within a horns' sounding of the River], the Lord of Lackham, by custome, could challenge for his own, which Sir Robert Baynard did in King James' time, and alleged his graunt for it from a King. "On my soule", said King James, "he was a wise King that made such a graunt"

<sup>23</sup>

This grant remained in force until disafforestation by James I

In 1341 Edmund and Eleanor leased their holdings in Widcombe and Goatacre<sup>24</sup> to John of Longeford for 7 years. John put up "all his goods, movable and immovable, and his manor of Wedcombe" as security. The rent of 5 silver marks was to be paid to "John de Peyton and his wife Eleanor." This was Eleanor's mother, formerly the wife of John the last male Bluet to hold the estates, and her third husband, whom she had married in 1327<sup>25</sup>. If Eleanor senior died during the lease then the rent reverted to Edmund and Eleanor. It is known that she died during the Black Death in 1348. Whether this was just before, or just after, the lease expired is not known; it is unlikely that Edmund and Eleanor received any money however.

It is often thought that change in agricultural production was a unique feature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries onwards. This is not so; originally Lackham had the traditional system for Wiltshire of two great fields but during Edmund's tenure of Lackham a three field system is recorded at Lackham, in 1348. And Chippenham was recorded as first having a three field system in the following year<sup>26</sup>.

The date of Edmund's death is not known but he was still living in 1359 when he "witnessed the release of her lands to Margaret the widow of Sir John de

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<sup>23</sup> Watts [Watts, K (2007) *The Wiltshire Cotswolds (Exploring Historic Wiltshire vol I : North* Hobnob Press ISBN-10 0946418659pp 225 - 226] states that James was staying at the Bayntun's house, Bromham Hall at this time, one of several visits there. Watts also records that Henry VIII also stayed at Bromham Hall in 1535, see below

<sup>24</sup> Gloucester Record office D2700/NR11/1/7 dated 9 October 1341

<sup>25</sup> Pratt, T & Repko, K (2008) *The Bluets - a baronial family and their historical connections 1066 - 1400* p120 fn521 (as at Aug 2013)

<sup>26</sup> Hatham, HE (1988) *The Agrarian History of England and Wales vol II 1042-1350* CUP p 342

## The Baynards of Lackham

*Sancto Philiberto*"<sup>27</sup> and a quitclaim associated with Eddington Priory on the same day<sup>28</sup>.

Edmund's son, Philip, inherited after Edmund's death but it seems possible that he only inherited Silchester at that time.

This is supported by a document<sup>29</sup> that became available in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre in 2010, having been purchased at auction. It is a grant by Hilmarton's chaplain, William Ponchoun, and William Erlynham<sup>30</sup> to Philip Baynard "of Silchester" and Elizabeth Dene, daughter of Richard Dene<sup>31</sup> of Bristol, of a "half part of the manor of Silchester in Southampton" and the rent from the manor of Burgham in Surrey.

Nowhere in this document does it refer to Elizabeth as being connected to Philip (although there must be something otherwise they wouldn't be joint owners of the moiety of Silchester and the rent), but also no name is known for Philip's wife and it seems very likely that she was<sup>32</sup>.

There is certainly continuing connection between Philip Baynard I and the Dene family; Sometime before 1386 Philip purchased the avowson of Hilmarton church, and an acre of land there, from Margaret, the widow of Peter de Cusaunce II. (Peter de Cusaunce II was the nephew of Eleanor Baynard, Philip's mother. Eleanor's sister Margaret had been married Peter de Cusaunce I and the Peter here was their son<sup>33</sup>).

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<sup>27</sup> *Calendar Close Rolls* Vol X 1354 - 1360 p619 dated 7 April 33 Edw III (1359)

<sup>28</sup> Stevenson JH (1987) *The Eddington Cartulary* WRS no 662 pp169 - 170

<sup>29</sup> W&SHC 3815/4/1, dated 1373

<sup>30</sup> W&SHC 3815/4/1 Given as "Burgess of Bristol"

<sup>31</sup> Richard Dene, one of the Bayliffs of Bristol [Bristol Archives P.St MR/5163/152], was the recipient of "a messuage in Fisher Lane by the quay in the suburbs of Bristol" in May 1356, by letters patent of Queen Philippa. Richard paid the Queen the full value of the property, which meant his heirs could inherit the property, providing they paid the king 6s a year. [*Calendar Patent Rolls Edward III* vol 10 p429].

<sup>32</sup> this is suggested in [Fig. 2](#) above

<sup>33</sup> *The Bluets - a baronial family and their historical connections 1066 - 1400* p117 and Fig. 15 p88

## The Baynards of Lackham

This is known because in 1386 Philip Baynard<sup>34</sup> and John Dean<sup>35</sup> agreed that the avowson of the church and the acre of land were security for "for sums owed to William Aston<sup>36</sup> and Philip Holgote on statute staple bonds"<sup>37</sup>. There must surely have been a connection between John Dean/Dene and Elizabeth; they may well have been siblings.

Philip presented<sup>38</sup> to the church at Silchester in April 1394 and in 1405 he settled half the manor of Silchester on his son Robert Baynard I.

In 1407 Philip was escheator for the counties of Wiltshire and Southampton<sup>39</sup>

Twice in 1409<sup>40</sup> Philip witnessed deeds concerning a building in Chippenham. This property was later (1451) the Bell Inn<sup>41</sup>

In 1410 "*Philip Baynard donsel*"<sup>42</sup> appointed Robert Baynard and Ingram Baynard to be his attorneys

*to deliver to John Blounte and Elizabeth his wife seisin of all the lands, &c. which he had by the gift of the said John*<sup>43</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> Interestingly "*of Silchester*", not Lackham

<sup>35</sup> Rector of Holdsworth in Devon

<sup>36</sup> Clerk

<sup>37</sup> Gloucester Record Office D2700/NR11/1/9 Dated 17 February 1385/6

<sup>38</sup> ie he appointed and was patron to the Vicar of the Church at Silchester.

<sup>39</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls* vol XIII 1405-1413 HMSO 1933 p96 dated November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1407

<sup>40</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p84 the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> March 1409

<sup>41</sup> See fn<sup>103</sup> If visiting from there click [here](#) to return

<sup>42</sup> *Donsel*= domicellum = householder *Deeds: C.6101 - C.6200', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 6 (1915), C619 pp. 302-313. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64491&strquery=edmund baynard -castle>*

<sup>43</sup> Dated *Lacham, the feast of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, 11 Henry IV* ie 20<sup>th</sup> November 1410

## The Baynards of Lackham

One of the latest records for Philip was when he witnessed grants of 10 acres of land in Chippenham Forest in 1413 <sup>44</sup>, he eventually died in April 1415 <sup>45</sup>.

His inquisition <sup>46</sup> shows that he held a 50 acre assart in the forest of Pambere<sup>47</sup> for 4s 2½d a year from the King and held part of Silchester from Joan, the Queen (from her manor of Hamstead Marshall<sup>48</sup>) together with the avowson of the church there for alternate presentations<sup>49</sup> as was the case with Lacock church for the Bluet family. He also held 145 acres of assart in the forest of Pewsham, the manor of Lackham, the avowson of its free chapel and the manor of Hilmarton, all held of the Queen.

The avowson of the church at Silchester had been split between the Baynards and Peter de Cusaunce I since the early fourteenth century - Peter de Cusaunce I was given one right of appointment and Eleanor Baynard nee Bluet held the other. The Baynard rights descended from Eleanor and Edmund.

Robert Baynard I was Philip's eldest son and heir and was "aged 30 and more"<sup>50</sup> in 1415. He married Joyce Brown<sup>51</sup> before 1405 <sup>52</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p100, dated 7/12/1413. If visiting from below, click [here](#) to return)

<sup>45</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls* vol XIV 1413-1422 HMSO 1934 p113 dated April 27th 1415 order for an inquisition for Philip Baynard in co's Wiltshire and Southampton

<sup>46</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls* *ibid* p112 dated June 10th 1415

<sup>47</sup> The modern Pamber Forest - this is the wild wood area within which Silchester is located; no wonder the Baynards had land within it!

<sup>48</sup> The original main manor for the Marshall family but held by the Crown after the death of the last of William Marshall's sons

<sup>49</sup> *Calendar Close Rolls* vol IX 1349-1354 HMSO 1904 pp174-175 dated May 1 1350 (see also [http://www.lackham.co.uk/history/the\\_bluets\\_09.pdf](http://www.lackham.co.uk/history/the_bluets_09.pdf) p142)

<sup>50</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls* *ibid*

<sup>51</sup> Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St. Cyriac in Lacock* The Uffington Press, gives her name as Jocosa. So does Kite (1924), but as it is likely that Kite's article was the authority for Brocklebank this is not surprising. This is, of course, the 15<sup>th</sup> century version of the name

<sup>52</sup> She is mentioned as Robert's wife in 1405 - VCH *Hampshire and Isle of Wight* vol 4 p54



## The Baynards of Lackham



Fig. 3 Arms of Baynard and Brown <sup>53\*\*</sup>

These arms appear on a later monument in St Cyriac's, Lacock



Fig. 3 b) Baynard monument arms of Baynard and Brown <sup>\*\*</sup>

<sup>53</sup>Buckeridge, D (1995) *Church Heraldry in Wiltshire* Baynard impaling, or (Burke gives argent) a chevron between three fleur-de-leys sable This agrees with arms seen on the Baynard memorial in St Cyriac's, Lacock, see below

## The Baynards of Lackham

1415 was the year in which Henry V resumed the Hundred Years War and sent 30,000 men to attack French lands. His army was seriously depleted by the siege of Harfleur (even though the town eventually surrendered) and on October 25<sup>th</sup> the Battle of Agincourt took place.

Less than a year after inheriting Lackham and Silchester Robert I was appointed, with 5 others, to collect the tax due from the county of Southampton that had been awarded by the Parliament that had sat "on the Monday after All Saint's last"<sup>54</sup>. The tax was granted "for the pursuance of the war and the defeat of the king's enemies"<sup>55</sup>

In 1416 Robert witnessed a number of deeds whereby Robert Long and Nicholas Videlaw enfeoffed the manor of East Chalfied / Great Chalfield<sup>56</sup>, with the avowson of its church - between Atworth and Bradford on Avon in Wiltshire - and the manor of Cottles- at Atworth itself - and also the manor of Folke in Dorset to Constance, Lady de La Ryver, widow of Sir Henry de la Ryver<sup>57</sup>. "*Constantia, nuper uxor Henrici dela Ryver*"<sup>58</sup> is given as being patroness of the church at Gt Chalfield between 1409 and 1419. Actually she is designated variously, the example above is from both 1409 and 1419, in 1411 she is *Constantia relicta* [widow] *H de la Ryver, miles* and in 1417 *Constantia Domina* [Lady] *de Est Chaldefeld*<sup>59</sup>.

Robert I was involved with another grant concerning Gt. Chalfield in 1429; in that year he witnessed an *enfeoffment* by Sir William Rous, to the Duke of Gloucester<sup>60</sup>, of "lands and tenements" in East Chalfield, Homangton, North Bradley and Devizes in Wilts hire, East Garston and Godhill in Berkshire and the

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<sup>54</sup> November 6<sup>th</sup> 1415.

<sup>55</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls* vol XIV 1413-1422 HMSO 1934 p150 dated May 20<sup>th</sup> 1416

<sup>56</sup> East Chalfield is now and more commonly referred to as Great Chalfield

<sup>57</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p262-5 dated 6<sup>th</sup> June 1416

<sup>58</sup> Pugin, A & Pugin, AW (1895) *Examples of Gothic Architecture* section *Historical Account of the Manor House and Church at Great Chalfield Wiltshire* [henceforth Pugin A & Pugin AW (1895) *Gt Chalfield*] p3

<sup>59</sup> Pugin A & Pugin AW (1895) *Gt Chalfield* p12

<sup>60</sup> Humphrey, 1st Duke of Gloucester (1390-1447), fourth son of Henry IV, Henry Bolingbroke, died without surviving male issue in 1447



## The Baynards of Lackham

manor of Folke in Dorset<sup>61</sup>. The background to this requires a diversion into Gt. Chalfield's history:

Gt. Chalfield had come to Constance from her marriage to the previous owner, Sir Henry de Percy. She became his second wife<sup>62</sup> sometime before 1349, in which year he settled Gt. Chalfield on her for life, repeated in 1354. She was not noble, she is described as having been the "born to no arms or lands"<sup>63</sup>. It has been suggested<sup>64</sup> that Sir Henry

*went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, driven to that step by 'the naughty lyf the said Constance his second wyf lyvedin with the bisshoppe Wayvile<sup>65</sup> and with others " Henry died at Cologne on his way to Jerusalem*

Constance married secondly the lord of Little Chalfield, John de Pershay / Percy (no relation) and thirdly Sir Philip FitWarin when she settled the manor on she settled the manor upon herself and Sir Philip and their heirs, with it going to her son Robert, her brother Hugh, and her other heirs if they had no children.

According to the Tropenell Cartulary Robert was the bastard son of Constance by Bishop Wyville<sup>66</sup>. Sir Philip and Constance had two daughters the eldest of whom, Isolde, married John Rous of Imber.

After Sir Philip's death<sup>67</sup> Constance, finally, married Sir Henry de la Ryver. He died in 1401/02. In 1416 Lady de la Ryver settled Gt Chalfield on her grandsons William and John Rouse. As VCH notes

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<sup>61</sup> Bishop of Salisbury 1330-1375. He was keeper of the Privy Seal of Edward, duke of Aquitaine 1326-7 [Powicke (ed) (1939) *Handbook of British Chronology* R. Hist. Soc p.91]. He died in the early part of September 1375 [Powicke *ibid* p251]

<sup>62</sup> He had only a daughter, Beatrice, from his first marriage to Eleanor Skydmore (if visiting from below, click [here](#) to return)

<sup>63</sup> Pugin A & Pugin AW (1895) *ibid* p3 fn \*, quoting from "An original MS at Monks, in 1744 contained charters and grants relating to 28 parishes". Current location unknown. (if visiting from below, click [here](#) to return)

<sup>64</sup> VCH Wiltshire vol 7 pp 59-66 "Great Chalfield"

<sup>65</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p116-7 dated 1/1 1/1429

<sup>66</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p280

<sup>67</sup> Before 1366

## The Baynards of Lackham

*The legal validity of this and the previous settlement made by Constance was of course doubtful in view of the entails created by Sir Henry de Percy in 1349 and 1354<sup>68</sup>*

(This doubtful legality led to extensive litigation in the next 50 years but is not relevant to this history, for details see VCH)

Constance died between 1417 - 25 and Sir William Rous inherited the manor. Sir William was Chamberlain to Henry VI. The partisan strife that eventually became the Wars of the Roses, led to a dispute, in 1406, between the Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Winchester<sup>69</sup>. The Bishop was a follower of the Duke of Lancaster and Trowbridge and its castle were part of the Duchy of Lancaster. When William Rouse claimed in 1406 that the Constablership of the Castle was attached to the Manor of Chalfield (which seems unlikely) and was supported by the Duke of Gloucester who

*brought his Servants and foresters from Pewsham and Blackmore forests and defended Rous's possessions at Chalfield (Gt Chalfield) and ye office of Constable<sup>70</sup>*

so it can be seen that Rous was allied with Gloucester for many years. In 1427 Rous's claim to Gt Chalfield was challenged by Thomas Beverley, son of Beatrice the daughter of Sir Henry de Percy and his first wife Eleanor (see above fn<sup>62</sup>). Thomas Beverley based his case upon the entail of 1354, while the defendants produced in reply the release by Beatrice in 1361. Beverley answered that the release had been extorted from his mother in her nonage under duress. He died before the case was decided. It is probable that the *enfeoffment* that Robert Baynard witnessed in 1429 followed this hiatus in the case, Rous was giving Gloucester good cause to be on his side.

In 1430 Robert I

*Enfoeffed his manor of Lackham, with his appurtenances, to William Brocas, John Swetcok, clerk, and John Nenger on condition that they should, when required, re-enfeof the same to*

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<sup>68</sup> VCH Wiltshire vol 7 pp 59-66 "Great Chalfield"

<sup>69</sup> Henry, Cardinal Beaufort, the second son of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford. Bishop of Winchester 1404-47

<sup>70</sup> Pugin A & Pugin AW (1895) *ibid* p4 quoting from the MS mentioned in fn<sup>63</sup>

## The Baynards of Lackham

*said Robert, Jocosa his wife and their heirs male* <sup>71</sup>

In other words they rented Lackham from Robert until such time as he or his estate wanted it back. Robert and Joyce apparently also had a daughter, Thomasine "who married ..... Martin and died without issue 7<sup>th</sup> Feb 1489" <sup>72</sup>

In 1433 <sup>73</sup> Robert witnessed another grant of the tenement on Chippenham that his father had witnessed an settlement of in 1409 (see above)

In 1435 Robert Baynard, among others, witnessed a charter <sup>74</sup> of Margaret, the widow of Sir Walter Sondes and the same people witnessed other deeds relating to Walter Hungerford on 24 and 26<sup>th</sup> July 1435.

Robert I was escheator<sup>75</sup> for the counties of Wiltshire and Southampton in 1438

Some of the people of Lackham are known by name from court records during this period. In 1439 <sup>76</sup>, from the tithing of Lackham, John Tocker and Walter Scott (both millers) were fined 3s and Thomas Brown, Richard Mason, Henry Smith and Robert Smith were "in default". Only their names have survived through this document, nothing else is known.

Robert I died in 1438 <sup>77</sup>, the year for the Inquisition is 1437/8 which is strange as this would mean a death date not later than the end of March 1438, however several other documents clearly show Robert living after this, for example in

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<sup>71</sup> for full Latin text of this arrangement see Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3, June 1899

<sup>72</sup>Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* p 46, quoting the Heralds Visitation of 1565.

<sup>73</sup>Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p85 dated 14/3/1433

<sup>74</sup> Kirby JL (2007) *The Hungerford Cartulary* WRS vol 60 no 991 dated 2 July 1435 nos 991-994 pp 10-11

<sup>75</sup>*Calendar Fine Rolls* vol XVII 1437-1445 HMSO 1937 p3 dated July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1438

<sup>76</sup> Jackson, Rev Canon JE (1872) *The Sheriff's Turn, 1439* - section *The Sheriff's turn held at Chippenham Saturday after the Feast of St's. Tibertius and Valerian 17 Henry VI* WAM 13 pp 116-117

<sup>77</sup> W&SHC 212A/27/22/3 is the original IPM record dated 1437/38 (in Latin and fifteenth century hand = very hard to read!). ....

## The Baynards of Lackham

July he witnessed a charter of a Chippenham tenement called "Iremongers"<sup>78</sup>. A hundred years earlier, in 1373, Thomas Ironmonger was MP for Chippenham<sup>79</sup> and this tenement had been owned by his family. Robert possibly died in September 1438 as, in November, the escheator of Southampton and Wiltshire was ordered to

*take the fealty of Joyce late the wife of Robert Baynard, and to give her livery of the manor, moiety and advowson hereinafter mentioned, and the issues thereof taken; as the king has learned by divers inquisitions, taken by the escheator, that by fine levied in the court of King Henry IV Robert Baynard at his death held in fee tail jointly with her a moiety of the manor of Silchestre co. Suthampton and the advowson of a mediety of the church by gift of Philip Baynard and Elizabeth his wife to them and the heirs of their bodies, that he held the manor of Lacham co. Wiltesir jointly with her for life by demise of William Brocas esquire and others to them for their lives and the life of the longest liver, and that all are held of the king by knight service; and for 20s. paid in the hanaper the king has respited the homage of the said Joyce until Whitsuntide next.*<sup>80</sup>

After his death Joyce conveyed life interest in Lackham to her son Philip (married Margaret) "reserving for herself the high chamber and two lesser chambers on the south side of the hall."<sup>81</sup> **The agreement was made (insert details from RO 335/155 \*\*\*)**

It is interesting to find that in 1438 half of the manor of Silchester was given up by Philip Baynard, son and heir of Robert and Joyce, to "William Brocas and Robert Dynley", but they conveyed Silchester back to Joyce a few years later. In the same year [1438] William Brocas and his fellow feofees conveyed

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<sup>78</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p108 dated 14/6/1438. If visiting from below click [here](#) to return

<sup>79</sup> Baines, R (Pratt, T, Stone, M & Taylor, K eds) (2008) *A History of Chippenham: from Alfred to Brunel* Chippenham Civic Society p45

<sup>80</sup> 'Close Rolls, Henry VI: November 1438', *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VI: volume 3: 1435-1441* (1937), pp. 209. Dated Nov 8 1438 URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=109674&strquery=baynard-castle> Date accessed: 27 October 2013.

<sup>81</sup> Kite, Edward (1927) *Wiltshire Gazette* Feb 3rd, 10th and 17th

## The Baynards of Lackham

Hilmarton back to Philip and "*his wife Margaret*"<sup>82</sup>. The dates of these two documents would support the idea that Robert died between June and November 1438.

Joyce died in March 1449<sup>83</sup>, and from her *Inquisition*<sup>84</sup> it is clear that she was holding Silchester, the Avowson of the church and the assart of 50 acres of heathland in the forest of Pambere. Lackham continued to be held by Philip and his wife, but Silchester went to Joyce's son and heir, John Baynard who was of full age at the time of the IPM. John continued to live at Silchester, in 1453 "*John Baynard of Silchester*"<sup>85</sup> was collector of a tax in Hampshire. He died in 1469<sup>86</sup>. It is probable that Silchester then reverted to Philip or his son Robert II as Robert was holding the manor when he died in 1501 (see below). After this the Baynards had the entire avowson of the church

Both Joyce and Robert were buried in an altar tomb, now lost, in the Baynard aisle in St Cyriac's in Lacock. Dingley says that this tomb was the "*last monument against ye south wall of the south cross isle*"

This places the altar tomb up against the south end of the Baynard Aisle. Dingley made a drawing of this altar tomb which shows a plain top and, facing north, three recessed compartments with heraldry, the first being Baynard impaling Brown, the second Brown quartering Stewkley and the last Bluet impaling Brown<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> Gloucester Record Office D2700/NR11/1/14 dated 20<sup>th</sup> Nov 1438

<sup>83</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls Vol XVIII 1445-1452 HMSO 1939 p97* dated March 27 1449 *Joyce late wife Robert Baynard Southampton*

<sup>84</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls Vol XVIII 1445-1452 HMSO 1939 pp117-118* dated May 14<sup>th</sup> 1449

<sup>85</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls Vol XIX 1452-1461 HMSO 1939 p49* dated 1453

<sup>86</sup> *Calendar Fine Rolls Vol XX 1461-1471 HMSO 1949 p247* dated Oct 29<sup>th</sup> 1469

<sup>87</sup> Fig 5 a, b and c respectively. Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St. Cyriac in Lacock* pp 17-18 gives details of all of these; Baynard *Sable, a fesse between two chevrons or*; Brown *Or a chevron between thee fleur de leys sable*; Stewkeley *Azure a chevron between three pears pendant or* and Bluet (as already seen) *Or, a two headed eagle displayed gules*





## The Baynards of Lackham

Philip Baynard II was *escheator* for Wiltshire in 1443<sup>89</sup> and held the post for the year as was usual<sup>90</sup>

*The office of escheator... became a most important element in the financial and administrative system of the kingdom. The escheator had to enquire into and describe the lands of a tenant in chief after his death, for if there were no heirs the land escheated, or fell back into the king's hands, and if there were an heir or heiress much business had to be done before the lands were given back*<sup>91</sup>

A more complete description of escheat is that it

*was the return or forfeiture to the lord of land held by his tenant. There were two main conditions that lead to this - death of tenant without heirs or the conviction of the tenant for a felony. In the case of a felony the land would lose its inhabitability and escheat to the lord, who would then hold the land subject to the crown's right to exploit the felon's lands for a year and a day. In time this right was commuted in return for a money payment or service rendered... In the case of a tenant convicted of high treason his land escheated directly to the crown*<sup>92</sup>

In 1444 Philip II witnessed deeds relating to 10 acres of land in one of Chippenham's common fields, Westmead<sup>93</sup>

Philip was Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1449/50 and in the same year he witnessed<sup>94</sup> deeds relating to the same 10 acres of assart in Pewsham forest that his grandfather Philip I had witnessed 36 years earlier (see fn44)

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<sup>89</sup>*Calendar Fine Rolls* vol XVII 1437-1445 HMSO 1937 p285 dated November 4th 22 Henry VI [1443] Commitment to the office of escheator for the counties of Southampton and Wiltshire Philip Baynard

<sup>90</sup>*Calendar Fine Rolls* *ibid* p308 dated November 17<sup>th</sup> 1444 he is given as "late escheator of Wiltshire and Southampton"

<sup>91</sup>Powicke, Sir M (1962) *The Oxford History of England : The Thirteenth Century 1216 - 1307* OUP p64.

<sup>92</sup>*The New Encyclopaedia Britannica* Vol 4 [Micropaedia] p555

<sup>93</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p98 dated 29/9/1444

<sup>94</sup> Davies (1908) *ibid* p102 dated 1/4/1449

## The Baynards of Lackham

Philip married Margaret, the widow of Mr. Aharon, she was the daughter of Mr. Abarow<sup>95</sup>. Nothing has been found of her, but her family arms would indicate she was associated with the family that is found in both Hampshire and Somerset.

Philip and Margaret had a daughter Anne, who married Roger Blake of Calne,<sup>96</sup> and their heir was Robert.



Fig. 6 a) Arms of Baynard and Abarow<sup>97</sup> \*\*

As always the monument version is much more robust

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<sup>95</sup> Kite, E (1899) *Old Lackham House and its owners* Wilts Notes and Queries III, p55

<sup>96</sup> Harvey, W (1897) *Visitation of Wiltshire 1565*. William Pollard & CO (Exeter) p7 This edition is available online at [http://openlibrary.org/b/OL14047600M/visitation\\_of\\_Wiltshire\\_1565](http://openlibrary.org/b/OL14047600M/visitation_of_Wiltshire_1565)

They had 3 sons - Thomas, Robert, and John, and three daughters - Sibell, who married Henry Bull (Wilts), Joan, married Anthony Goddard of Hartham (Wilts) and Mary, who married Edward Langrige of Langrige co Southampton (ie Hampshire)

<sup>97</sup> From the Baynard memorial St Cyriacs Abarow Azure, two swords in saltire hilts uppermost between four fleur de leys or [Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St. Cyriac in Lacock* The Uffington Press p17]



## The Baynards of Lackham



Fig. 6 b) Baynard monument arms of Baynard and Abarow\*\*

There has long been a Lackham tradition that the current House is the third that has existed, the second one having burnt down. No evidence of this has been found with certainty but if it did happen it might have been while Philip was owner of the manor. In the mid fifteenth century the "Wars of the Roses" meant local conflicts were not uncommon. In 1450 the earl of Devon, prompted by a rebellion and the return of the powerful duke of York from Ireland, "*risked another armed confrontation with his enemies in the west*<sup>98</sup>". With his allies he gathered an army of 5-6000 men and, in August 1451, he marched

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<sup>98</sup> Griffith, RA (2004) *The Reign of King Henry VI* Sutton publishing ISBN 0 7509 3777 7 p576

## The Baynards of Lackham

*North-eastwards from Taunton [and] forced Wiltshire<sup>99</sup> from his house at Lackham, which was plundered along with other of his estates in Somerset and Wiltshire<sup>100</sup>*

This would certainly fit the folk-lore, but nothing else suggesting that Butler was overlord of Lackham, or that he stayed there in 1451, has come to light. Indeed Scrope<sup>101</sup> maintained that neither "*Butler, earl of Wiltshire, or any of his family possessed property within the county*". This is also supported by the fact that none of the *Inquisitions Post Mortem* carried out after his execution and attainment are from Wiltshire<sup>102</sup>. No signs of burning were found in the limited excavations carried out on the site the original house in the early years of the new millennium.

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<sup>99</sup>Berkley Castle Muniments BCM/H [n.d.] *Administrative history* James Butler, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Wiltshire, third creation, 1420-1461, James (born c. 1420), gaining for him the inheritances of Hugh Burnell (d. 1420) and his second wife Joyce Botetourt (d. 1407): below. James was created earl of Wiltshire in 1449, before his father's death in 1452. By 1438 he had married Avice de Stafford, who in that year inherited the estate of her mother, Maud, the Brien heiress, which passed into James's possession: below. His youngest brother Thomas had married another substantial heiress, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Hankeford (d. 1431): below. All three brothers were brought up at court and were staunch Lancastrians.[For what follows see GEC x. 126-32.] James's second wife, married possibly in April 1458, was Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who had been killed at St. Albans in 1455. James too had fought at St. Albans, was said to have fought with Queen Margaret at Wakefield in Dec. 1460, and in Feb. 1461 was marching to her assistance with the earl of Pembroke when they were defeated at Mortimer's Cross by Edward earl of March. He fled from the battle of Towton in March, but was captured at Cockermouth and beheaded at Newcastle on Tyne["Comes Wyltonie in Novo Castro super Tynam de collat usest" (Hariss, GL & Harris, MA (1972) *John Benet's Chronicle* Camden Miscellany vol XXIV fourth series vol 9 Royal Hist. Soc p231)] in May 1461. All three brothers were attainted.

<sup>100</sup> Griffith, RA (2004) *ibid*

<sup>101</sup> Scrope, G P (1858) *The Earls of Wiltshire* WAM IV p14

<sup>102</sup> PRO C140/43/29 covers lands in Buckinghamshire, Devon, Essex, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Staffordshire and Worcestershire and PRO C140/43/15 adds Kent

## The Baynards of Lackham

Philip II again witnessed a deed concerning a house his grandfather had also been involved with in 1451 when he witnessed deeds for the Bell Inn in Chippenham on two separate days,<sup>103</sup> it was not an Inn previously (see fn<sup>40</sup>)

In 1459 Phillip was a juror in case brought by Thomas Tropenell against Johanna Beaushyn, and her son William, a continuation of the arguments over the inheritance of Gt. Chalfield seen earlier. Joan Beauslyn was the aunt and heir of William Rous and she seized the manor in this year Tropenell went to court and the case was heard at Salisbury in July 1459. He won and obtained possession by assise of novel disseisin<sup>104</sup>. To complete the story, although no Baynards were involved in any of it after this time, in 1466 Thomas Beverley again took the matter to court and this time was successful., but he then sold his rights in the manor to Thomas Tropenell who resumed living there<sup>105</sup>.

The date of Philip's death is unknown but it was certainly after 1462 because in that year he witnessed deeds for the Chippenham tenement known as "Iremongers", which his father had also done previously (See fn<sup>78</sup>), in 1462.

Philip and Margaret's heir was their son Robert II who was born "before 1450"<sup>106</sup>, actually he may have been born long before this.

A Robert Baynard witnessed a grant of land, including "the Manor of Wyk by Lacok"<sup>107</sup> in 1450 by Robert Salman to a number of people who included the vicar of Calne<sup>108</sup>, the vicar of Corsham<sup>109</sup> and Thomas Tem[y]se It might be that this was a relation but it is probably Robert II. It would mean that he was born

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<sup>103</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p91 dated 4/3/1451, p89 dated 22/5/1451. If visiting from above click [here](#) to return

<sup>104</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* p363-8 dated 18/7/1459

<sup>105</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* p370

<sup>106</sup> Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* p 46. He is given as 50+ at the time of the 1531 *Visitation of Wiltshire*

<sup>107</sup> For more on Wick Manor see below, page [22](#)  
Dated 12<sup>th</sup> April 8 Henry VI [1450] *Witnesses:—Robert Baynard, Walter Stodeleye and others (named) in Deeds: A.7101 - A.7200', A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 4 (1902), A7148 pp. 122. at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64386&strquery=edmund baynard -castle>.*

<sup>108</sup> Sir Elias Erlstoke

<sup>109</sup> William Stockton

## The Baynards of Lackham

about 1330, but this is not impossible as it would only make him 70+ when he died.

Even before he inherited Lackham Robert II was witnessing land deeds, for example of the Manor of Cotells three times in 1460 alone <sup>110</sup> and again in 1462. In that year he witnessed the release of land in Salisbury <sup>111</sup> from Edward Basyng to the "dean of Salisbury, Gilbert Kymer<sup>112</sup>, William Ludlow and others". It is interesting to note the John Mompesson was another of the witnesses.

A year later, in 1463<sup>113</sup>, Robert was one of three arbiters 'upon certain varyauncys and debatis for a mese[uage] in Chippenham and iii acrys of land in Langle burell between Rychard Kaynell and Thomas Tropenell". Robert and his co-arbiters decided in favour of Tropenall, and that Richard Kaynell would hand over the deeds in less than a month, by the third of May. Fast work, we doubt such speed would be found in a court today!

It might be that the William Ludlow seen above was, or became, Robert's father in law. Robert Baynard II married Elizabeth Ludlow, the daughter of Henry or William Ludlow of Hill Deverill, the date is unknown but was before 1471 when

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<sup>110</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* p133 dated 22/3/1460, p134 dated 24/6/1460 and p136 dated 5/7/1460

<sup>111</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* p377 dated 10/11/1462 The property in *Wodelye, Smallbones Close and Cokesmede*

<sup>112</sup> Hellinge, L & Trapp, JB (1999) *The History of the Book* vol III 1400-1557 p125 Kymer was Dean 1449-1463, physician to Humphrey the Duke of Gloucester and twice Chancellor of the University of Oxford - 1431 & 1446, [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Chancellors\\_of\\_the\\_University\\_of\\_Oxford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chancellors_of_the_University_of_Oxford)] He attended Henry VI during his illness of 1453, when Kymer was said to be "an expert, notable, and proved man in the craft of medicine" [VCH Berkshire Vol 3 Section : Windsor Castle p5-29]

<sup>113</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* pp111-2 dated 11/4 /1463

# The Baynards of Lackham

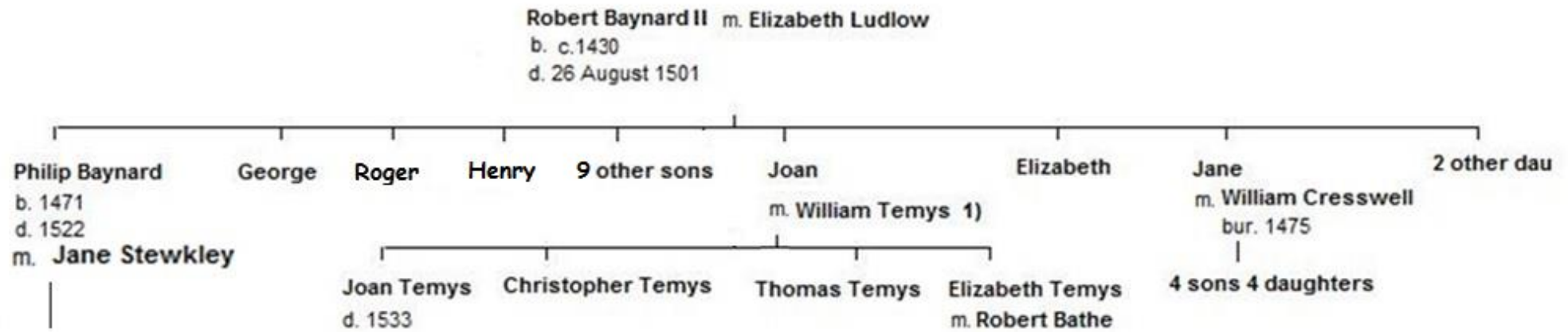


Fig.7 Children of Robert Baynard and Elizabeth Ludlow \*\*

## The Baynards

their first son (Philip Baynard II) was born. Most of the accounts available show Elizabeth's father as Henry <sup>114</sup> but William is also mentioned <sup>115</sup>.

The 1565 Visitation, with its usual helpfulness, doesn't give a forename at all in the Baynard pedigree <sup>116</sup>. There is no Henry mentioned in the Ludlow of Hill Deverill pedigree <sup>117</sup> and the arms given <sup>118</sup> are wrong for Elizabeth <sup>119</sup>. However, Colt Hoare <sup>120</sup> shows both arms for Ludlow, and it would appear that both marten's and boars heads were used by different lines of the Hill Deverill Ludlows and that Elizabeth was of the senior line. Their arms, with martin's heads, are clearly shown on Thomas Tropenell's tomb in Corsham church

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<sup>114</sup> For example Bowles in *Gentleman's Magazine* 1826 Vol 139, p419, Dingley, *History from Marble* vol 99 p154, Holt, A (1938) *History of Parliament* Vol I p52, Kite, E in numerous publications

<sup>115</sup> Wilts Notes and Queries Vol III p55, VCH *Wiltshire* vol 11 p57 notes that *William Ludlow of Hill Deverill d 1478*.

<sup>116</sup> Metcalf WC (ed) (1897) *The Visitation of Wiltshire* Harvey, W Clarenceaux King of Arms p3

<sup>117</sup> Metcalf WC (ed) (1897) *ibid* pp28-29

<sup>118</sup> Metcalf WC (ed) (1897) *ibid*  
Argent, a chevron between three bears heads erased sable

<sup>119</sup> Buckeridge, D (1995) *Church Heraldry in Wiltshire*  
*Baynard impaling argent, a chevron between three martins heads erased sable*

<sup>120</sup> Colt Hoare, R (1822) *The History of Modern Wiltshire The Hundreds of Mere and Heytesbury*



## The Baynards



Fig. 8 Arms of Tropenell and Ludlow, Corsham Church photo Tony Pratt 2010 \*\*

The Ludlow family had a connection with the early settlement of America; George Ludlow, born in 1596 at Denton, Wiltshire, owned land in Virginia in the early days of the Colony there. *His arms are the same as those given for Elizabeth* <sup>121</sup>. At his death in 1656 he owned a "sixteenth part of the Shipp Mayflower, whereof Captain William White is commander" <sup>122</sup> as well as land in the Virginian colony. The Whites were a prominent local family with extensive estates in the Grittleton / Malmesbury area

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<sup>121</sup>Crozier, WA (1908) *Virginia Heraldica* Virginia Record Series Vol V p48

<sup>122</sup>Wiltoniensis *An early Wiltshire settler in Virginia, part owner of the "Mayflower" in 1655* Wilts. Notes & Queries II March 1897 pp 393-397

## The Baynards



Fig. 9 Baynard monument arms of Baynard and Ludlow <sup>123</sup> \*\*

Robert II claimed for himself and his heirs "the whole water of Avon between the Forest and his Manor of Lackham which is without the said forest viz from Rowden to Rey Bridge"<sup>124</sup>

Goldney gives the date of this as 1492 but the original inquisition into Robert's claim is dated 1464. Robert was reasserting the rights given to his grandfather that Lackham had rights to the river, fisheries and to hunt in Pewsham Forest opposite the estate, although in a limited way; if a deer was hunted on Lackham's lands but fled into the forest opposite the estate Robert could follow

*into the forest with bowe and arrows or with dogs and slay the said deer and the said Robert, his hevies and as assigned aforesaid shall Blowe one note and [follow] the said deer so struck or stroken with his Blood Hound [and] shall follow wheresoever he shall flee within the said forest until he be*

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<sup>123</sup> As seen above, Argent (or) a chevron between three marten's heads erased sable Brocklebank,, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St Cyriac in Lacock* p17

<sup>124</sup> Goldney, FH (1889) *Records of Chippenham* p332 ff quotes as far as "manor of Lackham" but the full text is given in VCH Wiltshire vol IV p412



## The Baynards

*recovered and slayne and then shall blowe two notes and if the keeper of that water where the deer shall be recovered or slayne shall be there present or if he come not the said Robert and his people may take and carry away the deer so slayne*

- the fifteenth century equivalent of "hot pursuit". This was allowed "wherein the said Robert can throwe or caste his horne". An Inquisition was set up to investigate these claims and they were eventually allowed.

In 1465 the Salisbury draper John Wyly granted considerable numbers of tenements in Salisbury to "Thomas Tropenell and others" over a three month period; Robert Baynard II was one of these "others". These tenements were in *Chipperslane*<sup>125</sup>, near St Thomas's cemetery<sup>126</sup>. The next day William Swain<sup>127</sup> and Robert Sawser granted the tenements they had been given by John Wyly to the same people<sup>128</sup>. Wyly had granted other tenements in the same area to the same people before, in 1459<sup>129</sup>. Six weeks later all the tenements were granted back to John Wyly and his wife Margaret<sup>130</sup>. Other tenements in *Chipperslane* were granted to Thomas Hungerford and others, again including Robert Baynard II, in October of the same year. Why Wyly was granting the tenements and what Robert got out of it is unclear.

Only a week later, on May 11, Robert was witness to another charter involving Tropenall when Lady Hungerford gifted Thomas Tropenall with land in West

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<sup>125</sup> This may have originally meant Merchant's lane as "cheaping" is selling, one of the possible derivations for Chippenham is from the same root. 'Chippers Lane', as it is now known, is about a quarter of a mile east of the river and 200 yards north of St Thomas & St Edmund's Church, Salisbury

<sup>126</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* pp240-1 dated 4/5/1465. "*juxta ciniterium ecclesie Sancti Thome Nove Sarum*"

<sup>127</sup> William Swayne of Salisbury was granted a coat of arms in 1461. He was Master of the Tailors Guild and Mayor of Salisbury in 1444, and Mayor again in 1455 and 1477 He gave the Lady Chapel in St Thoma's Church, Salisbury and his merchant's symbol is included in the stained glass of the chapel. [<http://www.swayne-swain-coa.com/page6.html>]

<sup>128</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* pp241-2-1 dated 4/8/1465.

<sup>129</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* pp251-2 dated 5/8/1459

<sup>130</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *ibid* pp242-3, dated 17/9/1465

## The Baynards

Codford. From the witness list Robert has not yet been knighted, he appears with the "esquires"<sup>131</sup>

In the 1480's Robert was in dispute with John Bonhama about who owned the Manor of Wick<sup>132</sup>. This was part of the holding of Hazelbury manor, which the Croke family, and then the Bonham's held from the Baynards at Lackham, and so Robert argued that Wick was his. John Bonham denied this, hence the dispute. Eventually the decision went in Robert's favour<sup>133</sup>. However this didn't stop there being trouble. Jackson records that

*In May of 1482 Robert Baynard and John Bonham ignoring apparently the finding of the arbitrators, had been seizing one another's cattle on the disputed land"*<sup>134</sup>

The bad feeling between the two families didn't end with Robert's death; in 1504 a "bind over" was made on

*John Bonham of Haselbury and Henry Baynard of Lacoke co Wilts gentlemen for 100m[arks]; Henry to keep the king's peace and appear before his Council when required.*<sup>135</sup>

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<sup>131</sup> 'Close Rolls, Edward IV: 1459-1469', *Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward IV: volume 2: 1468-1476* (1953), pp. 63-77. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=110905&strquery=baynard-castle> Date accessed: 27 October 2013.

*Witnesses: Humphrey earl of Stafford, William lord Stourton, Roger Tocotys, John Woleby, knights, John Mompesson, Robert Baynard, Gregory Westeby, Alexander Stanter, Robert Lygh, esquires. Dated 11 May, 4 Edward IV*

<sup>132</sup>If visiting from page 19 click [here](#) to return

<sup>133</sup>Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ, (1862) *Wiltshire Topographical Collections* WANHSp98

<sup>134</sup> Aubrey and Jackson (1862) *ibid*

<sup>135</sup>*Calendar Close Rolls vol II 1500-1509* HMSO 1963 no 177 (xiii) p 133 dated April 21 1504. We are still making exactly the same sort of bind-over today - Auth. Note Who this Henry Baynard was is unclear, the only other thing known about him is that two years previously he had witnessed a quitclaim [ *Calendar Close Rolls* *ibid* no 382 p135 dated 26<sup>th</sup> Nov 1502]

## The Baynards



Fig. 10 Baynard Brass<sup>136\*\*</sup>

Either this Henry Baynard or his son had dealings with the Hungerford family; in 1520<sup>137</sup> he was granted an annuity of 26s 2d "from lands and pastures at Sheldon" by Sir Edward Hungerford. Why he was given the income is unknown.

Robert and Elizabeth are commemorated by a memorial brass in Lacock church which records they had 18 children.

<sup>136</sup> photo by author before damage in 2004, now repaired

<sup>137</sup> W&SHC 212B/1752 dated May 10<sup>th</sup>

## The Baynards

There is, however, a problem with the heraldry displayed by Robert; the only reference to this so far located is in Brocklebank, but it is clear that "the arms are *Bluet quartering Baynard*. This is interesting and would appear to be wrong since Baynard was the husband and Bluet the heiress " <sup>138</sup>on the dexter side.



Fig. 11 Part of the Baynard brass<sup>139\*\*</sup>

These arms are also found in the shield in the roof of the church Porch.



Fig. 12 Arms in the roof of the Porch, St Cyriac's Lacock\*\*

Why are apparently incorrect arms used in a number of locations? This is unknown and no good explanation has so far been made. The porch appears to

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<sup>138</sup>Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St. Cyriac in Lacock* The Uffington Press

<sup>139</sup> redrawn by the author from Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3



## The Baynards

date from about 1470<sup>140</sup> and so the brass and the porch are almost contemporary. This

*is a true marriage porch, such as mentioned by Chaucer when he wrote of the Wife of Bath "Housbondes at chirchedore I have had fyve<sup>141</sup>". The marriage took place in the porch, after which the party entered the church for a nuptial mass*

Robert and Elizabeth's correct arms were to be seen in the northern window of Neston church at one time, but

*They were removed and placed in the window of Neston House by William Eyrein 1675 and then removed by Sir William Hanham to his home in Dorset<sup>142</sup>*

The Latin inscription on the brass tells that Robert was "a good man and skilled in the Law, a very active soldier one of the best house keepers<sup>143</sup>, and a zealous promoter of peace"<sup>144</sup> ("in armis bellis multum strenuus, dapifer precipuus inter primos, pacis conservator diligentissimus").

Of all their children only the names of four of their sons are known - their eldest, Philip, Roger, Henry and the second eldest, George (who is shown on the brass as a priest), and three of their five daughters, Elizabeth, Jane and Joan.

Philip is shown on the brass as a larger figure to his siblings, as was normal at the time, to show his importance as the heir.

The costume worn by George

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<sup>140</sup>WFHS *The monumental inscriptions of Lacock Parish*. W&SHC microfiche 607477 *ibid*

<sup>141</sup> Chaucer, G (1342-1400) *The Canterbury Tales - The wife of Bath's Tale - Prologue* line 5 online edition at <http://www.librarius.com/cantales.htm>

<sup>142</sup> Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ (1861) *Aubrey's Wiltshire Collection* p81 Jackson's footnote has Robert and Elizabeth's arms as "Baynard impaling Bluet quarterly impaling Ludlow" which is the correct blazon.

<sup>143</sup>Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries Vol 3* translates *dapifer* as *housekeeper*, Douglas uses the more common, and appropriate, *steward* (Douglas, *William the Conqueror - The Norman impact on England* F&S p34)

<sup>144</sup> Kite (1899) *ibid* fn 3

## The Baynards



Fig. 13 Detail from Baynard brass, St Cyriacs Church (After Kite)\*\*

*is of interest because it is normal for clerics to be shown with university hood and cape, whereas George has a short scarf thrown over the shoulders and fastened by a button. Heines<sup>145</sup> notes only ten instances of the hood worn like this between 1500 and 1530 and this is the earliest example known.<sup>146</sup>*

Joan married William Temys<sup>147</sup>, of Rood Ashton<sup>148</sup> and they had five sons<sup>149</sup> and two daughters<sup>150</sup>. One of the daughters, also Joan, was the last Abbess of Lacock Abbey. She appointed her brother Thomas Temys<sup>151</sup> auditor and

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<sup>145</sup>Heines (1861) *Manual of Brasses*, fn 129

<sup>146</sup> Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3

<sup>147</sup> VCH *Wiltshire* Vol IV has "William Temmse of Rood Ashton" p313

<sup>148</sup>Hasell (Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* ) has "Steeple Ashton" but this is incorrect

<sup>149</sup>Harvey, W (1897) *Visitation of Wiltshire 1565*. William Pollard & CO (Exeter) p47 Robert, Phillip, George, Christopher and Thomas

<sup>150</sup>Harvey, W (1897) *ibid* only has Elizabeth but Bowles, Rev WL & Nichols, JG (1835) *Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey* also mention Johanna (Joan

<sup>151</sup>VCH *Wiltshire* Vol IV p314 He was MP for Westbury in the Reformation Parliament

## The Baynards

steward of the Abbey's Manor Court and another brother, Christopher Temys as steward of her household <sup>152</sup>. (This was her personal household, not the Abbey. Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham was the Abbey Steward <sup>153</sup>).

### After the Dissolution

*Sir Edward Baynton ....continued in the office of chief steward at the former fee of £4 marks and Thomas Temmse in that of auditor and steward of the manor courts. Christopher Temmse was paid £4 a year as receiver general, an office he had filled since 1537<sup>154</sup>*

The eldest son, Robert Temys, married yet another Joan <sup>155</sup>, who was the widow of William Ludlow of Hill Deverill, died 1533. William Ludlow was a nephew of Robert's grandmother, a sufficiently distant relationship for this to be perfectly legal and genetically sound. Robert Temys' second wife was Margaret Everley, and their son William Temys ultimately sold Rood Ashton to William Burton of Alton Barnes.

Thomas became a merchant in London and married a London merchant's daughter, Elizabeth Bowes while Christopher married a "daughter of Ringwood"<sup>156</sup>

To return to the children of Robert and Elizabeth Ludlow; Kite suggests that two of the other sons may have been Richard, who was a scholar at Winchester in 1479 and William who was MP for Hinton in 1491-92 but the evidence for him was not presented <sup>157</sup>. Evidence for the existence of Richard, however is found in no less a place than Oxford University - Richard Baynard of Lacock was at

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<sup>152</sup> VCH Wiltshire Vol IV *ibid*

<sup>153</sup> VCH Wiltshire Vol IV p315

<sup>154</sup> VCH Wiltshire Vol IV *ibid* presumably he took up this position after the Abbesses household was dispersed.

<sup>155</sup> Kite, E (undated) *Wiltshire Pedigrees* vol 2 p69 - *Wiltshire Pedigrees* is a two volume manuscript collection of Kite's published and research work on Wiltshire families held in WANHS library.

<sup>156</sup> Kite, E (undated) *ibid*

<sup>157</sup> Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3 p 58

## The Baynards

New College Oxford in 1487<sup>158</sup>. As was possible then he only stayed at the University for a year of study, nothing else is known about him.

Henry appears as the plaintiff in a court case when he took action to recover "*Money, plate, and deeds relating to a house in Lacock, entrusted to the said Robert, complainant's nephew, and the said Anne, to avoid execution on a forfeiture for breach of the peace.*" sometime between 1518 and 1529<sup>159</sup>.

Later, between 1538 and 1544, "*Henry Baynard of Lacock*" took action against Henry Long of the influential Long family, regarding "*Delivery as security for a debt of an empty box, supposed to contain plate*".<sup>160</sup>

Henry was given land at Sheldon, Chippenham, by Edward Hungerford in 1528. This is not the first connection between the Baynards and the powerful Hungerford family; Robert's will was witnessed by Sir Walter Hungerford<sup>161</sup>, who was the brother of Sir Thomas<sup>162</sup> (beheaded in Salisbury 1469). [The other

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<sup>158</sup> Emden, AB (1957) *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to 1500* OUP vol 1 p135

<sup>159</sup> PRO C1/470/41

<sup>160</sup> PRO C1/946/22

<sup>161</sup> Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (1996) vol X p157 - henceforth DNB  
Walter Hungerford was MP for Wiltshire in 1477 and, as a partisan in the earlier days of the House of Lancaster, obtained a general pardon from Richard III on his accession in 1483. He was arrested by Richard III on the landing of the Earl of Richmond in 1485 but escaped from custody and joined Richmond's army. At the Battle of Bosworth he slew, in hand to hand combat, Sir Robert Brackenbury, lieutenant of the Tower under whose command he had previously served, and was knighted by Henry VII on the battlefield. Farleigh Castle and several other forfeited family estates, though not the family honours, were restored to him and he was made a member of the Privy Council. In February 1487 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Rome and in 1497 he assisted in quelling the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck. He was included in the retinue of Henry VII's queen to attend the wedding of the Princess Margaret to the King of Scotland. He was a member of Henry VIII's Privy Council until his death in 1516. He was buried at Farleigh. His wife Jane was the daughter of William Bulstrode. See also Jackson, JEJ (1855) *Hungerford family* in WANHS library *Devizes* for many other details of his life

<sup>162</sup> DNB vol X p157

Sir Thomas Hungerford was the eldest son of Robert Hungerford, Baron Moleyn and third Baron Hungerford (1431-1464) Lived chiefly at Rowden. After giving some support to Edward IV and the Yorkists (Wars of the Roses) he joined in Warwick's conspiracy to restore Henry VI in 1469, was attainted, and executed at Salisbury. He was buried in the chapel at Farleigh Castle.



## The Baynards

witness was one Thomas Bulstrode, who was related to the Baynards on Elizabeth's side of the family, being related to the Ludlow's by marriage. He was also related to Walter Hungerford, Walter's wife Jane was a Bulstrode, the relationship between Thomas and Jane is unclear.]

Joan the elder, William Temys' widow, later married a Tyre who died in 1533/4. She must have been one of the last of the family to be buried in the Abbey Church, she desired that

*" my bodye be buryed within the churche of the Monstaerye of Laycoke yn oure Ladye Chappell there beside the tombe of Dame Elinor Blewett" <sup>163</sup>*

This is one of the few pieces of evidence that the Bluets were buried in the Abbey church, although the lack of monuments to them in St Cyriac's made this likely. It is interesting to note that this suggests that the founder of the Bluet Wiltshire line, Eleanor was buried in Lacock not Silchester. The memorial to her in Silchester church is, therefore, only that and not indicative of her being buried there Jane (Robert II and Elizabeth Baynard's daughter) became the second wife of William Cresswell, of Heckfield in Hampshire (his first wife was Alice Haydock). William and Jane had four sons and four daughters. William died in 1475. <sup>164</sup>

Nothing is known about Elizabeth for certain, but it is likely that the will of "*Elizabeth Baynard of Laycoke, Gentlewoman*" dated 1540 <sup>165</sup> is hers; In it she instructs that she is to be buried in St Andrew's church in Chippenham (the only Baynard known to have been buried there) and bequeaths items to "*my brother Robert Baynard*" and also "*my cousin Robert Baynard*". Elizabeth was certainly sister to Robert III, and her father Philip had 13 brothers and 4 sisters, any one of whom might have an unknown son Robert. From the fact that she doesn't bequeath anything to a husband or children it can be assumed she died without issue. She may have been a spinster, she doesn't term herself "widow"

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<sup>163</sup>WFHS *The monumental inscriptions of Lacock Parish.* W&SHC microfiche607477

<sup>164</sup>VCH *Hampshire and Isle of Wight* p49

The Baynard part of the Cresswell crest, over their monument in Heckfield church, is given as *Sable a fess between two chevrons or quartering or a double headed eagle gules* - the chevron / fess was the Baynard arms and the double headed eagle is the Bluet's.

<sup>165</sup>PRO prob/11/28

## The Baynards

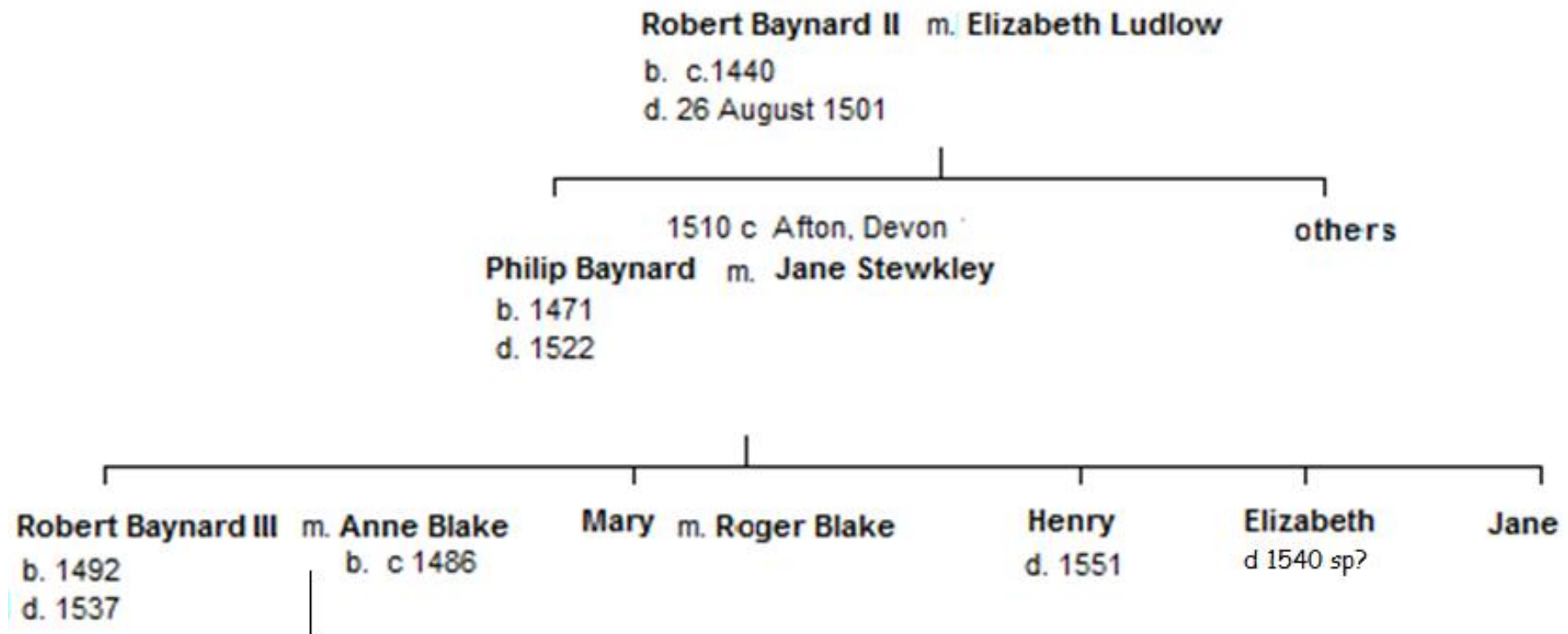


Fig. 14 Descendents of Robert II and Elizabeth\*\*

## The Baynards

In 1485 John Toke, John Hayes & John Hall granted Robert Baynard II, Robert South, John Hampton & Richard Mundy 'Uptonfelde' in Laverstock with power of attorney <sup>166</sup>

Less than six months later Robert and the others granted 'Hayns Conyggar [Hayn's rabbit warren] *alias Upton felde Laverstock*' to Thomas Tropenell and other again with power of attorney <sup>167</sup>. It is noteworthy that Philip Baynard, presumably Philip Baynard III, Robert's son, is one of the witnesses but is not included in the "militibus" section of the witness list, he was not yet knighted. This is not surprising as he was about 15 at this time (see below)

Robert Baynard II died 26<sup>th</sup> August 1501 <sup>168</sup> and his *Inquisitions* show that when he died he was holding Silchester, Lackham and Hilmarton from Sir Walter Herbert<sup>169</sup>, the manors being part of the honour of Striguil, or Stoglia as it is seen here

The eldest son, Philip III was born about 1470 <sup>170</sup>. He is shown in the brass as a larger figure than his siblings to indicate his status of eldest son.

Philip was MP for Chippenham in 1491-92 and it was he who built the West Porch of St. Cyriac's church in Lacock.<sup>171</sup>

Apart from his presence in the witness list in 1485 he first appears in the records in 1506, when he was bound to pay the king a *recognisance* of 40 marks <sup>172</sup> which may have been for the final settling of his inheritance of the estates

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<sup>166</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* pp64-5 dated 24/3/1485

<sup>167</sup> Davies, Rev JS (1908) *The Tropenell Cartulary* pp64-5 dated 8/9/1485.

<sup>168</sup> *Calendar of Fine Rolls Vol XXII 1485-1509* HMSO 1969 p316 no 714

<sup>169</sup> Walter Herbert was Earl of Pembroke

<sup>170</sup> The birth dates for the four generations ending with this Robert in the pedigree are given in the IGI as definite dates but they are at *exactly* 30 year intervals and are almost certainly estimates. The Lacock records do not give firm dates. As always the IGI should be used with *great* caution, it is not after all designed to be an *historical* database

<sup>171</sup> Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St. Cyriac in Lacock* The Uffington Press p13

<sup>172</sup> *Calendar Close Rolls vol II 1500-1509* HMSO 1963 No 653 p250 dated November 6th 1506 *Recognisance by Philip Baynard of Latham co Wilts of 40m to the king condition five yearly payments of 21l at Christmas*

## The Baynards

and then in 1512 he was witness to a charter made between a farmer of Erlstoke and a Melksham carpenter<sup>173</sup>.

In 1508 Philip was one of the sureties for Sir Edward Darrell when he became sheriff of Wiltshire, we know this because in 1511 Philip Darell was released from being sheriff and Philip Baynard from his surety<sup>174</sup>

Philip was appointed a Commissioner of Goal Delivery for Wiltshire in October, 1509<sup>175</sup> and three of the four commissioners of 1509 were reappointed in October 1512 when Henry VIII visited Wiltshire, with an additional three members being added<sup>176</sup>.

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<sup>173</sup> W&SHC 212B/4818 dated May 1<sup>st</sup> 1512

<sup>174</sup> *Sir Edward Darell, knight for the Body. Pardon and release as late sheriff of Wiltshire; and discharge to his sureties for 40l., viz. John Baynton of Falston, Philip Baynard of Lakham, John Williams of Marleburgh, and William Quarrell of Lacok, bound 13 Nov. 1 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 23 Oct. 3 Hen. VIII. S.B. Pat. 3 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 9 'Henry VIII: October 1511', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 465-476. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102654&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.*

<sup>175</sup> *Salisbury.—Sir John Seymour, Ph. Baynard, John Skelyng, and Anthony Styleman. Westm., 8 Oct. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10d. 'Henry VIII: October 1509', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 98-113. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102623&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.*

<sup>176</sup> *Fyssherton Anger, Wilts.—Commission to Sir John Seymour, Sir Maurice Barough, Philip Baynard, Anth. Styleman John West, Rob. Kaylewey, and Hen. Paunsfote. Westm., 28 Oct. Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 17d. [3488.] 'Henry VIII: October 1512, 16-31', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 657-669. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102669&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.*

## The Baynards

In May 1510 Philip's name appears in the Pardon Roll <sup>177</sup>, and his brother Roger in July <sup>178</sup>, this being the only information found concerning Roger at all. There are a huge number of names in the four Pardon Rolls from this date "no reason for the pardon is specified" <sup>179</sup>

In 1513 England was involved in the War of the League of Cambrai, defending Italy and the Pope from the French as a member of the "Catholic League". Under the obligations of the historic "Auld Alliance" between Scotland and France, James IV, King of Scotland, was honour-bound to aid the French and invade England. He declared war and led his army south, crossing the River Tweed into Northumberland in the north-east of England. With Henry away in France at the siege of Th rouanne with the Emperor Maximilian, the defence of the realm fell to his new Spanish queen, Catherine of Aragon. In September 1513 she issued a

*Blank commission to A. B. C. D. to seize the property of all born subjects (except ecclesiastics) of the King of Scots in the county of Oxford, selling such as cannot be kept and making inventories of the property, &c., by indenture with the said Scots; submitting any disputes that may arise to the determination of D.E.F.G. Westm., 27 Aug. 5 Hen. VIII. With fiat for like commissions to other counties. S.B. (signed: Katherine the Qwene) <sup>180</sup>.*

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<sup>177</sup> 10 May. Philip Baynard or Banard, of Lakhham or Lacham, Wilts, and London, esq., 'Henry VIII: Pardon Roll, Part 3', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 234-256. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102634&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.

<sup>178</sup> 7 July. Roger Baynard, g., of Rode Ayssheton, Heytesbury, Lackeham, Wilts, and Farley, Soms  
'Henry VIII: Pardon Roll, Part 1', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 203-216. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102623&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013

<sup>179</sup> 1509-10. Patent Rolls Supplementary, 56-9. R.O  
'Henry VIII: April 1510, 16-24', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 201-203. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102631> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.

<sup>180</sup> 'Henry VIII: August 1513, 21-31', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 1: 1509-1514 (1920), pp. 984-997. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=102695&strquery=baynard> Date accessed: 26 October 2013.

## The Baynards

The Commissioners appointed for Wiltshire included John Baynard. He is probably one of Philips Baynard's brothers<sup>181</sup> but is otherwise unknown.

In 1517<sup>182</sup> Philip Baynard granted a "toft"<sup>183</sup> in Hilmarton to the churchwardens there<sup>184</sup> so that they could build a house there for the use of the church for an annual rent of 8d providing they kept it in repair themselves (normally building repairs were the responsibility of the landowner). Philip had reasons for his generosity; a condition of the grant was that

*Philip Baynard and his heirs may occupy a shop called 'the Tollsey House' built by the churchwardens on the toft, for 2 days annually on the 9th and 10th August for the usual fair*

It is known that he married Jane Stewkley<sup>185</sup> in 1510<sup>186</sup> and they had two sons, their heir Robert, and Henry<sup>187</sup> and three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane and Mary.

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<sup>181</sup> *Wilts.—Sir Edw. Darell,, Sir John Scrope, Sir Maurice Barowe, John Skylling and John Baynard the abbot of Stanley and Sir John Danvers* *ibid*

<sup>182</sup> Gloucester Record Office D2700/NR11/1/20 dated 15<sup>th</sup> August 1514

<sup>183</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toft\\_village](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toft_village)

Generally toft = a small farm, relatively closely packed together with others, making a "toft village" - it is possible that Pen, near Hilmarton is one such.

However in this case it was clearly a piece of land, which lay "in the high street of Helmerton between 'le fermegrounde' on the east and the highway on the west, abutting north on the churchyard, and south on the highway" [GRO D2700/NR11/1/20 *ibid*]

<sup>184</sup> William Holwey and Richard Mounteyne

<sup>185</sup> daughter of Nicholas Stewkeley of Affeton, Devon [Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *ibid* ]

<sup>186</sup> Lacock Parish registers (henceforth LPR)

<sup>187</sup> Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* p46 although he did not die until 1551 he did not inherit the estate, it went to his brother Robert



## The Baynards



Fig. 15 Arms of Baynard and Stewkeley <sup>188</sup> \*\*

Mary married "Roger Blake of Pinhill"<sup>189</sup>. Very little documentary evidence has been found for Philip but in 1519 he, along with Sir Edward Hungerford and John Ernley were Trustees of the Tropenall estates "for some minor of that family" Jackson notes <sup>190</sup>. Philip died in 1521 <sup>191</sup>.

The next heir was Robert III, born in 1492. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Blake of Calne<sup>192</sup>, which means he married a first cousin, not unknown and quite legal at the time.

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<sup>188</sup>From the Baynard memorial in St Cyriac's. Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *ibid* p18 gives Azure a chevron between three pears pendant or

<sup>189</sup> Burke (1858) *History of the English Commoners* vol 3 p 328

<sup>190</sup> Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ (1861) *Aubrey's Wiltshire Collection*, Jacksons fn1 p82

<sup>191</sup>VCH *Hampshire and Isle of Wight* Vol 4 p54

<sup>192</sup> The Blake family "resided for over 400 years [until sometime in the 18<sup>th</sup> century] at Pinhill, an old moated dwelling in Calne" Kite, Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3 p59. It was "named after a grove of pines that lined a nearby summit". This is almost certainly after Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire* p57. Another derivation is given by Jones [ Jones, Rev A.N *Notes on Celtic elements in Wiltshire local names* WAM XIV p157] - "Pinhill now corrupted in Pennels near Calne. This word is simply reduplicative; one portion being Celtic (pen = head or top) the other being Teutonic with similar significance" and thus referring to the hill itself.

The house was much damaged, deliberately, by the Royalists in December, 1644 after they captured it from the Parliamentary forces that had, briefly, invested it. The moat was drained as well. (MacLachlan, T [1977] *The Civil War in Wiltshire* Rowan Books



## The Baynards

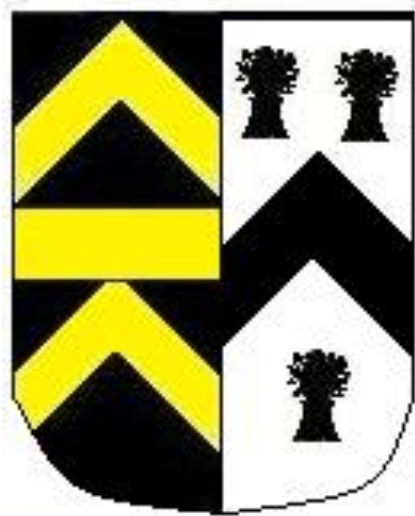


Fig. 16 Arms of Baynard and Blake <sup>193\*\*</sup>

It has long been held that King Henry VIII visited Lackham during his peregrination of 1535<sup>194</sup>. It is certain, from documents published under the king's seal, that he was at the Seymour's house at Wolfhall<sup>195</sup> near Marlborough. At this time Henry was "paying his addresses<sup>196</sup>" to Lady Jane Seymour. Jane

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ISBN 0 9530785 0 7 pp200-201).Pinhill was restored and returned to the Blake family after the Civil War.

<sup>193</sup>Buckeridge, D (1995) *Church Heraldry in Wiltshire*

From a wooden memorial *Baynard impaling, argent, a chevron between three garbs [wheat sheaves] sable..*

<sup>194</sup> The following section is based on my article "A brief note on King Henry VIII at Lackham, and why Sir Robert Baynard was unhappy with Thomas Cromwell" [Pratt, T (2007) in *Chalk and Cheese* Autumn 2007] and is reproduced with the kind permission of Lackham Museum of Agriculture and Rural Life Trust, the publishers. The extended article can be accessed [here](#)

<sup>195</sup> Fraser, A (1992) *The Six wives of Henry VIII*

John Seymour was knighted on the field by Henry VII for valour at the Battle of Blackheath (17<sup>th</sup> June, 1497) which ended a rebellion by the Cornish.

Burke (1858) *History of the English Commoners* vol 1 p686

"Knygts made at Blackheath fielde anno 12 of the Kinge on Saint Botolphs day ye 17 June Anno Dni 1497 agynst ye commons of Cornwall"

<sup>196</sup> Fraser, A (1992) *ibid* p217

## The Baynards

was Lady in Waiting to the then Queen, Anne Bolyen but the records indicate that Jane was virtuous and did not encourage the King<sup>197</sup>.

After his sojourn at Wolfhall Henry went on to stay with Sir Edward Baynton at Bromham Hall and it is likely that if Henry stayed at Lackham it was at this time

Louisa Crawford said that in the early 1800's there was still extant

*a very curious old print representing, in various compartments, the preparations for the king's visit to Lackham, with the rats and mice running away from the cleaning-maids, who with mop and broom are making all things clean and trim for the royal guest*<sup>198</sup>

Robert Baynard III was an important man in the county; he was High Sheriff of Wiltshire for the year 1534-1535, his term ending just before Henry's first visit to Bromham. He was a friend of Sir Edward Baytun and corresponded with him, indeed he wrote to Sir Edward while the King was at Bromham in September.<sup>199</sup>

Direct evidence for a visit is lacking, no records have Lackham as their location but if Henry only visited for a couple of days while his retinue remained at Bromham this is understandable. Strong circumstantial evidence is found - the well known illustration of Lackham made by Dingley<sup>200</sup> clearly shows the Tudor Royal arms beneath the solar window.

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"The King took another of his fancies, this time to Jane Seymour. Most likely the fancy was first taken while the King was under the roof of her father, Sir John Seymour of Wolf's Hall near Marlborough in Wiltshire. He stayed there, with the Court, for about a week in September [1535]"

<sup>197</sup> Jane married Henry on 30 May 1536. Mackie (Mackie, JD (1951) *The Oxford History of England : The Earlier Tudors 1485 - 1558* OUPp308) uses the same phrasing as Kite, stating that Henry "had already paid addresses, modestly repelled [to Jane] Jane returned gifts and money Henry sent her, which only seems to have made Henry even more interested in her

<sup>198</sup>Crawford, L ( 1835) *Autobiographical sketches connected with Laycock Abbey and Lackham House* Metropolitan Magazine p307

<sup>199</sup>I am indebted to Dr John Collins of Winchester Libraries who visited Lackham in 2007 and very kindly made me aware of this letter. He provided me with a transcription made during his own extensive researches in the Public Record Office and I gratefully acknowledge his permission to use and discuss it here

<sup>200</sup>Dingley *History from Marble* vol IV CCCXCVI

## The Baynards

It is very definitely the case that the Tudors did not allow people to place the royal arms on buildings without good cause. It is doubtful that if Henry VIII had just popped in for an afternoon while hunting in Chippenham forest this would have been sufficient; he must have stayed at least overnight for these arms to be permissible.

No contemporary source has so far been located that says this happened but further indirect evidence comes from the recollections of one of the last people to live in the old Lackham House, Louisa Crawford neè Montagu, daughter of George Montagu the Naturalist. Many years after the demolition of the old house, and the building of the current one, she recounted how the

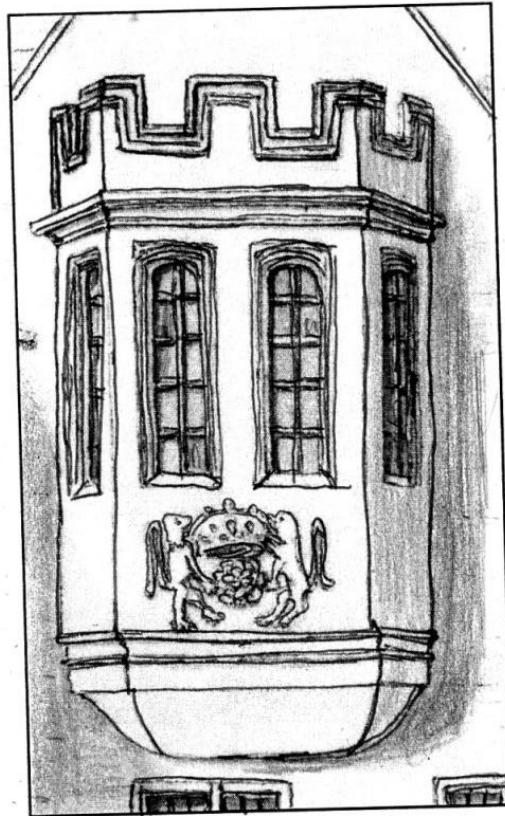


Fig. 17 Detail of window in Lackham House <sup>201\*\*</sup>

*chambers occupied by that Bluebeard of husbands was not much in request with the young folk of modern times and the old arched door, which conducted (as some rudely carved letters upon it*

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<sup>201</sup> Part of illustration of Lackham House from Grimm (opp. Cit) BM Additional MSS no. 15,547 redrawn by the author from an image provided by the British Library as ADD 15547 179 02B00182

## The Baynards

*instructed) "to King Henry's apartments" were rarely unclosed after night fall. In one of these chambers stood the antique carved bedstead on which the King reposed, the royal arms and those of the Lackham family were beautifully emblazoned on the dark polished oak at the head of the bed and the curious key which gave entrance to this room was presented by Col. Montagu to the British Museum.<sup>202</sup>*

This does not prove that Henry VIII slept at Lackham, all it shows is that in the late eighteenth century the features described were present, but it does add strength to the suggestion of a visit by King Henry.

Confirmation of the belief in a stay by Henry VIII can be found in a letter from Lackham that dates to before 1793-1796. It contains the interesting sentence "I live in the Room Kg Harry the 8 did"<sup>203</sup>

In September 1535 the King's Chamberlain Thomas Cromwell, who was travelling with the Court, wrote to Robert Baynard, apparently asking that he did something about the poor condition of the locks and weirs of the county's rivers in his capacity as Sheriff. As Sheriff it was certainly Robert's duty, amongst many others, to make sure that the rivers were as navigable as possible. This was important as the roads, such as they were, tended to be very poorly maintained and of little use - especially for heavy loads, fragile goods or Kings who suffered from severe gout.....

Records of Robert are few and far between, but one of them<sup>204</sup> shows that he was one of the Wiltshire gentry who were commissioned "to collect the subsidy

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<sup>202</sup>Crawford, L (1835) *Autobiographical sketches connected with Laycock Abbey and Lackham House* Metropolitan Magazine vol unknown, November, p307

<sup>203</sup> Fragments of a letter from someone staying at Lackham and addressed "Dear Bill" no date, interleaved in WANHS copy of WAM 3(rebound in 2007 thanks to the generosity of Avril Watson)

<sup>204</sup> Dated August 23 1523 The commissioners were  
Wilts.—Sir Edw. Darell, Sir Edw. Baynton,, Sir Hen. Longe, , Sir Anth. Hungerford, ,  
Anth. Seyntmond, , John Keylwey, Thos. Yorke, Thos. Eliot, John Skyllyng, John  
E[r]neley, John Horsey, John Bonham, Barth. Husey, Anth. Stileman, James Loder, John  
Pye, Wm. Ludlowe, **Robt. Baynard**, John Chokke, Wm. Halle, Thos. Gawen, Ric. Gerberd,  
Thos. Goore and John Morgan.

'Henry VIII: August 1523, 21-31', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 3: 1519-1523 (1867), pp. 1353-1372. URL: <http://www.british->

## The Baynards

*granted for four years "*

the commission was renewed in 1524 with the same commissioners as in 1523 <sup>205</sup>

In January 1525 Robert was made a Commissioner (Justice) of the Peace for Wiltshire <sup>206</sup>. This was an important position that incorporated essential elements of local government:

*Historians of Tudor England have for years acknowledged the importance of the office of justice of the peace in the sixteenth century. The five Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century found the justices of the peace, men appointed from the gentry class to ensure the peacefulness of the counties and to see that parliamentary and crown statutes were carried out on a local level, to be a most useful tool of local government* <sup>207</sup>

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=91127&strquery=baynard+lakham+lacham+lecham+silchester> Date accessed: 28 October 2013.

<sup>205</sup> Dated 1 August 1524

'Henry VIII: August 1524, 1-9', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 4: 1524-1530 (1875), pp. 232-251. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=91203&strquery=baynard+lakham+lacham+lecham+silchester> Date accessed: 28 October 2013.

<sup>206</sup> Dated January 1<sup>st</sup> 1525 His fellow Justices included most of his fellow subsidy commissioners and some others -

*Wilts: Thos. card. of York, R. bp. of Winchester, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Edw. lord Stourton, John Tuchet lord Audeley, Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Fitzjames chief baron of the Exchequer, Rob. Norwich, Wm. Wilton, clk., Thos. Benet, clk., Ric. Hilley, clk., Sir John Bouchier, Sir Edw. Darell, Sir Hen. Long, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir Edw. Seymour, Ric. Lyster, Wm. Paulet, Walt. Hungerford, Jas. Lowder, Thos. Elyot, Rob. Baynard, Anth. Stylman, Thos. Yorke, Barth. Husse, John Bonham, John Erneley, Chas. Bulkeley, Rob. Wye. Westm.,*  
12 Jan.—Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 3 d.

'Henry VIII: January 1525, 16-31', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 4: 1524-1530 (1875), pp. 443-459. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=91220&strquery=baynard+lakham+lacham+lecham+silchester> Date accessed: 28 October 2013.

<sup>207</sup> Gregory, C (1991) *Sixteenth-Century Justices of the Peace: Tudor Despotism on the County Level* The Student Historical Journal 1990-1991 vol 22 Loyola University

## The Baynards

Robert was reappointed as a Wiltshire Justice in 1529 alongside many of his fellow 1525 colleagues<sup>208</sup> and again in 1532<sup>209</sup>.

In 1530, after the fall of Wolsey, Robert Baynard was one of the commissioners appointed

*to make inquisition ... concerning the possessions held by Thos. cardinal archbishop of York, on 2 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., when the Cardinal committed certain offences against the Crown, for which he was attainted*<sup>210</sup>

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<sup>208</sup> Dated January 28 1529

*Wilts: Tho. card. of York, Tho. duke of Norfolk, Hen. lord Montague,, Edw. lord Stourton, , John Tuchet lord Audley, Sir John Fitzjames, Wm. Shelley, Ric. abbot of Malmesbury, Sir Wm. Paulet, Sir Edw. Darell,, Sir John Bourgchier,, Sir John Seymour,, Sir Hen. Long, Sir Wm. Stourton, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir John Essex, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir John Brugges, Sir Anth. Hungerford, Sir Edw. Seymour,, Ric. Lyster, Walt. Hungerford, Tho. Benett, clk., Ric. Hilley, clk., Tho. Elyott, Rob. Baynard, Anth. Stilman, Tho. Yorke,, Wm. Ludlowe, Tho. Aprice, Barth. Hussey, John Bonham,, Chas. Bulkeley,, Rob. Wye. and Jas. Lowder. Westm., 28 Jan*

*'Henry VIII: January 1529, 26-31', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 4: 1524-1530 (1875), pp. 2297-2313.*

<sup>209</sup> Dated February 1532

*Wilts : Sir Thos. More, C., Thos. Duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk. Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Hen. Id. Montague, Edw. Id. Stourton, John Id. Audeley, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir Ric. Lister, Sir Will. Shelley, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, jun., Ric. abbot of Malmesbury, Sir Will. Paulett, Sir John Boughchier, Sir John Seymour, Sir Hen. Long, Sir Will. Stourton, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Will. Essex, Sir Edm. Tame, Sir John Briggess, Sir Ant. Hungreford, Sir Edw. Seymour, Roger Yorke, serjeant-at-law, Walter Hungreford, Ric. Hylley, clk., Rob. Baynard, Ant. Stylman, John Erneley, Will. Ludlowe, Thos. Aprrice, Edm. Mompesson, Bartholomew Husey, Hen. Poole, Charles Bulkeley, Rob. Wye , John Pye, James Loure, Ric. Woodcok. Westm.,14 Feb.—Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 7d*

*'Henry VIII: February 1532, 16-28', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 5: 1531-1532 (1880), pp. 381-401.*

<sup>210</sup> Dated 24 July 1530

*Wilts: Sir Edward Baynton , Sir John Seymour, Sir Henry Longe, Robert Baynard and Bartholomew Husey*

*'Henry VIII: July 1530, 1-15', Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 4: 1524-1530 (1875), pp. 2921-2934.*



## The Baynards

and so, at the local level, was involved in one of the key events in the English Reformation.

Later in 1530, in November, Robert was one of three nominees for the position of High Sheriff of the county but he wasn't appointed, Thomas York was chosen by the King for the office <sup>211</sup>.

In January 1531 Robert Baynard stood as one of the two sureties for Sir Edward Baynton when he was granted Old Sarum <sup>212</sup>.

In late 1532 Robert was once again nominated for the High Sheriff position<sup>213</sup>, along with Sir William Ludlow and Sir John Erneley, and again he wasn't chosen, the High Sheriff being John Erneley in 1533. Finally, in November 1534 Robert was picked by the King to be High Sheriff of Wiltshire <sup>214</sup>

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<sup>211</sup> Dated 11 November 1530

*Wilts: William Ludlowe, \*Thos. York, and Robt. Baynard.*

\* Those names marked with an asterisk were chosen sheriffs by the King.

'Henry VIII: November 1530, 11-20', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 4: 1524-1530 (1875), pp. 3029-3032.

<sup>212</sup> Dated January 1531

*Sir Edward Baynton. Grant, on the security of Robert Baynard of Lackham, Wilts, and John Bonham of Hasyllbury, Wilts, of the keepership of the town or borough of Old Sarum, containing about five acres of land, and two islands containing 2 acres — perches of land, called "le Kyngys Islondys," with all lands and rents belonging to the said town and messuage, and 32 acres of land in Wynterslowe, near Southampton, lately belonging to John Steward of Wynterslowe, deceased; to hold for 40 years, at stated old and increased rents. Westm., 20 Jan.—Pat. 22 Hen. VIII.p. 1, m. 13.*

'Henry VIII: January 1531, 16-31', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 5: 1531-1532 (1880), pp. 22-37. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77451&strquery=ynard+lakham+silchester+lecham>  
Date accessed: 29 October 2013.

<sup>213</sup> Dated November 1532

'Henry VIII: November 1532, 16-30', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 5: 1531-1532 (1880), pp. 650-669. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77499&strquery=baynard+lakham+lecham+silcester>  
Date accessed: 29 October 2013.

<sup>214</sup> Dated November 1534

*Wilts: Sir Hen. Long, \*Robt. Baynard, Wm. Thornehill*

'Henry VIII: November 1534, 26-30', *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, Volume 7: 1534 (1883), pp. 550-560. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77499&strquery=baynard+lakham+lecham+silcester>



## The Baynards

Robert III and Anne had quite a large family - 9 children were named in 1523<sup>215</sup>.

The eldest son and heir was Edward, born in 1512.

The second son, Robert, was born 1521 and was a scholar at Winchester. "He may have founded the Baynard line in Suffolk"<sup>216</sup> although Hasell may be mistaken in this. A Robert Baynard is shown in the pedigree as being "of Spettishall" by 1561. He appears to have had a son or grandson, Henry, who is shown in the Suffolk Visitation of 1612, but there are records of Baynards holding land in Suffolk well before this. It may be that this was a different line altogether and is a different Robert from Robert and Anne's son.

Little is known about the third son, Thomas. He later lived in the Barton area of Gloucestershire. He married Elizabeth Barnes and they had a son, Henry from whom some of the Baynards of the United States are descended<sup>217</sup> (see Fig. 18 below).

Briefly, Thomas & Elizabeth Baynard's eldest son was another Thomas, who married Avice or Anne Hyde. They had yet another Thomas, born in 1612 who married Rachel Moore and Thomas and Rachel had a number of children of whom at least two relocated to America; another Thomas, who died in S. Carolina in 1700 and John<sup>218</sup> who married Elizabeth Blackwell. It appears that John and his wife were Quakers and it seems very reasonable, as Mrs Weber suggested to me, that this was one of the reasons they left England<sup>219</sup>

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[history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=79352&strquery=baynard+lakham+lackham+silchester](http://history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=79352&strquery=baynard+lakham+lackham+silchester) Date accessed: 29 October 2013.

<sup>215</sup>Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* pp47-8

<sup>216</sup>Hasell, ABS (1972) *ibid* p4

<sup>217</sup> Roberts, GL (2002) 2<sup>nd</sup>ed. *The Royal Descent of 500 Immigrants to the American Colonies or the United States* pp 346-346. My thanks to Karen Repko for making me aware of this information.

<sup>218</sup> Born c 1650 died 1705 Mrs Anne Weber, 2009 *pers.comm*

<sup>219</sup>My thanks to Mrs Weber for her enquiries and information that lead me to this connection.

# The Baynards

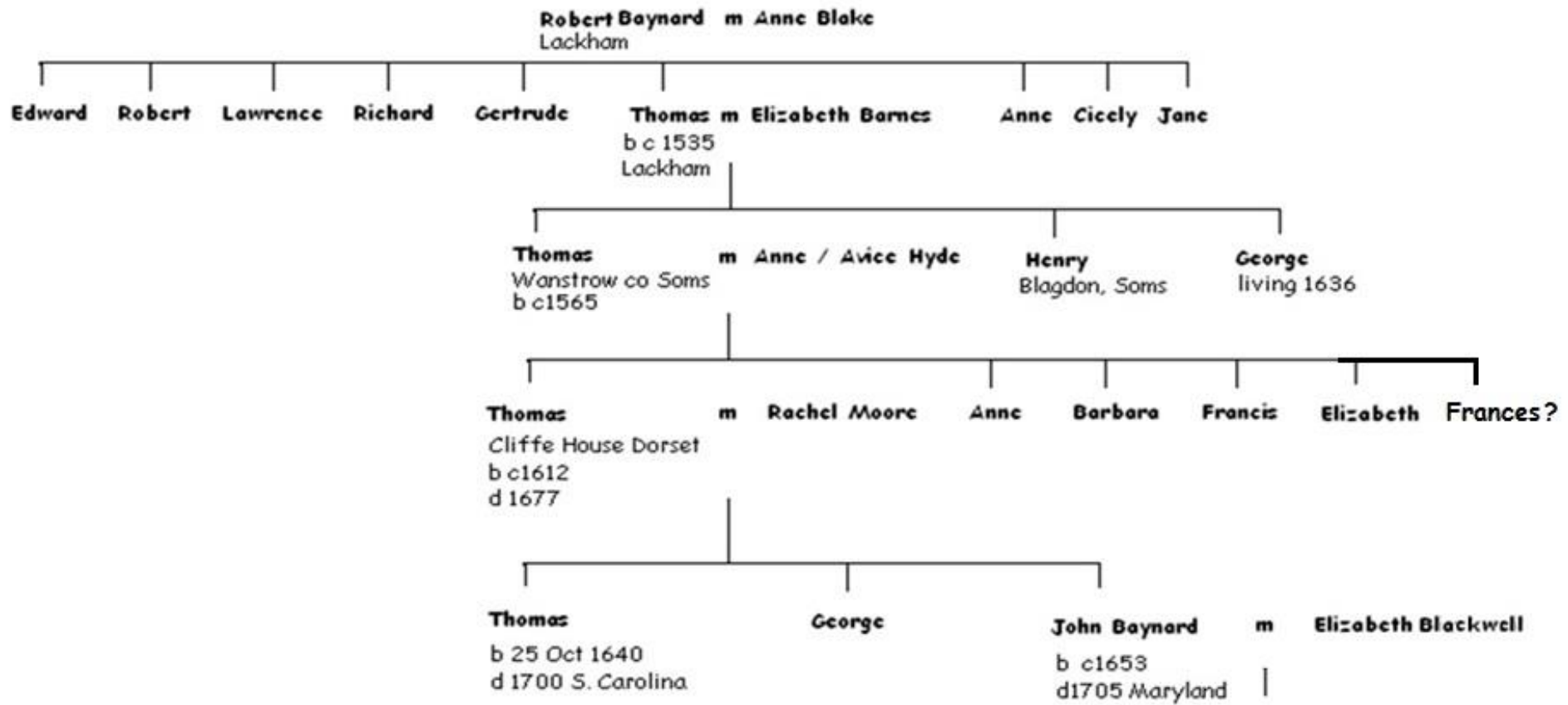


Fig 18 Descent of some American Baynards from Robert and Anne \*\*

## The Baynards

The MP for Great Bedwyn and Luggershall in Wiltshire in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century <sup>220</sup> was one John Deane; he was "*the son of James Deane of Deanland, Basing, Hants and his second wife Frances, the daughter of Thomas Baynard of Lackham*" <sup>221</sup> The dates are a little difficult but it seems impossible for this to be the Thomas who married Elizabeth Barnes because he was born around 1535, it seems likely that Frances' father was their son Thomas, who married Anne Hyde. 1565 fits quite well for a daughter who is giving birth to a son in about 1632. However some daughters for this marriage are known and Frances is not one of them and this Thomas was the one who lived at Wanstrow in Somerset and it seems unlikely that he would be given as "*of Lackham*" in a discussion about his grandson. From the dates, however, this seems the most likely lineage and Frances is shown, tentatively, in Fig. 18 above

It is possible that the "original" Thomas, the son of Robert and Anne Blake, was the Thomas Baynard who took action against George Haythorne and his wife Anne when they sold Thomas "*unspecified property at unfair price after making plaintiff drunk*" <sup>222</sup>

It has been claimed <sup>223</sup> that Thomas married Anne Davis, widow of Thomas Saintbarbe of Lacock, sometime between 1591 and his death in 1601; if the date of birth is correct he would have been over 80 when he married! However this appears to be totally incorrect; in the PRO <sup>224</sup> there is a record of an action between Robert Baynard [who was seised of the manor of Lackham] and Thomas Hyett for the money Hyett had promised on Robert's marriage to his sister Anne "*which Anne was the relict of Thomas St Barbe*". The dates would fit Robert Baynard IV much more comfortably than Thomas

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<sup>220</sup> 1679 Gt Bedwyn; 1689 and 1690-31 Dec 1894 Luggershall

<sup>221</sup> Henning, BD (1983) *History of Parliament: House of Commons 1660-1690* vol 1 *Members A - B* p51

<sup>222</sup> PRO C 2/Eliz/B7/1 undated between 1588 - 1603

<sup>223</sup> Smyth, J (1835) *A description of the Hundred of Berkley* p 153 being Vol III of *The Berkley Manuscripts* Maclean, J (ed) (1835)  
Describes the village of Cowley. Amongst the holders of the "manor" there was "*Augustine Davis, who died in 3 Eliz (1561) being the father of Anne, born after the death of her father, who died in 2 Jacob i (1604) having been first married to Thomas Saintbarbe of Lacock in Wiltshire, who died in 33 Eliz: (1591) and after remarried to Thomas Baynard who died in 1<sup>st</sup> Jacob i (1603) by whom she had no issue. But by her first husband Thomas Saintbarbe she had issue Elizabeth married to Richard Warre*

<sup>224</sup> PRO C 2/Eliz/B2/44 dated 1558-1603, PRO C2/Jas1/B6/1 deals with the same case and is dated 1603 - 1625

# The Baynards

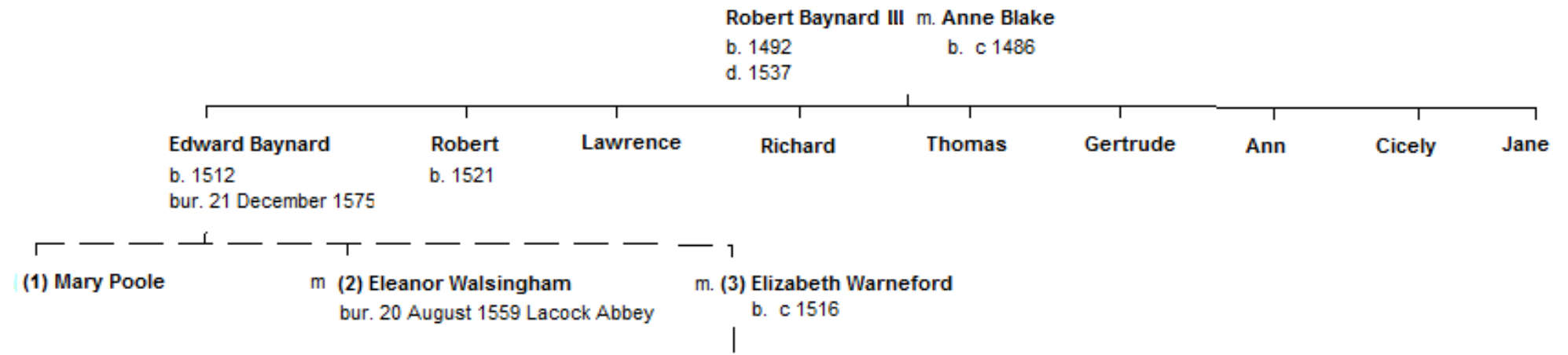


Fig. 19 Descendants of Robert Baynard III and Anne \*\*

## The Baynards

To return to the children of Robert Baynard and Anne Blake (Fig. 19) - Lawrence and Richard are known by name only and there were four other sons whose names are not known.

One of their daughters was Gertrude. She "married Ambrosio Adlame of Westbury in Wiltshire" <sup>225</sup> who is likely to have actually have been Ambrose Adlam; The Adlams were "a fairly wealthy family of clothiers from Westbury " <sup>226</sup>. Ambrose was the son of William Adlam and his wife Sybil. He was the youngest of six children <sup>227</sup>

Anne married John Willoughby. In his *History from Marble Dingley* recorded a memorial to him in St Peter's church, Walpole St Peter, Norfolk;

*sometime Fellow of Magdelene College Oxford, for 30 years Parson of St Peter's. He took to wife Anne xxxx who was ye daughter of Robert Baynard esq and had issue one son and one daughter Barnabas and Anne. He died the first day of January 1629 in the 71<sup>st</sup> year of his age*

The interesting thing about this record by Dingley is that it includes a coat of arms which has the crest and motto of the Wiltshire Baynards and has as quarters Baynard, Bluet, Blake and Ufford (*als. Willoughby, Kite*)

This would fit exactly Anne Baynard - her family coat of Baynard / Bluet, her other is Blake and her first husband was Willoughby (see Fig. 16b below).

In his 1899 article on Lackham Kite <sup>228</sup> gives what he claims are the arms of de Cusaunce (see Fig. 16a below). The de Cusaunces were a family who were involved with the latter stages of the Bluet tenure of Lackham. There are problems with these arms as they include those of the Baynards, and de Cusaunce was not related in any way to the Baynard family although his sister in law Eleanor married Edmund Baynard. It might be suggested that Kite was either confused or incorrect when he published the " de Cusaunce" arms and was

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<sup>225</sup>Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* p49

<sup>226</sup> My grateful thanks to John Brandon for pointing this out in his post to MedGenSoc at [http://groups.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.medieval/browse\\_thread/thread/b0a778d6aad8ce21/72084ece20e802bb?q=Baynard&rnum=41#72084ece20e802bb](http://groups.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.medieval/browse_thread/thread/b0a778d6aad8ce21/72084ece20e802bb?q=Baynard&rnum=41#72084ece20e802bb)

<sup>227</sup> William Adlam died June, 1554 at Westbury

<sup>228</sup>Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3

## The Baynards

actually thinking of Anne's..... he certainly knew of it as he copied the inscription mentioned above into his Pedigree manuscript <sup>229</sup>. The dates are a little hard to reconcile, it would be better if Anne had a daughter Anne. This wouldn't give Robert as the father, however, but John, although this would explain the presence of the Willoughby arms! No children are known for Anne and John Willoughby.

There were three other daughters - Gertrude, Cecile<sup>230</sup> and Jane<sup>231</sup>. No other details of these sons and daughters are known.

Robert was High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1534 <sup>232</sup> and died in 1537 <sup>233</sup>.

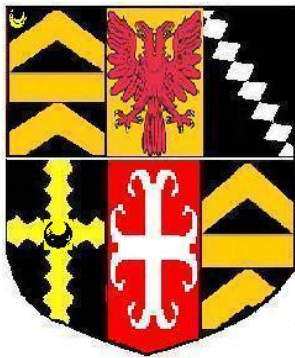


Fig. 20a) arms of de Cusaunce ?  
(after Kite) \*\*



b) Arms of Anne Baynard?  
(after Dingley)\*\*

The next Lord of the Manor was Edward (1512 - 1575), Robert IV and Anne's son. During the early years of Edward's holding of Lackham England was at odds with the rest of Europe, having rejected the authority of the Catholic Church. In 1539, with a serious threat of invasion by the Catholic Princes of Europe, Henry VIII called for the raising of the military tithes each Manor still owed to the Crown <sup>234</sup>. Lackham's part was to provide 7 archers and 8 billmen, and also

<sup>229</sup>Kite, E (undated) *Wiltshire Pedigrees* vol 2 p30

<sup>230</sup>Cicile married twice, firstly Robert White of Bramham (Bromham?) and secondly Thomas Berrington from Herefordshire.

<sup>231</sup>married Leonard Knoell of Sandford Orcas in Somerset

<sup>232</sup>Jackson, JE (1856) *Sheriffs of Wiltshire* WAM 3 WANHS p211

<sup>233</sup> W&SHC 212A/27/22/3 original IPM

<sup>234</sup> W&SHC 2355 North Wiltshire Musters Anno 30 Henry VIII



## The Baynards

have ready a horse and harness and other small arms. It is possible to gain some insight into the relative affluence of Lackham and Lacock at this time - Lacock had to muster 22 archers, 27 billmen, 2 horses, 6 harnesses, 4 bows<sup>235</sup>, 4 sheaves of arrows and other small weapons.

Military strength and preparedness were very important at this time, and one of the major strengths of the English army were the bowmen. The many "Butts" found throughout England are testimony to the importance placed on skill in archery.

*Edward IV passed a law that every Englishman from the age of 16 to 60 should own a longbow (of his own height) and to practice every Sunday after church and on feast days. In 1542<sup>236</sup> an Act established that the minimum target distance for anyone over the age of 24 years was 220 yards (the modern competition maximum is 80 yards)! A trained archer could shoot 12 to 15 arrows per minute and hit a man-sized target at a minimum of 200 yards. The maximum range of a longbow was about 400 yards.<sup>237</sup>*

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*"The Certyfycatt of the vewe of abull men, as well Archars as Byllmen, takyn the x daye of Apryll, in the xxxthyere of the reign of our Sovereign Lorde, King Henry te VIIIth by te Grace of God, Kyng of Englonde and of Fraunce, defender of the fayth, Lorde of Ireland, and in the erth mooste supreme head of the Churche of Englonde; by Sir Henry Longe, Knight; John Hamlyn, Esquyer and Wylliam Stumpe, Commyssyoners, assigne by vertue of the Kynges Commysshyon to them and to other dyirected, which heabull men theyr names hereafter followe, that ys to saye : THE HUNDRED OF NORTHE DAMERHAM, CHYPPENHAM, CALLNE, MALLMESBURY and WHARWELLDOWN*

and also gives the names of the people mustered at Lacock:

*Archers : Richard Camberlayn, Walter Bonde, John Bonde, John Gye, William Wastefeld, William Wyllcoks*

*And*

*Bylmen : Nicholas Hyscocks, John Cowper, John Gylbart, Robt. Rynell, John Lytle, Willm. Chapman, John Foxe, Willyam Sawyer*

<sup>235</sup> Presumably these were in addition to those supplied with / by the 22 archers already mentioned

<sup>236</sup> Act by Henry VIII

<sup>237</sup> <http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/home/text/cs-archeo-research/cs-archeo-surv/cs-archeo-surv-archery.htm>

## The Baynards

Lacock thought highly of its bowmen, at this time the parish arms included "*ii longbows and ii shief of arrows and ii colyver with theyre head pecestych box and flask*".<sup>238</sup>

This seems likely to have been extracted from the inventory of the arms<sup>239</sup> handed over to the Constables Nicholas Cooke and John Baker when they took up their office.<sup>240</sup>

*Delyvered ii longebowes and ii shife (sheaves) of arowes in (?) skorys cap  
vgyrdels with theyer hangyns  
ii colyvers with theyer hedpeces tychboxe and flaske  
ii coslets (corslets) with ii pykes  
ii aumanryvets  
visordes iii daggers*

*inskorys cap or in skocys cap is very ill written but one guesses it was a case or quiver for arrows*

*The colyver or caliver was the regulation firearm for Elizabethan days. The flaske was for the powder and the tyche box (touch box) was a small flask to hold priming powder.*

*Aumanryvettes, (Alamayne-rivettes) was armour of German invention with rivets to render it flexible.*

### The caliver

*fired a smaller ball than the musket, typically between 20 and 30 to the pound. Together with the common practice of firing [with the gun held] away from the body, it could not have been too accurate at more than 40 or 50 paces, nor particularly effective at over 80.*

*The English were know to fight "pell-mell", that is all falling on to the enemy and it is likely that the caliver men kept up with the targeteers (men carrying broadswords and large shields) so that they could fire at close range prior to the targeteers impact.<sup>241</sup>*

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<sup>238</sup>North Wiltshire Musters Anno 30 Henry VIII W&SHC 2355

<sup>239</sup> given in an article in the local paper and preserved in the Cunnington archive in Devizes Museum

<sup>240</sup> 27 September 1594

<sup>241</sup><http://www.tudorgroup.co.uk/index.htm>

## The Baynards

The caliverman<sup>242</sup> was :

*Usually unarmoured, though sometimes he may have worn a broad brimmed hat or helmet and a brigandine or a jack of plates. Armed with a musket or caliver (even as late as 1600 AD the caliver was still the principal weapon of the English Trained Bands), sword and dagger. Full equipment, in addition to his weapons, consisted of ramrod; flask of coarse powder; flask of fine priming powder (called the touch); bullet bag (though the English soldier preferred to carry their bullets in the mouth during action); three to four yards of match (matchlock weapons only) cut into yard lengths; tinderbox; priming iron to clear the touchhole; bullet mould.<sup>243</sup>*

In 1528 Edward was one of a number of people granted land and buildings in Melksham by John Showing, the Melksham clerk <sup>244</sup>.

Edward Baynard appears in a Tudor subsidy roll dated 1541; under the Household of the Chancellor is found "Edward Baynard in landes by yere (£26 13s. 4d.) [ass. 22s. 8d. in Wilts.]<sup>245</sup>". He was, like many of the Baynards, one of those who helped the county to function.

*He was an active country gentleman in four reigns. In addition to his regular membership of the commission of the peace he carried out various ad hoc duties in Wiltshire such as the collection of a relief, or the supervision of the county levies raised for special purposes.<sup>246</sup>*

Edward can be seen exercising his power as a justice of the peace in a writ he and John Pye issued in 1544, telling the Sheriff of Wiltshire<sup>247</sup> to take into

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<sup>242</sup> The copyright of the Tudor Group (URL as above) is gratefully acknowledged and my sincere thanks for their permission to reproduce the image here.

<sup>243</sup> [http://www.livinghistory.co.uk/1500-1600/articles/xw\\_169.html](http://www.livinghistory.co.uk/1500-1600/articles/xw_169.html)

<sup>244</sup> W&SHC 212B/4818 dated Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1528

<sup>245</sup> From: '1541 London Subsidy roll: Aldgate Ward', *Two Tudor subsidy rolls for the city of London: 1541 and 1582* (1993), pp. 10-5. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=36096&strquery=Baynard>.

<sup>246</sup> Hasler, PW (1981) *The House of Commons 1558-1603* vol 1 HMSO pp 407-8

<sup>247</sup> Jackson, JE (1856) *Sheriffs of Wiltshire* WAM 3 WANHS p212  
Robert Hungerford of Cadenham

## The Baynards

custody William Jefferey of Devizes, who faced "diverse charges of transgression and felony"<sup>248</sup>

Edward Baynard was Warden of Chippenham and Melksham Forests between March 1534 and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 1546<sup>249</sup> and, in his turn, High Sheriff of Wiltshire, his letter patent being signed "*Jane the Queen*", the only known signature of Lady Jane Grey as such. Queen Mary confirmed the appointment, post dated to the day of Edward IV's death, July 6th 1553<sup>250</sup>. He replaced Sir William Sharrington of Lacock, who had died a few days after the king

In 1556 Edward was developing the infrastructure at Hilmarton; he leased<sup>251</sup> part of Redlofte, and the Redlofte Brook, which runs through it, to the carpenter Thomas Tyler for 60 years. Tyler was charged with building "a mill, mill house and floodgates within two years."

In the next year [1557] Edward settled the use of the Manor of Pen (one of the holdings he had close to Beversbrook and Hilmarton) on his son Edward<sup>252</sup>. Edward Baynard was MP for Chippenham in 1559<sup>253</sup>.

He had three wives:

1<sup>st</sup> Mary daughter of Leonard Poole of SappertonGlos, they did not have any children.

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<sup>248</sup> W&SHC 1720/1038

<sup>249</sup> VCH Wiltshire Vol IV p437

<sup>250</sup> Edward Baynard's Letters Patent were granted on 14 July, 1553. Queen Mary backdated the Patent to the day of Edward IV's death because it was deemed that Jane Grey had never *been* Queen, and all her appointments were being removed from the record. (Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries* Vol 3 p 58). See Mackie, JD (1951) *The Oxford History of England : The Earlier Tudors 1485 - 1558* OUP p470 ff for details of the rather complicated events surrounding Lady Jane Grey. See also Jackson, JE (1856) *Sheriffs of Wiltshire* WAM 3 WANHS p213

<sup>251</sup> Gloucester Record Office D2700/NR11/1/21 dated 20 October 1556  
The rent was £16 a year, which shows how profitable a mill could be.

<sup>252</sup> Gloucestershire Record Office D2700/NR11/1/22 dated 12 June 1557

<sup>253</sup> Goldney, FH (1889) *Records of Chippenham*

## The Baynards



Fig. 21 Arms of Baynard and Poole <sup>254\*\*</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham of Chiselhurst. Her first cousin was Eleanor, the second wife of Sir William Sherrington, who bought Lacock Abbey from the Crown<sup>255</sup>.



Fig. 22 Arms of Baynard and Walsingham <sup>256\*\*</sup>

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<sup>254</sup>Buckeridge, D (1995) *ibid* p445 *Baynard, impaling azure, a lion rampant argent, between eight fleurs-de-leys or*

<sup>255</sup> "Lacock Abbey was surrendered and committed to the charge of 'Mr Sherrington' on January 20 or 21 1539, it was formally granted to him on July 26 1540" Clark-Maxwell, Rev WR (1876) *A letter to Cromwell concerning the surrender of Lacock Abbey* WAM 33 pp375-376

<sup>256</sup>Buckeridge, D (1995) *Church Heraldry in Wiltshire*

## The Baynards

And 3<sup>rd</sup> Elizabeth, daughter of John Warneford of Severn-hampton<sup>257</sup>.



Fig. 23 Arms of the Warneford family, (after Dingley),<sup>258\*\*</sup>

Eleanor Walsingham's, brother was Sir Francis Walsingham (Fig. 22, below) , the famous Minister to Queen Elizabeth I. Eleanor had an uncle, Edmund, who

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*Baynard impaling gules, bezantee a cross couped, chequy argent, and azure*

<sup>257</sup>*The monumental inscriptions of Lacock Parish* Wiltshire Family History Society, Devizes. W&SHC microfiche 607477, hereafter referred to as "Lacock Inscriptions"

A modern member of this family, Sub. Lt. R A J Warneford, single-handedly destroyed one of Germany's raiding Zeppelins in 1915  
Warneford has an entry in the DNB vol X pp553-554 :  
*Reginald Alexander John Warneford (1891-1915), airman, was born at Darjeeling, India, on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1891, the eldest child and only son of Reginald William Henry , a civil engineer of Puddletrenthide (sic) in Dorset, by his wife Dora Alexander Campbell. He was educated at English College, Simla and King Edwards Grammar School Stratford on Avon and joined the Second (Sportsman's) Battalion Royal Fusiliers in August 1914. In February 1915 he was granted a commission as probationary Sub Lt in the Royal Naval Air Service, and gained his flying certificate at Hendon, flying a Bristol biplane, on 25<sup>th</sup> February. He was posted to No 1 wing at Dunkirk [Warneford's account of the attack on the air-ship is given in Mary Gibson's Warneford VC (1979, Friends of the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Yeovilton)] . For this achievement he was awarded the first Victoria Cross to be earned by the RNAS, it was also the first award notified by telegram. Warneford died 17<sup>th</sup> June 1915 testing an Henri Farman machine at Buc airfield near Paris. The machine broke in the air and Warneford and an American passenger were killed. Buried in Brompton cemetery.*

<sup>258</sup>Brocklebank, Rev GR (1968) *The Heraldry of the Church of St Cyriac in Lacock* The Uffington Press p18 *per fesse embattled argent, and sable, six crosses pattee three, and three counter charged*



## The Baynards

married Eleanor Gunder. Edmund and Eleanor had many children, including yet another Eleanor who married Richard Finch and, it is thought, Edward Baynard (1512-1575). Whether this was before or after Richard Finch is uncertain but if this is correct Eleanor Sharrington and Eleanor Baynard were first cousins (Fig. 22). There is another connection between Lackham and William Sherrington. His first wife was Ursula, the natural daughter (and heir) of John Burchier, 2nd Lord Berners. Her great great grandfather (died 1420) was William, 2nd Earl of Eu in Normandy.

Aubrey <sup>259</sup> reports that "Sherrington was King Henry the Eighth's Taylor" but Jackson, in his footnote to this, begs to differ and gives greater details of Sir William's life.

*Aubrey makes an odd blunder in [this]...Sir William certainly had an evil reputation for 'clipping and shearing', but his art was practised on the King's coin, not his broadcloth.....Sir William was one of the Chief and by malpractices, carried out to an enormous extent, obtained the means of speculating largely in the purchase of [dissolved] Abbey lands. In 1547 he bought estates.... Avebury, Winterbourne, Chariton and Barbury near Ogbourne [from] Fotheringhay College, Northampton.... Also Lacock Abbey, Beaulieu, Notton, Woodrow, Seend, Seende-row, Gatcombe, Luddington, Cote, Medbum and the Rectory at Lacock.... In 1548 his frauds were discovered. He was....."clapt up" in the Tower, indicted before the Lord mayor and...convicted of having in the first year of King Edward VI counterfeited in the Mint at Bristol £12,000 of coins resembling the testoons (a debased coin then recently prohibited), also having defrauded the King of clippings and shearings of the coin to the amount of several thousand pounds, and of having falsified indentures and books..... He was attainted and his lands forfeited... [However] in the fourth year of the same King [1551] he was allowed to buy his estates back by paying nearly £13,000 <sup>260</sup>*

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<sup>259</sup> Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ, (1862) *Wiltshire Topographical Collections* WANHS p91

<sup>260</sup> Mackie, JD (1951) *The Oxford History of England : The Earlier Tudors 1485 - 1558* OUP p488 says that the Duke of Somerset (whom he is casting as a villain, probably with more than a degree of truth) "took from William Sherrington part of the illicit profits of the Bristol Mint"



## The Baynards of Lackham

This is a good story but, according to Watson <sup>261</sup>, the learned Canon is no less mistaken than Aubrey on two points; Jackson <sup>262</sup> says that

*Sir William was one of the chief officers of the Mint, and by malpractices carried to an enormous extent obtained the means of speculating largely in Abbey lands. The truth is that Sherington did not clip the coinage of King Henry but that of Edward VI, and that he bought Lacock abbey some years before he was appointed to the Bristol Mint..... There is no probability that Sherington "clipped and sheared" the King's coin in order to purchase Abbey lands. He had become a large purchaser of monastic buildings and their properties before he had any onnection with the coinage*

*In a letter written by William Petre (commissioner looking into the affairs of the Abbey prior to the Dissolution) written to Thomas Cromwell he writes of an upcoming departure from Lacock, and of leaving "the possession of the house with Mr Sherington, according to your pleasure". Sherington therefore, still destitute of a title (which he was awarded on the Coronation of Edward VI) came into possession of the Abbey a year and a half before he became its owner. What was he doing there? How did he who had no connection with Wiltshire, come to know about Lacock Abbey? A possibility has been suggested - "Sherington was at this time married to his second wife Elyanor, daughter of Sir William Walsingham. This lady's first cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Walsingham, was the second wife of Edward Barnyardof Lackham." <sup>263</sup>*

Whatever he may or may not have removed from the King's exchequer, Sharrington removed much of the existing Abbey

*He destroyed the abbey church, he sold the church bells and rebuilt Rey Bridge with the proceeds <sup>264</sup>*

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<sup>261</sup> Watson, A (1923) *The Story of Lacock Abbey* Wiltshire Gazette February 1923 Chapter VI *In Tudor times* (cutting included as Cunnington 7 34 in WANHS library Devizes)

<sup>262</sup> This is only the second time I have found the good Canon in error, a remarkable record for accuracy and one I fall far, far short of! (Auth)

<sup>263</sup> Clark-Maxwell, Rev WG, quoted in Watson, A (1923) *The Story of Lacock Abbey* Wiltshire Gazette February 1923 Chapter VI *In Tudor times*

<sup>264</sup> VCH Wiltshire vol III p314

## The Baynards of Lackham

It is strange that such a venerable publication as VCH would repeat this without a caveat that at best he *rebuilt* Reybridge. Reybridge had been in existence for many centuries before Sharrington's time <sup>265</sup>.

Watson mourns

*...The adjoining Lady Chapel, in which so many prayers had been said for the soul of Sir John Bluet and where this former Lord of Lackham had been buried, was dealt with in the same way as the Church* <sup>266</sup>.

This explains why there are no monuments to the Bluets or early Baynards in St Cyriac's; as has been seen these were in the Abbey church and so were destroyed along with the building.

Edward Baynard was one of the local militia commanders. Musters of the militia were not uncommon in this perilous period, early in the reign of the first Queen Elizabeth. Records of a muster in 1560 show that

*Edward Baynarde and Nicholas Snell and John Eyre with the muster master mustered at Calne, Chippenham and Trowbridge the hundreds of Calne with the borough of the same, the hundreds of Chippenham with the borough of the same, the hundred of North Damerham, the town of Lacock, the liberty of Cossham, the liberty of Monketon, the towne of Kingeswood, the hundred and borough of Malmesbury, the hundred of Westbury, the hundred of Milksham, the hundred of Bradford with the liberty of Trowbridge where we chose hable pikeners 268, hable billmen 740, hable archers 534, hable harquosiers 285 total 1,837, of which numbers the inhabitants of the division do furnish of al sorts pikeners 80, billmen 260, archers 200 harquoboiers 60 Captain Henri Harrington 300, Mathewe Arundelle 300* <sup>267</sup>

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<sup>265</sup> See the discussion in Hinton, FH (1943) *The Roads and Bridges of the Parish of Lacock Wilts* WAM vol L no CLXXVIII June 1943 p135. However it may be that Sharrington rebuilt Reybridge so that it could be used by vehicles, as there appears to be evidence that previously it was only a footbridge, this might be considered building rather than re-building

<sup>266</sup> Watson, A (1923) *The Story of Lacock Abbey* Wiltshire Gazette February 1923 Chapter VI *In Tudor times*

<sup>267</sup> Wilts N&Q in *Wiltshire Times* Jan 23 1915 WANHS14.144 "Mustering the Territorials of Wiltshire in 1560"

## The Baynards of Lackham

This was the year in which the reformation was enhanced in Wiltshire, two years after the demise of the catholic Queen Mary and the enthronement of Queen Elizabeth . On the 8th September

*The Bishop of Salisbury was instructed to visit his diocese and purge the clergy of its Roman Catholic element by requiring acceptance of the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity*<sup>268</sup>

It is thought that some priests accepted and continued to work with their flock and

*they may have been joined by...other priests who had been deprived under Edward VI..... Michael Brickett, who was kept by Edward Baynard of Lackham as his chaplain.... may have been an example of the latter*<sup>269</sup>

Michael Brickett was the last Chaplain of Lackham. He was buried May 7<sup>th</sup> 1565<sup>270</sup>. This would fit with Hasler's view<sup>271</sup>, that Edward Baynard was a protestant. He maintains that

*Though Baynard was discreet enough about his religion to hold important local offices under Queen Mary he was described by the bishop of Salisbury, early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, as a "further earnest" and his will which laid emphasis on a funeral sermon rather than almsgiving or mourning gowns is protestant in tone.*<sup>272</sup>

It has been suggested<sup>273</sup> that Elizabeth Warneford was born c1515, which is around the same time as Edward, but there does not appear to be any evidence to support this. It seems unlikely; she died in 1621 so would have been over 100 if she was born in 1515. Also Edward Baynard was at least 48 when he married Elizabeth Warneford (after 1549) and after two previous marriages he still had no heir. It would seem extremely unlikely that he would have then married a woman of 45 years of age, and if he had it is almost impossible that she would

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<sup>268</sup> VCH Wiltshire vol IV p 87

<sup>269</sup> VCH Wiltshire vol IV *ibid*

<sup>270</sup> Lacock Parish Registers *Burials*

<sup>271</sup> Hasler, PW (1981) *The House of Commons 1558-1603* vol 1 HMSO pp407-8

<sup>272</sup> "Further earnest" here can be taken to mean Protestant

<sup>273</sup> WFHS *Wiltshire Inscriptions*

# The Baynards of Lackham

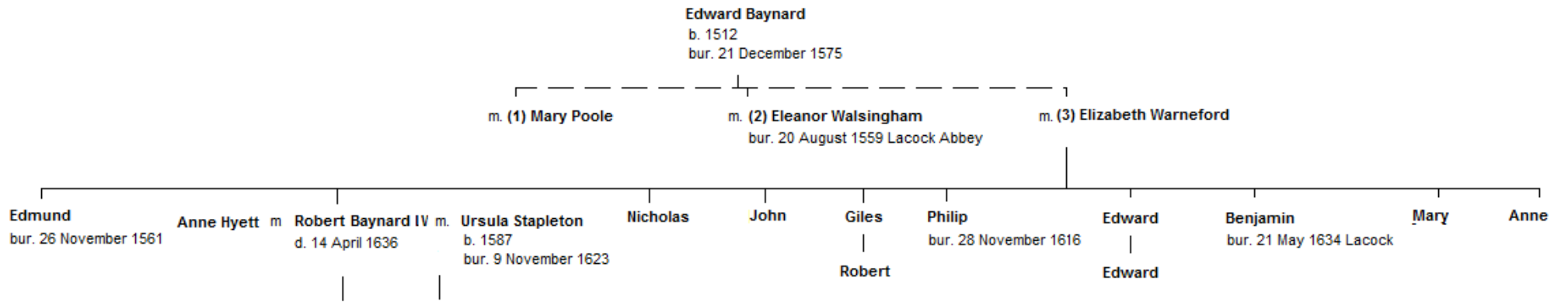


Fig. 25 Children of Edward and Elizabeth Warneford\*\*



## The Baynards of Lackham

then have borne him 10 children - of whom only one died early! It seems much more likely that Elizabeth married her first husband Edward Baynard when she was in her teens or early twenties, which would give her a birth date of around 1540-1545. This would make her around 80 when she died which is not impossible.

As noted above Edward Baynard and Elizabeth had 10 children. The eldest, Edmund, died as a baby in 1561<sup>274</sup>. From Edward's will<sup>275</sup> other sons were Nicholas<sup>276</sup>, John<sup>277</sup>, Giles<sup>278</sup>, Philip<sup>279</sup>, Edward<sup>280</sup>, Edmond<sup>281</sup> and Benjamin<sup>282</sup>. There were also two daughters, Mary<sup>283</sup> or Marie, and Anne<sup>284</sup>.

Only a little is known of most of these children, but some light can be shed on Giles from a Lacock will fifty years later; In 1638 "*Robert Baynard of Lacock, Gent*" made his will. This cannot be the Robert Baynard of Lackham as he was dead some three years earlier (see below). Careful reading, however, reveals enough clues to suggest that this was Robert, son of Giles<sup>285</sup>. From this will it is

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<sup>274</sup> *Edmonde, sonne of Edward Baynard esq xxvii November* LPR Burials 1561. he was nearly 11 months old at death

<sup>275</sup> Will dated 1573, executors William Read and John Willoughby WFHS *The monumental inscriptions of Lacock Parish*. W&SHC microfiche 607477.

<sup>276</sup> Transcripts of Lacock Parish Records in WANHS Library, Devizes (hereafter LPRD) Bap 4 bap 14 Apr 1565

<sup>277</sup> LPRD Bap 26 Jan 1568, died without issue

<sup>278</sup> LPRD Bap 5 vol 1 bap 30 Jan 1569 Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms*, a son Robert

<sup>279</sup> LPRD Bap 6 bap 30 Oct 1571 died, at the age of 45, 27 November 1616 (LPR Bur 16)

<sup>280</sup> LPRD Bap 7 bap 17 Apr 1573 Hasell, ABS (1972) *Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms* p48 had a son, also Edward

<sup>281</sup> LPRD Bap 7 Bap Jan 3 1560

<sup>282</sup> LPRD Bap 7 Bap Feb 12 1574. (if here from footnote below click [here](#) to return)

<sup>283</sup> LPRD Bap 2 bap 18 Jan 1561, married Edward Perce 2 Feb 1583 (LPRD Mar 3)

<sup>284</sup> LPRD Bap 8 bap 8 Jul 1575 married Edward Reade of Corsham 28 April 1614

<sup>285</sup> As already noted (see [fn255](#)) Hasell gives a son for Giles, named Robert, although her sources for this are not given

## The Baynards of Lackham

known that Giles married Eleanor (maiden name unknown)<sup>286</sup> and that she was still living in 1638. He also makes a bequest to his cousin Edward Baynard. It is likely this was Edward, the son of Giles' brother Edward.

The youngest son, Benjamin, lived in Lacock and was Parish Waywarden, or Wayman, with Richard Young. The Waywarden was "A person (later one of a board) elected to supervise the highways of a parish or district"<sup>287</sup>. Benjamin was elected when there was need to "carry out work on the great bridge over the Avon on the Bowden Hill - Lacock road"<sup>288</sup> in 1618. It was unusual for a Wayman to serve more than one year, but Benjamin not only did so but "at the earnest request" of the parishioners he served a third year, being in office from 1618 to the end of 1620<sup>289</sup>.

In 1618 Benjamin was at Salisbury assize for some time - the Churchwarden's accounts record that he was re-imbursed with sum of £23 9s expenses<sup>290</sup>. He was a Churchwarden for the same years that he was Waywarden, 1618-20. Benjamin lived to age sixty and died in May 1634<sup>291</sup>.

Nicholas was apparently a lawyer, he was admitted into the Middle Temple on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1585 and is given as "second son of Edward Baynard of Lackham Wilts esq of and late of New Inn"<sup>292</sup>

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<sup>286</sup> PRO/11/178 Will of Giles Baynard of Lacock 1638 "Item I give and bequeath to my dear and most beloved mother Mrs Eleanor Baynard ??????? ??????? money to buy her rings"

<sup>287</sup> Oxford English Dictionary Compact Edition (1971) *ibid* p 212

<sup>288</sup> Hinton FH (1943) *The Roads and Bridges of the Parish of Lacock, Wilts; Their Management, Maintenance and Condition from 1583 to the end of the Seventeenth century* WAM no CLXXVIII p 122

<sup>289</sup> Hinton FH (1943) *ibid* p123

<sup>290</sup> W&SHC 173/1 Churchwardens accounts St Cyriac's, Lacock

<sup>291</sup> LPR Burials 23 Buried May 24 1634

<sup>292</sup> <http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofwilt00harvrich#page/2/mode/2> upon the bottom of the Baynard page of the 1563 Visitations of Wiltshire is a handwritten note. Not confirmed. However the note that Robert was admitted to the Middle Temple is supported by other sources so this may also be correct (see below)

## The Baynards of Lackham

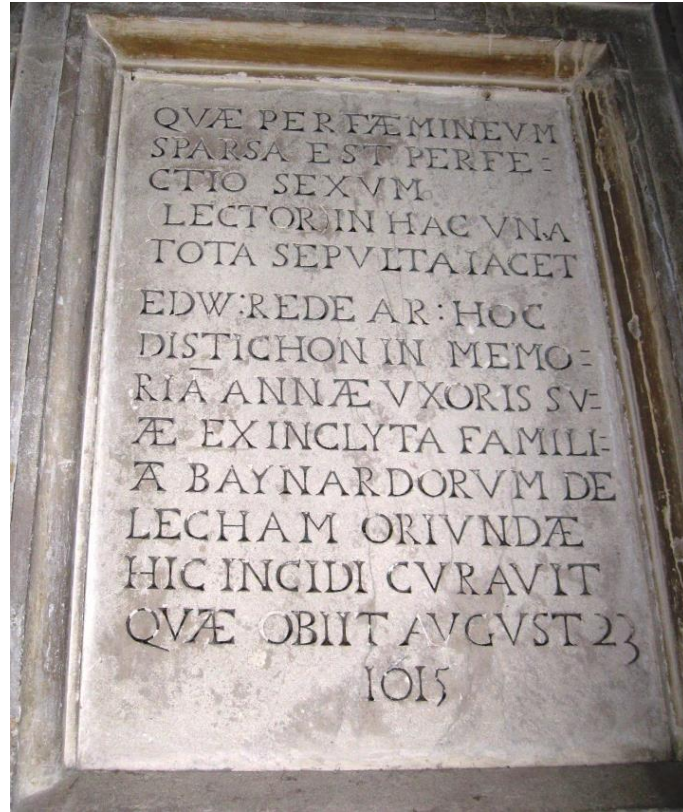


Fig. 26. Memorial to Anne Rede in Corsham Church (photograph Tony Pratt 2010) \*\*

Edward and Elizabeth had another son, also called Edward, and he was living at Hilperton in 1638, when he appears on the list of people paying the "Ship Tax"<sup>293</sup> (he paid £3)

Anne married Edward Reade of Corsham, and died in 1615<sup>294</sup>.

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<sup>293</sup> Henley, CRG (1994) in his introduction to a transcription of an article which appeared in the Swindon Advertiser on 7th and 14th November 1885 at <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/WIL/ship1635.html>

*"Ship Money," was an imposition charged upon the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of the realm, by writs commonly called ship writs, under the great seal of England, for the providing and furnishing certain ships for the King's service. This imposition was revived by King Charles I, in the years 1635 and 1636; but by Statute 17 Carolus I (1632), it was declared to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, claim of right, liberty of the subject, etc. Before this was done, however, the imposition had led to most momentous consequences, and ultimately to the deposition of the King and the establishment of the Commonwealth.*

<sup>294</sup> Sherlock, P (ed) (2000) *Monumental Inscriptions of Wiltshire 1822* WRS vol 53 p25

## The Baynards of Lackham

Edward Baynard died in 1575<sup>295</sup>. His will shows that he settled 400 marks on his daughter Mary as her marriage portion "if she should hereafter marry with the assent of my wife [and named others]" However if she married without Elizabeth's assent " she shall have onlie two hundred marks"<sup>296</sup>.

As Robert, his son and heir, was only 12 years old Edward appointed Michael Ernley and Ralph Raycroft, the vicar of Lacock, as trustees for the estate <sup>297</sup>

They were not the guardians of the young Robert, however; in 1576 the Queen granted Robert's wardship and marriage rights to William Waller <sup>298</sup>. This included wardship of his interests in the manors of Lackham, Hilmarton and Silchester. He is not the Waller who was a parliamentary general in the Civil war but may have been the William Waller, of Groombridge in Kent, who received the manor of Barnes in 5 Elizbaeth 1 (1563) <sup>299</sup>. If so he was General Waller's grandfather. The Calendar of Patent Rolls, however, shows him as William Walter<sup>300</sup>

Elizabeth Baynard remarried in 1584. On the 30<sup>th</sup> August that year she married Drewe Mompesson at Kington St Michael church<sup>301</sup>. She, and presumably Drewe,

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*Quae per faemineum sparsa est perfectio sexum lector in hacuna tota sepulta jacet Edw. Rede, Arm hoc distichon in memoria Annae uxoris, suae ex inclyta familia Baynardorum de Lecham oriundae, hic incidi curavit, quae obiit Aug 23 1615*

This memorial is also shown in Dingley's *History from Marblepl.* ccccc  
[If visiting from p61 click [here](#) to return]

<sup>295</sup>Hasler, PW (1981) *The House of Commons 1558-1603*vol 1 HMSO p408 died 12 December 1575, buried 21<sup>st</sup> December 1575

<sup>296</sup>*Will of Edward Baynard* PRO prob/11/57

<sup>297</sup>*Will of Edward Baynard* *ibid* and Hasler, PW (1981) *ibid*

<sup>298</sup> W&SHC 3815/4/3

<sup>299</sup> VCH Kentvol 5 p282 *Brenchley*

<sup>300</sup>Cal. Pat. Rolls Elizabeth 1 vol VII 1575-1578 HMSO 1982  
Number 518 *grant to William Walter of Wymbleton of the wardship and marriage of Robert Baynard son and heir of Edward Baynard with an annuity of £20 from 12 Dec 17 Eliz I (1575) when Edward died*

<sup>301</sup>Kington St Michael Marriage registers W&SHC microfiche 1187/1  
"30 August Drewe Monperson and Elizabeth Baynerd"

## The Baynards of Lackham

seem to have lived in Lacock and they are both buried in the village church - Drewe on December 12<sup>th</sup> 1610 and Elizabeth herself on May 5<sup>th</sup> 1621 <sup>302</sup>.

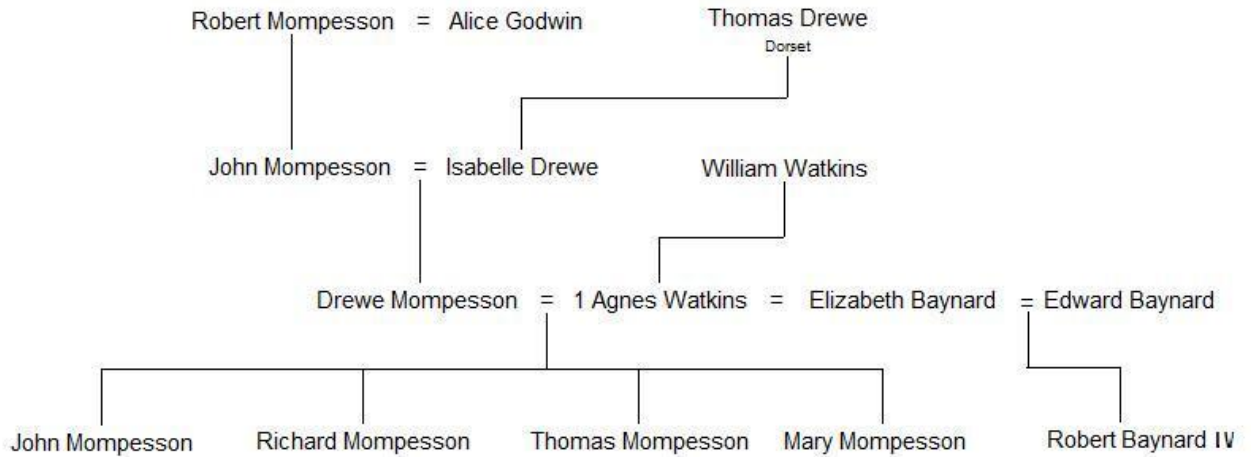


Fig. 27 Descent of Mompesson (part) \*\*

The Mompessons were a well established family in Wiltshire and Somerset. Drewe Mompesson was the son of John Mompesson and his wife Isabel Drewe. Drewe Mompesson's grandfather was Robert Mompesson of Bathampton Wilely in the south of Wiltshire. A descendent of this line built the Mompesson House in Salisbury.

Drewe was a widower when he married Elizabeth, having previously married (possibly) Agnes Watkins<sup>303</sup> and they had at least 5 children<sup>304</sup>

Elizabeth's will, which was made just before her death and probated in July 1621 <sup>305</sup>, gives "I Elizabeth Mompesson of Lacock widow give and bequeath to my son Robert Baynard my ... Wedding ring which I got of his father upon marriage and one broadcuppe of silv[er]p[ar]cellguilte". It is possible that the cup was part of Elizabeth's inheritance but this is uncertain.

<sup>302</sup> LPR Burials

<sup>303</sup> Visitation of Wiltshire 1623

<sup>304</sup> Harvey, W (1897) Visitation of Wiltshire 1565. William Pollard & CO (Exeter) John, married Alice Ley, Richard married Edith Smith, Thomas married Ann Butler and Mary who married a Ludlow. The Visitation mentions "and many others"

<sup>305</sup> W&SHC P3/M/71 The will is dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1621



## The Baynards of Lackham

It is possible that the '*cup of silver and silver gilt*' which Edward bequeathed to Elizabeth is the same one but it is far from certain. It wasn't the only costly item he gave to her, she also received his '*bason and ewer of silver parcelled gilt*'<sup>306</sup>



*The Lacock Chalice c. 1350.*

Photo: O. N. M.

Fig. 28 The Lacock Chalice c1350<sup>307\*\*</sup>

It is very likely that the cup bequeathed to Robert Baynard is the famous "Lacock Chalice" which has been on loan to the British Museum for decades. The description (see footnote below) fits very well, and the church has always maintained that it was presented to them by a Baynard. Although the church chalice is "*a fine piece of medieval plate circa 1350*"<sup>308</sup> "there is no such chalice

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<sup>306</sup>PRO prob/11/57. The will was witnessed in 1574, and as Benjamin was added to the list of sons in an undated appendage it must have been written in either January or early February of that year - Benjamin was baptised February 12<sup>th</sup> (see above [fn282](#)).

<sup>307</sup> Photograph by ON Menhinick MBE and reproduced by kind permission of The Friends of Lacock Church and Mr Menhinick, whose copyright is gratefully acknowledged ©The Friends of Lacock Church/ONM

<sup>308</sup> Vernon, T (>1971) *St Cyriac's Church Lacock Wiltshire* Friends of Lacock Church p15  
I thank Mr ON Menhinick, MBE for his kindness in gifting me a copy of this history. Vernon's date may be a bit early; the British Museum holds that it is a "*Standing Covered Cup English, about AD1400-50*" and go on to say that *During the religious Reformation in England in the 1540,s much of the silver used in churches was destroyed. Therefore this standing covered cup is an extremely rare survival. Originally made as a*



## The Baynards of Lackham

recorded in the survey of church plate carried out by the commissioners of King Edward VI in 1553<sup>309</sup>.

As Robert Baynard IV inherited the chalice from his mother, who is buried in the churchyard or (possibly) the Lackham Aisle, it seems very likely that he presented the chalice to the church in memory of her. He certainly presented an impressive memorial to his father and wife (see below) so it is very likely he also commemorated his mother. The chalice does not appear in his will<sup>310</sup>, which may lend weight to the idea. However no record of such a gift can be found in the church records or Churchwarden's accounts.<sup>311</sup>

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*domestic drinking cup, it was adopted during or after the Reformation as a Protestant communion cup. The new practices of worship demanded a larger cup that could hold sufficient wine for the entire congregation. Strict laws prohibited the use of religious imagery.*

BM description of the Lacock Chalice

The entry in the V & A Catalogue for their exhibition of *Gothic Art for England 1400-1547* has

*Cup and cover, Silver, partially gilt, unmarked; h. 35 cm*

*St Cyriac's church, Lacock, Wiltshire, On loan to the British Museum, London*

*A plain conical cover sits on the simple hemispherical bowl, which is supported on a trumpet-shaped foot. Cast and gilt crestings of Gothic foliage with twisted ropework decorate the top and base of the foot and the rim of the cover, which is surmounted by a large spherical finial. This is decorated with gilt twisted ropework; the protruding stalk is probably a modern replacement.*

*The elegant simplicity of this cup makes it one of the most beautiful pieces of medieval plate. It is of a type now extremely rare, but which was probably one of the most common forms in the Late Gothic period. Known as a "chalice shaped" cup from its resemblance to a chalice, the form of the bowl probably varied little from the thirteenth century onwards, but the exaggerated lid, finial and foot are typically fifteenth century features. Although it is difficult to date precisely, its form resembles a drawing of 1429, showing a gold cup presented by Henry VI to the Lord Mayor at his coronation*

My thanks to Dr. J P Catchpole, St Cyriac's PCC, for making this information available to me and also for pointing out inconsistencies in the previous version of events which are, hopefully, corrected here

<sup>309</sup> Vernon, T (>1971) *ibid*

<sup>310</sup> PRO prob/11/178

<sup>311</sup> W&SHC 173/1 Churchwardens accounts St Cyriac's, Lacock

This does not prove that the chalice was not given; there are no records of donations of plate to the Church in the Churchwardens accounts of the period.

## The Baynards of Lackham

It has been claimed that the eldest son, Edmund inherited after Edward Baynard's death<sup>312</sup>, but died without issue. This is inaccurate as Edmond died in 1561, 14 years before his father<sup>313</sup>.

In the Baynard aisle in St Cyriac's there is a fine wooden memorial, put up in 1623, to Edward. It has 9 coats of arms on it and at the top is the correct form of Baynard quartering Bluet



Fig. 29 Baynard arms from the memorial to Edward Baynard \*\*  
(photo Tony Pratt, 2009)

The inscription is

*Here lyeth ye Body of Edward Binarde  
Esquire who for the space of many yeares  
Yeuen to his dyinge day was Justice of  
Peace and Corum and sometimes Custos  
Rotulorum and Hygh Sherriffe of the  
County of Wiltes: A Bountifull friend  
to his bretheren and sisters and to  
his servants liberall; and an enemy  
tonoe man: he lyved to the age of  
63 yeares and dyed and was buryed  
the 21 day of December 1575.  
Lett envy saye what it can,  
This was a honest man:*

---

<sup>312</sup> (inscription in St . Cyriac's church, Lacock)

<sup>313</sup> To be fair the 1565 Visitation does say that Edmond "died young"  
<http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofwilt00harvrich#page/2/mode/2up>

## The Baynards of Lackham

*Whoe in his life did many goode  
And to the trueth firmly stode:  
Religious, wise and just was hee,  
And everly ved worthylic*

Robert Baynard IV was baptised at Lacock in 1563<sup>314</sup>. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge and admitted to the Middle Temple <sup>315</sup> on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1581<sup>316</sup>, four years before his younger brother Nicholas (see above). He was bound with Richard Swayne and John Reece.<sup>317</sup>

It has been suggested <sup>318</sup>that among the lands Robert inherited was Bewley Court, an ancient house situated on Bewley Common, on the opposite bank of the River Avon to Lacock and Lackham. Certainly the preceding Bluet family had lands at Bewley in the last quarter of the thirteenth century <sup>319</sup>. However this would appear to be a misreading of the record <sup>320</sup>, and is picked up by Fox-Talbot in the same volume as Brakspear's claim. Fox-Talbot, quite correctly, notes that Bewley Court was never part of the land that came to Edward Baynard; that is described as "*divers closes or parcels of pasture situated within the parish of Laycocke called Denehill, Pennesdowe the Pyke and the Lukehorne, containing 217 acres*"<sup>321</sup>

Robert became MP for Chippenham<sup>322</sup> in 1584-5, MP for Westbury 1586-7 and was appointed High Sheriff of Wiltshire 1629 <sup>323</sup>. He was knighted by James I at Theobolds in 1618.

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<sup>314</sup>Hasler PW (1981) *Baynards: A Family under Arms* 26<sup>th</sup> May 1563

<sup>315</sup>Hasler PW (1981) *The House of Commons 1558-1603* vol 1 HMSO p408

<sup>316</sup><http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofwilt00harvrich#page/2/mode/2up>

<sup>317</sup>Hasler PW (1981) *ibid* 1850

<sup>318</sup>Brakspear, H (1912) *Bewley Manor* WAM XXXVII p392

<sup>319</sup>Harvey, B & Harvey, R (1981) *The Early History of Bewley Court: Part 1 History* WAM vol 81 pp63-64

<sup>320</sup>W&SHC 335/19

<sup>321</sup>Fox Talbot, W (1919) in a short comment WAM *ibid* pp614-5

<sup>322</sup> 1584-85

<sup>323</sup>Jackson, JEJ (1856)*The Sheriffs of Wilthshire* WAM III WANHS p219 Colman, P (1991) *The Wiltshire Sheriffs of Charles I : To whom the loyalty ?*WAM Vol 84 p127

## The Baynards of Lackham

Hazelbury Manor still belonged to Lackham during this period; from a document dated 2<sup>nd</sup> September 31 Eliz. I <sup>324</sup> it is known that the manor was held from Robert "for the service of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a knight's fee" and that this was worth £10 <sup>325</sup>

Based on the PRO record seen above<sup>326</sup> Robert married Anne Hyett, brother of Thomas Hyett, sometime before her death in 1603. She was the widow of Thomas St Barbe of Lacock. Robert and Anne did not have any children and he later married Ursula, the daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton of Wighill<sup>327</sup> in Yorkshire. The date of this marriage is unknown but there is no reason why it cannot have been after 1603.

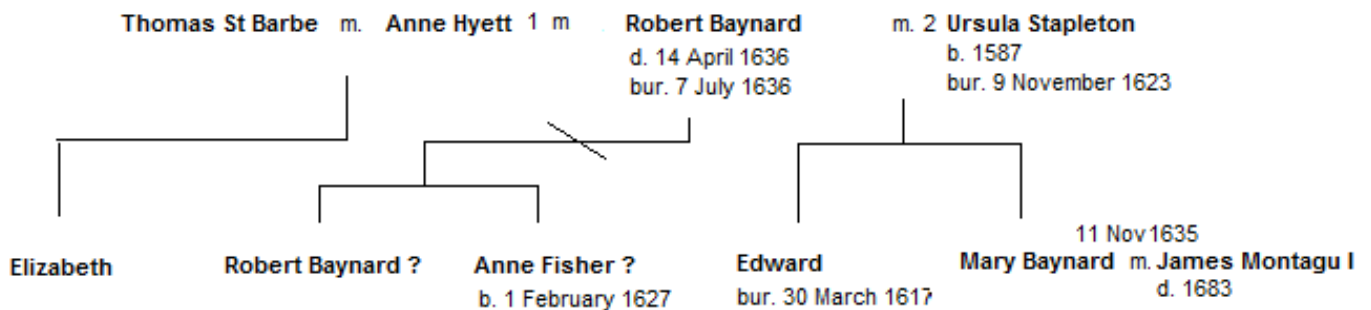


Fig. 30 Children of Robert Baynard IV \*\*

notes that this made him one of the seventeen High Sheriffs Charles I appointed between his accession (in 1625) and the outbreak of the Civil War.

<sup>324</sup> 1589

<sup>325</sup> Kidston, GJ (1936) *A history of the manor of Hazelbury : with some account of the families of Croke, Bonham, Young of Bristol, Speke and Tempest* Methuen & Co p311

<sup>326</sup> p42. The PRO catalogue entry is : C 2/Eliz/B2/44

Robert Baynard esquire v Thomas Hyett, gentleman. Account. Manor of Lackham, Wiltshire, of which complainant was seised, who settled it on his wife Anne for her jointure (which Anne was the relict of Thomas St Barbe, and sister of defendant), who promised to collect and pay certain money belonging to said Anne, in consideration of marriage

<sup>327</sup> *Ursula Baynard, daughter of Sir Robert Stapilton of Wyghall in the county of Yorks Knight, and wife to Sir Robert Baynard Knight,*

Part of the inscription on her monument in the Lackham Isle of St. Cyriac's Church, Lacock

## The Baynards of Lackham

### Ursula's family

*were originally from Richmondshire and can be traced back to Nicholas de Stapleton, a judge on the King's Bench who died in 1290. The next generation settled in Yorkshire and several branches of the family developed at Carlton and Bedale, and then Wighill and Myton..*<sup>328</sup>

Earlier in the 16<sup>th</sup> century Ursula's grandfather, Sir Brian Stapleton had been wounded at the Battle of Flodden Field<sup>329</sup> but he survived to die five years later in 1518<sup>330</sup>. He was knighted at Flodden, which was a fairly bloody battle with heavy losses on both sides

*Knights made at the battaill on Bramston Moore, otherwise called Flodden Field, which field was faughten the IX day of September, in the yere of our Lord God 1513, being fifteyere of the reign of king Henry the eight betweene the king of Scottes and his people to the number of 60,000 on the one partie, and the erle of Surrey, thresurer and marshall of England and lieutenant generall in the North Parties, and certain nobles and subjectes of the kinge of England to the number of 30,000 on the other partie. At what time the Scottish king and divers of his noblemen were slayne.*

*[those knighted on the field were]*

*Sir Edmund Howard; Sir William Percy; Sir George Darcy; Sir William Middleton; Sir William Mauliverer; Sir Thomas Berkley; Sir Christopher Dacres; Sir John Hothom; Sir Nicholas Appleyard; Sir Edward Gorge; Rauf Ellerkar, the younger; Sir John Willoughby; Sir Edward Echingham; Sir William Penington; John Stanley, the bastard; Sir Walter Stonner; Sir Vyvyan Markynfeld; Sir Rauf Bowes; and, Sir Bryan Stapleton."*<sup>331</sup>

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<sup>328</sup><http://www.hull.ac.uk/arc/collection/landedfamilyandestatepapers/beamont.html>

<sup>329</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> September 1513

<sup>330</sup> ([http://groups-beta.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.medieval/browse\\_thread/thread/905b7bbc2d263185/c41f580decbb53f3?\\_done=%2Fgroup%2Fsoc.genealogy.medieval%2Fthreads%3Fstart%3D30%26order%3Drecent%26&\\_doneTitle=Back&&d#c41f580decbb53f3](http://groups-beta.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.medieval/browse_thread/thread/905b7bbc2d263185/c41f580decbb53f3?_done=%2Fgroup%2Fsoc.genealogy.medieval%2Fthreads%3Fstart%3D30%26order%3Drecent%26&_doneTitle=Back&&d#c41f580decbb53f3) .

<sup>331</sup> Shaw, WA (1906) *Knights of England*, Volume II quoted at <http://members.fortunecity.co.uk/djapple/>

## The Baynards of Lackham

A more local connection is found with this marriage - Ursula's mother, Olive<sup>332</sup>, was the daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Sharrington of Lacock, brother of Sir William Sharrington who bought the Abbey. Although her husband Robert Stapleton was from Yorkshire Olive lived at Lacock. She was first married to John Talbot. Aubrey tells how

*Olive... leaped, at night, downe from the battlements of the Abbey Church to Talbot, her lover, who caught her in his arms, but she struck him dead, and [he] was with great difficulty brought to life*

<sup>333</sup>

However tenuous the family relationship the Baynard and Sharrington families obviously knew each other. They held land that bordered each other, and there had been business dealings in the previous generation; it is recorded that William Sharrington had given Edward Baynard "*pastures called Dene Hill, Pennesdowne, the Pyke and Oukehorne .... In exchange for other lands within the Parish*"<sup>334</sup>

In 1594 it is likely that Lacock and Lackham used the same Butts, they were situated "*at Normead, near Lackham on the field path between Lacock and Chippenham.*"<sup>335</sup> It was previously thought that this was between Lackham and Lacock, close to Reybridge.

This was incorrect, it was actually to the north of the Lackham Front Drive, close to the River Avon and immediately behind where another military facility was built centuries later, a WWII "pillbox"<sup>336</sup> ..

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<sup>332</sup>Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries*Vol 3:LPR Bap 11 Born May 18 1586

<sup>333</sup>Aubrey, J ed Jackson JEJ, (1862) *Wiltshire Topographical Collections* WANHS Jackson, in his gloss on the story, wonders whether "*village tradition may have transferred to one lady the alleged exploit of another, viz. one of the Nuns of the Convent who is said, according to a second variety of the tale, to have escaped through a window. That a young lady was abducted is certain*"

<sup>334</sup>Kite, E (1899) *Wilts Notes and Queries*Vol 3

<sup>335</sup> Hinton FH (1926) *Lacock Churchwardens Accounts*, a précis in *Wiltshire Pamphlets, Books and Articles* WAM vol XLIII no CXLV p381

<sup>336</sup> For details on this, and the other pillboxes at Lackham, see Pratt, T (2008) *Lackham's World War II hardened field defences, or Lackham's WWII "Pill boxes"* at <http://www.lackham.co.uk/history/pillboxes%20working.pdf>



# The Baynards of Lackham

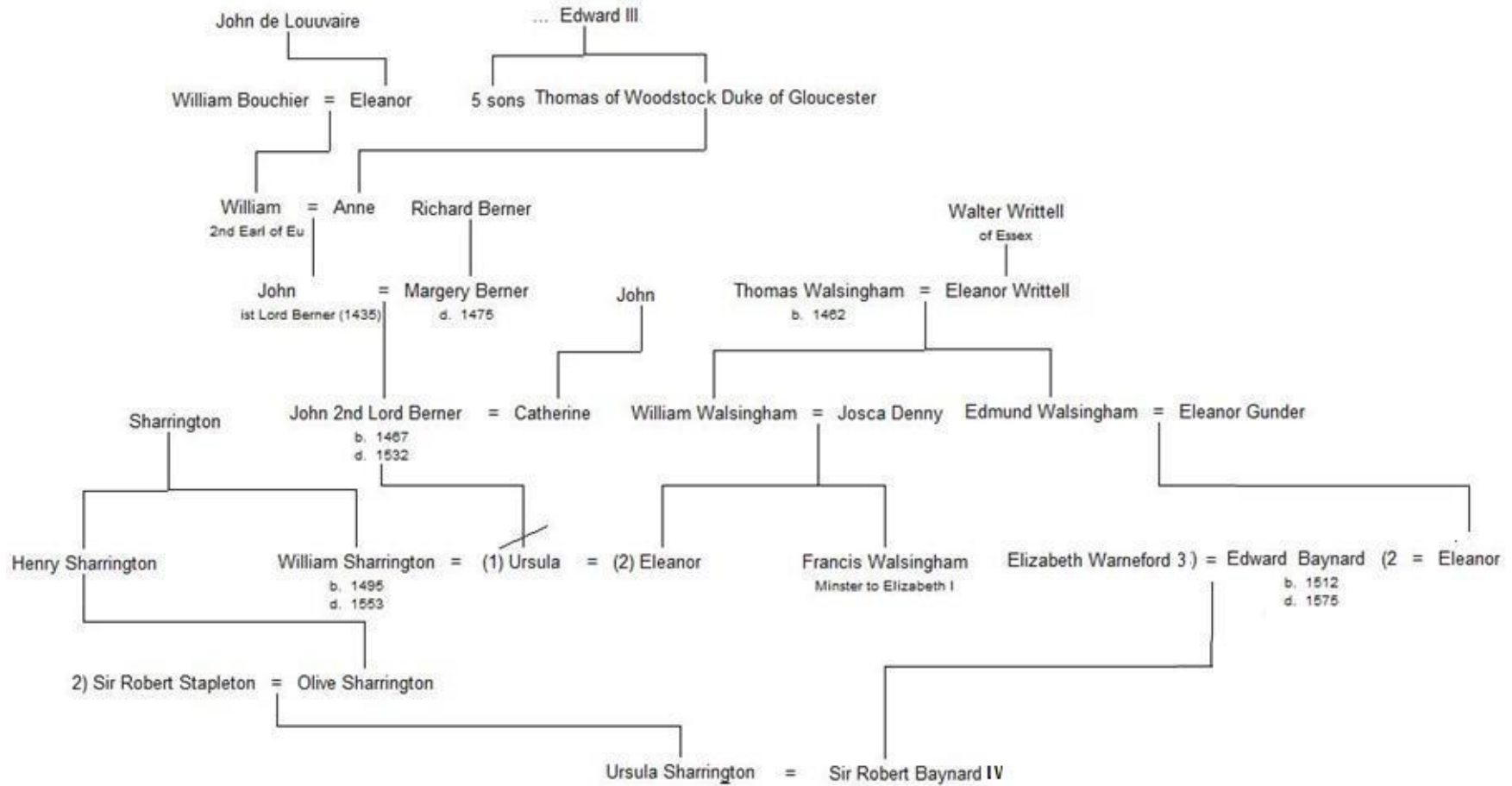


Fig. 31 Baynard -Sharrington connections \*\*

## The Baynards of Lackham

As a local landowner Robert was involved in the running of the local area, including the parish. He oversaw the activities of parish officials; in 1596 he and the vicar

*agreed that John Chamberlain and John Garratt... For breaking custom in not yielding up their accounts at ye feast of All Saints shall pay for their ommission and go out of their..[position/office]*

<sup>337</sup>

in other words the Churchwardens had not accounted for their money properly and were sacked

Two years later there was concern that the Overseers of the Poor were not distributing the poor relief properly and an order was issued by the Vestry meeting -

*Memorandum that the money we give was delivered to ye overseers of the poor the last day of May it is commanded by Mr Baynard and the parish that that it shall be paid to the poor quarterly and that it be paid ..... [promptly?] And so every quarter<sup>338</sup>*

Robert Baynard and his brother in law Edward Reade<sup>339</sup> were benefactors of Bath Abbey. The worthies who helped with this rebuilding are commemorated in a window in the north wall of the Abbey where their arms are shown -

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<sup>337</sup> W&SHC 173/1 Churchwardens accounts St Cyriac's, Lacock These accounts are not in pristine condition and the gaps are due to damage to the pages

<sup>338</sup> W&SHC 173/1 Churchwardens accounts St Cyriac's, Lacock dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 1598

## The Baynards of Lackham



Fig. 32 Arms of Robert Baynard and Edward Reade, from Bath Abbey \*\*

The antiquary John Britton recorded the names of people who had helped repair the Abbey in 1608 and these included

*Robert Baynard, of Lackhame, and Edward Reade of Cossant<sup>340</sup>, both of the countie of Wiltes, Esquiers, and bretheren in Lawe, at whose joint charge was repaired with mason's worke, barred with iron and lased, the second upper windowe on the east side of the north cross isle<sup>341</sup>*

Edward Reade had married Robert's younger sister Anne<sup>342</sup>

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<sup>340</sup> Jackson JEJ (1856) *Sheriffs of Wiltshire* WAM III WANHS p218  
From this it is clear that Reade was also sheriff, in 1624

<sup>341</sup> Peach REM (ed) (1887) *The History and Antiquities of Bath AbbeyChurch* section *Benefactors to the Third Works*

<sup>342</sup> see above, p52

## The Baynards of Lackham

Ursula died in November 1623 <sup>343</sup> and Robert erected another fine memorial to her, similar to that which he had made for his father.

The inscription says

*herelyeth the body of the lady  
Ursula Baynard, daughter of Sir  
Robert Stapilton of Wyghall in the  
county of Yorks Knight, and wife  
to Sir Robert Baynard Knight, by  
whom she had issue Edward her  
Sonne here buryed, and Maryhir  
daughter, shee lyved to the age  
of 36 years, and departedt to God  
in most firme fayth in Christ, in  
the year of our Lords God 1623*

The monument is painted on oak and has, like the one to Edward Baynard, many heraldic devices around the edge relating to Ursula's ancestry.

It appears that after Ursula's death in November 1623 Robert didn't re-marry.

It has been suggested <sup>344</sup>that "*He formed an association with another woman earlier in life and that union had dogged his existence most of his life*" <sup>345</sup>. It would appear that there might have been an illegitimate son; the Bristol Apprentice Book for 1623 records

*16<sup>th</sup> day of June Robert Baynard son of Robert Baynard of Lackham in the Parish of Lacock in the County of Wilts, knight, became apprentice to Gregory Parphy, Mercr [Mercer or Merchant] and Mary his wife, for the term of eight years. 4s 6d in silver given and liberty of the city of Bristol granted, with two sets of apparel &c*

There are no other records of this Robert, son of Robert. It is interesting; this was in the same year that Ursula died. As she died after this record it probably doesn't suggest Robert was helping his illegitimate son now that his wife was dead.

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<sup>343</sup> she was born in about 1587. LPR Bur 11 Buried Nov 9 1623

<sup>344</sup> WFHS *The monumental inscriptions of Lacock Parish*. W&SHC microfiche 607477

<sup>345</sup> WFHS *ibid*

## The Baynards of Lackham

Another illegitimate child may be suggested; the Inquisition held after Robert's death <sup>346</sup>, gives details of an annuity Robert made in 1629. On the 16<sup>th</sup> February of that year he gave an annuity of £10 - *issuing out of the pasture called Arnolds, then in the tenure of Sibyl Whood, widow* <sup>347</sup> - to one Anne Fisher daughter of Joan Fisher, spinster of Lacock. This was a considerable amount of money, unfortunately it is not recorded why the annuity was made. Kite, and others who follow him, state that Anne was his housekeeper and it may have been for good service. However the only Anne Fisher born to a Joan Fisher anywhere near this time is recorded in the Lacock Register of Births for 1628 as

*17 Feb Anne baseborn d(aughter) Joane*

so, the Lord of the Manor settles a large annuity on the illegitimate daughter of a parish spinster a year to the day of the daughter's birth. It might be that Joan was the housekeeper, but then Robert would probably have settled the annuity on her not her daughter. The only other fact known about her is that Joan married one Bartholomewe Breedin on 18 Sep 1636.

However, in Kite's manuscript *Pedigrees of Wiltshire*<sup>348</sup> there is a reference to an entry in the Salisbury marriage Licences <sup>349</sup>, which reads

*Baynard James of Lacock, gent 20 and Joane Fisher of the same abt 26* <sup>350</sup>. *B[on]d[s]man John Fisher, husb[an]dman, father 10 Aug 1631*

Who was this James Baynard, who was born in 1611? There is no record in the parish registers of a James Baynard born in that year, no record of an illegitimate James who might fit the bill. There is no record of James Baynard actually marrying Joan Fisher in the Lacock registers at any time. This licence

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<sup>346</sup> Fry, GS & Fry, EA *Wiltshire Inquisitions Post Mortem Temp Charles I* British Record Society vol XXIII pp330 - 331. The Inquisition was held in Marlborough on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 1636. It records that Robert "was seised of the Manor of Lackham, in the Parish of Laycocke in the fields, parishes and hamlets of Laycocke, Lackham, Notton, Bewley, Reybridge, Chipenham and Bowde" It should be noted that the Inquisition was held some six months after Robert's death on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1636

<sup>347</sup> Fry, GS & Fry, EA *ibid*

<sup>348</sup> Kite, E (undated) *Wiltshire Pedigrees* vol 2

<sup>349</sup> Kite, E (undated B) *Salisbury Marriage Licences 1645 - 1681*, a mss book mainly by Kite but with the first few pages in another hand. The relevant record is in Kite's handwriting.

<sup>350</sup> She was 2 months short of her 27<sup>th</sup> birthday (born 12<sup>th</sup> October 1604, LPR)

## The Baynards of Lackham

would not have been obtained lightly - Joan's father John Fisher <sup>351</sup> was a husbandman, a yeoman farmer. Less than three weeks after this licence was issued Joan Fisher had another illegitimate child, Charles <sup>352</sup>. This means that, if a marriage took place at all, it happened before the end of August 1631, else Charles would not be recorded as illegitimate. Charles survived until January 1633 before being buried in Lacock, and the fact that he is recorded purely as "son Joan Fisher" probably indicates that no marriage had taken place at this time either. It is possible that James and Joan were married elsewhere and moved out of the area - there is no record of Joan's burial at Lacock or for her daughter Anne, either.

James did exist, however; there is an Administration Bond<sup>353</sup> naming him which is dated 1638, when he was 27 <sup>354</sup>. From this it is possible to conclude that James died relatively young, didn't leave a will and that the inheritance concerned was not small. This doesn't give a great deal of information but it does mean that James died in 1638, which raises a problem; the Lacock burials register does not show a James Baynard being buried in 1638, or indeed at any time between 1630 and 1645. There is, however, a William Baynard who was apparently buried at Lacock 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1638. This was, however, 4 months after the date of the Administration Bond, which is another puzzle. Possibly this is a different (and another unknown) Baynard....."

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<sup>351</sup> LPR married Margaret Carter May 11 1576

<sup>352</sup> LPR baptised 30<sup>th</sup> August 1631, buried 15 January 1633

<sup>353</sup> extract from an article by Mary Williams of the Bristol Record Office, at <http://www.bafhs.org.uk/research-room/projects/126-administrations>

*When a person died without leaving a Will, his next-of-kin, a close friend, or a creditor (someone to whom the dead person owed money), might apply to the Probate Court for the legal right to administer the estate. (In the majority of cases, where the estate was small and there was no doubt as to who should inherit, no application was made, and therefore no record survives.)*

*The process of Administration gave rise, in general, to three types of documentation, namely Letters of Administration, Administration Act Registers, and Administration Bonds.*

*Letters of Administration were granted to the applicant who had to swear that there was no will, that he would pay funeral expenses and all debts, that he would administer truly and submit a true inventory and account of his stewardship.... When the Court granted the Letters, details of the Administration would be entered into a Register. The Court might require the Administrator to enter into a Bond to administer the estate faithfully. These were, until 1733, written in Latin*

<sup>354</sup> W&SHC P3/B/398

*Administration bond for John Power? For the "goods and chattels of James Baynard late of Lackham in the parish of Lacock in the county of Wilts" dated 27 Feb 1638*



## The Baynards of Lackham

Illegitimate children were common at this time even though sexual relations outside wedlock were illegal (which is, of course, the meaning of "illegitimate" children) and Church courts dealt with many cases each year. Indeed at this time (1615-1629)

*places like Wylye, Keevil, Seend, Bromham, Lacock, Castle Combe and Christian Malford were generating a substantial proportion of the bastardy / fornication cases [in Wiltshire]..... These areas, particularly Chippenham and Calne, were major centres of cloth making and had a large population, mainly of the very poor<sup>355</sup>.*

Evidence for cloth making has already been seen, with the will of the Notton clothier, Samuel Mitchell of 1694<sup>356</sup>.

A good idea of the prosperity of the family and the condition of Lackham House at the time of Roberts' death can be gained from the article by Kite<sup>357</sup> (1927b). Without detailing all of the (extensive) inventory the weapons mentioned are of interest<sup>358</sup>:

*"Twelve bills and two halberts £2-3-4, two pole axes, seven picks, one chayneboultestaffe £2-5-0, two muskett rest, a pair of andirons and iron bar 6s 6d" <sup>359</sup>*

There was a son, Edward who was born in 1616<sup>360</sup> but he died in the following year<sup>361</sup> and so the estate passed to Robert's only surviving (legitimate?) child

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<sup>355</sup> Ingram, M (1987) *Church Courts, Sex and Marriage in England 1570 - 1640* Cambridge University Press p 275

<sup>356</sup> Kite, E (1911), *Will of Samuel Mitchell of Notton, 1694* Wilts Notes & Queries VI p5

<sup>357</sup> Kite, E (1927b) *Old Lackham House and its contents AD 1637* Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine (henceforth WAM) XLIV

<sup>358</sup> *Books, Pamphlets and Articles* (1927) WAM XLIV p82

<sup>359</sup> The values are present as this was a valuation for reasons of probating the will. These amounts would have the purchasing power of £208, £219 and £31.29 respectively in 2005 [ Using the calculator provided by the National Archives at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency/results.asp#mid> ].

<sup>360</sup> LPR Bap 27 Bap Aug 19 1616

<sup>361</sup> LPR Bur 30 March 1617

## The Baynards of Lackham

and heir, Mary, (1621<sup>362</sup> - 1685) who married Capt. the Hon James Montagu (1608 - 1665)<sup>363</sup>, in 1635. It is noted that Mary was 14 when they married<sup>364</sup> and as Robert died only 8 months later it is possible that the marriage was arranged because Robert knew he was dieing.

At the time of Robert Baynard IV's death the estate was valued at £41 6s 8d<sup>365</sup>

This marriage transferred Lackham to the Wiltshire branch of the Montagu family, 6 generations of whom became Lords of Lackham "and so Lackham was lost to the Baynards"<sup>366</sup>.

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<sup>362</sup>Hasell, ABS (1972) Baynard : An ancient family bearing Arms p 49 baptized Lacock 26 March 1620, LPR Bap 27 shows March 27 1621

<sup>363</sup> 3rd son of Henry Third Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, the five pointed star described in the shield in Dingley is the sign of a third son

<sup>364</sup> Kite, E (1899) *ibid* quoting *Chester's Marriage Licences*

<sup>365</sup>Hasler PW (1981) *The House of Commons 1558-1603*vol 1 HMSO p408

<sup>366</sup>WFHS *Wiltshire Inscriptions*

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# The Baynards of Lackham

## Index

- 2nd Lord Berners, 67
- abbot of Malmesbury, 53
- Adlam, Ambrose
  - Westbury clothier marries Getrude Baynard, 59
- Adlam, Sybil, 59
- Adlam, William, 59
- Adlame, Ambrosio, 59
- Affeton, Devon, 46
- Aharon, Margaret, 24
- Alamayne-rivettes, 62
- Alton Barnes, 39
- Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 8
- Anne Bolyen, 49
- Appleyard, Sir Nicholas, 83
- Aprice, Thomas, 53
- Aprice, Thomas, 53
- archers, 60, 61, 70
- Archery
  - Lacock / Lackham butts, 84
  - law of Edward IV, 61
  - minimum practice distance 1542, 61
- Arms
  - Baynard and Abarow, 4
  - Baynard and Blake, 4
  - Baynard and Bluet in St Cyriac's Poerch, 4
  - Baynard and Brown, 21
  - Baynard and Stewkeley, 4
  - Baynard and Stewkley, 21
  - Bluet and Baynard, 22
  - Bluet and Brown, 21
  - Baynard family, 4, 6
  - Tudor Royal on Lackham House, 49
- Arundelle (Arundel) , Mathew, 70
- Aston, William
  - owed money by Philip Baynard, 13
- Atworth, 16
- Audeley, John lord, 53
- Auld Alliance, 45
- auman rivets
  - see Alamayne-rivettes, 62
- Auman ryvettes, 62
- Baignard, Ralph, 7
- Bainard, William, 8
- Baker. John, constable of Lacock 1594, 62
- Barnes, Elizabeth, 55, 57
- Barnyard, Edward
  - Eleanor Walsingham wife, 69
- Baron Hungerford, 40
- Baron Moleyn, 40
- Barough, Maurice, 44
- Barowe, Maurice, 46
- Barton, 55
- bastardy / fornication cases, 91
- Basyng, Edward, 28
- Bath Abbey, 86
- Bathampton Wiley, 77
- Battle of
  - Agincourt, 16
  - Blackheath, 48
  - Bosworth, 40
  - Bramston Moor, 83
  - Flodden Field, 83
  - Mortimer's Cross, 26
  - St. Albans, 26
  - Towton, 26
  - Wakefield, 26
- Baynard Aisle, 21
- Baynard Arms
  - incorrect quartering, 36
  - previously in Neston Church, 37
- Baynard family
  - Arms, 4, 6
- Baynard memorials in St Cyriac's, 80
- Baynard, Anne, 47, 57, 59, 60, 73, 82
  - dies 1615, 75
  - marries Edward Reade, 73, 75, 87
  - marries John Willoughby, 59
  - marries Roger Blake, 24
- Baynard, Benjamin, 73
  - Churchwarden, 74
  - dies 1634, 74
  - Parish Waywarden 1618-1620, 74
- Baynard, Cecile, 60
- Baynard, Cicile, 60
- Baynard, Edmond, 73
- Baynard, Edmund, 59
  - avowson of Silchester church, 14
  - dies >1359, 11
  - dies 1561, 80
  - dies as a baby 1561, 73
  - establishes Wiltshire ,line, 10

## The Baynards of Lackham

- hunting in Pewsham Forest, 10
- leases Goatacre to John de Longeford, 11
- Baynard, Edward, 60, 67, 73, 88
  - appoints trustees for estate, 76
  - born 1512, 55
  - born 1616, 91
  - Calne muster 1650, 70
  - chaplain Michael Brickett, 71
  - children, 73
  - dies 1575, 76
  - dies 1617, 91
  - High Sheriff of Wiltsire 1553, 64
  - land in Melksham 1528, 63
  - Letters Patent, 64
  - marries Elizabeth Warneford, 71
  - memorial inscription, 80
  - mentioned in Chancellor's accounts 1541, 63
  - militia commander, 70
  - MP for Chippenham 1559, 64
  - son of Edward Baynard, 74
  - Warden of Chippenham and Melksham Forest, 64
  - will, 73
- Baynard, Eleanor, 12, 65, 67, 74
  - avowson Silchester, 14
  - buried in Lacock Abbey, 41
- Baynard, Elizabeth, 28, 46, 66
  - buried Lacock 1621 as Mompesson, 77
  - children, 73
  - gentlewoman of Lacock will, 41
  - marries Drew Mompesson 1584, 76
  - memorial brass, 35
  - will, 77
- Baynard, Elizabeth, 37
- Baynard, Elizabeth?, 12
- Baynard, Frances, 57
- Baynard, George
  - priest, 37
- Baynard, Gertrude, 60
  - marries Ambrose Adlam, 59
- Baynard, Giles, 73
  - marries Eleanor, 74
  - will 1638, 74
- Baynard, Henry, 37, 46
  - annuity from Sheldon lands 1520, 35
  - gateway ancestor for USA?, 55
  - given land by Hungerford, 40
  - of Spettishall Sufflk 1612, 55
  - sues Henry Long, 40
- Baynard, Ingram, 13
- Baynard, James
  - Administration Bond 1638, 90
  - born 1611, 89
  - marriage licence 1631, 89
- Baynard, Jane, 37, 46, 60
  - marries William Creswell, 41
- Baynard, Joan, 10, 37
  - marries William Temys, 38
- Baynard, John, 73
  - collector of taxes Hampshire, 21
  - commission to seize property 1513, 46
  - commissioner to seize property 1513, 46
  - dies 1362, 10
  - dies 1469, 21
  - dies sp 1362, 10
  - holds Silchester after 1449, 21
- Baynard, Joyce, 20
  - also seen as Jocosa, 14
  - buried in St Cyriacs, 21
  - conveys Lackham to Philip Baynard II, 20
  - dies 1499, 21
- Baynard, Joyce / Jocosa, 19
- Baynard, Lawrence, 59
- Baynard, Margaret, 20, 24
- Baynard, Marie, 73
- Baynard, Mary, 46, 64, 88
  - marries James Montagu, 92
  - marries Roger Blake, 47
- Baynard, Nicholas, 73
  - admitted to Middle Temple 1585, 74
- Baynard, Philip, 73
  - uses Hilmarton avowson as security, 13
- Baynard, Philip I
  - dies 1415, 14
  - escheator of Wilts 1415, 13
  - granted half of Hilmarton, 12
  - grants land 1410, 13
  - inherits Lackham >1359, 12
  - purchases avowson of Himarton church, 12
  - witnesses deeds in Chippenham, 13
  - witnesses deeds in Chippenham Forest, 14
- Baynard, Philip II
  - dies after 1462, 27

## The Baynards of Lackham

- escheator of Wiltshire 1444, 23
  - gives up Silchester, 20
  - juror in case re Gt Chalfield, 27
  - marries Margaret Aharon, 24
  - marries Margaret, 20
  - receives Hilmarton, 20
  - Sheriff of Wilts 1449, 23
  - witnesses deed of land, 23
  - witnesses deeds re Iremongers, Chippenham, 27
  - witnesses house deeds in Chippenham, 27
- Baynard, Philip III
- appears in Pardon Roll 1510, 45
  - born c1470, 43
  - Commissioner for Goal Delivery 1509, 44
  - 1512, 44
  - commissioner for goal delivery Wilts, 44
  - dies 1521, 47
  - eldest son of Robert II, 37
  - grants land to Hilmarton church wardens, 46
  - in commemorative brass, 43
  - in witness list 1485, 43
  - marries Stewkley, 22
  - MP Chippenham 1491, 43
  - pays recognisance to king, 43
  - released from surety 1511, 44
  - surety for Edward Darell 1508, 44
  - Trustee to Tropenall 1519, 47
- Baynard, Richard, 59
- scholar at Oxford 1487, 40
  - scholar at Winchester, 39
- Baynard, Robert, 88
- apprenticed to Gregory Parphy, 88
  - heiress, 7
  - illegitimate son of Robert Baynard V?, 88
  - son of Giles Baynard, 73
- Baynard, Robert I
- attorney for Philip, 13
  - buried in St Cyriacs, 21
  - collector of tax in S'hamton, 16
  - dies 1438, 19
  - enfeoffs Lackham 1430, 18
  - escheator of Wiltshire & Southampton 1438, 19
  - granted half of Silchester, 13
  - marries Joyce Brown <1405, 14
  - son and heir of, 20
  - witness deeds to Iremongers, Chippenham, 20
  - witnesses charter 1435, 19
  - witnesses deeds of Gt. Chalfield, 16
  - witnesses enfeoffment to Duke of Gloucester, 16, 18
  - witnesses grant Chippenham houses, 19
- Baynard, Robert II
- born before 1450, 27
  - dies 1501, 43
  - granted Hayns warren Laverstock 1485, 43
  - granted tenements in Salisbury, 33
  - holding Hilperton of Walter Herbert, 43
  - holding Silchester of Walter Herbert, 43
  - in dispute with John Bonham, 34
  - marries Elizabeth Ludlow, 28
  - memorial brass, 35
  - siezing John Bonham's cattle 1482, 34
  - son and heir, 24
  - will witnessed by Walter Hungerford, 40
  - witnesses charter 1465, 34
  - witnesses grant 1350?, 27
  - witnesses land deeds 1462, 28
  - 1460, 28
- Baynard, Robert III
- commissioner for subsidy 1523, 51
  - commissioner into Wolsey's lands 1530, 53
  - High Sheriff 1534, 54
  - is heir, 46
  - justice of the peace 1525, 52
  - justice of the peace 1529, 53
  - justice of the peace 1532, 53
  - rights in Forest, 11
  - Sheriff of Wiltshire, 51
  - SHeriff Wiltshire 1534, 49
  - surety for Edward Baynton 1531, 54
- Baynard, Robert IV
- action against Thomas Hyett, 57
  - born 1521, 55
  - dies 1537, 60
  - High Sheriff of Wiltshire 1534, 60

## The Baynards of Lackham

- marries Anne Hyett, 82
- of Spettishall, Suffolk 1561?, 55
- scholar at Winchester, 55
- value of estate at death, 92
- Baynard, Robert of Lacock, 73
- Baynard, Robert V
  - annuity to Joan Fisher, 89
  - helps repair Bath Abbey, 86
  - High Sheriff of Wiltshire 1629, 81
  - inquisition after death, 89
  - Knighted 1618, 81
  - memorials to wife and father, 79
  - MP for Chippenham 184-85, 81
  - MP for Westbury 1586-87, 81
  - sacks Churchwardens, 86
  - ward of William Waller 1576, 76
- Baynard, Roger, 37
  - appears in Pardon Roll 1510, 45
- Baynard, Thomas, 10, 57
  - inherits Gt. Dunmow, 10
- Baynard, Thomasine, 19
- Baynard, Ursula, 82
  - Inscription, 82
  - Inscription, 88
- Baynard, William, 10
  - buried Lacock 1638, 90
  - loses lands 1110, 8
  - rebels against King Henry I, 8
- Baynard's Castle
  - demolished, 9
  - description, 9
  - in Shakespeare, 9
  - rebuilt by Henry VII, 9
- Baynton, Edward, 53
  - chief steward Lacock Abbey, 39
  - commissioner for subsidy 1523, 51
  - Henry VIII stays 1535, 49
  - justice of the peace 1525, 52
  - justice of the peace 1529, 53
  - justice of the peace 1532, 53
  - steward of Old Sarum 1531, 54
- Baynton, John, 44
- Baynton, Sir Edward, 39
- Bayton, Edward
  - friend of Robert Baynard III, 49
- Beaufort, Edmund, 26
- Beaushyn, Joan, 27
- Beaushyn, William, 27
- Bedale, 83
- Bell Inn, 27
- Bell Inn, Chippenham, 13
- Benet, Thomas, 52
- Benett, Thomas, 53
- Baynard, Robert V, 77
- Berkley, Sir Thomas, 83
- Berrington, Cicile, 60
- Berrinton, Thomas, 60
- Beverley, Thomas, 27
  - sues for possession Gt Chalfield, 18
- Beverley, Thomas, 18
- Bewley, 89
- billmen, 60, 61, 70
- Bishop of
  - Salisbury, 17
  - Winchester, 18, 52
- Black Death, 11
- Blackfriars, 8
- Blackwell, Elizabeth, 55
- Blake, Anne
  - marries Robert Baynard III, 47
- Blake, Joan
  - daughter of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blake, John
  - son of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blake, Mary, 47
  - daughter of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blake, Robert
  - son of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blake, Robert, of Calne, 47
- Blake, Roger, 47
- Blake, Roger of Calne, 24
- Blake, Sybil
  - daughter of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blake, Thomas
  - son of Anne Baynard, 24
- Blounte, Elizabeth, 13
- Blounte, John, 13
- Bluet, Eleanor, 14
  - buried in Lacock Abbey, 41
  - dies 1348, 11
  - wife of
    - John Bluet, 11
    - John de Peyton, 11
- Bluet, Margaret, 12
- Bluet, Sir John, 70
- Bonde, John, Archer, 61
- Bonde, Walter, Archer, 61
- Bonham, John, 51, 52, 53
  - in dispute with Robert Baynard II, 34

## The Baynards of Lackham

- siezing Robert Baynard's cattle 1482, 34
- Bonham, John of Hazelbury, 54
- Bouchchier, John, 53
- Bourchier, John, 52, 53, 67
- Bourchier, Ursula, 67
- Bowes, Elizabeth, 39
- Bowes, Sir Ralf, 83
- Brackenbury, Robert, 40
- Breedin, Bartholomewe, 89
- Brickett, Michael, 71
- brigandine, 63
- Briggs, John, 53
- Bristol, 12
  - Fisher Lane, 12
- British Museum, 51, 78
- Brocas, William, 18, 20
  - conveys Hilmarton to Philip and Margaret 1438, 20
- Bromham, 39, 49, 60, 91
- Bromham Hall, 11, 49
- Bromsgrove, 9
- Brown, Joyce, 14
- Brown, Thomas, 19
- Brugges, John, 53
- Buc airfield, 66
- Bulkeley, Charles, 52, 53
- Bull, Henry, 24
- bullet mould, 63
- Bulstrode, Jane, 41
- Bulstrode, Thomas
  - witness for Robert Baynard's will, 41
- Bulstrode, William, 40
- Burgess of Bristol, 12
- Burton, William
  - buys Rood ashton, 39
- Butler, Anne, 77
- Butler, James, 26
- Butler, James, earl of Wiltshire, 26
- Butts, 61, 84
- caliver, 62, 63
- caliverman, 63
- Calne, 27
- Camberlayn, Richard, Archer, 61
- Campbell, Dora Alexander, 66
- Cardinal of
  - York, 52, 53
- Carlton, 83
- Castle
  - Baynard's, 7, 8
  - Farleigh, 40
  - chapel, 40
  - Little Dunmow, 8
  - Montfitcher tower, 7
  - Montfitchet Tower, 8
  - Tower of London, 7
  - Trowbridge.
  - Windsor, 28
- Castle Combe, 91
- Catholic League, 45
- Chamberlain, John Churchwarden, 86
- Chapman, William, Billman, 61
- Charles, 7, 8, 41, 71, 92
- Charles I, 75, 82
- Chaucer, 37
- Chippenham, 2, 3, 19, 32, 40, 43, 50, 64, 70, 84
  - Bell Inn 1451, 13
  - three field system, 11
  - Westmead, 23
- Chippenham as cloth weaving centre, 91
- Chippenham Forest, 64
- Chippers Lane Salisbury, 33
- Chipperslane, Salisbury, 33
- Chiselhurst, 65
- Chokke, John, 51
- Christian Malford, 91
- City of London school for Boys, 9
- Civil War, 47
- co Southampton ie Hampshire, 24
- Cockermouth, 26
- Cokesmede, 28
- Collins, John, 49
- colyver, 62
- colyvers
  - see Calivers, 62
- Cooke, Nicholas, constable of Lacock 1594, 62
- Corsham, 27, 73, 75, 87
- corslets, 62
- Manor of, 28
- Cowper, John, Billman, 61
- Crawford, Louisa, 50
- Cresswell crest, 41
- Cresswell, Jane, 41
- Cresswell, William
  - dies 1475, 41
- Cresswell, William of Hackfield, 41
- Croke family, 34
- Cromwell, Thomas, 69



## The Baynards of Lackham

- writes to Robert Baynard, 51
- crossbow, 10
- Dacres, Sir Christopher, 83
- daggers, 62
  - commission to seize property 1513, 46
  - commissioner for subsidy 1523, 51
- Darcy, Sir George, 83
- Darell, Edward
  - justice of the peace 1525, 52
  - justice of the peace 1529, 53
  - release from appointment as sheriff 1509, 44
  - sheriff Wilts 1508, 44
- Davis, Anne, 57
  - widow of Thomas Saintbarbe, 57
- Davis, Augustine, 57
- de Cusaunce, 59
- de Cusaunce, Margaret, 12
- de Cusuanche, Peter I, 12, 14
- de Cusuanche, Peter II, 12
- de la Ryver, Constance
  - dies 14170-25, 18
  - gains Gt Chalfield from marriage, 17
  - living with Bishop of Salisbury, 17
  - marries Henry de la Ryver, 17
  - marries John de Pershay, 17
  - marries Philip de FitzWarin, 17
  - patroness Gt Chalfield church, 16
  - settles Gt Chalfield on gradnsons, 17
  - widow of Sir Henry, 16
- de la Ryver, Henry, 16
  - dies 1401/2, 17
- de Percy, Beatrice, 17, 18
- de Percy, Henry, 18
  - 1st wife Eleanor Skydmore, 17
  - dies at Cologne, 17
  - entails of 1349, 1354, 18
  - marries Constance, 17
  - pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 17
- de Pershay, John
  - marries Constance, 17
- de Sancto Philiberto, John, 12
- de Stapleton, Nicholas, 83
- dean of
  - Salisbury, 28
- Dean, John, 13
- Dean, John, rector of Holdsworth, 13
- Deane, James, 57
- Dene, Elizabeth
  - wife of Philip Baynard I?, 12
- Dene, John, 13
- Dene, Richard, 12
  - bayliff of Bristol 1355, 12
- d'Eu, William, 67
- Devizes, 16
- Baynard, Ursula, 88
- Dingley, Thomas, 76
- Drewe, Isabel, 77
- duke of
  - Aquitaine, 17
  - Gloucester, 28
  - Norfolk, 52, 53
  - Somerset, 26
  - Suffolk, 53
  - York, 25
- Duke of
  - Gloucester, 9, 16
    - brings men to Gt Chalfield, 18
    - dispute with Bishop of Winchester, 18
  - Lancaster, 18
- Duke of Somerset, 67
- Dunkirk, 66
- Dynley, Robert, 20
- earl of
  - Anjou, 8
  - Clare, 8
  - Devon, 25
  - March, 26
  - Mayne/ Maine, 8
  - Pembroke, 26
  - Stafford, 34
  - Wiltshire, 26, 53
- East Garston, Berks, 16
- Echingham, Sir Edward, 83
- Eddington Priory, 12
- Edward III, 10
  - law on longbows, 61
- Edward IV, 40, 64
- Edward VI, 67, 69, 79
- Eleanor, 65
- Eliot, Thomas, 51
- Ellerkar, Rauf, 83
- Elyot, Thomas, 52, 53
- Emperor Maximilian, 45
- English College, Simla, 66
- English Trained Bands, 63
- Erlstoke, 44
- Erlstoke, Sir Elias, 27
- Erlynham, William, 12

## The Baynards of Lackham

- Erneley, John, 52, 53  
  high Sheriff 1533, 54  
Erneley, John  
  als Eveley, 51  
Ernley, John  
  Trustee to Tropenall 1519, 47  
Ernley, Michael, trustee for Edward  
  Baynard, 76  
escheat, 23  
escheator, 23  
Essex, John, 53  
Essex, William, 52, 53  
Everley, Margaret, 39  
Eyre, John, 70  
Eyre, William  
  Neston House 1675, 37  
Farleigh Castle, 40  
Finch, Eleanor, 67  
Finch, Robert, 67  
Fisher Lane, Bristol, 12  
Fisher, Anne, 89  
  Marriage 1636, 89  
  birth, 89  
Fisher, Charles, 90  
Fisher, Joan, 89  
  marriage licence 1631, 89  
Fisher, John, 89, 90  
FitWarin, Philip, 17  
Fitzjames, John, 52, 53  
Fitzwalter, Richard, 8  
Fitzwalter, Robert, 9  
  grants castles to Dominicans, 8  
Fitzwarin, Isolde, 17  
Fitzwilliam, William jun, 53  
flaske, 62  
Foreest of  
  Pambere, 14  
Forest  
  Blackmore, 18  
  Chippenham and Melksham, 64  
  Chippenham, 14, 50  
  Pamber, 14  
  Pambere, 21  
  Pewsham, 10, 14, 18, 23, 32  
Foxye, John, Billman, 61  
Garratt, John, Churchwarden, 86  
Gawen, Thomas, 51  
Gerberd, Richard, 51  
Goddard, Anthony of Hartham, 24  
Godhill, Berks, 16  
Gore, Thomas, 51  
Gorge, Sir Edward, 83  
Great Bedwyn, 57  
Great Dunmow, 10  
Grittleton, 31  
Gundel, Eleanor  
  marries Richard Finch, 67  
Gunder, Eleanor  
  marries Edmund Walsingham, 67  
Gye, John, Archer, 61  
Gylbart, John, Billman, 61  
gyrdels, 62  
Halle, William, 51  
Hamlyn, John, 61  
Hamstead Marshall, 14  
Hanham, William, 37  
Harfleur, 16  
harquosiers (crossbowmen), 70  
Harrington, Henry, 70  
Hartham, 24  
Haydock, Alice, 41  
Heckfield  
  church, 41  
Heckfield, Hants, 41  
hedpeces, 62  
Henry I  
  confers Barony of Lt Dunmow on  
    Robert Fitzwalter, 8  
Henry V, 16  
Henry VI, 28, 40  
Henry VII, 9, 40, 48  
Henry VIII, 11, 40, 48, 50, 51, 60, 61,  
  62, 67, 93, 95  
Herbert, Walter, 43  
Hill Deverill, 39  
Hilley, Richard, 52, 53  
Hilmarton, 14  
  annual fair days, 46  
  avowson purchased, 12  
  chaplian William Ponchoun, 12  
  mill, mill house & flood gates, 64  
  toft in High Street, 46  
  Tollsey House, 46  
Hilperton, 75  
History from Marble, 76  
Holdsworth, Devon, 13  
Holgote, Philip  
  owed money by Philip Baynard, 13  
Holwey, William, 46  
Homangton, 16

## The Baynards of Lackham

- Horse, John, 51  
Hothorn, Sir John, 83  
Howard, Sir Edmund, 83  
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, 9  
hundred and borough of Malmesbury, 70  
hundred of North Damerham, 70  
Hundred Years War, 16  
Hungerford, Anthony  
    commissioner for subsidy 1523, 51  
    justice of the peace 1529, 53  
Hungerford, Anthony, justice of the peace 1532, 53  
Hungerford, Edward, 35  
Hungerford, Edward 1528, 40  
Hungerford, Jane, 41  
Hungerford, Robert, 40  
Hungerford, Sir Edward  
    trustee to Tropenall 1519, 47  
Hungerford, Thomas  
    beheaded, 40  
    eldest son Robert Hungerford, 40  
    granted tenements in Salisbury, 33  
Hungerford, Walter, 19, 41, 52, 53  
    MP Wiltshire 1477, 40  
    witnesses Robert Baynard's will, 40  
Hussey, Bartholomew, 51, 52, 53  
    justice of the peace 1532, 53  
Hyde, Anne, 55, 57  
Hyett, Anne, 57  
Hyett, Thomas, 57, 82  
Hyett, Anne, 82  
Hylley, Richard, 53  
Hyscocks (Hiscox) Nicholas, Billman, 61  
IGI, use with caution, 43  
illegitimacy, 91  
Inventory of Lacock arms 1594, 62  
Iremonger, Chippenham, 20, 27  
jack of plates, 63  
James I, 11, 81  
Jane Seymour, 49  
John Britton, 87  
Kaylewey, Robert, 44  
Keevil, 91  
Keylwey, John, 51  
King  
    Henry VIII  
        at siege of Therouanne, 45  
    James IV Scotland, 45  
    John, 9  
    King Edwards Grammar School  
        Stratford on Avon, 66  
    Kington St Michael church, 76  
    Knoell, Jane, 60  
    Knoell, Leonard, 60  
    Kymer, Gilbert  
        attends Henry VI 1453, 28  
        dean of Salisbury, 28  
Lackham, 2, 3, 20, 32, 34, 67, 69, 71, 82, 89  
    butts 1594, 84  
    held by Edward Baynard, 60  
    House  
        old, 10, 91  
        weapons 16th C, 91  
    visited by Henry VIII?, 49  
Lacock, 80  
Lacock Abbey, 38, 65, 67, 69, 70, 93  
    Lady Chapel, 70  
    Sir Edward Baynton Steward, 39  
Lacock arms, 1594, 62  
Lacock bridge  
    repairs 1818, 74  
Lacock butts 1594, 84  
Lacock Chalice, 77, 78  
Lacock Church  
    Baynard memorial brass, 35  
    West porch, 43  
Lady Jane Grey, 64  
Langrige, 24  
Langrige, Edward, 24  
le ferme grounde, 46  
le Kyngys Islondys, 54  
Ley, Alice, 77  
liberty of Monketon, 70  
Lister, Richard, 53  
Loder, James, 51  
Long bows, 62  
Long, Henry, 40, 54, 61  
    commissioner for subsidy 1523, 51  
    commissioner into Wolsey's lands 1530, 53  
    justice of the peace 1525, 52  
    justice of the peace 1529, 53  
    justice of the peace 1532, 53  
Long, Robert, 16  
Longeford, John de, 11  
Loure, Richard, 53  
Lowder, James, 52, 53  
Ludlow, Elizabeth, 30

## The Baynards of Lackham

- Ludlow, *George*, born 1596, 31  
Ludlow, *Joan*, 39  
Ludlow, *William*, 28, 51, 54  
    nephew of Robert Temys'  
    grandmother, 39  
Ludlowe, *William*, 53  
Luggershall, 57  
Lygh, *Robert*, 34  
Lyster, *Richard*, 52, 53  
Lytle (*Little*), *John*, *Billman*, 61  
Mallet, *William*  
    loses lands 1110, 8  
Manor of  
    Beverbrook, 64  
    Burgham, 12  
    Cottles, 16  
    Folke, *Dorset*, 16, 17  
    Goatacre, 11  
    Gt. Chalfield, 16  
        enfeoffed to Duke of Gloucester,  
        16  
        settled on *Constance*, 17  
    Gt. Dunmow, 10  
    Hazelbury, 34, 82  
    Hilmarton, 12, 20, 64, 76  
    Hilperton, 43  
    Lackham, 43, 76  
        burnt down?, 25  
        visited by *Henry VIII*, 48  
    Pen, 64  
    Rowden, 40  
    Silchester, 12, 13, 20, 21, 43, 76  
        returned to *Joyce* 1490, 20  
    Wick, 27, 34  
Markynfeld, *Sir Vivian*, 83  
Marlborough, 48  
Martin, *thomasine*, 19  
Mason, *Richard*, 19  
match, 63  
Mauliverer, *Sir William*, 83  
Mayflower, 31  
Melksham carpenter, 44  
Melksham Forest, 64  
Menhinick, *ONM*, 78  
Middleton, *Sir William*, 83  
Mitchell, *Samuel*  
    will 1694, 91  
Mompesson House, *Salisbury*, 77  
Mompesson, *Agnes*, 77  
Mompesson, *Drew*  
    buried *Lacock* 1610, 77  
Mompesson, *Edmund*, 53  
Mompesson, *Elizabeth*, 76  
    will, 77  
Mompesson, *John*, 28, 34, 77  
Mompesson, *Richard*, 77  
Mompesson, *Robert*, 77  
Mompesson, *Thomas*, 77  
Montagu, *George*, 50  
Montagu, *Henry* Lord Privy Seal, 92  
Montagu, *James*, 7  
    marriage, 92  
    marries *Mary Baynard*, 92  
Montagu, *Mary*, 7  
Montague, *Henry*, lord, 53  
Montague. *Henry* lord, 53  
Montfitchet Tower, 8  
Moore, *Rachel*, 55  
More, *Thomas*, 53  
Morgan, *John*, 51  
Mounteyne, *Richard*, 46  
musket, 62  
muster 1650, 70  
Muster at *Calne*, 70  
muster in 1560, 70  
Myton., 83  
Nenger, *John*, 18  
Neston church, 37  
Neston House, 37  
New College Oxford, 40  
Newcastle on Tyne, 26  
Normead, 84  
North Bradley, 16  
Norwich, *Robert*, 52  
Oderic Vitalis, 7  
Old Sarum, 54  
Overseers of the Poor, 86  
Pamber Forest, 14  
Parish Waywarden, 74  
Parphy, *Gregory* (merchant), 88  
Parphy, *Mary*, 88  
Pastures, 17th C  
    Dene Hill, 84  
    Oukehome, 84  
    Pennesdowne, 84  
    The Pyke, 84  
Paul's Wharf, 7  
Paulet, *William*, 52, 53  
Paulett, *William*, 53  
Paul's Wharf, 7

## The Baynards of Lackham

- Paunsfote, Henry, 44  
pell-mell fighting, 62  
Penington, Sir William, 83  
Perce, Edward, 73  
Perce, Mary, 73  
Percy, Sir William, 83  
Perkin Warbeck, 40  
Petre, William, 69  
Philip of Braiose  
    loses lands 1110, 8  
Philipot, John  
    Somerset Herald, 7  
Pike men, 70  
Pill boxes, 84  
Pinhill, 47, 48  
Ponchoun, William, 12  
Poole, Henry, 53  
Poole, Leonard, 64  
Poole, Mary  
    first wife Edward Baynard, 64  
priming iron, 63  
Puddletrenthide, 66  
Pye, John, 51, 53  
pykes, 62  
Quarrell, William of Lacock, 44  
Queen  
    Catherine of Aragon, 45  
    Elizabeth I, 66, 76  
    Joan, 14  
    Margaret, 26  
    Mary, 64  
    Philippa, 12  
Queen Victoria St, 9  
raising of military tithes 1539, 60  
Raycroft, Ralph, Vicar of Lacock, 76  
Read, William, 73  
Reade, Anne, 73  
Reade, Edward, 73  
    helps repair Bath Abbey, 86  
    marries Anne Baynard, 75, 87  
    sheriff of Wiltshire 1624, 87  
Redlofte, 64  
Redlofte Brook, 64  
Reece, John, 81  
Repko, Karen, 55  
Rey Bridge, 32  
Reybridge, 70, 84, 89  
Richard III, 40  
Richmondshire, 83  
River  
    Avon, 11  
    Tweed, 45  
Robert Baynard, 34  
Rood Ashton, 38  
Rous, John, of Imber, 17  
Rous, William, 16, 27  
    allied with Duke of Gloucester, 18  
    inherits Gt Chalfield, 18  
Rouse, John, 17  
Rouse, William  
    grandson Constance de la Ryver, 17  
Rowden, 32  
Rynell, Robert, Billman, 61  
Saintbarbe, Elizabeth  
    marries Richard Warre, 57  
Saintbarbe, Thomas, 57  
Salisbury, 27, 40  
Salman, Robert, 27  
Sandford Orcas, Somerset, 60  
Sapperton, Glos, 64  
Sawyer, William, Billman, 61  
Scott, Walter, 19  
Scrope, John, 46  
Second (Sportsman's) Battalion Royal  
    Fusiliers, 66  
Seend, 67, 91  
Sentmond. Anthony, 51  
Severnhampton, 66  
Seymour, Edward, 52, 53  
Seymour, Jane  
    married Henry VIII 1536, 49  
Seymour, John, 49, 53  
    Commissioner for Goal Delivery  
        1509, 44  
        1512, 44  
    Knighted at Blackheath, 48  
Seymour, Lady Jane, 48  
Shakespeare, 9  
Sharrington  
    fraud discovered, 67  
Sharrington, Eleanor, 65, 67  
Sharrington, Henry, 84  
Sharrington, Olave (Olive), 84  
Sharrington, Ursula, 67  
Sharrington, William, 65, 67, 84  
    abbey estates purchased, 67  
    Henry VIII's tailor?, 67  
    purchases Lacock Abbey, 65  
Sheldon, 40  
Shelley, William, 53

## The Baynards of Lackham

- Sherlock, Peter, 75  
Ship Money, 75  
Ship Tax, 75  
Showing, John Melksham clerk, 63  
Silchester, 13, 14, 41  
    avowson of church, 14  
Silchester church avowson, 14  
Skelyng, John  
    Commissioner for Goal Delivery  
    1509, 44  
Skiydmore, Eleanore, 17  
skocys cap, 62  
skorys cap, 62  
Skydmore, Eleanor, 18  
Skyllyng, John, 46, 51  
Smallbones Close, 28  
Smith, Robert, 19  
Smith, Edith, 77  
Smith, Henry, 19  
Snell, Nicholas, 70  
Sondes, Margaret, 19  
Sondes, Walter, 19  
sordes, 62  
Spettishall, 55  
St Andrew's, 41  
St Barbe, Anne, 57, 82  
St Barbe, Thomas, 57, 82  
St Cyriac's, 21  
St Cyriac's  
    altar tomb, 21  
St Peter's church, 59  
St Thomas's cemetery, 33  
Stanley, John the bastard, 83  
Stanter, Alexander, 34  
Stapleton, Olive  
    marries John Talbot, 84  
Stapleton, Robert, 82  
Stapleton, Sir Brian, 83  
Stapleton, Ursula, 82  
    marries Robert Baynard V, 82  
Steward, John, 54  
stewardship of the horn, 10  
Stewkeley, Nicholas, 46  
Stewkley, Jane  
    marries Philip Baynard, 46  
Stileman, Anthony, 51  
Stockton, William, 27  
Stoglia, 43  
Stonner, Sir Walter, 83  
Stourton, Edward lord, 53  
Stourton, William, 53  
Stourton, William lord, 34  
Stourton, Edward lord, 52, 53  
Striguil, 43  
Stumpe, William, 61  
Styleman, Anthony, 52, 53  
    Commissioner for Goal Delivery  
    1509, 44  
    1512, 44  
Swayne, Richard, 81  
Swayne, William  
    mayor of Salisbury, 33  
Swetcock, John, 18  
Talbot, John  
    marries Olive Stapleton, 84  
Tame, Edmund, 52, 53  
Taunton, 26  
Temys, Christopher  
    steward fo Abbess' household, 39  
Temys, Elizabeth, 39  
Temys, George, 38  
Temys, Henry  
    has land at Sheldon, 40  
Temys, Joan, 38  
    last abbess of Lacock Abbey, 38  
    widow of William, 41  
Temys, Margaret, 39  
Temys, Philip, 38  
Temys, Richard, 39  
Temys, Robert, 38  
    2nd wife Margaret Everley, 39  
    marries Joan Ludlow, 39  
Temys, Thomas  
    auditor/ steward Lacock Abbey, 38  
    London merchant, 39  
    marries Elizabeth Bowes, 39  
Temys, William, 41  
    granted Wick Manor, 27  
    MP Hinton 1491, 39  
    of Rood Ashton, 38  
testoons, 67  
The Gentleman's Magazine, 7, 8, 95  
Theobolds, 81  
Thérouanne. siege of, 45  
Thornehill, William, 54  
Three field system of agriculture, 11  
tinderbox, 63  
Tocker, John, 19  
Tocotys, Roger, 34  
toft, 46



## The Baynards of Lackham

- Tollsey House, 46  
touch box, 62  
touch powder, 63  
Tower of London, 7  
Tropenell, Thomas, 43  
    buys Gt Chalfield, 27  
    case against Joan Beaushyn, 27  
    granted tenements in Salisbury, 33  
Trowbridge, 18  
Tuchet, John lord Audeley, 52, 53  
tych boxe, 62  
tyche box, 62  
Tyler, Thomas, Hilmarton carpenter, 64  
Tyre, Joan, 41  
University of Oxford, chancellor, 28  
Videlaw, Nicholas, 16  
Waller, Waller, 76  
Walpole St Peter. Norfolk, 59  
Walsingham, Edmund, 65  
    marries Eleanor Gunder, 67  
Walsingham, Eleanor  
    dau Edward Walsingham, 69  
    dau William Walsingham, 69  
    second wife of Edward Baynard, 65  
Walsingham, Sir Francis, 66  
Walsingham, Sir William, 69  
Wanstrow, 57  
Warbeck, Perkin, 40  
Warneford, Elizabeth  
    date of birth, 71  
    third wife of Edward Baynard, 66  
Warneford, John, 66  
    dies in aeroplane crash, 66  
    first successfull attack on a Zeppelin,  
    66  
    posted to Dunkirk, 66  
Warneford, Reginald AlexanderJohn, 66  
Warneford, Reginald WH, 66  
Warre, Elizabeth, 57  
Warre, Richard, 57  
Wars of the Roses, 25, 40  
Wastefeld, William, Archer, 61  
Watkins, Agnes, 77  
Wayman, 74  
Wayvile, Bishop, 17  
Weber, Mrs, 55  
West, John, 44  
Westbury, 38, 59, 70, 81  
Westeby, George, 34  
Westmead, Chippenham Great Field, 23  
White Tower, 7  
White, Cicile, 60  
White, Robert, 60  
White, William, Capt of, 31  
Whood, Sibyl, 89  
Widcombe, 11  
Wife of Bath, 37  
Wighill, 83  
Wighill, Yorks, 82  
William Mallet, 8  
Williams, John of Marlborough, 44  
Willoughby, Anne, 59  
Willoughby, Barnabas, 59  
Willoughby, John  
    marries Anne Baynard, 59  
Willoughby, John and Anne, no children  
    known, 60  
Willoughby, Sir John jnr, 83  
Wilton, William, 52  
Winterslowe, 54  
Wodelye, 28  
Woleby, John, 34  
Wolfhall, 48, 49  
Woodcok, Richard, 53  
Wye, Robert, 52, 53  
Wyllcok (Willcox), William, Archer, 61  
Wyly, John, Salisbury draper, 33  
Wyly, Margaret, 33  
Wylle, 91  
Wyngfeld, Richard, 52  
Wyville, Robert  
    bastard s of Constance and Bishop?,  
    17  
York, Thomas, 54  
Yorke, Roger serjeant at law, 53  
Yorke, Thomas, 51, 52, 53  
Young, Richard  
    Parish Waywarden 1618, 74